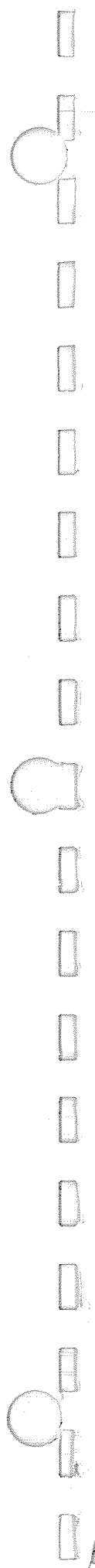


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ALASKA
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McCLAREN RIVER
TO
STIKINE RIVER

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LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, PHOTO
 ABST PART OF THE TURNAGAIN PASS SKI TOUR PARALLELS LYON CREEK. "SUMMER HIKE UP LYON CREEK IS ATTRACTIVE, AS THE BRUSH CAN BE CIRCUMVENTED." (PP64,65) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE CREEK VALLEY. (P65)

9067 WATN MACCLAREN RIVER MACCLAREN RIVER
 REFN 02882 976
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST TWO PHOTOGRAPHS OF SOIL SAMPLING IN THE MACCLAREN RIVER AREA ARE SHOWN ON P 63. A PHOTOGRAPH OF FROST POLYGONS CAUSED BY THE SEASONAL FREEZING AND THAWING OF MOIST SOIL IS SHOWN ON P 68. DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION

9068 WATN MACCREEL CREEK MACCREEL CREEK
 REFN 03987 955
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410000900030
 MOUT N610245 W1442625 C090S 0050E 36
 LUPR 53 LITTLE BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE
 ABST BIOLOGICAL AIDE JOHN M WETTERLING DESCRIBES THE RIVER ON AUG 7, 1955 AS A VERY SWIFT GLACIAL STREAM AND FLOWED THROUGH THE ALDER AND WILLOWS IN NUMEROUS FINGERS.

9069 WATN HACKLIN CREEK HACKLIN CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160272900466000049000057000040
 MOUT N654300 W1645100 K040N 0300W 23
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT IN 1915 A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS OPERATED ON HACKLIN CREEK.

9070 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470744 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE SUSITNA-VALDEZ TRAIL CROSSES THE MACLAREN RIVER AT ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWS IT ON S SIDE FOR ABOUT 15 MIS WHEN IT HEADS OVERLAND TO CONNECT WITH THE HEADWATERS OF THE WEST FORK OF GULKANA IN THE TANGLE LAKES AREA. THE TRAIL FROM VALDEZ CREEK CROSSES THE MACLAREN ABOUT 30 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH.

9071 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 00544 958962
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MACLAREN RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 280 SQ MIS DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (PB) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1958-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPT. 13, 1960, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 7.14 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 8,920 CFS, 31.9 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.3 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD). GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR PAXSON." (P14)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2146

- 9072 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 00618 952953
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470744 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE, FLOOD, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN 1952, E D ALBERTSON AND F S PETTYJOHN DISCOVERED COPPER OUTCROPS ON WEST SIDE OF MACLAREN GLACIER. (P1) THE AREA IS 9 MILES N OF DENALI HIGHWAY, WHICH WAS BEING CONSTRUCTED. BY 1954, THE HIGHWAY WOULD PROBABLY REACH AS FAR AS THE MACLAREN RIVER. (P1) ITS FLOOD PLAIN IS COARSE WELL-DRAINED GRAVEL. (P2) THE NEAREST LAKE SUITABLE FOR AIRCRAFT IS 2.5 MILES S OF MACLAREN GLACIER NEAR W BANK OF RIVER. (P2) THE MACLAREN GLACIER IS 10 MI LONG AT HEAD OF RIVER. (P2) "THE MAIN MACLAREN RIVER VALLEY AND THE OTHER LARGE VALLEYS ARE WIDE, FLAT-FLOODED, TYPICAL GLACIAL VALLEYS..." (P2) THE FLOW OF WATER IS ADEQUATE FOR CAMP AND MINING NEEDS. (P2) THE AREA HAS NO TIMBER, ONLY SCRUB WILLOWS AND ALDERS. (P2) THERE IS NO MINERALIZATION ON E SIDE OF UPPER MACLAREN OR ON THE W NORTH OF SPRAY CREEK. (P5)
- 9073 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 02243 913
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE SURVEY PARTY FOLLOWED THE "USUAL ROUTE" TO VALDEZ CREEK, ACROSS THE 2 BRANCHES OF MACLAREN RIVER IN JUNE 1913 (P11) ON THE HEAD OF THE WEST FORK IS SLATE AND GRAYWACKE FORMATION (P31)
- 9074 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 05930 959
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625000 W1470700 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. INTERMITTENT DEVELOPMENT OF COPPER DEPOSITS WAS CONDUCTED ON MACLAREN RIVER IN 1959. (P31)
- 9075 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MACLAREN RIVER
 REFN 06348 967
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT PAXSON ON JAN. 21, 1967. ICE RANGED FROM 2.4 FT AT 8 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.5 FT AT 16-20 FT. LEFT BANK AT 50 FT. (P98)
- 9076 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MCCLARREN RIVER
 REFN 04969 901
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST POWELL AND HIS PARTY, IN 1901, CROSS THE MCCLARREN RIVER "JUST BELOW THE GLACIER WHERE THE RIVER IS ABOUT A MILE WIDE". (P231) REFERENCE IS MADE TO CROSSING THE RIVER AGAIN ON PAGE 235.
- 9077 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MCLAREN RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2147

REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THERE ARE EXTENSIVE MARSHY AREAS BESIDE THE MCLAREN RIVER AT MILE 40-42 OF THE DENALI HIGHWAY. (P19)

9078 WATN MACLAREN RIVER MCLARIN RIVER
 REFN 00122 917917
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470744 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS STAGE ROUTE FROM TAZLINA ON COPPER RIVER TO MCKINLEY ON SUSITNA. ROUTE CROSSES RIVER AT ITS MOUTH. A MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9079 WATN MADISON CREEK MADISON CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110012880190
 MOUT N632500 W1570500 K240S 0090E 22
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MADISON CREEK IS IN THE INNOKO DISTRICT, DISCOVERED IN 1907. THIS CREEK HAS A DEPTH OF 31 FEET TO BEDROCK, WITH THE UPPER 9 FEET CLAY OR MUCK, OVER "WELL ASSORTED GRAVEL". SOME GOLD WAS FOUND, BUT NOT IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES. (P48)

9080 WATN MADISON CREEK MADISON CREEK
 REFN 02308 917
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110012880190
 MOUT N632500 W1570500 K240S 0090E 22
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING
 ABST USGS 1917, CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE ON MADISON CREEK AND SEVERAL OF ITS TRIBUTARIES, INCLUDING ESPERANTO, JOFFRE, AND ELBORADO. IN JULY 1917, 4 MEN WERE MINING NEAR THE HEAD OF MADISON CREEK. (P350-351)

9081 WATN MADISON CREEK MADISON CREEK
 REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110012880190
 MOUT N632500 W1570600 K240S 0090E 22
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER AND KRUGER POLED UP MADISON CREEK JULY 25, 1907. JULY 26 THEY RETURNED TO THIS CREEK AND JULY 27 HE NOTES A DOZEN TENTS PITCHED HERE. JULY 30, HE STARTED UP MADISON CREEK AND CAMPED 10 MI ABOVE. JULY 31 THEY REACHED THEIR CLAIMS 21 AND 23. THEY RETURNED TO THE MOUTH THE NEXT DAY. AT THE END OF THE DIARY, PILCHER NOTES A CLAIM ON JUNE 17 1320 X 660 21 ABOVE.

9082 WATN MADISON CREEK MADISON CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110012880190
 MOUT N632500 W1570500 K240S 0090E 22
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST THE MADISON CREEK ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON MADISON CREEK NEAR DISHKAKET ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P44) THE

DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

9083 WATN HAGEIK CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 1606543000980000190
 MOUT N580913 W1550102 S2305 0350W 28
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, SPRING, MAP
 ABST IN EARLY OCT. 1898, SPURR'S PARTY WALKED FROM SAVONOSKI TO KATHAI VILLAGE ON ESTABLISHED 60 MI TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWED HAGEIK CREEK (BASED ON HIS MAP, WHERE CREEK UNNAMED, AND CURRENT MAPS) FROM KATHAI PASS TO KATHAI RIVER EXTENSIVE HOT SPRINGS EMERGED JUST BELOW PASS AND JOINED INTO CONSIDERABLE RAPIDS. (P59, 60, 91, 92) SEE MAP

9084 WATN HAGEIK RIVER HAGEIK CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1606543000980000190
 MOUT N580913 W1550102 S2305 0350W 28
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL CROSSES THE KATHAI RIVER AND FOLLOWS UP THE CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ABOUT 1/2 WAY UP ITS LENGTH AND THEN HEADS NW TO THE VALLEY OF 10,000 SMOKES.

9085 WATN HAGEIK RIVER HAGEIK RIVER
 REFN 01173 935
 STOR 1606543000980000190
 MOUT N580913 W1550102 S2305 0350W 28
 LUPR 51 KATHAI RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "HAGEIK RIVER-HARDLY MORE THAN DISAPPEARING TRICKLES A FEW YEARS BEFORE-WAS NOW A FORCE TO BE RECKONED WITH. THE BOULDER-COVERED PLAIN THROUGH WHICH IT CARVED ITS CANYON HAD LIKEWISE BEEN ERODED INTO A REGULAR CHECKERBOARD EFFECT OF DEEP GULLIES WHICH WE CALLED THE HAGEIK BAD LANDS." (P204) HAGEIK RIVER WAS STRONG AND SWIFT AND SO LOADED WITH SEDIMENT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PICK OUT THE DEEP OR SHALLOW SPOTS. THE BEST PLACE TO CROSS WAS A POINT AT WHICH THE RIVER DIVIDED INTO 3 SEPARATE STREAMS. THESE WERE SWIFTLY CASCADING RAPIDS, BUT THEY WERE NOT TOO DEEP, AND HERE WE CROSSED." (P211) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

9086 WATN MAGNET CREEK MAGNET CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 16033990491300094700574 5005720004000020
 MOUT N673100 W1494300 F310N 0100W 14
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. MAGNET CREEK (TRIBUTARY TO GOLD CREEK) IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG. (P27) OPEN CUT MINING HAS BEEN DONE AT THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK. (P28)

9087 WATN MAHONEY CREEK MAHONEY CREEK
 REFN 00544 920958
 STOR 1612212
 MOUT N552500 W1313000 C740S 0910E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MAHONEY CREEK NEAR KETCHIKAN HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 5.70 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS 1920-25, 1926-33, 1947-58. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON FEB. 2, 1954, GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.66 FT, WITH DISCHARGE OF

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06/10/79 2149

2,530 CFS (444 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.8 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD) (P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR KETCHIKAN" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

9088 WATN MAILBOX CREEK MAILBOX CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005390005370
 MOUT N670600 W1502900 F260N 0130W 06
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. MAILBOX CREEK RUNS THROUGH A NARROW CLIFF-WALLED CANYON OPPOSITE FRYING PAN BAR. THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK IS AT ELEVATION 945 FT. THE TOP OF THE CLIFF ABOVE THE MOUTH IS AT ELEVATION 1020 FT WIDTH OF THE CANYON IS ABOUT 200 FT. THE VALLEY OF THE CREEK GRADUALLY WIDENS INTO A SHALLOW DEPRESSION IN THE UPLAND PLAIN. 2 MEN ARE GOLD MINING. GRADE OF THE CREEK IS ABOUT 2 1/2 PERCENT. AMOUNT OF WATER AVERAGE ABOUT 80 MINERS INCHES. (PP148-9)

9089 WATN MAKAKA CREEK HARKARKA CREEK
 REFN 02800 963
 STOR 1610000
 MOUT N603000 W1461500 C160S 0060W 09
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED ON MAKAKA CREEK DURING 1963. A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 09/08. (P36)

9090 WATN MAKPIK CREEK MAKPIK CREEK
 REFN 02682 885
 STOR 1602047025300002390
 MOUT N680127 W1583842 K300N 0010E 03
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN ABOUT 1885 AN "UPPER NOATAK" FAMILY CONSISTING OF 30 INDIVIDUALS WHO BELONGED TO 4 DOMESTIC UNITS, PREFERRED THE "LOWER REACHES OF MAKPIK CREEK" AS A BASE OF OPERATIONS DURING THE WINTER. THEY RETURNED THERE REGULARLY EVERY FALL WHEN THEY ASCENDED THE NOATAK RIVER FROM KOTZEBUE. (P255)

9091 WATN MAKPIK CREEK MAKPIK CREEK
 REFN 02728 850972
 STOR 1602047025300002390
 MOUT N680127 W1583842 K300N 0010E 03
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF MAKPIK CREEK. THE DATE FOR THE SITE IS CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 109) ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED BY ANDERSON IN THE VICINITY OF THE CREEK'S MOUTH; DATE UNKNOWN (LOCATION NUMBER 109) BURCH AND ANDERSON CONDUCTED SEPARATE INVESTIGATIONS OF MAKPIK CREEK SITES. CITATION FROM ANDERSON IS 1972.

9092 WATN MAKPIK CREEK MAKPIK CREEK
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602047025300002390
 MOUT N680127 W1583842 K300N 0010E 03
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST CAMP III WAS CLOSE TO MAKPIK CREEK, THE OUTFLOW OF FENIAK LAKE. AT THIS POINT THE STREAM WAS ABOUT 15-20

METERS WIDE, FAST, AND TURBULENT. TESTS DONE SUMMER, 1973. (P175)

- 9093 WATN MALAMUTE FORK ALATNA RIVER MALENUTE RIVER
 REFN 02208 910911
 STOR 16033990491300094700427500481008Z000400
 MOUT N670200 N1531500 K190N 0250E 24
 LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
 KEYW ND TRAFF
 ABST WHEN THE MALENUTE RIVER WAS VISITED BY THE U.S.G.S GEOLOGIST DURING EITHER 1910 OR 1911, SOME ISOLATED CABINS WERE OCCUPIED ALONG THE RIVER. (P44)
- 9094 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 00217 890
 STOR 1611580
 MOUT N594255 N1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,GLACIER
 ABST DURING THE U.S.G.S. EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE MT. ST. ELIAS IN 1890, MOST OF THE TRAVEL OF THE PARTY TOOK PLACE OVER THE MALASPINA GLACIER. THE GROUP TRAVERSED THE GLACIER ON FOOT FROM ITS EASTERN BORDER TO THE FOOT OF MT. ST. ELIAS, DESCRIBING IN DETAIL THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE GLACIER IN THE ARTICLE.
- 9095 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 00244 890909
 STOR 1611580
 MOUT N594255 N1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW DIMENSION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE SURFACE AREA OF MALASPINA GLACIER IS 1500 SQUARE MILES. (P5) THE MALASPINA AND ADJACENT GLACIERS ARE USED AS HIGHWAYS OF TRAVEL, THE FORMER BEING UTILIZED BY THE MOUNTAIN CLIMBERS, RUSSELL, BRYANT, AND ABRUZZI. (P7) IN 1890 RUSSELL TRAVELED ACROSS THE EASTERN PORTION OF THIS GLACIER AND IN 1897, THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI AND MR. BRYANT. (P17)
- 9096 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 00256 890
 STOR 1611580
 MOUT N594255 N1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST PROFESSOR ISRAEL C. RUSSELL WAS GIVEN CHARGE OF THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY'S FIRST EXPEDITION TO MOUNT ST. ELIAS IN 1890. DURING THIS EXPEDITION, RUSSELL TRAVELED ACROSS THE PLATEAU OF MALASPINA GLACIER WHICH FRONTS THE OCEAN FOR 60 MILES. (P178)
- 9097 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 00571 890909
 STOR 1610580
 MOUT N594255 N1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW EXPEDITION,GLACIER,DIMENSION,ROUTE
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES GLACIERS. "IN JUNE, 1890, THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UNITED IN THEIR EFFORT TO ASCEND. PROF. I C RUSSELL, GLACIAL EXPERT, HEADED THE EXPEDITION. HE LANDED ON YAKUTAT BAY, MADE A LONG JOURNEY ACROSS MALASPINA GLACIER." "MALASPINA IS 70 MILES LONG AND 2,000 FT. HIGH. (P38) AT THE WATER." (P37)

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9098 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
REFN 00608 923
STOR 1611580
MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE, RIVER, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THIS GLACIER WHILE ON AN ALASKAN TOUR AROUND 1923. "IT HAS A FRONT OF ABOUT 50 MI AS IT FACES THE SEA AND RUNS 30 MI INLAND TO THE ST. ELIAS RANGE." (P94) IT IS A LOT OF LAKES, RIVERS, HILLS, ETC. "THE BIGGEST ICE FIELD ON THE N. AMERICAN CONTINENT". (P94) SOME YEARS AGO THE MALASPINA GLACIER WAS SHAKEN BY AN EARTHQUAKE WHICH CHANGED ITS WHOLE SURFACE. TWISTING THE BED-ROCK AND UPROOTING TIMBER FOR MILES ABOUT. (P95)

9099 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
REFN 02611 890
STOR 1610580
MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
LUPR 60
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST I C RUSSELL NOTES MAKING AN EXCURSION ONTO THE MALASPINA GLACIER IN EARLY SEP. 1890. (P61) HE AND MEMBERS OF A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WERE ATTEMPTING TO REACH AND INVESTIGATE MT ST ELIAS.

9100 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
REFN 02613 A 891
STOR 1610580
MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
LUPR 60
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER
GEOLOGY, GLACIER, DIMENSION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, ICE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, MAP, DISCHARGE
ABST THE SOURCE OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER IS IN THE SNOW FIELDS ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE ST ELIAS RANGE ON THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE ROBINSON HILLS, THE CURRENT OF THE GLACIER BEING SW, AT THE POINT OF ENTERING THE SEA THE ICE CLIFFS WERE ESTIMATED TO BE 300 TO 400 FT HIGH. (P16) FREQUENT REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FOREST-COVERED SOUTHERN BORDER OF THE GLACIER, THE MORaine APPARENTLY BEING THICK ENOUGH TO SUPPORT A FOREST OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, EXTENDING INLAND ON THE SURFACE OF THE GLACIER FOR 4 OR 5 MILES. "THE FACE OF THE ICE BLUFF IS SO COMPLETELY COVERED WITH BOWLERS, EARTH, AND VEGETATION THAT IT IS SELDOM ONE HAS SO MUCH AS A GLIMPSE OF THE ICE BENEATH." DEBRIS ON THE ESCARPMENT AND COVERING THE GLACIER TO THE N. AVERAGES NOT MORE THAN 3 OR 4 FT DEEP, FREQUENTLY MUCH LESS. (P19) VEGETATION ON THE GLACIER BORDER WAS THICK ENOUGH TO REQUIRE CLEARING A PATH TO REACH THE BARREN GLACIER SURFACE. EXPEDITION MEMBERS IN 1898, CLIMBED A STEEP ESCARPMENT ABOUT 400 FT HIGH WHERE A LANDSIDE HAD CLEARED A WAY TO REACH FOREST GROWING ON THE PLATEAU ABOVE. FROM THE CREST OF THE ESCARPMENT THE SURFACE ROSE GENTLY BEYOND THE FORESTED AREA ALL THE WAY TO THE MOUNTAINS, WITH A GRADE OF APPROXIMATELY 75 FT PER MILE. THE SURFACE WAS VERY ROUGH DUE TO LARGE BOULDERS, LARGE PILES OF DEBRIS AND DEEP DEPRESSIONS HOLDING LAKELETS. IN ATTEMPTING TO CHOOSE THE BEST COURSE OF TRAVEL, EXPEDITION MEMBERS WOULD FREQUENTLY CLIMB THE TALLEST TREES GROWING ON MOUNDS OF DEBRIS. (P20) THE TRAIL WAS CUT PRIMARILY THROUGH ALDERS 20 OR 30 FT HIGH, BUT ON THE OUTER, OLDER PORTION OF THE MORaine WERE DENSE GROVES OF SPRUCE, SOME OF WHICH WERE 3 FT IN DIAMETER. (P21) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE FOREST IS SHOWN ON PLATE XIV, 66. THERE WAS AN OPEN TRACT OF SNOW-COVERED ICE ABOUT 5 MILES BROAD IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE GLACIER. (P22) PROVISIONS FOR THE EXPEDITION WERE TRANSPORTED USING A SLED AND TOBOGGAN, PULLED BY THE ENTIRE PARTY ONE AT A TIME DUE TO THE ROUGH TERRAIN OF THE SURFACE OF THE GLACIER. (P32) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PARTY TRAVELING ON THE PORTION OF THE GLACIER CALLED LIBBEY GLACIER IS SHOWN ON PLATE VII, P 34. THE AGASSIZ GLACIER, WHICH FEEDS INTO THE MALASPINA GLACIER WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING 8 OR 10 MILES LONG, WITH THE APPEARANCE OF A RIVER FROM 2 TO 3 MILES BROAD, WIDENING TOWARD THE MOUTH. (P35) THE ICE STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE AGASSIZ GLACIER FROM THE EAST HAVE GENTLE SLOPES WHILE THOSE ON THE WEST DESCEND THROUGH STEEP GORGES AND ARE GREATLY BROKEN AND CREVASSED. A PHOTOGRAPH OF ONE OF THESE JOINING THE AGASSIZ FROM THE WEST IS SHOWN ON P 36, FIGURE 1, AND A PHOTOGRAPH OF MT ST ELIAS LOOKING ACROSS AGASSIZ GLACIER IS SHOWN ON PLATE VIII, P 38.

ANOTHER GLACIER IS DESCRIBED, THE NEWTON GLACIER, WHICH WAS NOT LISTED IN ORTH. IT WAS DESCRIBED AS DESCENDING OVER SEVERAL ICE FALLS TO JOIN THE AGASSIZ GLACIER.

9101 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 02613 B 891
 STOR 1610580
 MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,GLACIER,DIMENSION,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ICE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,MAP,DISCHARGE
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OVERLOOKING THE NEWTON GLACIER IS SHOWN ON P. 39, FIGURE 2. THE EXPEDITION TRAVELED UP THE MALASPINA, AGASSIZ AND NEWTON GLACIERS TO REACH MT ST ELIAS. THE AMPHITHEATER WHERE THE NEWTON GLACIER HAS ITS PRINCIPLE SOURCE IS BETWEEN MTS ST ELIAS AND NEWTON (P39) AND IS ABOUT 1 MILE BROAD AND 2 MILES LONG. (P44) THE FOLLOWING DISCUSSION OF THE COASTLINE IS GIVEN: "THE TREND OF THE COAST FROM THE YAHTSE EASTWARD IS ALMOST DUE EAST BY COMPASS, WHILE THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE SOUTHERN MARGIN OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER FROM WHERE THE YAHTSE ISSUES FROM BENEATH IT BEARS ABOUT 15 DEGREE SOUTH OF EAST. THE FLAT LAND BETWEEN THE GLACIER AND THE SEA IS TRIANGULAR IN SHAPE AND TAPERS TO A POINT ABOUT 20 MILES EAST OF THE YAHTSE, WHERE THE GLACIER COMES BOLDLY DOWN TO THE OCEAN AND IS WASHED BY THE WAVES FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 4 MILES. THIS IS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF POINT SITKAGI AS SHOWN ON MANY MAPS, BUT THERE IS NOW NO CAPE AT THAT LOCALITY, BUT RATHER A SLIGHT RECESSION IN THE COASTLINE. VERY LIKELY THE GLACIER PUSHED OUT TO SEA AND FORMED A CAPE WHEN THIS COAST WAS VISITED BY MALASPINA AND VANCOUVER BUT THE WAVES SEEM TO HAVE CUT AWAY ICE WHICH NOW COMES ABRUPTLY DOWN TO THE WATER AND IS HEAVILY ENCLUMBERED WITH DEBRIS, BUT IS FREE FROM VEGETATION. THE GLACIER DOES NOT BREAK OFF IN BERGS AS IS THE CASE AT ICY CAPE, FOR THE REASON, IN PART AT LEAST, THAT ITS BASE IS ABOVE TIDE, AND ALSO BECAUSE ITS HEAVY LOAD OF STONES AND EARTH FORMS A STEEP DEBRIS SLOPE WHICH PROTECTS THE ICE AND SHIELDS IT FROM THE FULL FORCE OF THE BREAKERS. THIS PORTION OF THE COAST IS DESIGNATED ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAPS AS SITKAGI BLUFFS. AT THE EAST END OF THE SITKAGI BLUFFS THE SHORE AND THE GLACIER AGAIN DIVERGE, AND A GRADUALLY WIDENING TRACK OF FOREST-COVERED LAND EXTENDS EASTWARD TO POINT MANBY, WHICH IS SEPARATED FROM THE GLACIER TO THE NORTH BY 4 OR 5 MILES OF DENSELY FORESTED LAND, IN WHICH THERE ARE MANY IRREGULAR HILLS AND ALMOST COUNTLESS LAKELETS." (P56-57) THE FORESTS ON THE COAST PLAIN BETWEEN THE YAHTSE AND SITKAGI BLUFFS ARE OF DENSE SPRUCE AND HENLOCK, COMING DOWN WITHIN 200 OR 300 YARDS OF THE SEA. STREAMS IN THE AREA ISSUE DIRECTLY FROM THE ESCARPMENT OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, SOMETIMES FROM 100 FEET OR MORE ABOVE ITS BASE BUT MORE USUALLY AT ITS FOOT. AT TIMES THE WATERS ARE IMPRISONED UNDER THE ICE AND COME TO THE SURFACE AT THE IMMEDIATE FOOT OF THE GLACIER AS HUGE SPRING WHICH BOIL UP VIOLENTLY AND FLOW SEAWARD, CARRYING VAST QUANTITIES OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENTS. THE LARGEST OF THESE IS SHOWN ON THE ACCOMPANYING MAP AS "FOUNTAIN STREAM" WHICH COMES TO THE SURFACE FROM A CRUDELY CIRCULAR OPENING NEARLY 100 FEET IN DIAMETER, SURROUNDED IN PART BY ICE. THE WATERS ARE THROWN INTO JETS 12 TO 18 FEET HIGH, FORM A ROARING STREAM 200 FEET BROAD, BROWN WITH SEDIMENTS, DIVIDES INTO MANY BRANCHES AND SPREADING A SHEET OF SAND AND GRAVEL INTO THE ADJACENT FOREST. "FOUNTAIN STREAM" IS NOT, HOWEVER, LISTED IN ORTH. (P57)

9102 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 02613 C 891
 STOR 1610580
 MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER
 GEOLOGY,GLACIER,DIMENSION,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ICE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,MAP,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE DIFFERING TYPES OF EROSION ON ROCKS SUBJECTED TO GLACIAL OR WARE ACTION WAS DESCRIBED. (P58) HIKING THROUGH THE FOREST AT THE BORDER OF THE GLACIER EAST OF MANBY STREAM, THE PARTY FOUND ROUGH GROUND COVERED WITH HILLS OF BOULDERS AND PITTED WITH MANY LAKE BASINS. THE NUMEROUS PONDS WERE DEEP WITH SOFT, MUCKY BOTTOMS. THE FOREST TERMINATES NEAR THE POINT THAT THE GLACIER EXTENDS DOWN NEARLY TO YAKUTAT BAY.(P61) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES AN AREA IN WHICH THE GLACIER HAD ADVANCED AND THEN RETREATED, HAVING PLOWED UP A RIDGE OF BLUE CLAY IN FRONT OF IT AND CUTTING OFF MANY SPRUCE TREES. "THE CLAY IS THICKLY CHARGED WITH SEA SHELLS OF LIVING SPECIES, PROVING THAT THE GLACIER, IN ITS FORMER GREAT ADVANCE, PROBABLY EXTENDED TO THE OCEAN, AND

THAT A RISE IN THE LAND HAS SUBSEQUENTLY OCCURRED. THIS IS IN HARMONY WITH MANY OTHER OBSERVATIONS WHICH SHOW THAT THE COAST ADJACENT TO MALASPINA GLACIER IS NOW RISING. THE AUTHOR WALKED DOWN ONE UNIDENTIFIED STREAM ISSUING FROM THE BORDER OF THE GLACIER, NOTING SPRUCE TREES UP TO 6 FEET IN DIAMETER. (P63) THE EASTERN END OF MALASPINA GLACIER HAS A BARREN AREA OF BROKEN STONES AND BOULDERS FOLLOWED BY A SECTION OF LONG LANES OF CLEAR ICE SEPARATED BY BOULDER COVERED RIDGES FROM 100 TO 200 FEET HIGH. (P64) NEAR ITS END THE GLACIER WAS SO THICKLY COVERED WITH MORaine AND VEGETATION THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL WHERE IT TERMINATED. (P65) THE MALASPINA IS DESCRIBED AS A "PIEDMONT GLACIER" ORIGINATING AT THE FOOT OF MOUNTAINS BY THE UNION AND EXPANSION OF ICE STREAMS FROM ADJACENT HIGHLANDS. (P67) IT EXTENDS 70 MILES WESTWARD FROM YAKUTAT BAY, WITH AN AVERAGE BREADTH OF 20 TO 25 MILES. APPROXIMATELY 1,500 MILES SQUARE. THERE ARE 3 PRINCIPLE LOBES TO THE GLACIER, THE LARGEST HAVING AN EASTWARD FLOW TOWARD YAKUTAT BAY AND SUPPLIED MAINLY BY SEWARD GLACIER. THE NEXT LOBE TO THE WEST IS THE EXPANDED TERMINUS OF AGASSIZ GLACIER, FLOWING SOUTHWEST. THE THIRD LOBE LIES BETWEEN THE CHAIX AND ROBINSON HILLS, SUPPLIED BY TYNDALL AND GUYOT GLACIERS, WITH A SOUTHWARD CURRENT. (P68) "THE SEWARD LOBE MELTS AWAY BEFORE REACHING YAKUTAT BAY, BUT ITS SOUTHERN MARGIN HAS BEEN EATEN INTO BY THE OCEAN, FORMING THE SITKAGI BLUFFS. THE AGASSIZ LOBE IS COMPLETE, AND IS FRINGED ALL ABOUT ITS DISTANT EXTREMITTY BY BROAD MORAINES. THE GUYOT LOBE PUSHES BOLDLY OUT INTO THE OCEAN AND BREAKING OFF FORMS THE MAGNIFICENT ICE CLIFFS KNOWN AS ICY CAPE. WAVES UNDERCUT THESE CLIFFS, CAUSING CALVING OF THE ICE. THIS IS THE "ONLY INSTANCE KNOWN IN ALASKA WHERE A GLACIER ADVANCES INTO THE OPEN OCEAN." (P68)

9103 MATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER

REFN 02613 D 891

STOR 1610580

MOU T N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28

LUPR 60

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

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

ABST ON THE NORTH BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, BUT BELOW THE LEVEL OF PERPETUAL SNOW, THE ICE PLATEAU HAS A GENTLE SLOPE, THE MELTING SURFACE GIVING ORIGIN TO HUNDREDS OF RIVULETS WHICH COURSE ALONG IN CHANNELS OF CLEAR ICE UNTIL THEY PLUNGE DOWN A CREVASS TO JOIN THE DRAINAGE BENEATH THE GLACIER. THE STREAMS ARE OF CLEAR WATER, THEIR CHANNELS RARELY CONTAINING ANY DEBRIS. WHERE THE SURFACE OF THE GLACIER IS NEARLY LEVEL, SURFACE STREAMS ARE ABSENT. THE MOULINS INTO WHICH THE LARGER STREAMS FALL ARE WELL-LIKE HOLES OF GREAT DEPTH WITH IRREGULAR SIDES. ON THE LOWER PORTION OF THE GLACIER THE ABANDONED TUNNELS FORMED BY ENGLACIAL STREAMS ARE SOMETIMES REVEALED. THEY ARE FREQUENTLY 10 TO 15 FEET HIGH, AND SOMETIMES FLOORED WITH DEBRIS, SOME OF WHICH IS PARTIALLY ROUNDED AND WHICH IS CONCENTRATED AS MORaine AT THE SURFACE AS MELTING PROGRESSES. A DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF GLACIAL ICE FOUND IS INCLUDED. (P69) THE MORAINES ON THE SURFACE PROTECT THE UNDERLYING ICE FROM MELTING, SO THAT THEY BECOME ELEVATED ON RIDGES OF ICE, IN PLACES STEEP AND NARROW AND PERHAPS 150 TO 200 FEET HIGH. LARGE ISOLATED BLOCKS OF STONE PRODUCE THE SAME EFFECT, FORMING PEDESTALS FREQUENTLY SEVERAL FEET HIGH. (P70) SMALL STONES ABSORB AND HOLD THE SUN'S HEAT, MELTING SMALL HELTS FILLED WITH CLEAR WATER, A COUPLE INCHES ACROSS AN UP TO 12 INCHES DEEP. FURTHER ILLUSTRATIONS OF DIFFERENTIAL MELTING ARE DESCRIBED. (P71) A DESCRIPTION OF A TYPICAL LAKELET FOUND ON THE GLACIER SURFACE IS GIVEN ON P 73-76. THE FOREST-COVERED MORaine AND "MARGINAL LAKES", SMALL LAKES ALONG THE MOUNTAIN BORDER OF THE GLACIER, ARE DISCUSSED GENERALLY ON P 76-77. ADDITIONAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND THEIR CAPTIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS: "SOUTH MARGIN OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, SHOWING SPRUCE FORESTS GROWING ON THE MORaine-COVERED ICE." (PLATE XIII, P64); "VEGETATION ON MALASPINA GLACIER, FOUR MILES FROM THE OUTER BORDER." (PLATE XIV, P66); "THE MALASPINA GLACIER, LOOKING EAST FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE CHAIX HILLS." (PLATE XV, P68); "SURFACE OF THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER" (PLATE XVII, P70); "BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE CHAIX HILLS." (PLATE XVII, P78); "SITKAGI BLUFFS, FORMED BY MORaine-COVERED BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER." (PLATE XIX, P84); AND "FOREST BORDERING THE MALASPINA GLACIER ON THE SOUTH." (PLATE XXI, P90)

9104 MATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER

REFN 02737 896898

STOR 1610580

MOU T N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE

ABST A GROUP FROM NEW YORK LED BY ARTHUR DIETZ, CHOSE A ROUTE OVER MALASPINA GLACIER TO REACH THE MACKENZIE RIVER IN CANADA. EIGHTEEN MEN, CARRYING 1000 POUNDS EACH OF FOOD AND GEAR IN ADDITION TO HEAVY EQUIPMENT, WAS HAULED BY DOGS, ON SLEDS, AND BY THE MEN THEMSELVES. THERE WAS FIVE MILES OF TRAIL TO THE FACE OF THE GLACIER. THEY CLIMBED TO THE SUMMIT, LOSING THREE MEN, INCLUDING SLEDS WITH 4 DOGS EACH, WHO FELL INTO CREVASSES. THEY WANDERED FROM THE GLACIER TO THE INTERIOR, FOLLOWING UNMAPPED STREAMS WHICH THEY PANNED AS THEY WENT. THEY APPARENTLY WERE STILL IN ALASKA, BECAUSE THEY THOUGHT THEY FOUND THE TANANA RIVER, AND FINALLY RETURNED TO THE COAST NEAR ORCA. (P68-79) DIETZ'S ACCOUNT GIVES THE DATES AS 1896-1897. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN 1897-1898, BECAUSE DIETZ PLANNED HIS EXPEDITION IN RESPONSE TO THE KLONDIKE STRIKE, AND ENCOUNTERED THE KLONDIKE TRAFFIC IN SEATTLE. (P69)

- 9105 WATN MALASPINA GLACIER MALASPINA GLACIER
 REFN 06321 944
 STOR 1610580
 MOUT N594255 W1404100 C250S 0280E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE MALASPINA GLACIER IS "1,500 SQUARE MILES IN AREA-50 MILES WIDE, 1300 FEET DEEP AT THE OCEAN." (P15)
- 9106 WATN MALINA CREEK MALENA STREAM
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 1608574
 MOUT N581000 W1531000 S230S 0240W 21
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE MALENA STREAM, ON AFOGNAK ISLAND, IS ABOUT 5 MILES IN LENGTH AND 25 FEET WIDE. IT DRAINS TWO SMALL LAKES EACH ABOUT 2 MILES IN LENGTH, THE LOWER ABOUT 1/2 MILE AND THE UPPER ABOUT 1 MILE IN BREADTH. (P19)
- 9107 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE WAGON ROAD CROSSES MAMMOTH CREEK JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF MILLER CREEK AND FOLLOWS ITS E SIDE TO CROOKED CREEK.
- 9108 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 00900 894
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP, ECONOMY
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT MAMMOTH CREEK IS FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF MASTADON AND INDEPENDENCE CREEK, AND IS FIVE MILES LONG. (P360) "THIS CREEK WHICH WAS DISCOVERED IN 1894, HAS BEEN OPENED IN 3 DIFFERENT PLACES, AND PAID \$8 TO THE MAN, SHOVELING IN. IT WAS ABANDONED AND RELOCATED FOR HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS." (P360) "THERE IS AN AMPLE SUPPLY OF WATER, WITH GOOD GRADE AND DUMP, AND WHEN HYDRAULIC MACHINERY CAN BE PROCURED THE CREEK WILL BE A GREAT PRODUCER." (P360) A MAP OF THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 9109 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02050 903
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2155

MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL
 ABST MAMMOTH CREEK IS FORMED BY MASTODON AND INDEPENDENCE CREEKS, FLOWS ABOUT 4 MILES AND JOINING WITH PORCUPINE CREEK TO FORM CROOKED CREEK. THE CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A FLAT ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH, WHICH IS 200 TO 300 FT WIDE, GRADUALLY WIDENING TO ITS MOUTH. A STREAM SHOVEL WAS SHIPPED OVER SNOW FROM CIRCLE IN WINTER 1903. A FLUME BRINGS WATER FROM 1,700 FT UPSTREAM. WORK CAN COMMENCE JUNE 15 AND CONTINUE TO SEPT 20. (PP61 TO 62) PLATE XIVA IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STEAM SHOVEL ON THE CREEK.

9110 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02051 903
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A STEAM SHOVEL FOR MINING WAS INSTALLED ON MAMMOTH CREEK IN 1903. (P.29).

9111 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST MAMMOTH CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A FLAT WHICH GRADUALLY WIDENS TOWARD THE PORCUPINE. THE BEDROCK IS QUARTZITE SCHIST AND GRANITE, AND THE GRAVELS ARE MADE UP MOSTLY OF THESE ROCKS, WITH A SMALL PROPORTION OF VEIN QUARTZ. THE AVERAGE DEPTH TO BEDROCK IS ABOUT 10 FT, AND THE UPPER 2 OR 3 FEET ARE WASTE. THE GOLD IS RATHER FINE, BUT THE GROUND IS PROBABLY RICH ENOUGH TO BE WORKED AT A PROFIT ON A LARGE SCALE. (P22)

9112 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE ESTIMATE OF GOLD PRODUCED FROM MAMMOTH AND MASTODON CREEKS AND TRIBUTARIES BY 1906 IS ABOUT \$2,060,000. (P188) MAMMOTH CREEK IS FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF INDEPENDENCE AND MASTODON CREEKS, AND HAS A 100 TO 500 YD WIDE FLOOD PLAIN. BOULDERS ARE NOTED. THE ALLUVIUM IS ABOUT 10 TO 15 FT DEEP. MINING HAS OCCURRED AT THE HEAD AND AT THE CREEKS MID POINT. YEARS AGO, A STEAM SHOVEL WAS INSTALLED AT THE CREEK'S HALF-WAY POINT, AND EXCAVATED A 6,000 CU YD PIT AS AN EXPERIMENT. IN 1906, THE CREEK WAS UNDER EXAMINATION BY DREDGING MEN. (P193)

9113 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 1603399097882101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST A 6-MILE DITCH WAS COMPLETED FROM BONANZA CREEK TO MAMMOTH CREEK IN 1908. (P54) IN THE CIRCLE PRECINCT.

9114 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02155 903
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653300 W1450900 F080N 0130E 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2156

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 1910. FINE GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH GRAVELS ON THIS CREEK WHICH HAD BEEN WORKED SINCE 1903. (P236)

9115 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02174 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653300 W1450900 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON 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. AN ELABORATE DITCH COMPLEX WAS CONSTRUCTED TO SUPPLY WATER TO ONE OF THE LARGEST HYDRAULIC PLANTS OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. LOCATED ON MAMMOTH CREEK. (P161)

9116 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653300 W1450900 F080N 0130E 06
 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 400: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-DEET, OF MAMMOTH AND DEADWOOD CREEKS FOR 1910.

9117 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653300 W1450900 F080N 0130E 06
 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.

9118 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02209 913
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION
 ABST L.M. PRINDLE'S "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE" PUBLISHED BY USGS IN 1913 NOTED MAMMOTH CREEK HAD A BROAD FLOOD PLAIN 100 TO 500 YDS WIDE. GOLD REPORTED IS FINE AND FAIRLY UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED. (P63)

9119 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653300 W1450900 F080N 0130E 06
 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. ABOUT 20 MEN WERE EMPLOYED IN PLACER MINING ON MAMMOTH CREEK IN 1912. (P212)

9120 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2157

REFN 02449 915926
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING
 ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP133-261. J B MERTIE JR 1936. THE ELEVATION OF THE VALLEY AT THE HEAD OF MAMMOTH CREEK IS 2600 FEET, THAT OF ITS MOUTH 1,600 FEET ACCOUNTING FOR 2 PER CENT GRADIENT. (P206) BERRY DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON MAMMOTH CREEK FROM 1915 TO 1926. (P213)

9121 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. IN 1938 A MINING DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON MAMMOTH CREEK. (P47)

9122 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 02618 896
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450913 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY, RIVER
 ABST BARS ON THE MEANDERS OF THIS CREEK HAVE PRODUCED ABOUT 4-5 DOLLARS A DAY IN GOLD. PLANS TO WORK THE MOSS AND GRAVEL COVERED AREAS IN THE WIDE VALLEY OF MAMMOTH AND CROOKED CREEKS WERE DISCUSSED. HYDRAULICKING WOULD BE POSSIBLE WITH WATER TAPPED FROM MILLER OR MASTADON CREEKS. THE COST OF SUCH ACTION WOULD BE EXPENSIVE. (P122) DATA OBTAINED FROM 1896 FIELD WORK.

9123 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450921 F080N 0130E 06
 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 MAMMOTH AND CROOKED CREEKS. (P141)

9124 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOTH CREEK
 REFN 06286 943
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450913 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 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 WITH A TRAILER AND STOPPED OFF AT MAMMOTH CREEK. MAMMOTH CREEK WAS ONE OF THE EARLIEST GOLD RUSH STREAMS NAMED FROM THE NUMBER OF MAMMOTH TUSKS AND REMAINS OF OTHER PREHISTORIC ANIMAL REMAINS FOUND THERE BY MINERS. AT MAMMOTH CREEK AND ITS VICINITY HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED HUNDREDS OF ARTIFACTS, MADE BY MEN OF THE INTERGLACIAL AGES. P91-92

9125 WATN MAMMOTH CREEK MAMMOUTH CREEK
 REFN 06304 896950

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2158

STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450921 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ON THEIR WAY BACK TO FAIRBANKS FROM A WEEKEND TRIP TO CIRCLE CITY IN JULY, 1950, EDNA BORIGO AND OTTO GEIST, ASSISTANT ANTHROPOLOGIST AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA AT FAIRBANKS, STOPPED AT THE "OLD MILLER ROAD HOUSE." HERE THEY MET A PROSPECTOR, FRITZ MILLER, WHO HAD BUILT THE FIRST CABIN ON "MAMMOUTH" CREEK IN 1896. IT HAD BEEN IN CONTINUAL USE FOR NEARLY 70 YEARS. (P126) THIS INFORMATION WAS FOUND IN EDNA BORIGO'S BOOK "ALASKAN SCHOOLMANS" WHICH RECOUNTS HER 25 YEAR CAREER AS AN ALASKAN TEACHER BETWEEN 1928 AND 1953.

9126 WATN MAMMOUTH CREEK UNNAMED

REFN 03479 924926
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1490515 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT

ABST FAIRCHILD AVIATION AND BEN EIELSON TOGETHER BID FOR A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON. THEIR PLANS FOR THE BID ARE DRAWN UP IN "PROSPECTUS OF ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION", WHICH HAS A HANDWRITTEN DATE OF 1924 ON IT. SINCE EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS BID, WAS IN 1924, THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD MORE LIKELY BE DATED 1925 OR 1926. THE PROPOSED FAIRBANKS TO CIRCLE RUN INCLUDES A STOP AT MILLER HOUSE (ON MAMMOUTH CREEK) LANDING ON "NATURAL (LANDING) FIELD AT MILLER HOUSE". (P3)

9127 WATN MAMMOUTH CREEK MAMMOUTH CREEK

REFN 01445 894922
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450921 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. STATED THAT IN 1894 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT MAMMOUTH CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE CITY. (P189) C.J. BERRY WAS RUNNING A DREDGE ON THE CREEK IN 1922. (P203)

9128 WATN MAMMOUTH CREEK MAMMOUTH CREEK

REFN 02573 903
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450915 F008N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ON MAMMOUTH CREEK, BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT, A STEAM SHOVEL IS BEING USED. (P58)

9129 WATN MAMMOUTH CREEK MAMMOUTH CREEK

REFN 05176 903
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250
 MOUT N653315 W1450921 F080N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL ON HIS DOG SLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, APRIL 3, 1903 "TONIGHT HE REACHED MILLER'S ROADHOUSE ON MAMMOUTH CREEK, THE TRAIL RISING NEARLY 2000 FEET AND LANDING US UNDERNEATH MASTODON DOME." (P169)

9130 WATN HANBY STREAM HANBY STREAM

REFN 02613 891
 STOR 1610587
 MOUT N594500 W1401500 C260S 0300E 02

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2159

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,FLOOD
 ABST AT A POINT ABOUT A MILE ABOVE ITS MOUTH THE NANBY STREAM IS 300 FEET BROAD, AND RECEIVES MANY BRANCHES. IN 1891 THE GEOLOGICAL PARTY, WHILE HIKING EASTWARD ALONG THE BORDER OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER, WERE NOT ABLE TO CROSS THE NANBY. A SHORT DISTANCE UPSTREAM THEY CAME TO A DEEP TRIBUTARY COMING IN FROM THE WEST, WHICH THEY WERE ALSO UNABLE TO FORD. HIKING ABOUT A MILE UPSTREAM THEY ATTEMPTED CROSSING ON A DRIFTWOOD RAFT, WHICH WAS WATERLOGGED AND SANK. THE COUNTRY THERE WAS LOW AND THEY HAD FLOODED OVER ITS BANKS CREATING A LARGE SWAMP. THEY WERE ABLE TO GET A ROPE ACROSS TO THE OTHER SHORE AND THE CROSSING COMPLETED. CONTINUING NORTHEASTWARD THEY WADED CREEK AFTER CREEK, SOME WAIST-DEEP, WHICH ALL UNITE TO FORM NANBY STREAM. (P60)

9131 WATN HANGOAK RIVER HANGOAK RIVER

REFN 01828 973

STOR 1602128

MOUT N662500 W1601400 K120N 0070W 29

LUPR 21

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS A 1973 PROFESSIONAL PAPER WRITTEN BY W PATTON JR WHICH GIVES A GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTHERN YUKON-KOYUKUK AREA. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT GRAVEL AND SAND BEDS ARE EXPOSED IN A 30 FOOT HIGH STREAM BLUFF ON THE RIVER. LIGNITIC COAL WAS ALSO FOUND IN FLOAT AT THE BASE OF THE BLUFF. (PA11)

9132 WATN HANGOAK RIVER HANGOAK RIVER

REFN 01828 973

STOR 1602128

MOUT N662500 W1601400 K120N 0070W 29

LUPR 21

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS A 1973 PROFESSIONAL PAPER WRITTEN BY W PATTON JR WHICH GIVES A GEOLOGIC DESCRIPTION OF THE NORTHERN YUKON-KOYUKUK AREA. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT GRAVEL AND SAND BEDS ARE EXPOSED IN A 30 FOOT HIGH STREAM BLUFF ON THE RIVER. LIGNITIC COAL WAS ALSO FOUND IN FLOAT AT THE BASE OF THE BLUFF. (PA11)

9133 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILA CREEK

REFN 00460 940940

STOR 160283900268000057000010000010

MOUT N644442 W1651710 K090S 0330W 04

LUPR 22 NOME RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA-SLISCOVICK MINE OF ANTIMONY LOOKED ON CREEK. ANOTHER ANTIMONY MINE LOCATED ON DIVIDE BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND HOBSON CREEK. COPPER LOCATED ON RIDGE AT HEAD OF CREEK. APPENDIX II. MANILA CREEK IS A DISTANT TRIBUTARY OF NOME RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND NEAR NOME.

9134 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILA CREEK

REFN 02666 949

STOR 160283900268000057000010000010

MOUT N644442 W1651710 K090S 0330W 04

LUPR 22 NOME RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST ANTIMONY WAS FOUND IN SLISCOVICH MINE (P22) AND ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN MANILA AND HOBSON CREEKS (P22) COPPER WAS FOUND ON THE RIDGE AT THE HEAD OF MANILA CREEK. (P24)

9135 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILA CREEK

REFN 03807 915

STOR 160283900268000057000010000010

MOUT N644442 W1651710 K090S 0330W 04

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2160

LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW MINING,RIVER,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1915 A SMALL SHIPMENT OF STIBNITE WAS MADE FROM MANILA CREEK,A TRIBUTARY OF NONE RIVER IN THE YORK DISTRICT.

9136 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILA CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160283900268000057000010000010
 MOUT N644442 W1651710 K090S 0330W 04
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW MINING,RIVER,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1915 A SMALL SHIPMENT OF STIBNITE WAS MADE FROM MANILA CREEK,A TRIBUTARY OF NONE RIVER IN THE YORK DISTRICT.

9137 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILA CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160283900268000057000010000010
 MOUT N644442 W1651710 K090S 0330W 04
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST MANILA CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NONE RIVER DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON GOOD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND ON THIS CREEK ALTHOUGH NO DEVELOPMENTAL WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED. (P847)

9138 WATN MANILA CREEK MANILLA CREEK
 REFN 03466 00001 900
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642520 W1424540 F060S 0250E 03
 LUPR 36 NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,RIVER,HUNTING
 ABST C A BRYANT LIVED IN EAGLE IN 1900 AND HAD 4 HORSES AND A 1-HORSE WAGON WHICH HE USED TO HAUL GOODS FOR A FEE. "THE SAME SUMMER I MADE 3 MORE TRIPS ACROSS COUNTRY TO MANILLA CREEK SOUTH OF 40-MILE, AND APPROXIMATELY THE SAME DISTANCE (80 OR 90 MIS)." (P145-A) CONTAINED IN ANOTHER CHAPTER, STILL IN SUMMER 1900: "THE LAST TRIP OF THE SEASON WAS MADE TO MANILLA CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF GRANITE FORK OF THE 40-MILE, ABOUT 100 MIS S. OF EAGLE." (P145-B) RETURN TRIP, ACROSS ONE OF THE PASSES WAS 4 INS OF SNOW ON SEPT 26. BRYANT LOST 2 OF HIS HORSES. HE KILLED 2 YEARLING SHEEP: "THE YEARLING SHEEP DRESSED OUT 56 LBS EACH. MISS THOMPSON, WHO OPERATED A RESTAURANT, GAVE ME \$56 FOR THEM." (P145-B-145-C) THE RESTAURANT WAS PROBABLY IN EAGLE.

9139 WATN MANKER CREEK MANKER CREEK
 REFN 01653 898
 STOR 161039501622600369000235000110
 MOUT N614548 W1453843 C010S 0020W 19
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,FISHING,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE AND A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS, IN 1898, WERE HEADED TO STAKE CLAIM AT MANKER CREEK, 15 MI FROM KLUTINA LAKE. IT FLOWED S FROM ITS SOURCE IN TWIN SWAMPS LAKES AND EMPTIED INTO TONSINA LAKE 1/2 MILE FROM THE LAKE'S OUTLET ON THE NE SIDE. (P41) THEY STAKED CLAIMS NEAR ITS MOUTH AND FISHED NEAR ITS HEAD. THERE WAS THICK SPRUCE. (P41) ON A STRIKE TO QUARTZ CREEK, JOE, JERRY JARLRS AND BREHME CROSSED ONE OF THE SWIFT WATER CHANNELS OF MANKER CREEK BY FELLING A COTTONWOOD TO A GRAVEL BAR. (P57)

9140 WATN MANKER CREEK MANKER CREEK
 REFN 02599 898
 STOR 161039501622600369000235000110
 MOUT N614548 W1453843 C010S 0020W 19

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2161

LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER BASIN, MINING, NO TRAFFIC, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST HANKER CREEK ENTERS THE KLUTENA 3 MI. BELOW LAKE KLUTENA. IT IS OF "CONSIDERABLE LENGTH". THE VALLEY OF MODERATE GRADIENT AND OPEN "IS SAID TO BE TRAVERSED BY AN EASY TRAIL, SUITABLE FOR PACK TRAIN, LEADING FROM THE KLUTENA TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE TONSINA, WHERE SOME GOLD PLACERS ARE NOW BEING WORKED". (P392)

9141 WATN HANKER CREEK HANKER CREEK
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 161039501622600369000235000110
 HOUT N614548 W1453843 C010S 0020W 19
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC
 ABST ACCORDING TO JOHN RICE, IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, HE AND HIS CREW PROCEEDED UP THIS RIVER UNTIL THEY REACHED TWO SMALL LAKES. AFTER ARRIVING AT THESE SMALL LAKES THEY PROCEEDED DOWN ANOTHER STREAM, NAMELY GRAYLING CREEK. HOWEVER ON A MODERN 1:250,000 SCALE MAP THESE 2 STREAM NAMES HAVE BEEN REVERSED. THAT IS WHAT RICE REFERS TO AS HANKER ON A MODERN MAP IS GRAYLING AND VICE VERSA. RICE WAS TRAVELING WITH 7 HORSES AND 4 OTHER MEN. (P26)

9142 WATN HANKER CREEK HANKER STREAM
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501622600369000235000110
 HOUT N614548 W1453843 C010S 0020W 19
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST HANKER STREAM DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 90 SQ MI, DISCHARGING AN ESTIMATED 200 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-155)

9143 WATN HANKOMEN LAKE HANKOMAN LAKE
 REFN 03984 953
 STOR 1610
 HOUT N630000 W1443128 C140N 0040E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING
 ABST J YOAKUM OF THE USFW, SPENT JULY 20 AND 21, 1953 TEST FISHING ON HANKOMAN LAKE. HE LANDED ON THE LAKE ON AN AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT.

9144 WATN HANKOMEN LAKE HANKOMEN LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1610
 HOUT N630000 W1443128 C140N 0040E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST HANKOMEN LAKE RECREATION AREA IS DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THIS IS STRICTLY A BUSH-PLANE FLY-IN FACILITY...ALONG THE SHORES OF HANKOMEN LAKE BETWEEN PAXSON AND HENTASTA. IT IS ON THE S SLOPE OF THE ALASKA RANGE AT ABOUT THE 3,000 FT ELEVATION LEVEL. THERE'S FISHING HERE FOR GRAYLING AND LAKE TROUT, AND THERE ARE INTERESTING OLD TRAILS FOR HIKING, LEFT OVER FROM MINING DAYS." (P101)

9145 WATN HANKOMEN LAKE HANKOMEN LAKE
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1610
 HOUT N630000 W1443128 C140N 0040E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2162

ABST FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 8, 1966. LAKE FROZEN OCT. 29, 1966. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 112 CM, MARCH 18, 1967. BREAKUP BEGAN JUNE 3, 1967 AND ENDED JUNE 24, 1967. (P33-34) FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 15, 1967. FREEZEUP ENDED OCT. 23, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS 104 CM ON MAY 31, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 26 AND ENDED JUNE 16, 1968. (P74-5)

- 9146 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS BAKER HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1907 BAKER HOT SPRINGS HAD BEEN UTILIZED BOTH AS A HEALTH RESORT AND AS A CENTER FOR GARDENING. THE MINERAL WATERS ARE LISTED AS NON-METALLIC MINERALS OF VALUE. (P53)
- 9147 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS BAKER HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRINGS, AGRICULTURE, MINING
 ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GIVES A SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. HE MENTIONS THAT BAKER HOT SPRINGS ARE REMARKABLE FOR THEIR EXTENT AND THEIR CONTRIBUTORY EFFECTS ON CROPS GROWN IN THE VICINITY. (P101) THE SPRINGS ARE ALSO IDENTIFIED WITH MINING. (P102) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED ABOVE.
- 9148 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 00026 00075 908
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, SPRING
 ABST THE AUTHOR STOPPED AT THE MOUTH OF HOT SPRINGS SLOUGH, ON HIS 1908 TRIP DOWN THE TANANA, AND WALKED UP TO THE SPRINGS. THERE ARE ABOUT 40 SPRINGS IN AN AREA OF ABOUT 300 ACRES. THE AVERAGE SURFACE TEMPERATURE IS 160 DEGREES. (P287) AT PRESENT, THE LAND AROUND THE SPRINGS IS BEING WORKED AS A FARM. VEGETABLES AND FRUITS, SUCH AS POTATOES, MELONS, STRAWBERRIES, PUMPKINS, SQUASH, BEETS AND CELERY GROW. (P288)
- 9149 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS MANLEY HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 00622 914
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, SPRING
 ABST WHILE DESCRIBING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS IN THE TANANA RIVER VALLEY, CHUBBUCK NOTES: "AT HOT SPRINGS, MIDWAY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND TANANA, LARGE QUANTITIES OF VEGETABLES ARE GROWN ON J F KARSHNER'S HOMESTEAD BY TAKING ADVANTAGE OF SOIL WARMED BY THE HOT SPRINGS, AND ALSO BY UTILIZING THE WATER FOR HEATING EXTENSIVE GREENHOUSES." (P20) CHUBBUCK IS PROBABLY REFERRING TO MANLEY HOT SPRINGS. DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 9150 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS MANLEY HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 01844 906
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, DISCHARGE
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE MANLEY HOT SPRINGS AREA, D J CEDERSTROM INDICATES THAT THE HOT SPRINGS WERE DEVELOPED IN 1906 AND A HOTEL AND FARM CONSTRUCTED NEARBY. THE HOT SPRINGS, WATER FROM WHICH IS USED FOR A COMMERCIAL BATH

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2163

RESORT, HAVE TEMPERATURES OF 125 F AND 136 F AND FLOWS OF 110 AND 35 GPM RESPECTIVELY. (P26)

- 9151 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS MANLEY HOT SPRINGS
REFN 03444 00001 959
STOR 1603
MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
LUPR 35
KEYW 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 LIVENGOOD TO FAIRBANKS, ALASKA, BY KIND COURTESY OF WENZEL J RAITH AND PETE KOROLACK, VETERAN ROAD BREAKERS AND SOURDOUGH TRAIL BRAZERS."
- 9152 WATN MANLEY HOT SPRINGS MANLEY'S HOT SPRINGS
REFN 04980 908
STOR 1603
MOUT N650021 W1503758 F020N 0150W 17
LUPR 35
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, GROUNDWATER
ABST IN 1908, MINING PUBLICATIONS EDITOR T A RICKARD, TRAVELLED BY SMALL STEAM-LAUNCH FROM THE TANANA RIVER 7 MILES EASTWARD UP A SLOUGH TO MANLEY'S HOT SPRINGS, A NOTABLE RESORT." HE DESCRIBES THE ACTIVITIES THERE, WITH EMPHASIS ON THE AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS AND ALSO ARGUES THE CASE FOR "ARCTIC AGRICULTURE" IN ALASKA. HE INCLUDES DETAILS OF THE LIVESTOCK, POULTRY, VEGETABLES AND FIELD CROPS, AND NOTES THAT: POTATOES RETAIL AT 12 1/2 PER POUND AT FAIRBANKS OR \$250 PER TON; "HAY IS WORTH \$125 PER TON. NATIVE RED TOP SELLS FOR \$8 TO \$100 PER TON." MANLEY'S HOT SPRING'S ALSO HAD A TRADING POST, HOTEL AND BATH-HOUSE. (P279-286)
- 9153 WATN MANOKINAK RIVER MANOPIKNAK RIVER
REFN 03267 262
STOR 1603613
MOUT N611000 W1651000 S120N 0890W 14
LUPR 31
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE MANOPIKNAK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 290 SQUARE MILES. (P8)
- 9154 WATN MANSFIELD LAKE LAKE MANSFIELD
REFN 01750 917
STOR 1603
MOUT N632903 W1432417 C200N 0100E 25
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST STUCK NOTES A NATIVE VILLAGE HERE. (P310) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 9155 WATN MANZANITA CREEK MANZANITA CREEK
REFN 00544 927962
STOR 1612325
MOUT N553544 W1305837 C720S 0940E 27
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MANZANITA CREEK NEAR KETCHIKAN HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 33.9 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS 1927-37, 1947-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON OCT. 14, 1961, GAGE HEIGHT OF 9.77 FT, WITH A DISCHARGE OF 5,820 CFS. (172 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.0 YR (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD).

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2164

(P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR KETCHIKAN" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

- 9156 WATN MANZANITA CREEK UNNAHED CREEK
 REFN 05860 950
 STOR 1612325
 MOUT N553544 W1305037 C720S 0940E 27
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING
 ABST CREEK LEADS FROM MANZANITA BAY TO MANZANITA LAKE. (P187) SET TRAPS NEAR MOUTH OF THIS CREEK AND ROWED INTO "THE CREEK CURRENT". (PP188-189) THIS OCCURED PRIOR TO 1950.
- 9157 WATN MANZANITA LAKE MANZANITA LAKE
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553400 W1310300 C730S 0940E 01
 LUPR 60 MANZANITA CREEK
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 139.5 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 4100 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P135) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 9158 WATN MANZANITA LAKE MANZANITA LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553400 W1310300 C730S 0940E 01
 LUPR 60 MANZANITA CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION
 ABST THERE IS A POOR FOREST SERVICE TRAIL 3 MILES LONG FROM MANZANITA BAY TO MANZANITA LAKE. (P256)
- 9159 WATN MANZANITA LAKE MANZANITA LAKE
 REFN 05860 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553400 W1310300 C730S 0940E 01
 LUPR 60 MANZANITA CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION
 ABST A TRAIL LEADS FROM MANZANITA BAY TO MANZANITA LAKE. THE LAKE IS POPULAR WITH FISHERMEN. (P187)
- 9160 WATN MANZANITA LAKE MANZANITA LAKE
 REFN 06132 955
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553400 W1310300 C730S 0940E 01
 LUPR 60 MANZANITA CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
 ABST A FOREST SERVICE CABIN IS LOCATED AT THE OUTLET OF THE MANZANITA LAKE. GOOD SALMON TROLLING. (P117)
- 9161 WATN MARBLE CREEK MARBLE CREEK
 REFN 02072 905
 STOR 1611036
 MOUT N580500 W1360900 C440S 0580E 07
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING
 ABST ON THE S SIDE OF MARBLE CREEK 100 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND 3,200 FROM THE END OF THE WHARF, AN AREA 100 BY 200 FEET HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF VEGETATION AND A CUT WITH A 20 FOOT FACE HAS BEEN EXCAVATED. DERRICKS AND MARBLE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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CUTTING MACHINERY HAVE BEEN INSTALLED. BLOCKS 6 BY 4 FT, WEIGHING APPROXIMATELY 11 TONS, ARE TO BE QUARRIED AND SHIPPED TO PUGET SOUND. (P56)

9162 WATN MARBLE CREEK MARBLE CREEK
 REFN 02109 896906
 STOR 1612009
 MOUT N561000 W1332800 C660S 0770E 02
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE ALASKAN MARBLE COMPANY IS ON MARBLE CREEK, A FEW MILES NORTH OF SHAKAN, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND. (P117) RAILROAD AND BUILDINGS ARE PRESENT, MARBLE QUARRIED. (P118) EL CAPITAN MARBLE COMPANY IS 5 MI. DUE EAST. (P119) THE AMERICAN CORAL MARBLE COMPANY IS AT NORTH ARM AND JOHNSON INLET. (P119) THE DEPOSIT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1896 AND PRODUCTION BEGAN IN 1906. (P117-118)

9163 WATN MARBLE CREEK MARBLE CREEK
 REFN 02119 896906
 STOR 1612009
 MOUT N561030 W1322800 C660S 0770E 02
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST THE PROPERTIES OF THE ALASKA MARBLE COMPANY ARE SITUATED ON MARBLE CREEK. THEY ARE LOCATED ON A BELT OF LIMESTONE FLANKING AN INTRUSIVE GRANITE MASS WHICH IS EVIDENTLY THE DIRECT COURSE OF THE ALTERATION OF THE LIMESTONE TO MARBLE. THE DEPOSIT WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN 1896 AND FINALLY LOCATED IN 1905. ACTUAL PRODUCTION BEGAN IN 1906. MARBLE IS NOW PLACED ON THE MARKET IN THE CITIES ALONG THE PACIFIC COAST. THREE VARIETIES OF MARBLE HAVE BEEN FOUND: PURE WHITE, BLUE-VEINED WITH WHITE BACKGROUND, AND LIGHT BLUE. PURE WHITE IS MOST VALUABLE. (P192-194)

9164 WATN MARBLE CREEK MARBLE CREEK
 REFN 03433 905
 STOR 1612009
 MOUT N561030 W1332800 C660S 0770E 02
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST IN THE TRAVEL REPORTS OF WEBSTER BROWN, CIVIL ENGINEER ARE NOTES OF AN EXPEDITION TO SURVEY MARBLE CLAIMS AT SHAKAN ALASKA (JAN 9, 1905. ENTRY, REPORT 1) ON JAN 7, 1905 HE WENT TO "EL CAPITAN" CAMP, 7 MI. NE. OF SHAKAN, "MARBLE CREEK BEING 3 MI N FROM SHAKAN, OR ABOUT 5 MI WEST FROM US. THE SUPERINTENDENT, CHARLEY BOYD, CAME OUT IN A ROW BOAT AND I WAS SOON ASHORE AND...AS CHARLEY HAD TO ENGAGE MORE MEN WE ROWED DOWN TO SHAKAN...AND AFTER DINNER I WAS ROWED OVER TO MARBLE CREEK. (P1, REPORT 1) SHAKAN IS A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE WITH A SAWMILL AND SALMON CANNERY." AT MARBLE CREEK CAMP THERE IS A GOOD QUALITY OF MARBLE-BLUE AND WHITE. "THE PROPERTY IS ABOUT 6 1/2 MI FROM SHAKAN AND EXTENDS TO 800 ACRES." (REPORT 1, PAGE 2) REPORT 1 IS FROM THE U. OF ALASKA, COLLEGE VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN. THEY ROWED UP TO "EL CAPITAN CAMP" WHICH WAS ABOUT 4 MI UP RIVER AS SHAKAN WAS 3 MI ACROSS THE BAY FROM THE MOUTH OF MARBLE CREEK. BROWN WAS HIRED BY EL CAPITAN MARBLE CO. TO SURVEY-EL CAPITAN WAS AN ACTIVE MINING CAMP.

9165 WATN MARCUS BAKER GLACIER MARCUS BAKER GLACIER
 REFN 04585 938
 STOR 1608018002690000490
 MOUT N612526 W1483711 S150N 0050E 06
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST REEVE LANDED A SMALL PLANE ON MOUNT MARCUS BAKER GLACIER IN 1938. (P175)

9166 WATN MARION CREEK MARIAN CREEK

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REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005568005460
 MQUT N672000 W1501000 F290N 0120W 23
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S 1937 DISCRIPTION OF THIS WATER BODY MARION CREEK RUNS IN A WIDE STEEP-WALLED VALLEY SOUTH WEST TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MIDDLE FORK RIVER. SOME PROSPECTING HAS OCCURRED THOUGH NOT VERY SUCCESSFULLY IN TERMS OF RECOVERED GOLD. (P90)

9167 WATN MARION CREEK MARION CREEK
 REFN 01445 898
 STOR 16033991257900204000009000010005500050
 MQUT N644345 W1411530 F020S 0320E 23
 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 MARION CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF AMERICAN CREEK, NEAR EAGLE. (P257)

9168 WATN MARION CREEK MARION CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005568005460
 MQUT N672000 W1501000 F290N 0120W 23
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. MARION CREEK IS ABOUT 40-50 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-3 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES. (P10)

9169 WATN MARSH CREEK MARSH CREEK
 REFN 02679 911961
 STOR 1601098
 MQUT N695847 W1444716 U070N 0290E 12
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, AIR-WATER TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1911 A GEOLOGIST SLEDDED UP MARSH CREEK. 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) IN 1961 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM TRAVELED ON A SURVEY EXPEDITION, HAVING FLOWN INTO THE PETERS LAKE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY STATION, ON FOOT TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, DOWNSTREAM TO SUNSET PASS AND ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO ITKILYARIK CREEK. THEIR COURSE THEN WENT ALONG THE SADLEROCHIT MOUNTAINS, ACROSS MARSH CREEK TO THE KATAKIVUK RIVER, UP THAT TO ITS HEADWATERS, THEN SOUTHEAST TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER AND THEN BACK TO THE PETER'S LAKE STATION. (P12)

9170 WATN MARSH FORK CANNING RIVER-MARSH FORK
 REFN 03156 902903
 STOR 1601113008740001020
 MQUT N691230 W1445045 U030S 0260W 04
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST DURING 1902-03 S J MARSH PROSPECTED ALONG BOTH THE MAIN AND MARSH FORKS OF THE CANNING RIVER. IN THE SPRING OF 1903, S J MARSH AND F G CARTER MOVED UP THE MARSH FORK AND THROUGH CARTER PASS TO THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER. REFERENCE MANUAL STUDIES IN NORTHEASTERN ALASKA WITH EMPHASIS WITHIN THE CANNING RIVER DRAINAGE BY R D JAKIMCHUK CANADIAN AND ALASKAN ARCTIC GAS STUDY COMPANIES, 1974. (P87)

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- 9171 WATN MARSH FORK CANNING RIVER MARSH FORK CANNING RIVER
 REFN 04077 00011 977
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691200 W1455100 U0305 0260E 04
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, SPRING, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE LOWER 30 MILES OF THE 55 MILE LONG MARSH FORK IS REPORTED TO BE FLOATABLE DURING MUCH OF THE SUMMER. ITS GRADIENT AT THAT REACH IS SAID TO BE TWICE THAT OF THE MAINSTEM. THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF THIS FORK IS 1000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. SIX SPRINGS WERE LOCATED ON THE RIVER BY INVESTIGATORS WORKING FOR ARCTIC GAS. MARSH FORK CANNING RIVER IS GENERALLY CLASS I-II WHITE WATER WITH SOME CLASS III SECTIONS. ACCORDING TO A STATEMENT MADE BY WILBUR MILLS "GOOD CURRENT EXISTS THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER AND EXCELLENT TIME CAN BE MADE WHILE FLOATING. ON THE MARSH FORK FIVE TO SIX MPH IS POSSIBLE JUST DRIFTING; ON THE MAIN RIVER THREE TO FOUR MPH. AT THE HIGHER WATER LEVELS OF EARLY JULY THE ENTIRE RIVER MAY BE FLOATED IN FOUR OR FIVE DAYS. AT LOWER WATER LEVELS AN EXTRA DAY MAY BE REQUIRED."
- 9172 WATN MARSHALL LAKE MARSHALL LAKE
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N675346 W1503853 F360N 0140W 35
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, DIMENSIONS
 ABST IN 1939 DURING THEIR ASCENT OF MT DOONERAK, ROBERT MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, AND NUTIRNIK SAW INTO GORGE OF UPPER BOMBARDMENT CREEK, WHERE THEY SAW A HALF-MILE LONG LAKE WHICH "TO OUR AMAZEMENT" WAS STILL FROZEN ON JULY 5." (P152) MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 9173 WATN MARTEN CREEK MARTEN CREEK
 REFN 07240 958
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080002400010
 MOUT N664000 W1454500 F210N 0090E 07
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, 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. MARTEN CREEK NEAR ITS MOUTH CLOSELY RESEMBLES THE LOWER CHRISTIAN RIVER NEARBY IN THAT ITS MEANDERING CHANNEL IS DEEP, BORDERED BY STEEP SILT AND SAND BANKS, AND IS CUT INTO A FLAT LAKE-DOTTED ALLUVIAL PLAIN. UPSTREAM, HOWEVER, ITS COURSE IS ON GRAVEL AND SAND, ITS CHANNEL MEANDERING, AND BANKS OF SAND, SILT, AND GRAVEL ALTERNATE WITH BARS. THE STREAM IS REPORTEDLY USED BY THE RESIDENTS OF VENETIE TRAVELLING TO AND FROM FORT YUKON BY CANOE, BUT WHETHER IT IS SUITABLE FOR LAUNCHES IS NOT KNOWN TO THE AUTHOR. (P44)
- 9174 WATN MARTEN CREEK UNNAMED CREEK
 REFN 01522 933
 STOR 160339910085001713000091000080002400010
 MOUT N664000 W1454500 F210N 0090E 07
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST MCKENNAN NOTES GOING TO SUKO (TSUKON) OVERLAND FROM EAST FORK CHANDALAR AND BEFORE GOING TO FORT YUKON. THIS WAS A FISHING SETTLEMENT. (P10) IT IS LOCATED OFF MARTEN CREEK ACCORDING TO ORTH AND USGS MAPS. MCKENNAN NOTES ON P19 THAT "SUKO AN OUTLYING CAMP FOR FRESHWATER FISHING, LOCATED IN THE YUKON FLATS SOME 12 MI EAST OF CHANDALAR VILLAGE WHERE A SMALL STREAM CALLED SUKO EMERGES FROM A SMALL LAKE AT THE SAME NAME, A FEW CABINS AND TENT FRAMES. LOWER FISH CAMP (SEE MAP) SIMILAR FRESHWATER FISH CAMP ABOUT 5 MI FURTHER DOWN THE SUKO RIVER." I BELIEVE HE IS MISTAKEN ABOUT THE SUKO RIVER WHICH IS MARTEN CREEK. THESE PEOPLE WERE PART OF CHANDALAR VILLAGE BAND WITH A TOTAL POPULATION OF 63. (P20) ONLY IN THE LAST 40 YRS HAD THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN BEEN IN THIS AREA. (P16)

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- 9175 WATN MARTIN CREEK MARTIN CREEK
 REFN 04654 931
 STOR 1606543000640000090
 MQUT N580622 W1550311 S240S 0350N 18
 LUPR 51 KATMAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSIONS
 ABST AN EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE THE KATMAI VOLCANO BROUGHT US TO MARTIN CREEK, OUR FIRST REAL OBSTACLE. WITH A FALL OF ABOUT SIX FEET IN EVERY HUNDRED, AND FED BY MANY TRIBUTARIES, MARTIN CREEK IS A TORRENTIAL STREAM THAT IS HARD TO CROSS... WE FINALLY SPIED A PART OF THE STREAM WHERE IT WIDENED OUT ABOUT TWO HUNDRED FEET AND HAD AN EXPOSED GRAVEL BAR IN THE CENTRE... SPENDING HOURS IN ICY RAPIDS CROSSING MARTIN CREEK." (PP. 79, 81) REFERENCE ALSO MADE TO A TRIBUTARY: MAGEIK CREEK, "WHICH WAS SWIFT AND DANGEROUS ENOUGH AS IT WAS." (PP. 81, 104) PERIOD 1931 (EST.) IN AN ACCOUNT BY THE "GLACIER PRIEST."
- 9176 WATN MARTIN RIVER MARTIN RIVER
 REFN 00686 933
 STOR 1610396
 MQUT N601800 W1445900 C180S 0020E 23
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST BIRKET-SMITH AND DELAGUNA ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 MENTION THE EYAK TERRITORY EXTENDS TO THIS RIVER. (P17) THE MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT SHOWS THIS RIVER (PLATE 17 AND 18).
- 9177 WATN MARTIN RIVER MARTIN RIVER
 REFN 02789 00001 964966
 STOR 1610396
 MQUT N601800 W1445900 C180S 0020E 23
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ICE
 ABST IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THERE WAS MUCH SNOW AND ICE PRESENT ON THE E SIDE OF THE COPPER RIVER DELTA NEAR THE MARTIN FLATS, ON JUNE 17, 1964. (P5)
- 9178 WATN MARTIN RIVER MARTIN RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 1610396
 MQUT N601800 W1445900 C180S 0020E 23
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ALTHOUGH THE MARTIN RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF NEARLY 300 SQ MI AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 3,000 CFS, BECAUSE IT ENTERS THE COPPER FROM THE RIGHT SIDE, ITS DISCHARGE DOES NOT AUGMENT THE FLOW OF MAIN CHANNEL ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE DELTA. (P4-42)
- 9179 WATN MARTIN RIVER MARTIN RIVER
 REFN 03466 00002 938
 STOR 1608188
 MQUT N594545 W1510000 S050S 0100W 09
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL
 ABST C A BRYANT, A MINER IN THE EAGLE AREA FROM 1899-1935, CAME TO SELDOVIA MAY 10, 1938. HE STAYED WITH CATTLE RANCHER BIBBY ON KACHEMAK BAY AND THEN WENT ACROSS BAY TO KOCH'S PLACE. MAY 19, 1938: "I TOOK A TRAIL S, 1 AND A HALF MIS, TO MARTIN RIVER, WHICH HEADS IN A GLACIER AND IS ON THE RANPAGE IN AUGUST. THIS IS EVIDENCED BY THE DEBRIS ON THE BARS WHICH ARE FROM 100 TO 200 YDS WIDE. AT PRESENT THE WATER IS CONFINED TO SEVERAL SMALL CHANNELS WHICH ARE FORDABLE WITH 12 INCH TOP SHOES." (P4)

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9180 WATN MARTIN RIVER MARTIN RIVER GLACIER
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610396
 MOUT N601800 W1445900 C180S 0020E 23
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE BERING RIVER COAL FIELD EXTENDS AS FAR NORTH AS MARTIN RIVER GLACIER. (P27)

9181 WATN HARVEL CREEK HARVEL CREEK
 REFN 00110 93719 0 937
 STOR 160405401771100358000556501080019600240000750020
 MOUT N605300 W1593600 S090N 0580W 08
 LUPR 41 SALMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER, "THE KUSKO TIMES" MARCH 19, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 7. SEE ARTICLE "TOWN OF ANIAK IS GARDEN SPOT OF KUSKOKWIM" ON PAGE 1 COLUMN 3. CONSIDERABLE MINING IS BEING CARRIED ON AT HARVEL CREEK. SUMMER CAMP ONLY.

9182 WATN HARVEL CREEK HARVEL CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160405401771100358000556501080019600240000750020
 MOUT N605300 W1593600 S090N 0580W 08
 LUPR 41 SALMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA, P. S. SMITH, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927, A GOLD DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON HARVEL CREEK IN THE ANIAK-TULUKSAK DISTRICT. (P32)

9183 WATN HARVEL CREEK HARVEL CREEK
 REFN 02569 966
 STOR 160405401771100358000556501080019600240000750020
 MOUT N605300 W1593600 S090N 0580W 08
 LUPR 41 SALMON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST IN 1966 A SHALL DREDGE WAS USED ON THIS CREEK. PRIOR TO THIS TIME, ALL OPERATIONS WITHIN THE AREA WERE BY NONFLOAT, HYDRAULIC AND HAND METHODS. (P42)

9184 WATN MARVINE GLACIER MARVINE GLACIER
 REFN 00244 890909
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N600600 W1400900 C210S 0310E 17
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THIS GLACIER FORMS THE E LOBE OF MALASPINA GLACIER. "WHERE RUSSELL EASILY CROSSED IT IN 1890, NEAR ITS EMERGENCE FROM THE MOUNTAIN VALLEY, THE MARVINE WAS NOW AN IMPASSABLE SEA OF SERACS." (P17)

9185 WATN MARVINE GLACIER MARVINE GLACIER
 REFN 02611 890
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N600600 W1400900 C210S 0310E 17
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST I C RUSSELL AND A UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY TRAVELLED UP AND ACROSS THE MOST WESTERLY OF THE MAIN BRANCHES OF MARVINE GLACIER IN LATE JUNE, EARLY JULY OF 1890. THEY FOUND A PASS CALLED PINNACLE PASS WHICH

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LEADS ACROSS THE HITCHCOCK RANGE TO THE LUCIA GLACIER. (P60)

- 9186 WATN MARYS RIVER MARY RIVER
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 160272900058000011000027600030
 HOUT N651139 W1651545 K030S 0320W 28
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST ACCORDING TO A.M.GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," BOATS FROM PORT CLARENCE ARE ABLE TO ASCEND MARY RIVER TO DAVIDSON. (P85) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED ABOVE.
- 9187 WATN MARYS RIVER MARY'S RIVER
 REFN 05861 966
 STOR 160272900058000011000027600030
 HOUT N651139 W1651545 K030S 0320W 28
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST MARY'S RIVER WAS NAMED AFTER HAY OF IGLOO (MARY AL-LA-WRAY) AND STAYS "ON TO GUARD THE GHOST TOWN" IN WHICH MARY LIVED AND WAS THE TOWN OF IGLOO MISSION. (P68)
- 9188 WATN MASCOT CREEK MASCOT CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339905063000947005190005350027080120010800070
 HOUT N672500 W1513500 F300N 0140W 01
 LUPR 33 GLACIER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST MASCOT CREEK WAS ONE OF THE GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS IN THE KOYUKUK REGION IN 1907. MOST CREEKS IN THIS REGION WERE MINED BY DRIFTING. (P45)
- 9189 WATN MASCOT CREEK MASCOT CREEK
 REFN 02158 909
 STOR 160339905063000947005190005350027080120010800070
 HOUT N672500 W1513500 F300N 0140W 01
 LUPR 33 GLACIER RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MASCOT CREEK HAS SHALLOW GRAVELS, FROM A FEW INCHES TO 3 FEET DEEP. THE EASE WITH WHICH THIS CREEK IS MINED EXPLAINS WHY IT WAS MINED SO EXTENSIVELY AND WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF PROFIT.(P313)
- 9190 WATN MASCOT CREEK MASCOT CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350027000120010800070
 HOUT N672500 W1503500 F300N 0140W 01
 LUPR 33 GLACIER RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST AT THE UPPER END OF CLAIM NO. 8 ABOVE DISCOVERY, MASCOT CREEK FORKS. THE LEFT FORK IS THE LARGER STREAM, ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH THE MAIN FORK AGAIN FORKS WITH THE CREEK FLOWING ALMOST DUE SOUTH ABOUT 7 MILES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH SEATTLE RIVER. FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, THE CREEK RUNS IN A NARROW VALLEY WHOSE FLOOD PLAIN IS FROM 50 TO 200 FEET WIDE. "AT ABOUT 3 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, MASCOT CREEK NARROWS FOR ABOUT 1500 FEET TO A CANYON OR GORGE WHOSE BOTTOM IS 20 TO 30 FEET WIDE." (P82) THE AVERAGE GRADE OF THE CREEK FROM THE FORKS TO THE HEAD OF THE CANYON IS ABOUT 1.4 PER CENT. THROUGH THE CANYON THE GRADE IS ABOUT 2.5 PER CENT, AND FROM THE END OF THE CANYON TO PREACHER CREEK THE AVERAGE GRADE IS ABOUT 1.05 PER CENT. "THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF MASCOT CREEK AT THE HEAD OF THE CANYON IS ABOUT 1000 MINERS INCHES." IT IS VERY SUBJECT TO SUDDEN FRESHETS. AUTHOR NOTES THAT FREIGHT WAS TRANSPORTED BY PACKTRAIN TO MASCOT CREEK "BY A

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TRAIL FROM THE CROSSING DOWN THE RIGHT LIMIT OF SEATTLE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, THEN UP THE CREEK AND OVER THE TOP OF THE CANYON TO THE WORKINGS.* (P84) GRAVEL IN THE CREEK IS FINE WITH FEW BOULDERS ABOVE THE CANYON. A DESCRIPTION OF THE MINING ON THE CREEK IS GIVEN. (P85-87)

9191 WATN MASON CREEK MASON CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 160339906472001157000043700030
 MOUT N651000 W1531905 K040S 0270E 04
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,DIMENSION,MAP
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES ILLINOIS CREEK AT MILE 193 WHERE THE CREEK HAS AN ELEVATION OF 400 FT. (MAP B-4,P.28) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

9192 WATN MASON CREEK MASON CREEK
 REFN 02140 907908
 STOR 160339906472001157000043700030
 MOUT N651000 W1531905 K040S 0270E 04
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST IT IS REPORTED THAT \$700 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN OUT IN 1908 ON MASON CREEK NEAR THE MOUTH OF LAST CHANCE. SLUICING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUED IN 1909 AND A YIELD OF \$27 TO THE SHOVEL IS REPORTED FOR SOME OF THE WORK. (P83) SOME GOLD FOUND NEAR THE HEAD OF MASON CREEK IS MOSTLY IN THE FORM OF SMALL ROUNDED PELLETS ABOUT THE SIZE OF BIRD SHOT. THE MASON AND GRANT CREEK GOLD HAS A VALUE OF \$18.60 AN OUNCE. (P83)

9193 WATN MASTADON CREEK MASTADON CREEK
 REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 160339902786000594003298403160023300110020460270
 MOUT N653000 W1451400 S250S 0090E 01
 LUPR 31 DISHNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES AT THE END OF DIARY B A MINING CLAIM STAKED HERE JUNE 25,1907 1320 X 660 5' BELOW.

9194 WATN MASTADON CREEK MASTADON CREEK
 REFN 00728 896
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451327 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL QUOTE AN 1896 REPORT STATING THAT MASTADON CREEK WAS THE "BEST PRODUCER" (PRESUMABLY IN THE AREA) WITH OVER 300 MINERS AT WORK, MANY PLANNING TO WINTER THERE. (P141)

9195 WATN MASTADON CREEK MASTADON CREEK
 REFN 00728 896
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451327 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL QUOTE AN 1896 REPORT STATING THAT MASTADON CREEK WAS THE "BEST PRODUCER" (PRESUMABLY IN THE AREA) WITH OVER 300 MINERS AT WORK, MANY PLANNING TO WINTER THERE. (P141)

9196 WATN MASTADON CREEK MASTADON CREEK
 REFN 00575 894
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050

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HOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS AND TRIBUTARIES. "MANY CLAIMS WERE STAKED OF IN 1894 ON THIS STREAM." (P185) "THERE WERE MINERS ON MASTODON CREEK." (P184)

9197 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 00900 894897
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 HOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, MAP, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT PAT KINNALEY, AND JOHN GREGOR DISCOVERED GOLD ON MASTODON ON JUNE 15, 1894. THIS WAS "CREEK DIGGINGS" AND PROVED VERY PRODUCTIVE. (P359) "MASTODON IS THE BEST CREEK IN THE DISTRICT, HAVING YIELDED MORE THAN 1/2 OF THE TOTAL PRODUCT OF THE BIRCH CREEK MINES. (P359) "THERE ARE 59 CLAIMS ON THE CREEK, BUT MANY OF THEM ARE LYING IDLE ON ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING MINERS." (P360) LAST SUMMER THE OUTPUT WAS \$260,000, WITH 260 MEN WORKING 18 CLAIMS. (P360) LAST SUMMER WAS 1897. "THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER ON THE CREEK, IT NEVER GETTING BELOW A SLUICE HEAD. MASTODON HAS BEEN KNOWN LOCALLY FOR 2 OR 3 YEARS TO BE THE BEST CREEK IN ALASKA, BUT UNTIL THE PAST FALL IT HAD NOT BEEN THOROUGHLY ENOUGH PROSPECTED TO WARRANT A POSITIVE STATEMENT AS TO ITS RICHNESS AND EXTENT." (P360) EIGHT HOLES HAD BEEN PUT DOWN TO BEDROCK ON ONE CLAIM AND DUNHAM PREDICTS, "THE 10 MILES OF GROUND ON MASTODON AND HANMOTH (WHICH ARE ONE CREEK EXCEPT IN DESIGNATION) ALREADY PROSPECTED" WILL BE VERY RICH. (P360) "THE RATE OF SUMMER PACKING TO MASTODON (65 MILES) IS 40 CENTS PER POUND, THE WINTER RATE BEING 15 CENTS." (P362) A MAP OF THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9198 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 01171 896
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 HOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST WM. HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS", STATED THAT IN 1896 MASTODON CREEK WAS THE BEST GOLD PRODUCER IN THE BIRCH CREEK MINING DISTRICT AND HAD OVER 300 MINERS WORKING IT. IT WAS THOROUGHLY STAKED. (P201) HE WAS WALKING FROM CIRCLE CITY TO HIS CLAIMS WITH PROVISIONS AND PASSED THE CREEK. (PP200-201)

9199 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 01317 894
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 HOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1894 MEMBERS OF MCQUESTEN, HARPER AND MAYO'S CREW OF TRADERS FOUND GOLD ON MASTODON CREEK, AT A SPOT THEY NAMED CIRCLE. (P73) FROM A CHAPTER IN ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA ENTITLED "GOLD", TAKEN FROM THE REAL BOOK ABOUT ALASKA BY SAMUEL EPSTEIN AND BERYL WILLIAMS.

9200 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 01445 894922
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 HOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 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

MASTODON CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE CITY, BY PAT KINALLEY AND JOHN GREGOR. (P189) IN 1922, "JACK ANDERSON HAD 20 MEN AND 2 HYDRAULIC CUTS ON MASTODON". (P203)

9201 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 02050 903
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 N1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, PHOTO, NO TRAFF
ABST MASTODON CREEK FLOWS INTO MAMMOTH CREEK. ESTIMATES OF ANNUAL GOLD PRODUCTION VARY \$75,000 TO \$100,000. PORTIONS OF THE CREEK HAVE BEEN WORKED BY OPEN CUT METHODS. PLATE XIV B IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF OPEN CUTS ON THE CREEK BED. MACHINERY HAS BEEN INTRODUCED ON A FEW CLAIMS, INCLUDING A STEAM TROLLEY, AND HYDRAULIC PLANT WITH DITCH AND FLUME, IN 1903. "THERE IS NO WOOD IN THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK." WINTER DRIFTING DURING 1902 TO 1903 REPORTEDLY PRODUCED \$20,000 TO \$25,000. (PP62 TO 63)

9202 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 02051 904
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 N1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, FLOOD
ABST AN ATTEMPT TO INSTALL A SMALL HYDRAULIC PLANT FOR MINING IN 1904 ON MASTODON CREEK WAS REPORTED AS UNSUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THE PLANT WAS WASHED BY THE FLOODS ATTENDING HEAVY RAINS (P.29).

9203 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 02084 A 905
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 N1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, MINING
ABST A MEASUREMENT OF THE STREAM VOLUME MADE IN JULY 1904, WITH THE PRICE CURRENT METER WAS GIVEN AS 322 MINERS INCHES. THIS MEASUREMENT WAS MADE AT ONLY ONE STAGE OF THE WATER. (P12) THE HEADWATERS OF MASTODON CREEK ARE GATHERED FROM AN AMPHITHEATRICAL AREA ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF MASTODON DOME. THE CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A PICTURESQUE VALLEY LIMITED BY EVEN-TOPPED RIDGES WHICH SLOPE GRADUALLY IN A DIRECTION PARALLEL TO THE EAST AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1,300 FEET ABOVE IT. THE VALLEY IS UNSYMMETRICAL IN SECTION. THE STREAM IN ITS LOWER PART APPROACHES THE STEEP RIDGE ON THE EAST, AND IS LIMITED ON THE WEST BY A BENCH WHICH RISES WITH A STEEP GRADE TO THE BASE OF THE SPUR. FARTHER UPSTREAM THE VALLEY BECOMES MORE OPEN AND THE STREAM FLAT IS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET WIDE. QUARTZITE, SCHIST AND QUARTZ-MICA SCHIST ARE THE MOST COMMON VARIETIES OF BED ROCK AND CONTAIN THE USUAL PROPORTION OF QUARTZ VEINS. THE STRIKE OF THE SCHISTOSITY IS USUALLY ACROSS THE STREAM AND THE DIP IS TO THE SOUTH. NEAR THE MOUTH THERE IS THIN-BEDDED, IMPURE, CLOSELY FOLDED LIMESTONE. ON SOME OF THE CLAIMS OCCURS A GREENISH FELDSPATHIC SCHIST WHICH WEATHERS MORE EASILY THAN THE USUAL BED ROCK, AND MAY REPRESENT AN INTRUSIVE ROCK METAMORPHOSED ALONG WITH THE OTHER ROCKS. THERE ARE ALSO SMALL GRANITIC DIKES. THE GRAVELS INCLUDE SUBANGULAR FRAGMENTS OF THE BED ROCK, WITH FINE MATERIAL OF THE SAME NATURE AND SOME SAND AND CLAY. THE AVERAGE DEPTH TO BED ROCK IS 10 TO 12 FEET, WITH A MAXIMUM OF ABOUT 20 FEET. THERE IS SOMETIMES A LAYER OF MUCK A FEW FEET THICK ON TOP OF THE GRAVELS, AND THE MAXIMUM OF STRIPPING REQUIRED IS ABOUT 7 FEET. THE GOLD IS FOUND SOMETIMES SCATTERED THROUGH THE GRAVEL AND SOMETIMES CLOSE TO BED ROCK, OR TO A DISTANCE OF A FEW FEET WITHIN IT. THE PAY STREAK HAS A VARIABLE WIDTH WITH A MAXIMUM OF PERHAPS 200 FEET. THE GOLD IS GENERALLY RATHER FINE, THE COARSEST PIECE FOUND WEIGHING ONLY 3 OR 4 OUNCES. SOME OF THE GROUND AVERAGES PROBABLY FROM \$2 TO \$3 A CUBIC YARD, AND SOME OF IT CONSIDERABLY RICHER. THE GOLD BRINGS \$17 AN OUNCE IN TRADE. SUCCESSFUL RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN 1905 BY WORKING THE RIM TO THE WEST OF MASTODON. THE GOLD BRINGS \$17 AN OUNCE IN TRADE. SUCCESSFUL RESULTS WERE OBTAINED IN 1905 BY WORKING THE RIM TO THE WEST OF MASTODON. THE GOLD IS SOMEWHAT COARSER THAN THE CREEK GOLD.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2174

9204 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02084 B 905
 STOR 1603399097881016640025610007400382250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, MINING
 ABST MOST OF THE CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED BY THE OPEN-CUT METHOD, BUT MACHINERY HAS BEEN INTRODUCED ON A FEW CLAIMS. THERE IS SOME WINTER WORK DONE BY DRIFTING IN THE UPPER PART OF THE VALLEY. (P22)

9205 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE ESTIMATED VALUE OF GOLD PRODUCED FROM HASTODON AND MAMMOTH CREEKS AND TRIBUTARIES BY 1906 IS ABOUT \$2,060,000. A SMALL HYDRAULIC PLANT WITH A STEAM SCRAPER OPERATED ON THE CREEK IN 1906. (P188) THE VALLEY FLOOR AT THE MOUTH OF HASTODON CREEK IS ABOUT 400 YDS, NARROWING TO 200 YDS, 2 MI UPSTREAM. THE CREEK CONTAINS THE RICHEST GRAVELS YET DISCOVERED IN THE DISTRICT AND IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER. THE LOWER 2 MI CONTAINS THE LARGEST PAY STREAK. THE GRADE AVERAGES 100 TO 200 FT PER MILE. MINING WAS ACTIVE DURING 1906. MOST OPERATIONS WERE BY SHOVELING INTO SLUICE BOXES, BUT SEVERAL STEAM HOISTS AND 1 HYDRAULIC PLANT WITH A STEAM SCRAPER WERE IN USE. (P194)

9206 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST HASTODON CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES CONTINUED TO BE ONE OF THE TWO MAJOR GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE BIRCH CREEK AREA DURING 1907. (P50)

9207 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02123 905908
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST AN EXPERIMENTAL STEAM SHOVEL PLANT WAS USED EXPERIMENTALLY ON HASTODON CREEK (UPPER PART) IN 1905, BUT NO MINING HAS OCCURED SINCE. (P54)

9208 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653000 W1451300 F080N 0120E 23
 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 1910. THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCING CREEK OF THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IN 1909 WAS HASTODON. (P235)

9209 WATN HASTODON CREEK HASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02174 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250004300050

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2175

MOUT N653000 W1451300 F080N 0120E 23
 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. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT 85 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON MASTODON CREEK ON 12 CLAIMS THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE SUMMER SEASON. 16 MEN WORKED ABOUT SIX CLAIMS DURING THE WINTER. (P161)

9210 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02209 913
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST L.M. PRINOLE, "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE" NOTED THE HEADWATERS OF MASTODON CREEK BEGIN ON THE NORTHERN SLOPES OF 4,400 FT HIGH MASTODON DOME, 7 MILES SOUTHWEST FROM THE POINT WHERE THE CREEK ENTERS MAMMOTH CREEK. (P63)

9211 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 160339909782001664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653000 W1451300 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON 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. A DREDGE COMMENCED OPERATIONS ON MASTODON CREEK AT CLAIM NO 10 ABOVE. THE DREDGE WAS OF THE DISDON TYPE FEATURING BUCKETS OF 3 1/2 CUBIC FT CAPACITY. THE HULL WAS 32 BY 70 FT. ABOUT 20 MEN WERE EMPLOYED BY THE DREDGE. ON CLAIMS NOS. 19 AND 20 ABOVE 12,000 CUBIC YARDS WERE CUT AT A COST OF 13 1/2 CENTS PER CUBIC YARD. EIGHT TO 16 MEN WERE EMPLOYED. A WORKING HEAD OF 100 FT WAS AVAILABLE AT THE NOZZLE. UNDER AVERAGE WORKING CONDITIONS THE CAPACITY OF THE PLANT WAS 400 CUBIC YARDS PER DAY. (P211) TEN TO 15 MEN MINED THE CREEK DURING WINTER AND ABOUT 70 DURING SUMMER. (P211)

9212 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02237 912913
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE ELMER DREDGE STARTED TO DIG ON MASTODON CREEK ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE. EARLY IN THE SUMMER ITS OPERATION WAS HINDERED BY LACK OF WATER, BUT LATER REPORTS INDICATE A SUCCESSFUL SEASON. DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN 1912 WITH FROZEN GROUND WERE AVOIDED THIS SEASON BY WORKING ENTIRELY IN THAWED GROUND. THE CONTRACT HAS BEEN LET FOR ANOTHER DREDGE THAT WILL BE INSTALLED ON MASTODON CREEK. THE BERRY AND LAMB HYDRAULIC PLANT ON MASTODON CREEK WAS STARTED EARLY IN THE SUMMER BUT WAS CLOSED PART OF THE SEASON, AS THERE WAS NOT SUFFICIENT WATER. A NEW HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED BY A P CLARK. (P360)

9213 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
 REFN 02449 913
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
 MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING
 ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP133-261. J B MERTIE JR 1936. THE AVERAGE RIVER GRADIENT OF MASTODON CREEK IS 3 TO 4 PERCENTS. (P207) IN 1913 THE ELMER GOLD DREDGE WAS RECONSTRUCTED ON MASTODON CREEK AT CLAIM 10. (P212)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2176

9214 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 02573 903
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST ON MASTODON CREEK, BIRCH CREEK DISTRICT, SOME EXPERIMENTING IS BEING DONE WITH MACHINERY AND THE BENCHES ARE BEGINNING TO RECEIVE ATTENTION. (P58)

9215 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 02618 894896
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING
ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1896 OVER 300 MINERS WERE WORKING ON THIS CREEK. 36 CLAIMS OF 500 FEET FRONT WERE BEING WORKED, THE MOST IMPORTANT BEING THE DISCOVERY LOCATED ABOUT 1/2 MILE FROM THE MOUTH. 20 MEN WORKED THIS CLAIM. (P121) THE AUTHOR APPROXIMATES THAT THERE IS AVAILABLE A 800 FT FALL IN 8 MILES ON EITHER MILLER OR MASTODON, TAKING AS A STARTING POINT THE HIGHEST POSITION IN WHICH A DAM COULD BE BUILT. (P123) THIS CREEK WAS DISCOVERED IN 1894 AND HAS BEEN WORKED SINCE THEN WITH GREAT PROFIT. THE GULCH IS 60 MI FROM CIRCLE CITY AND CAN BE REACHED BY A TRAIL WHICH CROSSES THE SWAMPY VALLEY OF BIRCH AND CROOKED CREEKS. MENTION IS MADE OF THE MASTODON DONE WITH ITS ELEVATION OF 4420 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE CREEK HAS ITS SOURCE HERE IN THREE LEADS, AND FLOWS NORTHEAST FOR 12 MILES, DRAINING IN MAMMOTH CREEK. SOME DISCUSSION OF THE GRAVEL OF THE CREEK IS MADE. (P347-348) SUPPLIES FOR EAGLE CREEK WERE BROUGHT VIA MASTODON CREEK AND FREIGHTED OVER THE MAIN DIVIDE. (P354)

9216 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 03807 915
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST THE PRINCIPAL OPERATION ON MASTODON CREEK CONSISTED OF THE INSTALLATION AND OPERATION OF A DREDGE. HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE ALSO OPERATED AS WELL AS SMALL PLACERS IN 1915.

9217 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 06026 898
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST THE CIRCLE CITY MINES ARE LOCATED ABOUT 120 MILES BACK FROM THE YUKON RIVER ON THE MASTODON CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF BIRCH CREEK. (P47) IT TOOK BETWEEN 3-4 DAYS FOR THE COMPANY OF MEN AND HORSES TO TRAVEL FROM CIRCLE CITY TO THE MINES. (P50) THE TIME IS LATE JUNE OR EARLY JULY 1898.

9218 WATN MASTODON CREEK MASTODON CREEK
REFN 06026 898
STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250004300050
MOUT N653019 W1451329 F080N 0120E 23
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST THE CIRCLE CITY MINES ARE LOCATED ABOUT 120 MILES BACK FROM THE YUKON RIVER ON THE MASTODON CREEK, TRIBUTARY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2177

OF BIRCH CREEK. (P47) IT TOOK BETWEEN 3-4 DAYS FOR THE COMPANY OF MEN AND HORSES TO TRAVEL FROM CIRCLE CITY TO THE MINES. (P50) THE TIME IS LATE JUNE OR EARLY JULY 1898.

9219 WATN HASTODON FORK EAGLE CREEK HASTODON FORK
 REFN 02050 903
 STOR 160339909782101664003617002060
 MOUT N652500 W1452500 F070N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL
 ABST HASTODON FORK FLOWS NE 3 MI THROUGH A NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY TO EAGLE CREEK. GOLD WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON 1 1/2 MI OF THE CREEK BY OPEN CUT METHODS. VALUES RANGE \$2 TO \$4 PER CU YD, WITH AN ESTIMATED 1903 PRODUCTION OF \$15000 TO \$18000. (P64)

9220 WATN HASTODON FORK EAGLE CREEK HASTODON FORK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 1603399097821016640036170020600032000330
 MOUT N652700 W1452500 F070N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE DEPTH TO BED ROCK ON HASTODON FORK RANGES FROM 8-10 FEET. IN SOME CASES THERE ARE 3 TO 4 FEET TO STRIP AND 4 TO 5 FEET OF PAY DIRT. (P23)

9221 WATN HASTODON FORK EAGLE CREEK HASTODON FORK EAGLE CREEK
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909782101664003617002060
 MOUT N652500 W1452500 F070N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST HASTODON FORK IS THE SOUTHERN FORK OF EAGLE CREEK, AND FLOWS THROUGH A V-SHAPED GULCH. GOLD PLACERS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE CREEK. MINING HAS BEEN DONE FOR ABOUT 1/2 MI UP THE STREAM. (P197)

9222 WATN HASTODON FORK EAGLE CREEK HASTODON FORK OF EAGLE CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 160339909782101664003617002060
 MOUT N652500 W1452500 F070N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A STORAGE RESERVOIR WAS COMPLETED ON HASTODON FORK (P54), IN THE CIRCLE PRECINCT.

9223 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 05151 923
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COAL, SITUATED IN THE MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY, WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD. (P18) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923. MFGROUND AND HIKING TRAIL IS LOCATED. (P2 MAP)

9224 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA GLACIER
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2178

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,PHOTO

ABST A PHOTO ON P. 130 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "ABOVE, A HIKER TAKES THE CHANCY WAY ACROSS A RIVULET IN HATANUSKA GLACIER."

9225 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00026 00053 908

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 N1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST AS DESCRIBED IN 1908, THE COAL DEPOSITS ON THE HATANUSKA RIVER NEAREST ITS MOUTH ARE 18 MI UP, AND THE ANTHRACITE DEPOSITS, THE MOST DISTANT, ARE 53 MI FROM THE MOUTH. THE AREA OF COAL DEPOSITS COMPRISES ABOUT 300 SQ MI. THE ANTHRACITE DEPOSITS ARE FOUND IN ONLY A SMALL AREA BUT UNUSUALLY LARGE, ONE MEASURING 38 FT CLEAN, SOLID COAL. THE AVERAGE ANALYSIS OF 3 DIFFERENT LOCALITIES SHOWED 66.08, 65.26 AND 66.40 % FIXED CARBON. (P7)

9226 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00026 00068 910

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 N1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A RAILROAD IS BEING BUILT (1910) FROM SEWARD TO THE HATANUSKA COAL FIELDS. (P164)

9227 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00026 00083 910

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 N1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY

ABST IN "THE COAL PROBLEMS OF THE NAVY", ATHERTON BROWNELL STATES IN 1910 THAT COAL FROM THE HATANUSKA AREA COULD BE BOUGHT BY THE NAVY FOR \$3.50 TO \$4.00 A TON. (P414)

9228 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00026 00086 910

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 N1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION

ABST MORE THAN ONE DOZEN HOMESTEADERS HAVE FILED THIS YEAR (1910) AROUND KNIK AND ALONG THE HATANUSKA RIVER. THIS IS THE 2D MOST IMPORTANT COAL REGION IN ALASKA AND A RAILROAD IS ON ITS WAY THERE.FARMING HAS BEEN GOING ON AROUND KNIK FOR SEVERAL YEARS AND THE SOIL HAS PROVED TO BE FAVORABLE. THE COUNTRY ALSO HAS NATIVE GRASS; THE ANNUAL GROWTH OF RED-TOP BEING EXTRAORDINARILY HEAVY. (P239)

9229 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00122 917917

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612935 N1491618 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

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

ABST ALASKA RAILWAY-SPUR BEGINS FOLLOWING RIVER AT HATANUSKA, A FEW MILES UP FROM MOUTH. CONTINUES TO CHICKALDON. MAP. 1917 SPUR AT SUTTON GOES N. TO JONESVILLE AND ESKA. COMMUNITIES ON RIVER AND RAILROAD LINE ARE FROM W.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2179

TO E.: MATANUSKA, SUTTON, GRANITE, CASTLE, CHICKALOON. A MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9230 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A ROAD GOES FROM THE RAILROAD UP MATANUSKA RIVER ON THE W SIDE FOR 10 MIS TO THE MATANUSKA BRIDGE WHICH IT CROSSES AND THEN ENDS. A BRANCH CONTINUES UP THE W SIDE FOR ABOUT 2 MIS. ANOTHER BRANCH HEADS W TO WASILLA CREEK BEGINNING AT THE BRIDGE.

9231 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00127 936936
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON 1936 MAP ALASKA R.R. HAS SPUR ON N SIDE OF RIVER FROM MATANUSKA TO CHICKALOON WITH STOPS AT SUTTON AND PALMER AND A SPUR AT PALMER THAT SPLITS TO JANESVILLE AND ESKA. A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. THE MAP WAS PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO.

9232 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00284 953
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY
 ABST ABSTRACT OF PAPER "A STUDY OF FLOODS ON GLACIAL STREAMS" BY CHARLES E BEHLKE AND BOB PARVIN GRAY, INCLUDED IN PROCEEDINGS OF ALASKAN SCIENCE CONFERENCE, 1953. "MANY OF THE STREAMS IN ALASKA DERIVE THEIR LARGEST FLOODS FROM THE MELT WATER OF LARGE GLACIERS OR GLACIER SYSTEMS DURING EXTREMELY HOT WEATHER. THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS TYPICAL OF THIS TYPE OF STREAM... THE PAPER FEATURES 2 PLOTS. ONE SHOWS HOW THE DISCHARGE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER RISES WITH ELEVATED AIR TEMPERATURES AND HOW IT FALLS WITH CLOUDY OR COOL WEATHER. THE SECOND PLOT SHOWS A DIRECT CORRELATION BETWEEN TEMPERATURE AT THE SHEEP MOUNTAIN WEATHER STATION AND THE DISCHARGE IN THE RIVER AT PALMER, ALASKA. SINCE THE GLACIER SYSTEM IS APPROXIMATELY 50 MIS AWAY FROM THE GAGING STATION, THERE IS A LAG IN THE DISCHARGE BEHIND THE TIME OF MAXIMUM TEMPERATURE." (P65, PROCEEDINGS)

9233 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491613 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GENERAL
 ABST IN A REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, A BRANCH IS PROPOSED TO GO UP THE RIVER VALLEY INTO THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY. AT PRESENT TIME (1903) A WAGON ROAD IS USED WHICH FOLLOWS THIS ROUTE. (P9) A BRIDGE WILL BE BUILT OVER RIVER AT HEAD OF KNIK ARM. (P20) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.

9234 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0001E 10

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2180

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,HUNTING

ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, BIG GAME HUNTER, IN 1928 WAS TAKING A PARTY SHEEP HUNTING TO CARPENTER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF MATANUSKA RIVER. IN 1928 "I HAD TO BUILD A FERRY TO PUT MY PARTY AND OUR OUTFIT ACROSS THE MATANUSKA. YOU COULDN'T USE A MOTOR-POWERED BOAT BECAUSE OF THE ROCKS STUDDING THE SHORE-THE CURRENT KEPT YOU CROWDED AGAINST THEM, AND THE PROPELLER WOULD STRIKE AND BREAK A SHAFT OR SHEAR A PIN. NOR COULD YOU ROW ACROSS THE SHIFT, WHITE WATER CHUTE, FOR YOU HAD TO MAKE A LANDING DIRECTLY OPPOSITE YOUR STARTING POINT OR BE SWEEP INTO A CANYON. SO WE PUT A LIGHT CABLE ACROSS, FASTENED IT TO A "DEAD MAN," ATTACHED A BLOCK AND A HAULINE, AND SO HAD A SERVICEABLE FERRY." (P21) FERRY CROSSED MATANUSKA RIVER FROM GLENN HIGHWAY TO CARPENTER CREEK. NOTES THAT AT HEADWATERS OF MATANUSKA THERE ARE GOOD RANGES FOR SHEEP AND GRIZZLY.(P47) ONE FALL ANNABEL "PACKED IN FROM IDEWATER" TO HEAD OF MATANUSKA RIVER TO GET SOME PHOTOS OF BLUE BEAR. (P195) HE MADE CAMP IN LAST TIMBER BELOW GLACIER AND WAS THERE FOR 2 WEEKS. (P195) IN OCTOBER ONE YEAR ANNABEL, "DOC," AND TEX COBB, WENT DUCK HUNTING ON MATANUSKA HAY FLATS AT THE HEAD OF KNIK ARM, 37 MI NORTH OF ANCHORAGE. IN 6 YEARS SINCE THEY HAD LAST HUNTED THERE, THE FLATS WERE BUILT UP, MORE ROADS, FARMS, FIELDS, FENCES, ETC.(P261)

9235 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00535 935

STOR 1608016

MOVT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY

ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, SHE STATED "DURING THE LEAN YEARS OF 1935, POVERTY STRICKEN FARMERS OF THE U.S. SEEKING A NEW HOMETOWN CHOSE THE MATANUSKA VALLEY, ALASKA, AS THE PLACE OF IMMIGRATION." 200 MEN WITH 1000 DEPENDENTS CAME. (P166) PALMER HAS SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, A HOSPITAL. (P166)

9236 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00544 949962

STOR 1608016

MOVT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MATANUSKA RIVER AT PALMER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,070 SQ MILES DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPRDX) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1949-62. MAXIMUM STAGES: JULY 11, 1949, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 12.03 FT; AUG. 24, 1959, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 10.82 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 37,300 CFS, 18.0 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 23 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN AS "AT PALMER" (P13), SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FROM ORTH FOR PALMER.

9237 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 00559 964

STOR 1608016

MOVT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

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

ABST AUTHOR BRADAC DISCUSSES PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THIS RIVER. "THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS 80 MI LONG, FLOWS TOWARD THE WEST INTO COOK INLET AND HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 1,000 SQ MI. THE VALLEY HAS A WIDTH OF ABOUT 6 MI. IN THE UPPER VALLEY, THE RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN ROCK WALLS THAT RISE 1,000 TO 4,000 FT ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOOR. THE ELEVATION OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER ITSELF, RANGES FROM 350 FT NEAR THE MOUTH TO ABOUT 1,250 FT IN THE UPPER VALLEY. THE FALL OF THE RIVER IS EVENLY DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE. THE RIVER IS OVERLOADED WITH SEDIMENT AND OFTEN FLOWS THROUGH SEVERAL SMALL CHANNELS OVER AN AGGRADING FLOOD PLAIN. IT IS NOT NAVIGABLE. NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ARE THE COOK INLET FLATS, A GRAVEL-COVERED LOWLAND CONTAINING MUCH MARSH LAND." (P64)

9238 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2181

REFN 00567 909
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE CHART OF ANALYSIS OF ALASKA COAL, COMPILED FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOWS THAT THE MATANUSKA RIVER HAS ANTHRACITE, SEMIBITUMINOUS, SUBBITUMINOUS COAL. (NO YEAR) (P18) THIS IS ACCORDING TO ALFRED H BROOKS.

9239 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00622 914
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
 ABST DESCRIBING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBUCK NOTES: IN THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER, "WE FIND...CONSIDERABLE AREAS OF TILLABLE LAND." (P4) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

9240 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW LAND GEDLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST "HIGH AND RUGGED MOUNTAINS BEGAN TO CLOSE IN ON US, AND MANY STREAMS AND RIPPLING BRANCHES FLOWED INTO THE WIDE AND DESTRUCTIVE MATANUSKA RIVER." (P56)

9241 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00643 964964
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER'S THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1964. IN 1904 THE ANCHORAGE DAILY TIMES MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A 33,000 KILOWATT COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER NORTH OF PALMER. THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE AND MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION WOULD CONTRACT TO BUY POWER FROM THE PLANT. (P54)

9242 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00643 964964
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER'S THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945-1964. IN 1904 THE ANCHORAGE DAILY TIMES MADE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A 33,000 KILOWATT COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER NORTH OF PALMER. THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE AND MATANUSKA ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION WOULD CONTRACT TO BUY PWER FROM THE PLANT. (P54)

9243 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00644 906
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2182

LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEITION,HUNTING
 ABST IN 1906 FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS SECOND ATTEMPT AT CLIMBING MCKINLEY. AS THE SEASON GOT TOO LATE HE SPLIT HIS MEN UP TO GATHER MORE SPECIMENS AND EXPLDER. BROWNE AND BEECHER WERE SENT TO THE MOUTH OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER. "TO GET HOOSE, MOUNTAIN SHEEP, AND GOATS." (P185)

9244 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00692 949
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,AGRICULTURE
 ABST DESCRIBING THE MATANUSKA VALLEY, DENISON WRITES: "THE MATANUSKA VALLEY FARMERS CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION IS A FULL-FLEDGED GOING CONCERN AT PALMER, A TOWN OF 2,500 POPULATION. IT OPERATES A CREAMERY, A COMMUNITY STORE, AND A STORAGE CELLAR FOR SORTED AND GRADED VEGETABLES. ...THEY (CO-OP MEMBERS) RECEIVE \$7.20 A HUNDREDWEIGHT ON THE BASIS OF 4 PER CENT BUTTER FAT CONTENT (FOR GRADE A MILK). ...APPROXIMATELY 50 FARMERS IN THE VALLEY DO NOT BELONG TO THE CO-OP." (P84) "THE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION AT MATANUSKA IS UNDER THE GENERAL DIRECTION OF THE UNIVERSITY'S EXPERIMENTAL AND EXTENSION SERVICE." "THERE ARE ABOUT 8,000 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION IN THE VALLEY. NO MORE LAND IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA IS OPEN FOR HOMESTEADING. ...PRICES OF SETTLED FARMS...ARE FROM \$10 TO \$75 AN ACRE. IN AS MUCH AS MATANUSKA NOW IS PRODUCING AND SELLING HELL ABOVE \$1,000,000 WORTH OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, MEAT, POULTRY, EGGS, AND VEGETABLES IN CONTRAST TO \$150,000 IN 1941, THE TOP PRICE QUOTED FOR GOOD FARMS IS REASONABLE." (P86) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

9245 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00771 915967
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,FREIGHT
 ABST EDWIN H FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR BUILDING THE RAILROAD WAS TO TRANSPORT COAL TO THE COAST FROM MATANUSKA. "TO REACH THE MATANUSKA COAL, THE RAILROAD BUILT A 19-MILE BRANCH FROM THE MAIN LINE AT MATANUSKA TO SUTTON AND 18 MILES FARTHER TO MINES AT CHICKALDON. FROM SUTTON, A BRANCH LINE LESS THAN 3 MILES LONG LED TO COAL AT JONESVILLE AND ESKA." (P69) HUGE TONNAGES NEVER WERE EXPORTED. BOTH THE DEMAND AND QUALITY OF COAL WERE LOW. (P69) THE RAILROAD BOUGHT AND WORKED THE ESKA COAL MINE TO INSURE AN ADEQUATE AND DEPENDABLE SUPPLY FOR THEIR LOCOMOTIVES. (P83) BEGINNING OF CONSTRUCTION WAS 1915.

9246 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00933 00112 947
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS A LARGE, SWIFT RIVER AND IT IS BELIEVED POSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE IT WITH OUTBOARD BOATS AS FAR AS CHICKALDON. (P14)

9247 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW FLOOD,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST AT TIMES, THE AREA ALONG THE LOWER REACHES OF THE MATANUSKA HAS BEEN INUNDATED BY FLOODS. (P86)THE ONLY

SETTLEMENT IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY SUBJECT TO INUNDATION IS THE VILLAGE OF MATANUSKA, 5 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. IN THIS REGION THE RIVER FOLLOWS A TORTUOUS COURSE THROUGH SEVERAL CHANNELS, WITH THE MAIN CHANNEL SHIFTING YEAR TO YEAR THROUGH THE ALLUVIAL MATERIAL. THE TOWN HAS VIRTUALLY CEASED TO EXIST EXCEPT FOR LIMITED RAILROAD ACTIVITY. (P86) IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE MATANUSKA THE CHANNELS ARE CONFINED WITHIN HIGH BANKS AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IS NOT SUBJECTED TO OVERFLOW. AT THE GLEN HIGHWAY, ABOUT 18 MILES FROM PALMER, THE RIVER IS ATTACHING ITS BANKS FOR ABOUT 12 MILES. (P86) GREAT QUANTITIES OF SILT AND DEBRIS ARE TRANSPORTED THROUGHOUT THE RIVER. THE STREAM MEANDERS OVER A BED SEVERAL MI WIDE EXCEPT FOR SHORT REACHES WHERE IT IS CONFINED TO A WIDTH OF A FEW HUNDRED FEET BY ROCK CANYON WALLS. ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

9248 MATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608016
 MDUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST MATANUSKA RIVER IS 68 MI LONG. (P138) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

9249 MATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1608016
 MDUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, AND TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2873 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1000 UNIT AF/50 MI. (P136) 9 MI UPSTREAM FROM PALMER THE RIVER MAKES 2 SHARP TURNS PASSING THRU A NARROW ROCK CANYON WITH 175 FT VERTICAL WALLS. THE FLOODPLAIN, AT 450 FT IS BORDERED BY THE WALLS. (P157) PUBLISHED 1952.

9250 MATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01330 A 905
 STOR 1608016
 MDUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, MAP, PHOTO
 ABST "THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS GLACIAL STREAM WHICH HAS ITS PRINCIPAL SOURCE IN THE GREAT MATANUSKA GLACIER... DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WHEN THE GLACIER IS THAWING THE RIVER IS EXCEEDINGLY MUDDY. AT OTHER TIMES IT IS CLEAR. IT OCCUPIES A BED ABOUT ONE-HALF MI IN WIDTH, COMPOSED OF GRAVEL AND GLACIAL TILL. THE STREAM DOES NOT OCCUPY THE WHOLE WIDTH OF THIS RIVER BED BUT IS COMPOSED OF A NUMBER OF SMALL CHANNELS WHICH ZIG-ZAG ABOUT FROM SIDE TO SIDE THROUGHOUT THE COURSE OF THE RIVER. THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY AT THE UPPER END OF THE GLACIER IS ELEVATED ABOUT 1000 FT ABOVE TIDE, AND IS ABOUT 80 MIS DISTANT THEREFROM. THE FALL OF THE RIVER IN PORTIONS OF ITS COURSE IS VERY RAPID, AND THE CURRENT IS VERY SHIFT THROUGHOUT. THERE ARE SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES, VIZ: MOOSE CREEK, GRANITE CREEK, KINGS RIVER, AND THE CHICKALOON, ALL OF WHICH ENTER FROM THE N. SIDE. THERE ARE MANY SMALLER STREAMS ALSO ON BOTH SIDES OF THE FOOTHILLS, WHICH ARE DOTTED IN THE DEPRESSIONS HERE AND THERE WITH NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES THE VALLEYS OF THESE BRANCH STREAMS, AS WELL AS THE MATANUSKA, ARE USUALLY WIDE, AFFORDING EASY ACCESS FOR BRANCH RAILROADS. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, OCCASIONAL CANYONS WHICH CAUSE THE VALLEYS TO BECOME QUITE NARROW IN PLACES. THE FALL OF THE BRANCH STREAMS IS FROM 1 TO 3 DEGREES. THERE ARE NO HIGH FALLS OR OTHER OBSTRUCTIONS TO RAILROAD EXTENSION... IN THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA AND SOME OF THE LARGER BRANCH STREAMS THERE ARE FREQUENT LEVEL STRETCHES OF DRY GRAVEL LAND... THE VALLEY IS IN SOME PLACES 2 MIS WIDE FROM FOOTHILLS TO FOOTHILLS. AT OTHER POINTS THE PRECIPITOUS FOOTHILLS APPROACH CLOSE TO THE MARGIN OF THE STREAM... THE FOOTHILLS AND ROLLING COUNTRY BETWEEN (SURROUNDING MOUNTAINS) IS COVERED WITH A GROWTH OF TIMBER COMPOSED LARGELY OF SPRUCE, BALM OF GILEAD, OR COTTONWOOD, AS IT IS LOCALLY KNOWN, QUAKING ASP AND WHITE BIRCH. THE COTTONWOODS IN THE VALLEYS NEAR THE RIVER ATTAIN A GROWTH OF 2 FT IN DIAMETER AND ARE TALL AND

STRAIGHT, BUT THE WOOD IS VERY SOFT... THE SPRUCE COVERING THE TERRITORY IS SMALL, THE LARGEST TREES ATTAINING A SIZE OF 18 INS. IT IS VERY STRAIGHT AND FORMS THE BEST TIMBER IN THE REGION." (P12-13) "THE RIVER DURING THE WINTER, AS IS COMMON WITH SWIFT ROCKY STREAMS, FREEZES THROUGHOUT, THE BOTTOM BEING COVERED WITH ANCHOR ICE FROZEN FAST TO THE ROCKS. THIS ACCUMULATION OF ICE DAMS BACK THE RIVER, WHICH OVERFLOWS UNTIL THE WHOLE BED OF THE RIVER HAS BEEN COVERED WITH A GLARE OF ICE, THUS AFFORDING A CONVENIENT HIGHWAY FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE WINTER TIME OF PRODUCE BY DOG-TEAMS, WHICH METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION IS EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE WINTER SEASON.

9251 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01330 B 905
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,FREEZEUP,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER,MAP,PHOTO
 ABST THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE TERRITORY IS COVERED WITH A THICK MAT OF MOSS FROM A FOOT TO 18 INS IN THICKNESS." (P14) VEGETATION: CRANBERRIES, HIGH BUSH CRANBERRIES, RED CURRANTS, BLACK CURRANTS,GOOSEBERRIES, HUCKLEBERRIES, COMMON RED TOP GRASS. (P14) "IF THIS COAL FIELD (MOOSE CREEK-ESKA CREEK) IS CONTINUOUS FROM SOME POINT TO THE EASTWARD OF MOOSE CREEK THROUGHOUT TO GRANITE CREEK, IT EXTENDS PROBABLY 8 MIS IN LENGTH, CONSISTING OF A SERIES OF PARALLEL SEAMS WHICH APPARENTLY RISE TO THE SURFACE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ANTICLINAL, HAVING A GENERAL TREND PARALLEL WITH THE MATANUSKA RIVER. THE SEAMS, AS INDICATED BY THE SECTION SHOWN, VARY IN THICKNESS FROM 3 TO 10 FT..." (P17) "ABOUT 3 MIS TO THE SOUTHEASTWARD OF CHICKALDON, ON THE S SIDE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER, BOTH ON THE BANKS OF THE MAIN STREAM AN AND ON COAL CREEK, ALSO IN ONE OF THE STREAMS TO THE EASTWARD OF COAL CREEK, A NUMBER OF EXPOSURES OF COAL ARE FOUND." (P18) THE AREA COMPRISED OF THE COALS OF KINGS RIVER, COAL CREEK, AND CHICKALDON RIVER IS ABOUT 10 MIS LONG AND 3 MIS WIDE, ABOUT 30 SQ MIS.(P18) A SAMPLE WAS TAKEN FROM COAL SEAM TO DETERMINE CHEMICAL QUALITY, WHICH IS SHOWN IN TABLE ON (P25) FROM PHOTO SECTION AT BACK OF BOOK (NO PAGE NUMBERS): NO-2 "VIEW OF THE 'COTTONWOOD' TIMBER ON FLAT LANDS ALONG THE MATANUSKA RIVER." PHOTO SHOWS ONLY A FEW TREES; SURROUNDING AREA CAN'T BE SEEN. NO-3 "LOOKING UP THE MATANUSKA FROM NORTH BANK NEAR GRANITE CREEK." TWO PEOPLE ARE STANDING ON BANK ABOVE RIVER; OPPOSITE BANK IS FLAT AND SANDY OR MUDDY; NO BOATS ON RIVER; MOUNTAINS IN DISTANCE. NO-21 "VIEW UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY FROM ELEVATED POINT NEAR ABOVE LOCALITY.MATANUSKA GLACIER IN DISTANCE." RIVER CHANNEL IS SPLIT BY A LARGE ISLAND. NO-22 "MATANUSKA RIVER FROM ABOVE HICKS CREEK,LOOKING EAST GLACIER IN DISTANCE." THIS PART OF CHANNEL LOOKS LIKE MUD FLATS WITH A FEW STREAMS RUNNING THROUGH IT. AUTHOR'S MAPS ARE INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. INVESTIGATION OF AREA WAS MADE IN 1905.

9252 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01405 A 898950
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,LAKE,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,FORESTRY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN
 ABST HAROLD DEAN JACKSON IN "MATANUSKA VALLEY", 1952, STATED THAT THE VALLEY HAD A POPULATION OF 3,000 IN 1950. PALMER HAD A POPULATION OF 800. (P3) "FROM THE SUSITNA RIVER ON THE W TO THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS ON THE E, THE DISTANCE IS APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES. FROM THE BASE OF THE TALKEETNA RANGE ON THE N TO THE KNIK RIVER TO THE S, THE DISTANCE IS APPROXIMATELY 16 MILES." (P4) "THE AREA OF THE VALLEY BELOW HOUSE CREEK IS ABOUT 1000 MILES." (P4) "THE PRINCIPAL FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE VALLEY ARE EARLY SETTLEMENTS, MATANUSKA VALLEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION, ALASKA RURAL REHABILITATION CORPORATION, MATANUSKA VALLEY COLONIZATION PROJECT, MATANUSKA VALLEY FARMERS COOPERATIVE ASSC, AGRICULTURAL CHARACTERISTICS, AND VALLEY FACILITIES." (P6) "KETTLES FOUND IN THE AREA, SOME A HALF-MILE IN DIAMETER,ARE GENERALLY FILLED WITH WATER WHEN THEY ARE BELOW THE GROUNDWATER TABLE." (P9) "...WARM CHINOOK WINDS ARE FREQUENT. THEY USUALLY MELT ALL THE VALLEY SNOW MANTLE AND REDUCE THE DEPTH OF THE MOUNTAIN SNOW MANTLE." (P15) "THE MATANUSKA RIVER EMPTIES INTO THE COOK INLET ALONG A NARROW TIDAL WATERWAY CONNECTED WITH THE NORTHERN PART OF THE INLET.FLOWING

SOUTHWESTERNLY FROM A SOURCE NORTH OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, NEAR THE SOUTHWESTERN MARGIN OF THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU, ITS VALLEY SEPARATES THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS ON THE N FROM THE COASTAL MOUNTAINS ON THE S. MUCH OF ITS COURSE IS THROUGH A CANYON ENCLOSED IN AN OLDER VALLEY FLOOR. (P22) "IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE VALLEY, THE WESTWARD FLOWING KNIK RIVER JOINS THE MATANUSKA RIVER, AND FORMS THE KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET. THEIR WATERS ARE HEAVILY LADEN WITH SILT, BECAUSE THEY ARE FED BY STREAMS WHOSE ORIGINS ARE AT THE EDGES OF EXTENSIVE GLACIERS FOUND IN THE AREA." (P22) "THERE ARE ALSO MANY LAKES IN THE VALLEY." (P22) THE DRAINAGE IN THE VALLEY IS INCOMPLETE BECAUSE 1) THE VALLEY IS YOUNG, 2) MOSS GROWTH IMPEDES DRAINAGE, 3) FALLEN TREES BLOCK STREAMS. (P23) SUBSOIL IS FROZEN SO THAT SEEPAGE AND SUBSURFACE DRAINAGE IS ALMOST NON-EXISTENT. (P23) SOIL MANTLE IS FROM 12 TO 36 INS. (P24) SOIL IS PREDOMINANTLY SILT AND SANDY LOAMS. (P25) MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, 380 SQ MI, ARE LESS THAN 50 MI N BY NE FROM ANCHORAGE. (P31) 94,722 SQ MI CONSISTS OF SWAMPS, TIDAL FLATS, AND MISCELLANEOUS ROUGH LANDS. (P32) TIMBERLINE VARIES FROM 1000 TO 2000 FT ABOVE SEALEVEL, WHICH IS THE VALLEY FLOOR AND THE LOWEST MOUNTAINS SLOPES. (P30) FOREST VEGETATION IS BLACK AND WHITE SPRUCE, ASPEN, YELLOW BIRCH, HEMLOCK, ALDER AND COTTONWOOD. SHADE-TOLERANT GRASSES AND WEEDS ALSO PRESENT. (P30)

9253 HATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01405 B 898950
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, FORESTRY, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN
 ABST COPPER DEPOSITS LOCATED ON SHEEP MOUNTAIN, NEAR HEADWATERS OF MATANUSKA RIVER. (P34) IN 1949, THE COAL FIELDS PRODUCED MORE THAN 1000 TONS DAILY. EVAN JONES MINE WAS THE LARGEST WITH 500 TONS DAILY OUTPUT. (P35) FOLLOWING AN UNPRODUCTIVE GOLD RUSH IN 1898, HOMESTEADERS BEGAN OCCUPYING THE LAND IN 1913. THEY WERE PRINCIPALLY TRAPPERS, MINERS, FISHERMEN AND A FEW FARMERS. (PP38-39) IN 1929, COLONEL O. F. OHLSON OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD BEGAN THE PROGRAM OF FARM SETTLEMENT IN THE VALLEY. FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES ON THE RAILROAD WERE LOWERED. (P39) 139 FARMERS CAME, 55 DEVELOPED HOMESTEADS AND IN 1949, 40 REMAINED. (P39) IN 1948, THE ALASKA RURAL REHABILITATION CORP CONTROLLED 13,000 ACRES; OF 7,000 ACRES WERE CULTIVATED. "AN ADDITIONAL 1500 ACRES, NOT UNDER THE CONTROL WHICH OF THE ARRC, WAS UNDER CULTIVATION IN 1948." (PP41-42) THE MATANUSKA VALLEY COLONIZATION PROJECT WAS ADMINISTERED BY THE ARRC. IN 1934, THEY BEGAN A SURVEY OF MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN AND MICHIGAN RELIEF FARM FAMILIES FROM THE CUT-OVER REGION. 202 FAMILIES WERE SELECTED. THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF 66 FAMILIES ARRIVED MAY 10, 1935. THE 2ND AND 3RD ON MAY 23, 1935. THEY DREW THEIR HOMESTEAD NUMBERS FROM A HAT AND RECEIVED 144-40 ACRE TRACTS, OR 52 TRACTS WERE FOR 80 ACRES. IN JULY, 1935 DEPARTURES BEGAN. 1171 PERSONS CAME TO THE VALLEY. BY MARCH, 1939, 767 HAD LEFT. 537 REMAINED. THE INCREASE WAS DUE TO THE BIRTH OF 150 INFANTS AND ONLY 17 DEATHS. (PP42-44) A HOUSE, BARN AND CHICKEN COOP WERE BUILT ON EACH TRACT AND MOVED INTO BY THE SUMMER OF 1935. BY THE END OF 1936 THE BUILDING OF PALMER WAS COMPLETED. "A COOPERATIVE WAS ORGANIZED IN 1936 AND FORCED UPON THE COLONISTS, BUT WAS NOT MANAGED BY THEM UNTIL 1940." (P44) ARRC DID NOT BEGIN TO CLEAR LAND UNTIL 1937. BY 1940, 4,000 ACRES WERE CLEARED. (P44) THE COLONY HAD NO MARKET UNTIL FORT RICHARDSON WAS BUILT. (P45) THE ARRC CHARGED LAND, IMPROVEMENTS, FOOD, SUPPLIES AND CLOTHING TO THE SETTLERS AT ABOUT \$30,000 PER FAMILIES. IT WAS TOO LARGE AND A GENERAL DEBT ADJUSTMENT WAS MADE IN 1937 AT ABOUT \$4,850 FOR EACH COLONIST. (P45) THE MATANUSKA VALLEY FARMERS' COOPERATING ASSOCIATION WAS FORMED BY THE ARRC IN 1936 FOR THE PURPOSE OF MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS. IN 1940 THE FARMERS PURCHASED THE EQUIPMENT AND TOOK OVER ITS MANAGEMENT. IT RUNS A TRADING POST, A MACHINERY REPAIR AND SALES AND A FEED STORE WITH HARDWARE AND BUILDING MATERIALS. (P46) AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE VALLEY IS LIMITED BY: 1) UNFAVORABLE PHYSICAL FACTORES, I E POOR DRAINAGE, POOR SOIL; 2) HIGH COST OF LAND CLEARANCE; 3) HIGH COST OF FARM PRODUCTION; 4) FEW LARGE MARKETS. (P47)

9254 HATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01405 C 898950
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, WATER

GEOLOGY, MINING, FORESTRY, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN

ABST TYPES OF FARMS ARE: DAIRY-27; POTATO-20; VEGETABLE-POTATO-12; POULTRY-8; MISCELLANEOUS-10. (P49) FARMS SPECIALIZE IN PERISHABLE PRODUCTS THAT CANNOT BE EASILY TRANSPORTED FROM THE STATES. THEY DO NOT EXPORT TO THE STATES. (P48) PRIOR TO 1935, MOST OF THE BETTER FARMLAND (23,000 ACRES) HAD BEEN HOMESTEADED, BUT ONLY 650 ACRES CULTIVATED. MOST OF THIS LAND WAS LOCATED NEAR WASILLA. (P54) THE VALLEY TIMBER IS SOMETIMES USED FOR FLOORING AND FURNITURE. SELDOM ARE THE TREES OVER 18 INS IN DIAMETER. VEGETABLE CRATES ARE MADE FROM LOCAL TIMBER. THE SPRUCE IS USED FOR TIMBERS IN THE MINES. (PP59-60) "LAND-CLEARING AND SOIL-PULVERIZATION, OVERGRAZING, AND DAMAGE TO THE PLANT COVER BY FIRES ARE THE PRINCIPAL CAUSES FOR VALLEY EROSION." (P60) ANCHORAGE AND ITS MILITARY BASES PROVIDE THE MARKET FOR FARM PRODUCE. (P61) PALMER IS THE LARGEST TOWN IN THE VALLEY. (P62) "MINING SETTLEMENTS AT INDEPENDENCE, FERN, LUCKY SHOT, GOLD CORD, GOLD MINT, SMITH, HABEL, AND EVAN JONES MINES, ALONG WITH OTHER SCATTERED SMALL MINES AND PROSPECTS, HAVE A POPULATION OF ABOUT 1000 PEOPLE." (P62) THESE MINERS AS WELL AS ALASKA RAILROAD AND CIVIL AERONAUTICS AUTHORITY BUY VEGETABLES. (P62) "IN 1948, THE VALLEY FARMERS' COOPERATIVE ASSC WAS ORGANIZED LARGELY FOR THE PURPOSE OF HANDLING POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES." (P63) "TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.--NEARLY EVERY FARM HAS ACCESS WITHIN A QUARTER MILE, OR LESS, TO A GRAVELED ROAD. THESE FARM ROADS FORM A NETWORK WHICH CONNECTS THE HIGHWAYS TO ANCHORAGE, TO THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, TO THE ALASKA HIGHWAY...THE ROAD FROM ANCHORAGE TO PALMER IS A GRADED GRAVEL ROAD." (P64) "RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE AT THE TOWNS OF PALMER, WASILLA, AND MATANUSKA. THE ALASKA RAILROAD TRAVERSES THE VALLEY...PALMER IS OFF THE MAIN LINE OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, BUT IT IS SERVED BY A GASOLINE RAIL CAR THAT IS OPERATED DAILY." (PP64-65) AIR TRANSPORTATION IS THE MAIN METHOD OF TRAVEL IN THE VALLEY. SMALL PLANES CAN LAND AT PALMER... (P65) "FREIGHTING TRUCKS OPERATE BETWEEN PALMER AND ANCHORAGE, BUT ONLY IN THE SUMMER MONTHS...TWO BUS LINES, MATANUSKA AND O'HARA BUS COMPANIES, SERVE THE VALLEY", BUT ONLY IN SUMMER. (P65) OF 77 FARMS, PRODUCING 3/4'S OF THE FARM PRODUCTS, ABOUT 1/4 ARE PART-TIME FARMERS. (P65) 3/4'S OF THE FARMERS OWN ALL THE LAND THEY USE. 1/4 RENTS LAND IN ADDITION TO LAND THEY ALREADY OWN. ONLY 1 FARMER RENTS ALL THE LAND HE CULTIVATES. (P66) A SCHOOL AT PALMER SERVES THE ENTIRE VALLEY. (P67) HOGS, BEEF CATTLE AND SHEEP ARE FOUND IN SMALL NUMBERS IN THE VALLEY. (P74) LARGE ACREAGES OF SAND AND GRAVEL BARS IN THE RIVER ARE SUBJECT TO WIND EROSION. (P74) IN 1949, FARMS AVERAGED 184 ACRES A PIECE. (P74)

9255 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, GLACIER

ABST MATANUSKA RIVER WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN W MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THE AREA IS TIMBERED WITH WHITE SPRUCE. "THE STATE REPORTS THAT IN MAY, JUNE, AND JULY, A SMALL SPRING PROVIDES WATER. THE ROCKY SHORED MATANUSKA RIVER ITSELF RUSHES THROUGH THE AREA AT AN ENORMOUS RATE OF SPEED. EARLY IN THE YEAR THE WATER IS RELATIVELY CLEAR, BUT AS THE SUMMER PROGRESSES, AND MORE MELTING OCCURS IN THE GLACIERS UPRIVER, THE WATER BECOMES MORE AND MORE "MILK" COLORED FROM GLACIER SILT." (P53-54) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS WAYSIDE "LIES AT THE BASE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN" ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY. (P53)

9256 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 01559 926

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST INVESTIGATING AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES IN ALASKA IN 1926, FOR A NEWSPAPER, DEKE MYERS WROTE: "TO BRING A COB 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." (P47) "THE PRESENT FREIGHT RATE ON EMIGRANT MOVABLES, WHICH INCLUDE ALL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, FARM IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, AND CLOTHING, IS \$1.23 A HUNDRED POUNDS FROM SEATTLE TO MATANUSKA...THIS RATE IS BASED ON A MINIMUM SHIPMENT OF 5,000 LBS. THERE IS A SPECIAL COMMODITY RATE ON CRATED FARM MACHINERY OF 60 CENTS A HUNDRED LBS TO MATANUSKA..." (P47-48)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2187

- 9257 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01633 898
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MAP,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. IT INCLUDES A MAP TITLED "LATEST MAP OF KNIK, SUSHITNA RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES" BY JOHNSTON AND HERNING, PUBLISHED IN 1899. IT SHOWS TRAILS, BOAT ROUTES, GOLD FIELDS, VILLAGES, ETC. ON PAGE 17 IS A LIST OF BOATS USED IN THIS AREA FROM 1898 TO 1918: EXPLORER, RIVER BOAT (WENT UP MATANUSKA RIVER 1913); SWIFT AND DAVIS, RIVER BOATS (ON MATANUSKA RIVER, 1913). THERE WAS A SUMMER TRAIL FROM OLD KNIK UP THE MATANUSKA RIVER, PASSING "PALMER'S UPPER HOUSE" (STORE) AND KING'S HOUSE TO MILLICH CREEK AND, VIA HICKS CREEK, TRAIL LAKE, AND NULCHUK TYON VILLAGE, TO THE COPPER RIVER. (PRETTY MUCH ROUTE OF PRESENT GLENN HIGHWAY). (P19)
- 9258 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01634 959
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THIS IS A STUDY OF WASILLA TO 1959 BY A RESIDENT OF THE AREA, LOUISE POTTER. THE MATANUSKA GLACIER IS THE BEGINNING OF THE GRAY RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO KNIK ARM. THIS TURBULENT, GRAY, GLACIER FED RIVER IS HEAVY WITH SILT AND CREATES TREMENDOUSLY WIDE ELATS COMPOSED CHIEFLY ROCK FLOUR, GLACIAL SILT, LOESS. THE WIND CARRIES THIS LOESS TO ALL AREAS OF THE VALLEY. (P21)
- 9259 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 916
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF MATANUSKA BRIDGE, CAPTIONED, "TWO COMPLETED SPANS OF BRIDGE ACROSS THE MATANUSKA RIVER, AUGUST 23, 1916." (P96)
- 9260 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00002 913
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN HER PHOTO HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PICTURE OF THE HISTORICAL MARKER ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER, NOTING THAT ALASKAN TEAMSTER JACK DALTON "USED THE ICE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER AS A ROADWAY IN HAULING THE COAL (FROM CHICKALOON) THAT HELPED DECIDE THE ROUTE OF THE ARR." THIS WAS IN 1913. (P915)
- 9261 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01645 953
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612935 W1491613 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
 ABST IN CONRAD PUHR'S PHOTO ESSAY OF ABOUT 1953, A PHOTO SAYS, "THE MATANUSKA VALLEY WITH THE GLACIER FED RIVER OF THE SAME NAME FLOWING THROUGH IT. MOST FARMSTEADS CONSIST OF 40 ACRES. CLEARING THE LAND HAS BEEN A BACK-BREAKING JOB EVEN WITH THE USE OF MODERN MACHINERY AND METHODS." A PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE VALLEY WITH A

FEW FARMS. (P35)

- 9262 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 01719 935939
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, ECONOMY
ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN AS M.A. THESIS FOR A CALIFORNIA COLLEGE. IT DEALS MOSTLY WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE GOVERNMENT AS A WHOLE RATHER THAN DESCRIBING THE VALLEY. SETTLERS ARRIVED IN MAY 1935; THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1939. "THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE VALLEY IS APPROXIMATELY 150 MIS AND IT WILL AVERAGE ANYWHERE FROM 10 TO 60 MIS IN WIDTH." (P4) "RUNNING ALMOST THE FULL LENGTH OF THE VALLEY IS THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD WHICH ALSO MAKES CONNECTIONS WITH A GROUP OF COAL MINES IN THE UPPER END... MOST OF THE REGION IS COVERED WITH SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, AND BIRCH TREES..." (P4)
- 9263 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 01940 966
STOR 1603016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST ACCORDING TO WOLFE, HOPKINS AND LEOPOLD, THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS UNDERLAIN BY A THICK AND COMPLEX SEQUENCE OF NONMARINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OF TERTIARY AGE THAT ARE OF CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN COAL, PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (A1) THE AUTHORS HAVE OBTAINED MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM THE BEDS EXPOSED IN THE BLUFFS ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER. THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.
- 9264 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 01940 966
STOR 1603016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST ACCORDING TO WOLFE, HOPKINS AND LEOPOLD, THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS UNDERLAIN BY A THICK AND COMPLEX SEQUENCE OF NONMARINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS OF TERTIARY AGE THAT ARE OF CONSIDERABLE ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE BECAUSE THEY CONTAIN COAL, PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS. (A1) THE AUTHORS HAVE OBTAINED MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM THE BEDS EXPOSED IN THE BLUFFS ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER. THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.
- 9265 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 01941 962
STOR 1603016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, FOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON THE N SIDE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER BY HOPKINS AND WOLFE IN 19629 (B26)
- 9266 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 01941 962
STOR 1603016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, FOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON THE N SIDE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER BY

HOPKINS AND WOLFE IN 19629 (B26)

- 9267 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION
 ABST LARGE, BRAIDED GLACIAL STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER DRAIN THE CENTRAL TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. (P37) "MANY SMALL NARROW LAKES OCCUPY ICE-CARVED BEDROCK BASIN, AND PONDS ARE COMMON IN MORAINAL AREAS" IN THE UPPER MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P37) PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 5 OF PLATE 6 SHOWS, "VIEW NORTH ACROSS THE LOWER MATANUSKA VALLEY, COOK INLET-SUSITNA LOWLAND. THE MATANUSKA RIVER AND THE TOWN OF PALMER ARE ON THE RIGHT-A COMPLEX SYSTEM OF ESKERS AND CREVASSE FILLINGS IN CENTER FOREGROUND PASSES INTO AN OUTWASH PLAIN ON THE LEFT. THE FORMS AREA ON A RICH LOESS SOIL THINNING WESTWARD FROM THE MATANUSKA RIVER...PHOTOGRAPH BY U S AIR FORCE". SCATTERED LAKES ARE PRESENT AND LAND IS FORESTED. MOUNTAINS IN DISTANCE.
- 9268 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02062 898904
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST COAL IS FOUND ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER ABOUT 50 MILES INLAND FROM THE HEAD OF THE INLET. (P151) MATANUSKA RIVER FLOWS FROM THE EAST INTO KNIK ARM, THE MOST NORTHERLY BRANCH OF COOK INLET. MENDENHALL VISITED THE LOCALITY IN 1898 AND REPORTED THE PRESENCE OF A FEW THIN SEAMS OF BRIGHT, HARD COAL. MORE DEFINITE INFORMATION HAS BEEN OBTAINED FROM GEORGE JANHE, JR, A MINING ENGINEER FROM SEATTLE, WHO EXAMINED THE FIELD IN JULY, 1904. THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS LIE ABOUT 30 MILES BEYOND THE HEAD OF COOK INLET, ON THE NORTH BANK OF MATANUSKA RIVER, AND EXTEND IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION FROM MOOSE CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES, EMBRACING AN AREA OF ABOUT 60 SQ MILES. THE COAL MEASURES OCCUPY THE SPACE BETWEEN THE RIVER AND THE HILLS TO THE NORTH, AND STRIKE IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION PARALLEL WITH THE RIVER. (P153) THE FORMATION IN WHICH THE COAL BEDS ARE CONTAINED CONSIST OF SANDSTONE, SLATE AND SHALE. A NUMBER OF CREEKS TRIBUTARY TO THE MATANUSKA FROM THE NORTH ARE SAID TO INTERSECT THE COAL BEDS. (P154)
- 9269 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT AN UPLIFT BROUGHT THE PLEISTOCENE GRAVELS ABOVE SEA LEVEL. WALTER MENDENHALL HOLDS THIS UPLIFT TO HAVE BEEN DIFFERENTIAL, AND CITES AS PROOF THE SOUTHERLY TILT OF THE OLD MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY AND THE NORTHERLY TILT OF THE KENAI PLATEAU. IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY THE TILTING IS SHOWN BY THE POSITION OF THE GRAVELS, BUT MORE CLEARLY BY THE HIGH GRADIENT AND RECENT CUTTING OF THE RIVER, WHICH NOW FLOWS IN A NARROW CHANNEL CUT IN AN OLD BROAD VALLEY. THE FLOOR OF THE OLD VALLEY EMERGES FROM BENEATH THE GRAVELS OF THE LOWER RIVER ABOUT 20 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF KNIK ARM, BUT AT GLACIER POINT, 50 MILES FARTHER UP, STANDS FROM 400 TO 500 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER, GIVING THE OLD VALLEY FLOOR A SLOPE OF NEARLY 10 FEET TO THE MILE. (P30)
- 9270 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02069 906
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2190

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE UPPER MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY IS SHOWN FOLLOWING P.16, PLATE IX, A. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

9271 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02070 906

STOR 1608016

MOU T N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THERE IS AN AREA OF AT LEAST 70 AND POSSIBLE SEVERAL HUNDRED SQUARE MILES OF COAL IN THE MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY. THIS INCLUDE ANTHRACITE, SEMIBITUMINOUS COKING COAL AND A LOWER GRADE OF BITUMINOUS COAL. THE SEAMS ARE OF GOOD THICKNESS AND WELL-SITUATED FOR MINING. (P.20) A TABLE SHOWING THE AVERAGE COMPOSITION AND CHARACTER OF ALASKA COAL IS SHOWN ON P.27. PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1907.

9272 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02076 905

STOR 1608016

MOU T N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, RIVER

ABST THE MATANUSKA RIVER OCCUPIES A MEANDERING GORGE IN A VALLEY WHICH IS 5 TO 10 MILES WIDE. THE VALLEY BOTTOM RISES AT A GRADUALLY INCREASING RATE AND ATTAINS AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 3,000 FEET AT THE SOURCE OF THE MAIN STREAM. THE FLATS AT THE HEAD ARE DENSELY TIMBERED WITH A SMALL BUT FAIRLY UNIFORM GROWTH OF COTTONWOOD, SPRUCE, QUAKING ASPEN AND PREDOMINANTLY BIRCH, WITH A SIMILAR GROWTH OF TIMBER EXTENDING THROUGHOUT THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P88) THERE IS A GOOD HORSE TRAIL FROM KNIK TO THE COAL FIELD, REQUIRING A DAY AND A HALF TO GO FROM KNIK TO TSADAKA CREEK AND A DAY FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO CHICKALOON CREEK, SHOWN ON THE MAP ON P 91, TO BE INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD. THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM THE HEAD OF COOK INLET TO A POINT SOMEWHAT ABOVE CHICKALOON CREEK IS COVERED WITH THICK DEPOSITS OF COARSE GRAVELS WHICH OCCUR IN A SERIES OF BENCHES. THE GRAVELS ARE COMPOSED OF BOULDERS OF DIVERSE CHARACTER, VARYING IN SIZE FROM FINE SANDSTONE TO MATERIAL A FOOT OR MORE IN DIAMETER. (P89) THERE ARE AT LEAST 70 SQUARE MILES OF COAL IN THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO HICKS CREEK, INCLUSIVE. ANTHRACITE WAS SEEN BY THE AUTHOR ONLY ALONG THE FLANKS OF THE TALKEETNA MTS. BETWEEN BOULDER AND HICKS CREEK, ONE EXPOSURE MEASURING 38 FEET. (P90-91) BITUMINOUS COAL WAS SEEN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MATANUSKA IN THE VICINITY OF CHICKALOON CREEK, AND IN THE VALLEYS OF CHICKALOON AND KINGS CREEKS IN 1905. (P92)

9273 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02083 A 905

STOR 1608016

MOU T N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, TIDE

ABST A PHOTO ON P 6 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "MATANUSKA RIVER AT LOW WATER. LOOKING DOWN FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF KINGS CREEK SHOWING THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE LOWER VALLEY." THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE MATANUSKA VALLEY WHICH IS FROM 5 TO 10 MILES WIDE AND ABOUT 100 MILES LONG AND BOUNDED ON THE N BY THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS AND ON THE S BY PART OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. THE MAXIMUM ELEVATION OF EACH RANGE IS ABOUT 5000 TO 6000 FEET. (P6) THE RIVER CHANNELS FLOWS THROUGH MANY NARROW GORGES BUT MOSTLY THROUGH A VALLEY FROM 1 TO 2 MILES WIDE WITH WALLS RISING STEEPLY TO 200-500 FEET. THIS VALLEY IS SUNK WITHIN THE BROADER ONE MENTIONED EARLIER. THE BROADER VALLEY DESCENDS FROM ABOUT 2800 FEET AT MOUTH OF HICKS CREEK TO ABOUT 2000 NEAR CHICKALOON CREEK TO ABOUT 600 FEET AT TSADAKA OR MOOSE CREEK. FROM HERE IT DESCENDS GRADUALLY UNTIL IT'S BARELY 100 FEET ABOVE TIDE. (P7) THE MATANUSKA RIVER FLOWS IN A WESTERLY AND SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FROM THE SW CORNER OF THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU FOR AN AIR-LINE DISTANCE OF 100 MILES AND EMPTIES INTO KNIK ARM. (P7) VOLUME FLUCTUATES

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2191

DUE TO RAINFALL AND STATE OF MELTING OF THE SNOW AND GLACIERS. "THE LOWER COURSE OF THE RIVER AVERAGES ABOUT 400 FEET WIDE AND 4 FEET DEEP AT LOW WATER, BUT REACHES A WIDTH IN SOME PLACES OF 2 MILES WITH A PROBABLE AVERAGE DEPTH OF 10 FEET AT FLOOD." (P7) "TRIBUTARIES FROM EAST TO W INCLUDE: "CARIBOU, HICKS, CHICKALOON, KINGS, GRANITE AND TSADAKA CREEKS ON THEN SIDE; AND MATANUSKA GLACIER, A LARGE NUMBER OF SMALL CREEKS (MOSTLY UNNAMED), AND KNIK RIVER ON THE S SIDE." (P7) "ALL THESE STREAMS FLOW IN PART THROUGH BROAD, OPEN VALLEYS, AND IN PART THROUGH BOX CANYONS." (P7) "THE MATANUSKA HAS AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 3000 FEET AT IS SOURCE AND FALLS AT A GRADUALLY DECREASING RATE TO ABOUT 850 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF CHICKALOON CREEK, TO ABOUT 550 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF KINGS CREEK, TO 470 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF GRANITE CREEK, TO 430 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF ESKA CREEK, AND TO ABOUT 300 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF TSADAKA CREEK." (P7) "MATANUSKA RIVER CAN BE ASCENDED UNDER FAVORABLE COONITIONS AS FAR AS CHICKALOON CREEK, OR POSSIBLY FARTHER IN SKILLFULLY HANDLED POLING BOATS. BUT THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WAY TO MOVE FREIGHT UP THE VALLEY AT PRESENT IS WITH SLEDS IN THE WINTER. SUMMER FREIGHT CAN POSSIBLY BE MOVED MOST CHEAPLY WITH BOATS, BUT MORE SAFELY WITH PACK ANIMALS." (P9)

9274	HATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	02083 B 905	
	STOR	1608016	
	HOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, TIDE	
	ABST	"THE ROCKS IN THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA FROM CHICKALOON CREEK TO TSADAKA CREEK CONSIST CHIEFLY OF SHALE AND SANDSTONE, WITH MANY COAL BEDS AND AT LEAST ONE BED OF MASSIVE CONGLOMERATE." (P12) "THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM THE HEAD OF COOK INLET TO SOMEWHAT ABOVE CHICKALOON CREEK IS COVERED WITH THICK DEPOSITS OF COARSE GRAVELS, WHICH OCCUR IN A SERIES OF BENCHES OR TERRACES, OFTEN CONCEALING ALL OF THE HARD ROCKS. COAL OUTCROPS HAVE BEEN SEEN IN THE BANKS OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHICKALOON CREEK. (P18) THERE IS A COAL AREA OF AT LEAST 70 SQUARE MILES IN THE VALLEY OF THE MATANUSKA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO HICKS CREEK INCLUSIVE. (P18) BOTH ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL ARE PRESENT. A SECTION OF THE COAL BED ON THE S BANK OF THE MATANUSKA 3 MILES ABOVE CHICKALOON CREEK WAS MEASURED AND RESULTS ARE GIVEN ON PAGES 19 AND 20. THE TERRACE AND STREAM GRAVELS ALONG THE MATANUSKA RIVER ARE REPORTED TO CARRY SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD, BUT NO LOCALITY HAS YET BEEN FOUND WHICH IS RICH ENOUGH TO BE WORKED. (P31)	
9275	HATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	02243 913	
	STOR	1608016	
	HOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	THERE IS A SMALL AREA OF SCHIST AT THE HEAD OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER. (P38)	
9276	HATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	02248 914	
	STOR	1608016	
	HOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	THE KNIK ROUTE TO THE NELCHINA-SUSITNA REGION GOES BY TRAIL UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AROUND THE EAST END OF SHEEP MOUNTAIN, UP SQUAW CREEK, OVER A LOW DIVIDE TO THE HEAD OF CROOKED CREEK. (P123)	
9277	HATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	02317 918	
	STOR	1608016	
	HOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	

LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THEODORE CHAPIN, MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, USGS BULLETIN 712-E, CPO 1920, BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE IN SUMMER AND FALL 1918. THE COAL MINES IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY ARE SERVED BY THE MATANUSKA BRANCH OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD. (P131)

9278 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02598 A 898

STOR 1608016

HOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER, ICE, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY, SEVERAL BIG GLACIERS ARE VISIBLE, ALL RISING IN THE NEVE FIELDS OF THE HIGHER PARTS OF THE CHUGACH MTS SOUTH OF THE VALLEY. THE VALLEY INCLUDES THE IMMEDIATE GORGE OF THE RIVER, THE BROADER, UPPER, OLDER VALLEY WITH ITS NUMEROUS LAKES AND ISOLATED PROMINENCES (P289) IN SEPT, THERE WAS STILL GRASS FOR THE HORSES (P290) OPPOSITE THE SOUTHERN MARGIN OF MATANUSKA GLACIER OCCURS AN INTRUSION OF DIABASE (P310) THE OLD FLOOR OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AS FAR AS CHICKALOON CREEK IS BURIED UNDER LOOSE GRAVEL BEDS. THE MIDDLE MATANUSKA VALLEY BETWEEN CHICKALOON AND CARIBOU CREEKS, IS GENERALLY FULL FROM THEM. ONLY AN OCCASIONAL MORAINE OR VERY THIN FILM OF SAND AND PEBBLES COVERS THIS THE OLD ABANDONED FLOOR (P315) ALL ALONG THE MATANUSKA FINE COLOURS ARE FOUND (GOLD) BUT THESE ARE NOT SIGNIFICANT SINCE THE STREAM RISES IN THE GRAVELS OF THE COPPER RIVER PLATEAU (P322) ALONG THE MIDDLE COURSE OF THE RIVER SEVERAL SMALL ICE STREAMS ARE SEEN AT THE HEADS OF THE CANYONS WHICH FURROW THE SOUTHERN VALLEY WALL, BUT THE LARGEST GLACIER OF THE VALLEY IS THE MATANUSKA GLACIER WITH A FRONTAGE OF 3 MI ALONG THE RIVER THE COURSE OF THE STREAM CAN BE TRACED FROM THE TOP OF GLACIER POINT FOR 25-30 MI TO THE S E. WHILE ITS E FRONT IS BURIED UNDER MORAINE WHICH SUPPORTS A CONSIDERABLE SPRUCE FOREST, THE W FRONT IS CLEAR OF DEBRIS TO THE EDGE. A WELL MARKED MEDIAL MORAINE DIVIDES THE MAIN STREAM INTO 2 PARTS, REPRESENTING BRANCHES WHICH UNITE NEAR THE SOURCE. LOCAL CONDITIONS OF PRECIPITATION CONTROLLING THE RATE OF FLOW OF THESE TRIBUTARIES IS DIFFERENT. (IT IS UNCLEAR IF THE AUTHOR IS REFERRING TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER, OR GLACIER HERE) WITHIN 10 MI OF ITS SOURCE THE MATANUSKA RIVER RECEIVES WATER FROM ANOTHER GLACIER (P327) ON ONE BANK OF THE MATANUSKA, THERE ARE EXPOSURES OF HIGHLY TILTED SEDIMENT. UP RIVER FROM TSADAKA CREEK, THE OLD VALLEY FLOOR EMERGES MORE FROM BENEATH THE GRAVEL AND ITS CHARACTER BECOMES CLEARER. AT KING'S CABIN, THE RIVER FLOWS OUT FROM THE CANYON WHICH IT HAS CUT IN THE OLD VALLEY AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHICKALOON, THE CANYON IS DEEPER AND THIS TRIBUTARY HAS ENTRENCHED ITSELF WELL IN THE OLD FLOOR. ABOVE CHICKALOON CREEK, THE NETWORK

9279 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02598 B 898

STOR 1608016

HOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER, ICE, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST OF TRAP RIDGES EVIDENTLY FORMED A BARRIER ACROSS THE OLDER STREAM AS IT DOES ACROSS THE MODERN, AND THE GRADE OF THE ANCIENT VALLEY SUDDENLY INCREASES UNTIL THE DAM IS PASSED. ABOVE IT THE LEVEL WAS PROBABLY LESS PERFECT FOR THIS PART OF THE STREAM'S COURSE, CONTROLLED BY THE DIABASE OBSTRUCTION WAS BEING CONSTANTLY, ALTHOUGH SLOWLY, ERODED BY THE RIVER'S ACTION. THE DOUBLE CHARACTER OF THE VALLEYS IS EVERYWHERE NOTICEABLE AND EXTENDS EVEN TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS WHERE THE ROUNDED AND GENTLE OUTLINES OF THE OLDER FEATURE ARE INTERRUPTED BY THE SHARP GULLIES OF THE PRESENT DRAINAGES (P322) MATANUSKA RIVER IS A STREAM OF VERY SWIFT CURRENT AND HIGH GRADIENT. ITS RATE OF FLOW AVERAGES 10 MPH AND IT DESCENDS MORE THAN 2000 FT IN 100 MILES (P333) THE VEGETATION OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY IS SIMILAR TO THAT ALONG THE COAST BUT THE TIMBER LINE GRADUALLY USES TOWARD THE INTERIOR. ITS UPPER LIMIT IS ABOUT 2200 FT ALONG THE SHORES OF TURNAGAIN ARM, 2500 FT ALONG THE MIDDLE MATANUSKA, 3,000 FT AT ITS HEAD, AND 3,500 AMONG THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA MTS. THE LARGEST TREES, COTTONWOODS, GROW IN THE LOWER VALLEY. GRASSES GROW, AS DO MOSSES AND LICHENS AND BERRIES. (P336-337) THE MATANUSKA INDIANS GENERALLY LIVE ON COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE. ONCE OR TWICE A WINTER SEASON, THEY COME DOWN THE MATANUSKA RIVER ON THE ICE TO EXCHANGE FURS WITH THE TRADERS OF KNIK ARM FOR FIREARMS.

AMMUNITION, CLOTHING OR FOOD (P339) NEAR THE HEAD OF THE MATANUSKA; ARKOSES CONTAINING MUCH FRESH AND ANGULAR FELDSPATHIC MATERIAL MAKE UP A CONSIDERABLE PROPORTION OF THE SEDIMENTS (P311)

- 9280 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02710 906939
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE CHICKALOON COAL FIELDS ARE LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY. THE CHICKALOON RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE COAL MINING AREA TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER. THE MATANUSKA VALLEY IS 5 TO 10 MILES WIDE AND ABOUT 100 MILES LONG. IT EXTENDS IN A NORTHEAST-SOUTHWEST DIRECTION. IT IS BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS AND ON THE SOUTH BY A PART OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. THE GENERAL MAXIMUM ELEVATION OF EACH RANGE IS ROUGHLY ABOUT 5,000 TO 6,000 FEET." (P27) IN 1906, THE LEAST EXPENSIVE METHOD OF MOVING FREIGHT UP THE MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY WAS BY SLED IN WINTER AND BY BOAT IN SUMMER. PACK ANIMALS WERE MORE EXPENSIVE BUT SAFER FOR SUMMER TRAVEL. (P30) JOHN DALTON BROUGHT OUT AN 800 TON SAMPLE OF CHICKALOON COAL BY SLEDGING IT DOWN THE MATANUSKA RIVER DURING THE WINTER OF 1913-1914. (P31) DURING THE EARLY 1930'S, PACK TRAINS RAN FROM THE TOWN OF CHICKALOON TO THE BOOMING GOLD-RUSH TOWN OF ALFRED CREEK AND OTHER MINES IN THE UPPER MATANUSKA RIVER AND TALKEETNA MOUNTAIN AREAS. (P37) NOTE: THERE IS NO VILLAGE OR SETTLEMENT CALLED ALFRED CREEK LISTED IN ORTH.
- 9281 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02770 966
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THERE IS POTENTIAL ECONOMIC USE IN COMMERCIAL FORESTRY IN THE SUSITNA-MATANUSKA VALLEY (HARDWOOD) AND UTILIZATION IN THE NEAR FUTURE IS LIKELY. (P43)
- 9282 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02881 914
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MANY MEN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JACK DALTON MOVED COAL FROM THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, ON HORSE DRAWN SLEDS, DOWN THIS FROZEN RIVER. THEY MOVED 900 TONS OF COAL.
- 9283 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02882 898967
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE ALASKA RAILROAD, COMPLETED IN 1924, PROVIDED A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION OF COAL FROM THE MATANUSKA RIVER COAL FIELDS. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE RIVER AND THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS IS SHOWN ON P. 155. IN 1898 THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELD NEAR PALMER WAS FOUND. (P34)
- 9284 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 02889 A 915
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE MATANUSKA VALLEY WILL PRODUCE GRAIN CROPS. (P17) THE REST OF THE INFORMATION IN THE DOCUMENT COMES FROM A REPORT (UNDATED) BY H D SNOODGRASS OF THE KODIAK EXPERIMENT STATION: "PROBLEMS CONFRONTING EARLY SETTLERS IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY": THE GREATER PORTION OF LAND IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY SUITABLE FOR CULTIVATION IS COVERED WITH TIMBER, CONSISTING OF SPRUCE, PINE, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD QUAKING ASPEN, AND ALDER. THE TIMBER RANGES FROM 6-24 IN. IN DIAMETER WITH FROM 200-300 TREES PER ACRE. THE LARGER TREES ARE FOUND AMONG THE COTTONWOOD WHICH GROWS ALONG THE CREEK BOTTOMS. GROVES OF BIRCH INTERMINGLED WITH SPRUCE GROWN ON THE BENCH LAND AND LOW HILLS, WHILE THE SPRUCE WITH A LITTLE HEMLOCK IS TO BE FOUND ON THE STEEP HILLSIDES. 90% OF THE TIMBER IS LESS THAN 12 IN. IN DIAMETER. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE MOSS AND VEGETATION. A GOOD GROUND BURN IS BENEFICIAL TO CULTIVATION OF THE LAND. THE DEPTH OF THE SOIL ON THE BENCH LANDS AND LOW HILL LANDS GENERALLY RANGES FROM 1-5 FT OF VOLCANIC ASH COVERED WITH A GOOD DARK LOAM OF VARIOUS DEPTHS, OVERLYING GLACIAL GRAVEL DEPOSITS, WHILE THE SOIL OF THE CREEK AND RIVER BOTTOMS IS LARGELY SILT DEPOSITS. THE RIVER BOTTOM LANDS ARE NOT VERY PRODUCTIVE AS THE SOIL IS TOO NEW, YET THERE ARE MANY SMALL AREAS OF THE LAND THAT PRODUCE CONSIDERABLE GRASS FOR HAY AND PASTURE. CROPS ARE GROWN THERE AND YIELDS OF POTATOES AS HIGH AS 12 TONS-ACRE HAVE BEEN REPORTED BY SETTLERS. THE HILLSIDE LANDS ARE ESPECIALLY SUITED TO POTATO CULTURE WHILE THE TERRACE OR BENCH LANDS ARE EXCELLENT FOR ROOT CROPS, VEGETABLE GARDENING, AND GRAIN CROPS. PASTURAGE IS FOUND TO A LIMITED EXTENT THROUGHOUT THE TIMBER LANDS. ALONG THE SMALL CREEKS PASTURAGE IS BETTER AND SMALL NATIONAL PARKS AFFORD SOME HAY. THERE ARE NATURAL MEADOWS AND GOOD PASTURE LANDS NEAR THE FOOTHILLS.

9285 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02889 B 915

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW AGRICULTURE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST WILD FRUITS ARE ABUNDANT IN THE REGION. (P26-28) SETTLEMENT OF SURVEYED LANDS HAS BEEN RAPID THIS SEASON. PRACTICALLY ALL THE AGRICULTURAL LAND WAS TAKEN BY JULY 1, 1915. WHEREVER TRANSPORTATION BY WATER HAS BEEN POSSIBLE THE NEW SETTLERS HAVE PUSHED AHEAD INTO THE WILDERNESS AND HAVE BEGUN THEIR CLEARINGS AND BUILT THEIR HOMES. THERE ARE A FEW HERDS OF DAIRY COWS AND HOGS AND CHICKENS. (P28-29) THERE IS LAND SUITABLE FOR FARMING WITHIN THE NATIONAL FOREST ABOUT ANCHORAGE BUT THE DEPTH OF THE SOIL IS NOT SO GREAT AND THE SOIL IS MORE ACID THAN THAT ALONG THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P29)

9286 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02900 935950

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST "PRE SETTLEMENT STUDIES OF THE KENAI-KASLOF AREA, ALASKA" 1950 BLM ALASKA STATE OFFICE. IN 1935, 903 PEOPLE ARRIVED AT WHAT IS NOW PALMER. IN 1939 THE POPULATION OF PALMER WAS 244, OF WASILLA 96, MATANUSKA JUNCTION 62, AND KNIK VILLAGE 40. (P9) IN 1950, THE WASILLA DISTRICT HAD POPULATION OF 576, PALMER DISTRICT 2,511, AND KNIK AND MATANUSKA JUNCTION LESS THAN 10. (P10)

9287 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER

ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS "AN EXTENSIVE AREA OF PONDS, LAKES, AND MARSHES. (P20) 4 MILES WEST OF SHEEP MOUNTAIN LODGE THE GLENN HIGHWAY DESCENDS INTO THE LONG, NARROW VALLEY OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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MATANUSKA RIVER WHICH IS FILLED MOSTLY WITH DECIDUOUS TREES-ASPEN, POPLARS, AND WILLOWS. (P20) AFTER CROSSING HICKS CREEKS THE HIGHWAY CLIMBS UP THE SIDE OF A NARROW CANYON THROUGH WHICH THE MATANUSKA RIVER FLOWS. (P21) THE HEAVY SILT LOAD OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER IS NOTED AS AN EXAMPLE OF A RIVER ORIGINATING IN A GLACIER. (P21) AT MILE 48 THE AUTHORS POINT OUT THE PRESENCE OF VEGETATION REPRESENTATIVE OF THE COASTAL FORESTS ON THE VALLEY FLOOR-BLACK COTTONWOOD, AND CON PARSNIP OR WILD CELERY. SPRUCE, WHITE BIRCH, AND ASPEN ARE ALSO NOTED AS PRESENT. (P21) AT ABOUT MILE 53 THE HIGHWAY APPROACHES "THE FAMOUS AGRICULTURAL AREA OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY WITH PALMER AS THE HUB OF THIS AGRICULTURAL AREA." (P21) THE NEW HIGHWAY STAYS WEST OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER UNTIL THE MATANUSKA CONVERGES WITH THE KNIK RIVER. (P22)

9288	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	03139 973	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR PALMER IS 2070 SQ.MI. THE COMMUNITY OF PALMER 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. (P.26)	
9289	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	03238 975	
	STOR	1607016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	THE WATER OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER CONTAINS TOO MUCH SEDIMENT FOR DIRECT IRRIGATION OF CROPS. (P156)	
9290	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	03431 914	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO	
	ABST	U A ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILES, BELMORE BROWN. THERE IS ONLY 1 FOLDER IN THIS COLLECTION, AND IT CONTAINS A VERY SHORT AND GENERAL TRAVEL GUIDE WRITTEN IN 1914. PHOTO P 3 -CAPTION: "BROWN'S ROADHOUSE ON THE DELTA OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER." SHOWS LOG BUILDING WITH 3-4 PEOPLE AND 1 DOGTEAM WITH SLED OUTSIDE. RIVER EITHER ISN'T IN SIGHT OR CAN'T BE DISTINGUISHED FROM SURROUNDINGS.	
9291	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	03460 00001 954	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, GLACIER	
	ABST	ESTELLA ANGIER AND HER FRIEND VAN, WHILE TOURING IN ALASKA IN 1954, DROVE UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY ALONG THE RIVER ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY. IT WAS GLACIER FED. (P103)	
9292	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	03496 A 926	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD	

ABST. IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE 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 APPROXIMATELY 7 MIS TO THE FOOT OF THE S SLOPE OF ANTHRACITE RIDGE, ALL HIGH GROUND THROUGH TIMBER, THEN A SOUTHEASTERLY COURSE WAS TAKEN ALONG THE FOOT OF THE S SLOPE OF ANTHRACITE RIDGE ABOUT 12 MIS TO INDEX LAKE WHICH WAS PASSED ON THE S SIDE BETWEEN IT AND A SMALL LAKE. THERE IS ABOUT 500 FT OF SWAMP HERE BUT A TRAIL COULD BE DRAINED WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE. WE THEN DESCENDED A RIDGE ABOUT 2 MIS TO HICKS CREEK WHICH WAS FORDED ABOUT 1000 FT ABOVE THE JUNCTION WITH IT AND THE MATANUSKA RIVER. MUDDY CREEK FLOWS INTO THE MATANUSKA RIVER A LITTLE LESS THAN A FOURTH OF A MILE OF HICKS CREEK. THE COURSE FROM HICKS CREEK WENT DUE E ALONG THE TOP OF THE N BLUFF OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER 10 MIS TO THE SADDLE BEHIND GLACIER POINT, THEN THE RIDGE WAS DESCENDED TO CARIBOU CREEK CROSSING... THE COURSE THEN FOLLOWED THE S SLOPE OF SHEEP MOUNTAIN IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION FOR APPROXIMATELY 15 MILE TO THE LAST CREEK COMING OUT OF SHEEP MOUNTAIN INTO THE E FORK OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER, THENCE THROUGH A PASS AT THE HEAD OF THIS CREEK (TO THE NELCHINA WATERSHED)." (P24) HE APPARENTLY WAS WALKING. DONALD MACDONALD IN 1934 MADE A RECONNAISSANCE FOR A REED TO PALMER ROAD AND LOCATED POSSIBLE CROSSINGS OF THE KNIK AND MATANUSKA RIVERS. HE RECOMMENDED ABANDONMENT OF THE PROJECT AND INSTEAD EXTENDING THE EXISTING ROAD FROM MATANUSKA BRIDGE BECAUSE THE PROPOSED ROAD HAD AN EXPENSIVE CROSSING OF THE KNIK RIVER, PARALLELED AN EXISTING ROAD AND ONLY OPENED UP NEW AREAS AT ITS UPPER END. HE TRAVELED BY BOAT. (PP67-70) "THE SECTION LYING BETWEEN THE KNIK AND MATANUSKA RIVERS HAS BEEN FORMED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY THE DEPOSITS OF THE TWO RIVERS. THERE ARE SOME ISOLATED BUTTES OF METAMORPHIC ROCK THAT PIERCE THESE SEDIMENTARY DEPOSITS AND RISE ABOUT A MAXIMUM OF 500 FT FROM THE PLAIN. THE WHOLE AREA IS RATHER HEAVILY TIMBERED WITH COTTONWOOD IN THE GRAVEL BOTTOMS AND SPRUCE AND BIRCH ON THE BENCH LANDS." (P68) "BOTH THE MATANUSKA AND KNIK RIVERS ARE GLACIAL RIVERS, RISING IN WARM AND FALLING IN COLD WEATHER. THEY BOTH CARRY IN FLOOD A GREAT BURDEN OF SILT AND GRAVEL... THE MATANUSKA IS A NORMAL GLACIAL STREAM IN ITS ACTION."

9293 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 03496 B 926

STOR 1608016

MOU N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, RIVER, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD

ABST IT DROPS ITS FLOOD LOAD AS SOON AS ITS WATERS BEGIN SUBSIDING. THE RESULT IS THAT ITS STREAM BED IS BEING CONSTANTLY RAISED SO THAT THE MAIN CHANNEL IS GENERALLY AT THE HIGHEST POINT. THIS PROCESS OF STREAM BED BUILDING HAS, WITHIN 30 YRS PUSHED THE "NAVIGABLE" CHANNEL DOWN STREAM 8 MIS." (P68) "AS A RESULT OF THE CONSTANT BUILDING UP OF THE MATANUSKA AND THE GROUND SLICING OF THE KNIK, THE ELEVATION OF THE MATANUSKA IS 75 FT HIGHER THAN THE KNIK AT A POINT AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE GENERAL TREND OF THE KNIK OR A POINT EQUIDISTANT FROM THEIR JUNCTION. AS THIS DIFFERENCE IN ELEVATION CONSTANTLY INCREASES AND AS THERE IS NO BARRIER OF HIGH LAND EXISTING BETWEEN THE MATANUSKA AND THE KNIK THERE IS ALWAYS THE POSSIBILITY THAT ONE OF THE SHIFTING CHANNELS OF THE MATANUSKA WILL BREAK THROUGH TO THE KNIK." (P69) "AT THE PRESENT TIME WATER HAS, DURING THE EXTREME SUMMER FLOOD, SPLASHED IN SHALLOW SHEETS OVER THE LOW SIDE OF THE CHANNEL BANKS OF THE MATANUSKA AND FOLLOWED THE ANCIENT CHANNEL BETWEEN THE BUTTES AT MILE 43... THIS WATER ACTION BEGAN 3 YRS AGO AND HAS NOT INCREASED IN VOLUME SINCE." (P69) A 1936 REPORT STATED THAT 2000 SHEAR DIKES WERE DRIVEN INTO THIS LEFT LIXIT TO PREVENT THE RIVER FROM CHANGING ITS COURSE. (P82)

9294 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 03517 00002 951

STOR 1608016

MOU N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW FLOOD, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST U/A ARCHIVES ALASKA (THE MAGAZINE) SUMMER 1951 P58 "SUNNY OLD KNIK," BY G SNIDER (FOLDER 183) "ONE SPRING WHEN THE BREAK-UP CAME, THE WATERS OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER WERE VERY HIGH. A FLOOD CAME SUDDENLY, AND IN THE EVENING WITH THE RESULT THAT MANY NATIVES WERE DROWNED." (P12)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2197

9295 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 03623 00001 961
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS HUNTING AS AN ATTRACTION ON MILE 77 OF GLENN HIGHWAY.

9296 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 0396A 958
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST IN 1958 5 SET NET SITES WERE OBSERVED IN THE HATANUSKA RIVER AND ABOUT 250 KING SALMON WERE TAKEN HERE. (P6)

9297 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 04024 916
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THE REPORT OF THE 1916 ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION STATES, PARTY NO 10 STARTED FROM CHITINA ON JUNE 3 AND RAN A PRELIMINARY LINE NORTHWARD ALONG THE COPPER RIVER, AND THENCE WESTWARDLY UP THE TAZLINA RIVER TO TAHNETA PASS, AND THENCE DOWN THE HATANUSKA RIVER TO NEAR CHICKALOO, IN THE HATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, WHERE CONNECTION WAS MADE WITH THE LINE RUN BY PARTY NO 4. THE PARTY COMPLETED FIELD WORK ON SEPTEMBER 12, HAVING RUN 165 MILES OF PRELIMINARY LINE, ON WHICH A PROJECTED LOCATION WAS MADE. (P18)

9298 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 04034 921
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPHS OF MINES AND MENING 6 C, US AK ENGINEERING COMMISSION. PHOTO "HATANUSKA RIVER CROSSING, LOOKING UP CHICKALOO RIVER", JULY 22, 1921. PHOTO WAS OF HORSES AND MEN ON BANK.

9299 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 04075 00015 947948
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST DURING 1947 A STEEL SHEET PILE WALL WAS BUILT TO KEEP THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE RIVER FLOWING UNDER THE BRIDGE. RG 322. BOX 146485. FY 48 FA REHABILITATION OF BRIDGES.

9300 WATN HATANUSKA RIVER HATANUSKA RIVER
REFN 04224 912
STOR 1608016
MOUT N612935 W1491618 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST. SNIDER SAYS THE COMMUNITY OF OLD KNIK WAS LOCATED WHERE PRESENT MATANUSKA RAILROAD BRIDGE EXISTS. IT WAS A THRIVING INDIAN VILLAGE. ONE YEAR A LARGE SPRING BREAKUP FLOOD KILLED MANY INDIANS AND DESTROYED VILLAGE. NEW KNIK IS HEAD OF OCEAN NAVIGATION 200 MI. UP COOK INLET. WHEN RAILROAD CAME PEOPLE MOVED FROM KNIK TO WASILLA WHERE RAILROAD CROSSED. PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 107 SHOWS THAT "KNIK WAS BUSY PORT BEFORE ANCHORAGE WAS BORN". ALSO ON PAGE 107 IS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PIONEER ROADHOUSE IN KNIK IN 1912. PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 108 SHOWS HORSE SLED ON WINTER TRAIL AND CAPTION SAYS "TRAILS LED FROM KNIK TO WILLOW CREEK MINES." (P104-108)

9301 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 04228 895965

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW EXPEDITION, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, AGRICULTURE, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN

ABST. SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS PASSED THROUGH THE MATANUSKA VALLEY LOOKING FOR A ROADWAY TO THE KLONDIKE AND OTHER POINTS OF THE INTERIOR. GLENN AND CARSTON SPENT 2 YEARS IN THIS AREA IN 1895. LT J. C. CASTNER LED AN EXPEDITION THROUGH THE VALLEY HAVING STARTED FROM PORTAGE BAY IN 1898. (P2) A PHOTO ON PAGE 4 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "LOOKING ACROSS THE MATANUSKA RIVER BED OF SAND AND GRAVEL TO THE WOLVERINE CANYON AND CREEK AND THE LAZY MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURAL AREA." PALMER IS LOCATED AT THE EASTERN END OF THE VALLEY AND JUST W OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER AS IT FLOWS S TO JOIN THE KNIK RIVER. (P8) 2 PHOTOS ON PAGE 21 SHOW BRIDGES SPANNING THE MATANUSKA RIVER. IN THE EARLY 1900'S THE HARBOR WAS FILLING WITH SILT FROM THE HUDDY MATANUSKA RIVER. (P27) A PHOTO ON PAGE 54 SHOWS THE PALMER AIRPORT AND STATES THAT A NUMBER OF PLANES ARE KEPT ON THE LAKES IN THE VALLEY. THE TOWN OF MATANUSKA WAS FOUNDED IN 1916, BUT AFTER PALMER WAS ESTABLISHED, RESIDENTS BEGAN TO MOVE THERE. SHORTLY AFTER, CAME THE HIGH WATERS OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER CAUSED BY THE CHANGING OF ITS CHANNEL. THE TOWN OF MATANUSKA IS NOW A GHOST TOWN. (P38) EXTENSIVE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE MATANUSKA AGRICULTURAL AREA ARE INCLUDED IN THE BOOKLET.

9302 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 04832 924

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST. ON JULY 6, 1924, NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, AND HIS MECHANIC TOOK OFF FOR FAIRBANKS FROM ANCHORAGE. WIEN STUDIED A MAP AND NOTED THAT THE ALASKA RAILROAD TRACKS WENT ABOUT 30 MI. NE. FROM ANCHORAGE TO THE END OF KNIK ARM WHERE THEY BRIDGED THE KNIK AND MATANUSKA RIVERS. (P78)

9303 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER

REFN 04880 898978

STOR 1608016

MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION

ABST. H. H. HICKS, WHO IN 1898 ACTED AS GUIDE FOR CAPTAIN GLENN AND LT CASTNER, WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN KNOWN TO HAVE VISITED THE HEADWATERS OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER. (P5) W. C. HENDENHALL, A MEMBER OF CAPTAIN GLENN'S PARTY, MADE THE FIRST ROUGH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AND THE COUNTRY TRAVERSED BY THIS GROUP. (P18) MANY HOMESTEADERS LOCATED ALONG THE MATANUSKA RIVER, AND IN THE AREA BETWEEN THIS RIVER AND THE WAGON ROAD LEADING TO WILLOW CREEK. (P22) BY 1920, THE SETTLED AREA WAS ROUGHLY TRIANGULAR IN SHAPE LYING BETWEEN WASILLA, THE MATANUSKA RIVER, MATANUSKA JUNCTION AND KNIK. (P33) JOHN BUGGE JOINED THE NELCHINA STAMPEDE AND TRAVELED BY SLED UP THE MATANUSKA RIVER IN COMPANY WITH AL WALTERS IN THE WINTER OF 1913. FINDING THE REGION POORLY SUITED TO MINING, THEY RETURNED TO TAKE UP HOMESTEADS IN THE VALLEY. (P33) BY THE FALL OF 1914 BUGGE HAD CONSTRUCTED HIS FIRST HOUSE AND HAD DUG A WELL. THIS HOUSE SERVED AS A STOPPING PLACE FOR PEOPLE TRAVELING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2199

THROUGH THE VALLEY ALONG THE MATANUSKA RIVER. (P33) AN OLD WOODEN BRIDGE SPANNING THE MATANUSKA RIVER IN THE BUTTE AREA WAS TORN OUT AND A CABLE PUT ACROSS. THIS MADE FORDING THE RIVER NECESSARY TO REACH THE RAILROAD SPUR AT PALMER. (P46) IN ORDER TO MOVE HIS DAIRY HERD TO THE BODDENBURG HOMESTEAD, VICTOR FALK FORDED THE MATANUSKA RIVER JUST BELOW THE PRESENT HIGHWAY BRIDGE. (P47) BY ABOUT 1948 THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY HAD BEEN IMPROVED AND EXPANDED TO BRIDGE THE MATANUSKA RIVER ENABLING PEOPLE TO MOVE ABOUT. (P62)

9304	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	05065 901	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	WOOD DESCRIBES THE ORDEAL OF THE 200 SELECTED FARM FAMILIES THAT CAME TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER VALLEY TO BEGIN GOVERNMENT SPONSORED AGRICULTURE. IN HIS DESCRIPTION HE TELLS OF THE DEEP MUD IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY'S RAINY SEASON THE CLEARING OF FOREST LAND, THE BUILDING UP OF THE COMMUNITY OF PALMER, THE DRY SPRINGS AND WET FALLS, AND THE EVENTUAL SUCCESS OF DAIRYING AS OPPOSED TO TRUCK FARMING. (P132-135) WOOD DESCRIBED THE SOIL IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AS BEING RICH BLACK FOREST LOAM WITH GOOD LEAF HOLD, AND WELL DRAINED, DEEP GRAVEL BEDS.	
9305	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	05071 907	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	"MAGNIFICENT COAL FIELDS" AT THE MOUTH OF THE MATANUSKA WERE REPORTED AS HAVING A RICHNESS OF ANTHROCITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL IN CONSIDERABLY HIGH QUANTITIES. (P34)	
9306	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	05113 945	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY	
	ABST	THE PRODUCTION OF CROPS AND COMMERCIAL LIGNITE-ANTHROCITE COAL WAS CITED AS VALUABLE RESOURCES OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P10,13) "THERE WAS AN ANNUAL MOVEMENT OF APPROXIMATELY 100,000 TONS OF COAL FROM THE MATANUSKA AND HEALY RIVER MINES TO CONSUMPTION POINTS ON THE RAILWAY." (P22)	
9307	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	05181 974	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	BROWN'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER DELTA. (P65) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.	
9308	WATN	MATANUSKA RIVER	MATANUSKA RIVER
	REFN	05234 915	
	STOR	1608016	
	MOUT	N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2200

ABST THE RAILROAD RUNS FROM ANCHORAGE 36 MILES TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER AND 2 MILES N OF THE RIVER BEGINS THE BRANCH LINE OF ABOUT 30 MILES TO THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS. (P9) THE MATANUSKA VALLEY IS COVERED WITH TIMBER, CONSISTING OF SPRUCE, PINE, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD, QUAKING ASPEN AND ALDER. (P12) "THE LARGER TREES ARE FOUND AMONG THE COTTONWOOD, WHICH GROWS ALONG THE CREEK BOTTOMS." (P13) SOIL OF THE CREEK AND RIVER BOTTOMS IS LARGELY SILT DEPOSITS. (P13) PRACTICALLY ALL THE AGRICULTURAL LAND IN THIS VALLEY WAS TAKEN BY JULY 1, 1915.

9309 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 05914 898
 STOR 1608016
 MQUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SUMMER 1898 LT. CASTNER, U.S. ARMY, AND HIS PARTY LEFT PORTAGE BAY AND CROSSED THE GLACIERS TO TURNAGAIN ARM AND COOK INLET. FROM COOK INLET THEY TRAVELED TO THE MATANUSKA RIVER AND EXPLORED THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. WHILE IN THE COPPER RIVER REGION THIS PARTY DISCOVERED A PASS THROUGH THE ALASKA RANGE. (P64)

9310 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 06286 943
 STOR 1608016
 MQUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN SUMMER 1943 HERBERT C. LANKS AND HARRY J. UTZ, TRAVELED BY JEEP AND PULLING A TRAILER TRAVELED THE HIGHWAYS OF ALASKA AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS. THEY DROVE THE GLENN HIGHWAY FROM GULKANA TO ANCHORAGE AND ON THE WAY BACK TOWARD GULKANA THEY CAMPED ON THE BANK OF THE MATANUSKA RIVER AT THE FOOT OF THE MATANUSKA GLACIER IN AUG. 1943. (P139) THE REFERENCE DESCRIBES THE MATANUSKA VALLEY AS LITTLE OF THE VALLEY IS ACTUALLY IN THE RIVER BED. THE AREA WENT THROUGH A PERIOD OF GLACIAL EROSION WHICH LEFT A WELL-DRAINED GRAVEL SUBSOIL IN MOST PLACES. EACH SEASON THE SILT BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE MOUNTAINS BY THE RIVER IS LIFTED BY STRONG WINDS AND DEPOSITED IN A LAYER OVER ALL THE SOIL. (P131) MANY OF THE RESIDENTS AROUND PALMER WERE PART OF THE COLONIZATION WHICH TOOK PLACE IN THE 1930'S. (P133)

9311 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 06348 968
 STOR 1608016
 MQUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS MADE AT PALMER ON JAN. 15, 1968. IN THE RIGHT CHANNEL, ICE RANGED FROM 1.4 FT AT 16 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.0 FT AT 61 FT. LEFT BANK AT 115 FT. IN THE LEFT CHANNEL, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT AT 45 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.1 FT AT 130 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 202 FT. (P98)

9312 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608016
 MQUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MATANUSKA RIVER CARRIES A HEAVY SILT LOAD. (P32) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

9313 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 1608016
 MQUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2201

LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W. GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," COAL FIELDS ARE BEING DEVELOPED ON THE MATANUSKA RIVER.
 (P88) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

9314 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER
 REFN 07187 00607 949
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, SURVEYS ON RIVERS AND HARBORS IN ALASKA 308 SURVEY 1948-49, JAN 52, BOX 61F.
 MEMO RE MATANUSKA RIVER FLOOD DAMAGES, CA. 1949. NEAR THE TOWN OF MATANUSKA A DELTA HAS BUILT UP OVER A
 PERIOD OF YEARS. THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT ACROSS THE DELTA ON A LOW FILL WITH BRIDGES ACROSS WHAT WERE THEN THE
 MAIN CHANNELS. SINCE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD THE CHANNELS HAVE A TENDENCY TO SHIFT PERIODICALLY, MAKING
 IT DIFFICULT TO KEEP THE MAIN CURRENT AND ICE FLOWS RUNNING THROUGH THE BRIDGE OPENINGS. AT ONE TIME THE
 RIVER THREATENED TO FORM A STREAM NORTH OF THE TOWN OF MATANUSKA. ABOUT 2 1/2 MI. EAST OF THE TOWN A JETTY
 WAS BUILT TO DIRECT THE CURRENT BACK INTO THE ORIGINAL CHANNEL. BANK CUTTING HAS PRESENTED SOME PROBLEM FOR
 THE ROAD AND RAILROAD. (PP1-2)

9315 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER AT PALMER
 REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST RECORDED OVER 13 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (PALMER AREA) OF 2,070 SQ MI, IS:
 DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 4,046; MAX 37,300; MIN 234. AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 26 IN AND 2,929,000 ACRE FT. (P159)

9316 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MATANUSKA RIVER NEAR PALMER
 REFN 05936 959962
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION ABOVE 16,000 PPM, OBSERVED IN MATANUSKA RIVER NEAR PALMER AUG 25, 1959, AND
 EQUIVALENT TO A SEDIMENT DISCHARGE OF 1,300,000 TONS PER DAY, RESULTED FROM INTENSE RAINFALL AT LOW ALTITUDES
 AND SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS PRINCIPALLY FROM NON-GLACIAL AREAS. THE TOTAL SEDIMENT DISCHARGE APRIL TO SEPT
 1959 WAS 8,094,000 TONS. THE MAXIMUM APRIL TO SEPTEMBER SEDIMENT DISCHARGE OBSERVED IN THE MATANUSKA RIVER
 WAS 9,635,000 TONS IN 1962. (P167)

9317 WATN MATANUSKA RIVER MIDNOOSKI RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1608016
 MOUT N612949 W1491535 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZED EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS A PART OF
 HIS RECORD. (P298) ON THE MAP THERE IS A "TRAIL" RUNNING UP THE MATANUSKA RIVER WHICH CROSSES OVER NEAR
 TAZLINA RIVER AND LAKE PLUVEZNA (TAZLINA LAKE) (P298)

9318 WATN MATHEWS RIVER MATHEWS RIVER
 REFN 02832 00003 975

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2202

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760009500050
MOUT N673400 W1493000 F320N 0090W 35
LUPR 33 BETTLES RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUHMANN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975 VOL III. MATHEWS RIVER, LARGEST TRIBUTARY TO THE BETTLES RIVER ENTERS JUST MILE 10 AND CONTRIBUTES AN ESTIMATED 150 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-264)

9319 WATN MAUNELUK RIVER MAUNELUK RIVER
REFN 00747 965
STOR 1602095026500001890
MOUT N655120 W1561830 K170N 0120E 19
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST A STORY TOLD TO AUTHOR DON FOOTE IN JULY 1965 BY ROBT. CLEVELAND MAKES REFERENCE TO A FIGHT BETWEEN ESKIMOS AND INDIANS AT THE MOUTH OF THE MAUNELUK R. (STORY NO. 3)

9320 WATN MAUNELUK RIVER MAUNELUK RIVER
REFN 00985 870890
STOR 1602095026500001890
MOUT N665120 W1561830 K170N 0120E 19
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
ABST GIDDINGS' INFORMANT MENTIONS THIS RIVER ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER AROUND 1870-1890. APPARENTLY THERE WAS A CEREMONIAL HOUSE BUILT HERE AS PART OF THE COMMUNITY. (P24&25) FREQUENT MENTION IS MADE OF PEOPLE LIVING THERE. (P62, 64, 99) MENTION IS MADE IN A STORY BY AN INFORMANT OF A KAYAK GOING UP RIVER. "THEY GO TO MAUNELUK RIVER, AND PRETTY SOON THEY LEAVE THEIR KAYAKS AND WALK OVER, AND THEY ARE GOING UP THE DIVIDE ON THE NOATAK SIDE, AND THEY COME TO A PLACE CALLED EYSAAKTINHILIK". (P100) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

9321 WATN MAUNELUK RIVER MAUNELUK RIVER
REFN 02558 952964
STOR 1602095026500001890
MOUT N655120 W1561830 K170N 0120E 19
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, EXPEDITION
ABST A RECONNAISSANCE FIELD STUDY OF THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY WAS MADE DURING SUMMER 1952 BY U S G S. CANOE TRAVERSES WERE MADE DOWN THE MAUNELUK RIVER FROM AVARAART LAKE. (P K5) REPORT DATED 1964. U S G S BULLETIN 1181-K BY ARTHUR T FERNALD.

9322 WATN MAUNELUK RIVER MAUNELUK RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1602095026500001890
MOUT N655120 W1561830 K170N 0120E 19
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST ESKIMOS REPORT GOOD QUALITY JADE ON MAUNELUK RIVER, 20 MILES EAST OF KNOWN OCCURRENCES. (P16)

9323 WATN MAY CREEK MAY CREEK
REFN 02980 971
STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021250240
MOUT N612210 W1424136 C060S 0150E 10
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2203

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 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. THERE WAS AN OLD ROAD SYSTEM IN THE CHITINA VALLEY THAT EXTENDED TO MAY CREEK. A MILE-LONG AIRSTRIP EXISTS AT MAY CREEK, WITH DIRT ROADS EXTENDING OUTWARD. (P48) MAY CREEK IS CITED AS A SITE OF HABITATION. (P75)

9324 WATN MAY CREEK MAY CREEK
 REFN 04831 974
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021250240
 MQUT N612210 W1424136 C060S 0150E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MINING, EXPEDITION
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE TINY MINING VILLAGE OF MAY CREEK IS LOCATED ON MAY CREEK NEAR MCCARTHY. (P94) A SMALL AIR STRIP IS LOCATED THERE. IT IS OFTEN USED AS A JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR EXPEDITIONS INTO THE MOUNTAINS. (P98)

9325 WATN MAY CREEK MAY CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021250240
 MQUT N612210 W1424136 C060S 0150E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE MAY CREEK ROADHOUSE AND TRADING POST WAS LOCATED AT THE MAY CREEK TOWNSITE, 10 MILES S.E. OF MCCARTHY. (P69) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

9326 WATN MAYBESO CREEK MAYBESO CREEK
 REFN 03283 953957
 STOR 1612415
 MQUT N552918 W1323940 C740S 0840E 04
 LUPR 60
 KEYW FORESTRY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST LOGGING OF THE MAYBESO CREEK DRAINAGE BEGAN IN 1953 HOWEVER NO CONCLUSIONS HAVE BEEN DRAWN AS TO THE EFFECT LOGGING MAY HAVE ON THE STREAM. (P15) AS OF 1956 NO APPRECIABLE CHANGE IN THE STREAMFLOW PATTERN OR RUNOFF HAS OCCURRED WITH MORE THAN HALF OF THE COMMERCIAL FOREST AREA CUT. (P16) WATER SAMPLES COLLECTED INDICATED THERE WAS NO SIGNIFICANT SEDIMENT CONCENTRATION DIFFERENCE IN THE MAYBESO STREAM AS THOSE OF THE CONTROL STREAMS. LOGGING ROAD IN THE MAYBESO CREEK DRAINAGE HAVE BEEN CONSTRUCTED WELL BACK FROM THE CREEK, LESSENING THE AMOUNT OF STREAM EROSION.

9327 WATN MAYBESO CREEK MAYBESO CREEK
 REFN 04073 00317 962
 STOR 1612416
 MQUT N552918 W1323940 C740S 0840E 04
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ON THE HOLLIS SOIL SURVEY IN 1962 THE FIELD NOTES OF HENRY W. JONES NOTE THE LOCATION OF THE "OLD PUYALLUP MINE" ON MAYBESO CREEK ON JULY 9TH. INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM A FIELD DIARY IN BOX #76252, RECORD GROUP #95, NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORD CENTER, SEATTLE.

9328 WATN MAYBESO CREEK MAYBESO CREEK
 REFN 04646 900
 STOR 1612416
 MQUT N552918 W1323940 C740S 0840E 04
 LUPR 60

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2204

KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF

ABST THE PUYALLUP MINE WAS DISCOVERED BY BILL BAKER IN 1900 AND 2/3 OWNERSHIP WAS SOLD TO ROBERT ALLISIN FOR \$200,000. (P7) ALLISIN CONSTRUCTED A TEAM ROAD BETWEEN HOLLIS AND THE MINE COSTING \$27,000. FLAT CARS RUNING ON LIGHT IRON RAILS WERE PULLED BY HORSES. (P8) HE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT A ROAD WAS BUILT FROM THE LUCKY NELL MINE TO HOLLIS A DISTANCE OF 7 1/2 MI. (P10) THE ROAD COULD NOT BE USED BY PACK HORSES AS IT WAS NOT GRAVELLED. THE AUTHOR THOUGHT PERHAPS SLEIGHS COULD BE USED WHEN THERE WAS ENOUGH SNOW. (P10) CAPT. T N JAMES LIVED ON HIS HOMESTEAD ON MAYBE SO CREEK 2 MI FROM THE BEACH. (P16)

9329 WATN MAYORIAK RIVER MAYORIAK RIVER

REFN 01738 913

STOR 1601267

MOUT N704804 W1540255 U170N 0080W 29

LUPR 11

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

ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON DISCUSSES RIVERS USED BY BARROW PEOPLE. ONE OF THE MOUTHS OF A LARGE UNNAMED RIVER WEST OF COLVILLE WAS THE MAYORIAK RIVER "FROM THE CIRCUMSTANCES THAT THE PT BARROW ESKIMO ON TRADING VOYAGES TO THE COLVILLE IN THE SPRING ASCEND THIS RIVER FOR SOME DISTANCE." (P58) ON THE WAY EAST, THEY CARRY SKIN BOATS ON THEIR SLEDS AS FAR AS SMITH BAY, WHERE THEY TAKE THE WATER AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER." (P59)

9330 WATN MC CARTHY CREEK MC CARTHY CREEK

REFN 02576 911

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060

MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF

ABST A FORCE OF MEN WAS EMPLOYED IN DEVELOPING THE MOTHER LODE CLAIMS LYING ON THE SAME FAULT ZONE AS THE BONANZA MINE, ABOUT THREE-FOURTHS MILE NORTH OF IT, ON THE MC CARTHY CREEK SIDE OF THE RIDGE. "CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD UP MC CARTHY CREEK TO THESE CLAIMS WAS BEGUN PREPARATORY TO THE INSTALLATION OF MINING MACHINERY DURING THE COMING SUMMER." (P 106)

9331 WATN MC KINLEY RIVER MC KINLEY RIVER

REFN 00278 966

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120

MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST "PLANT SUCCESSION AND SOIL DEVELOPMENT ON GRAVEL OUTFASH OF THE MULDROW GLACIER, ALASKA, "BY LESLIE A. VIERECK (1966), IS A STUDY OF SUCCESSIONAL AND CLINAX PLANT ECOSYSTEMS ON THE TERRACES OF THE MCKINLEY RIVER THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE MCKINLEY AS "A HEAVILY LADEN, BRAIDED STREAM WHICH FORMS AN OUTFASH OF COARSE GRAVEL MORE THAN 1 KM WIDE FOR AT LEAST 15 KM BELOW THE TERMINAL MORaine OF THE MULDROW GLACIER." (P182) FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE VEGETATION OF THE AREA (PRIMARILY WHITE SPRUCE-BALSAM POPLAR). SEE P182, FOR SPECIFICS, SEE PP 183-194; FOR GENERAL GEOLOGY OF AREA. (P182-3)SLOPE OF THE TERRACES STUDIED IS ABOUT 1.1%. (P183) ORTH AND USGS MAP NAME RIVER AS MCKINLEY BUT STORET NUMBERING REFLECTS IT AS MAIN FORK KANTISHNA RIVER. (RESEARCHER'S NOTE)

9332 WATN MCADAM CREEK MCADAMS CREEK

REFN 02410 930

STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100010100050

MOUT N640225 W1484230 F100S 0060W 15

LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1930 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 836-D), HOFFIT NOTES: THREE MEN WERE AT WORK ON TWO PROPERTIES ON MCADAMS CREEK, A SMALL EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF CALIFORNIA CREEK 14 MILES EAST OF FERRY. TWO OF THESE MEN WERE DOING DEAD

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2205

WORK IN PREPARATION FOR THE SEASON OF 1931. (P345)

- 9333 WATN M^CCARTHUR RIVER M^CCARTHUR CREEK
 REFN 00524 896
 STOR 1607098
 MOUT N605447 W1514245 S100N 0140W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE COOPER EXPEDITION ORGANIZED BY JOSEPH H COOPER LOCATED HYDRAULIC GROUND ON M^CCARTHUR CREEK. (P68) THIS WAS IN 1896.
- 9334 WATN M^CCARTHUR RIVER M^CCARTHUR RIVER
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 1607098
 MOUT N605447 W1514245 S100N 0140W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
 ABST EARLY CHARTS SHOWED THE M^CCARTHUR, A LARGE RIVER, ENTERING COOK INLET SOUTHEAST OF THE MT. SPURR. A "GREAT GLACIER THAT PUSHES NORTHEASTWARD TO THE MOUNTAIN FRONT" IS CONSIDERED TO BE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF THIS RIVER (P.16) A "SMALLER GROUP" OF GLACIERS DRAIN INTO THE M^CCARTHUR RIVER FROM MTS. SOUTH OF CHAKACHANNA LAKE. (P.25) THE "GREAT MANY-BRANCHED GLACIER" THAT THE M^CCARTHUR HEADS IN IS AT LEAST 2/ MI. LONG AND 2 1/2 MI. WIDE AT ITS TERMINUS. (P.84) THE M^CCARTHUR R. FLOWS THRU A LOW MARSHY AREA BETWEEN NIKOLAI CREEK AND WEST FORELAND CAUSING EROSION. THIS RIVER FLOWS OVER AN "OUTWASH PLAIN OF GLACIOFLUVIAL DEBRIS." THE "RIVERS (HERE) ARE UNNAVIGABLE" AND THE AREA ALMOST IMPOSSIBLY MARSHY IN THE SUMMER. THE AREA "CAN BE TRAVELED BY DOG SLED IN THE WINTER. (P.26)
- 9335 WATN M^CCARTHUR RIVER M^CCARTHUR RIVER
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1607098
 MOUT N605447 W1514245 S100N 0140W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1958 FROM MAY 31-JUNE 3 THE M^CCARTHUR 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)
- 9336 WATN M^CCARTHUR RIVER M^CCARTHUR RIVER
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 1607098
 MOUT N605447 W1514245 S100N 0140W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE M^CCARTHUR RIVER CAN BE ASCENDED BY 3-4 FOOT DRAFT BOATS ON TIDES FOR A FEW MILES. (P11)
- 9337 WATN M^CCARTHUR RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 00155 910
 STOR 1607098
 MOUT N605447 W1514245 S100N 0140W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAY THE KUSTATAN RIVER CONNECTS INLAND WITH AN UNNAMED RIVER-THE M^CCARTHUR-12 MILES NORTHWARD OF WEST FORELAND. "THIS ROUTE IS USED BY NATIVES IN BIDARKAS WHEN GOING TO TYONEK." (P51)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2206

- 9338 WATN MCCALLY CREEK MCCALLY CREEK
 REFN 00591 945
 STOR 1604054028026005320
 MOUT N614608 W1571920 S190N 0440W 06
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, MAP
 ABST IN 1945 WEBBER AND HOARE, MEMBERS OF A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY, DID A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE AREA AROUND SLEETHUTE. (P7) THE FAIRVIEW PROSPECT IS APPROXIMATELY 1 1/4 MI W OF THE POINT WHERE MCCALLY CREEK ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. VERMILLION AND MERCURY CLAIMS (QUICKSILVER) WHICH COVER THE AREA NEAR THE MOUTH OF MCCALLY CREEK BETWEEN THE RED DEVIL AND BARDMETER MINES, HAVE BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY TRENCHED AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF ORE MINERAL FOUND. (P11) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES TRAVELLED BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS RIVER IS NOT SPECIFIED. A GEOLOGIC MAP AND STRUCTURE SECTION OF THE SLEETHUTE AREA SHOWING MINES ON MCCALLY CREEK IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 9339 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 00334 920
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN "GEOLOGY OF THE ORE DEPOSITS OF KENNECOTT, ALASKA" A. M. BATENAN AND D. H. MCLAUGHLIN SHOW A TRAMWAY FROM MCCARTHY CREEK TO THE MOTHER LODE MINE ON "FIGURE 2 A SKETCH MAP OF GEOLOGY, VICINITY OF KENNECOTT, USGS BULL 622." (P6)
- 9340 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 00660 941
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "MCCARTHY WAS A MINING TOWN ON MCCARTHY CREEK. POST OFFICE OPENED OCT. 2, 1912. CLOSED OCT. 30, 1941." (P.54)
- 9341 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612147 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST ORIGINATING IN GLACIERS, CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD OPEN VALLEY AT ITS HEAD AND BY ROCK CANYONS IN ITS LOWER COURSE. (P10) PHOTO, PLATE IV-A, P18, SHOWS "TALUS CONES ON EAST SIDE OF MCCARTHY CREEK, AT BASE OF LIMESTONE CLIFFS", TREES IN VALLEY AND ON LOWER SLOPES OF MOUNTAINS, BRAIDED CHANNEL WITH ISLAND IN CREEK. MCCARTHY CREEK IS CITED AS A "TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF A GLACIATED VALLEY" IN THIS DISTRICT. ITS UPPER PART IS A BROAD, OPEN U-SHAPED VALLEY WITH GRAVEL FLOOR. ITS LOWER PART IS A SUCCESSION OF ROCK CANYONS WITH HIGH GRAVEL TERRACES. (P19) THE CREEK HAS A GRADE OF 100 FT PER MI IN ITS LOWER COURSE. (P20) REFERENCE IS MADE TO RIVER GRAVELS HIDING THE BASE OF THE LIMESTONE HERE. (P23) SHALE EXTENDS "NORTH IN THE MCCARTHY CREEK VALLEY FOR A DISTANCE OF 6 OR 8 MILES." (P28) GRAVEL TERRACES NOTED ALONG THIS CREEK. (P49) MCCARTHY CREEK FLOWS FOR THE LOWER 10 MILES OF ITS COURSE THROUGH A MORE OR LESS NARROW VALLEY INTRENCHED INTO THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS AND INTO ITS ROCK BED, BUT ABOVE THIS PORTION THE VALLEY FLOOR IS BROAD AND GRAVEL FILLED. (P51) PHOTO, PLATE VIII, P56, OF "ROCK GLACIER ON MCCARTHY CREEK THREE-FOURTHS OF A MILE ABOVE MOUTH OF EAST FORK", SHOWING GLACIER, MOUNTAINS, TREE-COVERED SLOPES. ALSO, PHOTOS, PLATE X, P58, OF "ROCK GLACIER IN A TRIBUTARY OF MCCARTHY CREEK". THE CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS "A SHIFT STREAM OF LARGE VOLUME", ACTIVELY CUTTING INTO A ROCK GLACIER OLD ENOUGH TO HAVE LARGE SPRUCE TREES GROWING ON IT. (P59) PHOTO, PLATE XI, P64, OF "PORPHYRITIC INTRUSIONS IN BLACK SHALE OF KENNICOTT FORMATION ON MCCARTHY CREEK". THE "MARVELLOUS AND BONANZA (COPPER)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2207

CLAIMS* IS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GLACIER EAST OF BONANZA PEAK AND IS ABOUT 2800 ABOVE THE VALLEY OF MCCARTHY CREEK. (P92) COPPER IS ALSO FOUND ON THE EAST SIDE OF MCCARTHY CREEK. (P97)

9342 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST TEN MILLION OUNCES OF SILVER WERE EXTRACTED FROM MINES ALONG THE FOOT OF ROOT GLACIER AND MCCARTHY CREEK. (2-126)

9343 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 02980 911971
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, AGRICULTURE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 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. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE MCCARTHY CREEK DRAINAGE INCLUDES 80 SQUARE MILES OF SLOPING MEADOWS AND SCREE SLOPES. MCCARTHY CREEK FLOWS CLEAR, THROUGH SPRUCE FORESTS. (P43) MCCARTHY, AN OLD MINING TOWN, LIES ON THE CREEK. FROM 1911 TO 1938 MCCARTHY HOUSED THE MINERS OF THE KENNICOTT COPPER CORP. (P44) IT HAS A RESIDENT POPULATION OF 15, A LODGE SERVING TRANSIENT PROSPECTORS, HUNTERS AND TOURISTS AND A MINING BASE CAMP. (P45) THERE EXIST A COUPLE OF PRIMITIVE ROADS ALONG THE CREEK, ONE A JEEP ROAD UP THE CREEK AND TWO, THE OLD RAILROAD GRADE OF THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD WHICH CAN BE USED BY VEHICLES ONLY AT PERIODS OF LOW WATER. (P46) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1971 SEVERAL BRIDGES ACROSS MCCARTHY CREEK WASHED OUT, MAKING THE VALLEY PRESENTLY (1971) INACCESSIBLE BY VEHICLE. (P46) HOWEVER NEW ROADS INTO MCCARTHY CREEK DRAINAGE ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED AND THE STATE HAS PROPOSED A NEW ROAD TO THE TOWN OF MCCARTHY. (P72&45) ALL-TERRAIN VEHICLES HAVE LEFT THEIR SCARS IN THE MCCARTHY BASIN AS SHOWN IN A PHOTO ON PAGE 32. (P67) A RISE IN TOURISM IS EXPECTED WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE STATE ROAD. A MCCARTHY ENTREPRENEUR IS NOTED AS PREPARING FOR THE TOURIST FLUX BY BUYING REAL ESTATE. (P80) A LARGE AIRSTRIP, ADJACENT TO MCCARTHY CREEK, SERVES THE EXTENSIVE MINERAL EXPLORATION GOING ON IN THE AREA. (P46) THE RESEARCHERS ALSO REPORTED THAT A NUMBER OF FARMS DID EXIST IN THE MCCARTHY AREA. (P44)

9344 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 03807 917
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MOTHER LODE COPPER MINES COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A 7,000 FT TRAMWAY FROM THE KENNECOTT BONANZA MINE TO THE BUNKERS ON MCCARTHY CREEK IN 1917. (P38)

9345 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 06431 964
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA," W C DOUGLASS INDICATES THAT A LONG CROSSCUT WAS EXTENDED FROM THE JUMBO TO THE MOTHER LODE MINE, AND THENCE TO THE SURFACE AT MCCARTHY CREEK. (P8) (THE TERM "CROSSCUT" WAS APPLIED TO TUNNELS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE STRIKE OF THE ORE BODIES, ALTHOUGH

SUCH TUNNELS WERE DRIFTS IN RELATION TO THE BEDDING.) A WAGON ROAD UP MCCARTHY CREEK, FOR ABOUT 13 MILES, AND ONE MILE OF AERIAL TRAMWAY, WERE CONSTRUCTED FOR TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES AND ORE SHIPMENTS. (P8) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN OCTOBER, 1964.

- 9346 WATN MCCARTHY CREEK MCCARTHY CREEK
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060
 MOUT N612447 W1425801 C050S 0130E 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE
 ABST OSCAR ROHN AND HIS CREW TRAVELED UP THE SIDE OF THIS CREEK WITH PACK HORSES AND THEN CROSSED IT. (P118)
- 9347 WATN MCCARTHYS MARSH MCCARTHY MARSH
 REFN 03163 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650500 W1631000 K050S 0220W 09
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION
 ABST A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE MCCARTHY MARSH AREA WAS DONE JULY 15 TO 17,1973. THERE ARE SPRUCE FORESTS IN THE AREA. (P350)
- 9348 WATN MCCLLOUD CREEK MCCLLOUD CREEK
 REFN 00108 91503 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240075400400003100030
 MOUT N650000 W1480700 F020N 0030W 14
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,RIVER
 ABST IN "REGARDING ROUTES TO THE TOLOVANA CAMPS", 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 FOOT HILLS 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.
- 9349 WATN MCCLLOUD CREEK MCLEOD CREEK
 REFN 00108 91527 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240075400400003100030
 MOUT N650000 W1480700 F020N 0030W 14
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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)
- 9350 WATN MCDONALD CREEK MCDONALD CREEK
 REFN 03548 00002 921
 STOR 160339907005001230002203404280017050200
 MOUT N644400 W1474200 F020S 0010W 15

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2209

LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION, U. A. ARCHIVES. O. J. MURIE, BIOLOGIST REPORTS ON THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SALCHA SLOUGH. HE USED A CANOE TO EXPLORE VARIOUS CREEKS AND SLOUGHS. "DURING THE FOLLOWING DAYS I WORKED UPSTREAM, UNTIL I REACHED MCDONALD CREEK. I WENT SOME DISTANCE UP THIS CREEK AND CAMPED A FEW DAYS. THEN I WORKED DOWN AGAIN AND IN THE EVENING OF JUNE 24 MADE CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF BLACK SLOUGH. LATER IN THE EVENING MR RUST ARRIVED WITH HIS MOTOR BOAT, BY PREVIOUS ARRANGEMENT. NEXT DAY WE MADE A RUN UP CLEAR CREEK SOME DISTANCE, THEN TURNED BACK AND REACHED FAIRBANKS IN THE EVENING. DURING THIS PERIOD I WORKED OVER THE TERRITORY ADJACENT TO THE SLOUGHS AND INVESTIGATED ALL THE LAKES AND SWAMPS I COULD FIND." (P1) FOLDER 46. "BIRCH OCCURS IN THE TIMBERED PORTIONS, BEING PARTICULARLY ABUNDANT ON MCDONALD CREEK AND CLEAR CREEK, WHERE IT SOMETIMES WAS FOUND IN THICK GROVES." (P4) FOLDER 46 BOX 2.

9351 WATN MCDONALD CREEK MCDONALD CREEK
 REFN 03556 00007 971972
 STOR 1602839000440000030
 MOUT N643000 W1651400 K110S 0330W 26
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IHURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FORT DAVIS IS LOCATED 5 MILES FROM NOME, "NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF MCDONALD CREEK." BUSES TAKE TOURISTS TO THE FORT AND CROSS A BRIDGE OVER THE CREEK. FORT DAVIS IS ALSO ONE OF THE LARGEST PERMANENT SUMMER SUBSISTENCE HARVEST VILLAGES OF ESKIMOS. SEAL HUNTING, BELUGA HUNTING AND SET NET FISHING ARE DONE HERE. (FOLDER NO 7)

9352 WATN MCDONALD LAKE MCDONALD LAKE
 REFN 00993 905
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N555750 W1315022 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60 WOLVERINE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
 ABST JOHN COBB SAYS THAT IN 1905 THE U.S. BUREAU OF FISHERIES BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF A HATCHERY AT MCDONALD LAKE. (P27)

9353 WATN MCDONALD LAKE MCDONALD LAKE
 REFN 04264 00906 906907
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N555750 W1315022 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60 WOLVERINE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST DURING THE SEASON OF 1906-07 THE YES LAKE HATCHERY ON MCDONALD LAKE WAS IN OPERATION. (P23)

9354 WATN MCGILVERY CREEK ALDER CREEK
 REFN 00992 903905
 STOR 1612433000665000150
 MOUT N553414 W1324219 C730S 0840E 06
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-05, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "AT KARTA LAKE, SEPT 11, WILLOW CREEK HAS 50 1/2 ALDER CREEK, 47 1/2 SOCKEYE WERE SPANNING IN BOTH IN ABOUT EQUAL NUMBERS, OR SLIGHTLY PREFERRING WILLOW CREEK, PERHAPS FOR ITS GREATER SIZE." (P94)

9355 WATN MCGILVERY CREEK MCGILVERY CREEK
 REFN 04646 900
 STOR 1612433000665000150

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2210

MOUT N553414 W1324219 C730S 0840E 06
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, LAKE
 ABST CONSTITUTION PROSPECT IS LOCATED 7 MI UP THIS MCGILVEREY CREEK. (P26) AT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1900. COST OF FREIGHTING SUPPLIES FROM TIDE WATERS AT KARTA BAY, A DISTANCE OF 15 MI, WAS PROHIBITIVE CAUSING THE MINE TO CLOSE. (P25) THE AUTHOR CUT A TRAIL 6 MI IN LENGTH FROM SALMON LAKE TO THE CONSTITUTION MINE IN 1932. (P26)

9356 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGINNIS CREEK
 REFN 00500 920
 STOR 161154100018000001000051000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 HENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS MEMORIES, ALFRED M BAILEY AN ORNITHOLOGIST AND FOLTA WALKED IN 1920. ALONG HENDENHALL RIVER UNTIL THEY CAME TO AN OLD TRAIL ALONG MCGINNIS CREEK WHICH THEY FOLLOWED TO MONTANA CREEK. (P27)

9357 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGINNIS CREEK
 REFN 00571 880909
 STOR 161154100018000001000051000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 HENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLD FIELDS. THIS CREEK IS ONE OF SEVERAL WHICH YIELD SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF GOLD. "IN THE LATE '80'S, THESE STREAMS WERE THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED AND BOTH QUARTZ AND PLACER FINDS WERE NUMEROUS. OLD RUINS LIE EVERYWHERE. MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THESE SMALL CAMPS." (P26)

9358 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGINNIS CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 161154100018000001000051000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 HENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE MANSFIELD GOLD MINING CO. HAD DEVELOPED BOTH LOSE AND PLACER CLAIMS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MCGINNIS CREEK BY 1905, APPARENTLY WITH UNSATISFACTORY RESULTS. (P36)

9359 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGINNIS CREEK
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 161154100018000001000051000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 HENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST AN EXTENSIVE HYDRAULIC PLANT HAS BEEN INSTALLED AT THIS CREEK NW OF JUNEAU. (P46)

9360 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGINNIS CREEK
 REFN 07203 94826 Q 904948
 STOR 161154100018000001000051000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 HENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY
 ABST "JESSEN'S WEEKLY" FAIRBANKS, ALASKA VOLUME 7, NO 13, MARCH 26, 1948. "MCGINNIS CREEK MINING COMPANY IS FORMED" PAGE 4, COLUMN 4. "THE MCGINNIS CREEK MINING COMPANY WAS RECENTLY INCORPORATED AT JUNEAU FOR \$278,000." THE FIRM HAS CURRENTLY WORKING A PLACER OPERATION IN THE MCGINNIS CREEK AREA ABOVE MONTANA CREEK. THE CLAIMS HAVE

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BEEN WORK SINCE 1938. THEY WERE WORKED FROM 1904-1906 BY HANSFIELD GOLD MINING COMPANY.

- 9361 WATN MCGINNIS CREEK MCGUINNESS CREEK
 REFN 04804 00002 911
 STOR 16115410001800000010000510000040
 MOUT N582628 W1343839 C390S 0650E 35
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES GOING TO THIS CREEK AUG 31, 1911. AFTER MONTANA CREEK. "SHOT A FAT CINNAMON BEAR NEAR MCGUINNESS CREEK. THE SWAMP IS SO DENSE THAT THERE IS NO CHANCE TO SEE THEM UNLESS THEY COME OUT ON THE BARS." (AUG 3 AND 4, 1911) BOX 2 "HUNTED... UP TO MCGUINNESS GULCH" (AUG 5, 1911). (BOX 2) FROM HERE HE WENT TO PT. RETREAT. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.
- 9362 WATN MCHUGH CREEK MCHUGH CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608051
 MOUT N610000 W1494500 S110N 0030W 25
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, MAP
 ABST THE TABLE ROCK TRAIL BEGINS NEAR, BUT DOES NOT CROSS, MCHUGH CREEK. THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE RIDGE ABOVE THE STREAM AND CLIMBS THROUGH SPRUCE FORESTS. (P86) A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP ANCHORAGE A-8. (PP86, 87)
- 9363 WATN MCKAY CREEK MCKAY CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240131380910
 MOUT N651300 W1470900 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.
- 9364 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK
 REFN 01908 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060000530020000320010
 MOUT N651000 W1502000 F040N 0140W 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST REPORTS OF GOOD GOLD PROSPECTS ARE MADE FOR MCKINLEY CREEK. (P55)
- 9365 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK
 REFN 02042 903
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070002680010
 MOUT N592500 W1361500 C290S 0540E 01
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST MCKINLEY CREEK FLOWS INTO PORCUPINE CREEK IN A CANYON-LIKE VALLEY, AND HAS VERY NARROW BEDS OF STREAM GRAVEL. AT ONE PLACER GOLD CLAIM APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, THERE OCCURS A CAPPING OF GRAVEL CEMENT 3 FEET THICK, AND A BED OF GLACIAL MUD. (P62-63) THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE MINING DEVELOPMENT BY 1903.
- 9366 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK
 REFN 02147 908

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06/10/79 2212

STOR 161143100149000047000109500070002680010

MOU N592500 W1361500 C290S 0540E 01

LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1908, THE CAHOON CREEK PLACER COMPANY, A COMPANY INVOLVED IN PLACER MINING, OPERATED 2 WATER WHEELS ON THIS CREEK, WHICH PRODUCED ABOUT 100 HORSEPOWER. (P157)

9367 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK

REFN 02676 950

STOR 1602909

MOU N643000 W1625500 K110S 0210W 28

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE AUTHOR SET UP CAMP IN 1950 AT THE MOUTH OF MCKINLEY CREEK, AT THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE "GUNGNUK". THE AREA WAS DESCRIBED AS WIDE, FLAT TERRACES AND BOULDER COVERED GROUND. (P180)

9368 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK

REFN 02710 916

STOR 161143100149000047000109500070002680010

MOU N592500 W1361500 C290S 0540E 01

LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER

KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST MCKINLEY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY TO PORCUPINE CREEK AND IS REPORTED TO BE ONE OF THE THREE CREEKS, PORCUPINE, MCKINLEY AND CAHOON, ON WHICH MOST OF THE MINING IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT WAS DONE. (P8) "PORCUPINE CREEK, MCKINLEY CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK WERE THE ONLY CREEKS BEING MINED IN THE DISTRICT IN 1916. ONE HYDRAULIC PLANT WORKED ON EACH STREAM THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER" AND "OPERATIONS ON MCKINLEY CREEK WORKED A CONSIDERABLE AREA BUT WERE HELD BACK BY A THICK LAYER OF GLACIAL TILL (NEARLY 60 FEET THICK)." (P17)

9369 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK

REFN 02719 976

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000

MOU N642302 W1425320 F060S 0240E 24

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST MCKINLEY CREEK IS 8 MI IN LENGTH. (P39)

9370 WATN MCKINLEY CREEK MCKINLEY CREEK

REFN 03619 00001 901

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000

MOU N642302 W1425320 F060S 0240E 24

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FARNSWORTH COLLECTION BOX 1 FOLDER 1901. CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH ASCENDED MCKINLEY CREEK VIA ITS NORTH BRANCH 27 MI TO THE HEAD. (P1)

9371 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE

REFN 00654 920

STOR 1610

MOU N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26

LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH

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

ABST IN "VIA CORDOVA ALASKA" ISSUED BY THE CORDOVA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MCKINLEY LAKE IS DESCRIBED. THE MCKINLEY LAKE TRAIL EXTENDS FROM MILE 22 ON THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TO THE HEAD OF MCKINLEY LAKE.

(P24) MCKINLEY LAKE BASIN HAS CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY. "THERE ARE GOOD INDICATIONS OF GOLD BEARING ORE, AND SOME 40 ODD MINING CLAIMS ARE BEING PROSPECTED AND DEVELOPED IN A SMALL WAY." (P25) THE TROUT FISHING IS EXCELLENT HERE. THERE IS NO DATE OF PUBLICATION BUT THIS WAS PROBABLY PUBLISHED AROUND 1920.

9372 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
 REFN 01742 944
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R. L. STEWART SAYS, "INTERMITTENT DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN CARRIED ON FOR A PERIOD OF YEARS ON GOLD LODES ON THE MCKINLEY LAKE AREA BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (COPPER) AND CORDOVA." (P11)

9373 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
 REFN 02149 909
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602744 W1451109 S100S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST U. S. GRANT BRIEFLY MENTIONS THE MINING AND PROSPECTING ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND IN 1909. ALL REFERENCES TO SPECIFIC MINING COMPANIES, SUCH AS THE GALENA BAY MINING COMPANY, STANDARD COPPER MINES COMPANY AND OTHERS, FAIL TO IDENTIFY ANY INLAND WATERS. HOWEVER MENTION IS MADE OF THE PROSPECTING FOR GOLD THAT WAS CARRIED ON NW OF MCKINLEY LAKE, WHICH IS 20 MILES EAST OF CORDOVA. SOME FINDS WERE REPORTED AND A 2-STAMP MILL WAS ERECTED ON ONE OF THE PROSPECTS NEAR THE LAKE, IN 1909, ACCORDING TO CORRESPONDENCE FROM W. N. ARMSTRONG. (P165)

9374 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
 REFN 02163 905908
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOLD BEARING VEINS OCCUR JUST NW OF MCKINLEY LAKE. NEW DISCOVERIES STIMULATED PROSPECTING IN THE AREA. A SMALL STAMP MILL WAS BUILT. PREVIOUS DEVELOPMENTS SEVERAL YEARS EARLIER HAD BEEN ABANDONED PRIOR TO THIS NEW INTEREST REPORTED BY THE AUTHORS. (P76) THE VEINS LIE 1 TO 2 MI NE AND N OF ALAGANIK STATION ON THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. (P75) THE FIELD WORK FOR THIS DOCUMENT WAS COMPLETED IN 1905 AND 1908.

9375 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
 REFN 02212 912
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST MCKINLEY LAKE IS 1 1/2 MILES LONG. IT EMPTIES INTO ALAGANIK SLOUGH. THE CLAIMS ARE SITUATED ON THE NW SHORE. THEY ARE EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY RAIL FROM CORDOVA TO ALAGANIK, THEN BY TRAIL 2 MI LONG. THE TRAIL IS VERY SHAMPY BUT CAN BE TRAVELLED BY HORSES IN DRY WEATHER. THE REGION MAY ALSO BE REACHED BY BOAT FROM ALAGANIK BY WAY OF THE SLOUGH. INTERBEDDED SLATE AND GRAYWACLE CONSTITUTE THE COUNTRY ROCK OF THE ADJOINING AREA. THE REGION IS CUT BY A SERIES OF GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ VEINS. (P78) SMALL CRYSTALS OF PYRITE AND ARSENOPYRITE OCCUR IN BOTH THE QUARTZ AND IN THE ENCLOSED SEDIMENTS. THE GOLD OCCURS FREE IN THE QUARTZ AND ENCLOSED IN THE SULPHIDES. THE LUCKY STRIKE MINING CO HAS 3 CLAIMS AND HAS DRIVEN 3 TUNNELS. NO SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BUT THE OWNERS REPORT THAT ASSAY INTERIMS SHOW FROM \$18 TO \$10 A TON. THE STRINGER TUNNEL HAS PRODUCED VEIN MATTER REPORTED TO ASSAY \$80 A TON AND TO AVERAGE \$15. A MILL TEST ON INDIVIDUAL STRINGERS IS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED RETURNS

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06/10/79 2214

AS HIGH AS \$100 A TON. THE COUNTRY ROCK ADJACENT ALSO CONTAINS CONSIDERABLE PYRITE AND ARSENOPYRITE, WITH SOME FREE GOLD, AND IS SAID TO ASSAY ABOUT \$1.85 A TON. THE LEDGE MATTER IN THE MAIN WORKINGS OF MCKINLEY LAKE MINING CO IS A MASS OF QUARTZ VEINS INCLOSING SOME BLOCKS OF GRAYWACKE. THERE ARE 2 TUNNELS, AND SEVERAL OPEN CUTS. THE ENTIRE MASS IS MINERALISED WITH PYRITE, ARSENOPYRITE, AND FREE GOLD. THE SURFACE OUTCROP IS SAID TO HAVE ASSAYED \$100 A TON AND \$10 IS REPORTED BY THE OWNERS AS AVERAGE. A SMALL MILL WAS OPERATED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS BUT WAS SUBSEQUENTLY REMOVED. (P79) SEVERAL OTHER PROPERTIES SITUATED ON THE LAKE WERE NOT EXAMINED BUT ARE REPORTED TO CARRY SMALL QUANTITIES OF GOLD. EXCELLENT TIMBER IS ABUNDANT. (P80)

- 9376 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
REFN 02709 974
STOR 1610
MOUT N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26
LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST TWO PHOTOS OF MCKINLEY LAKE ARE LOCATED ON P 137. THE TRAIL TO THE LAKE (TWO HIKERS ARE SHOWN) IS DESCRIBED AS BEING SHORT AND THROUGH THE FOREST.
- 9377 WATN MCKINLEY LAKE MCKINLEY LAKE
REFN 04942 914
STOR 1610
MOUT N602744 W1451109 S160S 0010E 26
LUPR 53 ALAGANIK SLOUGH
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE COPPER RIVER RAILROAD PASSES THRU THE MCKINLEY LAKE REGION. GOLD AND COPPER ARE VISIBLE IN THIS AREA. (P54) THIS LAKE IS VISIBLE FROM THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY VIEWPOINT. (P52)
- 9378 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER
REFN 00678 931
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER
ABST M L DAVIS IN THIS DESCRIPTION OF WHAT LIFE IS REALLY LIKE IN ALASKA, DOES NOT MENTION THE SPECIFIC DATES OF HER TRIP WITH HER HUSBAND, A MINING ENGINEER, TO THE MCKINLEY AREA TO LOOK OVER SOME NEW MINING CLAIMS. THE DATE USED IS PUBLICATION DATE. THEY TRAVELLED BY PACK HORSE OVER FAR PASS TO MCKINLEY CANYON, AT THE EDGE OF THE MULDRON GALCIER. THEY FOLLOWED THE MCKINLEY RIVER TO WONDER LAKE. (P184)
- 9379 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY CREEK
REFN 04710 961
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST HR BOB STONE, A RESIDENT OF THE AREA FOR SOME 40 YEARS, STATED THAT, IN HIS EARLIER DAYS, HE SAW NUMEROUS ABANDONED SUMMER CAMPSITES ON MCKINLEY CREEK. (P102)
- 9380 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK
REFN 01222 00010 970
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, TRAPPING
ABST IN THE FIRST PART OF A THREE PART SERIES THAT APPEARED IN "ALASKA MAGAZINE" FROM MAY TO JULY 1970. SLIM

CARLSON RECALLS: I WENT BACK AND PUT UP A LITTLE CABIN ON MCKINLEY FORK. THERE WERE PLENTY OF CARIBOU, SO I KILLED SOME. I HAD ABOUT A DOZEN TRAPS AND DECIDED TO TRY MY LUCK AT TRAPPING, BUT I NEVER CAUGHT A DAMN THING. THERE WERE LOTS OF FOX, BUT I COULDN'T CATCH ANYTHING. THEY JUST TURNED THE TRAPS OVER AND CHEWED THE MEAT AROUND THE TRAPS. I DECIDED THEY WERE PRETTY SMART FOXES. IT SEEMED TO ME THEY KNEW EXACTLY WHERE I TRAPPED, BUT I FED THEM GOOD ALL WINTER. (P14) SLIM ALSO MENTIONS OCCASIONALLY STAYING IN HIS CABIN ON THE MCKINLEY RIVER. (P15) HE FURTHER RECALLS THE FOLLOWING WITHOUT GIVING A DATE: SOON IT WAS FREEZEUP WITH PLENTY OF SNOW SO I WENT UP TO MCKINLEY BASIN AT THE HEAD OF MCKINLEY FORK, WHERE I MET A MINE INSPECTOR FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. HE HIRED ME TO TAKE HIM OVER TO MCKINLEY PARK. OF COURSE, HE HAD TO WALK FROM MCKINLEY PARK TO HEALY. I GOT \$50 FOR THAT, BUT IT WAS ALMOST 70 TO 80 MILES. (P16)

9381 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK
 REFN 02380 925
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ND TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, DISCHARGE
 ABST IN U S G S BULLETIN 792, CAPPS NOTES: "MCKINLEY FORK, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE KANTISHNA, HEADS IN MULDROW GLACIER AND IS ALSO FED BY CLEARWATER CREEK, MUDDY RIVER, AND BIRCH CREEK. IN THE AREA HERE DESCRIBED MCKINLEY FORK FLOWS IN A MULTITUDE OF CHANNELS OVER A WIDE GRAVEL FLAT, AND THOUGH THE TOTAL VOLUME OF WATER DISCHARGED IS CONSIDERABLE, THE STREAM IS NOT NAVIGABLE EVEN FOR SMALL POWER BOATS." (P76) THE BULLETIN WAS PUBLISHED IN 1925.

9382 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK
 REFN 02726 794956
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST AFTER ATTEMPTING TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY AND BEING TURNED BACK AT PETERS GLACIER, THE WICKERSHAM EXPEDITION OF 1903 RETURNED ON A RAFT DOWN THE MCKINLEY FORK OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER. THE FORK WAS DESCRIBED AS TURBID AND RUSHING, A "QUITE UNNAVIGABLE AND VERY TREACHEROUS STREAM." (P7) MULDROW GLACIER WHICH TERMINATES AT THE HEAD OF THE MCKINLEY RIVER, BECAME THE PRIMARY ROUTE FOR CLIMBING MT MCKINLEY, AND WAS TRAVERSED BY THE PIONEERS IN 1910, THE PARKER-BROWNE EXPEDITION OF 1912, THE STUCK-KARSTENS EXPEDITION OF 1913, THE LINDLEY-LIEK EXPEDITION OF 1932, THE "COSMIC RAY" PARTY OF 1932, THE LAVOY EXPEDITION OF 1932, THE U S ARMY TEST EXPEDITION OF 1942, THE "WHITE TOWER" EXPEDITION OF 1947, THE EX-G1 MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITION OF 1947, THE ALASKA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE BAYS EXPEDITION OF 1947, THE 1948 EXPEDITION, THE HACKETT PARTY AND THE MEXICAN RED CROSS PARTY IN 1952, THE MEXICAN EXPLORER'S CLUB IN 1952, THE CHESTER ERRETT PARTY IN 1953. THESE EXPEDITIONS USED DOG-TEAMS, PACK HORSES, AND AFTER 1932, AIRPLANES WHICH LANDED ON THE GLACIERS TO BRING SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT TO THE BASE CAMPS AT MULDROW GLACIER. AFTER 1938, THE ROAD TO WONDER LAKE WAS OPEN AND MOTOR VEHICLES WERE ALSO USED TO HAUL SUPPLIES. (P16-17) HARPER GLACIER, WHICH ENDS IN THE HARPER ICE FALL AT THE HEAD OF MULDROW GLACIER, WAS CROSSED BY THESE EXPEDITIONS. (P8, 9, 10) THE MCKINLEY RIVER BECOMES THE KANTISHNA RIVER AT THE JUNCTION WITH BIRCH CREEK. THE MOST COMMON ROUTE UP MT MCKINLEY WAS THE WONDER LAKE-MCGONAGALL PASS-MULDROW GLACIER ROUTE.

9383 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK
 REFN 05176 A 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903 STATED THEY REACHED THE NORTH TOE OF DENALI, "WHERE THE WIDE-SPREAD FLOODS OF SILT-LADEN WATERS FROM THE GREAT GLACIER ON THE NORTHEAST ANGLE OF THE

MOUNTAIN, FIND THEIR WAY INTO THE MAIN STREAM, WHICH WE CALLED MCKINLEY FORK." (P273) THEY RETURNED TO THE KANTISHNA VIA MCKINLEY FORK WALKING THEIR MULES "DOWN THE NATURAL BOULEVARD AMID THE BEAUTIFUL PARKS ON THE WIDE SANDY BARS OF MCKINLEY FORK." (P298) AT THE LOWER END OF EAGLE GORGE THE MEN DECIDED TO MAKE A RAFT, AND RAFT DOWN MCKINLEY TO THE KANTISHNA. WICKERSHAM DECIDED TO GO WITH THE MULES. (P299) THE RAFT WAS 24 FEET LONG AND 10 FEET WIDE. (P299) "JUST BEFORE THE MOUTH OF THE CANYON FROM WHICH THE WATERS OF THE MCKINLEY CREEK EMERGE (INTO THE KANTISHNA VALLEY), SO NEAR THAT IT SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN MOVED BODILY FROM THE ALMOST PERPENDICULAR WALL, IS A GREAT BOULDER, EMBEDDED DEEP IN SANDS AND GRAVELS. THE TORRENT ISSUING FROM THE (EAGLE) GORGE STRIKES THIS HUGE ROCK AND IS SHARPLY DEFLECTED TO THE RIGHT LIMIT, WHERE IT SPREAD INTO A DELTA OF STREAMS, SOME FOLLOWING THE COURSE OF THE MAIN CHANNEL OTHERS RUNNING INTO THE FOREST." (P300) THE RAFT HAD CRASHED ON THIS ROCK. (P300) "ABOUT A MILE BELOW THE BIG ROCK WE SAW THE RAFT ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE AND WEBB ON A SAND BAR...WE WADED HALF A DOZEN SWIFT AND MUDDY CHANNELS UNTIL WE WERE OPPOSITE, AND ASSISTED WEBB ACROSS TO OUR SIDE OF THE STREAM AND MADE CAMP." (P301) "JUNE 26. STEVENS, JEFFERY AND MCLEOD TUSSELED WITH THE REFORMED RAFT ALONG THE TAILRACES OF THE RIVER TODAY, OVER DRIFTS AND THROUGH NEWLY-CUT RIVER CHANNELS IN THE FOREST, WHERE THEY HAD TO WADE AND PUSH LOGS ROUND TIMBER OBSTRUCTIONS AND OVER BARS. WEBB AND I THRASHED THE MULES THROUGH DEEP RIVER CHANNELS A DOZEN TIME, WADING THE COLD WATERS TO WAIST DEEP, AND THEN OVER DRY AND DUSTY TRAILS, AND MILES THROUGH BRUSH AND SWAMPS." (P302) ON JUNE 27 THEY WERE ENCOUNTERING QUICKSAND OF GLACIAL SILT IN WHICH THEIR MULES FLOUNDERED. (P303) ONE TRAIL DAY'S JOURNEY TO THE KANTISHNA JUNCTURE, THEY CAMPED ON A BAR IN THE RIVER. THE PREVIOUS AFTERNOON THEY HAD FOUND AN INDIAN WINTER SLED TRAIL AND FOLLOWED IT. (P304)

9384 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK
 REFN 05422 907
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,ICE,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER,DIMENSIONS,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION
 ABST DEC 16, 1907, SHELDON AND KARSTEN TRAVELED BY DOGTEAM UP RIVER ON WAY FROM THEIR TOKLAT CABIN TO PETER'S GLACIER TO HUNT MOOSE. THEY TRAVELED ALONG MIDDLE OF WIDE ICE-CAPPED BARS AND RIVER WAS MOSTLY OPEN AND RUSHING WITH A SUBDUED ROAR BETWEEN ICE WALLS 12-15 FT. HIGH. (P244&245) THE MULDROM BRANCH OF MCKINLEY FORK IS FRINGED ON BOTH SIDES BY NARROW LINES OF TIMBER AND ITS SWIFT TORRENTS RUSH THROUGH MANY CHANNELS. SHELDON FORDED IT WITH MUCH TROUBLE ON JULY 25, 1906. (P9)

9385 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK OF KANTISHNA RIVER
 REFN 02405 A 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,ICE,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE
 ABST THE "LARGEST STREAM OF THE DISTRICT IS THE MCKINLEY FORK" OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER, WHICH HAS ITS PRINCIPAL SOURCE IN MULDROM GLACIER. MULDROM GLACIER DRAINS THE NORTHEAST SIDE OF MOUNT MCKINLEY AND IS AN ICE STREAM OF LARGE SIZE AND REMARKABLE FORM. IT FIRST FLOWS EAST-NORTHEAST, UNDER THE CONTROL OF THE STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF THE RANGE, THEN TURNS AT RIGHT ANGLES ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF MOUNT EIELSON, AND FINALLY MAKES ANOTHER LEFT-HAND TURN TO THE WEST BEFORE ITS FORWARD PROGRESS IS ENDED. THE TOTAL LENGTH FROM A POINT NEAR THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT MCKINLEY TO THE GRAVEL BARS OF THE MCKINLEY FORK IS ABOUT 40 MILES. THE LOWER END, WHERE THE TRAVELER GOING THROUGH THE PARK MEETS IT, IS STAGNANT, COVERED WITH DEBRIS AND PARTLY OVERGROWN WITH VEGETATION. THE "MCKINLEY FORK" FIRST FLOWS WEST FROM THE END OF MULDROM GLACIER, THEN MAKES A WIDE SWEEP TO THE NORTH AROUND THE KANTISHNA HILLS, AND FINALLY TAKES A MEANDERING COURSE NORTH-NORTHEASTWARD TO THE TANANA RIVER, JOINING THAT STREAM AT A POINT THAT IS CONSIDERABLY EAST OF THE MOST EASTERLY POINT OF MULDROM GLACIER. THE WESTWARD-TRENDING PART OF THE RIVER FLOWS FOR 25 MILES OVER A WIDE GRAVEL FLOOD PLAIN, BEYOND WHICH THE NORTHWARD COURSE IS BEGUN AND THE STREAM IS CONFINED FOR A FEW MILES BY A ROCK-WALLED CANYON THAT OPENS OUT AGAIN INTO THE LOWLAND AREA. THE AIR-LINE DISTANCE FROM THE CANYON TO THE TANANA RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES, BUT THE RIVER PROBABLY COVERS TWICE THAT DISTANCE IN ITS SLOW MEANDERING COURSE

ACROSS THE LOWLAND. THE UPPER RIVER BETWEEN MULDRON GLACIER AND THE CANYON IS A BRAIDED STREAM, DIVIDING INTO NUMEROUS CHANNELS AND SPREADING OVER THE BARS SO THAT IT IS NOT DIFFICULT TO FORD WITH HORSES AT MOST STAGES. (P304) 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 2ND 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 HAS NOT COMPLETED AT THE TIME OF THE WRITER'S VISIT, BUT COMPLETION BEFORE THE SEASON WAS OVER WAS PLANNED. ALL THE PROSPECTS BETWEEN MULDRON 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.

9386 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK OF KANTISHNA RIVER
 REFN 02405 B 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST 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 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.

9387 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK OF THE KANTISHNA R.
 REFN 05529 947
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, RECREATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GLACIER, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, RIVER
 CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A TRAIL LEADS FROM WONDER LAKE TO THE MCKINLEY BAR RANGER CABIN OF THE PARK SERVICE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE MCKINLEY FORK OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER. THE BEST CROSSING IS ALMOST DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE CABIN. THE RIVER IS FED FROM MELT WATER FROM MULDRON GLACIER. DURING SPRING AND SUMMER, THE RIVER CAN BECOME SO "SWOLLEN" THAT IT IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD BY FOOT IN AFTERNOONS OR EVENINGS. THE RIVER CAN BE CROSSED BY SKI OR DOG TEAM UNTIL MID-APRIL. BREAKUP USUALLY OCCURS LATE APRIL, AND FREEZEUP IN EARLY NOVEMBER. MCKINLEY RIVER CONSISTS OF A NUMBER OF SWIFT BRAIDED STREAMS MEANDERING ACROSS A FLAT GRAVEL VALLEY ABOUT 1 MI. WIDE. THE TRAIL CROSSES THE RIVER AND CONTINUES FOR 5 MI. DOWNSTREAM TO THE MOUTH OF THE CLEARWATER. (PP285-286)

9388 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL CROSSES MCKINLEY RIVER ABOUT 35 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

9389 HATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER

REFN 00172 90524 X 905

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120

HOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER

ABST THE ARTICLE "CAN'T LAND PASSENGERS" IS INCLUDED IN THE "FAIRBANKS EVENING NEWS" OF AUG 24, 1905. A C. RAAP, PURSER OF THE "FLORENCE S", SENT A TELEGRAM FROM TOLOWANA: "BILL PASSENGERS FOR THE NEXT BOAT FOR BEARPAW RIVER. THE MCKINLEY RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE. TOOK PASSENGERS UP THERE AND BROUGHT THEM BACK TO BEARPAW RIVER. STEAMER TANA DID THE SAME. LUELLA DID NOT GET WITHIN 40 MILES OF MCKINLEY RIVER." (P2) ACCORDING TO THE REPORTER: "THIS SHOWS THAT THE PLANS FOR A TOWNSITE ON THE MCKINLEY RIVER NEAR THE NEW DIGGINGS FELL THROUGH. JUST WHERE THE LUELLA MAY HAVE LANDED THE TOWNSITE PARTY IS NOT MADE KNOWN." (P2) THE TELEGRAM DOES NOT INDICATE WHETHER THE "FLORENCE S" WAS ABLE TO GO ANY DISTANCE AT ALL ON THE MCKINLEY RIVER. THE LAUNCH MAY HAVE BEEN STOPPED AT THE MOUTH OF THAT RIVER. THE "NEW DIGGINGS" REFERRED TO ARE THOSE ON EUREKA CREEK. (P2)

9390 HATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER

REFN 02099 905907

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120

HOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09

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 1ST 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-MI STRETCH OF SHAMPY 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) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9391 HATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER

REFN 02279 905916

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120

HOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,MINING,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MAP

ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KANTISHNA" CAPPS SAYS: SUMMER TRAVEL TO THE KANTISHNA REGION GOES MOST 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 SHAMPY IN THE SUMMER, AND THIS ROUTE HAS BEEN LITTLE USED IN RECENT YEARS. (P284) NOTE: ROOSEVELT IS NOT ON MCKINLEY RIVER. AUTHOR IS IN ERROR. DURING THE LATER PART OF THE SUMMER AND THE FALL OF 1905 THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT WAS THE SCENE OF GREAT

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EXCITEMENT. SEVERAL THOUSAND PERSONS ARRIVED, MOST OF THEM BY BOAT UP KANTISHNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, BEARPAW AND MCKINLEY RIVERS, DURING THE SEASON OF OPEN WATER, AND BY DOG SLED LATER IN THE FALL AFTER SNOW HAD FALLEN. (P291) PRACTICALLY EVERY CREEK THAT HEADS IN THE KANTISHNA HILLS HAS 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.

9392 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MCKINLEY RIVER
REFN 02727 910969
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE
ABST THE MC KINLEY RIVER HEADS IN THE MULDRON GLACIER. THE FOOTPATH TO MC GONAGULL PASS CROSSES THE MC KINLEY RIVER HOWEVER BRIDGES ARE NOT YET BUILT AND THE TRAIL IS NOT RECOMMENDED FOR ANY BUT THE MOST EXPERIENCED OUTDOORSMAN. (P45) THE MC KINLEY RIVER WAS ONCE KNOWN AS THE MC KINLEY FORK OF THE KANTISHNA. (P45) THERE ARE MANY PHOTOS OF TRAVEL ON THE MULDRON GLACIER PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE AUTHOR: THREE MEN WITH BACKPACKS. (P11), DOGSLED AND TENTS TWO MI BELOW HEAD OF GLACIER. (P12) DOG TEAM ON GLACIER. (P20,67); THREE MEN DETOURING CREVASS (P15), AND A PHOTO SHOWING THE ROUTE UP MULDRON GLACIER. (P63) APRIL 25, 1932, JOE CROSSON LANDED THE FIRST PLANE ON MULDRON GLACIER AT MC GONAGALL PASS. (P63) IN 1946 WILLIAM NEED AND THE AUTHOR LANDED A HELICOPTER ON THE MULDRON GLACIER. (P66) SEVENTEEN EXPEDITIONS ARE NOTED OVER THE MULDRON GLACIER ROUTE FROM 1910 TO 1969. (P63-73) FIRST ASCENT OF THE TRALEIKA GLACIERS WAS IN 1956 BY THE BRITISH ARMY PARTY. (P67)

9393 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MULDRON GLACIER
REFN 02709 974
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RECREATION, PHOTO
ABST TWO PHOTOGRAPHS ON P 99 SHOW TWO CLIMBERS ON MULDRON GLACIER. THE CAPTION READS: "GREAT CREVASSES INPEDE CLIMBERS ON MULDRON GLACIER, ABOVE LEFT, MOST FREQUENTLY USED ROUTE TO SOUTH PEAK. SOMETIMES THESE HUGE GAPS CAN BE SAFELY CROSSED ON SNOW BRIDGES, BUT A DETOUR IS OFTEN THE ONLY WAY TO THE OTHER SIDE."

9394 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MULDRON GLACIER
REFN 05529 947
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, GLACIER
ABST DURING THE WAR, 11 DIFFERENT SKI LANDINGS WERE MADE BY ARMY AIRCRAFT AT 6000 FT, ON A TRIBUTARY TO MULDRON GLACIER. PARTS OF THE GLACIER ARE AN IDEAL LANDING FIELD FROM EARLY NOVEMBER UNTIL LATE APRIL." (P283)

9395 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER MULDRON GLACIER
REFN 06722 910922
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
LUPR 35 KANTISHAN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST IN THE EARLY DAYS BEFORE THE RAILROAD DOG TEAMS AND MUSHERS CROSSED ON LOWER EDGE, INCLUDING BROWNE PARKER EXPEDITION. (P43) MULDRON GLACIER IS THE SOURCE OF THE MCKINLEY FORK OF KANTISHNA RIVER. (P224) DR FREDERICK A COOK CROSSED THE MULDRON GLACIER DURING HIS ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. (P203) IN SUMMER OF 1910, THOMAS

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LLOYD, CHARLES MCGONOGILL, WILLIAM TAYLOR, PETER ANDERSON, BOB HORNE, AND E. L. DAVIDSON WALKED UP TO HEAD OF MULDROW GLACIER TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. (P205)

- 9396 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER TRALEIKA GLACIER
 REFN 05530 963
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYM GENERAL, NO TRAFF, GLACIER
 ABST "EMERGENCY SKI PLANE LANDINGS COULD BE EFFECTED AT ANY TIME OF THE YEAR IN THE EXTREME UPPER TRALEIKA AND HELICOPTER LANDINGS WOULD BE SAFE AND EASY AT ALL TIMES AT ANY POINT IN THE TRALEIKA VALLEY." (P458)
- 9397 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER UNNAMED STREAM
 REFN 05176 B 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, DISCHARGE, ROUTE
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903, JUNE 13, STATED "THIS AFTERNOON WE REACHED THE HIGH BANK OF THE GLACIAL STREAM WHICH RUNS WEST FROM THE POINT WHERE ITS WATERS COME DOWN FROM THE GREAT NORTHEAST GLACIER, AND ACROSS WHOSE BEDS OF SHIFTING SANDS, GROUND UNDER THE MIGHTY GLACIER WHOSE COURSE WE CAN TRACE FAR TOWARDS THE SUMMIT OF DENALI, RAN ITS SEVERAL CHANNELS. WE DESCENDED THIS FLOOD PLAIN AND CAMPED FOR LUNCH ON A SUNNY SPOT IN A SMALL SPRUCE GROVE... THIS AFTERNOON WE CROSSED THE GLACIAL FLOOD-PLAIN, WADING ITS MUDDY WATERS TO OUR WAISTS. THEY HAD MULES WITH THEM."
- 9398 WATN MCKINLEY RIVER WEST FORK MCKINLEY RIVER
 REFN 06722 922
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120
 MOUT N644543 W1495750 F020S 0110W 09
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF
 ABST THE WEST FOR OF MCKINLEY R HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE MULDROW GLACIER (P43)
- 9399 WATN MCLAREN RIVER MCLAREN RIVER
 REFN 05092 00005 919
 STOR 1607143024940007100
 MOUT N625016 W1470722 S320N 0120E 25
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A COPPER LODE ON MCLAREN RIVER, TRIBUTARY TO THE SUSITNA WAS REPORTED TO BE 10 FT WIDE AND OF HIGH GRADE. AN OUTFIT WAS TO PROSPECT THIS DEPOSIT IN 1918-1919, AND NO FURTHER WORD WAS GIVEN IN THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" (VOL 1, #9)
- 9400 WATN MCLEAN CREEK MCLEAN CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664003212001550
 MOUT N651600 W1450900 F050N 0130E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM 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 BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P197)

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9401 WATN MCLELLAN LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
 REFN 05261 946
 STOR 1606
 MOUT N540000 W1664500 S710S 1180W 32
 LUPR 43
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST "BACK TO THE SMOKY SEA" WAS WRITTEN BY NUTCHUK AND WAS PUBLISHED IN 1946. THE BOOK DEALS PRIMARILY WITH THE AUTHOR'S EXPERIENCES IN THE "LOWER 48". WHILE ON UNALASKA HE WENT ON A FISHING TRIP TO "HISLOW" THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT ALEUT VILLAGE. "IT WAS ON A CRYSTAL LAKE FED BY THE GLACIAL STREAMS OF MOUNT MAKUSHIN." (P143 AND 144) THE LAKE SPILLED INTO THE BERING SEA OVER A BEACH OF BOULDERS. BIDARKAS WERE USED ON THE LAKE. (P144)

9402 WATN MCHANUS CREEK MCHANUS CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240164101440
 MOUT N651800 W1460210 F050N 0070E 05
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE TRAIL FOLLOWS MCHANUS CREEK ON E SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD.

9403 WATN MCHANUS CREEK MCHANUS CREEK
 REFN 05176 903
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240
 MOUT N650518 W1491757 F030N 0090W 13
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM, IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL OF HIS DOG SLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, THAT APRIL 6, 1903, THEY WENT OVER 12 MILE SUMMIT AND DOWN PELL-MELL INTO "THE UPPER DRAW OF MCHANUS CREEK". THEY CONTINUED ON THE TRAIL DOWN THE CREEK TO FAITH CREEK. (P175)

9404 WATN MCNEIL CREEK MCNEIL CREEK
 REFN 02062 891
 STOR 1608166
 MOUT N594300 W1511500 S050S 0120W 25
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ABOUT 10 MILES N.E. OF HOMER, COAL IS EXPOSED IN THE CANYON OF MCNEIL CREEK. SEVERAL YEARS AGO A MR. CURTIS DROVE 2 SHORT TUNNELS ON A 4-FOOT SEAM AT A POINT 400 YARDS WEST OF THE CANYON AND A FEW FEET ABOVE THE BEACH. IN THE BLUFF ABOVE THE CURTIS SEAM THERE ARE 3 OTHER COALS, SEPARATED BY THICK BEDS OF CLAY OR SOFT SANDSTONE. THE LOWEST OF THE THREE IS NEARLY 4 FEET THICK AND HAS ONLY 4" OF PARTING. THE ROCKS LIE NEARLY HORIZONTAL, SO THAT THIS SEAM IS FOUND ABOUT 300 YARDS UP THE CANYON. WHERE IT CAUSES A SMALL CASCADE 35 FEET ABOVE HIGH TIDE. A SHORT DISTANCE FARTHER UP THE CANYON, AND 60 FEET ABOVE TIDE, A 20 INCH COAL SEAM CAUSES ANOTHER CASCADE. FROM THIS SEAM TO THE TOP OF THE BLUFF THE SECTION MEASURES 325 FEET, AND CONTAINS 21 FEET 4 INCHES OF COAL. FOUR OF THE COAL SEAMS ARE 3 OR MORE FEET THICK. TWO HUNDRED TONS OF COAL WERE MINED IN MCNEIL CANYON IN 1891. (P158)

9405 WATN MCNEIL CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 01427 950
 STOR 1608166
 MOUT N594300 W1511500 S050S 0120W 25
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST HIKING FROM HOMER TO FOX RIVER: "THEN WE LOOK FORWARD TO MCNEIL'S CANYON, WHICH WE CALL THE HALFWAY POINT FOR

THE TRIP ALONG THE BAY. HERE THE LAND MAKES A SMALL POINT, THE SHORE BENT AWAY FROM IT ON EACH SIDE. A FAIR-SIZED STREAM ISSUES OUT OF MCNEIL'S CANYON, BUT IS EASILY WADED ON THE BEACH. LONG AGO, A FOX FARM OPERATED ON TOP OF THE BLUFF ON THE S RIM OF THE CANYON. THE TRAIL TO IT IS STILL IN FAIR CONDITION." (P121) ACCORDING TO ORTH AND MODERN MAPS, MCNEIL CREEK FLOWS OUT OF MCNEIL CANYON. DATE OF PUBLICATION IS USED. A MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

- 9406 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 01673 973
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590715 W1541526 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, DESCRIBED A CONCENTRATION OF 60 BEAR AT THE FALLS OF MCNEIL RIVER IN JULY AND AUG, FEEDING ON THE BROWN SALMON RUN IN THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS JUST N OF CAPE DOUGLAS ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA. (P122)
- 9407 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590715 W1541526 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST THERE ARE 4 PHOTOS ON P. 165 SHOWING A MOTHER BEAR AND HER CUBS FISHING THE MCNEIL RIVER.
- 9408 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590715 W1541526 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS HAS SELECTED 2 TENTATIVE ROUTES FOR THE ALASKA PENINSULA CROSSING STUDY. A MCNEIL RIVER ROUTE WAS ONE, AND GROUND AND AERIAL WILDLIFE RECONNAISSANCE OF IT WAS BEGUN IN JUNE OF 1971. (P28)
- 9409 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 03293 A 967
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590700 W1541500 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST FREDERICK C DEAN IN "SITE EVALUATION REPORT: MCNEIL RIVER, ALASKA PROPOSED NATURAL HISTORY LAND MARK" WROTE A REPORT OUTLINING ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST THE MCNEIL RIVER DRAINAGE BEING USED AS A NATURAL HISTORY LANDMARK. THE REPORT WAS DONE PARTLY THROUGH INFORMATION OBTAINED WHILE FLYING OVER THE AREA AS TIDE CONDITIONS PROHIBITED LANDING FOR ANY EXTENDED PERIOD ON THIS PARTICULAR TRIP. (P1) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE MCNEIL RIVER OPENS INTO KAMISHAK BAY ON THE ALASKA PENINSULA IN THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF COOK INLET. (P2) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT OIL PROSPECTING WAS TAKING PLACE IN THE MCNEIL RIVER DRAINAGE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY, BUT COULD NOT PREDICT THE EXTENT OF SUCH ACTIVITY, THOUGH ON JULY 25 AN OIL PROSPECTING CAMP WAS SITUATED ON THE RIDGE BETWEEN THE MCNEIL RIVER AND THE LITTLE KAMISHAK RIVER. (P6) THE MCNEIL RIVER DRAINAGE AND THE ADJACENT RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEMS ARE CHARACTERIZED BY LOW MOUNTAINS AT THEIR HEADWATERS THAT TAPER DOWN TO A FAIRLY BROAD AND QUITE FLAT BENCH ADJACENT TO THE COAST. THE HIGHER PEAKS, AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVERS, ARE NEARLY 4,000 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE ROCKS ARE COVERED WITH ROCK TALUS AND FELL FIELD VEGETATION. THE RIVER BEDS ARE STRAIGHT IN THEIR UPPER REACHES WITH BRAIDED CHANNELS. DOWNSTREAM IN FLATTER COUNTRY, THE STREAMS WANDER MORE AND CHANNELS COALESCE. SOME CHANNELS CUT DEEP GORGES, BUT MOST STREAMBANKS ARE LOW. SEVERAL STREAMS HAVE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2223

FALLS LARGE ENOUGH OR TURBULENT ENOUGH TO PROHIBIT THE PASSAGE OF FISH. THE MCNEIL RIVER HAS A SERIES OF LOW FALLS, ALLOWING BEARS TO FISH. (P7) THE FALLS OCCUR OVER OUTCROPPINGS OF BEDROCK, WITH SHALLOW WATER. RATHER SPECTACULAR SAND BARS HAVE BEEN FORMED AT THE MOUTHS OF SOME OF THE LARGER RIVERS, THE RESULT OF THE MIXING OF RIVER CURRENTS AND THOSE CURRENTS WHICH MOVE ALONG THE SHORE IN SALT WATER. AT SOME POINTS ON THE HEADLANDS 100-150 FT CLIFFS TOWER OVERHEAD. ON THE BENCHLAND BETWEEN THE SALT WATER AND THE MOUNTAINS THERE ARE LOW ROLLING HILLS AND OLD STREAM VALLEYS. SMALL PONDS DOT THE REGION, AND MANY STREAMS WIND THROUGH THE LOW RELIEF. PERHAPS 60-70% OF THE BENCHLAND AREAS ARE COVERED WITH WILLOW AND ALDER SHRUBS WHICH FORM A VERY DENSE GROWTH. THE INTERVENING AREAS ARE PRIMARILY DOMINATED BY GRASSES SUCH AS CALAHAGROSTIS, AND FIREWEED (EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM). THE AUTHOR PRESUMED THAT THE OTHER VEGETATION WAS SIMILAR TO THAT FOUND IN THE REST OF THE BASE OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA. THE MCNEIL RIVER HAS A PINK SALMON RUN (P8), AND A SMALL RUN OF RED SALMON IN EARLY JULY JUST BEFORE THE PINK SALMON RUN. (P9)

- 9410 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 03293 B 967
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590700 W1541500 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST BOATS ARE SOMETIMES AVAILABLE FOR TRIPS TO POINTS SUCH AS MCNEIL RIVER, BUT ARE FISHING BOATS AND ARE EXPENSIVE AND UNDEPENDABLE. (P10) THE AUTHOR REFERS TO AN ARTICLE BY DR TRANTMAN WHICH CONTAINS EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE FALLS AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IN THE MCNEIL RIVER DRAINAGE. (P11)
- 9411 WATN MCNEIL RIVER MCNEIL RIVER
 REFN 05030 959
 STOR 1606686
 MOUT N590715 W1541526 S120S 0300W 24
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR STOPPED AT A WILDLIFE SERVICE CAMP ON MCNEIL RIVER. THERE WAS NO PLACE FOR A FLOAT PLANE TO LAND ON THE RIVER. (P93)
- 9412 WATN MCNEILL CREEK MCKNEIL CREEK
 REFN 03632 00017 918
 STOR 160339901530000393009400000270
 MOUT N614600 W1615045 S200N 0690W 31
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST PILCHER NOTES GOING TO RUSSIAN MISSION BY WAY OF MCKNEIL CREEK FEB 8, 1918, ON FOOT.
- 9413 WATN MCNEILL CREEK MCNEILL CREEK
 REFN 03632 00019 925
 STOR 160339901530000393009400000270
 MOUT N614600 W1615045 S200N 0690W 31
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES GOING TO THIS CREEK FROM ELEPHANT CREEK LOOKING FOR A TRAPPING GROUND, OCT 7, 1925. OCT 16, 1925 HE WENT TO MCNEILL TO MAKE A TRAPPING LODGE. OCT 20, HE AGAIN TOOK A PACK TO MCNEILL, ALSO OCT 24. JUNE 11, 1926 HE CAME HERE.
- 9414 WATN HEADE RIVER KOODOGARUA RIVER
 REFN 04488 889890
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2224

LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST CHARLES BRAHER AND HIS WIFE LOCATES CAMPED WHERE THE ESHOOKTOO RIVER EMPTIES INTO THE KOOLOOGARUA IN THE WINTER OF 1889-90. (P141)

9415 WATN HEADE RIVER KOOLOOGOROOH RIVER
 REFN 00843 895896
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THROUGH THE FOOTHILLS OF THE HEADE RIVER MOUNTAINS FLOWS THE KOOLOOGOROOH, A BROAD STREAM, WITH LONG WINDING CURVES MANY MILES IN LENGTH, BUT A SHORT DISTANCE BY LAND ONE TO THE OTHER. THE SOUTH BANK IS FRINGED WITH A GROWTH OF WILLOWS FROM 5 TO 9 FEET HIGH, WHILE ON THE NORTH BANK THERE IS A GROWTH OF WILD RYE AND WILD RICE, WITH REINDEER MOSS SEEN EVERYWHERE. THE ENTIRE COUNTRY IS WELL-ADAPTED TO THE HERDING OF DOMESTIC REINDEER, THE MOSS IN WINTER AND GRASS IN SUMMER BEING SUFFICIENT FOR THEIR SUPPORT. COAL VEINS OF GREATER OR LESS WIDTH CROP OUT FREQUENTLY, THE LARGEST SEEN BY ME BEING 20 FEET OR MORE IN WIDTH AND STANDING BOLDLY OUT OF THE BLUFF. EXACT LOCATION UNSPECIFIED. (P108) ABSTRACTED FROM "MR. L.M. STEVENSON'S TRIP INLAND FROM POINT BARRON IN THE WINTER OF 1895-96.", A SHORT REPORT INCLUDED IN THE MAIN DOCUMENT. RESEARCHER'S NOTE; ALTHOUGH "KOOLOOGOROOH" IS NOT ITSELF LISTED IN ORTH, THE HEADE RIVER IS NOTED TO HAVE PREVIOUSLY BEEN CALLED THE KOLOOGARUA AND THE KOLOKROAK RIVER, SO THAT IT WOULD SEEM SAFE TO ASSUME THAT THIS IS ANOTHER NAME FOR THE HEADE RIVER.

9416 WATN HEADE RIVER KULUGARU RIVER
 REFN 00852 904
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST H R MARSH, M.D., WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE POINT BARRON REINDEER STATION MENTIONED BUILDING A HOUSE ON THE "KULUGARU RIVER", 50 MI OR SO INLAND." (P58)

9417 WATN HEADE RIVER KULUGRUAK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FLOOD, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEPHANSSON DISCUSSES A CONVERSATION HE HAD WITH SEVERAL NATIVES OF THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF BARRON. "IT IS SAID THAT PT. BARRON WAS ONCE THREE OR FOUR MILES LONGER THAN NOW, CURVING WELL TO THE EAST AND THAT THE HEADE RIVER HAD ITS MOUTH BETWEEN THE POINT AND DEAD MAN'S ISLAND. WHEN THE WATER ROSE SO AS TO MAKE BIRNIRK UNINHABITABLE THE DELTA OF THE KULUGRUAK TURNED TO A LAKE (LAGOON) IT IS SAID." (P.394)

9418 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 00139 950
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST AUTHOR CARRIGHAR MENTIONS A COAL DEPOSIT BEING WORKED ON THE HEADE RIVER AROUND 1950 WHILE AT UNALAKLEET RIVER OBSERVING ANIMAL LIFE. (P209)

9419 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2225

REFN 00430 943960
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 N1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE, MINING
 ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, COAL MINED FOR HOME USE WAS MINED ON RIVER 70 MI. SOUTH OF BARROW AND BROUGHT TO BARROW BY SLED. (P159)

9420 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 00498 928944
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 N1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN ALERED H. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," BOB BROWER, SON OF THE TRADER AT BARROW, CHARLES BROWER, COLLECTED BIRDS ON THE HEADE RIVER IN 1934. (P137) ALSO WHISTLING SWANS WERE COLLECTED ON THE HEADE IN 1928, 1932 AND 1938. (P151) APPARENTLY, COLLECTIONS WERE FREQUENT ALONG THE RIVER FROM 1928 TO 1944 AND WERE REFERRED TO NUMEROUS TIMES. (P137-304)

9421 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 00615 A 959961
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 N1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, BREAKUP, FLOOD
 ABST CHAMBERS MADE TRIPS BY SMALL PLANE TO VILLAGE OF HEADE RIVER ON THE HEADE RIVER, NEAR IKHAKRUK LAKE. THE VILLAGE IS DESCRIBED AS BEING 70 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BARROW AND "WHERE SOME FORTY ESKIMOS LIVED NEAR A COAL MINE." (P18) ON A FLIGHT IN FEB, CHAMBERS SAYS: "FORTUNATELY ONE TRAIL WAS VISIBLE; IT LED DIRECTLY FROM BARROW TO HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. IT WAS THE SAME TRAIL USED BY THE OPERATOR OF THE COAL MINE AT HEADE RIVER. HE HAD MADE SEVERAL TRIPS HAULING 30 TONS OF COAL EACH TIME INTO THE VILLAGE OF BARROW." (P24) ANOTHER TIME, CHAMBERS REFERS TO "AN ABANDONED COAL MINE ON THE HEADE RIVER." (P114) IN MARCH, FLYING FROM BARROW TO ANAKTUVUK, A PASSENGER SAID: "THERE ARE SO MANY RIVERS BELOW, IT MUST BE THE HEADE RIVER DELTA." (P75) AS DISCOVERED LATER, THESE TRIBUTARIES WERE ACTUALLY FROM THE CHIPPEW RIVER. ON A FLIGHT IN FALL 1960 TO HEADE RIVER VILLAGE, CHAMBERS SAYS: "WE DECIDED TO LAND ON THE RIVER ICE WHICH WAS NOW ABOUT EIGHT INS THICK." (P114) HE LANDED ABOUT A HALF-MILE SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE AND HEADED NORTH. THE WIND HAD SWEPT ALL SNOW OFF THE RIVER ICE, SO THERE WAS NO FRICTION TO STOP THE PLANE. HE COASTED NORTH PAST THE VILLAGE. "HALF A MILE DEAD AHEAD WAS A SAND BAR AND A STEEP BANK... I HIT THE SNOW-COVERED SANDBAR, SKI-JUMPED OVER THE SIX FOOT RISE, AND SLID TO A HALT ON THE TUNDRA FIFTY YARDS FROM THE RIVER." (P114) AROUND MAY 25, 1961, CHAMBERS FLEW TO HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. "FLYING DUE SOUTH FROM BARROW 45 MILES WE CAME OVER THE HEADE RIVER WHICH FLOWS FROM WEST TO EAST THAT DISTANCE SOUTH OF BARROW. TO OUR SURPRISE THE SUN HAD MELTED A GREAT DEAL OF SNOW, AND THE ICE ON THE RIVER AT THAT POINT WAS ALREADY FLOODED. AS WE FLEW WEST UPSTREAM AND THEN TURNED NORTH ("NORTH" SEEMS TO BE AN ERROR; HE WOULD HAVE TO TURN SOUTH) FIVE MILES TO THE VILLAGE, WE WERE RELIEVED TO FIND THAT WHERE OUR TRACTOR WOULD HAVE TO CROSS THE RIVER EVERYTHING LOOKED SOLID. LANDING ON THE SOFT SNOW WHICH COVERED THE RIVER ICE BY HEADE RIVER VILLAGE, FRED STARTED TOWARD THE RIVER BANK WITH A CASE OF PEACHES... AND SANK UP HIS SHOULDERS IN SLUSHY SNOW." (P115) ESKIMOS EXPLAINED THAT AS THE SNOW MELTED UPSTREAM IT FLOWED UNDERNEATH THE DRIFTS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER ICE. (P115) AT THAT SAME TIME A "CAT TRAIN" WAS TRAVELLING OVERLAND FROM BARROW TO HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. AN ESKIMO DRIVER DROVE A TRACTOR PULLING 3 SLEDS "OVER A TRAIL THAT WAS VERY FAMILIAR TO HIM." (P115) THE DAY AFTER LANDING AT HEADE RIVER VILLAGE, I SAW THAT THE RIVER WAS UNSUITABLE FOR LANDING. THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE WAS TO PUT DOWN ON THE LAKE ICE ABOUT A HALF MILE AWAY." (P116)

9422 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 00615 B 959961

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2226

STOR 1601312

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

LUPR 11

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,ROUTE,RIVER
CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,BREAKUP,FLOOD

ABST HE ALSO TOOK A FLIGHT THAT NIGHT TO CHECK ON THE CAT TRAIN. THE DRIVER OF THE CAT TRAIN WAS "MOST ANXIOUS TO KNOWN ABOUT THE WATER ON SEVERAL BRANCHES OF THE MEADE RIVER AND WAS RELIEVED TO FIND OUT THAT HE WOULD ONLY HAVE TO GO UPSTREAM ON ONE OF THE BRANCHES ABOUT A HALF MILE IN ORDER TO CROSS AND COME ON INTO THE VILLAGE." (P117) THE TRACTOR PULLED INTO THE VILLAGE AT 2:00 AM, AFTER 26 HOURS ON THE TRAIL. THE SECOND AFTERNOON SAMUEL (CAT TRAIN DRIVER) TOOK THE SLEDS AND MOVED THE EQUIPMENT NORTH 12 MILES ACROSS THE FLOODING WEST FORK OF THE MEADE RIVER. HE FEARED THAT EQUIPMENT MAY BE STRANDED IF THEY WAITED EVEN ONE MORE DAY. (P117)

9423 WATN MEADE RIVER MEADE RIVER

REFN 00660 951

STOR 1601312

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

LUPR 11

KEYW COMMUNITY,MINING,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,NO TRAFF

ABST "THIS VILLAGE IS A COAL MINING ONE. (ALASKAN ARCTIC'S ONE AND ONLY COAL MINING TOWN;) MINING, HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES OF THE 62 INHABITANTS. (POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 1, 1951)" (P.24)

9424 WATN MEADE RIVER MEADE RIVER

REFN 00804 A 960

STOR 1601312

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

LUPR 11

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,HUNTING,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR
CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER,EXPEDITION,BREAKUP

ABST OTTO GEIST AND THOMAS D. HAMILTON, GEOLOGIST, MADE AN EXPEDITION BY BOAT DOWN THE MEADE RIVER. JULY 11, 1960. A MIEN 180 FLEW THEM IN AND LANDED THEM ON A SANDBAR AT LAT. 69 50. (P82) THEY MADE CAMP THERE,ABOUT 3/4 MI UPRIVER. "2 SECTION OF THE BANK HAVE SLUMPED INTO THE RIVER. THESE SLUMPS, PERHAPS IN CONJUNCTION WITH ICE DAMS, HAVE CAUSED DEPOSITION OF A LARGE BAR ACROSS THE RIVER AND PARTIAL PONDING OF THE WATER FOR AT LEAST 1 MI UPSTREAM. RIVER HERE IS 30-50 YARDS WIDE AND 4-6 FT. DEEP." (P83) COAL OUTCROPS 2/3'S MILE UPRIVER FROM CAMP #1. (P83) JULY 17, MOVED TO CAMP NO 2, 5 MI DOWNRIVER. THERE WAS A BLUFF 200 YDS UPRIVER FROM CAMP 2, ON E BANK. (P83) JULY 18, THEY MOVED TO CAMP 3, 2.6 MI DOWNSTREAM. FIRST HALF MI IS SHALLOW WITH NUMEROUS BARS. BOATS WERE WALKED THROUGH. NEXT MI IS DEEP WATER. LAST MILE IS VERY SHALLOW, 3 TO 8 INS OF WATER. (P83) A PLANE LANDED AT THIS CAMP 3. (PP83-84) JULY 19, THE RIVER HAD DROPPED 2 IN. (P84) COAL FRAGMENTS IN BAR 2/3'S MI DOWNRIVER FROM CAMP 3. (P84) THE RIVER FELL ABOUT 1 IN PER DAY. THEREFORE, THEY FLEW GEAR OUT OF CAMP 3 TO COAL MINE FROM WHICH THEY WOULD WORK UPRIVER AS FAR AS THEY COULD GO. (PP84-85) THEY PROCEEDED WITH NEARLY EMPTY BOATS FOR 10 MI TO CAMP 4 THROUGH VERY SHALLOW WATER. (P85) FORCED TO REPAIR BOATS AT CAMP 5 ABOUT 2 MI DOWNRIVER. (P85) JULY 26, MADE GOOD TIME FOR 5 MI, THEN DRAGGED BOATS 1 MI AND CAMPED. (P85) RIVER SHALLOW FOR 2 MI BELOW CAMP 6, SO PLANE WILL FLY THEM TO COAL MINE.(PP85-86) RIVER BETWEEN CAMP 6 AND COAL MINE WAS EVEN MORE SHALLOW.(P86) 2 FAMILIES LIVED IN A VILLAGE NEAR COAL MINE: SAMMY NAYUKOK, WIFE, MOTHER AND BROTHER; AND JOE AKPIK, WIFE AND 5 CHILDREN. (P86) BELOW NATIVE VILLAGE IS A COAL SEAM. 100 YDS N IS QUARTZ. ANOTHER 100 YDS N ARE SMALL OIL SLICKS ON WATER AND SEEPAGES ON THE BANK. (P87) AUG 1, "THE COAL MINE IS SHUT DOWN FOR THE SUMMER, AS GROUND THAW MAKES WORKING CONDITIONS HAZARDOUS". (P87) THERE WAS A SMALL STREAM WHICH ENTERS THE MEADE ABOUT 2 MI S. OF THE COAL MINE. (P87) FROM 3 TO 5 MI UPSTREAM, THE RIVER MAKES A BROAD LOOP AND BECOMES VERY SHALLOW IN THIS LOOP. (P87) THE BANKS UPRIVER FROM THE LOOP ARE 100 YDS BACK FROM PRESENT WATER LEVEL (LOW). (P88) "A STREAM FLOWS ONTO THE BEACH FROM THE W BANK ABOUT 4 MI UPRIVER FROM CAMP (COAL MINE). THE STREAM DISAPPEARS INTO A SMALL SAND DELTA AND PERCOLATES THROUGH THE SAND BENEATH THE BEACH TO THE MAIN BODY OF THE STREAM." (P88) VEGETATION ON BOTTON BUT WINDBLOWN ON TOP. (P88)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2227

9425 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 00804 B 960
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,HUNTING,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER,EXPEDITION,BREAKUP
 ABST "SCANTY VEGETATION ON SANDY SOIL IN THE HIGHER, WELL-DRAINED PORTIONS, AND POLYGONS AND HEAVIER VEGETATION IN THE SILTY, HARSHY SOIL OF THE LOWER AREAS. (P88) AUG 3, 2 HELICOPTERS FROM SINCLAIR OIL BOON FOR UNIAT LANDED AT THE COAL MINE. (P90) AUG 6, WENT BY BOAT 3 1/2 MI UPRIVER, THEN RETURNED TO THE COAL MINE. (P92) AUG 7, TRAVELED 3 1/4 MI DOWNRIVER TO MOUTH OF USUKTUK. (P92) AN OLD SOD HOUSE WAS LOCATED ON E SIDE OF RIVER CLOSE TO COAL MINE. (P86) 2 MORE SOD HOUSES 1 MI FARTHER DOWNRIVER ON W SIDE. (P92) 1 1/2 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE COAL MINE WAS AN ABANDONED IGLOO ON THE W BANK NEAR THE S END OF THE BLUFFS. (P93) DOWNRIVER, 2/3'S MI, AN OLD FISHING NET HAD BEEN SET IN THE RIVER. (P94) AUG 16, THEY DECIDED TO CONTINUE WORKING OUT OF THE COAL MINE CAMP FOR ANOTHER WEEK BECAUSE SUPPLY PLANES WERE BEING FITTED WITH FLOATS. THIS CAMP HAD GOOD FACILITIES FOR BOTH FLOAT AND WHEELED LANDINGS. (P96) THERE WERE NUMERDUS NATIVE HUNTING CAMPSITES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER WITHIN 1 MI DOWNRIVER FROM THE COAL MINE. (P96) IN THE SAND DUNES JUST S OF THE BEND DOWNRIVER WAS A VERY OLD ABANDONED VILLAGE. (P97) THEY EXCAVATED THE SITE AND FOUND ARTIFACTS. (PP97-98) AUG 22, A FLOAT PLANE LANDED AT THE COAL MINE. (P98) AUG 25 TO 27, THEY TOOK AN EXCURSION 23 MI DOWN THE HEADE AND RETURNED TO CAMP 7 AT HEADE RIVER VILLAGE. (PP99-100) THE TERRAIN WAS SANDY AND THE RIVER HAD MANY BARS. THEY WALKED THE BOAT A GREAT DEAL. (P99) ON THEIR RETURN, "STORN OF THE PAST TWO DAYS HAS PILED UP A NUMBER OF NEW BARS FOR ABOUT 3 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NIGISAKTUVIK AND CHANGED THE RIVER'S COURSE JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE USUKTUK RIVER." (P100) AUG 31 THEY WERE FLOWN TO BARRON. (P101) THE CAMPS ON THE HEADE RIVER WERE AS FOLLOED: (P109) CAMP 1, LATITUDE 69 50, LONGITUDE 157 09 20; CAMP 2, LATITUDE 69 52 20, LONGITUDE 157 09; CAMP 3, LATITUDE 69 53 40, LONGITUDE 157 08; CAMP 4, LATITUDE 69 57 40, LONGITUDE 157 12; CAMP 5, LATITUDE 70 00 30, LONGITUDE 157 14; CAMP 6, LATITUDE 70 03 25, LONGITUDE 157 09 30; CAMP 7 (COAL MINE AND VILLAGE), LATITUDE 70 28 50, LONGITUDE 157 25; CAMP 9, LATITUDE 70 39 45, LONGITUDE 157 12.

9426 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 01211 931936
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST FORD IN HIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE WORK DONE IN PT BARRON 1931-36 NOTES "THE POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE PATTERNS OF KUK, KUGRUA, INARU, HEADE, TOPAGORAK AND CHIPP RIVER HAVE BEEN INCISED." (P17) (BY OCEAN WATER)

9427 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 01429 960
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST CHARLES KEIN, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1960 GEIST AND GUILBERT THOMPSON PLUS OTHERS WERE FLOWN TO THE FIRST SANDBAR IN HEADE RIVER ON WHICH A CESSNA 180 COULD LAND. THEY WORKED AS FAR UP RIVER AS THEY COULD IN THE SHALLOW WATER. (P294) "GREAT STRETCHES OF THE AREA BETWEEN THE MIDDLE AND LOWER REACHES OF THE HEADE ARE COVERED WITH WIND BLOWN SAND..." (P294)

9428 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2228

LUPR 11
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 2 OF PLATE 2 SHOWS "ICE WEDGE POLYGONS, MOUTH OF MEADE RIVER, ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN...OFFICIAL U S NAVY PHOTOGRAPH".

9429 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 02538 944959
STOR 1601312
MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
LUPR 11
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE
ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA" 1959, MILLER. DURING THE NAVY'S DIL EXPLORATION PROGRAM (1944-53) GAS SEEP HAS DISCOVERED ON THE UPPER MEADE RIVER NEAR THE JUNCTION WITH PAHRON CREEK. DOCUMENT LATER STATES GAS WAS BUBBLING FROM THE BED OF A LAKE NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE MEADE RIVER AT LONGITUDE 157 36 W, ESPECIALLY WHEN LAKE IS CALM. (P92)

9430 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1601312
MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
LUPR 11
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THERE IS A COAL FIELD AT MEADE RIVER WHICH HAS RECEIVED SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. (P52) THE MEADE RIVER COAL MINE SUPPLIES BARRON WITH COAL. (P58)

9431 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 02684 940
STOR 1601312
MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
LUPR 11
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST DURING THE 1940'S, THE ESKIMOS OPENED A COAL MINE ON MEADE RIVER, NOT FAR FROM BARRON. (P45)

9432 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 02875 957
STOR 1601312
MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
LUPR 11
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST "COAL HAS BEEN MINED...TO A SMALL EXTENT ON THE MEADE RIVER, SOUTH OF POINT BARRON." (P77)

9433 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 02882 976
STOR 1601312
MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
LUPR 11
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST THE MEADE 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 ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

9434 WATN MEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
REFN 03115 973
STOR 1601312

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2229

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11 HEADE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST DOCUMENT DESCRIBES COMMUNITIES LOCATED IN THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH. THE VILLAGE OF ATKASOOK IS LOCATED ON THE HEADE RIVER ABOUT 10 MILES UPRIVER FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE HEADE AND NIGIAKTUVIK RIVER. THE DISCOVERY OF COAL AND THE BUILDING OF A MINE RESULTED IN THE EXISTENCE OF THE VILLAGE. (P.80)

9435 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03116 939
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, GENERAL
 ABST ATKASOOK IS LOCATED 60 MILES SOUTH OF BARRON ON THE HEADE RIVER. IN 1939 THE VILLAGE HAD A POPULATION OF 78. HISTORICALLY THE VILLAGE EXISTED BECAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COAL MINE IN THE AREA. THE COAL WAS HAULED TO BARRON FOR WINTER FUEL SUPPLY. THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED AS GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

9436 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03116 939
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, GENERAL
 ABST ATKASOOK IS LOCATED 60 MILES SOUTH OF BARRON ON THE HEADE RIVER. IN 1939 THE VILLAGE HAD A POPULATION OF 78. HISTORICALLY THE VILLAGE EXISTED BECAUSE OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF A COAL MINE IN THE AREA. THE COAL WAS HAULED TO BARRON FOR WINTER FUEL SUPPLY. THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED AS GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

9437 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03117 958966
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11 HEADE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
 ABST JOHN KORANDA USED A BOAT TO INVESTIGATE THE ECOLOGY OF THE SOUTHERN END OF THE CENTRAL HEADE RIVER LANDMARK AREA IN 1958 (PP 75). "THE CENTRAL HEADE RIVER HAS BLUFFS 20-40 FT HIGH IN WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED SAND AND SILT MATERIALS AND THE EROSIONAL PRODUCTS ARE DEPOSITED IN WIDE SAND BARS, OR POINT-BAR DEPOSITS WHICH GRADE INLAND THROUGH A SERIES OF TERRACES. SAND IS BLOWN ONTO THE UPLAND SURFACE AND AT THE EDGES OF SANDBARS INTO DUNE SYSTEMS." (PP 73) THE DUNES ARE VEGETATED BY DRY TUNDRA SPECIES. TUSSUCK-SHRUB TUNDRA IS WELL DEVELOPED IN THIS GENERAL AREA (PP 73) THIS PORTION OF RIVER MEANDERS WIDELY, ESPECIALLY UPSTREAM OF THE COAL MINE AND NUMEROUS OXBOW LAKES, ARE FOUND IN THE VALLEY. THE COAL MINE USED TO SUPPLY BARRON (PP 74).

9438 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03139 973
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF ATKASAK IS LOCATED ON WEST BANK OF HEADE RIVER NEAR IHARAK LAKE, 58 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BARRON. THE VILLAGE OF ATKASAK, AMONG OTHERS, ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THIS 1973 SUMMARY OF THE WATER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2230

SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA (P.26)

9439 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03340 00001 974
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST PHOTO TAKEN BY J. C. LABELLE 8/74 OF SAND DUNES ALONG HEADE RIVER

9440 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03340 00002 974
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PHOTO TAKEN 8/74 BY J. C. LABELLE OF SAND DUNES ALONG THE HEADE RIVER.

9441 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 03340 00003 974
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0150W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PHOTO TAKEN 8/74 BY J. C. LABELLE OF SAND DUNES ALONG THE HEADE RIVER.

9442 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 04077 00026 970
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST INFORMATION FATHERED FROM MILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS PREPARED BY BOR IN THE 1970'S. THE RIVER IS 230 MILES LONG.

9443 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER
 REFN 04077 00026 A 940970
 STOR 1601312
 MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A PRE-FIELD TRIP REPORT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ON THE HEADE RIVER IN THE 1970'S. TRIBUTARIES OF THIS RIVER ARE KAKSU RIVER, LILI CREEK, PAHRON CREEK, SHANINGAROK, PIKSIKSAK, PISIKSAQIUIK, AGUTIROAK AND PIKROKA CREEKS, AND USUKTUK, OKPIKSAK AND NIGIRAKTEWIK RIVERS AND SEVERAL UNNAMED TRIBUTARIES. THE HEADE IS APPROXIMATELY 175 MILES WAS INCLUDED IN THE FIELD STUDY. "THE RIVER TRAVERSES SHRUB WILLOW VEGETATION TYPES." THE DELTA REGION AT ITS MOUTH IS 40 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF BARROW. MANY MEANDER SCROLLS AND OXBOW LAKES ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER, ESPECIALLY IN THE CENTRAL SECTION. THE GRADIENT IS JUST UNDER 1 FOOT PER MILE. MOST OF THE DROP IS IN THE UPPER ONE-THIRD OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER BECOMES EXTREMELY BRAIDED ABOUT 14 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. PERMAFROST UP TO 1000 FEET DEEP EXTENDS OVER THE RIVER AREA. (THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM THE PORTION OF THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED "THE RIVER AND ITS SETTING". THIS REPORT CONTAINS NO NUMBERED PAGES AND REFERENCES WILL BE CITED AS TO WHICH SECTION OF THE REPORT THE INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED FROM.) THE VILLAGE OF ATKASOOK IS LOCATED IN THE CENTRAL RIVER AREA. "THERE IS NO

KNOWN ACTIVE MINING, TIMBER HARVESTING, FARMING, GRAZING OR OTHER SUCH LAND USE OCCURRING IN THE RIVER AREA." ("LAND USE") "THERE ARE NO WATER WITHDRAWALS, CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, IMPOUNDMENTS, OR ANY TYPE OF WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE HEADE RIVER." ESTIMATED ANNUAL AVERAGE FLOW IS 1,925 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. ("WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT) A FEW SANDY SOILS OCCUR IN DUNES BORDERING ON THE UPPER HEADE RIVER. DUNE SYSTEM OF SILT AND SAND ARE FOUND ALONG THE CENTRAL AND LOWER HEADE. ("SOILS") THE ENTIRE RIVER LIES WITHIN THE NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA. "THERE ARE NO ACTIVE MINERAL CLAIMS OR MINERAL LEASING PERMITS IN THE VICINITY OF THE HEADE RIVER CORRIDOR." THERE IS SOME PRIVATELY OWNED LAND ON THE RIVER INDICATED BY CABINS SHOWN ON U.S.G.S. 1:250,000 MAPS. EXACT LOCATIONS AND EXTENT OF PRIVATE PROPERTY WILL BE RESEARCHED BY THE FIELD PARTY. THE HEADE RIVER COAL MINE WAS ACTIVATED IN 1944 TO FURNISH COAL FOR BARRON. THIS CLAIM IS NOW ABANDONED. OTHER COAL DEPOSITS WERE LOCATED ABOUT 13 MILES ABOVE AND BELOW THE HEADE RIVER MINE. THESE ARE ALSO ABANDONED. ("LAND OWNERSHIP") "IT IS KNOWN THAT THE RIVER WAS NAVIGATED BY EARLY ESKIMO PEOPLE IN THEIR UMIAKS. "OTHER THAN NATIVE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRADING PARTIES, THE HEADE HAS NOT BEEN USED FOR TRADE OR COMMERCE." ("WATER RIGHTS, NAVIGABILITY, AND RIVERBED OWNERSHIP") "NO ROADS OR RAILROADS CURRENTLY EXIST IN THE RIVER AREA." A SYSTEM OF WINTER TRAILS STILL EXISTS IN THE AREA BUT ARE SELDOM USED TODAY.

9444 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER

REFN 04077 00026 B 940970

STOR 1601312

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

LUPR 11

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

ABST FROM ITS HEAD TO JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF PIKIKSAGIANIK CREEK, THE RIVER IS PARALLELED BY TRAILS ON BOTH SIDES. A CROSSING JUST BELOW PIKIKSAGIANIK JOINS THE TWO TRAILS. THE TRAIL CONTINUES DOWN ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER, 15 TO 20 MILES FROM THE RIVER, TO ANOTHER CROSSING 18 MILES ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH. ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER SEVERAL TRAILS CONVERG ON THE COAL MINE AND THEN A SINGLE TRAIL GOES TO BARRON. IT WAS THIS TRAIL THAT WAS PROBABLY USED TO HAUL COAL TO BARRON FROM THE MINE. OTHER WINTER TRAILS WERE ESTABLISHED BY VARIOUS EXPEDITION GROUPS. ("ACCESS") "THERE ARE NO HARD ROCK OR PLACER MINING CLAIMS LOCATED ALONG THE RIVER." THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BEDROCK IS NOT FAVORABLE FOR EXTENSIVE CONCENTRATIONS OF MINERALS. NEAR THE HEAD OF THE HEADE RIVER COAL RANGING FROM 2 TO 6 FEET THICK AND EXPOSED IN SEVERAL AREAS. THE HEADE RIVER COAL MINE WAS OPERATIONAL AS LATE AS THE 1940'S AND THE COAL WAS HAULED TO BARRON BY TRACTORS AND SLEDS FOR USE AS FUEL. ("GEOLOGICAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES") THE KOLUGURAGNIUT NATIVES LIVED ALONG THE HEADE RIVER. THE PEOPLE SUBSISTED BY TRAPPING, HUNTING AND TRADING ("HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES")

9445 WATN HEADE RIVER HEADE RIVER

REFN 06321 944

STOR 1601312

MOUT N705142 W1555536 U170N 0160W 06

LUPR 11

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

ABST THERE IS A "FINE VEIN" OF COAL ON THE HEADE RIVER. (P96) FIVE PEOPLE INCLUDING THE AUTHOR MADE A 375-MILE TRIP OUT OF BARRON. THEY "STARTED WITH 4 SLEDS AND 8 DEER FOR THE OIL FIELD, VIA HEADE RIVER." (P119)

9446 WATN MEADOW CREEK MEADOW CREEK

REFN 00959 921927

STOR 16091 25003 I 900004

MOUT N571800 W1540300 S330S 0300N 22

LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS BACK TO HIS 1921 VISIT. HIS NOTES OF THAT VISIT SHOW MEADOW CREEK 10 TO 15 FT WIDE. HE EXPLORED THE CREEK FOR HALF A MILE AND FOUND NO FALLS. (P13) IN 1922 NOTE, AUTHOR OBSERVES THAT STREAM BECAME SO ROUGH THAT IN LESS THAN 2 MILES FISH HAD DISAPPEARED. (P19) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2232

9447 WATN MEADOW CREEK MEADOW CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608134009925001920
 MOUT N602345 W1492545 S040N 0010W 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, M. MILLER MENTIONS THAT MEADOW CREEK PICNIC AREA IS ON THE EDGE OF KENAI LAKE AND IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY BOAT ACROSS THE LAKE. (P68)

9448 WATN MEADOW CREEK MEADOW CREEK
 REFN 02767 00003 972973
 STOR 1609125003290000480
 MOUT N571800 W1540300 S330S 0300W 22
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING THE 1972-73 REPORT PERIOD AUTHORIZATION WAS GIVEN FOR OFFAL DUMPING IN THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P11)

9449 WATN MEADOW LAKE MEADOW LAKE
 REFN 04077 00017 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N594000 W1540000 S060S 0280W 27
 LUPR 42 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST MEADOW LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 1/2 MILES LONG AVERAGING ABOUT 1/2 MILE IN WIDTH, WITH AN ELEVATION OF 564 FEET MEAN SEA LEVEL.

9450 WATN MEDICINE LAKE MEDICINE LAKE
 REFN 04346 923
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N652952 W1443038 F080N 0160E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST REFERENCE IS TO AIRCRAFT LANDING ON SKIS ON FROZEN MEDICINE LAKE. (P.137) PERIOD IS 1923 IN PIONEER ACCOUNT OF LIFE AND TRAVEL IN INTERIOR ALASKA.

9451 WATN MEDICINE LAKE MEDICINE LAKE
 REFN 00900 896897
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N652952 W1443038 F080N 0160E 30
 LUPR 34 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM TELLS ABOUT A FREIGHTER AT CIRCLE CITY. HE STARTED OUT WITH 5 HORSES TO MEDICINE LAKE, "SOME 60 MTS FROM CIRCLE CITY, WHERE HE HAD 6 TONS OF HAY HE HAD CUT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1896, AT A COST OF \$360." (P391) HE GOT SOME OF THE HAY BUT 2 OF HIS HORSES DIED BEFORE HE RETURNED TO CIRCLE. THIS TRIP WAS PROBABLY MADE IN 1897. A MAP OF THE CIRCLE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9452 WATN MEDICINE LAKE MEDICINE LAKE
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N652952 W1443038 F080N 0160E 30
 LUPR 34 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE LARGEST LAKE IN THE NW PART OF THE TINTINA VALLEY IS MEDICINE LAKE WHICH IS NEARLY 2

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2233

MILES ACROSS. (P23)

- 9453 WATN MEDICINE LAKE MEDICINE LAKE
 REFN 02618 894
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N652952 W1443038 F080N 0160E 30
 LUPR 34 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST PROSPECTORS CROSSED THE OLD INDIAN TRAIL OVER MEDICINE LAKE TO THE HEAD OF BIRCH CREEK IN THE EARLY SPRING OF 1894, STAKING CLAIMS ALONG SEVERAL OF THE CREEKS IN THE AREA. (P118)
- 9454 WATN MEDICINE LAKE MEDICINE LAKE
 REFN 03835 901913
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N652952 W1443038 F080N 0160E 30
 LUPR 34 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST A FISH CAMP UTILIZED IN FALL IS MENTIONED AT MEDICINE LAKE, DATE SOMETIME BETWEEN 1901 AND 1918. (P15) FISH TRAPS WERE USED FOR CATCHING WHITEFISH IN THE LAKE.
- 9455 WATN MEKETCHUM CREEK MEKETCHUM CREEK
 REFN 02435 917933
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420135800800
 MQUT N641200 W1553000 K150S 0170E 10
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON MEKETCHUM CREEK IN 1917 AT A SITE NAMED THE REG DOG CLAIM. THE GROUND IS WORKED MAINLY IN WINTER BY UNDER GROUND METHODS. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1933, 2 MEN WERE PROSPECTING IN PREPARATION FOR OPERATING DURING WINTER OF 1933-4. (P155)
- 9456 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZI RIVER
 REFN 00028 91210 P 912
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MQUT N644600 W1552800 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 2/10/1912 "OFF FOR KOYUKUK" IT WAS PREDICTED THAT IN ATTEMPTING TO ARRIVE AT RED MOUNTAIN IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE, PARTIES WOULD ASCEND THE MELOZI RIVER 35 MI AND THEN CROSS OVER TO THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE.
- 9457 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER HELOZIKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MQUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES ALL THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ALASKA. HE SAYS THIS RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES BY "LIGHT DRAFT BOATS". (P298) THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 9458 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER HELOZIKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 06885 885
 STOR 160339905778001650
 MQUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2234

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST THE MELOZIKAKAT RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON FROM THE NORTH. LA DUE PROSPECTED IT FOR 75 MI. (P90) DURING THE PARTY'S PORTAGE TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER, MANY TRIBUTARIES OF THE MELOZIKAKAT WERE CROSSED. (PP96)

9459 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZIKAKET RIVER
 REFN 00076 90607 V 906
 STOR 1603399057784010654
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES" OF AUG 7, 1906 HAD A PAGE 3 ARTICLE DESCRIBING WORK BEING DONE ON A MINE 40 MILES UP THE MELOZIKAKET RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF A SMALL STREAM.

9460 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA
 REFN 06311 967
 STOR 1603399057784010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE MELOZITNA, TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON, HAS CLEAR BROWN WATER WHICH ISSUES FROM A BREAK IN SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTH AND DISCHARGES INTO A SMALL DELTA. (P13)

9461 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399057784010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE KOYUKUK-FORT GIBBON TRAIL FOLLOWS THE WEST FORK OF MELOZITNA RIVER ON N. SIDE FROM ITS HEAD FOR 20 MIS, THEN HEADS OVER TO THE MIDDLE FORK WHICH IT CROSSES 40 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWS ON THE E SIDE FOR 20 MIS. IT THEN HEADS OVER TO THE EAST FORK WHICH IT CROSSES ABOUT 45 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND HEADS OVERLAND TO TOZITNA RIVER.

9462 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE TEMPORARILY LEAVES THE YUKON RIVER TO GO ON THE LEFT BANK OF MELOZITNA RIVER FOR 6 MI. UNTIL IT COMES TO FLATS WHERE IT WOULD CROSS THE RIVER AND GO UP RIGHT BANK DUE N FOR 4 MI. (P.15) AT POINT OF CROSSING THE RIVER WAS 400 FT. WIDE. HIGH WATER DEPTH WAS 12 FT. THE RIVER WAS SELDOM NAVIGABLE AND AT TIMES TOO SHALLOW FOR MOTOR BOATS. (P.15). THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE CROSSED THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER TO HEADWATERS OF DODACH CREEK. (P.20). THE AREA AT ITS MOUTH IS SCHIST OUTCROP WITH LITTLE MUCK ON TOP. (PP.30-31) "...THE SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS FROM LOWLAND PLAINS ACROSS THE CENTRAL PART OF THIS REGION, FLOORING THE MIDDLE SECTIONS OF THE TOZITNA AND MELOZITNA BASINS, WHICH ALSO ARE REPORTED CONNECTED BY A SWAMPY ALLUVIAL DIVIDE CONSIDERABLY LOWER IN ELEVATION THAN SOME OF THE HILLS BORDERING THE LOWER COURSES OF THESE SAME STREAMS." (P.32) J.L. MCPHERSON PROPOSED AN ALTERNATE ROUTE WHICH "WOULD LEAVE THE YUKON RIVER ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MELOZI AND CROSS THE LATTER AT THE TRAIL CROSSING. FOLLOWING THE ROUTE OF THE TRAIL THERE IS AN ADVERSE GRADE OF 430 FEET IN THE 7 MILES WEST FROM THE CROSSING OF THE MELOZI TO THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF WHAKATNA CREEK. (P.D-2)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2235

9463 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 00997 959
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST IN THE 1959 (FEDERAL) ANNUAL REPORT...ON CIVIL WORK ACTIVITY,MENTION IS MADE THAT \$27,400 WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE USGS TO MAINTAIN A NUMBER OF GAGING STATIONS IN ALASKA, ONE OF WHICH WAS "NEAR RUBY ON THE MELOZITNA RIVER". (P1895) RUBY IS ON THE YUKON RIVER.

9464 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAETIG SAYS THAT THE TOZITNA-MELOZITNA LOWLAND IS PARTIALLY DRAINED BY THE MELOZITNA RIVER WHICH DRAINS SOUTH THROUGH A NARROW GORGE, THROUGH THE KOKRINE-HODZANA HIGHLANDS TO THE YUKON RIVER DMBOW LAKES ARE COMMON ALONG THE RIVER. THIS LOWLAND IS A LONG ROLLING PLAIN 5-10 MI WIDE. (P26) THIS RIVER DRAINS THE SE PART OF INDIAN RIVER UPLAND.

9465 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 02259 911916
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELDWORKS IN ITS LOWER SECTIONS THE MELOZITNA RIVER FLOWS IN CANYONS OR CONSTRICTED VALLEYS THAT PRESENT A STRONG CONTRAST TO THE BROAD, FLAT-BOTTOMED, DEPRESSIONS OCCUPIED BY THE HEADWARD SECTIONS(P17)THE MELOZITNA CANYON IS CONSIDERED IMPASSABLE FOR CRAFT OF ANY SORT. ABOVE THE CANYON THE STREAM IS IDEAL FOR POLING BOATS AND FURNISHES A POSSIBLE ROUTE THROUGH A LARGE AREA. (P22)

9466 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THE HEAD AND MOUTH OF THE MELOZITNA RIVER LIES WITHIN THE KOYUKUK INDIAN TERRITORY. (P17)

9467 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE,RIVER,LAKE,NO TRAFF
 ABST ON THE FT GIBBON-KOYUKUK WINTER TRAIL, THIS STREAM LINKED BETWEEN THE DAGISLAKHNA CREEK DIVIDE AND TODATONTEN LAKE. (P4)

9468 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1603399057780010654

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2236

MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST "FLOW SOUTHWEST 135 MI TO YUKON RIVER, 2 MI NORTHEAST OF RUBY, KOKRINES-HODZANA HIGH; 64 46 N, 155 28 W." PROPOSED TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL AS IT IS THE LARGEST UNMODIFIED TRIBUTARY TO THE YUKON, FEATURES IMPRESSIVE CANYONS IN THE LOWER REGIONS AND BECAUSE THERE ARE NO NATIVES, PRECLUDES LAND-USE CONFLICT PROBLEMS. VEGETATION-PRIMARILY TUNDRA AND ALPINE CLIMAX. STREAM IS CLEAR WATERED AND NAVIGABLE BY CANOE, KAYAK, AND RIVER BOAT. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHOSE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS).

9469 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE MELOZITNA, COMING DOWN FROM THE HIGH YUKON HILLS AND ENTERING THE YUKON BELOW KOKRINES, FLOWS THROUGH AN EXCELLENT TRAPPING REGION, ESPECIALLY FOR MARTEN, MINK AND OTTER. (P108)

9470 WATN MELOZITNA RIVER MELOZITNA RIVER
 REFN 06348 968
 STOR 1603399057780010650
 MOUT N644548 W1552732 K080S 0170E 29
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT RUBY ON MARCH 16, 1968. ICE WAS 0 4 FT AT 14 FT FROM LEFT BANK. OPEN WATER AT 10 FT AND FROM 17-18 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 24 FT. ON MARCH 16, 1968 ICE RANGED FROM 3.3 FT AT 56 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.7 FT AT 90 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 125 FT. AS BOTH THESE MEASUREMENTS WERE ON THE SAME DAY, I CAN ONLY ASSUME THAT I DIFFERENT LOCATIONS WERE USED, BUT THIS IS NOT STATED IN THE DOCUMENT. (P99)

9471 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 00575 897
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, MINING, MAP
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKAN HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY. IN DISCUSSING MINERALS IN THE NORTON SOUND AREA PARTICULARLY GOLOVNIK BAY HE MENTIONS THAT THE AREA WAS KNOWN TO HAVE SILVER AND GALENA DEPOSITS. IN THE SPRING OF 1897, FOUR MEN FROM SAN FRANCISCO ARRIVED AND FOUND RICH DEPOSITS OF PLACER GOLD ALONG THE CREEK. (P48)

9472 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 00606 898
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT DESCRIBING THE LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT IN APRIL, 1898, TWO MISSIONARY STAKED CLAIMS ON HELSING CREEK NEAR COUNCIL. NELS HULTBERG HAD NO 5 AND PETER ANDERSON HAD NO 6. (P6)

9473 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 00695 902904

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2237

- STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K0705 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL
 ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE MADE A FEW TRIPS TO COUNCIL CITY, ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER, DURING THIS TIME. HE MENTIONS A PRETTY VALLEY "IN THE REAR OF COUNCIL" WHERE HE TOOK WALKS. "WHEN YOU STAND ON THE NEIGHBORING HILLSIDE, A GREEN FOREST OF SPRUCE, SPLIT IN TWO BY A RIPPLING STREAM, LIES HUNDREDS OF FEET BELOW YOU. IN SUMMER, ACTIVITY REIGNS IN THE HELSING VALLEY; DOZENS OF TENTS ARE STRUNG ALONG ON EITHER BANK, AND MINING GOES MERRILY ON THROUGHOUT THE SEASON." (P294) DURING BREAKUP AT COUNCIL, AUTHOR SAYS, "THE ICE IN HELSING CREEK, CLOSE TO COUNCIL, CAME RUSHING DOWN INTO THE NEUKLUK, JAMMING THE RIVER JUST BELOW THE CAMP AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF THE WATER BY 6 OR 8 FT." (P304)
- 9474 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 01384 898
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K0705 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT, 1970," STATED THAT IN 1898 DANIEL B. LIBBEY, L. S. HELSING, A P. MORDANT AND H. L. BLAKE FOUND GOLD ON HELSING CREEK AND ORGANIZED THE COLORADO MINING DISTRICT. SOON COUNCIL CITY GREW AT THE JUNCTION OF HELSING CREEK AND THE NIUKLUK RIVER. (P262)
- 9475 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 01521 900901
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K0705 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND HIS BROTHER SECURED A FRACTION OF MINING GROUND ON HELSING CREEK WHICH WAS RECORDED AS THE "ELI FRACTION." (P92) ON THE WAY INTO COUNCIL CITY THEY "FOLLOWED A HURRIED DESCENT TO HELSING CREEK" FORDED IT AND COMPLETED THEIR TRIP. (P185)
- 9476 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 02080 905
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K0705 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A SMALL STEAK SHOVEL WAS USED ON HELSING CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1905, THE GRAVELS HAVING A THICKNESS OF 3 OR 4 FEET AND THE MUCK HAVING ABOUT THE SAME THICKNESS. (P.139)
- 9477 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 02166 900909
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K0705 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST GRANITE "BOWLERS" ARE ASSOCIATED WITH THE GRAVELS OF THIS CREEK. (P80-84) SCHISTS, LIMESTONE AND SLATES OCCUR ON HELSING CREEK AND AT LOCATIONS WITHIN ITS BASIN. (P50) ONE OF THE FIRST CREEKS ON WHICH GOLD WAS DISCOVERED. PRODUCTION HAS BEEN SMALL BUT CONSTANT. IN 1900 40 MEN WERE REPORTED WORKING ON THIS CREEK. IN 1904 ESTIMATED THAT \$50,000 HAD BEEN TAKEN. THE "AURIFEROUS GRAVELS" OCCUR ONLY BELOW THE MOUTH OF BASIN CREEK. RICHEST CONCENTRATIONS OCCUR ON A CLAY LAYER. AT THE MOUTH OF BASIN CREEK GOLD IS FOUND IN THE GRAVELS BUT IS MOST ABUNDANT ON AND IN BEDROCK. IN 1903 AVERAGE YIELD PER MAN PER DAY WAS ABOUT \$50. IN 1906 4 GROUPS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2238

OF 3 TO 10 MEN EACH WORKED ON HELSING CREEK BELOW BASIN CREEK. IN 1907 A STEAM SCRAPER WAS BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF HELSING CREEK. WORK ON THE STREAM CONTINUED THRU 1909. WORK WAS ON A SMALL SCALE AND PRODUCTION WAS SLIGHT. (P118)

9478 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912. KIMBALL AND SAUPE COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON HELSING CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

9479 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912. KIMBALL AND SAUPE COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON HELSING CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

9480 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. GLASS DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON HELSING CREEK IN 1938. (P67)

9481 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 04377 969
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD FOUND BY L S HELSING AND PARTY. CREEK NAMED AFTER HELSING. (P41)

9482 WATN HELSING CREEK HELSING CREEK
 REFN 05617 930
 STOR 160289000265000033000116000120
 MOUT N645329 W1633947 K070S 0250W 11
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A ROUTE TO BE TAKEN IN THE ALL-ALASKA SWEEPSTAKES. THE ROUTE, FROM NOME TO SAFETY PASSES THROUGH COUNCIL AND THEN OVER THE HEAD OF HELSING CREEK. (P201) SEPPALA TELLS OF HIS TRAVELLING DOWN HELSING CREEK. (P43) ESKIMOS TRADE AT KÖTZEBUE AND BRING MERCHANDISE BY WAY OF NOATAK RIVER TO THE ESKIMOS AT MOUTH OF COLVILLE RIVER. (P172)

9483 WATN MENDELTA CREEK MENDELTA CREEK
 REFN 02248 914
 STOR 161039501707000381000498000300

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2239

MOUT N615800 W1462500 C020N 0070W 12
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IS THE OUTLET FOR OLD MAN, BENZEMINA, AND OTHER LAKES. IT ENTERS TAZLINA LAKE 1/2 MILE BELOW MOUTH OF MELCHINA RIVER. (P121)

9484 WATN MENDELTA CREEK MENDELTA CREEK
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501707000381000498000300
 MOUT N615800 W1462500 C020N 0070W 12
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST MENDELTA CREEK, DISCHARGING INTO TAZLINA LAKE, ADDS ABOUT 200 CFS AVERAGE FLOW FROM ITS APPROXIMATELY 180 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-171)

9485 WATN MENDELTA CREEK MENDELTA CREEK
 REFN 03111 969971
 STOR 161039501707000381000498000300
 MOUT N615800 W1462500 C020N 0070W 12
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST A DRILL SITE IN SOUTH CENTRAL ALASKA LOCATED IN SECTION 24, TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 8W, CRM, REFERRED TO AS TAWANE STATE NO 1, WAS WORKED IN 1969-1970 AND ABANDONED IN THE EARLY SPRING OF 1970. THE SITE WAS NOT PROPERLY CLEANED OR LEVELED. FROM WATER SAMPLES TAKEN IN AUG 1971 FROM SUMP DEPRESSIONS LOCATED ADJACENT TO MENDELTA CREEK, A PRESENCE OF HPS WAS FOUND, MORE THAN 2 YRS AFTER CLOSURE OF THE LOCATION. THE POSSIBILITY OF THE CHEMICAL REACHING THE CREEK DURING THE RUN-OFF PERIOD OR BY BREACHING WAS EVIDENT. AN ACCESS ROAD, THE LAKE LOUISE ROAD, IS LOCATED ABOUT 4 MI W OF THE ABANDONED SITE. (P4-7)

9486 WATN MENDELTA CREEK MENDELTA RIVER
 REFN 03496 956
 STOR 161039501707000381000498000300
 MOUT N615800 W1462500 C020N 0070W 12
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER MENDELTA RIVER, MILE 152.7. (P131)

9487 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE MENDENHALL LAKE
 REFN 00692 949
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343413 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RECREATION
 ABST "ON THE W SIDE OF MENDENHALL LAKE IS A RIFLE RANGE WITH A LOG SHOOTING HOUSE, CLUB, AND LUNCH ROOMS." (P112) MENDENHALL GLACIER "HAS A FRONTAGE OF 1 3/4 MIS." (P112) "THE LOWLAND AREAS ARE MADE GROUND BUILT BY DEPOSITS OF GLACIAL SILT." (P112) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

9488 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE MENDENHALL LAKE
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343413 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RECREATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2240

ABST ON PAGE 42 THERE IS A PICTURE OF MENDENHALL LAKE SHOWING A PERSON WALKING DOWN A TRAIL TO IT. THE CAPTION STATES: "IN BAD WEATHER, YOU CAN OBSERVE THE GLACIER THROUGH THE PICTURE WINDOWS OF A MODERN VISITOR CENTER FROM WHICH THE EASY PATH SHOWN HERE LEADS TO THE LAKE." ON PAGE 43 A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A BACKPACKER AND HIS TENT ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE. THE CAPTION STATES: "A CONVENIENT BASE FOR EXPLORING THE MENDENHALL IS THE IMPROVED CAMPGROUND ACROSS THE LAKE, NEAR THE START OF THE N. GLACIER TRAIL."

9489 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE MENDENHALL LAKE
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343413 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS IS A CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREA ON TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST. IT IS LISTED IN THE 1971 BROCHURE. IT IS LOCATED 12 MILES NORTH OF JUNEAU. THE LAKE IS MENTIONED IN THE DOCUMENT.

9490 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE MENDENHALL LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343413 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF MENDENHALL LAKE. (P112 AND MAP ON PAGE 114) SEE MAP.

9491 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE UNNAMED
 REFN 02703 966
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343207 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, GLACIER
 ABST PHOTO: THE LAKE IN FRONT OF MENDENHALL GLACIER IS SHOWN BEING NAVIGATED BY A SMALL SKIFF. (P91)

9492 WATN MENDENHALL LAKE UNNAMED
 REFN 02858 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582524 W1343413 C400S 0660E 06
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, GLACIER
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 76 BY PHILIP HYDE SHOWS MENDENHALL GLACIER AND ALSO THE LAKE IT DRAINS INTO.

9493 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER AUK GLACIER
 REFN 06378 890
 STOR 1611541
 MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL
 ABST AUK GLACIER IS LOCATED TO THE EAST OF FAVORITE CHANNEL, NEAR LYNN CHANNEL AND THE NORTHERN SHORE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND. (P29) THE GLACIER IS OF THE LYNN CHANNEL SYSTEM, AND "IS EXCEEDED IN SIZE ONLY BY THE MUIR, THE DAVIDSON AND THE EAGLE "GLACIERS. (P42) ACCORDING TO ORTH, AUK GLACIER IS A VARIATION FOR EAGLE GLACIER, AND AUK GLACIER IS A VARIATION FOR MENDENHALL GLACIER. ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE, THE AUK GLACIER IN THIS ABSTRACT WILL BE ASSUMED TO BE THE MENDENHALL GLACIER.

9494 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER AUK GLACIER
 REFN 06378 890

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2241

STOR 1611541

MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL

ABST AUK GLACIER IS LOCATED TO THE EAST OF FAVORITE CHANNEL, NEAR LYNN CHANNEL AND THE NORTHERN SHORE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND. (P29) THE GLACIER IS OF THE LYNN CHANNEL SYSTEM, AND "IS EXCEEDED IN SIZE ONLY BY THE MUIR, THE DAVIDSON AND THE EAGLE GLACIERS. (P42) ACCORDING TO ORTH, AUK GLACIER IS A VARIATION FOR EAGLE GLACIER, AND AUK GLACIER IS A VARIATION FOR MENDENHALL GLACIER. ON THE BASIS OF THE ABOVE, THE AUK GLACIER IN THIS ABSTRACT WILL BE ASSUMED TO BE THE MENDENHALL GLACIER.

9495 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER GLACIER RIVER

REFN 00810 931

STOR 1611541

MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAKE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST R. LESLIE GORDON IN A 1931 TRAVELOGUE DESCRIBED AN AUTO TRIP FROM JUNEAU TO GLACIER RIVER AND MENDENHALL GLACIER VIA GLACIER HIGHWAY WHICH FOLLOWED THE COAST. MENDENHALL GLACIER WAS 1 MI. WIDE. "OUT OF A GREAT BLUISH-PURPLE CAVE PUSHES THE GLACIER RIVER, BEFORE THE GLACIER IS A SMOOTH BLUE LAKE ENCIRCLED BY FORESTS" (P.53) THE ROAD CONTINUED TO AUK BAY. (P.53)

9496 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MELDENHALL GLACIER

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1611541

MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, GLACIER, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST WHILE IN JUNEAU IN 1952: "STARKER (AUTHOR'S GUIDE AND PILOT) AND I HAD A MORNING AT THE MELDENHALL GLACIER. NEITHER OF US HAD BEEN ON A GLACIER BEFORE, AND AS THIS ONE IS RECEDING AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 40 FT A YEAR, WE COULD SEE HOW COLONIZATION OF VIRGIN GROUND BY PLANTS TOOK PLACE. AT 30 YDS FROM THE ICE WERE LICHENS, "FESTUCA" AND "AGROSTIS" GRASS, AND THE DWARF FIREWEED, "EPILOBIUM"; AT 80 YDS, "SILENE ACAULIS" (MOSS-CAMPION), "ARABIS" (ROCK CRESS), "SAGINA" (PEARLWORT), "TRISETUM", AND ALDER. I ALSO FOUND SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK SEEDLINGS 60 YDS FROM THE ICE, BUT THEY MAY NOT SURVIVE AT THAT DISTANCE. AT 100 TO 150 YDS, "EQUISETUM" (HARE'S TAIL), WILLOW, LUPIN, AND YELLOW HEATHER SHOWED THEMSELVES; BY 300 YDS AND BEYOND THERE WAS DENSE ALDER AND WILLOW SCRUB WITH SITKA SPRUCE COMING IN." (P275)

9497 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL GLACIER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1611541

MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, VEGETATION

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THIS GLACIER WHILE ON AN ALASKAN TOUR AROUND 1923. IT IS ABOUT 9 MI FROM JUNEAU. TREES FROM 50-100 FT HIGH, ELDERBERRY BUSHES, FERNS AND WILD FLOWERS SURROUND THE AREA. (P92) THE GLACIER IS ABOUT 1 MI WIDE. "IT IS A HUGE CORRUGATED WALL OF BLUE AND WHITE ICE." (P93)

9498 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL GLACIER

REFN 01109 933

STOR 1611541

MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW GLACIER, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST IN THE FIRST CHAPTER OF BARRETT WILLOUGHBY'S ALASKANS ALL FATHER BERNARD HUBBARD, THE "GLACIER PRIEST, LED A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2242

PARTY OF 3 ACROSS THE LENGTH OF THE MENDENHALL GLACIER, TRAVERSING IT FOR THE FIRST TIME IN HISTORY, FATHER HUBBARD AND HIS COMPANIONS WERE WARNED THAT THEY WOULD NEVER COME BACK ALIVE, BUT THEIR SKILL AND FORTITUDE ENABLED THEM TO COVER THE DISTANCE OF THE GLACIER--WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY--IN 78 HOURS. (P23-36) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

9499 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL GLACIER
 REFN 02706 968
 STDR 1611541
 MQUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST MENDENHALL GLACIER, ONLY A FEW MILES FROM JUNEAU, IS CONNECTED TO TOWN BY A PAVED HIGHWAY. A VISITOR CENTER IS LOCATED ON THE GLACIER. (P80) THE DATE ABOVE REPRESENTS PUBLICATION DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

9500 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL GLACIER
 REFN 02709 974
 STDR 1611541
 MQUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RECREATION, VEGETATION
 ABST "A RETREATING GLACIER, THE MENDENHALL IS MELTING BACK FASTER THAN IT IS FLOWING FORWARD." (P42) 3 PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAGES 42 AND 43 SHOW RECREATION FACILITIES NEAR THE GLACIER. A CAPTION ON PAGE 43 STATES: "WEST GLACIER TRAIL, ABOUT 3 MILES LONG, CLIMBS ALONGSIDE THE GLACIER, TUNNELING THROUGH DENSE GROWTH, BRIDGING MUSICAL BROOKS, AND CROSSING FLOWERY SLOPES, WITH CLEAR VIEWS OVER ICE RIDGES AND CREVASSES." TWO BACKPACKERS ARE SHOWN ON THE TRAIL.

9501 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL RIVER
 REFN 00500 920
 STDR 1611541
 MQUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALFRED W BAILEY AN ORNITHOLOGIST DESCRIBES A CANOE TRIP THAT HE AND HIS WIFE MURIEL MADE UP THE MENDENHALL RIVER IN 1920. THE RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 10 MI NW OF JUNEAU. A GLACIER FORMS ITS SOURCE AND AT PRESENT HAS A ROAD SERVICING IT. THERE WERE A MYRIAD OF CHANNELS, THE STREAM WAS BECOMING NARROW AND SWIFT-FLOWING BETWEEN MUD BANKS. CURRENT BECAME TOO SWIFT SO TURNED BACK. (P21) ON SEPT 17, 1920, ALFRED AND FOLTA TOOK A CAR TO MENDENHALL BRIDGE, 12 MI N. OF JUNEAU. FROM THERE, THEY WALKED UP THE RIVER 3 MI AND THEN FOLLOWED AN OLD TRAIL ALONG MCGINNIS CREEK TO MONTANA CREEK. (P27)

9502 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL RIVER
 REFN 00566 956
 STDR 1611541
 MQUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW GLACIER, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, LAKE, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "THE STERN, SILENT, UNYIELDING WILDNESS OF ICE-BOUND MENDENHALL REFUSES TO BE EASILY SUBDUED; IT REMAINS PASSIVE TO THE THUNDEROUS MENDENHALL RIVER AS IT RUSHES PAST THE SOLID-ICE FORMATION. A HIGH BLUE GROTTO CAN BE SEEN FROM A SMALL PROMONTORY AS THE RIVER PENETRATES THE UNKNOWN DEPTHS OF THE GLACIER. AT THE MOUTH OF THE GLACIER THE LIVE RIVER CRASHES OVER ROCK AND RAPIDS WITH AN UNCONQUERABLE AIR OF WILD DISORDER. IT BRANCHES OUT OVER GRAVEL MORaine IN A 3 MILE WIDE IAN SHAPE AND FORMS MENDENHALL LAKE. A BACKGROUND OF SPRUCE-GREEN MOUNTAINS FRAMES THE TURBULENT SCENE AND LENDS A QUIETING INFLUENCE TO THE AGITATING MOVEMENTS OF THE RIVER." (P110)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2243

9503 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL RIVER
 REFN 00571 880909
 STOR 1611541
 MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLDFIELDS. THIS RIVER IS ONE OF SEVERAL WHICH YIELDED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF GOLD. "IN THE LATE '80'S, THESE STREAMS WERE THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED AND BOTH QUARTZ AND PLACER FINDS WERE NUMEROUS. OLD RUINS LIE EVERYWHERE. MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THESE SMALL CAMPS."
 (P26)

9504 WATN MENDENHALL RIVER MENDENHALL RIVER
 REFN 00692 949
 STOR 1611541
 MOUT N582136 W1343600 C400S 0650E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN AREA AROUND MENDENHALL GLACIER: "REMAINS OF A BURIED FOREST ARE GRADUALLY BEING DISCLOSED, NOTABLY IN THE REGION OF THE MENDENHALL RIVER BRIDGE." (P112) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE

9505 WATN MENTANONTLI RIVER MENTANONTLEKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 06885 885
 STOR 160339909413000947004125004660009000040
 MOUT N662000 W1530000 F180N 0250W 30
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST THE OUTLET OF TATATONTLY LAKE HAD THE NAME OF MENTANONTLEKAKAT. THE BEARING OF THE RIVER WAS N 3 DEG E. THE ALLEN PARTY STOPPED FOR DINNER ON ITS LEFT BANK NEAR A HOUSE USED BY THE KOYUKUNS DURING FISH SEASON IN THE LAKE. LATER, THE PARTY CROSSED THE RIVER. (P96) ON AUG 3, THE PARTY, AFTER TRODDING OVER MARSHY SOIL, REACHED THE JUNCTION OF THE MENTANONTLEKAKAT AND KONDOTENA RIVERS.

9506 WATN MENTASTA CREEK MENTASTA CREEK
 REFN 02863 944
 STOR 161039502489000475000266500320
 MOUT N625408 W1434440 C130N 0090E 17
 LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AK HIGHWAY SWINGS WESTWARD ALONG MENTASTA CREEK AND THROUGH MENTASTA PASS. (P24)

9507 WATN MENTASTA CREEK MENTASTA CREEK
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 161039502489000475000266500320
 MOUT N625408 W1434441 C130N 0090E 17
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,PAST USAGE
 ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW, (7 HORSES, 4 MEN) AS STATED IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE FOUND EVIDENCE OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THIS STREAM. (P97) THEY CROSSED THE STREAM AND CONTINUED ON TO MENTASTA LAKE. (P98)

9508 WATN MENTASTA CREEK TOKYO RIVER
 REFN 03549 902
 STOR 161039502489000475000266500320
 MOUT N625408 W1434440 C130N 0090E 17
 LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE,EXPEDITION,RIVER,LAKE

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION "EMMET AND I SOUGHT AND FOUND THE MENTASTA PASS, SOUTH OF THE TANANA RIVER, WHICH LEADS TO THE COPPER RIVER. JUST SOUTH OF THE PASS LIES MENTASTA LAKE, THE HEADWATERS OF A SMALL RIVER CALLED THE TOKYO WHICH IS FED BY WARM SPRINGS THAT MAKE GLACIERS...WE TRAVERSED THE LAKE WITHOUT MUCH TROUBLE, BUT ONCE DOWN THE PRECIPITOUS SIDES OF THE TOKYO RIVER, ON WHOSE TREACHEROUS ICY SURFACE WE HAD TO TRAVEL, WE BEGAN TO BREAK THROUGH THOUGH THE TEMPERATURE WAS ABOUT 60 DEGREES BELOW ZERO. THERE WAS LAYER UPON LAYER OF ICE WITH ABOUT 3 FT. OF WATER BETWEEN THEM." (P77) BOTH MEN BROKE THROUGH THE ICE. THIS WAS 1902 AND MITCHELL WAS TRAVELLING TO MEET CAPTAIN BURNELL WHO WAS WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH ROUTE UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

9509 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1603

MOU N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07

LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS ALONG THE NW SIDE OF MENTASTA LAKE AND ON TO STATION CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF TOK RIVER.

9510 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE

REFN 01087 929

STOR 1603

MOU N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING

ABST RAMON B VITT IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, STATED THAT THE MENTASTA LAKE PEOPLE OF THE UPPER COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE, HAD SUMMER FISH CAMPS ON THE LAKE AS WELL AS A CARIBOU FENCE. IN AUG THEY BROKE UP INTO MOOSE HUNTING GROUPS AND REASSEMBLED AT THE LAKE IN LATE WINTER. (PP66-67) 1929

9511 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE

REFN 02831 00001 898

STOR 1603

MOU N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07

LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST MENTASTA LAKE WAS AN EARLY INDIAN SETTLEMENT LOCATED IN MORE THAN ONE PLACE AROUND THE LAKE, AS REPORTED BY LOM IN 1898. MENTASTA LAKE IS LOCATED IN THE MENTASTA MOUNTAINS, NRTH OF THE SLANA RIVER. PRESENT-DAY MENTASTA LAKE VILLAGE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHWEST SHORES OF THE LAKE ON A SPUR OF THE GLENN HIGHWAY, AND HAS A POPULATION OF 65. (3-13)

9512 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE

REFN 02863 944

STOR 1603

MOU N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07

LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER

KEYH RECREATION, PHOTO, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST AT MENTASTA LAKE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED NEAR THE ROAD FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VACATION-TYPE FACILITIES AS CONTRASTED WITH THOSE FOR THE UTILITARIAN OVERNIGHT STOP, TO SERVE BOTH ALASKAN AND VISITOR. (PXIII) AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 6,400 ACRES WILL BE SET ASIDE, ENTIRELY SURROUNDING THE LAKE, AND A VACATION CENTER WILL BE BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE 250 VISITORS AT ONE TIME. (PXIV AND XV) A PHOTO OF MENTASTA LAKE WITH MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND IS LOCATED ON PXVI. WOODED BLUFFS OVERLOOK THE WATER. SPRUCE PREDOMINATES ALONG THE SOUTHERN RIM, AND SECOND-GROWTH ASPEN COVERS THE LAND BETWEEN THE HIGHWAY AND WESTERN SHORE. FISHING IS EXCELLENT. (P34)

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FIGURE 57 ON PAGE 61 SHOWS "MENTASTA LODGE SITE, FROM THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE". A PROPOSED BOAT LAUNCHING SITE IS DISCUSSED. (P61)

9513	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	02992	967
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07	
	LUPR	53	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION	
	ABST	A DIRT ROAD, LEAVING THE SLANA-TOK CUTOFF SKIRTS AROUND THE NORTH SIDE OF MENTASTA LAKE AND LEADS TO THE VILLAGE OF MENTASTA. (P19) A MILE BEYOND THE VILLAGE IS THE INLET TO MENTASTA LAKE, WHERE A SMALL CAMPGROUND EXIST. (P19)	
9514	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	03361 00001	974
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07	
	LUPR	53	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION	
	ABST	PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN BY G COTE, 1974. VIEW OF THE LAKE IS SEEN BEHIND TALL TREES THAT FILL THE FOREGROUND OF THE PHOTOGRAPH. MOUNTAIN IS SEEN IN BACKGROUND.	
9515	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	03361 00001	974
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07	
	LUPR	53	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION	
	ABST	PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN BY G COTE, 1974. VIEW OF THE LAKE IS SEEN BEHIND TALL TREES THAT FILL THE FOREGROUND OF THE PHOTOGRAPH. MOUNTAIN IS SEEN IN BACKGROUND.	
9516	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	03361 00002	974
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434550 C130N 0009E 07	
	LUPR	53	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION	
	ABST	VIEW OF MENTASTA LAKE, PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS TREES NEAR LAKE AND VEGETATION GROWING UP OUT OF THE WATER. SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAIN IS SEEN IN BACKGROUND.	
9517	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	03361 00002	974
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434550 C130N 0009E 07	
	LUPR	53	TANANA RIVER
	KEYW	PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION	
	ABST	VIEW OF MENTASTA LAKE, PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS TREES NEAR LAKE AND VEGETATION GROWING UP OUT OF THE WATER. SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAIN IS SEEN IN BACKGROUND.	
9518	WATN	MENTASTA LAKE	MENTASTA LAKE
	REFN	03361 00003	974
	STOR	1603	
	MOUT	N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07	

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LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFFIC
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS VIEW OF PLACID LAKE, TALL TREES NEARBY AND
 SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.

9519 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 03361 00003 974
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFFIC
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS VIEW OF PLACID LAKE, TALL TREES NEARBY AND
 SNOW-CAPPED MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.

9520 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 03361 00004 974
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFFIC,VEGETATION
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS VEGETATION GROWING UP OUT OF WATER. TALL
 TREES LINE THE BANK OF THE LAKE AND MOUNTAINS CAN BE SEEN IN THE DISTANCE.

9521 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 03361 00004 974
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434550 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFFIC,VEGETATION
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF MENTASTA LAKE TAKEN 1974 BY G COTE. PHOTO SHOWS VEGETATION GROWING UP OUT OF WATER. TALL
 TREES LINE THE BANK OF THE LAKE AND MOUNTAINS CAN BE SEEN IN THE DISTANCE.

9522 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 03549 902
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION "EMMET AND I SOUGHT AND FOUND THE MENTASTA PASS, SOUTH OF THE
 TANANA RIVER, WHICH LEADS TO THE COPPER RIVER.JUST SOUTH OF THE PASS LIES MENTASTA LAKE, THE HEADWATERS OF A
 SMALL RIVER CALLED THE TOKYO WHICH IS FED BY WARM SPRINGS THAT MAKE GLACIERS...WE TRAVERSED THE LAKE WITHOUT
 MUCH TROUBLE...(P77) THIS WAS 1902 AND THEY WERE TRAVELLING WITH DOG TEAMS TO MEET CAPTAIN BURNELL WHO WAS
 WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH ROUTE UP THE COPPER RIVER VALLEY.

9523 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 04969 898904
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1898 POWELL AND HIS GROUP TRAVEL ALONG THE EDGE OF MENTASTA LAKE AT THE OUTLET OF WHICH SOME INDIAN GRAVES
 AND WICKIUPS ARE LOCATED. (P64) IN 1904 POWELL AND MR HOWARD CAMP AT THE VILLAGE OF CHIEF JOHN AND HIS TRIBE
 ON THE GREEN FLAT OUTLET OF MENTASTA LAKE. (P302)

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9524 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE
 ABST BASIL AUSTIN NOTES, IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER," CROSSING MENTASTA LAKE BY DOGSLED MAR 29 OR 30TH 1899. THE TRAIL HE AKD HIS COMPANIONS TOOK, ONCE HAVING CROSSED THE LAKE, WAS NOTED AS HAVING A SIDE SLOPE WHICH PROVED HAZARDOUS TO MAINTAINING THE HEAVY LOADS IN THE SLEDS IN AN UPRIGHT POSITION. THE MENTASTA PASS WAS SAID TO HAVE A REASONABLY LOW DIVIDE. (P111) AUSTIN'S DESTINATION WAS THE FORTY MILE WHERE HE INTENDED TO PROSPECT FOR GOLD.

9525 WATN MENTASTA LAKE MENTASTA LAKE
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625518 W1434547 C130N 0090E 07
 LUPR 53 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST ACCORDING TO JOHN RICE IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE HE AND HIS CREW (7 HORSES, 4 MEN) FOUND A CAMP OF SOME TWENTY MINERS ON THIS LAKE. THE MINERS WERE COLLECTING DIFFERENT ROCK SPECIMENS. (P98)

9526 WATN MERIDIAN LAKE MERIDIAN LAKE
 REFN 01389 958959
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N711500 W1564600 U220N 0180W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW MAP,DIMENSION,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST TABLE 2 SHOWS THE LENGTH, WIDTH AND DEPTH OF BARROW AREA LAKES AND THEIR LOCATION WITH RESPECT TO TOPOGRAPHY.(P13) (NO SAMPLING POINT IS GIVEN FOR WIDTH OR DEPTH.) LENGTH: 645 YDS, WIDTH: 585 YDS, DEPTH 2.0 FT. IT IS A PRIMARY LAKE. (PAGE 13, TABLE 2) AN ENCLOSED MAP SHOWS MERIDIAN LAKE. (#6) THE SEASON FOR THE FIELDWORK WAS FALL.(P3) "IN MANY AREAS THE GROUND IS SUPERSATURATED WITH ICE, WITH KNOWN OCCURENCES OF BETTER THAN 80% OF ICE BY VOLUME. LARGE QUANTITIES OF ICE ARE FOUND IN THE GROUND IN NEARLY VERTICAL ICE WEDGES, IRREGULAR ICE MASSES, SMALL GRAINS, CRYSTALS, STRINGERS, AND IRREGULAR PARTICLES." (P19)

9527 WATN MESA LAKE MESA LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N552490 W1310700 C750S 0940E 04
 LUPR 60 GOKACHIN CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,RECREATION
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CANOE TRAIL 20 AIR MILES E -NE OF KETCHIKAN WHICH INCLUDES MESA LAKE. (P255)

9528 WATN MESHIC LAKE MESHIC LAKE
 REFN 00706 932
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N564728 W1575522 S390S 0540W 19
 LUPR 42 MESHIC RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS," PUBLISHED 1932, HARRY BLUNT, BUSH PILOT FLEW THE PARTY AND THEIR SUPPLIES TO MESHIC LAKE WHERE HE LANDED ON PONTOONS. (P81-85) THE CAMP WAS LOCATED NEAR CLIFFS AND A NATIVE SOD HOUSE OR BARABAR. (P101) THE LAKE IS A DIVIDE LAKE. "FROM ON END OF THE LAKE FLOWS JOHNSON CREEK WHICH JOINS THE ANIAKCHAK RIVER AND EMPTIES INTO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. FROM THE OTHER END OF THE LAKE, MESHIC RIVER FOLLOWS A LONG TUNDRA SLOPE UNTIL IT REACHES THE BERING SEA." (P105) "THE LAKE IS FED BY STREAMS FROM

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PINNACLE AND WEDGE MOUNTAINS...THE LAKE LIES AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS, DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE GAP BETWEEN THEM." (P105)

- 9529 WATN MESHUK LAKE MESHUK LAKE
 REFN 04654 931
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N564728 W1575522 S390S 0540W 19
 LUPR 42 MESHUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST THIS EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE ANIAKCHAK VOLCANO WAS TRANSPORTED IN PART BY FLOATPLANE AND PART OF THE EQUIPMENT WAS FLOWN TO "MESHUK LAKE, ON THE FLANKS OF THE VOLCANO." (P.64) PERIOD WAS 1931 (EST.) IN AN ACCOUNT BY THE GLACIER PRIEST."
- 9530 WATN MESHUK LAKE MESHUK LAKE
 REFN 04656 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N564728 W1575522 S390S 0540W 19
 LUPR 42 MESHUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NAME MESHUK FORMATIONS WAS PROPOSED BY KNAPPER FOR A "SERIES OF SEDIMENT WHICH ARE PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN AND WHICH ARE TYPICALLY DEVELOPED ALONG THE SIDES OF THE VALLEY OF MESHUK RIVER AND MESHUK LAKE." THIS SEQUENCE IS 5000 FT THICK COMPOSED OF CONGLOMERATES, SANDSTONES, BRECCIAS AND OCCASIONAL FINE SILTSTONE AND SHALE. (P5) DATE IS PUBLICATION.
- 9531 WATN MESHUK LAKE MESHUK LAKE
 REFN 04812 930
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N564728 W1575522 S390S 0540W 19
 LUPR 42 MESHUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST THE 1931 EXPEDITION TO ANIAKCHAK CRATER CAMPED AT LAKE MESHUK, AND THE FLOAT PLANE LANDED AND WAS MOORED THERE. (P121)
- 9532 WATN MESHUK LAKE UNNAMED
 REFN 04390 903
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N564728 W1575522 S390S 0540W 19
 LUPR 42 MESHUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING, RECREATION, VEGETATION
 ABST ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, A PARTY LED BY ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE, ESTABLISHED A HUNTING CAMP BY THE SIDE OF MESHUK LAKE. THE VALLEY IN WHICH THE LAKE WAS LOCATED WAS AN "ENDLESS WASTE OF VOLCANIC ASHES AND TUNDRA," BACKED BY SNOW-CLAD MOUNTAINS ON EITHER SIDE," DEVOID OF ANY FORM OF TIMBER, SAVE ONLY A FEW CLUMPS OF STUNTED ALDER-BUSHES. THE LAKE ITSELF WAS CIRCULAR IN SHAPE AND ABOUT ONE MILE IN DIAMETER. ON THE NORTH SIDE ROSE A SINGLE CONICAL-SHAPED MOUNTAIN ABOUT 3000 FEET HIGH. ON TWO SIDES OF THE LAKE ROSE A BOGGY MARSH." THERE WAS NO STREAM CONNECTING THE LAKE WITH THE STREAMS UP WHICH THE PARTY HAD COME, BUT ON THE OTHER (WEST) SIDE THE LAKE WAS DRAINED BY THE MESHUK RIVER. (P90-93) THERE IS NO DIRECT MENTION OF THE USE OF BOATS ON THE LAKE. WHILE HUNTING FROM THE LAKE CAMP, IN PURSUIT OF A BEAR, "A WIDE RIVER AND SEVERAL STREAMS TO WADE" ARE MENTIONED, THE RIVER DESCRIBED AS "A RAGING TORRENT ABOUT 60 YARDS WIDE." (P98-99) BUT IT IS NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIABLE.
- 9533 WATN MESHUK RIVER MESHUK RIVER
 REFN 00706 932
 STOR 1605330

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MOUT N564824 W1583936 S390S 0590W 16
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN ROBERT DOUGLAS' "LAND OF THUNDER MOUNTAINS,"PUBLISHED 1932, HARRY BLUNT, BUSH PILOT, LANDED HIS PLANE AT THE MOUTH OF MESHIK RIVER ON CHIGNIK ISLAND. THERE HE CACHED PART OF HIS LOAD IN ORDER TO LIGHTEN HIS PLANE AND FLY OVER MOUNTAINS. (P30) "FROM THE OTHER END OF THE LAKE (MESHIK), MESHIK RIVER FOLLOWS A LONG TUNDRA SLOPE UNTIL IT REACHES THE BERING SEA." (P105) ON JULY 9TH, KEN CHISHOLM AND BILL REGON WENT DOWN THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER TO HUNT BECAUSE THEY HAD NO MEAT IN THEIR CAMP AT MESHIK LAKE FOR 4 DAYS. (P143)

9534 WATN MESHIK RIVER MESHIK RIVER
 REFN 04390 903
 STOR 1605402
 MOUT N564824 W1583936 S390S 0590W 16
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN
 ABST ON A HUNTING AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN TRIP TO THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, TWO MEN FROM A PARTY LED BY ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE, TRAVELLED BY KAYAK DOWN THE MESHIK RIVER FROM MESHIK LAKE. IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE RIVER VALLEY WAS "ONE VAST SWAMP" AND EXTREMELY WINDING IN ITS COURSE. THEY HUNTED FOR BEAR AND CARIBOU. (P96,102)

9535 WATN MESHIK RIVER MESHIK RIVER
 REFN 04656 973
 STOR 1605330
 MOUT N564824 W1583936 S390S 0590W 16
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NAME MESHIK FORMATION WAS PROPOSED BY KNAPPER FOR A "SERIES OF SEDIMENT WHICH ARE PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN AND WHICH ARE TYPICALLY DEVELOPED ALONG THE SIDES OF THE VALLEY OF MESHIK RIVER AND MESHIK LAKE." THIS SEQUENCE IS 5000 FT THICK OF CONGLOMERATES, SANDSTONES,BRECCIAS AND OCCASIONAL FINE SILISTONE AND SHALE. (P5) DATE IS PUBLICATION.

9536 WATN METAL CREEK METAL CREEK
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 160801800269000049000047000010
 MOUT N612625 W1483042 S160N 0050E 35
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,HUNTING
 ABST METAL CREEK, 23 MI SOUTHEAST OF PALMER, FLOWS INTO GLACIER FORK KNIK RIVER. RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, SAID HE WAS ONCE "STALKING A GOAT IN THE METAL CREEK COUNTRY", BUT GOAT ESCAPED BY JUMPING OVER A 10 FT GLACIER CREVASSE. (P188)

9537 WATN METAL CREEK METAL CREEK
 REFN 04417 906966
 STOR 160801800269000049000047000010
 MOUT N612625 W1483042 S160N 0050E 35
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER-DIMENSION,MINING,WATER LEVEL,MAP
 ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED INTERMITTENTLY ON A SMALL SCALE ON METAL CREEK SINCE 1906. (P1) IN 1924 PLATINUM WAS REPORTED THOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN MINED. (P2) THE METAL CREEK AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY VERY ROUGH TOPOGRAPHY AND HIGH RELIEF. DEEP GORGES WITH SHEER WALLS UP TO 200 FT HIGH AND LESS THAN 50 FT WIDE OCCUR AT INTERVALS ALONG MOST OF METAL CREEK. IT FLOWS THROUGH A STRAIGHT NARROW, V-SHAPED VALLEY FOR VER 12 MILES, AND MOST OF THE LARGER VALLEYS TRIBUTARY TO METAL CREEK ARE FILLED GLACIERS OR RECENT GLACIAL DEBRIS. ACCESS

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TO THE AREA IS LIMITED. SWAMP BUGGY-TYPE VEHICLES CAN DRIVE UP THE KNIK RIVER PLAIN TO THE SW CORNER OF THE AREA. AIRCRAFT LARGER THAN A SUPER CUB CAN LAND AT A STRIP NEAR THE TERMINUS OF METAL CREEK AND GLACIER FORK OF THE KNIK RIVER. THERE IS A GOOD TWO-MILE FOOT TRAIL UP THE WEST SIDE OF METAL CREEK TO THE OLD PLACER GOLD MINING CAMP. IN JUNE 1966 THE CREEK COULD BE FORDED ONLY ABOVE COTTONWOOD CREEK. (P2) THE PREDOMINANT ROCK TYPES OF THE AREA ARE SLATE AND GRAYWACKE TYPICAL OF CHUCACH-KENAI MOUNTAIN BELT. (P4) A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA MAKES UP MOST OF THE DOCUMENT. THE INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT THE AREA HAS LIMITED POTENTIAL AS A GOLD SOURCE. (P8 AND 15) A MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THE DOCUMENT.

9538 WATN METAL CREEK METAL CREEK
 REFN 04617 906966
 STOR 160801800269000049000047000010
 MOUT N612625 W1483042 S160N 0050E 35
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER,DIMENSION,MINING,WATER LEVEL,MAP
 ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN MINED INTERMITTENTLY ON A SMALL SCALE ON METAL CREEK SINCE 1906. (P1) IN 1924 PLATINUM WAS REPORTED THOUGH IT HAS NOT BEEN MINED. (P2) THE METAL CREEK AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY VERY ROUGH TOPOGRAPHY AND HIGH RELIEF. DEEP GORGES WITH SHEER WALLS UP TO 200 FT HIGH AND LESS THAN 50 FT WIDE OCCUR AT INTERVALS ALONG MOST OF METAL CREEK. IT FLOWS THROUGH A STRAIGHT NARROW, V-SHAPED VALLEY FOR VER 12 MILES, AND MOST OF THE LARGER VALLEYS TRIBUTARY TO METAL CREEK ARE FILLED GLACIERS OR RECENT GLACIAL DEBRIS. ACCESS TO THE AREA IS LIMITED. SWAMP BUGGY-TYPE VEHICLES CAN DRIVE UP THE KNIK RIVER PLAIN TO THE SW CORNER OF THE AREA. AIRCRAFT LARGER THAN A SUPER CUB CAN LAND AT A STRIP NEAR THE TERMINUS OF METAL CREEK AND GLACIER FORK OF THE KNIK RIVER. THERE IS A GOOD TWO-MILE FOOT TRAIL UP THE WEST SIDE OF METAL CREEK TO THE OLD PLACER GOLD MINING CAMP. IN JUNE 1966 THE CREEK COULD BE FORDED ONLY ABOVE COTTONWOOD CREEK. (P2) THE PREDOMINANT ROCK TYPES OF THE AREA ARE SLATE AND GRAYWACKE TYPICAL OF CHUCACH-KENAI MOUNTAIN BELT. (P4) A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA MAKES UP MOST OF THE DOCUMENT. THE INVESTIGATION INDICATES THAT THE AREA HAS LIMITED POTENTIAL AS A GOLD SOURCE. (P8 AND 15) A MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THE DOCUMENT.

9539 WATN WETTENPHERG CREEK MECKLENBERG CREEK
 REFN 02208 913
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810087000400021500110
 MOUT N670600 W1524400 F260N 0240W 01
 LUPR 33 MALENUTE FORK ALATNA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,NO TRAFF
 ABST ON MECKLENBERG CREEK, A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF MALENUTE RIVER, A PROSPECTOR REPORTS HAVING FOUND COLORS OF GOLD IN THE CREEK GRAVELS. REPORT DATED 1913.

9540 WATN MICHIGAN CREEK MICHIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00026 00090 910
 STOR 160405402630200497000444000930
 MOUT N621400 W1571900 S250N 0430W 30
 LUPR 41 GEORGE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST TOM OWEN, A PROSPECTOR OF LARGE EXPERIENCE, FOUND GOLD PROSPECTS ON MICHIGAN CREEK. (P298)

9541 WATN MICHIGAN CREEK MICHIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00076 91301 T 913
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290028000100
 MOUT N671500 W1513000 F280N 0170W 07
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING

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ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ARTICLE ENTITLED "LAUNCH TO LEAVE FOR THE KOYUKUK" DATE JUNE 1, 1913. THE STEAMER "SILVER KING" IS A SIDE-WHEEL CRAFT OPERATING WITH A 20-HORSEPOWER BOILER AND A 12-HORSEPOWER GASOLINE AUXILIARY ENGINE. VESSEL IS TO BE USED IN FREIGHTING SUPPLIES TO AND ORE FROM THE SILVER KING MINING COMPANY OPERATIONS ON MICHIGAN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF WILD CREEK. THE BOILER IN THE BOAT IS DETACHABLE AND CAN BE USED TO OPERATE A SAWMILL OR HOIST. A BARGE WILL ALSO BE USED WITH THIS CRAFT.

9542 WATN MICHIGAN CREEK MICHIGAN CREEK

REFN 00076 91325 S 913
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290028000100
 MOUT N671500 W1513000 F280N 0170W 07
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER

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

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ARTICLE ENTITLED "BOILER ADAPTED FOR USE ON LAND" DATED MAY 25, 1913. THE SIDE-WHEELER "SILVER KING" HAS AN OPEN PIPE BOILER IN THE BOW, ENGINES AMIDSHIP, AND A GASOLINE ENGINE IN THE STERN. POWER PROVIDED BY TWO SEVEN-PADDLE WHEELS, AND EITHER SIDE OF THE CRAFT AMIDSHIPS. IT IS 40 FT LONG WITH AN 8 FOOT 10 INCH BEAM. BOILER WILL SUPPLY 10 HORSEPOWER. BOILER WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR OPERATING IN PROSPECTING, A SAWMILL OR OPERATING A HOIST. THE ENGINES ARE 6-HORSEPOWER EACH OF A STANDARD MARINE MAKE. THE AUXILIARY GASOLINE ENGINE IS 15 HORSEPOWER. FERRY MAKE AND WAS PREVIOUSLY IN JULIUS ANDERSON'S MOTOR BOAT "THE GREYHOUND" THE CRAFT WILL DRAW FROM 8 TO 10 INCHES OF WATER. A BARGE WILL BE USED SO THAT FREIGHT, SUCH AS, MACHINERY AND ORE, MAY BE CARRIED WITHOUT TROUBLE IN SHALLOW WATER. THE BOAT IS TO BE USED IN CONNECTION WITH THE SILVER KING MINING COMPANY ON MICHIGAN CREEK IN THE KOYUKUK.

9543 WATN MICHIGAN CREEK MICHIGAN CREEK

REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290028000100
 MOUT N671500 W1513000 F280N 0170W 07
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER

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

ABST DEPT MINES 1937. IN THE DRIEST SEASON, MICHIGAN CREEK DISCHARGES AT ITS MOUTH ABOUT 2000 MINERS INCHES OF WATER. THE CREEK LIES IN A NARROW CANYON GRADE OF LOWER MICHIGAN CREEK AVERAGES ABOUT 2 PERCENT. THE CREEK IS VERY TORRENTIAL AND THE BED FILLED WITH LARGE ROCKS SO THAT NAVIGATION IS IMPOSSIBLE. (P139) AT THE FOOT OF THE CANYON WALL BESIDE THE CREEK ARE 2 ROTTED CABINS. SOME MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON THE SILVER KING MINE. (PP140-141)

9544 WATN MIDAS CREEK MIDAS CREEK

REFN 02201 904911
 STOR 1602047036400002910
 MOUT N675000 W1562500 K280N 0110E 05
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1904 PLACER GOLD WAS OBTAINED ON MIDAS CREEK. IN 1911 THE CREEK WAS AGAIN VISITED BY PROSPECTORS. (P336)

9545 WATN MIDAS CREEK MIDAS CREEK

REFN 02208 904911
 STOR 1602047036400002910
 MOUT N675000 W1562500 K280N 0110E 05
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,RIVER

ABST ACCORDING TO WILLIAM MCCARMANT, A PROSPECTOR WHO HAD BEEN IN THE HEADWATER REGION OF THE NOATAK IN 1904, PLACER GOLD WAS OBTAINED ON MIDAS CREEK. (P141) DURING 1911 THE MIDAS CREEK REGION WAS AGAIN VISITED BY PROSPECTORS.

9546 WATN MIDAS CREEK MIDAS CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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REFN 02728 850885
 STOR 1602047036400002910
 MOUT N675000 W1562500 K280N 0110E 05
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK AND/OR MOUNTAIN ESKIMO REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED ON MIDAS CREEK ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE NOATAK RIVER. THIS AREA WAS VISITED BY STONEY AND HOWARD IN DECEMBER 1885. DATING FOR THE SITE IS 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 133)

9547 WATN MIDAS CREEK MIDAS CREEK
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602047036400002910
 MOUT N675000 W1562500 K280N 0110E 05
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST MIDAS CREEK WAS SAMPLED AT A POINT 4 MILES SE OF CAMP V DURING SUMMER 1973. IN THIS AREA IT CONSISTED OF MANY RIFLES. (P175) FISH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN.

9548 WATN MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039500508000094000377800780
 MOUT N610000 W1435500 C100S 0090E 30
 LUPR 53 BREHNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 100 SQ MI WITH AN ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF 300 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-52)

9549 WATN MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 976
 STOR 161039500508000094000377800780
 MOUT N610000 W1435500 C100S 0090E 30
 LUPR 53 BREHNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE
 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. HEADS IN MIDDLE FORK LOBE OF BREHNER GLACIER. AT ITS HEAD IS 2,300 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P2) HAS THE STEEPEST RATE OF DESCENT. ONE STRETCH DROPS 1,200 FEET IN 8.5 MILES. AN AVERAGE FALL OF 140 FEET PER MILE. (P2) IN LATE AUGUST 1976 MIDDLE FORK OBSERVED TO BE ABOUT 18-20 YARDS WIDE, 2-3 FEET DEEP WITH VELOCITY OF 5-7 MPH. (P2)

9550 WATN MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 976
 STOR 161039500508000094000377800780
 MOUT N610000 W1435500 C100S 0090E 30
 LUPR 53 BREHNER RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST MIDDLE FORK BREHNER RIVER IS 16 MILES LONG. (P2)

9551 WATN MIDDLE FORK CHANDALAR RIVER MIDDLE FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610
 MOUT N670612 W1471439 F260N 0020E 02
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST CHANDALAR, KUTCHIN AND DIHAI TRIBES ONCE LIVED IN THIS AREA. (P198)

9552 WATN MIDDLE FORK CHISTOCHINA RIVER MIDDLE FORK CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 REFN 02471 907941
 STOR 161039502218500421000155500400
 MOUT N625400 W1444700 C130N 0030E 14
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
 ABST THE MIDDLE FORK MINING CO WAS ORGANIZED TO MINE PLACER GOLD NEAR THE HEAD OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. THE GROUND THAT IT OWNS AND SOME ADJACENT TO IT HAS BEEN THE SCENE OF PROSPECTING AND MINING FROM EARLY DAYS BUT HAS PRODUCED ONLY A SMALL QUANTITY OF GOLD. IN 1941 THERE WERE 73 CLAIMS ON THE PROPERTY. MINED AS EARLY AS 1907, EQUIPMENT INCLUDED HYDRAULIC PIPE, GIANTS AND 2 SMALL TRACK TRACTORS. A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED IN 1941. (P34) FIELD OPERATIONS FOR THE MIDDLE FORK MINING CO DURING THE SEASON OF 1941 BEGAN WITH THE FREIGHTING OF SUPPLIES FROM VALDEZ, USING A TRACTOR WITH BULLDOZER BLADE PULLING TWO HEAVY TRUCKS. (P38) A DITCH 3,600 WAS DUG IN ABOUT 10 DAYS WITH A BULLDOZER. ADDITIONAL DITCH LINES WERE CONSTRUCTED LATER. A SAWMILL AND LANDING FIELD ARE PRESENT. (P39)

9553 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTY MILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK FORTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 03097 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT
 ABST JOSEPH VILLAGE, LOCATED ON THE MIDDLE FORK, AT THE MOUTH OF JOSEPH CREEK, MAY HAVE HOUSED 200 PEOPLE DURING THE WINTER MONTHS. WITH THE COMING OF EUROPEANS, PEOPLE GRADUALLY MIGRATED DOWNSTREAM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CASH/BARTER ECONOMY OFFERED THEM BY SUPPLYING FOOD FOR THE THOUSANDS OF PROSPECTORS, SERVICING STEAMBOAT WOOD REQUIREMENTS, AND THE EXPANDING NEED FOR MORE FUR. (P9)

9554 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK
 REFN 02719 A 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MAP
 ABST THE MIDDLE FORK IS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PART OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER BASIN. THE DOMINANT TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES ARE MT HARPER AND NORTH PEAK. HEADWATER STREAMS OF THE MIDDLE FORK UPSTREAM FROM JOSEPH CREEK ARE SMALL AND MEANDERING, WITH MUCH MUSKEG AREA. THE MIDDLE FORK DOWNSTREAM FROM JOSEPH CREEK IS CONFINED TO NARROW, TIMBERED VALLEYS WHERE LATERAL VIEWS SELDOM EXCEED 1 MI. THE MIDDLE FORK AVERAGES 30 TO 50 FT WIDE, DEPTHS TO 10 FT, AND AVERAGE GRADIENTS OF 10 FT PER MI. THERE ARE NUMEROUS, SMALL RAPIDS. BANKS ARE LINED WITH SPRUCE INTERMIXED WITH HARDWOODS. FLOODPLAINS ARE NARROW TO NONEXISTENT. DOWNSTREAM VALLEYS ARE RUGGED WITH FREQUENT OUTCROPS OF BEDROCK. THERE IS A VERTICAL ROCK STRATA IN THE FOREST VALLEY IN THE VICINITY OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE FORK WITH THE NORTH FORK. (THE ABOVE IS TAKEN FROM THE AUTHOR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS SUBSYSTEM). (P8) THE MIDDLE FORK FLOWS MOSTLY THROUGH METAMORPHIC AND GRANITIC ROCKS, AND IN THE PROPOSAL AREA, LOCALLY CUTS THROUGH FELSIC VOLCANIC ROCKS. (P10) MODERATELY DEEP GRAVEL DEPOSITS COVERED WITH PEATY TO SILTY SOILS OCCUR IN THE UPPER MIDDLE FORK DRAINAGE. ICE LENSES 5 TO 6 FT THICK ARE EXPOSED IN MUSKEG STREAM BANKS ALONG THE UPPER DRAINAGES OF THE MIDDLE FORK. (P10) THE THREATENED AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON IS KNOWN TO NEST ON THE CLIFFS ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK. (P12) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS INTERVIEWS WITH DR. JOHN COOK, WHO HAD EARLIER ACCOMPLISHED FIELD WORK IN THIS AREA EXCLUSIVELY, AND HAD LOCATED SEVERAL POTENTIAL SITES IN THE HEADWATERS REGION OF THE MIDDLE FORK. TWO SPECIFIC SITES (THE SECOND INVESTIGATED BY THE AUTHOR) WERE 1) "BOAT BOTTOM" (S 29-10 T 27 N R 21 E) AND 2) NOT NAMED (THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE FORK AND MOLLY CREEK - S 30 T 8 S R 21 E). THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM WAS FLOWN TO THE HEADWATER REGION BY HELICOPTER JUNE 23, 1976, AND SET UP CAMP ON THE MIDDLE FORK ONE MILE SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE WITH MOLLY CREEK (SEC 36 T 8 S R 21 E NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4) IT IS NOTED THAT THERE WERE AREAS OF BRUSH, MOSS, AND TUNDRA, AND THAT THE

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VEGETATION WAS EXTREMELY THICK, HAMPERING AND FATIGUING THE INVESTIGATORS. THE RESULTS OF THE 7 DAY FIELD SESSION WERE UNPRODUCTIVE AND NEGATIVE, SUGGESTING THAT FUTURE SURVEYS WOULD NEED TO BE MORE INTIMATELY TIED TO THE RIVER SYSTEM WITH MORE AIR SUPPORT. (P16)

- 9555 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK
 REFN 02719 B 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MDUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MAP
 ABST THE MIDDLE FORK IS 60 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 10.0 FT PER MI. (P39) FIGURES 9 AND 10 IDENTIFY THE MAP LOCATIONS OF THE MIDDLE FORK STUDY AREAS. (P44, 45) MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THE RESULTS OF 19 TEST PITS EXCAVATED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE MIDDLE FORK NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF MOLLY CREEK. (T8S, R21E) THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE RIVER BANKS ARE DESCRIBED AS EITHER BENCHES AND SMALL RIDGES, OR GENTLE SLOPES. THE VEGETATION IS DESCRIBED AS PREDDOMINANTLY MUSKEG AND MOSS, FERNS, AND STANDS OF DWARF BIRCH, WILLOWS AND SOME CONIFEROUS TREES. THE SOIL MATRIX VARIED FROM PIT TO PIT; GENERALLY BEING MUSKEG OR MOSS. OVERLYING PEAT, COVERING EITHER ROCK, GRAVEL OR SILT (OR MIXTURE) AND SOMETIMES PERMAFROST. (P59A TO 78) HAND SKETCHED MAPS OF THE TEST PITS ARE ATTACHED, PP 566, 61, 63, 65, 69, 73.
- 9556 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MDUT N641900 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON 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)
- 9557 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 03189 973
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MDUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION
 ABST PROPOSED FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. R C HUGHES 1973. BY ALASKA PLANNING GROUP U.S DEPARTMENT INTERIOR. 422 PP THE MIDDLE FORK AVERAGES 30 TO 50 WIDE WITH DEPTH TO 10 FT AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 10 FT PER MI. (P48) DURING NORMAL RAINFALL YEARS THERE IS SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT KAYAKS AND CANOES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF JOSEPH CREEK. (P48) SEE TABLE 3 P49 FOR GRADIENTS AND LENGTHS OF SELECTED CREEKS ON THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS, FORTYMILE RIVER, ALASKA. MIDDLE FORK IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE VICINITY OF JOSEPH NORTH FORK. (P56)
- 9558 WATN MIDDLE FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 03549 902
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MDUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION. "THE TRIP UP THE YUKON RIVER TO THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER, A DISTANCE OF SOME 200 MI (FROM FT EGBERT), GAVE US A CACHE OF SUPPLIES ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVER." (P88) THREE IRISHMEN WERE PROSPECTING ON ONE OF THE BRANCHES OF MIDDLE FORK. 1902 (P109)
- 9559 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2255

REFN 02831 00002 975

STOR 161039501863000351000905500710

MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06

LUPR 53

GULKANA RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER DESCENDS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 17.8 FPM OVER ITS 45.1 MILE COURSE. (P4-217) THE MIDDLE FORK DESCENDS FROM AN UNNAMED LAKE 20 MILES TO DICKEY LAKE AT A RATE OF 20.8 FPM. HOWEVER, JUST BEFORE ENTERING DICKEY LAKE, IT FALLS AT A RATE OF 81.3 FPM. FROM DICKEY LAKE, MILE 25, TO THE CONFLUENCE OF HUNGRY HOLLOW, MILE 16, THE MIDDLE FORK DESCENDS AT A RATE OF 41.1 FPM, WITH ONE 2.4 MILE SECTION FALLING AT A RATE OF 83.3 FPM. BELOW HUNGRY HOLLOW TO ITS MOUTH, THE MIDDLE FORK DESCENDS AT A RATE OF 0.94 FPM. (P4-220)

9560 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 A 974

STOR 161039501863000351000905500710

MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06

LUPR 53

GULKANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, PHOTO

ABST THE MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 240 SQ MI, DISCHARGING AN ESTIMATED 360 CFS. (P4-193) THE MIDDLE FORK HEADS IN A SMALL LAKE IN THE GULKANA UPLAND. THE RIVER IS FROZEN ESSENTIALLY 7 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. "OPEN" FLOWS ARE RARELY "AVERAGE" SUMMER FLOWS BEING 4-5 TIMES THE AVERAGE. WHERE BOATABLE THE MIDDLE FORK IS ONLY PRACTICALLY USABLE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS WHEN FLOW IS HIGH. (P4-217) THERE IS NO KNOWN HISTORIC COMMERCIAL OR NON-COMMERCIAL RIVER USAGE. (P4-218) THE MIDDLE FORK PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY CLASSIFICATION. IT IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 16, THE CONFLUENCE OF HUNGRY HOLLOW. (P4-219) THE MIDDLE FORK DESCENDS FROM A UNNAMED LAKE AT ELEVATION 3,285 FEET 20 MILES TO DICKEY LAKE, ELEVATION 2,870 FEET, AT A RATE OF 20.8 FPM. HOWEVER, JUST BEFORE ENTERING DICKEY LAKE, THE MIDDLE FORK FALLS AT A RATE OF 81.3 FPM. LANDFORM IN THE MIDDLE FORK BASIN IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH ROLLING HILLS. NEAR DICKEY LAKE TERRAIN IS RELATIVELY FLAT. WHITE SPRUCE IS COMMON IN THE VALLEY. DEVELOPMENT ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK IS VIRTUALLY NON-EXISTENT. THERE ARE A NUMBER OF TRAILS IN THE AREA. (P4-220) ONE FISHERMAN WAS OBSERVED DURING THE 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, WITH A TENT AND BOAT. ALSO, SEVERAL SMALL BOATS WERE NOTED ABOUT 1 MILE UPSTREAM. THE MIDDLE FORK IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SINGLE CHANNEL, WELL-DEFINED UPLAND RIVER. ABOVE HUNGRY HOLLOW THE GRADIENT IS TOO STEEP FOR PRACTICAL BOATING. MANY SNAGS COLLECT ON THE NUMEROUS GRAVEL BARS. MEANDERS ARE PRESENT, BUT NOT TIGHTLY SPACED. BELOW HUNGRY HOLLOW, AS THE GRADIENT LESSENS, THE FLOOD PLAIN BROADENS AND MEANDERS BECOME TIGHTLY SPACED AND OXBOW LAKES ARE PRESENT. THE MAIN FLOW IS WELL DEFINED, AND SNAGS AND GRAVEL BARS ARE STILL PRESENT. THERE ARE ESSENTIALLY NO RIFFLES IN THE LOWER 16 MILES. (P4-221) VELOCITY WAS RECORDED AT 2 LOCATIONS; 2 FPS AT THE MOUTH, 3 FPS AT MILE 17.5, JUST ABOVE HUNGRY HOLLOW. DEPTH WAS RELATIVELY CONSTANT AT 2 FEET (THALWEG) IN THE LOWER 16 MILES. WIDTH WAS RELATIVELY CONSTANT AT 60 FEET IN THE LOWER 1 MILE, THEN QUICKLY NARROWED TO ABOUT 30 FEET, WHICH WAS MAINTAINED TO JUST ABOVE HUNGRY HOLLOW. VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE MIDDLE FORK IS BOATABLE TO MILE 16, THE CONFLUENCE WITH HUNGRY HOLLOW. THIS WAS DETERMINED BY THE SUFFICIENT FLOW AUGMENTATION BY HUNGRY HOLLOW, (P4-222) AS WELL AS THE LOW FLOW RATE. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THE MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 16. (P4-223)

9561 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 B 974

STOR 161039501863000351000905500710

MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06

LUPR 53

GULKANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, PHOTO

ABST 9 PHOTOGRAPHS APPEAR ON P4-224 TO P4-228, AERIAL SHOTS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL, SNAGS, GRAVEL BARS AND THE 2 LANDING SITES. PHOTOS ARE OF POOR QUALITY HOWEVER. FOLLOWING THESE ARE 2 FORMS ENTITLED "ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY, SITE DATA" WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION; LOCATION, JUST ABOVE HUNGRY HOLLOW; WIDTH, 30 FEET; DEPTH, 2 FEET; RELATIVE STAGE, MOD; FLOW RATE, 3 FPS; BANKS, 3 FEET; STREAMBED, COARSE GRAVEL; VEGETATION, BLACK

SPRUCE; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, HEAD OF PRACTICAL BOATABILITY, HEAVY SNAGS, COMPLETE BLOCKAGE DOWNSTREAM (PHOTO INCLUDED), PAGE TWO; LOCATION, MOUTH; WIDTH, 60 FEET; DEPTH, 2 FEET; RELATIVE STAGE, MOD; FLOW RATE, 2 FPS; BANKS 1-2 FEET; STREAMBED, COARSE GRAVEL; VEGETATION, BLACK SPRUCE; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, FISHERMAN AT MOUTH, LOOKS BOATABLE. FORMS DATED 7-15-74.

9562 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

REFN 04077 00019 978
STOR 161039501863000351000905500710
MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06
LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER

KEYN DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE

ABST THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE GULKANA NEAR ITS MOUTH IS APPROXIMATELY 15-20 YARDS IN WIDTH, 4 FEET IN DEPTH AND HAS A CURRENT OF LESS THAN 2 MILES PER HOUR. (P14) IT DROPS AT A RATE OF 25 FEET PER MILE 3 MILES BELOW DICKEY LAKE. THE STREAM IS VERY BRAIDED IN THIS SECTION AND THE STREAMBEDS CONSIST OF A GRAVELLY STONY MIXTURE. THE NEXT 3 MILES DROPS AT A RATE OF 7.5 FEET PER MILE. THE FORK IS DESCRIBED AS BEING A SLOW, SHALLOW, MEANDERING STREAM ALONG ITS LOWER SECTION, AND MAINTAINS THAT STATUS FOR 19 MILES, DROPPING AT A RATE OF 6 FEET PER MILE. ITS STREAMBED CONSISTS OF SILT, SAND AND SMALL GRAVELS. (P17) FROM DICKEY LAKE THE STREAM CAN BE DESCENDED BY CANOE, KAYAK OR RAFT. IT IS ALSO NAVIGABLE BY POWERBOAT TO ABOUT 15 MILES ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE. HOWEVER IT IS NOT EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY POWERBOAT DUE TO RAPIDS ON THE GULKANA ABOVE AND BELOW THE MIDDLE FORK CONFLUENCE. (P29) A PORTAGE THROUGH THE UPPER TANGLE LAKES FROM THE DENALI HIGHWAY TO DICKEY LAKE IS REQUIRED IN FLOATING THE MIDDLE FORK. (P39) "BIG GAME GUIDING OCCURS IN THE UPPER PORTIONS OF THE WEST FORK AND MIDDLE FORK", AS DOES FISHING GUIDES. (P46) MENTION IS MADE OF GUIDE CAMPS, CABINS, AND ROADHOUSES WITHIN THE GULKANA RIVER AREA. (P46-47)

9563 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

REFN 04077 00057 A 975
STOR 161039501863000351000905500710
MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06
LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAKE, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST TRIP REPORT JULY 21-25, 1975. PAT POURCHOT AND 3 OTHERS MADE AN UNOFFICIAL CANOE TRIP FROM DENALI HIGHWAY THROUGH UPPER TANGLE LAKES, DOWN MIDDLE FORK OF GULKANA TO SOURDOUGH. MIDDLE FORK, AS IT COMES INTO DICKEY LAKE IS VERY SMALL AND BRAIDED THROUGH DENSE ALDER THICKETS NEAR THE LAKE. NO CLEAR OR NAVIGABLE CHANNELS WERE EVIDENT NEAR THE LAKE. FROM THE STREAM MOUTH, IT IS ABOUT A MILE ACROSS THE LAKE TO THE OULET WHERE THE MIDDLE FORK ACTUALLY BEGINS. THEY PADDLED DOWN THE MIDDLE FORK. THE 1ST 3 MILES WERE RUNNABLE BUT VERY SHALLOW (LESS THAN ONE FOOT DEEP, 25 FEET WIDE) WITH SOME SCRAPING IN RIFFLES AND BUMPING INTO BUSHY BANKS ON TIGHT BENDS, CURRENT FAIRLY SWIFT 4-6 MPH. THE NEXT 3 MILES WERE EXTREMELY SWIFT, SHALLOW, AND ROCKY, TOO ROCKY TO MANEUVER. THEY LINED THE ENTIRE SEGMENT, WADING DOWN THE STREAM. THE WATER WAS RARELY OVER KNEE-DEEP AND WADING WAS NOT A PROBLEM. ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES DOWN THIS SEGMENT, THE STREAM CUTS THROUGH A SMALL ROCK CANYON WITH VERY STEEP GRADIENT. THEY CAMPED AT NIGHT AT THE END OF THE RAPIDS JUST ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE FIRST TRIBUTARY COMING IN FROM THE NORTH. JULY 23, CONTINUED DOWN THE RIVER. THE 1ST 1 1/2 MILES WERE VERY MEANDERING AND SLOW WITH FOUR TO SIX FOOT POOLS. AT THE 1ST MAJOR TRIBUTARY IS A GUIDE CAMP. JUST DOWNSTREAM AT THE SWEDE LAKE TRIBUTARY CONFLUENCE IS ANOTHER CABIN. BETWEEN THESE CABINS AND HUNGRY HOLLOW CREEK THE RIVER FLOWS MUCH FASTER WITH MANY SHALLOW RIFFLES AND SWEEPERS AND SEVERAL LOG JAMS THAT HAD TO BE PORTAGED OVER OR AROUND. MANY SALMON WERE SEEN IN THIS STRETCH. BEYOND HUNGRY HOLLOW CREEK, THE RIVER SLOWS MARKEDLY, MEANDERING GREATLY THROUGH A SMALL VALLEY. CURRENT IN MOST PLACES WAS LESS THAN 2 MPH, DEPTH MORE THAN 4 FEET, AND WIDTH ABOUT 15-20 YARDS. JULY 24, 1975, THEY REACHED CONFLUENCE OF GULKANA. 2 ROWBOATS WERE STASHED ABOUT A MILE ABOVE GULKANA. THEY TALKED TO 4 MEN WITH 2 RAFTS. (PP2-3) A BIG OFF-ROAD VEHICLE TRAIL LEADS TO CONFLUENCE FROM RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.

9564 WATN MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER MIDDLE FORK GULKANA RIVER

REFN 04077 00057 B 975

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2257

STOR 161039501863000351000905500710

MOUT N625000 W1454000 C120N 0030W 06

LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,LAKE,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE RIVER IS GENTLE AND EASY GOING DOWN TO WELL MARKED CANYON ABOUT 15 MILES BELOW CONFLUENCE. FAIRLY EASY 1/4 MILE PORTAGE AROUND RAPIDS, BUT TRAIL VERY MUDDY. TOO MUCH DROP AND TOO HEAVY OF WATER FOR OPEN CANOES, CLASS IV. FOR 4 MILES BELOW CANYON RAPIDS, THE RIVER DROPS RAPIDLY, CURRENT IS VERY SWIFT, AND MANY VISIBLE AND PARTIALLY SUBMERGED ROCKS IN THE CHANNEL REQUIRE QUICK MANEUVERING. FEW PLACES WITH HEAVY WATER, CLASS II WHITEWATER. JULY 25, 1975, THEY CONTINUED ON DOWN RIVER. THE NEXT 4 MILES WERE SIMILAR TO THE PREVIOUS FOUR-CHALLENGING CLASS II WHITEWATER. A COUPLE MILES PAST WEST FORK, THEY SAW A PARTY OF 3 OR 4 WITH A RIVERBOAT. BEYOND WEST FORK, THE RIVER WAS SILTY COLOURED AND LESS CLEAR. WEST FORK WAS REDDISH. THE RIVER HAD HIGHER BANKS, NO REAL RIFFLES, DEEP CUT BANK CHANNELS, 3 MPH CURRENT, ALL CLASS I WATER BEYOND WEST FORK. THEY ARRIVED AT SOURDOUGH AT 3:30 PM, AFTER CANOEING ABOUT 25 MILES IN ABOUT 5 HRS OF STEADY, MODERATE, PADDLING. (P4) THE AUTHOR COMMENTED THAT THERE WAS GREAT SATISFACTION IN COMPLETING THE TRIP AS FEW PEOPLE HAD EVER DONE IT. EXCEPT FOR THE 3 GUIDE CAMPS, NO SIGN OF PEOPLE WAS SEEN UNTIL REACHING THE GULKANA. (P5)

9565 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK

REFN 05181 974

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST WRIGHT'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED IN WISEMAN, ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AT THE JUNCTION OF WISEMAN CREEK. (P63) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN ON 1974. THE COLDFOOT ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK ON THE EAST BANK OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER 11 MILES SOUTH OF WISEMAN. (P61)

9566 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04490 917918

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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

ABST IN EARLY WINTER OF 1917, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED FROM COLDFOOT DOWN THE RIVER 120 MI TO ALLAKAKET MISSION ROADHOUSE ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN COLDFOOT AND BETTLES. BETTLES IS THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AND HORSEFREIGHTERS WOULD CARRY MINER'S SUPPLIES FROM BETTLES TO COLDFOOT ALONG THIS RIVER. THE KOBUK ESKIMOS WERE ATTRACTED TO LIVING IN BETTLES DUE TO EMPLOYMENT IN FREIGHTING WITH DOG TEAMS. SINCE THE LAND TRAIL HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED FROM BETTLES TO COLDFOOT, A FEW YEARS BEFORE 1917, THE RIVER TRAIL HAD BEEN ABANDONED AS SOON AS THERE WAS SUFFICIENT SNOW FOR OVERLAND TRAVEL. COLDFOOT HAD A ROADHOUSE WITH SUPPLIES, BETTLES HAD A ROADHOUSE WITH SUPPLIES. ARCHDEACON STUCK PERFORMED MINISTER SERVICES WHENEVER PEOPLE REQUESTED.

9567 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01503 929939

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,PHOTO

ABST R MARSHALL, ERNIE JOHNSON, AND CHARLIE PITKA, SET OUT FROM BETTLES TO WISEMAN ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK IN A BLIZZARD IN 1931. FIRST 23 MI TO A CABIN ON JUNCTION OF MIDDLE AND NORTH FORK "WAS HARD GOING" ALL WAY. MARSHALL AND JOHNSON RODE ON THE REAR RUNNERS OF THEIR SLED. PITKA, WHO WAS A MAIL CARRIER, WAS ON SKIS, BESIDE, HIS SLED. TRAVELED ON RIVER ICE. MADE IT TO WISEMAN IN 3 DAYS. (P80-81) IN SUMMER OF 1931 JOHNSON BUILT A 25 FT. LONG POLING BOAT OUT OF SPRUCE AND HAD A 10 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD MOTOR. JOHNSON CAME UP FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2258

BETTLES AND THE NEXT DAY THE WENT BACK DOWN RIVER (P83) WENT DOWN RIVER JOHNSON IN BACK OF BOAT, MARSHALL KNEELING IN FRONT, OCCASSIONALLY PUSHING WITH IRON TIPPED SPRUCE POLES TO STAY IN CURRENT. JOHNSON WAS "BEST RIVER MAN OF ARCTIC ALASKA." "HE SHOT US THROUGH THE RIFFLES WITHOUT EVER ALLOWING THE BOAT TO GET BROADSIDE TO THE CURRENT AND STEERED US SAFELY AWAY FROM CUT BANKS AND TANGLED FOLIAGE." (P84) HALF WAY TO BETTLES NOTES KREEPER RIFLE, WHERE A PROSPECTOR WAS KNOCKED OFF HIS BOAT AND KILLED MANY YEARS EARLIER. NOTES CANYON AT TRAMWAY BAR AND FORMER GOLD MINING. (P84) ON RETURN TO WISEMAN IN 1931 SAW BILLIE BURKE AND "DAISY" WHEELER, ONLY PEOPLE BETWEEN BETTLES AND WISEMAN. "ALTHOUGH WE WERE ON THE MAIN TRAVEL ROUTE FOR THE REGION. THE RIVER WAS SHALLOWER AND SWIFTER THIS SECOND DAY (ABOVE TRAMWAY BAR) AND WE MADE MUCH SLOWER PROGRESS. AT TIME WE HAD TO LINE THE BOATS ALONG." (P109) THEY CAMPED A FEW HOURS BELOW WISEMAN ON A BENCH AND LANDED BOAT ON A GRAVEL BAR. IN 1938 MARSHALL WAS TO HEAD DOWN RIVER BUT IT WAS RAINING AND THEY DECIDED TO WAIT AND LET THE RIVER RISE. ON AUGUST 10, 1938 LEFT IN BOAT WITH ERNIE JOHNSON, JESSE ALLEN, KENNETH HARVEY AND MARSHALL. THEIR BOAT WAS AN "OLD TUB", 30 FT. LONG, 63 IN. ACROSS ON GUNWALE, AND WEIGHED 1200 LBS. THEIR LOAD WAS 1280 POUNDS DEAD WEIGHT, 700 LBS. OF US AND 2 LARGE DOGS. NOTED THAT POWER BOATS HAD BEEN ON RIVER SINCE 1914. "OUR JOURNEY-DOWNSTREAM IN THE MIDDLE FORK... WAS AIDED MOST OF THE WAY BY A MOTOR, ALTHOUGH WE DRIFTED FOR MANY MILES WHERE THE WATER WAS TOO SHALLOW." (P115) ON SECOND PHOTO PAGE--TWO PICTURE OF WISEMAN ON MIDDLE FORK. TOP: "WISEMAN, 1931, FROM ACROSS THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER." BOTTOM: "WISEMAN WITH THE ROADHOUSE (FIRST BUILDING, LEFT) AND THE AUTHOR'S CABIN (THIRD BUILDING)."

9568 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02604 899
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, 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) FROM THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK A DETACHMENT PORTAGED ACROSS TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK AND CARRIED A COMPASS TRAVERSE DOWN THAT STREAM TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MIDDLE FORK, DISTANCE OF 140 MI. (P449) SEE: APPROXIMATE DISTANCES FROM MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK ON MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK TO MOUTH OF HUNGARIAN CREEK ON SOUTH FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER. 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)

9569 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02864 976
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST R MARSHALL LIVED AT WISEMAN; "A COLLECTION OF CABINS BUILT AROUND A ROADHOUSE" YEARS AGO. NOW, THE ROADHOUSE IS IN SHAMBLES AND ONLY A FEW INHABITANTS LIVE THERE. DUE TO THE PIPELINE HAUL ROAD, RESIDENTS AT WISEMAN CAN NOW "HITCHHIKE TO FAIRBANKS" AND "DRIVE CARS AT WISEMAN". (P141)

9570 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00027 976
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER FALLS A TOTAL OF 700 FEET IN 62 MILES FOR AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 11.3 FEET PER MILE. FROM DIETRICH TO VI CREEK IT IS BRAIDED. (P2) FROM VI CREEK TO KELLY GULCH IT FLOWS THROUGH ONE CHANNEL.

9571 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00027 A 885976

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MINING, ROUTE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, RECREATION

ABST ALL BUT THE LAST APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER CONSTITUTE THE STUDY AREA OF THE RIVER FOR INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. IT LIES IN THE CENTRAL AND BROOKS RANGE, A SERIES OF GLACIATED RIDGES UNDERLAIN BY HARD AND SOFT SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCK. (P1) THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK IS A CLEAR STREAM DRAINING AN ESTIMATED 1,000 SQUARE MI AREA. IT FLOWS THROUGH A 1/2 TO 1 MILE WIDE VALLEY FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. ALL TRIBUTARIES ARE CLEAR, FRESHWATER STREAMS. THE MIDDLE FORK FALLS A TOTAL OF 700 FEET IN 62 MILES FOR AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 11.3 FEET PER MILE. FROM DIETRICH TO VI CREEK IT IS BRAIDED WITH THE MAIN CHANNEL 1-5 FEET DEEP, 50 FEET WIDE AND FLOWS 3-5 MPH OVER THE ROCKY BED. DURING 1976 BOR FIELD INSPECTION THE RIVER WAS MURKY DUE TO CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ALONG THE OIL PIPELINE. SOME MANUVERING IS REQUIRED TO GET AROUND THE ROCKS, SWEEPERS AND BRIDGE ABUTMENTS (2 ON THE DIETRICH AND 1 ON THE MIDDLE FORK). THE MIDDLE FORK IS GOOD CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. (P2) FROM VI CREEK TO KELLY GULCH, THE MIDDLE FORK WAS MURKY AS IT FLOWED THROUGH ONLY ONE CHANNEL THAT WAS 1 TO 5 FEET DEEP, 50 TO 100 FEET WIDE, AND HAS A CURRENT OF 3 TO 5 MPH. THE CHANNEL WAS VERY ROCKY. BETWEEN KELLY GULCH AND TWELVEMILE CREEK THE RIVER WAS MURKY AND FAST AT 3-5 MPH, WAS 50 TO 75 FEET WIDE AND 1 TO 5 FEET DEEP. THERE WERE MORE BOULDERS AND SWEEPERS THAT REQUIRED SOME MANUVERING, STILL CLASS I WATER. FROM TWELVEMILE CREEK TO ABOUT 5 MILES BELOW TRAMWAY BAR THE RIVER GENERALLY FLOWED 3 TO 5 MPH, WAS 50 TO 75 FEET WIDE AND 1 TO 5 FEET DEEP. DEEPER POOLS BEGAN TO APPEAR IN THIS REACH, WITH THE CURRENT SLOWING TO 2 MPH IN THESE POOLS. FROM 5 MILES BELOW TRAMWAY BAR TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NORTH FORK, THE MIDDLE FORK WIDENED TO ABOUT 100 FEET, WAS 1 TO 5 FEET DEEP, FLOWING 2 TO 3 MPH THROUGH A ROCKY CHANNEL. THE RIVER HAD CLEARED AS IT RAN BETWEEN AN INCREASING NUMBER OF LARGE BOULDERS. THE MIDDLE FORK OFFERS FAST CLASS I WATER, WITHOUT ANY RAPIDS AND ONLY A FEW HAZARDS IN THE FORM OF SWEEPERS OR BOULDERS, FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P3) THE AVERAGE CLIMATE OF THE AREA IS DISCUSSED. (P4) GOLD MINING WAS VERY ACTIVE IN THE PAST, AND SOME MINING OPERATIONS REMAIN ACTIVE TODAY. (P5) SOME SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES MAY OCCUR ALONG THE LAST FEW MILES. THE TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE AND ITS SUPPORTING "HAUL" ROAD PARELLEL THE MIDDLE FORK FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO NEAR CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN, AND CROSS IT ONCE. GRAVEL HAS BEEN EXTRACTED FROM ITS BANKS TO BE USED IN CONSTRUCTION. (P6) THE MIDDLE FORK IS NOT ONE OF THE RIVERS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS NAVIGABLE. FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT IT IS PROBABLY NAVIGABLE BY SHALLOWDRAFT MOTORIZED RIVERBOAT FROM WISEMAN DOWNSTREAM TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NORTH FORK.

9572 WATN MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00027 B 885976

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MINING, ROUTE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, RECREATION

ABST THE RIVER CAN BE DESCENDED DURING NORMAL TO HIGH WATER LEVELS BY CANOE, KAYAK OR RAFT FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P8) ONE OF THE MAIN ROUTES OF THE KOYUKUK-CHANDALAR ROUTES, EARLY GOLD RUSH TRAILS, PASSES FROM TANANA TO BETTLES, THEN UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND THE MIDDLE FORK TO TRAMWAY BAR, WISEMAN AND COLD FOOT, THEN SE TO FAIRBANKS. (P9) THERE ARE AT LEAST 5 BUSH AIRSTRIPS ALONG THE MIDDLE FORK, AT GOLD CREEK, WISEMAN, ENMA CREEK, QUARTZ CREEK AND TRAMWAY BAR, ALL OF WHICH ARE PRIVATE EXCEPT AT WISEMAN. DURING THE WINTER ACCESS IS POSSIBLE BY DOGSLED, SNOWMACHINE AND SKIS. (P10) THE TOWN OF COLDFOOT WAS ABANDONED FOR MANY YEARS BUT THE OIL COMPANIES LOCATED A LINE CAMP THERE. WISEMAN STILL SUPPORTS A MINING POPULATION OF LESS THAN 10. (P11) THE UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST IS THE MAIN VEGETATIVE ECOSYSTEM FOR ALMOST ALL THE LENGTH OF THE MIDDLE FORK. (P12) THE HIGHER SLOPES OF THE UPPER MIDDLE FORK VALLEY HAVE AREAS BARREN OF VEGETATION AND SOME AREAS ARE DOMINATED BY AN ALPINE TUNDRA VEGETATIVE TYPE. (P13) MOST OF THE REGION SURROUNDING THE DIETRICH AND MIDDLE FORK HAS A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR THE OCCURANCES OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER AND ANTIMONY. THERE IS ALSO A DEPOSIT OF BITUMINOUS COAL ON TRAMWAY BAR. (P14) WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE REGION ARE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2260

DESCRIBED IN THE REPORT. (P15-16) THE FIRST OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT EXPLORATION IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK DRAINAGE WAS CONDUCTED BY THE U S ARMY IN 1885 AS FAR NORTH AS THE JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE. THERE IS AN UNDOCUMENTED REPORT THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON TRAMWAY BAR IN 1887, WHILE THE FIRST PAYING GOLD FROM TRAMWAY BAR WAS REPORTED IN 1893. (P17) ADDITIONAL GOLD RUSH HISTORY IS GIVEN. (P17-18) TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT WAS BY BOAT UP AND DOWN THE KOYUKUK, ALTHOUGH SOME OVERLAND TRAVEL TOOK PLACE DURING WINTER MONTHS AND SEVERAL TRAILS WERE ESTABLISHED. (P18) THE UPPER HALF OF THE MIDDLE FORK FLOWS THROUGH A HEAVILY WOODED VALLEY IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE, WHICH APPEAR TO RISE ALMOST VERTICALLY FROM THE FLAT VALLEY FLOOR. AS THE RIVER FLOWS OUT INTO THE RIDGE AND LOWLAND AREA THE FOREST BECOMES MORE DENSE AND THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH AN 8 MILE HIGHLY SCENIC CANYON WITH 100 FOOT VERTICAL ROCK WALLS AND PINNACLE ROCKS RISING 50 TO 75 FEET FROM THE RIVER'S EDGE. DURING NORMAL WATER LEVELS THE RIVER IS AN EXCELLENT "FLOATING" RIVER FOR CANOE OR RAFT FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P20) PRESENT RECREATION USE IS EXTREMELY LOW. (P21)

9573 WATN MIDDLE FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER KEKLONE
 REFN 00808 907
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030
 MOUT N620740 W1542400 S330N 0300W 04
 LUPR 41 BIG RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER MACLAREN CANOED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1907. SHORTLY AFTER THEY PASSED THE SOUTH FORK, "WE CAMPED AT THE MOUTH OF A LARGE STREAM COMING IN ON THE LEFT, WHERE WE FOUND A SMALL INDIAN ENCAMPMENT. THE INDIANS CALLED THIS RIVER THE KIKLONE..." (P107) IN HIS JOURNAL HE S

9574 WATN MIDDLE FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00079 92221 X 922
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030
 MOUT N620740 W1542400 S330N 0300W 04
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE
 ABST AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "MAIL MEN TO USE OLD TRAIL" APPEARED IN THE "NENANA NEWS", OCT. 21, 1922. (P4) THE ARTICLE SAID: "MAIL MEN TO USE OLD TRAIL" IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE NEW TRAIL CANNOT POSSIBLY BE MADE READY FOR USE INSIDE OF SEVERAL MONTHS, MAIL CONTRACTOR HILL HAS COMPLETED PLANS TO USE THE OLD TRAIL, BY WAY OF TOKLAT, OPERATING OUT OF KOBE. HE WILL GO DIRECT TO DIAMOND, THENCE TO LAKE MINCHUMINA, AND THENCE TO THE KUSKOKWIM BY WAY OF AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL. MR HILL PLANS TO MAKE A TRIP OVER A PORTION OF THE TRAIL DURING THE COMING WEEK FOR THE PURPOSE OF VERIFYING DISTANCE ESTIMATES, BUT HE WILL BE BACK IN TIME TO START THE FIRST MAIL OVER THE TRAIL ON THE FIRST OF NOVEMBER. ALTHOUGH USING KOBE STATION AS ONE OF HIS TERMINALS, BECAUSE OF THE SAVING IN DISTANCE, MR HILL SAYS NENANA WILL DERIVE PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE BENEFIT FROM THE ROUTING OF MAIL BY WAY OF THE KANTISHNA INSTEAD OF RAINY PASS. AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT HE WILL ROUTE THE MAIL DIRECT FROM NENANA LATER ON, IF THE ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE WITHOUT UPSETTING SCHEDULES OR ADDING TO THE COST OF CARRYING.

9575 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610
 MOUT N670612 W1471439 F260N 0020E 02
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL CROSSES THE MIDDLE FORK AT ITS MOUTH.

9576 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610
 MOUT N670612 W1471439 F260N 0020E 02

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2261

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST TRAIL TO 1906 STRIKES IN CHANDALAR LAKE AREA WENT UP MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER THEN FOLLOWED GRAVE CREEK TO MINES. (P12) ALASKA STATE TRANSPORTATION-SYSTEM EXTENSIONS PROPOSED IN JULY 1973 WOULD CONNECT ARCTIC VILLAGE WITH THE PIPELINE HAUL ROAD, USING OLD COLDFOOT-CARD TRAIL TO MIDDLE FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER, UP MIDDLE FORK TO DIVIDE, THEN UP EAST FORK. (P22)

9577 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK
 REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT ON PIPELINE, 9 NATIVE SITES WERE LOCATED BETWEEN THIS AND S. FORK OF RIVER NEAR CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN. (P333)

9578 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST JOHN BRENNER AND PETER (OR PEDER) JOHNSON WERE FIRST KNOWN PROSPECTORS IN UPPER KOYUKUK IN 1887. ALLEGED THEY FOUND GOLD AT TRAMWAY BAR ON THE MIDDLE FORK THAT YEAR. NOT UNTIL 1893 WAS FIRST PAYING GOLD DOCUMENTED FOR TRAMWAY BAR. (P2) BETWEEN 1887 AND 1897 SOME 18-20 PROSPECTORS REPORTED IN UPPER KOYUKUK REGION; SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD TAKEN OUT OF TRAMWAY BAR AREA. (P2) AFTER 1907, MINING AT COLDFOOT-AT MIDDLE FORK-SLATE CREEK JUNCTION-BEGAN TO DECLINE AND ATTENTION SHIFTED N TO NOLAN CREEK AND HAMMOND RIVER PLACERS. WRIGHT'S ROADHOUSE AT WISEMAN CREEK-MIDDLE FORK JUNCTION BECAME TOWN OF NOLAN, LATER WISEMAN. COLDFOOT P O DISCONTINUED IN 1912. (P3) THE MAIN EXTENSION OF THE FORT GIBBON-KOYUKUK HISTORIC TRAIL WENT UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS MIDDLE FORK BETWEEN BETTLES AND NOLAN (WISEMAN). (P4) MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK VALLEY HAS BEEN WITHDRAWN AS A UTILITY CORRIDOR FOR PIPELINE. (P9)

9579 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, FROM 1904 SURVEY, "COLDFOOT IS SITUATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF SLATE CREEK AND THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE CAMP CONTAINS ABOUT 80 WELL-BUILT CABINS, IN THE SUMMER QUITE DESERTED AND WINTER POPULATION OF ABOUT 60 PEOPLE. SUPPLIES ARE FREIGHTED UP FROM BETTLES, 65 MILES AWAY, BY BOAT IN SUMMER AND IN WINTER OVER SNOW. THE TOWN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1900 AT THE TIME OF GOLD DISCOVERIES ON SLATE AND MYRTLE CREEKS. DURING THE SUMMER A STEAMBOAT MAKES A TRIP TO THIS CAMP ONCE A MONTH." (P11)

9580 WATN MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01748 920
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, NO TRAFF
 ABST STUCK NOTES THAT THE MINISTER AT TANANA USED A 120 MILE LONG WINTER TRAIL FROM TANANA TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK INSTEAD OF MAKING THE LENGTHY JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK AND THEN MOVING UP IT. (P43) NO DATED GIVEN.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2262

I HAVE INSERTED THE PUBLICATION DATE

9581 WATN MIDDLE FORK WHITE RIVER MIDDLE FORK WHITE RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MOUT N614500 W1411800 C020S 0220E 03
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,HAP,RIVER
 ABST IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP, 1923, THE PACK TRAIL COMING N FROM MCCARTHY CROSSES THIS CREEK JUST ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE WHITE RIVER.

9582 WATN MIDDLE FORK WHITE RIVER MIDDLE FORK WHITE RIVER
 REFN 02141 908
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N614500 W1411800 C020N 0220E 03
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF MIDDLE FORK, SOME CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED ON OUTCROPS OF ROCK CONTAINING NATIVE COPPER. THE COUNTRY ROCK CONSISTS OF STRATIFORM BASALTS INTERLACED WITH BEDS OF BRECCIA AND BRICK-RED TUFFS. NATIVE COPPER IS APPARENTLY LIMITED TO A CERTAIN VOLCANIC SHEET-A REDDISH LAVA THAT IS LOCALLY AMYGDALOIDAL TO A HIGH DEGREE (P55) FOSSILS ARE FOUND ON THIS RIVER. (P21)

9583 WATN MIDDLEFORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER MIDDLEFORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 00453 972
 STOR 1603399000000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE
 ABST S PIIS IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS DESCRIBES THE TRAILS USED BY THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS. ONE TRAIL LEAD FROM MANSFIELD VILLAGE TO MOSQUITO FORK AND MIDDLE FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER ON THE WAY TO KETCHUMSTOCK AND EAGLE. (P104)

9584 WATN MIDNIGHT CREEK MIDNIGHT CREEK
 REFN 00028 91209 Q 912
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900005890080
 MOUT N642000 W1554000 K140S 0160E 01
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 3/9/1912 "PAY GRAVEL ON MIDNIGHT" BOWERS AND ROGEN CONSTRUCTED TUNNELS DEMONSTRATING CONTINUITY OF RICH GRAVELS ON MIDNIGHT CREEK.

9585 WATN MIDNIGHT CREEK MIDNIGHT CREEK
 REFN 01445 912954
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900005890080
 MOUT N642000 W1554000 K140S 0160E 01
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1912 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT BIG DOME ON MIDNIGHT CREEK, NEAR LONG CREEK AND RUBY. (P285) IN 1954, JOHN CAMPBELL, 80 YRS OLD, WAS WORKING THE CREEK. (P292)

9586 WATN MIDNIGHT CREEK MIDNIGHT CREEK
 REFN 02307 917

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2263

STOR 160339906135001116000746000420150830900005890080

MOUT N642000 W1554000 K140S 0160E 01

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST USGS 1917. TIN WAS MINED FROM GRAVELS ON MIDNIGHT CREEK AND SHIPPED TO SINGAPORE. YIELD WAS ONLY ABOUT 2 1/2 CENTS A SQ FT. (P337)

9587 WATN MIDNIGHT CREEK MIDNIGHT CREEK

REFN 02435 915933

STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900005890080

MOUT N642000 W1554000 K140S 0160E 01

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. NO MINING IS NOW IN PROGRESS ON MIDNIGHT CREEK BUT FORMERLY GOLD PLACERS WERE WORKED BY UNDER GROUND METHODS. IN 1915 PLACER MINING WAS IN PROGRESS. CASSITERITES WERE ALSO MINED AND SENT TO SINGAPORE FOR SMELTING. (P152)

9588 WATN MIDWAY LAKE MIDWAY LAKE

REFN 02863 944

STOR 1603

MOUT N631326 W1421656 C170N 0160E 26

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, PHOTO, NO TRAFF

ABST FOR MORE THAN A MILE THE HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE SHORE OF MIDWAY LAKE WHICH IS OVER 3 MILES LONG AND NOT OVER 8 FEET IN DEPTH. (P23) FIGURE 45 ON PAGE 42 IS OF "MIDWAY LAKE, SETTING FOR A ROADSIDE LODGE".

9589 WATN MIDWAY LAKE MIDWAY LAKE

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1603

MOUT N631326 W1421656 C170N 0160E 26

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST MIDWAY LAKE, IS DESCRIBED AS A "LARGE LAKE SURROUNDED BY MUSKOG AND MIXED SPRUCE FORESTS." (P8) THE SHALLOW AREAS OF THE LAKE SUPPORTS A GOOD GROWTH OF RUSHES AND SEDGES. (P8)

9590 WATN MIKCHALK LAKE MIKCHALK LAKE

REFN 02767 00003 971

STOR 1605

MOUT N594500 W1585200 S050S 0560W 18

LUPR 42 PEACE RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, FLOOD, FREEZEUP, NO TRAFF

ABST GOLDEN HORN LODGE IS LOCATED ON MIKCHALK LAKE. (P37) IN 1971 PEOPLE AT THIS LODGE TOLD A DEPARTMENT OF GAME EMPLOYEE THAT THE BEAVER POPULATION IN THE AREA HAS LOW DUE TO RECENT SEVERE FLOODING AND FREEZING. (P37)

9591 WATN MILES LAKE MILES GLACIER LAKE

REFN 00244 909

STOR 1610

MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER, PHOTO, GLACIER, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST "CARS NOW CROSS THE MILES GLACIER LAKE ON A CAR FERRY, PENDING COMPLETION OF THE BRIDGE ACROSS COPPER RIVER." (P25) ON PAGE 23 THERE ARE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING MILES GLACIER AND LAKE, AND ALSO THE FERRYBOAT AND SLIP.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2264

9592 WATN HILES LAKE MILES GLACIER LAKE
 REFN 02148 909
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION SUPPLIES WERE FERRIED ACROSS THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE ON A BARGE, 1909. FERRY SLIPS WERE BUILT AND A SMALL STEAMBOAT WAS LAUNCHED TO TOW A BARGE CARRYING TWO CARS. (P158-159) A PASSENGER TRAIN RUNNING FROM CORDOVA TO MILES LAKE WAS OPERATED DAILY DURING MOST OF THE SUMMER. "CAMP 55", AT THE HEAD OF ABERCROMBIE RAPIDS COULD THEN BE REACHED BY THE FERRY AND CONSTRUCTION TRAINS. THREE SMALL STEAMBOATS CARRIED SUPPLIES TO THE MEN WORKING ABOVE THE RAPIDS, INCREASING THE TOTAL NUMBER OF BOATS ON THE RIVER TO FOUR. (P159)

9593 WATN HILES LAKE MILES LAKE
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST MILES LAKE IS 3 MILES LONG AND 3 MILES WIDE. (2-70)

9594 WATN HILES LAKE MILES LAKE
 REFN 02980 911971
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, ICE
 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. MILES LAKE IS ON THE COPPER RIVER AND IS CROWDED WITH ICEBERGS AS THE ATTACHED PHOTO SHOWS. THE ATTACHED PHOTO SHOWS A PERSON KAYAKING ON MILES LAKE. AT THE LOWER END OF MILES LAKES A RAILROAD BRIDGE, THE "MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE," (BUILT IN 1911) SPANS THE NARROW OUTLET. (P27) THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT A DAM IS PROPOSED FOR THE LOWER END OF MILES LAKE. (P74)

9595 WATN HILES LAKE MILES LAKE
 REFN 04077 00053 976
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUG 31, 1976 FIELD NOTE ENTRY READS "MILES LAKE WAS NOT REALLY A LAKE. THE WATER HAD RECEDED INTO A LARGE CHANNEL WHICH FLOWED AROUND THE EASTERN AND SOUTHERN PERIMETER OF THE "LAKE" EXPOSING A 23 FOOT HIGH SILT FLAT OVER MOST OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE LAKE...CURRENT ABOVE MILES GLACIER 2-3 MPH, BELOW TO MILLION DOLLAR BRIDGE 1-2 MPH." (P9) P POURCHOT NOTES DRIFTING IN A RAFT ALONG THIS LAKE.

9596 WATN HILES LAKE MILES LAKE
 REFN 04282 00003 916
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N604042 W1443941 C140S 0040E 10
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, FISHING, GLACIER
 ABST THE LAKE IS ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE UPPER END OF THE DELTA AND IS MERELY A WIDENING OF THE RIVER ALONG THE FACE OF MILES GLACIER. IT IS ABOUT 4 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE. THIS LAKE IS FISHED COMMERCIALY. (P27) 308,064 SALMON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2265

HERE FISHED FROM THE LAKE IN 1916. (P28)

- 9597 WATN MILK CREEK MILK CREEK
REFN 01469 917
STOR 160805700055000009000028500040
MOUT N610135 W1490630 S110N 0020E 21
LUPR 52 GLACIER CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST NELLIE AND OTHERS WERE PLANNING TO DO SOME MINING ON CALIFORNIA CREEK. AUTHOR SAID A NUMBER OF BRIDGES HAD TO BE BUILT; ONE WAS ACROSS MILK CREEK. (P135) THIS WAS AROUND 1917.
- 9598 WATN HILL CREEK HILL CREEK
REFN 04073 00321 922
STOR 1612061
MOUT N562800 W1321200 C620S 0850E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW MAP, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, LAKE
ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, "HILL CREEK" PROJECT, NEAR WRANGELL, ALASKA". A DAM SITE IS LOCATED AT THE OUTLET OF VIRGINIA LAKE AND A PROPOSED POWER HOUSE SITE IS AT THE TERMINUS OF HILL CREEK. A TRAIL EXTENDS FROM THE POWER HOUSE SITE TO VIRGINIA LAKE. VIRGINIA LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 94 FEET AND COVERS 670 ACRES. A GAGING STATION IS LOCATED ON HILL CREEK. A U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489.
- 9599 WATN HILL CREEK HILL CREEK
REFN 04220 967
STOR 1612061
MOUT N562800 W1321200 C620S 0850E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST A GROUP OF TLINGIT INDIANS MOVED FROM THE QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS TO THE VILLAGE OF TCUKASAN AT HILL CREEK. (P31)
- 9600 WATN HILL CREEK HILL CREEK
REFN 04264 00913 913
STOR 1612061
MOUT N562800 W1321200 C620S 0850E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THIS STREAM THERE IS ONE ALMOST SHEER DROP OF 6 OR 8 FEET, EVEN AT HIGHER STAGES OF THE TIDE, AND ABOVE THIS IS A SERIES OF CASCADES WITH A FALL OF PROBABLY 25 FEET IN A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 75 YARDS. THE STREAM IS ABOUT ONE MILE LONG, AND HEADS IN A LAKE. (P49)
- 9601 WATN HILL CREEK HILL CREEK
REFN 05092 00009 920
STOR 1612061
MOUT N562800 W1321200 C620S 0850E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY
ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTS THAT A POWER SITE ON THE HILL 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)
- 9602 WATN HILLARD CREEK HILLARD CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2266

REFN 04845 961
STOR 1610214
MOUT N605500 W1463500 C110S 0080W 11
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST A WEIR WAS IN OPERATION ON HILLARD CREEK FROM JULY 11 TO SEPTEMBER 4, 1961. (P1, PART 8)

9603 WATN HILLARD CREEK HILLARD CREEK
REFN 01850 04001 962
STOR 1610214
MOUT N605500 W1463500 S110S 0080W 11
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST HILLARD CREEK IS LOCATED OFF OF GALINA BAY. "THERE IS A BARRIER FALLS AT HIGH TIDE, A SECOND FALLS 1/4 MI. ABOVE FIRST, A THIRD AND FOURTH FALLS ABOVE THESE. AT MI. ONE IS AN OLD MINING DAM." (PG2)

9604 WATN HILLARD CREEK HILLARD CREEK
REFN 02213 912
STOR 1610214
MOUT N605500 W1463500 C110S 0080W 11
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL
ABST HILLARD CREEK IS THE LARGEST CREEK IN THE ELLNAR DISTRICT, DRAINS A BASIN IN ABOUT 9 SQ MI IN AREA INCLUDING 2 LAKES. IT FLUCTUATES IN VOLUME, AS AFTER EACH RAINFALL THE RUN-OFF IS RAPID FROM THE STEEP MOUNTAINS AT THE HEAD OF THE BASIN, BUT THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER SEASON A GOOD VOLUME OF FLOW IS MAINTAINED. (P88) HILLARD CREEK IS REMARKABLY FREE FROM GRAVELS ALONG ITS CHANNELS, BUT HAS BUILT A RATHER EXTENSIVE DELTA AT THE EAST END OF GLACIER BAY. (P96) A DAM HAS BEEN ERECTED WHICH GIVES 52-FOOT HEAD OF WATER. (P112)

9605 WATN HILLARD CREEK HILLARD CREEK
REFN 02800 963
STOR 1610214
MOUT N605500 W1463500 C110S 0080W 11
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED IN 1963 IN HILLARD CREEK: GROUND COUNTS WERE MADE ON 07/14 AND 09/01. (P29)

9606 WATN MILLER CREEK LITTLE MILLER CREEK
REFN 00575 897
STOR 160339907705501340000041900090000600010
MOUT N652907 W1500552 F080N 0120W 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE MUNOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS TO DO WINTER MINING IN 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE MADE ON THE LITTLE MILLER CREEK." (P186)

9607 WATN MILLER CREEK LITTLE MILLER CREEK
REFN 00575 897
STOR 160339907705501340000041900090000600010
MOUT N652907 W1500552 F080N 0120W 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE MUNOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS TO DO WINTER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2267

MINING IN 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE MADE ON THE LITTLE MILLER CREEK." (P186)

9608 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS S SIDE OF MILLER CREEK FROM ITS HEAD TO ITS MOUTH.

9609 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 00479 891891
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 E080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, 1891, MILLER DISCOVERED GOLD ON THIS CREEK WHICH HE NAMED FOR HIMSELF. (P161)

9610 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 00900 897
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT THIS CREEK HAS 64 CLAIMS ON IT. NINE OF THEM WERE WORKED LAST YEAR AND 40 MEN PRODUCED \$30,000. (P361) LAST YEAR HAS 1897. A MAP OF THE CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9611 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02050 903
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST MILLER CREEK FLOWS NE TO MAMMOTH CREEK. SOME OF THE GROUND YIELDS ABOUT \$1.20 PER CU. YD. AND IS WORKED BY OPEN CUTS. ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT \$3000 TO \$5000. 10 MEN WORKED IN 1903. (P64)

9612 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339909788101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, WATER ECOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE BED ROCK IS QUARTZITE AND QUARTZITE SCHIST VEINED WITH QUARTZ. GRANITIC DIKES OCCUR ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN MILLER AND EAGLE CREEKS. THE GRAVELS ARE SIMILAR IN CHARACTER AND ARRANGEMENT TO THOSE ON THE MASTODON. THE DEPTH TO BED ROCK VARIES FROM 8" TO 16", THE AVERAGE DEPTH BEING 12 FEET, WITH 6 TO 8 FEET TO STRIP. THERE IS SOMETIMES A LAYER OF CLAY FROM 4-8 FEET IN THICKNESS BETWEEN THE GRAVELS AND BED ROCK, WHICH, WHEN PRESENT, CONTAINS MOST OF THE PAY. PIECES OF GOLD WEIGHING AN OUNCE HAVE BEEN FOUND, BUT THE GENERAL RUN IS RATHER FINE. THAT NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK IS ROUGH. THE GOLD IS SCATTERED THROUGH SEVERAL FEET OF GRAVEL OVER A MAXIMUM OF ABOUT 50 FEET. SOME OF THE GROUND AVERAGES ABOUT \$1.20 TO THE CUBIC YARD. IT IS WORKED BY OPEN CUTS. (P23)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2268

9613 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02098 895906
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST MILLER CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED SINCE 1895, BUT IS NOT A LARGE PRODUCER. IN 1906, MINING TOOK PLACE AT 6 LOCALITIES. THE GRADE IS ABOUT 150 TO 200 FT PER MI. (P194)

9614 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350038450020
 MOUT N650300 W1465700 F030N 0040E 29
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA 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 5 MISCELLANEDUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

9615 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 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. FIVE CLAIMS WERE OPERATED BY THREE MEN EACH FOR THE OPEN SEASON OF 1909 ALONG MILLER CREEK. (P238)

9616 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038450020
 MOUT N650400 W1465800 F030N 0040E 29
 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 "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF SORRELS, FISH AND MILLER CREEKS FOR 1910". (P187) SEE "MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910". (P187) THERE WERE TWO GAGING STATIONS ON MILLER CREEK IN 1910, ONE ABOVE HEIM CREEK, THE OTHER AT THE MOUTH. (P183)

9617 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 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. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CROOKED CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P201) DATA IS AVAILABLE FOR MILLER CREEK FROM TWO DIFFERENT LOCATIONS.

9618 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2269

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 CROOKED, INDEPENDENCE, AND MILLER CREEKS, 1911.

9619 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK

REFN 02209 913
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST L.M. PRINDLE, "GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CIRCLE QUADRANGLE" PUBLISHED IN USGS BULLETIN 538 IN 1913, NOTED THAT MILLER CREEK VALLEY IS SIMILAR TO MASTODON CREEK, AND THAT FINE GOLD IS SCATTERED THROUGH SEVERAL FEET OF GRAVEL OVER A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF ABOUT 50 FT. SOME MINING HAS AVERAGED ABOUT \$1.20 TO THE CU YD. (P64)

9620 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK

REFN 02618 896
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST THIS CREEK IS 60 MI FROM CIRCLE CITY AND ENTERS MAMMOTH CREEK A MILE AND A HALF BELOW THE MOUTH OF MASTODON. THE VALLEY SLOPES ON THE NW ARE STEEP, ON THE SE THERE IS A GENTLE RISE FOR LESS THAN A MILE TO A POINT WHERE THE HILL RISES STEEPLY. ALONG THE LOWER PORTION OF THE STREAM THE VALLEY IS NARROW AND V-SHAPED. THE VARIOUS CHANNELS OF THE CREEK ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. LITTLE PROSPECTING DONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF CREEK. 3 1/2 MI FROM THE MOUTH IS THE DISCOVERY CLAIM. AT THE TIME OF AUTHOR'S 1896 VISIT, 3 MEN WERE WORKING THE CLAIM, AND ABOVE IT 25 MEN WERE WORKING UP TO WITHIN 2 1/2 MI OF THE DIVIDE. (P349-350)

9621 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK

REFN 02694 975
 STOR 1608123
 MOUT N610000 W1503000 S110N 0070W 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW COMMUNITY, CANNERY, NO TRAFF

ABST A SITE AT MILLER CREEK IS A WELL ESTABLISHED VILLAGE AREA. ALSO BELIEVED TO BE "LIBBY CREEK" NAMED AFTER LIBBY CANNERS FORMERLY IN THE AREA. (P61)

9622 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK

REFN 02718 893
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740038250250003100020
 MOUT N653120 W1451325 F080N 0120E 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST MILLER CREEK HAD BEEN PROSPECTED BEFORE 1893, BUT IT HAD NOT BEEN WORKED BECAUSE THE GRAVEL WAS TOO DEEP FOR IT TO BE PROFITABLE. MILLER CREEK THEN BECAME THE LARGEST PRODUCER FOR A CONSIDERABLE TIME. (P11) MILLER CREEK HAD 80 MEN AND PRODUCED \$100,000 GOLD IN 1893.

9623 WATN MILLER CREEK MILLER CREEK

REFN 03496 944
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520063600750
 MOUT N632235 W1454500 F180S 0100E 12
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

WATER HOBY HISTORICAL DATA

00410279

2070

ADST IN SAN ANDREWSON'S TRENDS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA, A 1934 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW SILVER QUANTO WAS DISCOVERED
MILLER CREEK ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (1934)

9624 HAIN MILLER CREEK 921 MILLER CREEK
REFD 01245 00801
STOR 2603399270550334009000190009000000000000
HOBT 8050009 81500015 YORON 01200 12
LORR 14 YORON RIVER
KEYS UNAFFILIATED INSPECTED TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT FROM PATTY HANSE
ADST BOX 100 OF A KACHIVICKS, D WHITE COLLECTORIAL DEALER'S HOUSE MEMBERS THAT HE SUBMITTED SEVERAL PICTURES IN THE
CIRCLE VENTURE. HE STATED MEMBERS MAY BE SENT DOWN MILLER CREEK. (1934) (FOR DLR 12) "MILLER CREEK" WERE
FOUND TO BE MOST ABUNDANT ON MILLER. EARL AND FORTY-SIX OTHERS. PRINCIPALLY IN THE MIDDLE BRANCH IN THE
CANYON BETWEEN 4-1903, 4-1903, 4-1903, 4-1903

9625 HAIN MILLER CREEK 997 MILLER CREEK
REFD 01210
STOR 1603399270550334009000190009000000000000
HOBT 8050009 81500015 YORON 01200 14
LORR 14 YORON RIVER
KEYS NO TRAFFIC
ADST DISCOVERED IN A RECORD OBTAINED AT SITKA IN 1927. SAID THAT THERE WERE OVER 100 GOLD CLAIMS ON MILLER
CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SIXTY MILE RIVER. (1927)

9626 HAIN MILLER CREEK 909 MILLER CREEK
REFD 01210
STOR 1603399270550334009000190009000000000000
HOBT 8050009 81500015 YORON 01200 14
LORR 14 YORON RIVER
KEYS NO TRAFFIC
ADST AS STATED IN THE RECORDS OF THE RECORDS OF THE RECORDS, HE WENT ACROSS A SAN WORKING WATER
THE GRAVELS IN A CLAIM ON THE MILLER CREEK. (1911)

9627 HAIN MILLER CREEK 903 MILLER CREEK
REFD 01210
STOR 1603399270550334009000190009000000000000
HOBT 8050009 81500015 YORON 01200 14
LORR 14 YORON RIVER
KEYS UNAFFILIATED INSPECTED TRANSPORTATION DEPARTMENT FROM PATTY HANSE
ADST JUDGE WENNERBERGER IN GOLD WORKING STATED IN HIS JOURNAL ON HIS JOURNAL ON HIS JOURNAL ON HIS JOURNAL ON HIS JOURNAL
APRIL 4-1903, THEY LEFT MILLER'S HOUSE AND STARTED ON MILLER CREEK TOWARD THE PASS. (1912)

9628 HAIN MILLER CREEK 903 MILLER CREEK
REFD 01210
STOR 1603399270550334009000190009000000000000
HOBT 8050009 81500015 YORON 01200 14
LORR 14 YORON RIVER
KEYS NO TRAFFIC
ADST THE DEPARTERS OF MILLER CREEK WERE TO BE JARRED FOR HYDRAULICING THE GOLD VALLEY OF THE HANROTH AND GROUND
CREEKS. (1911) SOME OF THE PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMSHIP "CLEVELAND" SAID THEY'D RETURN IN SPRING TO LOCATE
FOURTY-SEVEN AND MILLER RIVER CLAIMS IN THE AMERICAN TERRITORY, WHICH WERE ABANDONED IN THE KLOONDIKE RUSH.
(1912) THERE IS AN MILLER RIVER IN THIS VICINITY, AND I BELIEVE THAT MILLER CREEK FLYS THE DESCRIPTION.

9629 HAIN MILLER FORK CROLE CREEK MILLER FORK CROLE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2271

REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909782101664003617002060003200030
 MOUT N652500 W1452500 F070N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER_CHANNEL,NO_TRAFF
 ABST MILLER FORK IS THE NORTHERN FORK OF EAGLE CREEK, AND FLOWS THROUGH A V-SHAPED GULCH. (P197)

9630 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230000258500550037780470001400010
 MOUT N650400 W1505300 F030N 0170W 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. CONSIDERABLE MINING WAS DONE ON MILLER CREEK IN 1912. (P221)

9631 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 00652 900
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,MISC_TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST JOHN MILLER IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS" PUBLISHED IN 1902 DESCRIBES HIS DISCOVERY OF THE GULCH THAT BEARS HIS NAME. THIS GULCH IS A TRIBUTARY OF SLATE CREEK. THE DISCOVERY TOOK PLACE ON JUNE 22, 1900. MILLER, KRAHER, SEAVELL, AND HURD WHIPSAWED SLUICE LUMBER WHICH THEY PACKED 8 MI ON THEIR BACKS. AFTER 3 HOURS OF WORK ON JULY 4, 1900 THEY CLEANED UP 3 OUNCES OF GOLD. AFTER 2 WEEKS WORK WITH THREE LENGTHS OF 12 FT BOXES THEY RAN SHORT OF PROVISIONS AND RETURNED TO VALDEZ WITH \$4,000. (P53)

9632 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 01338 901903
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST CHARLES HOLLOCK IN 1908 WROTE A TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION. IN 1900 A FEW MEN DISCOVERED GOLD ON SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH. IN 1901, THEY TOOK OUT \$175,000 AND IN 1902, \$310,000 WORTH OF GOLD. IN 1903, EVEN WITH A HEAVY SNOW FALL, THEY TOOK \$275,000. (P.126)

9633 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 01653 907
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,MINING
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE RELATED THAT IN 1907, MILLER GULCH BY SLATE CREEK WAS A VERY RICH CLAIM. CHARLES KRAHER WORKED THE CLAIMS ONE SEASON AND JACK MILLER FOR SEVERAL SEASONS AFTERWARD. (P173)

9634 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 02471 940941
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,MINING,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN

ABST MILLER GULCH IS NARROW AND STEEP, AND BECAUSE IT IS LESS THAN A MILE LONG, THE CLAIMS ORIGINALLY STAKED WERE LIMITED TO A LENGTH OF 600 FEET. THE PLACERS OF MILLER GULCH AND SLATE CREEK HAVE PRODUCED MUCH THE GREATER PART OF THE GOLD SO FAR FROM THE DISTRICT. THE DISCOVERY CLAIM WAS WORKED DURING THE WINTER OF 1940-41. SHORTAGE OF WATER HAS FROM THE BEGINNING BEEN ONE OF THE CHIEF OBSTACLES TO SUCCESSFUL MINING. (P33)

9635 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 03467 00001 914
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST JOHN BUFVERS, 1914, STATED THAT JACK MILLER WAS THE DISCOVERER OF THE RICH MILLER GULCH CLAIMS IN SLATE CREEK MINING DISTRICT. (P22)

9636 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLER GULCH
 REFN 04373 932
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, PHOTO
 ABST E D GOULET AND PARTNER MINED THE MILLER GULCH CLAIM IN THE SUMMER OF 1932, UNTIL THEY "RAN OUT OF WATER" DURING SEPTEMBER. EARLY AFTER ITS ORIGINAL DISCOVERY THE TWO CLAIMS AT THE MOUTH OF THE GULCH "AVERAGED \$5000.00 A BOX LENGTH." AND, "AFTER TAKING OUT OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD," THE DISCOVERER (MILLER) HAD SOLD OUT TO THE SLATE CREEK MINING COMPANY. THE GULCH IS A "DEEP, NARROW DEPRESSION CUT THROUGH SLATE...IT IS A MILE IN LENGTH. IT HAS A FALL OF THREE FEET IN TWELVE. THE SLATE BEDROCK IS SHEETED WITH COARSE GRAVEL...THE GRAVEL IS INTERBEDDED IN A STICKY, YELLOW CLAY. "BOULDERS OF VARIOUS ROCKS ARE COMMON. "ILL-DEFINED BENCHES, ALL OF WHICH HAVE CARRIED GOLD, EXIST ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CREEK, ONE TO TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE ITS LEVEL." PHOTO, P91, SHOWS "MINING GOLD ON MILLER GULCH IN JULY," FURTHER SHOWING A CUT THROUGH MANY FEET OF SNOW, WOOD SLUICE BOXES AND GRAVEL. DOGS FROM THE SLATE CREEK CAMP WERE USED TO HELP HAUL TIMBER TO THE HEAD OF THE GULCH WHERE THE TWO MEN HAD TO DIG OUT AND RECONSTRUCT THE CAMP PREVIOUSLY ESTABLISHED THERE. THEIR FIRST CUT BROUGHT THEM "SIXTY OUNCES PLUS THIRTEEN PENNY WEIGHTS OF GOLD," VALUE (AT \$17 PER OUNCE) COMING TO \$1031. OTHER VALUES REFERRED TO ARE: \$126.40; \$380; A \$20 NUGGET; 41 OUNCES OF GOLD FROM ANOTHER CUT; \$250; \$145; AND THEN THE WATER RAN OUT. AFTER TRYING ANOTHER CREEK TO THE EAST THE MEN LEFT THE GULCH TO RETURN TO THEIR PAXSON LAKE CABINS. (P90-112) SINCE NO REFERENCE IS MADE TO BRINGING IN WATER FROM ELSEWHERE, IT'S APPARENT THAT THE GULCH CREEK WATER WAS USED FOR THE SLUICE-MINING OPERATION.

9637 WATN MILLER GULCH MILLERS GULCH
 REFN 04646 900
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560002400050
 MOUT N631000 W1445000 F200S 0150E 23
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST MILLER DISCOVERED HIS STRIKE ON MILLERS GULCH JUNE 22, 1900. HE TOOK OUT \$20,000 OF SLUICED GOLD THE FIRST YEAR. (P50)

9638 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLIS CREEK
 REFN 01941 911
 STOR 160714300260000019000348000380041000290004400050
 MOUT N622046 W1512100 S260N 0110W 17
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED FROM MILLS CREEK BASIN BY CAPPS IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2273

1911. (B26)

- 9639 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN REPORT ON ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, THE POLLY CLAIM WHICH MINED \$200,000 IN 5 YRS IS LOCATED ON CREEK. (P42) ON KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THIS CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SIXMILE CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM NEAR SUNRISE.
- 9640 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK
 REFN 00524 895937
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN 1895 18 CLAIMS WERE LOCATED ON MILLS CREEK. (P43) "JOHN RENNER AND ROBERT MICHAELSON CAME TO MILLS CREEK AND FOUND COARSE GOLD. IN AUG 1895, THEY FORMED A PARTNERSHIP WITH 3 OTHER MINERS, A M BROWN, H C PIERCE, AND W W PRICE. THEIR CLAIMS INCLUDED ALL OF MILLS CREEK BETWEEN ITS MOUTH AND JUNEAU CREEK. THEY CALLED THEIR JOINT ENTERPRISE THE POLLY MINING COMPANY." THE POLLY MINING COMPANY PACKED THEIR MINING GEAR DOWN MILLS CREEK AND THAT SUMMER THE CLAIMS YIELDED \$40,000. (P45) IN 1898 MCCREA AND MENDENHALL HIKED ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO MILLS CREEK AND THEY NOTED THAT THE POLLY MINING COMPANY COVERED 5 MILES OF PROPERTY. (P96) "THE POLLY MINING COMPANY ON MILLS CREEK WAS BONDED TO A C SHELDON ON SEPT 19, 1899-TOTAL PRICE \$40,000. A SHELDON WAS ALSO BONDED A CLAIM LOCATED ORIGINALLY BY MEKEL GLADHAUGH IN 1895, ADJOINING THE POLLY CLAIMS, AT \$10,000." (P103) UP TO 1905 MILLS CREEK WAS ONE OF THE MAJOR PRODUCERS IN THE SUNRISE DISTRICT. "MILLS CREEK WAS ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN STREAMS OF THE AREA. THE IMPORTANT GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS EXTENDED ONLY 3/4 OF A MI-FROM THE MOUTH OF MILLS CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF JUNEAU CREEK. IN 1904 A HYDRAULIC PLANT OPERATED AT THE MOUTH OF MILLS CREEK. (P117) IN 1931 SEVERAL PEOPLE PROSPECTED THE BENCH GRAVEL ABOUT 1/2 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK AND F NETZ PROSPECTED 3 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P162) "BILL KNAAK OF SEWARD FIRST MINED AT MILLS CREEK FROM 1932 TO 1937. HE WOULD HIKE TO AND FROM COOPER LANDING WITH SUPPLIES-A DISTANCE OF 36 MI." (P164) A MAP ON P120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 9641 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK
 REFN 00575 896
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES EXTENSIVELY OF THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA FROM HIS TRAVELS (1888-1898) IN DISCUSSING EARLY GOLD MINING IN THE COOK INLET AREA MENTION IS MADE THAT IN 1896, A RUSH OF 1500 MEN SCATTERED OUT FROM SUNRISE CITY TO THE SURROUNDING AREA INCLUDING MILES CREEK. THEY FOUND ALL AVAILABLE GROUND STAKED OFF ALREADY. (P46)
- 9642 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK
 REFN 02056 904
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST MILLS CREEK WAS THE FIRST STREAM STAKED IN THE SIXMILE REGION. IT JOINS CANYON CREEK 8 MI S OF "THE FORKS" OF SIXMILE CREEK AND DRAINS A PORTION OF THE HIGH MOUNTAINOUS AREA E OF CANYON CREEK. THE PRODUCTION PART OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2274

CREEK IS LOCATED IN A NARROW CANYON, AND IS 3/4 OF A MILE LONG, EXTENDING FRM ITS MOUTH TO JUNEAU CREEK. HIGH GRAVEL BENCHES ARE PRESENT ON CREEK. AT THE TIME THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN, 1904, A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS OPERATING NEAR JUNEAU CREEK, (P96-97) AND NEAR THE MOUTH OF MILLS CREEK.

9643 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK

REFN 02065 A 895

STOR 160808000089100014000083000170

MOUT N604023 W1492805 S07ON 0010W 28

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW WATER, GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, PHOTO

ABST DISCOVERIES ON PALMER CREEK LED TO PROSPECTING ON NEIGHBORING STREAMS, AND IN 1895 THE FIRST STAKES WERE DRIVEN ON MILLS CREEK BY S J MILLS WHOSE NAME IT BEARS. HOWEVER, MILLS CREEK WAS REGARDED WITH SO LITTLE FAVOR BY MILLS'S PARTNER, IT WAS SO FAR FROM SUPPLIES, AND SO DIFFICULT TO REACH, THAT NO ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO WORK IT, NOR WAS THE CLAIM RECORDED. SOME TIME DURING THE SAME YEAR COARSE GOLD WAS FOUND ON MILLS CREEK BY ROBERT MICHAELSON AND JOHN RENNER, OLD YUKON MINERS, WHO HAD BEEN PROSPECTING FOR QUARTZ LEDGES IN THE MOUNTAINS EAST OF CANYON CREEK WITHOUT SUCCESS AND WERE RETURNING TO HOPE. THESE 2 MEN, TOGETHER WITH 3 OTHERS, ALBERT BROWN, H W PRICE, AND H C PIERCE, STAKED GROUND ON MILLS CREEK, JULY 29, AND FORMED A COMPANY KNOWN AS THE POLLY MINING COMPANY. THEIR CLAIMS INCLUDED ALL THE STREAM BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND JUNEAU CREEK, AND HAVE SINCE PROVED TO BE AMONG THE MOST VALUABLE PROPERTIES IN THE TURNAGAIN FIELD. (P9) NEAR MILLS CREEK THE HIGH GRAVELS HAVE BEEN CUT INTO A SERIES OF SHARPLY-DEFINED TERRACES FROM 10 TO 30 FEET HIGH, EXTENDING FROM CANYON CREEK TO THE WESTERN VALLEY SIDE. (P26) MILLS CREEK HAS YIELDED MORE GOLD THAN ANY OTHER STREAM OF THE TURNAGAIN ARM FIELD EXCEPT CANYON CREEK, AND IS PROBABLY BETTER KNOWN THAN ANY OTHER STREAM. IT IS NEARLY 5 MILES LONG, BUT THE IMPORTANT KNOWN GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS EXTEND ONLY FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF JUNEAU CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 3/4 OF A MILE. THE STREAM HERE FLOWS ALONG THE CONTACT OF THE GRAVELS AND HARD ROCKS, PRODUCING A CANYON WHOSE SOUTH WALL IS CHIEFLY ROCK AND WHOSE NORTH WALL IS CHIEFLY GRAVEL. THE CHANNEL IS CUT PRINCIPALLY IN GRAVELS, FOR THE WATERS HAVE NOT YET GREATLY ATTACKED THE UNDERLYING SLATES AND ARKOSES. THE UPPER PORTION OF MILLS CREEK LIES IN A ROUND-BOTTOMED VALLEY, COVERED WITH GRAVELS AND BARE OF TIMBER. HIGH GRAVEL BENCHES ARE SEEN NEAR THE MOUTH OF JUNEAU CREEK AND, AS STATED, FORM THE NORTH WALL OF THE CANYON BELOW THAT POINT. (P38) MINOR GRAVEL BENCHES ARE PRESENT IN THE UPPER VALLEY. THE STREAM GRAVELS, AS FAR AS THE WRITER COULD DISCOVER, WERE DERIVED FROM THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRY ROCK, FROM WHICH THEY DIFFER IN NO WAY. THEY COMPRISE SLATES AND ARKOSES WITH OCCASIONAL BOULDERS OF CONGLOMERATE, CONSISTING OF ROLLED QUARTZ PEBBLES IN A FINE-GRAINED SLATY CEMENT. (P39) THE GRAVELS OF THE CANYON ARE UNSTRATIFIED OR ONLY RUDELY STRATIFIED. (P39)

9644 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK

REFN 02065 B 895

STOR 160808000089100014000083000170

MOUT N604023 W1492805 S07ON 0010W 28

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE KENAITZE, THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF THE AREA, WERE EMPLOYED AT THE PLACER MINES ON MILLS CREEK. (P51) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A GRAVEL BENCH NEAR THE MOUTH OF MILLS CREEK. (P38)

9645 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK

REFN 02301 917

STOR 160808000089100014000083000170

MOUT N604023 W1492805 S07ON 0010W 28

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST PLACER OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS ON MILLS CREEK. ROBERT MICHAELSON WORKED ALONE HERE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. A TUNNEL WAS DRIVEN 96 FEET INTO AN OLD CHANNEL OF MILLS CREEK. FRED MATZ GROUND SLICED ON HIS PLACER CLAIM ON THIS CREEK FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1. (P176)

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06/10/79

2275

9646 WATN HILLS CREEK HILLS CREEK
 REFN 02569 973
 STOR 160714300260000019000348000380041000290004400050
 MOUT N622046 W1512100 S260N 0110W 17
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST HILLS AND TWIN CREEKS RISE ON SE FLANK OF FAIRVIEW MTN AND JOIN AFTER REACHING THE LOWLAND. BOTH WERE MINED NEARLY THEIR FULL LENGTHS. (P22)

9647 WATN HILLS CREEK HILLS CREEK
 REFN 02598 898
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXHILE CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF HILLS CREEK, THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTY BEGAN TO SEE SIGNS OF PROSPECTORS' STAKES WITH CLAIM NOTICES ON THEM APPEARED EVEN OUT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SWAMPS. FOR 5 MILES, THE POLLY MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTY YIELDS HANDSOME RETURNS TO ITS OWNERS. THERE WAS A TRAIL, NOW GOOD, NOW BAD TO FOLLOW TO THE MOUTH. THEY SPENT THE NIGHT AT THE CABIN OF A MINER. AT THIS TIME, JUNE 5, 1898, THE CLAIM OWNERS WERE ARRIVING ALONG THE GULCHES BUT DID NOT EXPECT THE WATER TO BE LOW ENOUGH FOR WORK UNTIL 2 OR 3 WEEKS LATER (P277) TERRACES ARE CONSPICUOUS ABOUT THE MOUTH OF HILLS CREEK (P315) HILLS CREEK HAS ITS SOURCE IN A GRAVEL SHEET COMPOSED OF FRAGMENTS OF SLATES, ARKOSES, ASSOCIATED QUARTZ VEINS AND ACID DIKES. THE CREEK CUTTING DOWN THROUGH THE GOLD BEARING GRAVELS ACTED LIKE A SLUICE. CUTTING HAS REACHED BEDROCK AND GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND AND MINED (P318-319) THE HILLS CREEK PROPERTY HAS PAID IN ITS RICHEST PARTS \$120/DAY. THE SERIES OF 5 CLAIMS YIELD A REVENUE OF ABOUT \$25,000 PER YEAR (P321)

9648 WATN HILLS CREEK HILLS CREEK
 REFN 04073 00318 963
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXHILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST WRITER NOTES ARRIVING AT THE SCHELL PLACER CAMP ON HILLS CREEK BELOW TIMBERLINE CREEK. A FRONT END LOADER WAS SEEN AND A 3 1/2 FT SLUICE ACROSS THE CREEK INDICATED THAT THEY WERE "ABOUT READY TO GO TO WORK."

9649 WATN HILLS CREEK HILLS CREEK
 REFN 04073 00319 960
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXHILE CREEK
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST AUTHOR OBSERVED THAT ALTHOUGH BEDROCK CONTAINS AS MUCH AS 8-10 FT OF GRAVEL, GENERALLY BEDROCK IS ONLY A FOOT OR TWO FROM THE SURFACE. CONSIDERABLE EVIDENCE OF PLACER MINING WAS PRESENT. DURING VISIT OF THE AREA, AUG 1960. AVERAGE SIZE BOULDER IS 10 INCHES IN DIAMETER, WITH MANY AS LARGE AS 4-5 FEET. BETWEEN THE FORKS OF HILLS AND FRESNO CREEKS IS A GRAVEL BENCH ABOUT 30 FT HIGH. (P2-3) SILT AND CLAY LAYERS ARE INTERSPERSED.

9650 WATN HILLS CREEK HILLS CREEK
 REFN 04251 898900
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MOUT N604000 W1492800 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIX HILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT HILLS CREEK WAS ONE OF THE FEW PROFITABLE MINES ON TURNAGAIN ARM. IT HAS HAD CLAIMS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2276

PAYING AS HIGH AS \$120 PER DAY PER MAN FOR SHORT INTERVALS, THOUGH RARELY. FIVE CLAIMS THERE YIELD ABOUT \$25,000 PER YEAR, WITH MANY PLACERS PAYING LESS THAN \$3 PER DAY. (P206)

9651 WATN MILLS CREEK MILLS CREEK
 REFN 04880 896
 STOR 160808000089100014000083000170
 MQUT N604023 W1492805 S070N 0010W 28
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST MINERAL DISCOVERIES ON MILLS CREEK IN 1896 BROUGHT THE FIRST REAL RUSH TO THE UPPER COOK INLET. (P6)

9652 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1610175
 MQUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST WAGON ROAD FROM ITS MOUTH ON VALDEZ ARM, APPROXIMATELY 8 MI LONG ON E SIDE OF CREEK. IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.

9653 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 01615 922934
 STOR 160339911616001896000046000070005600010
 MQUT N651812 W1432230 F060N 0210E 35
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PATTY AND WARREN TAYLOR ON A MINE INSPECTION TOUR, LEFT THE CLIFF MINE AND FOLLOWED TRAIL UP CREEK TO THE BIG TOUR MINE, AFTER 2 HR. HIKING, LEFT CREEK TO CLIMB SWITCH BACK ON MOUNTAIN. (P136)

9654 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 01994 964
 STOR 1610175
 MQUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST GENTE CHANCE'S ARTICLE ON THE YEAR OF DECISION AND ACTION INCLUDED IN "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT" STATES THAT THE CITY OF VALDEZ WAS RECONSTRUCTED WHERE MINERAL CREEK EMPTIES INTO VALDEZ ARM. (P98)

9655 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02075 905
 STOR 1610175
 MQUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SMALL AMOUNTS OF PLACER GOLD WERE REPORTED AT THE MOUTH OF MINERAL CREEK BY 1905. (P86)

9656 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02098 898906
 STOR 160339911616001896000046000070001000010
 MQUT N651812 W1432230 F060N 0210E 35
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2277

ABST MINERAL CREEK JOINS WOODCHOPPER CREEK, 5 MI FROM THE YUKON. THE VALLEY FLOOR IS 100 TO 150 FT WIDE. PLACER MINING OCCURS HERE PRODUCTIVELY. AT THE MOUTH, THE ALLUVIAL VALLEY FLOOR IS ABOUT 75 YDS WIDE, NARROWING UPSTREAM. 1 MI UPSTREAM (AT THE MOUTH OF ALICE GULCH) IT BROADENS AGAIN TO 75 YDS. VALUES FOR GOLD IS REPORTED AT \$19.09 TO \$19.30 PER OZ. MINERAL CREEK WAS STAKED AS EARLY AS 1898, BUT ACTUAL MINING DID NOT BEGIN UNTIL SEVERAL YEARS LATER. IN 1906, 18 MEN WORKED ON ABOUT 7 CLAIMS ON THE CREEK, MOSTLY USING "SHOVELING-IN" METHODS. ONE HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS USED FOR STRIPPING AND 3 STEAM HOISTS WERE OPERATED. WINTER WORK USED STEAM POINTS. TOTAL 1906 PRODUCTION ESTIMATED \$18,000, 4/5 TAKEN OUT DURING WINTER. (PP203 TO 204)

9657 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02163 905908
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PROSPECTING FOR PLACER GOLD IS REPORTED HERE. (P71) FIELD WORK FOR THIS DOCUMENT WAS DONE IN 1905 AND 1908.

9658 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02193 906911
 STOR 160339911616001896000046000070001000010
 MOUT N651812 W1432230 F060N 0210E 35
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY
 ABST MINERAL CREEK JOINS WOODCHOPPER CREEK FROM SOUTH, 5 MI FROM YUKON RIVER, AND IS THE SITE OF PLACER MINING. THE VALLEY IS 100 TO 150 FT WIDE, WITH SLOPES BROKEN BY BENCHES. THE ALLUVIAL FLOOR IS 75 YDS WIDE AT MOUTH AND NARROWS UPSTREAM FOR 1 MI TO THE MOUTH OF ALICE GULCH, WHERE IT WIDENS AGAIN TO 75 YDS. MINERAL CREEK AND ALICE GULCH HAVE BEEN FOUND TO BE PRODUCTIVE IN GOLD. MUCK IS FOUND ON SOME CLAIMS TO BE 30 FT DEEP. BRIGHT COLORED GOLD IS FOUND IN THE CREEK BED, WHILE THAT OF BENCHES IS DARK. VALUES RANGE \$19.09 TO \$19.30 PER OZ WITH \$30 FOR LARGEST NUGGET. VALUES ARE REPORTED 5 TO 50 CENTS PER PAN ON BEDROCK. MINING WAS IN PROGRESS FOR THESE CREEKS IN 1906 AND 1911.

9659 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339911616001896000046000070001000010
 MOUT N651800 W1432300 F060N 0210E 35
 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. GOLD WAS FOUND ON MINERAL CREEK IN 1912. (P213)

9660 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02492 954
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST USGS, 1954. MINERAL CREEK STREAM GRAVEL IS GOLD BEARING, BUT THE GRAVEL IS SHALLOW AND THE CONCENTRATION OF GOLD HAS NOWHERE PROVED TO BE ENOUGH FOR EXTENSIVE MINING. (P283) SMALL PLACER MINING OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON OVER A PERIOD OF YEARS ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK. (P307)

9661 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02713 975
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2278

LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE 5.5 MILE MINERAL CREEK CANYON ROAD RUNS WEST FROM VALDEZ TOWARDS HISTORIC MINING AREA. ROAD ENDS IN
 OVERGROWN TRAIL WHICH WINDS FOR ABOUT A MILE ALONG EDGE OF CREEK AND ENDS AT OLD STAMP MILL THAT CRUSHED GOLD
 ORE FOR PROCESSING. MINERAL CREEK CANYON ONCE CONTAINED HUNDREDS OF GOLD MINING CLAIMS. (P273) MINING IN
 EARLY 1900'S. (P54)

9662 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, MINING, MAP
 ABST MINERAL CREEK TRAIL PARALLELS THE CREEK, BUT REMAINS ABOVE THE RUSHING WATER. IT IS AN OLD ROADBED WHICH
 LEADS UP A NARROW CANYON, THROUGH SALMONBERRY BUSHES. THE TRAIL PASSES SMITH MILL, SHORTLY BEFORE BREVIEW
 CREEK, WHICH IS ON THE BANK OF MINERAL CREEK, A ROCK-CRUSHING MILL WHICH ONCE PROCESSED GOLD BEARING ROCK FROM
 MINES IN THE AREA. THE TRAIL IS BEST JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE
 TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP VALDEZ A7. (PP155)

9663 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST MINERAL CREEK ENTERS PORT VALDEZ 4 MILES WEST OF VALDEZ. PRELIMINARY STUDIES WERE MADE FOR A DAM SITE LOCATED
 AT RIVER MILE 2.1 WHERE A LOW ROCK RIDGE LIES ACROSS THE VALLEY. THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THIS POINT IS 46
 SQUARE MILES WHICH HAS AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL RUN-OFF OF 230,000 ACRE-FEET. (2-143)

9664 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE MILE 2.1 IS 46 SQUARE MILES. (2-143)

9665 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 03467 00003 910920
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST JOHN BUFVERS STATED THAT THE RICH CLIFF MINE, LEASED BY COLONEL BENJAMIN F MILLARD FROM "RED" ELLIS, IN
 1920'S, WAS LOCATED ON THE BEACH NEAR MINERAL CREEK. (PP12-13) ERICKSON AND JOHNSON, PRE-1910, "STAKED A
 PROSPECT HIGH UP ON THE W SIDE OF MINERAL CREEK". (P12) MILLARD SPENT CONSIDERABLE SUMS DEVELOPING IT, BUT
 ABANDONED THE PROJECT. (P13) "FOR THE SECOND TIME, THE ABOVE MENTIONED MINERAL CREEK CLAIMS WERE STAKED BY
 SWEDES WHEN NELS ULANDER, TED JOHNSON, ED SPARSTEDT AND CHARLES LAWSON RE-STAKED THOSE CLAIMS... A LOT OF WORK
 WAS DONE AND EVEN A SMALL MILL WAS DRAGGED UP THE MOUNTAIN. AT LAST THOUGH, THESE MEN DECIDED TO TURN THEIR
 CLAIMS BACK TO THE MOUNTAIN GOATS AFTER MAKING A PROFIT OF \$7,000 PER MAN." (P13)

9666 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 03496 933

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2279

STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", 1933-34 REPORT STATED THAT DUE TO RENEWED MINING INTEREST IN THE VALDEZ AREA, THE MINERAL CREEK ROAD WAS CLEARED OF SLIDES BETWEEN MILES 3 AND 5; AND MILE 6 TO 6 1/2. (P75) IN THE 1935-36 REPORT, THE ROAD WAS MADE PASSABLE FOR CARS AND EXTENDED 8 MIS UP THE CREEK. (P77)

9667 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 1602839002010000380
 MOUT N643935 W1651733 K090S 0330W 33
 LUPR 22 NDME RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST MINERAL CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NDME RIVER, SHOWED 50 CENTS TO THE PAN AND A PAY STREAK AT LEAST 50 FEET WIDE DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON. (P847)

9668 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 04585 957
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE BIG FOUR MINE IS LOCATED ON MINERAL CREEK BY BREVIER GLACIER. (P100) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1957.

9669 WATN MINERAL CREEK MINERAL CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1610175
 MOUT N610745 W1462403 C080S 0070W 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST MCINTOSH'S ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ABOVE THE OLD PORT VALDEZ TOWNSITE ON MINERAL CREEK. (P69) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

9670 WATN MINERAL LAKE MINERAL LAKES
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N625634 W1432155 C130N 0110E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
 ABST A SERIES OF SLOUGHS AND PONDS WHICH THE AUTHORS CALL MINERAL LAKES OCCURS ALONG THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SLANA-TOK CUTOFF FOR SEVERAL MILES. (P19) THEY FURTHER NOTE THAT THE MOUNTAINS ARE BEAUTIFUL ALONG THIS STRETCH OF HIGHWAY.

9671 WATN MINERS RIVER MINERS RIVER
 REFN 02163 905
 STOR 1610106
 MOUT N610511 W1472513 S120N 0110E 36
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PROSPECTING FOR NICKEL IN 1905 WAS NOTED JUST NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P50,77) THERE WAS A TUNNEL HERE, 8 FT IN LENGTH AND THEY REPORTED THAT MORE WORK HAD BEEN DONE HERE SINCE 1905 WITH "ENCOURAGING RESULTS." (P77)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2280

9672 WATN MINNEHAHA CREEK MINNEHAHA CREEK
 REFN 00361 907908
 STOR 1602376
 MOUT N660100 W1615600 K070N 0160W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ARTICLE IX, NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL AM. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. IN 1908 THE LOWER JAW BONE OF A MAMMOTH WAS EXCAVATED FROM THE MUCK BANK OF A BRANCH OF MINNEHAHA CREEK. (P93)

9673 WATN MINNIE CREEK MINNIE CREEK
 REFN 00184 90523 Z 905
 STOR 160339904913000947005650005560
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 18
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "YUKON PRESS" DEC 23, 1905 VOLUME 6 NUMBER 8, TANANA, ALASKA. THE ARTICLE "DEEP DIGGINGS STRUCK IN KOYUKUK DISTRICT" MENTIONS THAT "GOOD PAY HAS BEEN STRUCK ON MINNIE CREEK." PAGE 1, COLUMN 1.

9674 WATN MINNIE CREEK MINNIE CREEK
 REFN 00184 90613 0 906
 STOR 160339904913000947005650005560
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 18
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST "YUKON PRESS" JAN 13, 1906 VOLUME 6, NO 11, "NEWS OF THE KOYUKUK" (P1, COLUMN 1) THERE ARE SEVERAL LARGE DUMPS ON MINNIE CREEK AND MANY "SELF DUMPERS" ARE BEING USED. "AS HIGH AS \$18 HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM A BUCKET." THE GOLD FROM MINNIE CREEK IS COARSE AND FLAT.

9675 WATN MINNIE CREEK MINNIE CREEK
 REFN 02204 913
 STOR 160339904913000947005650005560
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 18
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST USGS 1913 THE VALLEY OF MINNIE CREEK IS ABOUT 9 MILES LONG. THE STREAM IS OF GOOD VOLUME AND ITS GRAVEL DEPOSITS CONTAIN CONSIDERABLE LIVE WATER. IT HAS BEEN MINED SINCE 1904, ALTHOUGH MINING IS DIFFICULT. (PP94-5)

9676 WATN MINNIE CREEK MINNIE CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005650005560
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 18
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. MINNIE CREEK IS ABOUT 40-50 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-3 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO BOULDERS. (P10)

9677 WATN MINNIE CREEK MINNIE CREEK
 REFN 03087 937938
 STOR 160339904913000947005650005560
 MOUT N672500 W1500500 F300N 0110W 18

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2281

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST MINNIE CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER, HAS BEEN MINED FOR NUHEROUS YEARS AND CONTINUED TO BE WORKED IN 1937-38. (P60)

9678 WATN MINOOK CREEK BIG MINOOK
 REFN 04187 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653106 W1500817 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, CRAFT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 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 MOULTON KLONDIKE MINING CO OF MANCHESTER, N H IN ORDER TO FIND LOGS TO BUILD THEIR RESIDENCE AT RAMPART CITY, THE MEN TRAVEL, BY SMALL BOAT, FOUR MILES UP THE YUKON AND THEN ANOTHER MI. UP THE BIG MINOOK. 165 SPRUCE LOGS RANGING FROM 9 TO 14 INCHES IN DIAMETER AT THE BUTT WERE FLOATED DOWN THE BIG MINOOK TO THE YUKON. (P33) TOWED BY SMALL BOAT.

9679 WATN MINOOK CREEK BIG MINOOK
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, LAND, CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ROUTE
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED, (P25) RAMPART-BIG MINOOK ROAD (NO 9). -THIS ROAD FACILITATES THE SUPPLY OF THE MINING DISTRICT TRIBUTARY TO RAMPART. THE COUNTRY IN THE VICINITY OF RAMPART IS QUITE RUGGED AND THE BIG MINOOK VALLEY OFFERS THE ONLY FEASIBLE ROUTE FOR A ROAD. THE VALLEY IS EXCEEDINGLY SWAMPY. UNTIL THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRESENT ROAD BY THE BOARD NO FREIGHTING WAS EVER DONE WITH WAGONS. DURING THE SUMMER SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED BY PACK HORSE AND THE PACK TRAINS WERE COMPELLED TO FOLLOW THE BED OF THE RIVER WHEN THE STAGE OF WATER PERMITTED. ON P. 26: THERE ARE TWO GROUPS OF PLACER MINES THAT HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED BY RAMPART, ONE ON THE LOWER TRIBUTARIES OF BIG MINOOK AND THE OTHER ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF BAKER CREEK ACROSS THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND TANANA RIVERS. THE ROAD AT ITS PRESENT STATE SERVES THE FIRST GROUP, BUT HAS LITTLE EFFECT ON TRANSPORTATION TO THE SECOND. THE SUMMER FREIGHT RATE TO POINTS ALONG LOWER BIG MINOOK, PREVIOUS TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD, WAS FROM \$80 TO \$100 PER TON. SINCE THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ROAD IT HAS BEEN REDUCED TO \$10 PER TON. BETWEEN 50 AND 60 TONS WERE HAULED DURING THE PRESENT SUMMER SEASON.

9680 WATN MINOOK CREEK BIG MINOOK
 REFN 06589 940
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "PERSONAL EXPOSIVES", REX BEACH DESCRIBES HIS JOURNEY THROUGH ALASKA. IN SEARCH OF GOLD, THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTY TRAVELLED UP BIG MINOOK CLEAR TO ITS HEADWATERS. ACCORDING TO THE INDIANS, THE BIG MINOOK WAS ABOUT 50 MILES LONG. (P59) THEY PLODDED UP IT UNTIL THE OVERFLOWS BEGAN TO SLOW THEM DOWN. THEY HAD FROZEN SINCE SUNDOWN AND THE MEN WERE NOW WALKING ON GLARE ICE. ON REACHING THE HEADWATERS, THEY WALKED OVER A BALD RIDGE WHICH LED TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA RIVER. (P60) NO DATE HAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE COPYRIGHT DATE.

9681 WATN MINOOK CREEK BIG MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 03621 898
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE WM MICHAELS COLLECTION CONTAINS 5 FOLDERS IN A BOX. IN FILE MARKED "NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AUG 1898-MAY 1899" WM MICHAELS COLLECTION, UA ARCHIVES, THE ALTON, IOWA "DEMOCRAT" 08-20-98 CONTAINS A LETTER FROM WALTER HALL AT RAMPART DATED 08-14-98. HALL SAYS, "THE STEAMER "THOMAS DWYER", WHICH HAS BEEN ON THE BAR AT THE MOUTH OF BIG MINOOK CREEK EVER SINCE THE HIGH WATER IN JUNE, HAS GOTTEN OFF YESTERDAY, JULY 13". (FRONT PAGE)

9682 WATN MINOOK CREEK BIG MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 04373 935
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MAY 1935, E O GOULET AND FOUR MEN WORKING FOR A PLACER GOLD MINING COMPANY TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM AND FOOT, WITH SUPPLIES, TO A LARGE CABIN "SIX MILES UP BIG MINOOK". OCCASIONAL BIRCH TREES WERE NOTED, BUT TAHARACK PREDOMINATED. THEY WERE TO TEST THE CREEK TO DETERMINE IF LARGE SCALE MINING WERE FEASIBLE; AND DUG NUMEROUS SHAFTS INTO THE FROZEN GROUND. SEVERAL FEET OF MUCK OVERLAY THE GRAVEL AND BEDROCK. A PORTABLE BOILER WAS USED FOR STEAM THAWING. BY MID-JUNE "THE SNOW WAS ALL GONE" FROM THE CREEK. A POLE BRIDGE HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED OVER THE CREEK BY OTHER PROSPECTORS WORKING NEARBY. VERY LITTLE GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE COMPANY'S CLAIM ON THIS CREEK SO THE MEN AND BOILER WERE MOVED TO HOOSIER CREEK, FORDING THE MINOOK IN THE PROCESS. (P191-199) REFERENCE IS MADE TO CHANGING WATER LEVELS OF THE CREEK ROCKS IN THE CREEK HERE ALWAYS A PROBLEM WHEN CROSSING IT. SUBSEQUENTLY, AFTER PROSPECT SURVEYS AT OTHER LOCATIONS, THE CREW RETURNED TO THE "LOWER END OF THE BIG MINOOK"; BUT AGAIN, THE PROSPECT HOLES WERE WORTHLESS AND ON SEPT 1, 1935 THE EFFORT WAS ENDED AND THEY RETURNED TO RAMPART TO AWAIT TRANSPORTATION BACK TO FAIRBANKS. (P209-210)

9683 WATN MINOOK CREEK KLANARCHGUT RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL REPORT THAT THE KLANARCHGUT IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 25 MILES. (P32)

9684 WATN MINOOK CREEK KLANARCHGUT RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL REPORT THAT THE KLANARCHGUT IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 25 MILES. (P32)

9685 WATN MINOOK CREEK MANOOK RIVER
 REFN 03463 00002 904906
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MINING,ECONOMY,MAP
 ABST FOLDER 149, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED OCT 14,1904, RAMPART-"WE BUILT A ROAD 1 1/2 MILES LONG FROM THE BIG MANOOK TRAIL UP RUBY CREEK." (P1) FOLDER 157, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "WALT, MOTHER, AND FAMILY" DATED JAN 13,1906, FROM RAMPART-"THE BIG MANOOK HYDRAULIC PLANT, WHICH COST ABOUT \$60,000 TO INSTALL, HAS THROWN UP THE SPONGE AND LEASES ITS PLANT TO THE HOOSIER CREEK PEOPLE. THE HYDRAULIC BUSINESS OF THIS

DISTRICT IS NOT LOOKING UP VERY WELL JUST NOW, BUT I AM QUITE CONFIDENT OF MAKING SOMETHING FROM OUR PLANT THIS COMING SUMMER." (P3) FOLDER 178-A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

9686 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MQUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM RAMPART TO EUREKA GOES UP W SIDE OF MINOOK CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD.

9687 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 00563 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MQUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, MAP, NO TRAFF
 ABST WHILE THERE IS NO SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD GIVEN IN THIS BOOK, THE COPYRIGHT DATE INDICATES THE MATERIAL IN THE BOOK IS AROUND OR SHORTLY BEFORE 1897. THE AUTHOR, CHARLES A BRAMBLE, HAS RECORDED INFORMATION RELATED TO THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS FOR INDIVIDUALS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN PROSPECTING FOR GOLD. HE DESCRIBES THE COUNTRY, THE ROUTES TO TRAVEL, CLIMATE AND WHERE AND HOW TO MINE GOLD. MINOOK, A RUSSIAN HALF-BREED, HAD GOOD DIGGINGS AT MINOOK CREEK AT THE LOWER RAMPARTS. (P153) THE MAP SHOWS THE LOWER RAMPARTS ON THE YUKON. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

9688 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 00900 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MQUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, MAP, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN HIS REPORT OF 1898 SAM DUNHAM QUOTES FROM H T WATKINS, WHO WENT UP THE YUKON ON THE ST MICHAEL IN 1897. A MEMBER OF WATKIN'S PARTY DIED ON A 14 MILE TRIP UP MINOOK CREEK TO LOCATE A CLAIM. THEY WALKED THE 14 MIS UP AND BACK TO RAMPART CITY. (P408) A MAP OF MINOOK CREEK DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD. DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES ALL CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALASKA. HE SAYS THAT MINOOK CREEK IS NAVIGABLE FOR 40 MILES BY "LIGHT DRAFT BOATS". (P298) THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9689 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 01749 910
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MQUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST IN 1910 HUDSON STUCK WAS TRAVELLING FROM RAMPARTS TO THE HOT SPRINGS ON THE TANANA RIVER BY WAY OF THE PORTAGE TRAIL. THE DOG TEAM TRAIL GOES UP MINOOK CREEK AND FOLLOWS THE VALLEY TO ITS HEAD AND THEN CROSSES A SUMMIT. (P224)

9690 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 01908 882896
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MQUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST ACTIVE MINING HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS ON MINOOK CREEK (NEAR RAMPART) SINCE 1896, AND WAS PROBABLY PROSPECTED AS EARLY AS 1882. PLACER MINES ARE IN OPERATION ON THE CREEK DURING SUMMER, AS WELL AS ON ITS TRIBUTARIES, HUNTER C, LITTLE MINOOK CREEK, RUBY CREEK, AND SLATE CREEK. AS A CENTER, PROSPECTORS HAVE EXTENDED THEIR SEARCHES ACROSS DIVIDES IN ALL DIRECTIONS. (P50,55)

9691 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK

REFN 02039 903
STOR 1603399077055013400
MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST SANDSTONE OUTCROPS EXTEND UP THE MINOOK CREEK VALLEY. COAL MINING HAS BEEN ATTEMPTED ON THIS CREEK NEAR THE MOUTH OF HUNTER CREEK BUT IT WAS ABANDONED. (P-280)

9692 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK

REFN 02040 902
STOR 1603399077055013400
MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, DIMENSION

ABST MINOOK CREEK, ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE RAMPART, IS ABOUT 20 MI LONG. SANDSTONES CARRYING COAL SEAMS FORM THE FLOOR OF MINOOK CREEK VALLEY FOR 2 MI ABOVE THE YUKON. ON THE CREEK, LIGNITE BEDS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE OCCASIONALLY BEEN ON FIRE. ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO OPEN A COAL MINE THERE. (P41-43)

9693 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK

REFN 02067 A 904
STOR 1603399077055013400
MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, ECONOMY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST THIS STREAM IS THE MOST WESTERN IMPORTANT STREAM IN THE YUKON TANANA AREA AND HAS GAINED MUCH PROMINENCE DUE TO THE GOLD FOUND ALONG IT. (P14) MINOOK CREEK HEADS AT A POINT 25 MI SOUTH OF RAMPART AND FLOWS IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY. (P15) THE VALLEYS UPPER VALLEY HAS STEEP SIDES RISING 1,000 FT OR MORE ABOVE THE STREAM. THE LOWER VALLEY WIDENS TO A MAXIMUM OF 3 MILES, WITH A GRADUAL SLOPE UP TO THE BASE OF THE LARGER HILLS. THIS FLAT AREA, OR "BENCHES" AS THE MINERS CALL IT, IS VERY IMPORTANT WITH REGARDS TO THE MINING ACTIVITIES. THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES ENTERING FROM THE EAST ARE HUNTER, LITTLE MINOOK, LITTLE MINOOK JR, HOOSIER, FLORIDA, AND CHAPMAN CREEKS AND FROM THE WEST ARE RUBY, SLATE, AND GRANITE CREEKS. MOST OF THE GOLD BEARING CREEKS ARE LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE. (P26) NO GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE MAIN VALLEY ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK. (P27) THIS CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, THE MINOOK GROUP, HILLS ARE GENERALLY ROUNDED OR FLAT-TOPPED. THERE VALLEYS ARE CANYON LIKE WITH STEEP WALLS 500 FEET OR MORE HIGH, WITH THE BENCHES BEING THE MOST PROMINENT TOPOGRAPHICAL FEATURE. (P27) THE LARGE STREAMS HAVE A VALLEY GRADE VARYING FROM 40-80 FT PER MI. TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE GROUP HAS BEEN \$702,600, AND FOR THE YEAR 1904, \$86,400. THIS CREEK IS 25 MI LONG. NEAR THE MOUTH THE STREAM IS 50-60 FT WIDE AND FLOWS AT 200 SECOND FEET. IT FLOWS IN A DEEP VALLEY WHOSE WIDTH IS FROM A FEW HUNDRED FEET TO ABOUT A HALF MILE. (P28) AT THE MOUTH OF GRANITE CR THE PROBABLE DISCHARGE IS 40 TO 50 SECOND-Feet. (P28) THE GRADIENT FOR THE FIRST 10 MI IS ABOUT 42 FEET/MILE, HOWEVER IN THE NEXT 3 1/2 MI THERE IS A RISE OF 240 FT SHOWING A GRADIENT OF 68 FT/MILE. THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES THE AVERAGE GRADIENT UP TO SLATE CREEK AS SOMEWHAT OVER 40 FT/MILE. (P28) JUST BELOW SLATE CR THE MINOOK WIDES AND SPREADS INTO A NUMBER OF CHANNELS FORMING A WIDE GRAVEL FLAT. THE VALLEY IS V-SHAPED AND MUCH STEEPER ON THE W SIDE THAN THE EAST SIDE. THERE IS A CROSS SECTIONAL DIAGRAM PICTURED ON PAGE 28. THERE ARE FIVE DISTINCT BENCHES ON THE E SIDE, WITH THE HIGHEST BEING 500 FT. (P28) THESE BENCHES ARE VERY IMPORTANT BOTH IN PHYSIOGRAPHY AND ECONOMIC GEOLOGY. "IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT ALL OF THE BENCHES OF MINOOK CREEK MAY BE MORE OR LESS CLOSELY CORRELATED WITH THE BENCHES OF THE YUKON". (P29) "IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH OF SLATE CR IS A

BENCH CUT IN THE UPTURNED SLATES AND THIN BEDDED QUARTZITES TO A DEPTH OF 12-16 FT AND COVERED BY 4 OR 5 FEET OF GRAVEL AND A FOOT OR MORE OF MUCK." (P29)

9694 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02067 B 904
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,ECONOMY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,FREIGHT
 ABST THE UPPER VALLEY DIFFERS GREATLY FROM THE LOWER. THE STREAM FLOWS IN A NE DIRECTION FOR ABOUT 2 MI, "THE NORTH SIDE IS A LONG, GENTLE SLOPE WITH A GREATER RISE IN THE UPPER PART, WHILE THE S SIDE IS STEEP AND THE STREAM FLOWS NEAR ITS BASE." (P29) "THE ROCKS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE VALLEY ARE CLOSELY FOLDED SLATES AND LIMESTONES." (29) THE ALLUVIALS OF THE VALLEY ARE 10-12 FEET THICK AND CONSIST OF MUCK, PEATY SOIL, AND GRAVEL, "WITH MUCH ANGULAR DEBRIS AT THE FOOT OF MANY OF THE HILLSIDES." (P29) IN THE MIDDLE VALLEY THE ALLUVIALS CONSIST OF 5-6 FT OF MUCK AND THE SAME THICKNESS OF GRAVEL. "THE MUCK THICKNESS TOWARDS THE SIDES WHILE THE BED ROCK REMAINS ABOUT LEVEL." (P29) GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE DERIVED FROM LOCAL BEDROCK AND CONTAIN ROUNDED QUARTZITE BOULDERS FROM A FEW INCHES TO 3 FT IN DIAMETER. THERE IS AN OUTCROP OF QUARTZITE NEAR "72 ROADHOUSE" WHICH COULD EXPLAIN THE QUARTZITE GRAVELS. (P29) THE GOLD PRODUCTION IS LOW ON THE CREEK, ONLY \$9,900 IN 1904, DUE TO THE WIDTH OF THE STREAM CAUSING MINING BY "LIMITED" MEANS VERY DIFFICULT. MOST OF THE GOLD WAS TAKEN FROM THE MIDDLE PORTION OF THE RIVER. (P29-30) THERE IS A PHOTO OF A MINER WORKING A BENCH ABOVE MINDOK CREEK (P30) 2 SMALL AREAS BETWEEN RUBY AND SLATE CREEKS ARE SAID TO BE PAYING \$3 PER SQ YARD OF BEDROCK, ANOTHER AREA \$4/ SQ YARD, AND NUGGETS HAVE BEEN FOUND WORTH UP TO \$90. (P30) THE GOLD IS FOUND ON BEDROCK. (P30) THERE IS ONE COMPANY THAT HAS BROUGHT IN HYDRAULIC MATERIALS AND IS GOING TO MINE THE WIDE GRAVEL AREA. PLANS WERE BEING MADE TO MINE THE LOWER VALLEY BY DREDGE OR POWER SCRAPERS, HOWEVER THE AUTHOR FELT DREDGING WOULD BE VERY DIFFICULT DUE TO THE HARDNESS OF THE BEDROCK. THE AUTHOR LEFT THE AREA BEFORE FINDING OUT ANY RESULTS. (P30) THE HIGH BENCH ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE STREAM HAS PRODUCED A LARGE AMOUNT OF GOLD ALONG THIS STREAM. THE BENCH STARTING ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF RUBY CREEK AND RUNS 9 MILES TO A POINT ABOUT 3 MI FROM THE YUKON. (P30) THE EASTERN LINE BOUNDING THE BENCH RUNS N 60 DEGREE E. SO THAT IN BETWEEN HUNTER AND LITTLE MINDOK CREEKS IT IS 3 MILES WIDE. AT THE EXTREME EASTERN SIDE THE BENCH IS 800 FT ABOVE MINDOK CREEK AND THEN SLOPES WESTEERLY UNTIL THE BENCH IS ONLY 500 FT HIGH.

9695 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02067 C 904
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,ECONOMY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,FREIGHT
 ABST THE GRAVELS ARE CHERT, DIABASIC, AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS, VEIN QUARTZ AND OTHER ROCKS OF QUARTZITE, MANY OF WHICH ARE VERY HEAVY AND HAVE FALLEN INTO STREAM BEDS MAKING MINING VERY DIFFICULT. THE PRESENCE OF THE BOULDERS SO HIGH LEAD THE MINERS AND THE AUTHOR TO BELIEVE THAT POSSIBLY THE YUKON ONCE FLOWED THROUGH HERE. (P31) THE AGE OF THE BENCH IS PROBABLY PLEISTOCENE. THE AREA OF THIS BAR WHERE A LOT OF GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND, NAMELY BETWEEN LITTLE MINDOK AND HUNTER CREEKS, HAS BEEN NAMED "IDAHO BAR". (P31) ONE SHAFT IN THE AREA HAS SHOWN GRAVEL TO BE 100 FT THICK. ABOVE FLORIDA CREEK THE BAR PROVED TO BE NONPRODUCTIVE, EXCEPT POSSIBLY BY HYDRAULIC POWER. (P31) FREIGHT TO THE CREEK IS 2 CENTS/LB IN WINTER AND 4 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER.

9696 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST A LARGE HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED ON MINDOK CREEK IN 1905. (P126)

9697 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING
 ABST THE RAMPART GOLD DISTRICT INCLUDES STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO MINDOK CREEK, AND SOUTH OF THE DIVIDE THE BAKER CREEK BASIN. IN 1907 THIS DISTRICT SAW A GREAT DEAL OF ACTIVITY. (P49)

9698 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02157 909
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST C.E. ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" STATED, MINDOK CREEK HEADS ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF EUREKA DOME, FLOWS NORTHEASTWARD FOR ABOUT 4 MILES, AND THEN TAKES A NORTHERLY COURSE THROUGH A REMARKABLY STRAIGHT VALLEY TO YUKON RIVER, WHICH IT JOINS JUST ABOVE RAMPART. IT IS ABOUT 25 MILES LONG AND DRAINS AN AREA OF 198 SQUARE MILES, THE MAJOR PORTION BEING ON THE EAST OF THE STREAM. THE BASIN IS COVERED WITH A LIGHT GROWTH OF TIMBER WHICH FURNISHES AN AMPLI SUPPLY FOR FUEL BUT VERY LITTLE SUITABLE FOR MILLING. THE CHIEF TRIBUTARIES ARE CHAPMAN, HOOSIER, LITTLE MINDOK, AND HUNTER CREEKS FROM THE EAST AND GRANITE, RUBY, AND SLATE CREEKS FROM THE WEST. ABOVE GRANITE CREEK THE VALLEY IS NARROW AND V-SHAPED; BELOW THAT POINT IT BROADENS OUT AND HAS PERHAPS A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF ONE-HALF MILE. THE WESTERN SLOPE IS PRECIPITOUS THROUGH THE ENTIRE LENGTH; THE EASTERN SLOPE BELOW CHAPMAN CREEK IS MORE GRADUAL, WITH PROMINENT BENCHES. IN THE UPPER COURSE THE STREAM IS CROOKED, MEANDERING FROM ONE SIDE OF THE VALLEY TO THE OTHER; THE LOWER PART IS COMPARATIVELY STRAIGHT. JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK THE MINDOK SPREADS INTO A NUMBER OF BRANCHES IN A WIDE GRAVEL FLAT. THIS FLAT, WHICH IS TYPICAL OF MANY ALASKAN STREAMS, IS PROBABLY DUE TO A CHANGE IN THE GRADE OF THE CREEK. THE STREAM HERE IS UNABLE TO CARRY THE GRAVELS OF THE SWIFTER WATER ABOVE AND SO SPREADS THEM UPON THE FLAT. HERE ARE FOUND THE SO-CALLED WINTER GLACIERS, SOME OF WHICH LAST THROUGH THE SHORT SUMMERS. IN 1904 A QUARTER OR HALF ACRE OF "WINTER GLACIER" STILL REMAINED WHEN THE SEPTEMBER FROSTS OCCURRED. THIS ICE OWES ITS ORIGIN TO THE FACT THAT, AS THE WATER FREEZES IN THE FALL, THE CHANNEL IS GREATLY NARROWED. THE RESULTING HYDROSTATIC PRESSURE CRACKS THE ICE AND THE WATER OVERFLOWS AND FREEZES. THIS PROCESS IS REPEATED UNTIL A CONSIDERABLE THICKNESS OF ICE IS ACCUMULATED." (P273) THREE TABLES OF DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS ON MINDOK CREEK APPEAR ON PAGES 273-274 AND ARE ATTACHED.

9699 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02198 896
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE RAMPART AND HOT SPRINGS REGIONS 1912 H M H M EAKIN U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P271-286) GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN MINDOK CREEK IN THE RAMPART DISTRICT IN 1896. (P276)

9700 WATN MINDOK CREEK MINDOK CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653100 W1500800 F080N 0130W 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

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2287

542: 203-222. SOME GOLD WAS RECOVERED ALONG THE BARS OF MINOOK CREEK IN 1912 USING ROCKERS. (P222)

9701 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 02355 922
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF "THE ALASKAN MINING INDUSTRY IN 1922" BY A H. BROOKS NOTED THE EMPLACEMENT OF A DREDGE ON MINOOK CREEK IN THE RAMPART DISTRICT IN THE SUMMER OF 1922. (P14)

9702 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 02882 890
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD HAD BEEN DISCOVERED ON MINOOK CREEK BY 1890. (P25)

9703 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 898
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREEZEUP, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER, FISHING
 ABST FOLDER 63, 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME" DATED DEC 7, 1898, FROM RAMPART CITY. BALLOU AND PARTNER SAH HEADED FOR THEIR CLAIM ON CHAPMAN CREEK, LEAVING RAMPART CITY SOMETIME IN LATE OCT. THEY STOPPED AT THE MOUTH OF RUBY CREEK. "WE CONTINUED OUR JOURNEY TO THE MOUTH OF CHAPMAN, 7 MILES FURTHER UP THE RIVER. WE HAD A HARD TIME IN MAKING IT ON ACCOUNT OF 2 MIS OF PORTAGE, WHICH WE HAD TO MAKE AROUND AN OPEN PLACE IN THE RIVER." (P12) ON THE RETURN TRIP A DAY LATER, "AT THE FOOT OF THE PORTAGE WE STOPPED AND RIGGED UP SOME FISHING TACKLE TO TRY THE FISHING IN SOME RAPIDS—JUST ABOVE WHICH HAD NOT CLOSED IN WITH ICE. WE FOUND THAT WE COULD HAUL OUT NICE LARGE BROOK TROUT ALMOST AS FAST AS WE COULD GET THE LINE INTO THE WATER." (P13) THEY CAMPED RIGHT THERE AND FISHED ALL NIGHT "AND BY 11 O'CLOCK THE NEXT MORNING WE HAD A 50-LB SACK FULL ALL FROM THAT ONE HOLE." (P14) THIS TRIP MUST HAVE BEEN ON MINOOK CREEK AS RUBY AND CHAPMAN BOTH FLOW IN

9704 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 04160 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST BISHOP ROWE, IN A LECTURE AT SITKA IN 1897, SAID THAT MINOOK CREEK, NEAR LOWER RAMPARTS OF YUKON RIVER WAS BEING MINED BY SLUICE BOX METHOD AND THAT THERE WERE 8 OR 9 CLAIMS. HE ALSO SAID THAT THE INDIAN MINOOK SAID THAT THE AREA WAS RICH IN GOLD PLACER AND QUARTZ. (P23)

9705 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 04200 897899
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST M D K WEIHER, MINER IN EAGLE CITY AREA BETWEEN 1898-1899, BRIEFLY NOTES THAT MINOOK EMPTIES INTO YUKON ABOUT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2288

50 MILES ABOVE THE TANANA. IT IS 15 MILES LONG. RAMPART CITY, BUILT BY PROSPECTORS ABOUT 1897 WHO, ON LEAVING ST. MICHAELS, WERE FORCED TO WINTER AT THE MOUTH OF MINOOK BEFORE PROCEEDING TO DAWSON. SOME CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON CREEK BUT NOT ENOUGH TO SUPPORT THE TOWN WHICH BECAME "A LONESOME, DEAD LOG-CABIN TOWN." (P239)

- 9706 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 05071 907
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERS IN 1907 FOUND RICH GOLD DEPOSITS ON MINOOK CREEK AND IT'S TRIBUTARIES. (P21)
- 9707 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 05176 883901
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, EXPEDITION
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT IN 1900 MINOOK CREEK EMPTIED INTO YUKON JUST ABOVE RAMPART. "A TRAIL LED OUT TO THE MINES UP THE CREEK." (P47-48) IN 1883, ED SCHIEFFLIN AND HIS EXPEDITION PROSPECTED THE CREEK BUT WITH LITTLE SUCCESS. (P102)
- 9708 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 06663 868905
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST RAMPART IS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE MINES IN THE BASINS OF MINOOK, GLENN AND BAKER CREEKS, WHICH HAVE AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 300,000 DOLLARS. (P96)
- 9709 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 07187 00400 882958
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "NOTES ON THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF LIVENGODD CREEK, HESS CREEK, AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES" BY ROBERT H SAUNDERS, TERRITORIAL MINING ENGINEER, TERRITORY OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF MINES DECEMBER 1958. THE SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS MAY HAVE FOUND GOLD ON MINOOK CREEK IN 1882. JOHN MINOOK FOUND GOLD ON MINOOK CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P1) ABOVE INFORMATION FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.
- 9710 WATN MINOOK CREEK MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 00614 897
 STOR 1603399077050013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. HE CITED AN EXTRACT FROM DISPATCHES BY SECRETARY OF WAR R A ALGER. ON SEPT. 13, 1897 MINERS CAME DOWN FROM DAWSON TO FORT YUKON TO SEIZE SUPPLIES THAT HAD BEEN CACHED THERE. WENT ON FARTHER TO MINOOK CREEK WHERE THEY FORCED THE TWO TRADING COMPANIES TO UNLOAD "110 AND 200 TONS OF PROVISIONS FROM THEIR SIX BOATS." (P24)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2289

9711 WATN MINOOK CREEK MUNOOK CREEK
 REFN 01171 896897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WM. HASKELL, IN 1897, "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS" STATED THAT GOLD MINERS STRANDED AT FORT YUKON IN 1897 BEGAN TO PROSPECT DOWN RIVER. IN THE FALL OF 1897 RAMPART CITY ON THE YUKON WAS BUILT BECAUSE OF GOLD DISCOVERED BY MUNOOK, A RUSSIAN HALF-BREED, ON THE MUNOOK CREEK IN 1896. HE TOOK OUT OVER \$3000 WORTH OF GOLD. THE STREAM HAD BEEN PROSPECTED PREVIOUSLY AND GOLD WAS ALWAYS FOUND BUT NOT IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITIES. THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK ON THE YUKON WAS A CONVENIENT SUPPLY POINT CLOSE TO THE MINES AND ALASKA COMMERCIAL LEFT SUPPLIES FOR THE MINERS. EVERYTIME A STEAMBOAT DOCKED MEN BOUND FOR DAWSON WOULD LEAVE AND SET UP CLAIMS IN THE AREA. (PP497-498) "A LAYER OF MUCK COVERS THE GRAVEL FROM A FEW INCHES TO 2 OR 3 FT IN THICKNESS; IN WINTER IT IS LIKE ADAMANT, AND IN THE SUMMER LIKE AXLE GREASE THAT HAS BEEN EXPOSED TO THE SUN." (P497)

9712 WATN MINOOK CREEK MYNOOK CREEK
 REFN 02616 897
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT
 ABST SMALL FRAGMENTS OF NATIVE COPPER WAS FOUND "IN THE GRAVELS" AT MYNOOK CREEK. (P53)

9713 WATN MINOOK CREEK MYNOOK CREEK
 REFN 02618 882896
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING
 ABST MYNOOK CREEK, NAMED FOR ITS DISCOVERER JOHN MYNOOK, IS LOCATED IN THE LOWER RAMPARTS, 60 TO 70 MILES ABOVE MOUTH OF TANANA. ITS INDIAN NAME, KLANARKAKAT, MEANS "CREEK SUITABLE FOR SMALL BOATS." THE CREEK RISES IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS FORMING THE TANANA DIVIDE, AND FLOWS NORTHWARD. INDIAN LABOR WAS USED ON THIS CREEK, HOWEVER AN INDIAN ATTEMPTED TO STAKE HIS OWN CLAIM IN 1894 AND WAS INFORMED THAT SUCH AN ACT WAS ILLEGAL. NATIVES COULD NOT OWN MINING LAND. (P120) AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT HESS RIVER AND MYNOOK CREEK ARE THE SAME. FOUR MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH THE CREEK DIVIDES INTO 2 BRANCHES, MYNOOK AND HUNTER CREEK. MYNOOK WAS PROBABLY WORKED AS EARLY AS 1882 ALTHOUGH LITTLE WAS KNOWN OF IT UNTIL 1893. MINING WAS BEGUN IN 1896. (P355)

9714 WATN MINOOK CREEK MYNOOK CREEK
 REFN 05016 890
 STOR 1603399077055013400
 MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080N 0130W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING
 ABST IN AUGUST OF 1890 SPURR AND COMPANIONS TRAVELLED FROM CIRCLE CITY DOWN THE YUKON TO MYNOOK CREEK. AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK THEY FOUND TEMPORARY CAMPS OF A FEW PROSPECTORS WHO WERE ON THEIR WAY UP TO STAKE OUT CLAIMS. (P215) MYNOOK, WHO WAS A CHIEF AMONG THE NATIVES, HAD BEEN THE FIRST TO DISCOVER GOLD AND WAS ENGAGED IN WORKING A CLAIM WITH A CREW OF NATIVES. (P216) THERE, SPURR HIRED A GUIDE WHO TOOK HIM THROUGH THE VALLEY OF THE MAIN STREAM, UP A SIDE VALLEY TO A CLAIM THAT WAS BEING WORKED BY A NUMBER OF MINERS. (P219)

9715 WATN MINT RIVER MINT
 REFN 02853 975
 STOR 1602627

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2290

MOUT N654500 W1673000 K040N 0420W 18

LUPR 22

KEYW VEGETATION, NO. TRAFF.

ABST THIS RIVER OF THE WALES AREA HAS SCARCELY A TWIG ON ITS UNDERNOURISHED SUBARCTIC BANK. (P6) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

9716 WATN MINT RIVER MINT RIVER

REFN 00499 922

STOR 1602627

MOUT N654500 W1672600 K040N 0420W 18

LUPR 22

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

ABST IN 1922, ALFRED MARSHALL COLLECTED BIRD SPECIMENS IN THE CAPE PRINCE OF WALES AREA. HE CAMPED ON MINT RIVER. THE RIVER HAD WILLOWS, SOME 10 FT. TALL AND WAS VERY SWIFT AND CLEAR. HE TOOK NUMEROUS SPECIMENS ALONG THE RIVER INCLUDING WHISTLING SWAN. (P70-72) FROM HIS DESCRIPTION, HE BROUGHT A BOAT TO LAPP LAGOON WHERE THE MINT RIVER DRAINS AND APPARENTLY TOOK IT UP RIVER. SINCE HE COMPLAINS THAT THE EVINRUDE ENGINE WAS BALKY WHEN THEY BROKE CAMP.

9717 WATN MINT RIVER MINT RIVER

REFN 01851 952

STOR 1602627

MOUT N654500 W1672600 K040N 0420W 18

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GOODS CAN BE BROUGHT UP THE 1,400 FT. SADDLE BETWEEN CRYSTAL CREEK AND MINT RIVER OVER A TRACTOR TRAIL. (P1) THE VALLEY AT THE HEAD OF THE MINT RIVER FORK THAT DRAINS THE AREA IS CIRQUE. EROSION OF THE STRANGELY JOINTED GRANITE AT THE HEAD OF THE CIRQUE HAS FORMED HIGH SHARP PINNACLES, SOME OF WHICH ARE 200 FT HIGH. (P3) DATE IS DATE OF DOCUMENT 1952.

9718 WATN HINTO LAKES HINTO LAKE

REFN 01586 902966

STOR 1603

MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29

LUPR 35

KEYW TANANA RIVER

ABST TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION, TRAPPING, HUNTING, ECONOMY, MAP, WATER CRAFT

WALLACE OLSON DESCRIBES HINTO CULTURE IN HIS 1968 MA THESIS. HE REFERS IN SOME PLACES TO "HINTO LAKE", WHICH ORTH DEFINES AS "MINTO LAKES". OLSON INCLUDES A STATEMENT MADE BY AN INFORMANT IN 1966. ON AUG. 19 (NO. YEAR GIVEN), THE INFORMANT LEFT MINTO TO "CACHE OUT" AT MINTO LAKE FOR THE HUNTING SEASON. THE NEXT DAY AS HE WAS GETTING READY TO LOAD HIS BOAT, HE SAW A PLANE FLYING ABOUT A MI AWAY. THE PLANE LANDED, AND THE HUNTERS KILLED 2 MOOSE. (P209) REFERRING TO TRAPPING IN THE HINTO FLAT AREA, ANOTHER INFORMANT SAID: "SINCE 1902 THEY (MINERS) STARTED TO SEE THE FUR, AND THE PEOPLE USED TO COME FROM ALL ALONG THE TANANA RIVER AND FROM ON THE YUKON TO TRAP AND HUNT MUSKRATS; THEY USED TO GET 12 TO 1500 MUSKRATS IN 1 SPRING. THE MINK WAS PLENTIFUL, FOX, BEAVER, OTTER. PEOPLE USED TO MAKE A LOT OF HONEY FROM FUR IN THE HINTO FLAT AREA." (P125) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

9719 WATN HINTO LAKES HINTO LAKES

REFN 00108 91503 R 915

STOR 1603

MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29

LUPR 35

KEYW TANANA RIVER

ABST NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER

IN "REGARDING ROUTES TO THE TOLOVANA CAMPS", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, APRIL 3, 1915, P3: "WINTER ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO TOLOVANA." TAKE PRESENT ROAD TO ESTER CITY, THENCE ALONG FAIRBANKS AND FORT GIBBON MAIL TRAIL TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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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.

9720 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM DUNBAR TO LIVENGOOD SKIRTS THE MINTO LAKES ON THEIR E SIDE.

9721 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAKE
 ABST IN A U.S. RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE SKIRTED THE WEST EDGE OF THE LAKES AND STAYED S. OF THE HILLS. 10 MI. OF SWAMP WOULD BE CROSSED, WHICH WAS TREELESS AND "COVERED WITH NIGGERHEADS AND MOSS." (P.13)

9722 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 01128 952953
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR LIBBY DISCUSSES CARCASSES. "ONE CARCASS CAME FROM THE MINTO LAKES." (P32)

9723 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 02789 00002 966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
 ABST WATER LEVELS FOR 1966 AT MINTO LAKES DROPPED RAPIOLY, BEGINNING IN JULY. (P9)

9724 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645257 W1484822 F010N 0060W 29
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, TRAFF, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, COMMUNITY, RECREATION
 ABST MINTO LAKES AND THE SURROUNDING 800 SQUARE MILES OF MARSH AND WOODS, CALLED MINTO FLATS, IS ONE OF THE "MOST IMPORTANT AREAS OF WATERFOWL CONCENTRATION IN INTERIOR ALASKA." (P15) FLOAT LANDINGS CAN BE MADE ALMOST ANYWHERE IN THE MINTO LAKES VICINITY. (P15) THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF MINTO IS THE ONLY TOWN IN THE FLATS AREA. THE AUTHORS POINT OUT TO CAMPERS THAT DRY CAMPING SPOTS WITH WOOD ARE EASY TO FIND, BUT WATER MUST BE BOILED. (P15)

9725 WATN MINTO LAKES MINTO LAKES
 REFN 03206 951951
 STOR 1603

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LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FLOOD, VEGETATION
 ABST THE STUDY TOOK PLACE IN THE SUMMER OF 1951. THE STUDY AREA IS LOCATED AT HINTO LAKES 32 AIR MILES WEST OF FAIRBANKS. ALL THE LAKES WERE TRAVERSED BY BOAT WITH ONLY A FEW SHORT PORTAGES. ARRIVAL TO STUDY AREA WAS BY FLOATPLANE. FLOODING OCCURS IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER. VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS ARE LOW BUSH-MUSKEG AND BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE-POPULAR FOREST. THE LOCATION IS FURTHER DESIGNATED BY N64 50 , W148 50

9726 WATN HINTO LAKES HINTO LAKES
 REFN 03206 951951
 STOR 1603
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FLOOD, VEGETATION
 ABST THE STUDY TOOK PLACE IN THE SUMMER OF 1951. THE STUDY AREA IS LOCATED AT HINTO LAKES 32 AIR MILES WEST OF FAIRBANKS. ALL THE LAKES WERE TRAVERSED BY BOAT WITH ONLY A FEW SHORT PORTAGES. ARRIVAL TO STUDY AREA WAS BY FLOATPLANE. FLOODING OCCURS IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMMER. VEGETATION CHARACTERISTICS ARE LOW BUSH-MUSKEG AND BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE-POPULAR FOREST. THE LOCATION IS FURTHER DESIGNATED BY N64 50 , W148 50

9727 WATN MIRROR CREEK MIRROR CREEK
 REFN 02833 00003 974
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910060400470
 MOUT N623500 W1412000 C100N 0220E 33
 LUPR 36 CHISANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST GRUHNAN REPORT 1974. MIRROR CREEK, DRAINING AN AREA OF ABOUT 80 SQ MI, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 60 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-507)

9728 WATN MIRROR CREEK MIRROR CREEK
 REFN 05007 898
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910060400470
 MOUT N623500 W1412000 C100N 0220E 33
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN 1898, THE PETERS-BROOKS PARTY TRAVELED BY CANOE DOWN MIRROR CREEK. (P174)

9729 WATN MIRROR LAKE MIRROR LAKE
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553100 W1310900 C730S 0940E 29
 LUPR 60 FISH CREEK
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 22.8 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 10,600 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P135)
 ELEVATION IS 377 FT. (P140) PUBLISHED 1952.

9730 WATN MIRROR LAKE MIRROR LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N612530 W1492440 S150N 0010W 02
 LUPR 52 UNNAMED
 KEYW WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST MIRROR LAKE WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. FISHING, SHIMMING, CANOEING, AND BOATING ARE AVAILABLE. THERE IS A DOUBLE, PAVED BOAT LAUNCH. (P58) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS WAYSIDE IS NEAR ANCHORAGE, BETWEEN THUNDERBIRD FALLS AND PETERS CREEK, ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY.

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06/10/79 2293

9731 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 00589 942
STOR 1603399070267012350
MOUT N651128 W1515723 F040N 0220W 11
LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE WENT ACROSS MISSION CREEK AT ITS MOUTH. SIX MI. UP CREEK IS A 540 FT. DIVIDE. (P.13)

9732 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 00591 941
STOR 1604054018942003690
MOUT N613410 W1591052 S170N 0530W 13
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,MINING
ABST THE KOHECHNEY PROSPECT IS LOCATED AT THE EXTREME HEAD OF MISSION CREEK AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 2000 TO 2350 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND 7 MI NE OF RUSSIAN MISSION. THE PROSPECT WAS DISCOVERED IN 1920 BY JOE KONECHNEY AND HE HAS EXPLORED IT ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE THAT TIME ASSAYS INDICATE AN AVERAGE OF 1.0% COPPER .1 OUNCE OF GOLD A TON, AND 1.0 OUNCE OF SILVER A TON. (P122) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES TRAVELLED BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT DURING THEIR EXPEDITIONS IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS CREEK WAS UNSPECIFIED. THE GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THIS AREA WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1941.

9733 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 01098 900
STOR 1603399125790020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
ABST IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE ALASKA AND YUKON GOLD RUSHES, WHARTON SAYS THAT MISSION 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.

9734 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 01788 896
STOR 1603399125790020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0320E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST UNDERWOOD SAYS THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON MISSION CREEK IN 1896, BUT THE OUTPUT HAS NEVER BEEN LARGE. (P.108)

9735 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 01866 952
STOR 1604054018942003690
MOUT N613400 W1591100 S170N 0530W 13
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION, AK 1952. U S G S CIRC. 328. 10PP. A 12-MI-LONG TRAIL EXTENDS FROM LITTLE RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE HEADWATERS OF MISSION CREEK. (P2) A COPPER PROSPECT WAS LOCATED IN THE HEADWATERS OF MISSION CREEK IN 1920. (P5)

9736 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2294

REFN 01909 912
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 (PP219-239) MISSION CREEK DISPLAYS A MARKED GRADIENT THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH AND DURING FLOOD PERIODS IS DIFFICULT TO FORD.(P236) SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF MISSION AND WOLF CREEKS FOR 1911.(P236) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN MISSION CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P237)

9737 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 01909 912
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 (PP219-239). MISSION CREEK DISPLAYS A MARKED GRADIENT THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH AND DURING FLOOD PERIODS IS DIFFICULT TO FORD. (P236)

9738 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02039 903
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A SMALL COAL-BEARING BASIN 7 OR 8 MILES WIDE LIES NEAR MISSION CREEK. MISSION CREEK IS LOCATED 12 MILES BELOW THE YUKON RIVER'S INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY. (P.277)

9739 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02040 902
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION
 ABST MISSION CREEK HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 15 MI. AN AREA OF COAL-BEARING ROCKS FROM 3 TO 4 MI WIDE EXTENDS BACK FROM THE YUKON FOR A DISTANCE OF 6 OR 7 MILES ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THIS CREEK. (P26)

9740 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL
 ABST THE SEVENTYMILE TRAIL LEADS FROM EAGLE AND CROSSES MISSION CREEK AT ITS JUNCTION WITH EXCELSIOR CREEK. (P11) ANOTHER TRAIL FOLLOWS THE WEST SPUR BETWEEN THE TWO CREEKS. (P11) THE STREAM IS SHALLOW AND SWIFT, WITH AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF ABOUT 30 FT. (P20)

9741 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2295

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST IN THE RIDGE EXTENDING EAST AND WEST ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF MISSION AND EXCELSIOR CREEKS IS A GRAY LIMESTONE ABOUT 150 FT THICK CAPPED BY A VERY FINE-GRAINED GREEN VESICULAR BASALTIC ROCK. (P19) ON THE WEST SIDE, ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE EXCELSIOR CREEK, A BLUFF ON CONGLOMERATE 150 FT HIGH IS LOCATED, CONTAINING CHERT, VEIN QUARTZ, GRANITE, DIORITE, SANDSTONE, AND FERRUGINOUS NODULES. (P23) A BLUFF-DEPOSIT, ABOUT 90 FT HIGH, ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK ABOUT 1/4 ABOVE THE MOUTH OF EXCELSIOR CREEK IS COMPOSED LARGELY OF GRANITE WITH SOME SANDSTONE AND CLAY. (P25) ON MISSION CREEK, 20 FT OF STREAM GRAVELS WERE OBSERVED FORMING THE CAPPING OF A BLUFF 70 FT HIGH. THERE IS ANOTHER BENCH IN THE MISSION CREEK VALLEY AT A HEIGHT OF 15 TO 20 FT ABOVE THE STREAM. (P27) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

9742 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644800 W1411200 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, 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 MISSION CREEK AND DISCOVERY FORK OF AMERICAN CREEK FOR 1910. (P211) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN MISSION CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P212)

9743 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02618 895896
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK ABOUT 1895. AN OLD MISSION IS LOCATED JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. MISSION CREEK IS AN EASTERLY FLOWING STREAM, TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH IT IS JOINED BY AMERICAN CREEK. ABOUT 25 MEN WERE WORKING ON THE CREEK, ABOUT 12 MI FROM THE MOUTH, AROUND 1895-96. (P119) THE MAIN BRANCH OF MISSION CREEK IS CALLED AMERICAN CREEK. AT THE MOUTH OF MISSION CREEK ARE BLACK SHALE CLIFFS CONSISTING OF SANDSTONES AND LIMESTONES. (P169) ABOUT 18-20 MILES BELOW MOUTH OF MYNOOK ON THE YUKON, THE ROCKS OF THE RAMPART SERIES ARE SUCCEEDED BY LIMESTONE. (P171) THE CREEK MEANDERS, AS IT CRODWS TOWARDS THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE VALLEY. (P281) NEAR THE MOUTH THE CREEK IS A RAPID STREAM OF CLEAR WATER ABOUT 2 FT DEEP AND 20 FT WIDE. IT CAN BE ASCENDED BY CANOE OR SMALL BOAT FOR 10 OR 12 MILES. SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN TAKEN BY RAFT TO THE MINERS AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF BOULDER CREEK. THIS WAS PROBABLY DONE WHEN THE STREAM WAS ABOVE LOW-WATER MARK. GENTLE SLOPES ARE PRESENT TO THE SOUTH AND BLUFFS OR STEEP SLOPES ON THE NORTH, ALONG THE BASE OF WHICH THE CREEK HAS INTRENCHED ITSELF. A 6-FOOT LAYER OF IRON ORE WAS OBSERVED BY H B GOODRICH 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. (P338) COALY BLACK SLATE WAS VIEWED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CREEK, RISING TO 8 OR 9 FT ABOVE THE CREEK BED. (P339)

9744 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02834 895
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST GRUHMANN REPORT 1975. IN 1895 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON MISSION CREEK. EAGLE CITY WAS LATER ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. (P3-7)

9745 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1603399125790020400

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2296

MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN DESCRIBING BIRD HABITAT THE REPORT TELLS OF A BLUFF AT MISSION CREEK JUST AS YOU ENTER EAGLE. (P12)

9746 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 03192 956
STOR 1603399125790020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0320E 30
LUPR 34 UPPER YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
ABST "EAGLE AND MISSION CREEKS, BOTH LOCATED WITHIN 10 MILES OF EAGLE, WERE SURVEYED VIA BOAT, THE FORMER ON JULY 18 AND THE LATTER ON AUGUST 17 (1956)." (P.25) USF&WS STUDY OF "FISHERY RESOURCE OF THE UPPER YUKON RIVER BASIN."

9747 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 03413 895898
STOR 1603399125790020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY
ABST JAMES ANDERSON, A PROSPECTOR, NOTES IN HIS DIARY, (DIARY 1) OCT 3, 1895 ARRIVING AT MISSION CREEK BY SLED ON FOOT WHERE HE AND HIS PARTNER JIM ELWELL MADE CAMP. "KILLED TWO CARIBOU JUST AS WE GOT HERE." OCT. 4, 1895. "2 CARIBOU KILLED." THEY CACHED THEIR FOOD HERE AND WENT UP THE AMERICAN CREEK 20 MI WHERE THEY HAD A CLAIM. NOV 1, 1895 HE NOTES GOING 10 MI UP MISSION CREEK PROSPECTING WITH JIM RUSSELL AND POWERS. (DIARY 1) JUNE 8, 1898 HE NOTES "EAGLE CITY AT THE MOUTH OF MISSION, A CITY SIMILAR TO STAR CITY" (P47, DIARY 3) STAR CITY CONTAINED SEVERAL TENTS AND A CABIN. (P47, DIARY 3)

9748 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 03466 00001 905929
STOR 1603399125790020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN SUMMER 1905, C A BRYANT AND JOHN POWERS SECURED THE WOOD AND LOG CONTRACTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT. "WE HAD PARTIES CUTTING WOOD ON MISSION, EXCELSIOR, AND AMERICAN CREEKS, AND WE WERE DRIVING THE WOOD DOWN TO NEAR THE MOUTH OF MISSION WHERE WE TOOK IT OUT AND HAULED IT ONE-HALF MI TO THE POST. 400 CORDS HAD JUST BEEN DELIVERED IN THE BOOM WHEN A SUDDEN RAISE IN THE CREEK BROKE THE BOOM AND AWAY WENT THE PROFITS OF OUR WOOD CONTRACT DOWN THE YUKON." (P157-158) THIS WAS AT EAGLE. THE FIRST WEEK OF MAY 1929, BRYANT WAS WALKING BACK TO EAGLE FROM ALDER CREEK (ON THE SEVENTYHILE). "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)

9749 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
REFN 05176 900
STOR 1603399125700020400
MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0320E 30
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, HUNTING
ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" WROTE "A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR-WATER STREAM CALLED MISSION CREEK, FILLED WITH GRAYLING, DISCHARGES ITS WATERS OVER A GRAVEL BAR INTO THE TURBID FLOOD OF THE MIGHTY YUKON" AT EAGLE IN 1900. (P36) EARLY IN OCTOBER, WICKERSHAM ACCOMPANIED CAPT FARNSWORTH FROM FORT EGBERT ON A CARIBOU HUNT TO AN ARMY HUNTING CAMP LOCATED ON DIVIDE BETWEEN MISSION CREEK AND FORTYHILE, ABOUT 50 MI FROM EAGLE. (P51) FRANK LEE AND CHARLEY WEBB WERE THE HUNTERS SUPPLYING MEAT TO THE FORT. (P51)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2297

9750 WATN MISSION CREEK MISSION CREEK
 REFN 06919 900
 STOR 1603399125790020400
 MOUT N644743 W1411158 F010S 0330E 30
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A LETTER FROM MR KIRK OF EAGLE, WRITTEN ON 15TH FEB 1900 TELLS OF HIS EXAMINING SEVERAL HOLES SUNK BY A GERMAN PROSPECTOR, ABOUT 20 MILES UP MISSION CREEK. (P623)

9751 WATN MOGHOWEYIK RIVER MOGHOWEYIK RIVER
 REFN 06802 963
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N632800 W1715100 K230S 0590W 29
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST HOLYBDENITE OCCURS IN FINE-GRAINED GRANITE EXPOSED ALONG THE SHORE ABOUT 1 MILE SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF MOGHOWEYIK RIVER. (P16) NO DATE WAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE USED THE DATE GIVEN FOR MOST OF THE SURVEYS. THIS RIVER IS LOCATED ON ST LAWRENCE ISLAND.

9752 WATN MOGHOWEYIK RIVER MOGHOWEYIK RIVER
 REFN 06802 963
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N632800 W1715100 K230S 0590W 29
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST HOLYBDENITE OCCURS IN FINE-GRAINED GRANITE EXPOSED ALONG THE SHORE ABOUT 1 MILE SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF MOGHOWEYIK RIVER. (P16) NO DATE WAS GIVEN. I HAVE, THEREFORE USED THE DATE GIVEN FOR MOST OF THE SURVEYS. THIS RIVER IS LOCATED ON ST LAWRENCE ISLAND.

9753 WATN MOGUL CREEK MOGUL CREEK
 REFN 01909 911
 STOR 160339912382002012000233000310
 MOUT N645500 W1414000 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)

9754 WATN MOGUL CREEK MOGUL CREEK
 REFN 02122 903
 STOR 160339912382002012000233000310
 MOUT N645500 W1414000 F010N 0300E 07
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST MOGUL CREEK, NOT OTHERWISE DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT, IS INCLUDED IN A LIST OF CREEKS FROM WHICH ROCK SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED IN 1903 IN THE "FORTYMILE AREA". (P26) PLACED IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P. 13.

9755 WATN MOGUL CREEK MOGUL CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339912382002012000233000310
 MOUT N645500 W1414000 F010N 0300E 07
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2298

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 400: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P216)

9756 WATN MOHONEY CREEK MAHONEY CREEK

REFN 05936 931963

STOR 1612212

MOUT N552500 W1313000 C740S 0910E 25

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST MEAN ANNUAL RUNOFF IN THIS CREEK RECORDED AS 260 IN. WITH THE 1931 ANNUAL RUNOFF AT 327 IN. (P160)

9757 WATN MOLE RIVER MOLE HARBOR CREEK

REFN 04744 930

STOR 1611158

MOUT N573847 W1340603 C490S 0700E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST "OLD HASSELBOURG," THE AUTHOR'S GUIDE, HAD A CAMP AT THE MOUTH OF MOLE HARBOR CREEK. THE AUTHOR NOTES A DILAPIDATED BOAT ROTTING ON THE BANK. (P62-63) THE AUTHOR BROUGHT HIS PLANE UP THE CREEK ALONGSIDE HASSELBOURG'S BOAT. (P64) HASSELBOURG WAS ONLY INHABITANT OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND. ONCE INDIAN TRIBE HAD LIVED THERE BUT HAD BEEN WIPED OUT (1880) BY ANOTHER TRIBE FROM WRANGELL. HASSELBOURG'S CABIN HAD BEEN BUILT BY A WHITE TRAPPER WHO WAS KILLED BY BEARS. (P67-68) THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND FISHED AND HUNTED FOR BEARS ALONG MOLE HARBOR CREEK. THEY WENT UP CREEK ABOUT 4 MILES, UNTIL THE END OF THE SALMON RUN. (P71) THEY WADED THRU THE CREEK WHICH WAS SWIFT AND ROCKY. (P71-72) THEY FOLLOWED AN OLD BEAR TRAIL AROUND A WATERFALL. THE TRAIL WAS UNEVEN AND OF FALLEN TREES AND SOFT MOSS. (P71) LOMBARD MENTIONS "BENDS" IN THE CREEK. (P71-72) AND A STING CURRENT. (P71) THEY HUNTED BEAR AND FISHED SALMON FROM THE CREEK. (P70-85) "OLD HASSELBOURG HAD AN OUTBOARD WHICH HE KEPT AT MOLE HARBOR AND USED TO GET TO AND FROM THE ISLAND AND UP TO OTHER CREEKS. (P79, 86, 87-88) LOMBARD MENTIONS A STRONG SHOAL FROM WHERE "OLD HASSELBOURG" WALKED INTO THE CREEK. (P84)

9758 WATN MOLE RIVER MOLE RIVER

REFN 04750 A 927929

STOR 1611158

MOUT N573847 W1340602 C490S 0700E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, OBSTRUCTION, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAKE, EXPEDITION, RIVER

ABST OPERATING OUT OF THE HASSLEBOURG CABIN ON MOLE RIVER, EAST SIDE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATURALIST-PHOTOGRAPHER HOLZWORTH MADE NUMEROUS EXCURSIONS TO STUDY AND PHOTOGRAPH THE BROWN BEAR. THE RIVER FLOWS INTO MOLE HARBOR WHICH RECEIVES ITS NAME FROM THE MOLE-LIKE HILLS WHICH SURROUND ITS SHORES BY SCORES." (P6) THREE MI. TO THE SOUTHEAST IS 3800 FT. HIGH "MT. DISHTUCK" (OISTIK) THICK FORESTS OF SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK INCLUDED A "SOLID MASS OF UNDERGROWTH" OF FERNS, MOSSES, DEVIL-CLUB, AND MANY THICK WINDFALLS AREAS OF THE INTERIOR ARE ROLLING COUNTRY, WITH "PINE PARKS" OF MANY ACRES, NUMEROUS RIVULETS AND POOLS OF WATER, SOME MEADOWS, AND THE FREQUENT BERRY PATCHES. TO THE NORTH HIGH MOUNTAINS ARE VISIBLE. BEAR, SITKA DEER, AND OTHER FAUNA ABOUND, WITH SALMON AND TROUT IN THE CREEKS UP FROM SALT WATER AND TROUT IN THE HIGHER LAKES. ON HIS FIRST EXCURSION TO THE MOLE RIVER THE AUTHOR AND HASSLEBOURG FOLLOWED A "CLEARED TRAIL" TO A LOCATION ABOUT 2 MI. BACK BELOW SOME WATERFALLS. THEY CROSSED THE RIVER FOLLOWING THE TRAIL WHICH LED UP STEEP CLIFFS, THROUGH MARSHY RAVINES AND A LOW HILL. THE RIVER WAS A WINDING ONE, WITH LARGE, BLACK ROCKS IN THE SWIFTLY-FLOWING CURRENT. A LOW ROCKY BAR RAN PARALLEL TO THE STREAM FOR A WAY, AND THE STREAM BROADENED TO 100 FT. OR MORE. THERE WERE NUMEROUS RIFFLES, AND FALLEN TREES IN THE WATER CAUSED BY THE INCREASED VOLUME AND POWER OF FRESHETS "EVERY FEW MONTHS". SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, ALDER AND DEVILS CLUB ALONG THE BANKS, SANDY PORTIONS" OF THE ROCKY BAR. SALMON WERE OBSERVED IN THE RIFFLES AND POOLS; BEARS WERE FISHING. (P6-16) THIS FIRST TRIP TO ADMIRALTY WAS IN THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2299

FALL 1927. PHOTO, P. 5, SHOWS THE HASSLEBORG CABIN, NEAR BANK OF THE RIVER, UNDER LARGE SPRUCE TREES. BOAT IS PULLED UP ON BANK. PHOTO, P 20, SHOWS "SQUARE-TOPPED DISTUCK (MOUNTAIN)" FRAMED BETWEEN LARGE SPRUCE TREES, WITH CREEK OR RIVER IN FOREGROUND, VERY PROBABLY MOLE RIVER. PHOTO, P 29, SHOWS "CASCADES, MOLE RIVER, ADMIRALTY ISLAND, FOUR HILES ABOVE THE OLD MAN'S CABIN", ALSO SHOWING ROCKY BANKS AND TREES AND HEAVY UNDERGROWTH ALONG BANKS. THE AUTHOR'S "SECOND VISIT TO ADMIRALTY" (CH. 2) TOOK PLACE AUG.-SEPT. 1928 AND THE CHAPTER RECORDS AT LEAST 7 TRIPS UP MOLE RIVER DURING THESE TRIPS BY FOOT TO OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH BEAR. HOLZWORTH AND HASSELBORG CROSSED AND RECROSSED THE RIVER NUMEROUS TIMES AND MADE SIMILAR EXCURSIONS UP A NUMBER OF "SIDE CREEKS" WHICH ARE NOT IDENTIFIABLE. THE WATERFALLS ARE DESCRIBED AS A "SLOPING, THIRTY FOOT PLUNGE," WITH ADJACENT ROCKY CLIFFS AND LARGE SPRUCE TREES. FALLEN LOGS AND DIFFICULT WINDFALLS WERE OFTEN ENCOUNTERED; REPEATED OBSERVATIONS ARE MADE OF THE RIVERS RIFFLES, LARGE ROCKS, SAND AND GRAVEL BARS, BENS, AND THE STEEP BANK AND CLIFF WALL BY THE "FORK OF THE MAIN RIVER" WITH PRETTY FALLS NEARBY. ON ONE SIDE CREEK, 1/2 MI. UPSTREAM, WAS A "BEAUTIFUL FALLS" WITH "TWO HIGH ROCK CLIFFS, ALMOST A GORGE," AND A STEEP HEAVILY HOODED HILL. REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO A "BOX-LIKE CANYON" AT ONE POINT ON THE RIVER. IN THE RIVER, BY THE HASSLEBORG CABIN, WAS THE "REGULAR ANCHORAGE" APPROACHED BETWEEN LARGE ROCKS, FOR HIS GAS LAUNCH. VERY MANY BEAR WERE ENCOUNTERED ON EVERY TRIP UP RIVER AND IN THE VICINITY OF THE CABIN. (P38-44, 53-55, 62-67, 73-74, 75-78) SIDE-TRIPS TO OTHER AREAS IN THE REGION WERE ALSO TAKEN, WITH STREAMS AND A "SHALL LAKE" UNIDENTIFIED.

9759 WATN MOLE RIVER MOLE RIVER

REFN 04750 B 927929

STOR 1611158

MOUT N573847 W1344602 C490S 0700E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, OBSTRUCTION, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAKE, EXPEDITION, RIVER

ABST IN THE FALL OF 1929 HOLZWORTH RETURNED TO ADMIRALTY FOR FURTHER OBSERVATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY OF BEAR; ALSO TO COLLECT SOME BIRD SPECIMENS. SEVERAL TRIPS WERE MADE UP MOLE RIVER AND ALSO FARTHER INTO THE INTERIOR OF THAT GENERAL REGION. NO NEW INFORMATION IS OFFERED; EXCELLENT PHOTOS OF UNIDENTIFIED STREAMS ARE AGAIN INCLUDED. (P132-144) A BEAR WAS OBSERVED IN A POND WASHING HIS FACE WITH A MOSSY SOD "SPONGE". (P138) ANOTHER TRIP INTO THE MOLE RIVER AREA IS RECORDED. (P214)

9760 WATN MOLE RIVER MOLE RIVER

REFN 04804 00001 929954

STOR 1612158

MOUT N573847 W1340602 C490S 0700E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST MOLE RIVER AT MOLE HARBOR IS THE LOCATION OF ALLAN HASSELBORG'S 135 ACRE HOMESTEAD. NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS (NO DATE OR PAPER NAME) ADVERTISE THE SALE OF THIS PROPERTY ON MOLE RIVER (AROUND 1954). THIS IS LOCATED ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND AND WAS FREQUENTLY VISITED BY FRIENDS AND GUIDE CLIENTS. LETTER NOV 2, 1936 FROM CHARLES C. BUELL REFERS TO 7 WEEKS SPENT ON MOLE RIVER (BOX 1) TO HASSELBORG. LETTER NOV 1936 FROM JOE DIXON REFERS TO PHOTOS OF BEARS TAKEN HERE (BOX 1) TO HASSELBORG. LETTER FROM CHASE LITTLE JOHN APRIL 1929 MENTIONS HIS VISIT HERE (BOX 1) TO HASSELBORG. LETTER DEC 12, 1944 FROM ELEANOR HIBBON, CHEVY CHASE, MD. NOTES "GIRLS OFTEN TALK OF YOU AND HOW SWELL YOU WERE TO TAKE THEM FISHING UP MOLE CREEK (BOX 1) TO HASSELBORG. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

9761 WATN MOLLY CREEK MOLLY CREEK

REFN 02719 976

STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000

MOUT N641145 W1432000 F080S 0220E 30

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST MOLLY CREEK IS 13 MI IN LENGTH. (P39)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2300

- 9762 WATN MONASHKA CREEK MONASHKA CREEK
 REFN 03034 960
 STOR 160745E
 MOUT N575015 W1522630 S270S 0200W 13
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST MONASHKA CREEK IS THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE MONASHKA GRAZING UNIT, WHERE SPRUCE IS THE MAIN PLANT AND MOUNTAIN ALDER IS SECOND IN DOMINANCE. (P45)
- 9763 WATN MONASHKA CREEK MONASHKA CREEK
 REFN 03285 976
 STOR 160945E
 MOUT N575019 W1522630 S270S 0290W 13
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN
 ABST MONASHKA CREEK HEADS IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF KODIAK ALASKA, AND HAS A TOTAL DRAINAGE BASIN AREA OF 5.5 SQ. MI. (P.4) ITS BASIN IS UNDERLAIN WITH FRACTURED BEDROCK. (P.13) DESCRIPTION OF MONASHKA CREEK IS TAKEN FROM A 1976 STUDY OF THE GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF MONASHKA AND SHIP CREEK RESERVOIRS.
- 9764 WATN MONASHKA CREEK MONASHKA CREEK
 REFN 03287 973
 STOR 160945E
 MOUT N575019 W1522630 S270S 0200W 13
 LUPR 51
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST DOCUMENT IS STUDY OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN WATERS OF TWO ALASKAN RESERVOIR SITES, LOCATED AT SHIP CREEK AND MONASHKA CREEK. MONASHKA CREEK FLOWS INTO A COVE OFF MONASHKA BAY, KODIAK. (P.32) THE CREEK IS USED INTENSIVELY AS A RECREATIONAL AREA DURING VARIOUS SEASONS. (P.33) IN 1973 SAMPLING SITES ALONG MONASHKA CREEK, BEGINNING AT THE CREEK'S DIVERSION DAM AND EXTENDING PAST THE PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR, WERE SELECTED. A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF EACH SITE WAS GIVEN NOTING SUCH INFORMATION AS THE DEAD TREES THAT EMERGE FROM THE WATER AT SAMPLING SITE 1. (P.33). PHOTOGRAPHS ON PAGE 36 OF THE DOCUMENT, LABELLED FIGURE 12, 13, ARE VIEWS OF MONASHKA CREEK. FIGURE 12 PHOTO HAS BOAT IN BACKGROUND.
- 9765 WATN MONOTIS CREEK MONOTIS CREEK
 REFN 02660 953
 STOR 160119201045000051000740000360031250080
 MOUT N682301 W1525054 U120S 0040W 21
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST IN JUNE 1953, THE AUTHOR SPENT 3 DAYS MEASURING AND SAMPLING THE PHOSPHATE ZONE ON MONOTIS CREEK. (P2) PLATE 5 IS A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING MONOTIS CREEK IN THE BACKGROUND.
- 9766 WATN MONTANA CREEK COLORADO CREEK
 REFN 03548 00002 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075300550
 MOUT N634330 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, MAP
 ABST UAF ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION, BOX 2, FOLDER 40. MURIE DID FIELDWORK IN THE UPPER NENANA AREA IN OCT-NOV 1920. "COLORADO CREEK, COMING IN FROM THE E, IS PERHAPS 9 OR 10 MIS IN LENGTH, RISING HIGH ABOVE THE MOUNTAINS WHICH AT THIS POINT ARE PROBABLY BETWEEN 4000 AND 5000 FT IN ELEVATION." (P3) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. MURIE AND PARTY SPENT 1 DAY HUNTING ON THIS CREEK. (P2) ACCORDING TO AUTHOR'S MAP, COLORADO CREEK MUST BE THE MODERN MONTANA CREEK.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2301

9767 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST A HIGHWAY GOES N FROM JUNEAU UP MOUNTAIN CREEK. MIDWAY UP IT BECOMES A TRAIL AND GOES OVER DIVIDE TO WINDFALL CREEK. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.

9768 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1607143006750000640
 MOUT N620614 W1500416 S230N 0040W 07
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, A COPPER LEDGE WAS TRACED FOR 3 MI ON THIS CREEK. THE LEDGE IS 18 MI UPSTREAM FROM WHERE RAILROAD CROSSES THE CREEK. (P9) CREEK IS GOLD BEARING. (P10) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.

9769 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00469 00002 890
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN SECOND VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS THE ALASKAN CENSUS OF 1890 STATES THAT GOLD LEDGES HAD BEEN FOUND ON MONTANA CREEK N OF JUNEAU, BUT ONLY IN PROSPECTING STAGE. (P490)

9770 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1607143006750000640
 MOUT N620614 W1500416 S230N 0040W 07
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST MONTANA CREEK FLOWS INTO SUSITNA 15 MI SOUTH OF TALKEETNA. RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, AND "DOC" WERE LEFT BY CHARTER PILOT ON A "BLUE ROCK-RIMMED LAKE" NEAR HEAD OF CREEK, 30 MI EAST OF TALKEETNA. (P57) ANNABEL TELLS STORY OF WASILLA STEPAN, CHIEF OF STEPAN INDIANS, WENT UP MONTANA CREEK, "THE STREAM ON WHICH HIS ANCESTRAL VILLAGE IS LOCATED," TO GET SOME BEAVER. HE WALKED ON RIM OF BANK WHERE WIND HAD BLOWN SNOW CLEAR. (P78)

9771 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00500 920
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALFRED M BAILEY AN ORNITHOLOGIST AND GEORGE FOLTA IN 1920 HIKE ALONG MENDENHALL RIVER, TO MCGINNIS CREEK AND ONTO TO MONTANA CREEK WHICH THEY ASCENDED TO ITS HEAD. (P27)

9772 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343547 C400S 0650E 24

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2302

LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,ROUTE
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING NEAR JUNEAU, MONTANA CREEK IS ACCESSIBLE FROM THE GLACIER HIGHWAY BY TRAIL AND IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH DOLLY VARDEN AND CUTTHROAT TROUT. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

9773 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK

REFN 01445 902
 STOR 1602868001900000290
 MOUT N644500 W1642000 K080S 0280W 27
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON 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 MONTANA CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF SOLOMON RIVER. (P252)

9774 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK

REFN 01641 00001 916918
 STOR 1607143006900000640
 MOUT N620614 W1500416 S230N 0040W 07
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,FREIGHT
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF 4 MEN RIDING ACROSS THE CREEK ON HORSES, CAPTIONED, "CROSSING MONTANA CREEK." (P17) PHOTO OF SMALL BOAT, WITH FREIGHT ON BANK,CAPTIONED, "THE A E C THIN-SCREW GAS BOAT #B AND B NO 2" LEAVING MONTANA CREEK AT 5 AM ON SEPT 14, 1916." (P77) PHOTO OF SEVERAL WHITE WALL TENTS, CAPTIONED, "A E C CAMP AT MOUTH OF MONTANA CREEK." (P78) PHOTO OF SMALL BRIDGE ON MONTANA CREEK, CAPTIONED: "TEMPORARY FOOT BRIDGE ACROSS MONTANA CREEK." (P151) PHOTO OF SEVERAL BUILDINGS, CAPTIONED "A E C CAMP 207 AT MONTANA CREEK. NOTE FLAG FLYING ABOVE WAREHOUSE AND OFFICE TENT." (P151) PHOTO: "NEW BRIDGE OVER MONTANA CREEK AT MILE 210 ON GOVERNMENT RAILROAD-AUG 30, 1918." (P233) PHOTO: "THE GAS BOAT #B AND B NO 2" LEAVING MONTANA CREEK FOR INDIAN RIVER, TAKING W C EDES, CHAIRMAN OF A E C, AND OTHER RAILROAD OFFICIALS ON AN INSPECTION TRIP TO THE BROAD PASS LOCATION TERRITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD. AUGUST 31, 1918." (P239) PHOTO SHOWS BOAT LOADED WITH FREIGHT AND MEN ON IT. PHOTO OF A BOAT WITH BARGE, LOADING HALF-A-DOZEN PASSENGERS FROM A CAMPSITE, CAPTIONED: "THE COMMISSION GAS BOAT #BETTY M# ARRIVES AT INDIAN RIVER TO TAKE MR EDES AND OFFICIAL PARTY DOWN THE SUSITNA RIVER TO END OF STEEL AT MILE 210, MONTANA CREEK." (P242)

9775 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK

REFN 01909 911
 STOR 160339900
 MOUT N642000 W1422000 F070S 0270E 12
 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 DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF MONTANA AND HUTCHINSON CREEKS FOR 1911. (P231)

9776 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK

REFN 02071 906
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE ROCK EXPOSURES AT THE MOUTH OF THE MONTANA CREEK BASIN ARE OF SLATE AND GREENSTONE, WITH A SCHIST BELT APPEARING AT ITS HEAD. THE GOLD ORE BODIES CONSIST OF STRINGER LEADS OR LODES OF MINERALIZED SLATE CUT BY MANY QUARTZ VEINLETS. (P36) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

STATION RUINS. THE HELICOPTER FOLLOWED CHAMPION AND MISSION CREEKS INTO EAGLE. (P54-5)

9783 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 02844 939
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE
 ABST THE NARROW VALLEYS OF MONTANA, WINDFALL, AND COWEE CREEKS ARE FORESTED WITH HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE BUT DIVERSIFIED BY MUSKEGS. THE PEATY AREAS ARE LOCATED ON THE FLATS OR BENCHES AND SUPPORT A COVERING OF SPHAGNUM MOSSES WITH A DWARFED OPEN GROWTH OF HEATHS AND LODGEPOLE PINE. THE MUSKEG AT MONTANA CREEK IS LARGE AND MORE EASILY ACCESSIBLE FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT THAN OTHER AREAS IN THAT STRIP OF TERRITORY. THE GOVERNMENT HIGHWAY UP THE MAIN VALLEY OF MONTANA CREEK PASSES THROUGH THIS DEPOSIT AND CONNECTS IT WITH JUNEAU. STAGNANT POOLS OF WATER AND SECONDARY SMALL LAKES OCCUR IN SEVERAL PLACES, SOME BORDERED BY SPHAGNUM MOSSES. THE MONTANA CREEK MUSKEG IS WELL SUITED FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF PEAT PRODUCTS. (PP30-31)

9784 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1607173006900000640
 MOUT N620614 W1500416 S230N 0040W 07
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1958 ONE SET NET SITE WAS OBSERVED ON MONTANA CREEK AND IT ACCOUNTED FOR THE HARVEST OF ABOUT 100 KING SALMON. (P6)

9785 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 04033 00001 920
 STOR 1607143006900000640
 MOUT N620614 W1500416 S230N 0040W 07
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST ARR PHOTO OF U.S. TWIN SCREW, RIVER GASS BOAT B AND B NO 2 LEAVING MONTANA CREEK 5 AM, SEPT 14-16, CA 1920.

9786 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 04804 00002 911
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, MINING, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES MOVING TO MONTANA CREEK JULY 31, 1911. "THE COUNTRY IS BRUSHY AND ROUGH. THERE IS CONSIDERABLE BROWN BEAR SIGN IN MONTANA CREEK AND MORE DOG SALMON SPANNING THAN I HAVE SEEN FOR SOME YEARS." "PACKED BLANKETS AND GRUB OUT TO A CABIN ON MONTANA CREEK" (AUG 3, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) "HUNTED TO HEAD OF MONTANA CREEK" (AUG 5, 1911). AUG 7, 1911, "CAMPED IN A DESERTED CABIN ON MONTANA CREEK... SEVERAL PROSPECTORS ARE WORKING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD AND A CREW OF INDIANS ARE PACKING SUPPLIES UP ALONG THE CREEK ALSO." (AUG 11, 1911) (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) HE CAME HERE AFTER EAGLE RIVER AND BEFORE MCGINNIS CREEK. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION. MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IS NOT SPECIFIED BUT BELIEVE HE WAS IN CANOE.

9787 WATN MONTANA CREEK MONTANA CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611541000180000010
 MOUT N582252 W1343546 C400S 0650E 24
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST A ROAD AND THEN A TRAIL FOLLOW UP MONTANA CREEK NEAR JUNEAU. (P114-117) THE TRAIL INCLUDES TWO BRIDGES ACROSS THE CREEK AND LEADS TO WINDFALL CREEK. (P117) SEE MAP

9788 WATN MONTE CRISTO CREEK MONTE CRISTO CREEK

REFN 02038 903

STOR 160339907005001230006633007940

MOUT N621500 W1425500 C050N 0130E 12

LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IS A WESTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NABESNA RIVER. IT JOINS THE NABESNA "WITHIN 3 OR 4 MILES OF THE FOOT OF THE GLACIER." ALTERED DIORITE OCCURS IN THIS REGION. (P147)

9789 WATN MONTE CRISTO CREEK MONTE CRISTO CREEK

REFN 02141 908

STOR 160339907005001230006633007940

MOUT N621400 W1425400 C050N 0130E 12

LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST ON MONTE CRISTO CREEK, THERE ARE LARGE EXPOSURES OF ANDESITE PORPHYRY INTRUDED INTO THE QUARTZ DIORITE. THE ROCK SHOWS NUMEROUS FELDSPARS AND SOME HORNBLENDE PHENOCRYSTS (P45) THERE IS A NEGLIGIBLE QUANTITY OF GOLD WITH A MAXIMUM VALUE OF 40 CENTS/TON. (P58)

9790 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK

REFN 00028 91213 R 912

STOR 160339906135001116000746200420141850820

MOUT N641400 W1553200 K140S 0170E 32

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 4/13/1912 "WORK BEING DONE ON MONUMENT CREEK" TUNNELS WERE DUG BY MCLEOD AND DUNDAS IN AN EFFORT TO LOCATE PAYING GRAVELS.

9791 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK

REFN 00076 91328 T 913

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470269931150013750360

MOUT N650400 W1460500 F030N 0080E 22

LUPR 35 NORTH FORK CHENA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, COMMUNITY

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS TIMES ON JUNE 28, 1913, "TAKE EVIDENCE FOR GOVERNMENT IN WILSON CASE", IT STATES TO DETERMINE THE LEGALITY OF THE HOMESTEAD LOCATION OF GEORGE WILSON, WHICH INCLUDES THE BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS ON MONUMENT CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE BIG CHENA RIVER, A HEARING HAS BEEN STARTED IN THE LOCAL UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. J W BARKER IS REPRESENTING THE GOVERNMENT, WHILE H A DAY IS APPEARING FOR WILSON. THE TAKING OF ORAL DEPOSITIONS STARTED YESTERDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, AND WILL BE ASSUMED THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK. THE FINAL HEARING IS TO TAKE PLACE JUNE 30. THE GOVERNMENT HAD NOT RESTED ITS CASE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF WITNESSES TESTIFIED. TOM AND ROBERT SWAN WERE THE FIRST WITNESSES TO TAKE THE STAND FOR THE GOVERNMENT. THEY WERE THE FIRST MEN TO VISIT THE CHENA HOT SPRINGS, SO FAR AS KNOWN AT THIS TIME. IN 1905 THEY WERE ON MONUMENT CREEK, AND ARE CONSIDERED THE DISCOVERERS OF THE BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS. FOLLOWING THEM, C D MCCAULEY, LEONARD J HEACOCK, FRED DOUSE, CHARLES BOYER, J C DILLON, PAUL WAGNER AND H K LOVE WERE CALLED, TO GIVE INFORMATION CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF THE SPRINGS AND OTHER MATTERS RELATING TO THE LOCATION OF WILSON'S HOMESTEAD. ALL WERE QUESTIONED CLOSELY BY SPECIAL AGENT J W BARKER, AND CROSS-QUESTIONED BY H A DAY. THE DEPOSITIONS WILL BE TRANSCRIBED BY E T HOLCOTT, WHO WAS PRESENT TO REPORT THE PROCEEDINGS. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE HEARING WILL TERMINATE THIS AFTERNOON, ALTHOUGH THE NUMBER OF DEPOSITIONS THAT ARE TO BE TAKEN IN BEHALF OF WILSON IS NOT KNOWN. (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2306

9792 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470284901340
MOUT N650400 W1460500 F030N 0080E 22
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, SPRING, MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CHENA TRAIL FOLLOWED THE S SIDE OF MONUMENT CREEK FOR 2 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH UP TO HOT SPRINGS.

9793 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 02238 913
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420141850820
MOUT N641400 W1553200 K140S 0170E 32
LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST USGS, 1913. MONUMENT CREEK IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG. (P367)

9794 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 02354 913924
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420141850820
MOUT N641400 W1553200 K140S 0170E 32
LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON MONUMENT CREEK FOR SEVERAL YEARS. MINING OPERATIONS WERE CONDUCTED ON THE CREEK IN 1913. (P95)

9795 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 02435 912933
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420141850820
MOUT N641400 W1553200 K140S 0170E 32
LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. MONUMENT CREEK, ABOUT 9 MILES LONG, OCCUPIES A BROAD, OPEN VALLEY. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE WINTER OF 1912-1913 BUT IN 20 YEARS, HAS PRODUCED ONLY ABOUT \$30,000. GOLD PLACERS WERE WORKED DURING THE WINTER OF 1931-2 WHEN A WINTER DUMP WAS TAKEN OUT ON THE UPPER END OF THE PAY STREAK, ABOVE RABBIT CREEK. WORK WAS DONE BY UNDERGROUND MINING. (PP154-5)

9796 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 02455 938
STOR 1602833001540000170
MOUT N643513 W1652831 K100S 0340W 28
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. CASADE PAGA GOLD COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON MONUMENT CREEK IN 1938. (P63)

9797 WATN MONUMENT CREEK MONUMENT CREEK
REFN 04095 899
STOR 1602833001540000170
MOUT N643513 W1652831 K100S 0340W 28
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MONUMENT 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)

9798 WATN MOON LAKE MOON LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N660740 W1485547 F150N 0070W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971 IS MOON LAKE WAYSIDE. "AN OLD OX-BOW OF THE TANANA RIVER, THE LAKE OFFERS SWIMMING FROM A BEACH, AN UNSURFACED RAMP FOR LAUNCHING BOATS, AND CANOEING. THE ROAD WHICH LEADS INTO THE AREA DESCENDS AT A RATE THAT INDICATES SOME CAUTION-ALTHOUGH NO REAL PROBLEM-FOR VEHICLES PULLING TRAILERS." (P20) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS WAY SIDE IS JUST W OF TOK JUNCTION.

9799 WATN MOON LAKE MOON LAKE
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632300 W1433200 C180N 0100E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, MAP, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMP GROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS BOATING AND HUNTING AT MILE 1334, ALCAN HIGHWAY.

9800 WATN MOON LAKE MOON LAKE
 REFN 04577 962
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N660740 W1485547 F150N 0070W 13
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS LAKE WAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOATPLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 9 MI NNE OF STEVENS. LENGTH IS 2 MI WIDTH IS 1/4 MI DEPTH IS 6 FT. (P32)

9801 WATN MOONLIGHT CREEK MOONLIGHT CREEK
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390023700440
 MOUT N644642 W1642657 K080S 0290W 24
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED ON CREEK WHICH IS CLOSE TO DIVIDE IN SOLOMON AREA. MOONLIGHT CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF CASADEPAGA RIVER WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF FISH RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO GOLOVNIK BAY.

9802 WATN MOONLIGHT SPRINGS MOONLIGHT SPRINGS
 REFN 01844 950
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N643320 W1652425 K110S 0340W 12
 LUPR 22 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, SPRING
 ABST IN THE DISCUSSION OF NOME, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT DURING THE SUMMER, WATER IS SUPPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES SMELTING AND REFINING CO. BY PIPELINE FROM MOONLIGHT SPRINGS, ABOUT 3 MI. NORTH OF TOWN AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS. (P33) NO DATE HAS BEEN GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN. THE SPRINGS CANNOT BE LOCATED ON THE MAP. THEREFORE, I HAVE USED THE LAT. AND LONG. FROM ORTH AND USED HIS LOCATION TO IDENTIFY THE TOWNSHIP, RANGE AND SECTION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2308

9803 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 01071 912
 STOR 161046200160000051000031500040002400110
 MOUT N602512 W1440004 C170S 0080E 09
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST FROM CLEAR CREEK, FISHER, CALVERT, AND PARTY PROCEEDED UP MOORE CREEK EXAMINING COAL DEPOSITS. (P40) THEY WENT UP A NARROW CANYON TO THE HEAD AND THEN ON TO THE SADDLE ON CUNNINGHAM'S RIDGE ON AUGUST 27, 1912. (P40) MENTION IS MADE OF A TRAIL THAT PASSES THROUGH CUNNINGHAM'S RIDGE. COAL BEDS ARE DESCRIBED.

9804 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 02186 911
 STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625748 W1553557 S330N 0330W 07
 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) MOORE CREEK WAS THE SCENE OF CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY IN 1911. (P40)

9805 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 02354 910924
 STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625748 W1553557 S330N 0330W 07
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, MAP
 ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. SUPPLIES ARE TAKEN TO MOORE CREEK ON THE MAIN SEWARD TRAIL IN WINTER FROM IDITAROD. DURING SUMMER SUPPLIES ARE SENT BY WAY OF DISCOVERY ON PACK ANIMALS. MOST SUPPLIES FOR THIS CREEK ARE HAULED IN WINTER. (P84) SEE MAP PLATE II WHICH HAS BEEN XEROXED FOR ILLUSTRATION OF ROUTE. CLAIMS ON MOORE CREEK WERE STAKED IN 1910 AND MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN A SMALL WAY SINCE. WATER IS BROUGHT IN A DITCH FROM HILLOW CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF MOORE CREEK, FOR HYDRAULICKING. (P108) ALTHOUGH PUBLICATION DATE IS 1924, INFORMATION IS BASED ON FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 1915.

9806 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 02435 911
 STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625748 W1553557 S330N 0330W 07
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST U S G S 1933. DISCOVERY CLAIM ON MOORE CREEK WAS STAKED IN THE FALL OF 1911 AND STREAM PLACERS HAVE BEEN WORKED INTERMITTENTLY SINCE THAT TIME. IN 1933, ONE PLANT, EMPLOYING 5 MEN, WAS BEING OPERATED. (PP223-4)

9807 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 02569 910967
 STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625743 W1553557 S330N 0330W 07
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD WAS MINED FROM 1910 TO ABOUT 1967 ON THIS CREEK, MOSTLY BY HYDRAULIC METHODS. (P52) CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER REGION.

9808 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 02892 914947

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2309

STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625748 W1553557 S330N 0330W 70
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN JEAN POTTER'S BOOK ON BUSH PILOTS IN ALASKA, MENTION IS MADE OF THE PRACTICE OF ONE (UNNAMED) PILOT WHO STARTED DROPPING UNORDERED MEAT TO REMOTE CAMPS, IN THE HOPES OF DRUMMING UP BUSINESS. "BILLY THE FINN AT MOORE CREEK" RECOUNTS ONE SUCH INCIDENT. (P.21). NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INCIDENT-IT WOULD HAVE OCCURRED SOMETIME BETWEEN THE FIRST AIRPLANE FLIGHT IN ALASKA IN 1914 AND THE DOCUMENT COPYRIGHT DATE OF 1947.

9809 WATN MOORE CREEK MOORE CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1604054045488008190
 MOUT N625748 W1553557 S330N 0330W 07
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST THE MOORE CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON MOORE CREEK, 30 MILES EAST OF IDITAROD ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL LOOP. (P48) THE DOCUMENT 1974.

9810 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91810 T 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260045990230
 MOUT N640345 W1490930 F100S 0080W 08
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR JUNE 10, 1918 (P3) HAS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE UNDER THE HEADLINE "MOOSE CREEK BRIDGE NOW READY FOR TRAFFIC", RECENT ARRIVALS FROM RESIDENCY 4 (43-MILE) REPORT THAT A NEW BRIDGE TO SPAN MOOSE CREEK, IS IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION ON THE WAGON ROAD. THE OLD BRIDGE, WHICH HAD BEEN GLACIERED OVER BADLY, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED AWAY WHEN THE BREAKUP OCCURRED ON MOOSE CREEK. THE NEW BRIDGE, IT IS STATED, WILL BE A SUBSTANTIAL STRUCTURE SUPPORTED BY BENTS OF PILING. THE ROAD BEYOND MOOSE CREEK RUNS FOR SOME CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE ON MARSHY LAND AND IS SAID TO BE IN A VERY MIRY CONDITION AND UNFIT FOR WHEELED TRAFFIC. MUSHERS ALSO FIND CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN GETTING OVER THIS PART OF THE TRAIL.

9811 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91827 S 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260045990230
 MOUT N640345 W1490930 F100S 0080W 08
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON MAY 27, 1918 (P4) UNDER THE HEADLINE "NENANA RISING? WATER CAUSING DELAY IN WORK", SAYS: MOOSE CREEK IS REPORTED TO BE ON A RAMPAGE AND AT THE POINT WHERE IT CROSSES THE WAGON ROAD IT SAID TO BE ALMOST IMPASSABLE FOR TEAMS. SHOULD A FURTHER RISE IN THE WATER OCCUR FREIGHT FOR POINTS BEYOND MAY HAVE TO BE HELD AT CAMP 18 UNTIL THE WATERS SUBSIDE SUFFICIENTLY TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF TEAMS ACROSS THIS CREEK. A BRIDGE WILL PROBABLY BE ERECTED THERE SHORTLY.

9812 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91904 X 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260045990230
 MOUT N640345 W1490930 F100S 0080W 08
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON OCT 4, 1919 ABOUT THE NENANA MINING DISTRICT. "MOOSE CREEK DISTRICT," MOOSE CREEK, WHICH IS ABOUT TEN SQUARE MILES ON THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE NENANA VALLEY. ABOUT TWO MILES BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF BIG AND LITTLE MOOSE, CODY CREEK ENTERS THE MAIN STREAM FROM THE EAST, AND TWO MILES

FARTHER DOWNSTREAM, CHICKEN CREEK, THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF MOOSE CREEK, FLOWS INTO IT FROM THE NORTHEAST. PLACER CLAIMS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND WORKED ON BIG AND LITTLE MOOSE CREEKS AND ALONG THE MAIN STREAM FOR ABOUT A MILE BELOW THEIR JUNCTION. IN THE SUMMER OF 1909, ABOUT 100 OUNCES OF GOLD WAS MINED FROM A GRAVEL BENCH NEAR THE MOUTH OF BIG MOOSE, AND SINCE THEN SEVERAL FAIRLY BIG CLEANUPS HAVE BEEN MADE BY MINERS IN THIS REGION. AUTOMATIC DAMS WHICH HAD BEEN CONSTRUCTED FOR SLUICING PURPOSES WERE WASHED OUT DURING THE HIGH WATER IN THE SPRING OF 1916, AND IN SOME MEASURE SET BACK MINING ON NEARLY ALL THE CLAIMS IN THIS REGION. (P1)

9813 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91922 W 919
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ARTICLE,"LAUNCH ARRIVES FROM KANTISHNA; WATER LOW NOW" IS INCLUDED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF SEPT 22, 1919. SUPPLIES HAD BEEN DROPPED OFF AND THEN TAKEN OVERLAND TO KANTISHNA CITY, WHICH IS ON MOOSE CREEK, FROM ROOSEVELT. "THE TRAIL FROM ROOSEVELT TO KANTISHNA CITY IS NOW IN BAD CONDITION, MOODY REPORTS, THE FIRST 15 MILES OUT FROM THE (KANTISHNA) RIVER BEING ALMOST IMPASSABLE, OWING TO THE WET CONDITION OF THE GROUND. VERY LITTLE MORE FREIGHTING CAN BE DONE BEFORE THE FREEZEUP, IT IS FEARED, BUT AFTER THE SNOW COMES THE TRAIL PROBABLY WILL AFFORD AN EXCELLENT MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION." (P1)

9814 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 92028 T 920
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AN ARTICLE IN THE "NENANA NEWS" DATED JUNE 28, 1920 SAYS (P4): DR SUTHERLAND HAS BEEN WORKING ON THE MOOSE CREEK PROPOSITION A NUMBER OF YEARS, TRYING TO GET SUFFICIENT CAPITAL INTERESTED TO WORK THE PROPERTY ON A LARGE SCALE. HE HAS HAD A NUMBER OF EXPERTS ON THE GROUND AND IS VERY OPTIMISTIC REGARDING THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE ENTERPRISE. ABOUT 20 TONS OF SUPPLIES WERE TO BE HAULED TO ROOSEVELT, AND THEN PACKED OVERLAND 30 MILES TO MOOSE CREEK. (P4)

9815 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00099 90601 X 906
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N633515 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NOME SEMI WEEKLY NUGGET IT STATES, "MOOSE CREEK, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE BEARPAW AT THE CITY (DIAMOND 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) (OCT 01, 1906)

9816 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00108 91503 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
 MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030N 12
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST IN "REGARDING ROUTES TO THE TOLOVANA CAMPS", 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 FOOT HILLS AND ACROSS THE TATLINA FLATS TO INTERSECT LOCATION OF PROPOSED WINTER TRAIL AT ABOUT THE 16 MILE POST, THENCE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2311

ALONG THE COURSE OF THAT LOCATION TO LAKE CITY. THE DISTANCE FROM FAIRBANKS TO LAKE CITY BY THIS ROUTE IS APPROXIMATELY 65 MILES. FROM HAPPY STATION TO THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK THE LOCATION WOULD FOLLOW THE GOVERNMENT R.R. SURVEY, FROM THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK-FLOWING INTO GOLDSTREAM-TO THE MOUTH OF MURPHY CREEK-FLOWING INTO CHATANIKA RIVER-APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES-THERE IS A LOW DIVIDE TO CROSS, SAID TO BE LOWER AND EASIER AND WITH A MORE GENTLE SLOPE THAN THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF ALDER CREEK ON THE FAIRBANKS-FT GIBBON MAIL TRAIL.

9817 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 00108 91527 R 915
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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 TOLDVANA. (P4)

9818 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
MOUT N635317 W1505408 F120S 0170W 09
LUPR 35 BEARPAH RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST

ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHER SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS MOOSE CREEK ON W SIDE FROM 20 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH TO THE TOWN OF KANTISHNA, AT BARNETTE'S CABIN, 35 MIS FROM MOUTH. THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL MEETS THE ROAD. A WAGON ROAD CONTINUES PAST KANTISHNA FOR 3 MIS AND TURNS INTO TRAIL WHICH CROSSES THE CREEK AND HEADS UP N SIDE TO ITS SOURCE, THEN OVER TO MYRTLE CREEK. A TRAIL FROM GLACIER ON BEARPAH CROSSES MOOSE CREEK 21 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND ENDS AT THE WAGON ROAD.

9819 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339909379101584000029000020263432920020230110
MOUT N651630 W1474820 F050N 0010W 08
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, RIVER
ABST

ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CLEARY-BEAVER TRAIL FOLLOWS S SIDE OF MOOSE CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH UP TO ITS HEAD. ITS MOUTH IS ON WICKERSHAM CREEK.

9820 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160714300379000029000293500220
MOUT N615913 W1502342 S220N 0060W 21
LUPR 52 KROTO RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
ABST

IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL DIRECTLY W FROM TALKETNA VILLAGE ON THE SUSITNA TO PETERS CREEK ROUTE, CROSSES MOOSE CREEK ABOUT 20 MIS ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH KROTO RIVER.

9821 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 00643 916

STOR 1608016001980000170

MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS INVOLVING AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DESCRIBES THE EMERGENCE OF COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION. A SMALL COAL MINE, LOCATED ABOUT 1/2 MI FROM THE MATANUSKA BRANCH OF THE RAILROAD AT MOOSE CREEK WAS OPENED IN 1916 AND PRODUCED ABOUT 100 TONS PER DAY. THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION (FORERUNNER TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD) AGREED TO BUY 6,000 TONS OF COAL FOR USE IN CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE RAILROAD. THE COAL COST THE COMMISSION \$6.00 PER TON AND SMALL CONSUMERS PAID FROM \$8.00 TO \$10.00. (P33)

9822 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 00788 940

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510

MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12

LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, PHOTO

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940. (P21) INCLUDES A PHOTO CAPTION "PLATE VIII. SPRUCES GROWING ON DRY AND MOIST SITES, MOOSE CREEK NEAR FAIRBANKS." (P40) NO MENTION IS MADE IN TEXT.

9823 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 00814 907

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060

MOUT N635317 W1505408 F120S 0170W 09

LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST FRANCIS P FARGUHAR IN "EXPLORATION OF MOUNT MCKINLEY," STATED THAT IN 1907 TOM LLOYD, BILLY TAYLOR AND CHARLEY MCGONAGALL HAD A CABIN ON MOOSE CREEK, NEAR MOUNT MCKINLEY AND WERE MINING THEIR CLAIM. CHARLES SHELDON AND HARRY KARSTENS WALKED OVER FROM THE TOCLAT RIVER TO VISIT THEM. (P99) THE CABIN WAS AT THE HEAD OF MOOSE CREEK. (P99)

9824 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 01001 971

STOR 160339907005001230002443804690003200010

MOUT N644300 W1471300 F020S 0030E 19

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MAP

ABST IN A 1971 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT CONCERNING THE CHENA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT, THE DAM AT MOOSE CREEK IS DESCRIBED. (P1-2) ALSO NOTED: "THE MAXIMUM PROBABLY FLOOD STAGE (ELEVATION PLUS 522 FT) COULD INUNDATE UP TO 10,000 SURFACE ACRES (BEHIND THE DAM)." (P2) AUTHOR'S MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THE MOOSE CREEK DAM WOULD BE ABOUT 17 MTS E OF FAIRBANKS. (P2)

9825 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 01008 964

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510

MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSIONS, VEGETATION, ICE

ABST DATA FROM 1964 BRIDGE FOUNDATION STUDY AT SITE ALONG MOOSE CREEK ABOUT 9 MI. NORTHWEST OF FAIRBANKS. ORGANIC SILT ON THE LOW AREAS SUCH AS THE CREEK. A WIDE SWAMPY AREA IS JUST UPSTREAM. SCRUB SPRUCE, ALDERS, BIRCH, AND OCCASIONAL STANDS OF TALL SPRUCE ORIGINALLY COVERED THE SITE. DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL OF 1963 THE STREAM WAS FOUND TO BE FLOWING IN A SHALLOW, WELL-DRAINED CHANNEL APPROXIMATELY 6 TO 10 FT WIDE. IN MID-DECEMBER 1963 THE STREAM DEVELOPED AN ICING EXTENDING OUT OF ITS CHANNEL AND MEASURING APPROXIMATELY 7

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FT THICK. BY MAY 1964 THE ICING EXTENDED MORE THAN 1/2 MI DOWNSTREAM OF THE SITE WITH THE ICE ALMOST TOUCHING THE TIES OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WHICH IS 8 TO 10 FT ABOVE THE STREAM BOTTOM. SEVERAL FIGURES ARE PRESENTED OF DETAILED SOIL TEST DATA.

9826 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 01149 949958

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060

MOU1 N635315 M1505407 F120S 0170M 09

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST VIRGIL BUREORD, A DEEP SEA DIVER IN ALASKA, RECOUNTS HIS EXPERIENCES TO WALT MOREY AROUND 1949. MOREY PUBLISHED THEM IN 1969. DURING ONE SLOW SEASON BURFORD DECIDED TO PAN FOR GOLD ON FRIDAY CREEK IN THE KANTISHNA HILLS WHERE HE MET LANNIE QUIGLEY. LANNIE SAID THAT SHE HAD HAULED HER GARDEN SOIL AND ROCKS BY DOG SLED AND ON HER BACK FROM MOOSE CREEK TO FRIDAY CREEK. (P247) A PLANE LANDED ON THE GRAVEL BAR OF MOOSE CREEK SEVERAL TIMES EITHER TO BRING THE QUIGLEYS IN AND OUT ON BUSINESS OR IN AN EMERGENCY. (P250-51)

9827 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 01330 905

STOR 1608016001980000170

MOU1 N614027 M1490209 S180N 0020E 02

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST "THE COAL FIELD OF THIS VALLEY IS KNOWN TO BEGIN AT THE E, WITH THE COALS OF MOOSE CREEK. IN FACT, LIGNITE COALS OF INFERIOR QUALITY ARE KNOWN TO EXIST IN GREAT QUANTITY ON THE SHORES OF COOK INLET, BUT AT MOOSE CREEK IS FOUND THE FIRST COAL WHICH COMPARES IN QUALITY WITH THE COALS NOW IN USE FOR STEAM PURPOSES ON THE PACIFIC COAST." (P16) "MOOSE CREEK IS A LARGE STREAM WHICH ENTERS THE MATANUSKA A FEW MILES ABOVE TIDE WATER... ABOUT 5 MIS ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THIS STREAM A LARGE COAL VEIN IS EXPOSED ON THE E BANK... THIS EXPOSURE IS LARGE AND SHOWS A FINE SEAM OF COAL ABOUT 10 FT THICK, HAVING A STRIKE NORTH 45 DEGREES EAST, DIPPING 45 DEGREES NORTHWESTWARD. SOMETIME IN THE PAST THE VEIN HAS BEEN ON FIRE AT THE SURFACE, AS IS EVIDENCED BY THE BURNED ROCKS OVERLYING THE VEIN. THIS SEAM OUTCROPS AT THE LEVEL OF THE WATER ON MOOSE CREEK, EXTENDING PAST THE HILLSIDE UNTIL CONCEALED BY THE OVERLYING SURFACE DEBRIS." (P16-17) "ABOUT A HALF MILE FARTHER DOWN THE STREAM ANOTHER SEAM OF COAL IS EXPOSED ON THE HIGH BANK OF THE CREEK. THE STRIKE OF THIS LATTER EXPOSURE IS N AND S, AND THE DIP IS 47 DEGREES TO THE EASTWARD, THUS INDICATING A PROBABLE ANTICLINAL IN THE MEASURES BETWEEN THE 2 EXPOSURES. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN OF THE FIRST SEAM, BUT NOT OF THE LATTER." (P17) AUTHOR SAYS THE MATANUSKA VALLEY IS NATURALLY DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL PARTS, ON ACCOUNT OF THE VARYING QUALITY OF THE COALS. THE MOOSE, ESKA, AND GRANITE CREEK AREA IS ONE FIELD; THE COALS THERE ARE HIGH IN VOLATILE MATTER. (P16) AUTHOR'S MAP OF THE AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "IF THIS COAL FIELD IS CONTINUOUS FROM SOME POINT TO THE EASTWARD OF MOOSE CREEK THROUGHOUT TO GRANITE CREEK, IT EXTENDS PROBABLY 8 MIS IN LENGTH... THE SEAMS... VARY IN THICKNESS FROM 3-10 FT..." (P17) A SAMPLE WAS TAKEN FROM THE COAL SEAM TO DETERMINE CHEMICAL QUALITY, WHICH IS SHOWN IN THE TABLE ON. (P25) INVESTIGATION OF AREA WAS MADE IN 1905.

9828 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608016001980000170

MOU1 N614027 M1490209 S180N 0020E 02

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING, SPRING, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST MOOSE CREEK WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "LOCATED IN A LEVEL GRAVEL-BASE VALLEY FLOOR JUST 6 MIS N OF PALMER, MOOSE CREEK WAYSIDE LIES IN A FORMER COAL MINING AREA WHERE EVEN TODAY VEINS OF COAL ARE EXPOSED AT THE SIDES OF THE CREEKBED. ... DRINKING WATER IS AVAILABLE FROM A SPRING. ... FOSSILS MAY BE FOUND UPSTREAM IN THE RIVER BED." (P54) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS ON GLENN HIGHWAY.

9829 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01559 906924
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST IN SUMMER 1926, DEKE MYERS AND SON BILL VISITED THE QUIGLEYS, WHO LIVED ON MOOSE CREEK NEAR THE MCKINLEY PARK BORDER. QUIGLEY HAD A PROFITABLE QUARTZ MINE IN THE AREA. "ALL THEIR SUPPLIES ARE 'FREIGHTED' IN FROM THE RAILROAD BY DOG TEAM IN THE WINTER AT A COST OF 12 CENTS A POUND." (P72) "THE NEAREST TIMBER TO THE QUIGLEY CABIN IS 2 MIS DOWN MOOSE CREEK." (P73) MRS QUIGLEY GOES BY DOG TEAM TO COLLECT WOOD. (P73) REGARDING THE GOLD STAMPEDE TO THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT 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. FROM THAT POINT IT WAS 30 MIS TO MOOSE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES WITH THEIR PAY DIRT." (P74) THEY PROBABLY TRAVELLED OVERLAND TO MOOSE CREEK. IN 1924, QUIGLEY TOOK HIS FIRST PLANE RIDE FROM FAIRBANKS BACK TO MOOSE CREEK. "THERE WAS NO REGULAR LANDING FIELD, BUT QUIGLEY TOLD THE PILOT ABOUT A LONG GRAVEL BAR ALONG MOOSE CREEK JUST BELOW THE CABIN... UNFORTUNATELY, HE (THE PILOT) OVERTSHOT THE 'FIELD' A LITTLE, AND THE PLANE WENT INTO THE STREAM WITH ITS NOSE DUG INTO THE GRAVEL." (P76)

9830 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01615 922
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635317 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ERNST PATTY, BACKPACKING INTO QUIGLEY MINE THROUGH MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, FOLLOWED TRAIL FROM WONDER LAKE DOWN ALONG THE CREEK TO THE MINE A FEW MILES DOWN FROM THE LAKE. (P76)

9831 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01632 926
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST JEAN POTTER DESCRIBES BUSH PILOT JOE CROSSON'S EARLY CAREER IN ALASKA IN 1926 CROSSON, FLYING A WACO, TOOK A MINER, JOE QUIGLEY TO HIS CABIN AT MOOSE CREEK. CROSSON LANDED ON THE RIVER BAR BUT THE PLANE ENDED UP IN THE RIVER WITH ITS NOSE STUCK IN THE WATER AT A 45 ANGLE. AFTER HIKING 85 MI CROSSON RETURNED TO REPAIR THE AIRPLANE AND FLY IT BACK TO FAIRBANKS. (P95)

9832 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01641 00001 917
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
 MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF 4 MEN AND A PILEDRIVER, CAPTIONED: "PILE DRIVER ON MOOSE CREEK BRIDGE AT MILE 460.3, FAIRBANKS DIVISION, OCTOBER 13, 1917." (P201) PHOTO CAPTIONED: "BORROW PITS BETWEEN MOOSE CREEK AND GOLDSTREAM CREEK AT MILE 460.5 ON FAIRBANKS DIVISION-OCTOBER 13, 1917." (P202)

9833 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01641 00002 916
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02

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LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF A BUILT UP MINE SHAFT, CAPTIONED: "LOADING THE FIRST COAL TO MOVE FROM THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS. THIS IS DOHERTY'S MINE AT MOOSE CREEK, AUGUST 17, 1916." (P1053)

9834 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01753 913
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F1205 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAKE
 ABST ON THEIR RETURN FROM THE ASCENT OF DENALI, H. STUCK'S PARTY REACHED MOOSE CREEK. "THUS, SLOWLY COVERING THE MILES THAT HE HAD GONE SO QUICKLY OVER UPON THE ICE OF THE LAKE TWO MONTHS BEFORE, HE REACHED MOOSE CREEK AND THE MINERS CABINS AT EUREKA LATE AT NIGHT AND RECEIVED WARM WELCOME AND MOST HOSPITABLE ENTERTAINMENT FROM MR. JACK HAMILTON. (P135-136)

9835 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01905 914
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST 10 MILES NORTH OF PALMER ON THE WEST SIDE OF MOOSE CREEK WAS A COPPER LODE, STAKED IN 1914. (P34)

9836 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01940 966
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST ACCORDING TO WOLFE, HOPKINS AND LEOPOLD, THERE IS AN OLDER, MORE STRONGLY LITHIFIED FORMATION WHICH CONSISTS OF A SEQUENCE OF NONMARINE CLASTIC SEDIMENTARY ROCKS AT LEAST 5,000 FEET THICK THAT IS EXPOSED IN MANY PLACES IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY BETWEEN HICKS CREEK AND MOOSE CREEK. (PA7) THIS FORMATION IN THE MOOSE CREEK AREA CONSISTS OF INTERBEDDED CLAYSTONE, SILTSTONE, FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, AND CONGLOMERATE AND INCLUDES MANY BEDS OF BITUMINOUS COAL. (A7) MOST OF THE COAL BEDS ARE IN THE UPPER 1,400 FEET OF THE FORMATION. CARBONATE CONCRETIONS AND THIN BEDS OF FRESH-WATER LIMESTONE ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE FORMATION. (A7) THICK BEDS OF CONGLOMERATE ARE A MAJOR COMPONENT OF EXPOSURES OF THE LOWER PART OF THE CHICKALOON FORMATION ALONG THE BASE OF ARKOSE RIDGE NORTHWEST OF MOOSE CREEK. (A7) THE AUTHORS HAVE OBTAINED MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM THE COAL-BEARING SEQUENCE EXPOSED IN STRIP-MINING PITS IN THE MOOSE CREEK AREA. (PA9) THE WISHBONE FORMATION CONSISTS OF A SEQUENCE 2,000 TO 3,000 FEET THICK OF COARSE-GRAINED CLASTIC NONMARINE SEDIMENTARY ROCKS EXPOSED AT WISHBONE HILL (BETWEEN MOOSE CREEK AND ESKA CREEK). ACCORDING TO BARNES, (1962) IT CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF CONGLOMERATE, BUT INCLUDES MANY INTERBEDS OF CROSSBEDDED FELDSPATHIC SANDSTONE, A FEW LENTICULAR BEDS OF SILTSTONE, AND SOME CLAYSTONE. THE CONGLOMERATE CONSISTS OF FIRMLY CEMENTED PEBBLES OF FINE-GRAINED IGNEOUS AND METAMORPHIC ROCKS, CHERT, VEIN QUARTZ, AND JASPER IN A SANDY MATRIX. (A11) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.

9837 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 01941 962
 STOR 1608001600100800001
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A. WOLFE, FOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLECTED ON THE EAST SIDE OF MOOSE CREEK VALLEY BY HOPKINS AND WOLFE IN 1962. (B26)

9838 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 02062 905
STOR 1608016001980000170
MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
LUPR 52 MAJANUSKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ON MOOSE CREEK AN EXPOSURE OF 5' OF CLEAN COAL IS REPORTED. (P154)

9839 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 02099 905907
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170N 09
LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
KEYW FORESTRY, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT PRINDLE NOTES THAT THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK IS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET WIDE WHERE IT ENTERS EUREKA CREEK. (PP215-216) "LUMBER FOR MINING WAS TAKEN 6 MILES DOWN THE MOOSE CREEK VALLEY." (P217)

9840 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 02122 907
STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641500 W1410000 F070S 0340E 28
LUPR 36 FORTYHILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
ABST ON MOOSE CREEK, JUST AT THE EASTERN EDGE OF THE QUADRANGLE, OCCURS A COARSE CONGLOMERATE, WITH BOULDERS UP TO 6 FT OR MORE IN LENGTH, MOSTLY OF SCHIST WITH SOME LIMESTONE EXPOSED. VEIN QUARTZ PEBBLES ARE ABUNDANT. (P25) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA," FIG 2 P 13.

9841 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 02183 909912
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260045990230
MOUT N640345 W1490930 F100S 0080W 08
LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: MOOSE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE NENANA FROM THE EAST, JOINING THAT RIVER ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE THE TANANA FLATS. THE STREAM IN ITS UPPER COURSE OCCUPIES A VALLEY CUT IN THE SCHISTS, THEN CUTS THROUGH BEDS OF THE COAL-BEARING SERIES, BELOW WHICH IT EMERGES UPON THE GRAVEL FLATS OF THE NENANA. THE FIRST PRODUCTION OF CONSEQUENCE FROM THIS CREEK WAS IN 1909, WHEN IT WAS REPORTED THAT 100 OUNCES OF GOLD WERE RECOVERED DURING THE LAST THREE WEEKS OF THE SEASON, THE GOLD BEING TAKEN FROM A GRAVEL BENCH WITH SCHIST BEDROCK. SEVEN MEN ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MINING ON THIS CREEK DURING 1910. (P44) REGARDING ACCESS TO THE AREA: ACCESS TO THE REGION IS DIFFICULT DURING THE SUMMER ON ACCOUNT OF THE HARSHY CHARACTER OF THE TANANA FLATS, WHICH MAY, HOWEVER, BE CROSSED BY PACK ANIMALS AT A NUMBER OF PLACES. ALONG THE EAST BANK OF NENANA RIVER AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL HAS BEEN CUT OUT AND WIDENED BUT NUMEROUS FOREST FIRES DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 WERE FOLLOWED BY THE FALLING OF TIMBER AND MUCH OF THIS TRAIL IS NOW OBLITERATED. IT WAS USED TO REACH THE UPPER NENANA AND THE DIGGINGS ON MOOSE CREEK AND IN THE BASIN OF THE TOTATLANIKA...IT IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO APPROACH THE REGION FROM THE SUSITNA BASIN BY WAY OF BROAD PASS, THOUGH FEW PERSONS HAVE USED THIS PASS UP TO THE PRESENT TIME. MOST OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ROUTES CAN SCARCELY BE DIGNIFIED BY THE NAME "TRAILS" AS THEY INCLUDE STRETCHES WHERE NO TRAIL OR TRACKS CAN BE FOLLOWED; THEY ARE MERELY LINES ALONG WHICH GROUND SUFFICIENTLY FIRM TO AFFORD FOOTING FOR HORSES CAN BE FOUND. LESS THAN 50 MILES OF WELL-DEFINED TRAIL WAS SEEN DURING THE WHOLE SEASON. IN WINTER THE COURSES OF MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SLEDS WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF MUCH CHOPPING. (P15) A MAP IS

PART OF THIS RECORD.

9842 MAIN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02183 910912
 STOR 160339907005001230001917003660000470020054800280
 MOUT N640100 W1481200 F100S 0040H 36
 LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: BY FAR THE LARGEST PROJECT UNDER WAY IN THE BONNIFIELD

REGION AND ONE WHICH MAY HAVE A MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCE UPON ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IS THAT OF THE BERRY AND HAMIL CO, WHICH IS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO MINE ON A LARGE SCALE THE HIGH GRAVELS IN WHICH THE BASINS OF GOLD KIND AND BONNIFIELD CREEKS HAVE BEEN ERODED. THE COMPANY CONTROLS A LARGE ACREAGE OF LAND IN THESE TWO VALLEYS. NO MINING HAS SO FAR BEEN DONE, BUT 45 MEN WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 IN BUILDING DITCHES AND ROADS, ERECTING BUILDINGS, ETC. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT DURING THE SUMMER THE DITCHES WOULD BE COMPLETED SO THAT ACTIVE MINING MIGHT BE COMMENCED EARLY IN THE SPRING OF 1911. THE DITCHES INCLUDE ONE 2 1/2 MILES LONG AND ONE 2 MILES LONG TO TAKE WATER FROM THE HEADS OF MYSTIC AND MOOSE CREEKS, RESPECTIVELY, AND DROP IT INTO THE UPPER END OF THE GOLD KING DRAINAGE BASIN. (P54)

9843 MAIN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02279 A 916
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170H 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER, 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 FOLLOVED UP THE TOKLAT AND ITS TRIBUTARY CLEARWATER FORK TO MYRTLE CREEK, UP MYRTLE 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) (DALTON AND STYLES) STAKED DISCOVERY CLAIM ON EUREKA CREEK, BUT THINKING THEMSELVES ENTIRELY ALONE IN THE COUNTRY THEY STAKED ONLY THE ONE CLAIM, HAVING DETERMINED TO PROSPECT THE UPPER PORTION OF THE STREAM. THEY WENT UP EUREKA CREEK AND ON THEIR WAY BACK MET A MAN NAMED COOK, WHO HAD COME IN WITH THE STAMPEDE AND HAD MADE HIS WAY UP MOOSE CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK. COOK SAID HE HAD STAKED CLAIMS NOS 1 TO 4 ON EUREKA, SO DALTON AND STILES RETURNED AND STAKED THE REST OF THE CREEK ABOVE CLAIM NO 4. (P291) WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE MINING CLAIMS ON MOOSE CREEK, ALL THE PLACER GROUND MINED IN 1916 LIES ABOVE TIMBER LINE, AND WOOD FOR FUEL AS WELL AS LUMBER FOR MINING PURPOSES MUST BE BROUGHT FROM A DISTANCE. (P294) THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK, BEGINNING AT THE MOUTH OF ELDORADO CREEK AND EXTENDING 3 1/2 MILES DOWNSTREAM, IS HELD AS A BLOCK OF CLAIMS BY THE OWNERS, WHO HAVE MINED ON THIS GROUND EACH YEAR SINCE 1906. DISCOVERY CLAIM LIES AT THE UPPER END OF THIS PROPERTY, AND IT IS EVIDENT THAT MOST OF THE PLACER GOLD IN THIS PART OF THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK HAS BEEN SUPPLIED BY THE TRIBUTARIES EUREKA, ELDORADO, AND FRIDAY CREEKS, FOR NO WORKABLE GROUND HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE VALLEY ABOVE THE POINT WHICH THE GRAVELS FROM EUREKA AND ELDORADO CREEKS HAVE REACHED. ONLY MINING ON A SMALL SCALE, BY PICK AND SHOVEL, HAS BEEN DONE IN MOOSE CREEK VALLEY. MOOSE CREEK IS A LARGE CLEAR STREAM THAT FLOWS OVER A GRAVEL FLAT AND IS GENERALLY BORDERED BY GRAVEL BENCHES, THOUGH IN PLACES IT SWINGS TO ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER OF ITS VALLEY AND CUTS AGAINST THE ROCK VALLEY WALLS. ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK IT ENTERS A ROCK CANYON, THROUGH WHICH IT FLOWS FOR SOME DISTANCE. ITS GRADIENT IS SO GENTLE THAT DIFFICULTIES ARE ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING WATER UNDER SUFFICIENT HEAD FOR SLUICING AND IN OBTAINING A DUMP FOR TAILINGS FROM THE SLUICE BOXES. (P306)

9844 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02279 B 916
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,MAP
 ABST CAPPS SAYS, AT THE TIME OF VISIT TWO MEN WERE MINING OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK, ON A GRAVEL BENCH WHOSE LOWER EDGE STANDS 10 OR 12 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF MOOSE CREEK. WATER WAS OBTAINED THROUGH A DITCH THAT IS SUPPLIED BY ELDORADO CREEK. PICK AND SHOVEL METHODS WERE USED. TWELVE LENGTHS OF SLUICE BOXES, 12 BY 14 INCHES IN CROSS SECTION AND SET ON A GRADE OF 5 INCHES TO THE BOX LENGTH, WERE SO ARRANGED AS TO DUMP DIRECTLY INTO MOOSE CREEK. (P304) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

9845 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02293 905919
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,MINING,VEGETATION,FORESTRY,NO TRAFF,MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT ON THE KANTISHNA, CAPPS SAYS MANY OF THE SMALLER STREAMS "SINK OUT OF SIGHT IN THE GRAVELS". HE SAYS, "MOOSE CREEK IS REPORTED TO DISAPPEAR ENTIRELY FOR A STRETCH ABOVE FISH CAMP AT TIMES WHEN THE STREAM IS FLOWING A LARGE VOLUME BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE DRY AREA." (P13) TRAIL FROM ABANDONED TOWN AT DIAMOND WENT UP MOOSE CREEK TO FISH CAMP, 7 MILES, AND THEN ACROSS "DRY GRAVEL BENCHES" TO GLACIER. (P19) EXCEPT FOR SOME CLAIMS ON MOOSE CREEK, ALL THE GROUND WORKED IN 1916 WAS ABOVE TIMBER LINE. (P78) TIMBER FROM MOOSE CREEK BASIN IS REGULARLY HAULED TO THE DIGGINGS ON EUREKA AND FRIDAY CREEKS. (P78) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD SHOWING THE TRAIL FROM DIAMOND TO GLACIER, VIA MOOSE CREEK. ALSO SHOWS FISH CAMP, ON MOOSE CREEK.

9846 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02317 918
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THEODORE CHAPIN, MINING DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS, USGS BULLETIN 712-E, CPO 1920, BASED ON 1918 FIELD WORK. IN 1916, COAL WAS MINED ON MOOSE CREEK. IN 1917, WORK ON BAXTER MINE WAS STARTED. FROM DEC 1917 TO APRIL 1918 COAL WAS MINED AND SLEDDED TO MOOSE CREEK FOR SHIPMENT TO ANCHORAGE. (P140) LACK OF TRANSPORTATION LIMITED PRODUCTIVE MINING SEASON TO THE WINTER WHEN COAL COULD BE SLEDDED TO THE RAILROAD. (P142)

9847 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02405 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR HOFFIT DISCUSSES EMERGENCY LANDINGS IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. "LANDING PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN USED ARE THE BAR OF MOOSE CREEK BELOW FRIDAY CREEK." (P306) "A HYDRAULIC PLANT WITH A DITCH AND PIPE LINE WAS INSTALLED ON THE WEST SIDE OF MOOSE CREEK OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK IN THE EARLY DAYS, BUT THE VENTURE WAS NOT PROFITABLE, AND THE PLANT HAS NOT BEEN IN OPERATION FOR SEVERAL YEARS. NO OTHER VENTURE INVOLVING SO LARGE A CAPITAL OUTLAY HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN SINCE THAT TIME. (P335) THE ROUTE NOW MOST FREQUENTLY FOLLOWED IN REACHING THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT IS THE ROAD AND TRAIL THAT LEAD THROUGH MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION TO HULDROW GLACIER AND THENCE TO "MOOSE CREEK" BY WAY OF THE MCKINLEY FORK AND WONDER LAKE. THE ROAD IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION AND WAS PLANNED AS A MEANS FOR OPENING MOUNT MCKINLEY PARK TO THE PUBLIC. IN 1930 IT WAS COMPLETED AND OPEN FOR USE BY

AUTOMOBILES OR OTHER VEHICLES AS FAR AS THE EAST FORK OF THE TOKLAT RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 41 MILES. BEYOND THAT STREAM MUCH OF THE PRELIMINARY WORK WAS COMPLETED AS FAR AS STONY CREEK, AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT BY THE END OF THE WORKING SEASON OF 1931 THE ROAD WOULD BE READY FOR USE AS FAR AS MULDROW GLACIER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE TOKLAT RIVER. THIS ROAD EXTENDS WEST FROM THE RAILROAD STATION TO THE TEKLANIKA RIVER, WHERE IT TURNS SOUTH AND FOLLOWS THE TEKLANIKA AND IGLOO CREEK TO SABLE PASS; THENCE IT FOLLOWS A SUCCESSION OF LOW PASSES-POLYCHROME, HIGHWAY, AND THOROFARE. EVENTUALLY IT WILL DOUBTLESS BE EXTENDED TO THE MCKINLEY FORK AND WILL BE CONNECTED WITH "MOOSE CREEK". THIS ROAD WAS LAID OUT SO AS TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR GIVING THE BEST VIEWS OF THE SCENERY TO PARK VISITORS AND IN CONSEQUENCE HAS GRADES AND CURVES THAT WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN NECESSARY IF IT WERE DESIGNED SOLELY FOR HEAVY COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC. A ROAD INTENDED PRIMARILY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE KANTISHNA MINING DISTRICT WOULD PROBABLY HAVE BEEN STARTED FROM A POINT ON THE RAILROAD FARTHER NORTH AND POSSIBLY WOULD NOT HAVE ENTERED THE PARK. IF A RAILROAD IS BUILT INTO THE DISTRICT AT SOME FUTURE TIME IT WILL ALMOST CERTAINLY FOLLOW SOME ROUTE MORE NEARLY LIKE THAT OF THE WINTER ROAD FROM KOBE. THE NEW AUTOMOBILE ROAD WILL DOUBTLESS DIVERT MOST OF THE TRAFFIC FROM THE OLDER ROUTES, ALTHOUGH IT MAY NOT BE AS FAVORABLY SITUATED FOR WINTER TRAVEL. (P305)

9848 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 02422 931

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060

MOUT N635315 W1505407 F1205 0170W 09

LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DISCHARGE

ABST IN HIS 1931 USGS REPORT, FRANCIS WELLS SAYS: ON UPPER MOOSE CREEK LIGNITE BEDS OF A FAIR GRADE AS MUCH AS 10 FEET THICK ARE EXPOSED, AND A CONSIDERABLE TONNAGE OF LIGNITE SUITABLE FOR LOCAL FUEL COULD BE MINED WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY. GOOD WATER IS ABUNDANT. MOOSE CREEK COULD FURNISH WATER SUFFICIENT FOR ANY ORDINARY OPERATIONS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE. THE CANYON OF MCKINLEY FORK, ABOUT 10 MILES TO THE WEST, IS OPEN THE YEAR ROUND AND MIGHT OFFER WATER-POWER POSSIBILITIES. (P360)

9849 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 02435 920933

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470014440150

MOUT N640100 W1554900 K170S 0160E 07

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING, RIVER BASIN

ABST USGS 1933. MOOSE CREEK IS 3 OR 4 MILES LONG. ITS VALLEY IS BROAD AND OPEN. GOLD WAS 1ST DISCOVERED IN 1920, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1931 THAT THE PAY STREAK WAS DISCOVERED AND MINING WAS BEGUN. AT PRESENT 2 DRIFT MINES AND ONE OPEN-CUT PROJECT ARE ESTABLISHED. DURING THE DROUGHT OF 1933, ONLY ONE DRIFT MINE WAS ABLE TO OBTAIN SUFFICIENT WATER TO OPERATE. ABOUT EIGHT MEN ARE ENGAGED IN MINING OPERATIONS. (PP168-9)

9850 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 02486 945

STOR 1608016001980000170

MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

ABST THE BUFFALO MINE, LOCATED ON MOOSE CREEK, CEASED FULL-SCALE OPERATIONS EARLY IN 1945 DUE TO FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES. THE MINE WAS CLOSED BY THE END OF THE YEAR. (P194) THIS WAS A COAL MINE. (P194)

9851 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK

REFN 02726 794956

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060

MOUT N635315 W1505407 F1205 0170W 09

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST FOLLOWING QUARTZ LEADS ALONG THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF MOOSE CREEK IN THE EARLY 1900'S A MINER OBSERVED THE

COURSE OF MULDROW GLACIER WHICH BECAME THE PRIMARY ROUTE FOR CLIMBING MT MCKINLEY. (P8)

9852 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02727 969
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST DENALI HWY. CROSSES MOOSE CREEK AT MILEPOST 87.9 OVER AN IRON BRIDGE. (P50) KANTISHNA IS 2 MI FROM THE MOOSE CREEK BRIDGE. (P51) THE POST OFFICE, STORE AND AN OLD HOUSE ARE IN GOOD CONDITION. (P51)

9853 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501707000381000062200040
 MOUT N620500 W1453000 C030N 0010W 06
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST MOOSE CREEK, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 150 SQ MI, HAS A DISCHARGE ESTIMATED AT 120 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-171)

9854 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02892 926
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1926 JOE CROSSON AND ED YOUNG FLEW A MINER NAMED JOE QUIGLEY TO HIS CABIN AT MOOSE CREEK. THEY TRIED TO LAND ON A GRAVEL RIVER BAR, BUT ENDED UP IN THE WATER. THE PLANE (A WACO) WAS DAMAGED SUCH THAT NEW PARTS WERE REQUIRED, SO THE TWO PILOTS "SET OUT ON A LONG HIKE TO THE SAVAGE RIVER CAMP-EIGHTY-FIVE MILES AWAY. "YOU MAY THINK THE TRAIL IS TOUGH," FANNY (THE MINER'S WIFE) TOLD THEM, "BUT DON'T LEAVE IT OR YOU'LL BE GONERS. STICK TO THE TRAIL." FOR FOUR DAYS THEY PLOWED THROUGH SOGGY MUD, SOMETIMES KNEE-DEEP. THEY MET AN OLD PROSPECTOR, "BULL" SHANNON, ON THE WAY, HOBBLING ALONG WITH FIFTY-FOUR POUNDS OF ROCK ON HIS BACK. "...SLIPPING AND STUMBLING, THEY CARRIED THEIR HEAVY PACKS UP HILL AND DOWN, THROUGH THE MUCK, AND FORDED SWOLLEN RIVERS." FINALLY, "THEY REACHED SAVAGE RIVER, A ROAD AND AN AUTOMOBILE." LATER THEY RETURNED IN ANOTHER PLANE, LANDED SAFELY ON LARGER BAR SIX MILES FROM THE WRECK, REPAIRED THE WACO, AND FLEW BOTH SHIPS HOME TO FAIRBANKS. (PP. 91-92).

9855 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
 MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST MOOSE CREEK IS IN AN AREA OF WET FLATS. (P9) THE ALASKA HIGHWAY EXTENDS ALONG MOOSE CREEK DIKE, WHICH IS ADJACENT TO SOME OF THE CHANNELS OF THE TANANA RIVER. (P9)

9856 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 03466 00002 941
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST C A BRYANT, A MINER FROM EAGLE, VISITED RELATIVES IN PALMER IN LATE JULY 1941. HE DROVE HIS NEPHEW, DAVE,

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BACK TO SUTTON, WHERE DAVE WAS WORKING ON THE NEW HIGHWAY. "SUTTON IS THE MAIN CAMP AND THE END OF THE RAILS. THE RAILROAD TURNS TO THE LEFT FOR JONESVILLE AND THE COAL FIELDS. WE CROSSED MOOSE CREEK, A LARGE STREAM WHERE THEY HAVE RECENTLY FOUND GOOD COAL, BELOW SUTTON." (P65) "PILING HAS BEEN DRIVEN AT MOOSE, GRANITE, AND KING RIVERS FOR NEW BRIDGES, BUT THE MATERIAL HAS NOT COME IN FROM THE OUTSIDE. THEY ARE USING TEMPORARY BRIDGES AT THIS TIME." (P66)

9857 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 03496 956
 STOR 161039501707000381000062200040
 MOUT N620500 W1453000 C030N 0010W 06
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT THE BRIDGE OVER MOOSE CREEK, MILE 186.2 GLENN HWY WAS COMPLETED. (P131)

9858 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS HUNTING AND FISHING AS AN ATTRACTION ON MILE 54.5 GLENN HIGHWAY.

9859 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
 MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST CRITES AND FELDMAN PROPERTY LOCATED ON MOOSE CREEK EMPLOYED FIVE MEN IN THE MINE AND ONE IN THE MILL, MINING AND MILLING SEVEN TONS OF ORE PER DAY FROM A LEDGE ONLY 8 INCHES WIDE ON THE BASIS OF AN 8-HR. SHIFT IN 1915.

9860 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 04228 965
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST TWO PHOTOS ON PAGE 36 SHOW CAMP SITES. ONE IS PICTURED RIGHT ON THE EDGE OF MOOSE CREEK AND THE OTHER IS IN A SECLUDED WOODED AREA NEARBY.

9861 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 04364 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080084000510
 MOUT N645527 W1480430 F010N 0030W 12
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST MARGARET E. MURIE RECOUNTS MEMORIES OF A ROMANTIC MOTORBOAT RIDE ALONG MOOSE CREEK WITH HER SOON-TO-BE HUSBAND, OLAUS MURIE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1921. (P.95)

9862 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 04880 920

STOR 1608016001980000170
MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
LUPR 52 HATANUSKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
ABST ONE MINE, THE DOHERTY ON MOOSE CREEK, 3/4 OF A MILE FROM THE RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY, PRODUCED 8,000 TONS THAT YEAR. (P8) THIS REPRESENTS THE FIRST COAL EVER MINED FOR SALE IN THE HATANUSKA VALLEY BY PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS. (P8) THE RAWSON AND THE ALASKA BITUMINOUS COAL CO WERE 2 MINES OPERATING ON THIS CREEK. (P9) BY 1920 SEVERAL HOMESTEADERS HAD LOCATED LAND AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK AND ALONG THE RAILROAD BETWEEN THAT AREA AND ESKA. (P33) DEVELOPMENT OF COAL DEPOSIT ON MOOSE CREEK DURING THE 1920'S BECAME THE VALLEY'S MOST IMPORTANT INDUSTRY. (P37)

9863 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 05016 890
STOR 1603399000
MOUT N641500 W1410000 F070S 0340E 28
LUPR 36 FORTY MILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN ABOUT 1890, SPURR AND HIS COMPANIONS, TRAVELLING ON FORTY MILE CREEK, REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE TRIBUTARY MOOSE CREEK. FROM HERE A TRAIL 30 MILES LONG LEAD OVER THE LOW MOUNTAINS TO THE HEADWATERS OF SIXTY MILE CREEK, WHERE SEVERAL OF THE RICHEST GULCHES OF THE FORTY MILE DISTRICT WERE LOCATED. (P122)

9864 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 05176 903
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
MOUT N635317 W1505408 F120S 0170W 09
LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP 1903, STATED THAT IN 1904 PROSPECTORS MINED GOLD ON MOOSE CREEK. WICKERSHAM HAD NAMED THE CREEK WEBB CREEK. (P269) MID-JUNE, TRAVELING OVERLAND BETWEEN CHITSIA AND DENALI MOUNTAINS, "OUR COURSE WAS UP A BEAUTIFUL, CLEAR, AND UNSPOILED STREAM WHICH NEXT YEAR'S PROSPECTORS NAMED MOOSE CREEK. WE ENTERED ITS NARROW VALLEY DOWN A SHORT DRAW IN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE WHERE THE PROSPECTORS WHO FOLLOWED US FOUND GOLD... ON THE UPPER REACHES OF WEBB CREEK WE LOCATED A SMALL LAKE WHICH WE NAMED LAKE ALMA (NOW WONDER LAKE). (P273)

9865 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 05374 921
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST A MINING COMPANY WAS WORKING ON MOOSE CREEK WHEN THIS BOOK WAS WRITTEN. (P168)

9866 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
REFN 05422 906000
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
MOUT N635317 W1505408 F120S 0170W 09
LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST SHELDON'S PARTY TRAVELED ALONG MOOSE CREEK WITH PACK HORSES FROM MOUTH OF EUREKA CREEK 3 MILES UP THROUGH BRUSH AND SWAMP. (P8) AT JUNCTION OF BEARPAW AND MOOSE CREEKS, THE MOOSE DISCHARGES GREATER VOLUME OF WATER AND IS THE MAINSTREAM, WHICH MEANDERS FOR 50 MI TO KANTISHNA RIVER. (P90) ON JAN. 13, 1908, SHELDON AND KARSTEN TRAVELED DOWN MOOSE CREEK BY DOGTEAM TO EUREKA FROM WONDER LAKE, THEN UP NORTH FORK MOOSE CREEK AS FAR AS GLEN CREEK.

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9867 WATN MOOSE CREEK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 06722 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING
 ABST IN SEP 1930, BEACH AND HIS COHORTS HUNTED UP MOOSE CREEK ON FOOT AND HORSE . (P184)

9868 WATN MOOSE CREEK TSADAKA CREEK
 REFN 02083 905
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ENTERS THE MATANUSKA ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE KNIK, "IS 12 MILES LONG, DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 40 SQUARE MILES, AND IS ABOUT 30 FEET WIDE AND 2 FEET DEEP AT THE MOUTH." (P7) "IT CAN BE BRIDGED WITH A TREE OR FORDED ALMOST ANYWHERE. GRANITE CREEK IS ABOUT THE SAME SIZE." (P7) THE BEST EXPOSURE OF A SERIES OF TERRACES OF COARSE GRAVELS IS "AT THE POINT WHERE THE TRAIL CROSSES TSADAKA CREEK" AND AT THE LOWER FORD AT KINGS CREEK. BOULDERS OF DIVERSE CHARACTER ARE CONTAINED IN THE GRAVELS VARYING IN SIZE FROM FINE SAND TO MATERIAL A FOOT OR MORE IN DIAMETER. THEY CARRY SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD, BUT, SO FAR AS KNOWN, NOT ENOUGH TO BE OF VALUE. (P15) COAL OUTCROPS HAVE BEEN SEEN ON THIS CREEK. SECTION MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN NEAR THE UPPER END OF TSADAKA CREEK GORGE, ELEVATION 700 FEET AN ON THE E BANK ABOUT 100 YARDS BELOW UPPER CABIN, ELEVATION 780 FEET. RESULTS ARE ON P 25. IRON ORE DEPOSITS WERE RECORDED ON THIS CREEK. (P32)

9869 WATN MOOSE CREEK TSADAKA CREEK
 REFN 02598 898
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE VALLEY OF TSADAKA CREEK, FOR 40 OR 50 FT ABOVE ITS BED AND UNDERLYING THE LOOSE GRAVELS WHICH FILL ALL OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY, IS AN EXPOSURE OF SHALES AND SANDSTONES WITH A FEW THIN STREAKS OF BRIGHT, HARD COAL (P307) CLIMBING DOWN INTO THE GORGE OF THE CREEK, ONE FINDS FOR 30 OR 40 FT ABOVE THE STREAM BED, THE HIGHLY TILTED SEDIMENTS OF THE MATANUSKA SERIES WITH THEIR UPTURNED EDGES PLANED OFF TO A FAIRLY UNIFORM LEVEL AND BURIED UNDER THE GRAVELS (P322)

9870 WATN MOOSE CREEK TSADAKA CREEK
 REFN 02710 906
 STOR 1608016001980000170
 MOUT N614027 W1490209 S180N 0020E 02
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST IN 1906, "A GOOD HORSE TRAIL LEO FROM KNIK TO THE COAL FIELDS. IT REQUIRED A DAY OR A DAY AND A HALF TO GO FROM KNIK TO TRADAKA CREEK, AND A DAY FROM TSADAKA CREEK TO THE CHICKALOON RIVER." (P30)

9871 WATN MOOSE CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 02703 966
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060
 MOUT N635315 W1505407 F120S 0170W 09
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR SAYS THE OWNERS OF CAMP DENALI, "LEASED THE DIGGINGS OF A COUPLE OF OLD MINERS AT KANTISHNA, ONCE A MINING TOWN OF TWO THOUSAND, BUT NOW A GHOST." (P191) KANTISHNA IS LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF MOOSE CREEK

AND EUREKA CREEK IN THE KANTISHNA HILLS.

9872 WATN MOOSE RIVER MOOSE RIVER
 REFN 01673 969
 STOR 1608134003580000390
 MOUT N603212 W1504518 S050N 0080W 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, IN 1969 CANOED DOWN MOOSE RIVER IN THE KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE RANGE. (P88)

9873 WATN MOOSE RIVER MOOSE RIVER
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608134003580000390
 MOUT N603212 W1504518 S050N 0080W 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, FREIGHT
 ABST CANOEISTS ON THE SWAN LAKE CANOE ROUTE CAN REACH MOOSE RIVER, WHICH CAN BE FOLLOWED TO THE MOOSE RIVER BRIDGE ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY. THIS ROUTE, FROM THE SWAN LAKE ENTRANCES TO THE BRIDGE, "CAN BE DONE IN 2 LONG, HARD DAYS." "CAMPING ALONG THE MOOSE RIVER DURING THE FIRST 1 1/2 HOURS IS POOR." (P28) "PEDERSEN'S (LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF MOOSE RIVER AND THE STERLING HIGHWAY) WILL FLY CANOEISTS BACK TO THEIR CARS AT THE CANOE LAKES." (P31)

9874 WATN MOOSE RIVER MOOSE RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608134003580000390
 MOUT N603212 W1504518 S050N 0080W 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST THE STERLING HIGHWAY CROSSES THE LOWER END OF MOOSE RIVER WHICH IS A POPULAR SPOT FOR FISHING DURING SALMON RUNS

9875 WATN MOOSE RIVER MOOSE RIVER
 REFN 03496 955
 STOR 1608134003580000390
 MOUT N603212 W1504518 S050N 0080W 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1955 REPORT STATED THAT A BRIDGE, MILE 29.3 STERLING HIGHWAY, WAS BEING REPLACED BY A STEEL BRIDGE 160 FT LONG. (P121)

9876 WATN MOOSE RIVER MOOSE RIVER
 REFN 06422 960
 STOR 1608134003570000390
 MOUT N603212 W1504518 S050N 0080W 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST A STERLING HIGHWAY BRIDGE SPANS THE MOOSE RIVER. (P109) ON THE W SIDE OF THE RIVER THERE ARE A NUMBER OF STORAGE PITS, 3 OF WHICH WERE EXCAVATED IN 1960. (P109)

9877 WATN MOOSEHEAD LAKE MOOSEHEAD LAKE
 REFN 01906 00000 957960
 STOR 1603

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MOUT N634500 W1443200 C230N 0050E 19

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAKE, 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, THELVENILE, GEORGE, MOOSEHEAD, BLACK, AND SAND, ARE SUITABLE FOR LANDING 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-SMELLING ORGANIC-SILT FLATS AND MARSHES, BY CLEAN SANDY BEACHES, OR BY ROCKY BLUFFS. (P7)

9878 WATN MORaine CREEK

MORaine CREEK

REFN 00959 921927

STOR 1609125002380000330

MOUT N572600 W1540500 S320S 0300W 03

LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS TO HIS 1921 NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE KARLUK AREA. HE REACHED MORAIN CR AT 9:45 AM AUGUST 12. HE CALLED IT A "PRINCIPAL SPawning STREAM"; "PERHAPS AVERAGES 15 TO 20 FEET WIDE, 6 TO 8 INCHES DEEP, RAPID CURRENT." (P15) IN 1926, RICH AND A SMALL PARTY EXPLORED THE CREEK FOR ABOUT 1 MILE. (P24) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

9879 WATN MORaine CREEK

MORaine CREEK

REFN 02141 907908

STOR 16033990000000000000

MOUT N614205 W1414552 C020S 0200E 15

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ON MORaine CREEK A SMALL STREAM IN A GLACIER-FILLED VALLEY ON THE E SIDE OF RUSSELL GLACIER, A NUMBER OF CLAIMS WAS STAKED DURING 1907 AND 1908. THE BED ROCK CONSISTS OF GREEN AND REDDISH AMYGDALOIDS WITH ASSOCIATED BRECCIAS. MALACHITE-STAINED FRAGMENTS OF ROCK CAN BE FOUND IN THE TALUS SLOPES. COPPER OCCURS IN SMALL STREAMS, THE VEINLETS CONSISTING OF FINELY DEVELOPED SPHERULES OF PREHNITE INTERGROWN WITH CALCITE AND FLECKED WITH RED METAL AND CHALCOCITE. A SMALL AMOUNT OF COPPER IS ASSOCIATED WITH A LITTLE HYDRATED IRON OXIDE. AT ANOTHER POINT ON MORaine CREEK, THE LAVA, BESIDE CONTAINING WHITE AMYGDULES OF ZEOLITE, CARRIES IRREGULAR BLEBS OF CHALCOCITE (P56) FOSSILS WERE FOUND AT MORaine CREEK. (P22)

9880 WATN MORaine CREEK

MORaine CREEK

REFN 02980 971

STOR 160339900

MOUT N614205 W1414552 C020S 0200E 15

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF AN AREA ENCOMPASSING THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH, AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT MINING ON ONE OF THE BEST KNOWN DEPOSITS OF COPPER ORE OCCURRED IN THE UPPER BASIN OF MORaine CREEK. (P60)

9881 WATN MORaine CREEK

MORaine CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2326

REFN 03293 967
 STOR 160523600051000026000850301290
 MOUT N591000 W1551000 S1105 0350W 29
 LUPR 42 ALAGNAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONED A MINE ON MORaine CREEK. (P5)

9882 WATN MORaine CREEK MORaine CREEK
 REFN 04077 00012 973
 STOR 160339911793001922000593000720022700450001250020
 MOUT N644800 W1435500 F0105 0190E 28
 LUPR 34 CHARLEY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST A TRIBUTARY TO CRESENT CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A U SHAPE WITH MORaine DEPOSITS AT THE LOWER END OF THIS VALLEY.
 (P33)

9883 WATN MORaine CREEK MORaine CREEK
 REFN 04757 947
 STOR 1609125002380000330
 MOUT N572600 W1540500 S3205 0300W 03
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST A SMALL WEIR WAS CONSTRUCTED AT THE MOUTH OF MORaine CREEK IN 1947. THIS STREAM WAS CHOSEN PARTLY BECAUSE OF
 ITS PROXIMITY TO THE KARLUK RIVER FIELD STATION AND PARTLY BECAUSE IT IS A STREAM TYPICAL OF THOSE FLOWING
 INTO KARLUK LAKE AND USED BY SPANNING SALMON. (P4)

9884 WATN MORAN CREEK MORAN CREEK
 REFN 01445 913
 STOR 160339905778001065002153003080037200330
 MOUT N652640 W1533130 K010N 0260E 31
 LUPR 32 LITTLE MELOZITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1913 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT
 MORAN CREEK, WHICH WAS CONNECTED TO TANANA VILLAGE ON THE YUKON BY A FREIGHT TRAIL THAT WAS IMPROVED IN 1913
 WITH VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS. THE N.C. STORE AT TANANA DONATED \$1,000. (P281)

9885 WATN MORELOCK CREEK MORELOCK CREEK
 REFN 02259 911916
 STOR 1603399072724012690
 MOUT N651549 W1511804 F050N 0180W 17
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELD WORK. A LITTLE GOLD MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON MORELOCK CREEK
 BUT PRODUCTION HAS BEEN MINIMAL. (P82)

9886 WATN MORELOCK CREEK MORELOCK CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1603399072724012690
 MOUT N651549 W1511804 F050N 0180W 17
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, DIMENSION, MAP
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942 THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES MORELOCK CREEK AT MILE
 133 WHERE THE CREEK HAS AN ELEVATION OF 320 FT. (MAP B-4, P.28) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2327

9887 WATN MORELOCK CREEK MORELOCK CREEK
 REFN 02123 907908
 STOR 1603399072724012690
 MOUT N651549 W1511804 F050N 0180W 17
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING 1907 AND 1908, SOME PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE ON MORELOCK AND SHEVLIN CREEKS, WHICH FLOW INTO THE YUKON FROM THE NORTH ABOUT 20 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. (P55) SOME SLUICING WAS DONE ON A BENCH CLAIM BETWEEN MORELOCK AND BONANZA CREEKS IN 1908. (P55)

9888 WATN MORRIS CREEK FLEISHMANN GLACIER
 REFN 00644 903
 STOR 160714300260000019000650000630052250630
 MOUT N621759 W1524101 S260N 0180W 31
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST FROM A DOCUMENT CONCERNING FREDERICK COOK'S UNSUCCESSFUL 1903 ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, RESEARCHER NOTES THAT "BEFORE ENTERING SIMPSON PASS THEY CROSSED *A MILKY STREAM WHICH CAME FROM A CAVERN LEADING TO FLEISCHMANN GLACIER. THIS GLACIER IN SIZE AND SURROUNDINGS IS SIMILAR TO CALDWELL AND ITS DRAINAGE JOINS THE SAME RIVER." (P30) THEY WENT NEAR FACE OF FLEISCHMANN GLACIER FOLLOWING HERRON'S OLD PATH, BEFORE THEY FOUND SIMPSON PASS. (P31) THEY *CROSSED A HUGE ICE BRIDGE AND TURNED SHARPLY TO THE WEST OVER A GRASSY MEADOW MARKING THE DIVIDE, INTO A LITTLE STREAM. THIS STREAM WAS HARDLY MORE THAN A LEAPING SET OF SPRING WATER, BUT ITS VOLUME INCREASED QUICKLY. SOON WE DESCENDED TO ALDERS AND WILLOWS OF MODERATE SIZE, AND THERE THE STREAM HAD GROWN TO A VIGOROUS BROOK AND PLUNGED INTO A DESPERATE LOOKING CANYON. WE SOUGHT A TRAIL OVER THE WALLS ABOVE THE CANYON AND CROSSED FROM SIDE TO SIDE AS REQUIRED BY THE SLOPES" (P32) HE DOESN'T MENTION THESE STREAMS BY NAME, BUT HE PROBABLY ASCENDED MORRIS CREEK TO SIMPSON PASS AND DESCENDED EARL CREEK. THEY WENT DOWN EARL CREEK FOR 15 HOURS UNTIL *HE STUMBLED INTO THE BROAD EXPANSE OF THE ROHN RIVER." (P32)" THEY HAD PACK-HORSES (SEE FANULUS T C 117 OF ABOVE REFN.) MAP OF AREA INCLUDED.

9889 WATN MOSQUITO CREEK MOSQUITO CREEK
 REFN 02166 911
 STOR 160289000666000066000021000020
 MOUT N650500 W1625500 K050S 0210W 09
 LUPR 22 FISH CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST TRIBUTARY FROM THE EAST OF FISH RIVER. RISES HIGH IN THE DARBY RANGE. IN ITS HEADWARD PORTIONS FLOWS THRU STEEP VALLEYS BUT THEIR SLOPE DECREASES AS IT CROSSES THE FLATS. IT FLOWS "IN A SINUOUS COURSE." (P27)

9890 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 00453 972
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
 ABST S PITTS IN HIS MASTERS THESIS DESCRIBES THE TRAILS USED BY THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS. ONE TRAIL WENT FROM MANSFIELD VILLAGE TO MOSQUITO FORK AND MIDDLE FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER ON THE WAY TO KETCHUMSTOCK AND EAGLE. (P104)

9891 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST IN PREPARING HYDRAULIC MINING PLANS FOR CHICKEN CREEK IT WAS CLAIMED THAT A HEAD OF 200 FT COULD BE SECURED FROM THE UPPER PART OF MOSQUITO FORK (P.30).

9892 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F0805 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND IN A MINERALIZED ZONE OF THE IGNEOUS ROCKS AT ONE LOCALITY ON MOSQUITO FORK. (P19)

9893 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F0805 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THERE ARE EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF GRAVELS IN THE MOSQUITO FORK VALLEY AT A HEIGHT OF 300 FT ABOVE THE STREAM. (P27) GOLD OCCURS ON MOSQUITO FORK IN A BRECCIATED MINERALIZED ZONE OF QUARTZ DIORITE ABOUT 2 1/2 MI WEST OF CHICKEN CREEK. (P30-31,39) MOSQUITO FORK HAS "BROAD, GRASSY MEADOWS." (P37) ABOUT 2 1/2 MI UPSTREAM FROM CHICKEN CREEK, THIS FORK IS LIMITED BY A STEEP CANYON WALL OF QUARTZ DIORITE, AND ABOUT 200 FT ABOVE THE STREAM IS A MINERALIZED ZONE. THE SURFACE ROCK HERE HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY DECOMPOSED. (P39-40) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

9894 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02670 967970
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F0805 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT ENTITLED, "EFFECTS OF FOREST FIRES ON WATER QUALITY IN INTERIOR ALASKA", IT IS NOTED THAT A SERIES OF SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM ONE SITE ON THE MOSQUITO FORK IN 1967. (P80)

9895 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02718 914930
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F0805 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1930 A U S GEOLOGIST REPORTED A HOMESTEAD ON MOSQUITO FORK AT CHICKEN WHERE THE OWNER PUT UP HAY IN THE SUMMER FOR HIS STOCK IN THE WINTER. (P4) PROSPECTORS FOUND GOLD QUARTZ ON MOSQUITO FORK BUT DUE TO REMOTENESS, NO REAL DEVELOPMENT TOOK PLACE. (P29) IN 1914 MEN PROSPECTED MOSQUITO FORK FOR LARGER PLACER DEPOSITS.

9896 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F0805 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,FLOOD
 ABST THE MOSQUITO FORK IS IN THE UPPERMOST (SOUTHERN) PART OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER BASIN. THE DOMINANT TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES ARE MT VETA AND MOSQUITO FLATS. THE MOSQUITO FLATS AREA IS LARGELY MUSKEG (ESTIMATED 47,000 ACRES)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2329

IN THE UPPER MIDDLE PART OF THE MOSQUITO FORK DRAINAGE, AND APPEARS TO HAVE A MODERATING AND STABILIZING IMPACT ON WATER VOLUMES IN THE MOSQUITO FORK. (P8) HEADWATER STREAMS ARE NO MORE THAN 5 FT TO 10 FT WIDE, SHALLOW, AND MEANDER THROUGH OPEN VALLEYS FLANKED BY RELATIVELY UNIFORM, GENTLY ROLLING RIDGES. THE MOSQUITO FORK DOWNSTREAM FROM GOLD CREEK IS ABOUT 15 FT TO 45 FT WIDE, AND MODERATELY ENTRENCHED. SHALLOW, STILL POOLS OF 5 FT TO 10 FT ARE COMMON. THE AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 8 FT PER MILE. THERE ARE NO FALLS OR MAJOR RAPIDS. HOMOGENEOUS SPRUCE FORESTS LINE BANKS AND THIN OUT THROUGH LARGER MUSKEG AREAS. FLOOD PLAINS ARE NARROW WITH EVIDENCE OF ICE SCOURING ON TREES UP TO 10 FT ABOVE NORMAL WATER LEVELS. THERE ARE NO SIGNIFICANT ROCK OUTCROPS, HOWEVER A FEW EXPOSED ARE NOTED AS "GREYISH" OR "BUFFY BROWN" COLOR. A VIEW FROM THE RIVER SURFACE IS GENERALLY CONFINED TO THE IMMEDIATE RIVER BANK BY TREES AND BLUFFS 5 FT TO 20 FT HIGH. THE MOSQUITO FORK HAS MORE MUSKEG AREAS AND IS EASIER ACCESSIBLE THAN THE DENNISON FORK; THE MOSQUITO FORK'S BED IS OF GRAVEL. (THE ABOVE IS TAKEN FROM THE AUTHOR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE DENNISON AND MOSQUITO FORKS SUBSYSTEM). (P7) MODERATELY DEEP GRAVEL DEPOSITS COVERED WITH PEATY TO SILTY SOILS OCCUR IN THE UPPER MOSQUITO FORK DRAINAGE. ICE LENSES 5 TO 6 FT THICK ARE EXPOSED IN MUSKEG STREAM BANKS ALONG THE UPPER DRAINAGES OF THE MOSQUITO FORK. (P10) THE MOSQUITO FORK IS 86 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 8.1 FT PER MI. (P38)

9897 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 03189 912
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, FREIGHT
 ABST PROPOSED FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. R C HUGHES, 1973 BY ALASKA PLANNING GROUP. U S DEPARTMENT INTERIOR. 422 PP THE HEADWATERS OF THIS STREAM ARE FROM 5 TO 10 FT WIDE, SHALLOW, AND MEANDER THROUGH OPEN VALLEYS. (P43) DURING ADEQUATE RAINFALL YEARS THERE IS SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT CANOES OR KAYAKS ON THE MOSQUITO FORK DOWNSTREAM FROM KECHUMSTUK. (P43) THE MOSQUITO FORK DRAINAGE HAS A RELATIVELY HIGH PROPORTION OF MUSKEG IN THE DRAINAGE BASIN. (P48) THE BED OF THE MOSQUITO FORK IS COMPOSED OF GRAVEL. (P48) STREAM FLOW DATA (1912) FROM A GAGE JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM KECHUMSTUK CREEK INDICATE THAT WATER LEVELS VARIED FROM A HEIGHT OF 1.2 FT TO 5.3 FT IN JUNE AND FROM 1.2 FT TO 1.8 FT IN JULY. AT 5.3 FT STREAM VOLUME WAS 4,030 CUBIC FT PER SECOND AND AT 1 FOOT STREAM FLOW VOLUME WAS 270 CUBIC FT PER SECOND. (P52) THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT UPSTREAM WAS DIFFICULT DUE TO SHIFT WATER, BUT SMALL BOATS WERE DESCRIBED AS CARRYING FREIGHT AS FAR AS CHICKEN CREEK. (P53) THE MOSQUITO FORK DOWNSTREAM FROM THE VICINITY OF MITCHEL'S RANCH IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES IN ITS ENTIRELY. (P56)

9898 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP
 ABST BASIL AUSTIN'S DOG SLED TRIP FROM VALDEZ TO THE FORTY MILE DURING THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1899 CARRIED HIM, AMONG OTHER STREAMS, CREEKS AND RIVERS, TO THE MOSQUITO FORK OF THE FORTY MILE. HE NOTES THAT THE RIVER WAS GETTING SLOPPY SUGGESTING THAT THE WARMING MAY TEMPERATURES WERE MELTING THE ICE ON THE RIVER AND HUDDING THE RIVER BANKS. AN INDIAN WHOM THEY MET COMING UP THE RIVER TOLD THEM THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO SLED ANY FURTHER DOWN. HOWEVER THEY ATTEMPTED TO CONTINUE, NOTING THAT THE RIVER WAS SHALLOW IN MOST PLACES BUT WITH MUCH WATER RUNNING ON THE ICE. (P120) HAVING CAMP FOR SEVERAL DAYS, AUSTIN BUILT A 17 FT LONG, 2 FT WIDE ON THE BOTTOM BOAT AND WAS BUILT AND LAUNCHED JUNE 11, 1899. THE RIVER HAD BEGUN TO RISE RAPIDLY AND NEWS OF SEVERAL MEN ON RAFTS BEING CARRIED DOWN THE SWIFT CURRENT HAD REACHED AUSTIN. THE RIVER BOTTOM WAS RATHER NARROW BUT WITH SOME WIDE GRAVEL BARS. THE CLEAR WATERS HELD STRETCHES OF DEEP SMOOTH WATER AS WELL AS DANGEROUS RIFFLES. (P127) AUSTIN MENTIONS THAT A FELLOW PROSPECTOR BY THE NAME OF ROLFS REMARKED TO HIM THAT HE HAD A BAD TIME GETTING DOWN THE MOSQUITO FORK DUE TO LOW WATER, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1899. (P138)

9899 WATN MOSQUITO FORK MOSQUITO FORK OF FORTYMILE
 REFN 01749 910

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2330

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1910 HUDSON STUCK TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM FROM TANANA CROSSING TO THE YUKON RIVER BY WAY OF THE FORTYMILE DRAINAGE. THEY FOLLOWED A MULE TRAIL TO FORT EGBERT. THE KETCHUMSTOCK FLATS ARE A WIDE BASIN SURROUNDED BY HILLS AND DRAINED BY THE MOSQUITO FORK OF THE FORTYMILE. AFTER STAYING A NIGHT AT THE TELEGRAPH POST OF KETCHUMSTOCK HE CONTINUED ON TOWARD CHICKEN. (P279)

9900 WATN MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY
 ABST NAVIGATION IS DIFFICULT ON THE FORTYMILE DUE TO SWIFT CURRENTS AND NUMEROUS RAPIDS, BUT SMALL BOATS CARRY FREIGHT AS FAR AS CHICKEN CREEK ON MOSQUITO FORK. (P10) (P46) ONE LOCALITY FOUND BEARING ON THE ORIGIN OF GOLD WAS LOCATED ON MOSQUITO FORK ABOUT 2 1/2 MI WEST OF CHICKEN CREEK, AT A STEEP CANYON WALL ON THE NORTH OF THE FORK. MATERIAL HERE YIELDS ABOUT \$9.70 IN GOLD PER TON. (P48)

9901 WATN MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK
 REFN 02404 931
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE DENNISON FORK DISTRICT ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 827 44 PP1931. THE MOSQUITO FORK IS CHARACTERIZED BY HAVING A VERY WIDE VALLEY IN ITS UPPER REACHES. FARTHER DOWNSTREAM THE VALLEY BECOMES MORE CONSTRICTED AND THE RIVER GRADIENT INCREASES; RIVER TERRACES BECOME MORE COMMON. (P5)

9902 WATN MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 03097 976
 STOR 16033990000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT
 ABST KECHUMSTUK, LOCATED ON MOSQUITO FORK AT THE MOUTH OF KECHUMSTUK CREEK, IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN A WINTERING PLACE FOR AS MANY AS 320 ATHAPASKAN PEOPLE. WITH THE COMING OF EUROPEANS, PEOPLE "GRADUALLY MIGRATED DOWNSTREAM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CASH/BARTER ECONOMY OFFERED THEM BY SUPPLYING FOOD FOR THE THOUSANDS OF PROSPECTORS, SERVICING STEAMBOAT HOOD REQUIREMENTS, AND THE EXPANDING NEED FOR MORE FUR". (P9)

9903 WATN MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 03619 901
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
 ABST UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FARNSWORTH COLLECTION BOX 1, FOLDER 1901. CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH MENTIONED THAT THE VALLEY OF MOSQUITO FORK WAS BROAD AND FEATURED LITTLE GRADIENT SUCH THAT INDIANS WERE ACCUSTOMED TO USING THIS ROUTE SUMMER AND WINTER. (P2)

9904 WATN MOSQUITO FORK CF FORTY MILE RIVER MOSQUITO CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2331

REFN 06893 899
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080N 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, DIMENSION
 ABST ACCORDING TO JOHN RICE, AS STATED IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, HE AND HIS CREW (7 HORSES, 4 MEN) TRAVELLED UP THIS RIVERS VALLEY TO THE VILLAGE OF KETCHUNSTOCK. THE VALLEY IS 25 MI. WIDE AND 50 MI. LONG. VEGETATION IS MAINLY GRASSES. (P99)

9905 WATN MOSQUITO FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER MOSQUITO FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080090520360
 MOUT N670230 W1495900 F260N 0110W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL CROSSES THE MOSQUITO FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER ABOUT 5 MIS. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SIWASH CREEK.

9906 WATN MOSQUITO FORK/FORTY MILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK/FORTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM TANANA CROSSING TO EAGLE FOLLOWS THE W. AND N. SIDE OF MOSQUITO FORK FROM WHERE THE FORK SHARPLY BENDS FROM E TO N. IT CONTINUES TO CHICKEN WHERE IT LEAVES THE FORK, HOPS OVER TO FRANKLIN AND BEGINS TO FOLLOW THE SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE.

9907 WATN MOSQUITO LAKE MOSQUITO LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N592800 W1360145 C280S 0550E 10
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, NO TRAFF
 ABST MOSQUITO LAKE WAYSIDE, 27 MIS N OF HAINES, IS DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THERE'S AN UNSURFACED LAUNCHING RAMP, USED PRIMARILY BY SMALLBOAT BUFFS... FISHING FOR DOLLY VARDEN AND CUTTHROAT TROUT IS CONSIDERED GOOD." (P95) SITE IS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD. (P83-84; 95)

9908 WATN MOSQUITO LAKE MOSQUITO LAKE
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N592800 W1360145 C280S 0550E 10
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE LIST STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT MILE 26, HAINES HIGHWAY IN SE ALASKA.

9909 WATN MOSS GULCH MOSS CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 1602839000540000060
 MOUT N643100 W1651300 K110S 0330W 26
 LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST. NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344 P S SMITH 1912 SIOUX-ALASKA
MINING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON MOSS CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

9910 WATN MOTHER GOOSE LAKE MOTHER GOOSE LAKE

REFN 00481 948

STOR 1605

MOU N571218 W1571900 S340S 0500W 33

LUPR 42 KING SALMON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST. MOTHER GOOSE LAKE IS 50 MI FROM UGASHIK, AT HEAD OF KING SALMON RIVER. RUSSELL ANNABEL, BIG GAME GUIDE, SAYS VICINITY OF MOTHER GOOSE LAKE "MOST POPULAR" HUNTING AREA FOR BROWN BEAR. SAYS LAKE CAN BE EASILY REACHED BY PLANE, FROM ANCHORAGE, WITH STOP AT NAKNEK. (P101)

9911 WATN MOTHER GOOSE LAKE MOTHER GOOSE LAKE

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1605

MOU N571218 W1571900 S340S 0500W 33

LUPR 42 KING SALMON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST. IN PROBABLY JUNE OF 1952, AFTER CAMPING AT UGASHIK LAKES: "WE HAD FLOWN SOUTH-WESTWARDS ANOTHER 40 MILES TO MOTHER GOOSE LAKE. WE CAME DOWN ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE TO THE MOST IDYLIC PLACE I SAW IN ALASKA...IT WAS SPRING HERE: FRAGRANT COTTONWOODS IN THEIR TENDEREST GREEN SURROUNDED THIS END OF THE LAKE; THERE WERE 3 KINDS OF WILLOW, BUSH CRANBERRY, SOME ALDER, AND LABRADOR TEA IN THE DAMP PLACES. SOON THE FLOWERS WOULD BE WONDERFUL, BUT ALREADY I FOUND DELPHINIUM, LUPIN, AND SOLOMON'S SEAL. THERE WAS FIREWEED, ANGELICA, YARROW, AND BEDSTRAW, AND A LOT OF WILD PARSNIP. ON THE PEBBLES OF THE BEACH A BEAUTIFUL WILD PEA, WINE-COLOURED, STRAGGLED ALMOST TO THE WATER'S EDGE FROM THE FRINGE OF "ELYMUS" GRASS. I KICKED UP SOME SOIL AND FOUND IT A SWEET BROWN VOLCANIC LOAM RICH IN HUMUS." (P301)

9912 WATN MOUNTAIN CREEK MOUNTAIN CREEK

REFN 00606 898

STOR 160283300157000018000158000020

MOU N643516 W1652713 K100S 0340W 27

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST. IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT ABOUT LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT JOHN BRYNESTON, ERIC LINDBLOM AND JAFET LINDBERG ARRIVED IN NONE SEPT. 15, 1898 WHERE THEY PROSPECTED AND LOCATED CLAIMS ON MOUNTAIN CREEK. (P8) THE PROSPECTORS WERE LOCATING CLAIMS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF NONE AND THE SNAKE RIVER WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES.

9913 WATN MOUNTAIN CREEK MOUNTAIN CREEK

REFN 04095 899

STOR 160283300157000018000158000020

MOU N643516 W1652713 K100S 0340W 27

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST. MOUNTAIN CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF GLACIER CREEK AND IS RICH IN MINING PROSPECTS. DURING THE 1899 SEASON "AS HIGH AS 50 CENTS TO THE PAN HAS BEEN FOUND." (P847)

9914 WATN MOUNTAIN SLOUGH MOUNTAIN SLOUGH

REFN 00686 933

STOR 1610360

MOU N602836 W1454412 C160S 0030W 15

LUPR 53

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2333

KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST BIRKET-SMITH AND DE LAGUNA ON ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 NOTE AN EYAK SUMMER CAMP ON THIS SLOUGH. (P19, 22) IT WAS A FISH CAMP. (P22) FISH WERE SPEARED FROM CANOES. (P115)

9915 WATN MOUNTAIN SLOUGH MOUNTAIN SLOUGH
 REFN 02713 975
 STOR 1610360
 MOUT N602836 W1454412 C160S 0030N 15
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THE EYAK INDIANS FISHED IN MOUNTAIN SLOUGH, USING SPEARS AND DIP BASKETS. (P48)

9916 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 01378 930
 STOR 1604054013831002750000185
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, ROUTE
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1930, TOOK AN ARCHEOLOGICAL TRIP DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM. HE GOT TO THE RIVER BY CANOE OVER THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. HE AND ESKIMOS PORTAGED THE CANOE AND GOODS A HALF MILE FROM JOHNSON'S CREEK TO MUD CREEK. "...A CREEK WITH BROWNISH DIRTY WATER AND UNPRINTABLE NAME, WHICH ABOUT 6 MILES LOWER EMPTIES ALREADY INTO THE KUSKOKWIM." (P284) "ON WATER AGAIN-THOUGH IT HARDLY DESERVES THE NAME. NO APPRECIABLE CURRENT, WATER FLOCCULENT, RUSTY-LIKE IN PLACES, SMELLY, MANY SMALL SPRINGS IN BED, MANY SHAGS, THICKETS AND RATHER TALL WOODS ON BOTH SIDES." (P284) GOING BACK ON THE PORTAGE HRDLICKA TOOK MAIL BOAT. FIRST NIGHT SPENT AT A LOG HUT OF A WOOD CUTTER NEAR MUD CREEK. (P338) FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, SEE GENERAL SHEET.

9917 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 02166 903
 STOR 160289000265000033000063000040000000000
 MOUT N645200 W1633100
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ONE CLAIM OPERATED IN 1903 ON MUD CREEK. THE GOLD IS FOUND IN GRAVEL AND IN CREVICES IN THE BEDROCK 3 TO 4 FEET DEEP. (P118) FLOWS INTO MYSTERY CREEK FROM THE WEST. (P118) MUD CREEK IS LISTED IN ORTH AS A TRIBUTARY TO MYSTERY CREEK 2 MILES UPSTREAM FROM ITS MOUTH. HOWEVER, IT IS NOT SHOWN ON THE 1950 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS FOR THIS AREA. LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE LISTED ABOVE ARE TAKEN FROM ORTH.

9918 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 05017 910
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAKE, RIVER DIMENSION, ROUTE
 ABST AUTHOR STECKER ON HIS WAY UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON RIVER IN 1910 NOTES THIS CREEK. IN A SMALL BOAT THEY ROWED AND PADDED UP THE CREEK. "WE MADE THE 4 MI TO THE FIRST PORTAGE IN TWO HOURS. THE BAGGAGE WAS UNLOADED AND CARRIED ACROSS LAND TO A LAKE. AT THE END OF THE LAKE THERE WAS ANOTHER PORTAGE OF 3/4 MI WHICH TOOK 3 HOURS, "AFTER WHICH WE PASSED THROUGH ANOTHER LAKE INTO A LARGER STREAM, ON WHICH WE TRAVELED FOR 25 MI." TO CROOKED CREEK. (P75) LAKES ARE NOT IDENTIFIABLE.

9919 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00306 927938
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050

MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620H 05

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FORESTRY, DISCHARGE

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 IKE 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. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT AFTER THE FINAL PORTAGE THE ROUTE FOLLOWS DOWN MUD CREEK 5 MI TO A DEEP WATER SLOUGH OF THE KUSKOKWIM. HE REPORTS THAT THE WATER IS VERY SHALLOW THE ENTIRE DISTANCE AND IN SHORT SECTIONS THE DEPTH OF THE WATER WAS NOT OVER SIX INCHES. THE CHANNEL IS NARROW AND HAS A SHIFT GRADIENT. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT A DAM AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM BUILT OF HUSH AND EARTH SIX TO EIGHT FEET HIGH WAS CONSTRUCTED "SOME YEARS AGO TO FLOAT OUT LOGS. IT WAS LATER PARTIALLY REMOVED TO ALLOW PASSAGE OF BOATS. (P2) A LETTER IS ALSO CONTAINED IN THIS FILE ADDRESSED TO MR STERLING, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNEAU WHICH HAS A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PORTAGE. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY MR TED LAMBERT OF BETHEL AND DATED JULY 10, 1938. MR LAMBERT DESCRIBES MUD CREEK AS NORMALLY A SHALLOW SLUGGISH STREAM WITH JUST ENOUGH WATER TO FLOAT A GOOD SIZED BOAT DOWN THE 5 MI FROM THE TRAMWAY TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P8) HE NOTES THAT FLUCTUATIONS IN DEPTH OF 3 TO 12 FT ARE NOT UNCOMMON.

9920 MAIN MUD CREEK

MUD CREEK

REFN 07187 00308 969971

STOR 160405401383100275000018500050

MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620H 05

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF

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 A TRAMWAY-WATERWAY PORTAGE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. OPERATION MAIN STREAM WAS A PROGRAM ATTEMPTING TO REHABILITATE THE PORTAGE CONDUCTED IN 1969. A PORTION OF THE REHABILITATION LEFT INCOMPLETE WAS AS FOLLOWS. "THE ORIGINAL MUD CREEK DAM (CHECKPOINT 1, PLATE 1) WAS CONSTRUCTED BY DOZING SANDY SILTY MATERIAL THAT EXISTS ALONG THE BANKS INTO THE CREEK. NO PROVISIONS WERE MADE FOR A SPILLWAY AND WITH OVERFLOW OCCURRING, THE LEFT ABUTMENT HAS ERODED. THIS CREATES A PROBLEM IN THAT THE MUD CREEK CHANNEL IS NOT NAVIGABLE DUE TO INSUFFICIENT WATER DEPTHS. ALSO, A SWINGING BOOM WITH A HAND WINCH ONCE USED TO HOIST BOATS OVER THE DAM HAS SINCE BEEN DESTROYED." (P6-7) A COPY OF THE MAP (PLATE 1) ILLUSTRATING THE PORTAGE ROUTE IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT MUD CREEK IS ON TALBIKSOK RIVER ABSTRACT WHERE THE PORTAGE ROUTE IS OUTLINED IN DETAIL. PHOTO 4 IS "MUD CREEK TRAM." TRAM IS BUILT OF LOGS ON WHICH RAILROAD TRACK IS LAID. 3 MEN ARE PUSHING A FLAT BED RAILROAD CART UPON WHICH THEIR BOAT IS PLACED. BOAT IS SMALL FLAT-BOTTOM, EQUIPPED WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR. THIS TRAM IS PROBABLY "MUD CREEK TRAM" AT CHECK POINT 1 LOCATED ON MAP THAT ACCOMPANIES THIS REPORT. THE MAP SHOWS MUD CREEK TO BE NAVIGABLE.

9921 MAIN MUD CREEK

MUD CREEK

REFN 07187 00309 922971

STOR 160405401383100275000018500050

MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620H 05

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, DREDGING, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST WITHIN ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08 BOX G-4-D "STUDY FOR A CANAL BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, 1967-1971" IS A LETTER TO COLONEL E L HARDIN, JR FROM MARY N GANGE, PROJECT DIRECTOR FOR OPERATION MAINSTREAM. ATTACHED TO THE LETTER IS A COPY OF NOTES FROM A YUKON-KUSKOKWIM CANAL-TRAMWAY MEETING HELD ON MARCH 20, 1970. AT THE MEETING IT WAS REQUESTED "THAT THE WATER ROUTE-WAY (BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM) BE CLEARED AND DREDGED IN SPECIFIC AREAS SO THEY CAN NAVIGATE THE ROUTE WITH LARGER THAN A 12 FT SKIFF... THE LOWER SECTION OF THE TRAMWAY BY LOWER KALSKAG WAS REPORTED IN GOOD SHAPE. THE VILLAGERS HAVE REMOVED THE OLD TRAMWAY COMPLETED IN 1922 AND LAID OUT A NEW ROUTE BECAUSE OF WATER

AND MARSH LAND...WHEN ASKED ABOUT THE DEPTH OF MUD CREEK, IT WAS REPORTED THAT WATER WAS LOW THIS FALL AND THAT THE VILLAGERS HAD USED A CAT TO GET SOME MUD OUT OF THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK..MUD CREEK IS DEEP IN CERTAIN PLACES, BUT...THERE ARE SOME PLACES ALONG MUD CREEK THAT WOULD HAVE TO BE CLEANED OF DEBRIS." (P1-2) "WHEN ASKED HOW THE VILLAGERS TRAVEL TO MUD CREEK, THE VILLAGE REPRESENTATIVES SAID THAT THEY TRAVELED BY BOAT FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. WHEN MUD CREEK WAS VERY LOW, THEY HAD TO WALK FIVE MILES WHICH TOOK THEM 3 TO 5 HOURS TO GET TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK. YEARS AGO THERE HAD BEEN A DAM AT THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK. THE PURPOSE OF THIS DAM HAD BEEN TO MAINTAIN THE WATER, BUT DURING THE YEARS THE WATER HAS TRAVERSED AROUND THE DAM, WASHED OUT THE GROUND AND ONLY MUD REMAINS NOW." (P3)

9922 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00313 921925
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL
 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 HE RECEIVED FROM CHRIS BETSCH, OWNER OF A STORE AT RUSSIAN MISSION. BETSCH'S LETTER IS DATED NOV. 13, 1922. HIS LETTER DESCRIBES THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE ROUTE. CONCERNING MUD CREEK BETSCH WRITES "...THE EAST LAND PORTAGE, ABOUT 50 YARDS...ARRIVES AT MUD CREEK 6 MI FROM ITS MOUTH WHERE IT EMPTIES IN THE KUSKOKWIM...IT IS TO BE NOTICED THAT THIS 6 MI OF MUD CREEK, AT LOW WATER OF THE KUSKOKWIM, MAKES BOATING DIFFICULT. ONLY HERE AND THERE ARE POOLS WITH SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT A BOAT DRAWING 5 AND 6 INCHES OF WATER, LEAVING THE REMAINDER OF 6 MI TO BE DRAGGED ACROSS THE MUD. OUT OF THE 17 TRIPS CROSSING BETWEEN THE 2 RIVERS IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, TWICE IN A BIRCHBARK CANOE, HE FOUND WATER ENOUGH IN MUD CREEK TO MAKE 6 MI WITHOUT LEAVING THE CANOE TO DRAG HER THROUGH THE MUD." (P6-7) BETSCH'S TRIPS WERE MADE IN THE LATTER PART OF JULY WHEN WATER LEVEL IS LOW UNLESS THERE HAVE BEEN HEAVY RAINS.

9923 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00315 921925
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25". WITHIN FILE IS A DOCUMENT "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, ALASKA" 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. HIS GROUP OF 5 MEN, INCLUDING 2 INDIAN HELPERS, MADE THE TRIP IN 3 DAYS. THEY HAD A 32 FOOT POLING BOAT DRIVEN BY AN EVINRUDE; ONE OF THE INDIANS ALSO HAD A KAYAK. (P2) THE PARTY LEFT THE KUSKOKWIM NEAR KALSKAG ON SEPT 21, 1921 AND "PROCEEDED UP A SLOUGH ABOUT 2 MI TO THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK. HE MADE THE SIX MI UP MUD CREEK IN ABOUT AN HOUR AN A QUARTER, STOPPING OCCASIONALLY TO PULL THE WEEDS OUT OF THE PROPELLER AND POLE OURSELVES ALONG THROUGH THE MUD. MOST OF THE WAY HE ENCDUNTERED SCUM ICE...NEAR THE HEAD OF MUD CREEK HE CAME TO THE FIRST PORTAGE ABOUT 200 FT LONG...TO A SMALL LAKE, WHICH WAS ONLY ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE WIDE." (P2-3)

9924 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00316 967971
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST DOCUMENT IS 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. "THE MUD CREEK DAM, LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF MUD CREEK, CONSISTS OF AN EARTH EMBANKMENT DOZED ACROSS THE CREEK DURING THE FALL OF 1969... NORMALLY THE DAM WILL BE OVERTOPPED BY A RISING KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND THE MUD CREEK CHANNEL FILLED. AS THE RIVER LATER FALLS BELOW THE DAM CREST, A POOL IS FORMED IN MUD CREEK PROVIDING 8-10 FT DEPTH AT THE DAM AND 2.5 TO 3 FT DEPTH AT THE TRAMWAY." (P4)

9925 WATN MUD CREEK MUD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00321 923
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
 ABST MUD 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.

9926 WATN MUD CREEK UNNAMED CREEK
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 160405401383100275000018500050
 MOUT N613000 W1602706 S160N 0620W 05
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST W S POST AND MR HINCKLEY GIVE A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMMER WATER ROUTE FROM KALCHAGAMUT, ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER, TO THE YUKON RIVER. FROM THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION I HAVE CONCLUDED THE FIRST STREAM ON ROUTE TO BE MUD CREEK. POST SAYS THE ROUTE BEGAN UP A NW FLOWING SLUGGISH STREAM OUT OF KALCHAGAMUT. POST SAYS IT WAS 70 FT WIDE AND 30 FT. DEEP AT MOUTH. 1 MILE (ALONG IT SOMEWHERE) IT WAS 100 FT WIDE AND 7 TO 12 FT DEEP AND IT GRADUALLY NARROWED TO 30 TO 40 FT WIDE IN UPPER COURSE. IT HAD STRAIGHT CHANNEL WITH 4 TO 5 FT BANKS. ON AUGUST 23, 1898 THE CURRENT WAS DEAD BECAUSE DACKED UP BY HIGHWATER IN KUSKOKWIM. TREE GRDHTH ALONG STREAM. POST SAYS 3 MILES AND HINCKLEY SAYS 4 MILES WAS TRAVELED ALONG THIS STREAM BEFORE BEGINNING PORTAGE TO PONDS. THEY WERE IN CANOES. (P97&98)

9927 WATN MUD LAKE MUD LAKE
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N603152 W1493217 S050N 0020W 13
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST MUD LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY SWAMPS. (P25)

9928 WATN MUD LAKE MUD LAKE
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N630215 W1453112 F220S 0120E 06
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION
 ABST A TRAIL OFF OF THE DENALI HIGHWAY LEADS TO MUD LAKE WHICH IS SURROUNDED BY A STAND OF ASPEN AND SPRUCE. (P18)

9929 WATN MUDDY CREEK MUDDY CREEK
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1608016005930000650
 MOUT N614700 W1480035 S200N 0080E 33
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2337

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER, EXPEDITION

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR OF A. NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, REPORTED, "MUDDY CREEK FLOWS INTO THE MATANUSKA RIVER A LITTLE LESS THAN A FOURTH OF A MILE E OF HICKS CREEK". (P24)

9930 WATN MUDDY RIVER FORAKER RIVER

REFN 01472 951953
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040002200040
MOUT N635304 W1513537 F120S 0200W 19
LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW MAP, TRAPPING, NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST TRAPLINE #4 STOPS RIGHT AT FORAKER RIVER. (P47A) THE TRAPLINE CROSSES TWO TRIBUTARIES OF THIS RIVER. A MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

9931 WATN MUDDY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK

REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620
MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20
LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL FOLLOWS THE S. SIDE OF MCKINLEY FORK FROM TELIDA E FOR 5 MIS AND THEN CROSSES THE RIVER HEADING FOR MCKINLEY RIVER.

9932 WATN MUDDY RIVER MCKINLEY FORK

REFN 03496 926
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620
MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20
LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED, "LEAVING LIGNITE ON JAN 13TH WE ARRIVED AT MCKINLEY FORK MARCH 18, 1922. PRETTY WELL PLAYED OUT AND SHORT OF DOG FOOD AND PROVISIONS....DETERMINED TO REACH TELIDA, TWO OF US STRUCK OUT EARLY ON THE MORNING OF THE 19TH WITH TEN DOGS....WE MADE 22 MIS THAT DAY AND SIWASHED ON THE RIGHT LIMIT OF MCKINLEY FORK. IN THE MORNING WE LEFT THE STREAM AND FOUND A WELL BEATEN TRAIL." THEY TOOK THIS TRAIL, WHICH LED FROM THE RAILROAD TO THE KUSKOKWIN, TO TELIDA. FINDING NO FOOD THERE, THEY RETURNED TO THEIR CAMP ON MCKINLEY FORK AND HEADED FOR HOME. (PP49-50)

9933 WATN MUDDY RIVER HUD RIVER

REFN 00108 94127 X 941
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040002200040
MOUT N635304 W1513537 F120S 0200W 19
LUPR 35 KANTISHNA 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. IT IS REPORTED THAT CAPT GEORGE BLACK JUST RETURNED WITH HIS "POWERFUL MOTOR BOAT IDLER AND BARGE" FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA. "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 MIS 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 MIS, WHICH WAS THROUGH THE HUD 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)

9934 WATN MUDDY RIVER MUDDY RIVER

REFN 02405 930

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040002200040

MOUT N635304 W1513537 F120S 0200W 19

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW ROUTE,DISCHARGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAFFIC,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THENCE THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE WEST BANK OF THE CLEARWATER FOR A MILE 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. "THE MUDDY RIVER IS THE STREAM FROM HANNA GLACIER. IT IS HEAVILY LOADED WITH SILT AND IN SOME STAGES IS DIFFICULT TO CROSS WITH HORSES, ALTHOUGH IT ORDINARILY OFFERS LITTLE TROUBLE AND IS CROSSED ON FOOT BY THOSE FAMILIAR WITH THE CROSSINGS." (P304)

9935 WATN MUDDY RIVER MUDDY RIVER

REFN 05189 974

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040002200040

MOUT N635304 W1513537 F120S 0200W 19

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,TRAPPING

ABST TOM AND MARY FLOOD TRAP EVERY YEAR ON THE MUDDY R. NEAR MCKINLEY, FOR BEAVER, MARTEN AND OTHER FURBEARERS AND EARN A SUBSTANTIAL PART OF THEIR LIVELIHOOD THIS WAY (P121)

9936 WATN MUDDY RIVER MUDDY RIVER

REFN 05529 947

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620

MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20

LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,GLACIER,RIVER,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A TRAIL LEADS UP THE MUDDY RIVER TO HANNA GLACIER, THEN ALONG A RUSHING SMALL STREAM BESIDE THE GLACIER. (PP286-288) THE MUDDY RIVER IS A WILD GLACIAL TORRENT WHICH DRAINS THE NW FACE OF MT MCKINLEY, WELLING UP FROM HANNA GLACIER. IT'S BLACK COLOR COMES FROM GLACIAL GRINDING OF DARK SLATE AND SCHIST. THE RIVER IS DIFFICULT TO CROSS WITHOUT HORSES. THERE ARE GRAVEL FLATS ON THE E SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P286)

9937 WATN MUDDY RIVER MUDDY RIVER

REFN 06722 922

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620

MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST BEACH'S PARTY MET 2 PROSPECTORS ON RIVER WHO HAD JUST (AUG-LATE,1922) STAKED SILVER DEPOSITS. (P51 AND 52) IN AUG. 1925 BEACH'S EXPEDITION FOUND RIVER BADLY SWOLLEN FROM A STORM WHICH DELAYED THEIR CROSSING. (P73 AND 74) ON RETURN TRIP IN MID-SEPT. THEY CAMPED AND HUNTED NEAR RIVER, CROSSING SEVERAL TIMES. (P98 AND 99)

9938 WATN MUDDY RIVER NEUCHUCHALANAUGH RIVER

REFN 07220 920

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120175202040002200040

MOUT N635304 W1513537 F120S 0200W 19

LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER

KEYW WATER CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PHOTO

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES FOSTER ALBUM COLLECTION #321 "COMING DOWN THE NECHUCHALANAUGH RIVER JUNE 20,1920." IT SHOWS A RAFT WITH DOGS. BEHIND ARE 2 CANOES. 2 MEN.

9939 WATN MUDDY RIVER PETERS BRANCH OF MCKINLEY FORK R

REFN 05422 906

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2339

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620
 MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST PETERS BRANCH EMERGES FROM PETERS GLACIER AND FLOWS 11 MILES THROUGH BROAD GLACIAL BAR TO ITS JUNCTION WITH
 MULDRON BRANCH (MCKINLEY FORK). GREATLY SWOLLEN IN THE AFTERNOON (JULY 26), OWING TO MORE RAPID MELTING OF
 THE GLACIER, IT AT THAT TIME DISCHARGES A HEAVY VOLUME OF WATER THAT RUSHES SWIFTLY DOWN A HEAVY GRADIENT.
 THE LAND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BAR IS PERFECTLY FLAT AS FAR BACK AS THE RIDGES, WHICH USE FROM 200-500 FT.
 PARALLEL WITH THE VALLEY. THIS VALLEY, INCISED IN THE PREDMOND PLATEAU, VARIES FROM 1/2 TO 1 MILE OR MORE IN
 WIDTH, AND IS COVERED WITH SPRUCES AND WILLOWS." (P12)

9940 WATN MUDDY RIVER PETERS GLACIER
 REFN 06722 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620
 MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST BEACH WRITES THAT IN MAY OF 1903, THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY WAS MADE BY JUDGE WICKERSHAM AND 4
 MEN BY ASCENDING PETERS GLACIER. THEY WERE STOPPED BY AN ENORMOUS WALL OF ICE SUPPORTING THE NORTH PEAK.
 (P202) DR. FREDERICK A COOK ATTEMPTED TO CLIMB MCKINLEY VIA PETERS GLACIER IN SUMMER OF 1903. (P203)

9941 WATN MUDDY RIVER PETERS OR HANNA GLACIER
 REFN 02726 794956
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120225602620
 MOUT N632515 W1510230 F170S 0180W 20
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER
 ABST THE WICKERSHAM EXPEDITION OF 1903 TRIED TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY BY A ROUTE OVER PETER'S GLACIER, WHICH IS
 DRAINED BY MUDDY RIVER. (P7) THE CAIRNS EXPEDITION OF 1912, TRAVELING BY DOGTEAM, MADE A BASE CAMP NEAR
 PETERS GLACIER. (P10) THE COOK EXPEDITION OF 1903 FOUND THE WICKERSHAM CAMP ON THE GLACIER, AND ALSO TRIED
 UNSUCCESSFULLY TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY VIA PETERS GLACIER, WHICH DR COOK CALLED HANNA GLACIER. THE COOK
 EXPEDITION TRAVELED WITH 14 PACK HORSES CARRYING SUPPLIES. (P7)

9942 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 01200 889
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C330S 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST WHILE TAKING A SIGHT-SEEING TRIP ACROSS THE U.S. AND PARTS OF CANADA IN SUMMER OF 1889, AUTHOR WILLIAM NEBB
 AND FAMILY TOOK A STEAMER FROM VANCOUVER TO SKAGWAY. THEY APPROACHED MUIR GLACIER AFTER LEAVING SITKA. "WE RAN
 UP VERY CLOSE, THEN DRIFTED BACK, AND THREW OUT ANCHOR ON THE EAST SHORE. A BOAT WAS LOWERED, AND SOME OF THE
 PARTY WENT ASHORE AND WALKED UP OVER THE GLACIER." (P234)

9943 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 01428 905
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C330S 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "CREVASSE IN MUIR GLACIER, ALASKA." (P37) TWENTY TO 30 PEOPLE ARE STANDING ON THE EDGE OF A
 HUGE CREVASSE. KEELER TOOK THIS TRIP IN 1905. THE PEOPLE IN PHOTO MAY OR MAY NOT BE HIS PARTY.

9944 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 01555 A 879890
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C330S 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GLACIER, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HIS BOOK, "TRAVELS IN ALASKA", JOHN MUIR HAS A PHOTO OF A GROUP OF TOURISTS GETTING THEIR PICTURE TAKEN AT THE GLACIER. THEY ARE STANDING ON THE ICE. IT IS CAPTIONED, "THE MUIR GLACIER IN THE SEVENTIES, SHOWING ICE CLIFFS AND STRANDED ICE BERGS." (P158) MUIR TELLS OF HIS SLED TRIP IN THE AREA AROUND MUIR GLACIER IN 1890. BECAUSE OF HIS IMPRECISE DESCRIPTIONS, AND BECAUSE THE GLACIERS HAVE RECEDED GREATLY SINCE 1890, IT IS VERY HARD TO UNDERSTAND WHERE HE WENT EARLY ON JULY 16, HE "CAME TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE FIRST OF THE SEVEN GRAND TRIBUTARIES OF THE MAIN MUIR GLACIER". (P301) THE MODERN NAME COULD BE CASEMENT GLACIER, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY FOR SURE. "I CROSSED ITS FRONT A LITTLE BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE, WHERE ITS SHATTERED CURRENT, ABOUT 2 OR 3 MI WIDE, IS REUNITED, AND MANY RILLS AND GOOD SIZED BROOKS GURGLING AND RINGING IN PURE BLUE CHANNELS..." (P301) "MOST OF THE ICE SURFACE CROSSED TODAY HAS BEEN VERY UNEVEN, AND HAULING THE SLED AND FINDING A WAY OVER HUMMOCKS HAS BEEN FATIGUING. AT TIMES I HAD TO LIFT THE SLED BODILY AND TO CROSS MANY NARROW, NERVE-TRYING, ICE-SLIVER BRIDGES, BALANCING ASTRIDE OF THEM, AND CAUTIOUSLY SHOVING THE SLED AHEAD OF ME WITH TREMENDOUS CHASMS ON EITHER SIDE. I HAD MADE PERHAPS NOT MORE THAN 6 OR 8 MILES IN A STRAIGHT LINE BY 6 O'CLOCK THIS EVENING WHEN I REACHED ICE SO HUMMOCKY AND TEDIOUS I CONCLUDED TO CAMP AND NOT TRY TO TAKE THE SLED ANY FARTHER. I INTEND TO LEAVE IT HERE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE BASIN AND CARRY MY SLEEPING BAG AND PROVISIONS THE REST OF THE WAY ACROSS TO THE WEST SIDE." (PP301-302) THE NEXT DAY HE DECIDED TO CONTINUE ON WITH THE SLED, AND COVERED 15 MILES ACROSS THE ICE IN TWO DAYS. (P304) THE SLED WEIGHED ABOUT 100 POUNDS. (P304) APPARENTLY HE WALKED DOWN TO THE FACE (?) OF THE GLACIER. (P310-311).

9945 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 01555 B 879890
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C330S 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, GLACIER, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST ON HIS TRIP TO SOUTHEAST IN 1880, JOHN MUIR STOPPED AND CAMPED AT THE MORaine IN FRONT OF MUIR GLACIER, "WHERE THERE WAS A SMALL STREAM". (P262) IT APPEARS THAT MUIR AND HALL YOUNG TOOK THEIR CANOE, WITHIN 1/2 MI OF FACE OF GLACIER, BUT THEIR INDIAN COMPANIONS WOULDNT COME ANY CLOSER THAN A "SAFE HARBOR" AROUND THE "SOUTH END OF THE MORaine". (P263) MUIR WALKED UP THE EAST SIDE OF THE GLACIER 5 OR 6 MILES. LATER HE CLIMBED OVER THE "EASTERN MARGIN" TO SEE ENTIRE GLACIER. HE SAYS THERE ARE 7 MAIN TRIBUTARIES, 10 TO 20 MIS LONG, AND FROM 2 TO 6 MI WIDE. SAYS AREA GLACIER DRAINS MUST BE 700 TO 800 MILES. (P264) IT'S TOTAL LENGTH MUST BE 40 OR 50 MILES AND AVERAGE WIDTH 25 MILES. (P264) ON HIS RETURN IN 1890, MUIR CAMPED NEAR THE GLACIER TO STUDY IT. "ABOUT 100 OR 150 FT FROM THE SHORE A LARGE STREAM ISSUES FROM AN ARCHED, TUNNEL-LIKE CHANNEL IN THE WALL OF THE GLACIER, THE BLUE OF THE ICE WALL BEING OF AN EXQUISITE TONE, CONTRASTING WITH THE STRANGE, SOOTY, SMOKY, BROWN-COLORED STREAM." (P282) MUIR SAYS FRONT WALL OF GLACIER IS 2 1/2 OR 3 MIS WIDE. ONLY THE CENTRAL PORTION, 2 MILES WIDE, DISCHARGES ICE BERGS. (P282) HE CLIMBED UP AND FLAGGED ONE GLACIAL TRIBUTARY. (P288) MUIR SAYS THE GLACIER RECEDED ONE MI IN 10 YEARS, 1880-1890.

9946 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 04452 893
 STOR 1612267
 MOUT N590346 W1361243 C320S 0550E 30
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST DOWNIE QUOTES A PASSAGE BY KATE FIELD, DESCRIBING MUIR GLACIER AS 3 MILES WIDE AND 300 FEET HIGH AT ITS MOUTH. MUIR GLACIER WAS THE EXTREME NORTHERLY POINT OF PLEASURE TRAVEL. (P335) THE GLACIERS ARE REPORTED TO MOVE AT THE RATE OF 64 FEET A DAY. (P336) NO SPECIFIC DATE WAS GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1893 COPYRIGHT DATE WAS USED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2341

9947 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 05004 890
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C3305 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR SESSIONS REFERS TO THIS GLACIER ON HIS WAY UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE AROUND 1890. "THE MORAINES WAS PILED UP ON THE SIDE OF THE WATER WITH BOULDERS, SAND AND DEBRIS DIFFICULT TO CLIMB OVER." (P122) IT RISES 400 FT ABOVE US. SAND COVERS THE ICE. HE WALKED TO THE HIGHEST PEAK OF ICE. "THE GLACIER IS SAID TO BE 5 MI WIDE AND 80 MI LONG." (P138)

9948 WATN MUIR GLACIER MUIR GLACIER
 REFN 05151 879
 STOR 1612261
 MOUT N585839 W1360936 C3305 0550E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST JOHN MUIR ACCOMPANIED BY REV S HALL YOUNG, EXPLORED PART OF SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA IN 1879. THEY DISCOVERED MUIR GLACIER AND EXPLORED GLACIER BAY. (P10)

9949 WATN MUKLUK CREEK MUKLUK CREEK
 REFN 01485 966
 STOR 1603399041390009330
 MOUT N644300 W1580600 K090S 0040E 08
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION
 ABST WM. LOYENS IN HIS 1966 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION ON THE NULATO INDIANS NOTES "NULATO LIES ALONG THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE YUKON RIVER, BETWEEN NULATO HILL AND MUKLUK CREEK ON THE NORTH AND EXTENDS SOUTH IN THE DIRECTION OF THE OLD RUSSIAN POST AND SOUTH AND EAST TOWARDS THE NULATO RIVER." (P203) "THERE IS BARELY A MILE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE NULATO RIVER AND MUKLUK CREEK." (P101)

9950 WATN MUKLUKTULIK RIVER MUKLETULIK RIVER
 REFN 00631 900
 STOR 1602963
 MOUT N645511 W1611130 K060S 0130W 36
 LUPR 22
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES THAT GOLD "HAS BEEN TAKEN" FROM THIS RIVER. (P114)

9951 WATN MUKLUKTULIK RIVER MUKLUKTULIK RIVER
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1602963
 MOUT N645511 W1611130 K060S 0130W 36
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES "ON THE SLOPE RISING FROM THE RIGHT LIMIT BANK OF THE MUKLUKTULIK RIVER. ALL OF THESE TREES LOCATED PRACTICALLY AT SEA LEVEL ARE SLOW GROWING, TWISTED IN GRAIN AND COMPARATIVELY SMALL." (P33) SITE NUMBER 84 (P39) SAMPLES FROM SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 100 FEET ELEVATION WITH MODERATE MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, MODERATE PROPORTION WITH SOME TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 300 YEARS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.

9952 WATN MUKLUKTULIK RIVER MUKLUKTULIK RIVER
 REFN 02725 971

STOR 1602963
 MOUT N645530 W1611130 K060S 0130W 36
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST THERE IS A SUMMER FISH CAMP ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MUKLUKTULIK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH. THERE IS A FISH DRYING RACK ON THE SITE. ALONGSIDE THE RACK IS A SMALL SKIN-COVERED DINGY "OF THE KIND USED FOR RETRIEVING SEALS IN WINTER FROM THE ICE EDGE." (N-6) UP THE RIVER, ALSO ON THE RIGHT BANK, IS A RECENT SHOOTING BLIND. (N-7) A "FINGER OF FOREST" REACHES THE MUKLUKTULIK RIVER AT ITS JUNCTIDN WITH THE 1ST CREEK ON THE LEFT (N-8) 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE USED.

9953 WATN MUKLUNG RIVER MUKLUNG RIVER
 REFN 01079 965
 STOR 160516000055000021000109000340
 MOUT N591000 W1583200 S120S 0550W 03
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TIDE
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES IN 1964-65 THAT TIDES ARE RARELY FELT BEYOND THE MOUTH OF THE MUKLUNG RIVER.

9954 WATN MUKLUNG RIVER MUKLUNG RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 160516000055000021000109000340
 MOUT N591000 W1583200 S120S 0550W 03
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE MUKLUNG RIVER, MORE A STREAM THAN A RIVER, BEGINS NEAR THE NORTH END OF THE MUKLUNG HILLS APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES N OF DILLINGHAM AND MEANDERS FOR SOME 40 MILES THROUGH SPARSE SPRUCE AND WILLOW OUT ONTO A GRASSY FLOOD PLAIN AND INTO WOOD RIVER. THE UPPER AND LOWER REACHES ARE SLOW-MOVING WHEREAS THE CENTRAL PORTION IS A MIXTURE OF RIFFLES AND POOLS. (P46) THIS RIVER MAKES A VERY ENJOYABLE FLOAT TRIP AND IS EXCELLENT FOR THOSE WISHING A SHORT, RELATIVELY SAFE FLOAT. "THE DEADWATER AREAS IN THE UPPER REACHES AFFORD ACCESS FOR LIGHT, FLOAT EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT. (P46) ON JUNE 18, 1971, FRED PITZMAN AND RYCE PERKINS WERE FLOWN TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE MUKLUNG RIVER BY PROTECTION OFFICIER CARL BRANHAM IN A SUPERCUB. NEAR MIDNIGHT ON JUNE 21 THEY FLOATED UP TO THE SHORE NEAR DILLINGHAM. (P46) A 12 FOOT AVON INFLATABLE BOAT WAS USED. AS THE RIVER MAKES ITS MANY TURNS, IT CUTS UNDER THE BANKS. (P47) AIRCRAFT CAN PRESENTLY CARRY SPORTSMEN TO THE HEADWATERS AT A VERY REASONABLE COST AND LANDINGS CAN BE MADE ON A FEW STRETCHES FURTHER DOWN RIVER. (P48)

9955 WATN MUKSLULIK CREEK MUKSLULIK CREEK
 REFN 00591 945
 STOR 160405402910000552001170000780
 MOUT N605354 W1574648 S090N 0480W 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST CADY AND HDARE MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF MUKSLULIK CREEK IN 1945. (P7) GENERALLY THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WAS POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT TRAVEL BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS STREAM 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. (P6)

9956 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MACHATNA RIVER
 REFN 00464 905905
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP

ABST IN PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE ROUTE GOES FROM COOK INLET TO YUKON BY GOING OVER PASS IN THE KEE-GIK MOUNTAIN RANGE, DOWN AND ACROSS MULCHATNA RIVER AND OVER DIVIDE TO HEADWATERS OF HO-LINK-NUK RIVER. (P8) AUTHOR CLAIMS ABUNDANCE OF MINERALS AND AGRICULTURE FOR THE VALLEY. (P13) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT. THE MULCHATNA IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER.

9957 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MOLCHATNA RIVER

REFN 01378 931

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

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

CHANNEL,AGRICULTURE,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,OBSTRUCTION,TRAPPING,MINING,LAKE

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY RETURNING DOWN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM TIKCHIK RIVER BY BOAT ON JUNE 6. "BEFORE 6 REACH THE MOLCHATNA. "MOLCHAT" IN RUSSIAN MEANS TO KEEP STILL, NOT TO SPEAK-STREAM SO LONELY. MODERATE-SIZED AT MOUTH, BUT SAID TO BE LARGER ABOVE, AND VERY LONG. ALL ALLUVIAL LOW FLATS, WITH ALDER, COTTONWOOD AND WILLOW JUNGLE. POOR SCENERY. DISORDERLY RIVER, FULL OF BARS, WITH SNAGS ON THEM AND DRIFTWOOD." (PP362-364) JUNE 7 "12. STREAM SWIFT-HAVE REACHED BY NOW ONLY ABOUT 20 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. NEAR A NATIVE REINDEER CAMP, THOUGH THIS LOCATED ACROSS THE RIVER SOMEWHERE AND NOT VISIBLE." (P364) "ABOUT 23 MILES UP-FIRST BLUFF, LEFT SIDE, 70 TO 100 FEET HIGH, LOOSE GLACIAL MATERIAL, SNOW IN UPPER PARTS OF GULCHES." (P365) "SINCE 12:30 RIVER GETTING SOMEWHAT MORE INTERESTING, BETTER DEFINED...1:30-REACH FIRST OLD SITE ON THE MOLCHATNA, RIGHT BANK, ABOUT 30 MILES FROM THE MOUTH." (P365) ONE MILE FURTHERS ANOTHERS SITE. (P365). 4 MILES FARTHER ANOTHER SMALL SITE. (P366) JUNE 8. "COMING TO RAPID AND BAD PARTS OF THE RIVER...10:30. "OLD MAN'S RIVER" ON LEFT, A PROSPECTOR'S CABIN ON POINT AT ITS MOUTH. A QUARTER OF A MILE ABOVE, ON SLIGHTLY ELEVATED GRAVELLY BEACH, AN OLD SITE-4 OR 5 IGLOOS. ABOUT 1 MILE FARTHER ABOVE, RIGHT SIDE-KATULI RIVER, RUNNING FROM NEAR ILIADNA LAKE, AND AT ITS MOUTH A SMALL OLD NATIVE SITE ON THE SLIGHTLY ELEVATED BANK, WITH AN ABANDONED WHITE MAN'S CABIN..11:15 A M ROCK IN THE BLUFF ON THE LEFT..." (P366) "IN PLACES THE WATER HERE JUST RACES AND THE BOAT BARELY CRAWLS FORWARD...6 P M RIVER, THOUGH BEAUTIFULLY CLEAR, GETTING UGLIER. IN PLACES THE CURRENT RACES LIKE A MILL RUN AND WE JUST CREEP THROUGH. WIDE GRAVEL BARS, BAD TURNS, MANY SMALL SLOUGHS, GRAVEL FLATS EVERYWHERE, GREAT DEAL OF STRANDED DRIFTWOOD." (P367) JUNE 9. "RIVER IN PLACES RACING, SNAGS, SHALLOW'S. SHALL REACH TODAY THE LIMIT OF OUR JOURNEY-COULD NOT GET FARTHER EXCEPT WITH A CANOE. 10 A M. REACH B'S (BRUCE SMITH, BOAT DRIVER) MAIN CABIN." (P367) "NEAR NOON STOP AT ANOTHER CABIN. OF A WHITE TRAPPER AND PROSPECTOR...AFTER NOON PASS OVER ABOUT 5 MILES OF THE WORST RIVER YET." (P368) "8 P M REACH, FINALLY, THE LAST SITE ON THE RIVER." (P369) "ABOUT 6 MILES FARTHER UP, BUT TO BE REACHED ONLY BY A LIGHT CANOE THAT CAN BE CARRIED WHEN NECESSARY, THERE IS A REPORT OF LARGER REMAINS, RUSSIAN HOUSES AND OTHER NATIVE-DOUBTLESS ONCE SEASONAL HUNTERS." (P369) JUNE 10 RETURNED DOWNSTREAM IN A HURRY.(P369) AT 7 P.M ARRIVED AT A SUBSTANTIAL REINDEER CAMP, NEW. MOST ESKIMOS WERE UP A CREEK, BRANDING DEER SO A NATIVE TOOK HRDLICKA BY CANOE UP THE CREEK TO MEASURE HEADS. (P370) VILLAGE WAS 20 ABOVE MOUTH OF RIVER. (P371) JUNE 11, ABOUT 11 A M LEFT THE MUTE RIVER AND CONTINUED DOWN NUSHAGAK. (P372)

9958 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MOLCHATNA RIVER

REFN 00452 966

STOR 1605160004951002240

MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAPPING,SPRING,AGRICULTURE,NO TRAFF,MAP,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE BOOK WAS A M A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A BRIEY, WHILE THE MAIN FOCUS WAS ON NUSHAGAK BAY, FREQUENT MENTION IS MADE OF RIVERS AND LAKES IN THE AREA THROUGH 4 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES BY PEOPLE OF THE AREA IN 1966. THE MULCHATNA IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK. (P15-171) THERE WAS A REINDEER HERD ON THE RIVER. (P189) PEOPLE USED TO TRAP HERE. THE BIOGRAPHER MENTIONS POT HOLES ON THE ICE OR HOT SPRINGS THAT ARE ON THE RIVER TO THE NORTH. (P176) THE MAP SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THE MULCHATNA RIVER. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

9959 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 01079 887965
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAKE,RIVER
 BASIN,MINING,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,TRAPPING,EXPEDITION,LAKE
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN 1964-65 NOTES THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WEST BANK TO 10 MI ABOVE THE
 MULCHATNA RIVER IS BORDERED BY BLUFFS.(P-XVII) "THE FIRST WELL DEFINED BLUFFS ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER OCCUR
 ABOUT 4 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULCHATNA...THE MULCHATNA IS TIMBERED ALONG ITS COURSE IN MUCH THE SAME
 MANNER AS THE NUSHAGAK? AND THE VAST, LOW PLAIN OF THIS IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY IS AN UNDRAINED COUNTRY COVERED
 WITH HUNDREDS OF SMALL LAKES...THE HEAVIEST TIMBER IN THE NUSHAGAK DRAINAGE BASIN STANDS IN THE LOWER PART OF
 THE MULCHATNA VALLEY." (XVIII) AUTHOR NOTES IN 1887-1888 PROSPECTORS ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA
 RIVER AND FOUND SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD. (P83) "MOST MINING ACTIVITY IN THE REGION AFTER 1900 CENTERED IN THE
 MULCHATNA DRAINAGE." THERE WERE 16 MEN IN THE REGION IN 1909. IN THE FALL 1909 A MULCHATNA MINING PRECINCT WAS
 ORGANIZED. IN 1909, THE MULCHATNA DEVELOPMENT CO WAS FORMED IN SEATTLE TO OPEN THE REGION...A CLOSER LOOK AT
 THE MULCHATNA CONVINCED THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY THAT ITS STEAMER COULD NEVER ASCEND THE TORTUOUS
 RIVER." (P84) IN 1912 A SMALL STAMPEDE CAME TO THE UPPER MULCHATNA BUT NOT ENOUGH GOLD WAS FOUND TO MAKE
 MINING A SERIOUS OPERATION. (P85) ATHAPASCANS HAVE OCCUPIED THIS AREA UNTIL FAIRLY RECENTLY. THE ESKIMO
 PERIOD WAS 1890-1940 DURING WHICH OLD STUYAHOK WAS INHABITED... "THE LARGEST POPULATION ON THE MULCHATNA
 OCCURRED BETWEEN 1920 AND PERHAPS 1935 AT A TIME WHEN KANAKPOK WAS ALSO OCCUPIED-ABOUT 90-125 OCCUPANTS,
 THE LOWER RIVER WAS ABANDONED AROUND 1940. (P116-117) "MOST OF THE FALL MOOSE HUNTING TAKES PLACE IN THE
 MULCHATNA REGION." (P132) CARIBOU WERE ALSO HUNTED HERE. (P123) THERE WAS A TRADING POST AT THE MOUTH OF THE
 MULCHATNA IN 1896. (P60) "AN INFORMANT AT EKXOK IN 1964 REMEMBERED THAT A TRAPPER HAD A SMALL CABIN AT THE
 MOUTH OF MULCHATNA ABOUT 1927." (P61)

9960 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 01742 944
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED A
 NUMBER OF YEARS AGO ON THE UPPER MULCHATNA RIVER AND SOME OF THE HIGHER GRADE GRAVEL YIELDED A SMALL
 PRODUCTION." (P16)

9961 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 01823 890
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SPURR WROTE THAT IN ABOUT 1890, 3 PROSPECTORS, HARRY MELLISH, PERCY WALKER AND AL KING ARE SAID TO HAVE
 ASCENDED THE MULCHATNA, 200 MILES AND TO HAVE FOUND GOLD THERE. (P96) SPURR WROTE THAT IN "1891 A PARTY SENT
 OUT BY FRANK LESLIE ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA AND SLEDDED OVER TO LAKE CLARK, FINALLY REACHING THE
 SHORE OF COOK INLET". (P96)

9962 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 02152 909
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF

ABST F. J. KATZ BRIEFLY MENTIONS ROUTES TO THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE MULCHATNA REGION. THE RIVER LIES BETWEEN CLARK-ILIANNA LAKE BASIN AND THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY. IT HEADS IN THE TORDILLO MOUNTAINS OF SPURR. IT HAS 3 BRANCHES, THE BIG, MIDDLE AND SMALL MULCHATNA, WHICH FLOW SW TO A POINT ABOUT 25 MILES NORTH OF THE WEST END OF LAKE CLARK. THERE THEY UNITE TO FORM THE MAIN MULCHATNA. ABOVE THE FORKS OF THE RIVER THE COUNTRY IS MOUNTAINOUS WITH MILD RELIEF. BELOW THE FORKS, IT IS LOW WITH GRAVEL-COVERED POND-DOTTED PLAINS AND DETACHED HILLS OR MOUNTAINS. (P201) ON THE MULCHATNA, FROM THE KOKTALIE UP, FINE FLOUR GOLD IS FOUND ON THE RIVER BARS. BED ROCK HAS NOT BE WORKED BECAUSE OF GROUND WATER. IT IS CLAIMED THAT AFTER MAY 15 NO THAWING IS REQUIRED. (P202)

9963 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 02253 890

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUT N593900 W1570700 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P.S. SMITH 1914: 247-271 U.S.G.S. BULL 622. IN 1890 THREE PROSPECTORS ASCENDED THE MULCHATNA RIVER FOR 200 MILES AND THERE DISCOVERED FINE, FLAKY GOLD. (P262) IN 1909 KATZ DISCOVERED FINE, RECOVERABLE GOLD ABOVE THE FORKS ON THE MULCHATNA RIVER. GOLD WAS FOUND NEAR BEDROCK AND TAKEN OUT OF HOLES. (P263)

9964 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 02432 929

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST LISTED AS THE MAIN EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. IN 1891 SCHANG AND CLARK OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO., ENTERED THE REION "BY WAY OF THE" NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA RIVERS. AS A RESULT OF A 1929 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION THE "POSITION AND HEADWARD COURSES OF THE EASTERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE MULCHATNA RIVER WERE DETERMINED. (P.14) A PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE BETWEEN STONY RIVER BASIN AND LAKE CLARK BASIN IS DRAINED BY THE MULCHATNA R. (P.22) THE HEAD OF THIS RIVER OCCURS IN GLACIERS. MUCH OF THE SEDIMENT IS DROPPED IN TURQUOISE LAKE BELOW THIS LAKE THE RIVER IS ONLY SLIGHTLY TURBID AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST THRU "BROAD ALLUVIUM FLOORED LOWLANDS." THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARY FROM THE EAST IS THE CHILIKANDROTNA RIVER WHICH RISES IN THE HIGH MTS. BUT RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM THE "ICE-FREE FOOTHILLS NORTHWEST OF LAKE CLARK. BECAUSE MANY LAKES IN THE MULCHATNA'S UPPER BASIN TRAP GLACIAL DEPRIS, THROUGHOUT MOST OF ITS LENGTH THE RIVER IS RELATIVELY CLEAR. FOR THE MOST PART IT FLOWS THRU A SINGLE CHANNEL BETWEEN WOODED BANKS. "IT IS NAVIGABLE AT A GOOD STAGE OF WATER BY SHALLOW-DRAFT BOATS FROM ITS MOUTH TO A POINT A FEW MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHILIKANDROTNA AND BY POLING BOAT STILL FARTHER." (P.22) ROCKS, COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC MATERIAL ARE PRESENT IN THE MULCHATNA RIVER BASIN. A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND HISTORY ARE DISCUSSED. (PP.47-51) IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE MULCHATNA BASIN GRANITE INTRUSIONS ARE PRESENT BUT "LESS ABUNDANT, AND THE SEDIMENTS PREVAIL OVER LARGE AREAS." (P.52) THE MULCHATNA R. HEADS IN AT LEAST TWO SIZEABLE GLACIERS THAT DRAIN INTO TURQUOISE L. (P.84) FOR SEVERAL OF THE EXPEDITIONS MADE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED.

9965 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GOLD HAS LONG BEEN KNOWN TO OCCUR ON THE UPPER WATERS OF THIS RIVER. (P48)

9966 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2346

REFN 02753 900910
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST IN THE FIRST DECADE OF THE 20TH CENTURY, TRADING ACTIVITY IN THE AREA INCREASED AS THE UPPER MULCHATNA RIVER REGION WAS OPENED UP TO GOLD MINING. (P20) CONTACT BETWEEN KIJIK AND TANAINA SETTLEMENTS ON THE MULCHATNA RIVER SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE 19TH CENTURY. (P23) A GOVERNMENT REPORT ON PLACER MINING IN ALASKA IN 1903 NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH NO MAJOR STRIKES HAD BEEN MADE ON THE MULCHATNA, A PROSPECTOR COULD MAKE FROM \$4.00 TO \$5.00 A DAY WORKING PLACERS. A SIMILAR REPORT FOR 1909 DISCUSSES ROUTES INTO THE MULCHATNA COUNTRY FROM ILLIAMNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. (P154)

9967 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 02754 880964
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST THE MULCHATNA HEADS IN TURQUOISE LAKE AND FLOWS 256 KM TO THE NUSHAGAK. IT IS A TORTUOUS WINDING STREAM WITH UNSTABLE BANKS EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL HIGH BLUFFS. THE LOW UNDRAINED SURROUNDING PLAIN IS COVERED WITH SMALL LAKES. THERE ARE 3 CONSTANTLY CHANGING MOUTHS. THE BANKS ARE LOW AND AT HIGH WATER THERE IS EXTENSIVE FLOODING. THE AREA IS HEAVILY TIMBERED. FATHER SHISHKIN VISITED THE RIVER FREQUENTLY IN THE 1880'S. IN HIS 1881-83 JOURNALS HE SPEAKS OF A VILLAGE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KAKHTAL, AND GIVES THE IMPRESSION THAT THE LOWER RIVER WAS UNINHABITED. (P66-7) BY 1890 PETROFF REPORTS POPULATION AS LOW. HE MENTIONED THAT THEY LIVED IN LOG AND SOO HOUSES AND ALSO IN TEMPORARY HUNTING CAMPS. THESE EARLY INHABITANTS WERE INDIAN. ESKIMO PENETRATION TOOK PLACE IN THE LAST 50-60 YEARS. SINCE 1940, NEITHER LIVE ON THE RIVER. THE PEDRO BAY TANANA HAVE HUNTED AND TRAPPED ON THE UPPER RIVER AND STILL DO. BEGINNING IN 1887 THERE WAS SOME PROSPECTING AND PLACER MINING. OLD CABINS CAN BE SEEN AT THE MOUTHS OF KAKHTUL RIVER AND OLD MAN CREEK. (P68) DIL-22 (KANANAKPOK) IS ON THE LEFT BANK 40 KM ABOVE THE MOUTH. THE AREA IS FLAT SURROUNDED BY LOW, MIXED SPRUCE FOREST. JUST DOWNRIVER IS KANANAKPOK CREEK. THE AREA IS ABOUT 200 M BY 100 M. AT HIGH WATER THE SITE IS ONLY 2 M ABOVE. IN 1930 THERE WAS A REINDEER HERD OF 800. A PIONEER BUSH PILOT AT DILLINGHAM SAID THAT HE FLEW TO KANANAKPOK REGULARLY FROM 1930-1940. (P69-70) 5 KM ABOVE KANANAKPOK IS DIL 23 OR NAULUTULIK. JUST DOWNRIVER IS A STABLE 20-30 M BLUFF. THE AREA IS GRASS AND WILLOW COVERED. VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

9968 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 02755 847942
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK WAS EXPLORED ARCHAEOLOGICALLY AND ETHNOGRAPHICALLY IN THE SUMMERS OF 1964-69 BY THE MENNER GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH. (P2)

9969 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 930971
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, LAKE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FLOOD
 ABST SEPT 25 THROUGH OCT 7, 1971, THE DEPARTMENT OF GAME SURVEYED THE MULCHATNA RIVER. THE RIVER IS SOME 225 MILES LONG FROM ITS SOURCE AT TURQUOISE LAKE TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH NUSHAGAK RIVER. FOR SOME 50 MILES BELOW ITS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2347

SOURCE THE RIVER IS EXTREMELY ROCKY AND CONTAINS "A GORGE WHICH, FROM THE AIR, APPEARS TO BE IMPOSSIBLE TO DESCEND." (P29) THE REMAINDER OF THE RIVER IS VERY FLOATABLE. HOWEVER, ONE STRETCH OF THE UPPER PORTION IS QUITE ROCKY AND CALLS FOR ATTENTION. THE RIVER DOUBLES IN SIZE AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHILAKADOTNA RIVER. BELOW THIS POINT IT BECOMES INCREASINGLY LARGE AND MORE BRAIDED. THE UPPER PORTION WINDS THROUGH A BROAD SPRUCE-COVERED PLAIN BACKED MOSTLY BY TREELESS HILLS. ALONG ITS LOWER PORTION THE RIVER'S FLOOD PLAIN BECOMES ENORMOUS AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IS QUITE FLAT AND HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE. FROM APPROXIMATELY MIDPOINT DOWN, MANY "SWEEPERS" AND PILES OF DEBRIS LEFT BY FLOOD ARE APPARENT. (P29) NATIVES FROM NEW STUYAHOK APPARENTLY DO MOST OF THEIR MOOSE HUNTING ON THE LOWER REACHES OF THE MULCHATNA. (P30) THE UPPER REACHES ARE PRESENTLY LITTLE USED BY MAN EXCEPT FOR SOME TRAPPING. FROM MIDPOINT DOWN 7 CABINS WERE FOUND, FOUR OF WHICH ARE LIKELY IN CURRENT WINTER USE. ON THE N BANK, NEAR RED BLUFFS THERE ARE REMAINS OF A HOMESTEAD BUILT ACCORDING TO DICK ARMSTRONG IN THE EARLY 1930'S BY RED VAIL AND RICHARD MURPHY. "AN EXTENSIVE AREA OF THE MULCHATNA DRAINAGE WAS HIT BY SEVERE FLOODING IN AUGUST 1971. ONLY A FEW BUSH PILOTS WERE AWARE OF THIS AS THE INHABITED PORTION OF THE ISLAND WAS NOT AFFECTED." (P31) ON JULY 21, 1971, DEPARTMENT OF GAME PERSONNEL FLOATED ON THE MULCHATNA IN A 12 FOOT AVON RAFT. THEY WERE EN ROUTE TO NEW STUYAHOK FROM THE KOKTULI RIVER. (P49) REFERENCE IS MADE TO GRAVEL BARS IN THE RIVER. (P49)

9970 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S0605 0460M 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST "HEADS AT TURQUOISE LAKE, FLOWS SOUTHWEST 160 MI TO NUSHAGAK RIVER, 62 MI NORTHEAST OF DILLINGHAM, BRISTOL BAY LOWLANDS, 59 40 N, 157 07 W. PROPOSAL INCLUDES CHILIKADOTNA RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS AT LAKE TELAQUANA, AND THE KOKTULI RIVER. REASONS FOR PROPOSAL TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL: EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY AIR CRAFT LANDING ON ONE OF "NEARBY LAKES" OR BY RIVER BOAT AND IS EASILY FLOATABLE AFFORDING LOW BANKS. STREAM CONSIDERED SPANNING GROUNDS FOR BRISTOL BAY RED SALMON AND AS A RESULT PROTECTION IS NEEDED FROM COMMERCIAL FISHERY INTERESTS. VEGETATION: CLIMAX TUNDRA IN HEADWATERS TO WHITE SPRUCE AND SCATTERED COTTONWOOD AND ASPEN GROVES DOWNSTREAM. CLEAR-WATER STREAM PERHAPS CLEANEST IN ALASKA. RAPIDS ENCOUNTERED NEAR HEADWATERS. PART OF OLD TRAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BRISTOL BAY AND THE LOWER YUKON VIA WHITEFISH LAKE AND THE HOHOLITNA RIVER. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

9971 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00013 977
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S0605 0460M 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE MULCHATNA IS 217 RIVER MILES LONG. FROM TURQUOISE LAKE ELEVATION 2504 FEET, THE RIVER DROPS 800 FEET. 42 MILES BELOW THE LAKE, THE MULCHATNA IS 2-4 FEET DEEP AND HAS A CURRENT OF 3 MILES PER HOUR. THIS DATA WAS OBTAINED ON JULY 8, 1976. (P2)

9972 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00013 A 977
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S0605 0460M 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE MULCHATNA IS AN ALMOST CLEARWATER STREAM, ALTHOUGH IT IS JADE GREEN IN COLOR. THE FIRST 22 MILES OF THE RIVER IS SHALLOW, ROCKY AND FORMS A SINGLE CHANNEL. AN UPLAND SPRUCE HARDWOOD FOREST GROWS CLOSE TO ITS BANKS. FROM ITS SOURCE, TURQUOISE LAKE, ELEVATION 2504 FT, THE RIVER DROPS 800 FT OR APPROXIMATELY 40 FT PER MILE. ACCORDING TO DATA OBTAINED JULY 8, 1976, THIS CLEAR RIVER IS ABOUT 20 MILES WIDE, 42 MILES BELOW

TURQUOISE LAKE. THE RIVER SIZE DOUBLES AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH CHILIKADROTNA. "FROM THE CONFLUENCE TO KEELER CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 40 RIVER MILES, THE GRADIENT DROPS TO 10 FEET PER MILE. ALONG THIS STRETCH THE RIVER IS MORE BRAIDED AND MEANDERING ALTHOUGH THE CURRENT CONTINUES TO AVERAGE 5 TO 7 MPH." (P2,35) SIDE SLOUGHS ARE COMMON. LOW HILLS LINE THE RIVER 1-3 MILES FROM ITS BANKS. THE ABANDONED VILLAGE OF STUYAHOK IS LOCATED 20 AIR MILES FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH NUSHAGAK. THE AVERAGE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER IS 10.8 FEET PER MILE, AND IT DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 3600 SQ MI. (P3) AT LEAST 7 CABINS ARE LOCATED ALONG THE UPPER MULCHATNA. FOUR ARE BELIEVED TO BE WINTER TRAPPING CABINS. (P7) MENTION IS MADE OF GUIDED SPORT HUNTING, FISHING AND FLOAT TRIPS BECOMING MORE NUMEROUS ON THE MULCHATNA AND CHILIKADROTNA RIVERS. (P8) "THE MULCHATNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY RIVERBOAT WITH OUTBOARD MOTOR AS FAR AS THE MULCHATNA-CHILIKADROTNA CONFLUENCE AREA. DURING NORMAL WATER LEVELS, THE MULCHATNA CAN BE DESCENDED FROM BELOW THE BONANZA HILLS CANYON BY RAFT, CANOE OR KAYAK. ABOVE THE CANYON THE MULCHATNA IS TOO SMALL, SHALLOW, ROCKY, AND HAS TOO MANY RIFFLES FOR ANY TYPE OF BOAT TO NEGOTIATE." (P10,36) CHARTER AIR TAXI OPERATORS LAND ON THE RIVER BELOW ITS MOUTH TO TAKE OUT FLOAT PARTIES. (P11,38) PRIMARY ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS BY SMALL FLOATPLANE. AN ACTIVE PLACER MINING OPERATION IS LOCATED ON THE RIVER, APPROXIMATELY 10 AIR MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE VILLAGE OF STUYAHOK. (P19) RUGGED ROCKY RAPIDS PRESENT OVER THE UPPER RIVER FROM TURQUOISE LAKE TO THE BONANZA HILLS ARE SHALLOW, PREVENTING NAVIGATION BY RAFTS, CANOES, OR KAYAKS DURING MOST WATER LEVELS.

9973 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 04077 00013 B 977

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUW N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL

ABST FROM DATA OBTAINED FROM HUNTER SUCCESS REPORTS, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT LESS THAN 100 PERSONS HUNT ANNUALLY ALONG THE MULCHATNA, EXCLUDING THE SUBSISTENCE HUNTING DONE BY NATIVE PERSONS. (P39) REFERENCE IS MADE TO SPORT FISHING DONE ALONG THE MIDDLE AND LOWER MULCHATNA RIVER. ACCORDING TO ESTIMATES GIVEN BY GUIDES, ABOUT 85 ANGLERS WERE TAKEN TO THE MULCHATNA BETWEEN JUNE AND SEPTEMBER 1975. THIS ESTIMATE IS BELIEVED TO BE LOW. BEAVER, HOLVERINE, MARTEN AND HOLVES ARE TRAPPED FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL AND RECREATIONAL REASONS ALONG THE LOWER THREE QUARTERS OF THE MULCHATNA. THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME ESTIMATE 300 MAN DAYS DEVOTED TO TRAPPING ALONG THE MULCHATNA AND CHILIKADROTNA RIVERS ANNUALLY. (P40) THAT SECTION OF THE RIVER ABOVE KEEFER CREEK IS USED EXTENSIVELY BY SPORT HUNTERS AND FLOATERS. (P49)

9974 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 04077 00028 977

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUW N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, RIVER

ABST "MULCHATNA RIVER" WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS IS INCLUDED WITH THE STUDY ON THE CHILAKADROTNA RIVER BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION.

9975 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 04077 00039 891

STOR 1605160004950002240

MOUW N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAKE

ABST IN 1891, THE REGION WAS EXPLORED BY A B SCHANZ, OF FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE AND J W CLARK, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AGENT AT NUSHAGAK. THEY TRAVELED UP THE NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA RIVERS.

9976 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER

REFN 05007 891

STOR 1605160004950002240

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2349

MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1891 SCHANZ, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN W CLARK,A TRADER, AND INNOKENTE SHISKIN, A YOUNG RUSSIAN, ASCENDED THE MULCHATNA RIVER. (P142)

9977 WATN MULCHATNA RIVER MULCHATNA RIVER
 REFN 06356 902
 STOR 1605160004950002240
 MOUT N593843 W1570701 S060S 0460W 21
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,RIVER
 ABST THE AUTHORS POINT TO AN EARLIER ORNITHOLOGICAL TRIP IN DESCRIBING THEIR RESEARCH METHODS. IN 1902, MILFRED OSGOOD, EVENTUALLY REACHED BRISTOL BAY FROM LAKE CLARK BY WAY OF CHULITNA, MULCHATNA AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS. (P3)

9978 WATN MULE CREEK MULE CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760015000110
 MOUT N673500 W1492100 F320N 0080W 21
 LUPR 33 BETTLES RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,MINING,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF
 ABST MULES CREEK IS ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES LONG. SPORADIC MINING OCCURRED "IN EARLY DAYS" WITH SOME GOLD UNEARTHED. "THE AVERAGE FLOW OF WATER IS ABOUT 40 MINERS INCHES." A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF MINING DDNE BY G EATON AND JAMES KELLY WAS GIVEN. MENTION OF LARSON'S CABIN WAS ALSO NOTED. (P45) DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1937.

9979 WATN MURPHY CREEK MURPHY CREEK
 REFN 00108 91503 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240075400400
 MOUT N650220 W1480530 F030N 0030W 35
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST IN "REGARDING ROUTES TO THE TOLOVANA CAMPS", 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 FOOT HILLS 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 HAPPY STATION TO THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK, THE LOCATION WOULD FOLLOW THE GOVERNMENT R R SURVEY, FROM THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK-FLOWING INTO GOLDSTREAM-TO THE MOUTH OF MURPHY CREEK-FLOWING INTO CHATANIKA RIVER-APPROXIMATELY 8 MILES-THERE IS A LOW DIVIDE TO CROSS, SAID TO BE LOWER AND EASIER AND WITH A MORE GENTLE SLOPE THAN THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF ALDER CREEK ON THE FAIRBANKS-FT GIBBON MAIL TRAIL.

9980 WATN MURPHY CREEK MURPHY CREEK
 REFN 00108 91527 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240075400400
 MOUT N650220 W1480530 F030N 0030W 35
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST IN CANTWELL'S "REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE U S REVENUE STEAMER "NUNIVAK" ON THE YUKON RIVER STATION, 1899-1901", HIS SUBORDINATE LIEUTENANT CANDEN MADE A VOYAGE UP THE KOYUKUK IN 1900 AND REPORTED 200 MEN AT WORK ON MYRTLE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. HE NOTED THAT TWO SWEDES JUMPED "NO. 9" AND TOOK \$5,000 BEFORE THE RETURN OF THE OWNER. (P247)

9992 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 01384 899
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
HQUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT THE FIRST REALLY RICH PLACERS IN THE KOYUKUK AREA WERE DISCOVERED BY KNUTE ELLINGSON ON MYRTLE CREEK IN 1899. (P283)

9993 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 01504 899899
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
HQUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTION AND REMARKS ARE STATED BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HIS BOOK, "ARCTIC VILLAGE." IN 1899 KNUTE ELLINGSON MINED GOLD ON THIS CREEK AND WAS THE FIRST ONE TO HIT "REAL MONEY." (P.30)

9994 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 01750 917
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
HQUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST STUCK SAYS THAT MYRTLE CREEK WAS THE "CHIEF PRODUCER" OF THE MINING DISTRICT AROUND COLD FOOT. (P361) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

9995 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 01753 913
STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800330018600200
HQUT N633552 W1503038 F150S 0150W 30
LUPR 35 CLEARWATER FORK OF TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST IN "THE ASCENT OF DENALI", H STUCK BRIEFLY MENTIONS TRAVELLING BY DOG SLED UP MYRTLE CREEK TO ITS HEAD, HE WAS BRINGING SUPPLIES TO HIS BASE CAMP. (P15)

9996 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 01824 899
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
HQUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST THE DOROTHY PARTY FOUND PLACER GOLD ON THE CREEK IN MARCH, 1899. IN AUG, 1899, THE AUTHORS VISITED MYRTLE CREEK AND FOUND UNDEVELOPED MINING. TWO MINING DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FORMED. THE GRAVEL YIELDS WERE ABOUT \$60 TO \$80 PER DAY PER SHOVEL. (P55)

9997 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2353

REFN 02158 899909
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A DISCUSSION OF GOLD YIELD OF MYRTLE CREEK FROM 1899-1909 WAS BRIEFLY GIVEN BY A G HADDREN. (P291-292) PLACER GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND IN THE STREAM BED GRAVELS OF THIS CREEK IN MARCH 1899. THE GRAVEL BEDS ARE SAID TO BE 2-4 FEET DEEP AND FROM 100-300 FEET WIDE. THE AVERAGE YIELD A DAY RANGED FROM 5-15 DOLLARS. (P298-299)

9998 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK
 REFN 02279 916
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800330018600200
 MOUT N633552 W1503038 F150S 0150W 30
 LUPR 35 CLEARWATER FORK TOKLAT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER, 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 MYRTLE CREEK, UP MYRTLE 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.

9999 WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ROUTE, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN SPRING-SUMMER 1899 NEW GOLD STRIKES MADE ON MYRTLE CREEK, A TRIB OF SLATE CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO KOYUKUK'S MIDDLE FORK. (P2) THE SUBSEQUENT RUSH TO SLATE AND MYRTLE CREEK DIGGINGS IN FEB-MAR 1900 WAS FIRST MAJOR USE OF WINTER TRAILS FROM YUKON RIVER (FT GIBBON AND FT HAMLIN) TO UPPER KOYUKUK (P12)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK
 REFN 02832 00001 899
 STOR 16033990491300094700552500542000550
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. THE FIRST EXCEPTIONALLY RICH GOLD PLACERS OF THE KOYUKUK REGION WERE DISCOVERED BY KNUTE ELLINGSON ON MYRTLE CREEK IN 1899. (P3-17) THE ARRIVAL OF PROSPECTORS PERSUADED THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY TO OPEN A STORE AT COLDFOOT NEAR MYRTLE CREEK. (P3-18) IN 1902 COLDFOOT ANNOUNCED THE EXISTENCE OF ONE GAMBLING HOUSE, TWO ROAD HOUSES, TWO STORES, SEVEN SALOONS, AND TEN PROSTITUTES. (P3-18)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280N 0110W 30
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER, BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO. TRAFF
 ABST MYRTLE CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF SLATE CREEK IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG. IT FLOWS SW BETWEEN MOUNTAIN WALLS FOR ABOUT 2 MILES, THEN TURNS TO THE SOUTH AND FLOWS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH SLATE. THE 3 TRIBUTARIES OF THE CREEK AT NAMED AND LOCATED. "MYRTLE CREEK HAS CUT A NARROW GORGE, 300 TO 400 FEET IN LENGTH AND ABOUT 200 FEET IN WIDTH AT THE BOTTOM, THROUGH THIS DIKE." THE DIKE IS NEAR THE CANYON OF THE VALLEY. THE CREEK NOTEDLY CUT OFF A PORTION OF THE CLIFF BY THE STREAM CUTTING TO THE SOUTHWEST, LEAVING A ROCK ISLAND AT THE CREEK'S CONFLUENCE. (P94) AUTHOR NOTES THAT TRANSPORTATION TO MYRTLE CREEK IS BY A 7-MILE WINTER TRACTOR ROAD THAT LEAVES THE DESERTED TOWN OF COLDFOOT ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK CROSSES SLATE 2 MILES UPSTREAM THEN DROPS TO CROSS MYRTLE IN FRONT OF HASLEN'S CABIN. "THERE IS ALSO A WINTER AIRPLANE LANDING FIELD BRUSHED OUT ON THE SUMMIT JUST SOUTH OF THE TRAIL." (P95) DESCRIPTION OF MINING ON THE CREEK IS NOTED. (P96-100)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 03496 904
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280N Q110W 30
 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 1904 SURVEY ON THE COLDFOOT TRAIL, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON MYRTLE CREEK NEAR SLATE CREEK AND COLDFOOT IN 1900. (P11)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420005500010
 MOUT N671315 W1500252 F280S Q110W 30
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST MYRTLE AND SLATE CREEKS ARE TRIBUTARIES TO EACH OTHER AND EMPTY INTO THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AND SLUICING WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1899. (P841)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 05422 908
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800330018600200
 MOUT N633552 W1503038 F150S Q150W 30
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST ON JAN. 17, 1908, SHELDON AND KARSTEN TRAVELED BY DOGTEAM FROM HEAD TO MOUTH, ON WAY BACK TO TOKLAT CABIN. (P274)

**** WATN MYRTLE CREEK MYRTLE CREEK

REFN 05588 962972
 STOR 1609429
 MOUT N573630 W1522420 S300S Q200W 01
 LUPR 51

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS IS A SURFACE WATER STATION MAINTAINED BY USGS AND THE AK DEPT OF HIGHWAYS TO COLLECT PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL INFORMATION FOR BASELINE HYDROLOGIC STUDIES. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON THIS SITE IS ON TABLE 22 AND WAS PUBLISHED BY USGS IN 1972. THIS SOURCE WILL BE ABSTRACTED DIRECTLY. (P180-182) DRAINAGE AREA TO THIS SITE IS 4.74 SQ MI. OVER A 6 YR PERIOD (1962-68) THE MAXIMUM KNOWN FLOOD WAS 08/30/63. THE FLOW RATE WAS 1,080 CFS. THE RUNOFF WAS 228 CFS/SQ MI. (P187)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK

REFN 01521 900901

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2355

STOR 160289000265000033000063000040
 MOUT N645000 W1633300 K070S 0240W 33
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ICE
 ABST CROSSING OVERLAND FROM THE NIUKLUK RIVER TO COUNCIL CITY, THE AUTHOR AND HIS COMPANIONS "MADE A WIDE DETOUR INLAND THROUGH MOSSY SWAMP AND BRUSH, HE CAME TO MYSTERY CREEK, WHICH WAS ADORNED IN PLACES WITH DEEP BANKS OF SOLID SNOW AND GLACIERS." (P184) THEY CROSSED THE CREEK AND PROCEEDED INTO TOWN. (P184)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK
 REFN 02166 907909
 STOR 160289000265000033000063000040
 MOUT N645000 W1633500 K070S 0240W 33
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST ROCK NEAR THE HEAD OF MYSTERY CREEK IS COMPOSED OF LIMESTONE WITH BLACK SLATES. QUARTZITIC ALSO FOUND UNDER THIS LIMESTONE. (P50) MIDWAY, ON MYSTERY CREEK, BETWEEN THE POINT WHERE IT LEAVES THE HILLS AND WHERE IT JOINS WITH THE NIUKLUK, A SHAFT 102 FEET WAS DUG IN THE GRAVELS. (P80) 1 MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF MYSTERY CREEK \$6 TO \$8 NUGGETS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THIS CREEK. (P118) A 102 FOOT HOLE WAS DUG NEAR THE MOUTH BUT NO GOLD WAS FOUND. IN 1907 THRU 1909 MINING OCCURRED ON THIS CREEK BUT PRODUCTION WAS SMALL. (P118)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 160289000265000033000063000040
 MOUT N645000 W1633500 K070S 0240W 33
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 P 339-344. P S SMITH 1912, LUBBE COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON MYSTERY CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK
 REFN 02373 924
 STOR 1604054045488000819000152700100081100560
 MOUT N631700 W1545300 K250S 0210E 29
 LUPR 41 NIXON FORK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U S G S BULL. 783: 97-144. GARNET TRENCH AND TWIN SHAFTS WERE SUNK ON THE MCGOWAN-MESPELT PROPERTY PRIOR TO 1924. (P133)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK
 REFN 04428 919
 STOR 1604054045488000819000152700100081100560
 MOUT N631700 W1545300 K250S 0210E 29
 LUPR 41 NIXON FORK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NIXON FORK AREA, MEDFRA QUADRANGLE ALASKA 1966 G. HERREID AK DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT 22 34PP. GOLD PLACERS WERE LOCATED ON MYSTERY CREEK ABOUT 1919. (P6) LOSE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED BY MCGOWAN AND MESPELT ON MYSTERY CREEK ABOUT 1920. (P6)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK
 REFN 04656 973
 STOR 16064020012500000060
 MOUT N564800 W1574300 S390S 0530W 15
 LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2356

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION

ABST STATION 146 WAS AT THE MOUTH OF MYSTERY CREEK. IT IS 30 FT WIDE AND FAST MEANDERING. (FIELD NOTES, 7-16-73)
(P6)

**** WATN MYSTERY CREEK MYSTERY CREEK

REFN 05310 898904
STOR 160286800063000009000027000050
MOUT N644000 W1642500 K100S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST MYSTERY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SHOVEL CREEK IN THE SOLOMON RIVER DISTRICT. GOLD PLACER DEPOSITS ON MYSTERY
CREEK WERE RICH ENOUGH TO FURNISH A "CONSIDERABLE PROFIT" TO THEIR OWNERS USING ONLY PICK AND SHOVEL METHODS.
(P55)

**** WATN MYSTIC CREEK MYSTIC CREEK

REFN 02099 906
STOR 160339907005001230001917003660084300380
MOUT N635730 W1474740 F110S 0010W 18
LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 314), PRINDLE NOTES COAL DEPOSITS ON MYSTIC CREEK, "ABOUT 2 MILES FROM WOOD
RIVER, WHERE 2 BEDS 20 FT AND 12 FT THICK WERE EXPOSED IN A SECTION 80 FT HIGH". (P226) A MAP IS PART OF THIS
RECORD.

**** WATN MYSTIC CREEK MYSTIC CREEK

REFN 02183 910912
STOR 160339907005001230001917003660084300380
MOUT N635730 W1474740 F110S 0010W 17
LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS WRITES: BY FAR THE LARGEST PROJECT UNDER WAY IN THE BONNIFIELD
REGION AND ONE WHICH MAY HAVE A MOST IMPORTANT INFLUENCE UPON ITS FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IS THAT OF THE BERRY AND
HAMIL CO, WHICH IS MAKING PREPARATIONS TO MINE ON A LARGE SCALE THE HIGH GRAVELS IN WHICH THE BASINS OF GOLD
KING AND BONNIFIELD CREEKS HAVE BEEN ERODED. THE COMPANY CONTROLS A LARGE ACREAGE OF LAND IN THESE TWO
VALLEYS. NO MINING HAS SO FAR BEEN DONE, BUT 45 MEN WERE EMPLOYED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 IN BUILDING
DITCHES AND ROADS, ERECTING BUILDINGS, ETC. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT DURING THE SUMMER THE DITCHES WOULD BE
COMPLETED SO THAT ACTIVE MINING MIGHT BE COMMENCED EARLY IN THE SPRING OF 1911. THE DITCHES INCLUDE ONE 2 1/2
MILES LONG AND ONE 2 MILES LONG TO TAKE WATER FROM THE HEADS OF MYSTIC AND MOOSE CREEKS, RESPECTIVELY, AND
DROP IT INTO THE UPPER END OF THE GOLD KING DRAINAGE BASIN. (P50) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER FORK OF TANANA RIVER

REFN 06893 899
STOR 1603399070050012300
MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
LUPR 36 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST OSCAR ROHN AND ONE OTHER TRAVELED ALONG AND DOWN THIS RIVER BY WALKING AND IN A SMALL CANVAS COVERED CANOE.
(P129)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABES RIVER

REFN 00660 909910
STOR 1603399070050012300
MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2357

LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST "NABESNA WAS A MINING TOWN ON THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 24, 1909. CLOSED OCT. 3, 1910." (P.56)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA GLACIER
 REFN 05556 958
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,GLACIER
 ABST PART OF THE CLIMBING PARTY TOOK A 20 MI SKI TRIP ACROSS NABESNA GLACIER IN MAY 1958. (P240)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 00076 91303 U 913
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES HAD AN ARTICLE ON 7/3/13: AFTER HIS COPPER PROPERTIES IN NABESNA COUNTRY. IT IS THE INTENTION OF CAPTAIN NORTHWAY TO GO INTO THE NABESNA COUNTRY BEFORE LONG, TO CONTINUE THE DEVELOPMENT ON HIS COPPER PROPERTIES. HE WILL SPEND THE SUMMER AT THE HEAD OF THE TANANA, WHERE HE HAS SPENT NEARLY EVERY SUMNER FOR THE PAST SIX YEARS. HE HAS A TRADING POST SITE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NABESNA. WHILE OUTSIDE THE CAPTAIN DID SOME NEGOTIATING WITH A VIEW TO DISPOSING OF THE PROPERTIES, BUT HE DECIDED NOT TO SELL, AFTER ALL. HE REPORTS THAT AT WHITEHORSE HE MET HAMSHAW, THE MINING ENGINEER, WHO IS TAKING IN A \$50,000 OUTFIT. HE IS BACKED BY EASTERN MILLIONAIRES, AND HIS PARTY IS COMPOSED OF 13 MEN, ALL EXPERTS. THEY WILL LOOK OVER THE NABESNA AND WHITE RIVER COUNTRIES, CONTINUING TO THE COPPER RIVER BELT WHERE THE FAMOUS BONANZA MINE IS LOCATED. (P3)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 00076 91317 X 913
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES HAD AN ARTICLE ON 10/17/13. FLANNIGAN ALMOST DROWNS IN NEBESNA. STAMPEDER SAVED OWN LIFE AND THAT OF HORSE BY PRESENCE OF MIND. IN A LETTER TO W H MCPHEE, JOHN FLANNIGAN, OF FAIRBANKS, WHO STARTED IN WITH THE EARLY STAMPEDERS TO THE CHISANA, WRITES THAT HE HAD A VERY NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING WHILE CROSSING THE NABESNA RIVER. HE WAS CROSSING AT A PLACE WHERE THE CURRENT WAS VERY SWIFT, WHEN HIS HORSE LOST HIS FOOTING AND PULLED FLANNIGAN INTO THE WATER. THE STAMPEDER SUCCEEDED IN RIGHTING HIMSELF, BUT AS HIS FOOT WAS ENTANGLED IN A ROPE AND BOUND TIGHT TO THE HORSE, HE COULD NOT GAIN A FOOHOLD. REALIZING THE PRECARIOUS POSITION IN WHICH HE WAS PLACED, FLANNIGAN HAD TO HOLD HIMSELF UP AS BEST HE COULD WITH ONE HAND, WHILE HE TOOK HIS KNIFE FROM HIS POCKET WITH THE OTHER HAND, OPENED IT WITH HIS TEETH AND LOOSED HIMSELF FROM THE BONDS. THE STAMPEDER WENT IN BY WAY OF GULKANA AND IS GREATLY PLEASED WITH THE LOOKS OF THE COUNTRY. (P4)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 00108 94108 U 941
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER HAD AN ARTICLE ON JULY 28,1941: NABESNA NOW BUSY CENTER FOR PROJECT HAS 13,000-FOOT RUNWAY-NEW AIR FREIGHTER TO ARRIVE SOON.LEAVING HERE THIS MORNING ON THE LODESTAR, BOB REEVE, HEAD OF THE REEVE AIRWAYS, IS ENROUTE TO LOS ANGELES TO FLY A LARGE FREIGHTING PLANE NORTH.IT WILL BE USED IN

TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES AND BUILDING MATERIALS FROM NABESNA TO BOUNDARY, SITE OF THE CAA AIRFIELD AND COMMUNICATION STATIONS NOW BEING BUILT BY MORRISON AND KNUDSON, CONTRACTORS. REEVE NOW HAS ONE PLANE ENGAGED IN THE WORK, FLYING BETWEEN NABESNA AND BOUNDARY. PILOT BARR IS FLYING THE PLANE IN REEVE'S ABSENCE. "LARGE NABESNA FIELD" TO ACCOMMODATE THE BIG PLANE WHICH REEVE WILL BRING IN MORRISON AND KNUDSON ENLARGED THE NABESNA FIELD, MAKING IT ONE OF THE LARGEST IN ANY OUTLYING AREA OF FAIRBANKS. THE RUNWAY WAS EXTENDED FROM ONE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET IN LENGTH TO 13,000 FEET, SAID REEVE, AND HAS A WIDTH OF 200 FT. ENLARGEMENT OF THE FIELD WAS DONE WITH THE AID OF THE HEAVY EQUIPMENT WHICH THE CONTRACTORS HAVE SINCE SENT OVERLAND TO BOUNDARY. INCLUDED IN THE FLEET WERE FOUR RD-8 TRACTORS, FOUR BULLDOZERS AND SEVERAL CARRYALLS. THEY HAVE SINCE GONE TO BOUNDARY UNDER THEIR OWN POWER, AND ARE WORKING ON THE BOUNDARY SITE. IT IS 75 MILES FROM NABESNA TO BOUNDARY. (P8)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 00108 94121 U 941
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MDUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST AN ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE DAILY NEWS MINER (FAIRBANKS) ON JULY 21, 1941. PROGRESS IS MADE BY NABESNA MINE. NEW TUNNEL UNDER WAY- MILL EXPECTED TO START WORK NEXT MONTH. OVER THE NAME OF CARL F. WHITHAM, PRESIDENT AND MINER, THE QUARTERLY REPORT TO STOCKHOLDERS ON OPERATION AT THE NABESNA MINE FROM APRIL 1 TO AND INCLUDING JUNE 30, 1941, SAYS: "WORK WITH A SMALL CREW HAS BEGUN APRIL 28, MOVING THE RECONDITIONED AIR COMPRESSOR, FORMERLY IN USE AT THE 250 LEVEL TUNNEL, TOGETHER WITH MINING TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT TO THE GOLDEN EAGLE TUNNEL SITE. "DRIVING OF THE TUNNEL WAS BEGUN MAY 3 AND 151 LINEAL FEET OF TUNNEL HAVE NOW BEEN DRIVEN. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE TUNNEL AS PLANNED WILL BE 595 FEET. THIS WILL DEVELOP AND EXPLORE THE SECTION BELOW THE OUTCROPPING OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE ORE BODY AT A VERTICAL DEPTH BELOW THE SURFACE OF 335 FEET. SEVERAL SMALL VEINS FROM A FEW INCHES TO A FOOT IN WIDTH HAVE ALREADY BEEN FOUND IN DRIVING THE TUNNEL, INDICATING A FAIRLY EXTENSIVE ZONE OF MINERALIZATION. DIKES OF PORPHYRY FOUND IN THE TUNNEL WHICH CUT THROUGH THE LIMESTONE ARE FAVORABLE FOR THE FORMATION OF ORE BODIES. "IMPROVEMENTS". A COMPRESSOR BUILDING 10 BY 18 FT, A BLACKSMITH SHOP 14 BY 16 FEET AND A LUNCH-CHANGE HOUSE 12 BY 12 FEET HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT THE PORTAL OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE TUNNEL. THE NEW TRUCK ROAD, OVER ONE HALF MILE IN LENGTH IS BEING BUILT AND IS NOW OVER FIFTY PER CENT COMPLETED. "THE EXCAVATING FOR THE ORE BUNKER HAS ALSO BEEN DONE. A DUMP TRUCK OF SIX TONS CAPACITY HAS BEEN PURCHASED FOR HAULING ORE OVER THE MILE AND HALF OF ROAD FROM THE GOLDEN EAGLE TO THE MILL. THIS TRUCK WILL BE ABLE TO DELIVER OVER SIXTY TONS OF ORE PER DAY. WORK IS BEING PUSHED AHEAD AS RAPIDLY AS FEASIBLE ON MINE DEVELOPMENT, ROAD BUILDING AND BUNKER CONSTRUCTION SO THAT ORE MAY BE DELIVERED TO THE MILL AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. "IT WILL PROBABLY BE AROUND THE LATTER PART OF AUGUST BEFORE THIS WORK IS COMPLETED SUFFICIENTLY FOR THE MILL TO GO INTO PRODUCTION TREATING GOLDEN EAGLE ORE. ABOUT TWENTY MEN ARE AT PRESENT EMPLOYED ON THE MINE DEVELOPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION WORK. A FULL CREW NUMBERING AROUND 45 WILL BE REQUIRED WHEN MILLING OPERATIONS ARE STARTED. "NEW LOCATIONS". IN ORDER TO ADEQUATELY COVER THE GOLDEN EAGLE MINERAL AREA 3 NEW LODE CLAIM HOLDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ADDED TO THE CORPORATION HOLDINGS. THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION NOW HAS A TOTAL OF THIRTY-NINE LODE CLAIMS. FOR SIXTEEN OF THESE A PATENT TITLE HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE U S GOVERNMENT. TEN PLACER CLAIMS SITUATED IN THE VALLEY BELOW AND ADJOINING THE LODE CLAIMS ARE ALSO BEING HELD. DURING THE YEAR 1940 MINE WORK ACCOMPLISHED CONSISTING OF DRIFT RAISE AND CROSS CUTS, DRIVEN ON THE 250, 450 AND 650 MINE LEVELS, AMOUNTED TO A TOTAL OF 392 LINEAL FEET. DIAMOND DRILL HOLES PUT IN TOTALED 1170 LINEAL FEET. THE MILL TREATED 1972 TONS OF MINE ORE. THIS ORE CAME FROM PILLARS AND SMALL REMAINING ORE EXTENSIONS FOUND IN SOME OF THE OLDER STOPES ON SEVERAL OF THE MINE LEVELS. MILL HEADS ON MINE ORE TREATED WAS \$15.81 PER TON AND RECOVERY 86.81 PER CENT. IN ADDITION TO THE MINE ORE MILLED 2102 TONS OF TAILINGS HAVING AN AVERAGE VALUE OF \$6.48 PER TON WERE TREATED AT THE MILL. DURING 1940 A TOTAL OF 87.38 TONS OF CONCENTRATES HAVING A GROSS VALUE OF \$35,130.81 WAS PRODUCED AND SHIPPED." (P5)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 00108 97811 U 946978
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MDUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER HAD AN ARTICLE ON 7/11/78. NABESNA TOWNSITE ON THE BLOCK. FOR SALE: ONE OLD MINING CAMP BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. GOLD WAS THE LURE OF NABESNA, AND NOW THE HISTORIC MINING CAMP TUCKED AWAY IN THE TOWERING WRANGELL MOUNTAINS IS BEING SOLD, RELUCTANTLY. THE THREE MILES OF TUNNELS WHICH MINERS PUNCHED INTO THE ROCK OF WHITE MOUNTAIN PRODUCED SOME 70,000 OUNCES OF THE YELLOW METAL AND A LIKE AMOUNT OF SILVER BEFORE THEY WERE SEALED IN 1946. THE NABESNA GOLD MINE, AS DID MANY OTHERS, FELL VICTIM TO SPIRALING PRODUCTION COSTS AND A FIXED PRICE FOR ITS PRINCIPAL PRODUCT. ALSO ON THE BLOCK ARE THE BUSINESS DISTRICT OF NORTHWAY, A COMMUNITY OF 400 ABOUT 250 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FAIRBANKS, AND THE 240-ACRE CANTWELL TOWNSITE 185 MILES NORTH OF ANCHORAGE. FLOYD AND DIANE MILLER ARE ASKING \$1 MILLION FOR THEIR THREE BLOCKS AT NORTHWAY. THE FOUR ANCHORAGE BUSINESSMEN WHO OWN CANTWELL (POP. 300) WANT TO SELL IT FOR \$795,000. OWNER KIRK STANLEY OF ANCHORAGE'S PTARMIGAN CO SAYS THE 5 1/2-ACRE NABESNA TOWNSITE HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO 13 TRACTS, EACH HOLDING AT LEAST ONE OF THE SOME 20 BUILDINGS STILL STANDING. INCLUDED ARE BUNKHOUSES, THE POST OFFICE, A MESS HALL, THE MINE HEADQUARTERS, A MACHINE SHOP, AND THE HOUSE OF ILL REPUTE, A LOG CABIN BUILT BY A PROSPECTOR AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. THREE OF THE TRACTS, WHICH RANGE IN SIZE FROM 4,500 TO 18,000 SQUARE FEET AND IN PRICE FROM \$4,500 TO \$17,000, ALREADY HAVE BEEN SOLD. STANLEY, WHOSE MINERALS EXPLORATION COMPANY BOUGHT THE TOWN IN 1966, SAYS HE HAS MIXED EMOTIONS ABOUT SELLING THE TOWN. "I REALLY DON'T WANT TO SELL IT. BUT I CAN'T AFFORD TO MAINTAIN IT, AND IT WILL GRADUALLY DISAPPEAR AS OTHERS HAVE", HE SAID. "IT'S A UNIQUE PART OF THIS COUNTRY'S HISTORY, AND THE BUILDINGS REPRESENT A BACKWARD GLANCE AT A WAY OF LIFE THAT IS GONE AND WILL NEVER COME AGAIN. "NOBODY HAS LIVED THERE FOR 30 YEARS, AND I SUPPOSE IT COULD BE CALLED A "GHOST TOWN", BUT IT DOESN'T SEEM A VERY FITTING TITLE. VACANT AS IT IS, ITS NAME STILL APPEARS ON EVERY MAP OF ALASKA AND IN EVERY WORLD ATLAS. "IT'S AT THE VERY END OF (45-MILE) NABESNA ROAD, AND IN SOME WAYS THE REST OF THE WORLD JUST PASSED BY IT." (P6)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 00376 929930

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST DISCUSSION IS MADE OF VOLCANIC ASH. "THE OUTER MOST OBSERVATION (OF THE ASH) RECORDED INCLUDE, ON THE WEST, OBSERVATION ON THE NABESNA BY BROOKS-AND OTHERS." (P21) NO DATE

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 00453 972

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAKE

ABST IN THIS MASTER'S THESIS BY S PITTS UPPER TANANA INDIAN INFORMANTS MENTIONED THAT THERE WAS A PRECONTACT VILLAGE, "KATH THEEL", AT THE MOUTH OF THE NABESNA. (P62) THE UPPER TANANA INDIANS HAD A WINTER AND SUMMER TRAIL FROM KATH THEEL SOUTHWEST PARALLELING THE NABESNA'S RIGHT BANK TO THE HEADWATERS AND UPPER NABESNA VILLAGE. THERE WAS A TRAIL FROM UPPER NABESNA VILLAGE TO FISH LAKE FOR WHITEFISH. FROM KATH THEEL A TRAIL LEAD EAST TO THE LADUE RIVER AND NE TO DAWSON. (P105) THE TRAILS TO NABESNA WERE MAINLY TRADING AND POTLATCH ROUTES, BUT ALSO SERVED AS A HUNTING TRAIL AS FAR AS THE BORDER OF THE TETLIN REGION. THE WINTER AND SUMMER TRAIL FROM KATH THEEL WAS A MAJOR HUNTING TRAIL FOR THE MOUTH OF THE NABESNA BAND (INDIANS) FOR MOOSE AND SHEEP AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE NABESNA. (P106)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 00681 933941

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST IN 1933 BOB REEVE AND PASSENGER, CHARLIE HANKERS WERE FLYING FROM CHISNA TOWARD VALDEZ WHEN THE PLANE'S ENGINE QUIT AND THEY WERE FORCED TO LAND IN THE JACKSINA CANYON 20 MI FROM THE NABESNA NUKE. AFTER SNOW SHOEING TO NABESNA, CARL WHITHAW, PRESIDENT AND FOUNDER OF THE NABESNA MINE SENT OUT A 4 HORSE TEAM TO PULL THE PLANE UP THE RIVER ICE TO THE SHELTER OF THE NABESNA RIVER BAR. (P93) IN 1934 HAROLD GILLIAN LANDED HIS OPEN COCKPIT ZENITH ON ICE OVERFLOW AT NABESNA TO RESCUE CARL WHITHAW WHO HAD FALLEN DOWN A MINE SHAFT. THEY TOOK OFF AND HEADED FOR FAIRBANKS. (P119) IN 1940 REEVE FLEW INTO TETLIN AND RECEIVED WORD THAT THERE WAS AN EMERGENCY AT NABESNA INDIAN VILLAGE. HE FLEW TO NABESNA AND LANDED ON THE RIVER. THEY TOOK OFF THE NEXT DAY FOR FAIRBANKS. (P200) BOB REEVE WAS CONTRACTED BY MORRISON-KNUDSEN CO, (WHO HAD A CAA CONTRACT TO BUILD AN AIRFIELD AT NORTHWAY) TO FLY IN EQUIPMENT FROM NABESNA FOR HIS BASE OF OPERATIONS.REEVE CHOSE A SMOOTH STRETCH OF RIVER BAR ON THE NABESNA RIVER BED ABOUT 5 MI. FROM THE NABESNA MINE. THE CRATED AND BARRELED MATERIAL WAS TRUCKED FROM VALDEZ TO THE NABESNA MINE, THEN LOADED ON THE WAGONS AND HAULED BY CAT TRACTORS OVER 5 MILES OF MUSKEG SWAMP TO BOB'S RIVER BAR LANDING FIELD. (P210) WHEN HE FINISHED THE NORTHWAY JOB IN 1941 HE HAD FLOWN IN OVER 1100 TONS OF SUPPLIES IN 5 MO.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 01018 944

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOU1 N650945 M1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST A RESCUE REPORT OF A CIVILIAN PLANE NEAR NORTHWAY IS INCLUDED IN ORDN SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THE CRASH WAS JUNE 2, 1944. (P57) THE OVERLAND RESCUE PARTY CONSISTED OF AN INDIAN GUIDE AND 6 OTHER MEN. "THE EQUIPMENT CONSISTED OF 1 CATERPILLAR TRACTOR TOWING A "GO-DEVIL" AND 2 T-15 LIGHT CARGO CARRIERS." (P57) "AFTER MUCH DIFFICULTY THE NABESNA RIVER WAS CROSSED, AND AT NOON ON SAT THE PARTY WAS ON THE WAY." (P58) TEXT DOES NOT STATE EXACTLY HOW THE RIVER WAS CROSSED.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 01032 952

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOU1 N650945 M1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF

ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 1700 SQ MI AND AVERAGE DAILY RUNOFF IS 650 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P137) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 01087 912929

STOR 1603399070050012300

MOU1 N650945 M1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER,HUNTING

ABST RAMON B VITT, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS", 1971, STATED THAT IN 1912 H NEWTON HAD A CACHE OF TRADING GOODS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NABESNA RIVER. A TRADING POST CONTINUED THERE. (P37) AFTER THE SOLE UPPER TANANA TRADER DIED IN 1929, THE INDIANS HAD TO TRADE AT COPPER RIVER TRADING POSTS, THE NEAREST AT SLANA RIVER, 60 MI AWAY. (P39) EARLIER, 2 RIVAL TRADERS TED LOWELL AND MILO HADJUDUKOVITCH OPERATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NABESNA. (P39) VITT CITED MCKENNAN'S OBSERVATION OF 1929 THAT A BAND OF UPPER CHISANA--UPPER NABESNA INDIANS HAD A WINTER CAMP ON THE NABESNA RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF COPPER CREEK. AN EARLIER VILLAGE WAS 2 MI UPSTREAM, ALSO ON THE E BANK. THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE WAS ON THE W BANK AT THE MOUTH OF PLATINUM CREEK. (P40) IN 1929, MCKENNAN REPORTED A NABESNA INDIAN BAND THAT HAD WINTER CABINS NEAR THE 2 TRADING POSTS ON THE NABESNA, 6 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. THIS WINTER VILLAGE WAS ABOUT 75 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE UPPER NABESNA BAND. (P41) THEY HUNTED UP THE NABESNA VALLEY TO LADUE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF WHITE RIVER. (P41)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2361

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01214 973
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NABESNA IS A GLACIAL MELT-WATER STREAM. (P1)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01222 00005 955
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY
 ABST HAROLD HARBORTH PUBLISHED AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "NABESNA RIVER GRIZZLIES" IN THE APRIL ISSUE OF ALASKA SPORTSMAN, 1955 ON PAGES 22-23 AND 30. THE AUTHOR WAS STATIONED IN ALASKA WITH THE ARMY WHEN HE AND LT FRED DEXTER WENT BEAR HUNTING ALONG THE NABESNA RIVER IN EARLY MARCH. (P22) THEY DROVE TO NABESNA FROM FAIRBANKS. THEY WADED ACROSS THE NABESNA RIVER WITH SOME DIFFICULTY AS THE CURRENT WAS SWIFT AND CHUNKS OF ICE FROM BREAKUP WERE PRESENT. THEY RECROSSED THE RIVER THE NEXT DAY. (P30)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01222 00012 946965
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST LAST FALL IN AUGUST, MY HUSBAND DARRELL AND A COUPLE OF FRIENDS TOOK OFF ON A SHEEP HUNT UP IN THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. UNFORTUNATELY, IT POURED RAIN THE ENTIRE TIME THEY WERE OUT AND THEY FAILED TO GET THEIR EXPECTED TROPHIES. ON THE WAY BACK TO ANCHORAGE, DARRELL STOPPED AT GULKANA TO VISIT SOME GOOD FRIENDS OF OURS-DON AND ZELMA HALL. THAT'S THE NIGHT I GOT THE CALL FROM DARRELL. "HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO GO ON A MOOSE HUNT WITH ZELMA, DON, AND ME?" HE ASKED. "YOU'RE KIDDING. THOUGHT YOU JUST GOT THROUGH WITH A HUNT AND HAD HAD ENOUGH," I ANSWERED. "THIS WILL BE JUST A RESTFUL, RELAXING MOOSE HUNT UP IN THE NABESNA VALLEY," HE ANSWERED. "THE NABESNA VALLEY?" I ECHOED. THAT SETTLED IT. I STILL REMEMBERED EVERY DETAIL OF A TRIP TAKEN ALMOST TWENTY YEARS AGO. THE BEAUTY OF THAT WILD AND REMOTE VALLEY HAD HAUNTED ME THROUGH THE YEARS. I HAD ALWAYS LONGED TO GO BACK. TWO DAYS LATER THE FOUR OF US WERE SITTING AROUND OUR CAMPFIRE AT MILE 81 IN THE LOWER PART OF THE NABESNA VALLEY. IT HAD BEEN A LOVELY DAY AND THE VALLEY WAS EVERY BIT AS BREATHTAKING AS I HAD REMEMBERED IT. THERE WERE CHANGES, OF COURSE. FOR ONE THING, THE ROAD WAS MUCH BETTER. NO MORE DID IT MEANDER UP DRY CREEK BEDS UNTIL THE DRIVER BECAME LOST OR HIGH-CENTERED ON SOME BOULDER. ON OUR FIRST DAY, AUGUST 20TH, WE HAD HUNTED ALL MORNING UP AND DOWN THE ROAD IN SEARCH OF MOOSE. (P10) FIVE MINUTES LATER, DARRELL AND DON WERE HIKING OFF THROUGH THE BLUEBERRY BUSHES ON THEIR WAY DOWN TO THE RIVER. THEY WOULD REMOVE SOCKS AND BOOTS AND WADE THROUGH THE SHALLOW RIVER TO THE LEFT OF WHERE WE WERE, THEY SAID. THIS WOULD BRING THEM OUT ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE WHERE A DRY STREAM BED CAME DOWN THROUGH A RAVINE. THEY FIGURED THEY COULD FOLLOW THE STREAM BED AND RAVINE UP THE MOUNTAIN WITHOUT BEING WINDED OR OBSERVED BY THE SHEEP AND COME IN TO THE BACK AND ABOVE THEM. THE FELLOWS HAD HAD A BIT OF ROUGH HIKING THROUGH HEAVY BRUSH ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER BEFORE STARTING UP THE DRY GULCH. WE HAD SEEN THEM COME OUT IN THE DRY STREAM BED AND WATCHED THEM CLIMB TOWARD THE BOX CANYON. THEN WE LOST SIGHT OF THEM. THE SHEEP STARTED MOVING SLOWLY DOWN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, APPARENTLY GOING DOWN TO WATER. WE REALLY BECAME ALARMED WHEN THEY STARTED HEADING DIRECTLY DOWN TOWARD THE ALDER GROVE WHERE WE ASSUMED OUR HUNTERS WERE TOILING UPWARD. IF ONLY WE HAD SOME MEANS OF COMMUNICATING. WE WERE ON A LITTLE BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE RIVER WHEN WE SAW DON BREAK OUT OF THE BRUSH ON THE OTHER SIDE WITH A RAM'S HEAD ON HIS BACK. WITHOUT BOTHERING TO REMOVE HIS BOOTS THIS TIME, HE PLUNGED INTO THE RIVER AND STARTED WADING THROUGH. (P11)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 01853 952
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE AUTHDR INDICATES THAT THE GLACIAL NABESNA RIVER HAS HIGH, SWIFT WATER. (P6) THE PUBLICATION DATE IS 1952.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01870 A 929952
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, WATER LEVEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST "RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIOACTIVE DEPOSITS IN EASTERN ALASKA 1952" CIRCULAR 348 USGS REPORT. ORANGE HILL (LOCALITY 6, FIG 1) IS LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NABESNA RIVER, 12 MILES SOUTH OF THE NABESNA AIRFIELD AND HALF A MILE BELOW THE FOOT OF NABESNA GLACIER. IT IS ELLIPTICAL IN SHAPE WITH ITS TOP ABOUT 600 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE RIVER. ACCESS TO ORANGE HILL IS FROM NABESNA WHERE THE NABESNA RIVER CAN BE CROSSED IN A BOAT OR ON HORSEBACK; ROUTES ACROSS THE RAPIDLY SHIFTING CHANNELS OF THIS GLACIAL STREAM SHOULD BE SELECTED CAREFULLY, AND THE CROSSINGS MADE AT LOW WATER. DEVELOPMENT WORK DONE ON THE PROPERTY INCLUDES ADITS, SHAFTS, AND OPENCUTS AS WELL AS SOME DIAMOND-DRILL WORK. MANY OF THE SHAFTS AND ADITS ARE REPORTED TO BE CAVED. (SEE VAN ALSTINE AND BLACK, 1945.) HIGH MELT WATERS IN THE NABESNA RIVER AT THE TIME OF THE WRITER'S VISIT MADE ACCESS TO ORANGE HILL IMPOSSIBLE. HOWEVER, AN AIRBORNE RADIOACTIVITY TRAVERSE WAS FLOWN OVER THE MINERALIZED AREA. NO SIGNIFICANT RADIOACTIVITY ANOMALIES WERE DETECTED. (P4) RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL WAS FOUND AT THE NABESNA MINE. TABLE 1.-RADIOACTIVITY AND MINERALOGY OF ROCK AND ORE SAMPLES COLLECTED IN THE SLANA-NABESNA DISTRICT, 1952. (EQUIVALENT-URANIUM ANALYSES BY J. J. MATZKO AND OTHERS, U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LABORATORY, COLLEGE, ALASKA) SAMPLE NUMBER-4538, LOCATION-NABESNA, TYPE OF SAMPLE-ORE DUMP, EQUIVALENT URANIUM (PER CENT)-LESS THAN .001, RADIOACTIVE MINERALS-NONE. (P4)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01870 B 929952
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, WATER LEVEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST CONT. THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION IS DISCUSSED. THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION PROPERTY (LOCALITY 5, FIG 1) IS LOCATED IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS OF THE EASTERN ALASKA RANGE WHERE THE WRANGELL AND NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS MERGE. THE PROPERTY IS ACCESSIBLE FROM SLANA BY A ROAD WHICH IS ABOUT 54 MILES LONG. THE NABESNA AREA HAS BEEN PROSPECTED PERIODICALLY SINCE 1899. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE FALL OF 1929 THAT A COMPANY WAS FORMED TO MINE GOLD AT NABESNA. IN 1931 A MILL WAS IN OPERATION, AND MINING CONTINUED UNTIL ABOUT 1947 WHEN MOST OF THE ORE BODIES HAD BEEN EXHAUSTED. AT PRESENT THE SEVERAL ADITS AND SHAFTS AT THE MAIN PROPERTY ARE IN SUCH POOR CONDITION THAT ACCESS INTO THE MINE IS IMPOSSIBLE. AT A NEWER DEVELOPMENT, ABOUT HALF A MILE NORTH OF THE MAIN MINE, TWO ADITS HAVE BEEN DRIVEN INTO AN ORE BODY; ONE OF THESE IS CAVED, BUT THE OTHER IS OPEN FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. (P4)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT PART OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED BY THE NABESNA RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO THE TANANA RIVER. (P39)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02038 902
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ONE OF THE TWO MAIN BRANCHES OF THE TANANA. IT RISES ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE MOUNT WRANGELL REGION EAST OF THE COPPER RIVER. FLOWS BY WAY OF THE YUKON TO THE BERING SEA. (P141) IN 1902, F C SCHRADER VISITED THE REGION "ABOUT THE HEAD OF THE NABESNA RIVER". MODE OF TRANSPORTATION NOT SPECIFIED. (P142) NATIVE COPPER HAS BEEN REPORTED IN THE VALLEY OF THE NABESNA RIVER. (P147)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02130 B 908
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE, RIVER, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE DISTANCE FROM SLANA RIVER TO "SARGENT'S", ON NABESNA RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF CAMP CREEK, IS APPROXIMATELY 40 MILES BY WAY OF PLATINUM CREEK, AND A FEW MILES FARTHER BY WAY OF JACK CREEK. THE CUSTOMARY ROUTE OF TRAVEL FOLLOWED BY THE PROSPECTORS IN ENTERING THE WHITE RIVER REGION IS EITHER FROM THE EAST THROUGH CANADIAN TERRITORY OR, LESS COMMONLY, FROM THE CHITINA VALLEY ON THE SOUTHWEST BY WAY OF SKOLAI PASS. THERE IS A CHOICE OF TWO CANADIAN ROUTES, DEPENDENT ON THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION WHICH IT IS DESIRABLE TO USE. WHITE RIVER MAY BE ASCENDED FROM THE YUKON IN SMALL BOATS, OR THE OVERLAND TRAIL MAY BE FOLLOWED FROM WHITE HORSE BY WAY OF KLUANE LAKE. THIS LAST-NAMED TRAIL IS PROBABLY THE EASIEST AND BEST WAY OF REACHING EITHER WHITE OR NABESNA RIVER WITH STOCK IN SUMMER, AND THE BEST WAY OF REACHING WHITE RIVER WITH STOCK IN ANY SEASON. (P163) CONT... U S G S 379 "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE NABESNA-WHITE RIVER DISTRICT". FRED MOFFITT AND A. KNOPF, 1908. SUPPLIES INTENDED FOR USE IN THIS REGION SHOULD BE TAKEN IN DURING THE WINTER UNLESS IT IS INTENDED TO BRING THEM UP THE WHITE RIVER IN BOATS. THE COST OF FREIGHTING, EITHER FROM VALDEZ TO THE NABESNA RIVER, OR FROM WHITE HORSE TO CANYON CITY, IS PROBABLY NOT LESS THAN THIRTY-FIVE CENTS A POUND WHEN CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE, AND MAY BE CONSIDERABLY MORE. (P165) THE WORKING SEASON IS DISCUSSED. FEED FOR HORSES IS GOOD IN MAY OR IN EARLY JUNE. ON SOME OF THE RIVER BARS THERE IS AN ABUNDANCE OF GRASS, PARTICULARLY ON UPPER NABESNA AND WHITE RIVERS. FOR SEVERAL YEARS, HORSES HAVE EVEN WINTERED ON THE WHITE RIVER BARS. PROSPECTORS USING STOCK LEAVE NABESNA RIVER FOR VALDEZ AT THE END OF THE SUMMER'S WORK ABOUT AUGUST 25, OR NOT LATER THAN SEPTEMBER 1, BUT THOSE ON WHITE RIVER REMAIN TILL OCTOBER WITHOUT DANGER OF LACK OF FEED ON THE TRAIL TO WHITE HORSE. THUS THE WORKING SEASON ON WHITE RIVER IS CONSIDERABLY LONGER THAN ON THE NABESNA OR ANYWHERE IN THE COPPER RIVER BASIN. (P166) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE SHAMROCK CLAIM. NEAR THE HEAD OF NABESNA RIVER AND BELOW NIKONDA CREEK SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON A PROSPECT (THE SHAMROCK CLAIM) SITUATED 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY. (P173) THE AUTHORS MAKE CONCLUSIONS ABOUT CONDITIONS IN THE AREA FOR MINING. THE WHITE-NABESNA REGION CAN BE MORE EASILY PROSPECTED IN SOME RESPECTS THAN MANY OTHER PARTS OF ALASKA, ON ACCOUNT OF THE RELATIVE ABUNDANCE OF BED-ROCK EXPOSURES. MOST OF THE SHOWINGS OF ORE FOUND THUS FAR ARE SITUATED WELL UP ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDES, GENERALLY BENEATH WALLS OF ROCK CLIFFS AND ABOVE THE ENCUMBERING TALUS SLOPES. THIS IS, OF COURSE, TO BE EXPECTED IN A REGION THAT IS INCOMPLETELY PROSPECTED, BUT IT ENTAILS THE DISADVANTAGE THAT THE PROSPECTS ARE LOCATED FAR FROM TIMBER, AND SOME OF THEM MANY MILES FROM IT. (P179)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02141 A 908
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 N1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32
 KEYW GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, VEGETATION, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST A BASE CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED IN THE SURVEY AT "SARGENT'S CABIN" ON NABESNA RIVER IN FEB, 1908. (P8) NABESNA

HEADS IN NABESNA GLACIER, ONE OF THE 2 LARGEST GLACIERS IN THE WRANGELL MOUNTAIN GROUP. NABESNA FLOWS IN A DEEP CANYON LIKE VALLEY DIRECTLY THROUGH THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS TO THE TANANA LOW-LANDS WHERE IT UNITES WITH THE CHISANA TO FORM THE TANANA RIVER. THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE NABESNA, CHISANA AND WHITE RIVERS ARE BROAD, GRAVEL FLATS EXTENDING FROM THE FEET OF THE GLACIERS TO THE LOWLANDS EAST OF THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS, AND RANGING IN WIDTH FROM LESS THAN 1 MI TO SEVERAL MILES. IN PLACES THEY ARE COVERED WITH TIMBER, BUT IN GENERAL THEY ARE BARE WASTES OF GRAVEL OVER WHICH THE SWIFT DETRITUS-LADEN GLACIAL STREAMS CONTINUALLY SHIFT THEIR COURSES. (P11) TRAVELERS BOUND FOR NABESNA RIVER USUALLY FOLLOW A TRAIL THAT LEAVES THE GOV'T MILITARY TRAIL FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE NEAR THE MOUTH OF SLANA RIVER. THIS TRAIL ASCENDS THE COPPER RIVER TO BATZULNETAS, WHENCE IT CONTINUES SOUTHEASTWARD TO THE HEADS OF JACK AND PLATINUM CREEKS, EITHER OF WHICH LEADS DIRECTLY TO NABESNA RIVER, ALTHOUGH PLATINUM CREEK OFFERS THE BETTER ROUTE FOR SUMMER TRAVEL (P12) SUPPLIES USED ON NABESNA ARE BROUGHT FROM VALDEZ. THE COST OF FREIGHT IS PROBABLY NOT LESS THAN 35 CENTS/POUND UNDER FAVOURABLE CONDITIONS AND MAY BE CONSIDERABLY HIGHER (P13) GRASS FOR HORSES IS AVAILABLE IN FAVOURABLE LOCALITIES IN THE LATTER PART OF MAY OR EARLY IN JUNE, AND LATER IN THE SEASON IS ABUNDANT ON THE RIVER BARS NEAR NABESNA GLACIER. THERE IS SOME VERY GOOD TIMBER ON THE HEAD OF NABESNA RIVER. (P14) THERE IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE NABESNA, AT THE MOUTH OF COOPER CREEK. (P15) PROBABLY AT LEAST 3,000 OR 4,000 FT OF CARBONIFEROUS SLATES AND VOLCANIC BEDS ARE EXPOSED ON NABESNA RIVER THE MASSIVE CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE IS FOUND IN THE REGION AT THE HEAD OF NABESNA RIVER. (P18) FOSSILS WERE OBTAINED AT NABESNA GLACIER (P21) A FEW IMPERFECT JURASSIC FOSSILS WERE FOUND BY SCHRADER ON THE E SIDE OF THE NABESNA. (P28) THE NABESNA GLACIER IS FED BY ABOUT 40 CIRQUES BETWEEN MT WRANGELL AND REGAL MOUNTAINS ITS TOTAL LENGTH FROM MT WRANGELL TO ITS TIMBERS IS ABOUT 55 MILES AND ITS AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 400 SQ MILES. (P38-39)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 02141 B 908

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LUPR 32

KEYW GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, VEGETATION, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST AT THE LOWER ENDS OF MOST OF THE VALLEY GLACIERS THERE ARE ROUGH-SURFACED TERMINAL MORAINES COMPOSED OF FRAGMENTAL MATERIAL LEFT BY THE ICE. THE MOST CONSPICUOUS OF THESE IS THE MORaine IN THE NABESNA VALLEY WHICH COVERS THE VALLEY FLOOR FOR 2 MI BELOW THE ICE EDGE, EXCEPT THE NARROW VALLEY ON THE E AND W THROUGH WHICH THE WATERS OF THE MELTING GLACIER ESCAPE TO THE N THE SURFACE OF THE MORaine CONSISTS OF HUMMOCKS AND KETTLES, MANY OF WHICH CONTAIN LAKELETS. NO WELL ESTABLISHED DRAINAGE LINES WERE OBSERVED (P38-39) THERE IS ANDESITE PORPHYRY INTENDED INTO THE QUARTZ DIORITE (P45) IN THE CANYON OF NABESNA RIVER THE SLATES AND ASSOCIATED VOLCANICS HAVE BEEN CLOSELY FOLDED. THE MASSIVE LIMESTONE ON THE RIVER WITHSTOOD DEFORMATION MORE SUCCESSFULLY. IT HAS YIELDED BY FAULTING RATHER THAN FOLDING (P48) NEAR THE HEAD OF NABESNA, SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON A COPPER PROSPECT. THE STRIPPING OF THE TALUS FROM THE BASE OF THE MASSIVE CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE HAS DISCLOSED A LARGE IRREGULAR BODY OF MASSIVE GARNET ROCK CONTAINING SOME DESSIMATED BORNITE AND CHALCOPYRITE. AS A RARITY A LITTLE MOLYBDENITE CAN BE DETECTED. VERINLETS OF GARNET TRAVERSE THE SURROUNDING COARSELY CRYSTALLINE WHITE LIMESTONE. AT THE TIME OF EXAMINATION THE BEST EXPOSURE OF VISIBLE ORE WAS A BODY OF SOLID BORNITE 4 OR 5 INCHES THICK AND PERHAPS A FT LONG. (P54-5) ALL THE VALLEYS THAT HEAD IN GLACIERS ARE FLOODED WITH GRAVEL BEDS. THE GLACIERS CONSTANTLY SUPPLY DETRITUS TO THE STREAMS AND MANY VALLEYS HAVE BEEN FILLED TO A CONSIDERABLE DEPTH BY THE GLACIAL OUTFASH. IN THE NABESNA VALLEY THE BARS ARE FROM 1 TO 3 MI WIDE AND THE RIVER ANASTOMOSES OVER MUCH OF THIS FLAT AT PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. (P40)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

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LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST PRODUCTIVE LODGE MINING BEGAN AT THE NABESNA MINE IN 1931 AND CONTINUED, WITH SOME INTERRUPTIONS DUE TO SEASONAL CONDITIONS, CHANGES IN METHODS AND ACCIDENTS, UNTIL LATE IN 1940, WHEN THE ORES WERE EXHAUSTED.

DURING THIS TIME GOLD VALUED AT \$1,869,376 WAS PRODUCED, WITH SUBSIDIARY RETURNS FOR THE COPPER AND SILVER CONTAINED IN THE ORE. THE COMPANY DEVOTED THE SUMMER SEASON OF 1941 TO THE EXPLORATION OF ANOTHER OF ITS PROSPECTS. (P45-46)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 02491 A 903940

STOR 1603399070050012300

HOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22

LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, AIR-WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY

ABST USGS BULLETIN NO 989-D GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE. 1954 THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE GEOLOGY OF THE NABESNA RIVER AREA. THE PRESENCE OF LIMESTONE IS DISCUSSED. "IT MAY BE DIVIDED INTO A BASAL PART, MADE UP OF THICK BEDS, AND AN UPPER PART, WHICH CONSISTS OF THIN BEDS AND A SMALL PROPORTION OF SHALE. THIS LIMESTONE IS WELL EXPOSED NORTH OF THE NABESNA RIVER AT WHITE MOUNTAIN (FIG 29), WHERE SCHRADER (MENDENHALL AND SCHRADER, 1903, P34) GAVE IT THE NAME NABESNA LIMESTONE, AND ON THE HEADWATERS OF JACK CREEK." (P12) THE NABESNA GOLD MINE (WAYLAND, 1943, P175-195) IS ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NABESNA RIVER. THE MINE BUILDINGS AND MILL ARE AT THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAIN, AT AN ALTITUDE OF 3,000 FEET AND JUST BELOW THE UPPER LIMIT OF TIMBER. AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD 105 MILES LONG, THE ABERCROMBIE TRAIL OR NABESNA ROAD, CONNECTS THE CAMP WITH THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. IN ADDITION, THE CAMP HAS READY ACCESS TO REEVE FIELD, FIVE MILES AWAY, ON THE BARS OF THE NABESNA RIVER AND ABOUT 45 MILES FROM SLANA, ON THE SLANA-TOK HIGHWAY. THE ORIGINAL CLAIMS WERE LOCATED IN THE YEARS 1903-05 BY A J. FJELD AND PAUL PAULSON WHO FORMED THE ROYAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY UNDER WHICH THE FIRST DEVELOPMENT WORK BEGAN. A SMALL MILL WAS BROUGHT FROM VALDEZ AND INSTALLED AND 60 TONS OF ORE WAS MILLED IN 1907. THE RESULTS OF THE MILL OPERATION WERE NOT PROFITABLE, BUT THE COMPANY CONTINUED ASSESSMENT WORK ON THE CLAIMS TILL ABOUT 1914 WHEN IT ABANDONED THE PROPERTY. THE GROUND WAS RESTAKED BY CARL F WHITHAM IN 1924. MR WHITHAM DISCOVERED THE BEAR VEIN THE FOLLOWING YEAR, ORGANIZED THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION IN 1929, AND INSTALLED A MILL WHICH BEGAN OPERATION IN 1931. BY 1940 THE ORIGINAL ORE BODIES NEAR THE MILL SITE HAD BEEN WORKED OUT, BUT OTHER ORE BODIES BELONGING TO THE CORPORATION WERE WAITING DEVELOPMENT AND WERE CONVENIENTLY LOCATED FOR EXPLORATION FROM THE NABESNA CAMP. WORK WAS STARTED ON ONE OF THEM IN 1941 BUT WAS DISCONTINUED AFTER THE ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO WORLD WAR II. (PP201-202) ORANGE HILL IS A ROUND-TOPPED, ISOLATED KNOB ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NABESNA RIVER, NEAR THE END OF THE NABESNA GLACIER, 12 MILES FROM THE NABESNA MINE AND THE ROAD. IT OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO DIFFERENTIAL WEATHERING AND GLACIAL EROSION AND ITS NAME TO THE COLOR OF THE IRON-STAINED ROCKS THAT FORM IT. THE HILL IS PART OF A MASS OF QUARTZ DIORITE OF PROBABLE JURASSIC AGE INTRUDED INTO THE GROUP OF BEDDED PERMIAN ROCKS THAT INCLUDES BASIC LAVA FLOWS, GRAYWACKE, AND A THICK DEPOSIT OF LIMESTONE. THE GEOLOGIC CONDITIONS AT ORANGE HILL ARE THUS MUCH LIKE THOSE AT THE NABESNA MINE. THE VICINITY OF ORANGE HILL ATTRACTED THE ATTENTION OF THE FIRST PROSPECTORS IN THE DISTRICT, AND MANY CLAIMS WERE STAKED AS EARLY AS 1899. GOLD AND COPPER WERE SOUGHT AT FIRST; MOLYBDENUM WAS LATER OF PROSPECTIVE VALUE, AND, STILL LATER, ZINC. THESE METALS AND SILVER ALL CONTRIBUTE TO THE VALUE OF THE CLAIMS OWNED BY THE ALASKA NABESNA CORPORATION, WHICH HAS DONE THE MORE RECENT EXPLORATORY WORK IN THIS VICINITY. THE LATEST INVESTIGATION OF ORANGE HILL BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WAS CARRIED ON BY R. E. VAN ALSTINE.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 02491 B 903940

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LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, AIR-WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY

ABST IN 1942, AND BY VAN ALSTINE AND R F BLACK IN 1944. THEIR WORK HAS BEEN FREELY USED IN THE PREPARATION OF THIS DESCRIPTION. THE TOP OF ORANGE HILL RISES ABOUT 650 FEET ABOVE THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE RIVER AND IS SEPARATED FROM THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPE ON THE EAST BY A CANYON AND SHALLOW SADDLE. (P205) THE TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION OF THE PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE EAST OF THE DELTA RIVER, INCLUDING THE OUTPUT OF THE NABESNA MINE, WAS

ESTIMATED IN 1941 TO HAVE A VALUE OF APPROXIMATELY \$5,840,000, CALCULATED ON THE PRICE OF GOLD THEN CURRENT. THE TOTAL OUTPUT OF THE NABESNA MINE UNTIL ITS CLOSING IN 1940 WAS VALUED AT \$1,870,000, AS STATED IN REPORTS TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NABESNA MINING COMPANY. MOST OF THE PRODUCT WAS GOLD, ALTHOUGH A LITTLE SILVER, COPPER, AND LEAD ARE CONTAINED IN THE ORE. (P190)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02586 943
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 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST "GOLD DEPOSITS NEAR NABESNA" R WAYLAND. USGS BULLETIN 933-B. 1943. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE NABESNA MINE. THE NABESNA MINE IS IN THE NORTH BORDER OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS, 236 MILES BY HIGHWAY NORTHEAST OF VALDEZ. SINCE OPERATIONS BEGAN, IN 1930, THE MINE HAS PRODUCED ABOUT \$1,870,000, CHIEFLY IN GOLD. THE PRINCIPAL ORE BODY HAS EXHAUSTED IN 1940, BUT SUMMER WORK IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE ON NEARBY MINOR BODIES. (P175) "THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION OWNS 16 PATENTED LODE CLAIMS AND HOLDS 23 UNPATENTED LODE CLAIMS AND 34 UNPATENTED PLACER CLAIMS AT APPROXIMATELY LATITUDE 63.23 NORTH AND LONGITUDE 143.02 WEST. THE PROPERTY IS ON WHITE MOUNTAIN, AT THE WEST SIDE OF THE VALLEY OF THE NABESNA RIVER, IN THE WHITE RIVER PRECINCT OF THE THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT. IT IS REACHED BY A TRUCK ROAD 105 MILES LONG, WHICH BRANCHES EASTWARD FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY 131 MILES NORTH OF VALDEZ. TRAVEL FROM VALDEZ TO NABESNA BY HIGHWAY IS POSSIBLE FROM LATE MAY UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF OCTOBER." (P175) "WHITE MOUNTAIN HAS AN ALTITUDE OF 6,400 FEET AND PRESENTS A 1,500-FOOT LIMESTONE CLIFF AS A LANDMARK TO OBSERVERS IN THE NABESNA VALLEY (ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET). IT IS ONE OF THE MOUNTAINS OF THE WRANGELL GROUP, WHICH IN THIS VICINITY MERGES WITH THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTHEAST. (SEE PL. 5)" (P175)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
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 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, ICE, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 933-B GEOLOGY OF THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS, ALASKA FRED H MOFFIT. 1943 THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE AREA. MANY OF THE HIGHER MOUNTAINS ARE COVERED WITH PERPETUAL SNOW AND SO BECOME THE GATHERING GROUND OF THE ICE THAT FEEDS NUMEROUS GLACIERS. THE TWO LARGEST STREAMS OF THE AREA ARE THE NABESNA AND CHISANA RIVERS, WHICH ORIGINATE IN HUGE GLACIERS ON THE SLOPES OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS AND FLOW IN NARROW, CANYON-LIKE VALLEYS CUT DIRECTLY THROUGH THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS, FINALLY UNITING TO FORM THE TANANA RIVER. TWO SMALLER STREAMS, THE SNAG RIVER AND BEAVER CREEK, RISE WITHIN THE AREA, BUT THEY ARE TRIBUTARY TO THE WHITE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE YUKON. AT PRESENT THE USUAL ROUTE OF TRANSPORTATION INTO THE DISTRICT IS OVER THE HIGHWAY UP THE COPPER RIVER TO NABESNA AND THEN BY PACK TRAIL TO THE DESTINATION. MORE RECENTLY THE AIRPLANE HAS SUPPLANTED THE OLDER FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT. THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES HIS PRESENT INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE OCCURRENCES OF GOLD AT THE NABESNA MINE. AT THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON R G WAYLAND, WHO ASSISTED THE WRITER IN THE MORE GENERAL INVESTIGATION TO WHICH THE SUMMER WAS CHIEFLY DEVOTED, SPENT 19 DAYS IN A STUDY OF THE OCCURRENCE OF GOLD AT THE NABESNA MINE. THIS WAS MADE POSSIBLE THROUGH THE HEARTY COOPERATION OF MR C F WHITHAM, THE DISCOVERER OF THE ORE BODY AND THE MANAGER IN CHARGE OF MINING OPERATIONS. THE FIELD PARTY THAT WAS ORGANIZED TO CARRY OUT THE PRIMARY UNDERTAKING OF THE SEASON CONSISTED OF R G WAYLAND, JUNIOR GEOLOGIST, IRA MORGRIDGE AND W E VAN HOOSE, PACKERS, BARNEY DAWSON, COOK, AND THE WRITER, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE PARTY. THE PARTY WAS EQUIPPED WITH 14 HORSES AND THE NECESSARY CAMP GEAR AND FOOD SUPPLIES. THE TIME DURING WHICH THE SURVEYS WERE IN PROGRESS BEGAN JUNE 5 AND ENDED SEPTEMBER 9, COVERING A PERIOD OF 97 DAYS. FORTUNATELY FOR THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY THE WEATHER CONDITIONS DURING MOST OF THE SEASON WERE FAVORABLE TO ITS WORK, ALTHOUGH THE EXCEPTIONAL DEFICIENCY OF RAIN WAS A GREAT MISFORTUNE TO THE PLACER MINERS OF THE CHISANA DISTRICT AND MATERIALLY REDUCED THE PRODUCTION OF GOLD. (P106) ICE AND GLACIATION OF THE AREA ARE DISCUSSED. AS THE ICE WITHDREW FROM THE LOWER VALLEYS TO ITS PRESENT POSITION NEW DEPOSITS OF LOOSE MATERIAL WERE LAID DOWN BY STREAMS AND LAKES OR SIMPLY BY THE MELTING ICE ITSELF. SOILS

WERE FORMED ON THESE DEPOSITS, WHERE VEGETATION TOOK ROOT AND ESTABLISHED ITSELF, THUS HOLDING THE SOIL AND CONTRIBUTING MUCH TO THE INTEREST OF THE LANDSCAPE. READJUSTMENTS OF DRAINAGE TOOK PLACE, AND MANY STREAMS ABANDONED FORMER CHANNELS, FOUND NEW CHANNELS IN PARTS OF THEIR COURSES, OR CAPTURED THE WATER OF NEIGHBORING STREAMS. AS A RESULT, OLD CHANNELS ARE SEEN DEEPLY CUT IN BEDROCK HIGH ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, WHICH EVIDENTLY WERE ONCE OCCUPIED BY IMPORTANT STREAMS BUT ARE NOW WITHOUT WATER AND PLAINLY HAVE NO DIRECT RELATION TO THE PRESENT DRAINAGE SYSTEM. NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES OR PONDS AND POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE IN PLACES ARE OTHER EVIDENCES OF THE CONDITIONS BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE RETREAT OF THE ICE. GLACIATION, THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE ICE FROM MOST OF THE AREA, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE PRESENT DRAINAGE SYSTEM MAY BE REGARDED AS THE LAST GREAT EVENTS IN THE GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THIS DISTRICT. MANY INDICATIONS SUPPORT A BELIEF THAT THE GLACIERS ARE STILL IN RETREAT, YET IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO SAY WHETHER THIS RETREAT IS TO CONTINUE TO THE COMPLETE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ICE OR WHETHER IT MAY BE ONLY A TEMPORARY REVERSAL IN A NEW GENERAL ADVANCE. SO FAR AS THE NUTZOTIN AND WRANGELL MOUNTAINS ARE CONCERNED THE GLACIAL PERIOD IS STILL IN EXISTENCE. (P162)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

REFN 02586 C 943

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LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, ICE, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST IN THE YEARS SINCE 1902 THESE CLAIMS HAVE REPEATED THE CYCLE OF CHANGING OWNERSHIP, RELOCATION, AND ELIMINATION THAT MAKE UP THE HISTORY OF MINING PROPERTIES IN MANY DISTRICTS. AT PRESENT THE OWNERSHIP OF THE ORANGE HILL CLAIMS LIES WITH THE ALASKA NABESNA CORP, OF WHICH MR JAMES DULIN, OF WASHINGTON, DC, IS PRESIDENT. (P166) USGS BULLETIN 933-B, MOFFIT, "GEOLOGY OF THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS, ALASKA". THE ALASKA NABESNA CORPORATION OWNS EIGHTEEN CLAIMS, A MILL SITE, AND A HOMESTEAD, ALL OF WHICH ARE PATENTED. THE CLAIMS COVER ORANGE HILL AND EXTEND, SOUTHEASTWARD, ONTO THE RIDGE NORTH OF NIKONDA CREEK. THE FIRST TIER OF CLAIMS ON THE HILL, NEXT TO THE NABESNA RIVER, IS ON THE DIORITE INTRUSIVE, BUT THE EXTENSION CLAIMS TO THE SOUTHEAST, FOLLOW THE CONTACT OF THE DIORITE AND THE MASSIVE ALTERED LIMESTONE WHERE CONTACT METAMORPHIC CHANGES ARE PRONOUNCED AND MINERALIZATION IS HEAVY. (P167) THE NABESNA MINE IS FURTHER DISCUSSED. THE ONLY PRODUCTIVE LODE DEPOSIT OF THE DISTRICT UP TO THIS TIME IS IN THE NABESNA MINE, WHICH IS THE PROPERTY OF THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION AND IS SITUATED ON WHITE MOUNTAIN, NORTH OF THE NABESNA RIVER, BETWEEN JACK AND JACKSINA CREEKS. THE ORIGINAL OUTCROP OF THE LODE, WHICH CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE BEAR VEIN, WAS DISCOVERED BY MR. CARL WHITHAM AFTER MANY YEARS OF SEARCH FOR ORE DEPOSITS IN THE AREA EAST OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS. THE MINE WAS OPEN AND READY FOR PRODUCTION AND THE MILL WAS PUT INTO OPERATION IN 1931. SINCE THEN PRODUCTION FROM THE CAMP HAS AMOUNTED TO NEARLY ONE-MILLION, EIGHT-HUNDRED AND SEVENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS. THE BEAR VEIN AND ASSOCIATED ORE BODIES ARE NOW EXHAUSTED BUT WORK IS BEING CONTINUED ON OTHER UNDEVELOPED LODES BELONGING TO THE COMPANY IN THIS VICINITY. THE ORE BODIES OF THE NABESNA MINE ARE ASSOCIATED WITH CONTACT METAMORPHIC DEPOSITS AND REPRESENT A LATE PHASE OF INTRUSION IN WHICH THE UPPER TRIASSIC LIMESTONE WAS INVADDED BY A BODY OF QUARTZ DIORITE THEN BROUGHT ABOUT INTENSIVE ALTERATION IN THE LIMESTONE AND THE DEPOSITION OF PYRITIC GOLD ORES. COPPER OCCURRENCE IS DISCUSSED. THE OCCURRENCE OF COPPER AT ORANGE HILL HAS BEEN MENTIONED, AND OTHER PROSPECTS OF COPPER ARE KNOWN, BUT COPPER PROSPECTS ARE NOT RECEIVING ATTENTION AT ANY PLACE IN THE DISTRICT AT THIS TIME. NATIVE COPPER WAS FAMILIAR TO THE INDIANS WHEN THE WHITE MEN FIRST CAME INTO THE DISTRICT AND WAS COLLECTED BY THEM FROM THE STREAM GRAVELS AND FROM ITS BEDROCK SOURCE. SCHRADER PURCHASED COPPER NUGGETS FROM THE NATIVES ON CROSS CREEK AND STATES THAT THE NUGGETS WERE REPORTED TO COME FROM A SMALL STREAM ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CHISANA GLACIER, ABOUT 6 MILES FROM ITS FOOT. AS FAR AS IS KNOWN ALL THE NATIVE COPPER IS ASSOCIATED WITH THE PERMIAN VOLCANIC ROCKS AND IS FOUND IN THEM AT MANY WIDELY DISTRIBUTED LOCALITIES. MANY COPPER NUGGETS HAVE BEEN PICKED UP ON BARE HILLTOPS WHERE THE OLD VOLCANICS HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO WEATHERING. (P167)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER

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LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER

KEYH RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF

ABST "A RECONNAISSANCE FROM PYRAMID HARBOR TO EAGLE CITY, ALASKA, INCLUDING A DESCRIPTION OF THE COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE UPPER WHITE AND TANANA RIVER." ALFRED BROOKS. USGS 21ST ANNUAL REPORT PART 2 1899-1900. THE NABESNA IS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA. IT HAS A GLACIAL SOURCE ON THE NORTHERN SLOPE OF THE MOUNT WRANGELL GROUP. FLOWS IN A NORTHEASTERLY AND NORTHERLY DIRECTION, AND JOINS THE TANANA NEAR THE WESTERN MARGIN OF THE UPPER TANANA BASIN. THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE, AS FAR AS KNOWN, THE NABESNA FLOWS IN A BROAD VALLEY, AND IS PROBABLY MUCH OLDER THAN THE GORGE OF THE TANANA. BOTH THE TANANA AND NABESNA ARE SWIFT-FLOWING STREAMS UNTIL THEY REACH THE VALLEY LOWLAND ALREADY REFERRED TO. WHERE THE TANANA LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS, NEAR ITS HEADWATERS, THE PEAKS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE GORGE RISE OVER 4,000 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER LEVEL. THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT CHISANA, A PART OF THE OLD PLATEAU SURFACE, IS SOME 1,500 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER, AND THE TOP OF THE ESCARPMENTS WHICH FORM THE SOUTHERN VALLEY WALL OF THE MIDDLE TANANA ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT OF RELIEF, THOUGH THE ELEVATIONS WERE UNFORTUNATELY NOT DETERMINED AND THE CONTOURING ON THE ACCOMPANYING TOPOGRAPHIC MAP WAS MADE PURELY FROM ESTIMATED ELEVATIONS. THE RIDGES WHICH BOUND THE TANANA ON THE NORTH NEAR ITS MOUTH STAND NOT OVER 300 OR 400 FEET ABOVE THE WATER. THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE TANANA ARE ALL SLUGGISH STREAMS, FLOWING IN BROAD VALLEYS, AND HAVE CONSIDERABLE DEPTH. THEY ARE AS A RULE CLEAR OR ONLY SLIGHTLY TURBID, CARRY LITTLE SEDIMENT, AND HAVE NO DELTAS AT THEIR MOUTHS. THE SOUTHERN TRIBUTARIES, HAVING THEIR SOURCES IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS, ARE ALL SHALLOW, TURBID, SWIFT-FLOWING STREAMS, USUALLY WITH LARGE DELTAS. THE FORMATION OF THESE DELTAS IS PROBABLY THE CHIEF CAUSE FOR THE POSITION OF THE TANANA RIVER CLOSE TO THE NORTH WALL OF ITS VALLEY, THOUGH THIS MAY HAVE BEEN AIDED BY WARPING. THE NABESNA RIVER IS THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY OF THE UPPER TANANA AND NEARLY EQUALS IT IN SIZE. LIKE THE TANANA IT LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY, AND ON REACHING THE LOWLAND CONTINUES ITS COURSE TO THE NORTHEAST UNTIL IT JOINS THE MAIN RIVER." (P352) A THIRD BELT OF COPPER DEPOSITS WAS FOUND ALONG THE ROUTE OF TRAVEL BETWEEN THE TANANA AND NABESNA. THE REGION BETWEEN THE TWO BELTS IS OCCUPIED BY THE YOUNG VOLCANIC SERIES, SO THAT IF THE COPPER ZONE IS PRESENT IT IS BURIED UNDER THESE YOUNGER ROCKS. IN THIS BELT THE LARGE RIVERS, ONLY IN THE NABESNA AND TANANA VALLEYS DID WE HAVE TO DO MUCH TRAIL CUTTING. THE FOLLOWING TABLE OF DISTANCES HAS BEEN COMPILED FROM OUR MAP: TABLE OF DISTANCES ALONG ROUTE OF EXPEDITION FROM PYRAMID HARBOR TO EAGLE CITY. NABESNA RIVER--PYRAMID HARBOR, 375, PLEASANT CAMP, 335, DALTON HOUSE, 280, KASKAWULSH RIVER, 235, SOUTH END OF LAKE KLUANE, 190, DONJEK RIVER, 125, KLETSAN CREEK, 80, HEAD OF WHITE RIVER, 65, TANANA GLACIER, 35, TANANA RIVER AT MOUTH OF TETLING RIVER, 55, FRANKLIN GULCH, 135, STEELE CREEK, 155, EAGLE CITY, 205. (P385)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02629 903
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST "MINERAL RESOURCES OF MT WRANGELL DISTRICT, ALASKA". PAPER 15. 1903. COPPER WAS LONG AGO REPORTED ON THE UPPER TANANA, CHIEFLY ON THE NABESNA AND CHISANA RIVERS, WHENCE STORIES OF FABULOUSLY RICH DEPOSITS HAVE COME FROM TIME TO TIME, BUT THUS FAR, THOUGH CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE, NOTHING OF ECONOMIC VALUE HAS BEEN FOUND. ROHN STATES THAT IN THE PASS BETWEEN THE TANANA (CHISANA) AND THE NABESNA RIVERS, FRAGMENTS OF VOLCANIC ROCK WERE FOUND, THOROUGHLY IMPREGNATED WITH NATIVE COPPER, AND THAT PEBBLES OF DIABASE AND VOLCANIC TUFF FOUND IN THE MORaine OF THE CHISANA GLACIER OFTEN SHOWED CONSIDERABLE COPPER STAIN. (P37)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 02980 865967
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 36 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

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 NABESNA VALLEY AT THE CONFLUENCE OF JACKSINA CREEK IS COVERED WITH OPEN FOREST, WITH MANY SMALL LAKES IN

VARIOUS STAGES OF EVALUTION INTO MEADOW. (P62) THE NABESNA INDIANS HAD SMALL SETTLEMENTS ON THE NABESNA RIVER. (P10) FROM SLANA ON THE GLEN HIGHWAY A ROAD EXTENDS TO NABESNA, AN OLD MINE SITE, AND IS PASSABLE TO AUTOMOBILES DURING THE DRIER PART OF THE SUMMER. A HUNTING LODGE IS ALSO LOCATED AT THE END OF THIS ROAD WHICH COMES WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE NABESNA RIVER. (P62&63) A TRAIL EXTENDS FROM THE ROAD TO REEVE AIRFIELD ON THE NABESNA RIVER. (P63) THERE IS PRESENTLY A GRAZING LEASE FOR THE STOCK OF A HUNTING GUIDE ON THE NABESNA RIVER. (P79) THE RESEARCHERS HAVE DETERMINED THAT POTENTIAL MINERAL SITES ARE IN THE DRAINAGE OF THE NABESNA. THEY HAVE ALSO DETERMINED THAT THE NABESNA RIVER IS "SUITABLE FOR WATER SPORTS." THE REPORT GIVES NO EXPLANATION AS TO HOW THESE TWO DETERMINATIONS WERE MADE.

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, ROUTE, EXPEDITION
 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, "SLANA-CHISANA. A RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OF THE ROUTE CROSSING THE SLANA RIVER IT EXTENDS OVER A LOW DIVIDE INTO THE NABESNA RIVER VALLEY. THIS VALLEY AND ANOTHER DIVIDE WERE CROSSED INTO THE CHISANA RIVER VALLEY..." (P47)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 04585 933941
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST EMERGENCY REPAIRS WERE MADE ON A SMALL PLANE AFTER A FORCED LANDING ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE NABESNA MINE IN MARCH, 1933. THE PLANE WAS PULLED TO THE "SHELTER OF THE NABESNA RIVER BAR" WITH A FOUR-HORSE TEAM. (P93) IN 1941 AN AIRFIELD WAS BUILT IN NORTHWAY, WITH SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN BY PLANE FROM A SMOOTH STRETCH OF RIVER BAR ON THE NABESNA RIVER BED, ABOUT 5 MILES FROM THE NABESNA MINE. THE SUPPLIES HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN BY TRUCK TO THAT POINT. (P210)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 04700 929930
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910
 MOUT N630242 W1415147 C150N 0190E 29
 LUPR 36 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST ROBERT A MCKENNAN TRAVERSED THE HEADWATERS OF NABESNA RIVER TO STUDY THE TANANA NATIVES IN 1929 AND 1930. (P3) FRANK SAM TOLD HIM THAT HE HAD SEEN HIS FIRST WHITE MAN WHEN HE HIKE WITH HIS FATHER, OLD CHIEF SAM, FROM THE LOWER NABESNA TO DAN CREEK VIA SKOLAI PASS. (P28)

**** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 04969 899900
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON SEPTEMBER 1, 1900, POWELL AND HIS PARTY ARRIVE AT THE NABESNA RIVER WHERE HE NOTES THE LOCATION OF AN OLD CAMP GROUND. (P215) POWELL WRITES THAT IN THE SPRING OF 1899 SOME PROSPECTORS HAD BUILT A BOAT AT THIS SPOT ON THE NABESNA RIVER FOR THE DESCENT OF THE TANANA RIVER. POWELL NOTES THAT AT THE SOURCE OF THE NABESNA RIVER WERE NUGGETS OF NATIVE COPPER, AND HE DESCRIBES LARGE POROUS BOULDERS WITH SMALL HOLES WHERE COPPER HAD BEEN MELTED FROM THEM. (P216)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2370

***** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 160339907005001230000000000000
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN THE RECENT PAST, MOST HARVESTING OF CARIBOU HAS OCCURRED ALONG THE NABESNA ROAD (P289)

***** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 05560 899908
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, MINING
 ABST THE NABESNA MINING CORPORATION IS LOCATED AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE NABESNA RIVER. THIS RIVER FLOWS NORTHWARD INTO THE TANANA RIVER. (P2) THE NABESNA-WHITE RIVER DISTRICT WAS FIRST EXPLORED BY W J PETERS AND ALFRED H BROOKS IN 1829 AND MORE CAREFULLY IN 1902 BY F C SCHRADER AND D C WITHERSPOON. IN 1908 FRED H MOFFIT AND ADOLF KNOPF WENT OVER MOST OF THE SAME AREA AND EXTENDED THEIR OBSERVATIONS TO COVER THE REGION AROUND THE NABESNA MINE. (P9) NEAR THE HEAD OF NABESNA RIVER AND BELOW NIKONDA CREEK, SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON A PROSPECT (THE SHAMROCK CLAIM) WHICH IS SITUATED 2,000 FEET ABOVE THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY. (P11)

***** WATN NABESNA RIVER NABESNA RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST SLOPE OF NABESNA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA AT MILE 530.6, FROM MILE 0 TO 27 AVERAGES 3.0 FT PER MI FROM MI 27 TO 61 SLOPE AVERAGES 11.8 FT PER MI FROM MI 61 TO 75 SLOPE AVERAGES 75.7 FT PER MI IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,130 SQ MI. AT NABESNA D S THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 1910 SQ MI AND ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 4,600 CFS.

***** WATN NABESNA RIVER NEBESNA RIVER
 REFN 06215 974
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FISHING
 ABST A FISH CAMP WAS SITUATED ON THE NEBESNA AT THE FOOT OF THE NUTZOTIN MOUNTAINS, AND ANOTHER NEAR THE MOUTH OF COPPS CREEK ON THE NEBESNA. (P48)

***** WATN NABESNA RIVER NOBESNA RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 1603399070050012300
 MOUT N650945 W1515955 F040N 0220W 22
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST NOBESNA RIVER IS LOCATED IN THE UPPER TANANA TRIBAL AREA. (P2)

***** WATN NABESNA SLOUGH NABESNA SLOUGH
 REFN 04585 941
 STOR 160339907005001230005876006970
 MOUT N630000 W1420000 C140N 0180E 23

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2371

LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

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

ABST AN AIRFIELD WAS CONSTRUCTED AT NORTHWAY, LOCATED ON NABESNA SLOUGH, IN 1941, THE FIRST LOAD OF SUPPLIES BEING BROUGHT IN BY RIVERBOAT UP THE TETLIN RIVER. (P210) A NUMBER OF 17-TON CATS CAME IN OVER-LAND FROM NABESNA TO THE NORTHWAY SITE. (P211) WHEN COMPLETED, THE AIRFIELD HAD ONE 3000 FT. RUNWAY AND ANOTHER THAN WAS 100 BY 5000 FT. (P214) FROM JUNE TO OCT. THERE WERE 1100 TONS OF SUPPLIES FLOWN IN TO THE CONSTRUCTION SITE. (P219)

**** WATN NADINA RIVER NODENA CREEK

REFN 01653 899

STOR 1610395015207003480

MOUW N615100 W1450900 COLON 0010E 24

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING

ABST IN EARLY 1899, COPPER RIVER JOE'S BROTHER WENT ON A SMALL GOLD STAMPEDE WITH OTHERS TO NODENA CREEK, WHICH DRAINED MT. DRUM. (P110)

**** WATN NAGISHLAMINA RIVER NAGISHLAMINA RIVER

REFN 02432 A 927

STOR 160709800030000002000406000420

MOUW N611401 W1522745 S130N 0180W 11

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE VEGETATION,GLACIER,PHOTO,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE

ABST THIS "STREAM" FLOWS SOUTHEASTWARD INTO LAKE "CHAKACHAMNA." (P.11,P.17) A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN JUNE 1927 STATED THAT "THE FLAT OF THE STREAM IS SO STREWN WITH GREAT BOULDERS THAT IT IS BARELY POSSIBLE TO TAKE HORSES THROUGH. "FROM THE HEAD OF THE NAGISHLAMINA RIVER THE PARTY OF 6 MEN AND 15 PACK HORSES CROSSED BY A PASS INTO THE BASIN OF CHILLIGAN R., SOUTHWARD THROUGH ANOTHER PASS TO THE IGITNA. THERE THE PARTY TURNED BACK BECAUSE OF THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON AND RETURNED BY THE TRAIL ALREAD ESTABLISHED. (PP.11&12) THE RIVER IN THE SUMMER IS A "LARGE, TURBULENT STREAM" TOO SWIFT AND DEEP IN ITS LOWER COURSE TO BE "FORDABLE BY HORSES." IT ALSO "CARRIES BOULDERS SO COARSE THAT ITS BARS ARE DIFFICULT TO TRAVERSE WITH PACK ANIMALS." (P.17) ABOUT 10 MI UPSTREAM FROM LAKE CHAKACHAMNA, HARPOON GLACIER CAN BE AVOIDED BY FORDING THE RIVER TO THE NORTHWEST SIDE. THE EXTREME HEADWARD TRIBUTARY OF THE RIVER FROM THE WEST MAY BE FOLLOWED TO A PASS THAT LEADS TO THE VALLEY OF THE CHILLIGAN RIVER. THIS TRIBUTARY IS 13 MI. UPSTREAM FROM LAKE CHAKACHAMNA. (P.17) TIMBER OCCURS SPARINGLY FOR 4 MI. UP THE NAGISHLAMINA R. (P.29) THE ROUTE FOLLOWED BY U.S. GEOLGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION GROUPS FROM CHAKACHATNA RIVER IS TO GO UP THE NAGISHLAMINA R. TO ITS HEAD ACROSS PASSES TO THE CHILLIGAN AND IGITNA RIVERS, DOWN THE IGITNA TO ANOTHER RIVER AND UP THAT VALLEY TO MERRILL PASS. FROM MERRILL PASS ON FOOT TO STONY RIVER "WHICH CAN BE TRAVELED TO ITS HEAD." TO TAKE HORSES OVER THIS ROUTE IS DIFFICULT. (P.33) ARGILLITE AND GRAYWACKE BEDS SURROUNDED BY GRANITE ROCKS "OCCUR IN THE HEAD OF THE NAGISHLAMINA R." (P.54) BARRIER GLACIER FEEDS INTO THE NAGISHLAMINA R. IN 1927 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY NOTED THIS GLACIER, 15 MI. INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND 35 MILES FROM THE BEACH. IT DESCENDS FROM THE SOUTHWEST SLOPE OF MT. SPURR AND PUSHES ACROSS THE VALLEY OF THE CHAKACHATNA. IT BLOCKADES THE VALLEY AND L. "CHAKACHAMNA" IS IMPOUNDED BEHIND IT. THE GLACIER OFFERED NO SERIOUS OBSTACLE TO PASSAGE ON FOOT BUT A TRAIL HAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED FOR THE PACK HORSES. (PP.11,17) A PHOTOGRAPH PLATE 3 (P.12) SHOWS BARRIER GLACIER AS IT PROJECTS ACROSS CHAKACHATNA VALLEY AND FORMS A DAM BEHIND WHICH L. CHAKACHAMNA IS IMPOUNDED. IN ORDER TO ASCEND CHAKACHATNA VALLEY ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER TO THE LAKE IT IS NECESSARY TO CROSS A PORTION OF BARRIER GLACIER. (P.16) AUTHOR NOTES THAT "MUCH REBUILDING OF THE TRAIL IS LIKELY TO BE NECESSARY ACROSS THE LOWER END OF BARRIER GLACIER" IF YOU WISH TO TAKE HORSES ACROSS THIS ROUTE. (P.33)

**** WATN NAGISHLAMINA RIVER NAGISHLAMINA RIVER

REFN 02432 B 927

STOR 160709800030000002000406000420

MOUW N611401 W1522745 S130N 0180W 11

LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOL
 ABST GY,VEGETATION,GLACIER,PHOTOGRAPH

IT WAS NOTED IN THE 1927 EXPEDITION THAT THE LOWER 3 MILES OF THE GLACIER IS "GENERALLY COVERED BY COARSE MORAINAL MATERIAL FROM A FEW FEET TO SEVERAL FEET THICK." ALDERS ARE FOUND ON THE MORaine EDGE AND ON MORE STABLE PORTIONS OF "THE MORaine-COVERED ICE." HARPOON GLACIER FEEDS INTO THE NAGISHLAMINA RIVER. AUTHOR NOTES THAT "MUCH REBUILDING OF THE TRAIL IS LIKELY TO BE NECESSARY ACROSS THE LOWER END OF HARPOON GLACIER" IF YOU WISH TO TAKE HORSES OVER THIS ROUTE. (P.33) ON THE SURFACE OF THIS GLACIER IN THE VALLEY OF THE NAGISHLAMINA R. VOLCANIC ASH FROM 2 TO 4 FT. THICK HAS BEEN BENEATH A FOOT OF TURF. (P.88) IT IS THE OPINION OF THIS ABSTRACTOR THAT THE 1927 EXPEDITION FOR U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALSO CROSSED THIS GLACIER AND BUILT A TRAIL. (PP.11,12,33) POTHOLE GLACIER ALSO FEEDS INTO THE NAGISHLAMINA R. AUTHOR NOTES THAT "MUCH REBUILDING OF THE TRAIL IS LIKELY TO BE NECESSARY ACROSS THE LOWER END OF POTHOLE GLACIER" IF YOU WISH TO TAKE HORSES ACROSS THIS ROUTE. (P.33) IT IS THE OPINION OF THIS ABSTRACTOR THAT THE 1927 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION CROSSED THIS GLACIER AND BUILT A TRAIL FOR MEN AND PACKHORSES. (PP.11,12,33) AUTHOR LISTS BARRIER, HARPOON AND POTHOLE GLACIER AS DRAINING TO THE CHAKACHATNA R. THESE GLACIERS ARE FROM 8 TO 11 MILES LONG. (P.83)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER

REFN 00026 00032 901907
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553233 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,FISHING,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER

ABST BASIN,OBSTRUCTION,VEGETATION,LAKE,SPRING,AGRICULTURE,FORESTRY,PHOTO,GENERAL
 IN THE "FORTMAN SALMON HATCHERIES", BY ROBERT D. JONES, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, NOV 1907, VOL. IV, NO. 3, PP197-205, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE LOCATION AND OPERATION OF WHAT WAS THEN "THE LARGEST SALMON HATCHERY IN THE WORLD", OPERATED BY THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. LOCATED 8 MI FROM LORING, A COASTAL TOWN, TRAVEL TO THE HATCHERY WAS VIA A SAHED PLANK ROADWAY WITH A TRAM TRACK OVER WHICH FREIGHT WAS HAULED BY HORSES, INCLUDING FERRY SEGMENTS ACROSS TWO INTERVENING LAKES. THE ROADWAY WAS CONSTRUCTED OVER VERY DIFFICULT TERRAIN IN PLACES, TRAVERSING THE FACE OF A CLIFF AND REQUIRING A HIGH BRIDGE. APPARENTLY THERE WAS NO TRAVEL ON THE RIVER ITSELF. IT WAS DESCRIBED FROM THE BRIDGE AS "FAR BELOW BOILS THE FOAMING NAHA". THE HATCHERY COMPLEX WAS A SELF-SUSTAINING COMMUNITY WITH ITS OWN LUMBER MILL AND PRODUCING "ALL THAT COULD BE PRODUCED ON A FARM BELOW", AS WELL AS THE HATCHERY OPERATION ITSELF. WATER USED FOR THE HATCHERY CAME FROM A SPRING 4 MI AWAY (NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED),THE WATER CARRIED THROUGH A PIPELINE TO THE HATCHERY. A FLUME ALSO CARRIES WATER FROM THE RIVER ABOVE THE HATCHERY. THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WERE SPENT CLEARING THE NAHA OF SNAGS AND OTHER IMPEDIMENTS TO THE SALMON RUNS. (PP197-205) PHOTO, P197, OF "SALMON JUMPING THE DON FALLS, NAHA RIVER" SHOWS FALLS, LARGE BOULDERS AND WHITEWATER, TREES ALONG SHORE. PHOTO, P198, OF "A RUN OF SALMON IN THE NAHA RIVER" AND PHOTO, P199, OF "SALMON FORCED OUT OF THE STREAM IN A RUN" ALSO SHOW CATARACTS. PHOTO, P202, OF "BIRDSEYE VIEW OF FORTMAN HATCHERY AND HACKMAN LAKE", SHOWS HATCHERY COMPLEX AT BEND OF RIVER WHERE IT ENTERS LAKE, FLUME, THICK TREE GROWTH, HILLS. PHOTO, P204, SHOWS "SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY", ON HILLSIDE IN HEAVY GROWTH, WITH FLUME-TYPE CONSTRUCTION; PHOTO, P204, ALSO SHOWS "PIPELINE FROM SPRING", ALONGSIDE RIVER OR LAKE.

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER

REFN 00992 A 903905
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,CANNERY,BREAKUP,EXPEDITION,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER

ABST BASIN,MAP,ROUTE
 AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-05 IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA, CHAMBERLAIN DESCRIBES THE AREA AROUND THE NAHA RIVER: (MOST OF THE DATA WAS COLLECTED HERE AND IN KARLUK RIVER) "THE NAHA AS AN OBSERVATION STATION IS ILL ADAPTED FOR A SMALL PARTY ON ACCOUNT OF ITS COMPLEXITY AND EXTENT, THOUGH RENDERED ADVANTAGEOUS BY THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION ESTABLISHMENT (AT LORING)...FOR THE BEST WORK ON THE NAHA THE ABSOLUTE CONTROL OF AT LEAST 4 BOATS WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY, AND EVEN WITH THIS COMPLEMENT, THE DISTANCE FROM THE NEAREST

HABITABLE QUARTERS AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM TO THE SPAWNING GROUND OF THE FISH IS SUCH THAT ROUND TRIP IS PRACTICALLY A DAY'S JOURNEY." (P20) THERE ARE ALSO RAPIDS BELOW THE BRACKISH-WATER LAGOON, SO IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO "READILY REACH THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ABOVE THE LAGOON." (P20-21) "THE NAHA RIVER RISES IN THE UPPER CENTRAL PART OF REVILLAGIGEDO ISLAND, SOUTHEAST ALASKA. ITS EXTREME UPPER PART HAS NOT BEEN EXPLORED, BUT DOUBTLESS POSSESSES NO CHARACTERS OF NOTE DIFFERING FROM THE USUAL MOUNTAIN STREAMS OF THAT REGION. AS A WHOLE THE STREAM IS SOMEWHAT PECULIAR IN THE LARGE NUMBER OF LAKES (4) IN ITS COURSE, BUT THE TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF THESE 4 LAKES IS NO GREATER IN PROPORTION TO THE VOLUME OF THE STREAM THAN MAY BE FOUND IN OTHER INSTANCES, FOR EXAMPLE, THE KARTA RIVER. THE UPPER 2 OF THESE LAKES ARE OF NO GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PRESENT SALMON RUN, SINCE A FALL OF SOME 30 FT. TOGETHER WITH A SERIES OF BROKEN CASCADES BELOW THE LOWER ONE, NOW PREVENTS THE ASCENT OF THE SALMON. THE 2 LAKES ARE CONNECTED BY A SHORT REACH OF THE STREAM WHICH OFFERS NO OBSTRUCTION TO THE PASSAGE OF FISH BETWEEN THEM...IN THE SPRING OF 1903 A PLANT OF SOCKEYE FRY WAS MADE IN THE CONNECTING STREAM, MAKING THE ORIGINAL PRESENCE OF THE DWARF FORM SUBJECT TO SOME DOUBT." (P22) "IN THE LOWER COURSE OF THE RIVER, AND YET ACCESSIBLE TO SALMON, ARE 2 LAKES, HECKMAN LAKE, ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES IN LENGTH, AND JORDAN LAKE, OF ABOUT 1 MI AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM IS A BRACKISH-WATER LAGOON, ABOUT 1 MI IN LENGTH, KNOWN AS ROOSEVELT LAGOON." (P22) "AS A SOCKEYE STREAM THE NAHA HAS BEEN ONE OF THE MOST PRODUCTIVE OF THE SMALLER STREAMS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA, A FACT WHICH MAY BE DUE IN PART TO ITS HAVING BEEN SO UNREMITTINGLY FISHED." (P23) "IN 1903 THE NAHA REACHED A TEMPERATURE OF 40 F. ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL. BY THE END OF THAT MONTH MOST OF THE ICE WAS OUT OF THE LAKES, BUT THE TEMPERATURE HAD RISEN FURTHER...BY THE MIDDLE OF MAY..THE UPPER RIVER WAS STILL ABOUT 40." (P37) "IN 1904 ICE HAD LEFT THE LAKES VERY MUCH EARLIER." (P37)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER
 REFN 00992 0 903905
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,CANNERY,BREAKUP,EXPEDITION,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER BASIN,MAP,ROUTE
 ABST IN 1903 A TRAP WAS PLACED IN THE NAHA AT STATION 1 (MOUTH OF NAHA AT ROOSEVELT LAGOON) AS SOON AS THE LAGOON WAS SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR OF ICE TO PERMIT USE OF A BOAT, APR 12 TO 19...AT THIS TIME ALL THE LAKES ABOVE WERE ENTIRELY COVERED WITH ICE." (P26) "IN 1903 THE HEAVY ICE KEPT THE RIVER CLOSED UNTIL AN UNUSUALLY LATE DATE." (P27) "NO CATCH OF YEARLINGS WAS MADE IN DAYLIGHT IN THE NAHA WHERE THE WATER IS CLEAR." (P38) A MAP BY THE AUTHOR IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD. THIS MAP ILLUSTRATES FALLS JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (DORR FALLS). AUTHOR ALSO SHOWS A DAM JUST ABOVE FORTMANN HATCHERY. HE INCLUDES DORR FALLS IN THE GEOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY. (P110) THE DAM IS NOT MENTIONED IN THE TEXT BUT IS ILLUSTRATED ON MAP. MAP ILLUSTRATES TELEPHONE TRAIL LEADING FROM THE CANNERY AT LORING, CROSSING THE NAHA RIVER JUST ABOVE DORR FALLS, AND CONTINUING ON TO HECKMAN LAKE. THE BRADFORD TRAIL IS SHOWN AS RUNNING NORTH-SOUTH ALONG THE NAHA RIVER ON THE PORTION OF THE NAHA BETWEEN JORDAN LAKE AND ABOVE DORR FALLS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER
 REFN 03962 957958
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,OBSTRUCTION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A PINK SALMON FRY ENUMERATION STATION WAS OPERATED ON NAHA RIVER IN 1957 AND 1958. (P7)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER
 REFN 04264 946
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2374

ABST IN 1946, "THE NAHA RIVER HAD ONLY A FAIR ESCAPEMENT (OF RED SALMON), ESTIMATED AT 75,000". (PP13,14)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER
 REFN 04291 884
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO DANIEL PRATT THERE IS A SALMON HATCHERY ON THIS RIVER. THIS HATCHERY COMBINED WITH THE ONE ON KARLUK RIVER IS CAPABLE OF 90,000,000 EGGS ANNUALLY. (P96)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA RIVER
 REFN 05860 974
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST JACKSON WAS STATIONED AS A STREAM GUARD ONE SUMMER ON THIS RIVER. THE POOLS ARE WIDE AND DEEP. HE ALSO FISHED IN THIS RIVER FOR FOOD AND RECREATION. (P241)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA STREAM
 REFN 00893 902
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, CANNERY
 ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON ALASKAN SALMON FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION HAS BUILT A HATCHERY ON NAHA STREAM. "THIS RIVER HAS BEEN SET ASIDE AS A HATCHING RESERVATION TO FACILITATE THE WORK OF THE COMPANY..." (P27) "I MADE THE TRIP TO THE HATCHERY SITE AFTER AN INSPECTION OF THE CANNERY, AND FOUND THAT THE MORE UNENCUMBERED PASSAGE UP THE RIVER WAS FAR FROM A PLEASURE JAUNT. NAHA STREAM IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG FROM THE CANNERY TO THE HATCHERY BUILDINGS..." (P27)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA STREAM
 REFN 04264 00906 906907
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST DURING THE SEASON OF 1906-7, THE FORTMANN HATCHERY ON NAHA STREAM WAS IN OPERATION. (P23)

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NAHA STREAM
 REFN 06663 906907
 STOR 1612182
 MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST ACCORDING TO A. W. GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A SALMON HATCHERY WAS OPERATED ON THE NAHA STREAM IN 1906-1907 BY THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. (P132) THERE IS NO INFORMATION GIVEN CONCERNING THE LOCATION OF THIS STREAM. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE ONLY NAHA RIVER MENTIONED IN ORTH.

**** WATN NAHA RIVER NEHA RIVER
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1612182

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2375

MOUT N553533 W1313532 C720S 0900E 34

LUPR 60

KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS IS A CAMPGROUND AND RECREATION AREA ON TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST. IT WAS LISTED IN THE 1961 BROCHURE. THE SITE IS ON REVILLA ISLAND.

**** WATN NAKAKTUK LAKES

NAKAKTUK LAKES

REFN 04666 967

STOR 1601

MOUT N691500 W1521500 U020S 0020W 36

LUPR 12 KUTCHIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON THE SECOND LARGEST LAKE OF NAKAKTUK LAKES, DURING THE 1967 SURVEY. (P17)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE

LAKE NAKNEK

REFN 02765 974

STOR 1605253

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST BROOKS CAMP IS LOCATED ON LAKE NAKNEK WHICH IS CONNECTED TO THE VALLEY OF 10,000 SMOKES BY JEEP TRAIL. (P7-2)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE

LAKE WALKER

REFN 00792 886

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW LAKE, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP

ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT NOTES THAT LAKE WALKER, WHICH "LIES ON THE NAKNEK PORTAGE OVER TO COOK'S INLET," IS A FAVORED SPOT BY SWANS. (P399-400) HE SAYS LAKE WALKER IS VERY BEAUTIFUL AND ITS HARD TO SAY WHAT YOU CAN SEE "AS YOU SAIL AROUND ITS PEBBLY SHORES AND YELLOW SANDS." (P400) ELLIOTT SAYS LAKE WALKER "EMPTIES ITS SURPLUS WATER INTO BRISTOL BAY" VIA NAKNEK RIVER. (P400) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE

NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 01823 898

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

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

ABST ON OCT. 12, 1898, SPURR'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY WAS PADDLED 60 MILES ACROSS LAKE BY ESKIMOS IN BIDARKAS, REACHING HEAD OF LAKE. REACHED SAVONOSKI VILLAGE NEXT MORNING. FROM THERE SET OUT ON FOOT OVER MOUNTAINS TO KATHAI. (P59) LAKE IS 50 OR 60 MI LONG. (P91) ON BOTH SIDES OF LAKE, AT ITS LOWER END, ARE HILLS COMING OUT OF GENERAL FLATNESS WHICH SOON INCREASE IN HEIGHT UNTIL THEY BECOME STEEP MOUNTAINS RISING FROM UPPER END OF LAKE. AT LOWER END OF LAKE, DRIFT BOULDERS LINE THE SHORE. ROCKS ARE IGNEOUS AT LOWER END OF LAKE AND UPPER END NORTH SIDE, BUT SANDSTONE ON SOUTH SIDE OF UPPER END OF LAKE. (P145) SEE MAP

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE

NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 02060 905

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE COURSE CRYSTALLINE ROCKS (GRANITE, SYENITE, AND ROCKS OF SIMILAR TEXTURE) CROSS THE LOWER END OF NAKNEK LAKE. (P134) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1905.

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 02709 974

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST A PHOTO ON P 161 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "AT RIGHT, A LONE KAYAKER ENJOYS THE LATE-AFTERNOON QUIET ON NAKNEK LAKE IN THE HEART OF THIS BEAUTIFUL, UNSPOILED LAND."

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 03219 958964

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON LANPREYS IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM FROM 1958 TO 1964. MOST PRECISE DATA WERE FROM SUMMERS OF 1961 AND 1962. 10 FT. DIAMETER TOW NETS WERE DRAGGED BEHIND TWO OUTBOARD-POWERED BOATS ON LAKES. STUDIED PERIOD OF TIME SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED WAS MAY TO SEPTEMBER. OBSERVATIONS ON LANPREY IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA BY WILLIAM R. HEARD.

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 03824 961

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE

ABST R J ELLIS PRESENTS A SUMMARY OF A 1961 STUDY OF "THE ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE RED SALMON AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN LAKES OF THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM AND KARLUK LAKE". TWO TOW BOATS, TOW NETS, SEINES AND FYKE NETS WERE ALL USED IN THE SAMPLING STUDY DONE ON NAKNEK LAKE. TOW NETS WERE "PULLED THROUGH THE WATER OVER A 1,500 FOOT COURSE IN ABOUT 6 MINUTES TO PRODUCE A STANDARD TON". (P2) FORTY-TWO SAMPLED DAYS WERE USED FOR TOW NETTING AND 7 DAYS OF SEINING DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST. (P3)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 03979 961964

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST NAKNEK LAKE HAS A TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF 608.7 SQUARE KILMETERS. (P3) SAMPLE WERE COLLECTED USING 2 BOATS (P4)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE

REFN 04004 961962

STOR 1605

MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400W 10

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, FREEZEUP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST INFORMATION ON NAKNEK LAKE IS DIVIDED INTO VARIOUS SECTIONS. NORTH ARM HAS AN AREA OF 182 SQ. KM, A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 167 M AND A MEAN DEPTH OF 63 M, A VOLUME OF 11.52 CUBIC KM AND A SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT OF 2.07 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AN AREA.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2377

EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE). ILIUK ARM HAS AN AREA OF 94 SQ KM, A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 173 M AND A MEAN DEPTH OF 96 M, A VOLUME OF 9.0 CUBIC KM, AND A SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT OF 1.71. SOUTH BAY HAS AN AREA OF 32 SQ KM, A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 71 M AND A MEAN DEPTH OF 27 M, A VOLUME OF 0.86 CUBIC KM, AND A SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT OF 1.41. WEST END HAS AN AREA OF 302 SQ KM, A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 80 M AND A MEAN DEPTH OF 13 M, A VOLUME OF 3.77 AND A SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT OF 1.70. THE ENTIRE LAKE HAS AN ALTITUDE OF 10 M. (P409) NAKNEK LAKE HAS A MEAN SECCHI DISC READING OF 4.4 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY PULLING A NET BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) ILIUK ARM SELDOM FREEZES OVER COMPLETELY. (P410)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE
 REFN 04264 00925 925
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N583806 M1555203 S1805 0400M 10
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE NAKNEK PARTY, UNDER SEVERSON, MOVED CAMP FROM THE OUTLET TO THE EASTERN END OF THE LAKE ON JUNE 7, 1925. FROM HERE A SKIFF WAS CARRIED OVER THE PORTAGE AND OPERATIONS BEGUN IN GROSVENDR AND COVILLE LAKES. (P93) ONE WARDEN WILL REMAIN IN THE NAKNEK AREA OVER THE WINTER.

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE
 REFN 04396 948
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N583806 M1555203 S1805 0400M 10
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST "NAKNEK LAKE IS A SHRUNKEN MORaine-DAMMED LAKE THAT HAS BEEN LOWERED IN STAGES BY THE CUTTING ACTION OF NAKNEK RIVER". (P47&48)

**** WATN NAKNEK LAKE NAKNEK LAKE
 REFN 03847 965
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N583806 M1555203 S1805 0400M 10
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RECREATION
 ABST A PHOTO ON P 6 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "THE SMALLER FLOAT PLANE USED BY PASSENGERS AND THEIR LUGGAGE ARRIVES AT THE BROOKS RIVER CAMP ON NAKNEK LAKE." ON PAGE 7 PASSENGERS ARE SHOWN BOARDING THE PLANE AT BROOKS RIVER CAMP TO GO TO THE MAIN AIRLINE CENTER AT KING SALMON. THERE ARE PERMANENT HOMES AT THE CAMP. (P8) ON P 9 THE SEASONAL RANGER NATURALIST IS SHOWN SHOVING OFF A BOAT WITH A GROUP GOING ON THE "FERRY AND JEEP TRAIL". ALSO ON THIS PAGE: "THE MOTOR BOAT OPERATOR ENROUTE WITH GUESTS FROM THE BROOKS RIVER CAMP TO THE BEGINNING OF THE JEEP TRAIL, WHERE THE BOAT OPERATOR WILL THEN BECOME THE DRIVER OF THE BUS OVER THE JEEP TRAIL." THERE APPEARS TO BE A BOAT LAUNCHING SITE IN ONE OF THE PHOTOS. ON PAGE 10 THERE IS A PHOTO SHOWING THE CAMP ON THE LAKE WHICH IS OWNED BY NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED AIRLINES.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00792 886
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584303 M1570332 S1705 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW BREAKUP, ROUTE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT NOTES THAT NAKNEK RIVER IS ONE OF AT LEAST 7 MAJOR STREAMS EMPTYING INTO BRISTOL BAY THAT HAVE SALMON RUNS. ICE OPENS IN LAST HALF OF MAY AND SALMON RUN CONTINUES TO END OF AUGUST. (P398) HE SAYS BANKS OF RIVERS DURING SEPTEMBER ARE COVERED WITH HEAPS OF DEAD SALMON 2 AND 3 FEET HIGH. (P398-399) ELLIOTT SAYS THAT LAKE WALKER "LIES ON THE NAKNEK PORTAGE OVER TO

COOK'S INLET, (P399) IS THE MOST FAVORED SPOT BY SWANS. LAKE WALKER IS NOW CALLED NAKNEK LAKE. "THE IMMEDIATE BANKS OF THE NAKNEK RIVER, THROUGH WHICH LAKE WALKER EMPTIES ITS SURPLUS WATER INTO BRISTOL BAY, ARE LOW AND FLAT AND COVERED WITH A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF BUSHES, GRASSES, AND AMPHIBIOUS PLANTS, SEMI TROPICAL IN THEIR VERDANT VIGOR OF LIFE." (P400) AT OUTLET OF NAKNEK ON BRISTOL BAY ELLIOTT SAYS THERE IS AN "OLD DESERTED SETTLEMENT - RUINS OF PAUGHK, MARKED BY THE DECAYED OUTLINES OF ITS CEMETERY," WHICH HE SAID WAS STILL VISIBLE. PAUGHK IS NOW CALLED SOUTH NAKNEK, ELLIOTT SAYS THE NATIVES WHO LIVE "AT AN ADJOINING VILLAGE" COME OVER AND DIG HOLES FOR SALMON HEADS IN THE GRAVE YARD. (P400) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK LAKE
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N583806 W1555203 S180S 0400H 10
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FISHING, AIR-WATER CRAFT
 ABST WINTER TRAVEL VIA VEHICLE ON ICE OCCURS ON NAKNEK LAKE. (P68) "THE SUBSISTENCE HARVEST OF FISH FROM NAKNEK LAKE DOES NOT INCLUDE ANY SALMON BUT IS RESTRICTED TO CHAR, LAKE TROUT, WHITEFISH, ETC CAUGHT THROUGH THE ICE DURING THE WINTER MONTHS" (P69) "IF THE PARK GOES TO THE WILDERNESS CONCEPT, AIRPLANES WILL BE LIMITED TO THE MAIN NAKNEK LAKE". (P72)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S080S 0440H 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL HEADS N OUT OF NAKNEK, CROSSES THE NAKNEK RIVER AND FOLLOWS THE COAST TO KOGIUNG.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00452 909966
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584303 W1570332 S180S 0470H 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYH COMMUNITY, FISHING, CANNERY, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, MAP
 ABST THIS BOOK WAS A M.A. THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A. BRIEY AND CONCENTRATES ON FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PEOPLE IN THE NUSHAGAK AREA IN 1966. HE CONCENTRATED ON THE BAY AREA AND NOT THE RIVER BUT WITH FREQUENT REFERENCE TO RIVERS AND LAKES. IN 1919 PEOPLE OF NAKNEK UGASHIK PILOT POINT, ILIANNA AND THE WHOLE AREA WAS STRUCK WITH FLU. (P132-142) IN 1943 THERE WAS AN AIRBASE BUILT NEAR NAKNEK, 20 MI INLAND ON KING SALMON CREEK AND NAKNEK RIVER. SCOMS WERE LEASED FROM CANNERIES AND THE ARMY HIRED NATIVES TO RUN THEM. (P151) FISH ARE DELIVERED BY SCOW FROM THE AREA TO A CANNERY AT NAKNEK, THE CANNERY WAS OPERATED BY ALASKA PACKERS ASSC. (P153-154) THE MAP SHOWS NAKNEK ON THE NAKNEK RIVER. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470H 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WENT FISHING FOR STEELHEAD WITH "DOC", TEX COBB, AND PILOT KEITH CAPPER. THEY FLEW TO TOWN OF NAKNEK IN FLOAT PLANE AND WENT FISHING ON THE RIVER. (P339-340) TOWN ITSELF RUNS ON FISH. "EVERYTHING SMELLS LIKE FISH, AND NOBODY SEEMS TO TALK ABOUT ANYTHING BUT FISH". 340)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2379

REFN 00535 910920
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584303 W1570332 S170S 0440W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, "NATIVE VILLAGE, NAKNEK RIVER, BERING SEA (GABBETT PHOTO)" (P13) ABOUT 1920. RIVER SEEN IN BACKGROUND.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00660 907
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "NAKNEK IS A FISHING VILLAGE. HUNTING AND TRAPPING OCCUPY THE RESIDENTS. POST OFFICE OPENED. JULY 26, 1907.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00776 A 884968
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584203 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING
 ABST "SOILS OF THE KING SALMON-NAKNEK RIVER, ALASKA" IS A REPORT BASED ON FIELD WORK DONE IN 1968 FOR THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE. IT WAS WRITTEN AS AN AID TO FARMERS, COMMUNITY PLANNERS, AND SOIL SCIENTISTS WHO MIGHT BE INTERESTED IN THE AREA. THE SURVEY COVERED ABOUT 40 SQ MI MOSTLY ON THE N SIDE OF THE RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND THE VILLAGE OF KING SALMON. AN AREA IN THE VICINITY OF S NAKNEK SOUTH OF THE RIVER IS ALSO INCLUDED. ELEVATIONS RANGE FROM SEA LEVEL TO ABOUT 175 FT. THE AREA CONSISTS MOSTLY OF LOW MORAINNE HILLS WITH MANY SHALLOW LAKES. NATURAL EROSION HAS DRAINED SOME OF THE LAKES, LEAVING ONLY THE BEDS. A HIGH TERRACE BORDERS MUCH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER, SEPARATED FROM IT BY AN ESCARPMENT RANGING FROM ABOUT 50 TO 100 FEET IN HEIGHT. SAND DUNES OCCUR ABOVE THE ESCARPMENTS IN PLACES. THESE ARE GENERALLY FULLY VEGETATED BUT A FEW BLOWOUTS OCCUR. THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM IS COMPLEX BUT THE LOWER COURSES OF THE LARGER STREAMS ARE IN FAIRLY DEEP NARROW VALLEYS. THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IS TUNDRA, CONSISTING OF SEDGE TUSsocks, MOSSES, DWARF BIRCH, LABRADOR TEA, AND OTHER LOW GROWING SHRUBS AND FORBS. A THICK INSULATING PEATY MAT HAS FORMED UNDER THIS VEGETATION. THE SOIL BELOW IS PERENNIALY FROZEN AT SHALLOW DEPTHS, AND IS USUALLY WET BETWEEN THE MAT AND THE PERMAFROST DURING THE SUMMER. ON SOME KNOLLS, SAND DUNES, AND TERRACES THE VEGETATION IS A SPARSE FOREST OF WHITE SPRUCE AND ALDER WITH A GROUND COVER OF LOW-GROWING SHRUBS, LICHENS, AND MOSSES. SOILS UNDER THIS VEGETATION ARE WELL DRAINED AND ARE EITHER SANDY OR HAVE SANDY SUBSTRATA. (P1) THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY IS COMMERCIAL FISHING. THE 1ST CANNERY WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1884 AND SEVERAL LARGE CANNERIES NOW OPERATE IN THE VICINITY OF NAKNEK. A MILITARY BASE AT KING SALMON AND SPORT HUNTING AND FISHING ARE IMPORTANT SOURCES OF REVENUE. THERE ARE ABOUT 600 PERMANENT RESIDENTS. AIR SERVICE IS AVAILABLE AND THERE IS AN UNPAVED ROAD BETWEEN NAKNEK AND KING SALMON, AND A FEW SIDE ROADS. THERE IS NO ROAD CONNECTION TO ANY OTHER CITY. SUPPLIES COME IN BY AIR OR SHIP.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00776 B 884968
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584203 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, CANNERY, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING
 ABST NAKNEK IS THE SEAT OF THE BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH, THE ONLY LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE AREA. FACILITIES INCLUDE TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, HOTELS, AND STORES. (P2) THERE IS AS YET NO SIGNIFICANT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE AREA BUT THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT CROPS CAN BE GROWN ON THE WELL DRAINED SOILS. GRASSES AND COOL-SEASON VEGETABLES, INCLUDING POTATOES ARE BEST SUITED TO THE AREA. GOOD MANAGEMENT,

FERTILIZATION, LIMING, AND EROSION CONTROL ON SLOPING LANDS WOULD BE REQUIRED. THE TUNDRA VEGETATION IS SUITABLE AS REINDEER RANGE. (P13) THE DIFFERENT PROPERTIES OF THE SOILS AND THEIR POTENTIAL USE IS LAID OUT IN DETAIL IN THE DOCUMENT.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 00891 901
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,CANNERY,ECONOMY
ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKAN FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS HE LANDED AT NAKNEK ON JULY 24, 1901. (P16) "THERE ARE FOUR CANNERIES AT NAKNEK... THE FIRST CANNERY REACHED WAS THE NEW ONE OF THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION. IT IS LARGE AND WELL EQUIPPED, WITH A CAPACITY OF 3,200 CASES PER DAY. THE OUTFIT FOR THIS SEASON WAS 40,000 CASES, AND 25,000 HAD BEEN PACKED AT THIS TIME... THE OLD PLANT, 2 MILES FARTHER UP STREAM, WAS OUTFITTED FOR 80,000 CASES, AND HAD PUT UP 35,000..." (P16) "THE NEW NAKNEK PACKING COMPANY, ACROSS THE RIVER AND MIDWAY BETWEEN THE OTHERS, WAS OUTFITTED FOR 45,000 CASES AND HAD 12,000..." (P16) "FISHING IS DONE FOR ALL THESE CANNERIES IN THE RIVER, FROM 5 TO 15 MILES FROM THE CANNERIES... THE 'PACKERS' HAVE ONE TRAP, BUT PRACTICALLY ALL THE FISH ARE TAKEN IN GILL NETS, THERE ARE NO HATCHERIES HERE..." (P16) THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ON BOAT AND FISHING GEAR ARE PROVIDED. BOATS-2, TONNAGE-150, GILL NETS-55. (P40)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 00892 900
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FISHING,DIMENSION
ABST COMMERCIAL FISHING BOATS, FLAT BOTTOM DOUBLE ENDERS APPROXIMATELY 26 FEET LONG, WITH ABOUT A 7 FT BEAM AND ABOUT 2 FT DEEP, ARE USED ON THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P180) DATA WAS TAKEN FROM A 1900 FISH COMMISSION REPORT. AN EXCELLENT DISCUSSION OF THE CANNERIES OPERATING ON THE NAKNEK RIVER, THE BOATS USED AND THE PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RIVER ARE GIVEN IN THIS DOCUMENT. (P209-212) THE RIVER IS ABOUT 60 MILES LONG WITH TIDE WATER EXTENDING ABOUT 25 MILES INTO THE RIVER WITH A RISE AND FALL OF SPRING TIDE OF OVER 20 FEET. (P209)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 00893 902
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,CANNERY,TIDE
ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES IN ALASKA, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THAT HE VISITED SEVERAL PACKING PLANTS ON THE NAKNEK RIVER. HE CONTINUES, "THE GAIN OF NAKNEK RIVER OVER LAST SEASON WAS LARGE, AND THE STREAM IS REGARDED AS ONE OF THE MOST RELIABLE IN ALASKA. IT IS BROAD AND HAS EXTREMELY HIGH TIDES, WHICH SECURE IT AGAINST ILLEGAL METHODS. THERE ARE NO HATCHERIES ON THE STREAM." (P18)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 00897 900
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1590332 S180S 0440W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,TIDE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, REPORTED OF THE NAKNEK RIVER: "VESSELS OF MODERATE DRAFT CAN PASS THE BAR AT HIGH WATER, BUT THERE IS HARDLY DEPTH ENOUGH TO FLOAT A SHIP'S BOAT WHEN THE TIDE IS OUT. IT IS DEEPER INSIDE, HOWEVER, AND A SMALL VESSEL MAY FIND ANCHORAGE WITH SEVINGING ROOM. THERE IS A

FISHING STATION ON THE RIVER, WHICH IS VISITED PERIODICALLY BY A SMALL STEAM TENDER." (P28)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 00898 908
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "NAKNEK RIVER MAY BE CONSIDERED AS THE HEAD OF DEEP-WATER NAVIGATION IN BRISTOL BAY...THE RIVER IS LARGE AND ABOUT 60 MILES IN LENGTH. IT IS SAID THAT TIDE WATER EXTENDS ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE MOUTH, WHERE THE RIVER IS 1/2 MILE WIDE, AND THAT AT THE MOUTH THE EXTREME RISE AND FALL OF SPRING TIDES IS OVER 20 FEET. SHOALS AND BANKS, MANY OF WHICH UNCOVER AT LOW WATER, FILL THE LOWER COURSE OF THE RIVER BANKS THAT FILL THE UPPER END OF KVICHAK BAY. AT LOW WATER THE CHANNEL BETWEEN THE BANKS AND FLATS IS VERY SHALLOW; CANNERY STEAMERS, DRAWING BUT 7 FEET OF WATER, AWAIT HALF TIDE BEFORE ENTERING. NAVIGATION IS DONE ON THE RISING TIDE OR AT HIGH WATER... (P32) "THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS ABOUT 3 MILES WIDE BETWEEN THE HEADLANDS, WHICH ARE BLUFFS ABOUT 100 FEET HIGH; WITHIN THE ENTRANCE THE BANKS CONVERGE QUITE RAPIDLY, AND ABOUT 4 MILES FROM THE MOUTH THE RIVER IS ABOUT 3/4 MILE WIDE." (P32) PUBLISHED 1908.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 01079 965
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES THIS RIVER AS A FISHING DISTRICT. (P66) FIELD WORK FOR THIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS DONE IN 1964-1965.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAKE, MISC
 TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FISHING
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. HE LEFT FROM KVICHAK RIVER VIA TUG TO NAKNEK WHERE A CANNERY WAS LOCATED. "CANNOT GET TO DOCK, WATER TOO LOW. WAIT OVER HALF AN HOUR, THEN CONSIDERABLE MANUVERING WITH OUR BARGE, FINALLY REACH ANOTHER BARGE IN FRONT OF THE DOCK AND ALL RUSH OUT, CLIMB HIGH LADDER, AND ARE AT THE CANNERY." (PP348-349) MAY 31. "AT 11 A HALF LUNCH, THEN TO A SMALL BOAT AND OFF...TO AN OLD SITE CALLED 'PAVIK' BY THE NATIVES, ABOUT 7 MILES DOWN AND ACROSS THE RIVER...PART OF IT HAS SLID DOWN, DUE TO RIVER'S EROSION UNDERNEATH DURING HIGH TIDES LAST FALL." (P351) CLIMBED UP ONTO A PLATEAU. "BLUFF 50 FEET HIGH, SITE OCCUPIED OVER AN ACRE OF THE TOP, CLOSE TO A SMALL LAKE." (P351) "AFTER SUPPER WALK TO NAKNEK VILLAGE, 2 MILES UP RIVER." (P351) "TIDE LOW, MUST WAIT TILL 11 P.M. TO BE ABLE TO GET TO OUR BOAT...REACH 'HOME' ABOUT 12." (P351) JUNE 22 RETURNED TO NAKNEK AND AT 5 P.M. SET OUT IN SMALL BOAT TO PAVIK. "JUNE 23. AEROPLANE LEFT THIS MORNING-THEY CHARGE HERE \$75.00 AN HOUR." (P381) JUNE 24 SET OUT FOR EGIGIK BY THE TUG CRANE. (P381) JULY 2 HE RETURNED TO NAKNEK. (P386) EXCAVATED AT PAVIK. (P386) JULY 3 THE SALMON RUN IS IN FULL FORCE. "...A CATCH OF 100,000 A DAY IS NOT UNCOMMON." (P387) JULY 7, HRDLICKA LEFT FOR KVICHAK. (P388)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 01384 890
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S080S 0440W 09
 LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT" M 1970, STATED THAT THE ARCTIC PACKING CO ESTABLISHED A CANNERY AT NAKNEK IN 1890. (P218)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 01396 897

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S180S 0440W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAKE

ABST THE BUREAU OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA", 1897, STATED, "IN THE ALASKA PENINSULA, THERE IS A ROUTE FROM BRISTOL BAY TO SHELKOF STRAITS VIA WALKER LAKE AND THE NAKNEK RIVER." (P18)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 01427 950

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, VEGETATION, CANNERY, SPRING

ABST KAVANAUGH AND DAUGHTERS FLEW TO NAKNEK ONE SUMMER TO WORK IN THE CANNERY. "THAT EVENING, SUNSET AND HIGH TIDE FOUND US ABOARD A SMALL BOAT, TWISTING AND TURNING WITH THE CHANNEL OF THE NAKNEK RIVER, ON THE LAST STAGE OF THE TRIP TO THE SALMON CANNERY. THE RIVER TRIP WAS A DELIGHT UNTIL A FALLING TIDE LEFT US STRANDED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE PACIFIC AMERICAN FISHERIES CANNERY--OUR DESTINATION." (P134) "THERE'S NO NAVIGATING THE RIVER WHEN THE TIDE'S OUT BECAUSE ONLY THE TIDES FLOWING UPSTREAM GIVE IT DEPTH. MORE THAN ONE BOAT HAS BEEN HUNG UP ON THE WRONG BAR, AS THE WATER DISAPPEARED AROUND IT, TO TIP OVER ON ITS SIDE AND FILL AS THE NEXT TIDE CAME RUSHING BACK. FEARING THIS VERY THING, OUR SKIPPER TIED UP IN A SAFE SPOT BEFORE THE WATER HAD DROPPED TOO LOW FOR SAFETY." (P134) "FROM THE RIVER, THE TUNDRA ROLLED AWAY AS FAR AS THE EYE COULD SEE. THE VEGETATION VARIES AND THERE ARE OCCASIONAL CLUMPS OF SMALL-GROWTH ALDER AND WILLOW AROUND NAKNEK. FLOWERS ARE COLOREUL AND VARIED THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER, AND THERE'S NO LACK OF SMALL BERRIES EARLY IN THE AUTUMN." (P136) "BETWEEN OUR CANNERY AND THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK WERE OTHER CANNERIES. THE VERY LAST CANNERY DOWN THE RIVER HAS A "GHOST", RAPIDLY FALLING TO PIECES. IF I REMEMBER CORRECTLY IT WAS CALLED THE DIAMOND M, AND UNDER ITS OLD DOCK THERE WAS STILL ICE WHEN DOT AND I VISITED IT THE FIRST PART OF JUNE." (P136-137) "THE WATER SUPPLY AT OUR CANNERY CAME FROM AN ARTESIAN WELL, MAINTAINING A CONSTANT TEMPERATURE OF 36 DEGREES THE YEAR AROUND. IN DRILLING THIS TO A DEPTH OF 200 FT, THEY DRILLED FOR 40 FT THROUGH A BURIED GLACIER." (P137) "ON THE 23RD OF JUNE THE FIRST SALMON WERE CANNED." (P138) DATE OF PUBLICATION IS USED.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 01823 898

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST IN OCT. 1898, SPURR'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY HIRED ESKIMOS TO PADDLE THEM FROM NUSHAGAK ALONG COAST TO NAKNEK RIVER AND UP RIVER TO NAKNEK LAKE. KAYAKS WERE USED. CANNERY AT MOUTH OF NAKNEK RIVER. ASCENT OF RIVER EASY AND RAPID WATER EXISTED ONLY JUST BEFORE LAKE. TOOK 1 DAY FROM CANNERY TO LAKE. (P59) FLOWS THROUGH TUNDRA, SLUGGISH IN LOWER PORTION BUT THE UPPERMOST MILE IS "RAPID AND ROCKY AND ITS ASCENT PRESENTS CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTIES, ALTHOUGH IT MAY BE WORKED THROUGH IN BOATS WITHOUT PORTAGING. FROM THE BANKS OF THE RIVER RISE CONTINUOUS LEVEL-TOPPED BLUFFS." WROTE SPURR. (P90) ESKIMO VILLAGE AT MOUTH OF RIVER WITH A CANNERY. (P92) SPURR WRITES THAT THE SHORE IS "ALWAYS STRATIFIED CLAYS AND SANDS, UNDISTURBED AND HORIZONTAL AND CONTAINING MANY BOWLERS, WHICH MAY REACH LARGE SIZE, AT THE COAST THE BLUFFS ARE FROM 40 TO 60 FT HIGH BUT FARTHER UP RIVER THEY SHRINK TO 20 FT, AND THEN INCREASE AGAIN TO THE SAME HEIGHT AS THOSE OF THE COAST." (P145) SEE MAP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2383

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 02615 894895
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST THE SURVEY TRIP OF 1895, NOTED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER, ICE COVERED WITH BANKS OF CLAY. THIS AREA WAS VISITED IN 1894 BY ONE OF THE TRADING VESSELS. IN FALL MAMMOTH REMAINS WERE OBSERVED IN THE FROZEN CLAY. NATIVES FROM A CLOSE ESKIMO VILLAGE OBTAINED THE MAMMOTH BONES AND FAT. THIS THEY USED TO GREASE THEIR BOATS WITH. THE QUANTITY REMOVED WAS ESTIMATED AT 300 POUNDS. (P.855)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 02714 974
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES HAVE BEEN LISTED ALONG THE NAKNEK RIVER WEST OF T 18S. (P4) AN OBVIOUS SITE (NAK-15) (T 18S, R 44W, SECT 5) IS IN AN AREA OF HIGH DENSE GRASS ON THE NORTH BANK AT A POINT SLIGHTLY UPSTREAM FROM THE CENTER OF THE MOUTH OF BIG CREEK. OCCUPATION DATED "FROM ABOUT AD 1450, AND THE TIME OF FIRST EUROPEAN CONTACT." (P8) FIGURE 2 IS A MAP OF THE NAKNEK RIVER INDICATING THE LOCATION OF SITES DISCUSSED IN THE TEXT. MOST ARE SITUATED ALONG THE RIVER'S BANKS. (P9) THE SITE NAK-16 (T 18S, R 44W, SECT 8) IS ON A BLUFF THAT RISES ABOUT 8 METERS ABOVE THE WEST BANK. (P10) THE SITE NAK-17 (T 17S, R 44W, SECT 36) IS ON A HIGH GRASSY BANK TO THE SOUTH OF A SMALL INLET ON THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER. NATIVE INFORMANTS ADVISED THE AUTHOR THAT UP UNTIL 30 YEARS AGO, LOCAL PEOPLES HAD USED THE "POINT" FOR FISHING AND KEPT FISH RACKS THERE. THE AUTHOR, FROM TEST RESULTS, BELIEVES THAT THIS RECENT OCCUPATION WAS ONLY SHORT LIVED. THE HIGH GRASSY BANK TO THE NORTH OF THE INLET IS OF CLAY CONTENT. (P10)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 02729 970971
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST SITES OF THE NORTON CULTURE HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS FAR SOUTH AS THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P28,91)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 02729 970971
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW GENERAL,NO TRAFF
ABST SITES OF THE NORTON CULTURE HAVE BEEN REPORTED AS FAR SOUTH AS THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P28,91)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
REFN 02755 847972
STOR 1605253
MOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST AN ULU WITH THE BLADE AND HANDLE FROM 1 PIECE OF IRON WITH THE HANDLE FORMING A SMALL CURVE OVER THE BACK, IS IN A PRIVATE COLLECTION FROM PAUGVIK VILLAGE SITE AT THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER. THIS FORM WAS TRADED TO THE ESKIMOS BY THE RUSSIANS. (P31)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2384

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 02755 847972
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
 ABST AN ULU WITH THE BLADE AND HANDLE FROM 1 PIECE OF IRON WITH THE HANDLE FORMING A SMALL CURVE OVER THE BACK, IS IN A PRIVATE COLLECTION FROM PAUGVIK VILLAGE SITE AT THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER. THIS FORM WAS TRADED TO THE ESKIMOS BY THE RUSSIANS. (P31)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 02765 974
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,FREIGHT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST NAKNEK IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE NAKNEK RIVER NEAR THE POINT WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO KVICHAK BAY. THE LOCAL ECONOMY IS TOTALLY BASED ON THE SALMON INDUSTRY. (P1-15) THE NAKNEK-KVICHAK DISTRICT IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF RED SALMON, THE AREA'S MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES. (P6-2) A FREIGHT ROAD CONNECTS THE 2 LARGEST TOWNS OF THE BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH: NAKNEK AND KING SALMON ON THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P7-2) FREIGHT IS ALSO TRANSFERRED TO BARGE OR OTHER SHALLOW DRAFT BOAT AND SHIPPED UP THE NAKNEK RIVER TO UNDESIGNATED POINTS.(P7-18)ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION IS ANOTHER LAND USE ALONG THE NAKNEK RIVER AS SEEN ON MAP 8-3. (P8-4)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1971 2 DEPARTMENT OF GAME PERSONNEL MOTORED UP THE NAKNEK RIVER TO KING SALMON IN A 12 FOOT RAFT EQUIPPED WITH A 3 HORSE POWER OUTBOARD. (P40)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST "CARGO DESTINED FOR KING SALMON IS TRANSPORTED BY BARGE VIA NAKNEK RIVER AND PORTS ON ILIADNA LAKE ARE SERVED BY BARGE VIA KVICHAK RIVER." (P38) DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM A 1954 CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. THE MOUTH OF NAKNEK IS OVER A MILE WIDE AND FILLED WITH SHOALS AND BANKS THAT EXTEND OUTWARD 3 OR 4 MILES. "WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE, BOATS OF 4-FOOT DRAFT CAN ENTER AT HALF TIDE. CRAFT DRAWING UP TO 120 FEET CAN PROCEED UP RIVER AT FLOOD TIDE TO KING SALMON, SOME 18 MILES FROM THE MOUTH." (P65) THE CHANNEL IS CROOKED AND CONTAINS SOME BOULDERS WHICH ARE DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATION EXCEPT BY PILOTS WITH INTIMATE LOCAL KNOWLEDGE. BEYOND KING SALMON, BOATS OF 3-FOOT DRAFT CAN PROCEED TO THE GORGE AT THE HEAD OF IIDENWATER ABOUT SEVEN MILES BELOW NAKNEK LAKE. THE CHANNEL THROUGH THE GORGE IS ABOUT THREE MILES LONG, CROOKED AND BOULDER STUDDED WITH SWIFT FLOWING WATER AND CAN BE NAVIGATED ONLY BY HIGH POWERED, SHALLOW DRAFT RIVER BOATS. ABOVE THIS REACH AND INTO THE LAKE THERE ARE NO NAVIGATION HAZARDS." (P64-65)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1605253

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2385

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER

ABST THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT "NAVIGATIONAL HAZARDS ON EGEKIK AND NAKNEK RIVERS LIMIT THE UTILIZATION OF THE RIVERS". (P127) THERE IS NO DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE OR EXTENT OF THE HAZARDS.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 03496 926

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S080S 0440W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT 1926, STATED, "DURING THE PAST 3 YEARS WE HAVE ESTABLISHED A MUCH NEEDED WINTER TRAIL EXTENDING FROM MCGRATH, IN THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, VIA ANIAK, BETHEL, GOODNEWS BAY, TOGIAK, DILLINGHAM AND NAKNEK TO KANATAK (850 MILES)." (P47)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 03903 00013 929

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

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

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22-BOX 161, ENTRY 112. U.S. FWS. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. REPORTS OF BUREAU OF FISHERIES AGENTS 1917-29 BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT REPORT 1929. SUBJECT: ANNUAL REPORT, BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT. ALL FOOD SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE TRANSPORTED INTO THE NAKNEK RIVER ON CANNERY FREIGHTERS. A PILE DRIVER WAS BROUGHT INTO THE NAKNEK RIVER AND ANCHORED OFF THE MARINE WAY. "ON THE EARLY MORNING FLOOD TIDE, MAY 30TH, THE NAKNEK WEIR CREW WAS TRANSPORTED UP THE NAKNEK RIVER TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY TWENTY-SIX MILES ABOVE THE MARINE WAYS." (P3) PATROL BOAT NO 2, PATROLED THE LOWER LIMIT OF THE RIVER.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 03903 00025 930

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22-BOX 162, ENTRY 112. U.S. FWS. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. ANNUAL REPORTS 1930-32. BRISTOL BAY 1930. "ON THE FLOOD TIDE OF MAY 26, THE NAKNEK WEIR CREW WAS TRANSPORTED UP NAKNEK RIVER TO THE WEIR CAMP." "THE NAKNEK RIVER WAS VERY LOW, WHICH AFFORDED OF FINE OPPORTUNITY TO CONSTRUCT THE WEIR." "THE SALMON COUNTING WEIR WAS BUILT ACROSS THE RIVER AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 50 YARDS UP RIVER FROM THE SITE USED IN 1929. THE WEIR WAS CONSTRUCTED ON THE TRIPOD PLAN, AS HERETOFORE, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE TRIPODS, WHICH WERE PLACED ABOUT FOURTEEN FEET APART TO BETTER WITHSTAND THE PRESSURE OF THE SWIFT WATER AGAINST THE EIGHTEEN FOOT PICKETS, WHICH WERE PLACED IN THE DEEP WATER. PICKETS WERE DRIVEN ACROSS THE ENTIRE RIVER." (P8-9)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 03907 00001 953

STOR 1605253

MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22. BOX 656808 U.S. FWS. CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. ANNUAL REPORT, BRISTOL BAY 1953 "NAKNEK WEIR LOG." MAY 14, PILE DRIVER TOWED UP RIVER. MAY 17 "ABNORMALLY LOW WATER IN THE RIVER, CAUSED BY MINUS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2386

TIDE, LACK OF RAIN AND ICE JAM IN RIVER JUST BELOW NAKNEK LAKE MADE NAVIGATION OF LAST 3/4 MILE TO WEIR IMPOSSIBLE." (P97) THEY HAD DIFFICULT MANEUVERING THE PILE DRIVER DUE TO THE SHALLOW WATER AND SWIFT CURRENT. MENTION IS THE USE OF A WEIR SKIFF. "WORK BOAT BREAK DOWN, TOWED IT DOWN RIVER WITH THE "RONQUIL" TO KING SALMON BASE." (P98) "MURPHY BACK UP RIVER WITH WORK BOAT AND "RONQUIL" 9:00 P.M. HAVE ONLY 10 FT AND 12 FT ALUMINUM PICKETS LEFT, RIVER TOO DEEP IN SPOTS FOR THEM SO WILL PUT IN WOOD PICKETS. (P98)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 03907 00012 941
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IT IS STATED THAT F. W. S. PATROL BOATS CRUISE UP AND DOWN THE NAKNEK RIVER.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 03909 00009 924
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22, ENTRY 92, RECORDS OF THE U.S.F.W.S., BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISION OF ALASKA FISHERIES. SURVEY OF SPANNING GROUNDS, IMPROVEMENT OF STREAMS, DESTRUCTION OF PREDATORY FISHES AND BIRDS, AND ENFORCEMENT OF FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN BRISTOL BAY, BY DENNIS WINN, SEASON OF 1924. "BOATS WERE PLACED IN THE WATER, GEAR OVERHAULED AND A START MADE FOR UPRIVER THE MORNING OF MAY 25. SOME FLOATING ICE WAS YET IN THE RIVER AND THE BANKS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RAPIDS FOR SEVERAL FEET OUT IN THE STREAM WAS COVERED WITH ICE, MAKING THE ASSENT VERY DIFFICULT." (P6) THE ALASKA PORTLAND PACKERS ASSOCIATION, TRANSPORTED TWO LAUNCHES AND THREE EIGHTEEN--FEET SKIFF, THEY ASCENDED THE RIVER WITH EQUIPMENT. THEY WERE CAPABLE OF PASSING THE RAPIDS IN NAKNEK UNDER THEIR OWN POWER, WHERE FORMERLY IT WAS NECESSARY TO LINE BOATS OVER A MATTER OF ABOUT FIVE HOURS OF HEAVY HAULING AND WADING IN THE STREAM BEYOND OUR BOAT DEPTHS. (PART 2, P. 3)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 03967 929
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NUMBERS OF CHUM SALMON THAT HAVE PASSED THE WEIRS OR COUNTING TOWERS ON THE MAIN STEM OF THE NAKNEK RIVER HAVE BEEN SMALL. A MAXIMUM COUNT OF 1,044 CHUMS WERE RECORDED IN 1929. (P5)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00002 925928
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW CANNERY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST THE AK-PORTLAND PACKERS ASSOCIATION TRANSPORTED 2 NEW LAUNCHES AND 3 18-FOOT SKIFF LAUNCHES FOR USE BY THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES. THE SMALL LAUNCHES SAVED MUCH TIME AND LABOR BECAUSE THEY ARE CAPABLE OF ASCENDING THE RAPIDS ON THEIR OWN POWER WHERE THEY WERE FORMERLY LINED FOR A LONG HAUL. (P92-93) THE NAKNEK PARTY UNDER SEVERSON, REACHED NAKNEK ANCHORAGE ON MAY 27. THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY WENT ASHORE AT THE CANNERY WHERE BOATS, SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT WERE ASSEMBLED. THE PARTY PROCEEDED UPRIVER ON MAY 31 AND ESTABLISHED FIRST CAMP AT THE LAKE OUTLET. (P93) PAGE 95 SHOWS A PHOTO OF "PATROL BOATS ON BUREAU'S MARINE WAYS, NAKNEK RIVER". THE AK PACKERS ASSOC MAINTAINED 3 CANNERIES HERE IN 1925. (P117) THE AK-PORTLAND PACKERS ASSOC ALSO HAD A CANNERY HERE IN 1925, AS WELL AS THE NAKNEK PACKING CO AND THE RED SALMON CANNING CO. (P117) THE NAKNEK WAS PATROLLED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2387

BY LAUNCH DURING 1926 BY FISHERIES AGENTS.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00906 906
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,DIMENSION,FISHING
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, THE RIVER IS ABOUT 45 MILES LONG, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SHORT SERIES OF RAPIDS, UP WHICH IT IS POSSIBLE TO HAUL A BOAT WITH A ROPE FROM THE SHORE, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL CRAFT. IN 1906 THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION OPERATED 2 CANNERIES, AND THE NAKNEK PACKING COMPANY ONE, ON THE NAKNEK RIVER. FISHING IS CARRIED ON IN THE LOWER 4 MILES OF THE RIVER. (P39)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04282 00003 890911
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,DIMENSION
 ABST APPENDIX III. "IT IS SAID" THAT THE RIVER IS ABOUT 60 MI LONG, HEADS IN A LAKE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, AND WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A SHORT SERIES OF RAPIDS, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL CRAFT. THE RAPIDS CAN BE PASSED BY HAULING THE BOAT WITH A ROPE FROM SHORE. (P67) SHOALS AND BANKS ARE ABUNDANT IN THE LOWER COURSE OF THE RIVER. (P67) ARCTIC PACKING CO OPERATED A SALTERY 4 MI FROM THE MOUTH IN THE BANKS OF THE NAKNEK IN 1890. IN 1901 AND 1911 PACKER'S ASSOCIATION BUILT TWO CANNERIES NEARER THE MOUTH. (P68)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04396 A 948
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,TIDE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ABRAHAMSON DESCRIBES NAKNEK RIVER REGION IN TERMS OF PHYSIOGRAPHY, PERMAFROST DISTRIBUTION, PLANT COMMUNITIES, CLIMATE AND SURFACE CONDITIONS. (P4) THE RIVER FLOWS WEST FROM NAKNEK LAKE TO BRISTOL BAY. (P1) IT DEVELOPED ITS PRESENT COURSE ACROSS THE OUTHASH PLAIN WHEN IT WAS A GLACIAL STREAM. (P3) "IT HAS ENTRENCHED THROUGH THE SANDS AND GRAVELS AND INTO THE UNDERLYING OLD TILL SHEET TO FORM A CHANNEL WHICH IS LINED WITH NARROW RIVER TERRACES AND MORE OR LESS ACTIVE CUT BANKS. THIS CHANNEL HAS BEEN DROWNED BY THE RISE OF SEA LEVEL AND IS TIDAL TODAY NEARLY TO NAKNEK LAKE". (P3) WHERE RIVER EMPTIES INTO BRISTOL BAY THE MEAN TIDAL RANGE IS 18.5 FT, THE DIURNAL RANGE IS 22.5 FT AND EXTREME RANGE IS 28 FT. ABOUT 18.5 MILES UP RIVER, AT AIR FORCE BASE, THE MEAN RANGE IS 2.1 FT, DIURNAL RANGE IS 3.2 FT. AND EXTREME IS ESTIMATED TO BE 9 FT. (FIGURES OBTAINED FROM THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D C) BASED ON A CALCULATED DECREASE IN MEAN TIDAL RANGE OF 0.88 FT. PER MI., THE MEAN TIDAL RANGE IS 0 2.3 MILES UP FROM AIR FORCE BASE. THE EXTREME TIDAL RANGE EXTENDS 6 MILES ABOVE AIR FORCE BASE, OR ALMOST TO NAKNEK MORaine. "FRESHET TIDES OR ASTRONOMICAL EXTREME TIDES MAY PENETRATE EVEN FURTHER." (P36&38) THE TIDE IS CUTTING FRESH BANKS ALONG RIVER AND LOCALLY SHALLOWING THE SUBMERGED CHANNEL. "RIVER NAVIGATION IS DEPENDENT ON FOLLOWING PRECISELY THE DEEP CHANNEL AND AVOIDING THE SHALLOWS THAT BORDER IT. EVEN AT HIGH TIDE THIS IS PRECARIOUS AND AT LOW TIDE, BOATS WITH A DRAFT OF 3 FT. CANNOT REACH BRISTOL BAY FROM THE RIVER OR VICE VERSA, BECAUSE OF THE EXTENSIVE SHOALS AT THE RIVERS MOUTH. ANOTHER MENACE TO RIVER NAVIGATION IS THE LARGE NUMBER OF MORE OR LESS SUBMERGED HUGE BOULDERS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF NAKNEK RIVER FROM NAKNEK MORaine TO BRISTOL BAY." (P38) "EXPERIENCED RIVER NAVIGATORS WHO KNOW THE LOCATION OF THE SUBMERGED CHANNEL THREAD THEIR WAY THROUGH THE ERRATICS AND SHALLOW ZONES, AND BY SYNCHRONIZING THEIR TRIPS WITH THE INCOMING OR OUTGOING TIDE, CAN TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE TIDAL FORCES." (P39) SALTWATER VEGETATION GROWS ALONG RIVER AS FAR UP AS TIDE AFFECTS RIVER. (P29) SAND DUNES BETWEEN MAK HILL AND THE RIVER AND ADJACENT TO RIVER UPSTREAM FROM AIR FORCE BASE. (P30) GLACIAL TILL CAN BE SEEN ALL ALONG THE RIVER BLUFFS. (P18) THE MORaine RISES ABOUT 300 FT. ABOVE LEVEL OF RIVER, WHICH HAS CUT

THROUGH IT. (P13) (SEE STREAM PROFILE)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04396 B 948
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ALONG THE BANKS OF RIVER GROWS THICKET OF MIXED SHRUBS. (P84) POSSIBLE SOURCES OF GRAVEL IN NAKNEK RIVER BED.
 (P122) (SEE ENCLOSED PROFILE)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 04778 961
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT IN 1961 ALONG THE NAKNEK RIVER UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF W A
 DAVIS. (P93)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 05083 971
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, FISHING
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS GILLNET FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER NEAR WHERE IT ENTERS BRISTOL BAY.
 (P78)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, FISHING, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, HUNTING
 ABST "THE VILLAGES OF NAKNEK AND SOUTH NAKNEK.....USE VARIOUS PARTS OF THE PROPOSAL (ADDITIONS TO KATHAI
 NATIONAL PARK) FOR SUBSISTENCE AND RECREATION: AMERICAN R, HEADLAND CREEK, BIG CREEK, KING SALMON CREEK,
 NAKNEK R. JOHNSON HILL AND SMELT CREEK." (P67) "MOST SUBSISTENCE FISHING ON THE NAKNEK SYSTEM OCCURS IN THE
 VICINITY OF THE VILLAGE OF NAKNEK WHICH IS OUTSIDE OF THE PROPOSED BOUNDARY IS NEGLIGIBLE." (P67) LAST
 FRONTIER LODGE IS ON NAKNEK R. (P68) CANNERIES OWN GENERAL STORES AT NAKNEK AND SOUTH NAKNEK (P68) LAKE CLARK
 LODGE IS AT NAKNEK (P683) FLIGHT SERVICES INTO NAKNEK, SOUTH NAKNEK AND KING SALMON (P68) "PEOPLE OF SOUTH
 NAKNEK, NAKNEK AND KING SALMON HUNT PRIMARILY IN THE SAME AREAS AS TO THE EGBEK PEOPLE, PLUS IN THE NORTHERN
 PROPOSAL (KATHAI) AREA. (P72) "NAKNEK HAS A GENERAL STORE, WATER TRANSPORTATION AND 3 AIR CHARTER SERVICES"
 (P272) "KING SALMON HAS 2 "CAFE-LODGES", WATER TRANSPORTATION, TWO AIR TAXIES, AND ELECTRICITY" (P272)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 05245 890898
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FISHING, CANNERY
 ABST THE ARCTIC PACKING COMPANY OPERATED A SALTERY AT NAKNEK IN 1890 AND SOLD IT TO THE ALASKA PACKERS'
 ASSOCIATION IN 1893. THE ASSOCIATION BUILT A CANNERY AT ITS MOUTH IN 1894 WHICH OPERATED FROM 1895-1897.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2389

ACCORDING TO THE 1898 REPORT OF J.F. MOSER, COMMANDER OF THE U.S. FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALBATROSS. A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF THE ARCTIC AND THE NAKNEK PACKING COMPANY PERSONNEL WAS MADE AS WAS THE VESSELS AND THEIR TONNAGES. (P175-176) IT IS THE RESEARCHERS BELIEF THAT THE VESSELS FISHED ON THE RIVER AS WELL AS NEAR THE RIVER'S MOUTH.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 05276 950
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF.
 ABST ACCORDING TO ALLEN P MCCARTNEY IN "PREHISTORIC ALEUT INFLUENCES AT PORT KOLLER, ALASKA" H LARSEN CONDUCTED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ALONG THE NAKNEK RIVER, ALASKA PENINSULA, IN 1950. (P5)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST "ALASKA HIGHWAY STUDY" CONTAINS A SECTION ON INTRA-ALASKA RIVER TRANSPORTATION, OTHER RIVER AND LOCAL BARGE OPERATIONS-SHIPS CALLING AT THE NAKNEK RIVER MUST ANCHOR ABOUT SIX MILES OFFSHORE. CARGO FOR KING SALMON AND NAKNEK AIR FORCE BASE IS THEN LIGHTERED UP THE NAKNEK RIVER. THE CONTROLLING DEPTH OF THIS RIVER IS ABOUT THREE FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. (P99)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06106 A 971
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470M 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW CANNERY, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE
 ABST JAMES G MALICH, STEVEN L SCHRODER AND OLE A MATHISEN CONDUCTED A STUDY UNDER THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTS OF WASTE DISPOSAL BY A CONCENTRATION OF CANNERIES IN THE NAKNEK RIVER ESTUARY. RESULTS WERE SUBMITTED FOR REVIEW FEBRUARY 1, 1971 IN A REPORT ENTITLED "OBSERVATIONS ON THE ECOLOGY OF THE ESTUARY OF NAKNEK RIVER, BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA." TIDAL DIFFERENCES EXCEED 25 FT CAUSING EXTREME EROSION OF THE RIVER BANKS, UP TO 10 FEET A YEAR. THE BOTTOM OF THE NAKNEK RIVER IS BASICALLY MUD AND SAND AT THE MOUTH. (PPI-4) THEY REPORT SIX CANNERIES OPERATING IN THE NAKNEK RIVER AND ONE CANNERY OUTSIDE THE RIVER MOUTH. THEY ARE RED SALMON CO., NELBRO PACKING CO, ALASKA PACKERS ASSN, ROYAL RED SEAFOODS, BUMBLE BEE SEAFOODS, AND WHITNEY FIDAL GO SEAFOODS INC. IN THE RIVER AND NEW ENGLAND FISH CO. ON THE SAG. FIVE CANNERIES WHICH ARE NOT OPERATING ARE ALSO LOCATED IN THE RIVER: TWO ALASKA PACKERS ASSN, NORNEK, PACIFIC ALUSKA FISHERIES AND LIBBYVILLE. THEY OBSERVE THAT THE MAJORITY OF THE FISHING FLEET AND AUXILIARY VESSELS ARE NORMALLY STATIONED IN THE RIVER. (P8) RECEIVING DOCKS ARE ACCESSIBLE TO SCOWS AT ALL HIGH TIDES. TURBIDITY WAS MEASURED AT THE SURFACE AT SEVERAL STATION LOCATED IN THE NAKNEK RIVER. THE FOLLOWING DATA IS FROMM A TABLE ON PAGE 21. LOCATIONS OF THE STATIONS ARE SHOWN IN THE ATTACHED MAP. STATION W, THE FURTHEST UPSTREAM SAMPLING, REPORTED FOR JUNE 20, 19.0 CM AND 12.0 JTU AT LOWTIDE; JUNE 21, 38.0 CM AND 16.5 JTU AT HIGH TIDE; JUNE 27, 28.0 CM AND 16.5 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 17.0 CM AND 10.2 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 4, 15.0CM FOR HIGH TIDE, 12.0 CM AND 26.6 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 11, 22.0 CM AT HIGH TIDE, 8.0 CM AND 9.7 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 18, 35.0 CM AT HIGH TIDE, 22.0 CM AND 26.5 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 25, 20.0 CM AT HIGH TIDE; 18.0 CM AND 24.5 JTU AT LOW TIDE. STATION NB LOCATED NEAR THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER BY THE NELBRD PACKING COMPANY REPORTED JUNE 23, 18.0 CM AND 10.3 JTU FOR HIGH TIDE, 12.6 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JUNE 30, 12.0 CM AND 11.5 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 10.0 CM AND 7.8 JTU FOR LOW TIDE; JULY 8, 7.0 CM AND 8.1 JTU FOR HIGH TIDE, 9.0 CM AND 12.1 JTU FOR LOW TIDE; JULY 14, 30.0 CM AND 43.0 JTU FOR HIGH TIDE, 4.0 CM AND 3.4 JTU FOR LOW TIDE; JULY 20, 13.0 CM AND 13.8 JTU FOR HIGH TIDE. STATION B WAS LOCATED NEAR THE SOUTH BANK BY BUMBLE BEE SEAFOODS. AT REPORTED JUNE 26, 35.0 CM AND 27.6 JTU

AT HIGH TIDE, 11.0 CM AND 10.1 JTU FOR LOW TIDE; JULY 3, 11.0 CM AND 14.6 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 12.0 CM AND 17.7 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 10, 30.0 CM AND 32.4 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 6.0 CM AND 5.8 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 16, 37.0 CM AND 34.2 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 45.0 CM AND 62.4 JTU AT LOW TIDE, JULY 23, 5.0 CM AND 4.4 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 8.0 CM AND 5.7 JTU FOR LOW TIDE. STATION D LOCATED IN MID CHANNEL WAS THE FURTHEST DOWNSTREAM SAMPLING STATION.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06106 B 971
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW CANNERY, MAP, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IT REPORTED JUNE 25, 44.5 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 13.3 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 1, 25.0 CM AND 32.0 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 11.0 CM AND 20.3 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 9, 30.0 CM AND 37.3 JTU FOR HIGH TIDE, 22.0 CM AND 33.0 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 15, 65.0 CM FOR HIGH TIDE, 10.0 CM AND 14.0 JTU AT LOW TIDE; JULY 21, 70.0 CM AND 59.4 JTU AT HIGH TIDE, 12.0 CM AND 17.1 JTU FOR LOW TIDE. THE MEASUREMENT EXPRESSED IN CENTIMETERS ARE SECCHI DISC READINGS, THE OTHERS ARE IN JACKSON TURBIDITY UNITS.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06152 960964
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST OCEAN GOING VESSELS ANCHOR 6 MILES OFF THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER AND THE CARGO IS TAKEN UPSTREAM TO THE AIRBASE, A DISTANCE OF 18 MILES, AND KING SALMON BY POWER SCOWS, TUGS AND BARGES. (P4) THIS INFORMATION IS WRITTEN IN THE 1960-64 REPORTS.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06176 975
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE YEAR 1975 WAS THE 20TH YEAR THAT THE NAKNEK RIVER SOCKEYE SALMON SMOLT STUDY HAS BEEN CONDUCTED. (P10)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER IS OVER 1 MI WIDE, AND IS FILLED WITH SHOALS AND BANKS WHICH EXTEND OUTWARD 3 OR 4 MI. "WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE, BOATS OF 4 FT DRAFT CAN ENTER THE RIVER AT HALF TIDE. CRAFT DRAWING UP TO 12 FT, CAN PROCEED UP-RIVER AT FLOOD-TIDE TO KING SALMON, SOME 18 MI FROM THE MOUTH. BEYOND KING SALMON, BOATS OF 3 FT DRAFT CAN PROCEED TO THE GORGE AT THE HEAD OF TIDE-WATER ABOUT 7 MI BELOW NAKNEK LAKE. THE CHANNEL THROUGH THE GORGE IS ABOUT 3 MI LONG, CROOKED AND BOULDER-STUDDED WITH SHIFT-FLOWING WATER, AND CAN BE NAVIGATED ONLY BY HIGH POWERED, SHALLOW-DRAFT RIVER BOATS. ABOVE THIS REACH AND INTO THE LAKE, THERE ARE NO NAVIGATION HAZARDS."

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2391

LUPR 42
 KEYW FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT KING SALMON. FREEZEUP COMPLETE DEC. 17, 1966. RIVER STILL NAVIGABLE ON OCT. 22, BUT MAY PROVE HAZARDOUS TO SMALL CRAFT. FEB. 25, 1967, MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 93 CM. BREAKUP BEGAN APRIL 1, 1967, AND ENDED APRIL 8, 1967. (P30-31) ON OCT. 28, 1967, THE RIVER WAS STILL NAVIGABLE THO ICE FLOES WERE ON RIVER. MAX ICE THICKNESS 85 CM ON FEB. 17, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MARCH 2, AND RIVER WAS OPEN AND NAVIGABLE BY MAY 22, 1968. (P72)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 06680 931953
 STOR 1605253
 MQUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE FIRST EXCAVATIONS IN THE NAKNEK DRAINAGE WERE MADE IN 1931, WHEN HRDLICKA DUG SKELETONS FROM A SITE IDENTIFIED AS "PAVIK", AT THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER. IN 1948 LARSEN TESTED THE SAME SITE, CONCLUDING IT TO HAVE BEEN OCCUPIED IN THE 19TH CENTURY. (P2) IN 1953, THE KATHAI PROJECT INCLUDED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEST OF 2 SITES IN THE NAKNEK DRAINAGE. (P2) THE PRINCIPLE SITES OF THE NAKNEK DRAINAGE ARE SHELTY CREEK AND PAVIK WHICH ARE LOCATED RESPECTIVELY IN THE APPROXIMATE MIDDLE AND AT THE MOUTH OF THE NAKNEK RIVER. (P6)

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 06802 890966
 STOR 1605253
 MQUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAKE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP
 ABST NAKNEK IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE NAKNEK RIVER. SOUTH NAKNEK IS LOCATED 1 MILE SOUTH ACROSS THE NAKNEK RIVER ON THE SOUTH BANK, EXTENDING OUT FROM THE SHORES OF BOTH VILLAGES ARE TIDAL FLATS. THE AREA CONSISTS GENERALLY OF LOW, ROUNDED HILLS INTERSPERSED WITH MANY SMALL LAKES. TUNDRA IS THE MAIN VEGETATION, NO TREES EXISTING IN THE AREA. NAKNEK RIVER, IN A SHORT DISTANCE OF ABOUT 25 MILES OR MORE, DRAINS THE LARGE NAKNEK LAKE TO THE EAST. THE COMMERCIALIZATION OF THE NAKNEK RIVER AREA BEGAN IN 1890 WITH THE OPERATION OF THE FIRST CANNERY IN THAT DISTRICT. OTHER CANNERIES SOON FOLLOWED. THIS AREA BECAME THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF CANNED RED SALMON. (P3) SOUTH NAKNEK APPARENTLY DEVELOPED LATER AS VARIOUS CANNERIES WERE ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE RIVER. (P4) ICE ON THE RIVER USUALLY BECOMES SAFE FOR TRAVEL AROUND NOVEMBER 25, BREAKUP AVERAGING ABOUT APRIL 18. (P8) THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO MAKES 3 OR 4 CALLS PER YEAR AT NAKNEK BUT CARRIES ONLY CARGO. CANNERY SUPPLIES AND LOCAL ORDERS AND GRUBSTAKES ARE HAULED IN; THE SALMON PACK IS BACKHAULED TO OUTSIDE MARKETS. (P28) SHIPS MUST ANCHOR WELL OFF THE MOUTH OF NAKNEK RIVER DUE TO THE SHALLOW BAY AND INDEFINITE CHANNEL AND LACK OF PIERS. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS HELPED THE SITUATION SOME IN 1960 BY BLASTING THE ROCKS FROM THE RIVER CHANNEL. (P28) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1966.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER

REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605253
 MQUT N584302 W1570332 S1705 0470W 09
 LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, TIDE, RECREATION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS IS A ABSTRACT FROM A SURVEY OF NAVIGATION PROBLEMS IN BRISTOL BAY AREA: THE USE OF THE UPPER NAKNEK RIVER FROM KING SALMON TO NAKNEK LAKE IS GENERALLY RESTRICTED TO PLEASURE CRAFT AND TO THE SMALL BOATS OWNED BY PEOPLE LIVING ALONE THE UPPER REACHES OF THE RIVER AND ON THE LAKE. NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED AIRLINES HAS SEVERAL SPORT FISHING CAMPS ON LAKES COLVILLE AND BROOKS. THE MILITARY HAS TWO REST CAMPS ESTABLISHED ALONE THE RIVER WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE LAKE OUTLET. 2 OR 3 PRIVATE CABINS AND HOMES ARE LOCATED ON THE UPPER

RIVER BETWEEN KING SALMON AND THE LAKE. THE CHANNEL IS ADEQUATE FOR SMALL CRAFT WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A 2-3 MILE STRETCH BEGINNING ABOUT 6 MILES UPRIVER FROM KING SALMON. THERE THE CHANNEL IS SHALLOW AND FAST, AND AT TIMES OF LOW WATER VERY DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE. THE BOTTOM APPEARS TO BE SAND AND GRAVEL, WITH A FEW SMALL BOULDERS. THE BANKS ARE ABOUT 50 FEET HIGH, AND STEEP. THE LOWER REACH OF THE RIVER IS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR BARGE OPERATIONS SUPPLYING THE MILITARY, C A A, AND FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AT KING SALMON AS WELL AS THE SALMON CANNERIES NEAR NAKNEK VILLAGE. WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE, CRAFT DRAWING 12 FEET OF WATER CAN PROCEED TO KING SALMON, IF THEY LEAVE NAKNEK ONE HOUR BEFORE HIGH WATER. THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER ARE NOT NAVIGABLE DURING MINER TIDES; EVEN SKIFFS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTIES. THE PRIMARY DIFFICULTIES IN NAVIGATION DURING PERIODS OF HIGH TIDE ARE THE LARGE BOULDERS LOCATED BETWEEN KING SALMON AND NAKNEK VILLAGE WHICH ARE AWASH THEN, AND ARE HAZARDOUS TO THOSE NOT HAVING INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHANNEL.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00318 952953
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT, CANNERY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY
 ABST RECORD GROUP 77. BOX G-2-E. FILE 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FOR INTERIM REPORT #5, SW ALASKA, 1952-53. THIS WAS FILMED FROM THE ARMY CORPS AT ELMENDORF IN ANCHORAGE. THIS FILE INCLUDED A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF NAVIGATION PROBLEMS IN BRISTOL BAY DONE IN JUNE 1953. THE NAKNEK WAS COVERED BY AERIAL OBSERVATION FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH FROM NAKNEK LAKE TO BRISTOL BAY, AND BY BOAT FROM KING SALMON AIRFIELD TO NAKNEK VILLAGE. THE USE OF THE UPPER NAKNEK FROM KING SALMON TO NAKNEK LAKE IS GENERALLY RESTRICTED TO PLEASURE CRAFT AND SMALL BOATS OF RESIDENTS WHO LIVE UPRIVER. THE MILITARY HAS 2 REST CAMPS ON THE RIVER WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE LAKE OUTLET. 2 OR 3 HOMES ARE ON THE UPPER RIVER. THE CHANNEL IS ADEQUATE FOR SMALL CRAFT EXCEPT FOR A 2-3 MI STRETCH BEGINNING 6 MI FROM UPRIVER OF KING SALMON. THERE IT IS SHALLOW AND FAST AND DIFFICULT IN LOW WATER. THE BOTTOM IS SAND AND GRAVEL WITH FEW SMALL BOULDERS. THE BANKS ARE 50 FT HIGH AND STEEP. THE LOWER REACH OF THE RIVER IS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR BARGE OPERATIONS SUPPLYING THE MILITARY, CAA AND FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AT KING SALMON, AS WELL AS CANNERY OPERATIONS AT NAKNEK. WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE, CRAFT DRAWING 12 FT OF WATER CAN PROCEED TO KING SALMON IF THEY LEAVE NAKNEK 1 HR BEFORE HIGH WATER. THE LOWER RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE DURING MINUS TIDES. EVEN SKIFFS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS ENCOUNTER DIFFICULTY. THE PRIMARY DIFFICULTY DURING HIGH TIDE IS LARGE BOULDERS UNKNOWN TO THOSE NOT HAVING INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHANNEL. THEY HAVE BEEN LOCATED BY THE COAST GUARD AND THOSE REQUIRING REMOVAL MARKED ON A MAP.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER NAKNEK RIVER
 REFN 07234 00001 955
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY
 ABST IN SHIPPING, BOX 10 OF THE U OF A ARCHIVES E L BARTLETT COLLECTION, THERE WAS A DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITIES OF THE TONSINA, VOYAGE 11. THE SHIP ARRIVED AT NAKNEK SEPT 7, 1955. THEY WERE DELAYED IN UNLOADING DUE TO LACK OF BARGES, AND SAILED OFF ON SEPT 13. THEY HANDLED 1937.75 TONS, WORKING 1-3 GANGS AS BARGES WERE AVAILABLE. TOTAL GEAR HOURS WAS 162.5. TOTAL TONS PER GEAR HOUR WAS 11.92. TOTAL PORT HOURS WAS 144 HR 43 MIN. TONS PER PORT HOUR WAS 13.41. GEAR HOURS INCLUDED TIE UP, SHIFTING, TARPING, AND LETTING GO BARGES. THE REPORT WAS BY KARBDE, THE MASTER.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER SAVONOSKI RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1605253
 HOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923. A PACK TRAIL FROM KATMAI TO THE COMMUNITY OF SAVONOSKI ON

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THE SAVONOSKI RIVER COMES FROM THE UKAK RIVER AND STOPS AT THE COMMUNITY.

**** WATN NAKNEK RIVER SAVONOSKI RIVER
 REFN 06680 820900
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST TWO ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES INDICATING YEAR-ROUND SETTLEMENTS FROM ABOUT 1820 TO 1900 WERE LOCATED ON SAVONOSKI RIVER AT THE EAST END OF NAKNEK LAKE. (P17)

**** WATN NAKOLIK RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 05881 963
 STOR 1602047017330001620
 MOUT N675339 W1604527 K290N 0090W 20
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A BRAIDED STREAM FLOWS NORTH TO JOIN THE NOATAK EAST OF CAMP 2. (P16) ITS COURSE HAS MUCH EXPOSED GRAVEL BAR AND LITTLE STABILIZED VEGETATIVE BAR. (P16) FIG 23 IS A PHOTO TAKEN BY FREDRICK C. DEAN OF THE GRAVEL BARS OF THE "STREAM THAT ENTERS THE NOATAK RIVER JUST EAST OF THE SITE OF CAMP 2. THE STREAM IS NORMALLY CLEAR." (P44) THE STREAM IS NOT IDENTIFIED AS THE NAKOLIK RIVER IN THE DOCUMENT. DATA OBTAINED 1963.

**** WATN NANCY LAKE NANCY LAKE
 REFN 01088 972
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N614100 W1495900 S180N 0040W 03
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, EXPEDITION
 ABST RUSSEL 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 WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS WATERBODY. (P53)

**** WATN NANCY LAKE NANCY LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N614100 W1495900 S180N 0040W 03
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, DIMENSION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST NANCY LAKE WAYSIDE, OFF THE PALMER-TALKEETNA HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THE STATE HAS INSTALLED A SURFACED DOUBLE BOAT RAMP...NANCY LAKE ITSELF COVERS SOME 700 ACRES AND IS BORDERED BY 24 MILES OF SHORELINE. FISHING IS GOOD..." (P56) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN NANCY LAKE NANCY LAKE
 REFN 02694 932
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N614100 W1495900 S180N 0040W 04
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO AN INFORMANT A NATIVE WINTER VILLAGE WAS LOCATED AT NANCY LAKE AND VACATED IN SUMMER MONTHS FOR A FISH CAMP AT POINT POSSESSION. (P94) IN 1932 THE POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED AT 50.

**** WATN NANCY LAKE NANCY LAKE
 REFN 03496 927
 STOR 1607

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2395

STOR 160339900

MOUT N640634 W1414430 C270N 0190E 19

LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, VEGETATION

ABST ON NAPOLEON CREEK ARE BRECCIAS, CONGLOMERATES, SANDSTONES AND COAL-BEARING BEDS SIMILAR TO THOSE ON CHICKEN CREEK. (P24) THE VALLEY OF NAPOLEON CREEK IS DEEPLY SUNK BELOW THE STEEP SLOPES, AND THE VALLEY FLOOR IS NARROW, ABOUT 300 FT. WIDE AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. SMALL DRAINAGE AREA WITH LIMITED WATER SUPPLY. VALLEY HAS A VARIETY OF BEDROCK: SCHISTS INTRUDED BY GRANITIC ROCKS IN THE UPPER PART; IN THE LOWER VALLEY, GREENSTONES, LIMESTONES, SANDSTONES, CONGLOMERATES, AND FRESH BASALT. NEARLY EVERY YEAR SINCE 1898, WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THE CREEK, INTO 1907. THE GOLD IS ALMOST ALL IN THE BEDROCK, REPORTED TO ASSAY IN EXCESS OF \$19 TO THE OUNCE. (P40-41) SHOWN IN "SPARSELY TIMBERED", FIG 2, P 13.

**** WATN NAPOLEON CREEK NAPOLEON CREEK

REFN 02174 910

STOR 160339900

MOUT N640700 W1414500 C270N 0190E 19

LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK 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. TWO MEN RECOVERED GOLD FROM NAPOLEON CREEK FOR A BRIEF PERIOD WHEN A SLUICE-HEAD WAS AVAILABLE IN 1910. (P170)

**** WATN NAPOLEON CREEK NAPOLEON CREEK

REFN 02175 910

STOR 160339900

MOUT N640634 W1414500 C270N 0190E 19

LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK 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 SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P208)

**** WATN NAPOLEON CREEK NAPOLEON CREEK

REFN 02618 893

STOR 160339900

MOUT N640634 W1414430 C270N 0190E 19

LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO THE SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE ON THE RIGHT SIDE ABOUT 5 MILES FROM FRANKLIN GULCH AND 2 MILES BELOW WALKER FORK. THE FORKS OF THE CREEK FLOW IN A V SHAPE OR TRENCHANT GULCHES. FROM THEIR CONFLUENCE TO THE MOUTH THE VALLEY IS U-SHAPED. AT THE MOUTH THE VALLEY FLAT IS ABOUT 90 YARDS WIDE, BOUNDED ON BOTH SIDES BY A BLUFF. FARTHER UP, THE VALLEY WIDENS TO ABOUT 200 YARDS. THE BEDROCK AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK IS CONGLOMERATE AND COARSE. ABOUT 300 YARDS ABOVE THE MOUTH IT GETS FINER WITH OCCASIONAL LAYERS OF SANDSTONE OR GRIT. VERY LITTLE GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND ON THIS CREEK OTHER THAN AT THE TWO CLAIMS WHICH ARE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK AND ARE OWNED BY MR AYLWARD. HE FIRST FOUND GOLD HERE IN 1893, AND SINCE THEN HE HAS OBTAINED ABOUT 11,000 DOLLARS FROM THE TWO CLAIMS WHICH SPAN A DISTANCE OF 2320 FEET FROM THE MOUTH. A TOTAL OF ABOUT 12000 HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS CREEK. (P336-337)

**** WATN NAPOLEON CREEK NAPOLEON CREEK

REFN 02718 953973

STOR 160339900

MOUT N640634 W1414430 C270N 0190E 19

LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

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

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2396

ABST VERN WEAVER AND JOHN RAMBAND USED COMBINATION DRAGLINE-BULLDOZER-HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT ON NAPOLEON CREEK IN 1953. (P49) NAPOLEON, FRANKLIN, UHLER AND STEELE CREEKS WERE VISITED BY THE AUTHOR AND SIEVERS, OF BLM IN A HELICOPTER ON JULY 13, 1973. (P53)

**** WATN NAPOLEON_CREEK NAPOLEON_CREEK
REFN 02719 976
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640634 W1414428 C270N 0190E 19
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST NAPOLEON CREEK IS 7 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 85.5 FT PER MI. (P40)

**** WATN NAPOLEON_CREEK NAPOLEON_CREEK
REFN 05308 899
STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640634 W1414430 F270N 0190E 19
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST B. AUSTIN NOTES STOPPING AT NAPOLEON CREEK IN JUNE 1899 WHILE TRAVELING ALONG THE SOUTH FORK HEADING FOR THE GOLD RICH WATERS OF THE FORTY MILE. HE REMARKS THAT HE SAW SOME MINING OPERATIONS ON TWO CLAIMS NEAR THE MOUTH. (P128)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
REFN 00567 909
STOR 1603399122080019670
MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST THE CHART OF ANALYSIS OF ALASKA COAL, COMPILED FROM U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE NATION RIVER HAS SUBBITUMINOUS COAL. (P18) THIS IS FROM THE WORK OF ALFRED H BROOKS.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
REFN 00592 911912
STOR 1603399122080019670
MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, LAND-WATER CRAFT
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. ON THE NATION AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO USE SPECIALLY DESIGNED GASOLINE LAUNCHES TO TAKE SUPPLIES AND OATS TO THE SURVEY PARTY BUT THEY COULD NOT BE EMPLOYED ON THE NATION RIVER SO POLING BOATS WERE USED. (P8) THIS RIVER IS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE AND IS DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD WITH HORSES DURING HIGH WATER. (P32)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
REFN 00643 945964
STOR 1603399122080019670
MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945 TO 1964. COAL MINING ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THE NATION RIVER AREA. THE COAL IN THE NATION RIVER AREA IS REPORTEDLY A BITUMINOUS COKING COAL. (P17)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2397

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945 TO 1964. COAL MINING ACTIVITY HAS ALREADY TAKEN PLACE IN THE NATION RIVER AREA. THE COAL IN THE NATION RIVER AREA IS REPORTEDLY A BITUMINOUS COKING COAL." (P17)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 01445 890
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT ITS PREDECESSOR, ALASKA COMMERCIAL, MAINTAINED A COAL MINE AT NATION RIVER FOR ITS STEAMERS AND BLACKSMITH WORK. (P201) 1890'S.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST THE SETTLEMENT AT NATION HAS OHINDED TO NOT MUCH MORE THAN A ROAD-HOUSE, THOUGH A SMALL STORE MAY REMAIN"...IT WAS DEPENDENT ON MINING ON THE NATION RIVER AND SOME NEIGHBORING CREEKS, OF WHICH LITTLE REMAINS." (P81) STUCK POINTS OUT THAT "THE HEADWATERS OF THE NATION RIVER (IT IS NO MORE THAN A LARGE CREEK) INTERLOCK WITH THE HEADWATER STREAMS OF THE FISHING BRANCH OF THE PORCUPINE, AND AT THIS POINT I UNDERSTAND THAT PORCUPINE WATER CAN BE REACHED IN ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE YUKON." (P81) NOTE: PUBLICATION DATE USED.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 02039 897
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST COAL OUTCROPS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE YUKON, 52 MILES FROM THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY ON THE TAHKANDIT OR NATION RIVER, 1 1/2 MILES FROM THE YUKON. THIS COAL-BEARING FORMATION EXTENDS FOR SEVERAL MILES DOWN THE YUKON. A MORE DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THIS COAL BED IS INCLUDED IN THE TEXT. IN 1897 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY ATTEMPTED TO OPEN A COAL MINE HERE. 2,000 TON OF COAL WERE MINED AND SLEDDED TO A LANDING ON THE YUKON RIVER." THE MINE WAS ABANDONED SEVERAL YEARS AGO DUE TO EXPENSE AND UNCERTAINTY OF THE SUPPLY. (P278)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 02040 897902
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MAP
 ABST ABOUT 1 MILE FROM THE YUKON, ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE "TAHKANDIT OR NATION RIVER" IS A COAL MINE. THE COAL-BEARING ROCKS OUTCROP ON THE FACE OF A BLUFF WHICH RISES ABOUT 200 FT FROM THE CREEK BED. ABOUT HALF A

MI SOUTH, MASSIVE LIMESTONES OUTCROPS AND SANDSTONES "SEVERAL MILES UPRIVER FROM THIS PLACE." ONLY ONE BED OF COAL WAS FOUND AND THE MINE ABANDONED. LARGE PIECES OF COAL WERE FOUND IN THE CREEK BED BEFORE THE MAIN BODY WAS LOCATED. PROBABLY ABOUT 100 TONS, MINED IN 1898, WAS LEFT ON THE RIVER BANK. IN 1897 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY MINED ABOUT 2000 TONS OF COAL WHICH WAS SLEDDED TO THE YUKON, TO BE BURNED BY RIVER STEAMERS OR TRANSPORTED TO THE DAWSON MARKET. IN 1902 A MAN WAS PROSPECTING THERE TO TRY TO RELOCATE THE COAL SEAM. (P33-36) FIG 2, P 33, IS "GEOLOGIC SKETCH MAP OF THE VICINITY OF THE NATION RIVER MINE."

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 02122 898
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0220E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GRAY CLAY SHALES WITH SOME CLAY SLATES, WITH HEAVY BEDS OF CONGLOMERATE AND SOME SANDSTONE ARE "TYPICALLY EXPOSED ALONG THE NATION RIVER, WHERE IT INCLUDES SOME SMALL SEAMS OF BITUMINOUS COAL... CONSIDERABLE INTEREST ATTACHES TO THE BEDS AT THE NATION RIVER COAL MINE BECAUSE IT IS THE ONLY LOCALITY IN THE YUKON BASIN WHERE BEDS OF CARBONIFEROUS AGE HAVE AFFORDED COAL." (P22)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 02411 933
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NATION RIVER JOINS THE YUKON 22 MI BELOW THE TATONDUK RIVER. (P353) THE VALLEY OF THE NATION HAS A GENERALLY SOUTHWESTERLY FLOW IN ALASKA. (P353) AT THE U S-CANADIAN BOUNDARY "THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ABOUT 1/2 MILE WIDE, BUT A FEW MILES BELOW THE BOUNDARY THE VALLEY BOTTOM OPENS UP TO A WIDTH OF 5 MI OR MORE". THE VALLEY NARROWS AGAIN NEAR THE MOUTH AND ONCE AGAIN BECOMES 1/2 MI WIDE. (P353) THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE NATION THAT COME FROM THE NW, HEADING AGAINST THE KANDIK RIVER, ARE SHORT, APPARENTLY NOT EXCEEDING 6-8 MI. (P354) "THE NATION RIVER ITSELF HUGS THE NORTHWEST WALL OF ITS VALLEY FROM THE BOUNDARY TO ITS MOUTH." (P354) "THE TRIBUTARIES ENTERING FROM THE SE, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE GOOD SIZED STREAMS THAT HEAD WELL TO THE SE IN THE YUKON TERRITORY." (P354) THE TRIBUTARIES ENTERING FROM THE E AND SE DRAIN A MAJOR PART OF THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT." (P354) "THESE TRIBUTARIES, NAMED IN ORDER FROM THE YUKON NORTHEASTWARD, ARE HARLUCK, WATERFALL, TINDIR, ETTRAIN, AND JUNGLE CREEKS." (P354) "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT" U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 836-E, 1933 BY J B MERIIE. "CONSIDERABLE TRAPPING IS DONE IN THE VALLEY OF THE NATION RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, AND TRAPPERS' TRAILS WERE ALSO NOTED ON LOWER HARD LUCK CREEK AND AT OTHER PLACES. THESE, HOWEVER, ARE FOR THE MOST PART POORLY MARKED WINTER TRAILS THAT FOLLOW THROUGH LOW COUNTRY AND ARE NOT VERY SERVICEABLE FOR TRAVEL BY PACK HORSES IN SUMMER." (P359)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 02663 848975
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0270E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A 66 PAGE RECREATION GUIDEBOOK OF THE YUKON RIVER, PUBLISHED AND WRITTEN BY THE EDITORS OF ALASKA MAGAZINE. THE AUTHORS HAVE POINTED OUT THE AVAILABILITY OF DRINKING WATER AND GOOD CAMPING ON THE NATION RIVER, JUST OFF THE YUKON.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 03170 957
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 040N 0290E 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE STREAM HAS EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BEDS.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 03548 00001 921
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES D J MURIE COLLECTION BOX 1 (FOLDER 11) BIOLOGIST MURIE OBSERVES THE CARIBOU POPULATION ALONG RIVERS IN THE CIRCLE, ALASKA AREA. FEB 1-16, 1921. "MR BRIDERMEN, MAIL CARRIER BETWEEN CIRCLE AND EAGLE, SAID THE CARIBOU ARE WINTERING AT THE HEAD OF CHARLEY CREEK, SHEEP CREEK, AND NATION RIVER." (P1) ON THE AREA CARIBOU WERE ALSO OBSERVED ON EAGLE CREEK, AND PORCUPINE CREEK. (P2) ALSO OBSERVED AT DEADHOOD CREEK. (P2) MR BRIDERMEN, THE MAIL CARRIER, WAS THE CHIEF INFORMANT FOR O J MURIE CONCERNING CARIBOU MIGRATION HABITS IN THE AREA. THE MAIL CARRIER TRAVELED BY DOG SLED IN WINTER MONTHS. IT IS NOT APPARENT WHETHER THE MAIL CARRIER USED THE RIVER ON HIS WAY.

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 03835 915972
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, PAST USAGE
 ABST "AS LATE AS 1971 OR '72, FISHCAMPS WERE LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NATION RIVER." (P33) FISHCAMPS IN THE AREA WERE MENTIONED AS EARLY AS THE 1910'S RESEARCHERS NOTE). AN EAGLE RESIDENT RECOUNTED HUNTING BEAVER IN ALASKA DURING THE LATE 1920'S WINTERS, THEN, IN SPRING, "BUILDING SKIN BOATS FROM MOOSEHIDE AND FLOATING DOWN THE KANDIK OR NATION RIVER TO THE YUKON RIVER AND GET A RIDE BACK TO EAGLE ON A PASSING STEAMBOAT". (P16)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 03865 897934
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, TRAPPING, MAP, RIVER
 ABST "YUKON FRONTIERS," BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN, 1977 THERE IS AN UNIMPROVED ROAD/TRAIL ALONG SIDE AND CROSSING THE NATION. (MAP 9 ATTACHED) IT LEADS TO A CABIN NEAR HARD LUCK CREEK, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE NATION RIVER, 7 MI FROM THE YUKON. IT WAS A TRAPPING CABIN BELONGING TO CHRISTOPHER NELSON. (PP304-305) TRAPPING CABINS BELONGING TO NELSON ARE ALSO NEAR THE MOUTH OF TINDER CREEK, 22 MILES FROM THE YUKON RIVER AND NEAR THE JUNCTION OF JUNGLE CREEK WITH NATION 35 MI FROM THE YUKON. (PP307-308) THERE IS A COAL ROAD APPROX 15-20 FT WIDE AND 75 YDS LONG 1/4 MI FROM THE YUKON ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE NATION RIVER. IT IS A SHORT CUT TO THE YUKON AND CUTS OFF THE LAST SMALL HORSESHOE OF THE NATION RIVER. (P303) A (MAP 9 ATTACHED) THE COAL MINE WAS 1 MI FROM THE YUKON ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE NATION RIVER. ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPENED THE MINE IN 1897. ABOUT 2000 TONS OF COAL WERE MINED AND SLEDDED TO THE YUKON AND BURNED ON RIVER STEAMERS OR TRANSPORTED TO DAWSON MARKET. IT WAS ABANDONED BEFORE 1902. (P304) NEAR THE MOUTH OF NATION RIVER IS THE NATION BLUFF CABIN, BUILT BY CHRISTOPHER NELSON IN 1934. THERE ARE REMAINS OF 4-6 BOATS IN THE AREA ALL IN GREAT DESREPAIR. THERE ARE TWO CAPSTANS NEAR THE CABIN AND MAY HAVE BEEN BUILT BY NELSON TO PULL HIS BIG IN BOARD MOTORBOAT UP ONTO THE BANK. (P309-312) A STACK PILE OF COAL LOCATED 30 YDS DOWNRIVER (YUKON) FROM THE BLUFF CABIN AND ABOUT 50 YDS AWAY FROM THE YUKON RIVER IS EXPLICIT EVIDENCE OF THE NATION RIVER COAL MINE. (P316) THERE ARE SEVERAL TRAILS FROM THE MOUTH UP THE NATION RIVER. THESE ARE PRIMARILY MARKED BY BLAZES ON THE TREES. WINTER TRAVEL ALONG RIVERS IS GENERALLY HARD BECAUSE OVERFLOW AND WIND CAUSE DRIFTING OF SNOW THUS. TRAILS USUALLY ARE CLEARED OUT IN THE WOODS. (P323)

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**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 04077 00047 973
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST OUTCROPS OF PHOSPHATE ROCKS OCCUR AND THAT PART OF THE CANYON ASSOCIATED WITH THE KANDIK AND NATION RIVERS IS ALSO UNDERLAIN BY STRATA REPORTED TO HAVE POTENTIAL FOR OIL. (P14)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 04095 898899
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPENED UP A COAL VEIN ON NATION RIVER, 30 MILES BELOW STAR CITY." (P843) 2000 TONS WERE MINED DURING THE WINTER, BUT IT WAS PRACTICALLY WORKED OUT. (P843)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 05176 900
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0240E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED HIS VERY FIRST CASE AS JUDGE. IN 1900, CHIEF CHARLEY OF THE CHARLEY RIVER INDIANS CAME TO EAGLE AND TOLD WICKERSHAM, "EAGLE JACK STEAL MY DOG AT NATION RIVER. HE GOT MY DOG AT EAGLE VILLAGE, ONE MILE. YOU BIG CHIEF YOU GET MY DOG? BRING HIM ME. IF YOU NOT GET MY DOG I GET MY DOG. MAYBE SOME INDIAN GET HURT. MAYBE YOU GET MY DOG?" (P44) WICKERSHAM GOT THE CHIEF'S DOG. (P42-45)

**** WATN NATION RIVER NATION RIVER
 REFN 07190 974977
 STOR 1603399122080019670
 MOUT N651154 W1414253 F040N 0290E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DISCHARGE, HUNTING
 ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY" BY JOHN MCPHEE, 1977. TWO PEOPLE FILLED A CANOE WITH 700 LB OF GRAIN AND PROCEEDED UP THE NATION IN 1974 TO BUILD A CABIN 7 MI FROM THE MOUTH. (P240) THE NATION WAS CLEAR. (P241) THEY LEAD A SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE (P242) BY HUNTING.

**** WATN NATIONAL CREEK NATIONAL CREEK
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501777000274000447500750010500070004100080
 MOUT N612500 W1425700 C050S 0130E 24
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST PHOTO, PLATE IX, P57, OF "ROCK GLACIER NEAR HEAD OF NATIONAL CREEK". PATCHES OF GREENSTONE SEEN ABOUT THE CREEK. (P62) RONANZA MINE'S MAIN CAMP AND OFFICE ARE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF NATIONAL CREEK. A POST OFFICE CALLED KENNICOTT IS ALSO LOCATED THERE. A WAGON ROAD LEADS FROM THERE TO THE MINE ABOVE. (P84) THE "ERIE CLAIM" IS SITUATED ON A STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPE NEAR THE EAST SIDE OF KENNICOTT GLACIER, AT THE MOUTH OF NATIONAL CREEK. NO WORK HAS BEEN DONE AS YET EXCEPT TO EXPOSE THE COPPER-BEARING SHALE. (PP91-92)

**** WATN NATIONAL CREEK NATIONAL CREEK
 REFN 05748 899900

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2401

STOR 161039501177000274000442500750010500070004100080

MOU N612500 W1425700 C050S 0130E 24

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST JACK SMITH AND CLARENCE WARNER CAMPED ON NATIONAL CREEK DURING 1899-1900. IN JUNE 1900 THEY FOUND A HUGE DEPOSIT OF COPPER AT THE 6100 FOOT LEVEL ABOVE THE CREEK. (P22)

**** WATN NATVAKRUAK LAKE NATVAKRUAK LAKE

REFN 00006 966

STOR 1601

MOU N682118 W1514230 U120S 0020E 32

LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF CARBON AND WATER COLOR IN ARCTIC LAKES. DATA WERE COLLECTED IN MID-SUMMER 1966. THERE IS NO LISTING IN ORTH FOR THE DOCUMENT'S SPELLING OF THIS LAKE. "NATVAKRUAK LAKE" IS AN ARCTIC LAKE AND IS PROBABLY THE ONE TO WHICH THEY REFER.

**** WATN NATVAKRUAK LAKE NATVAKRUAK LAKE

REFN 02660 950953

STOR 1601

MOU N682150 W1514232 U120S 0020E 32

LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST ON JUNE 23, 1953, THE AUTHOR AND A FIELD ASSISTANT LANDED ON NATVAKRUAK LAKE IN A "BUSH PLANE" MOUNTED ON FLOATS. THEY WALKED 5 MI. WEST TO THE CONFLUENCE OF TIGLUKPUK AND SKINO CREEKS. THEY RETURNED JULY 4 AND WERE PICKED UP BY PLANE. (P2) A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 50A KE 279 WAS COLLECTED BY A S KELLER 3 MI SOUTH OF NATVAKRUAK LAKE BETWEEN TIGLUKPUK CREEK AND ANAKTUVUK RIVER. (P13)

**** WATN NATVAKRUAK LAKE NATVAKRUAK LAKE

REFN 04666 974

STOR 1601

MOU N682118 W1514230 U120S 0020E 32

LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WITH CULTURAL REMAINS WERE LOCATED ON THE SOUTH AND NORTH SHORES OF NATVAKRUAK LAKE. (P16)

**** WATN NATVAKRVAK LAKE NARIVUKARAROK LAKE

REFN 03681 950

STOR 1601

MOU N682118 W1514230 U120S 0020E 32

LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ON A NARROW POINT OF LAND EXTENDING INTO NARIVUKARAROK LAKE WAS EXAMINED IN 1950. (P76)

**** WATN NAVASHAK LAKE NAVASHAK LAKE

REFN 03841 973

STOR 1602

MOU N680700 W1581000 K310N 0030E 03

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER, DIMENSION

ABST ON JULY 5, 1973, NAVASHAK LAKE WAS VISITED BY FLOAT PLANE FOR WATER SAMPLING. LOCATED 8 MILES SOUTH SOUTHEAST

OF CAMP III THIS LARGE THAW POND HAD A MAXIMUM OBSERVED DEPTH OF 4 METERS. (P169) HAS AN OUTFLOW TO MAKPIK CREEK.

- **** WATN NAYDRURUN RIVER KASHIAK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 970
 STOR 1605050003050000150
 MOUT N592200 W1600600 S090S 0640W 29
 LUPR 42 TOGIK RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON JUNE 13, 1970, THE KASHIAK RIVER WAS FLOODING OVER ITS BANKS AND WAS REMARKABLY CLEAR. (P35) BY FISHING AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER, A DEPARTMENT OF GAME SURVEY PARTY WAS ABLE TO COLLECT FISH SAMPLES. (P35)
- **** WATN NEACOLA RIVER NEACOLA RIVER
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 160709800030000002000560600710
 MOUT N610920 W1525345 S120N 0200W 06
 LUPR 52 MCARTHUR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE
 ABST TRIBUTARY OF KENIBUNA LAKE FROM THE SOUTHWEST. ITS UPPER BASIN IS UNEXPLORED BUT IS SAID TO BE CONNECTED BY A PASS WITH THE DRAINAGE THAT FLOWS WESTWARD TO LAKE TELAQUANA. THE STREAM IS "FAIRLY LARGE", GLACIAL FED AND ITS LOWER 10 MI. FLOWS IN BRANCHING CHANNELS THRU "A VALLEY FLOORED WITH SAND AND SILT." (P.18)
- **** WATN NECHELIK CHANNEL NECHELIK CHANNEL
 REFN 00014 971972
 STOR 1601206
 MOUT N702632 W1510534 U130N 0040E 34
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, MAP
 ABST ONE OF THE MAIN CAMPS FOR THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE RESEARCH ON THE COLVILLE RIVER SYSTEM WAS WOOD CAMP, LOCATED 7 KM. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NECHELIK CHANNEL. (P469 MAP) AT WOOD CAMP, THE CHANNEL IS 1000 FT. WIDE, DEPTH IS 8 M CLOSE TO W BANK, E BANK IS 1 FT. HIGH, W BANK 5 FT. HIGH. BOTTOM OF E SIDE IS MUDDY; W SIDE IS SANDY BOTTOM. W BANK COLLAPSES WHEN PERMAFROST MELTS IN THE SUMMER. THE WATER IS TURBID AND TRANSPARENCY IS LOW. (P373) AN ACTIVE COMMERCIAL FISHERY IS LOCATED AT THE CAMP AS WELL AS AT NUI TSAQ VILLAGE, CLOSE TO WHERE DISTRIBUTARY SEPARATES FROM MAIN CHANNEL. (P469) MAP IS PART OF RECORD.
- **** WATN NECHELIK CHANNEL NECHELIK CHANNEL
 REFN 04077 00015 977
 STOR 1601206
 MOUT N702654 W1510537 U130N 0040E 34
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST "AT LEAST ONE FAMILY OPERATION HAS BEEN INVOLVED WITH COMMERCIAL FISHING ON NECHELIK CHANNEL OF THE COLVILLE RIVER." (ABOVE INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM PORTION OF DOCUMENT ENTITLED "FISHERY".)
- **** WATN NECONS RIVER NECONS RIVER
 REFN 02394 928
 STOR 160405403199000608001579601840
 MOUT N610100 W1540600 S110N 0270W 20
 LUPR 41 STONY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE CHAKACHAMNA-STONY REGION, S CAPPS 1928. U S G S BULL. 813: 97-123. CAPPS AND THE 1928 U S G S EXPEDITION DESCENDED THE NECONS RIVER FROM HERRILL PASS TO TWO LAKES. ABOVE TWO LAKES NECONS RIVER DISPLAYS EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS. BELOW TWO LAKES NECONS RIVER OCCUPIES A WELL-DEFINED, SINGLE CHANNEL. (P121)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2403

**** WATN NECONS RIVER NECONS RIVER
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 16040540319900060001379601840
 MOUT N610129 W1540542 S110N 0270W 20
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A TRIBUTARY TO STONY RIVER AND FOR MOST OF ITS COURSE RUNS ROUGHLY PARALLEL WITH STONY RIVER. RECEIVES A TRIBUTARY FROM THE EAST THAT DRAINS FROM MERRILL PASS. EMPTIES INTO "TWO LAKES", A LARGE DOUBLE LAKE. BELOW THIS LAKE IT CONVERGES GRADUALLY WITH STONY RIVER. THEY JOIN 20 MI. BELOW TWO LAKES. (P.21) ON THE WEST SLOPE OF THE RANGE TREES ARE LOCATED UP THE NECONS R. FOR 12 MI. ABOVE TWO LAKES. (P.29) ROCKS, COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC MATERIAL ARE PRESENT IN THE NECONS RIVER AREA. A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND HISTORY IS DISCUSSED. (PP.49-51) GRAYWACKE, QUARTZITE, BLACK CHERT AND SHALE OR ARGILLITE ARE FOUND IN THE VALLEY OF THE NECONS RIVER (PP.54-55) IN THE BASIN OF THE NECONS RIVER THERE ARE AREAS OF VOLCANIC TUFFS AND AGGLOMERATES. A GEOLOGICAL BREAKDOWN OF THIS ROCK IS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS STRUCTURE, THICKNESS AND GEOLOGIC AGE. (PP.67-69) ALL THE MAJOR WESTWARD FLOWING STREAMS THAT DRAIN FROM THE MTS. FLOW THRU LAKES WHERE GLACIAL DEBRIS IS TRAPPED. BELOW THE LAKES, THE STREAMS ARE ONLY SLIGHTLY TURBID. STREAMS WITH THIS CHARACTERISTIC INCLUDE THE NECONS, TELAQUANA, MULCHATNA, CHILIKANDROTNA, KIJIK, TLIKAKILA, CHOKOTONK, KONTRASHIBUNA, TAZIMINIA, PILE AND ILIAMNA RIVERS. THE EXCEPTION TO THIS IS THE STONY R. (P.84)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
 MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAPPING
 ABST NELCHINA RIVER FLOWS INTO TAZLINA LAKE. ONE JULY RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, AND "STARVATION SMITH", WERE TRAPPING WOLVES IN JULY "AT THE HEAD OF THE NELCHINA." (P197)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
 MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE NELCHINA RIVER RUNS IN A BROAD VALLEY. (P38)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 02248 914
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
 MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IS A TRIBUTARY TO TAZLINA LAKE. THE SOUTH FORK, GENERALLY REGARDED AS THE MAIN FORK, ISSUES FROM NELCHINA GLACIER. ITS MAIN CONFLUENT IS LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER, WHICH WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES, CROOKED AND FLAT CREEK, RISE IN THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. (P121)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
 MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NELCHINA RIVER DRAINING AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 800 SQ MI DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 1,500 CFS AVERAGE FLOW

INTO TAZLINA LAKE. (P4-171)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
REFN 02992 967
STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAKE, RIVER
ABST THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY "DESCENDS GRADUALLY DOWN THE TILTED BACK OF THE NELCHINA BASIN, A VAST AREA BOUNDED BY MOUNTAINS ON EVERY SIDE." (P17) THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE THE NELCHINA BASIN AS WOODED OR BRUSHY, WITH MANY SMALL PONDS AND STREAMS. (P17)

**** WATN NELCHINA RIVER NELCHINA RIVER
REFN 03467 00001 914
STOR 161039501707000381000516500320
MOUT N615632 W1462630 C020N 0070W 24
LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
ABST JOHN BUEVERS, 1914, STATED THAT THE NELCHINA RIVER WAS A POOR PRODUCER OF GOLD AND THE MINERS HAD LITTLE MONEY. IN THE CAMP OF NELCHINA, 3 SPANIARDS PULLED A SLED OF TOBACCO, CIGARS, CIGARETTES AND CANDY TO THE CAMP, BUT THEY FOUND NO BUYERS. (P10) THERE WAS A COMMUNITY OF NELCHINA WITH A U S COMMISSIONER WHO RECORDED MINING CLAIMS, L F SHAW. (P9)

**** WATN NELLIE JUAN LAKE NELLIE JUAN LAKE
REFN 06553 960
STOR 1608
MOUT N601400 W1490300 S020N 0020E 26
LUPR 52 NELLIE JUAN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST ELEVATION OF NELLIE JUAN LAKE IS NEARLY 1,200 (PROBABLY FEET). (P25) US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN NELLIE JUAN LAKE NELLIE JUAN LAKE
REFN 06553 960
STOR 1608
MOUT N601400 W1490300 S020N 0020E 26
LUPR 52 NELLIE JUAN RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST NELLIE JUAN LAKE IS 3 1/2 MILES LONG. US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN NELLIE JUAN RIVER NELLIE JUAN RIVER
REFN 06553 959960
STOR 1608579
MOUT N602644 W1484244 S040N 0040E 11
LUPR 53
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF 127 SQ MILES, OF WHICH 43% IS IN GLACIERS. (P25) US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1960 REPORT, FROM NELLIE JUAN LAKE TO KINGS BAY, RIVER IS 20 MILES LONG. USGS, 1959, AT MILE 20, MOUTH OF NELLIE JUAN LAKE, ELEVATION IS 1189 (PROBABLY FEET). (P26)

**** WATN NELLIE JUAN RIVER NELLIE JUAN RIVER
REFN 06553 960
STOR 1608579
MOUT N602644 W1484214 S040N 0040E 11

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2405

LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NELLIE JUAN RIVER BASIN JOINS THE SNOW RIVER DRAINAGE OF NEARLY EQUAL AREA ON THE EAST. IT IS ROUGHLY RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE, ABOUT 25 MILES LONG AND 5 MILES WIDE. THE SMALL HEADWATER DRAINAGE CONVERGES IN NELLIE JUAN LAKE, BELOW WHICH THE RIVER CONTINUES NORTHEASTERLY, FOR 20 MILES TO KING'S BAY. (P25) ESTIMATED ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 240,000 ACRE FEET OR 330 CFS. (P26) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN NELLIE JUAN RIVER NELLIE JUAN RIVER

REFN 06553 962
 STOR 1608579
 MOUT N602644 W1484214 S040N 0040E 11
 LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, DIMENSION, LAKE, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS RIVER BASIN JOINS THE SNOW RIVER DRAINAGE OF NEARLY EQUAL AREA ON THE EAST. IT IS ROUGHLY RECTANGULAR IN SHAPE, ABOUT 25 MILES LONG AND 5 MILES WIDE WITH A TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF 127 SQUARE MILES, OF WHICH 43% IS IN GLACIERS. THE SMALL HEADWATER DRAINAGE CONVERGES IN THE 3 1/2 MILE LONG NELLIE JUAN LAKE AT ELEVATION NEARLY 1,200, BELOW WHICH THE RIVER CONTINUES NORTHEASTERLY FOR 20 MILES TO KING'S BAY. (P25) IT HAS AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 240,000 ACRE-Feet OR 330 CFS. (P26)

**** WATN NELSON CREEK NELSON CREEK

REFN 05864 973
 STOR 1611446000140000010
 MOUT N593000 W1352200 C270S 0590E 27
 LUPR 60 TAIYA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST NELSON CREEK APPEARS ON PAGE 133, ON TABLE 2 WHERE FOR JUNE 13, 1973, IT HAD AN ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF 40 CU FT PER SEC OR 1.1 CU M PER SEC.

**** WATN NELSON LAKE NELSON LAKE

REFN 04577 962
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N662939 W1474158 F190N 0010W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS LAKE WAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOATPLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 11 MI NW OF BEAVER. LENGTH IS 2 MI WIDTH IS 1 MI. DEPTH IS 5 FT. (P32)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER CANTWELL

REFN 05176 900903
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL 1903 THAT THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF TAWTILLA WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NENANA OR CANTWELL RIVER. SOME YEARS PREVIOUS, FRANK DINSMORE, PROSPECTOR AND HUNTER, EXPLORED UP THE RIVER TO THE GORGE AND FOUND COAL. (P218) APPROXIMATELY 1900.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER CANTWELL RIVER

REFN 02040 902
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA FROM THE SOUTH," ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR (THEREFORE, THE NENANA R) "THE COAL-BEARING BEDS OUTCROP FOR ABOUT 15 MI ALONG THE RIVER AND WERE TRACED ABOUT 4 MILES TO THE EAST. THE BEDS ARE SELDOM EXPOSED EXCEPT ALONG THE RIVER AND STREAM VALLEYS." (P44) PROMISE OF "WORKABLE COAL BEDS" WERE FOUND AT TWO LOCATION: HEALY FORK AND LIGNITE CREEK. (P45)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER CANTWELL RIVER

REFN 02069 906
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A SMALL COAL FIELD IS LOCATED IN THE HEADWATERS REGION OF THE CANTWELL RIVER. (P.16) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER CANTWELL RIVER

REFN 02078 898905
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST COAL IS FOUND ON CANTWELL RIVER, ESTIMATED 60 SQ MI, EXPOSED ALONG THE RIVER AND STREAM VALLEYS. BROOKS (1903) NOTES THAT THE COAL SEAMS ARE WELL LOCATED FOR MINING, THOUGH HAVING BEEN KNOWN SINCE 1898, HAVE NOT BEEN DEVELOPED DUE TO ISOLATION OF LOCAL. DEVELOPMENT MAY BE POSSIBLE FROM PROPOSED RAILROAD THROUGH CARIBOU PASS FROM COOK INLET. (P113)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER CANTWELL RIVER

REFN 02099 905907
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, MAP

ABST 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 SHAMPY 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) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. IN THIS 1906 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 314), PRINDLE DISCUSSES COAL DEPOSITS IN THE HEALY CREEK AND LIGNITE CREEK AREA. THE COAL IS PLENTIFUL, BUT "THE CONDITIONS FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE ABSENCE OF A RAILROAD ARE BAD. THE CANTWELL IS AN UNNAVIGABLE STREAM AND THE LOCALITY IS ABOUT 50 MILES S OF THE TANANA." (P226)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00044 95908 S 959
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2407

KEYW BREAKUP, NO. TRAFF.
 ABST "THE NOME NUGGET". FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1959. "NENANA ICE OUT 11:26 THIS A.M." THE ICE WENT OUT AT NENANA THIS MORNING AT 11:26 A.M. AND THERE WERE 11 WINNING TICKETS. (P1)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00076 91311 Y 913

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON NOV. 11, 1913, IT STATES WATER IN THE NENANA RIVER WAS VERY HIGH DUE TO A LOG JAM AND THE TRAIL DIFFICULT. THE PAPER REPORTED: COMING IN FOR A WINTER OUTFIT, PETE ANDERSON AND OLE HJELVIK ARRIVED IN TOWN FROM THE KANTISHNA YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, AND REPORT AN EXTREMELY HARD TRIP OVER THE TRAIL, ESPECIALLY IN THE VICINITY OF THE NENANA RIVER. THE MEN STATE THAT THE WATER IN THE NENANA RIVER IS HIGHER THAN EVER RECORDED BEFORE, OWING TO THE ICE JAM A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW FISHER'S ROADHOUSE. THE ROADHOUSE IS NOW SURROUNDED BY WATER, AND FOR THE PAST WEEK THE BUILDING HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY FLOODED. ALTHOUGH THE FLOOR OF THE ROADHOUSE IS COVERED WITH WATER, THERE IS NO DANGER OF THE BUILDING BEING WASHED AWAY, AS THE WATER IS BACKING UP SLOWLY AND IS ALMOST STAGNANT. FOR THE PAST THREE DAYS, JOSEPH MORROW AND AL SUTTON, WHO LEFT ON A HUNTING TRIP, AS WELL AS SANDY WILSON AND PARTNER AND A MAN NAMED GREEN AND PARTNER, HAVE BEEN HELD UP ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NENANA RIVER, AND INDICATIONS ARE THAT THEY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO CROSS FOR AT LEAST TWO WEEKS TO COME. (P4) IT CONTINUES, THE MEN EXPECT TO REMAIN IN FAIRBANKS UNTIL THE FLOOD AT THE NENANA HAS SUBSIDED AND THE TRAIL GETS IN BETTER CONDITION. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00076 91412 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, CRAFT, RIVER

ABST THE ARTICLE "PROSPECTORS GO TO NENANA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 12, 1914. TO SPEND THE SUMMER ON THE NENANA RIVER, IN THE VICINITY OF THE HEALEY FORKS. A NORMANS AND OTTO LIENFELDER WILL LEAVE FAIRBANKS LATE TONIGHT OR EARLY TOMORROW MORNING, ACCORDING TO ANNOUNCEMENT MADE DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE WEEK. BOTH MEN SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME IN THE NENANA DISTRICT LAST FALL, AND DID CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING IN THE VICINITY OF HEALEY FORKS. THE TRIP UP THE NENANA WILL BE MADE IN A POLING-BOAT AS FAR AS POSSIBLE, AND THE PROSPECTORS HAVE HOPES OF LANDING THEIR OUTFIT AT THEIR DESTINATION WITHOUT TROUBLE. BEFORE GOING TO THE NENANA LAST YEAR, NORMANS WAS A SHIP CARPENTER ON THE STEAMER SCHWATKA, AND HAS HAD EXTENSIVE EXPERIENCE ALONG THE WATERS OF THE INTERIOR. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00076 91413 Y 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER, CRAFT

ABST THE ARTICLE "POLING BOATS CAN NAVIGATE NENANA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 13, 1914. "THE STATEMENT MADE BY ED WICKERSHAM AND PUBLISHED IN THE NEWS-MINER, TO THE EFFECT THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE THE NENANA RIVER, IS NONSENSE," DECLARED BOB HORN YESTERDAY, "AND I KNOW WHAT I AM TALKING ABOUT, FOR I HAVE GONE UP THAT STREAM AS FAR AS BROAD PASS, NOT ONCE, BUT SEVERAL TIMES." THIS ASSERTION WAS MADE YESTERDAY IN A CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE IN FRONT OF THE PIONEER HOTEL, BETWEEN TOM LLOYD, BOB HORN AND OTHERS. IN HIS STATEMENT MR HORN IS BACKED UP BY TOM LLOYD, WHO DECLARES THAT IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE THE NENANA RIVER WITH A POLING-BOAT. THEY ALSO SAY THAT THE ASSERTION THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GO ALONG THE BANK OF THE STREAM IS LUDICROUS, AS IT IS QUITE AS SIMPLE A MATTER AS FOLLOWING ALONG THE CHENA RIVER. BOB HORN IS ONE OF THE OLDTIMERS OF THE NORTH, AND DURING HIS MANY YEARS ALONG THE STREAMS OF THE

INTERIOR HE HAS HAD AS MUCH EXPERIENCE IN MANAGING POLING-BOATS AS ALMOST ANY OTHER PERSON IN ALASKA. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00076 91426 T 914
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 M1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST THE ARTICLE "RIGGS RETURNS FROM TRIP TO NENANA RIVER" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 29, 1914. THE MIDNIGHT SUN IS IN FAIRBANKS TO HAVE BURNED OUT SPARK PLUGS REPLACED. (P3) COMMISSIONER RIGGS IS MUCH PLEASED WITH THE PROGRESS BEING MADE BY ALL THE SURVEY PARTIES. ESPECIALLY IS HE PLEASED WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF GETTING FREIGHT UP THE NENANA RIVER. AS CONTENDED BY MANY OLDTIMERS, WHOSE OPINIONS WERE PUBLISHED IN THE TIMES AFTER THOSE RETURNING ON THE STEAMER DAN REPORTED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO GO UP THE NENANA IN POLING-BOATS, THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS FOUND THAT IT WAS QUITE FEASIBLE. THE LAUNCH MIDNIGHT SUN PROCEEDED UP THE NENANA RIVER FOR 20 MILES, AND COULD HAVE GONE FARTHER, EXCEPT FOR ITS ENGINE TROUBLE. FROM THAT POINT, THE POLING-BOAT MEN TOOK THE CARGO AND PROCEEDED UP RIVER. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00076 91430 T 914
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 M1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE ARTICLE "MIDNIGHT SUN READY TO MAKE ANOTHER TRIP" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 30, 1914. FULLY REPAIRED AND IN CONDITION TO NAVIGATE ONCE MORE, THE LAUNCH MIDNIGHT SUN, WHICH HAS BEEN HERE FOR A WEEK, WILL LEAVE FOR THE NENANA RIVER TOMORROW. THE BOAT WILL TAKE A LOAD OF SUPPLIES TO THE SURVEYORS ON THE UPPER NENANA, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO NAVIGATE THE TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA FOR MANY MILES. DURING THE PAST WEEK, THE WATERS OF THE NENANA HAVE RECEDED OVER A FOOT, ACCORDING TO REPORTS RECEIVED YESTERDAY BY COMMISSIONER RIGGS, BUT AS THE LAUNCH HAD NO DIFFICULTY IN FACING THE SWIFT CURRENT BEFORE, HE HOPES THAT IT WILL BE ABLE TO WORK ITS WAY MANY MILES UP THE STREAM. AFTER THE LAUNCH HAS GONE AS FAR UP THE NENANA AS POSSIBLE, IT WILL BE MET BY POLING-BOATS, WHICH ARE TO CONTINUE THE JOURNEY TO BROAD PASS OR OTHER SUPPLY STATIONS. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 81831 S 818
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 M1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 5/31/18. "WATER TROUBLES HAMPER WORKERS ALONG THE LINE." THE RAPID RISE IN THE WATERS OF THE NENANA RIVER CONTINUES TO CAUSE TROUBLE ALONG THE RIGHT OF WAY AND BY REASON OF THE FLOODED CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY IN THE VICINITY OF CAMPS 9, 15, 16, 22 AND THE SECTION GANGS, AND A WASHOUT ON THE GRADE BETWEEN CAMPS 15 AND 16, ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH OF TOWN, THE WORK OF THE RAILROAD BUILDERS IS BEING SERIOUSLY HAMPERED. THE LEVEL OF THE WATER IN THE NENANA BEGAN TO GO UP ON THE 25TH INSTANT AND HAS INCREASED STEADILY; LAST NIGHT IT HAD REACHED TO WITHIN A SMALL FRACTION OF THE HIGHEST WATER MARK REGISTERED LAST SEASON, WITH NO INDICATIONS OF SUBSIDING AT PRESENT. THE WARM WEATHER NOW PREVAILING, WILL, IT IS THOUGHT, FURTHER ADD TO THE VOLUME OF WATER; AND ANTICIPATING FURTHER TROUBLE, THE COMMISSION OFFICIALS IN CHARGE HAVE TAKEN ALL THE NECESSARY PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THE GRADE AND OTHER PROPERTY FROM POSSIBLE DAMAGE. MEN HAVE BEEN PLACED AT AND NEAR EVERY BRIDGE, TRESTLE AND CULVERT TO PREVENT THE DRIFTWOOD CARRIED DOWN BY THE FLOODS FROM ACCUMULATING AND THEREBY ENDANGERING THESE STRUCTURES. PORTIONS OF THE FINISHED GRADE THREATENED BY THE ENCREACHING WATERS ARE ALSO BEING CLOSELY WATCHED. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2409

REFN 00079 91327 V 913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, HUNTING

ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON AUG 27, 1913 REPORTED THE FOLLOWING TRAGIC ACCIDENT (P4) "JEAN JACQUES TO LOSE PART OF LEFT HAND" AS THE RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT, HE SUSTAINED NINE DAYS AGO, WHILE HUNTING AT THE HEAD OF THE NENANA RIVER, JEAN JACQUES, A PROSPECTOR, WILL LOSE THREE FINGERS AND A PORTION OF HIS LEFT HAND. HE ARRIVED ON THE STEAMER TANANA YESTERDAY MORNING AND IS NOW AT ST JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL UNDER THE CARE OF DR H F HALL. ACCORDING TO THE STORY TOLD BY MR JACQUES TO DR HALL, HE AND HIS PARTNERS HAVE FOR SOME TIME BEEN PROSPECTING AND MINING AT THE HEAD OF THE NENANA. RUNNING SHORT OF MEAT, JACQUES STARTED OUT TO THE MOUNTAINS TO GET A SHEEP. HE SHOT ONE OF THE BIGHORNS SOON AFTER HIS ARRIVAL IN THE HILLS.

**** HATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91710 X 917
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFF, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE

ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR NOV. 10, 1917 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE HEADLINED "WORK IS MOVING SOUTH OF NENANA" THAT SAYS: STEEL IS BEING LAID TOWARD THE NENANA COAL FIELDS AS RAPIDLY AS WEATHER CONDITIONS WILL PERMIT AND THE END OF THE TRACK IS NOW WITHIN ABOUT THREE MILES OF CAMP 9 (20 MILE). THIRTEEN HUNDRED FEET OF TRESTLE IS REQUIRED TO CARRY THE TRACK ACROSS LOST SLOUGH AND THE ENGINEERING FORCE AT RESIDENCY 2, UNDER SUPERVISION OF RESIDENT ENGINEER IKE P TAYLOR, ARE BUSILY ENGAGED IN DRIVING THE NECESSARY PILING FOR THIS PURPOSE. OWING TO THE GLACIER THAT HAS RECENTLY FORMED HERE, THIS WORK IS SOMEWHAT RETARDED. TO ACCOMPLISH THE NECESSARY FILLING AND SURFACING ON THE GRADE ON WHICH STEEL IS LAID, LARGE BRUSH FIRES ARE BUILT AT NIGHT AND THE GROUND THAWED SUFFICIENTLY TO ENABLE THE FORCE TO GET THE GRAVEL. IT IS PREDICTED THAT TRAINS WILL RUN THROUGH TO RESIDENCY 3 (35 MILE) BY CHRISTMAS, AND, AS THE GRADE BEYOND THIS STATION IS PRACTICALLY COMPLETED, IT WILL BE BUT A SHORT TIME BEFORE TRAIN SERVICE WILL BE ESTABLISHED THROUGH TO NENANA CROSSING, AT 43 MILE, WHERE THE FIRST BIG BRIDGE ON THE MAIN LINE WILL CARRY THE IRON TRAIL ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER. THE NENANA RIVER AT 20 MILE (LOST SLOUGH) IS AGAIN GIVING THE ENGINEERING FORCE CONSIDERABLE TROUBLE. AT THE POINT ON THE RIGHT OF WAY WHERE PILES ARE NOW BEING DRIVEN TO CARRY THE RAILS ACROSS WHAT WAS ONCE LOST SLOUGH, BUT IS NOW THE MAIN RIVER, THE WATER SEEMS TO HAVE FLOWED AWAY, LEAVING A SPACE BETWEEN THE TOP OF THE ICE AND THE RIVER BED, AND THE ICE, A FEW MILES ABOVE THIS POINT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN FORCED UP BY THE PRESSURE OF THE WATER, WHICH FLOWED ON TOP OF THE ICE, BADLY GLACIERING THE COUNTRY SURROUNDING, ESPECIALLY IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PILEORIVER. THE WAGON ROAD WHICH CROSSES THE SLOUGH JUST BELOW THE FERRY WAS THUS RENDERED IMPASSABLE FOR FREIGHT TEAMS. SECTIONS OF THE ROAD BETWEEN CAMP 9 (20 MILE) AND RESIDENCY 9 (35 MILE) WERE ALSO GLACIERED, BUT NO GREAT DIFFICULTY WAS EXPERIENCED BY THE FREIGHT TEAMS. IN THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE PILEORIVER THE GLACIER HAD REACHED TO THE TOP OF THE GRADE, BUT AS THE WATER GIVES INDICATIONS OF FALLING OFF, IT IS NOT THOUGHT THAT THE ROADBED WILL BE GLACIERED TO ANY GREAT EXTENT. ON WEDNESDAY IT WAS CONSIDERED UNSAFE FOR TEAMS ON THE ICE AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC ACCORDINGLY WAS SUSPENDED FOR THAT DAY. BUT DURING THE NIGHT THE MERCURY DROPPED, RENDERING THE ICE FIRM ENOUGH SO THAT TRAFFIC WAS RESUMED THE FOLLOWING DAY. ABOUT A FOOT AND A HALF OF ICE HAS TO BE CUT AWAY TO ENABLE THE MEN TO PUT THE CAPS ON THE PILING ACROSS LOST SLOUGH. (P4)

**** HATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91713 0 917
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING

ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR JAN 13, 1917 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE UNDER THE TITLE "PROSPECTORS BUSY": "THERE IS A LOT OF GENUINE PROSPECTING IN PROGRESS THIS WINTER BETWEEN NENANA AND BROAD PASS, AND IT NEED NOT SURPRISE YOU TO HEAR OF A PLACER STRIKE OF IMPORTANCE BEING ANNOUNCED BEFORE THE SNOW LEAVES THE HILLS." SUCH IS THE

STATEMENT OF RED ROGERS, WELL-KNOWN OLDTIMER, WHO RETURNED DURING THE WEEK FROM A TRIP TO THE NENANA COAL FIELDS. ROGERS FOUND CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY ON NEARLY ALL THE STREAMS VISITED BY HIM, INCLUDING LIGNITE, MOOSE AND OTHERS. AND HE WAS INFORMED THAT CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING IS IN PROGRESS ABOVE THE CANYON. HE ESTIMATES THAT THERE ARE ABOUT TWENTY MEN PROSPECTING BETWEEN NENANA AND THE CANYON, MOST OF THEM BEING OLD-TIMERS, AND ALL BENT ON FINDING THE PAY. THERE ARE PROBABLY AS MANY MORE ABOVE THE CANYON. WITH THAT NUMBER OF GOOD MEN SCATTERED OVER THE COUNTRY ROGERS BELIEVES SOMETHING SHOULD BE FOUND. HIS TRIP HAS CONVINCED HIM, AT ANY RATE, THAT THE STREAMS BACK OF NENANA ARE BEING SUBJECTED TO A MORE SEARCHING INVESTIGATION THAN NEW CREEKS IN ALASKA USUALLY RECEIVE. (P1)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91804 T 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS ON JUNE 4, 1918, "HIGH WATER IS GIVING MUSHERS LOT OF TROUBLE", IT RECORDS THEIR TROUBLE. TEAM FOREMAN E. W. FORBES AND ROBERT E. BURNS CAME INTO TOWN YESTERDAY AND REPORT A TRYING AND DIFFICULT TRIP. THE MEN LEFT CAMP 9 (20-MILE) IN A POLING BOAT, MAKING THE CROSSING OF THE TURBULENT WATERS ABOVE THE BIG DAM DRIVEN AT THE HEAD OF LOST SLOUGH. TO MAKE THE CROSSING A LARGE POLING BOAT WAS USED AND IT WAS NECESSARY TO PULL UP STREAM QUITE A WAYS AND TRUST TO THE CURRENT TO DRIFT THE BOAT TO THE FARTHER SHORE. IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE OLD DAM THE FALLING WATERS HAD CAUSED A BAR TO FORM, LEAVING A RATHER NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN THE BAR AND THE PILING OF THE OLD DAM. THE SWIFT WATERS ENCOUNTERED HERE CARRIED THE BOAT DOWN WITH GREATER MOMENTUM THAN THE VOYAGERS HAD CALCULATED ON WITH THE RESULT THAT THE NOSE OF THE BOAT CAME HEAVILY INTO CONTACT WITH THE PILING, COMPLETELY SWINGING THE BOAT AROUND AND FORCING HER INTO THE SLACK WATER BEHIND THE PILING. THE BOAT CAREENED OVER AT A DANGEROUS ANGLE, BUT THE PROMPT SHIFTING OF BALLAST, IN THIS CASE REPRESENTED BY THE OCCUPANTS, QUICKLY RIGHTED HER AND THE PARTY ESCAPED A DUCKING BY A VERY NARROW MARGIN AND WERE UNABLE TO LAND AND PROCEED SAFELY ON THE JOURNEY. IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD THERE ARE NINE HEAD OF STOCK MAROONED AT THE OUTSET BY THE FLOOD AND FOUR OF THESE WERE REQUISITIONED FOR THE REST OF THE JOURNEY. THE PARTY REACHED THE SOUTH BANK OF CLEAR CREEK EXPECTING TO MAKE THE CROSSING ON THE BOAT SENT DOWN FROM CAMP 9 THE PREVIOUS DAY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A FERRY SERVICE HERE, BUT OF COURSE DID NOT FIND IT, AS IT WAS FORCED TO MAKE TOWN THROUGH STRESS OF WEATHER AND THOUGH ANOTHER BOAT WAS BUILT AND A DETERMINED ATTEMPT WAS MADE AT "SIMASHING IT", BUT THE LEGION OF MOSQUITOES RENDERED SUCH A PROCEEDING ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE. AFTER A PARTICULARLY UNCOMFORTABLE AND SLEEPLESS NIGHT, THE PARTY MANAGED TO FLAG THE TRAIN PASSING BY NEXT MORNING, ON WHICH WAS ALSO THE BOAT THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN IN CLEAR CREEK THE PREVIOUS NIGHT, AND THEY WERE FERRIED ACROSS SAFELY, WALKING IN TO THE DRAGLINE CAMP AND CATCHING THE WORK TRAIN INTO TOWN. THE TIME CONSUMED IN MAKING THE JOURNEY OF SCARCELY 20 MILES WAS RATHER LONG FOR THESE DAYS OF RAPID TRANSIT--THE PARTY LEFT CAMP AT 20-MILE AT 7 P.M. ON SUNDAY AND REACHED TOWN AT ABOUT 11 A.M. YESTERDAY. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91806 W 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS OF SEPTEMBER 6, 1918 (P2) UNDER THE HEADLINE "COAL MAN HERE IN CANVAS BOAT FROM LIGNITE" SAYS, ANDREW ANDERSON, WHO IS ASSOCIATED WITH ROBERT E. BURNSTEIN A COAL MINING PROJECT IN THE LIGNITE COUNTRY, ARRIVED IN TOWN TODAY FROM HIS CAMP WITH JOHN BERNARD. HE WILL PROBABLY REMAIN HERE ON BUSINESS FOR A FEW DAYS. THE MEN ARRIVED IN A CANVAS BOAT IN WHICH THEY MADE THE ENTIRE JOURNEY FROM LIGNITE. THE BOAT, WHICH IS A FRAME AND CANVAS AFFAIR TWELVE FEET LONG BY NEARLY FOUR FEET WIDE, WAS MADE BY ANDERSON A FEW DAYS BEFORE LEAVING THEIR CAMP AND IS SAID TO HAVE BEHAVED SPLENDIDLY ON THE TRIP. THEY LEFT THEIR CAMP, WHICH IS SITUATED ABOUT 3000 FEET BELOW THE LIGNITE ROADHOUSE, SHORTLY AFTER 1 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AND MADE BRIEF STOPS AT THE ENGINEERING CAMP AT NENANA CROSSING (43-MILE) AND IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF OLD CAMP 18, ARRIVING AT THE CAMP AT 20-MILE IN TIME FOR SUPPER. SHORTLY AFTER LEAVING THE CAMP AT 20-MILE DARKNESS FELL

ON THE LAND AND IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT CONSIDERABLE DRIFT WAS ENCOUNTERED ON THE VOYAGE, THE PARTY, NOT DEEMING IT SAFE TO CONTINUE THE JOURNEY IN THEIR FRAIL CRAFT, MADE CAMP FOR THE NIGHT ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES SOUTH OF TOWN. THEY CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY AT BREAK OF DAY AND ARRIVED IN NENANA AT 7 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING. ANDREW ANDERSON, WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ROBERT E BURNS, HAS DONE CONSIDERABLE PROSPECTING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE LIGNITE COUNTRY, MAINLY WITH A VIEW TO LOCATING A VEIN OF COAL OF GOOD QUALITY AS NEAR NENANA AS POSSIBLE WITHOUT HAVING TO CROSS THE NENANA RIVER TO GET THE COAL, BUT IT WOULD APPEAR THAT A SUITABLE VEIN IN THE DESIRED LOCALITY HAS NOT YET BEEN LOCATED, ALTHOUGH HE HAS HOPES OF BEING ABLE TO DO SO. PROSPECTING NEAR STATION 17433, WHICH IS ONLY A LITTLE DISTANCE BELOW THE LIGNITE ROADHOUSE, ANDERSON SAYS THAT HE UNCOVERED SIX COAL VEINS, THREE OF WHICH APPEAR TO CONTAIN A VERY GOOD GRADE OF COAL, SUITABLE FOR MOST ANY PURPOSE FOR WHICH THIS CLASS OF FUEL CAN BE USED. THE VEINS RUN DUE EAST AND WEST, WITH A SOUTHERLY DIP OF ABOUT 65 DEGREES. ANDERSON AND BURNS ARE NOW WORKING ON ONE OF THESE VEINS AND WILL PROBABLY DRIVE A TUNNEL INTO THE THICKEST AND BEST ONE.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91813 T 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT.
 ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE JUNE 13, 1918 NENANA NEWS (P4) CONTAINS AN ARTICLE "LITTLE FREIGHT IS NOW SENT TO DISTANT CAMPS", SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE FLOODS AND THE CONSEQUENT BLOCKADE OF ALL ROADS AND TRAILS LEADING TO THE MORE REMOTELY SITUATED CAMPS OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION, VERY LITTLE FREIGHT HAS BEEN MOVED, ONLY SUCH OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES AS WERE VERY BADLY NEEDED BEING TRANSPORTED OVER WITH MUCH DIFFICULTY AND DANGER OF LOSS. STOCKS OF SUPPLIES IN THE CAMPS SITUATED BEYOND LOST SLOUGH ARE SAID TO BE SOMEWHAT LOW, AND WITH THE RECEIDING OF THE FLOODS, IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE OFFICIALS OF THE COMMISSION WILL SOON TAKE STEPS TO RESUME THE FREIGHTING OF SUPPLIES TO THE DISTANT CAMPS AND REPLENISH THE DEPLETED STOCKS. BESIDES THE COMMISSION FORCES EMPLOYED AT AND NEAR THESE CAMPS, THERE ARE ALSO MANY CONTRACTORS WHO ARE OBLIGED TO DRAW THEIR SUPPLIES FROM THE COMMISSION CAMPS AND STORES AND THEIR REQUIREMENTS IN THE WAY OF SUPPLIES HAVE ADDED TO THE INROADS MADE ON THE STOCKS ASSEMBLED PRIOR TO THE COMING OF THE WATER BLOCKADE. THE MAJORITY OF THE CONTRACTORS ARE ENGAGED IN GRADING SECTIONS OF THE ROAD WITHIN THE LIMITS OF RESIDENCY 4 (MILE-373) ACROSS THE RIVER AND BEYOND TOWARDS LIGNITE AND A GOOD MANY OF THESE MEN HAVE ESTABLISHED THEIR CAMPS AND COMMENCED OPERATIONS. THE ARTICLE CONCLUDES, REPORTS RECEIVED BY SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORTATION REABURN INDICATE THAT A FEW HEAD OF HORSES WERE TAKEN ACROSS THE RIVER AT MILE 373, BUT THE MESSAGE DID NOT STATE THE METHOD EMPLOYED FOR TRANSPORTING THEM, BUT IT IS PRESUMED THAT THEY WERE MADE TO SWIM OVER. THE RIVER HERE IS VERY SWIFT, BUT NOT VERY DEEP, AND NONE OF THE THREE BOATS IN USE FOR FERRYING AND TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES IS SUFFICIENTLY LARGE FOR USE IN FERRYING LIVE STOCK. IT IS EXPECTED THAT ALL OF THE CONTRACTORS NOW IN TOWN WILL SOON BE AT THEIR CAMPING GROUNDS TO COMMENCE OPERATIONS AND BUILD THE GRADE TOWARDS LIGNITE.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91822 R 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR APRIL 22, 1918 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE "TRAIL BREAKUP STOPS HAULING BY COAL TEAMS" WHICH SAYS: MR FRANK SAGER, WHO HAS BEEN ENGAGED IN HAULING COAL FOR NEAL VAN HOUTEN AND CO, FROM THEIR MINE AT LIGNITE TO THE BUNKER AT RESIDENCY 4 (43-MILE), ARRIVED IN TOWN LAST NIGHT, HAVING COMPLETED THE JOB HE WAS ASSIGNED TO. HE STATES THAT FURTHER HAULING HAS BEEN RENDERED IMPOSSIBLE, OWING TO THE DANGEROUS NATURE OF THE RIVER BETWEEN THESE POINTS. HE REPORTS THAT THE LAST LOAD OF COAL TO REACH THE BUNKER WAS HAULED ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17. WHAT WAS ONCE A FAIRLY DECENT TRAIL ON THE BED OF LIGNITE CREEK, FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE VAN HOUTEN MINE, ABOUT ONE MILE UPSTREAM, IS NOW A SWIFTLY FLOWING AND SOMEWHAT TURBULENT STREAM, AND THAT THIS HAS ALSO HAD THE EFFECT OF CAUSING THE NENANA TO OPEN UP IN A FEW PLACES BELOW THE MOUTH OF LIGNITE CREEK. ON HIS WAY DOWN WITH THE LAST LOAD OF COAL, THE NENANA WAS FOUND TO BE WIDE OPEN AND RUNNING STRONG AT A POINT ABOUT A

MILE ABOVE THE SITE OF THE BIG BRIDGE AT NENANA CROSSING(43-MILE). AT THE POINT THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE NENANA SWINGS ALMOST DIAGONALLY ACROSS FROM A HIGH BLUFF ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER TO THE BANK ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE; AND THE TEAM WAS FORCED TO MAKE A WIDE DETOUR AND HUG THE ICE ON THE SAND BARS BEYOND IN ORDER TO REACH THE ICE FARTHER BEYOND IN ORDER TO REACH THE ICE FARTHER DOWN STREAM AND GET SAFELY ACROSS. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91823 Y 918

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFFIC,FREEZEUP,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE NOV 23, 1918 (FRONT PAGE) EDITION OF THE NENANA NEW UNDER THE HEADLINE "RIVER CLOSES AT NENANA CROSSING" SAYS, ADVICES RECEIVED FROM OUT THE LINE WOULD INDICATE THAT THE NENANA RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF THE CROSSING AT 43-MILE HAS NOW FROZEN OVER AND MEN AND LIGHT LOADS MAY NOW BE TAKEN ACROSS IN SAFETY. HORSES CANNOT CROSS FOR A FEW DAYS TO COME. THE RIVER AT THE CROSSING IS VERY SWIFT AND IS ABOUT THE LAST PLACE TO FREEZE OVER. THERE ARE A FEW CONTRACTORS WORKING ON THE RIGHT OF WAY BEYOND THE CROSSING WHOSE WANTS ARE FILLED AT THE 43-MILE STORE AND THEY ARE NOW ABLE TO GET SUPPLIES AT WILL. IT IS EXPECTED THAT WITH THE EARLY FINISHING OF THE WORK OF LAYING STEEL TO THE CROSSING, ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE MADE SOON FOR REPAIRING THE BIG BRIDGE WHICH WILL CARRY THE LINE ACROSS THE RIVER AT THIS POINT.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91823 Z 918

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS ON DECEMBER 23, 1918, "BROAD PASS TRAIL NOW COMPLETED", IT STATES, THERE IS NOW A GOOD, WELL DEFINED TRAIL THROUGH FROM LIGNITE TO TALKEETNA, AND THERE IS NO DANGER OF THE TRAVELER GETTING LOST, AS HAS HAPPENED OCCASIONALLY HERETOFORE. THE TRAIL IS STAKED ALL THE WAY THROUGH AND, AS STATED IN THESE COLUMNS SOME TIME AGO, WHERE THE TRAIL LEADS THROUGH COUNTRY BARE OF TIMBER, TRIPPODS HAVE BEEN ERRECTED TO MARK THE TRAIL AND GUIDE THE TRAVELER. THE DISTANCE FROM THE END OF STEEL AT THIS END TO TALKEETNA, WHERE THE END OF STEEL OF THE COAST DIVISION HAS NOW REACHED, IS APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES, AND OF THIS DISTANCE THE GANG UNDER MIKE COONEY HAS CONSTRUCTED 68 MILES OF TRAIL, FROM LIGNITE ROADHOUSE TO CONNECT WITH THE TRAIL BUILT LAST FALL BY THE MEN FROM THE ANCHORAGE DIVISION, WHO FINISHED UP TO THE SUMMIT ROADHOUSE, WHICH IS ABOUT SIX MILES BELOW THE PASS ON THE SUSITNA SLOPE. THE OLD TRAIL FOLLOWED THE RIVER TO A CONSIDERABLE EXTENT, TRAVERSING SOME PLACES WHICH WERE NOT CONSIDERED VERY SAFE AND OTHER PLACES WHICH WERE SUBJECT TO FREQUENT OVERFLOWS. THESE OBJECTIONABLE FEATURES HAVE BEEN ELIMINATED AND THE UNSAFE PLACES ALONG THE RIVER AVOIDED. THE PRESENT TRAIL TRAVERSES ONLY ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF RIVER, VIZ: ABOUT 13 MILES ON THE NENANA RIVER, 7 MILES ON JACK RIVER AND 5 ON THE CANTHELL, WHERE NO DANGER FROM OVERFLOWS OR ANY OTHER CAUSE EXISTS. THE TRAIL BEYOND LIGNITE AND UP TO THE PASS HAS AN EASY GRADIENT AND A TEAM OF FIVE DOGS HAULING A 500-POUND LOAD RECENTLY MADE THE UP-HILL PULL WITH SCARCELY AN EFFORT. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN ROADHOUSES IS APPROXIMATELY FROM 18 TO 20 MILES, AND PLACARDS HAVE BEEN PLACED AT INTERVALS ALONG THE TRAIL TO INFORM THE TRAVELER JUST HOW FAR HE IS FROM A ROADHOUSE. (P1)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91827 W 918

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE SEPT 27, 1918 (P4) NENANA NEWS UNDER THE HEADLINE "TRIP IS MADE FROM 43-MILE IN SMALL BOAT" SAYS, GRANT ALLAN, OF THE ENGINEERING STAFF STATIONED AT CAMP 368, AND OLE BOEN, PROPRIETOR OF

THE 43-MILE ROADHOUSE, ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THE TRAIN COMING IN LAST NIGHT. GRANT HAS BEEN CALLED TO THE COLORS BY THE LOCAL BOARD AT KALANA, WASH, AND OLE BOEN, WHO IS A NORWEGIAN AND HAS ONLY TAKEN OUT HIS FIRST PAPERS, IS IN TOWN FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF VOLUNTEERING HIS SERVICES AND GETTING AWAY WITH THE THIRD DRAFT QUOTA IF POSSIBLE. THE BOYS LEFT THE ROADHOUSE AT 43-MILE, WHERE THEY WERE JOINED BY J A HEANEY, ABOUT 9 O'CLOCK YESTERDAY MORNING IN A SMALL BOAT ABOUT 12 FEET LONG, AND FLOATING DOWN THE SWIFT WATERS OF THE NENANA RIVER, MADE THE CAMP AT 35-MILE IN AN HOUR AND A HALF FROM THE TIME OF LEAVING. AFTER A DELAY OF ABOUT HALF AN HOUR AT THIS CAMP, THEY RESUMED THEIR JOURNEY AND MADE ANOTHER BRIEF STOP FOR LUNCH AT THE 35-MILE ROADHOUSE, WHICH IS NOW CLOSED, AND LANDED FINALLY AT CAMP 9, ON THE OLD WAGON TRAIL, ABOUT 2 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON. THE BOAT WAS PUT INTO WINTER QUARTERS HERE AND THE PARTY CROSSED OVER TO THE D LINE AND CAUGHT THE TRAIN FOR TOWN. THE JOURNEY DOWN THE LITTLE KNOWN CHANNELS OF THE NENANA RIVER WAS MADE IN SAFETY, THE ONLY EXCITEMENT OCCURRING ON THE RIFFLES BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF MOOSE CREEK WITH THE NENANA. AT THIS POINT THE BOAT WAS BUFFETED BY THE CONTENDING CURRENTS FOR A WHILE AND SHIPPED CONSIDERABLE WATER AND KEPT THE BOYS BAILING HARD TO KEEP HER AFLOAT. WHILE NEARING THE CAMP AT 35-MILE THEIR CRAFT GRAZED A HUGE PARTLY SUBMERGED BOULDER WHICH TILTED HER AT AN ANKWARD ANGLE, BUT SHE SOON RIGHTED HERSELF AND CARRIED THE PARTY SAFELY ON DOWN. APART FROM THESE LITTLE INCIDENTS, THE JOURNEY WAS VERY ENJOYABLE.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91904 X 919

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON OCT 4, 1919. "NENANA'S COAL RESOURCES PERMANENT FUEL SUPPLY." LIGNITE FIELD, THROUGH WHICH GOVERNMENT RAILROAD PASSES, ONE OF WORLD'S GREATEST FUEL STOREHOUSES-DEVELOPMENT OF REGION NOW IN PROGRESS BY HEALY RIVER COAL CORPORATION-ABUNDANCE OF GOOD STEAMING COAL AVAILABLE FOR MINING DISTRICTS ADJACENT TO NENANA, INSURING INCREASED GOLD PRODUCTION. VAST DEPOSITS OF LIGNITE COAL, WHICH IS DESTINED TO PLAY A MOST IMPORTANT PART IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE GOLD AND OTHER MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA, AND ESPECIALLY OF THE NENANA DISTRICT, OCCUR AT SHORT INTERVALS THROUGHOUT THE REGION TO THE EAST OF THE NENANA RIVER, IN THE NENANA COAL FIELD, IN GREAT ABUNDANCE. SOME IDEA OF THE EXTENT OF THE DEPOSITS IN THE NENANA FIELDS MAY BE FORMED FROM THE STATEMENT MADE RECENTLY BY MR JOHN A DAVIS, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BUREAU OF MINES, WHICH WAS TO THE EFFECT THAT A CAREFUL ESTIMATE, MADE ALONG SCIENTIFIC LINES, DISCLOSED THE FACT THAT ONE SQUARE MILE OF TERRITORY IN THE NENANA COAL FIELDS CONTAINED FIFTY-FIVE MILLION TONS OF LIGNITE COAL. CHEMICAL TESTS MADE OF THIS COAL SHOWED THAT ONE TON OF IT CONTAINED 5,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, 15 POUNDS OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE, AND 50 POUNDS OF TARS AND OILS. THE VAST BEDS OF COAL OCCURRING IN THE NENANA FIELD, ON LIGNITE AND HEALY CREEKS, ARE GENERALLY DISSECTED BY DEEP VALLEYS WITH BARE WALLS, AND OUTCROPPINGS OCCUR EVERYWHERE IN THIS REGION, DISCLOSING VEINS OF VARYING THICKNESS, RANGING ALL THE WAY FROM ABOUT FIVE TO NEARLY ONE HUNDRED FEET OR MORE. CLEARLY DEFINED VEINS OF COAL, VISIBLE FROM A GREAT DISTANCE, OCCUR ON THE HIGH SANDSTONE HILLS FORMING THE EAST BANK OF THE NENANA RIVER. THE COAL HAD TO BE HAULED BY TEAMS ON THE RIVER ICE FROM LIGNITE CREEK TO THE CROSSING, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT TEN MILES. THERE WAS NO POSSIBLE WAY OF TRANSPORTING COAL DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, AND ALL THAT WAS MINED HERE WAS HAULED TO 43-MILE AND STORED THERE. THE COAL MINED BY VAN HOUTEN AND WHITE WAS OF A VERY GOOD QUALITY AND ITS USE BY THE COMMISSION WAS VERY SATISFACTORY IN EVERY WAY; BUT OWING TO TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES, OPERATIONS WERE SUSPENDED AND THE MINE CLOSED DOWN IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE BREAK UP OF 1918. (P2-3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91904 X 919

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON OCT 4, 1919. "NENANA MINING DISTRICT HAS PROMISING FUTURE." LARGE AREA ADJACENT TO NENANA RICH IN MINERALS WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE ACCESSIBLE BY GOVERNMENT RAILROAD-MINING AND PROSPECTING NOW IN PROGRESS THROUGHOUT ENTIRE REGION-GOLD PLACER STREAMS PROMISE LARGE

PRODUCTION-OPPORTUNITIES ALIKE FOR LARGE COMPANIES AND FOR MEN OF LIMITED MEANS-NENANA NATURAL DISTRIBUTION POINT FOR ENTIRE DISTRICT. WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD SOUTH OF NENANA, PROSPECTING AND MINING FOR GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS HAS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY UNDERTAKEN FOR SOME TIME PAST, AND WITH THE EXTENSION OF THE ROAD BEYOND NENANA CROSSING, THEREBY AFFORDING A MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION FOR THE NECESSARY MACHINERY AND SUPPLIES, THE MINING INDUSTRY HAS RECEIVED QUITE AN IMPETUS AND MANY MEN WITH LIMITED MEANS, WHO WERE EITHER UNWILLING OR UNABLE TO DO ANY PROSPECTING HITHERTO, OWING TO THE TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES, ARE NOW DEVOTING THEIR ATTENTION TOWARD THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RICH DEPOSITS OF PLACER GOLD, QUARTZ, AND OTHER VALUABLE MINERALS KNOWN TO EXIST IN THE REGION ADJACENT TO THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, IN THE FULL ASSURANCE THAT THEIR NEEDS CAN NOW BE MORE READILY SUPPLIED. PLACER GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN THE NENANA DISTRICT IN 1903 AND 1904, BY PROSPECTORS FROM FAIRBANKS, WHICH AT THAT TIME WAS THE SUPPLY CENTER OF THE REGION. ADDITIONAL DISCOVERIES HAVE BEEN MADE FROM TIME TO TIME ON CREEKS THAT OF ALL THE TRUNK STREAMS. "IN GENERAL, PLACER-MINING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED AND RESTAKED FROM YEAR TO YEAR ON PRACTICALLY EVERY STREAM OF ANY SIZE IN THE DISTRICT, AND PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE AT HUNDREDS OF POINTS ALONG THESE STREAMS BY DIGGING OPEN CUTS AND SHALLOW HOLES." WITH THE BUILDING OF THE RAILROAD AND THE ESTABLISHING OF THE TOWN OF NENANA WITH ITS SAWMILLS AND SUPPLY DEPOTS, THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MINING INDUSTRY HAS BRIGHTENED CONSIDERABLY. MEN IN INCREASING NUMBERS ARE GOING OUT INTO THE HILLS ADJACENT TO THE RAILROAD, AND THE NENANA MINING DISTRICT BIDS FAIR TO DEVELOP INTO ONE OF THE RICHEST OF ITS KIND IN ALASKA. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91904 X 919

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOU N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED ON OCT. 4, 1919, IN THE NENANA NEWS IT STATES, NAVIGATION BETWEEN NENANA AND CAMP 415, RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS ON THE NORTH SHORE OF THE RIVER, ALSO WILL BE SUSPENDED TODAY, IT HAVING BEEN DECIDED TO PULL THE REGULAR FERRY-BOAT, MIDNIGHT SUN, OUT OF THE WATER IMMEDIATELY. THE TRIP ACROSS THIS MORNING WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY. ROWBOATS WILL BE USED HENCEFORTH UNTIL THE FREEZE. (P4) THE ARTICLE CONTINUES, WHETHER OR NOT THE STEAMER TANANA, WHICH WAS AT GIBBON THIS MORNING WILL BE ABLE TO GET BACK UP THE RIVER, WILL DEPEND UPON WEATHER DEVELOPMENTS OF THE NEXT DAY OR TWO. SHOULD THE WEATHER CONTINUE COLD, THE STEAMER UNDOUBTEDLY WILL HAVE MUCH DIFFICULTY REACHING NENANA, AND IT IS POSSIBLE IT WILL BE FOUND NECESSARY TO GO INTO WINTER QUARTER AT SOME POINT ALONG THE RIVER. THE TANANA HAS THE FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS OF THE STEAMER YUKON, THE CARGO INCLUDING SOME REPAIR PARTS WHICH ARE MUCH NEEDED BY THE COMMISSION. THERE ARE CHOSE WHO BELIEVE, HOWEVER, THAT THE WEATHER WILL MODERATE CONSIDERABLY BEFORE WINTER SETS IN, IN WHICH EVENT ALL THE BOATS ON THE RIVER PROBABLY WILL BE ABLE TO REACH THEIR DESTINATIONS. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00079 91916 0 919

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOU N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST AN ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE 1/16/19 ISSUE OF THE NENANA DAILY NEWS: "RYAN PARTY IS ENJOYING TRAIL RIDE TO COAST." MR AND MRS W A RYAN, G W GAMBLE, C H HALL AND PETE McDONALD, NOW ENROUTE TO ANCHORAGE BY WAY OF THE BROAD PASS TRAIL SEEM TO BE HAVING A GOOD TIME ENROUTE. THE PARTY IS TRAVELING BY DOG TEAM THREE TEAMS BEING EMPLOYED, ALL UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF MIKE COONEY. THE PARTY LEFT "NENANA" ON THE TRAIN LEAVING FOR THE END OF STEEL ON SUNDAY AND WERE MET THERE BY THE DOG TEAMS, AND FROM THE PROGRESS MADE IT IS EVIDENT THAT GOOD TIME IS BEING MADE IN SPITE OF THE BAD TRAILS. BELOW IS GIVEN TWO LETTERS FROM MR RYAN, DESCRIBING THE TRAIL, ROADHOUSES AND EVENTS OCCURRING AS FAR AS THEY HAVE GONE, IN ORDER TO ENLIGHTEN ANYONE CONTEMPLATING A TRIP TO ANCHORAGE VIA THE BROAD PASS TRAIL. SINGLETON'S ROADHOUSE, JAN 12.-- PERSONS LEAVING NENANA FOR THE OUTSIDE ARE ADVISED TO TAKE THE RIVER TRAIL FROM CAMP 43 TO SINGLETON'S. THERE ARE NO OVERFLOWS BETWEEN THESE POINTS AND ON THE GLARE ICE THE BEST OF TIME CAN BE MADE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE WAGON TRAIL FROM 43-MILE TO SINGLETON'S IS IN MANY PLACES BARE OF SNOW; THERE ARE OVERFLOWS AND NIGGERHEAD HUMMOCKS IN THE TRAIL THAT

MAKE IT SLOW AND DIFFICULT. A LOAD OF BAGGAGE TRAVELING THE RIVER ROUTE, DEPARTING FROM 43-MILE HALF AN HOUR AFTER THE OVERLAND PARTY STARTED, ARRIVED AT THIS POINT AT THE SAME TIME. SINGLETON'S IS A VERY WELL-EQUIPPED STOPPING PLACE; CLEAN, WELL-SERVED, EXCELLENT COOKING, THOUGH THE CAPACITY IS LIMITED TO TWELVE PERSONS. TRAVELERS THEREFORE SHOULD ENDEAVOR TO CO-OPERATE IN THE ARRANGEMENT OF THEIR ITINERARIES SO AS TO AVOID OVERCROWDING. BURNS' COAL MINE AND CAMP IS LESS THAN A MILE DISTANT AND WILL AFFORD AN INTERESTING HOUR TO THE TRAVELER WHO WISHES TO INSPECT IT. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91916 Z 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS ON DECEMBER 16, 1919, "ROAD OPEN NOW ON SEWARD END, NEARS IS BUSY." IT STATES THAT PORTION OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, BETWEEN SEWARD AND ANCHORAGE, WHICH CAUSED SO MUCH TROUBLE LAST WINTER HAS BEEN PUT IN SUCH CONDITION AS TO WARRANT THE BELIEF THAT RAILROAD COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE TWO COAST TOWNS WILL NOT BE INTERRUPTED THIS WINTER, ACCORDING TO SENATOR DAN SUTHERLAND, OLDTIMER OF THE RUBY DISTRICT, WHO ARRIVED OVER THE BROAD PASS TRAIL ON SATURDAY. THE SENATOR MADE THE TRIP BY RAIL FROM SEWARD TO THE END OF STEEL NORTH OF TALKEETNA. SOME WORK WAS STILL IN PROGRESS ON SHOWSHEDS AND BRIDGES BETWEEN SEWARD AND ANCHORAGE, BUT THE LINE IS OPEN TO TRAFFIC AND IT IS BELIEVED ON THE COAST THAT THE ROAD CAN BE KEPT OPEN THROUGHOUT THE REMAINDER OF THE WINTER. (P3) THE ARTICLE ALSO STATES, SENATOR SUTHERLAND HUSHED OVER THE TRAIL FROM TALKEETNA, ACCOMPANIED BY ERICK JOHNSON (BIG ERICK), AND TOOK NOTES ALONG THE WAY, SO THAT HE HAS BEEN ABLE TO GIVE THE NEWS AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF THE TRAIL, WITH THE DISTANCES BETWEEN STOPS AND THE TIME REQUIRED TO MUSH FROM POINT TO POINT. THIS IS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST AT THIS TIME, BECAUSE OF THE HEAVY TRAVEL TOWARD THE COAST. THE FOLLOWING IS THE STATEMENT PREPARED BY HIM: THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-MILE JOURNEY FROM STEEL TO STEEL ALONG THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD CAN BE TRAVERSED BY THE AVERAGE MUSHER IN A PERIOD OF SEVEN DAYS, IF THE TRAIL IS GOOD AND WEATHER CONDITIONS FAVORABLE. THE JOURNEY IS ACCOMPLISHED BY THE FOLLOWING STAGES: FIRST DAY: FROM THE END OF STEEL ON THE NENANA SECTION, THIRTEEN MILES TO MORENO'S ROADHOUSE, WITH AN INTERMEDIATE HOUSE (DAVIS'), EIGHT MILES FROM STEEL AND FIVE MILES FROM MORENO'S. THIS STAGE OF THE JOURNEY IS UP HILL AND DOWN DALE FOR THE ENTIRE DISTANCE, WITH A GOOD HARD TRAIL. SECOND DAY: TWENTY-FOUR MILES TO PANORAMA ROADHOUSE, AT JACK RIVER. THE FIRST FIVE MILES IS OVER HILLY TRAIL, AND THEN ON THE NENANA RIVER FOR ABOUT NINETEEN MILES; THE RIVER TRAIL IS HARD AND MOSTLY GLARE ICE. THERE IS NO INTERMEDIATE HOUSE ON THIS STAGE AND THE TRAVELER SHOULD CARRY HIS LUNCH. THIRD DAY: TWENTY-FOUR MILES TO BROAD PASS ROADHOUSE, LOCATED AT THE SUMMIT. THE FIRST EIGHT MILES OF THIS STAGE, PARTLY UP HILL, BRINGS ONE TO CARLSON'S ROADHOUSE, AND THEN ON, OVER SIXTEEN MILES OF COMPARATIVELY LEVEL TRAIL. FOURTH DAY: SEVENTEEN MILES TO SULLIVAN'S SUMMIT ROADHOUSE, WITH NO INTERMEDIATE HOUSE; TRAIL FAIRLY LEVEL AND WINDING, WITH MOUNT MCKINLEY IN VIEW FOR MOST OF THE DISTANCE. FIFTH DAY: TWENTY-FOUR MILES TO CRONAN'S, SO NAMED FOR JOHN CRONAN, A FAMOUS CHIEF AND MIGHTY HUNTER. ABOUT MIDWAY IS HURICANE GULCH, A DEEP MOUNTAIN GORGE WITH STEEP TRAIL ON EACH SIDE, ABOUT ONE MILE FROM SUMMIT TO SUMMIT. NO INTERMEDIATE HOUSE. SIXTH DAY: TWENTY-FIVE MILES TO DEADHORSE, AN A E C CAMP. ON THIS STAGE THERE ARE TWO INTERMEDIATE ROADHOUSES. AT THE END OF THE FIRST EIGHT MILES COMES INDIAN RIVER ROADHOUSE, WHERE ONE MUST CROSS THE SUSITNA IN A FERRY-BOAT; THEN AT SEVEN MILES IS THE A E C CAMP AT MILE 255. DEADHORSE, AT THE END OF ANOTHER TEN MILES, IS ALSO AN A E C CAMP. SEVENTH DAY: THIRTEEN MILES TO END OF STEEL. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 91917 Y 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, FREEZEUP
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 11/17/19. "NENANA RIVER IS CLOSED AT TRAIL." ACCORDING TO ADVICES RECEIVED IN NENANA THIS MORNING, THE NENANA RIVER CLOSED YESTERDAY NEAR THE JAP ROADHOUSE, WHERE THE KANTISHNA TRAIL CONNECTS WITH THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD. NINE PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE CROSSED THE RIVER

YESTERDAY, ENROUTE TO THE KANTISHNA, AND TRAFFIC HENCEFORTH BETWEEN THE RAILROAD AND THE DIGGINGS WILL BE UNINTERRUPTED. IT IS BELIEVED THERE WILL BE AN UNUSUALLY LARGE AMOUNT OF TRAVEL THIS WINTER BETWEEN NENANA AND THE KANTISHNA, AND MUCH PROSPECTING THROUGHOUT THAT DISTRICT BY OLDTIMERS WHO WERE EMPLOYED ON THE RAILROAD DURING THE SUMMER. THE DISTRICT WOULD BE FILLED WITH PROSPECTORS BUT FOR THE BIG COST OF OUTFITS, BUT IT IS BELIEVED QUITE A NUMBER WILL SPEND THE WINTER IN THE HILLS, IN SPITE OF THE HIGH PRICES. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 92026 R 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ICE,NO TRAFF,BREAKUP,MINING
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS, 4/26/20 HAD AN ARTICLE OF INTEREST ON PAGE 1: "WATER PUTS STOP TO COAL HAULING." WATER ON THE "NENANA RIVER" ICE AND THE NEAR APPROACH OF THE BREAK UP ON THE STREAM HAVE PUT A STOP TO THE DELIVERY OF COAL FROM THE MINE OF THE BROAD PASS COAL AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, AND OPERATIONS AT THE MINE HAVE BEEN TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED. KNUT KOLAND, WHO WAS ENGAGED IN HAULING COAL FROM THE MINE TO THE RAILROAD, QUIT WORK LAST WEEK WHEN THE ICE BECAME DANGEROUS, AND BROUGHT HIS STOCK TO TOWN ON SATURDAY, AND IS NOW TRYING TO DISPOSE OF THE ENTIRE OUTFIT, INCLUDING A NUMBER OF WAGONS AND SLEIGHS AND A HOUSE AND BARN IN TOWN. DURING THE TIME THE MINE WAS IN OPERATION, MORE THAN 3,000 TONS OF COAL WAS DELIVERED TO THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION FOR USE ON THE MAIN LINE, 2,000 TONS FOR USE ON THE FAIRBANKS BRANCH, AND A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY TO LOCAL CONSUMERS, THE OPERATION OF THE MINE HAVING PUT A LARGE QUANTITY OF MONEY IN LOCAL CIRCULATION. (P1)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 92114 S 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST THE ARTICLE "SBORGIA SAYS NEW ROUTE IS KANTISHNA SHORTCUT" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF MAY 14, 1921. SBORGIA SAYS HE KNOWS A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NENANA AND THE KANTISHNA REGION. SBORGIA ARRIVED IN TOWN ON THURSDAY FROM THE KANTISHNA AND LEFT ON THE RETURN TRIP TO THE CAMP THIS MORNING, IT BEING HIS INTENTION TO TRAVEL IN BY WAY OF WHAT HE CONSIDERS THE SHORTEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE DIGGINGS AND THE RAILROAD. SBORGIA CAME OUT BY WAY OF THE RILEY HIGHWAY PASS ROUTE, WITH A NUMBER OF SHORTCUTS, AND COVERED THE DISTANCE TO THE RAILROAD IN 14 HOURS. RETURNING, HE WILL TRAVEL FROM THE RAILROAD TO STEEL CABIN, ABOUT 20 MILES, THENCE TO BIG CREEK, THREE MILES, THEN DROP INTO THE EAST FORK OF THE TOKLAT AND ACROSS TO A CABIN ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE TO THE RIGHT. FROM THERE HE WILL GO TO THE SHELDON CABIN, WELL KNOWN TO OLDTIMERS, THENCE ACROSS TO THE MOUTH OF BOUNDARY CREEK, UP THAT STREAM TWO MILES, THENCE TO THE RIGHT AND DOWN TO THE NORTH FORK OF MOOSE CREEK AND INTO THE DIGGINGS. THIS ROUTE, HE SAYS, HAS EASY GRADES, IS WELL TIMBERED AND AVOIDS THE OBJECTIONABLE THOROUGHFARE PASS. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00079 92117 S 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR MAY 17, 1921 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE: THE AERIAL TRAM AT NENANA CROSSING, WHICH IS BEING USED TO MOVE FREIGHT ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER, IS WORKING SPLENDIDLY, ACCORDING TO REPORTS FROM THAT POINT. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00108 90824 U 908

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2417

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE ARTICLE "LATEST REPORTS OF THE SUSITNA DISTRICT" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS OF JULY 24, 1908. "ARRIVALS FROM THE SUSITNA WITH THE LATEST NEWS ARE HENRY CROOK AND L R DOGGETT, WHO LEFT HERE THE LATTER PART OF FEBRUARY LAST WINTER AND WENT TO THE NEW STAMPEDE...IN AN INTERVIEW MR CROOK THIS MORNING SAID: "HE LEFT VALDEZ CREEK FOR HERE 14 DAYS AGO, TRAVELING UP THE SUSITNA RIVER TO THE HEAD. HE CROSSED OVER THE MOUNTAIN RANGES AND CAME DOWN THE NENANA RIVER IN A BOAT TO THE MOUTH..." (P2) "THE MOUNTAIN RANGES AT THE HEAD OF THE NENANA ARE OF THE SAWTOOTH NATURE, WITH SHARP POINTED PEAKS. A LOW, BROAD PASS RUNS THROUGH THE RANGE, WHICH IS A CONTINUATION OF SMALL LAKES WHERE MUCH PORTAGING HAS TO BE DONE. THE NENANA RIVER IS VERY DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATE EVEN IN A SMALL BOAT. FOR ABOUT 25 MIS OF THE CENTER OF THE RIVER THERE IS NOTHING BUT A SERIES OF RAPIDS AND CANYONS, WITH BIG SHARP ROCKS STICKING UP OUT OF THE CURRENT. THE VALLEY OF THE NENANA IS WELL-TIMBERED..." (P2) "WE MET DAN KENNEDY WITH HIS PACK TRAIN ABOUT 75 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NENANA. HE HAD BEEN BUILDING A GOOD PACK TRAIL OVER ALL THE ROUTE HE HAD TRAVELED, AND WAS THEN OVER 30 DAYS OUT OF FAIRBANKS. IT WOULD TAKE HIM AT THE RATE HE WAS TRAVELING ABOUT 10 DAYS TO REACH HIS DESTINATION ON THE SUSITNA. "THE PACK TRAIL HE WAS BUILDING IS A CREDIT TO HIM, FOR ANYBODY CAN FOLLOW IT. ALL THE TREES WERE CLEARED AWAY SO THE PACKS WOULD NOT GET CAUGHT, AND MANY TRAILS WERE BEING MADE ALONG THE SIDE HILLS BY THE PARTY. KENNEDY WAS CERTAINLY TAKING A GREAT INTEREST IN THE NEW COUNTRY, FOR THE WORK HE WAS DOING WOULD COST HIM MUCH MONEY AND LOSS OF TIME. HE WAS RUNNING UP AGAINST A HARD PROPOSITION, BUT WAS STICKING TO IT LIKE A GOOD OLD TIME TRAIL BLAZER. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 90830 U 908

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE

ABST THE ARTICLE "NENANA RIVER HAS PAYSTREAK" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS OF JULY 30, 1908. SAM PETERSON AND PARTNER, WHO HAVE BEEN PROSPECTING THE LAST TWO YEARS ON THE NENANA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, HAVE AT LAST STRUCK THE PAY ON A TRIBUTARY ABOUT EIGHTY MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE PARTNERS HAVE OPEN-CUT THEIR GROUND AND HAVE STARTED DEVELOPMENT WORK. CONSIDERABLE MORE WILL BE DONE WHEN THE SUPPLY OF SUMMER PROVISIONS IS PLACED ON THE GROUND. THERE ARE ABOUT TWENTY MEN ALTOGETHER IN THE COUNTRY, AND MUCH INTEREST IS BEING TAKEN IN THE NEW FIND. SEVERAL MEN HAVE COME DOWN THE RIVER EN ROUTE FROM THE SUSITNA COUNTRY DURING THE LAST MONTH. THEY REPORT THE RIVER VERY DANGEROUS TO NAVIGATE EVEN IN A SMALL BOAT. FOR SEVERAL MILES THERE IS NOTHING BUT A SERIES OF RAPIDS AND CANYONS, WHERE A BOAT IS LIABLE TO BE KNOCKED TO PIECES AT ANY TIME. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91411 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE JUNE 11, 1914 FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER (P4) UNDER THE HEADLINE "WHAT RIGGS WANT TO KNOW" SAYS: "LITTLE STEAMER DAN RETURNS FROM HAZARDOUS TRIP 20 MILES UP NENANA." "RIVER NOT NAVIGABLE" "REPORTS THAT POLING BOATS AND LAUNCHES COULDN'T LIVE IN IT NOW." THE GASOLINE STEAMER DAN, SIXTY-HORSEPOWER, RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS THIS MORNING ABOUT HALF PAST ONE O'CLOCK AND THOSE ABOARD CONSIDER THEMSELVES LUCKY TO BE BACK SO SOON AND TO BRING BACK THE LITTLE STEAMER. CAPTAIN DOBLER PROVED HIMSELF TO BE A FIRST CLASS NAVIGATOR. ENGINEER RUSSELL KEPT THE WHEELS GOING ROUND. FRED CROUCH AND ED WICKERSHAM HUNG ON AND TOOK SUCH OBSERVATIONS AS THEY COULD. THIS TRIP HAD FOR ITS PURPOSE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE NENANA RIVER FOR LAUNCH OR STEAMER PURPOSES, AND ED WICKERSHAM WAS INVITED AS A DISINTERESTED PARTY TO ACCOMPANY THE OTHERS. HIS YEARS OF EXPERIENCE IN THIS COUNTRY FITTED HIM ESPECIALLY FOR MAKING SUCH A REPORT, WHICH THE OWNERS OF THE DAN HAD

HOPED WOULD BE FAVORABLE TO THEIR ENTERPRISE. IN AN INTERVIEW WITH A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE NEWS-MINER THIS MORNING, MR WICKERSHAM SAID: "I DO NOT BELIEVE THE NENANA IS PRACTICABLE FOR POLING BOATS, LAUNCHES OR STEAMERS AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR. THE RIVER IS FULL OF BARS AND DRIFT WOOD WITH THE ONLY NAVIGABLE CHANNEL FREQUENTLY RUNNING DIRECTLY AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE RIVER. A CURRENT OF FROM 6 TO 8 MILES AN HOUR IS PREVAILING. WE SAW COMBERS IN SEVERAL PLACES AS HIGH AS TWO AND A HALF FEET. WITH HER EXTREMELY SHALLOW DRAFT AND HIGH POWER ENGINES THE DAN COULDN'T MAKE MORE THAN TWO OR THREE MILES AN HOUR UP STREAM AND WE TACKLED EVERYTHING. THE BOAT IS ONLY THIRTEEN FEET WIDE." WE WENT UP ABOUT TWENTY MILES, NOT MORE THAN THAT ABOVE THE MOUTH, AND I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY STEAMER EVER GOT ANY HIGHER, DESPITE SOME CLAIM TO THE CONTRARY. OLD TRAPPERS AND RIVER MEN TOLD US THAT POLING BOATS ASCENDED THE RIVER IN AUGUST, BUT THAT IT WAS NOT PRACTICABLE FOR ANY BOATS TO GO UP BEFORE THEN, AND AT THAT IT WAS A DANGEROUS PROPOSITION. NOT MORE THAN 500 POUNDS IS A GOOD BOAT LOAD ON THE NENANA AND REQUIRES TWO MEN TO HANDLE IT. A POLING BOAT COULDN'T GET ANYWHERE ON THE RIVER NOW AND A LAUNCH WOULD BE OVERTURNED. YOU COULDN'T STEER A LAUNCH UP THERE. IN THE "GUTS", WHERE THE HEAVY COMBERS ARE HIGHEST, THE WATER IS FIFTEEN OR TWENTY FEET DEEP. CONT ON "U"...

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91411 U 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

HOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST CONT FROM "T"... "EVEN IF YOU WENT UP AS FAR AS WE DID, YOU WOULD STILL BE 40 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CANYON AND YOU COULDN'T GET HORSES TO THE BOATS EASILY. THE RIVER BOTTOM IS A GREAT FLAT, A SHAMP OF GRAVEL AND QUICKSAND AND AS FAR AS WE COULD SEE. IT'S HARD COUNTRY AND TO MY MIND THE CHEAPEST AND ONLY PRACTICABLE WAY TO FREIGHT IN THERE IS OVERLAND FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE FOOTHILLS. THE FIRST 30 MI WOULD BE SWAMPY AND BAD, BUT THENCE ON THERE IS GOOD TRAVELING ON THE SLOPES OF THE HILLSIDES AND MOREOVER THERE ARE GREAT DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL HANDY FOR MAKING ROADS SHOULD THE GOVERNMENT COME ACROSS THIS WAY TO TOWN. I'M NOT LAYING OUT RAILROAD ROUTES, MIND YOU, BUT SIMPLY TELLING WHAT I SAW AND HEARD ON THIS NENANA TRIP. SINCE I WAS ASKED TO GO ALONG FOR THAT PARTICULAR PURPOSE. "WE LEFT FAIRBANKS AT 8:20 MONDAY NIGHT AND REACHED NENANA MISSION AND DUKE'S PLACE AT 3 O'CLOCK TUESDAY MORNING. AFTER A LITTLE SLEEP, WE PULLED OUT AT 9:55 AM FOR A TRY AT THE NENANA, ENTERING THE MOUTH AT 10 O'CLOCK. THERE IS ANOTHER MOUTH DOWN BELOW FIVE MILES BUT IT IS CHOKED WITH DRIFT. THE WATER HAS CUT AWAY THE RIVER BANKS ON BOTH SIDES AND WE SWERVED FROM ONE SHORE TO THE OTHER. THE FIRST MILE WAS CROOKED AND SWIFT. MY LOG THEN READS: "TIED UP AT 2 PM FOR DINNER. ANY ONE WHO THINKS HE CAN POLE A BOAT OVER THIS RIVER AS IT IS NOW IS SIMPLY CRAZY." "WE CAST OFF FOR UPSTREAM AT 2:55. AN HOUR LATER WE RAN UP AGAINST A BEND WITH A SQUARE CUTOFF SO SWIFT WE COULDN'T GET THROUGH AND WENT AROUND THREE QUARTER OF A MILE OF THE WORST RIVER I EVER SAW. AT 6:55 WE TIED UP AND WERE STILL IN THE NENANA FLATS WITH SWIFT WATER, OVERHANGING TREES AND BRUSH ALL AROUND US, AND NO BETTER CONDITIONS IN SIGHT. "SO WE TURNED AROUND AND MADE FOR NENANA, LEAVING AT 9 O'CLOCK AND REACHING NENANA TRADING POST AT 11 O'CLOCK. DURING THIS DOWN TRIP WE NEARLY TORE THE BOAT UP BUT CAPT DOBLER WAS EQUAL TO THE OCCASION AND WE GOT THROUGH SAFELY. WE LEFT NENANA AT 7:40 YESTERDAY MORNING (WEDNESDAY) AND PASSED THE SHUSHANNA AT 3:30 IN THE AFTERNOON. AT 7:30 THE JACOBS CAME ALONG. CHENA WE REACHED LAST NIGHT AT 11:40 AND FAIRBANKS EARLY THIS MORNING."

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91413 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

HOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER FOR JUNE 13, 1914 (P4) HAS AN IMPASSIONED ARTICLE CALLED "MORE ABOUT NENANA RIVER" THAT SAYS, "YOU CAN SAY FOR ME," SAID A. C. JAMES, OF GARDEN ISLAND THIS MORNING WHEN INTERVIEWED BY A NEWS-MINER REPORTER, "THAT THE VERY LEAST I WOULD TAKE A CONTRACT TO POLE SUPPLIES UP THE NENANA RIVER FOR AT ANY TIME WOULD BE TWO DOLLARS A POUND. IT ISN'T PRACTICAL TO TAKE SUPPLIES OR MEN UP THAT WAY ACCORDING TO MY WAY OF THINKING, AND I HAVE SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME POLING BOATS. "ONE THING I DO THINK SINCE THIS DISCUSSION HAS BEEN BROUGHT UP AND THAT IS THAT A CREW OF 10 OR 15 MEN WELL EQUIPPED COULD TAKE OUT ENOUGH LOGS AND

SNAGS FROM THE MAIN CHANNEL AND CUT ENOUGH OVERHANGING STUFF OUT SO THAT A SMALL STEAMER COULD GET UP THE RIVER. THAT'S THE WAY TO HANDLE IT IN MY OPINION. "WE CAME DOWN THE NENANA IN AUGUST AND IF ANYTHING CONDITIONS WERE WORSE THAN WHEN WE WENT UP AS THE WATER WAS LOW AND SNAGS AND LOGS AND DRIFT MADE IT DANGEROUS WITH THE SWIFT PREVAILING CURRENT." THERE IS AN OLD TRAIL UP THE RIVER FROM NENANA STATION WHICH IS USED MOSTLY BY PROSPECTORS GOING UP THE STREAM. HAVEN'T BEEN ON IT LATELY BUT IT COULD PROBABLY BE FIXED UP FOR USE BY THE GOVERNMENT. THE TRAIL OUT OF FAIRBANKS ACROSS THE HEAD OF WOOD RIVER AND OVER ON HEALEY CREEK IS JUST AS GOOD AND ABOUT THE SAME LENGTH AS THE NENANA TRAIL. IF SUPPLIES AND MEN ARE GOING TO BE TAKEN OUT OF FAIRBANKS THEY WILL PROBABLY GO DIRECT ACROSS COUNTRY FROM HERE AS THERE WOULD BE NO GAIN IN GOING DOWN RIVER TO NENANA TO MAKE THE START IN MY OPINION. "JUST AS SURE AS THE GOVERNMENT TRIES TO SEND POLING BOATS UP THE NENANA WITH LOADS THEY'LL FIND IT TOO COSTLY AND IF THEY USE ANY BUT THE MOST EXPERIENCED RIVER MEN, YOU'LL HAVE A LIST OF DROWNINGS TO REPORT. SIX YEARS AGO ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, JOE SODLE AND I WENT UP THE NENANA ON A PROSPECTING TRIP AND POLED A BOAT WITH NOT MORE THAN 200 POUNDS OF SUPPLIES. WE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE CANYON, ABOUT FIFTY-FIVE OR SIXTY MILES, IN THIRTY DAYS AND WORKED HARD EVERY DAY, DOING SCARCELY ANY PROSPECTING ON THE WAY UP AND THAT ONLY ON THE BARS. WE REMOVED EVERYTHING FROM THE BOAT OFTEN AND NEARLY LOST OUR LIVES. THE NENANA AS IT IS TODAY IS SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE FOR BOATS FROM A BUSINESS POINT OF VIEW. "THERE IS ONE PLACE WHERE THE RIVER IS NOT OVER TWENTY FEET WIDE, A "SLUICE-BOX" WE CALL IT, AND THERE WE WERE ABLE TO LINE THE BOAT THROUGH. LINING IS IMPRACTICABLE MOST OF THE WAY ON ACCOUNT OF QUICKSAND AND "SNAKES", BY WHICH I MEAN BRUSH AND TREES OVERHANGING THE BANKS AND THISTLED TOGETHER. THE RIVER BOTTOM IS FULL OF SNAGS AND LOGS, AND SPREADS OUT AS WIDE AS THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE IN PLACES. IF THERE ARE ANY QUIET SLOUGHS UP WHICH A BOAT COULD BE PULLED, WE DIDN'T FIND THEM AND I DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE ANY WORTH WHILE. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91418 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS NEWS MINER ON JUNE 18, 1914, "PACK TRAINS START INLAND", IT STATES, WHEN THE NINE HORSES BOUGHT HERE YESTERDAY AND TAKEN DOWN TO NENANA LAST NIGHT ON THE STEAMER TANANA BY W B REABURN, ASSISTANT PACKMASTER TO THE COMMISSION AND HIS ASSISTANTS REACH THE DOWNRIVER RAILROAD SURVEY CAMP, THERE WILL BE 37 HORSES ASSEMBLED. THERE ARE GOOD FOR TWO PACKTRAINS BESIDES FURNISHING A FEW MOUNTS. IT MEANS THAT THE SURVEYING CREWS ARE HAVING NO GREAT DIFFICULTY IN SECURING THE HORSES THEY WERE PROMISED IN THE INTERIOR. TODAY IT IS RATHER EXPECTED HERE LOCALLY THAT ANOTHER BIG BATCH OF HORSES WILL BE DELIVERED AND INSPECTED FOR SHIPMENT DOWN ON THE NEXT BOAT. THERE ARE TWENTY-THREE MORE TO COME UNDER THE WHITELY CONTRACT WITH COMMISSIONER RIGGS. EIGHTEEN WASHINGTON HORSES WERE BROUGHT DOWN THE YUKON BY THE STEAMER YUKON WHEN THE SURVEYING PARTIES CAME IN AND AT TANANA ANOTHER HORSE WAS PICKED UP, MAKING NINETEEN IN ALL DELIVERED AT NENANA ON THAT BOAT. FAIRBANKS HAS FURNISHED EIGHTEEN TO DATE. PACKTRAINS WILL BE STARTED AT ONCE OVER THE OLD NENANA TRAIL AS IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY THAT THE PARTIES NOW ENROUTE UP THE RIVER HAVE PLENTY OF SUPPLIES WITHOUT DELAY. THERE ARE EIGHTEEN MEN IN EACH SURVEY PARTY, REGULARLY ATTACHED, SO THAT THE DAILY DEMAND OF AT LEAST FORTY MEN MUST BE MET, AS THE PACKERS WILL OF COURSE HAVE TO CARRY THEIR SUPPLIES. THIS OLD TRAIL IS SAID TO BE IN BAD CONDITION, BUT EVIDENTLY THERE IS ONLY ONE WAY TO FIND OUT AND THE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING THAT WAY, NAMELY THE SENDING IN OF THE PACKTRAINS WITH MEN TO CLEAR THE TRAIL. E E (CASEY) BENNETT, COMMISSIONER RIGGS' OWN PERSONAL PACKER, WILL TAKE THEM IN. AT NENANA PACKMASTER REABURN WILL BE MET BY THE GOVERNMENT LAUNCH "MIDNIGHT SUN", WHICH HAS JUST ARRIVED FROM THE UPPER YUKON. HE WILL MAKE AN INVESTIGATION OF THE NENANA TO DETERMINE TO JUST WHAT EXTENT IT MAY BE USED FOR BOAT FREIGHTING. THE MIDNIGHT SUN IS A LITTLE STERN WHEELER AND WILL BE MANNED BY A CREW OF MEN SUFFICIENT TO CLEAR A PASSAGE THROUGH DRIFT IF FOUND NECESSARY. AS SOON AS THE GOVERNMENT BOAT COMPLETES ITS INVESTIGATIONS AND REPORTS TO COMMISSIONER RIGGS, HE WILL DETERMINE TO WHAT EXTENT THE RIVER WILL BE USED. IN THE MEANTIME THE PACKTRAINS ON THE TRAIL WILL KEEP THE WANTS OF THE SURVEYING CREWS FILLED WITHOUT ANY TROUBLE. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91420 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER ON JUNE 20, 1914, "MIDNIGHT SUN UP THE NENANA", "TO FIND IF NAVIGABLE FOR EITHER THE LITTLE STEAMERS OR PLAIN POLING BOATS". YESTERDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK THE RAILROAD SURVEY LAUNCH MIDNIGHT SUN WITH FOUR MEN ABOARD HEADED BY W B REABURN, ENTERED THE NENANA RIVER ON AN EXPLORATION TRIP. THEY ALSO TOOK WITH THEM TWO POLING BOATS. THERE IS SO MUCH DOUBT CONCERNING THE PRACTICAL USE OF THE NENANA FOR FREIGHTING SUPPLIES UP TO THE SURVEYORS THAT THE ONLY COURSE THE GOVERNMENT COULD PURSUE WAS TO TRY IT OUT. FOR THIS PURPOSE THE MIDNIGHT SUN IS ESPECIALLY WELL QUALIFIED. SHE IS A LITTLE STERN WHEELER, 50 FEET IN LENGTH WITH AN 8 FOOT BEAM AND DRAWS ONLY 16 INCHES. HER ENGINES ARE 30-HORSEPOWER, WHICH IS VERY POWERFUL CONSIDERING HER SIZE. THE BOAT WAS BUILT BY THE ALASKA BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR USE ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND PENETRATED CLEAR TO THE HEADS OF THAT STREAM WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. COMMISSIONER RIGGS SAYS THAT IF POSSIBLE THEY WOULD LIKE TO USE THE NENANA AND WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO DO SO, BUT THAT FAILING IN ITS USE THERE ARE ONE OR TWO TRAILS THAT CAN EASILY BE UTILIZED. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS THAT THE SHORTEST OF THEM IS PASSABLE AND THAT IN ALL PROBABILITY A SMALL CREW CAN READILY OPEN IT FOR THE USE OF PACKTRAINS, THAT WILL GO UP THE NENANA TO ENGINEER BACON'S AND ENGINEER GRAY'S PARTIES. (P4)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91424 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER FOR JUNE 24, 1914 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE TITLED, "STUCK DOWN AT WOOD RIVER" WHICH SAYS (P2), RECEIVING WORD THAT THE LITTLE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY SURVEY LAUNCH OR STEAMER, THE MIDNIGHT SUN, WAS STUCK AT THE MOUTH OF WOOD RIVER AND WAS UNABLE TO PROCEED FURTHER, COMMISSIONER RIGGS LEFT LAST NIGHT TO INVESTIGATE. HE TOOK ALONG SOME REPAIRS AND FITTINGS IN CASE THE ENGINES OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN SHOULD BE AT FAULT AS THEY PROBABLY ARE AS THE BOAT DRAWS ONLY 16 INCHES AND WOULD HARDLY GET STUCK ON A BAR. THE RUTHERFORD LAUNCH TOOK THE COMMISSIONER DOWN THE RIVER AND WILL REMAIN WITH THE MIDNIGHT SUN UNTIL SHE GETS IN THE CLEAR. THE GOVERNMENT BOAT WAS DAMAGED BY HER TRIP UP THE NENANA AND ESPECIALLY AFTER THE LONG VOYAGE FROM THE UPPER YUKON IS IN NEED OF EXTENSIVE REPAIRS AND OVERHAULING. THESE WILL BE ATTENDED TO AS SOON AS THE LITTLE STEAMER REACHES FAIRBANKS. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00108 91426 T 914

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER ON JUNE 26, 1914, "MIDNIGHT SUN ON WILD RIVER", IT STATES, "YOU MIGHT CALL IT A 'CRUISE AMONG THE TREE TOPS'," SAID ENGINEER P R BREEZE, OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY STEAMER MIDNIGHT SUN THIS MORNING, REFERRING TO THE TRIP UP THE NENANA RIVER. "IT IS A WILD RIVER NOW. WHENEVER IT TAKES A NOTION TO LEAVE ITS REGULAR CHANNEL, IT SHOOTS OFF INTO THE WOODS AND FINALLY DOUBLES BACK IN CURVES THAT WOULD GIVE A PILOT THE HEADACHE AND RETURNS. WHEN YOU CONSIDER THAT WE WERE PUSHING A FORTYFOOT BARGE WITH ONLY A FIFTYFOOT BOAT, MAKING NINETY FEET IN ALL, YOU CAN IMAGINE WHAT SKILL IT REQUIRED TO GET AROUND THE CURVES. "AT ONE POINT WE HIT THE TOP OF A BIG FIR TREE AS LARGE AS A TELEGRAPH POLE AND BROKE IT SQUARE OFF. IT WAS EXCITING. THEN WE HAD ENGINE TROUBLE. DON'T MENTION "SPARK PLUGS" IN YOUR PAPER FOR EVERY TIME I SEE THE WORDS I GO UP IN THE AIR." COMMISSIONER RIGGS SAYS THAT AS NEARLY AS HE COULD FIND OUT FROM INDIANS THAT THE MIDNIGHT SUN WENT UP THE NENANA TWENTY MILES. THERE THE FREIGHT WAS LEFT AND ALSO TWO POLING BOATS WITH SIX MEN. THERE WILL BE THREE MEN TO EACH OF THESE POLING BOATS AS THE RIVER IS WILD AND POLING IS GOING TO BE VERY DIFFICULT UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES. CROOKS, JAMES, WILLISON, FAY, GREEN AND

ANOTHER, ARE WITH THE BOATS. REGARDING REPAIRS NECESSARY TO THE MIDNIGHT SUN, THE COMMISSIONER SAID THAT A NEW SET OF CLUTCH GEARS WOULD HAVE TO BE INSTALLED, A NEW KEYWAY MADE IN THE FLY WHEEL AND NEW SPARK PLUGS PROVIDED. THE HULL IS UNDAMAGED. IT IS INTERESTING TO NOTE THAT THE FLYWHEEL OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN WEIGHS 700 POUNDS. THE ENGINE IS OF THREE CYLINDER, FOUR CYCLE TYPE, DOAK MANUFACTURE. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00108 91429 T 914
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE THAT APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER ON JUNE 29, 1914 (P2) UNDER THE HEADLINE "RAILROAD BOYS HIKING ALONG". IT IS REPORTED, COMMISSIONER RIGGS PUT IN A BUSY SUNDAY AT HIS OFFICES IN THE BARNETTE BUILDING AND THIS MORNING WAS HIGHLY SATISFIED OVER THE PROGRESS WHICH THE WORK IS MAKING IN HIS DIVISION. A LETTER FROM ENGINEER GRAY, DATED THE 26TH OF THIS MONTH, STATED THAT HIS PARTY AT THAT DATE WERE CAMPED ABOUT 24 MILES UP THE NENANA RIVER, WHICH THEY HAD MADE IN TWO DAYS' TRAVEL. ALONG THE TRAIL GRAY IS MAPPING THE COUNTRY AS HE GOES, WHICH WILL BE A GREAT AID TO BACON IN PARTICULAR AS HE COMES DOWN FROM BROAD PASS. FOR SEVEN MILES OUT OF NENANA, GRAY'S MEN HAVE ALREADY SURVEYED A LINE WITH WHICH BACON CAN EASILY CONNECT WHEN HE COMES ALONG. GRAY ALSO REPORTED THAT THE MIDNIGHT SUN CACHE OF SUPPLIES WAS SIXTEEN MILES IN A STRAIGHT LINE UP THE RIVER, INDICATING THAT THE LITTLE BOAT MUST HAVE TRAVELED MUCH FURTHER BY WATER. THE LAST HEARD OF BACON HE WAS PUSHING UP THE NENANA CANYON AND PROBABLY NOTHING WILL BE HEARD FROM HIM FOR SEVERAL DAYS YET AT THE LEAST. HE IS TRYING TO CONNECT WITH ENGINEER RAEBURN AT BROAD PASS, BEFORE THE LATTER GETS STARTED DOWN THE SUSITNA.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00110 93410 Q 903934
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP
 ABST KUSKO TIMES, SAT MAR 10, 1934, P4 COLUMN 1, VOL. 1. THE TIMES THE NENANA ICE MOVED ARE LISTED-EARLIEST DATE IS APRIL 26, 1926 AND LATEST IS MAY 11, 1924. AT FAIRBANKS ICE MOVED EARLIEST APRIL 23, 1926 AND LATEST, MAY 11, 1913. YEARS COVERED, 1903-33.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00221 912913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE PARTY REPRESENTING THE USGS MADE A 55 MILE TRIP OVER A LITTLE-USED TRAIL UP NENANA RIVER. THEY CROSSED THE SWOLLEN AND TURBULENT STREAM IN A DAMAGED BOAT. (P69) THE SURVEY BEGAN AT NENANA RIVER, EAST OF MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK, AND EXTENDED THEM WESTWARD OVER SEVERAL THOUSAND SQUARE MILES. (P71) ON MARCH 17, 1913, ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK, HARRY KARSTENS, AND 2 COMPANIONS LEFT THE MOUTH OF NENANA RIVER, TRAVELED BY DOG SLED TO THE KANTISHAN DISTRICT TO PICK UP SUPPLIES LANDED THERE BY BOAT IN THE FALL OF 1912, AND PROCEEDED TO THE BASIN OF CLEARWATER FORK, AT THE NORTH BASE OF MOUNT MCKINLEY. (P75)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00465 933
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER MIDDLE
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST NENANA TOWN ON THE RIVER IS TRANSFER POINT FOR YUKON FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS FROM RIVER TO RAILROAD. FROM ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO'S. BROCHURE ALASKA, 1933.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00544 950962

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS 2 GAGING STATIONS ON THE NENANA RIVER: "NEAR WINDY" AND "NEAR HEALY". (P14) DRAINAGE AREA FOR STATION NEAR WINDY IS 710 SQ MIS (APPROX) (PROBABLY REFERS TO DRAINAGE ABOVE THE STATION. (P8)); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS AT THIS STATION IS 1950-56 AND 1958-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON JUNE 15, 1962, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 9.84 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 11,900 CFS (16.8 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 12 YRS. (P14) DRAINAGE AREA FOR THE GAGING STATION NEAR HEALY IS 1,910 SQ MIS (APPROX) (PROBABLY REFERS TO DRAINAGE ABOVE THE STATION. (P8)); MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS GAGE HEIGHT OF 12.51 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 39,000 CFS (20.4 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.4 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD). (P14)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00546 924

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NITY

ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, NOTES THE NENANA RIVER CANYON ON A TRAIN HEADED NORTH FOR A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1924 (P.13) THE NENANA R. WAS FOLLOWED BY DOG SLED FROM TANANA TOWARDS MT MCKINLEY. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT, "THE REGULAR TRAIL ABOVE NENANA WAS IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE THE ICE HAD WATER FLOWING OVER IT FORCING US TO DETOUR THROUGH TOWN TO THE TANANA RIVER, THENCE DOWN THAT RIVER UNTIL WE PASSED THE MOUTH OF THE NENANA AND THEN BACK UP A SLOUGH WHERE WE STRUCK THE MAIN TRAIL AGAIN." (P.19) "THE OPEN WOODLANDS WERE OF WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCES AND COTTONWOODS, WITH MANY SMALL WILLOWS AND BIRCHES. IN THE DEEP FROZEN BOGS. THE COUNTLESS TANARACKS, UNCLAD IN THEIR WINTER SLEEP, LOOKED LIKE NEEDLELESS SPRUCE SKELETONS". (P.21).

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00771 944967

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST EDWIN H FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT SHORTLY AFTER THEY PASS MCKINLEY PARK, THE TRAIN ENTERS THE CANYON OF THE NENANA RIVER. (P33) "AT MILEPOST 358.1, WE PAUSE AT THE COAL TOWN OF HEALY WHERE A 4-MILE RAILROAD SPUR CROSSES THE NENANA RIVER TO REACH SUBBITUMINOUS COAL FIELDS." (P33) SONTIANA IS AT THE END OF THE SPUR. (P33) AT CLEAR THE ARMY ENGINEERS MOVED THE TRACKS OF THE RAILROAD 3 MILES TO THE E "TO GIVE THE BASE (ARMY) MORE LAND ON THE BANKS OF THE NENANA RIVER...THE NEW LINE IS NEARLY 10 MILES LONG..." (P34) THIS WAS AFTER WORLD WAR II.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 00791 973

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY

ABST ROBERT GILFILLIAN STATED IN HIS THESIS ON A "WINTER HISTORY OF A SMALL SUBARCTIC STREAM," THAT IN 1973 DUE TO THE ICE CHOKED RIVER THE VILLAGE OF CLEAR ALASKA WAS COMPLETELY SURROUNDED BY FLOOD WATERS. (P.3)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2423

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 00997 959
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST IN THE 1959 (FEDERAL) ANNUAL REPORT...ON CIVIL WORK ACTIVITY, MENTION IS MADE THAT \$27,400 WAS TRANSFERRED TO THE USGS TO MAINTAIN A NUMBER OF GAGING STATIONS IN ALASKA, "AND TO RESTORE AND MAINTAIN FOR 1 YR A RECORDER GAGE NEAR WINDY ON THE NENANA RIVER". (P1895)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 3764 SQ MI AND AVERAGE DAILY RUNOFF IS 650 UNIT OFF/SQ MI. (P137) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01632 926
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY
 ABST JEAN POTTER DESCRIBES JOE CROSSON'S TRIP FROM THE TOKLAT RIVER TO FAIRBANKS AFTER HIS PLANE CRASHED. WHEN HE REACHED A SMALL INDIAN SETTLEMENT HE WAS GIVEN THE BAD NEWS THAT THE NENANA RIVER 8 MI AWAY HAD NOT YET FROZEN OVER FOR THE WINTER, BUT ONE INDIAN OFFERED TO TAKE HIM TO THE RIVER BY DOG TEAM AND THEN ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER IN HIS BOAT. THE BOAT MADE OF MOOSE SKIN AND RIBBED WITH WILLOW BRANCHES, WAS ONLY 9 FT LONG. THE ROARING RIVER WAS FULL OF CRASHING ICE CAKES SO THAT CROSSING WAS AN ORDEAL. (P97-98)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 A 915921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ICE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,PHOTO
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF THE SMALL STERNWHEELER "MIDNIGHT SUN", AT NENANA IN 1915. SHE NOTES, THE ENGINEERING COMMISSION THROUGH THE HELP OF MR TITTMANN, "SECURED THE TEMPORARY TRANSFER OF THE SURVEY POWER FREIGHT BOAT MIDNIGHT SUN FOR USE IN THE NENANA AND TANANA RIVERS." (P48) THE PHOTO SHOWS BOAT NEAR SHORE, WITH A BARGE IN FRONT, AND SEVERAL MEN ON BANK. PHOTOS OF MEN AND PILEDRIVERS WORKING ON LOST SLOUGH WASHOUT IN 1917, CAPTIONED: "DIVERTING NENANA RIVER BACK TO ITS REGULAR CHANNEL, NEAR MILE 396. EARLY IN JULY, AFTER HEAVY RAINS, THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE RIVER SHIFTED ABOUT HALF A MILE AND CUT THROUGH INTO LOST SLOUGH. AUGUST 25, 1917." (P196) PHOTO WITH CABLE AND SMALL BOAT IN FOREGROUND, CAPTIONED: "FERRY ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER AT MILE 373-AUGUST 28, 1917." (P200) PHOTO OF CABIN WITH SEVERAL HORSES AND MEN IN FRONT OF IT, CAPTIONED: "STORE AT RESIDENCY 4, MILE 373, SITE OF BRIDGE ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER-AUGUST 28, 1917." (P201) PRINCE SAYS, "IN 1917, A PORTION OF THE NENANA RIVER LEFT ITS CHANNEL AND POURED WATER THROUGH AN OLD OVERFLOW CHANNEL KNOWN AS LOST SLOUGH. IN THE FALL AND WINTER OF 1917 AND EARLY SPRING OF 1918, EFFORTS WERE MADE TO FORCE WATER BACK INTO PROPER CHANNEL BUT TO NO AVAIL. ICE TORE OUT THE PROTECTION WORK THAT HAD BEEN PLACED TO DIVERT THE CURRENT AND AFTER CAREFUL CONSIDERATION, IT WAS DECIDED TO ABANDON THE OLD LINE FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 21 MILES, AND PLACE THE LINE TO THE EAST AWAY FROM THE OVERFLOW WATERS OF LOST SLOUGH. THE NEW LINE LEFT THE ORGINAL LINE ABOUT 3.8 MILES SOUTH OF NENANA AND REJOINED IT NEAR MILE 389." (P263)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 B 915921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ICE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND
 TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO OF MEN AND PILED RIVER ON THE BANK, CAPTIONED: "APRIL 4, 1918, DRIVING PILING AT NENANA RIVER CROSSING, MILE 373.25." (P266) PHOTO OF MEN AND PILED RIVER, CLOSEUP, CAPTIONED: "APRIL 4, 1918 DRIVING PILING AT NENANA RIVER CROSSING, MILE 373.25." (P267) PHOTO OF MAN, HORSE, AND A GRAVEL SOURCE PIT, CAPTIONED: "GRAVEL BLUFF AT MILE 373.25, NENANA RIVER CROSSING, APRIL 4, 1918." (P267) BLUFF IS ON RIVERBANK. PHOTO OF PILED RIVER AND PILING ACROSS ICE, CAPTIONED: "PILE DAM ACROSS LOST SLOUGH-APRIL 8, 1918." (P268) PHOTO OF WORKERS, PILINGS ON ICE, AND PILE DRIVER, CAPTIONED: "PILE DAM AT MOUTH OF LOST SLOUGH, APRIL 8, 1918." (P268) PHOTO OF SEVERAL DOZEN PEOPLE WORKING IN A LINE ON BARE ICE, CAPTIONED: "DIGGING DITCH TO DIVERT WATER ON ICE IN NENANA RIVER FROM LOST SLOUGH-APRIL, 1918." (P271) PHOTO OF NARROW, TEMPORARY BRIDGE, ABOUT 4 FEET WIDE WITH SOME BENTS DRIVEN IN RIVERBED, AND STRING OF MEN WITH WHEELBARROWS WALKING ACROSS IT, CAPTIONED: "TEMPORARY STRUCTURE PLACED ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER." (P274) PHOTO OF BRIDGE WITH MANY PILES DRIVEN IN BED, AND MEN ON BRIDGE, CAPTIONED: "TEMPORARY BRIDGE ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER AT FERRY." (P274) PHOTO FROM ONE BANK LOOKING ACROSS BRIDGE, CAPTIONED: "MEN CROSSING TEMPORARY BRIDGE ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER AT FERRY TO REACH END OF STEEL. NOTE BUILDINGS AND RAIL CAR (IN DISTANCE)." (P275) PHOTO OF 3 MEN NEAR A RIVER ON HORSEBACK, CAPTIONED: "COL HEARS, JOHN W. HALLOWELL, AND DR. ALFRED H. BROOKS INSPECTING ROAD SURVEY UP NENANA RIVER-AUG 31, 1919." (P313)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 C 915921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ICE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND
 TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO OF ONE MAN ON HORSEBACK ON RIVER BANK, CAPTIONED: "FREDERICK D BROWNE, ENGINEER IN CHARGE OF FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, INSPECTING ROAD SURVEY UP NENANA RIVER WITH HALLOWELL PARTY-AUG 31, 1919." (P313) PHOTO LOOKING NORTH UP NENANA RIVER CAPTIONED: "DEC 9, 1919-LOOKING NORTH FROM MILE 356.8 UP THE NENANA RIVER CANYON. THIS WAS THE LAST SECTION OF LINE TO BE COMPLETED ON THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD, AND ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT." (P352) VARIOUS PHOTOS OF CONSTRUCTION IN NENANA RIVER CANYON, CAPTIONED: "NENANA RIVER CANYON-MILE 349 TO MILE 351-OCT 21, 1920." (PP396-397) PHOTO "OCT 1, 1920-MILE 356 OF THE NENANA RIVER CANYON." (P396) PHOTO "OCT 1, 1920-NENANA RIVER CANYON, SHOWING RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION." (P397) PHOTO OF OBVIOUSLY TEMPORARY BRIDGE, CAPTIONED: "NENANA RIVER CROSSING, LOOKING UPSTREAM-MILE 370.7-JUNE 27, 1920." (P399) ALSO A PHOTO CAPTIONED: "JUNE 27, 1920-LOOKING DOWNSTREAM AT NENANA RIVER CROSSING, MILE 370.7." (P399) PHOTO OF 12 HORSES PULLING A DINKY ENGINE ON RIVER ICE, CAPTIONED: "FEBRUARY 17, 1921-12 HORSES MOVING DINKY ENGINE NO. 4 TO RILEY CREEK." (P448) PHOTO OF MAIL TEAMS PASSING THOSE HAULING DINKY NO 4, CAPTIONED: "FEBRUARY 22, 1921-MILE 351 IN NENANA CANYON-7000 LBS. OF US MAIL GOING NORTH. NOTE DINKY ENGINE NO 4 AT LEFT BEING MOVED THROUGH THE CANYON TO RILEY CREEK." (P449) PRINCE QUOTES E J CRONIN, WHO WORKED FOR RAILROAD WHEN THEY HAULED THE DINKY. "THE NENANA RIVER CANYON RUNS EAST AND WEST SOME 8 MILES, AND SOUTH OF IT ON THE HIGH BENCH IS LEVEL GRADE TO RILEY CREEK, ABOUT 15 MILES. WHILE THE HARD ROCK CREWS WERE TIED UP IN THE CANYON, ALL THIS OTHER WORK COULD BE GOING AHEAD, HENCE THE NECESSITY OF GETTING ROLLING STOCK AND DRAGLINE EQUIPMENT AND CAMP MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES."

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 D 915921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,ICE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND

TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, PHOTO
 ABST HENCE THE HORSE-DRAWN LOCOMOTIVE. THE PHAROHS OF EGYPT, IN BUILDING THE PYRAMIDS; FACED NO GREATER DIFFICULTIES AND HARDSHIPS THAN DID THE CREWS UNDER SUPERINTENDENT OF CONSTRUCTION BILL PACKER IN COMPLETING THIS PROJECT." (P449) PRINCE QUOTES FROM 1921 A E C REPORT. THE NENANA BROKE UP ON MAY 11, 1921, AND DURING HIGH WATER IN JULY, THE ROADBED WAS WASHED OUT, AND ROAD HAD TO BE REBUILT. "DURING THE ICE BREAKUP IN MAY, 14-14 FOOT TRESTLE SPANS WERE TAKEN OUT OF TEMPORARY TRESTLE BRIDGE AT THE NENANA RIVER CROSSING, MILE 370.7. REPAIRS WERE MADE TO THIS BRIDGE DURING WHICH TIME FREIGHT WAS MOVED ACROSS RIVER BY AERIAL TRAM." (PP454-455)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01641 00002 923938
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF NENANA RIVER BRIDGE, WASHED OUT IN CENTER, BUT STILL PARTLY STANDING, CAPTIONED: "HIGH WATER ON JUNE 8 AND 9, 1923, TOOK OUT THE BRIDGE OVER THE NENANA RIVER ON THE HEALY COAL SPUR." (P515) "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... A PORTION OF THE BRIDGE OVER THE NENANA RIVER AT MILE 370 WAS CARRIED AWAY. BRIDGES ON THE HEALY RIVER COAL SPUR WERE DAMAGED AND CONSIDERABLE TRACK WAS WASHED OUT BETWEEN WINDY AND HCKINLEY PARK." (P515) THIS WAS IN 1923. THERE ARE SEVERAL PHOTO OF A SLIDE IN NENANA CANYON, WITH RAILS AND TIES HANGING IN THE AIR, CAPTIONED: "SLIDE IN NENANA CANYON AT MILE 357.5" AND "THE ABOVE PHOTOGRAPHS SHOW SLIDE IN NENANA CANYON AT MILE 353." (P516-517) IN 1930 PRINCE NOTES HEAVY RAINS CAUSED THEM TO SUSPEND UPGRADING RAILROAD "THE RAINS CONTINUED DURING SEPTEMBER CAUSING EXTREMELY HIGH WATER IN THE NENANA RIVER AND THERE WERE SEVERAL WASHOUTS ON THE HEALY AND NENANA DIVISIONS. A DIVERSION DAM HAD TO BE CONSTRUCTED TO PREVENT FURTHER WASHING OUT-COST OF REPAIRS, INCLUDING DIVERSION DAM, WAS ABOUT \$105,000." (P582) IN 1938 PRINCE SAYS, "EARLY IN AUGUST, HIGH WATER IN THE NENANA RIVER WASHED OUT 270 FEET OF TRACK ON THE SUNTRANA BRANCH." (P620)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT
 ABST STUCK EXPLAINS, "THE NENANA IS A CLEAR-WATER STREAM, NOT NAVIGABLE MANY MILES. THIRTY OR FORTY MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH IT PASSES THROUGH A CANYON UP WHICH POLING-BOATS ARE SOMETIMES PROPELLED, BUT IT IS NOT A HIGHWAY OF ANY TRAVEL." (P289) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1921 A SHIFT IN COURSE OF NENANA RIVER DESTROYED A SEGMENT OF THE NEWLY BUILT ALASKA RAILROAD. THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS RAISE THE BED OF THE RIVER AND CAUSE THEM TO OVERSPILL THEIR BANKS AND FLOW THROUGH ADJACENT LOW AREAS. (P16) THIS SHIFTING OF RIVER COURSE BUILDS OUTWASH FANS. (P16) THE NENANA RIVER RUNS THROUGH THE BROAD PASS DEPRESSION IN AN INCISED ROCK-WALLED GORGE SEVERAL 100 FT DEEP. (P36) THE NENANA RIVER DRAINS THE EXTREME NORTHERN TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS. (P37) PHOTOGRAPH, LABELED FIGURE 9 OF PLATE 2 SHOWS "BADLAND EROSION. SCULPTURING OF A CLIFF FORMED AS A MEANDER SCAR, EAST BANK OF NENA RIVER NEAR HEALY. NORTERN FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE. THE DELICATELY FLUTED BADLAND CLIFFS ARE IN COARSE POORLY SORTED CONGLOMERATE OF TERTIARY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2426

AGE..."

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST A LIGNITE COAL FIELD LIES ON THE UPPER WATERS OF THE NENANA RIVER, STRETCHING EASTWARD TOWARD THE DELTA RIVER. IF IT WERE OPENED UP BY A RAILWAY IT WOULD FURNISH A VALUEABLE COAL SUPPLY, EVEN THOUGH THE COAL IS LOW GRADE. (P52)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02183 912
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: NENANA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS NORTHWARD ALONG THE WESTERN EDGE OF THE BONNIFIELD REGION, IS A LARGE STREAM WHICH DRAINS A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE. IT HEADS IN THE HIGH MOUNTAINS IN THE VICINITY OF BROAD PASS AND RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM MANY GLACIERS, INCLUDING SOME WHICH LIE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RANGE AND WHICH WOULD BE EXPECTED TO DRAIN SOUTHWARD TO THE PACIFIC. ITS LARGEST TRIBUTARY, YANERT FORK, HEADS FAR TO THE EAST TOWARD MOUNT HAYES AND OCCUPIES A LITTLE-KNOWN VALLEY WHICH LIES PARALLEL TO THE TREND OF THE MOUNTAIN RANGE. BELOW THE MOUTH OF YANERT FORK THE NENANA FLOWS FOR A FEW MILES THROUGH A NARROW CANYON, FROM WHICH IT EMERGES TO TRAVERSE A BOARD FLAT-FLOORED VALLEY TO THE TANANA. AS A RESULT OF THE GLACIAL ORIGIN OF MUCH OF THE NENANA WATER, DURING THE SUMMER THE STREAM IS SUBJECT TO RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN VOLUME AND ITS WATER IS HEAVILY CHARGED WITH DEBRIS. IN PARTS OF MAY, JUNE, AND JULY THE MELTING SNOWS AND GLACIERS FLOOD THE STREAM SO THAT IT IS OFTEN DIFFICULT OR IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS BY FORDING. THE HEAVY LOAD OF GRAVEL AND SILT WHICH THE STREAM CARRIES HAS CAUSED IT TO BUILD UP ITS FLOOR BELOW THE CANYON, AND AS IT FLOWS THROUGH THIS FLOOD PLAIN IT BREAKS UP INTO AN INTRICATE SERIES OF CHANNELS. IT IS SWIFT AND UNNAVIGABLE FOR LARGE BOATS. SOME SMALL BOATS HAVE BEEN USED TO RUN DOWNSTREAM TO THE TANANA, BUT THE SWIFT CURRENT AND ABUNDANT SWEEPERS MAKE EVEN THIS DANGEROUS FOR 30 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. DURING THE WINTER, LIKE MOST GLACIAL STREAMS, THE NENANA DECREASES GREATLY IN VOLUME AND ITS WATER BECOMES CLEAR. (P13) REGARDING ACCESS TO THE AREA: ACCESS TO THE REGION IS DIFFICULT DURING THE SUMMER ON ACCOUNT OF THE MARSHY CHARACTER OF THE TANANA FLATS, WHICH MAY, HOWEVER, BE CROSSED BY PACK ANIMALS AT A NUMBER OF PLACES. ALONG THE EAST BANK OF NENANA RIVER AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL HAS BEEN CUT OUT AND WIDENED, BUT NUMEROUS FOREST FIRES DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910 WERE FOLLOWED BY THE FALLING OF TIMBER AND MUCH OF THIS TRAIL IS NOW OBLITERATED. IT WAS USED TO REACH THE UPPER NENANA AND THE DIGGINGS ON MOOSE CREEK AND IN THE BASIN OF THE TOTALINIK... IF IS ALSO POSSIBLE TO APPROACH THE REGION FROM THE SUSITNA BASIN BY WAY OF BROAD PASS THOUGH FEW PERSONS HAVE USED THIS PASS UP TO THE PRESENT TIME. MOST OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED ROUTES CAN SCARCELY BE DIGNIFIED BY THE NAME "TRAILS" AS THEY INCLUDE STRETCHES WHERE NO TRAIL OR TRACKS CAN BE FOLLOWED; THEY ARE MERELY LINES ALONG WHICH GROUND SUFFICIENTLY FIRM TO AFFORD FOOTING FOR HORSES CAN BE FOUND. LESS THAN 50 MILES OF WELL-DEFINED TRAIL WAS SEEN DURING THE WHOLE SEASON. IN WINTER THE COURSES OF MOST OF THE LARGER STREAMS MAY BE FOLLOWED BY SLEDS WITHOUT THE NECESSITY OF MUCH CHOPPING. (P15) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02233 898913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE, RIVER, ROUTE
 ABST IN HIS 1913 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 592-H), MOFFIT NOTES THAT IN 1898 ELDRIDGE AND MULDRON, ON A USGS SURVEY,

"ASCENDED SUSITNA RIVER FROM COOK INLET TO THE MOUTH OF INDIAN CREEK, WHENCE THEY MADE THEIR WAY NORTHEASTWARD...TO JACK RIVER. THEY THEN DESCENDED JACK RIVER AND THE NENANA TO THE MOUTH OF YANERT FORK..." (P301) "THE EXPLORATORY PARTY UNDER BROOKS CROSSED THE NENANA JUST ABOVE YANERT FORK IN 1902." (P301-302) "THE BROAD PASS REGION INCLUDES THE UPPER PARTS OF CHULITNA AND NENANA RIVERS." (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. NENANA RIVER IS UNFORTUNATELY TOO SWIFT AND HAS TOO MANY RAPIDS IN ITS COURSE TO AFFORD A SUMMER ROUTE FROM THE TANANA FOR SMALL BOATS. 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)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02243 A 907913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, VEGETATION
 ABST THE BROAD PASS REGION IS DRAINED PRIMARILY BY THE NENANA AND CHULITNA RIVERS. NENANA RIVER ORIGINATES IN GLACIERS DESCENDING FROM THE WEST SLOPES OF CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN. THE UPPER NENANA MAY BE REGARDED AS BELONGING PROPERLY TO A DRAINAGE BASIN SOUTH OF THE ALASKA RANGE, EITHER THE CHULITNA OR SUSITNA. THE NENANA RECEIVES ITS HEADWATERS FROM A SMALL GLACIER ON THE RIDGE RUNNING SW FROM THE MAIN PEAK AND FORMING THE DIVIDE BETWEEN NENANA AND YANERT FORK. NENANA RIVER IN ITS UPPER COURSE, BELOW THE PLACE WHERE IT FIRST TURNS WESTWARD, FLOWS SLUGGISHLY AND MEANDERS WIDELY THROUGH OPEN COUNTRY. IN ITS COURSE WHERE IT 1ST TURNS NORTHWARD INTO THE MOUNTAINS TO THE PLACE WHERE IT CROSSES THE AXIS OF THE RANGE, IT RUNS IN DEEP CANYONS OR IN NARROW VALLEYS (P13) ITS CURRENT, ALTHOUGH SWIFTER IN THIS LOWER COURSE THAN ABOVE, IS NOT SO RAPID AS THAT OF YANERT FORK OR DELTA RIVER. THE NENANA FOR 5 OR 6 MI ABOVE JACK RIVER, LIES IN A MINOR INTERMONTANE VALLEY THAT EXTENDS WESTWARD FROM THE NENANA GLACIER. (P14) HUNTERS AND PROSPECTORS HAVE REACHED BROAD PASS REGION FROM THE TANANA VALLEY THROUGH THE NENANA RIVER VALLEY. NO TRAILS HAVE BEEN MADE ALONG THIS ROUTE (P14) IN WINTER THE NENANA AFFORDS PRACTICAL ROUTES FOR FREIGHTING SUPPLIES THAT WOULD BE REQUIRED BY PROSPECTORS IN THE BROAD PASS REGION. IN SOME OF THE YEARS SINCE 1907, PART OF THE SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT FROM FAIRBANKS TO VALDEZ CREEK ON THE NENANA. (P15) NENANA RIVER MAY BE DIFFICULT OR EVEN IMPOSSIBLE TO FORD AT TIMES OF HIGH WATER, BUT ON COOL DAYS LATER IN THE SUMMER MAY BE FORDED SAFELY IF CARE IS USED IN CHOOSING THE PLACE. (P15) THE WATERS OF THE NENANA IN THE PAST RAN THROUGH BROAD PASS INTO THE CHULITNA BUT WERE DIVERTED BY THE GLACIER THAT FORMERLY OCCUPIED THE REGION SINCE THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ICE THE DRAINAGE HAS NOT REVERTED TO ITS PREGLACIAL COURSE. (P15) A GRAVEL-FLOORED FLAT CONNECTS THE UPPER SUSITNA VALLEY NEAR VALDEZ CREEK WITH NENANA RIVER. (P16)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02243 B 907913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, VEGETATION
 ABST COTTONWOOD GROWS ON THE RIVER BARS OF NENANA. ALDERS ARE FAIRLY PLENTIFUL ALONG STRETCHES OF NENANA RIVER. (P17-18) MOOSE ARE NOW FOUND OCCASIONALLY IN THE UPPER CHULITNA VALLEY AND THEY SOMETIMES, COME UP SUSITNA RIVER AND TRAVEL BETWEEN SUSITNA AND CHULITNA RIVERS THROUGH THE NENANA VALLEY. THE VALLEY BETWEEN YANERT FORK AND NENANA RIVER IS A FAVORITE FEEDING GROUND FOR CARIBOU. SEVERAL BROWN BEARS WERE SEEN ON NENANA RIVER. (P20) JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF JACK RIVER THE NENANA IN ITS NORTHWARD COURSE ENTERS A NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN BLACK, RUGGED MOUNTAINS WHOSE UPPER PARTS ARE MADE UP CHIEFLY OF MASSIVE CONGLOMERATE BEDS

THAT DIP GENTLY NORTHWARD AND REST ON A NARROW BED OF GRANITE. INCONSPICUOUS BEDS OF FINER-GRAINED ROCK (SHALE AND GRIT) ARE INTERBEDDED WITH THE CONGLOMERATE. THESE BEDS, WHEN VIEWED FROM THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH OF JACK RIVER, ARE SEEN TO MAINTAIN THEIR NORTHERLY DIP FOR SEVERAL MILES DOWN THE NENANA. THE CONGLOMERATE IS COMPOSED OF WELL-ROUNDED GRAVEL AND COBBLES OF QUARTZ, QUARTZITE, SLATE, AND AN ACIDIC IGNEOUS ROCK SET IN A SILICEOUS CEMENT. (P41) AT THE HEAD OF THE NENANA RIVER INTRUDED MASS OF GRANITE INTERRUPTS THE CANTWELL FORMATION ("SERIES OF CONGLOMERATES AND COURSE SANDSTONES WHICH WAS ENCOUNTERED IN THE BANKS OF THE CANTWELL (NENANA) RIVER, ABOUT 10 OR 15 MI ABOVE THE FORKS."--ELDRIDGE, USGS 20TH ANN REPT 1900 (IN BIBLIOGRAPHY)) FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 8 MI FROM EAST TO WEST. (P41, 44, 45) THE STRUCTURE OF THE CANTWELL FORMATION IS CHARACTERIZED BY BROAD, OPEN FOLDS, ACCOMPANIED BY FAULTING ALONG THE NENANA BELOW JACK RIVER, WHERE THE INCLINATION OF THE MASSIVE CONGLOMERATE BEDS INDICATES A BROAD, OPEN SYNCLINE PITCHING GENTLY EASTWARD. (P46) A LARGE AREA OF GRANITE HAS BEEN MAPPED IN AN AREA ADJOINING NENANA GLACIER. (P56) THE COURSE OF NENANA RIVER NORTHWARD THROUGH THE ALASKA RANGE INSTEAD OF SOUTHWESTWARD THROUGH BROAD PASS INTO THE CHULITNA BASIN IS "SO DISCORDANT TO STRUCTURE AND PREGLACIAL TOPOGRAPHY THAT IT MUST HAVE BEEN DUE TO UNUSUAL CONDITIONS." (P42)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 02243 C 907913
STOR 160339907005001230401685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND

ABST THE THICK ACCUMULATION OF ICE IN THE BROAD PASS REGION IS THOUGHT TO HAVE FOUND A NORTHWARD OVERFLOW THROUGH A DEPRESSION IN THE ALASKA RANGE, WHICH IT OVER-DEEPENED AND LEFT INVESTED WITH THE PRESENT NENANA RIVER. (P72-73) THE NENANA GLACIER DESCENDS FROM RUGGED MOUNTAINS AND ABUTS AGAINST A LOW, ROUNDED BRIDGE WHICH WAS ONCE OVER-RIDDEN BY THE ICE BUT WHICH NOW DEFLECTS ITS COURSE WESTWARD TO A PLACE WHERE IT TERMINATES IN A DEBRIS-COVERED SLOPE FROM WHICH NENANA RIVER SPRINGS. IN THE DEPRESSION THAT BORDERS THE OBSTRUCTING RIDGE ON THE EAST A LOW WALL OF ICE FORMS A SPILLWAY FROM THE MAIN CHANNEL AND FEEDS A SMALL STREAM. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT ALTHOUGH A DETAILED EXAMINATION WAS NOT MADE, IT APPEARS THAT THE GLACIER IS RETREATING. (P66-67) SOME MINERS ON VALDEZ CREEK BRING SUPPLIES FROM FAIRBANKS, HAULING THEM OVER THE ICE OF NENANA RIVER. (P77)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 02279 916
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1916 PAPER "MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE KANTISHNA REGION, 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 THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 02293 919
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2429

MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT CAPPS SAYS THE U S G S TEAM REACHED THE KANTISHNA BY FOLLOWING A TRAIL UP THE NENANA RIVER TO THE FOOTHILLS. (P11) THIS ROUTE WAS COMMONLY USED. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02405 930
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, ROUTE, 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) "MORE EXTENSIVE LIGNITE BEDS ARE PRESENT ON THE NENANA RIVER, JUST WITHIN THE NORTH BOUNDARY OF THE PARK AND AT HEALY, EAST OF THE NENANA RIVER, WHERE COAL IS MINED COMMERCIALY." (P337)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02410 930
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS 1930 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 836-D), KOFFIT NOTES: IN THE EARLY DAYS OF MINING IN THE BONNIFIELD DISTRICT FAIRBANKS WAS THE POINT OF DISTRIBUTION FOR SUPPLIES, AND THE DISTRICT WAS REACHED BY TRAIL DIRECTLY FROM THE TANANA RIVER. IN THE LAST YEAR OR TWO A GROWING TENDENCY TO MAKE FERRY, ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, THE POINT OF ENTRY, EVEN FOR THE MOST DISTANT POINTS ON THE WOOD RIVER AND TATLANIKA CREEK, HAS BEEN EVIDENT. A WAGON ROAD 11 MILES LONG WAS CONSTRUCTED SEVERAL YEARS AGO BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION FROM FERRY, ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE NENANA RIVER AT THE RAILROAD CROSSING, TO THE LODE PROSPECT NEAR THE HEAD OF EVA CREEK. THIS ROAD WAS NEVER COMPLETED, OWING TO THE TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF MINING DEVELOPMENTS. HOWEVER, EVEN IN ITS PRESENT STATE IT IS USABLE, EXCEPT FOR SHORT STRETCHES DURING WET WEATHER, AND HAS BEEN A GREAT BENEFIT TO THE MEN WHO HAVE RESUMED OPERATIONS ON EVA CREEK AND TO THOSE WHO ARE INTERESTED IN PLACER MINING ON CREEKS TO THE EAST. (P340)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02451 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA 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 HAD 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)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 02483 944946
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS REPORT "CDAL DEPOSITS ON HEALY AND LIGNITE CREEK, NENANA COAL-FIELD, ALASKA", WAHRHATFIG SAYS, (USGS 963-E, 1944-1946), AT HEALY, ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NENANA RIVER OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF HEALY CREEK, THE ALASKA RAILROAD MAINTAINS A DIVISION POINT. SEVERAL FAMILIES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES LIVE THERE. A POST OFFICE IS MAINTAINED, AND SEVERAL NEW RAILROAD BUILDINGS, INCLUDING A HOTEL, WERE COMPLETED IN 1946. (P145)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER

REFN 02655 958
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, DIMENSION

ABST CLYDE WAHRHATFIG'S 1958 ARTICLE "QUATERNARY AND ENGINEERING GEOLOGY IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE" (USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 293-A) GIVES A GOOD SECTION-BY-SECTION DESCRIPTION OF THE NENANA RIVER. THE NENANA RIVER RISES IN THE NENANA GLACIER ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ALASKA RANGE. IT FLOWS ABOUT 47 MILES SOUTHWESTWARD ALONG A BRAIDED COURSE THROUGH THE BROAD PASS DEPRESSION TO WINDY, WHERE IT TURNS ABRUPTLY NORTHWARD AND FLOWS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE. AT WINDY THE NENANA RIVER IS JOINED BY THE JACK RIVER, WHICH DRAINS THE NORTHWESTERN CORNER OF THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS AND PART OF THE SOUTH FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE. FOR THE NEXT 10 MILES OF ITS COURSE, TO A POINT A FEW MILES DOWNSTREAM FROM CARLO, THE NENANA RIVER OCCUPIES A U-SHAPED VALLEY WHOSE FLOOR IS NEARLY FLAT AND ALMOST A MILE WIDE AND WHOSE WALLS RISE TO HEIGHTS OF 2,000-3,500 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. THE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER IN THIS STRETCH IS GENTLE, AND THERE ARE FEW RAPIDS. AT A POINT A FEW MILES NORTH OF CARLO THE RIVER ENTERS THE YANERT FORK VALLEY. THE RIVER FLOWS ALONG THE WEST SIDE OF THIS DEPRESSION THROUGH A NARROW WINDING TERRACED GORGE, 100-250 FEET DEEP, CUT IN GLACIAL DEPOSITS AND BEDROCK HILLS THAT FLOOR THE YANERT FORK VALLEY. AT MIDWAY ACROSS THIS DEPRESSION THE RIVER IS JOINED BY THE YANERT FORK, ITS LARGEST TRIBUTARY, WHICH RISES IN A LARGE GLACIER 30 MILES TO THE EAST AND FLOWS WESTWARD IN A BRAIDED COURSE TO JOIN THE NENANA RIVER. A FEW MILES ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NENANA THE YANERT FORK ALSO SINKS INTO A NARROW WINDING GORGE CUT IN GLACIAL DEPOSITS. THE NENANA RIVER LEAVES THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE YANERT FORK VALLEY AT MCKINLEY PARK STATION. FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION TO HEALY, A DISTANCE OF 10 MILES ALONG THE RIVER, THE NENANA FLOWS IN A REMARKABLE TWO-STORY CANYON THROUGH A HIGH RIDGE. THE OUTER CANYON IS U-SHAPED, AND ITS FLOOR IS 1/2-3/4 OF A MILE WIDE; THE BROADLY FLARING WALLS AND TRUNCATED SPURS RISE TO A HEIGHT OF 2,500 FEET ABOVE THE CANYON FLOOR. IN THE DOWNSTREAM HALF OF THIS CANYON, AND ALSO FOR A SHORT DISTANCE AT THE UPSTREAM END, THE RIVER FLOWS IN AN INNER GORGE, ABOUT 500 FEET WIDE, THAT HAS NEARLY VERTICAL ROCK WALLS 200-300 FEET HIGH. IN THE OTHER PARTS OF THE TWO-STORY CANYON THE INNER GORGE BROADENS TO NEARLY THE FULL WIDTH OF THE OUTER GORGE. NORTH OF HEALY THE RIVER FOLLOWS AN ALMOST STRAIGHT COURSE N 25 DEGREES W ABOUT 28 MILES ACROSS THE NORTHERN FOOTHILL BELT. HERE IT OCCUPIES A BROAD VALLEY HAVING GENTLE TERRACED WALLS THAT RISE FROM A FEW HUNDRED TO 2,500 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. THE VALLEY, INCLUDING ITS TERRACES, RANGES IN WIDTH FROM 6 TO 10 MILES; INDIVIDUAL TERRACES ARE LOCALLY MORE THAN A MILE WIDE. (P6) "NORTH OF THE FOOTHILLS THE NENANA RIVER ENTERS THE TANANA LOWLAND, WHICH IT CROSSES ON A LARGE ALLUVIAL CONE NEARLY 20 MIS LONG AND 400 FT HIGH AT THE APEX. THE NENANA RIVER ENTERS THE TANANA RIVER AT NENANA 30 MIS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE EDGE OF THE FOOTHILLS. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE RIVER IS THUS ABOUT 150 MIS..." (P6-7)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2431

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02656 958
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST DISCUSSING POTENTIAL DAM SITES ON THE NENANA RIVER, C WAHRHAFTIG AND R BLACK MENTION THE FOLLOWING (FROM "ENGINEERING GEOLOGY ALONG THE ALASKA RAILROAD", USGS PROFESSIONAL PAPER 293-B, 1958): IN GENERAL THE NENANA RIVER IS NOT FAVORABLE FOR POWER INSTALLATIONS. THE RIVER HEADS IN GLACIERS AND CARRIES GREAT QUANTITIES OF GLACIAL SILT DURING THE SEASON OF FLOOD, MAY 1 TO SEPT 15. DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YR, WHEN THE WATER IS CLEAR, THE DISCHARGE IS SMALL. THE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER IS STEEP, AVERAGING ABOUT 25 FEET PER MI. CONSEQUENTLY, THE LENGTH OF A RESERVOIR WOULD BE RELATIVELY SHORT FOR ANY GIVEN HEIGHT OF A DAM. THE CANYON IS NARROW THROUGHOUT, AND NO RESERVOIR COULD BE MORE THAN 1 1/2 MILES WIDE AT THE WIDEST POINT; CONSEQUENTLY, THE STORAGE CAPACITY OF THE RESERVOIRS WOULD BE SMALL. (P113)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02726 794956
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST THE ARMY EXPEDITION OF 1898 REACHED THE NENANA RIVER, WHICH THEIR INDIAN GUIDE CALLED A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA. THEY TRAVELED FROM THE CHANILTNA RIVER ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE, A ROUTE FOLLOWED BY LATER EXPEDITIONS. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02727 898
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 32 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST IN 1898 G H ELDRIDGE LED A PARTY FOR U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY UP THE SUSITNA TO INDIAN CREEK AND THEN PORTAGED TO THE NENANA RIVER. (P55) THERE IS SOME DOUBT AS TO WHETHER THEY COULD REACH THE NENANA BY THIS ROUTE.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02882 900976
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST THE TOWN OF NENANA, LOCATED ON THE NENANA RIVER, WAS AN IMPORTANT TRANSHIPMENT POINT DURING THE GOLD RUSH, RECEIVING SUPPLIES BROUGHT IN BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD WHICH WERE THEN PLACED ON BARGES TRAVELLING THE TANANA AND YUKON RIVERS. (P5-6)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02892 926
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, ICE
 ABST IN NOVEMBER 1926, AFTER CRASHING ON THE TOKLAT RIVER, JOE CROSSON WALKED TO KNIGHT'S ROADHOUSE, AND THEN HEADED TOWARDS KOBE, THE NEAREST RAILROAD STATION. HE SPENT A NIGHT AT AN INDIAN SETTLEMENT. "THE INDIANS TOLD HIM THAT THE NENANA RIVER, EIGHT MILES AHEAD ON HIS ROUTE, HAD NOT YET FROZEN OVER. HE HIRED ONE OF THEM

TO TAKE HIM ACROSS BY BOAT. ... HE HEARD THE ROAR OF THE NENANA LONG BEFORE HE REACHED IT. NOR WAS THE SIGHT REASSURING; THE TORRENT WAS FULL OF CRASHING CAKES OF ICE. THE INDIAN, CROUCHED BESIDE A MOOSE-SKIN BOAT, WAS ENERGETICALLY RUBBING A PIECE OF TALLOW INTO THE SEAMS. THE FLIMSY VESSEL WAS NO MORE THAN NINE FEET LONG AND RIBBED ONLY WITH WILLOW BRANCHES." WITH THIS THEY CROSSED THE RIVER, AND THEN CROSSON CONTINUED WALKING TO KOBE. (PP. 93-94).

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RECREATION, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE DENALI HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE COURSE OF THE NENANA RIVER FROM BRUSHKANA CREEK (MILE 105) TO CANTWELL AND ON TO MCKINLEY PARK, AND TRAVERSES THROUGH STANDS OF ASPEN, POPULAR AND SPRUCE. (P19) THE AUTHORS POINT OUT TO THE CANOEISTS THAT THE UPPER REACHES OF THE NENANA (EAST OF CANTWELL) OFFER AN ENJOYABLE CHALLENGE; "THERE IS LOTS OF FAST WATER, BUT NO IMPOSSIBLE SPOTS WE (THE AUTHORS) KNOW OF". (P19)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03139 973
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR HEALY IS 1910 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF HEALY, AMONG OTHERS, WAS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. THIS SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973. (P.26)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03256 954975
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NONE
 ABST THIS PAPER ON "POTENTIAL WATER QUALITY IMPACTS OF ALASKAN COAL MINING" IS A BRIEF, GENERAL AND SPECULATIVE EVALUATION OF WHAT ITS TITLE DENOTES. IT IS BASED TO SOME DEGREE ON THE EXPERIENCES OF THE USIBELLI COAL OPERATION AND INCLUDES, AMONG OTHERS EVEN MORE GENERAL, THE FOLLOWING EVALUATION: "CALCULATIONS INDICATED THAT HYDRAULIC STRIPPING AS PROPOSED WOULD DELIVER MATERIAL TO THE NENANA RIVER AT A RATE EXCEEDING NATURAL EROSION IN THE AREA BY A FACTOR OF 10 AND IT WAS PREDICTED THAT THE RESULTING IMPACT "MIGHT SERIOUSLY AFFECT THE ALASKA RAILROAD, THE CLEAR AIRPORT, AND THE TOWN OF NENANA AND ITS DOCK FACILITIES". (THIS QUOTE WAS OBTAINED FROM ANOTHER PAPER CITED IN THE BIBLIOGRAPHY. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03461 00002 920922
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP
 ABST WALTER ANGIER WAS A CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR THE BUILDING OF THE TANANA RAILROAD BRIDGE FROM 1920 TO 1922. APRIL 20 HE ARRIVED AT NENANA. APRIL 21 HE WENT BY TRAIN TO THE NENANA RIVER CROSSING "AND LAYOUT PROPOSED LINES FOR NEW BRIDGE. WE LAYOUT AND MEASURE 3 LINES FOR PROPOSED BRIDGE AND SELECT ONE AS MUCH BEST-USING 420' TO 430' SPAN-RAISE GRADE 8' TO 10'; "B" LINE; SHORT 60' GIR. E SIDE N P AND 47' S PIER 4' +67'; S BANK 6' + 75'. USE 220' SPAN ON TEMPORARY TRESTLE (NENANA CROSSING) SIC MILE 371." WHEN FIRST ARRIVING, ANGIER ON APRIL 18, TOOK A DOG SLED ALONG THE SUSITNA, OVER THE SUMMIT TO CARLSON'S ROAD HOUSE, WHICH THEY REACHED AT 5:30,

"WHERE WE FIND COL MEARS AND COL WARREN WHO ARE ON THEIR WAY TO ANCHORAGE. WE ALL STAY AT CARLSON'S OVERNIGHT." APRIL 19, "WE LEAVE CARLSON'S AT MILE 321 AT 7:30 AM AND ARRIVE AT END OF DOG RUN AT CAMP AT MILE 344 AT 12:45 PM. HAVE DINNER THERE AND LEAVE AT 1:30 PM AND REACH CAMP AT SEND OF STEEL AT MILE 259 AT 5:40 PM. HAVE SUPPER IN CAMP AND LEAVE ON SPECIAL (TRAIN) FOR NENANA AT 6:30 PM, AND ARRIVE AT NENANA 10:00 PM. MR. JARVIS, SUPT. OF CONST. N END MEETS US AT TRAIN AND TAKES MR LAGELSTROM AND I TO "CONNEY'S HOTEL." A SECTION OF UNBUILT RAILWAY REMAINED BETWEEN TALKEETNA AND NENANA. TO MAKE CONNECTIONS ONE TOOK THE TRAIN TO END OF STEEL, THEN HORSE SLEIGH AND DOG SLED TO THE OTHER END OF STEEL. APRIL 25, ANGIER LEFT NENANA TO CROSS THIS SECTION. "LEAVE NENANA AT 7:45 AM ON SPECIAL TRAIN FOR S END OF STEEL. REACH THERE-MILE 259-AT 11:30 AND STOP FOR DINNER. TEAM (HORSES) IS READY AND WE LEAVE AT 12:30 PM AND REACH HIRSCHBERGER'S CAMP AT MILE 243 AT 6 PM AND STOP FOR NIGHT. WE CHANGE TO DOGS HERE. CARLSTROM IS HERE. AT 8:15 PM WE LEAVE HIRSCHBERGER'S CAMP WITH THO TEAMS AND RUN TO CARLSTROM'S FOR THE NIGHT...OR MORNING...AND GO TO BED THERE AT 2 AM. 26TH. APRIL 26, "GET UP LATE AT CARLSTROM'S ROAD HOUSE NEAR SUMMIT, ALASKA-USA. FIND THE TRAIL FROZEN AND LEAVE THERE AT 11:15 AM INSTEAD OF WAITING FOR NIGHT. MAKE SUMMIT FOR DINNER." THEY THEN CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND FOLLOWED THE SUSITNA. IN 1922, ANGIER RETURNED TO WORK ON THE BRIDGE AND TOOK A TRAIN ALL THE WAY FROM ANCHORAGE TO NENANA. APPARENTLY DURING BREAKUP THEY TRAVELLED WITH DOGS AND HDRSES DURING THE NIGHT WHEN THE TRAIL WAS FROZEN. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM ANGIER'S DIARY AT UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03473 907917
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST HARRAIS AND PARTNERS WERE "DEVELOPING COAL PROPERTIES ON THE NENANA RIVER COAL SEAMS 45 FT THICK." (P137) THIS WAS PROBABLY AROUND 1907. WHEN WORLD WAR I BROKE OUT, "THERE WAS AN EXODUS FROM ALASKA MORE FROM THE TOWN OF NENANA THAN FROM ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE TERRITORY." (P234)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03494 929930
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW BREAKUP, NO TRAFF
 ABST "MAY 10 THE NENANA ICE WENT OUT 9:23 AM THIS MORNING. (P51) (1929)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03496 955
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1491615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1955 REPORT STATED THAT A CONTRACT HAD BEEN LET TO REPLACE BRIDGES ON THE DENALI HWY AT NENANA NO 1 AND NENANA NO 2. (P121)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 A 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP, EXPEDITION
 ABST UAF ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION, BOX 2, FOLDER 40. MURIE DID BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH FIELDWORK IN THE UPPER NENANA AREA IN OCT-NOV 1920, AND HIS NOTES DESCRIBE THE AREA. THE REGION TREATED OF IN THIS REPORT IS

PRINCIPALLY THE MOUNTAINS ADJACENT TO TWO SMALL TRIBUTARIES OF THE NENANA RIVER, COLORADO AND MAURICE CREEKS. CONSIDERABLE TIME WAS SPENT GETTING TO AND FROM THE LOCALITY I DESIRED TO INVESTIGATE AND THE TRIP LASTED LONGER THAN I WISHED. I LEFT FAIRBANKS OCT 26, WITH R.A. DARLING, OF THE DEPT OF JUSTICE, ON THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY. WE STOPPED AT NENANA OVERNIGHT AND CONTINUED TO HEALY, THE END OF STEEL, THE NEXT DAY. WE ARRIVED THERE AT NOON AND IMMEDIATELY STARTED OFF OVER THE TRAIL FOR A RAILROAD CAMP. WE REACHED CAMP 350 THAT NIGHT AND STOPPED THERE OVERNIGHT, AS WELL AS NEXT DAY, WAITING FOR OUR GUIDE WHO WAS TO TAKE US TO THE GAME COUNTRY. THE FOLLOWING DAY OUR GUIDE ARRIVED AND WE MOVED ON TO HIS CABIN AND LATER TO THE NEXT RAILROAD CAMP FOR THE NIGHT, AS IT WAS TOO LATE IN THE DAY TO GO INTO THE MOUNTAINS. THE FOLLOWING DAY WE CROSSED THE NENANA RIVER ON A RAFT AND WENT UP COLORADO CREEK.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 B 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MQUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,MISC TRANSPORT,MAP,EXPEDITION
 ABST WE SPENT ONE DAY HUNTING AND THEN BOTH MR DARLING AND THE GUIDE UNFORTUNATELY BECAME ILL AND WE WERE FORCED TO RETURN, WITHOUT ACCOMPLISHING OUR OBJECT. AS THERE WAS BUT ONE WAY OF CROSSING THE RIVER, I COULD NOT REMAIN TO HUNT. (P1-2) BETWEEN NENANA AND HEALY THE COUNTRY IS FLAT, KNOWN LOCALLY AS THE "NENANA FLATS", BUT THE ALASKA RANGE IS VISIBLE AT ONE SIDE ALL THE WAY. AT HEALY THE NENANA RIVER FLOWS THRU A ROCKY CANYON AND PRACTICALLY LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS AT THIS POINT. HERE, AS WELL AS IN SEVERAL PLACES BELOW, COAL SEAMS ARE PLAINLY SEEN ON THE FACE OF CUT BANKS AND BLUFFS. THEY ARE AT PRESENT MINING COAL AT HEALY. ABOVE THIS POINT THE NENANA RIVER FLOWS BETWEEN HIGH MOUNTAINS, A RAPID, TREACHEROUS STREAM WHEN THE WATER IS HIGH. DURING MY VISIT IT WAS NOT FROZEN OVER, EXCEPT IN ONE PLACE AT HEALY NOV 15, AFTER A COLD SPELL. THE WEATHER WAS UNUSUALLY MILD WITH VERY LITTLE SNOW EXCEPT HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS. ALONG THE NENANA THE GROUND WAS BARE. THE WIND BLOWS WITH TERRIFIC FORCE AT TIMES THRU THE NENANA CANYON, PRINCIPALLY FROM THE SOUTH, IF MY INFORMATION IS CORRECT. (P3)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 C 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MQUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,MISC TRANSPORT,MAP,EXPEDITION
 ABST "THERE ARE A NUMBER OF SMALL CREEKS FLOWING INTO THE NENANA, TWO OF WHICH I VISITED: COLORADO CREEK... (AND) MAURICE CREEK." (P4) HURIE DESCRIBES THE SURROUNDING HILLS AND NOTES: "THE LITTLE CREEKS COME OUT OF THESE HILLS BY A VERY TORTUOUS COURSE. WHERE THE SNOW WAS NOT TOO DEEP, I SAW GRAVEL BARS IN THE STREAM BEDS...." (P4) "AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE YANERT FORK WITH THE NENANA IS A RATHER EXTENSIVE, GENTLY SLOPING AREA, SAID TO BE A GOOD FEEDING GROUND FOR CARIBOU." (P3) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 03849 957
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MQUT N643354 W1493615 F0405 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO
 ABST A FOOT RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE NENANA CANYON ROUTE WAS MADE DURING OCTOBER 1957 BY ALLYN BROWN AND BRUCE CAMPBELL. THIS WAS DONE TO VERIFY THE ROUTE PICKED FROM STEREOSCOPIC STUDY OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE AREA. (P1) PHOTO #34 SHOWS THE PROPOSED BRIDGE SITE AT MOODY. MILE 8.2-8.5. PHOTO #36. LOOKING DOWNSTREAM AT PROPOSED MOODY CROSSING. MILE 8.4. PHOTO #37 AND #38. STEREO PAIRS FOR VIEWING THE PROPOSED MOODY CROSSING IN THREE DIMENSIONS. PHOTOS #39 AND #40. STEREO PAIRS FOR VIEWING THE PROPOSED MOODY CROSSING IN THREE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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DIMENSIONS.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04075 00013 947948
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0800W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST RECORD GROUP 322, BOX 90384, FILE 348.1, PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC INVESTIGATION OF RAILROAD TRACK DIFFICULTIES IN THE NENANA RIVER GORGE BY USGS IN JAN 1948. AFTER OCT 19, 1947 EARTHQUAKE, LAND SETTLED 4 FT PER DAY IN NENANA RIVER GORGE. THIS GRADUALLY DIMINISHED TO A FEW INCHES A DAY BETWEEN MILE 348 AND 358 OF ARR. NENANA FLOWS THRU STEEP WALLED CANYON 3000-4000 FT DEEP. EXTENSIVE LANDSLIDING IN THE AREA SUGGESTS THE PRESENCE OF CLAY. A BRIDGE EXISTS AT MILE 351.4. THE SLOPES WOULD HAVE STABILIZED YEARS AGO EXCEPT THAT THE NENANA CONTINUALLY ERODES THE BANKS. (P3-12) THE BANKS WERE EXAMINED AND PLANS WERE MADE TO STABILIZE THEM WITH VARIOUS REMEDIES. A BULLDOZER WAS USED. (P26) THERE IS A BRIDGE AT MILE 355.2 ON FILES. ABOUT 100 FT OF TRACK IS SLUMPING INTO THE RIVER. (P29)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04075 00059 949
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE LOG IS A SERIES OF 11 VOYAGES UP AND DOWN THE NENANA. VOYAGE NO 1 WAS FROM NENANA TO HOT SPRINGS WITH BARGE STEWART.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04075 00060 939
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW MAP, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE REPORT TALKS ABOUT MAIL TRAFFIC, ON THE TANANA RIVER THAT IS HANDLED BY STEAMER YUKON AND STEAMER NENANA. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAPPING
 ABST THE NENANA TRADING POST AND POST OFFICE IS RUN BY A TRADER WHO GETS SOME OF THE NENANA INDIAN CATCH AND A LARGE NUMBER OF WHITE-TRAPPER FURS FROM THE NENANA RIVER. AS THIS RIVER RUNS THROUGH A VARIED COUNTRY FROM THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF THE ALASKA RANGE TO THE LOWER SWAMP LAND NEAR THE MOUTH, A VARIED COLLECTION OF SKINS IS OBTAINED. (P105)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04708 961
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST A PHOTO ON P 143 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "FISH WHEEL USED BY INDIANS TO CATCH SALMON, NENANA RIVER".

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**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04832 924925
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,BREAKUP,RIVER CHANNEL
 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 NENANA RIVER. (P76)
 IN FLIGHT, WIEN NOTED THAT THE RAILROAD DOVE INTO NENANA CANYON FOR ITS TRANSIT OF THE ALASKAN RANGE. THE
 CANYON WALLS ROSE STEEPLY TO MORE THAN 6,000 FEET ALONG BOTH SIDES. "THE RIVER TWISTED AND TURNED AND BENT
 BACK UPON ITSELF AND THE RAILS FOLLOWED." (P80) TRAVELING INTO THE CANYON AT WINDY, THE CANYON WAS NARROW AND
 THE RIVER WAS TOO FAST FOR SANDBARS. (P80) IN MAY, 1925, WIEN WALKED FROM THE TOKLAT RIVER, WHERE HIS PLANE
 WAS GROUNDED, TO NENANA. ABOUT A MI. BELOW NENANA "THE RIVER WAS WIDE AND RUNNING FAST WITH ICE CAKES."
 (P123) A MAN ROWED ACROSS THE RIVER IN A BIG SKIFF AND PICKED UP WIEN. THEY WENT TO THE MAN'S CABIN AND ATE
 AND THEN BACK ACROSS THE RIVER WIEN PAID THE MAN \$5 FOR HIS SERVICES AND WALKED THE REMAINING MILE TO TOWN.
 (P123)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04841 940
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST FLYING OVER THE NENANA BETWEEN NENANA VILLAGE AND HEALY IT WAS NOTED THAT SAND BARS IN THE RIVER IN THE "AREA
 OF LOW VELOCITY" LOOKED EITHER MUDDY OR BOULDER-STREWN. JUST BEFORE ENTERING NENANA PASS THE AUTHOR STATED
 "TO OUR RIGHT THE RIVER TURNED AWAY INTO ANOTHER COURSE AND CARVED ITS VALLEY ON 2 LEVELS, A HIGH FLAT SHELF
 ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE DOWN WHICH THE WIND BOILED, A DEEP FLAT GROOVE WHERE THE RIVER FLOWED ON THE NORTHERN
 SIDE. IN THE SHADOW OF ANOTHER MOUNTAIN RANGE. (P134) CROSSING OVER THE VALLEY "BUILDINGS OF THE COAL MINE
 THAT FURNISHES HEAT AND POWER FOR INTERIOR ALASKA WERE NOTED. EXPOSED VEINS OF SHINY BLACK COAL STRIPED THE
 CLIFFS. (P136) THERE WAS A RAILROAD STATION AT HEALY. (P136) THEY LANDED AT HEALY WHERE THERE HAD BEEN A
 SMALL AIRPORT AT ONE TIME. IT WAS VERY DANGEROUS ON A CLIFF ABOVE THE "BOILING RIVER." (P138)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 04945 940940
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643300 W1493600 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE
 ABST ANNA MARTIN, IN HER TRAVELOGUE "AROUND AND ABOUT ALASKA" DESCRIBES HER TRIP UP THE YUKON RIVER. THE BOAT, A
 150 FT STERNWHEELER, PROCEEDED UP THE NENANA RIVER. "THE LOWER STRETCHES OF THE RIVER WERE MUDDY WITH RIVER
 SILT" AT FIRST BUT THEN BECAME CLEAR, THE CURRENT BECAME SHIFT. AT NENANA THEY TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER
 STERNWHEELER "YUKON" WHICH PROCEEDED BACK DOWNSTREAM TO TANANA AND THEN UP THE YUKON AGAIN. (P68-9)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 05077 00002 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO C-180 SHOWS THE DRIVING OF THE GOLDEN SPIKE FOR THE ALASKA RAILROAD BY PRESIDENT HARDING AT NENANA IN
 JULY, 1923. THE TRACKS ARE SEEN AT THE WATER'S EDGE. A SMALL RIVERBOAT IS SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND. A LARGE
 CROWD IS ASSEMBLED.

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**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 05083 971
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING
ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS A FISH-WHEEL ON THE SILT-FILLED NENANA RIVER. THE WHEEL IS POWERED BY RIVER CURRENT.
(P170)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 05151 923
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
ABST COAL, FOUND IN THE NENANA RIVER VALLEY, WAS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE GOVERNMENT
RAILROAD. (P18) SOME COAL VEINS IN THE NENANA RIVER REGION ARE 45 FT IN THICKNESS. AT ONE POINT ON THIS RIVER,
THERE ARE 4 VEINS ONE ABOVE THE OTHER SEPARATED BY NARROW LAYERS OF SHALE AND SANDSTONE AND TOTALING, IN ALL,
113 FEET IN COAL. (P19) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 05181 923
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN JULY 1923, PRESIDENT HARDING DROVE THE GOLDEN SPIKE AT NENANA RIVER BRIDGE, MARKING THE COMPLETION OF THE
RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT. (P50)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 05422 908
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, COMMUNITY
ABST JUNE 13, 1908, SHELDON TRAVELED BY HORSE FROM TEKLANIKA RIVER OVERLAND TO NENANA RIVER WHICH HE FOUND TO BE
IN HIGH FLOOD STAGES VERY SWIFT, STRONG CURRENT CARRYING TREES. THE NEXT MORNING IT WAS 18 INCHES HIGHER,
THEN DROPPED 4 IN AN HOUR AND STARTED TO RISE RAPIDLY. HE HAD GREAT DIFFICULTY BUT LUCK IN CROSSING IT ON HIS
HORSE. NENANA HAD A TRADING STORE. (P388)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 06309 968
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY
ABST THE COMMUNITY OF CANTWELL IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING EVERY SPRING BREAKUP. (P2)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
REFN 06337 973
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST SLOPE OF NENANA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER AT MILE 152.1 FROM MILE 0 TO MILE 13 AVERAGES 12.8 FT PER MI FROM MILE 13 TO MILE 122 SLOPE AVERAGES 15.8 FT PER MI AND FROM MILE 122 TO MILE 148 SLOPE AVERAGES 45.8 FT PER MI. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 392.0 AT HEALY THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 1850 SQ MI WITH ESTIMATED ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 2620 CFS. AT NENANA D.S. DRAINAGE AREA IS 620 SQ MI AND ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 884 CFS. AT YANERT D S. THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 1,150 SQ MI AND THEY ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 1,630 CFS. AND AT MCKINLEY D S THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 1,825 SQ MI, AND THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE IS 2,600 CFS. SUMMER NORMAL SEDIMENT CONCENTRATIONS RANGE FROM 10 MG/L IN THE HEADWATERS TO OVER 1000 MG/L DOWNSTREAM.

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 06348 965967
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS MADE AT REX ON FEB. 21, 1965. ICE THICKNESS RANGED FROM 2.3 FT AT 6 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 4.7 FT AT 54 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 96 FT. ON FEB. 10, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 3.9 FT AT 6.5 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 5.1 AT 120 FT. ON MARCH 19, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 4.3 FT AT 35 FT FROM THE LEFT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 3.5 FT AT 90 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 95 FT. (P99) ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT WINDY ON FEB. 17, 1967 RANGED FROM 3.3 FT AT 5-30 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.4 FT AT 55 FT. LEFT BANK AT 69 FT. ON MARCH 28, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 1.2 FT AT 5 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 4.1 FT AT 77 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 77 FT. (P103)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 06348 965967
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS MADE AT REX ON FEB. 21, 1965. ICE THICKNESS RANGED FROM 2.3 FT AT 6 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 4.7 FT AT 54 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 96 FT. ON FEB. 10, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 3.9 FT AT 6.5 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 5.1 AT 120 FT. ON MARCH 19, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 4.3 FT AT 35 FT FROM THE LEFT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 3.5 FT AT 90 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 95 FT. (P99) ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT WINDY ON FEB. 17, 1967 RANGED FROM 3.3 FT AT 5-30 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.4 FT AT 55 FT. LEFT BANK AT 69 FT. ON MARCH 28, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 1.2 FT AT 5 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 4.1 FT AT 77 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 77 FT. (P103)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 06582 963
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST MIDWAY ON THE DENALI HIGHWAY, THE NENANA RIVER WAS VISIBLE IN ITS "SILVER BRAIDS". NOT A GLACIAL STREAM, THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND BRILLIANT. VEGETATION ON THE BANKS WAS BRILLIANT GREEN. (P225)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 06659 914
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MINING
 ABST A PHOTO ON P38 SHOWS COAL FIELDS ON THE NENANA RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 06722 922
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST SWIFT, POWERFUL STREAM; STEEP BANKS; TOO DEEP FOR HORSES TO WADE; ORIGINATES IN GLACIERS DESCENDING FROM MCKINLEY GROUP. (PP5) AUG 9, 1922, BEACH AND HIS 4 FRIENDS ARRIVED IN NENANA HAVING TAKING RAILROAD FROM FAIRBANKS. THEY WENT TO MCKINLEY PARK WITH MR. HANSEN, SUPERINTENDANT OF RAILROAD, MORRIS MORENO'S MT. MCKINLEY PARK HOTEL IN OPERATION. BEACH'S PARTY WAS JOINED BY GUY BURCH, ED WOODS. MRS. BEACH AND HER FRIEND STARTED HOME ON THE "GOVERNMENT FLYER". (PP 23-27)

**** WATN NENANA RIVER NENANA RIVER
 REFN 07241 974978
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260
 MOUT N643354 W1493615 F040S 0080W 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A CURRENT BROCHURE OF ALASKA RAFT ADVENTURES INC. THE COMPANY CONDUCTS RAFT TRIPS ON THE NENANA RIVER, DEPARTING FROM MCKINLEY VILLAGE. THE BUSINESS BEGAN 4 YRS AGO. (1974) TRIP A, FOR \$22/PERSON, TAKES 2 1/2 HRS AND TAKES PASSENGERS ABOUT 12 MIS DOWNRIVER TO THE MCKINLEY PARK ROAD BOUNDARY. TRIP B, FOR \$34/PERSON, TAKES 4 HRS AND TAKES PASSENGERS TO HEALY, 22 MIS DOWNRIVER. THE BROCHURE ADVERTISES "EXCITING WHITEWATER." INCLUDED IN THE COST OF THE TRIP IS GROUND TRANSPORTATION BACK TO MCKINLEY VILLAGE.

**** WATN NENEVOK LAKE NENEVOK LAKE
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N594554 W1594821 S050S 0620W 03
 LUPR 42 TOGIAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN SEPT. 1898, SPURR'S U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY CANOED ACROSS LAKE THAT I HAVE DETERMINED TO BE NENEVOK BASED ON SPURR'S DESCRIPTION OF HIS ROUTE AND HIS MAP. HE WAS EN ROUTE FROM KANEKTOK RIVER TO TOGIAK RIVER. (P56) IT IS LONG AND NARROW AND EXTENDS ALONG A MOUNTAIN VALLEY. (P137) SEE MAP.

**** WATN NERUOKPUK LAKES NERUOKPUK LAKES
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N692100 W1450000 U010S 0290E 14
 LUPR 10 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST NERUOKPUK LAKES ARE 10 MI LONG, 1 MI WIDE AND ARE OF GLACIAL FORMATION.

**** WATN NESS CREEK NESS CREEK
 REFN 00236 929
 STOR 1606117
 MOUT N553000 W1611500 S540S 0780W 06
 LUPR 43
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE BASE CAMP FOR THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION WAS LOCATED ON THIS CREEK "FOR SOME WEEKS". (P116) THE EXPEDITIONS GASOLINE TROLL BOAT SAILED UP TO THE CAMP ON NESS CREEK. (P124)

**** WATN NEVADA CREEK NEVADA CREEK
 REFN 00026 00042 882907

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STOP 1611272
 MOUT N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 16
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST IN "NEVADA CREEK MINES", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, PP94-95. THE HISTORY OF THIS MINING AREA IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. FIRST WORKED IN 1882. IN 1905 A ROAD FROM BEACH TO MINE WAS BUILT, THEN ALL THE CAMP FACILITIES. (PP94-95)

**** WATN NEVADA CREEK NEVADA CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 1611272
 MOUT N581500 W1342000 C420S 0680E 16
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SEVERAL GOLD MINING PROPERTIES WITHIN THE DRAINAGE AREA OF NEVADA CREEK, LOCATED MANY YEARS EARLIER, WERE ATTRACTING RENewed INTEREST IN 1905. THE BEDROCK EXPOSED UP THIS CREEK IS ESSENTIALLY GREENSTONE AND GREENSTONE SCHIST, WITH INTERCALATED BANDS OF SLATE AT THE LOWER END. THE RED DIAMOND GROUP OF MINES WAS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF NEVADA CREEK. (P39) SEVERAL OTHER MINES LOCATED ON THE CREEK ARE DESCRIBED ALSO. (P40)

**** WATN NEW YORK CREEK NEW YORK CREEK
 REFN 00110 93719 P 937
 STOR 1604054021207004090
 MOUT N613257 W1583452 S170N 0510W 19
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" FEB. 19, 1937. VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3. INFORMATION APPEARS IN AN ARTICLE BY MRS DOROTHY TIBBS TITLED "WHAT'S DOING IN MCGRATH". SUBHEADING READS "TAKING DRILL TO NEW YORK CREEK" ON PAGE 1 COLUMN 4. JACK BRINK AND HIS WIFE HAVE A CLAIM ON NEW YORK CREEK, LOCATED 7 MI NORTH OF NAPAMUTE. "THE OUTPUT DURING ONE SEASON WAS \$80,000." ARTICLE DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH SEASON. THE BRINKS PLAN TO DO DRILLING AT THEIR HOLDING ON THE CREEK THIS SPRING (1937).

**** WATN NEW YORK CREEK NEW YORK CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570035330180002590070
 MOUT N650824 W1502944 F040N 0140W 31
 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 NEW YORK CREEK AT MILE 95 OF THE ROUTE WHERE THE CREEK HAS AN ELEVATION OF 790 FT. (MAP B-3, P.27) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN NEW YORK CREEK NEW YORK CREEK
 REFN 00591 943
 STOR 1604054021207004090
 MOUT N613257 W1583452 S170N 0510W 19
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST NEW YORK CREEK ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM THE N ABOUT 3 1/2 MI E OF VILLAGE OF NAPAIMIUT. GOLD PLACER MINES AND PROSPECTS ARE LOCATED CHIEFLY IN MURRAY GULCH A TRIBUTARY THAT ENTERS NEW YORK CREEK FROM THE SW. PRODUCTIVE GRAVEL IS BURIED BENEATH SILT AND MUCK. (P119) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES TRAVELLED IN THE KUSKOKWIM REGION BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND FOOT BUT THEIR TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY IN 1943 IS UNSPECIFIED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2441

**** WATN NEW YORK CREEK NEW YORK CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570035330180002590070
 MOUT N650824 W1502944 F040N 0140W 31
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1907 A DITCH WAS PLANNED WHICH WOULD FURNISH WATER TO ALL THE BENCHES IN THE AREA INCLUDING NEW YORK CREEK. (P49)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER CHOKOTONK RIVER
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS STREAM IS 100 FEET. THE STREAMBED IS SAND AND SILT. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A DEEP GLACIAL VALLEY HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD ON THE VALLEY FLOOR. IT IS BARREN ABOVE. IT IS SUBJECT TO FREQUENT SEVERE FLOODING. ITS SOURCE IS SURFACE RUNOFF AND GLACIERS. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 41 FEET PER MILE. (P212) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS STREAM IS 19.0 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 294 SQUARE MILES. (P212)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEW HALEN RIVER
 REFN 00663 952
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR CRITES DISCUSSES HIS MANY TRIPS TO THE AREA WEST OF COOK INLET. "THE NEW HALEN IS KNOWN TO BE THE BEST TROUT FISHING STREAM IN ALL OF THE WORLD--WE WERE TOO EARLY IN THE SEASON." (P137)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WENT FISHING ON NEWHALEN RIVER WITH "DOC" TEX COBB, AND PILOT KEITH CAPPER, WHO LANDED ON LAKE CLARK WITH FLOATS. (P334) TEX AND KEITH MOVED 1/4 MI DOWNSTREAM. ANNABEL AND DOC JOINED THEM LATER WALKING DOWN CREEK THROUGH COTTONWOOD. (P335-336) PAUL KASHEVNIKOFF, WHO HAD AN OUTBOARD POWERED DORY, AGREED TO TAKE THEM "UP INTO THE RIVER" FROM "MOUTH" ON LAKE CLARK. (P338) NEWHALEN FLOWS FROM LAKE CLARK TO ILIAMNA LAKE.

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 00544 951962
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NEWHALEN RIVER NEAR ILIAMNA HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 3,300 SQ MIS DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1951-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON AUG. 30, 1959, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 9.19 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 36,000 CFS, 10.9 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 2.7 YRS. LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR ILIAMNA." (P14)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2442

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MQUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ARCHEOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. JULY 10 LEFT SIEVERSON'S STORE ON ILIAMNA LAKE BY BOAT TO GO TO A SETTLEMENT "AT THE MOUTH OF NEWHALEN RIVER, ABOUT 4 MILES BELOW (STORE)." (P393)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02151 909
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MQUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE
 ABST "NEWHALEN RIVER, THE SECOND STREAM OF THE AREA IN SIZE, HAS ABOUT HALF THE VOLUME OF THE KVICHAK RIVER AND IS ABOUT 23 MILES IN LENGTH. FOR THE UPPER 11 MILES OF ITS COURSE IT CAN BE NAVIGATED BY CANOES AND POLING BOATS. RAPIDS AND REPORTED FALLS MAKE EVEN CANOE NAVIGATION IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE LOWER 12 MILES. THESE RAPIDS ARE AVOIDED BY A 5-MILE PORTAGE." (P180) "SUMMER TRANSPORTATION TO LAKE CLARK MAY BE ACCOMPLISHED EITHER BY HORSE OR BY BOATS TO A POINT ON THE SHORE OF ILIAMNA LAKE 4 MILES EAST OF NEWHALEN RIVER, THENCE BY A 5 MILE PORTAGE TO NEWHALEN RIVER ABOVE THE LOWER RAPIDS, AND THENCE BY BOAT TO NEWHALEN.

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02152 909
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MQUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ACCORDING TO F J KATZ, THE USUAL ROUTE INTO MULCHATNA REGION IS FROM ILIAMNA BAY BY PORTAGE TRAIL TO ILIAMNA VILLAGE, THEN BY BOAT TO NEWHALEN RIVER AND LAKE CLARK. BOATS ARE FOR HERE AS ARE PACKERS FOR PORTAGING. (P201)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02432
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MQUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT
 ABST LOCATED BETWEEN SIXMILE L. AND ILIAMNA L. IS 23 MI. IN LENGTH. THE UPPER 11 MI. "IS NAVIGABLE FOR LAUNCHES, BUT RAPIDS AND FALLS RENDER THE LOWER 12 MI. ENTIRELY UNNAVIGABLE." THESE RAPIDS CAN BE AVOIDED BY A 5 MI. PORTAGE TO ILIAMNA LAKE. THIS RIVER OFFERS A FAVORABLE SITE FOR DEVELOPMENT OF A WATER POWER SITE IN AN AREA WHERE IT "FALLS 160 FT. IN ITS LOWER RAPIDS, THROUGH A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 6 MI. (P.24) A TRAIL CROSSES THE NEWHALEN RIVER AT A POINT ABOVE THE FALLS, "FROM SEVERSEN'S TRADING POST, AT THE ILIAMNA LAKE END OF THE NEWHALEN PORTAGE." THIS PORTAGE IS ABOUT 6 MI. AND ALL SUPPLIES FOR SUMMER TRANSPORTATION FOR THE AREA CONTIGUOUS TO LAKE CLARK COME ACROSS THIS PORTAGE. (P33)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02721 966
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MQUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2443

ABST A REPORT BY DRS J B TOWNSEND AND J VAN STONE, CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, WAS MADE IN 1966 IN THE ILIAMNA LAKE--LAKE CLARK AREA. THE LOWER 5 MILES OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER WAS INVESTIGATED. ONE LARGE SITE IS LOCATED ON FIVE TERRACES ABOVE THE "LOWER" RAPIDS APPROXIMATELY 1 MI. UP RIVER FROM THE NEWHALEN ESKIMO VILLAGE AND THE ENTRY OF THE RIVER INTO ILIAMNA LAKE. THE LARGEST PORTION OF THE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE EASTERN BANK, ALTHOUGH THE OPPOSITE BANK HAS ALSO BEEN OCCUPIED. THE LATEST INHABITANTS OCCUPIED THE SITE IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. (P11) THE "LOWER" RAPIDS OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER IS AN EXCELLENT AREA OF THE RIVER FOR FISHING AND IT IS ASSUMED THAT THIS WAS ONE OF THE MAIN REASONS FOR THE LOCATION OF THE VILLAGE HERE. (P24) OPPOSITE THE NEWHALEN "LOWER RAPIDS" SITE IT WAS NOTED THAT THE AREA WAS GRASS-COVERED. HOWEVER, THE ARCHAEOLOGISTS ENCOUNTERED DIFFICULTY CROSSING THE RIVER AND, THEREFORE, DID NOT VISIT THE SITE. (P24) IN ADDITION, THERE IS A SITE ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE RIVER. THIS IS ALSO A GRASSY AREA. (P24) SEE MAP ATTACHED.

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02765 974
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MAP,GENERAL
 ABST A FORM OF LAND USE ALONG THE NEWHALEN RIVER IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AS SEEN ON MAP 8-3. (P8-4)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02765 974
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MAP,GENERAL
 ABST A FORM OF LAND USE ALONG THE NEWHALEN RIVER IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AS SEEN ON MAP 8-3. (P8-4)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,RECREATION
 ABST THE NEWHALEN RIVER, UPPER TALARIK CREEK, AND LOWER TALARIK CREEK ARE RECOGNIZED AS TROPHY RAINBOW TROUT STREAMS. (P32)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 03056 00001 951
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST A GAGING STATION WAS PLACED ON NEWHALEN RIVER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1951. (P28) A MAP-PLATE 7--SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE STATION IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 03078 973
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KIVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE LOCATED ALONG THIS RIVER. (P2)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2444

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 03184 974000
STOR 1605236010697001750
MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW OBSTRUCTION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, PRESENT USAGE
ABST "THE NEWHALEN RIVER, FROM ILIANNA TO LAKE CLARK, HAS RAPIDS ABOUT HALFWAY THAT PROHIBIT DIRECT-WATER ACCESS TO LAKE CLARK. HOWEVER, BOATS CAN BE PORTAGED ON A ROAD PAST THE FALLS. BARGING IS NECESSARY ABOVE THAT POINT (FALLS)". (P93) "THE NEWHALEN RIVER DRAINS 3300 SQ. MI. AND HAS AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 38 IN." (P251) IT IS 25 MI FROM LAKE CLARK TO LAKE ILIANNA. IT IS 250 FT. WIDE, 144 IN. DEEP, HAS A VELOCITY OF 2 FT PER SEC AND DISCHARGE OF 8000 TO 11,000 ESTIMATED CU. FT. PER SEC. (P32)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 03186 974
STOR 1605236010697001750
MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST A MILITARY RECREATIONAL CAMP FORMERLY SITUATED ON THIS RIVER NEAR THE OUTLET OF LAKE CLARK ALLEGEDLY HAD A SEVERE EFFECT ON THE RAINBOW FISHERY PG 58.

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 04264 00925 926
STOR 1605236000697001750
MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST AGENT WINN VISITED NEWHALEN RIVER FISH CAMPS IN AUG, 1926 TRAVELLING ON THE LAUNCH "MARIE R". THE WATER WAS TOO DISCOLORED FOR "INTELLIGENT ESTIMATING" OF FISH NUMBERS. (P261)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 06127 964
STOR 1605236010697001750
MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS CREEK IS 250 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 12 INCHES. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A BROAD GLACIAL VALLEY BETWEEN ILIANNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN IS SPARSELY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE AND BIRCH. THREE RAPIDS IN THE LOWER RIVER PRESENT A PARTIAL BLOCK AT MOST WATER LEVELS. ITS SOURCE IS SIX-MILE LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 7 FEET PER MILE, AND A MEAN ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF 8,000-11,000 CFS. (P184) NEWHALEN VILLAGE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. (P185)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 06127 964
STOR 1605236010697001750
MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS STREAM IS 25.0 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 3,700 SQUARE MILES. (P184)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
REFN 06368 966
STOR 1605236010697001750

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2445

MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT ILIAMNA ON APRIL 12, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 0.9 FT AT 140 FT FROM RIGHT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 1.7 FT AT 180 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 350 FT. (P95)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 06356 902959
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, PHOTO, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST COLLECTION AND OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ALONG THE NEWHALEN RIVER BY THE AUTHORS. THE AUTHORS ALSO MADE USE OF THE RESULTS OF ANOTHER ORNITHOLOGICAL EXPLORER MILFRED OSGOOD WHO IN 1902 TRAVELLED "UP THE NEWHALEN RIVER TO SIXMILE LAKE AND LAKE CLARK." (P3) THE BROAD NEWHALEN VALLEY IS MARKED BY ROLLING, GLACIAL DEPOSITS, INCLUDING NUMEROUS LARGE AND CONSPICUOUS MORAINES. (P5) THE ELEVATION RISES TO 200 FT IN THE ROLLING COUNTRY ALONG THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P5) A COMPLEX RIPARIAN WOODLAND IS FOUND ALONG THE SHORES OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER. HERE, HILLOWS, ALDERS, AND COTTONWOODS OCCUR MIXED WITH SCATTERED SPRUCES AND BIRCHES. (P14) A PHOTO ON PG 10 SHOWS THIS BORDER OF RIPARIAN WOODLANDS. SPRUCE AND THE SPRUCE-BIRCH WOODLAND GROW ALONG THE NEWHALEN RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P7, 43) GRASSES OCCURRING IN NEARLY PURE STANDS OF LIMITED EXTENT ARE FOUND ALONG THE SHORES OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P17) HIGH EARTH BLUFFS AND CLIFFS WERE MENTIONED ON SEVERAL OCCASIONS IN DESCRIBING BIRD HABITAT ON THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P18, 38, 41) IN MENTIONING BLUFFS THE AUTHORS ALSO MAKE NOTE OF "THE RAPIDS OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER." (P18) THE BORDER OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS GRAVELLY AND SANDY. (P34) MENTION IS ALSO MADE HERE OF OBSERVING BIRDS IN A "A BOGGY AREA IN THE RIPARIAN WOODLAND." (P34)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER
 REFN 07187 00310 945950
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, ROUTE
 ABST ACCORDING TO A ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT ENTITLED "PRELIMINARY EXPLORATION FOR NAVIGABILITY OF THE UPPER KVICHAK RIVER," 1 JULY 1950, THIS RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR THE LOWER 12 MILES. THIS IS FOUND IN BOX G-2-E FILE 1520-03 PROJECT 0 AND N BASIC FILES KVICHAK RIVER (UPPER) 1945-1949. A ROAD UP BUILT A PORTAGE FROM THE HEAD OF ILIAMNA BAY ON COOK INLET TO ILIAMNA VILLAGE TO HANDLE THE FREIGHT BECAUSE OF THE NON-NAVIGABLE PART OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P7)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NEWHALEN RIVER AT ILIAMNA
 REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST RECORDED OVER 11 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (ILIAMNA AREA) OF 3300 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 9,162; MAX 36,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 38 IN AND 6,633,000 ACRE FT. (P159)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NOGHELING RIVER
 REFN 00233 902
 STOR 1605236010697001750
 MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2446

KEYW OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST A PORTAGE IS NECESSARY TO AVOID THE PETROFF FALLS WHICH ARE IN THE LOWER NOGHELING AND IMPASSABLE FOR BOATS. THE PORTAGE IS ABOUT 6 MILES IN LENGTH, THE FIRST HALF BEING OVER RATHER SWAMPY OPEN COUNTRY AND THE LAST THROUGH OPEN FOREST ON COMPARATIVELY HARD GROUND. THE NOGHELING IS A LARGE, SWIFT STREAM FROM 25-30 MILES IN LENGTH, ABOVE THE PORTAGE THERE IS ONE STRETCH OF A THIRD OF A MILE OF SWIFT WATER EASILY DESCENDED BY CANOES, BUT DIFFICULT TO ASCEND EXCEPT AT LOW WATER, WHEN TRACKING IS PRACTICABLE; OTHERWISE THE STREAM IS EASILY ASCENDED. (P327) ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NOGHELING RIVER ARE SEVERAL OLD TERRACED BEACH LEVELS, APPARENT EVIDENCE OF A FORMER OCCUPATION BY SALT WATER. (P328)

**** WATN NEWHALEN RIVER NOGHLIN RIVER

REFN 00464 905905

STOR 1605236010697001750

MOUT N594245 W1545315 S050S 0330W 27

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST IN PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE ROUTE LEAVES THE N E SIDE OF ILIAMNA LAKE AND CROSSES NEWHALEN RIVER AT THE FOOT OF CLARK LAKE. (P8) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT. THE NEWHALEN RIVER CONNECTS LAKE CLARK AND LAKE ILIAMNA.

**** WATN NEWMAN CREEK NEWMAN CREEK

REFN 00788 938

STOR 160339907005001230002203404280009500120033150130056500090

MOUT N640000 W1471500 E110S 0020E 12

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1938 NOTES "STANDS OF SOUND OLD TREES GROW ON BOTH DRY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARY, NEWMAN CREEK... THE STAND AT NEWMAN CREEK COVERS A GENTLE SLOPE NORTHEAST OF RED MOUNTAIN AND CONSISTS OF TWISTED, SCRAGGLY TREES IN A FAIRLY DENSE STAND... CROSS DATING, QUALITIES ARE UNIFORM" (P16-17) SITE NO. 29. (P36) SAMPLES FROM TIMBERLINE AT 3000 FT. GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS, SPRUCE STAND WAS FAIRLY DENSE, SCRAGGY TWISTED. OLDEST TREES HERE 400 YEARS MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

**** WATN NEWMAN CREEK NEWMAN CREEK

REFN 02183 910912

STOR 160339907005001230002203404280009500120033150130056500090

MOUT N640000 W1471500 E110S 0020E 12

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: NEWMAN CREEK DRAINS A BASIN WHICH INCLUDES SCHISTS, THE COAL-BEARING SERIES, AND HIGH GRAVELS. THE STREAM GRAVELS CARRY SOME GOLD AND THE HIGH-GRAVEL HILLS ARE ALSO AURIFEROUS, REPORTED PROSPECTS IN THE UPPER BEDS OF THE HIGH GRAVELS SHOWING A TENOR OF 3 OR 4 CENTS TO THE CUBIC YARD AND THE VALUES INCREASING SOMEWHAT IN THE LOWER BEDS. AT THE BASE OF THE HIGH GRAVELS, WHICH ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE ALREADY DESCRIBED FOR GOLD KING CREEK, THERE IS A BED OF CLEAN, ROUNDED WHITE QUARTZ PEBBLES, LOCALLY KNOWN AS THE "WHITE CHANNEL," ON WHICH THERE SEEMS TO BE SOME CONCENTRATION OF GOLD. NEWMAN CREEK HAS SO FAR NOT PRODUCED GOLD IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES, BUT A PROJECT IS UNDER WAY TO EXPLOIT THE HIGH GRAVELS ON A LARGE SCALE. ONE PARTY HAS STAKED 125 ASSOCIATION CLAIMS OF 120 ACRES EACH IN THE BASINS OF NEWMAN CREEK AND WEST FORK OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER, WATER FOR HYDRAULICKING TO BE TAKEN FROM THE LATTER STREAM. IT WAS EXPECTED THAT THE DITCH WOULD BE SURVEYED DURING SEPTEMBER, 1910, AND ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION STARTED IN THE SPRING OF 1911. (P52) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NICHANAK RIVER NITCHANAK RIVER

REFN 02046 903

STOR 1610462000070000060

MOUT N601200 W1441100 C190S 0070E 28

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2447

LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE SO-CALLED NITCHAWAK REGION, WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NITCHAWAK RIVER AND IN THE VICINITY OF MOUNT NITCHAWAK, ALSO PRESENTS A NUMBER OF SEEPAGES. SOME OF THESE ARE LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF A SMALL LAKE, WHICH IS REPORTED TO BE AT TIMES COVERED WITH PETROLEUM." (P368)

**** WATN NICHAWAK RIVER NITCTAWAK RIVER
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610462000070000060
 MOUT N601200 W1441100 C190S 0070E 28
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, LAKE, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER, LARGE LAKES ARE FORMED ON THE SURFACE OF THE ICE OF BERING GLACIER WHICH LATER IN THE SEASON BREAK LOOSE ANN SUBJECT THE VALLEY OF THE NITCHAWAK TO SEVERAL FLOODS. (P17) THE SO-CALLED "NITCHAWAK REGION", WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF NITCHAWAK RIVER AND IN THE VICINITY OF MT NICHAWAK ALSO PRESENTS A NUMBER OF PETROLEUM SEEPAGES. SOME OF THESE ARE LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF A SMALL LAKE WHICH IS REPORTED TO BE AT TIMES COVERED WITH PETROLEUM. (P22)

**** WATN NIGGERHEAD CREEK NIGGERHEAD CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570011950040002430020014140140
 MOUT N650335 W1500402 F030N 0120W 30
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, A SILT GRAVEL DEPOSIT, NOT VERY DEEP, EXTENDS ALONG THE CREEK. (P.30) IT GOES ALONG N. FOR OF BAKER CREEK FROM YUKON RAPIDS ACROSS THE BAKER DRAINAGE UP TO THE NIGGERHEAD CREEK TO THE TOLOVANA BASIN. (P.30) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES NIGGERHEAD AT ABOUT MILE 69 WHERE CREEK IS AT AN ELEVATION OF 650 FT. (MAP B-3, P.27) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN NIGIKHIGDON CREEK NEGROMOON CREEK
 REFN 02166 911
 STOR 16029750049900000590
 MOUT N650500 W1603000 K050S 0090W 03
 LUPR 22 INGLUTALIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST JOINS THE INGLUTALIK FROM THE WEST UPSTREAM FROM GARRYOWEN CREEK. GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS ARE PRESENT IN THIS STREAM. (P108) THE VALUE IS LOW AND, THUS THEY ARE NOT OF COMMERCIAL SIGNIFICANCE NOR CAN THE STREAM "BE WORKED UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS". (P108-109) IT IS THE ABSTRACTOR'S OPINION THAT NEGROMOON CREEK IS ACTUALLY NIGIKHIGDON CREEK WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE SAME LOCATION AS THE DOCUMENT INDICATED NEGROMOON CREEK WAS LOCATED.

**** WATN NIGU RIVER AHLASURUK RIVER
 REFN 01399 953
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIVLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST "BETWEEN JUNE 19 AND JULY 22 WE EXAMINED THE COUNTRY NORTH-WESTERLY ALONG THE AHLASURUK RIVER FOR ABOUT 8 MILES. ALONG THE WINDING COURSE OF THE RIVER IT HAD BEEN NECESSARY TO HAUL OUR SMALL BOAT BY LINE IN THE SHIFT SHALLOW GRAVELLY STREAM." (P204) "SAVANNAH SPARROWS WERE COMMON IN MARSHY PLACES ALONG THE AHLASURUK." (P211)

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2448

REFN 00760 800820
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGY DISSERTATION NOTES THE INDIANS (KUTCHIN) MOVED UP INTO HOWARD PASS, NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NIGU RIVER AROUND 1800-20. (P82)

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 02660 949
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST A MUDSTONE SAMPLE 49A DT 41 WAS COLLECTED BY R L DETTERMAN FROM THE FIRST BLUFF ON THE EAST SIDE OF NIGU RIVER 5 MI. UPSTREAM FROM JUNCTION WITH ETIVLUK RIVER. (P14)

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE IS ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE OF PERMANENT NUNAMIUT HUNTING AND FISHING ENCAMPMENTS IN LATE PREHISTORIC TIMES ALONG THE RIVER. (P98,99)

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 04077 00029 977
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIVLUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE NIGU RIVER FALLS 1,300 FEET IN 70 MILES FOR AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 18.5 FEET PER MILE.

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 04077 00029 A 977
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIVLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, ROUTE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE NIGU RIVER HEADS IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS AND FLOWS 70 MILES TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ETIVLUK RIVER. ALTHOUGH THE ETIVLUK IS THE PARENT RIVER IT IS SMALLER IN VOLUME AND LENGTH THAN THE NIGU. THE ENTIRE NIGU IS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY AREA. THE NIGU IS PRIMARILY A SINGLE CHANNEL RIVER WITH VERY LITTLE BRAIDING. THE VALLEY WAS SCULPTURED BY GLACIATION AND EXHIBITS A BROAD, FLOOD U-SHAPED CROSS SECTION. SOME INFORMATION APPLYING TO BOTH THE NIGU AND ETIVLUK RIVERS WILL BE WRITTEN UP WITH THE NIGU RIVER. DOMINANT VEGETATION ALONG BOTH RIVERS IS TUNDRA WITH HIGH BRUSH VEGETATION LOCATED IN THE WETTER AREAS AROUND SOME LAKES AND THE RIVERS. THE NIGU FALLS 1,300 FEET IN 70 MILES FOR AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 18.5 FEET PER MILE. THE RIVER GRADIENTS RESULT IN FAIRLY FAST CURRENTS AND BECAUSE OF PAST GLACIATION ON THE NIGU, FREQUENT RAPIDS. BOTH ARE RELATIVELY SMALL BROOKS RANGE RIVERS AND ARE TYPICALLY NON-GLACIAL, CLEAR WATER. THE NIGU DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 694 SQUARE MILES. ESTIMATED ANNUAL STREAMFLOW IS 350 CFS, AT ITS GREATEST DURING THE 3 OR 4 WEEKS OF BREAKUP. BREAKUP OCCURS IN LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE. BECAUSE IT IS A SMALL RIVER, THIS RESULTS IN THE

NIGU BEING GENERALLY SHALLOW DURING THE SUMMER RECREATION SEASON. THE NIGU BEGINS AS SMALL STREAMS DRAIN THE HIGH SNOW-COVERED MOUNTAINS, THEN JOIN IN THE MILE WIDE VALLEY WITH OTHER DRAINAGES EMPTYING OUT OF THE MANY SMALL LAKES THAT LIE ON THE VALLEY FLOOR. AS DETERMINED BY THE FIELD INSPECTION BY BOR IN JULY 1977, THE RIVER FOR APPROXIMATELY ITS UPPER 20 MILES WAS TOO SHALLOW TO FLOAT A CANOE. FOR THE NEXT APPROXIMATE 10 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO THE VICINITY OF ETIVLUK LAKE THE RIVER WAS 50 FEET WIDE, VARIED FROM 2 INCHES TO 5 FEET IN DEPTH, WITH A 1 TO 2 MPH CURRENT. SHORT AND EXTREMELY ROCKY RIFFLES CREATED BY GLACIAL MORAINES ARE COMMON AND OFTEN EXTREMELY SHALLOW. THERE ARE FEW 5 FOOT DEEP POOLS, RATHER, THE RIVER WAS USUALLY 2 FEET DEEP WITH FIST TO BASKETBALL SIZED ROCKS BETWEEN RIFFLES. RIVERBED MATERIALS ALTERNATED BETWEEN MIXED GRAVEL/ROCK AND SAND. RIVER BANKS WERE GENERALLY LOW, 2 TO 4 FEET HIGH AND STEEP, OR WERE GRAVELBARS THAT GENTLY SLOPED INTO THE VALLEY FLOOR. SMALL 50 BY 100 FOOT GRAVEL BARS OCCURED FREQUENTLY. FOR APPROXIMATELY THE FOLLOWING 7 MILES DOWN FROM THE VICINITY OF ETIVLUK LAKE, THE RIVER VARIED FROM 50 TO 100 FEET IN WIDTH, HAD NO CURRENT OR A 2 MPH CURRENT, WAS MOSTLY 1 INCH DEEP IN RIFFLES AND 3 FEET DEEP ELSEWHERE. SHORT POOLS CONNECTED BY SHALLOW RIFFLES CHARACTERIZED THIS AREA. RIVERBED MATERIAL AND BANKS REMAINED THE SAME.

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 04077 00029 B 977
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U1005 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIVLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, ROUTE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, WATER
 LEVEL
 ABST THE REMAINING 32 MILES OF THE NIGU RIVER HAD A 2 TO 3 MPH CURRENT RUNNING INCHES DEEP IN RIFFLES AND 3 FEET
 DEEP IN POOLS THROUGH A 75 TO 125 FOOT WIDE CHANNEL. RIVER BANKS AND RIVERBED WERE THE SAME. THE GLACIAL
 MORAINES COUPLED WITH THE LARGER VOLUME OF WATER REGULARLY CREATED RAPIDS EVERY 1/2 MILE. THESE WERE ALL GOOD
 CLASS II RAPIDS ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. CLIMATE DATA IS GIVEN FOR THE AREA. STREAM FLOW IN
 ARCTIC RIVERS BEGINS WITH BREAKUP IN EARLY JUNE AND GENERALLY STARTS AT THE HEADWATERS AND PROCEEDS
 DOWNSTREAM TO THE COOLER COAST. FREEZEUP USUALLY BEGINS IN SEPT. BOTH RIVERS LIE IN AN AREA IN WHICH STREAMS
 CARRY A SUSPENDED SEDIMENT LOAD UP TO 500 MG. PER LITER. IT IS SUSPECTED THAT MOST OF THIS SEDIMENT IS CARRIED
 DOWNSTREAM DURING BREAKUP IN LATE MAY/EARLY JUNE WHEN THE LARGEST AMOUNTS OF YEARLY RUNOFF WATER OCCUR. THIS
 IS BASED ON SAMPLING DONE BY U.S.G.S. ON THE COLVILLE RIVER AND THE FACT THAT BOTH THE NIGU AND ETIVLUK ARE
 CLEAR AND GREEN FOR THE LARGEST PART OF THE SUMMER RECREATION SEASON. THERE ARE NO DEVELOPMENTS WITHIN THE
 RIVER AREAS, AND THERE IS LITTLE KNOWN SUBSISTENCE USE OF THESE AREAS TODAY. USE OF THE RIVERS FOR TRADE AND
 COMMERCE IN RECENT YEARS HAS NOT OCCURRED, HOWEVER, IT WAS USED HISTORICALLY BY THE NATIVE PEOPLE FOR
 SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES, AND AS A TRADING ROUTE. FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT ABOUT THE LOWER BOX OF THE NIGU
 CAN BE NAVIGATED BY SHALLOWDRAFT BOATS LIKE CANOES, KAYAKS AND RAFTS. CANOES OR HARD-SHELLED KAYAKS WOULD BE
 THE MOST SUITABLE BOATS DUE TO THE SHALLOW ROCKY NATURE OF BOAT RIVERS. BOTH RIVERS ARE TOO SHALLOW FOR A
 TYPICAL MOTORIZED RIVERBOAT. NO ROADS OR RAILROADS EXIST IN THE AREA AND THE ONLY AIRSTRIP IS LOCATED AT THE
 ETIVLUK-COLVILLE CONFLUENCE. IT WAS NOT CONFIRMED WHETHER THIS "BUSH" AIRSTRIP IS STILL USABLE HOWEVER. MANY
 LAKE ALONG BOTH RIVERS ARE SUITABLE FOR LANDING SMALL FLOAT PLANES AND THE LOWER ETIVLUK HAS LONG POOLS ALSO
 SUITABLE FOR LANDING SMALL FLOAT PLANES. GRAVEL BARS ALONG THE LOWER ETIVLUK MAY ALSO BE SUITABLE FOR SMALL
 WHEELED PLANES. THE NIGU RIVER PASSES THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY SURROUNDED BY RELATIVELY LOW HILLS, THE VALLEY
 SOIL BEING POORLY DRAINED AND GRAVELLY. A 3 MILE SEGMENT OF THE NIGU ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE THE ETIVLUK PASSES
 THROUGH A ROCKY OR ICE-COVERED SECTION OF GROUND, MOSTLY EXPOSED BEDROCK WITH SOME VERY GRAVELLY SOIL. THERE
 ARE 4 VEGETATIVE ECOSYSTEMS IN THE NIGU-ETIVLUK RIVER SYSTEM; WET TUNDRA, ALPINE TUNDRA, MOIST TUNDRA AND
 HIGH BRUSH. TREES ARE NON-EXISTENT. A GENERAL GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION IS INCLUDED IN THE STUDY, ALONG WITH A
 VERY DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE AREA. NIGU BLUFF, SOME 200 PLUS FEET
 HIGH, AND OTHER SMALLER BLUFFS LINE THE LOWER FEW MILES OF THE RIVER. THE STUDY AREA WAS RECOMMENDED FOR
 INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 07076 800
 STOR 160119202730000135000335000130

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2450

MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIULUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PREHISTORY OF THE CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE--AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL ANALYSIS BY H. ALEXANDER JR 1969. PREVIOUS TO 1800 THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN ARE REPORTED AS LIVING IN THE REGION ABOUT WALKER LAKE. STRIFE WITH THE KOBUK ESKIMOS FORCED THEM NORTH TO THE NIGU RIVER REGION.

**** WATN NIGU RIVER NIGU RIVER
 REFN 07144 00001 966
 STOR 1601192027300000135000335000130
 MOUT N683230 W1562657 U100S 0190W 30
 LUPR 12 ETIULUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS BY ANN MCFADYAN CLARK 1966. PP282. A LARGE FOOD-BASED, SEMI-PERMANENT CONGREGATION OF NUNAMIUT WAS LOCATED ON THE NIGU RIVER. (P99)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 02038 903
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300089
 MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NIKOLAI CREEK LOCATED IN THE CHITINA COPPER DISTRICT, A FEW MILES WEST OF THE NIZINA RIVER. THE NIKOLAI COPPER MINE IS LOCATED HERE. IN 1900 A SHAFT HAD BEEN SUNK TO A DEPTH OF 30 FEET. ORE FROM 2 TO 4 FEET THICK WAS EXPOSED. (P144) ORTH DOES NOT LIST A "NIKOLAI CREEK", HOWEVER, A "NIKOLAI CREEK" IS LISTED AND THE LOCATION OF THIS CREEK ON THE MAPS AND THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN IN ORTH CORRESPONDS TO THE DESCRIPTION GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT. IT IS THE ABSTRACTORS OPINION THAT NIKOLAI CREEK IS ACTUALLY NIKOLAI CREEK.

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 04390 903
 STOR 1608136003050000200
 MOUT N601147 W1510025 S010N 0100W 09
 LUPR 52 KASLOF RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, RECREATION
 ABST DURING A 1903 HUNTING AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER, C.R.E RADCLYFFE, AND NATIVES SPENT A WEEK HUNTING THE NIKOLAI CREEK VALLEY ON FOOT, CAMPING AT A PREVIOUSLY USED SITE BY THE CREEK. NO REFERENCE TO DIRECT USE OF THE CREEK. (P230+233)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 06431 899
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300089
 MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0140E 07
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST WILLIAM C DOUGLASS IN "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA, INDICATES THAT THE NIKOLAI MINE IS LOCATED ON NIKOLAI CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO MCCARTH CREEK. IT WAS LOCATED IN JULY, 1899, WITH OWNERSHIP BY THE CHITINA MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY. (P3)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 02165 900909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300089
 MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07
 LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2451

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, MINING, MAP, NO TRAFF.

ABST LIMESTONE IS EXPOSED AT HEAD OF NIKOLAI CREEK. (P22) CONGLOMERATE, SANDSTONE AND SHALE ARE EXPOSED ABOUT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK. (P31) PHOTOS, PLATE VI A AND B, P32, SHOW ROCK FORMATIONS NEAR NIKOLAI CREEK AND NIKOLAI MINE. PHOTOS, PLATE VII A AND B, P36, SHOWS ROCK FORMATIONS AT HEAD OF NIKOLAI CREEK. WORK WAS BEGUN ON THE NIKOLAI COPPER MINE IN 1900. IT IS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK, 3 3/4 MI NORTHEAST OF THE JUNCTION OF NIKOLAI AND MCCARTHY CREEKS AND 2150 FT ABOVE IT. THE ORE BODY IS EXPOSED. (P93) FIG 9, P94, IS "SKETCH MAP OF AREA IN VICINITY OF NIKOLAI MINE", INCLUDED HERE.

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK

REFN 02432 935

STOR 1608136003050000200

MOUT N601147 W1510036 S010N 0100W 09

LUPR 52 KASLOF RIVER

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

ABST "IS A CLEAR STREAM" AND EMPTIES INTO COOK INLET 11 MI. NORTHEAST OF MOUTH OF MCARTHUR RIVER. FLOWS ALONG NORTH EDGE OF SWAMPY FLATLANDS. RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM THESE FLATS AND FROM TRIBUTARIES THAT DRAIN THE RIDGE NORTH OF THE FLATS. (P.18) BETWEEN NIKOLAI CREEK AND WEST FORELAND IS A LOW MARSHY PLAIN. (P.26) TIMBER IS SUPPORTED IN THIS AREA ONLY IN NARROW STRIPS BORDERING THE STREAMS OR SCRUBBY TREES IN A FEW RELATIVELY WELL DRAINED AREAS. THE REMAINDER OF THIS AREA HAS BRUSH AND MARSH PLANTS. (P.28) A SECTION SAMPLE OF EOCENE BEDS 19 MI. NORTHWEST OF THE MOUTH OF NIKOLAI CREEK IS GIVEN ON P.62.

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK

REFN 02576 901911

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300080

MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST DEVELOPMENT WAS RESUMED ON "NIKOLAI MINE" NEAR THE HEAD OF NIKOLAI CREEK. NOTHING HAD BEEN DONE HERE FOR 10 YEARS, SINCE THE PROPERTY WAS PATENTED. ABOUT 500 FT. OF TUNNEL WAS DRIVEN IN 1911. AN ADIT WAS STARTED NEAR THE CREEK AND CROSSCUTS AND TUNNELS WERE DRIVEN IN THE ORE BODY, REVEALING A LARGER AMOUNT OF COPPER ORE THAN THE SURFACE EXPOSURES AND SHAFT HAD INDICATED." (P 106)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK

REFN 02578 910912

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300080

MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST DEVELOPMENT OF THE NIKOLAI COPPER MINE ON NIKOLAI CREEK HAS BEEN CARRIED ON ACTIVELY FOR THE LAST 2 SUMMERS. A ROAD CONSTRUCTED ALONG MCCARTHY CREEK FOR FREIGHTING MACHINERY TO THE MOTHER LODE CAMP (NE OF KENNICOTT) WILL BE AVAILABLE FOR THE USE OF MINERS ON NIKOLAI CREEK. (P84)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI CREEK

REFN 02831 00001 975

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060009300080

MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ONE GROUP OF KENNICOTT MINING OPERATIONS WAS LOCATED NEAR THE HEAD OF NIKOLAI CREEK. (2-123)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAI RIVER

REFN 00155 910

STOR 1607109

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2452

MOUT N610000 W1513000 S110N 0120W 30

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES STATE, "NIKOLAI RIVER IS A NARROW SLUE 19 MILES NORTHWARD OF WEST FORELAND. THERE IS A DEPTH OF 1 TO 2 FEET AT LOW WATER IN THE CHANNEL ACROSS THE FLAT WHICH EXTENDS UPWARD OF 2 MILES FROM SHORE. A DEPTH OF ABOUT 15 FEET CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE RIVER AT HIGH WATER. THE WATER IN THE RIVER IS FRESH NEARLY TO ITS MOUTH EXCEPT FOR A SHORT TIME AT HIGH WATER." (P52)

**** WATN NIKOLAI CREEK NIKOLAS CREEK

REFN 00608 900

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070003400060004300080

MOUT N612644 W1424635 C050S 0150E 07

LUPR 53 KENNICOTT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES NIKOLAI CREEK HISTORICALLY WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. AROUND 1900 CLARENCE WARNER AND JACK SMITH WERE PROSPECTING THE AREA BETWEEN KENNICOTT GLACIER AND NIKOLAS CREEK. (P291) I BELIEVE THIS CREEK TO BE NIKOLAI.

**** WATN NIKONDA CREEK NACONDA CREEK

REFN 01529 924

STOR 160339907005001230006674007970

MOUT N621100 W1425100 C050N 0140E 29

LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, PAST USAGE

ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY AUG 28, THAT THEY HIKE FROM CAMP FOR 2 MILES AND CROSSED NACONDA CREEK WHILE HUNTING BEAR AND SHEEP. (P30) THEY WENT UP OR CROSSED THE NACONDA SEVERAL TIMES. (P32, 35, 36) SEPT 2 THEY WENT "UP THE CANYON OF THE NACONDA TO THE BASIN OF ICE AND SNOW IN THE PEAKS, FROM WHICH THE CANYON AND CREEK START." (P36) ON RETURNING TO CAMP, "FOUR TIMES WE HAD TO CROSS IT WHERE IT RAN DEEP AND ROARING AGAINST SOLID VERTICAL WALLS OF ROCK - AT 3 PLACES WE CAME TO CROSS WALLS WHERE THE ROCK HAD FALLEN FROM THE MOUNTAIN AND MADE ALMOST IMPASSIBLE BARRIERS SEVERAL 100 FEET HIGH. THE CREEK HAD CUT ITS WAY THROUGH IN A NARROW CHANNEL OF BOILING FOAM AND LEAPING FALLS." (P36) SEPT 4, HE WENT UP THE CREEK AGAIN WHICH THEY WADED 14 TIMES. (P37) THEY ALSO TOOK AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL TO GET ABOVE IMPASSIBLE PLACES AND THEN DOWN TO THE CREEK AGAIN UNTIL 8 MILES ABOVE CAMPE, THE CANYON NARROWED SO MUCH THAT THE CREEK COMPLETELY FILLED IT. (P38) AFTER SHOOTING SOME RANS THEY WENT UP THE CANYON, CLIMBING SEVERAL 30 TO 50 FT WATER FALLS UNTIL THEY WERE STOPPED BY A 200 FT WATERFALL. (P38) THEY WALKED UP THIS CREEK.

**** WATN NIMIUKTUK RIVER NIMIUKTUK RIVER

REFN 02208 913

STOR 1602047020800002150

MOUT N681000 W1595500 K310N 0060W 01

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF

ABST FOR MORE THAN 5 MILES ABOVE THE NIMIUKTUK RIVER'S MOUTH THE STREAM IS SPLIT INTO A NETWORK OF CHANNELS WHICH ARE SEPARATED FROM ONE ANOTHER BY LOW SANDY ISLANDS. REPORT DATED 1913.

**** WATN NIMIUKTUK RIVER NIMIUKTUK RIVER

REFN 02728 001900

STOR 1602047020800002150

MOUT N681000 W1595500 K310N 0060W 01

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST MICROBLADES AND SPALLS WERE RECOVERED ON A HILL ON THE W SIDE OF THE NIMIUKTUK RIVER MOUTH. (LOCATION NUMBER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2453

71) AT SITE NIM-13 WERE 3 OUTCROPS IN A N-S LINE CONTAINING ARTIFACTS SOME OF WHICH DATE TO CIRCA 400 AD. (LOCATION 71) A SITE NAMED NINQUQTUQ AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUPS. THE SITE DATES CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION 72) IMMEDIATELY E OF THE RIVER MOUTH MICROBLADES, SPALLS, AND KNIFE BLADES WERE RECOVERED. (LOCATION NUMBER 73 SITE NIM-14) AT SITE NIM 11 LOCATED ON A RIDGE IN NIMIUKTUK DRAINAGE ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED DATING 2000-4000 YR BEFORE PRESENT. (LOCATION NUMBER 77) FURTHER REFERENCE IS MADE TO ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED BY ANDERSON IN THE AREA OF ANIRALIK LAKE AND THE NIMIUKTUK AT LOCATION NUMBERS 78-82. ARTIFACTS WERE COLLECTED ON THE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF KUKUKPILAK CREEK DATING CIRCA 1500-1900. (LOCATION NUMBER 83) SPALLS WERE RECOVERED FROM A SITE ON THE RIVER OPPOSITE FROM TUMIT CREEK. NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS SITE. (LOCATION NUMBER 84) VARIOUS ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED AT A SITE ON THE RIVER OPPOSITE THE CONFLUENCE WITH SEAGULL CREEK. (LOCATION 85) FURTHER REFERENCE IS MADE TO ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN THE AREA OF NIMIUKTUK RIVER AND SEAGULL CREEK AT LOCATIONS 86 AND 87.

**** WATN NIMIUKTUK RIVER NIMIUKTUK RIVER
 REFN 07078 964
 STOR 1602047020800002150
 MOUT N681000 W1595500 K310N 0060W 01
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1964 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE TESTED ALONG THE NIMIUKTUK RIVER BY DOUGLAS ANDERSON AND RAYMOND LEE. (P69) ANDERSON HIKE NORTHWARD ON THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE RIVER NEARLY TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUKUKPILAK. (P96)

**** WATN NIMIUKTUK RIVER NIMIUKTUK RIVER
 REFN 04666 974
 STOR 1602047020800002190
 MOUT N681000 W1595500 K310N 0060W 01
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
 ABST AREAS WERE LOCATED NEAR NIMIUKTUK RIVER WHICH YIELDED CULTURAL REMAINS. THE FIRST AREA WAS ON A KNOLL ACROSS THE RIVER FROM TUMIT CREEK. A SECOND AREA WAS ON A KNOLL ACROSS THE RIVER FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH SEAGULL CREEK. ANOTHER AREA WAS ON KNOLLS BETWEEN THE RIVER AND SEAGULL CREEK. (PP14-15)

**** WATN NINEMILE LAKE NINEMILE LAKE
 REFN 04577 962
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N662951 W1450237 F190N 0130E 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS LAKE WAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOAT PLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 9 MI SE OF FT YUKON. LENGTH IS 3/4 MI. WIDTH IS 1/2 MI. DEPTH IS 6 FT. (P32)

**** WATN NINETYEIGHT CREEK NINETYEIGHT CREEK
 REFN 01609 898901
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130034800490
 MOUT N643300 W1461600 F040S 0070E 24
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED A GOOD PROSPECT ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA IN 1898, WHERE HE NOTED THE PRESENCE OF AN INDIAN VILLAGE, AND A QUARTZ OUTCROPPING AND CACHED HIS BOAT AND SUPPLIES. THIS BECAME THE LOST CREEK OF THE TANANA VALLEY, AND WHILE SEARCHING FOR IT, PEDRO LATER DISCOVERED THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. (P7-11) IN 1901, PEDRO, TOM GILMORE, AND PERHAPS 4 OTHERS WITH HORSES, FOUND WHAT PEDRO THOUGHT WAS THE LOST CREEK, BUT COULD NOT SAY FOR SURE. (P11) "TRUE, THE LANDMARKS WERE MISSING OR NOT VERY CLEAR; THE TANANA HAD CHANGED ITS COURSE, HENCE THE JUNCTION OF THE TRIBUTARY WAS MUCH CHANGED IN APPEARANCE AND THE INDIANS HAD QUITTED THE

COUNTRY LEAVING NO TRACE. THE BOAT AND SUPPLIES LEFT THERE IN 98 WERE NEVER FOUND. DESPITE HIS UNCERTAINTY HE (PEDRO) BELIEVED IT TO BE THE SAME CREEK, AND IT WAS NAMED "98 CREEK" IN MEMORY OF ITS SUPPOSED DISCOVERY." (P11) "THE ENTIRE PARTY STAKED ON THE CREEK, AND THEN, SINCE THEIR PROSPECTING OUTFITS WERE NEARLY GONE AND WINTER WAS CLOSE UPON THEM, PEDRO ACCOMPANIED BY THREE OF THE OTHERS HEADED BACK TO CIRCLE TO GET A MORE SUBSTANTIAL OUTFIT." (P11) "AS SOON AS THE PARTY LANDED IN CIRCLE THE NEWS THAT PEDRO HAD FOUND HIS LOST CREEK SPREAD AND ABOUT 9 MEN INCLUDING GILMORE AND PEDRO WENT BACK TO 98 CREEK TO PROSPECT THROUGHOUT THE WINTER OF 1901. THIS TIME THEY HAD A FULL OUTFIT INCLUDING STOVES, TENTS AND AN ADEQUATE SUPPLY OF FOOD. DOGS WERE USED FOR TRANSPORT." (P12) "ARRIVED ON 98 CREEK THE WHOLE PARTY STARTED SINKING HOLES. SOME 8 OR 10 HOLES WERE SUNK TO BEDROCK. COLORS WERE FOUND FROM TOP TO BOTTOM OF THE HOLES, BUT THE FINAL RESULTS WERE FAR FROM ENCOURAGING." (P12) MOST EVERYONE GAVE UP, AND RETURNED TO CIRCLE, WHILE PEDRO AND GILMORE WENT DOWN TO DARNETTE'S PORT FOR SUPPLIES. (P13)

**** WATN NINGLICK RIVER NINGALUK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603626
 MOUT N605345 W1650115 S090N 0890W 02
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST THE NINGALUK RIVER, "EMPTYING THE WATERS OF THE BAIRD INLET," IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

**** WATN NINGLICK RIVER NINGALUK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603626
 MOUT N605345 W1650115 S090N 0890W 02
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST THE NINGALUK RIVER, "EMPTYING THE WATERS OF THE BAIRD INLET," IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

**** WATN NINGLIKFAK RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1603541
 MOUT N613000 W1654500 S160N 0900W 15
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF CHEYAK ON THE NINGLIKFAK RIVER COMES FROM THE RIVER, FROM A LAKE AND THE LAKE ICE, SIX SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P19) WHICH OF SEVERAL LAKES IS NOT SPECIFIED.

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 00524 888
 STOR 1608146
 MOUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1888 J M COOPER WAS GOLD MINING USING SLUICE AND HYDRAULIC SYSTEMS, WITH WATER POWER FROM THE NINILCHIK RIVER. SEVERAL LOCAL MEN WERE ALSO EMPLOYED. (P28)

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608146
 MOUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2455

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF NINILCHIK GREW UP AROUND THE CANNERY AT THE MOUTH OF THE NINILCHIK RIVER.POOLS IN THE STREAM CAN BE ENTERED (BY BOATS) AT HIGHER STAGES OF TIDE.(PP83-4) SMALL BOATS USE THE MOUTH FOR A HARBOR, BUT MUST AWAIT FAVOURABLE TIDE AND WEATHER CONDITIONS BEFORE ENTERING. THE BED OF THE STREAM IS ABOVE MEAN LOW TIDE AND THE ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER IS RESTRICTED AT LOW TIDE BY A CORAL REEF JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P109) HIGH TIDE EXTENDS ABOUT 1 MI UPSTREAM.THE VILLAGE OF NINILCHIK HAS A POPULATION OF ABOUT 75 AND ANOTHER 75 LIVE WITHIN A 3 MI RADIUS. FISHING IS THE MAJOR OCCUPATION AND THE CANNERY EMPLOYS 12 PEOPLE DURING THE FISHING SEASON. AIRLINES USE THE BEACH FOR LANDING. THE HIGHWAY PASSES WITHIN 1/2 MI OF THE VILLAGE. (P110) A SITE ON THE RIVER BELOW THE EXISTING BRIDGE WAS PREFERRED (CORPS OF ENGINEERS) FOR A SMALL BOAT BASIN. (P110)THE PROPOSED PLAN WOULD PUT THE BASIN 600 FT UP THE CHANNEL.(P111) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1608146
 MQUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST NINILCHIK RIVER WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 06348 967
 STOR 1608146
 MQUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT NINILCHIK ON JAN. 18, 1967. ICE RANGED FROM 1.2 FT AT 2 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 3.8 FT AT 8 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 28 FT. (P97)

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 1608146
 MQUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION
 ABST THE NINILCHIK RIVER IS A LARGE CREEK, NOT NAVIGABLE, WITH A TOTAL LENGTH OF ABOUT 15 MILES. AT ITS MOUTH IS FORMED A SHELTER LAGOON 1/2 MILE LONG WHICH CAN BE ENTERED BY SMALL CRAFT AT HIGH TIDE ONLY. (P9)

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00113 953
 STOR 1608146
 MQUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST REPORTED IN A 10 PAGE REPORT, 29 MAY 1950, ON COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, THE NINILCHIK RIVER IS USED BY SMALL BOATS, UTILIZING THE MOUTH AS A HARBOR, BY CROSSING THE COAL REEF JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH DURING HIGH TIDES AND RIDING IN THE SHALLOW BASIN ABOVE THE COAL REEF AT LOW TIDES. (P4)

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00133 A 949961
 STOR 1608146
 MQUT N600328 W1513937 S020S 0140W 27
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2456

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, SURVEY ON ELFIN COVE, ALASKA, JAN 1972. BOX 61C. SUPPLEMENT NO 2 TO REPORT ON FOUNDATIONS AND MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS. NINILCHIK SMALL BOAT BASIN JUNE 1961 HAS BEEN MISFILED WITH THE ELFIN COVE REPORT. THE NINILCHIK RIVER RISES AND FLOWS THROUGH MOST OF ITS COURSE IN THE FLAT MEADOWS TO THE EAST AND NORTHEAST, WHERE THE GROUND COVER CONSISTS OF A VERY DENSE LOW BUSH VEGETATION AND ALDER BRUSH. THROUGHOUT MOST OF THE STREAM COURSE THERE IS LITTLE EVIDENCE OF RAPID EROSION AS THE BANKS ARE VERY LOW AND ARE USUALLY COVERED WITH VEGETATION TO THE WATER LINE. THE WATER HAS A CLEAR REDDISH APPEARANCE WHICH IS DUE TO ORGANIC SWAMP STAINING. TIDAL ACTION AFFECTS THE STREAM UP TO A POINT ABOUT 2,000 FT ABOVE THE PROPOSED BASIN SITE. (EXACT POSITION OF SITE IS NOT GIVEN, BUT IT IS NEAR MOUTH). THE LEVEL OF WATER THROUGHOUT THIS TIDAL ZONE DOES NOT FALL BELOW ELEVATION 17.5 FT MLLW EVEN AT LOW TIDE BECAUSE OF AN ACCUMULATION OF BEACH SAND AND GRAVEL CLOGGING THE RIVER MOUTH. ABOVE THE TIDAL ZONE THE STREAM EXHIBITS AN APPRECIABLE CURRENT WHICH DURING SPRING RUNOFF, ABOUT 25 APRIL 1961, WAS MEASURED NEAR THE VILLAGE BRIDGE AT 6 FT/SEC. IN THE TIDAL ZONE, THE CURRENT DURING LOW TIDE WAS FOUND TO DROP TO A VELOCITY OF 2 FT/SEC. DURING THE PERIOD OF MAXIMUM SPRING RUNOFF, AROUND THE LAST WEEK IN APRIL 1961, THE WATER LEVEL IN THE STREAM DID NOT DROP BELOW ELEVATION 20 FT MLLW AT THE BASIN SITE OR THROUGHOUT THE TIDAL ZONE EVEN AT LOW TIDE STAGES BECAUSE OF HEAVY ACCUMULATION OF ICE NEAR THE RIVER MOUTH. EARLY IN MAY, AFTER THE ICE HAD LARGELY DISAPPEARED, THE WATER LEVEL IN THE TIDAL ZONE WAS FOUND TO HAVE FALLEN TO A MINIMUM ELEVATION OF ABOUT 18.0 FT MLLW DURING LOW TIDE. (PP3-4) 2 SOIL SAMPLES TAKEN FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE STREAM CHANNEL, ONE ADJACENT TO THE CANNERY AND ONE 900 FT UPSTREAM FROM THE CANNERY, CONSISTED OF SANDY SILT CONTAINING NO GRAVEL AND VERY LITTLE SAND.

**** WATN NINILCHIK RIVER NINILCHIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00133 B 949961

STOR 1608146

MOUT N600328 W1513937 S0205 0140W 27

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, TIDE, DISCHARGE

ABST THESE SAMPLES ARE PROBABLY TYPICAL OF THE BOTTOM THROUGHOUT THE TIDAL ZONE. THE CHANNEL ABOVE THE TIDAL ZONE IS WELL ARMOURD WITH COBBLES AND OCCASSIONAL BOULDERS UP TO 5 FT IN DIAMETER. WATER SAMPLES TAKEN JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CANNERY SHOWED 81.8 PPM TOTAL SOLIDS. ANOTHER TAKEN ABOUT 1000 FT DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CANNERY SHOWED 129 PPM TOTAL SOLIDS. A 3D SAMPLE TAKEN 1200 FT DOWNSTREAM FROM THE VILLAGE BRIDGE SHOWED 70 PPM TOTAL SOLIDS. (PP5-6) LITTORAL DRIET HAS CAUSED THE FORMATION OF A BARRIER BEACH RIDGE WHICH HAS DEFLECTED THE MOUTH OF THE NINILCHIK NORTHEAST ABOUT 4000 FT FROM ITS ORIGINAL POSITION. THE RIVER MOUTH IS ABOUT IN THE SAME LOCATION AS IT WAS WHEN SURVEYED IN 1949, ACCORDING TO AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS. HOWEVER, 3 LONG-TIME RESIDENTS STATE THAT THE HIGH TIDE POSITION OF THE RIVER MOUTH HAS MIGRATED NORTHEAST AT THE RATE OF 100 FT PER YEAR OVER THE LAST 3 YEARS. USGS ESTIMATES THAT THE RATE OF MIGRATION HAS BEEN 20 FT A YEAR OVER THE PAST 60 YEARS. LATERAL CHANGES IN THE BARRIER BEACH RIDGE HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLE AND VARIABLE. (P7) THE DOCUMENT CONTAINS 15 PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING TIDAL ZONE, RIVER DURING SPRING RUNOFF, THE BARRIER BEACH RIDGE, AND A TRENCH.

**** WATN NISHLIK LAKE NISHLIK LAKE

REFN 03056 00001 954

STOR 1605

MOUT N603000 W1585500 S040N 0560W 01

LUPR 42 TIKCHIK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT, NO 5, ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, THE NISHLIK LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 5 SQUARE MILES. (P77)

**** WATN NISHLIK LAKE NISHLIK LAKE

REFN 03056 00001 954

STOR 1605

MOUT N603000 W1585500 S040N 0560W 01

LUPR 42 TIKCHIK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2457

KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE NISHLIK, LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 46 SQUARE MILES, ACCORDING TO A 1154 CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT, NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. (P77)

**** WATN NISHLIK LAKE NISHLIK LAKE

REFN 07187 00161 951956

STOR 1605

MOUT N602700 W1585200 S040N 0560W 01

HEAD N603000 W1585500 S040N 0560W 01

LUPR 42 TIKCHIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST NISHLIK LAKE LIES AT ABOUT ELEVATION 1035 FT IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE TIKCHIK RIVER. ITS SURFACE AREA IS ABOUT 14 SQ MI AND RECEIVES THE DRAINAGE FROM ABOUT 66 SQ MILES OF MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN IN THE KILBUCK MOUNTAINS. SNOW FIELDS AND SMALL GLACIERS PROVIDE A PORTION OF THE ESTIMATED 141,000 ACRE FT OF ANNUAL RUN OFF.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER FISH RIVER

REFN 01145 926

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST AUTHOR DESCRIBES A TRIP UP THE FISH RIVER ON THE WAY TO OPHIR CREEK IN 1926. PART OF THIS TRIP HAD TO BE ON WHAT IS PRESENTLY KNOWN AS THE NIUKLUK RIVER. THE AUTHOR'S MAP, INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT, SHOWS HER CONCEPT OF THE FISH RIVER. ACCORDING TO ORTH, THE FISH RIVER WAS ONCE LISTED AS HEADING ON WHAT IS NOW THE NIUKLUK RIVER. THE NIUKLUK RIVER, ALSO ACCORDING TO ORTH, WAS ONCE CONSIDERED THE MAIN FORK OF THE FISH RIVER (ORTH, P 338; P. 692) SO THE AUTHOR WAS REFERRING TO THE FORMER NAME, FISH RIVER, BUT WAS ACTUALLY ON THE PRESENT DAY NIUKLUK RIVER FOR PART OF THE TRIP BETWEEN BLUE RIDGE AND OPHIR CREEK. THEY WENT UP RIVER ON A SCOW, WHICH HAD HORSES TO PULL IT OVER SHALLOW WATER. (P100-101)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEAKLAK RIVER

REFN 00565 898914

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

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

ABST IN JOHN SHOY'S BOOK RELATING MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS THE NEAKLAK RIVER, WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE NIUKLUK RIVER, IS MENTIONED AS "STRONG SIGNS OF GOLD" AROUND MAY 1898. BREVIG NOTES TRAVELING FROM COUNCIL CITY TO GOLOMIN BAY BY THE NEAKLAK AND FISH RIVER IN THE COMPANY OF MR LIEBES OF THE TRADING FIRM OF LIEBS AND CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO. (P137) BREVIG OFTEN TOOK THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM TELLER MISSION TO IGLOO (MARY'S IGLOO) AND THEN THE NIUKLUK RIVER TO COUNCIL CITY BY SLED. THERE IS A CABIN "FORTY MILES FROM IGLOO AND 25 MI FROM COUNCIL CITY". (P260) WHICH WAS USED AS A RESTING POINT FOR DOGS, REINDEER AND DRIVERS. (P260, 262, 275, 273, 124) IN 1898 COUNCIL CITY CONSISTED OF ONE HUT. BETWEEN TELLER STATION AND LIBBY'S CAMP (COUNCIL CITY) WAS 120 MI AND NO SETTLEMENT. BREVIG NOTES ON ONE TRIP THAT ON THE THIRD DAY AND TEN MILES DOWN THE RIVER THEY GOT LOST AND INTENDED TO CUT A HOLE IN THE RIVER ICE TO DETERMINE THE CURRENT DIRECTION BUT A STORM CAME UP AND THEY WERE FORCED TO MAKE CAMP AMONG THE WILLOWS. (P124) "DURING 1898 AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS, IT (COUNCIL CITY) WAS A FLOURISHING MINE TOWN, BUT NOW (1914) BUSINESS HAS FALLEN OFF." (P259) THERE WERE SEVERAL STORES AND OTHER BUSINESSES IN 1914. THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION HAD BUILT A CHURCH THERE BUT TURNED IT OVER TO THE NATIVES. "COUNCIL CITY LIES WITHIN THE TREE BELT" AND HAD AT ONE TIME BEEN A FOREST OF SPRUCE, BUT THE TREES HAD BEEN CUT FOR SERVICING THE MINERS. (P259) COUNCIL CITY IS 60 MI SOUTHEAST FROM IGLOO. (P259) BREVIG NOTES A HUNTER'S CABIN THAT IS USED AS AN OVERNIGHT REFUGE HALFWAY BETWEEN IGLOO AND COUNCIL CITY. (P262, 272, 285, 260) "I TOOK A SHORT CUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING THE RIVER WHERE THE WATER WAS VERY DEEP". (P262) THIS WAS A TRIP MADE BETWEEN IGLOO AND COUNCIL CITY APRIL 1914. (P262)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2458

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEAKLAK RIVER
 REFN 00565 898914
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN JOHN SHOY'S BOOK RELATING MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS THE NEAKLAK RIVER, WHICH I BELIEVE TO BE NIUKLUK RIVER, IS MENTIONED AS "STRONG SIGNS OF GOLD" AROUND MAY 1898. BREVIG NOTES TRAVELING FROM COUNCIL CITY TO GOLOVIN BAY BY THE NEAKLAK AND FISH RIVER IN THE COMPANY OF MR LIEBES OF THE TRADING FIRM OF LIEBS AND CO. OF SAN FRANCISCO. (P137) BREVIG OFTEN TOOK THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM TELLER MISSION TO IGLOO (MARY'S IGLOO) AND THEN THE NIUKLUK RIVER TO COUNCIL CITY BY SLED. THERE IS A CABIN "FORTY MILES FROM IGLOO AND 25 MI FROM COUNCIL CITY". (P260) WHICH WAS USED AS A RESTING POINT FOR DOGS, REINDEER AND DRIVERS. (P260,262,275,273,124) IN 1898 COUNCIL CITY CONSISTED OF ONE HUT. BETWEEN TELLER STATION AND LIBBY'S CAMP (COUNCIL CITY) WAS 120 MI AND NO SETTLEMENT. BREVIG NOTES ON ONE TRIP THAT ON THE THIRD DAY AND TEN MILES DOWN THE RIVER THEY GOT LOST AND INTENDED TO CUT A HOLE IN THE RIVER ICE TO DETERMINE THE CURRENT DIRECTION BUT A STORM CAME UP AND THEY WERE FORCED TO MAKE CAMP AMONG THE WILLOWS. (P124) "DURING 1898 AND FOR SEVERAL YEARS, IT (COUNCIL CITY) WAS A FLOURISHING MINE TOWN, BUT NOW (1914) BUSINESS HAS FALLEN OFF." (P259) THERE WERE SEVERAL STORES AND OTHER BUSINESSES IN 1914. THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION HAD BUILT A CHURCH THERE BUT TURNED IT OVER TO THE NATIVES. "COUNCIL CITY LIES WITHIN THE TREE BELT" AND HAD AT ONE TIME BEEN A FOREST OF SPRUCE, BUT THE TREES HAD BEEN CUT FOR SERVICING THE MINERS. (P259) COUNCIL CITY IS 60 MI SOUTHEAST FROM IGLOO. (P259) BREVIG NOTES A HUNTER'S CABIN THAT IS USED AS AN OVERNIGHT REFUGE HALFWAY BETWEEN IGLOO AND COUNCIL CITY. (P262,272,285,260) "I TOOK A SHORT CUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING THE RIVER WHERE THE WATER WAS VERY DEEP". (P262) THIS WAS A TRIP MADE BETWEEN IGLOO AND COUNCIL CITY APRIL 1914. (P262)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00535 900910
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, PHOTO: "BOATS FILLED WITH SUPPLIES FOR NOME AT COUNCIL CITY ON NEKLUK RIVER." (P142) THIS COULD BE MISLABELLED. DURING GOLD STRIKE 1900-1910. THE MISLABELING IS BECAUSE OF THE FREIGHT WHICH WAS PROBABLY DESTINED FOR COUNCIL AND NOT NOME.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00631 900901
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,ROUTE,FREIGHT
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ON NOME IN 1900, H. CLARK WRITES, "COUNCIL CITY IS A MUCH OLDER MINING TOWN THAN NOME. IT IS ON THE NEUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK IN ESKIMO, MEANS EAST FORK. (P80) CLARK SAYS IN WINTER OF 1901 "A MAN AT THE MOUTH OF THE NEUKLUK MADE QUITE A STAKE HAULING PTARMIGAN TO NOME AND SELLING THEM," FOR 65 CENTS A PIECE. (P89) THE DISTANCE TO NOME WAS 80 MILES, AND WITH 2 DOG TEAMS, EACH WITH 200 PTARMIGAN HE REACHED NOME IN 3 DAYS. ON RETURN HE HAULED 600 TO 700 LBS. OF FREIGHT IN 4 DAYS. HE MADE 5 TRIPS THAT WINTER. HE CHARGED 15 CENTS A POUND FOR FREIGHT. (P89)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00695 A 902904
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 13
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,LAND-WATER

CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MINING, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST AUTHOR DEVINE, ON MISSIONARY WORK IN NOME AREA 1902-04, MADE TRIPS TO COUNCIL CITY ON NIUKLUK RIVER AND SPENT MANY MONTHS THERE. "COUNCIL CITY IS ONLY A CLUSTER OF CABINS BUILT ON THE BANK OF THE NEUKLUK, A BRANCH OF FISH RIVER, WHICH, IN ITS TURN, FLOWS THROUGH GOLOVIN BAY INTO BERING SEA...COUNCIL IS THE COMMERCIAL AND "SOCIAL" CENTRE OF A LARGE GOLD-PRODUCING DISTRICT." (P169) THE TRIP FROM NOME TO COUNCIL IN SUMMER IS "A SLOW, TIRESOME JOURNEY FROM CHINIK, ON GOLOVIN BAY, IN A LONG, FLAT HORSE-BOAT, 60 OR 70 MILES NORTHWARD, THROUGH SHALLOW STREAMS AND OVER INNUMERABLE SAND-BARS...WHEN THE MOUNTAINS OF SNOW MELT IN THE SPRINGTIME, TORRENTS OF WATER RUN DOWN TO THE SEA, CARRYING WITH THEM LARGE QUANTITIES OF EARTH WHICH FORM SAND BARS AND CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE STREAMS. TREES GROWING ON THE BANKS ARE UNDERMINED BY THE IRRESISTIBLE ONRUSH OF THOSE SPRING FRESHETS AND TUMBLE INTO THE WATER. THEY DO NOT USUALLY BLOCK THE STREAM COMPLETELY, BUT THEY FORM DAMS AND RAPIDS." (P170) "TWO OR 3 MILES AN HOUR IS THE AVERAGE SPEED OF FREIGHTING UP THE FISH AND NEUKLUK RIVERS... (IN AUGUST) CRANBERRIES, SALMON-BERRIES, AND BLUEBERRIES WERE BARELY CLINGING TO THE BRANCHES. BENEATH THE BERRY BUSHES WERE DIFFERENT KINDS OF GRASSES, STARTING FROM THE WATER'S EDGE AND EXTENDING BACK TO THE HILLSIDE...IT WAS A RARE PLEASURE TO MEET WITH TREES ON THE WAY UP TO COUNCIL...THE BANKS OF THE NEUKLUK WERE LINED WITH SPRUCE, HEAVY FORESTS OF IT...THE TREES WERE THERE IN THOUSANDS, ALSO STUNTED IN GROWTH, BUT BIG ENOUGH TO BUILD HOUSES WITH AND FURNISH FIREWOOD." (P172) AUTHOR DOESN'T DIFFERENTIATE RIVERS, BUT FIRST PART OF TRIP HAD TO BE ON FISH RIVER "WITH DOG-TEAMS, HOT-AIR STAGES, AND ROADHOUSES, LIFE IS NOT TOO MISERABLE ON THE ALASKAN TRAIL. WITH THE AID OF THE LAST TWO, I MADE SEVERAL WINTER JOURNEYS TO AND FROM COUNCIL CITY." (P208) AUTHOR MENTIONS STARTING FROM TOPKUK, ON THE BERING COAST, ON THE 4TH DAY OF ONE PARTICULAR JOURNEY. (P208) DUE TO A STORM, THE HOT-AIR STAGE ON WHICH HE WAS RIDING HAD TO RETURN TO THE ROADHOUSE AT TOPKUK. THAT TRIP TOOK 7 DAYS. (P210) THERE IS A COAST TELEPHONE AT TOPKUK. (P216) AT COUNCIL, AUTHOR OBSERVED ESKIMOS TRAVELLING DOWNRIVER IN "KAIKAKS" OR "ODNIAKS" TO BERING SEA. (P242) AUTHOR PLANNED TO BUILD CHURCH IN COUNCIL, WHICH IS 70 MILES FROM THE COAST. HE AND OTHERS FELLED TREES FIVE MILES FROM COUNCIL AND PULLED THEM TO TOWN BY DOGSLED. THE WORST STORM IN THE HISTORY OF COUNCIL HAPPENED THAT WINTER. (P1902-03). (P277-278) THE NIUKLUK IS ALSO THE MAIN TRAIL IN WINTER. (P277-278)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00695 B 902904
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND-WATER CRAFT
 ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MINING, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST AUTHOR RELATES STORY OF CHARLES D LANE, A MILLIONAIRE FROM CALIFORNIA, WHO MINED AND NOME AT COUNCIL LANE BUILT A NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD FROM COUNCIL TO HIS MINES ON OPHIR CREEK. (P288) THIS ROAD AND THE OTHER NARROW-GAUGE RAILROAD LANE BUILT BETWEEN NOME AND ANVIL MOUNTAIN WERE CONSIDERED THE MOST PROFITABLE IN THE WHOLE U.S., ACCORDING TO "OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF 1902". (P288-289) AUTHOR TELLS ABOUT ALEXANDER DE SOTO, WHO BROUGHT MACHINERY FOR RIVER DREDGING TO COUNCIL IN 1903. WHEN ASSEMBLED, THE MACHINE "DUG GRAVEL OUT OF THE BED OF THE NEUKLUK AT THE RATE OF 3,000 CUBIC YDS A DAY. (P286-88) AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE RIVER DURING HIS SECOND WINTER (1903-04): "THE NEUKLUK RIVER...HAD BEEN FROZEN SINCE THE PRECEDING OCT...IN FRONT OF COUNCIL, IT HAD FROZEN TO THE BOTTOM...THE RESIDENTS OF THE CAMP, IN ORDER TO BE READY IN THE CASE OF FIRE, WERE OBLIGED TO CUT HALF A DOZEN HOLES THROUGH THE ICE BEFORE THEY FINALLY FOUND RUNNING WATER. THEIR OTHER EFFORTS LANDED THEM ON THE RIVER BED, AFTER THEY HAD GONE DOWN 8 OR 10 FT. THIS WAS THE ORDINARY CONDITION OF THE NEUKLUK DURING THE WINTER. WHEN THE HEADWATERS BEGAN TO SEEK AN OUTLET, THEY WERE FORCED TO FLOW ON THE SURFACE. THOSE DIFFERENT OVERFLOWS, FREEZING IN THEIR TURN, ADDED SEVERAL MORE FEET TO THE ICE ALREADY SUFFICIENTLY THICK. IT WAS THIS MASS, OVER HUNDRED MILES LONG, THAT HAD TO MOVE DOWN TO BERING SEA BEFORE COMMUNICATION COULD BE RENEWED WITH THE OCEAN." (P303) BREAKUP STARTED, AND RUNNING WATER FLOWED OVER THE ICE. "THE ICE IN WELSHING CREEK, CLOSE TO COUNCIL, CAME RUSHING DOWN INTO THE NEUKLUK, JAMMING THE RIVER JUST BELOW THE CAMP AND RAISING THE LEVEL OF THE WATER BY 6 OR 8 FT." (P304) IN JUNE, THE WHOLE ICE FIELD BEGAN TO MOVE, "BUT IT WAS ONLY AT THE END OF A FORTNIGHT THAT THE RIVER WAS CLEAR AND READY FOR TRAFFIC." (P305) PHOTO P 112 SHOWS COUNCIL MINING CAMP. A LONG, NARROW BARGE WITH 3 MEN AND A HORSE IS IN MIDDLE OF RIVER. BANKS RISE APPROX. 15 FT ON ONE SIDE, AND HOUSES ARE BUILT NEAR EDGE OF BANK; THE OTHER BANK IS FLAT. "THE WINTER OF 1902-03 WILL BE SURELY KNOWN IN THE ANNALS OF NORTHWESTERN ALASKA AS THE WINTER OF THE "BIG

SNOW... (TRAFFIC) IN COUNCIL WAS ALTOGETHER SUSPENDED." (P211) AUTHOR SPENT FEB-MAR IN COUNCIL THAT YEAR.
 "AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MAIL (IN NOME) IN JAN 1903, A PUNCTUAL WEEKLY SERVICE GRATIFIED THE PEOPLE OF
 NOME AND COUNCIL." (P216)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01521 A 900901
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240M 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYH COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, VEGETATION, LAND
 GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS DECIDED TO GO TO COUNCIL CITY WHICH IS REACHED BY GOING UP THE SHALLOW FISH RIVER
 AND THEN THE "NEUKLUK (THE INDIAN NAME FOR RIVER-FLOWING-FROM-THE-WEST), A TRIBUTARY NEARLY AS LARGE AS THE
 MAIN STREAM." (P59) TO GET FREIGHT UP THE RIVERS A NARROW AND SHALLOW BOAT IS ESSENTIAL AND SUCH A CRAFT, 22
 FEET IN LENGTH WAS MADE FOR THE TRIP. (P57) TRAVELLING ON THE NIUKLUK THEY PASSED SEVERAL CAMPS OF THE "RIVER
 ESKIMOS." "THE NEUKLUK IN PLACES WAS BROAD AND SHALLOW, OR BROKEN UP INTO A NUMBER OF STREAMS BY ALTERNATE
 GRAVEL BARS, OR OCCASIONALLY THE STREAM BROKE, FORMING AN ISLAND." (P70) SPRUCE TREES WERE ON THE SHORES OF
 THE STREAM. NEAR COUNCIL "THE TOW-LINE WAS PRACTICALLY ABANDONED, AND IT WAS A CASE OF HAULING AND SHOVIING
 THE BOAT WITH HANDS AND SHOULDERS, ONE OF US FREQUENTLY GOING ON IN ADVANCE TO DISCOVER A ROUTE WHICH WOULD
 AFFORD THE NECESSARY PASSAGE, OR TO KICK OUT A CHANNEL THROUGH THE STONES AND GRAVEL." (P71) THE CURRENT WAS
 STRONG AND SWIFT, ON JULY 19, 1900, THEY REACHED COUNCIL CITY WHERE THERE IS A HIGH PLATEAU TERMINATING
 ABRUPTLY AT THE STREAM IN A ROCKY CLIFF 30 TO 40 FEET HIGH AND SPARSELY COVERED WITH MOSS AND SHRUBBERY. (P72)
 THERE IS A MINER'S CAMP WHERE MELSING CREEK FLOWS INTO THE NIUKLUK. THE RIVER AT COUNCIL CITY "IS PERHAPS A
 100 YARDS WIDE, BUT AT THAT TIME THE GREATER PART OF IT WAS VISIBLE, THE STREAM BREAKING ABOVE AND COMING
 DOWN IN 2 RAPID, NARROW FORKS TOUCHING EACH SIDE OF THE SHORE." (P73) ACROSS THE RIVER IT IS TUNDRA FOR
 SEVERAL MILES AND THERE ARE MOUNTAINS IN THE S AND N. (P73) IT TOOK 23 HOURS "ACTUAL WORKING TIME" FOR THE
 MEN TO GO THE 25 TO 30 MILES FROM WHITE MOUNTAIN TO COUNCIL CITY. (P75) SEPT. 1-8, 1900 A HEAVY STORM SET IN
 AT COUNCIL CITY AND "THE NEUKLUK HAD BECOME A YOUNG MISSISSIPPI, AND THE BAR OF THE STREAM WAS NOW ENTIRELY
 COVERED." (P100) A FREIGHTER WAS EVEN ABLE TO SAIL "UP" THE STREAM BY WIND ALONE, AND OVER THE BAR. (P101) AT
 COUNCIL SUGAR SOLD FOR 35 CENTS A POUND, COFFEE, 75 CENTS, FLOUR, \$7.50 A SACK, AND KEROSENE, \$1.50 A GALLON.
 (P101) ON SEPT. 9 THEY DEPARTED IN THE "MUSH-ON" FOR GOLOVIN ENCOUNTERING NO PROBLEMS ON THEIR JOURNEY.
 (P102) "JOHNSON'S CAMP, A COUPLE OF VACANT CABINS ON THE NEUKLUK," IS FREE TO ALL TRANSIENTS. (P176)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01521 B 900901
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240M 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYH COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD VEGETATION, LAND
 GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE BANK AT JOHNSON'S CAMP WAS STEEP, SLIPPERY, AND SLIMY. LEAVING JOHNSON'S CAMP THEY FOUND THAT THE STREAM
 WAS VERY HIGH FROM RAIN EXTENDING "WELL UP TO THE BRUSH AND SPRUCE, AND UNTIL WE REACHED A POINT A FEW MILES
 BELOW COUNCIL THERE WAS BUT LITTLE FOOTING FOR THE DOGS." SOME LEFT THE "MEANDERINGS OF THE RIVER" AND STRUCK
 OUT OVERLAND AS STRAIGHT AS POSSIBLE FOR COUNCIL. (P183) JOE BRENNAN DROWNED ABOUT 10 MILES BELOW COUNCIL
 WHILE "SWIMMING A HORSE" ACROSS THE RIVER APPARENTLY HE FELL OFF THE HORSE WHEN IT CLIMBED THE BANK. (P199)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240M 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1899, THE EL Dorado MINING DISTRICT WAS FORMED, WITH ITS CHIEF CAMP, "COUNCIL CITY" ON THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2461

NEUKLUK RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF MELSING CREEK, 40 MI FROM TIDE WATER; MAY BE REACHED FROM BAY BY FLAT BOTTOMED RIVER STEAMERS. THE BEST GOLD FINDS WERE ON TRIBUTARIES TO THE RIVER. (P27,28)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
REFN 05455 903
STOR 1602890002650000330
MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THE BAPTISM OF A NATIVE CHILD IN NOVEMBER, 1903 AT THE FISH CAMP LOCATED ON THE MOUTH OF THE NEUKLUK RIVER. (P123)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
REFN 05861 901
STOR 1602890002650000330
MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST GOLD WAS REPORTED TO BE ON NEUKLUK RIVER IN 1901. (P9)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
REFN 06018 903
STOR 1602890002650000330
MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, RIVER STEAMERS ARE NOTED AS THE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION UP THE FISH RIVER, THEN INTO THE NIUKLUK TO COUNCIL CITY, BRINGING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO THE OPHIR CREEK MINING OPERATIONS. PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1903. (P161,166)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK RIVER
REFN 06561 00905 905
STOR 1602890002650000330
MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER
ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON STATED, "THE COUNCIL CITY AND OPHIR CREEK RAILROAD RUNS FROM COUNCIL, ON THE NEUKLUK RIVER TO NO 15 OPHIR, A DISTANCE OF 8 MIS." (P25) RICHARDSON TOOK THE "HORSE BOAT" UP THE FISH AND NIUKLUK RIVER TO COUNCIL CITY. (P26) HE LEFT BY STAGE TO SOLOMON. THE STAGE FORDED THE NIUKLUK AT COUNCIL AND FOLLOWED THE RIVER FOR A MI OR 2 DOWNSTREAM WHERE IT WENT OVERLAND TO BEAR CREEK. (P26)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NEUKLUK, NIUKLUK
REFN 02886 902
STOR 1602890002650000330
MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
ABST DEVINE IN 1902 TRAVELLED UP THE NEUKLUK (NOW THE NIUKLUK) TO COUNCIL MINING CAMP AND NOTED IT LINED WITH SPRUCE. (P50)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 00124 923

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2462

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM SOLOMON CROSSES THE NIUKLUK RIVER AT COUNCIL. A TRAIL FROM TOPKOK ON THE COAST HEADS OVERLAND TO COUNCIL. THE TRAIL FROM TOPKOK JOINS THE WAGON ROAD BEFORE ITS CROSSING.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 00250 903

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

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

ABST A PHOTO ON P 104 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "FREIGHT BOAT ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER-CARRIES 7 TONS. THE HORSE TOWS IT UPSTREAM, RIDING DOWN IN THE BOAT." FROM COUNCIL CITY ON THE NIUKLUK, MR CHARLES LANE OF THE WILD GOOSE COMPANY, HAS BUILT A 7 MILE LONG ROAD TO OPHIR CREEK. THE NIUKLUK IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW, WINDING RIVER. (P105) GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON NEARLY ALL THE CREEKS, INCLUDING OPHIR, WHICH FLOW INTO THE NIUKLUK. (P105)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 00589 942

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

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

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS LIGHTER GOODS FROM OCEAN VESSELS IN GOLOVIN BAY TO 50 MI. INLAND UP THE FISH AND NIUKLUK RIVERS TO COUNCIL. (P.9) THIS STUDY AND WESTERN TELEGRAPH CO. OF 1865-67 SELECTED THE SAME ROUTE UP THE FISH AND NIUKLUK OVER TO TELLER. (P.12) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE LEAVES FISH RIVER 12 MI. N. OF WHITE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE AND GOES UP NIUKLUK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE FISH, FOR 30 MI. WHEN IT CROSSES THE RIVER 2 MI. ABOVE COUNCIL. (P.17) THE ROUTE CROSSED THE RIVER AT ABOUT MILE 635 WHERE THE RIVER HAD AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 300 FT. (MAP 8-6,P.30) A MAP IS PART OF RECORD.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 00772 900910

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,ICE,LAND GEOLOGY,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,VEGETATION

ABST FRANCES FITZ WROTE IN HER MEMOIRES, "AFTER THE BEANS REACHED NOME, THEY WERE FREIGHTED AT TREMENDOUS COST TO CHEENIK, THEN UP THE RIVER TO COUNCIL CITY IN BOATS DRAWN BY HORSES." (P15) THE DE SOTO COMPANY BOUGHT 4,000 POUNDS OF BEANS IN SEATTLE. WHEN THEY ARRIVED IN COUNCIL, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT THE SELLER HAD SUBSTITUTED OLD, UNUSABLE BEANS. (P15) 1900 TO 1901 IN 1901, FRANCES WENT WITH ARTHUR FOX FROM THE MINING CAMP AT FOX RIVER BY DOGSLED IN WINTER. "WE WENT UP THE NIUKLUK RIVER ABOUT 4 MILES TO A ROADHOUSE OPERATED BY A DUMPY WOMAN CALLED NIUKLUK HANNAH." (P156) FRANCES, ED AND MONTY WALKED ON THE RIVER 12 MILES FROM ROWEBURG TO COUNCIL. (P186) ROWE DECIDED TO STAKE MINING CLAIMS ON THE BED OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER. "WE STAKED FORTY GROUPS OF ONE-HUNDRED-AND-SIXTY ACRE CLAIMS EACH..." (P19) "AFTER THE CLAIMS WERE STAKED, ED, BARRY AND I STARTED BURNING DOWN THROUGH THE SNOW AND ICE TO THE SANDBARS IN THE NIUKLUK...IN MOST PLACES THE RIVER WAS FROZEN COMPLETELY, WITH NO WATER RUNNING EXCEPT IN THE MIDDLE CHANNEL." (P199) FRANCES IN 1901 RENTED A CABIN "ON THE FLATS OF THE NIUKLUK" AT COUNCIL. (P223) "COUNCIL CITY STOOD ON A HIGH BANK ABOVE THE NIUKLUK AND WAS SAFE FROM FLOODS AND ICE JAMS IN THE SPRING. THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND PEOPLE OVERFLOWED THE TINY PLACE AND THE NEARBY STREAMS IN THAT SUMMER OF 1901--A SETTLEMENT SO SMALL IT COULD BOAST A MAIN STREET 2 BLOCKS LONG, AND WHICH WAS REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN A CONTINUATION OF THE TRAIL (FROM NOME)." (P237) "THE RIVER LAY ABOUT A

QUARTER MILE FROM MY CABIN, AND WATER HAD TO BE HAULED IN BUCKETS." (P239) "FLAT BOTTOMED BOATS WERE HAULING WINTER SUPPLIES UP THE RIVER FROM NOME AT ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS A TON, AND CARRYING PASSENGERS BACK TO CONNECT AT CHEENIK WITH THE SMALL STEAMERS THAT PLIED BETWEEN THE TOWN AND NOME." (P240) "I SAW LONG LINES OF MINERS, HUSHING ACROSS THE TUNDRA TRAIL, PACKS ON THEIR BACKS, HEADED FOR NOME AND THE OUTSIDE." (P240) "JOHN BOWER WAS RUNNING HIS 'HOT AIR WAGON' BETWEEN NOME AND COUNCIL--A LARGE COVERED WAGON WHICH TRAVELED ON RUNNERS IN THE WINTER AND WHEELS IN THE SUMMER, AND WAS HEATED, DURING COLD WEATHER, WITH AN OIL HEATER. THE HOT AIR WAGON WAS KNOWN AS THE NOME--COUNCIL STAGE, CARRYING MAIL, WHICH WAS SOMETIMES 3 MOS. OLD, AND PASSENGERS." (P283) "WATER STARTED RUNNING IN THE NIUKLUK RIVER AND SOME OF THE CREEKS MAY SIXTH. THE BREAKUP CAME THE TWENTIETH. THIS SHUT US OFF FROM ALL BUT THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY FOR SEVERAL WEEKS." (P284) 1902. IN A COURT CASE, "THE DEFENDANT WAS FRANK THE FREIGHTER, A MAN WHO HAULED FREIGHT BETWEEN GOLOFIN AND COUNCIL ON HORSE-DRAWN RIVER SCOWS." (P291)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01384 865898
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,MINING,COMMUNITY
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT," 1970, STATED THAT ONE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH PARTIES ASCENDED NIUKLUK RIVER FROM GOLOFIN BAY, CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND WENT DOWN THE PILGRIM RIVER TO PORT CLARENCE. (P261) 1865. DANIEL B. LIBBY FOUND TRACES OF GOLD AND RETURNED WITH A GROUP OF PROSPECTORS. L. S. MELSING, A. P. MORDANT AND H. L. BLAKE AROUND 1898. (P262) THE TOWN OF COUNCIL CITY AT THE JUNCTION OF MELSING CREEK AND THE NIUKLUK BECAME THE MINING CENTER. (P262)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01524 903
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST J. S. MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A U. S. SENATE FACT FINDING SUBCOMMITTEE TO ALASKA, IN 1903, WRITES, "THE COUNCIL CITY DISTRICT IS BECOMING THE SCENE OF VERY IMPORTANT OPERATIONS. CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES OF MACHINERY HAVE BEEN TAKEN INTO THAT SECTION THROUGH GOLOFIN BAY AND BY BOATS UP THE RIVER. A SHORT RAILROAD SUPPLEMENTS THE RIVER CRAFT, CHEAPENING TRANSPORTATION AND ADDING TO THE PROFIT OF MINING." (P168-169)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 01777 866
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MINING,RIVER
 ABST IN HIS HISTORY OF ALASKA, TOMPKINS DESCRIBES THE FIRST EXPLORATIONS OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA. WESTERN UNION BEGAN TO SURVEY ITS TELEGRAPH LINE, AND ONE PARTY WENT TO SEEK A ROUTE FROM GOLOFIN BAY TO PORT CLARENCE ON BERING STRAIT. THIS PARTY, LED BY BARON OTTO VON BENDELEBEN, "ASCENDED THE NIUKLUK AND, TRAVERSING THE HEIGHT OF THE LAND, WENT DOWN THE KRUZGAMEPA. (PILGRIM) HIS PARTY IS SAID TO HAVE FOUND COLORS IN THE NIUKLUK RIVER. IF GOLD HAD BEEN DISCOVERED, IT WAS FORGOTTEN." (P243-244) THIS TRIP WAS IN 1866. IN 1894, "BESIDES KING AND (JOHN C.) GREEN OF THE OMALIK MINE, A NORWEGIAN, JOHANNSEN, HAD PANNED GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK." (P244) IN 1897, DANIEL B. LIBBY, A MEMBER OF THE ORIGINAL BENDELEBEN PARTY AND NOW IN CALIFORNIA, ORGANIZED A GROUP AND HEADED FOR THE KLONDIKE VIA THE YUKON. THEY LANDED AT GOLOFIN BAY. AN ESKIMO, TOM GUARICK (WHOM JOHN DEXTER, THE TRADER AT GOLOFIN BAY, HAD TAUGHT TO PAN), HAD JUST RETURNED FROM A HUNTING TRIP ON OPHIR CREEK WITH AN OUNCE OF GOLD. "WHEN THE LIBBY PARTY CAME ASHORE, THE ESKIMO OFFERED TO GUIDE THEM TO THE LOCATION. THE FIND WAS CONFIRMED, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY STAKED AND PROCEEDED TO ORGANIZE THE ELDRADO MINING DISTRICT AND APPOINT A RECORDER. THIS CAME INTO EXISTENCE COUNCIL CITY, THE FIRST PRODUCING CAMP ON SEWARD

PENINSULA. (P244-245)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 02035 903
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING
 ABST GOLD MINING WAS GOING ON "DURING THE LAST SEASON" ON TO THE BERING SEA DRAINAGE. (P.46)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST SOME MINING WORK WAS DONE WITH A DREDGE ALONG THE BANKS OF NIUKLUK RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK (P.23).

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 02166 865909
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN 1909 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION TRAVELING ON FOOT AND WITH PACKHORSES REACHED COUNCIL ON SEPTEMBER 21. (P10) THIS IS AS FAR EAST AS THE FIELD WORK IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA EXTENDED. (P9,11) IN 1906 A PARTY SENT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TRAVELED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK TO NORTON SOUND TO COUNCIL. (P16) IS A TRIBUTARY FROM THE WEST INTO FISH RIVER. RISES IN THE BENDELEBEN MOUNTAINS. (P27) ROAD HOUSE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER. (P30) WEST OF COUNCIL IN A BENCH DEPOSIT 50 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER A DRILL HOLE REACHED A DEPTH OF 250 FEET, THE ENTIRE DISTANCE WAS THRU GRAVEL. BEDROCK OUTCROPS OCCUR WITHIN 2 TO 3 MILES OF THIS PLACE. (P80) BENCH GRAVELS OCCURE ON THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE NIUKLUK. DEEP HOLES WERE STARTED TO EXPLORE SOME OF THESE GRAVEL DEPOSITS. (P81) TRIBUTARIES OF THE NIUKLUK HAVE PRODUCED MORE GOLD THAN THE REST OF THE FISH RIVER BASIN. (P116) PLACER GOLD WAS REPORTED IN THE COUNCIL REGION BY MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION IN 1865. IN 1892 DEXTER REPORTED THAT HE HAD FOUND GOLD. (P117) IN 1903 SOME MINING WAS DONE IN THE NIUKLUK RIVER FLATS AT THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK. THESE GRAVELS CARRIED 50 CENTS TO \$1 A YARD IN GOLD. THESE DEPOSITS WERE DEVELOPED BY A STREAM DREDGE AT A CAPACITY OF 3,000 CUBIC YARDS PER DAY. BEDROCK IS DEEP. (P118-119)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. COUNCIL AND NORTH STAR DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED MINING DREDGES ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER IN 1938. (P67)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 02569 865866
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2465

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST PLACER DEPOSITS MAY HAVE BEEN FOUND AS EARLY AS 1865-66 ON THIS RIVER BY A PARTY SURVEYING A TELEGRAPH ROUTE THAT WAS TO CONNECT EUROPE AND AMERICA BY WAY OF SIBERIA AND THE BERING STRAIT. (P64)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN Q2573 903

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST A NARROW-GAUGE RAILWAY CONNECTS THE CAMP WITH "NAVIGABLE WATERS ON NIUKLUK RIVER." (P53). SEVERAL DITCHES ARE IN OPERATION AND EQUIPMENT USED INCLUDES: 3 HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS, SEVERAL INCLINES, AND DERRICKS. ONE STEAM SHOVEL AND ONE DREDGE WERE IN OPERATION ON THE BARS OF NIUKLUK RIVER." (P53)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN Q2666 949

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF

ABST THE NIUKLUK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE FISH RIVER, IS THE LOCALE OF "IMPORTANT MINERAL DEPOSITS." THE WATER OF THE NIUKLUK AND TRIBUTARY CREEKS HAVE BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY FOR HYDRAULIC MINING (P40), ACCORDING TO THE ALASKA INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION REPORT.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN Q2729 970971

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION

ABST YANAGAWA INFORMED THE AUTHOR THAT FISHING WAS 10 TIMES BETTER IN NIUKLUK RIVER THAN IN THE SAFETY SOUND AREA. (P20) THE NIUKLUK RIVER FLOWS INTO GOLOVIN BAY, 45 MI EAST OF CAPE NOME. (P20) DURING THE 1970 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED THROUGH THE NIUKLUK RIVER DRAINAGE. (P48)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN Q2729 970971

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION

ABST YANAGAWA INFORMED THE AUTHOR THAT FISHING WAS 10 TIMES BETTER IN NIUKLUK RIVER THAN IN THE SAFETY SOUND AREA. (P20) THE NIUKLUK RIVER FLOWS INTO GOLOVIN BAY, 45 MI EAST OF CAPE NOME. (P20) DURING THE 1970 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP, THE AUTHOR TRAVELED THROUGH THE NIUKLUK RIVER DRAINAGE. (P48)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN Q2853 822900

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12

LUPR 22

KEYW EXPEDITION,ROUTE,PHOTO,MINING,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST KRANCHENKO'S 1822 EXPLORATION ENCOUNTERED A MAN NAMED TUNGAN AT UZHIGALIT WHO RETURNED FROM SIBERIA (AFTER BEING BLOWN OVER IN A STORM) VIA A PASS BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS OF THE KUZITRIN AND THE NIUKLUK. 2 OTHER MEN HAD RECENTLY TRAVELLED THE SAME PASS. THE AUTHOR THINKS THIS PASS IS MOSQUITO PASS BETWEEN THE NIUKLUK AND

BELL CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUZITRIN. (P75) OPPOSITE PAGE 113 IS A PHOTO SHOWING FISH CACHES AT THE MOUTH OF NIUKLUK RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S. IN SEPT 1867, DANIEL P LIBBY DISCOVERED GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK WHILE WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH. (P202) JOHN DEXTER FOUND SIGNS OF GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK IN 1892, FIVE YEARS BEFORE LIBBY'S RETURN MINING PARTY. DEXTER STAKED JOHANSEN AND NAPANK TO CONTINUE HIS CLAIM. THEY WERE JOINED BY 2 OTHER ESKIMOS WHO LIVED AT A NAIVE SETTLEMENT CALLED CHAUIAPUK, 5 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF THE NIUKLUK. (P202-203)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 02992 967
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION
ABST SPRUCE STANDS ARE NOTICEABLY THICKER AS ONE APPROACHES THE NIUKLUK RIVER AT MILE 75 OF THE COUNCIL ROAD WHICH EXTENDS EAST OUT OF NOME. (P38)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 03138 958
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN COMES FROM THE RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P24)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 03163 866
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1622634 K0805 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST A MEMBER OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION FOUND SOME GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER IN 1866. (P11)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 03163 866
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1622634 K0805 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST A MEMBER OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION FOUND SOME GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER IN 1866. (P11)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 03463 00002 903
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
ABST FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", SAT, JAN 10, 1903. "LATEST FROM NOME: THE PRICE OF COAL OIL IN COUNCIL IS \$15 A CASE. THERE IS A SCARCITY OF COAL OIL IN THE TOWN, AND NOTWITHSTANDING ELECTRIC LIGHTS THE ARTICLE IS IN DEMAND." (P1)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
REFN 03556 00007 971972
STOR 1602890002650000330
HOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2467

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF THE HISTORIC SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 18, THE SOLOMON-COUNCIL ROAD, LEAVES BEAR RIVER AND HEADS OVER THE NIUKLUK RIVER WHERE THERE ARE CABINS ON ITS WEST BANK. IT IS NORMALLY POSSIBLE TO FORD THE RIVER BY CAR "FOLLOWING AN UNDERWATER TRAIL TO REACH THE OLD TOWN OF COUNCIL ON THE OTHER SIDE." THERE IS AN AIRSTRIP ON THE E SIDE OF TOWN ON A BEND IN THE RIVER. THE TOWN IS ON A HIGH BANK WITH FIR TREES BEHIND IT. IN WINTER, THE ROAD IS A SNOW MACHINE TRAIL. THE RIVER IS A WATER SUPPLY FOR THE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NIUKLUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 957 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES FROM THIS RIVER TOTAL 35,700 FISH. (P8)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 04342 904
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY
 ABST KLONDY E N DUFRESNE, IN RECOUNTING HER CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF ALASKA IN THE EARLY 1900'S, MENTIONS A BARGE TRIP DOWN THE NIUKLUK RIVER JUNE, 1904. SHE AND HER FAMILY LEFT THE TOWN OF COUNCIL HEADING FOR NONE. (P62) SHE DESCRIBES THE MEANDERING RIVER AS BEING LIKE A SNAKE, TWISTED AND CURLED BACK ON ITSELF? "AND IN PLACES WAS SO NARROW I COULD ALMOST TOUCH THE BANK ON EITHER SIDE." (P63) OVERHANGING WILLOWS LINED THE BANKS. THE SCOW USED WAS OPEN "WITH A PLANK DECK IN THE BOW JUST BIG ENOUGH TO HOLD THE TOW HORSE." (P63) RIVER HAD CLEAR WATER AND GRAVEL BARS. ARRIVED AT GOLOVIN, A FUR-TRADING POST AND HERRING SALTERY.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 04377 969
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST ESKIMOS FOUND GOLD ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF WHAT WAS LATER OPHIR CREEK. (P41) ERIK LINDBLOM... "MADE HIS WAY ON FOOT FROM PORT CLARENCE TO COUNCIL CITY NO MEAN FIAT." (P43)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 04662 966975
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST THERE IS MINING OF SILVER---LEAD ORE FROM OMILAK LEAD MINE AND NIUKLUK RIVER IN THE COUNCIL DISTRICT. (MAP 7)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 04832 898927
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2468

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST ON JUNE 20,1927, NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, WAS HIRED TO FLY BUSINESSMAN RALPH LOHEN AND HIS FOREMAN DAN CROWLEY FROM NOME TO GOLOVIN. THIS ANCIENT ESKIMO COASTAL VILLAGE HAD SUPPLIED THE GOLD FIELDS INLAND ALONG THE NIUKLUK RIVER SINCE 1898. (P176) "WIEN LANDED THE STANDARD ON A CREEK SAND BAR." (P176)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 04980 908

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,MINING,COMMUNITY

ABST DURING A 1908 TRIP BY FOOT AND HORSEBACK TO THE OPHIR MINING AREA, T A RICKARD REFERS TO THE THE ROAD WHICH "CONNECTS THE TRAIL OR WATER ROUTE OF THE NIUKLUK WITH THE SOLOMON RIVER AND HAS PROVED A GREAT HELP IN THE HAULAGE OF SUPPLIES TO THE MINES." TO REACH OPHIR THE PARTY FORDED THE NIUKLUK RIVER. (P372)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 04995 898

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,MINING

ABST IN 1898, THE AUTHOR WENT UP THE NIUKLUK RIVER IN A STERNWHEELER, TO COUNCIL CITY. SEVERAL CREEKS ENTERED THE NIUKLUK CLAIMS HAD BEEN STAKED ALONG THESE CREEKS. (P125) THE AUTHOR MADE A NUMBER ON TRIPS UP AND DOWN THE RIVER ON THE INDEPENDENT MINING CO DURING THE GOLD RUSH, CAMPING FREIGHT. (P125)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 05619 898

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,BOUY

ABST IN THE MIDDLE OF JULY,1898, A GROUP OF MINERS TOOK A SMALL STERNWHEEL RIVER STEAMER UP THE FISH AND NIUKLUK RIVERS. "WHEN WE HAD GONE AS FAR UP THE RIVER AS WE COULD WELL TAKE THE STEAMER, WE STOPPED AND MADE A SURVEY OF THE DISTRICT IN WHICH WE FOUND OURSELVES.THE LAND WAS HIGH AND THE COUNTRY LOOKED GOOD. WE PITCHED OUR TENTS ON A BLUFF AT THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER. A COUPLE OF SHACKS HAD BEEN BUILT THERE, AND THE PLACE HAD BEEN GIVEN THE NAME COUNCIL CITY. NOT FAR AWAY, SEVERAL CREEKS ENTERED THE NIUKLUK. ALONG THESE A GOOD MANY CLAIMS HAD ALREADY BEEN STAKED. BACK OF THE RIVER AND TO THE NORTH OF US THERE WAS A STRETCH OF SPRUCE FOREST, WHERE WE COULD GET TIMBER FOR BUILDING AND FOR FUEL." (P125) THAT YEAR ONE PARTY OF THAT GROUP OF MINER'S WAS TO OPERATE THE STEAMER "TO CARRY PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT FOR THE PROFIT OF OUR COMPANY, AND BEFORE THE CLOSE OF NAVIGATION TO BRING UP THE STORES WE HAD LEFT ON THE SCHOONER IN GOLOFNIN BAY. WE MADE A NUMBER OF TRIPS UP AND DOWN THE RIVER, AND I SOON STAKED THE CHANNEL. THIS MADE THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER A SIMPLER MATTER FOR EVERYBODY." (P126) MENTION WAS MADE OF VIOLENT RAPIDS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER. (P172)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER

REFN 05621 969

STOR 1602890002650000330

MOUT N644835 W1632634 K0805 0240W 12

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST THE COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILROAD STRETCHED ABOUT 30 MILES FROM COUNCIL CITY, ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER, TO DICKSON, ON THE COAST SOUTH OF NOME. (P29)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2469

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NIUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00660 900953
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "COUNCIL IS ON THIS RIVER. IT IS A MINING TOWN. THE POST OFFICE OPENED ON AUGUST 4, 1900 AND DISCONTINUED DEC. 31, 1953." (P.36)

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 00681 931
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST IN BETH DAY'S ACCOUNT OF GLACIER PILOT BOB REEVE'S FLYING EXPERIENCE IN ALASKA SHE DESCRIBES HIS FLIGHT FROM NOME TO COUNCIL. WHEN REEVE REACHED COUNCIL A 35 MPH CROSS WIND PREVENTED HIM FROM LANDING SO HE FOLLOWED THE NUKLUK RIVER LOOKING FOR A GOOD PLACE TO LAND. HE TRIED TO LAND ON A 200 FT PATCH OF RIVER BEND AND OVERSHOT, DRAGGING THE PLANE'S WHEELS THROUGH WATER. HE MANAGED TO GET THE PLANE ON DRY LAND. (P65) WINTER 1931.

**** WATN NIUKLUK RIVER NUKLUK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602890002650000330
 MOUT N644835 W1632634 K080S 0240W 12
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE NIUKLUK RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND HAS A 2,200 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA.

**** WATN NIXON FORK NIXON FORK
 REFN 02022 917
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100
 MOUT N630200 W1554000 K280S 0170E 29
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, MINING
 ABST GEOLOGIC INTERPRETATION OF A RESIDUAL ACROMAGNETIC MAP OF THE NIXON FORK DISTRICT, AK. L ANDERSON, B. REED AND G. JOHNSON 1970. GOLD PLACERS WERE DISCOVERED IN THE NIXON FORK AREA IN 1917, THOUGH LODE DEPOSITS BECAME THE CHIEF SOURCE OF GOLD. (P129)

**** WATN NIXON FORK NIXON FORK
 REFN 02373 910
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100
 MOUT N630200 W1554000 K280S 0170E 29
 LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MINING, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U S G S BULL. 783: 97-144. IN SUMMER POLING BOATS WERE USED FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES ON NIXON FORK. (P99) IN 1924 THERE WERE ABOUT 20 WHITEMEN AT THE NIXON FORK MINES. (P99) FROM 1910 TO 1915 REPORTED STRIKES AT THE HEAD OF NIXON FORK INITIATED TWO OR THREE SMALL LOCAL STAMPEDES WHICH NEVER AMOUNTED TO ANYTHING. (P141)

**** WATN NIXON FORK NIXON FORK
 REFN 02534 949
 STOR 160405404548800819000152700100
 MOUT N630200 W1554000 K280S 0170E 29

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2470

LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA A. FERNDL 1960 U S G S BULL. 1071 191-279. THE NIXON FORK WAS DESCENDED BY CANOE AFTER A FLOAT PLANE LANDING ON A NEARBY LAKE AND FOOT PORTAGE TO THE FORK ABOUT 1949. (P195) THIS TRAFFIC IS REPORTED IN CONJUNCTION WITH U.S.G.S. GEOMORPHOLOGICAL SURVEYS IN 1949-1950 IN THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION. (P195)

**** WATN NIXON FORK VONFRANK CREEK

REFN 00026 00090 910

STOR 16040540454800819000152700100

MOUT N630200 W1554000 K280S 0170E 29

LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST IN 1910, THEODORE VONFRANK DISCOVERED GOLD ON A CREEK ON A LARGE TRIBUTARY OF THE TAKOTNA WHICH HE NAMED VONFRANK CREEK. HIS LETTER TO FAIRBANKS WAS INTERCEPTED AND ABOUT 100 STAMPEDERS CAME FROM FAIRBANKS TO HIS CABIN ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE TAKOTNA. THE NEWCOMERS STAKED THE GROUND FOR MILES AROUND THE CABIN, ALTHOUGH THE GOLD DISCOVERY WAS 20 MILES AWAY. THERE ARE AS YET NO REPORTS ON THE RESULT OF VONFRANK'S STRIKE. (P299)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER CHITTYSTONE RIVER

REFN 06885 885

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750

MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, PHYSICAL, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE AUTHOR LEARNED THAT THE CHITTYSTONE RIVER HAD 3 FORKS WITH GLACIAL SOURCES. ON APRIL 28, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY DEPARTED FROM "NICOLAI'S HOME" IN A MOOSE SKIN 27 FT LONG (22 FT DEEP) BAIDARRA, BUILT BY NICOLAI, AND STARTED DOWNSTREAM TO THE CHITTYNA RIVER. (A DESCRIPTION OF THE BOAT IS GIVEN ON P54) THE CHITTYSTONE, IN PLACES, HAS A WIDE BED AND NUMEROUS CHANNELS, WITH A 6 MPH CURRENT. WADING WAS SOMETIMES NECESSARY TO UNGROUND THE BOAT. ZIGZAG CANONS WERE ENCOUNTERED NEAR THE MOUTH. (PP54 TO 55) IN MODERN TIMES, THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE CHITTYNA (CHITINA) RIVER IS IN FACT THE NIZINA RIVER, TO WHICH THE CHITTYSTONE (CHITTYSTONE) RIVER IS TRIBUTARY. THE AUTHOR TRAVERSED OVERLAND FROM THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE NIZINA RIVER, THE FURTHEREST POINT ON THE NIZINA BEING BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHITTYSTONE.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NAZINA RIVER

REFN 05414 916

STOR 1610395011770002740004475

MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, MINING, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE FIRST OF SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS TO ALASKA BY NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN WAS TO THE AREA OF MC CARTHY AND BOOMING KENNECOTT COPPER MINES IN 1916. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE IN THIS CASE WAS TO OBTAIN ANIMAL SPECIMENS FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BY HUNTING IN THE HRANGELL MOUNTAINS AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. ACCESS TO MC CARTHY WAS BY THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA. THE PARTY OF SEVERAL MEN WAS GUIDED BY CAPT JACK HUBRICK, USING HORSES, PACK DOGS AND BY FOOT. THE PERIOD WAS MAY-AUGUST 1916. PASSING REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE PLACER MINES OF THE SHUSHANA GOLDDIGGINGS, A SHORT TRIP ACROSS THE KENNECOTT GLACIER TO CLIMB A MOUNTAIN, AND A TRIP BY HORSEBACK "OVER THE SHUSHANA TRAIL TO A LARGE PLACER MINING PROJECT NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NAZINA VALLEY." TO REACH THE MINE AT DAN CREEK THEY HAD TO CROSS THE MUDDY, TURBULENT NIZINA RIVER, SWOLLEN BY DAILY RUNOFF FROM THE MELTING SNOW AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS. RIVER CROSSINGS IN THE AREA HAD TO BE TIMED FOR THE MORNINGS BEFORE THE RUN-OFF REACHED THE LOWER LEVELS. (P85-89) THE MAJOR TRIP WAS OVER THE SHUSHANA TRAIL AGAIN, ACROSS THE NIZINA (DELAYED FOR A DAY BECAUSE OF VERY HIGH WATER), UP A TRIBUTARY, THEN ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY. TWO CAMPS FOR HUNTING AND PROSPECTING WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE VALLEY BUT THERE IS NO DIRECT INDICATION OF USE OF THE CHITINA RIVER ITSELF. THE SECOND CAMP WAS "MOVED UP TO THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY, NEAR THE TERMINAL MORaine THAT WAS ONE OF

THE BROOD FINGER TIPS OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER AND FROM UNDER WHICH THE CHITINA RIVER HAS ITS SOURCE." THE RETURN TO MC CARTHY, PARTLY ON HORSEBACK, THEN BY FOOT AND PACK DOGS, WAS ALONGSIDE OF THE CHITINA GLACIER, THEN CLIMBING OVER THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS, MORAINES AND NARROW GLACIERS BACK TO MC CARTHY. PASSING REFERENCE IS MADE TO NUMEROUS SMALL (UNNAMED) STREAMS IN CHITINA VALLEY AND ENROUTE BACK TO MC CARTHY. (P90-102)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NAZINA RIVER
 REFN 05414 916
 STOR 1610395011770002740004475
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, MINING, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE FIRST OF SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS TO ALASKA BY NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN WAS TO THE AREA OF MC CARTHY AND BOOMING KENNECOTT COPPER MINES IN 1916. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE IN THIS CASE WAS TO OBTAIN ANIMAL SPECIMENS FOR THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BY HUNTING IN THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. ACCESS TO MC CARTHY WAS BY THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD FROM CORDOVA. THE PARTY OF SEVERAL MEN WAS GUIDED BY CAPT JACK HUBRICK, USING HORSES, PACK DOGS AND BY FOOT. THE PERIOD WAS MAY-AUGUST 1916. PASSING REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE PLACER MINES OF THE SHUSHANA GOLDDIGGINGS, A SHORT TRIP ACROSS THE KENNECOTT GLACIER TO CLIMB A MOUNTAIN, AND A TRIP BY HORSEBACK "OVER THE SHUSHANA TRAIL TO A LARGE PLACER MINING PROJECT NEAR THE HEAD OF THE NAZINA VALLEY." TO REACH THE MINE AT DAN CREEK THEY HAD TO CROSS THE MUDDY, TURBULENT NIZINA RIVER, SWOLLEN BY DAILY RUNOFF FROM THE MELTING SNOW AT HIGHER ELEVATIONS. RIVER CROSSINGS IN THE AREA HAD TO BE TIMED FOR THE MORNINGS BEFORE THE RUN-OFF REACHED THE LOWER LEVELS. (P85-89) THE MAJOR TRIP WAS OVER THE SHUSHANA TRAIL AGAIN, ACROSS THE NIZINA (DELAYED FOR A DAY BECAUSE OF VERY HIGH WATER), UP A TRIBUTARY, THEN ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO THE CHITINA RIVER VALLEY. TWO CAMPS FOR HUNTING AND PROSPECTING WERE ESTABLISHED IN THE VALLEY BUT THERE IS NO DIRECT INDICATION OF USE OF THE CHITINA RIVER ITSELF. THE SECOND CAMP WAS "MOVED UP TO THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY, NEAR THE TERMINAL MORaine THAT WAS ONE OF THE BROOD FINGER TIPS OF THE MALASPINA GLACIER AND FROM UNDER WHICH THE CHITINA RIVER HAS ITS SOURCE." THE RETURN TO MC CARTHY, PARTLY ON HORSEBACK, THEN BY FOOT AND PACK DDGS, WAS ALONGSIDE OF THE CHITINA GLACIER, THEN CLIMBING OVER THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS, MORAINES AND NARROW GLACIERS BACK TO MC CARTHY. PASSING REFERENCE IS MADE TO NUMEROUS SMALL (UNNAMED) STREAMS IN CHITINA VALLEY AND ENROUTE BACK TO MC CARTHY. (P90-102)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA GLACIER
 REFN 02141 908
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST THE ROUTE OVER SKOLAI PASS FROM CHITINA VALLEY, IN ITS EARLIER DAYS, CROSSED NIZINA GLACIER FROM A POINT ON THE W SIDE ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF NIZINA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF SKOLAI CREEK. THIS TRAIL IS NOT NOW USED FOR NIZINA GLACIER IS SO TRAVERSED BY CREVASSES AS TO BE PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE. (P12-13)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA GLACIER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST BOTH MRS HILL'S ROADHOUSE AND MCLEOD'S ROADHOUSE ARE SITUATED AT THE FOOT OF NIZINA GLACIER. (P31) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 00038 91105 V 911
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE CHITINA LEADER", AUG 5, 1911, VOL 1, NO 47, P1, COLUMN 5-6, ARTICLE ENTITLED "PROSPECTORS INSIST THAT BRIDGE BE BUILT AT NIZINA". ACCORDING TO C M COLE, A MAIL CARRIER FOR THE DEE DAVIS CONTRACT, "THE NIZINA IS ONE OF THE MOST TREACHEROUS STREAMS IN THIS PART OF ALASKA. THE CHANNEL CHANGES SO OFTEN WE CAN HARDLY EVER FORD IT IN THE SAME PLACE."

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 00038 91201 0 912
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "THE CHITINA LEADER", MARCH 1, 1912, SECOND YEAR, NO 21, P4, COLUMN 3, ARTICLE ENTITLED "FERRY ACROSS NIZINA". B. B. TIBBS AND AL BRIMMER WENT UP TO MCCARTHY RECENTLY AND FROM THERE THEY WILL GO TO THE NIZINA RIVER, WHERE THEY WILL PUT IN A FERRY A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE OLD FORD AT PORPHYRY POINT. THE RIVER IS FAIRLY WELL CONFINED AT THIS POINT.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1432116 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, GLACIER, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923, COPPER RIVER AND N W R R FOLLOWS RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH, ALONG RIVER VALLEY AND HEADWATERS TO MCCARTHY AND KENNICOTT MINE. IT CROSSES SMALL GLACIAL STREAMS WHICH ARE DIRECT RUNOFFS FROM KENNICOTT GLACIER AND ARE LOCATED CLOSE TO MCCARTHY. A WAGON ROAD TURNING INTO A PACK TRAIL COMES S FROM MCCARTHY, CROSSES THE NIZINA AND FOLLOWS THE S SIDE OF RIVER UP TO MOUTH OF CHITISTONE RIVER, WHICH IT THEN FOLLOWS.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 00571 908909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE COPPER COUNTRY AND MAKES PASSING REFERENCE TO ITS VALUE. HE SIMPLY STATES THAT IT IS A RICH COUNTRY DRAINED BY THIS RIVER AND SEVERAL OTHERS. "THERE IS 75 MI. OF COPPER STAINED THROUGHOUT." (P42)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 00823 913
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST THIS IS A BIOGRAPHY OF TONY DIMOND BY EDWARD A HERRON. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. AS TONY DIMOND ON HORSEBACK WAS CROSSING THE SWIFT-FLOWING NIZINA RIVER HIS PACK HORSE SLIPPED AND FELL AGAINST THE ANIMAL HE WAS RIDING SO THAT BOTH ANIMALS WENT DOWN. TONY MADE IT TO SHORE BUT THE 2 ANIMALS GOT TANGLED TOGETHER AND WERE DROWNED. (P107) IN 1913 DIMOND WAS U S COMMISSIONER FOR THE MINING CAMP OF CHISANA. HE TRAVELLED ON FOOT FROM VALDEZ TO CHISANA AND FOLLOWED THE NIZINA RIVER FOR 20 MI UNTIL IT JOINED THE CHITTISONE RIVER. (P136)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2473

REFN 00933 950
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE NIZINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 1,530 SQ MI, DRAINING SEVERAL LARGE GLACIERS. EXCEPT FOR THE LOWER REACH OF 4 MILES WHERE THE STREAM IS CONFINED TO A NARROW CANYON, THE NIZINA FLOWS IN A BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE COURSE FROM THE NIZINA GLACIER AT RIVER MILE 38.8. ROCK FORMATIONS OUTCROP ON THE CANYON WALLS OF THE LOWER REACH. ABOVE MILE 4.2 THERE IS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,514 SQ MI. (P108)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1420 SQ MI WITH AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1200 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136)
 PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 01087 891
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST RAMON B VITT IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS", 1971, STATED THAT IN 1891, HAYES LED AN EXPLORATORY PARTY UP THE NIZINA TO WHITE RIVER. (P34)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 01147 914
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PLATE VI SHOWS THE NIZINA RIVER "CLIFFS ON NIZINA RIVER, COPPER RIVER BASIN" NO DATE. NO MENTION IN TEXT.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 01338 902908
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN 1908 WROTE A TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION. RICH PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE NIZINA IN 1902. IN 1903, IT PRODUCED \$135,000. THE NIZINA ALSO HAD A HIGH GRADE COPPER ORE. (PP.126-127)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 01529 924
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, LAND
 GEOLOGY, ROUTE, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, ICE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, STATED IN HIS DIARY THAT THEY LEFT AUG 5, 7 A M THEY

FOLLOWED THE NIZINA RIVER TO RUSSELL GLACIER FROM MC CARTHY. "I RODE 'OLD TOM' BUT WE DID NOT START WITH THE PACK, AS THEY WERE GRIEN AND IT WAS THOUGHT BETTER TO GO BY AUTO OVER A TERRIBLE ROAD TO THE RIVER AND CROSS ON A CABLE BRIDGE AND WALK UP THE OTHER BANK ABOUT 4 MILES, HERE WE WOULD MEET THE PACK AFTER IT HAD CROSSED THE WATER. FROM HERE ON WE RODE ABOUT 7 MILES TO OUR FIRST CAMP, SPRUCE POINT, WHERE AN OLD CAMP HAD BEEN BUILT DURING ONE OF THE GOLD RUSHES." (P2) "THE NEXT MORNING, WEDNESDAY THE 6TH, WE WERE OFF AGAIN. IN CROSSING THE RIVER THE HORSES WERE IN SWIFT WATER, LEANING AT 45 DEGREES; ONE WAVE CAME OVER THE TOP OF MY SADDLE. THE ROAR OF THE ROLLING ROCKS IN THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER AND THE RUSH OF THE STREAM MADE THESE CROSSINGS RATHER EXCITING FOR A NOVICE." (P2) THEY CAMPED AT CHITTISTONE, 17 MILES ABOVE THEIR FIRST CAMP SITE. (P2) "THURSDAY, AUGUST 7TH, WE STARTED OUR THIRD DAY BY CROSSING DIRECTLY UNDER THE GLACIER (RUSSELL) IN A ROARING STREAM FULL OF CAKES OF ICE LARGER THAN WARD ROBE TRUNKS ROLLING AND THUNDERING ALONG AT RACE-HORSE SPEED--4 AND 5 HUNDRED POUND CAKES, WITH LARGER ONES HERE AND THERE.... WE MADE THE OTHER BANK AND STARTED UP A STEEP HILL, WHICH NEVER SEEMED TO END AND CAME OUT IN A PASS FAR ABOVE THE ICE OF THE GLACIERS AND FROM THERE FOLLOW A TRAIL KNOWN AS THE GOAT TRAIL, WHICH IS NOTHING BUT A TRACK ABOUT 8 INCHES WIDE IN A SLIDE OF FINE STONE FOR ABOUT 3 MILES." (P3)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1907 A LARGE HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT. (P37)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02110 907
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST U S G S BULLETIN 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. A SKILLFULL BOATMAN 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. (P130)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02121 901907
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST THE NIZINA RIVER GOLD PLACERS WERE DISCOVERED IN 1901, (P20) AND HAVE BEEN MINED SINCE 1902. (P42) THE BEDROCK IN THE NIZINA REGION IS MADE UP OF A SERIES OF SHALES WITH A FEW THIN LIMESTONES. THE BROAD DEPRESSION BETWEEN THE SKOLAI AND CHUGACH MOUNTAINS IS FLOORED BY UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS WHICH FORM THE GRADUALLY SLOPING VALLEY FLOOR OF THE NIZINA. (P93) THE STREAM GRAVELS OF THE DAN, CHITITU AND YOUNG CREEKS WERE THE DEPOSITS IN WHICH GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED AND ON WHICH ACTIVE OPERATIONS WERE BEING CONDUCTED IN 1907. THEY WERE IN PART DERIVED FROM THE BENCH GRAVELS AND IN PART BY THE CUTTING OF THE STREAMS IN THEIR OWN BEDROCK CHANNELS. (P94) A PHOTOGRAPH APPEARS ON P92, PLATE X, B, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "LOOKING ACROSS NIZINA RIVER INTO VALLEY OF DAN CREEK." SHOWING THE GRAVEL FLOOR OF THE RIVER.

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02165 906909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612616 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, PHOTO, HUNTING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST FROM ITS PRINCIPAL SOURCE IN NIZINA GLACIER, THE RIVER FLOWS SOUTHWARD FOR 15 MI. AND THEN ABRUPTLY WEST 20 MI. FARTHER TO THE CHITINA RIVER, FOR A LENGTH OF 35 MI. THE STREAM IS SWIFT AND HEAVILY LADEN WITH GLACIAL DEBRIS. THE VALLEY IS FLOODED WITH BROAD, GRAVEL FLATS; THE CHANNEL VARYING BETWEEN SINGLE AND SEVERAL CHANNELS, SOMETIMES IN A NETWORK. (PP9-10) A FLOOD CAUSED BY THE BREAKING OUT OF THE CONFINED WATERS OF THE NIZINA GLACIER OCCURRED ABOUT 1906, IN THE WINTER. THE HIGH WATER OF JULY MAKES FORDING THE NIZINA RIVER DIFFICULT AND AT TIMES DANGEROUS, BUT THIS DIFFICULTY DECREASES IN AUGUST AND BY THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER IT IS ENDED. (P14) ALSO, A BREAKOUT OF WATERS UNDER KENNICOTT GLACIER IN EARLY 1909 AND WHICH FLOODED THE KENNICOTT AND CHITINA RIVERS, NECESSARILY FLOODED THE LOWER PORTION OF THE NIZINA RIVER. (P14) THE BEST TIMBER SUITABLE FOR LUMBER IS FOUND ON THE FLATS SOUTH OF NIZINA RIVER, FROM DAN CREEK, TO YOUNG CREEK. SOME OF THE SPRUCE TREES REACH A DIAMETER OF 18 IN. AND ARE TALL ENOUGH TO FURNISH TWO 16 FT. CUTS. COTTONWOOD AND SPRUCE ARE ALSO PRESENT BUT HAVE LITTLE VALUE FOR LUMBER. (PP15-16) THE NIZINA RIVER VALLEY WAS THE HUNTING GROUND OF CHIEF NIKOLAI AND HIS HOUSE WAS NEAR THE MOUTH OF DAN CREEK, BUT THERE WAS NO PERMANENT NATIVE POPULATION IN THE NIZINA DISTRICT. (P16) THE NIZINA RIVER FALLS 600 FT IN 19 MILES WITHIN THE MAPPED AREA, OR AT THE RATE OF 31.5 FT PER MI. (P20) LIMESTONE IS EXPOSED ON THE NIZINA RIVER OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE CHITISTONE RIVER. (P21) PHOTO, PLATE V, P 22, SHOWS "LIMESTONE WALL ON WEST SIDE OF NIZINA RIVER NEAR MOUTH OF CHITISTONE RIVER", THICK FOREST IN FOREGROUND, BROAD GRAVEL PLAIN AND STEEP WALL IN BACKGROUND. REFERENCE IS MADE TO RIVER GRAVELS HIDING THE BASE OF THE LIMESTONE HERE. (P23) SHALE OVERLIES THE LIMESTONE ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P29) GRAVELS AND SILTS ARE CONSTANTLY BUILDING UP THE NIZINA VALLEY; THE FLOOD PLAIN RANGES IN WIDTH FROM 1/4 MI. TO 2 MI. WITHIN THIS MAPPED AREA; AND IT IS MOSTLY GRAVEL BARS. BECAUSE OF STREAM FLOW, THE VALLEY BELOW YOUNG CREEK TENDS TO LOWER ITS BED; ABOVE YOUNG CREEK, THE VALLEY FLOOR IS BEING BUILT UP. (PP50-51) TWO SMALL PATCHES OF GREENSTONE APPEAR AS ISLANDS IN THE GRAVELS OF THE RIVER AND GREENSTONE IS EXPOSED IN PLACES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER AS WELL. (P62) WINTER ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT FROM VALDEZ BY SLED AND HORSES WAS VIA THE NIZINA RIVER. THE SUMMER MAIL ROUTE INCLUDED FORDING OF THE NIZINA RIVER. (PP16-18)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02290 915
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C0605 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAIL, RIVER
 ABST THE EXPLORATION TALKS OF THE SOUR DOUGH HILL TRAIL, WHICH CROSSES THE HIGH RIDGE BETWEEN MCCARTHY CREEK AND NIZINA RIVER. WHERE THE TRAIL RUNS INTO THE MOUTH OF YOUNG CREEK, IT IS HERE WHERE THE NIZINA RIVER MUST BE FORDED, A TASK THAT IS ALWAYS DANGEROUS AT TIMES OF HIGH WATER. "SEVERAL YEARS AGO A BRIDGE WAS BUILT ACROSS THE NIZINA ABOUT 6 MILES BELOW YOUNG CREEK, BUT IT WAS WASHED AWAY BEFORE IT WAS USED." (P13) ABSTRACTED FROM USGS BULLETIN, 675, "THE UPPER CHITINA VALLEY, ALASKA" BY FRED H MOFFIT

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C0605 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST A STEEL BRIDGE ACROSS THE NIZINA RIVER WHICH STILL STANDS IS PRESENTLY UNUSABLE. (2-105) NIZINA RIVER IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE CHITINA RIVER, DRAINING AN AREA OF ABOUT 1,530 SQUARE MILES ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF THE WRANGELL MOUNTAINS. SEVERAL LARGE GLACIERS INCLUDING THE KENNICOTT AND NIZINA GLACIERS DRAIN INTO THE NIZINA BASIN. CONSEQUENTLY THIS STREAM IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL CONTRIBUTORS OF SEDIMENT AND BEDLOAD MATERIALS TRIBUTARY TO THE CHITINA RIVER. EXCEPT FOR THE LOWER REACH OF 4 MILES WHERE THE STREAM IS CONFINED TO A NARROW CANYON, THE NIZINA FLOWS IN A BROAD ALLUVIAL VALLEY THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE COURSE FROM THE NIZINA GLACIER AT RIVER MILE 38.8. (2-152) SKOLAI WAS AN AHTENA SETTLEMENT LOCATED ON THE NIZINA RIVER NEAR THE

MOUTH OF THE CHITISTONE RIVER. (3-12)

- **** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NIZINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 1,500 SQ MI, WITH AN ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF 3,000 CFS AVERAGE FLOW, ADDING CONSIDERABLE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT TO THE CHITINA RIVER. (P4-117)
- **** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02881 901
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP, MINING
 ABST MEMBERS OF THE CHITTYNA MINING COMPANY, BEING LEAD BY A GUIDE SENT BY CHIEF NICOLAI, MADE 3 CLAIMS ON THE UPPER RIGHT HAND SIDE OF THIS RIVER, STRICKING A VERY RICH LODE OF COPPER. (P8) A MAP IS INCLUDED SHOWING THE TRAIL TO THIS MINE.
- **** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 02980 900971
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER
 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 UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE VALLEY OF THE NIZINA GLACIER AND THE UPPER NIZINA RIVER IS A VERY BROAD, VERY DEEP CANYON. THE RIVER IS MORE THAN A MILE WIDE IN ITS UPPER REACHES AND BRAIDS THROUGH GRAVEL FLATS. NEAR THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHITISTONE RIVER, THE STEEP-WALLED VALLEY RISES 4,000 FT IN 3/4 MILE, WITH THOUSAND FOOT SECTIONS STEEPER THAN 70. (P52) AN OLD ROAD SYSTEM ONCE EXTENDED ACROSS THE NIZINA RIVER TO THE MAY CREEK AREA. (P45) IN THE EARLY 1900'S EXTENSIVE PROSPECTING AND MINING WAS CARRIED OUT THROUGHOUT THE NIZINA RIVER AREA. (P49) THE RESEARCHERS FURTHER REPORT THAT A HIGHWAY IS PROPOSED IN THE VICINITY OF THE NIZINA RIVER BASIN. (P58) THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT SHEEP HUNTERS FLY OR PACK INTO THE NIZINA VALLEY AND THAT EXCEPT FOR HUNTING THERE IS LITTLE RECREATIONAL WILDERNESS TRAVEL. (P57) THE MEANS OF DOCUMENTATION OF THIS USE ARE NOT EXPLAINED. THERE IS ONE PATENTED HOMESTEAD ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE NIZINA RIVER. (P77) THE RESEARCHERS CITE THAT POTENTIAL MINING SITES EXIST IN THE NIZINA DRAINAGE AREA. (P71)
- **** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 12
 LUPR 53 CHITINA 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, "NIZINA RIVER BRIDGE. THIS BRIDGE HAS BEEN COMPLETED. IT CONSISTS OF 2 WOODEN HOWE TRUSS SPANS OF 180 FT RESTING ON CONCRETE PIERS." (P47) A 1936 REPORT STATED 3 180-FT SPANS WERE PLACED ON CONCRETE PIERS OVER THE NIZINA RIVER. (P82)
- **** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 04373 934

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2477

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,WATER,LEVEL
 ABST SUMMER 1934, E. O. GOULET WAS CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT OF WORK CREW REBUILDING BRIDGE OVER THE NIZINA RIVER. THEIR CAMP WAS ACROSS THE RIVER "FOURTEEN MILES SOUTH OF MCCARTHY." THE REBUILT BRIDGE WAS A "LOW TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER THE FIVE OPEN CHANNELS OF THE RIVER WITH A HUNDRED TWENTY FOOT APPROACH ON A 12% GRADE TO THE SOUTH END OF THE SPAN." FIRST CROSSING OF THE RIVER IN A LEAKY BOAT FAILED, SO HORSES WERE USED. WHEN THE WATER LEVEL DROPPED, AFTER COMPLETING THE BRIDGE, THE CREW MADE "GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS ON THE MCCARTHY AIRPORT." (ROADWORK AND AIRFIELD WORK DONE UNDER THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION) IN NOV 1934 AFTER ALL WORK WAS DONE, GOULET AND OTHERS WERE FLOWN TO COPPER CENTER AIRFIELD BY GILLAM, A "CORDOVA FLIER." (P174-177)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 04700 929930
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY
 ABST THE CHISANA AND NABESNA NATIVES WOULD TRADE WITH WHITES IN THE COPPER RIVERWATERSHED VIA SKOLAI PASS AND THE NIZINA RIVER. CHISANA JOE TOLD ROBERT A MCKENNAN THAT HE HAD MADE THAT TRIP MANY TIMES AND PACKED BACK TOBACCO, TEA, POWDER AND BEADS. ROBERT A MCKENNAN TRAVELED ALONG THE NIZINA RIVER IN SEPTEMBER 1929 ON FOOT TO STUDY THE NATIVES. (P3)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 04969 899903
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,RIVER,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1902 THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT HE "FORDED" THE NIZINA RIVER. HE WRITES THAT IN 1899 2 MEN, NAMED ROHN AND MCNEAR, STARTED FROM THE SOURCE OF THE NIZINA RIVER TO CROSS THE WRANGELL ICEFIELD TO THE TANANA RIVER. (P265) POWELL MAKES NOTE THAT JIM MONTGOMERY, HIS WIFE AND CHILD HAD DROWNED ON THE NIZINA RIVER WHEN THEIR BOAT CAPSIZED. IN THE SAME BOAT WAS MR WILLIAMS WHO SURVIVED AND SWAM ASHORE. (P333) POWELL MAKES REFERENCE TO THE NIZINA RIVER WHEN HE RELATES THAT IN 1903 7 PEOPLE ATTEMPTED TO GO DOWN THE RIVER IN A SMALL BOAT, FOUR WERE DROWNED. A MAN GOING DOWN THE RIVER ON A RAFT ALSO DROWNED. (PP333-334)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 05393 916920
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,HUNTING,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,GLACIER,PHOTO,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN EXPEDITION TO COLLECT MAMMAL SPECIMENS FOR A DENVER MUSEUM, J A MCGUIRE AND PARTY TRAVELLING BY HORSE AND FOOT, FOLLOWED THE WAGON ROAD AND TRAIL FROM MCCARTHY OVER SOURDOUGH HILL TO THE NIZINA RIVER AND THEN UP RIVER TO THEIR FIRST HUNTING AREA AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. INDIRECT REFERENCES ESTABLISH THE TIME PERIOD AS AUGUST 1919. TRAVEL WAS DESCRIBED AS "ON TRAILS, NO-TRAILS, WATER, ICE AND RIVER BARS". VEGETATION NOTED WAS SITKA SPRUCE, BIRCH, ALDER, WILLOW, QUAKING ASPEN, BERRIES AND PEA-VINE. THE RIVER WAS CROSSED IN DEEP WATER. CAMPS WERE MADE AT "GWIN'S CABIN" AND "SPRUCE POINT CABIN", AN OLD ROADHOUSE, AND "AT THE SCENE OF THE OLD MCCLLOUD ROADHOUSE". THE RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING 12 CHANNELS ON THE TRIP OUT, AND HAVING "CONCENTRATED INTO 3 CHANNELS ON THE RETURN TRIP MORE THAN A MONTH LATER. (PP36-58) THE PARTY, ENCAMPED AT THE OLD MCCLLOUD ROADHOUSE SITE, IN TENTS, HUNTED GOATS ON "RHINOCEROS PEAK (ALSO CALLED FINGER MOUNTAIN) VIA NIZINA AND REGAL GLACIERS". THE MOUNTAIN IS NOW CALLED CHIMNEY MOUNTAIN. GLACIER TRAVEL, INCLUDING STREAMS ON

THE GLACIERS IS DESCRIBED IN DETAIL. ENOUGH SPECIMENS COLLECTED THE PARTY CROSSED THE NIZINA GLACIER INTO THE SKOLAI VALLEY. (PP58-68) SUBSEQUENTLY, SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY HUNTED ON A MOUNTAIN NORTH OF THE ROHN GLACIER. ALL GLACIERS ARE IN NIZINA RIVER HEADWATERS AREA. (P69) PHOTO, P 58, OF MEN AND HORSES ON THE NIZINA GLACIER. PHOTO, P 170, OF HORSE IN A "CREVICE ON NIZINA GLACIER". THE RETURN ROUTE TO MCCARTHY FROM THE HUNTING AREA AT THE WHITE RIVER AND KLETSON CREEK FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE AND USED THE SAME CAMPS. (PP194-196) THE NIZINA RIVER WAS PART OF THE ROUTE BETWEEN MCCARTHY AND THE "SHUSHANA GOLD CAMP". SEVERAL REFERENCES ARE MADE TO TRAVEL BY DOG TEAMS CARRYING FREIGHT AND MAIL, AND TO THE NEAR DEATH OF TWO FREIGHTERS ON THE NIZINA GLACIER IN THE WINTER OF 1919-1920. (PP50-58)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZINA RIVER
 REFN 06431 885
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER
 ABST WILLIAM C DOUGLASS IN "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA," DESCRIBES LIEUTENANT ALLEN'S EXPEDITION IN 1885. IN ORDER TO ARRIVE AT THE MAIN VILLAGE OF CHIEF NIKOLAI, THE INDIANS OF HIS TRIBE GUIDED ALLEN'S PARTY ON A 4-DAY TRIP UP THE CHITINA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE NIZINA AND THEN FOLLOWED THE NIZINA RIVER TO DAN CREEK. THEY FOUND THAT THIS VILLAGE WAS CONSIDERED TO BE IN THE HEART OF THE MINERAL REGION. THEY WERE GIVEN SAMPLES OF BORNITE AND WERE TOLD THAT THE COPPER USED BY NIKOLAI AND HIS PEOPLE FOR UTENSILS AND BULLETS WERE FOUND IN THE FORM OF NUGGETS IN NEARBY STREAMS. (P2) IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE RAILROAD BUILT BY H J HENEY, DOUGLASS INDICATES THAT FROM CHITINA THE ROAD FOLLOWED THE WEST SIDE OF THE CHITINA RIVER, AND THEN THE NIZINA RIVER. (P5)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZZENA
 REFN 02599 898
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYH RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS IS THE NORTH FORK OF THE CHITTENA. FOR ITS FIRST 15 MI THE NIZZENA FLOWS W THRU A NARROW CANYON-LIKE VALLEY AND THEN S 20 MI RECEIVING GLACIAL TRIBUTARIES. IT THEN FLOWS 30 MI W TO CONFLUENCE WITH CHITTESTONE. THE LAST 7 MI PASS THRU A CANYON 400-500 FT DEEP WHERE THE WALLS RISE TO 2000 OR 3000 FT. (P394)

**** WATN NIZINA RIVER NIZZENA RIVER
 REFN 00216 891
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750
 MOUT N612116 W1431412 C060S 0120E 15
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, ICE
 ABST IN 1891 THREE EXPLORERS HIKE UP THE WHITE RIVER, EVENTUALLY CROSSING THE DIVIDE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE NIZZENA RIVER. THEY CONTINUED FOR 4 DAYS DOWN THE NARROW CANYON THROUGH A DENSE GROWTH OF ALDER AND SPRUCE ON THE STEEP SLOPES AT THE BASE OF THE CANYON WALLS. THEIR PROGRESS WAS SLOW, A MILE IN 4 OR 5 HOURS BEING CONSIDERED FAIR. AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER SEVERAL TIMES, THEY STOPPED AND BUILT A BOAT, A CANVAS-COVERED CANOE. PROGRESS THEREAFTER WAS RAPID. (P124) THE RIVER HAVING A FALL OF ABOUT 20 FEET TO THE MILE FROM THAT POINT 35 MILES DOWN TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE CHITTENA RIVER. FOR 7 MILES ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A CANYON WITH ROCKY WALLS FROM 350 TO 500 FEET HIGH. IT IS EXTREMELY NARROW AND CROOKED; THE WATER, WHICH ABOVE THE CANYON FREQUENTLY HALF A MILE OR MORE IN BREADTH, BEING COMPRESSED INTO A CHANNEL IN PLACES ONLY A FEW YARDS ACROSS. (P125) THE SOUTHERN LOBE OF RUSSEL GLACIER GIVES RISE TO THE NIZZENA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS THROUGH A DEEP, CANYON-LIKE VALLEY FOR 15 MILES AND TURNS SOUTHWARD FOR NEARLY 20 MILES. AT THE POINT WHERE THE RIVER MAKES ITS BEND SOUTH, A GLACIER COMING IN TO THE VALLEY FROM THE NORTHWEST HAS DAMMED ITS WATERS SO AS TO FORM A LAKE SEVERAL MILES IN LENGTH. PUSHED OUT OF ITS OLD CHANNEL BY THE ICE, THE STREAM FLOWS A SHORT DISTANCE ACROSS A ROCKY POINT AND THEN PLUNGES INTO A TUNNEL IN THE ICE FROM WHICH IT EMERGES

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HALF A MILE BELOW. (P135)

**** WATN NO GRUB CREEK NO GRUB CREEK
 REFN 02209 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130065800970
 MOUT N644000 W1453700 F030S 0100E 10
 LUPR 35 SALCHA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOOD MINING RESULTS WERE REPORTED ON NO GRUB CREEK IN 1910. WHERE 20 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON FIVE CLAIMS. (P80)

**** WATN NO GRUB CREEK NO GRUB CREEK
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130065800970
 MOUT N644000 W1453700 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)

**** WATN NO MODERN NAME FLUME CREEK
 REFN 00992 903905
 STOR 1612180
 MOUT N553604 W1313732 C720S 0900E 28
 LUPR 60 FLUME CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION, MAP
 ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN WRITES: "THE OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON JULY 11 (PROBABLY 1903) IN A POOL ABOUT 6 TO 18 INS DEEP AT THE FOOT OF THE FALL IN FLUME CREEK, WHERE NUMBER OF BOTH TROUT AND COHO YOUNG FINGERLINGS WERE RESIDENT FOR SEVERAL WEEKS." (P49) IN THE GEOGRAPHIC GLOSSARY, CHAMBERLAIN LISTS FLUME CREEK AS "NEAR LORING." (P110) NO LISTING IS GIVEN IN ORTH. A MAP BY THE AUTHOR IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS REPORT. IT ILLUSTRATES LOCATION OF THE FALLS.

**** WATN NO MODERN NAME MINTO ONE LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645200 W1485000 F010N 0060W 31
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64 52.9, 148 50.5. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1966. (P7) ORTH AND MODERN MAPS IDENTIFY ONLY A GROUP OF LAKES KNOWN AS MINTO LAKES. THERE ARE 2 RATHER LARGE LAKES IN THE CENTER OF THIS GROUP. LOCATION GIVEN IN THIS DOCUMENT CORRESPONDS TO ONE OF THESE LAKES. SEE FAIRBANKS D-4 MAP. LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P56, SAMPLE FROM SURFACE.

**** WATN NO MODERN NAME MINTO TWO LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645400 W1484700 F010N 0060W 21
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64 54.4, 148 46.3. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1966. (P7) ORTH AND MODERN MAPS IDENTIFY ONLY A GROUP OF LAKES KNOWN AS MINTO LAKES. THERE ARE 2 RATHER LARGE LAKES IN THE CENTER OF THIS GROUP. LOCATION GIVEN IN THIS DOCUMENT

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CORRESPONDS TO ONE OF THESE LAKES. SEE FAIRBANKS D-4 MAP. LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P56, SAMPLE FROM SURFACE.

**** WATN NO MODERN NAME UPPER NORTH TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630200 W1460400 C220S 0090E 05
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 63 02.7, 146 01.8. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR OF LAKES SOUTH OF THE ALASKAN RANGE. (P7) THIS LAKE IS NOT IDENTIFIED IN ORTH OR ON MODERN MAPS. HOWEVER, ORTH AND MODERN MAPS SHOW AN "UPPER TANGLE LAKE" (SEE MAP GULKANA D-5). ON MAP, THERE IS ANOTHER RELATIVELY LARGE LAKE CONNECTED WITH THE IDENTIFIED UPPER TANGLE LAKE BY A SHORT STREAM. THIS UNIDENTIFIED LAKE IS AT THE LOCATION GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT FOR UPPER NORTH TANGLE LAKE. LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P57, SAMPLES FROM SURFACE AND 18 METERS. DATA WERE COLLECTED IN 1966.

**** WATN NO. 1 CREEK NO. 1 CREEK
 REFN 03632 00018 921
 STOR 160339901530000393000032000050
 MOUT N614720 W1615930 S200N 0700W 28
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST PILCHER NOTES, "EDGAR LEFT (ELEPHANT CREEK) TO PROSPECT NO. 1 CREEK.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER INLAND RIVER
 REFN 00496 881
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST HUIR, AT ST MICHAEL, ON THE CORMIN, NOTED ON JULY 8, 1881, THAT THE REVENUE CUTTER INTENDED TO SAIL NORTH AND TO "PERHAPS" MAKE "SOME EXPLORATIONS ON THE LOWER COURSES AT THE INLAND AND BUCKLAND RIVERS AND ON THE COLVILLE, OF WHICH NEARLY NOTHING IS YET KNOWN TO GEOGRAPHERS." (P112) IT DOESN'T APPEAR THAT HUIR EXPLORED THIS RIVER. REGARDING THE CARIBOU HERD, HUIR SAYS, "SOME OF THE WILD HERDS THAT EXIST UP THE INLAND RIVER, ARE SAID, BY THE INDIANS, TO BE SO LARGE AS TO REQUIRE MORE THAN A DAY IN PASSING." (P127) HUIR SAYS "INDIANS" MEET AT HEAD OF KOTZEBUE SOUND TO TRADE ONCE A YEAR. THEY TRADE, HAVE FUN, ETC AND 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) HUIR SAYS LIEUT P H RAY, ENROUTE TO PT BARRON, MIGHT EXPLORE THE COLVILLE AND INLAND RIVERS, "BOTH OF THEM LARGE STREAMS..." (P202) "THEY ARE ALMOST ENTIRELY UNEXPLORED. SOME OF THEIR UPPER BRANCHES MUST APPROACH EACH OTHER, AS THE ESKIMOS ASCEND THE COLVILLE, AND, MAKING A PORTAGE, DESCEND THE INLAND (NOATAK) RIVER TO HOTHAM INLET EVERY YEAR TO TRADE, OR AT THE PORTAGE MEET NATIVES FROM THE OTHER RIVER AND TRADE THERE." (P203)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER LOWER NOATAK
 REFN 01399 953
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE COUNTRY OF THE LOWER NOATAK IS WOODED." (P202)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00476 930931

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2481

STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS, DR. ANDERSON STATES THAT THE FRIENDS MAINTAINED A MISSION AT NOATAK ON THIS RIVER. (P204)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00478 924
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN C L ANDREWS "ESKIMOS AND REINDEER," A GROUP OF ESKIMOS LIVED ON THIS RIVER, AFTER MOVING CLOSER TO THE SEA WHEN THEIR CARIBOU DISAPPEARED. (P49) AN ESKIMO BY THE NAME OF KUBRAVIK MAINTAINED A REINDEER HERD ON THIS RIVER. (P43) ESKIMOS TRADE AT KOTZEBUE AND BRING MERCHANDISE BY WAY OF NOATAK RIVER TO THE ESKIMOS AT MOUTH OF COLVILLE RIVER. (P172)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00479 884898
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST IN C. L. ANDREWS'S STORY OF ALASKA, 1884-86, U S REVENUE MARINE ASSISTANT ENGINEER S B MC LENEGAN FOLLOWED RIVER TO ITS SOURCE. (P162) 1898, 1500 PROSPECTORS IN AREA. (P192) MC LENEGAN USED A BOAT.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00498 885922
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, HUNTING, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN ALFRED H. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," PUBLISHED 1948, "THE ONLY TRULY 'FORESTED' PORTION OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE OF ALASKA IS THE LOWER REACHES OF NOATAK RIVER... THE POPULAR IS KNOWN IN THE BERING SEA REGION AT CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES FROM THE COAST, ON THE NOATAK RIVER, NORTH AT LEAST TO 60 N." (P19) S B MCLENEGAN EXPLORED THE RIVER IN 1885 DURING THE SUMMER. (P37) THE AREA HAS SPRUCE BECAUSE BAILEY RECEIVED (IN 1922) SOME SPRUCE GROUSE FROM A NATIVE WHO KILLED THEM ALONG THE RIVER. THE NATIVES "WERE ACCUSTOMED TO SHOOT THE BIRDS FOR THE TRADERS." (P187) MCLENEGAN'S OBSERVATIONS ARE CONTINUOUSLY REFERRED TO. (P137-304) MCLENEGAN WAS A MEMBER OF CANTWELL'S EXPEDITIONS AND USED A BOAT ON HIS EXPLORATIONS.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00577 885
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, ROUTE, FISHING, TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST KEN BROWER, IN EARTH AND THE GREAT WEATHER, MAKES MENTION OF SEVERAL PRIOR EXPEDITIONS INTO THE BROOKS RANGE BY EXPLORERS AND SURVEY CREWS. HE MENTIONS THAT "SMITH, IN 1911 FOUND NO ESKIMO IN THE NOATAK, EXCEPT FOR SUMMER FISH CAMPS ON THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER." BROWER ALSO MENTIONS THAT A "MC LENEGAN, THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO EXPLORE THE UPPER NOATAK, HAD FOUND IN 1885 A FEW WINTER SETTLEMENTS, FROM WHICH THE ESKIMO WOULD WANDER UP AND DOWN THE RIVER IN THE SUMMERTIME, HUNTING AND FISHING." (P146) BROWER ALSO CITES LITERATURE CONTAINING THE INFO. "THAT SMITH HAD A LINK WITH THE EDENIC TIME THROUGH STONEY. THE VALLEY OF THE

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06/10/79 2482

NOATAK (UP UNAKSERAK OR KUTUK CREEK UNKNOWN WHICH BECAUSE STONEY'S GEOGRAPHT WAS POOR)HAD A PERMANENT, OCCUPIED SETTLEMENT WHOSE NAME HE REPORTED AS NIHIUK ("COTTONWOOD"). (P146)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 00589 942
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IN A U S ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE NOATAK HAS DEPOSITED AN EXTENSIVE SILT BANK ON THE NW SHORE OF BALDWIN PENINSULA. IN A U S ENGINEER STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE CROSSES NOATAK RIVER 8 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P21)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 00602 923
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK ON THE NOATAK RIVER, WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. HE SAYS IT HAS A GOVERNMENT CONSISTING OF 5 TRUSTEES WHO SETTLE DISPUTES AMONG THE PEOPLE AND ALSO ELECT PEACE OFFICERS. (P227) I WAS NOT ABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER HE VISITED THIS VILLAGE. I SUSPECT NOT.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 00613 885886
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST JOHN EDWARD CASHWELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U S ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS IN 1956. S B MCLENEGAN, AN ENGINEER ABOARD THE CORWIN EXPLORED THE NOATAK RIVER IN 1885. THE NOATAK FLOWED INTO HOTHAM INLET 30 MI. N. OF KOBUK RIVER. (P198-99) IN SPRING OF 1886, STONEY SENT ENSIGN W L HOWARD ON A RECONNAISSANCE TRIP FROM THEIR WINTER CAMP ON KOBUK TO THE NOATAK RIVER.(P200) ON APRIL 12, ENSIGN M L READ TOOK A GROUP UPRIVER. (P200) THIS WAS STILL WINTER SINCE THE BOATS WERE NOT READY TO BE USED.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 00616 958962
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST DATES GIVEN ABOVE ARE DATES OF AUTHOR CHANCE'S STUDY IN NORTHERN ALASKA. "THE ONLY TRULY INLAND NORTH ALASKAN ESKIMO ARE THE NUNAMIUT (PEOPLE OF THE LAND),A SMALL GROUP OF RELATED FAMILIES WHO LIVE IN THE ANAKTUVUK PASS REGION OF THE BROOKS RANGE AND ALONG THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS." (P5)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 00660 940
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY,HUNTING,TRAPPING,FISHING,NO TRAFF
ABST "THE POST OFFICE AT NOATAK WAS A WINTER-ONLY POST OFFICE BEFORE BUSH FLYING CHANGED THIS TO A TWELVE MONTHS OUT OF A YEAR PLACE." (P.7) "HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED

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AUGUST 10, 1940. (P.24)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00675 952
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST LEAVING KOTZEBUE BY A SINGLE-ENGINE PLANE, JULY 1952: "OUR FIRST STOP WAS NOATAK WHERE THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF LOG HUTS IS ON THE HIGH GRAVEL PLAIN ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL OF THE BRAIDED RIVER. A GRAVEL BAR IN THE RIVER GAVE US A LANDFALL." (P360)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00747 965
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A STORY TOLD TO DON FOOTE BY ROBT. CLEVELAND IN 1965, REFERENCE IS MADE TO KOBUK R. PEOPLE HUNTING THERE. (STORY NUMBER II). STORY NUMBER 11 & 12 REFERS TO A FIGHT WITH PEOPLE FROM NOATAK. DURING THE SUMMER THE MEN WOULD TRAVEL IN LAND TO THE HUNTING GROUNDS ON THE NOATAK R. AFTER TRAVELING DOWN RIVER. (STORY I PART II P.1)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00749 A 959964
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, LAND-WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAKE, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, ROUTE
 ABST CLAIRE FEJES WROTE OF THE ESKIMOS ON THE NOATAK. SHE SPENT A SUMMER VISITING THEIR VILLAGES. "SHESHALIK. IT'S ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE ON KOTZEBUE SOUND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK RIVER... THEY'RE A NOMADIC PEOPLE WHO HUNT CARIBOU AND FISH AT NOATAK IN THE WINTER BUT IN THE SPRING TRAVEL DOWN THE NOATAK TO SHESHALIK FOR SEA-MAMMAL HUNTING. AFTER THAT THEY MOVE TO KOTZEBUE AND CAMP THERE FOR FISHING AND BERRY PICKING, THEN IN THE FALL RETURN TO NOATAK AGAIN." (P5) GORDON, AN ESKIMO AT SHESHALIK SAID, "WHEN THE DOGTEAMS PULLED THE UHAYAKS (LARGE SKIN BOATS) ALONG THE EDGE OF THE RIVER FROM SHESHALIK TO NOATAK, AT THE END OF THE TRIP THE DOGS FEET WERE RAW... THEY USED THE DOGS IN THOSE OLDEN DAYS TO PULL THE LOAD AGAINST THE SHIFT RIVER CURRENT." (P24) OKUKCHUK, AN ESKIMO WIFE SPOKE OF HER HUSBAND, "WHEN HE WAS HERE LAST YEAR, WE GO DOWN THE RIVER AND FISH FOR SALMON TOGETHER." (P33) SHESHALIK WAS A TENT TOWN. (P13) "THERE WAS A MAIL RUN BY A PLANE EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS THAT LANDED AT SHESHALIK, KOTZEBUE, KIVALINA, ALL ON THE COAST, AND NOATAK, INLAND ON THE RIVER. (P48-49) 1959 "THE NOATAK WAS LITTLE TRAVELED EXCEPT BY ESKIMOS AND AN OCCASIONAL BARGE LOADED WITH SUPPLIES. MOST WHITE PEOPLE FLEW TO NOATAK. THE RIVER, NAVIGABLE FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME IN THE SUMMER, WAS SAID TO BE HAZARDOUS; IT WAS FROZEN OVER MOST OF THE YEAR." (P310) CLAIRE FEJES TRAVELED BY UMIK FROM KOTZEBUE, ACROSS HOTHAM INLET TO THE NOATAK RIVER. "WHEN WE ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK, IT WAS A CHOKED ANGRY MASS OF CHURNING WATER... FINALLY, WE ENTERED THE CALMER RIVER WATERS." (P328) "SHORT SCRUBBY WILLOWS APPEARED NOW, GROWING ON FLAT TERRAIN WITH OTHER LOW BUSH; BUT AS WE WENT DEEPER, THE TREES BECAME TALLER AND THE WILLOWS STRONGER AND HIGHER. MOUNTAINS SHELTERED THE PLANTS HERE AND THE WIND WAS NOT AS SEVERE AS ON THE COAST." (P329) "THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY GRADUALLY ROSE AND FINALLY ASSUMED THE OUTLINES OF RUGGED MOUNTAINS WITH ROCKY CLIFFS. THE BANKS BECAME LOWER AND HARSHY, ALL TRACES OF TIMBER LOST IN PLACES. THE RIVER HAD A MARKED CURRENT, SO SHIFT THAT OUR PROGRESS WAS SLOW... THE HEAVY PROTRACTED RAINS OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS HAD BROUGHT ABOUT HIGH WATERS AND STRONG CURRENT..." (P329) "WE ENTERED HIGHER AND MORE ROLLING COUNTRY; IN PLACES THE RIVER WIDENED TO TWICE ITS ORDINARY BREADTH. THE SCENE WAS ONE OF UTTER DESOLATION IN EVERY DIRECTION, WITH SMALL LAKES DOTTING THE TUNDRA." (P329) 1964. "THE RIVER NARROWED AT THE CANYON AND WE HAD

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TROUBLE PASSING. ANOTHER TRIBUTARY LED TO THE RIGHT AND IT WAS ROUGH. THE OPPOSITE BANK WAS 300 YARDS AWAY."
 (P330) "THE MEN WERE FIGHTING A SWIFT WHIRLPOOL CURRENT; EDDIES OF WATER BROKE THE SURFACE OF THE RIVER."
 (P332)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00749 B 959964
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,LAND-WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER
 GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,LAKE,FLOOD,RIVER.CHANNEL,RIVER,ROUTE
 ABST "WE HAD COVERED OVER NINETY MILES SINCE THE PREVIOUS DAY, MOVING SLOWLY, RESISTING THE CURRENT." (P333)
 OKUKCHUK, HER FEMALE ESKIMO FRIEND, POINTED OUT PLACES ON THE RIVER WHERE THEY HAD A FISH CAMP OR DID WINTER
 FISHING FOR TROUT. (P332) CLAIRE DESCRIBED NOATAK, "THE OLD LOG CABINS LEANING WITH AGE, SET WITHOUT PLAN,
 WERE SCATTERED LIKE SEEDS. ABOUT 50 HOUSES FACED THE RIVER. DOG SLEDS PERCHED ON TOP OF A HOUSE OR LEANED
 ALONG SIDE. THERE WERE FISH RACKS AND POLES FOR HANGING CARIBOU, BEAR, AND OTHER SKINS. NEAR THE RACKS WERE
 WOODEN SCARECROWS CLOTHED IN WOMEN'S PARKAS TO SCARE OFF RAVENS." (P333) "EVERY HILL WAS FAMILIAR TO HER
 (OKUKCHUK) AND JACK. THEY HAD TRAVELED THE TRAILS TOGETHER BY DOG TEAM, UP AND DOWN THE KILLS TO KOTZEBUE,
 KIVALINA, POINT HOPE, AND NORTH INTO THE BROOKS RANGE." (P333) THERE WAS A SMALL AIRSTRIP IN THE TOWN. (P336)
 OKUKCHUK SAID. "WE GO CARIBOU HUNTING, BEFORE ICE COMES ON RIVER, WE GO HOME WITH BOAT." (P338) "IN FRONT OF
 OKUKCHUK'S HOUSE FLOWED THE BROAD NOATAK RIVER CARRYING DEAD WOOD AND MULTITUDES OF SALMON AND OTHER FISH."
 (P340) "THE RIVER, NOW CALM, HAD DROPPED AND I COULD SEE GRAVEL BARS THAT HAD NOT BEEN THERE A FEW DAYS
 BEFORE." (P341) NARVUK, A 70 YEAR OLD ESKIMO WOMAN, SAID THEY LIVED AT NOATAK BECAUSE "THEY PICKED NOATAK
 BECAUSE IT HAD HIGH BANKS SAFE FROM RIVER OVERFLOW AND WAS NEAR GOOD FISHING." (P342) CLAIRE RELATED THE
 STORY OF KAHHOARUK, AN OLD ESKIMO WOMEN. WHEN SHE WAS NINE YEARS OLD, "THERE WAS LITTLE FOOD IN THE VILLAGE,
 FOR IT WAS A YEAR OF FEW CARIBOU, AND IT HAD BEEN A BARREN COLD WINTER. THE TRIBE HAD MOVED FROM CAMP TO CAMP
 ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER, HUNTING AND TRAPPING. THE STRONGER HUNTERS HAD GONE INTO THE HIGHER TRIBUTARIES OF
 THE NOATAK FAR INTO THE BROOKS RANGE, SEARCHING FOR CARIBOU." (P355) CLAIRE FEJES WENT DOWN THE NOATAK LATER
 IN THE SUMMER BY BOAT BACK TO KOTZEBUE. (P363-368) "IT WAS RAINING HARD AND WE WERE CRAMPED, SO WE STOPPED AT
 THE SAUER'S CAMP, THE ONLY DWELLING ON THE RIVER." (P365) SHE THEN CAUGHT A RIDE FROM THE SAUER'S TO THE
 MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND KOTZEBUE FROM A YOUNG ESKIMO DRIVING A SMALL SPEED MOTORBOAT. (P365-366) THIS NOATAK
 TRIP OCCURRED IN THE SUMMER OF 1964.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00750 A 898966
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER
 LEVEL,FREEZEUP,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "PEOPLE OF THE NOATAK" WAS WRITTEN BY CLARIE FEJES AND PUBLISHED IN 1966. IN 1898 THE FRIENDS OF CALIFORNIA
 ESTABLISHED A CHURCH AT KOTZEBUE AND THEN A MISSION AT NOATAK. (P19) REFERENCE IS MADE TO A FLOAT PLANE
 LOADED WITH MAIL ENROUTE TO NOATAK VILLAGE. (P43) CIRCA 1900 NOATAK ESKIMOS MIGRATED TO JABBERTOWN, 6 MILES E
 OF TIGARA, AND THEN TRAVELED TO SHESHALIK BY BOAT WHEN WHALING SEASON WAS OVER. (P71&72) THE NOATAK WAS
 LITTLE TRAVELED EXCEPT BY ESKIMOS AND AN OCCASIONAL BARGE LOADED WITH SUPPLIES. MOST WHITE PEOPLE FLEW TO
 NOATAK. "THE RIVER, NAVIGABLE FOR ONLY A SHORT TIME IN THE SUMMER, WAS SAID TO BE HAZARDOUS; IT WAS FROZEN
 OVER MOST OF THE YEAR." (P310) IN THE OLDEN DAYS BOATS WITH SAILS MADE OF WALRUS INTESTINE WENT UP THE
 NOATAK. (P318) EIGHT NATIVES TRAVELED FROM KOTZEBUE TO NOATAK IN A BOAT LOADED WITH 3 LARGE OIL DRUMS. THE
 TRIP WAS AGAINST THE CURRENT AND WOULD TAKE APPROXIMATELY 15 HOURS. (P322) IN AUGUST, 1963, FEJES TRAVELED UP
 THE NOATAK RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. THREE BOATS WERE UTILIZED, ONE WITH A 28 HP MOTOR. STOWED IN THE
 BOATS WERE 2 TONS OF SUPPLIES INCLUDING: 4 DRUMS OF GAS, A YEAR'S SUPPLY OF FLOUR AND SUGAR, AND VARIOUS
 FOODSTUFFS. 5 PEOPLE MADE THE TRIP AND ALSO A TEAM OF HUSKIES. "WHEN WE ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK, IT
 WAS A CHOKED ANGRY MASS OF CHURNING WATER. THE BOAT STRUGGLED AGAINST THE CURRENT, SLOWLY HARDING OFF THE

RAGING WATER. FINALLY WE ENTERED THE CALMER RIVER WATERS." (P328) SHORT SCRUBBY WILLOWS APPEARED GROWING ON FLAT TERRAIN WITH OTHER LOW BRUSH. SOON TREES BECAME TALLER AND THE WILLOWS STRONGER AND HIGHER. FINALLY THE BANKS BECAME LOWER AND MARSHY. THE RIVER HAD A MARKED CURRENT SO SWIFT THAT PROGRESS WAS SLOW. HEAVY PROTRACTED RAINS OF THE PAST FEW WEEKS HAD BROUGHT ABOUT THE HIGH WATERS AND STRONG CURRENT. SPRUCE, ALDER AND WILLOW COVERED THE BANKS. AN OLD CABIN KNOWN AS "SAVER'S PLACE" WAS PASSED AND ONE OF THE NATIVES SAID THAT A MAN BY THE NAME OF ECKHARDT USED TO HAVE A FOX FARM THERE AROUND 1920. (P329)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00750 B 898966
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST FEJES DESCRIBES TRAVELING THROUGH THE CANYON AS DIFFICULT. A TRIBUTARY TO THE RIVER WAS ROUGH AND THE OPPOSITE BANK WAS 300 YARDS AWAY. (P330) LATER THE RIVER APPEARED BROAD AND UNRUFFLED WITH LOW BRUSH ON THE SHORE. RUSHING HIGH WATERS HAD CAUSED GREAT UNDERCUTS IN THE BANKS EXPOSING MANY ROOTS. OKUKCHUK STATED THAT SHE DIDN'T RECOGNIZE THE LAND BECAUSE THE RIVER HAD CHANGED IT SO MUCH WITHIN A FEW MONTHS. THE NOATAK FREEZES IN OCTOBER. NEARING THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK, FEJES STATES THEY HAD TRAVELED NEARLY 90 MILES SINCE THE PREVIOUS DAY. THE VILLAGE CONSISTED OF ABOUT 50 HOUSES FACING THE RIVER ON HIGH, BLACK MUDDY BANKS. (P332-333) BOATS WERE MOORED AT THE WATER'S EDGE. (P335) THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS WAS IN THE PROCESS OF BUILDING A NEW SCHOOL HOUSE A GRAVEL ROAD LED FROM THE SMALL AIRSTRIP TO THE SCHOOL, WHERE SUPPLIES FOR THE COMING RIVER WERE DELIVERED. THE CHURCH AND SCHOOL HAD BEEN AT NOATAK FOR OVER 50 YEARS. (P336) FEJES STATES THAT CHARLIE, A NATIVE VILLAGER, PAID HIGH PRICES TO HAVE PLYWOOD BROUGHT IN BY BARGE FROM KOTZEBUE. (P336) BY THE VILLAGE THE NOATAK IS BROAD AND HAS GRAVEL BARS. (P341) IN 1908 THE FRIENDS OF CALIFORNIA OPENED A FEDERALLY SUPPORTED MISSION SCHOOL AND CHURCH. ABOUT 100 PEOPLE MOVED TO THE VILLAGE TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILDREN AND LEARN ABOUT CHRISTIANITY. GAS WAS \$28 A DRUM AT KOTZEBUE AND \$40 AT NOATAK. (P353) THE AUTHOR AND 3 NOATAK VILLAGERS MADE A TRIP DOWNRIVER TO KOTZEBUE BY BOAT. THE NOATAK HAS A TORTUOUS COURSE, WINDING IN AND AROUND THE BANKS. A NUMBER OF BOATS WERE PASSED ENROUTE. (P365) THE AGASHASHOK RIVER WAS PASSED BY AND DESCRIBED AS VERY ROUGH.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00760 880903
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTES THAT PEOPLE OF NOATAK RIVER HAD EXPERIENCED WHITE MAN BY 1885. STONEY AND HOWARD AND 4 ESKIMOS "REACHED THE UPPER NOATAK AND CONTACTED ESKIMOS THERE" IN DECEMBER 1885. LIEUTENANT S B MCLENEGEN AND LIEUTENANT JOHN CANTWELL APPARENTLY BOTH CONTACTED THE PEOPLE OF NOATAK AROUND 1885. (P21) IN 1886 HOWARD TRAVELLED ACROSS THE NOATAK RIVER AGAIN. (P23) "IN 1903, TWO... PROSPECTORS CROSSED THE BROOKS RANGE TRAVELING UP THE KOBUK RIVER, OVER TO THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK AND ALATX RIVER AND THEN DOWN THE KILLIK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE." (P27) "IN 1880'S, A FLU AND FEVER EPIDEMIC KILLED OVER A 100 NUNAMIUT AT A FEAST AT THE UPPER NOATAK RIVER WHERE NUNAMIUT, NOATAK, AND UTUKOK ESKIMOS WERE TRADING. (P98)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00765 880
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, HUNTING, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST D C FOOTE IN "MAN ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS IN AN ESKIMO HUNTING SYSTEM", 1965, STATED THAT AROUND 1880 THE ESKIMO MEN OF THE UPPER KOBUK WOULD IN THE SUMMER WALK TO THE UPPER NOATAK TO HUNT CARIBOU, BEAR, ETC. (P21)

THEY ALSO ACTED AS MIDDLEMEN FOR EUROPEAN TRADE GOODS TO NOATAK RIVER PEOPLE. (P22)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00786 964
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
 ABST GIDDINGS AND PARTY OF 12 WERE ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION AT CAPE KRUSENSTERN DIGGING HOUSES OF WHAT HE CALLS "OLD WHALING". IT WAS NOTED THAT HOUSE LOGS OF SPRUCE MUST HAVE COME FROM THE NOATAK. (P238-241) MENTION IS MADE OF THE NOATAK RIVER PEOPLE AS ENEMIES OF (P307) SQUIRREL RIVER PEOPLE. (P307) IN 1964, DAUG ANDERSON WENT TO NOATAK TO LOOK FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. (P357) GIDDINGS ASSIGNS A DATE OF 1800 B C TO "OLD WHALING". (P244)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 WENT UP THE NOATAK AND TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES. (P29) "THE NOATAK RIVER, FLOWING ALMOST DUE SOUTH INTO HOTHAM INLET, BREAKS THROUGH THE IGICHUK HILLS ABOUT 20 MI NORTH OF THE INLET, BELOW THE GORGE OF THE NOATAK, TREES REACH TIMBERLINE AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 500 FEET AND FORM RATHER DENSE STANDS ON THE SOUTH HILLSIDES. THESE TREES PROVE TO BE SLOW GROWING AND TYPICAL OF TIMBERLINE. ABOVE THE GORGE, THE FLATS OF THE WIDE RIVER VALLEY AND THE LOW ROLLING HILLS ARE PREDOMINANTLY TUNDRA LANDS, BUT STANDS OF SPRUCE GROW AT INTERVALS ALONG THE RIVER AND SMALL CREEKS. THE BEST TIMBER ON THE NOATAK IS REPORTED IN THE VICINITY OF NOATAK VILLAGE ABOUT 20 MI NORTH OF THE UPPER MOST POINT REACHED ON THIS TRIP." (P32) ON THE NOATAK RIVER, NEAR THE REINDEER CAMP, AN OLD GRAVE STRUCTURE STANDS ON THE RIVER BANK." (P49) SITE NUMBER 74 (P39) SAMPLES WERE SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 300 FEET ELEVATION WITH MODERATE MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, CLOSE-GRAINED SCRUB. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 75 (P39) AT NOATAK SAMPLES WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 100 FEET ELEVATION WITH THICK MOSS. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN, STOCKY, TWISTED. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 76 (P39) AT NOATAK GORGE SAMPLES WERE FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 200 FEET ELEVATION WITH GROUND COVER OF MODERATE MOSS. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN HILLSIDE, MODERATE PROPORTION. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YEARS. SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP. SITE NUMBER 78 (P39) REINDEER CAMP L SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 200 FEET ELEVATION WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, MODERATE PROPORTION WITH SOME TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 300 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 79 (P39) REINDEER CAMP W SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 200 FEET ELEVATION WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE OPEN HILLSIDE, LOW, SOME TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YEARS.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00816 936
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 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. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. THE NOATAK R. IS NAVIGABLE FOR RIVER BOATS TO A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE AND FOR CANOES AND POLING BOATS TO WITHIN A FEW MI OF ITS SOURCE (P17)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00851 901
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2487

LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST A REINDEER STATION WAS ESTABLISHED NEAR KOTZEBUE IN DEC 1901. THE DEER WERE WINTER PASTURED EAST OF THE NOATAK RIVER WHERE THERE WAS PLENTY OF WOOD FOR CAMP USE AND PROTECTION AFFORDED THE DEER BY THE BROKEN COUNTRY. (P12)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00861 914915
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION REPORT, DR T H NICHOLS OF KOTZEBUE REPORTS THAT HE WENT UP THE NOATAK RIVER TO MAKE A SINGLE CALL. (P42)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED THAT THE NOATAK RIVER HAD NUMEROUS RAPIDS AND WAS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR ANY DISTANCE EXCEPT WITH NATIVE CANOES. "THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THIS RIVER TO THE IKPIKUNG RIVER, AND THUS TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN EAST OF POINT BARROW." (P55)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00898 908
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES REPORT, "THE NOATAK RIVER... HAS NUMEROUS RAPIDS, AND IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR ANY DISTANCE FOR BOATS LARGER THAN NATIVE CANOES. THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THIS RIVER TO THE CLIPP RIVER, AND THUS TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN EAST OF POINT BARROW." (P59) 1908 PUBLISHED.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZED EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP IT SAYS THE NOATAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 450 MILES BY "STEAM LAUNCH". (P298)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 00985 870890
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR GIDDINGS' INFORMANTS FREQUENTLY MENTION HOSTILE CONTACT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVER IN PRE CONTACT TIME AROUND 1870-1890. (P16, 110, 123) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER. HUNTING USED TO TAKE PLACE AT KOYUKUK AT "THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK RIVER." (P112)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2488

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01002 898
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE NOATAK RIVER IN 1898 AND MINING CONTINUED IN THE AREA FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS.
(P101)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01032 952
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670000 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 43,310 SQ MI AND AVERAGE DAILY RUNOFF IS 250 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P137) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01146 885
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
ABST DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON ALASKA WRITTEN BY ALFRED H BROOKS, LATE HEAD OF THE USGS IN ALASKA.
BROOKS MENTIONS THAT S. B. MC LENIGAN, OF THE REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE, ASCENDED THE NOATAK RIVER IN A NATIVE
SKIN BOAT, FOR ABOUT 300 MILES IN 1885 AS PART OF A SERIES OF EXPLORATIONS MADE BY THE SERVICE. (P.278)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01204 956956
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THIS PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE KOTZEBUE, NOATAK, AND KOBUK REGION COMPILED BY ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD
PROPOSES 5 DAM SITES ON THE NOATAK RIVER. THE NOATAK VALLEY IS TIMBERED AS FAR NORTH AS THE VILLAGE OF
NOATAK. (P9) THE RIVER BASIN ENCOMPASSES MORE THAN 12,000 SQUARE MI AND IS DIVIDED INTO UPPER AND LOWER
VALLEYS BY A SERIES OF CANYONS IN A 70 MI STRETCH MIDWAY DOWN THE RIVER. (P11)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01338 908
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ECONOMY
ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTIONS OF 1908 DESCRIBED THE TRADE ROUTE WHICH THE KOTZEBUE ESKIMOS
USED TO ARRIVE AT THE COLVILLE RENDEZVOUS WITH POINT BARRON ESKIMOS. THEY "COME UP FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND VIA
THE NOATAK RIVER AND ACROSS A PORTAGE TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, WHICH THEY DESCEND." (P.69)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
REFN 01354 956
STOR 1602047
MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2489

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,MAP
 ABST IN A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN 1956, AUTHOR JAMES E HAWKINS DESCRIBES THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN. "THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN, ENCOMPASSING MORE THAN 12,000 SQ MIS, LIES BETWEEN THE DE LONG MOUNTAINS ON THE N AND THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS ON THE S. THE BASIN IS DIVIDED INTO UPPER AND LOWER VALLEYS BY A SERIES OF CANYONS IN A 70-MI STRETCH MIDWAY DOWN THE RIVER." (P11) REGARDING FREIGHT COSTS FROM SEATTLE TO KOTZEBUE AND BEYOND: "IN THE CASE OF UP RIVER VILLAGES, THE COST GOES UP AGAIN BECAUSE THE FREIGHT MUST BE TRANSPORTED TO THEM. THE USUAL METHOD IS TO USE SHALLOW DRAFT BARGES AND RIVER TUGS WHICH CAN NAVIGATE THE SHALLOW WATERS OF THE NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS." (P23) "JUST BEFORE THE NOATAK RIVER EMPTIES INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND, IT IS CONSTRICTED BY THE IGICHUK HILLS IN A CANYON SECTION 8 MIS LONG." (P12) "THE NOATAK VALLEY IS TIMBERED AS FAR N AS THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK." (P9) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01384 885
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT," 1970, STATED THAT ASSISTANT ENGINEER S B MCLENEGRAN OF THE J C CANTWELL PARTY TRACED THE ENTIRE COARSE OF THE NOATAK RIVER IN 1885. (P231)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01418 913914
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF,HUNTING,FISHING,ROUTE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR JENNESS WHILE ON AN ANTROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION 1913-1914 NOTES THAT HIS FRIENDS ARKSIATARK AND ARLOOK HAD CROSSED THE DIVIDE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER NOATAK, WHICH FLOWS WESTWARD. (P68) IN THE SUMMER THEY WENT TO "SUMMER HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS, SOMEWHERE ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THAT RIVER (THE COLVILLE) AND THE NOATAK." (P135) JENNESS NOTES NATIVES WHO SPENT THEIR WINTERS INLAND ON THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVER WOULD GO TO KOTZEBUE SOUND TO TRADE WITH SIBERIANS. (P158) FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND THE PEOPLE OF KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS BROUGHT TRADE TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P162)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01775 890
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A TRADER WHO CAME TO WALES FROM THE NOATAK RIVER CLAIMED THAT HE KNEW OF A RICH SILVER DEPOSIT IN THAT AREA. APPROXIMATE DATE: 1890. (P229)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01788 885
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST "S.B. MCLEENIGAN," WRITES UNDERWOOD, "OF THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE, WITH ONE COMPANION, IN 1885, ASCENDED THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT THREE HUNDRED MILES AND MADE A CAREFUL SKETCH SURVEY OF THAT STREAM." (P.407)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01844 950

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2490

STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE NOATAK RIVER, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE RIVER IS USED FOR TAKING SUPPLIES TO SETTLEMENTS ALONG THIS RIVER. (P34) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE NOATAK'S FORESTED FLOODPLAIN CROSSES THE BROAD FLAT TUNDRA OF THE MISSION LOWLAND WITH ITS MANY THAW LAKES. THE NOATAK RIVER CUTS THROUGH THE CUTLER RIVER UPLAND FARTHER INLAND AND THEN THROUGH THE ANIUK LOWLAND. THE RIVER CUTS A NARROW GORGE A FEW HUNDRED FEET DEEP THROUGH THE CUTLER RIVER UPLAND. THERE ARE SCATTERED MORAINAL AND THAW LAKES IN ANIAK LOWLAND. THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS ARE PARTIALLY DRAINED BY STREAMS THAT FLOW NORTH TO THE NOATAK RIVER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02201 A 911912
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER NEAR ITS HEADWATERS IS ABOUT 300 FEET WIDE AND HAS CUT A MEANDERING CHANNEL THROUGH GRAVELS IN A FLOOD PLAIN THAT IS ABOUT 2 MILES WIDE AT ITS WESTERN END. FARTHER DOWNSTREAM THE MOUNTAINS GRADUALLY RECEDE FROM THE RIVER, WHICH IN THIS LOWER STRETCH FLOWS THROUGH A LOWLAND 70 MILES LONG AND 10 TO 35 MILES WIDE. ABOUT 60 MILES DOWNSTREAM THE W END OF THIS PART OF THE RIVER VALLEY IS MARKED BY A NARROW CANYON 600 TO 800 FEET DEEP WITH ROCK WALLS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE STREAM. THE S PART OF THE RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH IS SUBMERGED BY THE WATERS OF KOTZEBUE SOUND DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. (P317) "THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE AS FAR AS CAMP JULY 28 THE NOATAK IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES, AND IN THIS DISTANCE HAS FEW DANGEROUS PLACES." (P317) IN THE UPPER PART OF ITS COURSE THE STREAM HAS WASHED OUT OF THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS THROUGH WHICH IT FLOWS MANY LARGE BOULDERS THAT CAUSE RIFFLES WHICH REQUIRE CAREFUL WATCH. IN THE LOWLAND N OF THE MOUNTAINS NEAR ITS MOUTH THE STREAM SPLITS INTO SO MANY CHANNELS THAT THERE IS NOT ALWAYS SUFFICIENT DEPTH IN WHICH TO FLOAT A BOAT. "EXCEPT AT THE VERY MOUTH OF THE RIVER THE CURRENT IS SO STRONG THAT LITTLE OR NO PROGRESS CAN BE MADE UPSTREAM BY ROWING OR SAILING. GOOD TRACKING CAN USUALLY BE FOUND, THOUGH THE NUMEROUS MEANDERS, WITH CUT BANKS, MAKE FREQUENT CROSSING FROM SIDE TO SIDE NECESSARY." (P317) NOATAK MISSION IS 50 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NOATAK ON A GRAVEL TERRACE. WHEN VISITED BY THE 1911 PARTY IT WAS PRACTICALLY DESERTED BUT FARTHER DOWNSTREAM THE PARTY PASSED NEARLY A SCORE OF BOATS LOADED WITH FAMILIES BOUND FOR THE MISSION FROM KOTZEBUE. (P319) WITHIN THE NOATAK BASIN GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND MAINLY IN THE HEADWATER REGION. (P333) COPPER AND SILVER ORES ARE ALSO REPORTED IN THIS REGION. (P334) SOME PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE ON THE S SIDE OF THE NOATAK OPPOSITE MIDAS CREEK.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02201 B 911912
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE

ABST SOME COLORS WERE FOUND BUT BOULDERS MADE PROSPECTING DIFFICULT. (P337) ABSTRACTED FROM U S G S BULLETIN 520 BY PHILLIP S SMITH DATED 1912. NO SPECIFIC LOCATION OR MAP WAS INCLUDED IN THE OCCUMENT TO SHOW "CAMP JULY 28".

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 02208 A 885911
 STDR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21

KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, HUNTING, ECONOMY, OBSTRUCTION, MAP

ABST DURING THE "OPEN SEASON" OF 1911 A USGS 6-MAN CREW LED BY PHILLIP SMITH, WENT UP THE ALATNA RIVER IN CANOES, PORTAGED ACROSS TO THE NOATAK AND DESCENDED IT TO ITS MOUTH. (P16) WORK COMMENCED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA JULY 1 AND WAS FINISHED AT KOTZEBUE AUGUST 27. THREE CANOES WERE USED. (P17) SMITH, AUTHOR OF "THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION ALASKA" STATES THAT MCLENEGAN'S MAP OF THE NOATAK, BASED ON INFORMATION GATHERED DURING THE 1885 "CORWIN" CRUISE, WAS NOT ENTIRELY ACCURATE. "ALTHOUGH THE POINT REACHED BY MCLENEGAN WAS NEARLY 75 MILES IN AN AIR LINE, OR ABOUT 150 MILES BY RIVER, BELOW THE REGAL HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION AND WAS PLATTED ABOUT 60 MILES TOO FAR EAST, THE GENERAL MAPPED FORM OF THE RIVER WAS EXCELLENT." (P16) THE MAIN CHANNEL IS ABOUT A MILE WIDE AND HAS A GENTLE CURRENT. AT ITS MOUTH IT IS SO SHALLOW THAT BOATS MUST FOLLOW THE CHANNEL. (P27) IN THE NORTHERN AND CENTRAL PARTS OF THE MISSION LOWLAND THE MAIN RIVER OCCUPIES A STRIP OF THE VALLEY FLOOR ABOUT 2 MILES WIDE, WITHIN WHICH THERE IS A NETWORK OF BRAIDED STREAMS, MOST OF THEM SHALLOW AND DIFFICULT TO FOLLOW. (P28) ALTHOUGH THE GRADIENT OF THE RIVER IS LOW, THE VOLUME OF WATER IS SO GREAT THAT THE CURRENT IS STRONG AND PROGRESS UPSTREAM CAN BE MADE ONLY BY TRACKING. THE BANKS ARE LOW RISING 5 TO 15 FT ABOVE THE WATER AT NORMAL STAGE. (P28) IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THIS LOWLAND THE RIVER FLOWS IN A SINGLE CHANNEL, IS DEEP, AND ON ITS S SIDE IS BORDERED BY GRAVEL BLUFFS FROM 50 TO 150 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. A SOUNDING NEAR THE CAMP OF AUG 23 GAVE A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF ABOUT 30 FEET AND THE WIDTH WAS 900 FEET; 2 MILES UPSTREAM ITS WIDTH WAS 2200 FEET. (P28) FOUR PHOTOS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN PAGES 28 AND 29 SHOWING VARIOUS VIEWS OF THIS AREA OF THE RIVER BETWEEN THE CANYON OF THE NOATAK TO NIMIUKTUK RIVERS THE NOATAK IS FROM 1/4 TO 1/8 OF A MILE WIDE. THERE ARE NO WELL-MARKED MEANDERS IN THIS AREA AND NO DANGEROUS FALLS OR RAPIDS. (P29) PLATE V BETWEEN PAGES 28 29 SHOWS THE CANYON OF THE NOATAK. THE WALLS OF THE CANYON RISE PRECIPITOUSLY 600 TO 800 FT ABOVE THE RIVER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 02208 B 885911
 STDR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21

KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, HUNTING, ECONOMY, OBSTRUCTION, MAP

ABST THE WATER RUSHES SO SHIFTLY THROUGH THE CANYON THAT A TRANSVERSE WAVE REACHING HALFWAY ACROSS THE RIVER IS SET UP AS THE STREAM IMPINGES ON THE BLUFFS. THE WATER IS DEEP AND DURING PERIODS OF HEAVY RAIN THE STREAM ABOVE THE CANYON RISES RAPIDLY BUT FALLS QUICKLY AS WELL. IN THE ANIVK LOWLAND AREA THE RIVER IS FROM 1/8 TO 1/16 OF A MILE IN WIDTH. THERE ARE MANY LARGE ANGULAR BENDS IN THE GENERAL COURSE AND NUMEROUS SMALLER MEANDERS. AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE MEANDERS IS 1 TO 2 MIS, WITH LARGER BENDS MEASURING UP TO 10 MILES IN WIDTH. CURRENT HAS AN AVERAGE VELOCITY OF 2 TO 3 MPH. "ON THE WHOLE THE STREAM OFFERS NO SERIOUS OBSTACLES TO NAVIGATION BY SMALL BOATS EXCEPT DURING PERIODS OF LOW WATER, WHEN THE NUMEROUS BOWLDERS IN THE RIVER BED CAUSE DANGEROUS RAPIDS." (P31) THE PASS USED BY THE EXPEDITION OF 1911 IS ABOUT 1000 FEET ABOVE THE NOATAK AND 8 1/2 MILES IN AN AIR LINE FROM THAT STREAM; THE TOTAL DISTANCE FROM THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION ON THE NOATAK TO BOATING WATER ON THE ALATNA IS ABOUT 11 1/2 MILES, SO THAT THIS ROUTE IS ESPECIALLY GOOD FOR A CANOE PORTAGE. (P32) BELOW THE CAMP OF AUGUST 19 NATIVES WERE MET ALMOST EVERY DAY TRAVELING IN THEIR SKIN BOATS HOMEWARD TO THE MISSION. (P45) SHEEP ARE SO NUMEROUS IN THE MOUNTAINS LOCATED AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK THAT NATIVES FROM AS FAR AS KOBUK MAKE ANNUAL TRIPS TO OBTAIN THEIR WINTER'S SUPPLY OF MEAT. EXTENSIVE ANNUAL HUNTING TRIPS WERE ALSO MADE TO THE ANIVK LOWLAND AREA. PLATE IX, 8, BETWEEN PAGES 62 AND 63 SHOWS

"EXPOSURE OF LIMESTONE ON UPPER NOATAK RIVER."

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02208 C 885911
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, HUNTING, ECONOMY, OBSTRUCTION, MAP
 ABST NATIVES REPORT THAT A GOOD DEAL OF FOSSIL IVORY IS FOUND IN OUTHWASH DEPOSITS ALONG THE RIVER AND IT HAS A CASH VALUE OF A DOLLAR A POUND. (P91) THE NOATAK'S STREAM BED CONTAINS LARGE BOULDERS WHICH WERE WASHED OUT OF EARLIER DEPOSITS TO FORM NUMEROUS RAPIDS. THESE ALSO LINE THE BANKS AT LOW WATER AND ARE BEING BUILT INTO DEPOSITS THAT ARE DISTINCTLY ABNORMAL FOR A SINGLE-CYCLE STREAM. (P105) THERE ARE NO PLACER MINES IN OPERATION IN THE ENTIRE NOATAK BASIN ALTHOUGH IT WAS VISITED BY PROSPECTORS FOLLOWING THE 1898 GOLD RUSH. NO DEPOSITS OF SUFFICIENT PROMISE WERE FOUND AND WHEN THE REGION WAS VISITED IN 1911 EVEN PROSPECTING HAD PRACTICALLY CEASED. ALONG THE LOWER 200 MILES OF THE RIVER ABANDONED PROSPECTOR'S CABINS WERE SEEN. JUST BELOW THE NOATAK CANYON THERE WAS A CABIN WHICH HAD RECENTLY BEEN ABANDONED. A WELL-HORN TRAIL LED TO A NEARBY CREEK AND THERE WAS EVIDENCE OF PLACER PROSPECTING. (P140) THE ONLY 2 PLACES WHERE PLACER GOLD IS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN FOUND ARE IN THE HEADWATERS ON LUCKY SIX CREEK AND NEAR MIDAS CREEK. (P140) PLATE XI BETWEEN PAGES 70 AND 71. SHOWS PALEOZOIC ROCKS IN THE CANYON OF THE NOATAK. A MAN IS STANDING ON THE RIVER BANK. PLATE XII BETWEEN PAGES 90 AND 91 SHOWS "ICE CLIFFS IN BANKS OF THE NOATAK." COPY OF MAP SHOWING CAMP LOCATIONS IS ATTACHED.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02666 934949
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST DEPOSITS OF CHROMITE HAVE BEEN REPORTED IN THE NOATAK RIVER REGION BUT HAVE NEVER BEEN INVESTIGATED9 (P14) FAIRLY LARGE TIMBER STANDS WERE REPORTED ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER, N. OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P34) ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATIONS, THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN, ENCOMPASSING MORE THAN 12,000 SQ MI, LIES BETWEEN THE DELONG MOUNTAINS ON THE N AND THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS ON THE S. THE BASIN IS DIVIDED INTO UPPER AND LOWER VALLEY BY A SERIES OF CANYONS IN A 70 MILES STRETCH MIDWAY DOWN THE RIVER. "THE HEADWATERS BELOW MIDAS CREEK, NEAR THE 157TH MERIDIAN, THE TOPOGRAPHY APPEARS FAVOURABLE FOR A DAMSITE." THE RIVER FLOW IS PROBABLY INSUFFICIENT TO RENDER ANY DAM SITES ECONOMICALLY FEASIBLE ABOVE THE TRIBUTARY ANVIK AND CUTLER RIVERS. JUST BEFORE THE NOATAK RIVER EMPTIES INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND, IT IS CONSTRICTED BY THE EGICHUK HILLS IN A CANYON SECTION 5 MI LONG. (P43) OIL SHALES OCCUR NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK. A SPECIMEN OF OIL SHALE CONTAINING MORE THAN 100 GAL/TON WAS FOUND IN 1934 ON THE LOWER NOATAK RIVER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02682 800899
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPDRT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NOATAK AND KOBUK RISE A FEW MILES FROM EACH OTHER IN THE HIGH, GLACIATED SCHWATKA MOUNTAIN. "THEIR COURSES IMMEDIATELY DIVERGE, CURVE TO THE WEST, AND FOLLOW ROUGHLY PARALLEL COURSES FOR MUCH OF THEIR LENGTH, AND FINALLY CONVERGE AGAIN TO ENTER THE SEA JUST A FEW MILES APART NEAR THE MODERN TOWN OF KOTZEBUE." (P5) SPRUCE AND BIRCH GROW IN THE HIGHER, BETTER DRAINED AREAS RIGHT ALONG THE RIVER. (P8) DURING 19TH CENTURY ABOUT THE TIME OF FREEZEUP SOME MEMBERS OF THE "KOTZEBUE SOCIETY" LIVED ALONG THE "EXTREME LOWER PORTION OF THE NOATAK." (P14) DURING FALL THE PRIMARY SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITY WAS ICE FISHING. (P14) GROUPS OF

MEN WHO WANTED TO TRAVEL UP THE NOATAK FOR A FEW WEEKS OF CARIBOU HUNTING BEFORE FREEZEUP" ARE MENTIONED. (P17) "THE TERRITORY OF THE "LOWER NOATAK" PEOPLE COMPRISED THE LARGE OPEN BASIN OF THE LOWER NOATAK RIVER." (P18) SETTLEMENTS WERE CONCENTRATED IN THE FORESTED AREA BETWEEN THE LOWER ELI RIVER AND THE NOATAK. (P18) THE HOME AREA OF THE "UPPER NOATAK" PEOPLE WAS THE MIDDLE AND UPPER PORTIONS OF THE NOATAK VALLEY, BETWEEN THE TREELINE AND THE MOUTH OF THE ANIVK RIVER. "AS BREAKUP TIME APPROACHED IN MAY, MOST OF THE UPPER NOATAK PEOPLE WOULD CONVERGE ON THE RIVER, RETURNING TO THE SPOT WHERE THEY HAD STORED THEIR BOATS THE PREVIOUS FALL." (P19) THE MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION "FOLLOWED THE ICE DOWNRIVER TO KOTZEBUE SOUND" TO THE FAIR AT SISVALIK. (P19) SINCE THE TRIP DOWNRIVER WAS MADE ON THE SPRING FLOOD IT SOMETIMES TOOK ONLY 2 OR 3 DAYS; HOWEVER, THE RETURN TRIP TOOK 2 OR 3 WEEKS "UNDER THE VERY BEST CONDITIONS." (P19) LADEN WITH TONS OF SEA MAMMAL PRODUCTS AND PERSONAL BELONGINGS, IT WAS ESSENTIAL THAT THEY RETURNED HOME BEFORE FREEZEUP TO AVOID HAVING TO MAKE PART OF THE JOURNEY ON FOOT. (P19) DURING THE WINTER OF 1898-99 A FEW DOZEN PROSPECTORS STAYED ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER. (P31) "THE UPPER NOATAK PEOPLE WERE HIGHLY NOMADIC, TRAVELING THE WHOLE WAY DOWN TO KOTZEBUE SOUND EARLY EVERY SUMMER, THEN RETURNING TO THE UPPER NOATAK EARLY IN THE FALL." (P255) "BY 1888 THE CARIBOU POPULATION OF THE UPPER NOATAK HAD DECLINED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE PEOPLE TOO WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THE REGION." (P257) THE "UPPER REACHES" OF THE LOWER NOATAK BASIN ARE FORESTED." (P257)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02691 885962
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER LIES WITHIN THE ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER (HEADWATERS) IS WITHIN THE NUNAMIUT TERRITORY. (P17,6) THE NOATAK RIVER IS JUST NORTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P23) SOME OF THE KOYUKUK ESKIMOS CAN TRACE THEIR ANCESTRY BACK TO THE NOATAK RIVER AREA. (P54) IN 1885 AND 1886, STONEY AND HOWARD VISITED NUNAMIUT VILLAGES AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK RIVER. (P88)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02703 966
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST THE BANKS OF THE NOATAK RIVER PROVIDE HABITAT FOR SOME OF THE NORTHERN MOST TREES, "SOME STUNTED SPRUCE" (P45) WATER FROM THE NOATAK RIVER IS DELIVERED TO KOTZEBUE BY TRUCK AND BARGE FROM JUNE TO NOVEMBER, "FOR FOUR CENTS A GALLON." (P149)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02728 A 001972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW EXPEDITION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY IS 450 MI LONG AND BISECTS THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE BROOKS RANGE, WITH THE MAJORITY OF THE RIVER'S LENGTH FLOWING WEST. PASSES AT THE HEADS OF THE PRINCIPAL NORTHERN NOATAK TRIBUTARIES WERE USED FOR MOVEMENT INTO THE COLVILLE BASIN AND TO THE COAST BEYOND. FREQUENTLY USED PASSES FROM THE NOATAK RIVER EXTEND THROUGH THE MULGAVE HILLS AND AFFORDED ACCESS TO THE COAST BETWEEN CAPE KRUSENSTERN AND POINT HOPE. (P1) PHILIP S SMITH'S USGS BULLETIN 536 "THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION, ALASKA", 1913, DESCRIBES THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE AREA SO THEY ARE OMITTED HERE. (P2) FREEZE-UP OCCURS AT NOATAK VILLAGE IN THE FIRST WEEKS OF OCT, BREAK-UP IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. (P3) SPRUCE ARE FOUND ALONG THE LOWER NOATAK RIVER; IN THE UPPER NOATAK, BEYOND THE TREELINE AT 162 DEGREES W, ARE LARGE WILLOWS, BLUEBERRIES, SALMONBERRIES, AND CROWBERRIES GROW IN THE AREA. "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1885 S B MCLENEGAN, OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE, ASCENDED THE

NOATAK WITH ONE COMPANION." (P9) IN 1911 PHILIP SMITH OF USGS DESCENDED THE NOATAK FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO THE MOUTH. (P9) IN 1925 A PARTY ASCENDED THE NOATAK RIVER TO THE KUGUROK RIVER. (P9) INHABITANTS OF NOATAK (VILLAGE) HUNT CARIBOU WITH BOATS ALONG THE MIDDLE NOATAK RIVER IN THE FALL. (P20) AT SHESHALIK SPIT, WHICH THE AUTHOR CONSIDERS TO BE PART OF THE NOATAK DRAINAGE BECAUSE MOST HISTORIC NOATAK FAMILIES SUMMERED THERE, ARE HOUSE PITS, CACHE PITS AND TEEPE BURIALS. (LOCATION NUMBER 1) AT CONFLUENCE OF ELI AND NOATAK RIVER IS A LATE PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC ESKIMO SITE. FAMILIES FROM LOWER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUPS USE THIS AREA IN THE FALL. SOME OF THE CULTURAL MATERIAL RECOVERED AT THIS SITE DATES BACK TO 1850 (LOCATION 12) WINTER HOUSES ARE LOCATED ON A SMALL SLOUGH AT THE ELI RIVER, NOATAK RIVER CONFLUENCE. (LOCATION 13) SOME OF THE RECOVERED CULTURAL MATERIAL AT LOCATION 13 DATES BACK TO 1886. A HISTORIC LOWER NOATAK ESKIMO WINTER VILLAGE IS LOCATED ON THE W BANK OF THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF PINGALURUK CREEK. THIS SITE IS ON THE TUNDRA. SPRUCE AND WILLOW GROW IN THE AREA. DATE FOR THE SITE IS 1886. (LOCATION 22) A HISTORIC WINTER VILLAGE OF THE LOWER NOATAK ESKIMO IS LOCATED ON THE E BANK OF NOATAK RIVER ACROSS THE MOUTH OF THE FIRST MAJOR CREEK ENTERING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE FIRST MAJOR CREEK ENTERING FROM THE N DOWNSTREAM FROM THE KELLY RIVER. RECOVERED CULTURAL MATERIAL AT THIS SITE DATES TO POST 1850. (LOCATION 23)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02728 B 001972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST ON THE E BANK OF THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT 2 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE KELLY RIVER ON A HIGH BANK WITH WILLOWS, A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR THE LOWER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED. THE DOCUMENT NOTES THAT THIS SITE IS CONSIDERABLY UPRIVER FROM OTHER LOWER NOATAK FALL ACTIVITY ZONES AND THEREFORE THE AUTHOR DOUBTS THE AUTHENTICITY OF THE SITE. EVEN SO HE DATES THE SITE CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION 24) ACROSS THE NOATAK RIVER FROM "KANGIGUKSUK" (KUNGIKROK) CREEK IS A SITE WITH SOME EVIDENCE OF HISTORIC ACTIVITY; MODERN CACHE PITS ARE ALSO IN THE AREA. (LOCATION 35) A SITE LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF NOATAK RIVER AND "KANGIGUKSUK" CREEK CONTAINS ABOUT 2000 ASSORTED ARTIFACTS; A RECTANGULAR SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN HOUSE WITH A CACHE IS LOCATED HERE. RECOVERED CULTURAL MATERIAL DATES TO 1578. (LOCATION 36) ON THE N BANK OF THE NOATAK 1/2 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE KALUKTAVIK RIVER PROJECTILE POINTS, ARROWHEADS AND OTHER ARTIFACTS WERE FOUND DATING CIRCA 1200-1400. CULTURAL AFFINITY IS WITH AHEUT-EKSEAVIK SITES ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (LOCATION NUMBER 62) ON THE S BANK OF THE NOATAK 2 MI W OF SISIAC CREEK CONFLUENCE IS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP DATING CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 64) AT THE BLUFFS ALONG THE W BANK OF THE NOATAK, 3 MI ABOVE POKTOVIK CREEK MOUTH, SPALLS WERE FOUND. (LOCATION 60) A SITE NAMED ISARUKTURVIK IS LOCATED ON THE W BANK OF THE NOATAK RIVER AT THE OUTLET OF A SMALL STREAM ABOUT 1 MI UP THE NOATAK RIVER FROM ULUKSIAN CREEK. THE SITE DATES CIRCA 1850 AND IS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP. (LOCATION NUMBER 69) A SITE NAMED HITKOTAYLYUK COVERED 40 SQ FT AND CONTAINED SLATE ULU BLADES, ARROWHEADS AND OTHER ARTIFACTS. THIS SITE WAS DATED CIRCA 1700 AND WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF A SMALL STREAM ENTERING THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE AND ACROSS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ULUKSIAN CREEK. (LOCATION NUMBER 70)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02728 C 001972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP WAS LOCATED ON THE S BANK OF THE NOATAK 1 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF LITTLE COTTONWOOD CREEK DATING CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION 89) A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED ON THE N SIDE OF THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT 5 MI BELOW THE ANISAK RIVER CONFLUENCE. DATE IS CIRCA 1850. A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR THE UPPER NOATAK

REGIONAL GROUP DATING CIRCA 1850 IS LOCATED ON THE N SIDE OF THE NOATAK RIVER ABOUT 5 MI BELOW THE ANISAK RIVER CONFLUENCE. (LOCATION NUMBER 91) AT A SITE ON THE S BANK OF THE NOATAK DIRECTLY N OF THE EAST END OF LAKE KANGILIPAK ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED. A MODERN TENT RING IS ALSO LOCATED THERE. SITE DATES CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 92) AT "THE FIRST LARGE CREEK ENTERING THE NOATAK RIVER FROM THE SOUTH DOWNSTREAM FROM MAKPIK RIVER CONFLUENCE" A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP, DATING CIRCA 1850, IS LOCATED. (LOCATION NUMBER 107) AT THE NORTH SIDE OF OKAK BEND IN THE NOATAK RIVER ARTIFACTS DATING CIRCA 1700-1850 WERE RECOVERED. ON THE S SIDE OF THE HEAD OF OKAK BEND WERE 8-10 WILLOW TENT FRAMES DATING CIRCA 1850. AT OKAK BEND ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NOATAK RIVER AND MAKPIK CREEK, A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP WAS LOCATED. (LOCATION NUMBER 115) ACCORDING TO S B MCLENEGAN, 1887, HOUSES DATING CIRCA 1885 WERE LOCATED ON THE N BANK OF THE NOATAK JUST UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE CUILER RIVER (LOCATION 122) AND ALSO 10 MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE. (LOCATION 123) ON THE N SHORE OF THE NOATAK RIVER, 400 YARDS ABOVE THE ANIUK RIVER CONFLUENCE, IRVING RECOVERED ARTIFACTS AND SLED PARTS DATING 1850 OR EARLIER. (LOCATION NUMBER 130). "THE EARLIEST EVIDENCE OF MOVEMENT INTO THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY BY PREHISTORIC ESKIMOS DATES FROM 1200-1400." (P25)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02728 0 001972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST BY THE 1600'S ESKIMOS WERE WELL ESTABLISHED IN THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY. UNTIL 1809 ESKIMOS LIVED IN "RELATIVELY LARGE PERMANENT VILLAGES ALONG THE SHORES OF MAJOR LAKES AND AT SELECTED LOCATIONS ALONG THE MAIN RIVER..." AFTER 1809 THE SETTLEMENT PATTERN CHANGED TO "TEMPORARY SITES ALONG THE MAIN RIVER AND THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS." (P27) AFTER 1900 "THE UPPER NOATAK BASIN WAS ABANDONED, EXCEPT FOR SPORADIC UTILIZATION FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES, BY THE NOATAK PEOPLE WHO THEN MOVED INTO NOATAK VILLAGE. (P27) APPARENTLY HEAVIEST USE OF THE NOATAK RIVER VALLEY "CAME IN ARCTIC SMALL TOOL TRADITION AND LATE PREHISTORIC/HISTORIC TIMES. DURING SEVERAL PERIODS, PARTICULARLY AD 400-1200, THE VALLEY WAS UNOCCUPIED OR AT MOST SPARSELY UTILIZED BY PEOPLES INHABITING ADJACENT REGIONS." (P30) IN THE SUMMER OF 1972 T D HAMILTON MADE A RAPID SURVEY FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. (P2-3) THE FIRST "KNOWN POSSIBLE REFERENCE TO THE NOATAK RIVER IS A MAP PREPARED IN 1796 BY THE NORTH AMERICAN COMPANY, A RUSSIAN ENTERPRISE FORMED FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN NORTHERN ALASKA." (P8) IN FEB 1850 HENRY MARTIN, AN OFFICER OF "H M S PLOVER," MADE A SLED JOURNEY FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND TO THE LOWER NOATAK RIVER. (P8) THOMAS SIMPSON, SURGEON ON THE "PLOVER" NOTED IN 1875 THAT THE NOATAK "IN THE ESTIMATION OF THE POINT BARROW PEOPLE, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT RIVER IN THEIR COUNTRY..." (P8) FROM OCTOBER TO MARCH MEMBERS OF THE LOWER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP LIVE IN SMALL SETTLEMENTS IN THE "MISSION LOWLAND" ESPECIALLY AROUND THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NOATAK AND ELI RIVERS. (TABLE 2, BETWEEN P12-13) IN 1965 HALL MADE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER FROM NOATAK VILLAGE TO SHESHALIK; AND FROM NOATAK RIVER TO NIHIUKTUK RIVER. (TABLE 5, BETWEEN P21-22)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02737 904
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1904 SAM MARSH PACKED FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK TO THE NOATAK RIVER, GOING ON TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P235)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02849 00003 967
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2496

LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO. 9, DATED 1967, THE NOATAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE THE 40 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH TO 18 MILES BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE BY BOATS WITH 3 FT DRAFT. FROM THIS POINT TO NOATAK DRAFT MUST BE 2 FT.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02858 974
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE NOATAK HEADS IN GLACIERS OF MT. IGIKPAK, FLOWS THROUGH NARROW CANYONS AND BROAD PLATEAUS. OFFERS SUPERB FLOAT OPPORTUNITIES. (P142)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 02995 885911
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND
 GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, FLOOD, DIMENSION, HUNTING
 ABST IN 1885, MCLENEGAN WITH ONE ASSISTANT MADE A TRIP UP THE NOATAK REACHING A POINT A SHORT DISTANCE E. OF THE MOUTH OF THE ANIUK RIVER WHICH COMES IN FROM THE N AT ABOUT 158 DEGREES W LONG, REPORTING THE 1ST NATURAL HISTORY OBSERVATIONS OF THAT RIVER. ENSIGN HOWARD, A MEMBER OF STONEY'S PARTY, MADE A TRIP N ACROSS THE NOATAK VALLEY TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE COLVILLE RIVER AND EVENTUALLY TO PT BARROW. (P2) AFTER ASCENDING THE ALATNA RIVER, PHILIP SMITH, IN 1911, CROSSED THE PORTAGE CREEK PASS AND DESCENDED THE NOATAK, REACHING KOTZEBUE IN LATE AUGUST. (P3) THE NOATAK VALLEY VARIES IN WIDTH BETWEEN A MILE OR SO AT HEADWATERS TO SEVERAL TENS OF MILES IN THE ANIUK LOWLANDS. AS THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH EACH HIGHLAND AREA, THE WATER IS CONSTRICTED AND FORMS SIZABLE CANYONS. (P10) CAMP II WAS LOCATED IN "NOATAK SECOND HIGHLAND, "67 53 38 N 160 48 11," "NEAR THE POINT AT WHICH THE NOATAK CONSTRICTS INTO A NARROW VALLEY THAT WINDS AMONG THE HILLS, EVENTUALLY PASSING THROUGH THE CANYON." (P32) PHOTOS SHOW NOATAK RIVER AND SURROUNDING VEGETATION, ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS, AND FLOOD STAGE. (FIG 18-23) GRAVEL BARS AND STEEP BANKS CHARACTERIZE THE RIVER AT THIS POINT. (P33) AT CAMP V (LAKE QHELAKTAVIK) THE NOATAK "IS A SMALL MEANDERING STREAM FLOWING THROUGH A RATHER GENTLY SLOPING VALLEY ABOUT 2 MI WIDE. (P34) IN PRE-WHITE TIMES AND "PERHAPS INTO FAIRLY RECENT TIMES, ESKIMOS FROM THE CENTRAL KOBUK VALLEY TRAVELLED TO THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK RIVER TO HUNT SHEEP." (P100)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03073 973
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST DRAINAGES IN THE REGION EXTEND SOUTH FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AS WIDE STREAMS TO THE NOATAK RIVER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK ON THE NOATAK RIVER COMES FROM THE RIVER AND RIVER ICE. FOUR SAMPLES

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2497

EXAMINED. (PP30-31)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03162 975
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ARTICLE DESCRIBES THE WESTERN PORTION OF THE NOATAK RIVER DELTA AS BEING 7 SQ. KM. WITH .75 OF THE AREA CONSISTING OF LAKES. SEDIMENTS ON THE BOTTOM OF LAKES INCLUDE SILT, ALGAL MATS, DECOMPOSED ORGANIC MATTER, AND ANOXIC OOZE. THIS STUDY WAS DONE BY F. C. UGOLINI IN 1975 AND HAS ITS MAJOR EMPHISIS ON THE FORMATION OF THERMOKARST LAKES IN THE NOATAK RIVER DELTA.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST THE NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS PROVIDE THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA WITH THE MAJORITY OF ITS WATER SUPPLY. (P38) THE NOATAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY BARGE FOR A PORTION OF ITS LENGTH. (P40)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03460 00001 954
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST ON ESTELLE ANGIER'S TRIP TO KOTZEBUE, JULY 31, 1954, SHE STATED THAT DRINKING AND COOKING WATER WAS BROUGHT TO KOTZEBUE FROM THE NOATAK RIVER, "ABOUT 10 MILES ACROSS THE SOUND." (P80)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03841 974
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE NOATAK IS 435 MILES IN LENGTH.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03841 A 850973
 STOR 1602047
 MQUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST DURING WINTER OF 1850 THE "H. H. S. PLOVER" WINTERED AT KOTZEBUE SOUND AND HENRY MARTIN, ONE OF THE SHIP'S OFFICERS, MADE A SLEDGE JOURNEY TO THE LOWER NOATAK (FOOTE 1965) FROM 1850 TO 1885 THERE WAS NO FURTHER INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA DURING SUMMER 1885 S. B. MCLENEGAN OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE ASCENDED THE RIVER IN A SKIN BOAT WITH 1 COMPANION REACHING THE ANIUK LOWLAND. (P4) AROUND 1900 THE OUTER EDGE OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH EXTENDED TO THE AREA OF THE NOATAK'S HEADWATERS (P4) IN 1911 A USGS PARTY LED BY PHILLIP SMITH AND C. E. GIFFIN DESCENDED THE NOATAK FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS MOUTH. IN 1972 SEVERAL U. S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES TRAVELED MOST OF THE LENGTH OF THE NOATAK RIVER BY CANOE. (P5) PLATE 5 SHOWS CHESTER BURNS IN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2498

HIS BOAT A FEW MILES BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE. BANKS AVERAGE 20 FEET HIGH AT THIS LOCATION. ACCORDING TO BUCK MAXSON, PILOT FROM KOTZEBUE, DURING NOV 1972 THE NOATAK DELTA FLOODED TO A LEVEL HIGHER THAN RECORDED IN 20 YEARS. (P104) WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THE NOATAK UPSTREAM FROM CAMP II TOWARDS THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. IN THIS AREA IT WAS QUITE RETICULATED AND HAD MANY BACKWATERS AND SAND BARS. (P175) ADDITIONAL SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AS FOLLOWS: CAMP VII, AUGUST 4; CAMP VIII, AUGUST 10; AND CAMP IX, AUGUST 19. SEVENTEEN MILES SE OF CAMP IX THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 2 METERS DEEP ON AUG 19. (P176) ALL MEMBERS OF THE FIELD PARTY TRAVELED TO NOATAK VILLAGE FROM CAMP II. THIS IS THE ONLY VILLAGE WITHIN THE DRAINAGE, AND ITS POPULATION REACHES ABOUT 350 DURING CERTAIN SEASONS OF THE YEAR. (P28) IN 1964 ERIC HULTEN VISITED NOATAK VILLAGE AND CONDUCTED FLORISTIC INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SURROUNDING AREA. AN OVERFLOW CHANNEL OF THE NOATAK CARRIES WATER INTO THE ELI RIVER AT ARVIRIAQ DURING JUNE AND AT TIMES OF HIGH WATER LATER IN THE SUMMER. (P468)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03841 B 850973
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1964 EDWIN S HALL, JR, FREQUENTLY WALKED FROM THE NOATAK RIVER TO ARVIRIAQ ALONG THE GRAVEL BOTTOM OF THE OVERFLOW CHANNEL, ENCOUNTERING ONLY OCCASIONAL CLEAR WATER POOLS. (P468) THE NOATAK DRAINS AN AREA OF OVER 12,000 SQUARE MILES. (P2) IT FLOWS THROUGH THE COASTAL LOWLAND AS A SINGLE CHANNEL AVERAGING ABOUT 1 MILE IN WIDTH. AT ITS MOUTH IT BRANCHES INTO A NUMBER OF DISTRIBUTARIES AND FORMS A SMALL DELTA. (P6) FLOWING THROUGH THE CENTRAL AND NORTHERN PORTIONS OF THE MISSION LOWLAND, THE NOATAK IS BRAIDED AND ABOUT 2 MILES WIDE. (P7)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 19,215 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL CHUM SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 14,400 FISH. (P9)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04058 957
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "BARGES CAN ASCEND NOATAK RIVER TO A POINT ABOUT 18 MILES BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE. NAVIGATION BEYOND THAT POINT IS LIMITED TO SMALL RIVER BOATS UNLESS A RAIN OF SEVERAL DAYS DURATION CAUSES HIGH WATER." (P79) DRAINAGE AREA OF THE NOATAK IS ABOUT 12,500 SQUARE MILES. (P108) BETWEEN RIVER MILES 21 AND 26 THERE IS A MODERATE CANYON. BETWEEN RIVER MILES 104 AND 108 THERE IS A 4-MILE CANYON. (P109) THE GORGE IS NARROW AND STEEP WALLED. ABSTRACTED FROM "HARBORS AND RIVERS IN ALASKA SURVEY REPORT, INTERIM REPORT NO 6, NORTHWEST ALASKA" BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS DATED 1957.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW VEGETATION, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2499

ABST "HEADS ON MT IGIPAK IN SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS AT 67 25 N, 154 53 W, FLOWS SW 425 MI TO KOTZEBUE SOUND AT MOUTH OF HOTHAM INLET 7 MI N OF KOTZEBUE, BROOKS RANGE...." THIS RIVER IS PROPOSED TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL IN ORDER TO PRESERVE ITS PRIMITIVE CHARACTER WHICH IS IMPORTANT TO THE NATIVE WELFARE AND WAY OF LIFE. IT IS ALSO A HIGH-QUALITY BOATING STREAM. VEGETATION: LOWER REGION SOME FOREST GIVING WAY TO ARCTIC TUNDRA HAS BEEN USED AS A TRADITIONAL ROUTE BETWEEN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AND THE NORTH SLOPE VIA THE COLVILLE DRAINAGE. ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS 614 MI OF THE LOWER PORTION DESIRABLE FOR POTENTIAL HYDRO-POWER. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 04069 00017 972

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

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

ABST "HEADS ON MT IGIPAK IN SCHWATKA MOUNTAINS AT 67 25 N, 154 53 W, FLOWS SW 425 MI TO KOTZEBUE SOUND AT MOUTH OF HOTHAM INLET 7 MI N OF KOTZEBUE, BROOKS RANGE...." THIS RIVER IS PROPOSED TO THE ALASKA WILDERNESS COUNCIL IN ORDER TO PRESERVE ITS PRIMITIVE CHARACTER WHICH IS IMPORTANT TO THE NATIVE WELFARE AND WAY OF LIFE. IT IS ALSO A HIGH-QUALITY BOATING STREAM. VEGETATION: LOWER REGION SOME FOREST GIVING WAY TO ARCTIC TUNDRA HAS BEEN USED AS A TRADITIONAL ROUTE BETWEEN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AND THE NORTH SLOPE VIA THE COLVILLE DRAINAGE. ALASKA POWER ADMINISTRATION CONSIDERS 614 MI OF THE LOWER PORTION DESIRABLE FOR POTENTIAL HYDRO-POWER. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE. (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 04073 00273 A 972

STDR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW EXPEDITION,LAKE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,LAND

GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN

ABST "NOATAK VALLEY RECONNAISSANCE, 1972" WAS WRITTEN BY THOMAS D HAMILTON AND IS PART OF RECORD GROUP 95. REPORT SUMMARIZES THE RESULTS OF A 2 1/2 WEEK FIELD TRIP MADE BY THE 8-MEMBER ALASKA TASK FORCE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE TO EVALUATE NATURAL RESOURCES FOR LAND-USE PLANNING PURPOSES. PERSONNEL, GEAR, AND CANOES WERE SHUTTLED BY FLOAT PLANE TO AN UNNAMED LAKE 3 MILES EAST OF LAKE OMLAKTAVIK NEAR THE NOATAK'S HEAD. TRAVEL DOWN VALLEY BY CANOE COMMENCED JULY 31, WITH AN AVERAGE OF 21 RIVER MILES COVERED PER DAY. THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK WAS REACHED AUGUST 15. BETWEEN ANORAT CREEK AND IPNELIVIK RIVER THE WATER LEVEL WAS SUFFICIENTLY DEEP TO ALLOW PASSAGE OF CANOES FOR SMALL RAFTS. THROUGH 50% OF THIS STRETCH, THE RIVER IS SINGLE MEANDERING CHANNEL IN WHICH BARS OF SAND AND PEPPLES ALTERNATE WITH CUT BANKS 8 TO 10 FT HIGH WHICH EXPOSE LAMINATED SILT ABOVE SILTY SAND. BRAIDED REACHES OCCUR AT AND BELOW THE CONFLUENCES OF MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. BETWEEN IPNELIVIK RIVER AND ANIVK RIVER THE MORaine BELT IS CHARACTERIZED BY STRETCHES OF BROAD FLOOD PLAIN AND GENTLE RIVER GRADIENT ALTERNATING WITH STEEP BOULDER-CHOKED RAPIDS ENCLOSED BY TOWERING RIVER BLUFFS. (P4) BELOW DOUGLAS CREEK THE RIVER CHANNEL BECOMES VERY STEEP, BOULDER-CHOKED AND FORMS THE MOST HAZARDOUS RAPIDS ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE ENTIRE NOATAK RIVER MORAINES INTEREST THE RIVER IN THE AREA AROUND ATONGARAK CREEK; AND THE RIVER'S GRADIENT INCREASES UNTILL BLUFFS BORDER THE FLOODPLAIN AND THE STREAM CHANNEL CONTAINS BOULDERS UP TO 6 FT IN DIAMETER. WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ANIVK RIVER BOULDERY RAPIDS AND CONSPICUOUS TILL BLUFFS OCCUR. IN THE MIDDLE NOATAK VALLEY THE FLOOD PLAIN IS 3 TO 4 MILES WIDE. FOR THE 6 MILES DOWNRIVER OF ITIMTIKRAK CREEK THE NOATAK'S CHANNEL FOLLOWS AN ANOMALOUSLY STRAIGHT COURSE CONTROLLED BY BEDROCK, WHICH IS EXPOSED INTERMITTENTLY ALONG BOTH CHANNEL MARGINS. (P9)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 04073 00273 B 972

STDR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE NOATAK CANYON AREA CULMINATES IN A SPECTACULAR 4.5 MILE STRETCH AT SEKUIAK BLUFF, WHERE THE RIVER OCCUPIES A VERY NARROW INNER GORGE WITH NEARLY VERTICAL BEDROCK WALLS 200 TO 300 FEET HIGH. BEYOND PINGALURUK CREEK, THE RIVER SPREADS INTO A BROADLY BRAIDED CHANNEL PATTERN MORE THAN 5 MILES WIDE. BANKS RISE ONLY 6 TO 8 FEET ABOVE RIVER LEVEL. ROCK SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS ALONG THE RIVER AND ARE LISTED IN APPENDIX I. APPENDIX II DESCRIBES 3 EXPOSURES ON THE N BANK OF THE NOATAK IN DETAIL.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 04077 00030 A 900972

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, ROUTE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP

ABST FIELD INVESTIGATIONS WERE CONDUCTED ON THE NOATAK RIVER BY AIR AND CANOE DURING 1972 BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. (P8) IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE NOATAK RIVER FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE KELLY RIVER BE CLASSIFIED AS A WILD RIVER AND BETWEEN THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KELLY RIVER AND KOTZEBUE SOUND BE CLASSIFIED AS A SCENIC RIVER. (P10) THE NOATAK RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 12,000 SQUARE MILES, BEGINNING AND ENDING IN TREELESS TUNDRA. (P13) EXTENSIVE USE IS MADE OF SMALL RIVERBOATS DURING THE ICE-FREE MONTHS, ESPECIALLY ON THE NOATAK AND KOBUK RIVERS. (P16) THE RIVERS OFTEN SERVE AS THE TRANSPORTATION ROUTE DURING BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER. SNOWMOBILES AND, TO AN INCREASING AMOUNT, DOGSLEDS ARE USED IN THE WINTER MONTHS FOR HUNTING. AIRPLANES SERVE AS THE MAIN TRANSPORTATION METHOD IN AND OUT OF THE REGION, WITH SMALL AIRSTRIPS LOCATED AT EACH VILLAGE. (P21) THE NOATAK RIVER RISES AT AN ELEVATION OF 4,000 FEET, DESCENDS TO 1,600 FEET AT LAKE MATCHARAK, AND THEN TO 600 FEET AT THE GRAND CANYON OF THE NOATAK. IT IS A LARGE, CLEARWATER, NON-GLACIAL STREAM, ITS WATER CHARACTER VARYING FROM LONG, WIDE SMOOTH POOLS TO NARROW, FAST-MOVING RAPIDS. THE NOATAK CAN BE DIVIDED INTO 4 EQUAL SECTIONS, (1) HEADWATER TO LAKE MATCHARAK; WATER DEPTH 4 INCHES TO 3 FEET, WIDTH 75 FEET, FLOW SPEED APPROXIMATELY 3 MPH, FEW RAPIDS. (2) LAKE MATCHARAK TO THE START OF THE GRAND CANYON OF THE NOATAK, A WIDE VALLEY/BASIN AREA; WATER DEPTH AVERAGING 3 FEET WITH SOME DEEP "HOLES", WIDTH 75 TO 250 FEET, FLOW SPEED APPROXIMATELY 3 MPH, NUMEROUS RAPIDS WITH STANDING WATER UP TO 2 FEET HIGH. (3) GRAND CANYON OF THE NOATAK AND NOATAK CANYON; WATER DEPTH 3 TO 4 FEET WITH NUMEROUS LARGE 10 FOOT DEEP POOLS, WIDTH 75 TO 250 FEET. (P24) FLOW SPEED UP TO ABOUT 4 MPH, RAPIDS WITH STANDING WATER UP TO 3 FEET HIGH. (4) NOATAK CANYON TO THE MOUTH AT HOTHAM INLET; WATER DEPTH 3 INCHES OVER LEDGES TO 15 FOOT POOLS, WIDTH VARIES WITH INDIVIDUAL CHANNELS BEING 50 TO 500 FEET, FLOW SPEED INCREASES TO 6 MPH FROM KELLY RIVER TO APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES BELOW THE VILLAGE, THEN DRAMATICALLY SLOWS TO 1/2 TO 1 MPH, NO RAPIDS. (P26) THE WATERS OF THE NOATAK ARE CRYSTAL CLEAR EXCEPT WHEN HEAVY RAINS CAUSE WATER LEVELS TO RISE, WASHING LOOSE MATERIALS INTO THE RIVER. (P31) THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK IS THE MAIN EVIDENCE OF MAN IN THE NOATAK RIVER REGION. IT HAS A POPULATION OF JUST UNDER 300, WITH A SMALL AIRSTRIP LOCATED THERE. NUMEROUS RIVERBOATS FROM THE VILLAGE ARE USED ON THE RIVER. A NUMBER OF ABANDONED CABINS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE VILLAGE AND THE RIVER'S MOUTH AND ALONG ITS MIDDLE REACHES. NATIVE FISHING CAMPS ARE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF KELLY RIVER. (P33) THE MAIN VEGETATIVE COVER IN THE UPLANDS FROM THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS TO THE START OF NOATAK CANYON IS MOIST TUNDRA.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER

REFN 04077 00030 B 900972

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, RECREATION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, ROUTE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP

ABST THE BOREAL FOREST STARTS AT NOATAK CANYON (P43) AND BECOMES THE DOMINANT VEGETATIVE TYPE. (P44) EXPLORATION

FOR GOLD HAS TAKEN PLACE ALONG THE RIVER, WITH SMALL AMOUNTS FOUND IN THE MIDAS CREEK AREA EARLY IN THE 20TH CENTURY. IN THE LATE 1960'S SOME CLAIMS WERE MADE IN THE VICINITY OF ATONGARAK CREEK, WHICH ARE STILL ACTIVE BUT NOT PATENTED. (P46) THE NOATAK IS 425 MILES LONG, WITH PRESENT ACCESS LIMITED TO AIRCRAFT AND RIVERBOAT. RIVERBOATS REGULARLY NAVIGATE ACROSS KOTZEBUE SOUND THEN UPSTREAM TO THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK AND ON UP TO THE KELLY RIVER. IT IS REPORTED THAT NATIVES HAVE TAKEN RIVERBOATS UP AS FAR AS OKAK BEND, APPROXIMATELY THE RIVER'S HALF WAY POINT. TWO SMALL PRIVATE LANDING STRIPS ARE LOCATED AT KELLY RIVER AND NEAR COTTONHOOD CREEK. (P47) UNDER PRELIMINARY CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE, THE NOATAK MAY BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE UPSTREAM TO OYUKAK CREEK IN THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS AREA. (P48) WILDLIFE AND FISHERY RESOURCES ARE DISCUSSED ON P 49-55. PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE OF THE NOATAK IS MINIMAL. THE RIVER IS CANOEABLE, OFFERING MANY RAPIDS AND LONG STRETCHES OF DEEP SMOOTH POOLS DEPENDING ON WATER LEVEL, FALLING IN CLASS II WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITewater SCALE. (P56) THE RIVER IS USUALLY FROZEN FROM MID-SEPT TO THE END OF MAY. THE NOATAK RIVER AND VALLEY HAVE REPORTEDLY BEEN USED SINCE EARLY TIMES BY NATIVES AS TRANSPORT ROUTES BETWEEN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA AND THE NORTH SLOPE AREA. (P57) FURTHER ARCHEOLOGICAL HISTORY IS GIVEN ON P 57-58. THE NATIVES OF THE AREA HAVE TRADITIONALLY USED THE RIVER FOR FISHING AND AS A TRANSPORT ROUTE TO HUNTING GROUNDS. (P62)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00049 A 972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON JULY 31, 1972, 8 MEN CONDUCTING A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF THE NOATAK RIVER BEGAN THEIR FLOAT TRIP ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER. FOUR GRUMMAN ALUMINUM CANOES WERE UTILIZED: A LIGHT WEIGHT, A STANDARD, A 17 FOOT HEAVY WEIGHT AND AN 18 FOOT STANDARD. DISTANCES TRAVELED EACH DAY VARIED FROM 12 TO 33 MILES. THE 18 FOOT CANOE WAS BENT ON ROCKS IN STRONG RAPIDS ON THE SECOND RIVER DAY. 2 MEN WERE TOWED IN THIS BOAT 60 MILES FROM THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE TOTAL NUMBER OF MILES FLOATED ON THE NOATAK WAS 332 IN APPROXIMATELY 16 DAYS. THE NOATAK IS ABOUT 425 MILES LONG. THE RIVER IS DIVIDED INTO QUARTERS AND IS DESCRIBED IN THESE TERMS. THE FIRST QUARTER INCLUDES THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS TO LAKE MATCHARAK. IN THIS AREA THE RIVER IS SHALLOW, FROM 4 INCHES TO 3 FEET DEEP AND ABOUT 75 FEET WIDE. FLOW RATE IS ABOUT 3 MPH. WATER LEVEL WAS JUST SUFFICIENT TO FLOAT A CANOE DUE TO RECENT RAINSTORMS. IN EARLY SUMMER THIS QUARTER IS FLOATABLE BUT BY LATE JULY RAIN IS NECESSARY TO CREATE SUFFICIENT DEPTH. THE 2ND QUARTER STARTS AT LAKE MATCHARAK AND EXTENDS TO THE GRAND CANYON OF THE NOATAK. DEPTH AVERAGES ABOUT 2 FEET; WIDTH VARIES FROM 75 TO 250 FEET; AND FLOW CONTINUES AT ABOUT 3 MPH. "BEGAN TO TRAVERSE RAPIDS WITH UP TO 3 FEET STANDING WATER AND SPENT 1 1/2 DAYS LINING CANOES IN SHALLOW WATER AND EXTENSIVE ROCK AREAS." THE 3RD QUARTER IS APPROXIMATELY 54 MILES LONG AND IS MADE UP OF THE GRAND CANYON AND NOATAK CANYON. WATER DEPTHS REACH FROM 4 TO 8 FEET BUT AVERAGE 2 FEET. WIDTH VARIES FROM 75 TO 200 FEET, AND FLOW RATE INCREASES TO ABOUT 4 MPH. THE NUMBER AND SIZE OF RAPIDS DOUBLES IN THIS QUARTER BUT A ROUTE THROUGH WAS GENERALLY EASY TO LOCATE. ACCESSIBILITY IS BOTH BY FLOAT AND WHEEL PLANE. THE LAST QUARTER CONSISTS OF TYPICAL DELTA LAND WITH THE NOATAK BEING A BROAD, SHALLOW BRAIDED RIVER. DEPTH VARIES CONSTANTLY FROM 3 INCHES TO 15 FEET, AND CHANNELS VARY FROM 50 TO 500 FEET IN WIDTH. FLOW RATE INCREASED TO 5-6 MPH.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00049 B 972
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, DIMENSION, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER
 ABST HAZARDS INCLUDE SWEEPERS AND LARGE SOD MASSES WHICH ARE WASHED TOWARDS THE DEEPEST PART OF THE CHANNELS. THE NOATAK IS NAVIGABLE TO THE KELLY RIVER BY RIVER BOAT AND VEE-HULL POWER BOATS. ACCESSIBILITY IS BY FLOAT AND WHEEL PLANE AS WELL AS POWER BOATS. GRAVEL AND/OR SAND BARS WERE PLENTIFUL THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH (332 MILES) OF THE RIVER FLOATED. THERE IS A LANDING STRIP NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KELLY. ACCORDING TO DAPKUS AT LEAST

ONE SIERRA CLUB GROUP FOLLOWED THE PARTY DOWN THE RIVER BY FLOAT BOAT. HE STATES ALSO THAT THEY WERE THE FIRST GROUP TO FLOAT THE RIVER IN 75 PLUS YEARS. 3 CABINS WERE SPOTTED FROM THE HEADWATERS TO THE KELLY RIVER. ALSO NATIVE FISHING SITES ARE NOTICEABLE. 90% OF THE RIVER IS EASILY FLOATABLE BY INTERMEDIATE CANOEISTS. ONLY ONE RAPID ON THE 1ST QUARTER REQUIRES PORTAGE AND THAT IS SHORT AND EASY.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04244 941
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL,VEGETATION
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1941 DON V BAXTER TRAVELED FROM KOTZEBUE TO THE "COUNTRY ALONG NOATAK" IN ORDER TO PHOTOGRAPH "ONE OF THE LARGEST HERDS OF REINDEER ON THE CONTINENT." (P200) BAXTER DESCRIBES IN "PHOTOGRAPHIC FORAY" A LOG-SOD IGLOO. "THE SPRUCE IN THE HOUSE MUST HAVE BEEN SLEDGED DOWN FROM THE NOATAK RIVER COUNTRY WHICH WAS MILES AWAY." (P202) NO OTHER REFERENCE TO INLAND WATERS IS MADE IN THE ARTICLE.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04244 941
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL,VEGETATION
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1941 DON V BAXTER TRAVELED FROM KOTZEBUE TO THE "COUNTRY ALONG NOATAK" IN ORDER TO PHOTOGRAPH "ONE OF THE LARGEST HERDS OF REINDEER ON THE CONTINENT." (P200) BAXTER DESCRIBES IN "PHOTOGRAPHIC FORAY" A LOG-SOD IGLOO. "THE SPRUCE IN THE HOUSE MUST HAVE BEEN SLEDGED DOWN FROM THE NOATAK RIVER COUNTRY WHICH WAS MILES AWAY." (P202) NO OTHER REFERENCE TO INLAND WATERS IS MADE IN THE ARTICLE.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04251 898899
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670000 W1623000 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAKE
 ABST EUGENE MCELMAINE, AUTHOR OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" NOTED THE LENGTH OF THE NOATAK RIVER AS 550 MI AND IS MOUNTAINOUS IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH. THE RIVER IS DIVIDED AT THIS POINT INTO A V-SHAPED DELTA. AS THE RIVER REJOINS, IT ENTERS THE COASTAL HIGHLANDS, THEN INTO A FLAT SECTION DIVIDED INTO A MAZE OF CHANNELS. THE RIVER BASIN IS BOUNDED BY PARALLEL RANGES OF HILLS, ABOUT 10 MI DISTANT WHICH GET HIGHER. (P96) THIS SECTION IS ABOUT 100 MI LONG AND HAS SHALLOW, RAPID WATER. A SLIGHT GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD LINES THE BANKS. AT THE HEAD OF THIS SECTION, THE MOUNTAINS CONVERGE UPON THE RIVER REDUCING IT TO A CHANNEL OF ORDINARY DIMENSIONS. THE THIRD SECTION, THE MOUNTAIN DISTRICT, IS NEXT. AFTER PASSING THE GRAND CANONS, THE RANGES DIVERGE, FORMING A 3-5 MI WIDE VALLEY. THIS SECTION IS ALSO 100 MI LONG. (P97) THE FOURTH SECTION COMPRISES THE TABLELANDS OF THE INTERIOR, ACTUALLY CONSISTING OF AN ELEVATED PLATEAU, ROLLING OCCASIONALLY INTO HILLS BEFORE STRETCHING AWAY IN A VAST AREA OF MOORLANDS. THIS REGION IS MARKED BY SMALL LAKES AND VERY LITTLE TIMBER. (P98) THE AUTHOR NOTED AN ABUNDANCE OF BIRCH AND SPRUCE TREES. (P152)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04462 920975
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE WATER SUPPLY FOR NOATAK IS SUPPLIED BY THE NOATAK RIVER, (MAP 6) AND STORED IN A 25,000 GAL TANK. AERIAL SURVEYS OF CHUM SALMON GIVE A MAXIMUM ESCAPEMENT AS 138,145 (1970) AND 138,834 (1974) ON THE NOATAK. WOLFE

ESTIMATED THE NOATAK RUN IN 1960 AND 61 AT ONE MILLION SALMON. 75% OF THE CATCH IS BOUND FOR THE NOATAK AND 25% FOR THE KDBUK RIVER SYSTEM. SPEARS, NETS, DECOYS, FISH HOOKS AND TRAPS WERE USED TO CATCH FISH ON THE NOATAK UNTIL THE 1920'S FOR SUBSISTENCE. MOTORIZED BOATS AND SNOWMOBILES ARE NOW ADDED. SUBSISTENCE FISHING FOLLOWS A SEASONAL PATTERN: IN THE FALL, CHAR AND WHITE FISH ARE HOOKED AT THE VILLAGE; DURING WINTER, ICE FISHING; IN SUMMER, SEAL AND DELUGA WHALE HUNTING; IN FALL, THE NATIVES RETURN TO THE NOATAK. FROM 1950 TO 1960, SPORT FISHING INCREASED WITH SOME NATIVES GUIDING ON THE NOATAK, MORE AIR TRAFFIC AND FLOAT TRIPS. PEOPLE FLEW IN ON MAIL PLANES AS WELL AS CHARTER FLIGHTS AND HIRED NATIVE BOAT OPERATORS. (MAP 24) THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE NOATAK WAS 14,400 CHUM SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04673 968
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER RUNS WEST BETWEEN THE DELONG MOUNTAINS AND THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS, PAST THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF NOATAK, INTO THE SEA. (P63) IS LISTED AS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT RIVERS IN THE AREA AROUND THE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA. THE NOATAK RIVER IS 360 MI. LONG AND BEGINS IN THE BROOKS RANGE. IT IS THE ONLY RIVER IN THIS AREA THAT DOES NOT FREEZE SOLID DURING THE WINTER. THE NOATAK RUNS THRU WOODED COUNTRY. BEYOND THE NOATAK TREES FAIL TO GROW. (P68-69) AUTHOR DISCUSSES A BOAT TRAVELING UPSTREAM FROM THE DELTA, "IN WATER WITH VERY STRONG RAPIDS" PASSING BELOW SOME CLIFFS INTO WOODED COUNTRY. ESKIMO HISTORY REPORTS THAT PEOPLE USED TO LIVE IN THESE WOODS. "ESKIMOS NOW LIVE ALONG THE RIVER AND USE BOATS TO TRAVEL AND HUNT". (P69) THE RIVER AT THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK IS 900 FT. WIDE AND 750 LOG CABINS AND HUTS ARE SET HIGH ON TOP OF ITS MUDDY, BLACK BANKS." THE BANKS ARE COVERED WITH BRUSH AND THE HILLSIDES WITH SPRUCE. (P69) ONLY ONE FAMILY IN THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK USES AN OIL STOVE, THE REST BURN WOOD. (P91-92) NOATAK RECEIVES COMMUNICATIONS AND MAIL FROM AIRCRAFT PILOTS WHO MAKE 3 FLIGHTS PER WEEK. IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THERE IS AN ESTABLISHED AIR STRIP NEAR THIS VILLAGE OR IF THE PLANES LAND ON THE RIVER. (P94-95) THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK HAS A STORE. (P99) THE AVERAGE CITIZEN OF NOATAK "MAY RECEIVE AS MUCH AS ONE-HALF OF HIS ANNUAL DOLLAR INCOME FROM THESE VARIOUS WELFARE AGENCIES." (P101)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04681 922924
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THIS RIVER IS ONE OF THE 3 LARGEST RIVERS SERVING AS A COMMUNICATION CHANNEL FROM THE NORTH TO THE INTERIOR. (P317) IN THE SPRING, THE NATIVES MOVE DOWNRIVER TO CAPE SEPPINGS AND KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P319) ON AUGUST 3 THE PARTY ENCOUNTERED A CAMP OF YOUNG PEOPLE FROM THE NOATAK RIVER WITH A HERD OF 3,000 REINDEER. THEY WERE ON THE COAST FOR SUMMER CAMP. (P333)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04708 960
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, AGRICULTURE, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK IS LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE NOATAK RIVER. AT THE TIME OF THIS STUDY MOST FAMILIES LIVED HERE ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY FROM SEPT. TO MAY. (P20) SMALL GROUP OF 4 TO 6 MEN ESTABLISH HUNTING CAMPS IN THE "ROLLING HILL COUNTRY UPRIVER FROM THE VILLAGE" DURING LATE FALL AND THROUGHOUT WINTER. (P20) NOATAK RESIDENTS STILL MAKE "TRADITIONAL SUMMER TRIPS" TO KOTZEBUE SOUND WHERE THEY STAY FROM LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE TO EARLY SEPT. (P20) IN 1960 THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE ENTIRE VILLAGE TO BE

\$83,995 OR \$1714 PER FAMILY. (P20) THERE IS A FAMILY THAT OBTAINS REGULAR WAGES BY YEAR-ROUND REINDEER HERDING. THEY CARE FOR THEIR OWN HERD AS WELL AS THE GOVERNMENT HERD LOCATED HERE. OCCASIONALLY A MASTODON TUSK IS EXTRACTED FROM THE RIVER BANKS. (P21) ON P. 146 IS A PHOTO WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "WOMAN FISHING THROUGH RIVER ICE FOR WHITEFISH AND ARCTIC TROUT, NOATAK." (SHE IS SITTING ON THE ICE.) AT KOTZEBUE SUPPLIES "ARE RESHIPED BY PLANE, RIVER BARGE OR HEAVY DUTY CATERPILLER TO NOATAK." (P160) BY LATE OCT. THE ICE IS SOLID ENOUGH TO WALK ON AT NOATAK, AND NATIVES ICE FISH. (P251) BY EARLY AUGUST MANY FAMILIES ARE ALREADY RETURNING TO NOATAK FROM KOTZEBUE. THE MEN USUALLY GO UP RIVER TO HUNT CARIBOU. FAMILIES LIVE ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER BELOW AND ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK. (P252) "AFTER 'ICE BREAKUP' IN JUNE, FAMILY GROUPS TRAVELLED BY SKIN BOATS DOWN THE NOATAK RIVER TO SHESHAULIK ON KOTZEBUE SOUND." (P279) JUST BEFORE FREEZEUP THEY RETURNED. "SINCE THE RIVER WAS LOW AT THIS TIME OF THE YEAR THE RETURN TRIP UP RIVER WAS OFTEN VERY ARDUOUS. THEY SOMETIMES HAD TO HARNESS THEIR DOGS, LET THEM RUN ALONG THE SHORE AND HELP PULL THE BOATS OVER THE SHALLOWS." (P279)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04765 961
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST MEMBERS OF THE NELSON FAMILY LIVE ON THE MOST EASTERN SLOUGH OF THE NOATAK RIVER, WHERE IT EMPTIES INTO HOTHAM INLET. (P15)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04766 899903
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TIDE, RIVER, FLOOD, BREAKUP
 ABST ON AUG 14, 1899, MISSION PEOPLE WENT UP THE NOATAK WITH LAUNCH AND BARGES FOR WOOD. (P20) NATIVE PEOPLE LIVING ALONG THE RIVER CAME TO THE MISSION FOR MEDICAL CARE. (P17) ANOTHER TRIP "UP THE RIVER" (THE NOATAK?) FOR WOOD ON SEPT 4, 1899. (P25) NATIVES CAME TO THE MISSION FROM THE NOATAK BY SLED. (P36-37) (P85) (P40) MINERS WENT AS FAR AS 50 MILES UP RIVER (P96) WITH SLEDS, DOGS AND BOATS (P96, 98) JULY 30-AUG 4, 1901, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES A WOOD GATHERING TRIP, USING A LAUNCH, BARGES, AND RAFT. SHE SAW A SMALL STREAM WITH SOFT BANKS, TOO WIDE TO JUMP. AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER THEY MET AN INCOMING TIDE WHICH FORCED THEM TO SHORE. (P107) ON MAY 21, 1899, SHE REPORTS WATER FROM THE NOATAK RIVER FLOWING ONTO THE ICE. (P53) ON A WOOD-GATHERING TRIP JULY 16-23, 1901, SHE REPORTS HIGH WATER, FALLING AS THEY STAYED, PATCHES OF ICE HAD SNOW. THEY SAW PLACES WHERE ICE AND BEEN SHOVED 15 FEET UP THE BANK. (P104) SOME NATIVES TRAVELED BY CANOE (P101) AND BY SLED (P170) ON JUNE 18, 1903, A MAN REPORTED THE ICE WENT OUT ON THE NOATAK "SIX DAYS AGO." (P180)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05007 885886
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD
 ABST IN 1885 S B HELENAGAN WAS CHOSEN BY HEALY TO HEAD A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NOATAK TO DETERMINE ITS SIZE AND GENERAL COURSE. WITH SEAMAN NELSON OF THE "CORWIN", HELENAGAN SET OUT IN A 3-HOLE KAYAK 27 FT LONG. THE DAMP AND COLD TRACKING UPSTREAM EVENTUALLY LED INTO THE BARE, WOODLESS PLAINS OF ARCTIC ALASKA. AFTER A MONTH OF SUCH TRAVEL, THE 2 MEN CACHED THEIR BOAT AND PROCEEDED ON FOOT FOR A DOZEN MILES, UNTIL THEY WERE SATISFIED THAT THE RIVER AT THAT POINT WAS ONLY A CREEK OR SERIES OF CREEKS. THE RETURN TRIP BEGAN AUGUST 3RD. BECAUSE OF RAPIDLY RISING WATER, THE MEN DETERMINED TO MAKE A CANOE DASH 125 MILES TO WHERE THEY HAD STASHED PROVISIONS. THEY MADE IT, BUT HAD DIFFICULTY RECOGNIZING THE SPOT BECAUSE OF THE FLOODED RIVER BANKS. ON AUG

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2505

11, WHEN CANTHELL WAS ON HIS WAY DOWNSTREAM, ONCE AGAIN HE MET GEORGE STONEY, ON THE WAY UP-THIS TIME ABOARD THE STEAM LAUNCH "EXPLORER". IN 1885 GEORGE STONEY EXAMINED THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK. (P130) IN APRIL 1886 ENSIGN W.L. HOWARD, WITH 2 WHITE MEN AND 2 NATIVES, STRUCK DUE NORTH ACROSS THE NOATAK AND PORTAGED TO A NATIVE VILLAGE VISITED BY STONEY EARLIER IN THE YEAR. (P130)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05114 967
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623049 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE NOATAK RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "SHALLOW DRAFT BARGES CAN ASCEND NOATAK RIVER TO A POINT ABOUT 18 MILES BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE. SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS CAN CONTINUE ON TO NOATAK." (P101)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05151 923
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS THAT LIEUTENANT GEORGE E STOREY DISCOVERED THE NOATAK RIVER. (P10) ENSIGN W L HOWARD MADE A JOURNEY UP THE VALLEY OF THE NOATAK RIVER, ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO THE VALLEY OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P11) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
 ABST NOATAK R IS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE DURING SEASONAL LOW WATER (P33)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST ON THE NOATAK RIVER, THE SPRUCE, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD ARE ALL STUNTED. THE SPRUCE NEAR RUNNING WATER ARE GOOD SIZED: USUALLY 30-40 FT HIGH, BUT SOMETIMES 50-100 FT HIGH AND 3 FT IN DIAMETER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05554 968
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, RECREATION
 ABST THE GROUP LANDED ON A GRAVEL BAR BESIDE THE NOATAK RIVER. (P296) A MAP ON P 298 SHOWS THE APPROXIMATE POSITION. TIME: END JULY, '68.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05603 969

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RECREATION

ABST THE DIA DOCUMENT, "THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK, PAST AND PRESENT", WAS WRITTEN BY STUDENTS OF NOATAK DAY SCHOOL, IN 1969. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO INFORM THE OUTSIDER OF WHAT LIFE IN THE VILLAGE WAS AND IS LIKE. IN THE SUMMER PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THE NOATAK AREA TRAVELED UP AND DOWN THE RIVER IN SKIN BOATS. (P5) ALONG THE PATH OF THE NOATAK RIVER ARE SPRUCE AND WILLOW TREES. (P13) THE PEOPLE OF NOATAK GET ALL OF THE FISH THEY NEED FROM THE RIVER. (P13) IN ADDITION TO FISHING, THE PEOPLE USE THE RIVER FOR SWIMMING, BOATING AND HUNTING. (P26)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER

NOATAK RIVER

REFN 05603 969

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RECREATION

ABST THE DIA DOCUMENT, "THE VILLAGE OF NOATAK, PAST AND PRESENT", WAS WRITTEN BY STUDENTS OF NOATAK DAY SCHOOL, IN 1969. IT IS AN ATTEMPT TO INFORM THE OUTSIDER OF WHAT LIFE IN THE VILLAGE WAS AND IS LIKE. IN THE SUMMER PEOPLE WHO LIVED IN THE NOATAK AREA TRAVELED UP AND DOWN THE RIVER IN SKIN BOATS. (P5) ALONG THE PATH OF THE NOATAK RIVER ARE SPRUCE AND WILLOW TREES. (P13) THE PEOPLE OF NOATAK GET ALL OF THE FISH THEY NEED FROM THE RIVER. (P13) IN ADDITION TO FISHING, THE PEOPLE USE THE RIVER FOR SWIMMING, BOATING AND HUNTING. (P26)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER

NOATAK RIVER

REFN 05761 A 885

STOR 1602047

MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,MAP,LAKE,FLOOD,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION,PAST USAGE

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THEY LOADED A BIDARKA ABOARD THE STEAMER "CORWIN" JUNE 17, 1885, FOR USE IN AN EXPEDITION UP THE NOATAK RIVER. (P6) ON JULY 2, 1885, TWO MEN LEFT THE "CORWIN" IN THE BIDARKA TO EXPLORE THE NOATAK, "A RIVER WHICH UP TO THAT TIME HAD NEVER BEEN ASCENDED BY A WHITE MAN." (P7) IN LATE AUGUST, 1885, THE EXPEDITION WAS PICKED UP AGAIN BY THE "CORWIN" HAVING REACHED THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE NOATAK WITH A CANOE. (P12) INDIANS ACCOMPANYING THE EXPEDITION WERE PAID IN TRADE GOODS. (P13) MCLENEGAN, FROM THE "CORWIN" LED A PARTY UP THE NOATAK RIVER WHOSE MOUTH HE PLACES AS 30 MILES NORTH OF THE KOWAK. (P58) MCLENEGAN NOTED THE AREA JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE NOATAK WAS MOUNTAINOUS. FROM A V SHAPED DELTA, THE NOATAK UNITES JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH AND ALMOST IMMEDIATELY ENTERS THE HIGHLANDS. IT THEN TRENDS NORTHWARD, ENTERING A FLAT SECTION THROUGHOUT WHICH IT IS DIVIDED INTO A MAZE OF CHANNELS. PARALLEL RANGES OF HILLS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STREAM LIE SOME 10 MILES AWAY AND GRADUALLY ATTAIN THE SIZE AND SHAPE OF MOUNTAINS. THIS SECTION IS ABOUT 100 MILES LONG WITH SHALLOW WATER AND RAPID CURRENT. SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD LINE THE IMMEDIATE RIVER BANKS. AT THE END OF THIS SECTION THE MOUNTAINS CONVERGE ON THE RIVER, CONFINING IT TO AN ORDINARY SIZED CHANNEL. THERE THE NOATAK ENTERS THE MOUNTAINS, PASSING THROUGH THE "GRAND CANONS," THEN THE RANGES DIVERGE FORMING A VALLEY 3-5 MILES WIDE. THE MOUNTAIN RANGES ARE BROKEN AND FOLLOW THE RIVER ABOUT 100 MILES. THE UPPER SECTION OF THE RIVER COMPRISES THAT PART LYING ON THE TABLE LANDS OF THE INTERIOR AND EXCEEDS IN LENGTH ALL THE LOWER SECTIONS OF THE RIVER COMBINED. THIS SECTION CONSISTS OF AN ELEVATED PATEAU, ROLLING OCCASIONALLY INTO HILLS AND THEN STRETCHING AWAY INTO VAST TRACTS OF MOORLAND. THE RIVER IS FEED HERE BY A NUMBER OF LAKES, THOUGH NONE ARE LARGE OR IMPORTANT ACCORDING TO MCLENEGAN. THERE IS NO TIMBER AND ONLY HARDY PLANT LIFE IN THE AREA. (P58) BECAUSE OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, MCLENEGAN NOTES THAT FLOODS ARE COMMON ON THE NOATAK. THE RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE EXCEPT IN NATIVE CANOES, THE MANY RAPIDS, COMBINED WITH SHALLOW WATER AND RAPID CURRENT, MAKING NAVIGATION WITH LARGER BOATS IMPOSSIBLE. MCLENEGAN STATED THAT THE NATIVES HE MET KNEW NOTHING OF A RUMORED PORTAGE BETWEEN THE NOATAK AND COLVILLE RIVERS. THE NATIVES DID TELL HIM THAT THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THE NOATAK AND THE KOWAK TOOK ONE DAY. MCLENEGAN SPECULATED THAT, THOUGH THE KOWAK AND NOATAK LIE PARALLEL IN SOME AREAS, THAT THE WIDE DIFFERENCES IN TIMBER, WITH HEAVY SPRUCE FORESTS ON THE KOWAK AND

ALMOST NO TIMBER ON THE NOATAK, MAY BE DUE TO THE HIGHER ELEVATION OF THE NOATAK REGION OR SOIL PECULIARITIES. (P59)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 B 085
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MAP, LAKE, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST MCLENEGAN'S PARTY CONSISTED OF HIMSELF AND ONE OTHER SEAMAN AND THEY USED WHAT MCLENEGAN CALLED A 3 HOLED BIDARKA, WHICH LOOKS LIKE A KAYAK, PURCHASED AT OUNALASKA FOR THE TRIP. IT WAS 27 FEET LONG WITH A 2 FT BEAM. ON JULY 2, 1885, MCLENEGAN'S VOYAGE BEGAN AS HE TOOK SOUNDINGS AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH FINDING 2-3 FATHOMS OF WATER. AT THIS POINT THE ESTUARY WAS ABOUT 5 MILES WIDE WITH LONG SAND-SPITS ON EITHER SIDE OF THE CHANNEL. THE SHORE WAS LOW AND MARSHY ON BOTH SIDES AND THE ENTIRE DELTA IS SUBMERGED IN PERIODS OF HIGH WATER. SCATTERED WILLOWS AND AN OCCASIONAL SPRUCE WERE THE ONLY EVIDENCES OF TIMBER. ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, THE BANK WAS HIGHER AND TIMBER MORE PLENTIFUL, THOUGH STUNTED. THE BANKS ON THE SECOND DAYS VOYAGE BECAME MUCH HIGHER WITH HEAVY SPRUCE GROWTH. HAVING REACHED THE HEAD OF THE DELTA, THE NOATAK WAS FOUND TO BE BROAD WITH 3-5 FATHOMS THROUGHOUT THE CHANNEL, AND NO CURRENT OF IMPORTANCE. HAVING TRAVELED NORTH FOR 8 MILES, THE RIVER TURNED ABRUPTLY SOUTHWEST WITH TWO ISOLATED MOUNTAINS ABOUT 3 MILES AWAY ON THE RIGHT BANK. (P60) ENTERING THE FOOTHILLS THEY HAD NO OPPOSING CURRENT AND MADE RAPID HEADWAY. (P60-61) FOUR MILES FURTHER ON THE RIVER TURNED NORTH AND WAS DIVIDED INTO 3 CHANNELS BY AN ISLAND. THEY FOUND THE LEFT HAND CHANNEL THE ONLY ONE NAVIGABLE. THE BANKS BECAME PRECIPITOUS WITH 50-100 FOOT CLIFFS RISING FROM THE WATER. THE DEPTH REMAINED ABOUT 3 FATHOMS AND THE CHANNEL NARROWED. THE FOURTH OF JULY FOUND THE TWO EXPLORERS PASSING THROUGH THE COAST RANGE WHERE THE RIVER WAS VERY TORTUOUS. THEN, IN THE FOOTHILLS BEYOND THE MOUNTAIN RANGE, THE BANKS BECAME LOWER AND MARSHY AND LOST ALL TRACES OF TIMBER. THE CURRENT BECAME QUITE FAST AND IMPEDED PROGRESS. MASSES OF ARCTIC WILLOWS WERE FOUND ON EITHER BANK. THE VESSEL WAS PROPELLED AT TIMES BY A SAIL WHEN WIND AND CURRENT ALLOWED. THE CURRENT BECAME QUITE STRONG AND THE RIVER WIDENED TO TWICE ITS ORDINARY WIDTH, DOTTED WITH ISLANDS, AND THE MEN USED A "TRACKING LINE" TO PULL THE VESSEL THROUGH DIFFICULT STRETCHES. THE FOLLOWING DAY, JULY 5, 1885, THE RIVER CHARACTER REMAINED UNCHANGED, WITH LOW BANKS AND A MAZE OF SMALL CHANNELS AND SWIFT CURRENT WHICH NECESSITATED USE OF THE TRACKING LINE. MOST OF THE CHANNELS HAD INSUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT THE BIDARKA. (P61) THE NEXT DAY, THE PARTY BEGAN ITS TRIP IN A STEADY DOWN POUR AND THE SWIFT CURRENT AGAIN REQUIRED USE OF THE HARNESS AND TRACKING LINE. THEY ENCOUNTERED A RAPID AND SUCCEEDED IN PASSING IT, THOUGH NOT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. THE HEAVY RAIN INCREASED THE CURRENT AND THE RIVER BECAME MORE INTRICATE AND WINDING THAN BEFORE. "THE BASIN OF THE RIVER SEEMED TO OCCUPY A TRACK SEVERAL MILES IN WIDTH; THE BANKS WERE VERY LOW, AND AN ORDINARY STORM WOULD CAUSE IT TO OVERFLOW AND INUNDATE MUCH OF THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY." (P62)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 C 885
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MAP, FLOOD, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST BY THE FOLLOWING DAY, WITH RAIN CONTINUING, THE RIVER HAD RISEN SEVERAL FEET AND THE JOURNEY WAS DELAYED. (P63) AFTER THE FLOOD ABATED, TRAVEL WAS POSSIBLE THOUGH DIFFICULT DUE TO THE SWIFT CURRENT AND WHAT MCLENEGAN CALLED THE "REMARKABLE SLOPE" OF THE STREAM BED. FOLLOWING A SHORT PORTAGE WHICH WAS UNDERTAKEN TO SAVE TIME AND ENERGY, THE RIVER WAS LESS DIVIDED AND DEEPER WITH A RAPID CURRENT. THE BANKS WERE HIGH, ALLOWING THEM TO TRACK THE CANOE EASILY. SCATTERED SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD TREES STOOD ALONG THE BANK, BUT DID NOT EXTEND INLAND. ALL THE TREES SHOWED CLIMATIC REPRESSION, WITH DIAMETERS SELDOM EXCEEDING 12 INCHES AT THE BASE. (P63) MCLENEGAN AND HIS PARTNER ALTERNATED PADDLING AND TRACKING THE CANOE AS THE CURRENT PERMITTED. ON JULY 15, 1885, THEY ENTERED THE HIGHLANDS AND FOUND THAT ALL THE RIVER'S BRANCHES CAME FROM ONE RIVER. THE

RIVER BANKS IN SOME AREAS BECAME PRECIPITOUS AND WERE ROCK CLIFFS IN OTHERS. THEY ENTERED THE GRAND CANONS OF THE NOATAK, A SECTION 3 MILES LONG, WITH PERPENDICULAR WALLS HUNDREDS OF FEET HIGH. EMERGING FROM THE CANON, THE RIVER ENTERS A NARROW VALLEY WITH MOUNTAIN RANGES ON EITHER SIDE. THE CHANNEL WAS MARKED BY DANGEROUS ROCKS AND THE CURRENT CONTINUED SHIFT. (P64) THE RIVER AND BANKS REMAINED THE SAME THE FOLLOWING DAY EXCEPT THERE WAS A TOTAL ABSENCE OF TIMBER. ROCKS IN THE CHANNEL BECAME MORE AND MORE OF A PROBLEM AND THE VESSEL HAD TO BE LED THROUGH THIS AREA. FOR SEVERAL DAYS THEY ALTERNATED PADDLING AND TRACKING. MCLENEGAN AT ONE POINT CLIMBED A NEARBY HILL AND COULD SEE THREE SMALL LAKES, NOT MORE THAN 1 MILE LONG, AND HE ASSUMED THERE WERE OTHER LAKES WHICH HE COULD NOT SEE WHICH SERVED AS TRIBUTARIES TO THE NOATAK. THE RIVER, AS THEY TRACKED THE CANOE THROUGH A HEAVY STORM, WAS BOUNDED BY STEEP MOUNTAINS AND FOLLOWED A TORTUOUS COURSE. A HEAVY WIND BLEW THE SAIL-AIDED VESSEL FORWARD RAPIDLY DESPITE A RAPID CURRENT. ON JULY 20, 1885, THEY PASSED A LARGE TRIBUTARY WHICH GAVE ONE-THIRD OF THE TOTAL VOLUME BELOW. JUST ABOVE THIS POINT THE RIVER LEFT THE MOUNTAINS AND ENTERED LEVEL PLAINS "UNRELIEVED BY A SINGLE OBJECT UPON WHICH THE EYE COULD REST WITH ANY FEELING OF PLEASURE." (P67) THE RIVER NOW DIVIDED, BUT JOINED IN THE AFTERNOON IN A SINGLE CHANNEL AS THE MEN DRAGGED THE VESSEL ALONG THE ROCKY BANKS OF THE RIVER. A DIFFICULT RAPIDS CAPSIZED THE CANOE, BUT CAUSED LITTLE DAMAGE. RAIN RAISED THE WATER LEVEL AND MADE TRAVEL DIFFICULT, A SITUATION COMPOUNDED BY THE RIVER'S DIVISION INTO A NUMBER OF CHANNELS. (P68) ON JULY 28, 1885, AS THE RIVER BECAME SHALLOWER BY THE MILE, A LARGE TRIBUTARY WAS PASSED WHICH CONTRIBUTED ONE HALF OF THE VOLUME TO BE FOUND BELOW. SOON, THE NOATAK BECAME A SERIES OF RAPIDS FOLLOWING IN QUICK SUCCESSION, EACH BECOMING MORE DANGEROUS THAN THE ONE BEFORE. (P69)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 D 885
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MAP, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE CHANNEL BECAME STUDDED WITH ROCKS AND NEITHER PADDLE NOR TRACKING WORKED TO MOVE THE CANOE. TWO TRIBUTARIES WERE PASSED, ABOVE WHICH THE STREAM DIMINDED IN SIZE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT MCLENEGAN AND NELSON DECIDED TO LEAVE THE CANOE AND PROCEED ON FOOT TO KEEP FROM HURTING THE CANOE. THEY REACHED THE HEAD WATERS OF THE NOATAK SOME 12 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION. TURNING DOWNSTREAM ON AUGUST 3, 1885, THE TWO MEN BATTLED THE HIGH WATERS AND RAPIDS AND REACHED CAMP LATE AT NIGHT ALONG THE FLOODED STREAM. THE FOLLOWING DAY, THE MEN TRAVELED THROUGH THE MOUNTAINOUS SECTION OF THE RIVER WITH STEEP CANONS AND RUSHING CURRENT AND THE WATER LEVEL FELL SOME 8 FEET. (P72) THE THIRD DAY OF THE DESCENT BROUGHT THE TWO MEN TO THE FOOTHILLS REGION WITHOUT INCIDENT. THAT EVENING THEY SUCCESSFULLY PASSED THROUGH THE MOUNTAIN RANGE WITH STEEP CANON WALLS AND SWIFT CURRENT. (P72) THE FOLLOWING DAY, MCLENEGAN AND NELSON DRIFTED DOWN THROUGH THE FLAT LANDS REGION, PASSING A NATIVE VILLAGE ON THE BANK LATE IN THE DAY. ON AUGUST 8, 1885, THE TRIP PROCEEDED WITHOUT INCIDENT AS THE CURRENT, ABOUT 10-12 MILES PER HOUR, CARRIED THEM DOWNSTREAM. THEY PASSED SEVERAL BIDARKAS GOING UPSTREAM AND LARGE NUMBERS OF SEAL FURTHER DOWNSTREAM. AS THE STREAM NARROWED TO A SINGLE CHANNEL AND ENTERED THE COASTAL HIGHLANDS IT RAN PARALLEL TO THE MULGRAVE HILLS. (P73) THE MEN RESTED SUNDAY AND ON MONDAY FINALLY REACHED HOTHAM INLET, THOUGH CHOOSING TO CAMP ON THE DELTA AND FINISHING THEIR VOYAGE THE FOLLOWING DAY. (P74) IN DISCUSSING THE NOATAK NATIVES, MCLENEGAN NOTED THEY SPEND MUCH OF THE SUMMER FISHING ALONG THE RIVER. (P75) HE ESTIMATED THE NUMBER OF NATIVES IN THE NOATAK VALLEY AT 225. (P76) MCLENEGAN FOUND NO EVIDENCE OF COAL ON THE NOATAK. (P76) AT THE END OF THE BOOK IS A FOLD OUT MAP OF THE NOATAK RIVER DONE BY MCLENEGAN IN 1885. A COPY MAY BE APPENDED TO THIS FORM.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 05881 885963
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, FREEZEUP, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN 1885 W MCLENEGAN OF THE U S REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE WITH ONE ASSISTANT WENT UP THE NOATAK ALMOST REACHING 158 W. (P1) IN 1911 PHILIP SMITH WITH A SURVEY PARTY CROSSED TO THE NOATAK RIVER THROUGH PORTAGE CREEK PASS

DESCENDING THE NOATAK TO KOTZEBUE IN LATE AUGUST. (P2) NOATAK RIVER HAS A COMPARATIVELY NARROW VALLEY WHICH RANGES FROM ONLY A MILE OR SO WIDE AT HEAD WATERS TO SEVERAL TENS OF MILES IN THE ANIAK LOW LANDS. (P4) THE VALLEY BOTTOM IS COVERED WITH DEPOSITS OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND MUD. (P6) FREEZEUP IN THE HEADWATERS IS EXPECTED ANYTIME AFTER SEPTEMBER FIRST. (P7) CAMP II WAS LOCATED ON THE NOATAK RIVER JUST W OF THE MOUTH OF THE NAKOLIK RIVER THE NOATAK CONSTRICTS INTO A NARROW VALLEY AND EVENTUALLY PASSES THROUGH A CANYON. THE GRAVEL BARS ARE A MILE WIDE AND STEEP BANKS RISE FROM THE RIVER COURSE AND FLATTEN OUT AT 100 FT ABOVE THE BAR FORMING GENTLY ROLLING BENCHES. (P15) THE BENCHES ARE COMPOSED OF SAND AND GRAVEL (QUATERNARY DEPOSITS). (P16) STUDY AREA IS A 5 MI RADIUS OF CAMP. THE TOPOGRAPHY IS 10% FLAT MOSTLY RIVER BOTTOM 5% STEEP, THE BLUFFS ALONG RIVER, AND THE REMAINING AREA IS MODERATELY STEEP. (P16) DOMINANT VEGETATION IS TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA. CAMP 5 IS LOCATED ON LAKE OMELAKTAVIK IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE NOATAK RIVER. (P16) HERE THE NOATAK IS A SMALL MEANDERING STREAM IN A GENTLY SLOPING VALLEY ABOUT 2 MI WIDE. (P16) FREEZEUP IN THE HEADWATERS IS EXPECTED ANY TIME AFTER SEPTEMBER 1ST. (P7)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 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, KIKALIK, 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)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 06313 00006 969
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670009 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER SUPPLIES NOATAK WITH WATER. BIA TRIED TO DRILL A WELL IN 1969, BUT ABANDONED IT AT 317 FT. COMMERCIAL FISHING IN SUMMER AND SUBSISTENCE YEAR ROUND ARE THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE ECONOMY. (P50)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 06313 00006 969
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670009 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER SUPPLIES NOATAK WITH WATER. BIA TRIED TO DRILL A WELL IN 1969, BUT ABANDONED IT AT 317 FT. COMMERCIAL FISHING IN SUMMER AND SUBSISTENCE YEAR ROUND ARE THE BASIC ELEMENTS OF THE ECONOMY. (P50)

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE NOATAK RIVER FLOWS INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND AND HAS A 12600 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. BARGES CAN ASCEND NOATAK RIVER TO A POINT 18 MI BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE. NAVIGATION BEYOND THAT POINT IS LIMITED TO SMALL RIVER BOATS UNLESS A RAIN OF SEVERAL DAYS DURATION CAUSES HIGH WATER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2510

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966967
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT NOATAK ON APRIL 5, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 4.5 FT AT 50 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 4.3 FT. AT 250-850 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 900 AT. (P97) WIDTH OF THE RIVER IS 255 FT AT NOATAK. ICE THICKNESS MARCH 3, 1967 WAS 28 CM.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 07078 961964
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST ANDERSON DIVIDES THE NOATAK INTO THREE GEOGRAPHICAL ZONES FOR THE PURPOSE OF HIS REPORT-THE UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER. THE UPPER IS FROM THE HEADWATERS TO NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE ANISAK RIVER AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY TIGHT MEANDERS. THE MIDDLE SECTION IS FROM THE ANISAK TO JUST BELOW THE MIDDLE CANYONS. THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER INCLUDES THE LOWLAND ALLUVIAL PLAIN TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. IMMEDIATELY BELOW THE CANYONS THE RIVER BRAIDS WESTWARD AND THEN SOUTHWARD WITHIN A WIDE FLAT ALLUVIAL REGION, OFTEN IN AS MANY AS A HALF DOZEN SHALLOW BRANCHES AT ONE TIME. NEARING THE COAST IT AGAIN CONCENTRATES INTO ONE CHANNEL. THE LOWER NOATAK AND THE CANYONS SUPPORT WILLOWS, POPLARS, SPRUCE, AND ALDERS IN ADDITION TO TUNDRA VEGETATION. THE UPPER HALF OF THE RIVER IS MOSTLY TUNDRA EXCEPT FOR POPLARS ALONG SOME OF THE MAIN TRIBUTARY VALLEYS. THE SUMMER OF 1961 ANDERSON AND MURPHEY DOWNEY OF NOATAK EXPLORED THE AREA FROM JUST BELOW THE MIDDLE CANYONS TO AS FAR AS SEE SEE ACHAEK CREEK. DURING 1962 WILLIAM IRVING SPENT SEVERAL MONTHS STUDYING THE LATE WINTER-EARLY SPRING ECOLOGY OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGION, SURVEYED THE MAIN COURSE OF THE RIVER, AND THE ADJACENT TRIBUTARIES AND LAKES. (P69) IN 1964 ANDERSON SURVEYED ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES BETWEEN TUNAKACHIAK AND NUSHRALUTAK CREEKS ON THE UPPER NOATAK. HE PROCEEDED BY BOAT UP THE NOATAK TO ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE OKAK BEND. A SITE WAS LOCATED BELOW THE MIDDLE CANYONS AND IMMEDIATELY ACROSS FROM KANIKRAK CREEK, AND AN IMPORTANT SITE WAS TESTED ABOUT 3.1 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KUGURUROK IN 1961 AND EXCAVATED IN 1964. (P77) DESPITE EXTENSIVE SEARCHES OF THE KNOLLS AND OUTCROPS IN THE AREA BETWEEN IPKILIUK RIVER AND KAVACHURAK CREEK AND THE SHORES OF MAJOR LAKES ONLY 1 SITE WAS LOCATED IN THE UPPER NOATAK AREA.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 07144 00001 885886
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS BY ANN MCFADYAN CLARK 1966 282PP. DURING THE WINTER OF 1885-1886 STONEY AND HOWARD VISITED NUNAMIUT VILLAGES AT THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK RIVER.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00202 953
 STOR 1602047
 HOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE NOATAK RIVER WAS MADE FROM ABOUT 16 MILES UP RIVER FROM NOATAK VILLAGE TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER WAS VERY LOW, AND THE EXTENSIVE SANDBARS THAT OCCUR UPSTREAM FROM A POINT ABOUT 18 MILES BELOW THE VILLAGE WERE VISIBLE. "BARGES CAN BE TAKEN UP RIVER TO A POINT ABOUT 18 MILES BELOW NOATAK VILLAGE WITHOUT MUCH DIFFICULTY. FROM THIS POINT ON, FREIGHT IS USUALLY CARRIED BY SMALL BOATS UNLESS RAINS

CAUSE HIGHWATER FOR SEVERAL DAYS. APPROXIMATELY 200 TONS ARE ANNUALLY FREIGHTED TO NOATAK VILLAGE; NO SETTLEMENTS OF ANY CONSEQUENCE ARE FOUND UPRIVER FROM THE VILLAGE. THE NAVIGATION SEASON USUALLY EXTENDS FROM MID-MAY TO OCTOBER." (P3) ABSTRACTED FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER'S DRAFT COPY OF INTERIM REPORT #6 DATED JUNE 10-14, 1953.

- **** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 965
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
 ABST LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED B AND R RATES BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND POINTS ON THE NOATAK. PUBLISHED IN 1965. B AND R WAS THE FREIGHT CARRIER BY WATER FROM JUNE 1-OCT 15. RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND NOATAK WAS \$39.00 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; 71.70 BETWEEN NOATAK AND AMBLER; \$52.20 BETWEEN NOATAK AND BUCKLAND; \$50.00 BETWEEN NOATAK AND KIANA; \$79.70 BETWEEN NOATAK AND KOBUK. (P8) A LIST OF VESSELS USED BY B AND R IS ON THE KOBUK RIVER SHEET. (SF697)
- **** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 965
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
 ABST LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED B AND R RATES BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND POINTS ON THE NOATAK. PUBLISHED IN 1965. B AND R WAS THE FREIGHT CARRIER BY WATER FROM JUNE 1-OCT 15. RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND NOATAK WAS \$39.00 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; 71.70 BETWEEN NOATAK AND AMBLER; \$52.20 BETWEEN NOATAK AND BUCKLAND; \$50.00 BETWEEN NOATAK AND KIANA; \$79.70 BETWEEN NOATAK AND KOBUK. (P8) A LIST OF VESSELS USED BY B AND R IS ON THE KOBUK RIVER SHEET. (SF697)
- **** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOATUK RIVER
 REFN 00575 888898
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW VEGETATION, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST MINER BRUCE, WRITES, WROTE AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA'S HISTORY, NATURAL RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES, AND SCENERY IN 1898 AFTER 10 YEARS TRAVEL HERE. "IN THE VICINITY OF THE NOATUK RIVER, SPRUCE, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD ARE FOUND OF A STUNTED GROWTH, FIT ONLY FOR FIREWOOD AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF LOG HOUSES." (P53)
- **** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOTOARK OR INLAND RIVER
 REFN 01746 885886
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE
 ABST LIEUTENANT GEORGE M. STONEY, U. S. NAVY, HAD A WINTER CAMP ON THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK). FROM FORT COSMOS HE LED A PARTY TO EXPLORE THE HEAD WATERS OF THE NOTOARK (P29) "ON DEC 1, 1885 I LEFT FORT COSMOS, WITH ENSIGN HOWARD AND 4 NATIVES, TO EXPLORE THE HEAD WATERS OF THE NOTOARK OR INLAND RIVER AND TO DECIDE ON THE PRACTICABILITY OF SLEDGING TO THE NORTHWARD TO POINT BARROW. MY OUTFIT CONSISTED OF 3 SLEDS, 20 DOGS, RATIONS FOR 25 DAYS AND A COMPLETE TRAVELING EQUIPMENT." (P37) STONEY REACHED NIMYUK (COTTON-WOOD), THE HIGHEST SETTLEMENT ON THE NOTOARK RIVER ON DEC 9. FROM THERE HE PROCEEDED NE, FOLLOWING ONE OF THE BRANCHES OF THE NOTOARK TO ITS SOURCE (P39) THEN OVER TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE COLVILLE. "LIKE THE PUTNAM, THE NOTOARK HAS A DELTA, NOT SO

EXTENSIVE, BUT VERY MUCH LIKE IT; THROUGH IT FLOW THE 5 OUTLETS OF THE RIVER (ONLY 3 OF WHICH ARE WORTHY OF NOTICE) WHICH EMPTY INTO HOTHAM INLET ON THE NORTHERN SIDE NEAR ITS CONNECTION WITH KOTZEBUE SOUND. THE 2 MOST EASTERLY OUTLETS CARRY 2 FATHOMS OVER THE BAR; THE MOST EASTERN, THOUGH NARROW AND WINDING, HAS LITTLE CURRENT. THE MOUTH OF THE WESTERN BRANCH IS THE WIDEST, BUT YET HAS THE STRONGEST CURRENT." (P54) "THE TRIBUTARIES ARE FEW AND UNIMPORTANT. THE RIVER IS FULL OF SAND BARS AND ISLANDS MAKING NAVIGATION DIFFICULT; IT IS GENERALLY NARROW, UNTIL ABOUT 65 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH, WHEN IT OPENS OUT TO GREATER WIDTH FOR 20 MI UP AND BECOMES DOTTED WITH INNUMERABLE SAND BARS AND ISLANDS. THE CHANNEL IS NARROW AND CROOKED, AND THE CURRENT RAPID, TO WITHIN 50 MI OF THE MOUTH, AND WHEN THE RIVER IS SWOLLEN FROM RAINS IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO STEM IT; WHEN THE WATER IS LOW IT CAN BE ASCENDED SINCE A FOOTHOLD CAN BE HAD FOR THE TRACKING. ALTHOUGH THIS RIVER IS LIKE THE PUTNAM, THE CURRENT IS MUCH STRONGER, BUT BOTH RIVERS ARE SO AFFECTED BY THE HEIGHT OF THE WATER THAT NO APPROXIMATE STRENGTH OF CURRENT COULD BE DETERMINED." (P55) IN APRIL 1886 ENSIGN HOWARD, PRICE (CM), RILEY (INTERPRETER), AND 2 NATIVES LEFT FORT COSMOS ON THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) TO TRAVEL TO POINT BARROW. FROM THE NUTVUCKTOWARK RIVER (ANBLER) THE PARTY TRAVELLED TO ANEYUK ON THE NOTOARK RIVER. "ANEYUK IS THE HIGHEST POINT ON THE NOTOARK RIVER REACHED BY THE NATIVES IN BOATS. IN FALL THEY COME HERE AND WAIT FOR THE SNOW TO SLED INTO THE INTERIOR. IN THE SPRING THE PEOPLE COME DOWN BY SLEDS TO ANEYUK, PUT TOGETHER THEIR BOATS, AND GO BY WATER TO THE COAST." (P67) THE PARTY CONTINUED TO SHOTCOALUK 20 MI TO THE NE WHERE THE ROUTE LAY ACROSS COUNTRY TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P69) SOME OF THE INFORMATION ON THE NOATAK IS FROM A MR. REED'S EXPEDITION CITED BY STONEY AS ONE OF HIS SOURCES OF INFORMATION. STONEY'S EXPLORATIONS ONLY OCCURRED DURING THE WINTER AND SPRING SO HE DID NOT ACTUALLY USE WATER CRAFT ON THE RIVER NO MORE DETAILS ON THIS REFERENCE. A MAP SHOWING THE ROUTE EXPLORED BY ENSIGN HOWARD IN 1886 IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER NOUATAC RIVER
 REFN 00828 900902
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST WHILE AT KOKRINE STATION: "ANDREW HAD PROMISED A GREAT CANOE SPECTACLE UPON THE RETURN OF THE HUNTERS FROM THE NOWATAC IT WOULD BE A CANOE MARINELIKE FORMATION, A TRADITIONAL PERFORMANCE, MOVING FROM THE NOWATAC MOUTH TO KOKRINES. ONE DAY ANDREW HAD NEWS THAT THE HUNTERS WERE LINED UP WITHIN THE NOWATAC MOUTH, WHICH HE COULD SEE 2 MILES UPSTREAM, ON THE OPPOSITE BANK. TWO ABREAST THE CANOES CAME OUT." (P195) THIS WAS BETWEEN 1900 AND 1902.

**** WATN NOATAK RIVER UPPER NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 1602047
 MOUT N670019 W1623040 K190N 0180W 36
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,HUNTING,NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON MENTIONS GROUPS OF ESKIMO LIVING ALONG RIVERS NEAR THE COAST AND INLAND. "THE NOATAGMIUT AND THE NAKAKIOGMIUT PEOPLE LIVED ALONG THE NOATAK RIVER." (P.10) HE SAW THESE PEOPLE. MENTION IS MADE OF THE MANNER OF CARIBOU HUNTING. "ILAV. TELLS ON UPPER NOATAK WHEN HE WAS A BOY, CARIBOU CAUGHT IN SNARES MUST BE SKINNED WITH STONE KNIVES ONLY." (P.320)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 01445 901903
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY,RIVER
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK, NOLAN CREEK, PRODUCED THE LARGEST GOLD NUGGET OF THE KOYUKUK REGION, VALUED AT \$200 AND THAT WAS ABOUT ALL IT PRODUCED. (P158) ABOUT 1901 TO 1903.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2513

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST NOLAN CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS IN THE KOYUKUK REGION IN 1907. IN NOVEMBER 1907, SOME VERY RICH GRAVELS WERE FOUND AT A DEPTH OF 125 FEET. MOST CREEKS IN THIS REGION WERE WORKED BY DRIFTING. (P45)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 02158 905
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR NOTED UNDERGROUND MINING OCCURRED ON NOLAN CREEK ABOUT 1905. ONLY A FEW LOCALITIES ON THE CREEK PRODUCED PROFITABLE YIELDS. (P290, 301) THE CREEK IS ABOUT 4 MILES LONG. (P301) A DISCUSSION OF THE PLACERS OF THE NOLAN CREEK BASIN IS INCLUDED IN DOCUMENT. (P301-304)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 02204 913
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING
 ABST USGS 1913. NOLAN CREEK, TRIBUTARIES TO WISEMAN, IS ABOUT 4 MI LONG. IT HAS BEEN EXTENSIVELY MINED FOR GOLD. (PP92-4)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 02737 904905
 STOR 160339904910300947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING
 ABST NOLAN CREEK IS A GOLD BEARING TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK. DURING THE WINTER OF 1904-1905 FRANK YASUDA AND TOM CARTER SOLD CARIBOU AND MOUNTAIN SHEEP TO THE MINERS ALONG THE CREEK. (P236)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603399049130009470056400055500077500020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING WINTER 1906-07, NEW STRIKES MADE ON NOLAN CREEK N. OF COLDFOOT, OFF MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK, AND A REPORTED 200 MEN RUSHED TO THE AREA IN SPRING 1908. CONTINUED MINING ON NOLAN CREEK, PLUS DISCOVERIES ON HANMOND RIVER TO N. LED TO FOUNDING OF TOWN OF NOLAN ABOUT 1911 AT SITE OF WRIGHT'S ROADHOUSE (CONFLUENCE OF WISEMAN CREEK AND MIDDLE FORK). (P3) 1908 RUSH TO NOLAN CREEK OCCURRED BEFORE BREAKUP, MAINLY FROM FT GIBBON ON WINTER TRAIL UP TOZITNA DRAINAGE. (P12) NOLAN CREEK IS TRIBUTARY TO WISEMAN CREEK.

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 03087 901938
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020

MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, DIMENSION, RIVER, CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST NOLAN CREEK HAS BEEN THE RICHEST PAYING CREEK IN THE WHOLE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION. FROM THE FORKS OF THE CREEK TO ITS MOUTH IS A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 5 MILES. THE LOWER 2 MILES IS THE AREA THAT HAS YIELDED PAYING QUANTITIES OF GOLD. (P62) THE GRADE OF NOLAN CREEK IS ABOUT 130 FEET TO THE MULE OR ABOUT 2 1/2 PER CENT. THE AVERAGE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE CREEK BELOW SHITH CREEK'S MOUTH IS ABOUT 200 MINERS INCHES. THE GRAVELS OF THE CHANNEL WERE ABOUT 3 1/2 FEET DEEP AND LAY ON A FALSE BEDROCK IN THE MUCK." THIS IS BELIEVED TO BE THE PLACE OF THE FIRST GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE CREEK IN 1901. (P63) THE LAST DRIFT MINING ON THE CREEK OCCURRED DURING THE WINTER OF 1936-37 BY JOHN NOVEL AND W J WELCH. (P66) "THE HIGH CHANNELS OF NOLAN CREEK ARE AT PRESENT (1938) THE ONLY PLACES IN ITS VALLEY WHERE MINING CAN BE CARRIED ON BY THE OLD METHODS WITHOUT MODERN EQUIPMENT AND ENGINEERING." (P72)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK

REFN 03496 923924
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON THE TANANA VILLAGE TO KOYUKUK TRAIL, 1923 TO 1924, REPORTED INCREASED MINING ACTIVITY IN THE WISEMAN/COLDFOOT AREA. SIXTEEN MEN, ORGANIZED INTO 3 OUTFITS, WERE ACTIVELY MINING ON NOLAN CREEK. (P13) MOST MEETINGS WITH MINERS BY THE SURVEYOR WERE HELD AT NOLAN, A COMMUNITY, INSTEAD OF WISEMAN, BECAUSE IT WAS THE CENTER OF MINING ACTIVITY. (P13)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK

REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST IN THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT \$300,000. WORTH OF GOLD WERE MINED FROM THE HAMMOND RIVER AND NOLAN CREEK IN 1915.

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLAN CREEK

REFN 05216 906907
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST "NOLAN CREEK WAS SOME FIVE HUNDRED MILES OVER THE WINTER TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS, AND TWICE THAT FAR BY THE SUMMER RIVER ROUTE." (P55) DURING THE WINTER OF 1906-1907 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE CREEK BY LARS AND JOHN OLSON AND JOHN ANDERSON. THE FIRST PAN WASHED FROM MATTER FOUND ON BEDROCK WAS PURPORTED TO HAVE HELD 18.00 DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD. (P54-55)

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLANS CREEK

REFN 04622 908
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE "MOST NORTHERLY GOLD-MINING CAMP IN THE WORLD" LOCATED HERE. 150 MILES NORTHEAST OF ST JOHN'S-IN-THE WILDERNESS. BISHOP ROWE TRAVELING WITH TWO COMPANIONS AND A DOGSLED TRAVELLED TO NOLANS CREEK FROM ST JOHN'S-IN-THE WILDERNESS IN FEBRUARY. (P441) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THESE 3 MEN AND THEIR DOGS SLED IS FOUND ON PAGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2515

440.

**** WATN NOLAN CREEK NOLANS CREEK
 REFN 04942 914
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST RECENT DISCOVERIES OF GOLD HAVE BEEN MADE ON NOLANS CREEK, NOT FAR FROM COLDFOOT ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P89)
 "THE ONLY VESSELS CAPABLE OF ASCENDING THIS SHALLOW RIVER" ARE LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS OF THE NORTHERN
 NAVIGATION COMPANY WHICH DRAWS ONLY 20 INCHES LOADED. THESE VESSELS CARRY SUPPLIES TO STOCK THE NORTHERN
 COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S STORE. (P90)

**** WATN NOLAND CREEK NOLAN CREEK
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 160339904913000974005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST STUCK REPORTED THAT "AT PRESENT" NOLAN CREEK IS THE CHIEF GOLD PRODUCER FOR THE DISTRICT AROUND WISEMAN.
 (P362) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN NOLEN CREEK NOLEN CREEK
 REFN 01504 908916
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020
 MOUT N672736 W1501455 F300N 0120W 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST ROBERT MARSHALL STATES IN HIS BOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE" THAT FROM 1908 TO 1916 LARGE AMOUNTS OF GOLD WERE TAKEN
 FROM THIS RIVER. (P38)

**** WATN NOLITNA CREEK NOLITNA CREEK
 REFN 02832 00002 975
 STOR 160339904913000947004125004660065000180
 MOUT N661300 W1521200 F160N 0220W 12
 LUPR 33 KANUTI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUNMAN ECOSYSTEMS
 CORPORATION, 1975. THE NOLITNA CREEK ENTERS THE KANUTI RIVER AT MILE 69 AND DRAINS ABOUT 200 SQUARE MILES.
 (P4-66)

**** WATN NOLUCK LAKE NOLUCK LAKE
 REFN 02767 00003 969
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N684707 W1600003 U070S 0340W 33
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,HUNTING,EXPEDITION
 ABST 15 CARIBOU TEETH WERE TAKEN BY DIVISION PERSONNEL FOR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES IN THE SPRING OF 1969 AT NOLUCK
 LAKE. (P10)

**** WATN NOLUCK LAKE NOLUCK LAKE
 REFN 04666 974
 STOR 1601

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2516

MOUT N684707 W1600003 U070S 0340W 33
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST CULTURAL REMAINS WERE LOCATED ON A RIDGE EXTENDING FROM NOLUCK LAKE TO STORM CREEK, ON A KNOB ON THE LAKES SE SHORE, AND ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE LAKE. (P15) (P18)

**** WATN NOME CREEK NOME CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540
 MOUT N652400 W1470800 F060N 0030E 11
 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: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET OF NOME CREEK ABOVE OPHIR CREEK, 1911 SEE TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN 1911.

**** WATN NOME CREEK NOME CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540
 MOUT N652330 W1470800 F060N 0030W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH US. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE NOME CREEK DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT. (P40)

**** WATN NOME CREEK NOME CREEK
 REFN 03496 940
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540
 MOUT N652330 W1470800 F060N 0030E 11
 LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT THE BRANCH ROAD OFF THE STEESE HIGHWAY, NOME CREEK ROAD WAS REHABILITATED. (P93)

**** WATN NOME CREEK NOME CREEK
 REFN 04077 00008 973
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540
 MOUT N652300 W1470800 F060N 0030E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST NOME CREEK IS TRIBUTARY TO BEAVER CREEK. PLACER MINING HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE NOME CREEK DRAINAGE IN RECENT YEARS, BUT CURRENT ACTIVITY IS MINIMAL. (P32-33) THERE ARE TWO TRAILS FROM THE STEESE HIGHWAY TO THE MINING OPERATIONS ON NOME CREEK. (P39) ONE LEAVE THE STEESE HIGHWAY AT MILE 42 RUNNING NORTH FOR ABOUT 10 MI AND INTERSECTING NOME CREEK APPROXIMATELY 4 MI UPSTREAM FROM BEAVER CREEK. THIS TRAIL IS REPORTED PASSABLE ONLY BY 4 WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES BEYOND THE FIRST 7 MILES. THE OTHER TRAIL LEAVES THE STEESE HIGHWAY AT MILE 58 AND RUNS NORTH FOR ABOUT 10 MI INTERSECTING THE HEAD WATERS OF NOME AND CHAMPION CREEKS. (P39) IT IS REPORTED TO BE ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY 4 WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLES AND ATV'S. BOTH TRAILS CAN BE UTILIZED BY SNOW MACHINES IN WINTER. (P40)

**** WATN NOME CREEK NOME CREEK
 REFN 04077 00065 972978
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540
 MOUT N652330 W1470800 F060N 0030E 11

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2517

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, RECREATION
 ABST B O R FIELD NOTES, BEAVER CREEK, 1972: NOME CREEK, THE PUT IN POINT, IS ONLY NAVIGABLE FOR CANOES DURING BREAKUP. (P2) ABSTRACT, AUG 3, 78. THIS CREEK RECOMMENDED FOR STUDY FOR INCLUSION IN WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM. (P4) FIELD TRIP, 1976. NOME CREEK WAS A SERIES OF 1-4 IN RIFFLES CONNECTING 1-2 FT DEEP POOLS. IT VARIED FROM 25-50 FT IN WIDTH CLEAR, FLOWING AT 2 MPH OVER A ROCKY CHANNEL WITH FIST TO BASKETBALL SIZE ROCKS. ALTHOUGH IT WAS SO SHALLOW IN SOME RIFFLES THAT WE NEEDED TO PULL THE CANOES ACROSS THEM, NOME CREEK IS GENERALLY FLOATABLE FROM OPHIR CREEK." (P2) THE GROUP PUT IN THEIR 3, 17 FT CANOES AT THE CONFLUENCE OF OPHIR AND NOME CREEKS. (P1) THIS CREEK OFFERED GOOD CLASS 1 WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALES. (P2)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME CREEK
 REFN 01002 899
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON NOME CREEK IN 1899. (P101) MINING CONTINUED IN THE AREA FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS. THE DOCUMENT REFERS TO THE "BEACH DEPOSITS AT NOME CREEK" SO THAT ITS FAIRLY CERTAIN THE REFERENCE IS ACTUALLY TO NOME RIVER.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP,
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM NOME CROSSES NOME RIVER ABOUT 10 MIS ABOVE MOUTH ON ITS WAY TO OSBORN CREEK. ANOTHER WAGON ROAD FROM NOME FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS W SIDE FROM NOME TO ITS HEAD. A SECOND WAGON ROAD CROSSES THE RIVER ABOUT 15 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWS IT ALONG ITS E BANK, THEN CROSSES OVER JUST ABOVE BANNER CREEK TO JOIN THE W BANK ROAD.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST TRAM WAY ALONG RIVER ABOUT 7 MI. UP FROM MOUTH TO ABOUT 2 MI FROM ITS SOURCE WHERE IT SPLITS OFF TO FOLLOW ANOTHER RIVER BODY. NOTED ON MAP. NOME RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND S OF NOME.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 00586 919
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE NOME RIVER IS LIMITED IN THE AREA IT CAN SERVE AND IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MAKE WITHOUT WATER. THE LARGE COMPANIES HAVE BUILT DITCHES TO BRING WATER OVER MILES OF TUNDRA. (P199) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 00605 945950

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2518

STOR 1602839

MOU N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING

ABST ANDERSON AND CARLSON (1945) ASSESSED THE SALMON RUNS IN THE NOME AREA. "THEY REPORTED FURTHER THAT THE SALMON RUNS IN THE NOME AREA WERE INSUFFICIENT TO SUPPORT A CANNERY OPERATION. THE LATTER STATEMENT CANNOT BE TOO STRONGLY STRESSED. THE 1949 SALMON RUN IN NOME RIVER WAS PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT. THE SPECIES OCCURRING ARE CHUM, SILVER, PINK, AND AN OCCASIONAL SOCKEYE AND KING." (P7) END DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 00631 900

STOR 1602839

MOU N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES, "40,000 PEOPLE WAS NOW THE ESTIMATED POP OF NOME. THE WHITE CITY OF TENTS REACHED FROM SNAKE RIVER TO NOME RIVER." (P36) CLARK NOTES, "THE GOVERNMENT BARRACKS AT NOME RIVER WAS BEING RAPIDLY PUSHED FORWARD BY A LARGE FORCE OF MEN." (P45)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 00767 938

STOR 1602839

MOU N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1938. FRANCK REPORTS THAT HE RODE THE DEFUNCT SEWARD PENINSULA RAILROAD IN A PRIVATE CAR PULLED BY DOGS 14 MILES "UP THE NOME RIVER TO ITS SECOND BRIDGE." (P242) THE ORIGINAL RAILROAD WENT ABOUT 66 MILES FURTHER.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 00897 900

STOR 1602839

MOU N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED THAT THE ENTRANCE TO NOME RIVER HAS "SHIFTING BARS, BUT THERE IS GENERALLY WATER ENOUGH IN THE CHANNELS OVER THESE BARS TO PERMIT LIGHT-DRAFT RIVER STEAMERS TO ENTER." (P46)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 01131 931

STOR 1602839

MOU N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST ON THE LINDBERGH'S FLIGHT "NORTH TO THE ORIENT", THEY WERE FLYING FROM BARROW, HOPING TO REACH NOME BEFORE DARK BECAUSE IT LOOKED LIKE THEY WOULDN'T MAKE IT BEFORE IT WAS DARK; THE MEN AT NOME WERE GOING TO PUT FLARES ON THE NOME RIVER. (P116) INSTEAD OF GOING THROUGH, HOWEVER, THE LINDBERGH'S LANDED AT SHISHAREF INLET FOR THE NIGHT.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 01333 898899

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2519

STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1899 JOSEPH GRINNELL, A MEMBER OF LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO., WENT UP NOME RIVER, AFTER MINING ON TUNDRA NEAR NOME. IT TOOK THEM 2 DAYS TO TOW THEIR BOAT UP NOME RIVER, "WHICH IS REALLY NOTHING MORE THAN A CREEK. THERE WERE BARS TO DRAG THE BOAT OVER EVERY HUNDRED YARDS. THAT BROUGHT US TO THE MOUTH OF BUSTER CREEK." (P93) ON THEIR WAY BACK TO TOWN IN LATE SEPTEMBER. THEY REACHED NOME IN ONE DAY. THE TRIP DOWN NOME RIVER TOOK 5 HOURS IN THEIR BOAT." (P96)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 01781 898899
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 U120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST E C TRELAWNEY-ANSELL,SAYS DURING THE FIRST SUMMER NOME CITY STRETCHED FOR ONE MILE ON THE EAST SIDE OF SNAKE RIVER, AND 1/2 A MILE ON THE WEST. BY THE SECOND YEAR IT STRETCHED ALONG THE SHORE ALMOST TO NOME RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 7 MILES. (P220)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,RIVER BASIN,ECONOMY,PHOTO
 ABST NOME 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 UP AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFT WITH TORRENTIAL TRIBUTARIES IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12) THE RIVER HAS COARSE GRAVELS NEAR THE SHORE; FINER MATERIAL IS CARRIED OUT TO SEA. (P14) KING, MCARTHUR, AND LINDEN STATE THAT GOLD IS 10 CENTS TO 30 CENTS PER PAN BETWEEN THE NOME RIVER AND ANVIL CREEK; THE RICHEST FINDS ARE IN PONDS AND DEPRESSIONS IN THE TUNDRA. (P19) THE C D LANE CO PLANS TO PLACE A WATER PUMPING PLANT ON THE RIVER NEAR DEXTER CREEK TO AID PROSPECTING. (P29) PLATE VI IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE MOUNTAINS TOPOGRAPHY OF THE NOME RIVER VALLEY (1899). PLATE XV IS ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VALLEY. (1899)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02080 905
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST A DREDGE ON NOME RIVER WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1905, BUNCHED IN OCT. AT APOINT EAST OF "X" STATION OF THE NOME ARCTIC RAILWAY AND ABOUT 1 1/4 MILES BELOW BANNER CREEK. TWO STEAM SHOVELS WERE IN OPERATION AT THAT TIME ON DIFFERENT PROPERTIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF NOME RIVER, NEAR IRENE CREEK. (P.135)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651800 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 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. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM

DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. PIONEER MINING COMPANY COMPLETED A DITCH ON NOME RIVER ABOUT 07/15/07. (P283)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651800 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, MINING, RIVER
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. MIDCENE DITCH TAKES WATER FROM NOME RIVER JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF BUFFALO CREEK AND DELIVERS IT TO GLACIER AND ANVIL CREEKS AND THE (EXI) SEE TABLE: MEAN WEEKLY WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND-FEET, AVAILABLE FOR NOME RIVER DITCHES, 1908. ALSO SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF NOME RIVER AND HOBSON CREEK, 1908.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651800 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, MINING, RIVER
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. MIDCENE DITCH TAKES WATER FROM NOME RIVER JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF BUFFALO CREEK AND DELIVERS IT TO GLACIER AND ANVIL CREEKS AND THE (EXI) SEE TABLE: MEAN WEEKLY WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND-FEET, AVAILABLE FOR NOME RIVER DITCHES, 1908. ALSO SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF NOME RIVER AND HOBSON CREEK, 1908.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST COPPER WAS FOUND ON THE RIDGE BETWEEN COPPER AND DICKENS CREEKS (HEAD OF NOME RIVER.) (P23)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02729 880971
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST HABITATIONS HAVE BEEN REPORTED AT THE MOUTH OF NOME RIVER. PETROFF (1900) REPORTS THE LISTED POPULATION (ESKIMO) AT NOME RIVER WAS 10 IN THE 1880 CENSUS. (P23)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 02737 899
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330S 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, RIVER
 ABST THE RICHEST GOLD SANDS ON THE BEACHES WERE BETWEEN THE NOME RIVER AND THE PENNY RIVER. THE CREEKS IN THE NOME AREA YIELDED ONE MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD DURING THE FIRST SEASON (1899) (P99)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2521

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 03517 00001 900
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "ULTIMATELY THE BEACH "DIGGINGS" WERE FOUND TO EXTEND, WITH VARYING RICHNESS FROM NOME RIVER BEYOND 15 MILES." (P19)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST THE NOME RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 390 SQUARE MILES. ALL FIVE SPECIES OF PACIFIC SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THIS RIVER ANNUALLY. (P9)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON "FREE-MILLING" GOLD ORE WAS FOUND AT THE HEAD OF THE NOME RIVER WHICH WAS VALUED AS HIGH AS \$270 TO THE TON. (P860)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 04377 900
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST A ROAD LED FROM NOME 3 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE NOME RIVER WHERE IT CAN BE INFERRED THEY CROSSED A SUSPENSION BRIDGE, THE ROAD WAS... "PASSABLE FOR HORSE DRAWN VEHICLES."

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 05077 00001 911
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST THIS IS A PHOTO OF A HORSE TEAM MOVING A DREDGE OVER THE ICE ON THE NOME RIVER, IN 1911. THE PHOTO IS NEGATIVE #C-78. THE TEAM OF HORSES IS 32 IN NUMBER.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER
 REFN 05310 900904
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST A NATIVE RESERVATION WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NOME RIVER BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. THE SITE WAS LOCATED ABOUT 4 MILES FROM THE CITY OF NOME. (PP25-26) EXACT DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT IS NOT CLEAR FROM THE

TEXT AND THE DOCUMENT HAS NO PUBLICATION DATE. THE DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE INFERRED TO BE BETWEEN THE YEARS OF 1900 AND 1904.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NONE RIVER
 REFN 05351 902
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST J KELLEY OF THE PIONEER MINING CO PLANNED TO BUILD A PLANT TO PUMP WATER FROM NOME RIVER TO THE SUMMIT OF KING MOUNTAIN. (P175) WORK WAS BEGINNING ON A CANAL 15 MI LONG FROM NOME RIVER TO POINTS ALONG THE LEFT BANK IN 1902. THE PROPERTY CONSISTED OF 64 CLAIMS ALONG THE RIVER, WHICH INCLUDED THE RIVER BED. AT A BEND IN THE RIVER, A LOW DIVIDE SEEMED TO BE AN OLD CHANNEL. PLANS WERE TO WASH IT OUT, EXTRACT GOLD, AND "RESTORE" THE OLD CHANNEL, THEN WASH THE PRESENT BED FOR GOLD. (P175)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NONE RIVER
 REFN 05617 930
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT SEPPALA AND THE PARTY HE WAS WITH TRAVELLED UP NOME RIVER. (P108) HAVING HEARD NEWS OF A STRIKE, SEPPALA AND THREE OTHER MEN SET OUT WITH 2 DOG-TEAMS FOR THE KOUGAROK DISTRICT. THE FIRST NIGHT THEY CAMPED AT A ROADHOUSE ON NOME RIVER DURING THEIR STAY THEY HEARD MORE TEAMS PASSING ON THE RIVER BELOW THE HOUSE. THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY STOPPED AT A DUG-OUT IN THE SIDE OF THE RIVER BANK. (P120) MENTION IS MADE OF A MAN HAVING CROSSED THE NOME RIVER JUST ABOVE DEXTER. (P145) ON A TRIP TO THE KOUGAROK SEPPALA, CARRYING A PASSENGER IN HIS SLED, STATES THAT HE GOT IN A BAD BLOW ON THE NOME RIVER DIVIDE AND COULD JUST SEE THE OUTLINE OF AN ESKIMO TEAM THAT WAS GOING ON AHEAD. THEY PASSED IT A FEW MILES DOWN BELOW THE UNITED STATES ROADHOUSE ON NOME RIVER. (P122) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NONE RIVER
 REFN 05619 898
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THE WINTER OF 1898, THE INDEPENDENT MINING CO. STAKED GOLD CLAIMS ON THE NOME RIVER. (P169)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NONE RIVER
 REFN 05621 969
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE MIOCENE DITCH COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A CHANNEL MORE THAN 15 MILES UP THE VALLEY OF THE NOME RIVER TO BRING THE GREAT VOLUMES OF WATER NECESSARY TO WASH THE PLACERS OF ITS EXTENSIVE HOLDINGS ON GLACIER CREEK. (P29)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NONE RIVER
 REFN 05821 900
 STOR 1602839
 MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2523

ABST. REFERENCE WAS MADE OF THE 20 MILES OF NARROW GAUGE THAT CONNECTED NOME WITH CAMPS ON UPPER NOME RIVER THIS WAS A MINING RAILROAD USED FOR NO OTHER PURPOSE. (P129) NO EXACT DATE IS GIVEN BUT APPROXIMATE TIME PERIOD WAS EARLY 1900S.

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 06561 00905 905

STOR 1602839

MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST. IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS. P. RICHARDSON STATED THAT THE WILD GOOSE RAILWAY HAD BEEN RENAMED THE NOME ARCTIC RAILWAY AND WAS EXTENDED FROM ANVIL CREEK, ACROSS THE VALLEY OF THE NOME RIVER FOR 16 MI. (P25)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 06561 00907 907

STOR 1602839

MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST. IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: NOME-DEXTER ROAD (NO 13)-THIS ROAD RUNS NORTH FROM NOME THE BARS OF THE NOME RIVER, AT THE MOUTH OF DEXTER CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 7.7 MILES. THREE MILES FROM NOME IT INTERSECTS THE "THIRD BEACH LINE," ALONG WHICH THE PRINCIPAL MINING ACTIVITY IS NOW DISTRIBUTED, AT THE BESSIE MINE. (P29)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 06561 00907 907

STOR 1602839

MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST. IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: NOME-DEXTER ROAD (NO 13)-THIS ROAD RUNS NORTH FROM NOME THE BARS OF THE NOME RIVER, AT THE MOUTH OF DEXTER CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 7.7 MILES. THREE MILES FROM NOME IT INTERSECTS THE "THIRD BEACH LINE," ALONG WHICH THE PRINCIPAL MINING ACTIVITY IS NOW DISTRIBUTED, AT THE BESSIE MINE. (P29)

**** WATN NOME RIVER NOME RIVER

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1602839

MOUT N642900 W1651807 K120S 0330W 05

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST. ACCORDING TO A W. GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A RAILROAD FROM NOME RUNS THROUGH THE VALLEY OF NOME RIVER. (P90) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

**** WATN NONVIANUK LAKE NONVIANUK LAKE

REFN 02767 00003 971

STOR 1605

MOUT N590000 W1552000 S130S 0360W 32

LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, VEGETATION

ABST. ON JUNE 25, 1971, FRED PITZMAN AND A DEPARTMENT OF GAME EMPLOYEE WERE FLOWN FROM DILLINGHAM TO NONVIANUK LAKE BY CHARLIE ALLEN OF ANCHORAGE IN HIS CESSNA 185. (P40) BETWEEN JUNE 25 AND JULY 4, 1971, 2 CHARTERED FLOAT

PLANES BROUGHT A TOTAL OF 9 FISHERMEN IN. (P42) GROUND COVER NEAR THE OUTLET OF NONVIANUK LAKE IS MAINLY LABRADOR TEA, DWARF BIRCH, WILLOW, MOSSES AND LICHENS. (P43) AT THE OUTLET THERE ARE SEVERAL BUILDINGS, SOME OF WHICH BELONG TO WIEN CONSOLIDATED AIRLINES. THERE ARE A COUPLE OF LOG BUILDINGS WHICH APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN A PERMANENT HOME AT ONE TIME. (PAGES 43 AND 44)

**** WATN NONVIANUK LAKE NONVIANUK LAKE
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1552000 S130S 0360W 32
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST TOTAL AREA OF THE LAKE IS 121 SQUARE METERS. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT IS 1.95 (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 192 M. (P409) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) MEAN SECCHI DISH READING ARE GIVEN AS 13.2 M. (P417)

**** WATN NONVIANUK LAKE NONVIANUK LAKE
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1552000 S130S 0360W 32
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST EXISTING ACCESS TO THE ALAGNAK RIVER IS LIMITED TO THE USE OF POWERBOATS VIA KVICHAK RIVER OR KVICHAK BAY OR AIRCRAFT LANDING ON KUKAKLET LAKE OR NONVIANUK LAKE. (P7)

**** WATN NONVIANUK LAKE NONVIANUK LAKE
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1552000 S130S 0360W 32
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ENCHANTED LAKE LODGE IS AT NOVIANUK LAKE. IN KATMAI AREA (P68)

**** WATN NONVIANUK RIVER NONVIANUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 160523600051000026000525001020
 MOUT N590100 W1555100 S130S 0390W 30
 LUPR 42 ALAGNAK RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RECREATION, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NONVIANUK RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A LARGE, CLEAR AND FAST-MOVING BRANCH OF THE ALAGNAK RIVER. (P40) FRED PITZMAN AND A DEPARTMENT OF GAME EMPLOYEE FLOATED DOWN THE "NONVIANUK BRANCH" ON JUNE 28, 1971, IN AN INFLATABLE AVON 12 FT RAFT. (P40) APPROXIMATELY 1 1/2 MILES DOWN RIVER FROM NONVIANUK LAKE, SPRUCE STANDS BECOME THICKER AND REMAIN SO FOR SOME 20 MILES. (P43) ACCORDING TO GUIDES ENCOUNTERED, THE RIVER JUST AS IT DROPS FROM NONVIANUK LAKE IS ONE OF THE MOST POPULAR SPOTS IN THE AREA FOR RAINBOW FISHERMAN AND GETS VERY HEAVY USE THROUGH THE SUMMER. (P44) "THE NONVIANUK BRANCH IS AN EXCELLENT PIECE OF WATER FOR CANOE OR KAYAK. IT IS SWIFT AND EXCITING BUT NOT DANGEROUS, AT LEAST NOT AT THE TIME OF OUR TRIP. PERHAPS A LOWER WATER LEVEL WOULD EXPOSE DANGEROUS ROCKS. THIS BRANCH IS WILD AND HEAVILY TIMBERED." (P44)

**** WATN NONVIANUK RIVER NONVIANUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 160523600051000026000525001020
 MOUT N590100 W1555100 S130S 0390W 30
 LUPR 42 ALAGNAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2525

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST NONVIANUK RIVER IS 11 MILE LONG. (P1)

**** WATN NONVIANUK RIVER NONVIANUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 160523600051000026000525001020
 MOUT N590100 W1555100 S130S 0390W 30
 LUPR 42 ALAGNAK RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER, RECREATION
 ABST THE NONVIANUK, AN 11 MI LONG RIVER, RISES IN THE NONVIANUK LAKE AND FLOWS WEST WHERE IT JOINS THE ALAGNAK. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER IS THE HAMMERSLY CAMP WHICH CONSISTS OF 4 CABINS, AND WHICH IS INCLUDED WITHIN NATIVE WITHDRAWN LANDS. (P3-4) "EVIDENCE COLLECTED IN THIS STUDY INDICATES THAT THERE GENERALLY IS SUFFICIENT WATER VOLUME TO PERMIT A PLEASURABLE RECREATION EXPERIENCE IN SMALL NON-MOTORIZED WATER CRAFT FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE TWO RIVERS." (P6-7) AND UNDER THE STATE'S CRITERIA OF NAVIGABILITY, THE NONVIANUK AND ALAGNAK RIVERS MAY BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. (P6)

**** WATN NONVIANUK RIVER NONVIANUK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605236000510000260005250010200
 MOUT N590100 W1555100 S130S 0390W 30
 LUPR 42 ALAGNAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, DIMENSION
 ABST NONVIANUK R IS 11 MI LONG (P267) THE MAIN RECREATIONAL FISHING ON THE NONVIANUK R IS FOR RAINBOW TROUT AND SALMON. (P269)

**** WATN NOOYA LAKE NOOYA LAKE
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553722 W1304445 C720S 0960E 18
 LUPR 60 NOT NAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST J. B. CALDWELL IN DESCRIBING FISHING IN SE ALASKA STATES THAT NOOYA LAKE IS NOTED FOR ITS LARGE LANDLOCKED DOLLY VARDEN. (P50) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN NOOYA LAKE NOOYA LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553722 W1304445 C720S 0960E 18
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST NOOYA LAKE IS 42 AIR MILES E-NE OF KETCHIKAN, IS CONNECTED BY A TRAIL TO RUDYERD BAY'S WEST SHORELINE, IS 700 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND HAS A 3-SIDED CCC SHELTER NEAR LAKE OUTLET. (P257)

**** WATN NOOYA LAKE NOOYA LAKE
 REFN 05860 930
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553722 W1304445 C720S 0960E 18
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST RUTH JACKSON AND HER SISTER DISCOVERED THIS LAKE BEFORE SHE MARRIED JACKSON. THEY FOLLOWED A TRAIL ALONG A CREEK WHICH EVENTUALLY LEAD THEM TO THIS LAKE. THERE THEY FOUND AN OLD DUGOUT CANOE. THEY LAUNCHED THE CANOE AND PADDED TO THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE WHERE THEY LANDED ON A CLEAN WHITE SANDY BEACH. THEY OBSERVED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2526

MEADOWS BORDERED WITH SPRUCE TREES. (P243) LATER IN THE SUMMER THE GIRLS LEAD VISITORS UP TO THE LAKE. SEVERAL YEARS LATER A GROUP OF TOURISTS WENT TO THE LAKE. THEY NAMED THIS LAKE AFTER THEIR YACHT THE "NOOYA". (P244) THIS OCCURRED PRIOR TO 1930.

**** WATN NORTH CREEK NORTH CREEK
 REFN 03467 00001 914
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120020300230009850080
 MOUT N620036 W1471700 S220N 0120E 08
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST JOHN BUEVERS DESCRIBED THE FEW SUCCESSFUL GOLD CLAIMS IN THE NELCHINA RIVER AREA. ON NORTH CREEK, FRANK BLAZER PROSPECTED 5 MI ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND TOOK \$5,000 FROM A PAY STREAK 1 FT WIDE AND 200 FT LONG. (PP8-9) ABOUT 1914.

**** WATN NORTH FORK ANIAKCHAK RIVER NORTH FORK ANIAKCHAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00006 973
 STOR 1606402000800000040
 MOUT N564700 W1573900 S390S 0530W 13
 LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST STREAMS IN THE ANIAKCHAK CALDERA AREA ARE SAID TO BE HIGHLY MEANDERED. THE MOUTH OF NORTH FORK ANIAKCHAK RIVER IS BRAIDED INTO SEVERAL INTO SEVERAL STREAMLETS THAT BELIE THE SIZE OF ITS DRAINAGE AREA. (P31)

**** WATN NORTH FORK ANIAKCHAK RIVER NORTH FORK ANIAKCHAK RIVER
 REFN 04656 973
 STOR 1606402000800000040
 MOUT N564700 W1573900 S390S 0530W 13
 LUPR 51 ANIAKCHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION
 ABST STATION 148 WAS AT A "40 FT CREEK ON THE NORTH BANK", "DRAINING A LARGE VALLEY TO THE NORTH" (WHICH IS THE NORTH FORK ACCORDING TO THE MAP INCLUDED IN THE FIELD NOTES). IT WAS FAST MOVING. (P6) SAMPLING WAS DONE BY THE TEAM.

**** WATN NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664003543001910
 MOUT N663100 W1460900 F200N 0070E 36
 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 460: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P198)

**** WATN NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK NORTH FORK BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664003543001910
 MOUT N663100 W1460900 F200N 0070E 36
 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: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK, 1911.

**** WATN NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK
 REFN 02832 00001 969

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2527

STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110020100070
 MOUT N664000 W1504000 F210N 0140W 07
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, AK. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. NORTH 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) NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S COAST GUARD AND LISTED IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970. (P3-60) TABLE 2-15 LISTS A DISCHARGE RATE FOR NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK IN 1969.

**** WATN NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK
 REFN 02832 00002 974
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110020100070
 MOUT N664000 W1504000 F210N 0140W 07
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS, 1975. NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF 103 SQUARE MI OVER ITS ENTIRE 33 MILE COURSE DESCENDING AN AVERAGE RATE OF 65.2 FT PER MI. (P4-153) THE CHANNEL OF THIS CREEK IS WELL DEFINED BUT NARROW BEING 15 TO 20 FT OVER MOST OF ITS LENGTH. ABOVE THE PIPELINE CROSSING DEPTH IS MERELY INCHES. THE VELOCITY OF THE NORTH FORK WAS OBSERVED TO BE 8 FT PER SECOND UNDER THE BRIDGE AT MILE 1.4 DURING A SEPTEMBER, 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE. THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF THE NORTH FORK, BONANZA CREEK IS ESTIMATED AT 77 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-154) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE SEPTEMBER, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE NORTH FORK, BONANZA CREEK WAS NOT BOATABLE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS. (P4-154) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 09/19/74 AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING OF THE NORTH FORK DECLARED A RIVER WIDTH OF 40 FT AND A DEPTH OF 2 FT A LOW RELATIVE WATER STAGE. THE FLOW RATE WAS ABOUT 8 FT PER SEC. RIVER BANKS ROSE TO 3-4 FT. (P4-158)

**** WATN NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK
 REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 160339904193000947004640005080017000060021500110020100070
 MOUT N664000 W1504000 F210N 0140W 07
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975, VOL III. SEE P. 8-9 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-6 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF NORTH FORK BONANZA CREEK.

**** WATN NORTH FORK BREMNER RIVER NORTH FORK BREMNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 976
 STOR 1610395005080000940
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST NORTH FORK BREMNER RIVER HEADS IN NORTH FORK LOBE OF BREMNER GLACIER AND FLOWS 24 MILES TO WHERE JOIN THE MIDDLE FORK. (PPI-2)

**** WATN NORTH FORK BREMNER RIVER NORTH FORK BREMNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 976
 STOR 1610395005080000940
 MOUT N605043 W1443048 C120S 0050E 09
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION
 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. HEADS IN NORTH FORK LOBE OF BREMNER GLACIER AND FLOWS 24 MILES TO WHERE IT JOINS THE MIDDLE FORK. ITS HEAD IS 1,600 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P1-2) NORTH FORK CARRIES 1/3 TO 1/2 AS MUCH VOLUME AS MIDDLE FORK AND WAS SWIFT. (P2) THELVILE CANYON, ON THE NORTH FORK, IS CLASSIFIED WHITEWATER RATING OF CLASS IV.HERE THE RIVER IS SWIFT, WITH SHARP TURNS, MANY WAVES AND STEEP OFTEN VERTICLE SIDEMALLS. A SHORT SECTION IS CLASS V WHICH IS A NARROW, ROCK CONSTRICTED DROP AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE CANYON. FROM THE AIR, THERE APPEARED TO BE NO ROOM TO SCOUT, LINE OR PORTAGE. (P30) SMALL GROUPS OF BACKPACKERS AND FLOATERS INFREQUENTLY VISIT THE AREA. (P31) BOATING BELOW THELVE MILE CANYON IS LIMITED TO MODERATELY EXPERIENCED KAYAKERS, RAFTERS AND EXPERT CANOEISTS DUE TO SWIFT WHITEWATER. (P33)

**** WATN NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608046000815000030
 MOUT N611000 W1495000 S130N 0030W 33
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,PHOTO,MAP
 ABST THE KNOYA-TIKISHLA TRAIL CROSSES NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK, WHERE CAMPING IS ADVISED IF TRAVERSING TIKISHLA. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS TIKISHLA AND THE NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK IN SEPTEMBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON U S G S MAPS. ANCHORAGE A7, A8. THE TRAIL IS BEST LATE JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. (PP102,103)

**** WATN NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 07187 00104 970
 STOR 1608046000815000030
 MOUT N611000 W1495000 S130N 0030W 33
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD
 ABST FRED W NALL; DEC 1970 LETTER, HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION: DEPTH OF FLOODING IN CAMPBELL CREEK AIRSTRIP AREA WILL BE 3.5 FT TO 5.5 FT WITH CORRESPONDING FLOOD PLAIN WIDTHS OF 500 TO 150 FT. IN SOME PLACES FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH IS GREATER THAN 500 FEET. THESE AREAS WILL PRODUCE DEPTHS OF LESS THAN ONE FOOT. CULVERTS AT COMSITE AND CAMPBELL AIRSTRIP ROAD ARE IN POOR CONDITION AND WOULD PASS ONLY SMALL FLOWS AT FLOOD STAGE.

**** WATN NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 07187 00104 970
 STOR 1608046000815000030
 MOUT N611000 W1495000 S130N 0030W 33
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK

KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST LETTER FROM FRED NALL, CHIEF HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION, DEC 1970; THE 100 YEAR FLOOD FLOW IN THIS FORK IS 1500 CFS.

**** WATN NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK NORTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 07187 00131 975
 STOR 1608046000815000030
 MOUT N611000 W1495000 S130N 0030W 33
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK

KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF N FORK CAMPBELL CREEK AT MOUTH IS 14.0 SQ MI. (P2)

**** WATN NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER

REFN 02367 925
 STOR 160339910085001713000150000610035000250

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2529

MOUT N671012 W1471824 F270N 0030W 18
 LUPR 34 MIDDLE FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT: U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773. (PP215-263) J B MERTIE 1925. FOR THE UPPER 30 MILES OF ITS COURSE THE NORTH FORK IS A SHIFT MOUNTAIN STREAM, FLOWING OVER SAND AND GRAVEL WITH ABUNDANT RIFFLE AND FORDABLE ALMOST ANY WHERE AT NORMAL STAGES OF WATER. THE LOWER 35 MI WIND THROUGH A SILT--FILLED VALLEY TO CHANDALAR LAKE. 8 MILES BELOW THE LAKE THE GRADIENT BECOMES VERY STEEP AND CHANDALAR RAPIDS EXTEND FOR ONE-QUARTER MILE DOWNSTREAM.

**** WATN NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250
 MOUT N671012 W1471824 F270N 0030W 18
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST CHANDALAR KUTCHIN AND DIHAI TRIBES ONCE LIVED IN THIS AREA. (P198)

**** WATN NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 REFN 04382 964
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250
 MOUT N671012 W1471824 F270N 0030W 18
 LUPR 34 MIDDLE FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "GOLD WAS FORMERLY MINED IN THE VICINITY OF CHANDALAR ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE CHANDALAR RIVER." (P5)

**** WATN NORTH FORK CHENA RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 00076 91403 T 914
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470
 MOUT N650312 W1461100 F030N 0080E 29
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST THE ARTICLE "PROSPECTORS LOSE OUTFIT IN RIVER" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF JUNE 3, 1914. "NARROWLY ESCAPING WITH THEIR LIVES, 5 EMPLOYEES OF THE CHENA RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOST THE SCOW UPON WHICH THEY WERE COMING DOWN THE RIVER, TOGETHER WITH ALMOST 2 TONS OF SUPPLIES. THE WRECK OCCURRED ABOUT A MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF PALMER CREEK..." (P4) "AFTER ABANDONING THE SCOW, THE MEN STARTED FOR THE BIG CHENA HOT SPRINGS WITH THE MUSHING BAD. AFTER A SHORT STOP AT THE SPRINGS, THEY STARTED OUT AGAIN AND MUSHED TO THE 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) PART OF THE TRIP MUST HAVE BEEN ON NORTH FORK CHENA RIVER AND PART ON CHENA RIVER.

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 01909 912
 STOR 16033990000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICT. E A PORTER 1912 IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. ABOUT 10 MILES BELOW THE UNION OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS THE RIVER FORMERLY FOLLOWED A 2 3/4 MI HEANDER KNOWN AS THE KINK. AT ONE POINT A 100 HIGH AND WIDE ROCK SEPARATED THE UPPER AND LOWER STREAM COURSES. THE ROCK WAS BLASTED PERMITTING THE RIVER TO JOIN THE LOWER COURSE AFTER A 17 FT DROP. THE ROCKWALL WAS BLASTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. (P231) (U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP 219-239).

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER

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REFN 01909 912
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642800 W1421300 F0505 0280E 21
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A. H. BROOKS. ABOUT 10 MILES BELOW THE UNION OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS THE RIVER FORMERLY FOLLOWED A 2 3/4 MI MEANDER KNOWN AS THE KINK. AT ONE POINT A 100 HIGH AND WIDE ROCK SEPARATED THE UPPER AND LOWER STREAM COURSES. THE ROCK WAS BLASTED PERMITTING THE RIVER TO JOIN THE LOWER COURSE AFTER A 17 FT DROP. THE ROCK WALL WAS BLASTED FOR MINING PURPOSES. (P231) (US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP219-239) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P232)

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER EUREKA CREEK
 REFN 03619 00001 901
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F0705 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FARNSWORTH COLLECTION BOX 1 FOLDER 1901. CAPTAIN FARNSWORTH DESCENDED EUREKA CREEK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH MIDDLE FORK (ABOUT 10 MI). (P1)

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F0705 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL
 ABST A TRAIL (KNOWN AS THE GOV'T ROUTE) FROM THIRTEENMILE CAMP, CROSSES THE NORTH FORK AT THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ABOUT 8 MI ABOVE THE "KINK." (P10) THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TRAVELED OVERLAND BY TRAIL TO THE "KINK." (P15) THE NORTH FORK FLOWS IN A CANYON, EASTERLY TO THE FORTYMILE. PLATE X ARE PHOTOGRAPHS OF ARTIFICIAL CUTOFFS ON THE NORTH FORK. THE NORTH FORK MEANDERS IN A NARROW ROCK-CUT CANYON AN ARTIFICIAL CUTOFF WAS MADE AT THE "KINK," ABOUT 20 MI ABOVE THE FORKS JUNCTION, THUS DRAINING THE "KINK." THE ORIGINAL CUT WAS 15 FT WIDE, GROWING SHORTLY TO 40 FT. THE GRADIENT OF THE "OLD" RIVER BED WAS 17 FT. THE CUTOFF WAS MADE BY BLASTING, AND FORMED A FALLS. WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON THE GRAVELS OF THE OLD 200 FT WIDE BED. (PP51 TO 52)

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F0705 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE NORTH FORK IS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PART OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER BASIN. THE DOMINANT TOPOGRAPHIC FEATURES ARE MT ELDRIDGE, GLACIER PEAK, NORTH PEAK, AND "THE KINK". THE UPPER DRAINAGE OF THE NORTH FORK ARE SMALL, SHALLOW STREAMS WITH GRADIENTS UP TO 140 FT PER MILE. THE NORTH FORK IS CONFINED TO NARROW, TIMBERED VALLEYS WHERE LATERAL VIEWS SELDOM EXCEED 1 MI, AND AVERAGES 30 TO 50 FT WIDE, DEPTHS TO 10 FT, WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 18.8 FT PER MILE. THERE ARE NUMEROUS SMALL RAPIDS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE NORTH FORK. THERE ARE TWO MAJOR RAPIDS, FIRST IS IMMEDIATELY DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE FORK, AND SECOND IS A SHORT SERIES OF RAPIDS DROPPING 17 FT AT "THE KINKS." BANKS ARE LINED WITH SPRUCE INTERMIXED WITH HARDWOODS. FLOOD PLAINS ARE NARROW TO NONE EXISTENT. DOWNSTREAM VALLEYS ARE RUGGED WITH FREQUENT OUTCROPS OF BEDROCK. THERE IS A VERTICAL ROCK STRATA IN THE VALLEY IN THE VICINITY OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE FORK AND THE NORTH FORK. THE LOWER PORTION OF THE NORTH FORK IS DEEPLY ENTRENCHED WITH BLUFFS UP TO 400 FT RISING FROM THE RIVER'S EDGE. (THE ABOVE IS TAKEN FROM THE AUTHOR'S DESCRIPTION OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS SUBSYSTEM). (P8) THE NORTH FORK FLOWS MOSTLY THROUGH METAMORPHIC ROCKS. (P10) THE THREATENED AMERICAN PEREGRINE FALCON IS

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KNOWN TO REST ON THE CLIFFS ALONG THE NORTH FORK. (P12) THE NORTH FORK IS 44 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 18.8 FT PER MI. (P39)

- **** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTYMILE CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642746 W1421238 F050S 0280E 21
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST NORTH FORK OCCUPIES A MEANDERING ROCK-CUT CANYON ABOUT 500 FEET BELOW THE FLOOR OF AN OLDER VALLEY. THE NECKS OF THE MEANDERS ARE FREQUENTLY FORMED BY ONLY A NARROW RIDGE OF SCHIST. THE RIDGE FORMING THE NECK AT ITS LOWEST POINT IS 100 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM AND THE DISTANCE ACROSS THE NECK AT THE BASE IS ONLY 100 FEET, WHILE THE DISTANCE AROUND THE STREAM IS 2 3/4 MILES. BY BLASTING A CHANNEL THROUGH THE ROCK BARRIER THE WATERS WERE DIVERTED FROM THEIR FORMER COURSE AND THE STREAM BED WAS THUS LAID BARE FOR MINING. WORK WAS SOON SUSPENDED, HOWEVER, PROBABLY FROM LACK OF GOLD IN THE GRAVELS. (P25)
- **** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642800 W1421300 F050S 0280E 21
 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 DAILY DISCHARGE IN SECOND- FEET OF NORTH FORK AND HUTCHINSON AND MONTANA CREEKS FOR 1910. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P209)
- **** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "AT THE SO-CALLED "KNIK", AN OX BOW MEANDER OF THE N FORK OF FORTYMILE, AND ABOUT 50 MILES IN AN AIR LINE FROM THE YUKON, A STRONG COMPANY IS ENGAGED IN TURNING THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, SO AS TO LEAVE EXPOSED ABOUT 2 3/4 MILES OF ITS BED." (P57)
- **** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02717 900976
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642746 W1421238 F050S 0280E 21
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MINING
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THE SECOND FIELD TRIP BEGAN JULY 7, 1976 ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. A CANOE AND THE RESEARCHERS WERE FLOWN IN BY HELICOPTER, TO BEGIN A 60 MI FLOAT TRIP. (P2). THIS TRIP ALSO TERMINATED AT MILE 112 OF THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY. (P2). THE AUTHORS NOTED 13 CABINS OR CABIN SITES ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. THE CABINS WERE BUILT FROM ABOUT 1900 THROUGH THE 1940'S, WITH BRIEF PERIODS OF OCCUPATION THROUGH RECENT YEARS, PRIMARILY FOR MINING. (P69-95). THREE MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CABINS APPEAR FOLLOWING P102.
- **** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 03189 973
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642746 W1421238 F050S 0280E 21

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHYSICAL,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING
 ABST PROPOSED FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. R C HUGHES. 1973 BY ALASKA PLANNING GROUP U S DEPARTMENT
 INTERIOR 422 PP. THE UPPER DRAINAGES OF THE NORTH FORK ARE OF ALPINE TUNDRA AND GRADIENTS AS LARGE AS 140 FT
 PER MI ARE OBSERVED. (P48) WIDTHS AVERAGE 30 TO 50 FT WHILE DEPTHS REACH 10 FT. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 18.8 FT
 PER MI. (P48) THE NORTH FORK HAS TWO MAJOR RAPIDS: ONE JUST BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE MIDDLE FORK, THE
 OTHER A 17 FT DROP SPREAD OUT OVER SHORT RAPIDS AT THE KINK. (P48) DURING NORMAL WATER THERE IS SUFFICIENT
 WATER TO FLOAT KAYAKS AND CANOES. MOTORS CAN BE USED ONLY DURING PERIODS OF HIGH RUNOFF. (P48) THE LOWER
 PORTION OF THE NORTH FORK IS DEEPLY ENTRENCHED WITH BLUFFS UP TO 400 FT HIGH RISING FROM THE WATER'S EDGE.
 (P48) SEE TABLE 3 P49 FOR GRADIENTS AND LENGTHS OF SELECTED CREEKS ON THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS. FORTYMILE
 RIVER, ALASKA. THE KINK IS AN AREA ON THE NORTH FORK WHERE ABOUT 2 MI OF NATURAL STREAM BED WAS DEPRIVED OF
 WATER IN EARLY GOLD PLACER MINING DAYS BY BLASTING THROUGH SEVERAL HUNDRED FT OF COLUMNER ROCK. AFTER
 REROUTING THE WATER A DITCH WAS CONSTRUCTED TO ALLOW WAHING OF THE STREAM BED. (50) NORTH FORK OF THE
 FORTYMILE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES IN ITS ENTIRELY. (P56)

**** WATN NORTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NORTH FORK OF FORTY MILE CREEK

REFN 00900 297

STOR 16033990000000000000

MOUT N641851 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,ECONOMY,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST DUNHAM, IN HIS 1898 REPORT NOTES THERE ARE MANY CREEKS IN THE 40 MILE THAT CAN NOT BE PROFITABLY WORKED AT
 PRESENT BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION PROBLEMS. "THIS IS ESPECIALLY TRUE OF THE NORTH FORK OF FORTY MILE CREEK
 AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, ALL IN AMERICAN TERRITORY, WHERE THERE ARE LARGE AREAS OF PLACER GROUND THAT WILL YIELD
 FROM \$7 TO \$10 A DAY TO THE MAN, AND WHICH UNDER THE APPLICATION OF HYDRAULIC PROCESSES WILL EVENTUALLY
 PRODUCE MANY MILLIONS. THERE IS ALSO A GREAT DEAL OF QUARTZ OF A VERY PROMISING CHARACTER ON THE NORTH FORK.
 A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE OUTPUT OF FORTY MILE DISTRICT TO DATE PLACES IT AT \$3,000,000." (P353-354) A
 MAP OF THE FORTYMILE IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK

REFN 02098 905906

STOR 160339909782101664003036001340014700160

MOUT N652000 W1451000 F060N 0130E 08

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MINING,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN 1906, GOLD MINING WAS BEING DEVELOPED. THE WRITER VISITED THE UPPER 4 MI OF THE NORTH FORK, WHERE THE
 VALLEY IS 200 TO 300 YDS WIDE, FLAT BOTTOM, AND STEEP SOUTH SLOPE. THE VALLEY NARROWS DOWNSTREAM TO A STEEP
 WALLED CANYON. DISCOVERY CLAIM IS ABOUT 6 OR 7 MILES ABOVE THE CANYON. THE GRADE AT THIS PART OF THE VALLEY
 IS ABOUT 75 TO 100 FT PER MI. THE ALLUVIAL FLOOR IS ABOUT 300 FT WIDE. IN 1906, ONLY 2 GROUPS OF CLAIMS WERE
 BEING DEVELOPED. THE LOWER GROUP, NEAR DISCOVERY, WERE AIDED BY A DAM. THE OTHER GROUP, NOS 3 TO 17, WERE
 AIDED BY A SMALL HYDRAULIC PLANT. WATER IS BROUGHT TO THE CREEK VIA A FLUME 2,700 FT LONG UNDER A HEAD OF 100
 FT. THE PLANT WAS ERECTED IN FALL 1905. IN AUGUST 1906, DRY WEATHER HAD CAUSED A WATER SHORTAGE. (PP195 TO
 197)

**** WATN NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK

REFN 02155 909

STOR 160339909782101664003036001340014700160

MOUT N652200 W1450700 F060N 0130E 08

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. OPEN-CUT
 AND SLUICE BOX METHODS WERE USED FOR PROCESSING AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ON NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK DURING THE
 SUMMER OF 1909. (P238)

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**** WATN NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK NORTH FORK HARRISON CREEK
 REFN 07190 977
 STOR 160339909782101664003036001340014700160
 MOUT N652000 W1451000 F060N 0130E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY", MCPHEE, 1977. MCPHEE AND WILKINSON, GOING OVER TO SEE A MINER ON N FORK HARRISON CREEK, MOVED UP A TUNDRA ROAD IN A PICKUP, FIRST UP MAMMOTH CREEK TO INDEPENDENCE CREEK AND MASTODON CREEK. MCPHEE NOTED THAT "WHENEVER A CREEK WOULD RIB IN TO ANOTHER THE NAMES OF BOTH TENDED TO CHANGE. MAMMOTH CREEK WAS ACTUALLY MAMMOTH BELOW PORCUPINE; AND THE WHOLE LOT OF THEM EMPTIED INTO BIRCH CREEK. WE FOLLOWED INDEPENDENCE CREEK TILL IT WAS A RIVERLET. WE CROSSED A DIVIDE AND DESCENDED STEEPLY TO THE N FORK OF HARRISON CREEK, STILL ANOTHER BIRCH CREEK TRIBUTARY." (P327-8) THE MINER, NEEDING WATER, HAD BUILT A RESERVOIR 1 1/2 MI. UPSTREAM, SINCE WATER WAS NOT ALWAYS AMPLE FOR OPERATING HIS RIG. (HE IS A HYDRAULIC MINER) THE STREAM WAS MEANDERING AND THE VALLEY CARPETED WITH OPEN SPRUCE FOREST. (P327-8)

**** WATN NORTH FORK HESS CREEK NORTH FORK HESS CREEK
 REFN 02834 975
 STOR 160339907945801370000916201150
 MOUT N654300 W1482000 F100N 0040W 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST GRUNMAN REPORT 1975. NORTH FORK DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 100 CFS FLOW FROM ITS 200 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-9)

**** WATN NORTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER NORTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00020 976
 STOR 160339904913000947001940501950048220260
 MOUT N655500 W1564000 K060N 0100E 01
 LUPR 33 HUSLIA RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST INFORMATION ABSTRACTED FROM WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF HUSLIA RIVER. NORTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER IS 92 MILES LONG. DATE REFLECTS PUBLICATION DATE OF DOCUMENT.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOUGAROK RIVER NORTH FORK KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 160272900466000049000360000280
 MOUT N653500 W1644400 K020N 0290W 09
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK 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.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOUGAROK RIVER NORTH FORK KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 160272900466000049000360000280
 MOUT N653500 W1644400 K020N 0290W 09
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK 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.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK CREEK
 REFN 00575 891
 STOR 1603399491300947051905350

MOU N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 29

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST MINER BRUCE, AN AUTHORITY OF ALASKA WRITES A HISTORY AND INCLUDES THE RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. IN DISCUSSING THE GOLD FIELDS HE MENTIONS THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL CREEKS THAT WERE PROSPECTED WITH GOOD SUCCESS IN 1891. THIS IS ONE OF THEM. (P187)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00828 898900

STOR 160339904913000947005190005350

MOU N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE

ABST HEWITT, BETTLES, AND A FEW OTHERS TOOK A TRIP UP THE KOYUKUK BY DOGSLED IN SEARCH OF A SUPPOSEDLY GOOD CLAIM ON THE NORTH FORK. "FAR ABOVE WISEMAN CREEK (FLOWS INTO MIDDLE FORK) WE FOUND THAT THE LAST FORK WAS A WIDE SPLIT, THE LEFT CREEK PROBABLY LEADING TO THE HEADWATERS, BUT THE RIGHT GOING TOWARD THE CHANDELAR AND THE BETTLES BONANZA. WE TOOK IT." (P103) FINDING NOTHING AFTER A SHORT TIME PROSPECTING, "WE RUSHED BACK TO FIND THE HEADWATERS ON THE OTHER FORK, PASSING OVER WHAT SEEMED THE TOTAL DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RIVER, LEAVING ONLY ROCKS TO WALK ON FOR 2 MIS. BETTLES CALLED IT 'THE SINKS'. THERE WERE NO TRAILS NOR TRACKS, AND EVIDENCE OF BUT FEW ANIMALS... ON THE SECOND DAY WE WERE CAMPED ON THE LEFT TERMINAL... A LITTLE IN FRONT OF US LAY A MOUNTAIN, LOFTY AND DETACHED FROM THE BROOKS RANGE." (P104-105) HEWITT AND ANOTHER MAN CLIMBED THAT MOUNTAIN. FROM THE TOP: "FAR TO THE NORTH LAY THE FRANKLIN RANGE... TO THE RIGHT LAY THE GRANITE ENDICOTTS... BEFORE US LAY THE 3 SMALL LAKES, THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER." (P106) THE NEXT DAY THEY EXPLORED THE CREEKS THAT LED TO THE LAKES. RETURNING TO BERGMAN: "FOR THE NEXT 3 DAYS WE MADE 50 MIS A DAY... THIS WAS POSSIBLE, OWING TO THE BARE ICE RESULTING FROM OVERFLOW OF WATER THAT HAD FROZEN. THE DOGS FAIRLY FLEW OVER THE SMOOTH SURFACE." (P108) THIS WAS BETWEEN 1898 AND 1900.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01503 A 929939

STOR 160339904913000947005190005350

MOU N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW MAP, TRAPPING, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER

LEVEL, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, FLOOD, LAKE, PHOTO

ABST MAP OF "THE NORTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER." (P6) "APPARENTLY, ONLY FIVE WHITE MEN HAD EVER BEEN UP THE NORTH FORK AS FAR AS THE POINT WHERE CLEAR RIVER--AN EASTERN BRANCH OF THE NORTH FORK--EMPTIES INTO IT; OUR HOST ED MARSAN WHO HAD REACHED THE CLEAR RIVER IN 1907; CHARLIE IRISH AND JESSE ALLEN WHO HAD HUNTED THERE THE PREVIOUS WINTER WITH ANOTHER MINER AND WOODSMAN, KENNETH HARVEY; AND ERNIE JOHNSON OF BETTLES THE MOST FAMOUS TRAPPER OF THE NORTH FORK, WHO HAD TRAPPED THERE SEVERAL WINTERS AND EVEN BUILT HIMSELF SEVERAL WINTER HUTS IN THE REGION, INCLUDING ONE AT THE NORTH FORK--ERNIE CREEK JUNCTION." (P7) MARSHALL AND AL RETZLAFF WITH TWO HORSES REACHED THE NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK, WHICH WE FOLLOWED NORTH, TRAVELLING ALTERNATELY ON THE RIVER CAMPED NEAR THE MOUTH OF RICHMOND CREEK. "A LIMESTONE BLUFF ROSE 400 FEET SHEER FROM THE RIVER ABOUT A MILE AHEAD. (OF RICHMOND CREEK) WE HAD TO KEEP TO THE HILLSIDE ABOVE IT ALL MORNING. WE DROPPED DOWN TO BONANZA CREEK FOR LUNCH." (P9) AFTER FIVE MILES OF VERY HARD GOING THEY REACHED THE RIVER BARS. "THE RIVER AS FILLED WITH BROAD BARS OF COARSE STONE ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER, OR IN THE CENTER. IN PLACES THE STONES, WHICH WERE AS LARGE AS SIX INCHES IN DIAMETER, GAVE WAY TO GRAVEL, SAND, OR OOZY MUD. ABOVE THE BARS, OR ABOVE THE RIVER ITSELF WHEN THE BARS WERE SUBMERGED BY HIGH WATER--WERE CUT BANKS FROM THREE TO EIGHT FEET HIGH WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL GRADIENTS TRAVERSIBLE BY HORSES. THE PRINCIPAL TREE GROWING IN THE FLATS ABOVE THE BANKS WERE COTTONWOOD, BUT THERE WAS ALSO WILLOW, ALDER, AND SOME WHITE SPRUCE." (P10) "JUST ABOVE THE RIVER THE FOOTING WAS GOOD, BUT THE BRUSH FIERCE. THE RIVER BARS WERE GOOD IN BOTH RESPECTS, BUT NEVER CONTINUED FOR LONG." (P10) "WE ALTERNATED ALL MORNING FROM BAR TO BRUSH, MAKING ABOUT THREE MILES AN HOUR ON THE FORMER AND HALF A MILE PER HOUR IN THE LATTER." (P10) THEY CAMPED ON AN ISLAND "AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NORTH FORK AND CLEAR RIVER. (P11) CROSSING NUMEROUS SMALL PONDS AND CREEKS NORTH OF MOVING MOUNTAIN BETWEEN CLEAR RIVER AND NORTH

FORK DRAINAGE.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01503 B 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MAP, WATER LEVEL, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, TRAPPING, FLOOD, LAKE, PHOTO
 ABST ON NORTH FORK CONTINUED UP "FOLLOWING BARS VIRTUALLY ALL OF 10 MI. WE WADED THE RIVER A DOZEN TIMES, THE WATER BEING FROM A FOOT AND A HALF TO 3 FT. DEEP AND ALWAYS QUITE SWIFT." (P14) BETWEEN THE GATES OF THE ARCTIC THE VALLEY WAS "PROBABLY 2 MI WIDE, CONSISTING MOSTLY OF DRY GRAVEL BARS." (P14) ABOVE THE GATES "IN ONE 4 MI STRETCH, THE STREAM FORKED INTO 6 OR 8 CHANNELS, FORCING US TO WADE CONTINUALLY." (P14) 3 MI ABOVE PYRAMID CREEK THE "RIVER FORKED INTO 2 BRANCHES OF ALMOST IDENTICAL VOLUME. ONE, AFTER TWISTING A LITTLE TO GET THROUGH A SMALL CANYON, CONTINUED INTO A BROAD VALLEY WHICH RAN IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION, JUST AS THE ONE WE WERE FOLLOWING HAD RUN FOR 30 MILES. THE OTHER TURNED SHARPLY TO THE EAST AND ENTERED A CHASH BETWEEN SOME VERY HIGH MOUNTAINS." (P15) ON RETURN TRIP MARSHALL EXPLORED UPPER NORTH FORK. "DESPITE THE HIGH WATER, I WAS ABLE TO GO MOST OF THE WAY ALONG BARS OR AT THE EDGE OF THE RIVER. AT A FEW PLACES I HAD TO CLIMB OVER HIGH BANKS, AND NOW AND THEN FIGHT SHORT, SEVERE BATTLES WITH DENSE ALDER AND WILLOW BRUSH. THE FLOODED UPPER NORTH FORK WAS TURBULENT AND SEEMED TO BE UNFORDABLE. LEANING TREES FROM CUT BANKS EXTENDED OVER THE WATER." (P22) 12 MILES ABOVE THE JUNCTION WITH ERNIE CREEK WAS THE LAST TIMBER. HE CONTINUED UP THE RIVER PASSING UNDER A "GREAT CLIFF" AND STOPPED ABOUT 13 MILES ABOVE THE ERNIE CREEK JUNCTION. (P23) THE HEAVY RAINS HAD "SO SWOLLEN" THE UPPER NORTH FORK THAT IT CUT A NEW CHANNEL AND NOW JOINED ERNIE CREEK THREE MI FARTHER DOWN. "WE MUST HAVE WADED UP TO OUR THIGHS HALF-A-DOZEN TIMES AND TO OUR KNEES 25 OR 30 TIMES", GOING DOWN RIVER. "PART OF THE WAY WE FOLLOWED SIDE SLOUGHS. THE NORTH FORK WAS SO DEEP AND SWIFT THAT THE RISK OF DROWNING WAS VERY REAL. SINCE WE COULD NOT GET ACROSS, WHEREVER THE RIVER CUT AGAINST THE EAST BANK WE HAD TO TAKE TO THE HILLS...." (P24) TEN HARD MILES, THEN 2 MILES OF "EASY GOING ALONG THE RIVER BARS", THEN 6 MORE MILES ON HILLS. REACHED CAMP ON POINT OF LAND BETWEEN NORTH FORK AND CLEAR RIVER "THE NORTH FORK, EASILY FORDABLE ON OUR TRIP NORTH, WAS NOW A WILD RIVER, UNCROSSABLE EXCEPT BY BOAT OR RAFT." (P25) CLEAR RIVER HAD RISEN 3 FT. AND WAS NOW A "RAGING TORRENT", THEY BUILT A RAFT WITH 16 FT. LOGS, BUT DIDN'T HAVE TO USE IT. THEY FORDED CLEAR RIVER.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01503 C 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 HEAD N680020 W1503014 U170S 0070E 04
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, TRAPPING, FLOOD, LAKE, PHOTO
 ABST ON MARSHALL'S SECOND TRIP IN 1930 HIS OBJECTIVE WAS TO STUDY TREE LINE AND EXPLORE GEOGRAPHY OF HEADWATERS OF NORTH FORK. FOLLOWED SAME ROUTE HAD TAKEN IN 1929. THEY LED THEIR TWO HORSES "ABOVE THE BLUFF OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE TINAYGUK RIVER", AND SAW ERNIE JOHNSON POLING A BOAT ACROSS THE NDRTH FORK. (P36) NOTES THE "UNFORDABLE NORTH FORK". (P37) TALKED WITH JOHNSON ABOUT GEOGRAPHY "AND COMPARED NOTES ON OUR OBSERVATIONS IN THE COUNTRY AT THE HEAD OF "ERNIE CREEK" WHICH PROBABLY NO WHITE MAN BUT HE, AL, AND I HAD EVER SEEN." (P37) JOHNSON FLOATED DOWNSTREAM TO BETTLES. (P38) MARSHALL AND RETZLAF CROSSED HIGH RIDGE WHERE RIVER TAKES LOOP TO THE WEST. "TO AVOID THE SEVERE GOING OF THE SIDE HILLS WE KEPT TO THE GRAVEL BARS WHICH LAY FIRST ON ONE SIDE OF THE RIVER AND THEN ON THE OTHER. THUS WE WERE FORCED FREQUENTLY TO FORO THE SWIFT AND ICY CURRENT. AT ONE PLACE WHERE THE CURRENT WAS ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT WE COULD ONLY MAKE IT BY WALKING ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE OF THE HORSES AND USING THEM FOR SUPPORT. AS IT WAS, LEW (THEIR HIRED MAN) WAS ALMOST SWEPT AWAY." (P39) HAD LUNCH AT FISHLESS CREEK. CAMPED FOR NIGHT AT FISH CREEK. 11 MILES ABOVE ERNIE CREEK JUNCTION REACHED AMAWK CREEK AND CAMPED. ABOVE CAMPSITE "STRAIGHT GRAY STONE WALLS ROSE STEEPLY ON EITHER SIDE OF THE VALLEY THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER HAD CUT." (P49) ABOVE ALINEMENT CREEK THE NORTH FORK CONTINUED NORTH FOR A FEW MILES TO THE

ARCTIC DIVIDE. "I GAVE THIS NORTHERN EXTENSION OF THE UPPER NORTH FORK THE NAME NAKSHAKLUK CREEK, MEANING CREEK OF THE BLOCKED PASS, BECAUSE A MILE UPSTREAM IT ISSUED FROM A DEEP CANYON WHICH BLOCKED THE WAY." (P49) (NAKSHAKLUK IS NOW JUST UPPER REACHES OF NORTH FORK.) ON TRIP IN 1931 MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON WENT TO JOHNSON'S CABIN AT THE MOUTH OF THE TINAYGUK RIVER TRACKED A WOLVERINE ACROSS THE FROZEN NORTH FORK. IN 1939 MARSHALL, JOHNSON, JESSE, ALLEN AND KENNETH HARVEY ASCENDED NORTH FORK FROM MOUTH IN A 30 FT LONG, 1200 LB BOAT. "ON THE LOWER, RELATIVELY MUCH TRAVELED, RIVER WE USED THE MOTOR HALF THE TIME, ON THE UPPER QUARTER OF THE ROUTE NOT AT ALL. BY "MUCH TRAVELED" I MEAN THAT, IN DAYS GONE BY, SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE HAD BEEN UP AS FAR AS JACK DELAY PASS. THIS YEAR, IT SEEMED, NOT A HUMAN BEING HAD BEEN ON THE NORTH FORK." (P116) ONE NIGHT RIVER ROSE 15 IN. ON THIRD DAY HAD FIRST "HARD GOING", ON SQUAW RAPIDS BELOW THE MOUTH OF GLACIER RIVER WOMAN HAD DROWNED THERE MORE THAN 50 YEARS AGO.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01503 D 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUW N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MAP, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, LAKE, PHOTO
 ABST "WE HAULED THE BOAT BY BRUTE FORCE FOR ABOUT 3 MI AGAINST THE PRESSURE OF THE TUMBLING RIVER. FOR AT LEAST HALF THE WAY FROM HERE WE HAD TO "LINE" THE BOAT IN THIS WAY. ERNIE AND HARVEY WOULD GRAB HOLD OF THE BOAT, ONE ON EITHER END, AND PRACTICALLY LIFT IT OVER THE ROCKS WHERE THE RIVER WAS VERY SHALLOW. WHERE IT WAS TOO DEEP TO STAND AGAINST THE FIERCE CURRENT ERNIE AND HARVEY GOT IN THE BOAT AND PUSHED WITH POLES, WHILE JESSE AND I UNHOUND A 150 FT ROPE IN FRONT OF THE BOAT AND THEN TUGGED WITH ALL THE POWER WE HAD, WALKING ALONG THE EDGE OF THE RIVER OR SOMETIMES WADING WITH THE WATER ALMOST TO THE TOP OF OUR HIP BOOTS. THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY WAS KEEPING THIS TOW LINE FROM GETTING TANGLED WITH BRUSH AND SNAGS ALONG THE SHORE AND WITH TTEES LYING IN THE RIVER WHERE THEY HAD BEEN CARRIED BY THE FLOOD." (P116) ABOVE THE RAPIDS THEY REACHED THE MOUTH OF GLACIER RIVER, AND FROM THERE THEY HAD "SMOOTH SAILING." THEY CAMPED AT MOUTH OF IPNEK CREEK. THIS HAD BEEN PLACE WHERE MEN FROM WISEMAN CROSSED NORTH FORK IN 1913-1915 STAMPEDE TO WILD RIVER. ONE MI ABOVE TINAYGUK RIVER WERE SOME "STILL RIFFLES", AND ERNIE JOHNSON'S CABIN. NOTES APPARENTLY NO HUMAN BEINGS HAD BEEN HERE SINCE 1931. BELOW AND ABOVE MOUTH OF CLADONIA CREEK THE CURRENT WAS "FURIOUS" AND THERE WERE "SHALLOW BARS." (P117) HIGHER UP RIVER WAS SPREAD OVER A "WIDE GRAVEL FLAT" WITH A DOZEN DIFFERENT CHANNELS. THEY CALCULATED THAT NO MORE THAN 12 WHITE MEN HAD BEEN NORTH OF THE GATES OF THE ARCTIC. TWO MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF ERNIE CREEK CAMPED, 180 MILES ABOVE MOUTH OF NORTH FORK, WHERE THEY BUILT A CACHE. THEY CROSSED NORTH FORK IN BOAT AND WALKED UP TO SHUSHALLUK CREEK, TO FISH. THE RIVER ROSE THREE FT ONE NIGHT, AFTER 10 OUT OF 11 DAYS OF RAIN AND THEY MOVED 2 FT HIGHER. AFTER THE RAIN THEY WEREN'T SURE THEY COULD FORD ERNIE CREEK SO THEY DRAGGED THE BOAT UP RIVER TO MOUTH OF ERNIE CREEK. (P122) ON THEIR RETURN CURRENT WAS 8 MPH AND WITH A FEW PUSHES WITH A POLE TOOK 19 MIN TO COVER 2.5 MI TO BASE CAMP. THEIR CAMP WAS ON NORTH FORK BETWEEN A SLOUGH AND THE BANK. HAD TO CONTINUALLY MOVE THEIR TENT TO HIGHER SPOTS AS WATER WENT UP. CURRENT HARD, NOW CARRYING AS DRIFT, 60 FT SPRUCE TREES AND TORE AWAY BANK. (P130-132) WATER WAS NOW TOO HIGH TO TAKE BOAT DOWN RIVER. NEXT DAY DECIDED TO GO DOWN TO MOUTH OF FISH CREEK.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01503 E 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUW N670249 W1510430 F260N 0100W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAPPING
 ABST HIGH WATER HAD SHIFTED 2000 FT FROM WESTERN TO EASTERN EDGE OF VALLEY AND AT ONE PART RIVER HAD CUT UNDER A 40 FT. HIGH RIVER BANK AND THE CURRENT WENT "THROUGH THE GRAVEL BANK, TUNNELING UNDERNEATH IN A 30 FT WIDE PASSAGE WHOSE END WE COULD NOT SEE." CURRENT WAS 15 MPH AND HAD CUT OFF A RIVER BEND. THEIR BOAT WAS WRECKED BUT THEY WERE SAFE. (P133-136) THEY WALKED 4 MI BACK TO PYRAMID CREEK, AND THOUGH THE RIVER HAD DROPPED 5 FT, THEIR OLD CAMPS WERE COVERED WITH UP TO 18 IN OF SILT. IN 1939 MARSHALL, HARVEY, ALLEN AND NUTIRWIK WALKED 9

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MI ALONG HILLSIDE UP NORTH FORK TO MOUTH OF BOMBARDMENT CREEK. (P149-150) MARSHALL AND PARTY WENT UP NORTH FORK AND CAMPED NEAR MOUTH OF AMAWK CREEK. FIVE MILES UP SPLIT INTO ALINEMENT CREEK ON RIGHT, AND NAKSHAKLUK (UPPER NORTH FORK) ON LEFT. 2 1-2 MI UP NAKSHAKLUK, BEYOND A SLATE CANYON, FOUND A PLACE TO CROSS, WENT UP WEST SIDE OF NAKSHAKLUK WHERE THEY "COULD SEE IT'S VERY HEAD." NOTED A FEW LAKES, LONGEST, ABOUT 1/2 MI. ON RETURN NOTED "BLACK SLATE PRECIPICES SOUTH OF BARREN LAND CREEK." (P155) ON PHOTO PAGE 15 PICTURE OF TWO MEN IN A SMALL BOAT ON NORTH FORK. CAPTION: "GOING UP THE NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER BY BOAT." A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01504 930
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS WERE MADE BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HIS BOOK, ARCTIC VILLAGE. THE LOWER REACHES OF THIS RIVER FLOW THROUGH SWAMPY AREAS WITH LITTLE RELIEF, WHILE THE UPPER REACHES "CUT THROUGH ONE OF THE MOST RUGGED TERRAINS IMAGINABLE, WITH PRECIPICES RISING SHEER FOR HUNDREDS AND EVEN THOUSANDS OF FEET, WITH DEEP, GLACIER CANYONS,...AND WITH GREAT ROCK MOUNTAINS JUTTYING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP FROM THE VALLEYS." IN 1899, CARL FRANK SET UP CAMP ON THIS RIVER TO REST UP. (P33)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER 1900, HUNDREDS OF MINERS WORKED PLACERS IN UPPER KOYUKUK DRAINAGE, INCLUDING N FORK AREA. (P3) NORTH FORK DRAINAGE W OF WISEMAN IS IN PROPOSED GATES OF THE ARCTIC D2 AREA. (P9)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00001 929
 STOR 160339904913000947005191005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 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 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH ERNIE CREEK BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939. (P3-23) NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER WAS USED BY PROSPECTORS AROUND 1920 TO LINE SUPPLY BOATS TO UPSTREAM DESTINATIONS. (P3-34) IN 1973 THE NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER WAS FLOATED BY MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF SAVIOYOK CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF THE NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER. (P3-35)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00002 975
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. DISCHARGE FROM THE NORTH FORK IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 2000 CUBIC FT PER SEC ANNUALLY. (P4-11)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 0285E 974
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 42 BY WILBUR MILLS SHOWS LUSH MOSS IN RIVER. PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 71 BY WILBUR MILLS SHOWS GATES OF THE ARCTIC AND A RIVER RUNNING BETWEEN THE MOUNTAINS. PEGGY WAYBURN SAYS THIS RIVER HAS CLEAR, BRIGHT WATER. (P115)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02864 976
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160E 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST R MARSHALL CAMPED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF ERNIE CREEK AND THE NORTH FORK KOYUKUK. THE NORTH FORK IS A FAST MOVING STREAM. ERNIE CREEK'S CLEAR WATERS EMPTY INTO THE NORTH FORK, CREATING CURVING GRAVEL BARS. (P140)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION
 ABST "FLOWS SOUTH 90 MI FROM ALS MOUNTAIN TO KOYUKUK RIVER 36.5 MI SOUTHWEST OF WISEMAN, BROOKS RANGE 67.05 N, 151.04 W. REASONS FOR PROPOSAL: EXCELLENT CANOEING, FLOATING, AND CAMPING RIVER IN WILDERNESS SETTING AMIDST THE AREA PROPOSED AS "GATES OF THE ARCTIC". NATIVES DEPEND ON THE AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE LIVING. VEGETATION: SMALL STANDS OF CLIMAX BLACK SPRUCE, ALPINE TUNDRA. STREAM SHALLOW OCCASIONALLY ACCOMMODATES CANOES, KAYAKS, AND RIVER BOATS. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00040 973
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO A BOAT TRIP UP THE NORTH FORK FROM BETTLES MADE BY ROBERT MARSHALL. IT WAS NOTED THAT SUCH A JOURNEY REQUIRES MANY DAYS OF POLING, DRAGGING AND CARRYING OF A BOAT OVER MANY SHALLOW RIFFLES AND RAPIDS. FROM A PRACTICAL STANDPOINT, ACCESS TO THE MOUTH BY BOAT UP THE NORTH FORK IS NOT POSSIBLE. IN WINTER SNOWMOBILES, ALL TERRAIN VEHICLES OR DOG SLEDS CAN BE USED TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE RIVER.

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00073 973
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST THE NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK WAS OBSERVED AND DESCRIBED BY P POURCHOT ON JULY 16, 1973. THE FORK WAS 30-50 YARDS WIDE, 6-10 DEEP, MILKY COLORED AND HAVING EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS. A LANDING AREA ON A GRAVEL BAR ON THE NORTH FORK NEAR THE TINAYGUK CONFLUENCE WAS OBSERVED. SIGNS OF BEAR HUNTING IN THE AREA WAS ALSO NOTED. (P6) CANOE TRAVELLED OCCURRED ON THIS FORK. (P7)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2539

**** WATN NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350
 MOUT N670249 W1510430 F260N 0160W 28
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST LATE IN THE FALL OF 1899 GOLD WAS STRUCK BY "INEXPERIENCED MEN" ON THE N. FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. PROSPECTORS FROM MYRTLE AND SLATE CREEKS ABANDONED THEIR CLAIMS TO PROSPECT HERE. (P841)

**** WATN NORTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER TICHINIK
 REFN 00806 907
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, TRAPPING, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER MACLAREN TOOK A CANOE TRIP UP THE KANTISHNA, ACROSS LAKE MINCHUMINA AND DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1907. THE INDIANS ON THE LAKE SAID THAT PREVIOUSLY THEY HAD MANY VILLAGES ON THE TICHINIK. (P69) THE BROTHERS PORTAGED FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM, WHICH THEY CALLED TICHINIK. THE PORTAGE WAS 10 1/2 MILE LONG AND TOOK 7 DAYS. (P84-93) THEY STARTED DOWN THE RIVER BY CANOE. THEY LUNCHED ON A SANDBAR WITH SPRUCE TIMBER ABOUT THEM. THEY PASSED 3 RAPIDS, THE FIRST ONE LONGISH. (P96) AFTER THE THIRD RAPIDS THEY FOUND A CABIN ON A HIGH BANK WHERE THEY STAYED TO WAIT OUT A STORM. (P97) BY THE 10TH OF AUG. SIGNS OF AUTUMN WERE APPEARING. THEY LEFT THE CABIN AUG. 10 AND PASSED 4 MORE RAPIDS. (P100) "ON THE DAY FOLLOWING WE DESCENDED A VERY BEAUTIFUL STRETCH OF THE RIVER; THE WATER WAS SLACK AND DARK AND PLACID AND REFLECTED THE SLOPING BANKS AND THE THICK GROWTH OF SPRUCE TIMBER...THE TIMBER GRADUALLY GREW LARGER AS WE DESCENDED AND MANY OF THE TALL TREES WERE 2 FT. IN DIAMETER NEAR THE BASE. THE KUSKOKWIM RUNS A VERY TORTUOUS COURSE, TURNING ABOUT AND WINDING AND FORMING MANY WIDE LOOPS AND BENS." (P100) THERE WAS AN INDIAN VILLAGE 2 DAYS PAST THE CABIN. (P100) THEY MET 2 TRAPPERS CANOEING UP THE RIVER TO BUILD A CABIN AND TRAP. (P101-102). "THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM, THE NORTH FORK, THE TICHINIK OF THE MINKHOTANA INDIANS, IS CLEAR DARK WATER, IN PLACES SWIFT AND IN OTHER PLACES SLACK." (P105) GORDON ESTIMATED THAT THEY TRAVELED AT 5 MPH. HE VIEWED THE NORTH FORK AS ENDING AT THE UPPER MOUTH OF THE ISTNA (SOUTH FORK) FROM THE PORTAGE TO THIS PLACE WAS 300 MILES AND IT TOOK THEM 60 HRS. (P173)

**** WATN NORTH FORK MOOSE CREEK NORTH FORK MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 00079 92114 S 921
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060045000310
 MOUT N633110 W1504400 F160S 0160W 19
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST THE ARTICLE "SBORGIA SAYS NEW ROUTE IS KANTISHNA SHORTCUT" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF MAY 14, 1921. SBORGIA SAYS THAT HE FOUND A NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NENANA AND THE KANTISHNA AREA. SBORGIA CAME OUT BY WAY OF THE RILEY HIGHWAY PASS ROUTE, WITH A NUMBER OF SHORTCUTS, AND COVERED THE DISTANCE TO THE RAILROAD IN 14 HOURS. RETURNING, HE WILL TRAVEL FROM THE RAILROAD TO STEEL CABIN, ABOUT 20 MILES, THENCE TO BIG CREEK, THREE MILES, THEN DROP INTO THE EAST FORK OF THE TOKLAT AND ACROSS TO A CABIN ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE TO THE RIGHT. FROM THERE HE WILL GO TO THE SHELDON CABIN, WELL KNOWN TO OLDTINERS, THENCE ACROSS TO THE MOUTH OF BOUNDARY CREEK, UP THAT STREAM TWO MILES, THENCE TO THE RIGHT AND DOWN TO THE NORTH FORK OF MOOSE CREEK AND INTO THE DIGGINGS. THIS ROUTE, HE SAYS, HAS EASY GRADES, IS WELL TIMBERED AND AVOIDS THE OBJECTIONABLE THOROUGHFARE PASS.

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF BAKER CREEK NORTH FORK OF BAKER CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570035330180
 MOUT N650557 W1502706 F030N 0140W 08

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2540

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE PASSED EUREKA CREEK AND CONTINUED UP LEFT BANK OF NORTH FORK OF BAKER CREEK TO ITS HEADWATERS AND A PASS OF 1200 FT. (P.13) A SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN A NARROW STRIP EXTENDS ALONG THE CREEK BUT IS NOT DEEP. (P.30)

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER CHANDALAR
REFN 02773 885975
STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250
MOUT N671012 W1471824 F270N 0030W 18
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW ROUTE,RIVER,LAKE,NO TRAFF
ABST TRAIL FROM KOYUKUK DISTRICT TO CHANDALAR DISTRICT IN 1906 ASCENDED NORTH FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER FROM NEAR CROOKED CREEK CONFLUENCE TO CHANDALAR LAKE. (P12)

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF CHENA RIVER NORTH FORK OF CHENA RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470
MOUT N650312 W1461100 F030N 0080E 22
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP,COMMUNITY
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CHENA TRAIL FOLLOWS THE E SIDE OF THE NORTH FORK OF THE CHENA RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO MONUMENT CREEK. GREGGS ROADHOUSE IS ON THE NORTH FORK ABOUT 7 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF GEORGE RIVER NORTH FORK OF GEORGE RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160405402630200497000187000350
MOUT N620300 W1573500 S230N 0450W 29
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL CROSSES THE NORTH FORK AT ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWS W SIDE OF FORK TO ITS HEADWATERS. THEN HEADS OVER PASS TO IDITAROD.

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF INNOKO RIVER NORTH FORK OF INNOKO RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339902786000594003964403550
MOUT N634415 W1553530 K200S 0160E 36
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE OPHIR-LEWIS TRAIL LEFT THE INNOKO RIVER ABOUT 15 MIS N OF CRIPPLE AND HEADED N TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE INNOKO RIVER. IT CROSSED THE FORK ABOUT 10 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWED IT ON THE W SIDE FOR ABOUT 30 MIS THEN IT WENT OVERLAND TO THE YUKON RIVER.

**** WATN NORTH FORK OF KASHWITNA RIVER NORTH FORK OF KASHWITNA RIVER
REFN 02694 975
STOR 160714300556000050000170000090
MOUT N615900 W1495000 S220N 0030W 21
LUPR 52 KASHWITNA RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
ABST MR DUNDER, AN INFORMANT, SAYS THAT THERE WAS A VILLAGE ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE KASHWITNA RIVER.THE EXISTENCE OF THE SITE WAS CONFIRMED BY JIM DRYER WHO ADDED THAT AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL LINKED THE VILLAGE TO CHICKALOON. (P96)

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**** WATN NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614558 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-KANTISHNA TRAIL CROSSES THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN NORTH FORK SNAKE RIVER NORTH FORK SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA, APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED NEAR ITS HEAD. DOCUMENT REFERS TO THIS RIVER BY NUMEROUS NAMES: LAST CHANCE CREEK, AND WATERFALL CREEK. COPPER AND LEAD ARE LOCATED AT ITS HEAD. THE SNAKE RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND AT NONE. THE NORTH FORK OF SNAKE RIVER IS THE MAIN TRIBUTARY OF THE SNAKE RIVER, THUS IT CARRIES THE SAME STORET NUMBER CLASSIFICATION AS THE SNAKE RIVER. ORTH DENOTES THE NORTH FORK AS A SEPARATE BODY FROM THE MAIN SNAKE RIVER SO ITS MODERN NAME IS LISTED AS NORTH FORK SNAKE RIVER EVEN THOUGH ITS STORET NUMBER DISIGNATES IT AS A TERMINAL STREAM.

**** WATN NORTH FORK THUMB RIVER UPPER THUMB RIVER
 REFN 00959 927
 STOR 160912500305000043000013000030
 MOUT N572100 W1535800 S330S 0330W 01
 LUPR 51 THUMB RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,NO TRAFF,MAP,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN
 ABST GILBERT AND RICH, INVESTIGATORS OF THE SALMON RUN IN THE KARLUK AREA, REPORT THAT UPPER THUMB RIVER IS ONE OF THE LARGEST STREAMS IN THE VICINITY. IT MEANDERS FOR SOME DISTANCE THROUGH COMPARATIVELY WIDE VALLEYS. (P4) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN NORTH FORK TLIKAKILA RIVER NORTH FORK
 REFN 04077 00039 976
 STOR 160523601069700175000720001950035651070
 MOUT N604000 W1531000 S070N 0220W 28
 LUPR 42 TLIKAKILA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSTION,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE VALLEY OF THE NORTH FORK IS 1/2 TO 3/4 MILES WIDE. THE BRAIDED STREAM CROSSES A 1/2 MILE WIDE ALLUVIAL FAN BEFORE JOINING WITH THE TLIKAKILA RIVER. THE NORTH FORK'S MAIN CHANNEL WAS ABOUT 25 FEET WIDE, 2 FEET DEEP, AND FLOWING 5 MPH.THERE ARE MANY SIDE STREAMS WITH WATERFALLS IN THIS SECTION. (P3)

**** WATN NORTH FORK TWELVEMILE CREEK NORTH FORK TWELVEMILE CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664003543001910000700020
 MOUT N652400 W1454500 F070N 0100E 32
 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.

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**** WATN NORTH KILLEAK LAKE NORTH KILLEAK LAKE
 REFN 03163 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N662000 W1640500 K110N 0250W 18
 LUPR 21
 KEYW PHOTO, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST PLATE 20, ATTACHED, DEPICTS TWO VEGETATION TYPES, LOW-MEDIUM WILLOW SHRUB THICKET, FOREGROUND, AND ALDER SHRUB THICKET ALONG THE SHORE OF NORTH KILLEAK LAKE (P282-283) PLATE 3A SHOWS TUSsock-SHRUB TUNDRA ON THE LOWER SLOPES BEHIND THE BEACH RIDGES AT NORTH KILLEAK LAKE (P284-285) DEPTH OF THE LAKE IS 2 TO 2.5 METERS. THE NATIVES OF SHISHMAREF REPORTED FISHING THROUGH THE ICE IN THE LATE FALL BUT NO ONE HAD UTILIZED THIS RESOURCE FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (P319) A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE NORTH KILLEAK LAKE AREA WAS DONE JUNE 28-30, 1973. (P347) A STUDY OF THE TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS WAS MADE AT THIS LOCATION JUNE 27 TO JULY 3, 1978. THE STUDY WAS DONE BY HERBERT R. MELCHIOR, BRINA KESSEL AND DAN GIBSON. (P424-5)

**** WATN NORTH MEADOW LAKE NORTH MEADOW LAKE
 REFN 01447 965
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N711830 W1563900 U230N 0180W 34
 LUPR 11
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST COLLECTIONS WERE MADE AT THIS SPOT. (P22) (OF MYCOLOGICAL SPECIMENS)

**** WATN NORTH MOUTH AROLIK RIVER BESSIE CREEK
 REFN 05994 959
 STOR 1604104
 MOUT N594149 W1615230 S050S 0740W 33
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE
 ABST THE AUTHOR PLANNED A DOGSLED TRIP UP THE QUINHAGAK RIVER TO VISIT REINDEER HERDERS IN THE MOUNTAINS. ENCOUNTERING POOR TRAVEL CONDITIONS, THEY CUT OVER TO BESSIE CREEK, WHICH WOULD TAKE THEM IN THE SAME GENERAL DIRECTION. SMALL WILLOWS ALONG THE STREAM HAD STOPPED A LOT OF THE DRIFTING SNOW. (P134) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1959.

**** WATN NORTH RIVER NORTH RIVER
 REFN 00849 899
 STOR 1602068000502000150
 MOUT N635233 W1603926 K190S 0100W 05
 LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, HUNTING, PAST USAGE
 ABST DR GAMBELL'S JOURNAL AT EATON STATION NOTED THAT ON SEP 12, FOUR MEN WERE SENT UP THE NORTH RIVER ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION. (P61) ON OCT 31, 1899, HERDERS REPORTED THAT THE NORTH RIVER WAS OPEN AND THEY HAD TO SWIM THE REINDEER ACROSS IT. (P64) THE JOURNAL NOTED THAT ON NOV 24, 1899 3 PEOPLE CAME FROM THE MISSION AT UNALAKLIK BY DOGSLED. (P65) ON DEC 14, THREE MEN LEFT EATON FOR A SHORT TRIP UP NORTH RIVER WITH REINDEER. (P66)

**** WATN NORTH RIVER NORTH RIVER
 REFN 06257 961
 STOR 1602068000502000150
 MOUT N635233 W1603926 K190S 0100W 05
 LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ICE, SPRING, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELED UP THE NORTH RIVER BY DOGSLED ON A WINTER CAMPING EXCURSION. THE ICE ON THE RIVER WAS TREACHEROUS DUE TO OPEN SPRINGS YEAR-ROUND. THEIR CAMPSITE WAS ON A HIGH BANK AT A BEND IN THE RIVER NEAR A

SPRUCE-DOTTED HILL. (P152) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1961.

- **** WATN NDRTH STAR CREEK NORTH STAR CREEK
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602820005260000570
 MOUT N645300 W1652700 K070S 0330W 18
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345
 PP272-285. F F HENSHAW 1908 SEE TABLE 1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. SEE TABLE 2
 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.
- **** WATN NORUTAK LAKE LAKE NORUTAK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE SKIRTS THE S. EDGE OF LAKE
 NORUTAK ON ITS WAY TO KOBUK RIVER. (P20) *THE LAKE IS BOUNDED BY ROUGH GLACIAL MORAINES RISING 75 TO 100 FT.
 ABOVE THE LAKE LEVEL. *(P20) BRIDGE CREEK DRAINS THE LAKE. (P20) AROUND THIS LAKE AREA ARE LOW HILLS OF GLACIAL
 TILL *COMPOSED MAINLY OF SILT WITH GRAVEL AND COBBLES. *(P33) THE RIDGES BETWEEN STREAMS ARE UNDERLAIN WITH
 SANDSTONE, CONGLOMERATE.
- **** WATN NORUTAK LAKE NORUTAK LAKE
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MAP, RIVER BASIN
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES FROM THE SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 1400 FT HERE.
 GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS OPEN WITH ALDERS, STOCKY, TWISTED TREES. OLDEST TREES WERE 100
 YRS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.
- **** WATN NORUTAK LAKE NORUTAK LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN MAP OF 1923 BY THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, THE KOBUK-KOYUKUK TRAIL CROSSES NORUTAK LAKE
 IN ITS NORTHERN 1/3 PORTION.
- **** WATN NORUTAK LAKE NORUTAK LAKE
 REFN 02691 870962
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST NORUTAK LAKE IS LOCATED WITHIN THE UPPER KOBUK ESKIMO TERRITORY. (P17) ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANTS RELATES
 HOW HIS GRANDFATHER, AFTER 1870, MADE TRADING TRIPS FROM THE KANUTI TO THE KOBUK REGIONS, VIA THE ALATNA
 RIVER--NORUTAK LAKE ROUTE. (P216)

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**** WATN NORUTAK LAKE NORUTAK LAKE
 REFN 03548 00001 922923
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, ROUTE
 ABST BOX 1 (FOLDER 3) U OF A ARCHIVES, MURIE COLLECTION. BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES THE LAKES IN THE VICINITY OF THE ALATNA RIVER. "IN THE LOWLAND BETWEEN THE KOBUK RIVER AND THE ALATNA RIVER ARE FOUND MANY SMALL LAKES. NORUTAK LAKE IS THE LARGEST WE SAW, TWO MILES WIDE NEAR ONE END. I IMAGINE AT LEAST 6 MI LONG." (P6) "THE ESKIMO HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL TO THE KOBUK BY A ROUTE WHICH LEAVES THE ALATNA RIVER NEARLY 40 MI FROM ITS MOUTH, BY WINTER TRAIL, AND EXTENDS IN A GENERAL NW DIRECTION TO THE KOBUK, PASSING OVER NORUTAK LAKE. I SHOULD JUDGE WE WENT ABOUT 30 OR 40 MI ACROSS THIS PORTAGE. NO ONE HAD BEEN ACROSS THIS WINTER, AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR US TO BREAK TRAIL ALL THE WAY." (P2-3) IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE AUTHOR ACTUALLY CROSSED THE LAKE ON HIS TRIP. HE GOT WITHIN A "FEW MILES" OF THE KOBUK BUT TURNED BACK TO THE ALATNA. THIS WAS EARLY JAN, 1923. (P3)

**** WATN NORUTUK LAKE NORUTUK LAKE
 REFN 00786 940
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N664806 W1541900 K160N 0210E 10
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1940, GIDDINGS NOTES GOING AROUND THIS LAKE WHILE ON HIS WAY FROM THE KOYUKUK TO THE KOBUK ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (P296) ON THE NORTH SIDE WAS A TRAPPERS CABIN. "TO THE WEST A SMALL STREAM DRAINED THE LAKE... I NOTED THE MIDDEN-LIKE QUALITY OF THE SOIL WHERE THE BANK WAS CRACKED AT THE EDGE OF THE ENCRACING STREAM." (P296) "WALKING DOWN THE CREEK SOME 10 MI, I REACHED THE GRAVELLY BANK OF THE KOBUK" (P297)

**** WATN NOT NAMED GRASSY POINT CREEK
 REFN 00959 921927
 STOR 1609125002750000380
 MOUT N572300 W1540500 S320S 0300N 22
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MAP, EXPEDITION
 ABST CHARLES GILBERT, INVESTIGATOR OF THE SALMON RUN IN THE KARLUK AREA, REFERS TO HIS 1921 NOTES WHILE WRITING IN 1927. GRASSY POINT CR IS ABOUT 6 FT WIDE AND 6 INCHES DEEP. (P13) A 1922 NOTE OF AUTHOR SUGGESTS IT IS 10-15 FEET WIDE. (P18) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD

**** WATN NOTCH CREEK NOTCH CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900002800020
 MOUT N621000 W1421000 C040N 0180E 06
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, THE PACK TRAIL FROM CHISANA TO NABESNA FOLLOWS NOTCH CREEK ON ITS S SIDE. NOTCH CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF CHISANA RIVER. THE TRAIL GOES TO COPPER PASS.

**** WATN NOTCH CREEK NOTCH CREEK
 REFN 01529 924
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910104600900002800020
 MOUT N621000 W1421000 C040N 0180E 06
 LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, EXPEDITION

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ABST HILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY THAT AUG 17TH THEY BROKE CAMP ON CROSS CREEK "AND RODE ABOUT 6 MILES UP THE STONY BARS OF THE NOTCH CREEK, RISING STEADILY. HE THEN LEFT THE BAR AND RODE UP THE GREEN BANKS WHERE LOW WILLOW STILL GREW ABOVE THE TIMBER LINE, FLOUNDERING THROUGH A BOG OF MOSS AND PASSING A DESERTED MINER'S CABIN. THE WALLS OF THE CANYON CLOSED IN AGAIN AND WE DROPPED DOWN TO THE BAR AGAIN FOLLOWING IT ALMOST TO THE GLACIER AT ITS HEAD." (P16) THEY THEN CLIMBED ONTO THE DIVIDE AND LOOKED FOR STREAMS FLOWING TO THE NABESNA. (P16) THIS WAS BY HORSE.

**** WATN NOTONIONO CREEK NOTONIONO CREEK
 REFN 01879 967
 STOR 160339904913000947004125004660009000040014700040
 MOUT N660548 W1531154 K090N 0270E 09
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN EXAMINING FIGURE 2- GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA. (P4) WHICH IS A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT, IT IS NOTED THAT NOTONIONO CREEK FLOWS THROUGH 2 GEOLOGIC AREA: 1) AN AREA OF TUFF, GRAYWACKE, AND MUDSTONE AND 2) AN AREA OF ALLUVIUM.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NORITNO RIVER
 REFN 00184 90511 Y 905
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST "YUKON PRESS VOLUME 6 NUMBER 3, TANANA, ALASKA, NOVEMBER 11, (1905) AN ARTICLE ENTITLED "NORITNO] NOT NOVI" STATED THAT JUDGE BUSCH OF NULATO WAS RUNNING A STORE AT THE MOUTH OF THE NORITNO RIVER, PREVIOUSLY KNOWN AS THE NOVI RIVER. "AT NORITON OR MOUSE POINT ARE TWO STORES, E COMPTON AND THE (NORTHERN COMERCIAL COMPANY). SOME SEVEN MILES DISTANT IS KOKRINES STATION WHERE ARE LOCATED TWO STOPES RUN BY WILLIAM CORNING AND WILSON AND TOBY." APPARENTLY THERE WAS MINING IN THE AREA APPROXIMATELY 125 MILES VIA RIVER FROM THE PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED STORES AND ABOUT 75 MILES BY WINTER TRAIL. PAGE 1, COLUMN 1.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NORITNO RIVER
 REFN 00184 90618 Y 906
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT
 ABST YUKON PRESS, TANANA, ALASKA, NOV 18, 1906. IN THE ARTICLE ENTITLED "LATEST FROM THE NORITNO DIGGINGS" LOSS CREEK ENPTIES INTO THE NORITNO RIVER. A SMALL TOWN WAS SAID TO BE FORMING AT THE MOUTH OF LOSS CREEK. "UP TO THIS POINT THE RIVER IS OPEN FOR NAVIGATION TO SUCH STEAMERS AS THE "KOYUKUK" "TANANA" AND OTHERS OF SIMILAR DRAFT." BEYOND THE MOUTH POLING BOATS WERE NEEDED TO REACH THE DIGGINGS. VIA LOSS CREEK. A RECORDER, SENT OUT BY JUDGE BUSCH OF NULATO WAS STATIONED AT THE MOUTH OF LOSS CREEK. PAGE 2 COLUMN 3. IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER OR NOT THE STEAMERS WERE ACTUALLY TRAVELLING ON LOSS CREEK. IT IS THE RESEARCHERS OPINION THAT THEY TRAVELED ONLY AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF LOSS CREEK.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOVAKAKET RIVER
 REFN 04355 903904
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1452600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING
 ABST SEEKING ADVENTURE AND FURS, BILL WALKER AND FRIEND, POLED A "FLAT POLING BOAT, POINTED AT BOTH ENDS" ABOUT 200 MI UP THE NOVAKAKET RIVER IN THE FALL OF 1903. THEY BUILT A CABIN AND TRAP LINE THERE AND HUNTED THROUGHOUT THE AREA, USING A TOBAGGON-SLED TO HAUL GAME AND SUPPLIES. (STREAMS MENTIONED ARE NOT

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IDENTIFIABLE.) THEY HAD BROUGHT DOGS AND USED THEM TO HAUL THE SLED ON SOME TRIPS. AFTER BREAKUP THEY RETURNED DOWNRIVER AND OVER TO MOUSE POINT ON THE YUKON. (P94-108)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOVI RIVER
 REFN 00660 897901
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1452600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "NOVIKAKAT IS A VILLAGE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NOVI AND YUKON R. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 12, 1897. CLOSED APRIL 12, 1901." (P.61)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOVI RIVER
 REFN 04806 969
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1452600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST SAM WHITE FLEW A PATROL UP NOVI RIVER DURING SPRING FLOOD CONDITIONS. EVERYTHING ON LOW GROUND UNDERWATER. HAD TO LAND ON ROOF OF CABIN THAT SERVED AS AN ISLAND IN THE WATER. WHEN RIVER SUBSIDED, TRAPPERS CAME DOWN RIVER IN BOATS. (P188&189)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWIKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD. ON THE MAP THERE IS A PORTAGE MARKED BETWEEN THE HEAD OF THE INNOKO AND THE HEAD OF THE NOWIKAKAT.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWIKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 04108 897
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NOWIKAKAT, A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON, IS 112 MILES LONG. (P291)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWIKAKAT RIVER
 REFN 05157 867
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1452600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSIONS, COMMUNITY
 ABST WILLIAM H DALL ALONG WITH OTHER U.S. MEN AND RUSSIANS EXPLORING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH SPENT THE NIGHT OF JUNE 4, 1867 AT NOWIKAKAT, A VILLAGE ON THE YUKON AT THE MOUTH OF THE NOWIKAKAT RIVER. THE RIVER IS ABOUT 100 MILES LONG AND IS ABOUT 136 MILES FROM NULATO IN A DIRECT LINE. THE HEAD-WATERS ARE ON THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF THE NOWIKAKAT AND KAIYUH MOUNTAINS, AND, ACCORDING TO INDIAN ACCOUNTS, A SHORT PORTAGE CAN BE MADE TO THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE SHAGELUK OR SO-CALLED INNOKO RIVER.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWIKAKAT RIVER

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06/10/79 2547

REFN 06885 885
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NOWIKAKAT RIVER IS CLAIMED TO BE 400 MI. LONG, AND ENTERS THE YUKON FROM THE SOUTH. MINING CLAIMS HAVE BEEN LOCATED ON IT BY COCHREIN. "IT WOULD BE NAVIGABLE, QUITE A DISTANCE WITH A SMALL STEAM-LAUNCH." (P90)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWIKAKET RIVER
 REFN 00099 90507 X 905
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST THE ARTICLE, "STAMPEDE IS NOW ON" APPEARED IN THE OCT 7,1905, ISSUE OF THE "NONE SEMI-WEEKLY NUGGET". IT MENTIONS A STRIKE ON THE NOWIKAKET: FORT GIBBON, SEPT 12-A REPORTED STRIKE WAS MADE LAST SPRING ON THE NOWIKAKAT, A STREAM ENTERING THE YUKON ABOUT 90 MILES BELOW HERE. LATELY ANOTHER REPORT REACHED HERE THAT PAY HAD BEEN FOUND. EVERY DAY MEN WITH OUTFITS ARE GOING THERE, THE ESTIMATED NUMBER OF MEN WHO HAVE ALREADY GONE INTO THE NOWIKAKAT COUNTRY BEING 300. (P3)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02133 908
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST NOWITNA RIVER DISCHARGES INTO THE YUKON AFTER MEANDERING ACROSS EXTENSIVE FLATS THAT EXTEND SOUTHWARD FROM THE YUKON FOR 20 MILES OR MORE.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02199 911
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
 ABST USGS 1911. THE NOWITNA RIVER MEANDERS ACROSS WIDE FLATS THAT EXTEND SOUTHWARD FROM THE YUKON RIVER FOR 30 MILES OR MORE.(P290) SPRUCE OF LOG CABIN OR LUMBER SIZE STANDS IN GROVES, INTERSPERSED WITH SWAMPY MEADOWS AND BRUSHY TRACTS OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS ON THE NOWITNA FLATS, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE BANKS OF STREAMS. (P291)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02267 A 915
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN HIS 1915 USGS REPORT "EXPLORATION IN THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION." (BULL 642), HENRY M EAKIN SAYS: NOWITNA RIVER DRAINS CONSIDERABLE MORE THAN HALF OF THE CENTRAL AND WESTERN PARTS OF THE REGION, THROUGH SULUKNA, TITNA, AND BIG MUD RIVERS, ITS CHIEF EASTERLY TRIBUTARIES, NAMED IN ORDER GOING DOWNSTREAM. THE SULUKNA HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE HIGHEST UPLANDS OF THE REGION, THE LIMESTONE MOUNTAIN RANGE ABOUT 50 MILES SOUTHWEST OF LAKE MINCHUMINA AND NEAR THE NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IT FLOWS IN A GENERAL NORTHERLY DIRECTION FOR AN AIR-LINE DISTANCE OF ABOUT 45 MILES TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE MAIN RIVER, 10 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF THE CANYON. ITS EASTERLY TRIBUTARIES HEAD AGAINST TWO LARGE SOUTHERLY TRIBUTARIES OF THE TITNA; ITS WESTERLY TRIBUTARIES AGAINST THOSE OF THE UPPER NOWITNA. ALL ITS TRIBUTARIES HEAD IN PROMINENT UPLANDS, BUT THE LOWER

COURSE OF THE MAIN STREAM IS THROUGH A BROAD SILT-FILLED BASIN WHICH MARKS THE WESTERN LIMIT OF THE PRESENT SURVEY. POLING BOATS HAVE BEEN TAKEN UP THE SULUKNA TO POINTS WELL BACK IN THE MOUNTAINS, 30 TO 35 MILES IN A DIRECT LINE FROM ITS MOUTH. TO DO THIS, HOWEVER, REQUIRED NUMEROUS PORTAGES AROUND BEAVER DAMS. (P214) THE MAIN UPPER BRANCHES OF NOWITNA RIVER HEAD AGAINST NIXON FORK OF KUSKOKWIK RIVER. THE MOUTH OF THE NOWITNA IS ABOUT 14 MILES ABOVE KOKRINES VILLAGE, ON THE YUKON. THE DIRECT DISTANCE BETWEEN ITS MOUTH AND THE DIVIDE AT ITS EXTREME HEAD IS ABOUT 125 MILES, BUT THE ACTUAL COURSE OF THE STREAM BETWEEN THESE POINTS IS ABOUT 360 MILES LONG. BELOW THE SULUKNA THE RIVER FLOWS FOR 166 MILES TO COVER AN AIR-LINE DISTANCE OF 57 MILES. IN ITS LOWER COURSE THE GRADE IS VERY LOW AND THE CURRENT IS CORRESPONDINGLY SLOW, FROM HALF A MILE TO 2 MILES AN HOUR AT ORDINARY STAGES. FOR A LONG DISTANCE ABOVE ITS MOUTH THE DEPTH OF WATER AT MEAN STAGES IS FROM 20 TO 40 FEET. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR LAUNCHES, SCOWS, AND SHALLOW-DRAFT STEAMBOATS FOR AT LEAST 100 MILES. (P215) THE ROUTE FROM COSNA TO LAKE MINCHUMINA LEAD UP COSNA RIVER FOR ABOUT 25 MILES, THENCE EASTWARD ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE ZITZIANA, AND THENCE AROUND THE EAST MARGIN OF THE UPLANDS THROUGH ANOTHER LOW PASS INTO THE VALLEY OF A STREAM FLOWING SOUTHWESTWARD INTO THE LAKE. THE OTHER WINTER ROUTE FROM THE LAKE TO THE YUKON LEADS NORTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF NORTH FORK ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE TITNA, DOWN THIS STREAM TO A POINT BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SETHKOKNA, AND THENCE NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RUBY. A NUMBER OF OTHER TRAILS WERE SEEN, CHIEFLY THOSE MADE BY TRAPPERS FOR SHORT DISTANCES ALONG THEIR TRAP LINES. THESE FOLLOW THE CRESTS OF MANY OF THE TIMBERED RIDGES IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE REGION. FARTHER WEST, WHERE THE UPLAND RIDGES AND DIVIDES ARE MORE UNEVEN AND LACK TIMBER, THE TRAILS ARE LOCATED CHIEFLY ALONG THE STREAMS IN THE VALLEY BOTTOMS. THE TRAPPERS AND PROSPECTORS WHO FREQUENT THE REGION GENERALLY OUTFIT AT TANANA OR RUBY AND GET THEIR SUPPLIES TO THEIR BASE CAMPS DURING THE OPEN SEASON BY POLING BOAT, GOING UP NOWITNA RIVER. THEY BRING OUT THEIR FURS IN THE SPRING BY THE SAME MEANS, FOLLOWING THE BREAK-UP OF THE ICE ON THE NAVIGABLE STREAMS. (P218)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02267 B 915
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K0605 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A GREAT DEAL OF TIME HAS BEEN SPENT BY A FEW PROSPECTORS IN THE SEARCH FOR PLACER GOLD ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF NOWITNA RIVER, AND THE OCCURRENCES ENUMERATED ABOVE HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR A LONG TIME. EXAGGERATED REPORTS OF GOLD PLACERS IN THE REGION HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED AMONG THE RIVER SETTLEMENTS AT DIFFERENT TIMES, AND SEVERAL SO-CALLED STAMPEDES HAVE OCCURRED, WHEN LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE HURRIED AWAY TO THIS OR THAT LOCALITY. SO FAR THE OCCURRENCE OF COMMERCIAL PLACERS IN THE REGION HAS NOT BEEN DEMONSTRATED, AND DURING THE SUMMER OF 1915 THE CREEKS WERE ENTIRELY DESERTED. HOWEVER, IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT NEW DISCOVERIES ON THE TRIBUTARY OF THE SULUKNA HEADING AGAINST OUR CREEK WERE REPORTED DURING THE SUMMER, AND A NUMBER OF PROSPECTORS WERE ON THEIR WAY TO THAT LOCALITY. (P220)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02288 915
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K0605 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHYSICAL DIMENSION
 ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA, 1918. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54PP. H M EAKON. IT IS STATED THAT IN 1915 AN EXPLORATION PARTY BUILT A RAFT ON THE NOWITNA RIVER IN ORDER TO CONTINUE OBSERVATIONS DOWN THE RIVER TO ITS MOUTH. (P8) FOR A LONG DISTANCE ABOVE ITS MOUTH THE DEPTH OF THIS RIVER AT MEAN WATER STAGES IS 20 TO 40 FT. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR LAUNCHES, SCOWS, AND SHALLOW-DRAFT STEAM BOATS FOR AT LEAST 100 MILES. (P14)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 02373 926
 STOR 1603399061350011160

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2549

MOUT N645600 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U.S.G.S. BULL. 783: 97-144. 1926 IN SUMMER POLING BOATS WERE USED FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES ON NOWITNA RIVER. (P99)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 03082 973
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE NOWITNA WITHDRAWAL UNIT CONTAINS 1.0 MILLION ACRES AND LIES WITHIN THE CONTINENTAL CLIMATIC ZONE IN THE INTERIOR LOWLANDS PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE EAST AND SOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER. THE AREA IS CHARACTERIZED BY LAKE AND POND DOTTED FLATS SURROUNDED BY LOW MOUNTAINS. STREAMS MEANDER THROUGHOUT THE LDWLANDS, BORDERED BY SLOUGHS AND FOREST. THE UNIT LIES WITHIN THE DOYON NATIVE CORPORATION REGION. THE UNIT IS UNDERLAIN BY BEDROCK CONSISTING OF SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCK. MINERAL POTENTIAL FOR GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND KOLYBDENUM IS FAVORABLE. SAND AND GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE FOUND ALONG THE MAJOR RIVERS OF THE UNIT. SOME COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE FISHING OCCURS WITHIN THE UNIT. THE WATERFOWL HABITAT IS MEDIUM TO VERY HIGH QUALITY. FOOT TRAVEL IS HAMPERED BY MANY LAKES AND STREAMS. AN AREA BORDERING THE LOWER NOWITNA RIVER HAS BEEN NOMINATED AS AN ECOLOGICAL RESERVE DUE TO FLOODPLAIN VEGETATION AND SUCCESSION, AND ASSOCIATED SCIENTIFIC VALUES. THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE UNIT IS SUITABLE FOR AGRICULTURAL USE. LAND TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, OR UTILITY SYSTEMS ARE NONEXISTENT.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 03175 973
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE NOWITNA RIVER IS A CLEAR, FREE-FLOWING MEANDERING STREAM. ITS WIDTH VARIES FROM APPROXIMATELY 1/4 MILE, NEAR THE MOUTH, TO LESS THAN 30 FEET IN THE HEADWATERS. THE AVERAGE WIDTH IS ABOUT 300 FEET. (P36) DATE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS 1973.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 04075 00009 951
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST RECORD GROUP 322, BOX 146486, FILE 420.1 FY51, FRC. DUE TO LOW WATER ON THE TANANA, THE "NENANA" WAS FORCED TO WINTER ON THE NOWITNA IN 1951.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00031 944973
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, FORESTRY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT ENTITLED "NOWITNA WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION AUGUST 16, 1973. THE NOWITNA RIVER DROPS FROM 1000 FT AT THE SOURCE TO 150 FT MSL AT THE MOUTH. WIDTH VARIES FROM A QUARTER MILE AT THE MOUTH TO 30 FT IN THE HEADWATERS. AVERAGE WIDTH IS GIVEN AS 200 FT.

TRAPPERS FREQUENTED THE RIVER IN THE PAST. THE STUDY SEGMENT OF BOR EXTENDED 204 MILES FROM 2 MI BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF PILOT CREEK TO THE YUKON RIVER. THE RIVER CORRIDOR IS FORESTED. THE NOWITNA IS CALLED NOVI LOCALLY. THE RIVER "FOLLOWS A SERPENTINE COURSE TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH MASTADIN CREEK." THEN THE RIVER STRAIGHTENS FOR THE NEXT 10 MI AND THE VELOCITY INCREASES. SOME RIFFLES AND A CANYON WERE NOTED IN THIS SECTION. DOWNSTREAM FROM BIG MUD RIVER THE RIVER BEGINS TO MEANDER WITH LARGE OXBOW LAKES. THE NOWITNA CARRIES A MODERATE AMOUNT OF ORGANIC MATTER GIVING IT A MURKY CAST. MAXIMUM STREAM FLOWS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH BREAKUP AND SNOW MELT. PRESENT USE OF THIS RIVER IS RECREATION HUNTING, FISHING, AND BOATING. THE RIVER IS ABOUT 250 MI LONG. SMALL PLANES CAN REPORTEDLY LAND IN THE RIVER WITH FLOATS OR ON MANY GRAVEL BARS. THE RIVER IS ACCESSIBLE TO RIVERBOAT FROM THE YUKON. THE RIVER IS ALSO ACCESSIBLE BY DOG SLED AND SNOWMOBILE. VALLEY FLOOR IS MARSHY AND THE SOILS ARE POORLY DRAINED. DURING WORLD WAR II THERE WAS COMMERCIAL LOGGING ALONG THE RIVER FOR THE SAWMILL AT RUBY. RIVER FLOW IS REPORTED TO BE SUITABLE FOR BOTH CANOES AND POWER BOATS. MOST OF THE USERS ARE HUNTERS.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00031 973
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH PHYSICAL
 ABST NOWITNA RIVER DROPS FROM 1000 FT AT THE SOURCE TO 150 FT MSL AT THE MOUTH. WIDTH IS 30 FT IN THE HEADWATERS AND 1/4 MILE AT THE MOUTH. THE RIVER MEANDERS DOWNSTREAM FROM BIG MUD RIVER. CLOSED SPRUCE HARDWOOD IS THE DOMINANT FOREST TYPE.

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 05007 965
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY
 ABST IVAN PETROFF TRAVELED DOWN THE NOWITNA RIVER IN A KAYAK. IT IS THOUGHT THAT HE WENT AS FAR AS KALTAG. (P62)

**** WATN NOWITNA RIVER NOWITNA RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1603399061350011160
 MOUT N645612 W1542600 K060S 0220E 28
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST THE AMOUNT OF BOATING ON THE NOWITNA R. MAY BE LESS THAN THAT ON THE TAKOTNA R AND UPPER KUSKOKWIM R (P283)

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MOUT N652237 W1641520 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PARTS OF RIVER VALLEY ARE LAVA REGIONS. (P7) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. THE NOXAPAGA RIVER IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUZITRIN WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE IHURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MOUT N652300 W1641600 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2551

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.

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MQUT N652300 W1641600 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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.

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MQUT N652300 W1641500 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 NOXAPAGA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 02166 911
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MQUT N652237 W1641520 K150S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COLLIER NOTED LAVA UNDERLYING GRAVELS ON THE NOXAPAGA RIVER. NEAR THE CONTACT THESE GRAVELS ARE CEMENTED BY
 CLAYS AND PEBBLES OF AN OLDER FLOW. (P73)

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 02853 854
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MQUT N652237 W1641520 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST ON FEB 20, 1854, HOBSON AND A GUIDE ON DOGSLED SET OUT FROM SDIYUK, ON THE UPPER KUZITRIN AND TRAVELLED 7 1/4
 HRS. THEY CAME TO A STREAM CALLED E-NU-LU-MUK, A TRIBUTARY OF CUG-I-OE-TO-UK. THE AUTHOR CALLS THIS
 "APPARENTLY THE UPPER PARTION OF THE NOXAPAGA RIVER." BUT BEFORE THEY GOT INTO THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, THE
 GUIDE STOPPED AND MADE A SMALL FIRE, APPARENTLY FOR SUPERSTITION REASONS. (P153)

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 867972
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MQUT N652237 W1641520 K150S 0270W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FISHING, VEGETATION
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES IN IHURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 11, THERE ARE 2 VILLAGE
 SITES ON THE NOXAPAGA RIVER, WHERE THEY FISHED AND GATHERED BERRIES FOR THEIR WINTER VILLAGES, LOCATED ABOUT
 10 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN NOXAPAGA RIVER NOXAPAGA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2552

REFN C6018 902
 STOR 1602729007120000690
 MOUT N652237 W1641519 K010S 0270W 29
 LUPR 21 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST ON A DOGSLED TRIP IN 1902 FROM NOME TO THE CANDLE CREEK GOLD FIELD, THE ROUTE WAS PARTLY ON NOXAPAGA RIVER ICE. (P.140) THE IMMACHVICH RIVER IS MENTIONED WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ITS USE OR NOT. THE KUGUK RIVER, ALSO MENTIONED, WAS DETOURED. (P.140) THIS REFERENCE IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA.

**** WATN NOYES SLOUGH NOYES SLOUGH
 REFN 01609 901
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470014360110
 MOUT N645000 W1475000 F010S 0010W 08
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL
 ABST IN 1901 TOM GILMORE AND FELIX PEDRO SUPPOSEDLY SIGHTED BARNETTE'S LOVELLE YOUNG IN THE CHENA SLOUGH, FROM THE TOP OF ESTER DONE. THEY MADE THEIR WAY TO THE CHENA, CAMPING FOR ONE NIGHT ON ESTER CREEK AND THEN HEADED ACROSS THE FLATS TO THE LOVELLE YOUNG. (P9-10) "FOR SOMETIME 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 GRILLIES, THEY REACHED A POINT ON THE NOYES SLOUGH ABOUT 2 MILES FROM WHERE THE LOVELLE YOUNG WAS TIED. FROM THIS POINTS 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) PARKER SAYS PEDRO AND HIS PARTY "FROM THEIR CAMP ON NOYES SLOUGH" TRAVELED 70 MILES IN A SOUTHEASTERLY DIRECTION. (P11) HE BELIEVED HE FOUND THE LOST 98 CREEK.

**** WATN NOYES SLOUGH NOYES SLOUGH
 REFN 06769 930
 STOR 1603399070050012300022888044770014360110
 MOUT N645000 W1475000 F010S 0010W 08
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION
 ABST "THERE WAS SKATING ON NOYE'S SLOUGH IN EARLY FALL BEFORE THE SNOW CAME." (P162)

**** WATN NUCHEK CREEK NUCHEK CREEK
 REFN 02800 963
 STOR 1610000
 MOUT N602000 W1463000 C170S 0070W 29
 LUPR 53
 KEYH NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED ON NUCHEK CREEK DURING 1963. A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 09/08. (P36)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST "ABOUT 25 MILES EAST OF CHITINA IS STRELNA. FROM HERE THERE IS A WAGON ROAD LEADING TO NUGGET CREEK." (P244)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 00813 916
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080081100480

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2553

MOUT N645500 W1480750 F010N 0030W 15
 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,
 NUGGET CREEK HAD A GOLD QUARTZ LEDGE. (P32)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 01905 930
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST COPPER DEPOSITS MINED ON CREEK, AND A FEW HUNDRED TONS OF COPPER CONCENTRATES WERE SHIPPED FROM THE LODES. BY
 1930 THE LODES WERE ABANDONED. CREEK IS LOCATED 2--2 1/2 MI FROM KUSKULANA RIVER. (P42)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 01909 911
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645900 W1421500 F020N 0270E 21
 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)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645855 W1421520 F020N 0270E 21
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST NUGGET CREEK IS SMALL, ENTERING THE SEVENTYMILE (ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE BARNEY CREEK). GARNETS ARE FOUND IN
 ASSOCIATION WITH THE GOLD. AT THE TIME OF THE AUTHOR'S VISIT, TWO MEN, HAMPERED BY LOW WATER, WERE WORKING ON
 THE CREEK. (PP56 TO 57)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 161143100120500033000163000120
 MOUT N591500 W1361000 C300S 0550E 08
 LUPR 60 TSIRKU RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS FOR GOLD WERE CONTINUED ON A SMALL SCALE ON BOTH SALMON RIVER AND NUGGET CREEK IN
 1905, WITH NO IMPORTANT PROGRESS MADE. (P45) ORTH DOES NOT LIST A NUGGET CREEK IN THE SKAGWAY DISTRICT.

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645855 W1421520 F020N 0270E 21
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST NUGGET CREEK IS SMALL, ENTERING THE SEVENTYMILE ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE BARNEY CREEK. THE BEDROCK NEAR THE MOUTH
 IS A GNEISSOID GRANITE, AND THE GRAVELS ARE MOSTLY OF THE SAME MATERIAL, THEIR AVERAGE THICKNESS BEING ABOUT
 4 FEET. THE GOLD OCCURS IN PLATES UP TO 1/4 INCH IN DIAMETER, AND HAS GARNETS ASSOCIATED WITH IT. THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2554

QUANTITY OF BLACK SAND IS SMALL. PAY IS FOUND OVER A WIDTH OF 20 FEET FROM RIM TO RIM AND FOR A LENGTH OF ABOUT 4 CLAIMS. (P24)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1607143002600000190002802003200564000400016300310
 MOUT N623000 W1505500 S280N 0090W 15
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1907 NUGGET CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE YENTNA PLACER DISTRICT. (P38)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02118 906
 STOR 160272900075000014000653000610
 MOUT N645400 W1650800 K070S 0320W 03
 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 PP 272-285 F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 1 FOR: "MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-1907 NUGGET CREEK AT MIOCENE INTAKE. ALSO SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-07.

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02121 907
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST NATIVE COPPER HAD BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF NUGGET CREEK BY 1907. (P45) THE CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG, WITH MOST OF THE COPPER PROSPECTS AT THAT TIME BEING LOCATED IN THE LOWER PORTION OF NUGGET CREEK VALLEY. (P72) A LARGE MASS OF NATIVE COPPER WAS FOUND IN THE CREEK BED, ESTIMATED TO WEIGH BETWEEN 2 AND 3 TONS. (P74)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02148 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE ALASKA CONSOLIDATED COPPER COMPANY DID PROSPECTING AND DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS ON THE NUGGET CREEK BY 1909. (P161)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02174 910
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645900 W1421500 F020N 0270E 21
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSHORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. ONE MAN WAS REPORTED TO HAVE WORKED NUGGET CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1910. (P172)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730

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MOUT N645900 W1421500 F020N 0270E 21
 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)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02206 905911
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400016300310
 MOUT N623000 W1505500 S280N 0090W 15
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST NUGGET CREEK FLOWS OUT OF THE DUTCH HILLS AND ITS U-SHAPED VALLEY. GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND ON THE CREEK IN 1905,
 AND MINING WAS CARRIED ON IN THE VALLEY THE FOLLOWING SUMMERS. FOUR MINING CAMPS WERE ACTIVELY WORKING THE
 CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1911. "THE LARGEST CAMP, CONSISTING OF 10 MEN, WAS ON "NO 4 BELOW", THE GROUND
 WORKED LYING A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SLATE CANYON." STREAM GRAVELS ARE 6 TO 8 FT THICK, AND
 LIE ON SOFT BEDROCK OF THE COAL-BEARING SERIES. BEDROCK CONSIST OF SANDY OR CLAYEY MATERIAL OR LOOSE
 CONGLOMERATE. (P58)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645900 W1421500 F020N 0270E 21
 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. THREE MEN TOOK OUT A DUMP THE LATTER PART OF THE WINTER OF 1912 AND TWO OR THREE MEN WORKED THE
 NATURAL DURING THE SUMMER. (P220)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02578 912
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST THE AK CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO IS SAID TO OWN 45 CLAIMS ON NUGGET CREEK. MOST OF THE WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON WHAT
 IS KNOWN AS THE VALDEZ CLAIM A CALCITE VEIN CONTAINING BORNITE AND A MAJOR AMOUNT OF CHALCOPYRITE LIES IN A
 FAULT PLANE CUTTING THE GREENSTONE AT THIS LOCALITY. THE CLAIM HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY A SHAFT AND TUNNELINGS.
 (P23)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 02701 911
 STOR 1611541000760000180
 MOUT N582539 W1343155 C400S 0660E 04
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, DISCHARGE
 ABST ENROUTE TO FAIRBANKS WHERE HER HUSBAND WAS TO "ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF MINES STATION FOR ALL ALASKA"--IT WAS
 ABOUT 1911--MARY LEE DAVIS DESCRIBED THE MINING ACTIVITY IN THE JUNEAU AREA AND THE MENDENHALL GLACIER,
 NOTING THAT FROM "OUT AND UNDER THIS GREAT ICE MASS ARE FORCED THE MELTING, SHIFT, AND POWERFUL STREAMS THAT
 FEED THE DYNAMOS OF NUGGET CREEK WHICH RUN THE MASSIVE ENGINES AND THE WHEELS OF MINES AND MILLS IN JUNEAU."
 (P28)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK

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REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005730005660
 MOUT N673000 W1500000 F310N 0110W 34
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. NUGGET CREEK IS ABOUT 20 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-2 FEET DEEP WITH SILTY WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM COBBLES TO BOULDERS. (P10)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005730005660
 MOUT N673000 W1500000 F310N 0110W 34
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DEPT. MINES 1937. VERY LITTLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON NUGGET CREEK, HOWEVER, FAIR PROSPECTS (GOLD) HAVE BEEN FOUND AND IN TIME IT MAY DEVELOP, WITH CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION, INTO A PAYING PROPOSITION. (P30)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 03466 906
 STOR 160339912382002012000473000730
 MOUT N645855 W1421520 F020N 0270E 21
 LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN JULY 1906, RETURNING FROM A TRIP OUTSIDE WITH HIS WIFE, BRYANT, HIS WIFE, AND CHARLES YOST LEFT EAGLE FOR FLUME CREEK. THEY WENT BY CANOE 10 DAYS UP THE SEVENTYMILE TO NUGGET CREEK, WHERE THEY LEFT YOST AND THE CANOE, AND THEN OVERLAND ANOTHER 10 MILES TO FLUME CREEK. THEY RETURNED LATER TO PICK UP THE STUFF THEY LEFT AT NUGGET CREEK. THIS WAS 1906. (P158-159)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 03807 910
 STOR 1611541000760000180
 MOUT N582539 W1343550 C400S 0660E 04
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT WAS BEGUN ON THIS CREEK IN 1910 FOR MINING PURPOSES. (P34)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING
 ABST ALASKA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO CONTINUED MINING DEVELOPMENT ON NUGGET CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKULANA RIVER IN 1915. (P37)

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 04969 902
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090026400330
 MOUT N613700 W1434300 C030S 0090E 13
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

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ABST IN 1902 POWELL NOTES THAT AT NUGGET CREEK HE IS PHOTOGRAPHED BESIDE A NUGGET OF PURE COPPER WEIGHING MANY TONS. (P265) NO PHOTOGRAPH IS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENT.

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611541000760000180
 MOUT N582539 W1343155 C400S 0660E 04
 LUPR 60 MENDENHALL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RECREATION, MAP, DISCHARGE
 ABST TRAIL AND ROAD CROSS STEEP CREEK WHICH IS NORTH OF JUNEAU NEAR MENDENHALL GLACIER. SEE MAP. (P108) "NUGGET CREEK DISCHARGES A TORRENT OF WATER THROUGH A GORGE INTO THE EAST SIDE OF MENDENHALL GLACIER. A PATH THREADS THROUGH THE VALLEY IN HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE RAIN FORESTS TO A 3-SIDED SHELTER AT VISTA CREEK." (P110) A VERY POOR TRAIL CONTINUES ONE MILE MORE UP THE VALLEY TO GOAT CREEK. (P110) THERE IS A NOW-DEFUNCT SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS CREEK. SEE MAP.

**** WATN NUGGET CREEK NUGGET GULCH
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339911972001934000138000180
 MOUT N651000 W1422000 F040N 0270E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON NUGGET GULCH, TRIBUTARY TO WASHINGTON CREEK ABOUT 9 MI FROM THE YUKON. VALUES HERE ARE IRREGULARLY DISTRIBUTED, THUS, HAVING A QUESTIONABLE MINING VALUE. (P201)

**** WATN NUGGET GULCH NUGGET GULCH
 REFN 02050 903
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641500 W1411000 F070S 0330E 33
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST NUGGET GULCH FLOWS SOUTH THROUGH A NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY TO THE FORTYMILE. (ABOUT 2 MI BELOW STEELE CREEK) GOLD WAS PRODUCED IN EARLIER DAYS, BUT THE AUTHOR FOUND NO WORK OCCURRING AT THE GULCH IN JUNE 1903. (P52)

**** WATN NUGGET GULCH NUGGET GULCH
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641500 W1411000 F070S 0330E 33
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST PAY GRAVEL FOUND IN NUGGET GULCH REPORTEDLY CAME FROM GRAVELS OF HIGH BENCH OF THE FORTYMILE CUT BY NUGGET VALLEY AND PERHAPS CONCENTRATED THERE. (P27) IT IS AN ACUTELY V-SHAPED VALLEY THAT IS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED "SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS". THE STREAM FLOOR IS VERY NARROW AND HAS BEEN WORKED FOR ABOUT A MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OVER A WIDTH OF ABOUT 30 FT. THE VALLEY IS CUT IN AN AREA OF SCHISTS, LIMESTONES AND BASIC INTRUSIVES, WITH GRAVEL IN THE CREEK. (P44) SHOWN IN "SPARSELY TIMBERED" AREA, FIG 2, P 13.

**** WATN NUGGETT CREEK NUGGETT CREEK
 REFN 02042 902
 STOR 161143100120500033000163000120
 MOUT N591500 W1361000 C300S 0550E 08
 LUPR 60 TISIRKU RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DEVELOPMENT OF THE PLACER GOLD DISCOVERIES WAS BEGUN IN 1902. (P63) NUGGET CREEK WAS THE CENTER OF PLACER DIGGINS IN THE AREA AT THAT TIME.

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**** WATN NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER
 REFN 02853 861
 STOR 1602420
 MOUT N661200 W1640600 K090N 0260W 15
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ON AUGUST 12,1861, KOTZEBUE AND HIS CREW, SAILING ON THE "RURIK" LANDED ON A POINT NEAR THE BROAD ESTUARY OF A RIVER FLOWING FROM THE WEST (PROBABLY THE NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER). THEY QUESTIONED A FAMILY OF ESKIMOS TO FIND OUT HOW LONG THE RIVER WAS AND IF IT CONNECTED WITH WATER TO THE SOUTH. IN ANSWER, THE MAN "ROWED EAGERLY WITH HIS ARMS; THIS BUSINESS HE INTERRUPTED, 9 TIMES, CLOSING HIS EYES AS MANY TIMES AND RESTING HIS HEAD ON HIS HAND. I LEARNT BY THIS, THAT IT WOULD TAKE NINE DAYS TO GET TO THE OPEN SEA THROUGH THIS BRANCH. THE INFORMATION, OF COURSE, WAS FALSE." KOTZEBUE TRIED FOR SEVERAL HOURS TO ENTER THE RIVER, BUT "IN VAIN, AS HE EVERY MOMENT RAN UPON SCHOOLS." (P60-61)

**** WATN NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER
 REFN 03163 973
 STOR 1602420
 MOUT N661200 W1640600 K090N 0260W 15
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY
 ABST A STUDY OF THE BIRDS OF THE NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER ESTUARY WAS DONE JUNE 26-27,1973.(P343) AN ARCHEOLOGICAL HOUSE SITE WAS NOTED BY MELCHIOR ON A BEND OF THE NUGNUGALUKTUK RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF 66 11 45 N AND BETWEEN 164 10 AND 164 25 W. THE ROOF HAD COLLAPSED BUT THE WALLS OF VERTICAL DRIEWOOD TIMBERS AND SOD WERE CLEARLY VISIBLE. (P495)

**** WATN NUKA RIVER NUKA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1608344
 MOUT N593300 W1503800 K070S 0080W 21
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MINING
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT THE 1 1/2 MI TRAIL LED FROM TIDEWATER UP THE LEFT LIMIT OF NUKA RIVER TO THE ALASKA HILLS MINING CO. THERE WERE MINING INTERESTS BEYOND THE TRAIL'S END. (P53)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER EAST OF NORTH FORK NULATO RIVER
 REFN 00589 A 942
 STOR 1603399047210009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,MAP
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO UNALAKEET ROUTE BRANCHES OFF AT MOUTH OF EAST FORK AND FOLLOWS RIGHT BANK OF NULATO FOR 5 MI. TO THE SOUTH FORK. (P.18) "THE RIVER VALLEY IS LONG AND STRAIGHT AND NARROW WITH A BROAD GRAVEL-FILLED FLOOR ON WHICH THE STREAM MEANDERS. SMOOTH SLOPES RISE STEEPLY FROM THE VALLEY FLOOR TO THE UPLANDS A PASS "EASILY TRAVERSABLE BY HORSE" IS REPORTED BETWEEN THE NULATO AND THE SHAKTOLIK." (P.31) IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES KOYUKUK AND GOES OVER PASS TO HEADWATERS OF EAST FORK OF NULATO RIVER. (P-16) IT GOES DOWN THE RIGHT BANK 15 MI. TO THE NORTH FORK. HILLSIDES ARE THICKLY TIMBERED. (P.16) THE FAIRBANKS TO UNALAKEET ROUTE BRANCHES OFF AT THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK AND FOLLOWS THE NULATO RIVER. (P.18) IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE GOES SW FROM MOUTH OF EAST FORK UP LEFT BANK OF NORTH FORK OF NULATO RIVER FOR 45 MILES TO A PASS AT ITS HEADWATERS. (P.16) VALLEY AT JUNCTURE OF EAST AND NORTH FORKS IS 1 MI. WIDE, VERY FLAT WITH CONSIDERABLY MEANDERING STREAMS. PASS IS 2100 FT. HIGH. (P.16) THE ROUTE CROSSES THE NORTH FORK AT MILE 367 WHERE THE

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RIVER HAS AN ELEVATION OF 220 FT. (MAP B-5,P.29) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 01101 866866
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW BREAKUP,NO TRAFFIC
 ABST WHYMPER DESCRIBES THE BREAKUP OF THE NULATO RIVER ON MAY 5TH AND "ON THE 12TH IT OPENED STILL MORE, AND RAN OUT ON THE TOP OF THE YUKON ICE, FOR MORE THAN A MILE UP THE GREAT RIVER." (P193)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 01378 926
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF THE SUMMER OF 1926, WHILE HE WAS IN NULATO, VISITED THE SITE OF OLD NULATO, "ON POINT BETWEEN THE YUKON AND NULATO RIVER-NOTHING THERE ANY MORE AT ALL-" (P41)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 01485 966
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,LAKE
 ABST WM. LOYENS IN HIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION ON THE NULATO INDIANS IN 1966 NOTES "BEHIND NULATO, TUNDRA, SMALL LAKES, BOGS AND MARSHES EXTEND FOR SEVERAL MILES TO THE NULATO RIVER WHICH JOINS THE YUKON A MILE AND A HALF SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE, SCATTERED CLUSTERS OF SMALL, STUNTED SPRUCE DOT THE AREA BEHIND NULATO, WHILE LARGER, TALLER SPRUCE, WILLOWS AND COTTONWOOD TREES COVER THE AREA TOWARDS THE NULATO RIVER." (P203) "THERE IS BARELY A MILE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE NULATO RIVER AND MUKLUK CREEK. (P101)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY
 ABST GOLD OCCURS IN THE HEADWATERS OF NULATO RIVER. A VILLAGE IS LOCATED AT ITS MOUTH. (P28)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 02166 909
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE NULATO RIVER BASIN IS LONG AND NARROW. THE MAIN BRANCH IS 50 MILES LONG. THE VALLEY HAS A BROAD-GRAVEL FILLED FLOOR. THE STREAM MEANDERS IN AN IRREGULAR PATTERN. IT DRAINS NE. THE RIVER MAKES A RIGHT ANGLE TURN NEAR ITS MOUTH. THE RIVER BASIN IS FORMED BY TWO LARGE STREAMS THAT COALESCE A FEW MILES FROM THE YUKON. THE VOLUME OF WATER CARRIED BY THE MAIN BRANCH IS MORE CONSTANT THAN THOSE STREAMS DEPENDANT ON RAINFALL. PASSES LEAD FROM THIS BASIN TO THE GISASA, THE SHAKTOLIK AND THE UNALAKLIK WHICH HORSES CAN TRAVEL.(P20)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER

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06/10/79 2560

REFN 03865 833
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST YUKON FRONTIERS BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN, 1977. RUSSIAN TRADING POST ESTABLISHED AT NULATO-THEY TRADED AS FAR UP THE YUKON AS THE TANANA RIVER. (P22)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 03907 00006 941
 STOR 1603399047210009310
 MOUT N644200 W1580800 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, 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 TO THE U S FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE FROM C F TOWNSEND DATED 09/01/41 IT IS REPORTED THAT AN ASCENT BY BOAT OF NULATO RIVER WAS MADE TO OBSERVE SALMON SPawning SUCCESS. (P1)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 04701 838
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION
 ABST ON MARCH 10, 1838, MALAKHOV AND 4 MEN REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE NULATO RIVER WHERE THEY WERE WELCOMED BY THE INDIANS OF "NULAGITO VILLAGE." THEY REMAINED HERE TILL MAY 3. (P38)

**** WATN NULATO RIVER NULATO RIVER
 REFN 05157 866868
 STOR 1603399047260009310
 MOUT N644226 W1580814 K090S 0040E 18
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSIONS, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY
 ABST A SHORT DISTANCE FROM ITS MOUTH THE NULATO RIVER RECEIVES TWO STREAMS OF NO GREAT SIZE. ITS TOTAL LENGTH IS ABOUT 20 MI INCLUSIVE OF WINDINGS. (P47) ICE BREAKUP ON NULATO RIVER IN 1867 WAS MAY 12. ICE BREAKUP ON NULATO RIVER AT NULATO WAS MAY 24, 1868. (P205) A VILLAGE NAMED NULATO IS ON THE YUKON RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF THE NULATO RIVER.

**** WATN NULUK RIVER NOOLUK RIVER
 REFN 00854 904905
 STOR 1602556
 MOUT N655537 W1665135 K060N 0390W 15
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ACCORDING TO W. T. LOPP, SUPERINTENDENT OF CAPE PRINCE OF WALES HERD IN 1905 REPORT, IN 1904-5, THE REINDEER WERE KEPT IN THE NOOLUK RIVER VALLEY. (P60)

**** WATN NULUK RIVER NULUK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602556
 MOUT N655537 W1665135 K060N 0390W 15
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING

ABST THE NULUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 220 SQUARE MILES. SOME SOCKEYES ARE HARVESTED FROM THE NULUK RIVER.

**** WATN NULUK RIVER NULUK RIVER
REFN 06154 923
STOR 1602556
MOUT N665537 W1665135 K060N 0390W 15
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF

ABST THE PEOPLE OF SHISHMAREF "SPEND THE BRIEF SUMMER IN THE HUNTING CAMPS SCATTERED ALONG THE BEACH FROM THE MOUTH OF THE NULUK TO CAPE ESPENBERG." (P12)

**** WATN NUNACHUAK CREEK NUNACHUAK CREEK
REFN 02754 892964
STOR 1605160004600002220
MOUT N593800 W1570400 S060S 0460W 35
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYH COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD, PHOTO
ABST NUNACHUAK, OR NEW VILLAGE, IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF A WIDE SLOUGH-LIKE CREEK (NUNACHUAK CREEK) ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK BELOW AKOKPAK, LOW FLAT AREA SURROUNDED BY ALDER. THE NUSHAGAK IS VERY SHALLOW AT THIS POINT. A PROJECTING BANK OF THE CREEK PREVENTS CLEAR VIEW UP RIVER; VIEW DOWN RIVER LIMITED BY LACK OF ELEVATION. THIS IS A RECENT SITE. CENSUS REPORTS INDICATE ONE MAN BORN IN VILLAGE IN 1892. IN 1930'S 3 DIFFERENT MEN MAINTAINED TRADING POSIS HERE. SITE FINALLY ABANDONED BECAUSE OF FLOODS. SAID INFORMANTS. (P36-39) PHOTO, P 37, OF "NUNACHUAK" SHOWING LOW RIVER BANK, GRASS AND BUSHES, BUILDING. VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN NUNAVAKANUKAKSLAK LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1604
MOUT N605500 W1622000 S100N 0740W 25
LUPR 41 PIKMIKTALIK RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST AN UNNAMED LAKE AT 60 DEG 55 MIN N, 162 DEG 20 MIN W HAS AN AREA OF 11 SQ MI.

**** WATN NUNAVAKPAK LAKE NUNAVAKPAK LAKE
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1604
MOUT N605000 W1623500 S080N 0760W 04
LUPR 41 PIKMIKTALIK RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST THE AREA OF NUNAVAKPAK LAKE IS 53 SQ MI.

**** WATN NUNAVAUGALUK LAKE LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK
REFN 04004 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N591500 W1585500 S110S 0570W 09
LUPR 42 SNAKE RIVER

KEYH DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 89 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 162 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 57 M. VOLUME IS 5.10 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 14 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 1.94 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 13.0 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

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- **** WATN NUNAVAUGALUK LAKE LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK
 REFN 05811 962965
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N591500 W1585500 S1105 0570M 09
 LUPR 42 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK IN 1962 AND 1965. (P2)
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER EAST FORK NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 1605160
 HOUT N585929 W1583033 S1405 0550M 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD OCCURS ON THE EASTERLY FORK OF NUSHAGAK RIVER, BUT HAS NOT YET BEEN FOUND IN WORKABLE QUANTITIES. (P48)
 PLACERS HERE AND ON THE MULCHATNA YIELD \$4 TO \$5 A DAY, BUT THEIR IN ACCESSIBILITY MAKES THEM OF NO
 COMMERCIAL VALUE. (P48)
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER HISHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1605160
 HOUT N585929 W1583033 S1405 0550M 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, RIVER, CANNERY
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE SALMON YIELD OF THE HISHAGAK AND KOSKOGUIM RIVERS, EXCEEDED THAT OF THE COLUMBIA
 AND THAT THE BRISTOL BAY AREA SHOULD BECOME A LEADER IN THE ALASKAN CANNING INDUSTRY (P17), NOTED ON THE 1885
 CRUISE OF THE "CORWIN".
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NOOSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00792 A 886
 STOR 1605160
 HOUT N585929 W1583033 S1405 0550M 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, TRAPPING, FISHING, WATER CRAFT, WATER
 LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, TIDE, MAP, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK HENRY ELLIOTT NOTES THAT A TRADING POST ON BRISTOL BAY CALLED NOOSHAGAK IS "AT THE HEAD
 OF A LARGE, BRACKISH ESTUARY OF THE SEA, INTO WHICH THE NOOSHAGAK RIVER POURS ITS HEAVY FLOOD." AT THIS "OLD
 RUSSIAN OUTPOST" THE RIVER IS A "BROAD ARM OF THE SEA, FULL OF SHIFTING SAND-BARS AND MUD FLATS WHICH TRY THE
 TEMPER OF THE MOST PATIENT AND SKILFUL NAVIGATOR. IT RUNS OVER THESE SHALLOWS AT CERTAIN TURNS OF THE TIDE.
 LIKE THE EBB AND FLOW IN THE BAY OF FUNOY, WITH A BIG BOOMING TIDAL WAVE, OR "BORE." THE CURRENT OF THIS
 RIVER MAY BE DISCERNED FOR A LONG DISTANCE OUT INTO BRISTOL BAY, EASILY TRACED AT THE SEASON OF HIGH WATER BY
 ITS TURBIDITY." (P375) FACING (P374) IS A PICTURE OF NOOSHAGAK, WITH SMALL BOATS ON THE BEACH IN FRONT OF
 THE TOWN, AND A SAIL BOAT ON WATER, CAPTIONED. "NOOSHAGAK OR ALEXANDROVSK, OLD RUSSIAN CENTRAL TRADING POST
 FOR THE INNUITS OF THE BRISTOL BAY REGION - FOUNDED BY KOLMAKOV, 1834." ABOVE NOOSHAGAK "THE RIVER RAPIDLY
 NARROWS INTO A WIDTH OF HALF-A-MILE BETWEEN BANKS FOR A LONG DISTANCE UP ITS WINDING COURSE. IT IS VERY DEEP,
 WITH A SUCCESSION OF RIPPLES OR BARS, THAT PREVENT NAVIGATION. WHEN THE NORTHERN BEND IS REACHED, THEN IT
 CHANGES TO A BRAWLING, SHIFT, AND SHOAL CURRENT, WITH HIGHER ROCKY BANKS UP TO ITS SOURCE IN THE BIG LAKE
 WHICH BEARS ITS GUTTERAL NAME." (P375) UPSTREAM IT IS "CLEAR AND PURE," AND IT IS NOT "MUDDY UNTIL IT REACHES
 THE SHELVEING, ALLUVIAL BANKS OF ITS LOWER COURSE, WHICH PRECIPITATE, BY THEIR CAVING AND WASHING OUT, LARGE
 QUANTITIES OF SOIL AND TIMBER INTO THE STREAM." (P375) SHORES ARE OF SPRUCE. THERE ARE MANY "POOLS, PONDS,
 AND LAKES" UP THIS VALLEY. (P375) "THE TRADERS SAY THAT THIS RIVER IS THE ONLY ONE IN ALASKA, OF THE LEAST
 MAGNITUDE, WHICH HAS BANKS ON BOTH SIDES OF FIRM SOIL THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE COURSE." (P375) ELLIOTT SAYS THE
 POST AT NOOSHAGAK WAS "INITIAL POINT OF RUSSIAN INFLUENCE AND TRADE" AMONG INNUIT PEOPLE. (P375) VILLAGE IS

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ON STEEP SLOPE UP FROM RIVERS, AND IS BUILT IN TERRACES. (P375) ELLIOTT SAYS THE NATIVES IN THE NOOSHAGAK AND KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS "ARE ON THE TRAMP OR ARE PADDLING UP AND DOWN THE RIVERS PRETTY MUCH ALL OF THE TIME." (P381)

- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00792 B 886
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, TRAPPING, FISHING, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, TIDE, MAP
 ABST IN FEB. NOOSHAGAK NATIVES GO TO MOUNTAIN STREAMS TO TRAP, RETURNING BY JUNE TO VISIT TRADING POSTS, AND SET TRAPS FOR SALMON. THEY GO BACK TO MOUNTAINS IN FALL FOR REINDEER. (P381-382) AFTER FIRST SNOW IN OCTOBER THEY RIG UP DEER SKIN BOATS "AND FLOAT ALL THEIR TRAPS AND RUDE EQUIPAGE DOWN THE RIVER BACK FROM WHENCE THEY STARTED." (P382) AFTER RIVER FREEZES THEY PUT WHITE FISH TRAPS UNDER THE ICE. (P382) NOTES THERE ARE SALMON IN THE "1001 LAKES AND SLUGGISH OR RAPID STREAMS THAT RUN FROM THEM INTO THE GREATER RIVERS." (P383) IN DEEPER LAKES AND BIG RIVERS WHITE FISH AND TROUT ARE FOUND. (P383) NOOSHAGAK IS TRADING CENTER FOR ENTIRE BRISTOL BAY DISTRICT. (P398) ELLIOTT NOTES THAT NOOSHAGAK IS ONE OF AT LEAST 7 MAJOR RIVERS THAT FLOW INTO THE "GREAT SHALLOW GULF" OF BRISTOL BAY. NOTES THIS IS A SALMON RIVER FROM LATE MAY TO THE END OF AUGUST AND CAN FIND TROUT AND WHITE FISH UNDER THE ICE ALL YEAR ROUND. (P398) IN MIDDLE OF SEPT. MOUNTAIN FROSTS BEGIN TO DRY UP RIVULETS THAT HAVE HELPED TO SWELL SUMMER'S FLOOD, AND ALL MAJOR RIVERS "BEGIN TO FALL RAPIDLY IN THEIR CHANNELS." (P398) IN MIDDLE OF SEPT. HE SAYS BANKS ARE COVERED WITH ROTTING SALMON. (P398-399) NOTES THAT ICE OPENS IN LAST HALF OF MAY. (P398) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK
 REFN 01396 897
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA" 1897, STATED THAT FORT ALEXANDER WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK, A RIVER 150 MILES IN LENGTH AND CONNECTED "BY MEANS OF LAKES AND RIVERS WITH THE KUSKOKWIM". (P19) HE WAS SPEAKING ABOUT CONNECTING ROUTES BETWEEN MAJOR RIVERS.
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK
 REFN 01431 898
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, SAID THAT THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WAS 150 MILES LONG AND "HAS COMMUNICATIONS BY LAKES AND RIVERS WITH THE KUSKOKWIM." (P106)
- **** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK
 REFN 02853 818880
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1818, RUSSIANS LEFT KODIAK ISLAND TO EXPLORE THE NUSHAGAK AND KHEUYEREN RIVERS, ALTHO THE MAPS OF SAUR AND SARYCHEV SHOWED THE KHEUYEREN FLOWING INTO THE BERING STRAIT, MORE THAN 500 MI FROM THE NUSHAGAK. THEY ONLY EXPLORED THE NUSHAGAK. (P27) IN 1818, KORSAKOVSKII WAS SENT BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY TO ESTABLISH A REDOUBT ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P65) ETOLIN, IN 1821 SURVEYED THE VICINITY AND THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK.

(P70) IN 1822, KRDEHENKO AND ETOLIN VISITED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN THEIR SAILBOAT, THE "GLOVNIIN." (P71) PETROFF, A CENSUS AGENT REPORTED MALENIUT ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER BY THE 1880S WHERE THEY ENGAGED IN WALRUS HUNTING. (P136)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00026 00039 907
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, DIMENSION, TIDE, RIVER, ECONOMY, GENERAL
ABST IN "BRISTOL BAY FISHERIES", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL 4, DEC 1907, (PP303-304), THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS THE "GREATEST SALMON STREAM IN THE WORLD". ALSO NOTED AS 5 MI WIDE AT ITS MOUTH, THIS WIDTH CONTINUING FOR 12 MI. UP RIVER, THE TIDE IN THIS AREA RISING AS HIGH AS 27 FT. CANNERIES IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA NUMBERED 22, ANNUAL CATCH WAS 3/4 MILLION TO A MILLION CASES. 6000 PEOPLE EMPLOYED IN SEASON; "NOT MORE 150 PERSONS" REMAINING DURING THE WINTER. OTHER SALMON STREAMS BRIEFLY MENTIONED ARE WOOD RIVER, IGIGLIK RIVER, NAKNEK RIVER, AND KVICHAK. (PP303-304)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00026 00049 908
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, ECONOMY
ABST IN A 1908 MAGAZINE EDITORIAL, THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS "THE MOST WONDERFUL SALMON RIVER OF THE WORLD", THE BRISTOL BAY CANNERIES GIVING EMPLOYMENT TO 5,000 PEOPLE IN THE SUMMER SEASON. (P426)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00233 891
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAKE
ABST IN FEBRUARY, 1891, J W CLARK, AGENT OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AT NUSHAGAK, AND A B SCHANZ, OF THE ELEVENTH CENSUS AND OF FRANK LESLIE'S ALASKA EXPEDITION, ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK VALLEY WITH DOGS AND SLEDS, CROSSED THE DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF A SMALL SOUTHEASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, AND DESCENDED TO THE LAKE WHICH NOW BEARS CLARK'S NAME. (P326)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00441 860971
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
ABST THERE IS MENTION OF A TRADING POST AT FORT ALEXANDER AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AROUND THE MID 1800'S. (P39) IN JAMES HANNING'S "THE DISTRIBUTION MOVEMENT PATTERNS OF CARIBOU IN ALASKA," WRITTEN IN 1971.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00452 A 829966
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING, FREEZEUP, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, CANNERY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAPPING

ABST THIS BOOK WAS A M A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A BRIEBY AND CONSISTS MAINLY OF FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF NATIVES TO THE AREA OF NUSHAGAK BAY IN 1966. HE CONCENTRATES ON NUSHAGAK BAY RATHER THAN THE RIVER BUT FREQUENT REFERENCE IS MADE TO RIVERS AND LAKES IN THE VICINITY. THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FLOWS INTO NUSHAGAK BAY AT NUSHAGAK POINT AND DILLINGHAM. THE ESTUARY EXTENDS FROM DILLINGHAM UPSTREAM TO BLACK POINT, ABOUT 20 MI FROM DILLINGHAM. ABOVE BLACK POINT THE RIVER RUNS CLEAR AND FRESH. ALTHOUGH THE TIDE IS FELT UPSTREAM AS FAR AS PORTAGE CREEK. (P15-16) THE LAND IS THICKLY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD TREES ALONG THE RIVER IN A BELT FROM 1-5 MI IN WIDTH FOR MOST OF ITS LENGTH. (P18) "UPRIVER" PEOPLE RELY ON FISH, AS SMELT, WHITE FISH AND TROUT FOR SUBSISTENCE. (P25) FISH WERE TRAPPED, NETTED AND SPEARED. (P37) THE RIVER PEOPLE ARE THOUGHT OF AS KIATAGMIUT, DIFFERENT FROM THE BAY PEOPLE IN ENVIRONMENT AND LANGUAGE. (P25,171,192) THESE PEOPLE HAD FREQUENT FEUDS WITH PEOPLE ON THE KUSKOKWIM. AFTER THE RUSSIANS BROUGHT DISEASE, IT SPREAD TO THESE PEOPLE THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM PEOPLE. THE UPRIVER PEOPLE WERE LESS AFFECTED THAN THOSE OF THE BAY. (P26) IT WASN'T UNTIL 1939 THAT MEDICAL FACILITIES WERE AVAILABLE UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. (P55) IN 1932, A SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED AT EKHOK, BY THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS. IN THE FALL MEN WENT TO HUNTING CAMPS ON THE INTERIOR BUT RETURNED AFTER OCTOBER BEFORE FREEZEUP TO PERMANENT VILLAGES ON THE RIVER. (P29) USUALLY THE RIVER FREEZES NO FARTHER THAN A BIT ABOVE LEWIS POINT. (P169) "UPRIVER" INHABITANTS USED BIRCH BARK CANOES. AFTER FREEZEUP TRAPS WERE SET FOR WHITE FISH UNDER THE ICE. (P29) CARIBOU AND SEAL WERE HUNTED IN SPRING. (P36) SALMON RAN IN SUMMER, ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JUNE. (P36) BEAVER TRAPS WERE SET IN WINTER UPRIVER. (P99-150) MOOSE USED TO BE GOOD HUNTING UPRIVER BUT APPARENTLY AREN'T NOW. (P229) IN 1829, IVAN VASILIEV ASCENDED THE RIVER TO FIND A ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. HE FOUND TIKCHIK LAKE, WHICH HE THOUGHT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE NUSHAGAK. IN 1832, FEDOR KOLMAKOV AND SEMEN LUKIN DID REACH THE KUSKOKWIM BY THE NUSHAGAK ROUTE. (P50)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00452 B 966
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,FISHING,HUNTING,ECONOMY,FREEZEUP,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,CANNERY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,MAP,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAPPING
 ABST THERE WAS AN OLD VILLAGE AT LEWIS POINT BEFORE THE CANNERIES. (P170 AND 195) SHELTS WERE CAUGHT FROM LEWIS POINT AND DOWN. (P185) ONE BIOGRAPHER MAKES MENTION OF IN 1929-30, FOX WERE \$40-45 AND LYNX WERE \$25-30. ONE GUY GOT 100 LYNX. (P150) THE MAP SHOWS THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AND THE SETTLEMENTS ON IT. A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00476 930931
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,CANNERY,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS (1930), 100 M. UPSTREAM FROM MOUTH, TREES OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE GREW AS OPPOSED TO THE STUNTED, SPRUCE TREES AND HILLOWS OF THE COAST.(P21)ESKIMOS LIVING, S OF THE KUSKOKWIM WENT TO THE LARGE SETTLEMENT ON THIS RIVER.(P82) SALMON CANNERY AT MOUTH OF RIVER. (P95) ONE COMMERCIAL FREIGHT-PASSENGER BOAT FOLLOWS ALASKA PENINSULA TO RIVER DURING OPEN SEASON. (P114) THERE IS A SCHOOL FOR HIGHER LEARNING AND A HOSPITAL AT KANAKANOK. (P406)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00479 885885
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, JOHN W CLARK HAD TRADING POSTS ON THE RIVER AT NUSHAGAK, TOGIAK AND ILIANNA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2566

BY 1885. (P161)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00591 941945
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN
ABST CADY, WALLACE, HOARE, AND WEBBER MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IN 1941-1945. "BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHICHITNOK RIVER THE NUSHAGAK FLOWS IN AN OPEN VALLEY. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CHICHITNOK IT IS SWIFT IN PLACES AND FLOWS OVER A GRAVELLY BED, SPLIT INTO NUMEROUS SMALL CHANNELS BLOCKED WITH SHEEPERS, SNAGS, AND LOG JAMS THAT MAKE NAVIGATION OF SMALL BOATS DANGEROUS." (P9) THE VALLEY FLOOR IS AN ABANDONED FLOOD PLAIN AND IS DOTTED WITH HUNDREDS OF SMALL LAKES NOT SHOWN ON THE MAP. (P9)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00601 962
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1383033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,FISHING,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST HENRY COLLINS IN HIS ARTICLE OF AN ANTHEOLOGICAL BOOK IN 1962 DISCUSSES NUSHAGAK RIVER AS A POSSIBLE MIGRATION ROUTE FOR EARLY MAN AROUND 25,000-30,000 YEARS AGO. THE RIVER "WAS ICE FREE DURING THE LAST GLACIATION " (P.138). THE GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE RIVER MAKE IT A POSSIBILITY. IT HAS RICH FAUNA AND NO VEGETATION (P.138-139). "IN THE 19TH CENTURY THIS WAS A REGION UNUSUALLY RICH IN ANIMAL LIFE. IN THE SUMMER TREMENDOUS NUMBERS OF SALMON ASCEND THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARY STREAMS. AS A RESULT OF WHICH NUSHAGAK BECAME ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SALMON FISHERY CENTERS IN ALAKSA".(P138). THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARY SUPPORT A FOREST GROWTH OF SPRUCE, BIRCH AND POPLAR IN A CONTINUOUS 3-MI WIDE STRIP UP TO THE NUSHAGH HILLS, 150 MI IN THE INTERIOR. PARTS HAVE BLUFFS. 40-200 FT HIGH. (P138)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00614 940
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW 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 NUSHAGAK ON NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00631 900
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW CANNERY,NO TRAFF
ABST IN HIS BOOK ON NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES THAT THERE IS A CANNERY ON NUSHAGAK RIVER, WHERE SEALS ARE TAME AND FOLLOW MEN AROUND LIKE DOGS. (P84)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 00660 939
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,HUNTING,NO TRAFF

ABST "EKWAK IS A FISHING VILLAGE ON THIS RIVER. FISHING AND HUNTING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. THE POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 1, 1939." (P.39)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00802 832
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON RELATED HOW IN 1832 IVAN LUKIEN, A RUSSIAN, "WHILE ATTACHED TO THE FORT A NUSHAGAK ON BRISTOL BAY, MADE A JOURNEY UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, CROSSED A PORTAGE TO THE SOURCE OF THE HOLIKNUK..." (P119)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00851 902
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST DR SHELDON JACKSON WAS REQUESTED, ACCORDING TO A 1902 LETTER FROM W T. HARRIS, COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION TO THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR (IN APPENDIX) TO VISIT THE SCHOOL AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P35)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00882 A 884891
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,COMMUNITY,FISHING,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLGY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,ROUTE,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE ONLY SAFE GUIDE IN THE REGION OF ETOLIN POINT IS THE EYE AND LEAD. IN JUNE 1890 TANNER AS COMMANDER OF THE "ALBATROSS" EMPLOYED AN ESKIMO AS NUSHAGAK PILOT. WITH THE FLOOD TIDE THEY STEAMED UP TO THE ANCHORAGE ABOVE THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK AND CAME NEAR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NUSHAGAK CANNING COMPANY. "A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE LOWER RIVER WAS COMMENCED BY THE OFFICERS, AND NATURALISTS EXPLORED THE SURROUNDING REGIONS." (P229) FOUR PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS WERE VISITED. IVAN PETROFF ATTEMPTED TO GO UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO THE OVERLAND PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BUT AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF "WORKING LABORIOUSLY UP THE RIVER AGAINST STRONG CURRENTS" HIS NATIVE HELPERS REBELLED. (P229) PETROFF REQUESTED AID FROM TANNER. THE NUSHAGAK RIVER "HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED A DESIRABLE PLACE TO VISIT, AND THE DEFECTIVE CHARTS, STRONG TIDES, NUMEROUS SHOALS, AND LIABILITY TO ENCOUNTER THICK WEATHER ALL MILITATE AGAINST IT; BUT WITH THE SURVEYS MADE BY THIS VESSEL AND THE ASSISTANCE OF NATIVE PILOTS, TO BE FOUND AT PROTECTION POINT A FISHING SCHOONER SHOULD BE ABLE TO ENTER AND LEAVE THE RIVER WITH COMPARATIVELY LITTLE RISK OR DELAY." (P240) "THE LAND BEGINS TO RISE BELOW EKUK, REACHES ITS GREATEST ELEVATION AT CLARK POINT, AND VARIES FROM 100 TO 150 FT IN HEIGHT TO NUSHAGAK. THE USUAL ANCHORAGE IS FROM A MILE TO A MILE AND A HALF ABOVE CLARK POINT. EKUK IS AN ESKIMO VILLAGE LOCATED ON THE BLUFF ABOUT 3 MI BELOW THE POINT. THE WEST SIDE IS GENERALLY LOWER, BUT FROM COFFEE POINT TO THE NORTHWARD BLUFFS RISE FROM 50 TO 200 FT." (P251) VESSELS OF MODERATE DRAFT CAN REACH THE CANNERIES AT CLARK POINT AND NUSHAGAK AND WITH CARE DECENT ANCHORAGES WITH SUFFICIENT WATER CAN BE FOUND EVEN DURING THE LOWEST TIDES. (P251) THE FIRST SALMON CANNERY IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WAS THE ARCTIC CANNING COMPANY ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN 1884. THE BUILDINGS OF THE ARCTIC CANNING COMPANY ARE SITUATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER, SOME 12 OR 15 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. EACH CANNERY HAS ONE LARGE VESSEL WHICH IS USED TO CARRY MATERIAL TO THE FIELD AND AT THE END OF THE SEASON THEY ARE USED TO CARRY THE CATCH. THE SALMON ARE FREQUENTLY MOST ABUNDANT 40 OR 50 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. SCOW LIGHTERS ARE USED FOR UNLOADING AND LOADING THE SHIPS. (P284) THE NUSHAGAK CANNING COMPANY'S CANNERY LOCATED ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER, 9 MI BELOW FORT ALEXANDER WAS BUILT IN 1887. IN 1886 THE ALASKA PACKING COMPANY'S CANNERY WAS ESTABLISHED. IN 1885 THE BRISTOL BAY CANNING COMPANY'S CANNERY WAS BUILT ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER, NEARLY OPPOSITE FORT ALEXANDER. "THE BOATS USED BY THE ALASKA PACKING COMPANY ARE OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER TYPE, MEASURING 25 FT LONG, 8 FT BEAM, AND 2 FT DEEP.

THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH CENTER-BOARD, AND WITH A SMALL HALF DECK, BOTH FORE AND AFT, UNDER WHICH SMALL ARTICLES CAN BE STORED.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00882 8 884891
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,COMMUNITY,FISHING,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,ROUTE,DISCHARGE
 ABST AN 8 IN WASHRAIL AFFORDS SOME PROTECTION AGAINST A CHOPPY SEA IN A STIFF BREEZE. THE SPRIT-SAIL RIG IS UNIVERSALLY EMPLOYED ON THE NUSHAGAK AS ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER, THE SAIL AREA BEING FROM 40 TO 60 SQ YDS. (P285) ALL OTHER CANNERIES ON THIS RIVER USE FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS, MEASURING 24 FT OVER ALL, AND 7 FT BEAM, WITH AN 8 IN WASHRAIL. THIS STYLE OF BOAT COSTS LESS THAN THE OTHER, AND IS EQUALLY EFFICIENT, ESPECIALLY AS SANDBARS AND MUDFLATS ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER. (P286) THE CANNERY FISHERMEN RECEIVE 10 CENTS EACH FOR CATCHING KING SALMON AND 3 CENTS EACH FOR RED AND SILVER SALMON PLUS \$75 FOR HELPING HANDLE THE VESSEL TO AND FROM SAN FRANCISCO. (P286) PAY FOR PUTTING UP A CASE IS 45 CENTS. THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CASES THAT COULD BE PREPARED IN A DAY BY EACH CANNERY IS 1200. ON JUNE 3,1889 660 FISH, PRODUCING 250 CASES, WERE CAUGHT. SALMON REMAIN FROM 55 TO 60 DAYS. (P286)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00886 884892
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,CANNERY
 ABST IN HIS REPORT ON THE "ALBATROSS" VOYAGE TO ALASKA, RICHARD RATHBUN SAYS, "THE FIRST SALMON CANNERY ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WAS BUILT IN 1884 BY THE ARCTIC CANNING COMPANY. THREE SIMILAR ESTABLISHMENTS HAVE BEEN ADDED SINCE THAT TIME; ALL BEING LOCATED BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF WOOD RIVER AND CLARK POINT." (P143)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00891 900901
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,CANNERY,MISC TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERIES, HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS HE ARRIVED AT THE NUSHAGAK ON JULY 24, 1901. HE CROSSED THE RIVER THE FOLLOWING DAY TO THE PLANTS OF THE PACIFIC STEAM WHALING COMPANY, AND THE ALASKA FISHERMAN'S PACKING COMPANY. "THE FORMER IS A CANNERY OF THE LARGEST SIZE, HAVING FOUR FILLING MACHINES, WITH A CAPACITY OF 3,500 CASES PER DAY. IT WAS OUTFITTED THIS YEAR TO PACK 90,000 CASES, AND AT THIS DATE HAS SECURED 60,000, WITH A GOOD PROSPECT OF GETTING 10,000 MORE. THE PACK IN 1900 WAS 43,387. THE ALASKA FISHERMAN'S PACKING COMPANY HAD OUTFITTED FOR 50,000 CASES, AND HAD PACKED 30,000 AT THIS DATE. IT WAS NOT EXPECTED IT WOULD EXCEED THE PACK OF 1900, WHICH WAS 41,382." (P17) BOTH COMPANIES FISH UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR 20 MILES EACH WAY. GILL NETS ARE USED EXCLUSIVELY. (P17) ALSO ON JULY 25, KUTCHIN WALKED 3 MILES TO THE ALASKA PACKERS ASS. PLANT, ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE RIVER AS THE VILLAGE. THIS CANNERY WAS OUTFITTED FOR 65,000 CASES. IT HAD PACKED 53,000 AND EXPECTED TO FULFILL ITS QUOTA. (P17-18) ON THE 26TH KUTCHIN WENT ABOUT 6 MI UP THE NUSHAGAK TO THE ALASKA CANNERY ASS. CANNERY. "IT IS A MEDIUM-SIZED PLANT, WITH A CAPACITY OF ABOUT 1,800 CASES PER DAY." (P18) FISHING IS DONE 20 MI UP WOOD RIVER AND 20 MI DOWN THE NUSHAGAK. (P18) KUTCHIN VISITED NUMEROUS OTHER CANNERIES AND FISHING FACILITIES IN THE NUSHAGAK AREA. THE ALASKA PACKERS ASSOCIATION HAS A LARGE CANNERY AND TWO LARGE FISH TRAPS, ONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK. (P18) KUTCHIN NOTES THE DIFFICULTY OF NAVIGATION BECAUSE OF "INNUMERABLE CURRENTS AND SHOALS THAT BOTHER A STRANGER". (P19) THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS ARE PROVIDED: STEAMERS-5, TONNAGE-238, TRAPS-3, GILL NETS-200. (P40)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2569

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00892 900
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW FISHING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST J F MOSER, U S FISH COMMISSIONER, NOTED IN HIS 1900 REPORT THAT GILL NET BOATS, APPROX 25 FT LONG WITH 7 FT 8 INCH BEAM AND 2 FT 6 INCH DEPTH, WERE USED ON THIS RIVER. (P180) DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL CANNERIES ON THE RIVER ARE MADE. (P197, 201-206)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00893 902
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS OF THE NUSHAGAK, "THIS STREAM IS SO DIFFICULT OF NAVIGATION, EXCEPT TO THOSE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH ITS SHOALS AND TIDES, THAT CAPTAIN JOHNSON DISCOURAGED AN ATTEMPT TO DO SO WITH THE SHIP'S LAUNCH AND CREW. HE THEREFORE PLACED AT MY DISPOSAL FOR THE WHOLE TIME OF MY WORK ON THE RIVER ONE OF HIS TUGS...IT MAY BE SAID IN THIS CONNECTION THAT ALL THE FISHING FOR THE NUSHAGAK RIVER CANNERIES IS DONE IN BROAD STREAMS THAT ARE SELF-PROTECTED FROM VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW. THE CATCH, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A FEW TRAPS, IS ALL TAKEN IN GILL NETS, AND THERE ARE NO SMALL STREAMS SUSCEPTIBLE TO BARRICADING." (P18)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00897 899900
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, BREAKUP, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE
 ABST IN THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON THE FOX ISLAND PASSES, 1900, IT STATED THAT IN 1899 THE STEAMER "JEANIE" OF 1,000 TONS AND A DRAFT OF 18 FT. REACHED CLARKS POINT IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ON APRIL 4. ON APRIL 15, ICE ON THE RIVER ABOVE FORT ALEXANDER WAS SOLID BUT IT BROKE UP 2 WKS. LATER. (P8) "THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS ASSUMING CONSIDERABLE IMPORTANCE AS THE LOCATION OF A TRADING STATION AND OF A NUMBER OF LARGE WELL-EQUIPPED SALMON-CANNING ESTABLISHMENTS." (P28) PROTECTION POINT IS THE ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER AND THE LAND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER IS LOW. (P28) THERE IS A PILOT STATION ON PROTECTION POINT THE ESKIMO THERE WILL GUIDE SHIPS THROUGH THE CHANNEL. (P29) CLARKS POINT IS 18 MI NORTH BY WEST FROM PROTECTION POINT. CLARKS POINT IS A BLUFF 200 FT HIGH ON THE RIVER, BEGINNING BELOW THE COMMUNITY OF EKUK AND EXTENDING 2 OR 3 MI UP THE RIVER. (P29) BLUFFS CONTINUE TO NUSHAGAK VARYING FROM 100 TO 150 FT HIGH FROM COFFEE POINT, 4 MI NORTHWEST FROM CLARK POINT, THE BLUFFS RISE FROM 50 TO 200 FT GOING NORTH. (P29) "THE NUSHAGAK PACKING CO HAVE A CANNERY AT CLARKS POINT, AND THERE ARE 3 OTHERS, BESIDES A TRADING STATION, IN THE RIVER, THE LATTER AT NUSHAGAK, FORMERLY CALLED FORT ALEXANDERS. VESSELS OF MODERATE DRAFT CAN REACH THE CANNERIES, AND WITH A LITTLE CARE CAN FIND ANCHORAGE WITH SUFFICIENT WATER EVEN DURING THE LOWEST TIDES." (P29) "MR HALE SUPERINTENDENT OF CANNERIES, STATES THAT VESSELS OF 21 FT DRAFT ENTER THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO CLARKS POINT...THE RISE AND FALL OF THE TIDES IN THE RIVER IS 28 FT, LEAVING SUFFICIENT WATER IN THE CHANNEL, AT MEAN LOW WATER, FOR DEEP DRAFT VESSELS." (P29)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 00898 908
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "NUSHAGAK IS IMPORTANT AS THE LOCATION OF A TRADING STATION AND OF A NUMBER OF LARGE CANNERIES. OWING TO SHIFT CURRENTS AND EXTENSIVE SHOALS, IT MAY BE CLASSED AMONG THE MOST INTRICATE PIECES OF NAVIGATION IN BRISTOL BAY. A 6 KNOT CURRENT IS FREQUENTLY ENCOUNTERED, HENCE THE SHIFTING OF BANKS AND SHOALS MUST BE EXPECTED...." (P32-33) PUBLISHED 1908.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01079 A 888965
 STOR 1605160
 HOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,TIDE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER
 CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,FLOOD,FISHING,CANNERY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,HUNTING

ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK BAY AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION FOR WHICH FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1964-1965 NOTES THAT NUSHAGAK BAY "IS FUNNEL-SHAPED AND NARROWS TO ABOUT 2 1/2 MI OFF DILLINGHAM AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. THE TIDAL CURRENTS ARE SAID TO BE STRONG, WITH THE EBB BEING SLIGHTLY STRONGER BECAUSE OF THE CURRENT FROM THE NUSHAGAK AND HOOD RIVER, THE COUNTRY BORDERING ON NUSHAGAK BAY IS, FOR THE MOST PART SWAMPY LOWLAND, VIRTUALLY TREELESS AND POSSESSING A TUNDRA TYPE OF VEGETATION...IN THE REGION AROUND DILLINGHAM STANDS OF SPRUCE BEGIN TO APPEAR AND CONTINUE NORTHWARD AS ISOLATED PATCHES TO THE HOOD RIVER LAKES. ON THE EAST SIDE OF NUSHAGAK BAY THE FORELAND RISES IN GENTLY ROLLING BENCHES TO A HEIGHT OF MORE THAN 200 FT IN THE VICINITY OF THE NUSHAGAK VILLAGE SITE. THE COAST SOUTH OF THIS POINT CONSISTS EITHER OF GRAVELLY BLUFFS OR MODERATE SLOPES WELL BACK FROM THE WATER WITH A SILT PLAIN IN FRONT OF THEM ALONG THE SHORE. (PXV-XVI) "THE VAST VALLEY LOWLAND OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER SPREADS ABOUT 90 MI TO THE NORTH AND IS ABOUT 60 MI WIDE FROM THE EASTERN EXTREMITIES OF THE TIKKIK MOUNTAINS. TO THE KVICHAK RIVER THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ESTUARY, WHICH SPREADS FROM LACK POINT TO THE MOUTH OF HOOD RIVER AND RUNS IN A NORTHWESTERLY DIRECTION, HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 20 MI AND AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF TWO MILES. DARK GRAY MUD FLATS BORDER BOTH SIDES OF THIS ESTUARY. ON THE NORTHWEST BANK THE LOWLAND IS HIGHER AND ALDER BRUSH FRINGES THE SHORE. THE FLATS ALONG THE SOUTHWEST BANK, HOWEVER, RISE ONLY SLIGHTLY ABOVE THE LEVEL OF HIGH TIDE AND ARE COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF MARSH GRASS. THESE LOW FLATS SPREAD TO THE SOUTH FOR A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY TWO MILES BUT WEDGE OUT TOWARD BLACK POINT. BEYOND THE MUD FLATS IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION TOWARD THE BAY ARE TREELESS PLAINS OF GRAVEL, SAND AND CLAY RANGING FROM 100-250 FT IN ELEVATION AND DOTTED WITH SMALL LAKES. (PXVII) "ABOVE BLACK POINT THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS A MODERATELY SWIFT SHALLOW STREAM WHICH IS FREQUENTLY BRAIDED WITH SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS, RANGING FROM VERY SHORT TO 10 MI IN LENGTH. FROM A POINT ABOUT 10 MI EAST OF BLACK POINT AND CONTINUING UPSTREAM FOR ABOUT 20 MI.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01079 B 888965
 STOR 1605160
 HOUT N585929 W1583033 S150S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,TIDE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER
 CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,FLOOD,FISHING,CANNERY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION

ABST THE NUSHAGAK IS DIVIDED INTO TWO LARGE CHANNELS OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME SIZE. THE EASTERN CHANNEL IS KNOWN AS THE KEETER CUTOFF; THE WESTERN CHANNEL IS THE ONE USED BY ALL RIVER TRAFFIC...THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS WELL NORTH...DURING THE SUMMER OF 1964, HEAVILY LOADED BARGES MADE THEIR WAY UP THE RIVER NEARLY AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE NUYAKUK RIVER WITH MATERIALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL AT NEW KOLIGANEK. (XVII) "THE WEST BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE IDWITHLA RIVER UPSTREAM TO A POINT APPROXIMATELY 10 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULCHATNA RIVER IS BORDERED BY A STEEP BLUFF THAT RANGES FROM 40-200 FT ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE RIVER. THIS BLUFF IS THE EASTERN EDGE OF A GREAT UNDULATING PLAIN COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, SAND AND CLAY THAT FORMS THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE VAST STRETCH OF COUNTRY BETWEEN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER

AND THE TIKCHIK MOUNTAINS, THIS PLAIN IS COVERED WITH MOSS, GRASS, AND BRUSH, BUT ALONG THE RIVER, BEGINNING JUST ABOVE BLACK POINT, STANDS A STRIP OF TIMBER THAT CONTINUES UP STREAM INTO THE NUSHAGAK HILLS, GROWING THINNER ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULCHATNA AND AGAIN ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE NOYAKUK RIVER. THIS TIMBER CONSISTS MAINLY OF SPRUCE AND POPLAR WITH SOME BIRCH IN THE BETTER DRAINED AREAS ALONG THE WEST BANK. (PPXVII-XVIII) "THE EAST BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM PORTAGE CREEK NORTHWARD TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE NOYAKUK IS MUSH LOWER THAN THE WEST BANK AND RISES NO MORE THAN 5-20 FT ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL. THE FIRST WELL DEFINED BLUFFS ON THIS SIDE OF THE RIVER OCCUR ABOUT 4 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULCHATNA. THE LARGEST EASTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK." (PXVII) AUTHOR NOTES "THE FISHING SEASON IS STILL OF THE GREATEST IMPORTANCE AND IS THE ONE ACTIVITY IN WHICH EVERY ONE TAKES PART". (P63) BECAUSE "FEW SALMON WERE ESCAPING (FROM NETS AND TRAPS) UP THE RIVERS TO SPAWN WHEN THE FISHER MEN WERE ALLOWED TO OPERATE IN THE RIVERS, BOTH THE WOOD AND NUSHAGAK RIVER WERE CLOSED TO COMMERCIAL FISHING AFTER THE SEASON OF 1907 AND HAVE REMAINED CLOSED TO THE PRESENT TIME. (P66)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01079 C 888965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,TIDE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER
 CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,FLOOD,CANNERY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION
 ABST "THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ESKIMOS RAPIDLY CAME TO PARTICIPATE IN THE FISHERY AS INDEPENDENT FISHERMEN, SO, FEW MEN FROM UP THE RIVER WORK IN CANNERIES, FOR THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION THE SALMON CANNING AND FISHING INDUSTRY HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL SOURCE OF EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY EVEN THOUGH ESKIMO PARTICIPATION WAS SLOW TO DEVELOP". (P81) IN 1888 PROSPECTORS WENT UP THE NUSHAGAK BUT LITTLE GOLD WAS FOUND. IN 1900, OTHER PROSPECTORS CAME BUT HAD LITTLE SUCCESS. (P84) "THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION PARTICIPATED MARGINALLY IN THE ALASKA REINDEER INDUSTRY." (P86) A HERD IS LISTED IN REPORTS FOR 1902, 1903, AND 1904 AND 1905. (P86) VILLAGE SITES HAVE BEEN LOCATED AT NEW STUYAHOK, AKULIVIKCHUK AND KOKWOK. NEW VILLAGES ARE AT EKWOK, EKUKIKANAKANAK, NUSHAGAK, AND KANULIK. (PP114-115) "THE TYPICAL NUSHAGAK RIVER SKIFF IS CONSTRUCTED IN THE VILLAGE WITH HARDWOOD OBTAINED FROM THE STORE. THESE BOATS ARE ABOUT 15 FT IN LENGTH AND APPROXIMATELY 3 1/2-4 FT WIDE WITH FLARING SIDES, DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1964-1965 NO OUTBOARD MOTORS OF LESS THAN 9 HP WERE OBSERVED IN USE ON THE RIVER." (P133) MOST WERE 15 HP LONG NARROW, OPEN DECKED KAYAKS ARE INFREQUENTLY USED. THEY ARE 12-13 FT IN LENGTH AND 2 FT WIDE AND PROPELLED WITH A SINGLE BLADED PADDLE. (P133) LEGAL TRAPPING IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION BEGINS NOV 10. ONE TRAPPER CONSIDERED IT A GOOD TRAPPING SEASON WHEN HE TOOK 30 MINK, 10 OTTER AND EARNED \$1,100. (P134) WINTER TRAVEL ON THE RIVER IS BY DOG SLED. THERE IS SOME CARIBOU HUNTING, "PARTICULARLY BY UPRIVER RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE OF NEW KOLIGANEK." (P135) THERE IS A LIMIT OF 15 BEAVERS THAT MAY BE TRAPPED AND \$20.00 FOR EACH IS AN UNUSUAL FIGURE. (P136) "BY LATE MAY THE 4 NUSHAGAK RIVER VILLAGES ARE VIRTUALLY ABANDONED AS THE MEN WITH THEIR FAMILIES MOVE TO BRISTOL BAY TO TAKE PART IN THE COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING." (P137) "THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH OF SALMON FOR THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, INCLUDING NUSHAGAK BAY, IN 1965 WAS OFFICIALLY LISTED BY THE DILLINGHAM AREA OFFICE OF THE ALASKA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME AS 135,900 FISH AND THERE IS REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THIS FIGURE IS IN ERROR ON THE CONSERVATIVE SIDE. (P138)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01079 D 888965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,TIDE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER
 CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,FLOOD,FISHING,CANNERY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION
 ABST "THE CAPITAL STOCK AT THE TIME OF INCORPORATION OF TONUAK INDIAN CREDIT ASSC IN 1952 CONSISTED OF 3,000

SHARES AT \$10.00 EACH. (P139) THE UNION NEGOTIATES FISH PRICES AND MAKES LOANS FOR BOATS. "THE PRICE PAID FOR REDS WAS \$1.09 EACH DURING THE 1964-1965 FISHING SEASON, MANY NUSHAGAK RIVER MEN TOOK NO MORE THAN 3,000-4,000 FISH IN 1964 AND ABOUT 5,000-6,000 IN 1965. THIS MEANS THAT THE AVERAGE FISHERMAN MADE BETWEEN \$2,500-\$4,000 IN A FAIR YEAR SUCH AS 1964, MORE IN A RATHER GOOD YEAR SUCH AS 1965, A NEW KOLIGANEK MAN REPORTED THAT HE CAUGHT 12,000 RED SALMON IN 1964... THIS MEANS THAT HIS INCOME WAS IN EXCESS OF \$13,000... HE HAS A BOAT THAT COST APPROXIMATELY \$12,000." (P140) THE FOUR VILLAGES ALONG THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TODAY: 1) KOLIGANEK IS LOCATED 10 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE NUYUKUK RIVER ON THE WEST BANK ON A SMALL SLOUGH. "THE COUNTRY AROUND THE VILLAGE SITE IS EXTREMELY FLAT AND COVERED WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF WILLOWS AND ALDERS. A FEW STUBBY BIRCH AND AN OCCASIONAL SPRUCE. IN EARLY JUNE 1964, THE WATER IN THE SLOUGH WAS HIGH AND HOUSES NEAREST THE RIVERBANK WERE VIRTUALLY FLOODED." (P144) THE VILLAGE HAD 18 HOUSES, A SCHOOL AND RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH. 2) NEW KOLIGANEK--4 MILES BELOW KOLIGANEK IS THE SITE FOR THE NEW VILLAGE. RESIDENTS ARE MOVING BECAUSE OF FLOODING. THE VILLAGE WILL HAVE LOTS 100 BY 100 WITH LOG CABINS, AND A NEW SCHOOL. (P145-146) 3) NEW STUYAHOK--LOCATED ON WEST BANK, 40 MI BELOW KOLIGANEK. IT HAS 28 HOUSES, A SCHOOL AND A RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH. (P147) 4) EKWOK--17 MI BELOW NEW STUYAHOK ON THE WEST BANK. THE VILLAGE IS LOCATED 1/4 MI NORTH OF A STREAM. "A RELATIVELY LOW, FLAT AREA STRETCHES NORTH OF THIS STREAM AND THEN RISES RATHER ABRUPTLY TO FORM A HIGH BANK, TOWARD THE WEST THE STREAM VALLEY SLOPES GRADUALLY AND THERE IS A LOW RIDGE ABOUT 1 1/4 MI BEHIND THE VILLAGE." IT HAS 17 HOUSES, A SCHOOL AND 3 CHURCHES. A RUSSIAN ORTHODOX, A CHURCH OF CHRIST, AND A SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST. IT ALSO HAS A POST OFFICE. (P148)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01079 E 888965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,RIVER BASIN,TIDE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER
 CHANNEL,LAKE,DISCHARGE,FREIGHT,FLOOD,FISHING,CANNERY,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,HUNTING,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SUMMER PEOPLE LIVING UP RIVER WOULD TRAVEL TO THE COAST FOR TRADE AND FISHING. A NEW KOLIGANEK MAN MENTIONED THAT JUST PRIOR TO 1900, "IN EARLY SUMMER NOT LONG AFTER THE RIVER ICE BROKEUP, THE RESIDENTS OF TIKCHIK WOULD GO TO THE NUSHAGAK POST TO TRADE THEIR FURS. THEY TRAVELED DOWN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN LARGE BOATS COVERED WITH CARIBOU SKINS OR BROWN BEAR HIDES THAT WERE SIMILAR. (P128)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01082 A 880965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,AGRICULTURE,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN,TRAFFIC,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT,ROUTE,FREIGHT
 ABST AUTHOR VANSTONE DISCUSSES THE ASPECTS OF CULTURAL CHANGE ALONG THIS RIVER. "THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS THE SITE OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN TRADING POST NORTH OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA, CONSTRUCTED IN 1818. THE FUR TRADE WAS WELL DEVELOPED, THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IN BRISTOL BAY, THE REINDEER HERDING PROGRAM, HEALTH AND EDUCATION SERVICES HAVE ALL AT VARIOUS TIMES BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT CHANGE IN THE CULTURE OF THE POPULATION OF THE REGION." (P217) "THE COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHING INDUSTRY WHICH BEGAN IN THE 1880'S HAS BEEN THE MAJOR ECONOMIC FACTOR INFLUENCING THE LIVES OF THE ESKIMO OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER." (P217) "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1964, I CONDUCTED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AND THREE OF ITS MAJOR TRIBUTARIES (MOOD RIVER, NUYAKUK RIVER, LOWER NULCHATNA RIVER). A TOTAL OF 45 SITES BELONGING TO THE PERIOD OF HISTORIC CONTACT WERE LOCATED AND MANY OF THEM WERE MAPPED. (LOWER TIKCHIK RIVER ALSO SURVEYED)" (P219) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT IN 1830 THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY SENT AN OVERLAND EXPEDITION UNDER VASILIEV. "THE SUMMER OF 1830, VASILIEV AGAIN ATTEMPTED TO REACH THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY WAY OF THE NUSHAGAK AND THIS TIME HE WAS SUCCESSFUL. LEAVING ALEXANDROVSKI REDOUBT ON JUNE 19, HIS PARTY ASCENDED THE RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS, CROSSED OVER TO THE HOLITNA IN AN "AGONIZING FIVE-DAY MARCH", AND DESCENDED THAT STREAM TO THE

KUSKOKWIM." (P224) "SINCE THE EXPEDITIONS OF 1830 AND 1832 (KOLMAKOV AND LUKIN OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY) TRAVELED BY WAY OF THE UPPER NUSHAGAK, IT IS PROBABLE THAT THEY HAD NO DIRECT CONTACT WITH TIKCHIK. THE FACT THAT THERE WAS EXPLORATION OF BRISTOL BAY AND THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, TOGETHER WITH THE FOUNDING OF ALEXANDROVSKI REDOUBT, LATER TO BE CALLED NUSHAGAK, PLAYED A VITAL ROLE IN OPENING UP THE INTERIOR REGIONS OF SW ALASKA TO THE FUR TRADE. THE ROUTE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, ACROSS THE DIVIDE AND DOWN THE HOLITNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM BECAME A HEAVILY TRAVELED ROUTE WITH SUPPLIES GOING UPRIVER INTO THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY AND FURS PROCEEDING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION." (P225)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01082 B 818965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT
 ABST "WHEN IVAN WAS A SMALL BOY THE PEOPLE OF TIKCHIK WOULD LEAVE THEIR VILLAGE IN EARLY SUMMER NOT LONG AFTER THE ICE HAD GONE OUT OF THE RIVERS AND LAKES AND TRAVEL DOWN THE NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY POST AT NUSHAGAK TO TRADE FURS. THEY TRAVELED IN LARGE SKIN BOATS THAT WERE COVERED WITH CARIBOU SKINS OR SOMETIMES BROWN BEAR HIDES. WHEN IT CAME TIME FOR THE RETURN TRIP, THE BIG BOATS WOULD BE TRADED OR ABANDONED AND SKIN-COVERED KAYAKS ACQUIRED FOR THE RETURN TRIP WHICH WAS MADE BY WAY OF THE WOOD RIVER AND THE LAKES. BY THIS ROUTE IT WAS POSSIBLE TO AVOID THE ARDUOUS ASCENT OF THE NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS." (P229) (IVAN, IS IVAN ISHNOOK, AN ELDERLY MALE RESIDENT AT NEW KOLIGANEK IN 1965, WHO IS REPORTEDLY THE LAST SURVIVING PERSON BORN AT THE SETTLEMENT) (P229) "IN 1964 IVAN, NOW LIVING WITH HIS SON, MOVED WITH THE REST OF THE KOLIGANEK RESIDENTS TO NEW KOLIGANEK STILL FARTHER DOWN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER." (P230) "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1964 I CONDUCTED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NUSHAGAK BAY, THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FOR THE EXPRESS PURPOSE OF LOCATING SETTLEMENTS THAT HAD BEEN OCCUPIED DURING THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES." (P330)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01168 883888
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, RIVER
 ABST IN J HAMILTON'S HISTORY OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS, IN MAY, 1883, REV A HARTMANN AND MR WM WEINLAND, MISSIONARIES, SAILED ABOARD THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL STEAMER DORA FROM UNALASKA TO THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, WHERE THEY FOUND A GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH AND A PRIEST WHO CLAIMED THE NUSHAGAK AND TOGIAK RIVERS AS HIS PARISH. (P5) THEY WENT ON TO THE KUSKOKWIM. IN 1886, REV FRANK WOLFF AND HIS WIFE ESTABLISHED A MISSION ON NUSHAGAK BECAUSE THERE WERE 5 SALMON-CANNERIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND SO IT WAS VISITED BY SHIP MORE FREQUENTLY THAN BETHEL. (P10) HE RETURNED TO THE STATES IN THE FALL AFTER BUILDING A CHURCH. (P11) APPARENTLY, THIS WAS ONLY MEANT TO BE OPERATIVE IN THE SUMMER WHEN THE CANNERIES WERE OPEN, BECAUSE REV WOLFF RETURNED THE NEXT SPRING AND LEFT THE NEXT FALL. (P11) BY 1888, IT IS A PERMANENT MISSION WITH A SCHOOL. (P15)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01378 A 931
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND
 GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, ROUTE, FREIGHT, FISHING, TRAPPING
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. JUNE 2 HE LEFT NAKNEK FOR NUSHAGAK AND STAYED WITH A SUPERINTENDENT OF A CANNERY. AT DILLINGHAM HE HIRED A BOAT AND OWNER "BUTCH" SMITH, AN OLD MINER AND TRAPPER. (P353) JUNE 3. "AN 18-FOOT FLATBOTTOMED HOMEMADE BOAT, WITH OLD

INSIDE MACHINE, AND A 'MOTH-EATEN' CANVAS HOOD COVER." (P353) "A WIDE BIGHT HERE FOR ABOUT 7 MILES, THEN GRADUALLY WE ENTER THE STILL BROAD RIVER. GRASSY EXTENSIVE FLATS ON RIGHT, SNOWY SHORE WITH HILLS BEYOND ON OUR LEFT." (PP353-354) "BOAT RATHER HEAVY AND LOADED, BUT OUT OF CURRENT MAKES 6 OR 7 MPH." (P354) "WATER NOW QUIETER, UNTIL IT JUST RIPPLES. BY 11:30 A.M. HAVE MADE ABOUT 30 MILES." (P354) SINCE 6 A.M. "NO HUMAN HABITATION, BARRING A SINGLE SOO HOUSE ON RIGHT BANK." (P354) "LOTS OF SNOW IN GULCHES ON RIGHT (OUR LEFT) BANK. HIGH BLUFFS, ALLUVIAL (SANDS AND GRAVELS), NO ROCKS." (P354) "SPRUCE BEGINS--FIRST TREES. NO HABITATIONS. SLOUGHS AND ISLANDS. MAIN RIVER NOW NO LARGER THAN ONE OF THE LARGER YUKON SLOUGHS, THOUGH STILL A BIG RIVER. FLATS. ON LEFT NOW SPRUCE JUNGLE AS ON THE YUKON, ON RIGHT BRUSH, WITH A FEW COTTONWOOD TREES IN SPOTS." (P355) "NEAR 3 P.M. GRADUALLY RISING BLUFFS NOW ON RIGHT, TO ABOUT 200 FEET, ON LEFT FLATS OR BRUSH. 45 MILES UP, IN A DEPRESSION IN BLUFFS ON RIGHT, FIRST DEAD VILLAGE. ABOUT 2 MI. FARTHER UP, RIGHT SIDE, PORTAGE CREEK--PORTAGE TO KENICHAK. BLUFFS ALL OF ALLUVIAL LOOSE MATERIALS. RIVER THUS FAR REMARKABLY FREE OF BARS, BEACHES MORE OR LESS GRAVELLY, CURRENT NOT AS STRONG AS IN MANY PLACES ON THE YUKON OR KUSKOKWIM, WATER NEARLY CLEAR." (P355) "5:20. GLIMPSE OF FIRST MOUNTAIN, FAR AHEAD. MEET TWO SMALL SAILBOATS WITH NATIVES GOING DOWN RIVER TO FISH. CATCHING UP WITH BOAT OF 'OLD HURLEY'--SOLITARY TRADER AND WHITE MAN NOW ON THE RIVER; HAS A SMALL SCOW, WITH SUPPLIES FOR THE SUMMER." (P355) "WATER PURER, CURRENT GRADUALLY SHIFTER...BANKS STILL MOSTLY LOW, AND BUT LITTLE CUTTING." (P355) "AT ABOUT 67 MILES, LEFT SIDE, AN OLD SITE ON A SLOPE, AND A TRAPPER'S CABIN. AT ABOUT 70 MILES, AT 'UPPER PORTAGE', ABOVE MOUTH OF A SMALL CREEK, REMAINS OF AN OLD VILLAGE." (P355) JUNE 4, "9 A.M. A DEAD SITE ON THE LEFT ON BANK 30-40 FEET HIGH, TWO MILES FROM 'GREEK CHURCH'." (P356) SITES ALSO OCCUR 4.7 AND 9 1/2 MILES ABOVE GREEK CHURCH. (P356) "CURRENT SHIFT HERE NOW IN PLACES." (P356) "START AGAIN 12:30...AND SOON REACH KAKVAK RIVER AND VILLAGE, 'VERY OLD.' NUMEROUS ISLANDS SINCE ABOUT 9 A.M. AND EXTENSIVE FLATS, ESPECIALLY BEYOND SOUTH (OUR RIGHT) BANK...ABOUT 4 MILES BELOW HURLEY'S PLACE, OR ABOUT 96 MILES FROM DILLINGHAM, SEE A VERY LARGE OLD SITE ON RIGHT BANK, LARGEST YET." (P357)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 01378 B 931
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND

ABST GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,FREIGHT,FISHING,TRAPPING
 "A WOODED BLUFF BEGINNING AT HURLEY'S RUNS, SLOWLY HEIGHTENING, ABOUT 3 MILES EASTWARD, WHERE IT FORMS 3 HIGHER DULL-NOSES."...SIX MILES ABOVE HURLEY, RIGHT BANK, AN OLD SITE." (P357) "WATER NOW CLEAR, GREENISH, QUIET..." (P357) "JUNE 5. SPENT NIGHT AT BANK BELOW THE BLUFF...9:45. BLUFFS ON LEFT SLOWLY GETTING HIGHER, NOW PROBABLY 300 FEET." (P358) "AT 10 ANOTHER MODERATE SIZED SITE ON LEFT, ABOVE A BROOK." (P358) "11 A.M. BLUFFS TO THE LEFT HAVE NOW RISEN TO HILLS PERHAPS 600 FEET HIGH IN PLACES...3:15. AT JUNCTION OF THE NUSHAGAK AND MOLCHATNA RIVERS...4:50. PASS A SMALL SITE ON OUR LEFT, OVER A BAR, IN A DEPRESSION BETWEEN TWO HILLS, WITH A BROOK CUTTING THROUGH THE DEPRESSION...PASS ANOTHER DEAD SITE AT 5:25, LOCATED MUCH AS THE PREVIOUS." (PP358-359) "AT 6 P.M. REACH A NATIVE'S CABIN ON A LOW POINT, RIGHT SIDE. RELATIVES OF BUTCH'S NATIVE WIFE." (P359) "TOWARDS 7 GLIMPSE A CONICAL ISOLATED MOUNTAIN FAR AHEAD--THE 'KALIGNAK' MOUNTAIN." (P360) JUNE 6. LEFT AT 8 A.M. "10 A.M. AFTER PASSING THE SNOW-BLUFF NOTHING BUT ENDLESS FLATS, WITH DRIETHOOD JUNGLE OF SPRUCE, SLOUGHS. TO FIND RIGHT CHANNEL AT TIMES DIFFICULT, CURRENTS SHIFTER...NO SITES, NO PEOPLE, JUST A VAST LONESOMENESS. "NEAR 12 REACH JUNCTION OF THE TIKCHIK RIVER WITH THE NUSHAGAK, ...THE FIRST ROCKS, BLACKISH BOULDERS, ON THE LEFT." (P361) JUNE 6 AT 2:30 TURNED BACK. ONLY ONE OTHER LIVING VILLAGE FARTHER UP THE NUSHAGAK AND ITS OCCUPANCY IS DOUBTFUL. (P362) "GOING DOWNSTREAM ABOUT 3 TIMES FASTER THAN WHEN WE CAME. WATER AS PURE HERE AS IN A SPRING." (P362) WHEN HRDLICKA ARRIVED AT MOLCHATNA RIVER, HE WENT UP IT FOR A FEW DAYS. JUNE 11 ABOUT 11 A.M. HE AGAIN WAS ON THE NUSHAGAK AT MOUTH OF MOLCHATNA. "11:30. REACH A LITTLE VILLAGE ON THE NUSHAGAK...AT 3:30 EXAMINE 'ALILOKAK', A SITE RECENTLY ABANDONED. NEAR 5 REACH OLD SITE ON RIGHT BANK 6 MILES ABOVE HURLEY." (P372) THIS WAS A LARGE SITE, WAS VERY OLD, AND OCCUPIED UNTIL 1900.(P373) JUNE 13 REACHED AN EVEN LARGER SITE 2 MI BELOW HURLEY. (P374) JUNE 14 WENT TO THE KAKVAK SITE IN THE MORNING. (P374) JUNE 15 WENT TO A LOST VILLAGE UP A SLOUGH. (P375) HEADED BACK TO DILLINGHAM. AFTER RETURNING FROM WOOD RIVER EXCURSION, JUNE 21 WENT DOWNRIVER TO DEAD VILLAGE OF KANAKANAK, AND BACK TO DILLINGHAM WHERE HE CAUGHT THE STEAMER ADMIRALTY AT 6 P.M. FOR NAKNEK. (P380)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2575

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01384 818887
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,CANNERY
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1818 KORASAKOVSKY LED AN EXPEDITION TO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WHERE HE LEFT KOLMAKOF WHO WAS ASSIGNED TO BUILD THE RUSSIAN POST OF ALEXANDROVSKI. (P154) IN 1829, VASILIEF AND LUKEEN LEFT THAT POST AND WENT UP THE NUSHAGAK TO LAKE TIKCHIT. (P154) IN 1832, LUKEEN AND KOLMAKOF MADE THE SAME TRIP. (P155) IN 1887, THE MORAVIAN CHURCH OPENED A MISSION AT CARMEL ON THE NUSHAGAK. (P237) THE FIRST CANNERY IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA WAS AT NUSHAGAK. (P218)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01445 885
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,CANNERY
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT AROUND 1885 ALASKA COMMERCIAL HAD A POST AT NUSHAGAK ON THE RIVER. JOHN W CLARK WAS THE TRADER BUT THE NATIVES WORKED AT BOTH TRAPPING AND IN CANNERIES. (P164)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01684 886904
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP
 ABST CHAPTER 11 OF SCHWALKE'S "DAY SPRING ON THE KUSKOKWIM" IS TITLED THE STORY OF CARMEL ON THE NUSHAGAK 1886-1904. IN 1886 A MORAVIAN MISSION WAS FOUNDED AT CARMEL WHERE THE RIVER IS ABOUT 6 MI WIDE AND DIVIDED BY A LONG LOW ISLAND OR SAND BAR. "TO SAIL ACROSS IT REQUIRES A BOAT OF SHALLOW DRAFT. IN WINTER,OWING TO THE STRONG TIDES WHICH PREVENT THE RIVER'S FREEZING, A CONSIDERABLE JOURNEY UP STREAM MUST BE MADE IF THE CROSSING IS TO BE MADE IN SAFETY. THE STATION ITSELF WAS BUILT ON A BLUFF RISING 30 FT OR SO ABOVE HIGH WATER." (P52) IN 1896 MISS KING TRAVELLED FROM BETHEL TO CARMEL IN THE "SWAN". (P68)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01792 00001 818959
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS "INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS" 1959, NOTED THAT IN 1818 A GROUP OF RUSSIANS BUILT A POST ON THE NUSHAGAK CALLED ALEXANDROVSK. FROM THIS POST A SMALL EXPEDITION LED BY LIEUTENANT VASILIEF OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM ALEXANDROVSK. (P34)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01823 832898
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY,CANNERY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SPURR WROTE THAT THERE WERE A LARGE NUMBER OF ESKIMOS LIVING AT NUSHAGAK, ON BOTH SIDES OF RIVER, SEVERAL LARGE CANNERIES, TRADING POST AND MISSION. (P90) SPURR WROTE THAT IN 1832 THE RUSSIAN "LUKEEN" WENT WITH A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2576

PARTY OF NATIVES FROM NUSHAGAK UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE HOLIKNUK RIVER, "WHICH IS THE SAME AS THE CHULITNA RIVER OF THE RECENT MAPS". (P94) SPURR WROTE THAT IN 1832 RUSSIANS MAINTAINED FORT ALEXANDER AT MOUTH OF RIVER FROM WHICH TRADERS AND PRIESTS EXPLORED SURROUNDING COUNTRY IN BIDARKAS AND DOGSLEDS. (P95&96) SPURR WROTE THAT "SINCE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CANNERIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER 2 OR 3 PARTIES OF PROSPECTORS HAVE ASCENDED IT." (P96) SPURR WROTE THAT IN 1891 GREENFIELD TRAVELED DOWN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM THE DIVIDE LEADING TO HOLIKNUK RIVER TO TAKE THE CENSUS. (P100) SPURR REPORTED THAT "IN 1891 A PARTY SENT OUT BY FRANK LESLIE ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA AND SLEDDED OVER TO LAKE CLARK, FINALLY REACHING THE SHORE OF COOK INLET." (P96)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01827 938
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE LATE 1820'S VASILIEF ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO THE REGION OF THE LAKES, AND CONTINUED NORTHWARD TO THE KUSKOKWIM A.B. SCHANZ AND J.W. CLARK, THE AGENT OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. AT NUSHAGAK, MADE A WINTER TRIP FROM FORT ALEXANDER UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P4) IN 1931, GERALD FITZGERALD AND P.A. DAVIDSON TOOK AN EXPEDITION IN TWO RIVER BOATS, WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS, AND ASCENDED TO NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS TO TIKCHIK LAKE. "THE LOWLAND OF THE LOWER NUSHAGAK RIVER IS ABOUT 90 MILES LONG IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION AND 60 MILES FROM WEST TO EAST." (P11) THESE LOW FLATS HAVE AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 2 MILES TO BLACK POINT. UPSTREAM FROM BLACK POINT THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS A MODERATELY SWIFT, SHALLOW STREAM. NUMEROUS SMALL ISLANDS, GRAVEL BARS, AND SLOUGHS OCCUR UPSTREAM NEARLY TO THE MOUTH OF THE KING SALMON RIVER. PHOTO PAGE 13 "A. SECOND RAPIDS OF NUYAKUK RIVER, JUST UPSTREAM FROM THE FALLS." ALONG THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ARE NUMEROUS SETTLEMENTS OF NATIVES, OF WHICH THE LARGEST IS EKHO, OR HURLEYS. (POP. 40) (P25)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAKE,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE NUSHAGAK-BRISTOL BAY LOWLAND IS DRAINED BY THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AND OTHER LARGE RIVERS THAT FLOW INTO BRISTOL BAY; MOST ARISE IN LARGE LAKES AND FLOW INTO TIDAL ESTUARIES THAT SEEM TO BE DROWNED RIVER MOUTHS, THE LOWLAND IS DOTTED WITH MORAINAL AND THAW LAKES. THERE ARE LARGE LAKES IN ICE-SCOURED BASINS ALONG THE MARGINS OF THE LOWLAND. (P31)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02033 892
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550E 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF SHIP NAVIGATION ON THE NUSHAGAK R IS THE RUSSIAN TRADING POST, FORT ALEXANDER. ON THE SHORE OF THE RIVER IN THIS VICINITY, A SMALL COLLECTION OF FOSSELS WAS OBTAINED BY C.W. MC KAY. (P257)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02140 832908
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1832, THE RUSSIAN CREOLE LUKEEN WENT WITH A PARTY OF NATIVES FROM NUSAGAK UP NUSHAGAK RIVER AND DOWN THE

CHULITNA (MODERN NAME-HOLITNA) TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND ESTABLISHED LUKEENS FORT ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P20)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02432 818891
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1818 KORASAKORSKY, ON AN EXPLORATION EXPEDITION INTO THE INTERIOR, TRAVELED FROM ILIAMNA BAY TO ILIAMNA LAKE, DOWNSTREAM TO BRISTOL BAY AND WESTWARD TO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. THE TRADING POST OF ALEXANDROVSK WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P.4) MODE OF TRANSPORT NOT SPECIFIED. VASILIEF, OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO., LEFT ALEXANDROVSK A FEW YEARS LATER ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, PORTAGED OVER THE HOLITNA, FOLLOWED THAT STREAM TO ITS MOUTH, PROCEEDED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM TO BERING SEA. (P.4) IN 1832 TWO RUSSIAN EXPLORES, KOLMAKOF AND LUKEEN, FOLLOWED THIS ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P.5) IN 1891 SCHANG AND CLARK OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. ENTERED THE REGION "BY WAY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER." (P.5) A PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE DRAINS TO BRISTOL BAY BY WAY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P.21) MODE OF TRAVEL WAS NOT INDICATED FOR THE VARIOUS EXPEDITIONS. IT IS THE RESEARCHERS OPINION THAT SOME PORTION OF THE EXPEDITIONS IN 1818 AND 1832 OCCURRED ON WATER.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02615 896
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF BRISTOL BAY, ENTERS AN INLET SOME MILES IN LENGTH. THE HEAD OF SHIP NAVIGATION IS THE OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST OF FORT ALEXANDER. FOSSILS WERE RECOVERED ON THE RIVER SHORES. (P.856) THIS HEAD OF NAVIGATION IS FOR NUSHAGAK BAY AND NOT NUSHAGAK RIVER. FORT ALEXANDER, MODERN NAME NUSHAGAK, IS LOCATED ON A POINT NEAR THE HEAD OF THE BAY.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02664 818
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR RELATED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF FORT ALEXANDER IN 1818 AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, ON BRISTOL BAY. (P106)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02665 829890
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1829 AN EXPEDITION LED BY LT VASILIEF, OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY "ASCENDED" THE NUSHAGAK RIVER "AND REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM NEAR SLEETHUTE. (P31) IN 1890, 193 NATIVES WERE LIVING ALONG THIS RIVER. (P57)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02684 00001 918
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST IN 1926, THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION TRIED TO REMEDY PROBLEMS INCURRED BY SENDING ESKIMO CHILDREN AWAY TO SCHOOL, BY CONVERTING ORPHANGES, ESTABLISHED AFTER THE 1918 FLU EPIDEMIC, TO VOCATIONAL BOARDING SCHOOLS. ONE OF THESE SCHOOLS WAS AT EKLUTNA, ONE AT KANAKANAK (ON THE NUSHAGAK) AND ONE AT WHITE MOUNTAIN (ON THE FISH RIVER). THEY WERE UNSUCCESSFUL BECAUSE THE AMERICAN COURSES WERE UNSUITABLE AND BECAUSE THE COURTS INSISTED THAT THEY INCLUDE JUVENILE DELINQUENTS. (P23)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02706 968

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550M 06

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY

ABST NUSHAGAK RIVER IS A GREAT SPANNING STREAM, AND "SALMON CANNERIES LINE ITS BANK." (P62) DATE ABOVE REPRESENTS PUBLICATION DATE OF DOCUMENT.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02753 970

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550M 06

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING

ABST THE TANAINA, AS WELL AS THE RIVERINE ESKIMOS WHO INHABITED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER DRAINAGE, MAINTAINED A TRADITIONAL ORIENTATION TO SEASONAL SALMON FISHING THAT HAS REMAINED CONSISTENT AND STRONG DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY. 1970. (P145)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02754 A 800964

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550M 06

LUPR 42

KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, TRAPPING, ROUTE, RIVER, CANNERY, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAKE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE NUSHAGAK RIVER RISES IN THE NUSHAGAK HILLS AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST 387 KM TO THE HEAD OF NUSHAGAK BAY AT GRASSY ISLAND. SPRUCE, POPULAR AND BIRCH ARE THE MOST COMMON TREES WITH HEAVY GROWTHS OF WILLOWS AND ALDER BUSHES ALONG STREAM COURSES AND IN MARSHY DEPRESSIONS. THE FORELAND FACING ON NUSHAGAK BAY IS, IN GENERAL, TIMBERLESS WITH HEAVY GROWTH OF TALL GRASS IN OPEN AREAS. (P17) EXPLORATION BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY BEGAN IN 1818, AND A TRADING POST, ALEKSANDROVSKI REDOUBT, WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. COMPANY EXPLORERS WERE ACTIVE IN 1829 AND 1830 AND CROSSED OVER TO THE KUSKOKHIM IN 1830 AND DOWN TO THE COAST. THIS OPENED UP THE INTERIOR TO THE FUR TRADE, WITH KUSKOKHIM POSTS SUPPLIED FROM NUSHAGAK (ALEKSANDROVSKI REDOUBT) UNTIL 1845. THE ROUTE WAS UP THE NUSHAGAK TO ITS UPPER TRIBUTARIES, ACROSS THE DIVIDE AND DOWN THE HOKLITNA OR HOKHOLITNA TO THE KUSKOKHIM REGION WITH SUPPLIES AND FURS PROCEEDING IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION. IN 1841, THE FIRST CHURCH WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE REDOUBT AND MISSIONARIES BEGAN THE PENETRATION OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER COUNTRY. ASSETS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY WERE PURCHASED BY AN AMERICAN COMPANY WHICH BECAME THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY. BUT DEVELOPMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL FISHING INDUSTRY IN THE 1880'S HAD A GREATER IMPACT ON ACCULTURATION OF NUSHAGAK PEOPLES THAN EITHER CHRISTIANITY OR THE FUR TRADE. BETWEEN 1883 AND 1903 TEN CANNERIES WERE CONSTRUCTED ON NUSHAGAK BAY. (P20-22) THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ABOVE EKHOK IS MORE OR LESS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE MANY SLOUGHS, ISLANDS AND GRAVEL BARS. THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS WELL NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE NUYAKUK, ALTHOUGH EXTREMELY BRAIDED ABOVE THAT POINT. THE RIGHT BANK FROM EKHOK TO A POINT ABOUT 16 KM. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULKCHATNA RIVER IS BORDERED BY A STEEP BLUFF THAT RANGES FROM 15 TO 65 M. ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE RIVER. THIS BLUFF IS THE EASTERN EDGE OF A GREAT UNDULATING PLAIN COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, SAND AND CLAY. THE PLAIN IS MOSTLY COVERED WITH MOSS, GRASS AND BRUSH BUT ALONG BOTH BANKS OF THE RIVER IN THIS AREA IS A STRIP OF TIMBER.

MAINLY OF SPRUCE, POPLAR, COTTONWOOD AND SOME BIRCH. THE LEFT BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK FROM EKWOK TO A POINT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE NUYAKUK IS MUCH LOWER THAN THE RIGHT BANK NO MORE THAN 2-7 M. ABOVE WATER LEVEL. WELL-DEFINED BLUFFS OCCUR ABOUT 6 KM. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE MULCHATNA. (P28-29) INFORMANTS RECALLED EXISTENCE OF SIZEABLE VILLAGE ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN OLD KOLIGANEK AND KOLIGANEK ON LEFT BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK. CALLED MANASUK, NOW COMPLETELY CUT AWAY BY THE RIVER. MOST INHABITANTS DIED IN INFLUENZA AND MEASLE EPIDEMICS OF 1889-1890. (P34) VILLAGE SITE OF AKOKPAK ON RIGHT BANK OF NUSHAGAK BELOW MOUTH OF MULCHATNA. OCCUPIED FROM ABOUT 1890 TO 1940 WITH ABOUT 30 PEOPLE. LOCATED IN DEEP DEPRESSION BETWEEN TWO HILLS, GRASSY SLOPE ON BOTH SIDES OF SMALL CREEK THAT RUNS NORTH-SOUTH INTO NUSHAGAK. ALDERS ALONG NUSHAGAK IN FRONT OF SITE.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02754 B 809964
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 N1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, TRAPPING, ROUTE, RIVER, CANNERY, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAKE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SEVERAL INFORMANTS SPOKE OF SITE AS FISH CAMP. (P34-36) PHOTO, P34, OF "AKOKPAK", SHOWING RIVER, GRASSY BANKS AND ALDERS, GRAVEL BAR. RIVER IS VERY SHALLOW AT ABANDONED VILLAGE SITE OF NUNACHUAK, MAKING IT DIFFICULT FOR BOATS TO APPROACH. (P36) ABANDONED VILLAGE SITE OF ELILAKOK BELOW NUNACHUAK, VERY LOW, GRASS COVERED, AT ENTRANCE TO WIDE, SLOUGH-LIKE CREEK. SURROUNDED BY ALDERS. OCCUPIED FROM, PROBABLY, 1900 TO 1930, POPULATION PERHAPS 35-40. (P39-40) REPORTED VILLAGE SITE OF INAKPUK ON NUSHAGAK BELOW ELILAKOK COULDN'T BE LOCATED DURING THIS SURVEY. (P40) ABOUT 8 KM BELOW NEW STUYAHOK ON THE NUSHAGAK'S RIGHT BANK IS AGIVAVIK, "ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND WELL-DOCUMENTED SITES" ON THE RIVER. HERE THE RIVER BANK IS HIGH, WITH A MODERATE GROWTH OF WILLOWS AS WELL AS A FEW SPRUCE. LOCATED IN A RAVINE FORMED BY SWIFT MOVING STREAM, ALDERS ON BOTH SIDES. SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD TREES GROWING OUT OF SOME STRUCTURES. SITE IS PROTECTED FROM THE MAIN CHANNEL BY SEVERAL LOW ISLANDS. REALLY ON A SLOUGH AND NOT ON RIVER PROPER. VILLAGE FIRST MENTIONED IN VITAL STATISTICS OF NUSHAGAK CHURCH FOR 1863. PROBABLY OCCUPIED IN LATE PREHISTORIC PERIOD. POPULATION PROBABLY ABOUT 60. (P42-44) VILLAGE OF EKWOK, STILL OCCUPIED, LOCATED ON RIGHT BANK OF NUSHAGAK JUST ABOVE MOUTH OF KLUTUK CREEK. (P45) BY 1923, IT WAS THE LARGEST VILLAGE ON THE RIVER. THE RIGHT BANK FROM EKWOK TO PORTAGE IS LOW. FROM 12 KM BELOW EKWOK THE RIVER IS DIVIDED IN 2 LARGE CHANNELS: THE EASTERN ONE IS KEEFER CUTOFF; THE WESTERN IS THE MAIN TRAFFIC ARTERY. THE 2 CHANNELS CONTINUE SW AND MERGE 16 KM E OF BLACK POINT. FROM THERE TO BLACK POINT THE RIVER IS MODERATELY SWIFT AND FREQUENTLY BRAIDED. THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ESTUARY SPREADS FROM BLACK PT. TO THE MOUTH OF WOOD RIVER AND RUNS NW FOR 32 KM WITH A 3 KM WIDTH. DARK GRAY MUD FLATS BORDER BOTH SIDES OF THE ESTUARY. ON THE NW BANK THE LOWLAND IS HIGHER AND ALDER BUSHES FRINGE THE SHORE. THE FLATS ON THE SW BANK ARE BARELY TIDE LEVEL AND ARE COVERED WITH MARSH GRASS. TO THE S ARE TREELESS PLAINS OF GRAVEL, SAND AND CLAY RANGING FROM 35-85 M ELEVATION AND DOTTED WITH SMALL LAKES. THE EFFECT OF TIDE IS PRESENT AS FAR UPSTREAM AS PORTAGE CREEK. ONLY AT BLACK POINT DOES THE RIVER BEGIN TO MAINTAIN A CONTINUOUS DOWNSTREAM CURRENT. (P46) AKULIVIKCHUK SITE IS LOCATED 5 KM BELOW EKWOK. IT WAS EXCAVATED IN SUMMER 1967. THE BANK HERE IS 10-12 M HIGH. THE AREA IS COVERED WITH TALL GRASS AND DIVIDED BY A DEEP RAVINE THAT ONCE HELD A STREAM.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02754 C 809964
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 N1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, TRAPPING, ROUTE, RIVER, CANNERY, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAKE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AT THE EDGES OF THE SITE ARE THICK GROTHS OF SMALL SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD. A FEW WILLOWS GROW IN THE RAVINE. THE PERIOD OF OCCUPANCY WAS 1800-1900 WITH POPULATION NEVER OVER 100. (P48-51) DIL-15 IS A SITE ON A SMALL SLOUGH 3 KM ABOVE KOKWOK. IT MAY HAVE ONCE BEEN AN IMPORTANT CHANNEL, BUT NOW YOU HAVE TO WALK 150 M TO THE SITE FROM THE SLOUGH ENTRANCE. THE BANK IS 2 M HIGH AT THE SITE, BUT WILLOWS AND COTTONWOODS HAVE VIRTUALLY OBSCURED A SHALLOW CLEARED AREA 100 M LONG COVERED WITH TALL GRASS. WILLOWS, BIRCH, SPRUCE AND COTTONWOODS

ARE ENCROACHING. (P51-2) NAUTANAGAVIK IS 8 KM BELOW KANKTUN ON THE SAME SIDE OF THE RIVER. IT IS A GRASSY SLOPE BESIDE A DRY CREEK. THE CLEARED AREA IS DOWNRIVER. THE UPPER AREA HAS THICK BIRCH AND WILLOWS. IT MAY HAVE BEEN A SEASONAL FISH CAMP. (P57) A PHOTO OF THE GRASSY SITE IS ON P57. THE SITE OF GREEK CHURCH (OR GRANT'S VILLAGE OR KANALK OR AHUVIKTULIK) IS IN A SMALL RAVINE BETWEEN 2 BANKS FORMED BY A DRY STREAM. BOTH SIDES ARE COVERED WITH TALL GRASS. THE MORAVIANS TRAVELLED ON THE NUSHAGAK DOING MISSIONARY WORK. THE SITE IS 200 M BY 100 M. THERE ARE WILLOWS, COTTONWOODS AND A FEW BIRCH AROUND THE SITE. ABOUT 9 1/2 KM BELOW GREEK CHURCH IS A SMALL SITE ON THE FLAT TOP OF A CUTTING BANK THAT IS 5 M ABOVE WATER LEVEL. THERE IS A DILLINGHAM TRAPPERS CABIN BUILT IN 1926. THERE IS A SCATTERING OF WILLOW AND A FEW SPRUCE. IT MAY BE CALLED CHAIHAIYAGUK. DIL-21 IS THE SITE OF A 40 YR OLD TRAPPER'S CABIN LOCATED 1 KM BELOW THE MOUTH OF IOWITHLA RIVER ON THE NUSHAGAK RIGHT BANK. HEAVY BIRCH AND WILLOW SURROUND THE SITE BUT TUNDRA COMES ALMOST TO THE BANK ON THE DOWNRIVER SIDE. (P60) NAK-1 (KONGOGOLUK) IS 3 KM DOWNRIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF PORTAGE CREEK ON THE NUSHAGAK LEFT BANK. A DRY STREAM OPENS ON THE RIVER HERE. ON THE N SIDE IS A 4 M SLOPE 75 M LONG. THE OTHER SIDE HAS A HIGH BANK WITH TUNDRA VEGETATION AND SPARSE STUNTED SPRUCE. IT WAS OCCUPIED IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY. (P62) NB-1 (CHUIKAK) IS 32 KM W OF PORTAGE CREEK ON A 15 M BLUFF ON THE RIGHT BANK. TO THE E IS TUNDRA VEGETATION AND THE BLUFF HAS THICK, HIGH GRASS. SCRUB WILLOWS GROW TO THE REAR OF THE SITE. NB2 AND 3 ARE DIRECTLY ACROSS THE RIVER. NB2 HAS BEEN A RECENT FISH CAMP, ONLY 50 BY 75 M. THE BANK HERE IS 8 M HIGH. THE BANK IS NOT CUTTING AND THE GENERAL AREA IS UNAPPROACHABLE EXCEPT AT HIGH TIDE BECAUSE OF SAND BARS.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02754 D 809964
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, TRAPPING, ROUTE, RIVER, CANNERY, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAKE, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST BOTH SITES MAY BE ONE. (P64-65) IN THE SUMMER OF 1829 VASILIEV ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS TO TIKCHIK LAKE. HERE HE WAS FORCED TO STOP FOR LACK OF A GUIDE. (P118) ALL THESE VILLAGES VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02755 A 847972
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, FLOOD, TIDE, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT
 ABST FIELD WORK ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER BEGAN IN THE SUMMER OF 1964 WITH AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE RIVER AND ITS THREE TRIBUTARIES: THE WOOD RIVER THE NUYAKUK RIVER AND THE LOWER MULCHATNA. THE CENTERS OF POPULATION THROUGHOUT HISTORICAL CONTACT WERE ALONG THE UPPER, MIDDLE AND LOWER RIVER. (P2) ALEKSANDROVSKIY REDOUBT WAS THE FIRST POST NORTH OF THE ALASKA PENINSULA WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK BY THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY IN 1818. IT WAS LATER CALLED NUSHAGAK. COMPANY EMPLOYEES EXPLORED THE NUSHAGAK AND KUSKOKHIM RIVERS AND OPENED THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA TO FUR TRADE. NUSHAGAK IS SITUATED 35 METERS ABOVE THE BEACH ON A HIGH BLUFF. (P5) THE ESKIMO NAME FOR NUSHAGAK IS TAHLEKUK OR TATHLEKOK WHICH MEANS "ELBOW" WHICH IS THE SHAPE OF THE LOWER NUSHAGAK. IT ISN'T POSSIBLE TO DETERMINE IF THE ESKIMOS INHABITED THE AREA BEFORE THE RUSSIANS. DRINKING WATER WAS OBTAINED FROM A SMALL STREAM FLOWING DOWN THE BLUFF AT THE NORTHEAST END OF THE SITE. IN 1939-40, TIKHMEV REPORTED THAT ALEKSANDROVSKI REDOUBT WAS NOT FAR FROM A NATIVE VILLAGE WHICH IS PROBABLY THE AGLMIUT SETTLEMENT OF EKUK 15 KM SOUTH. (P6) THE DISRUPTION OF THE EARLY SITES WAS PROBABLY DUE TO THE 30 YEAR EXISTENCE OF 2 LARGE SALMON CANNERIES. IN RECORDS OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY FOR 1834 IT SAYS: "ON OCTOBER 29 LAST YEAR THE WATER IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ROSE TO SUCH A HEIGHT WITH A STRONG WIND FROM THE SW THAT THE WHOLE GARRISON AND REDOUBT'S INHABITANTS WERE DEPRIVED OF THEIR BARBARAS, AND STOREHOUSES, AND ALL THE VICTUALS THAT HAD BEEN STORED IN THE SUMMER, ALL THE WOOD WHICH HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR BUILDING HAD BEEN CARRIED AWAY AND SEVERAL YEARS LABOR REDUCED TO NOTHING." (RAC COMMUNICATIONS SENT, VOL. II, NO 73, FOLIO 97). SUCH FLOODS WERE FAIRLY COMMON, THOUGH NOT USUALLY AS SEVERE. INFORMANTS REPORT

THAT IN THE FALL OF 1929 A HIGH TIDE AIDED BY SW WIND CAUSED FLOOD ALMOST TO THE TOP OF THE BLUFF AND EXTENSIVELY DAMAGED THE CANNERIES AND OTHER BUILDINGS. (P8) PLATE 2. (P9) SHOWS AN AIR PHOTOGRAPH OF NUSHAGAK TAKEN IN 1963 INCLUDING CANNERY, CHURCH AND HOUSE FOUNDATIONS. FRENCH ANTHROPOLOGIST A L PINART VISITED NUSHAGAK IN SUMMER 1871 AND ON JUNE 1 NOTED THAT THE REDOUBT WAS SITUATED ON THE SLOPES OF "CLIFFS" WHICH FORM THE BANKS OF THE RIVER BETWEEN TWO POINTS THAT SHELTERED IT FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH WINDS. (P10)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 02755 B 835972
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,FLOOD,TIDE,PHOTO,LAND
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT
ABST IT WOULD APPEAR THAT BY 1835 THE COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER INCLUDED EIGHT STRUCTURES. THERE'S NO INDICATION THAT ANY MAJOR CONSTRUCTION TOOK PLACE DURING THE REST OF THE RUSSIAN PERIOD. (P11) IN 1849, THE POPULATION OF NUSHAGAK WAS 74 MEN AND 94 WOMEN. IN 1859, THERE WERE 76 MEN AND 103 WOMEN. THE COMMUNITY WAS THE LARGEST ON NUSHAGAK BAY EVEN AFTER ITS IMPORTANCE AS A TRADING CENTER DECREASED. (P13) BETWEEN 1872-1874, H W ELLIOTT, AN HISTORIAN AND NATURALIST WROTE OF NUSHAGAK: "THE VILLAGE ITSELF IS LOCATED ON THE ABRUPT SHORES OF A STEEP, GRASSY HILLSIDE WHICH RISES FROM THE RIVER'S EDGE. THE TRADING-STORES AND THE RESIDENCE OF THE PRIEST, THE CHURCH, LOG-HUTS OF THE NATIVES AND THEIR BARABARAS ARE PLANTED ON A SUCCESSION OF THREE EASTERN TERRACES. ALL COMMUNICATION FROM FLAT TO FLAT IS BY SLIPPERY STAIRCASES. THE VERDANT SLOPES OF NOSHAGAK'S HILLSIDE, CAUGHT UP AND REFLECTED DEEPLY BY THE SWIFTLY MOVING CURRENT OF THE RIVER BELOW..BLEACHED DRIFT-LOGS ARE SCATTERED IN PROFUSION..AND ABOVE, THE DARK, TURBID WHIRL OF FLOOD AND EDDY SO CHARACTERISTIC OF A BOOMING, RISING RIVER..THICKLY WOODED BANK OF AN OPPOSITE SHORE CAUSING US TO NOTE THE FACT THAT..NO TIMBER SEEMS TO HAVE SPREAD DOWN SO FAR TOWARD THE SEA ON THIS SIDE OF THE STREAM..SINCE NOTHING BUT SCATTERED COPSES OF ALDER-AND WILLOW-BUSHES GROW ON ITS SUBURBS..AS FAR AS AN EYE CAN RANGE UP THE VALLEY. (P13-14) IN 1899, THE PACIFIC STEAM WHALING COMPANY AND THE ALASKA FISHERMAN'S PACKING COMPANY ERECTED CANNERIES IN FRONT OF THE SETTLEMENT WHICH LED TO AN IMMEDIATE POPULATION INCREASE THAT DECREASED BY 1910. (P16-18) FROM 1888-1901 THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION STEAMER "ALBATROSS" CONTINUED EXPLORATIONS OF STREAM AND LAKE SYSTEMS IN THE BRISTOL BAY REGION. THEY TOOK PHOTOS OF NUSHAGAK (PLATE 6, P 19) SHOWING 4 BUILDINGS: 3 LOG AND 1 FRAME TRADING CENTER. THE SALMON CANNERIES WERE ABANDONED IN THE 1930'S. THIS AND THE FEW OF 1918-19 GREATLY DECREASED THE POPULATION. (P24) TWO YOKES OF WOOD AND ROPE WERE FOUND, AND SUPPOSED TO BE FOR CARRYING WATER, AS THE SOURCE OF WATER WAS AT THE BASE OF THE HILL FOR THE NUSHAGAK SETTLEMENT. (P35) A MODEL BIRCH BARK CANOE IS COVERED WITH A SINGLE PIECE OF BARK WHICH IS FASTENED TO THE GUNHALES BY SPRUCE ROOT. THERE ARE 3 SINGLE PIECE THWARTS AND 2 LONG RIBS, ONE ON EACH SIDE PARALLEL TO THE CENTER BOARD. THIS TYPE BOAT WOULD HAVE BEEN USED FOR RIVER TRANSPORT THROUGHOUT THE REGION. (P36)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
REFN 02755 C 835972
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,FLOOD,TIDE,PHOTO,LAND
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT
ABST THREE DANCE WANDS WERE FOUND WITH ILLUSTRATIONS OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES. ONE SHOWED A MAN HUNTING CARIBOU FROM A KAYAK. (P39) TRADE GOODS SIMILAR TO NUSHAGAK WERE FOUND AT THE CROW VALLEY SITE AND KOLMAKOVSKI REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOKWIM, KIJIK ON LAKE CLARK AND TIKCHIK AND AKULIVIKCHUK, INCLUDING NON-NATIVE POTTERY. (P55) THE NUSHAGAK SETTLEMENT WAS COSMOPOLITAN IN POPULATION, AS OPPOSED TO OTHER RIVERINE SETTLEMENTS. THIS COULD HAVE BEEN BECAUSE THE LOCATION WAS CHOSEN BY THE EUROPEANS. (P71) THERE IS HARDLY ANY WOOD LEFT IN THE EXCAVATED HOUSES BECAUSE IT WAS SALVAGED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS FOR BOTH HOUSES AND HEATING BECAUSE OF THE LACK OF DRIFTWOOD. (P79)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2582

REFN 02765 884974

STOR 1605160

MOUJ N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,FREIGHT

ABST DILLINGHAM IS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER FOR THE NUSHAGAK RIVER VILLAGES OF KOLIGANEK, NEW STUYAHOK AND EKHOK. (P1-7) IT IS LOCATED AT THE NORTHERN END OF NUSHAGAK BAY NEAR THE MOUTHS OF THE NUSHAGAK AND WOOD RIVERS. (P1-8) DURING THE SUMMER, THE DILLINGHAM POPULATION IS DOUBLED AS RESIDENTS OF NUSHAGAK BAY AND THE NUSHAGAK RIVER VILLAGES COME IN FOR THE SALMON SEASON. (P1-9) AIR SERVICE HAS MADE DILLINGHAM A TRANSFER POINT FOR FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. (P1-10) THE NUSHAGAK RIVER VILLAGES HAVE A VERY MOBILE POPULATION WHICH IS INCREASING BY DRAWING FROM THE NUSHAGAK BAY COMMUNITIES. (P1-12) KOLIGANEK IS THE VILLAGE FARTHEST UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. UNTIL RECENTLY, MOST SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT DURING THE SUMMER BY BOAT FROM DILLINGHAM. THIS TRIP TOOK 3 OR MORE DAYS DEPENDING ON SHIFTING SAND BARS AND WATER FLOW ON THE NUSHAGAK. (P1-13) SINCE 1966, RAW SEWAGE HAS BEEN DUMPED INTO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AT DILLINGHAM. (P5-6) COMMERCIAL FISHING OF THE BRISTOL BAY AREA BEGAN AT NUSHAGAK IN 1884. AT FIRST GILL NETS AND TRAPS WERE USED. BY 1923, ONLY GILL NETS WERE LEGAL. POWER BOATS WERE USED IN 1922 AND IMMEDIATELY OUTLAWED. UNTIL 1951, MOSTLY SAIL BOATS WERE USED WITH STAKED OR SET GILL NETS ALONG THE SHORES. (P6-2) NUSHAGAK RIVER COMMUNITIES WITHIN ABOUT 100 MILES OF DILLINGHAM HAVE FREIGHT SHIPPED UP RIVER BY LAUNCH. (P7-18)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02767 00003 971

STOR 1605160

MOUJ N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW RIVER,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST ON JULY 23, 1971, DEPARTMENT OF GAME PERSONNEL REACHED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER FROM THE MULCHATNA IN A 12 FOOT AVON RAFT. THE NEXT AFTERNOON THEY ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF NEW STUYAHOK WHERE THEY WERE PICKED UP BY DICK ARMSTRONG AND FLOWN TO DILLINGHAM ON THE 24TH. (P49)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02849 00003 967

STOR 1605160

MOUJ N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U S COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR BOATS WITH A 2 1/2 FT. DEPTH FROM ITS MOUTH TO NUNACHUAK (100 MILES) FROM MAY 9 TO NOV 7.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 02869 930960

STOR 1605160

MOUJ N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER

CRAFT,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,FISHING,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,TIDE,FREIGHT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST FORCED OUT OF WASHINGTON BY THE GREAT DEPRESSION, RAY AND HABEL SMITH AND THEIR LARGE FAMILY MOVED TO ALASKA, ARRIVING AT NAKNEK IN LATE MAY 1930. CANNERY OPERATIONS WERE BEGINNING THERE AND THEY WERE ABLE TO OBTAIN PASSAGE ON A CANNERY TUG ACROSS BRISTOL BAY TO SNAG POINT (NOW DILLINGHAM) ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. THEY ERECTED TEMPORARY TENT-QUARTERS AT SNAG POINT, WHILE RAY AND ELDEST SON CLYDE TRAVELLED FROM THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO THE WOOD RIVER AND ON TO LAKE ALEKNAGIK WHERE, EVENTUALLY, THEY WOULD SETTLE. SNAG POINT IS DESCRIBED A "SPRAWLING, SHELLY SETTLEMENT..WITH ITS TWO TRADING POSTS, TWO FISH CANNERIES, AND A CEMETERY." IT WAS THE VITAL SUPPLY LINK FOR MORE THAN A THOUSAND SQUARE MILES, "SERVING EVERYONE FROM THE FISHERMEN TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2583

THE TRAPPERS UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. AND THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE BOAT TRAFFIC UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. (P12-17) MRS SMITH DID LAUNDRY, BAKED BREAD FOR SALE, RAY AND CLYDE WORKED AS LONGSHOREMEN FOR \$1 PER HOUR, UNTIL THE FAMILY MADE THE MOVE TO LAKE ALEKNAGIK. (P27-30) TIDAL EFFECT WAS STRONG AT THIS POINT ON THE RIVER (SNAG POINT) AND FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE FURTHER UPRIVER AS WELL AS AFFECTING THE WOOD RIVER TOO. THIS BOOK IS, IN PART, A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DILLINGHAM AREA AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. SEVERAL REFERENCES ARE MADE TO THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL AND MARSHAL AT KANAKANAK, SOUTH OF DILLINGHAM, AND TO THE EXTENSIVE FISHERY, CANNERIES AND HEAVY VESSEL TRAFFIC. THERE WAS ALSO EXTENSIVE DOGSLED TRAFFIC ON THE RIVER AND, IN TIME, AIRCRAFT TRAFFIC (SKIS AND FLOATS) (P74-132) PHOTO OF "BOATS IN HARBOR TIED UP AND WAITING TO UNLOAD THE CATCH OF FISH AT HEIGHT OF SALMON SEASON." PHOTO OF "THE "SEA PIGEON" PULLS ALONGSIDE OF A BARGE LOADED WITH THE DAY'S CATCH." PHOTO OF "THE MUD FLATS OF SNAG POINT (NOW DILLINGHAM)." (P54-55)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 02886 890891
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION
 ABST "SCHANZ TRAVELED ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER DURING WINTER OF 1890-91 AND NOTED NATIVE VILLAGE OF KAKWOK (KAKUAK), ABOUT 60 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, HE SAW EVIDENCE OF RELATIVELY LARGE TIMBER..." (P13)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO A 1954 UNITED STATES CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT-NO 5-ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA THE "NUSHAGAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MILES BY LAUNCHES WITH 2 1/2 DRAFT AND BEYOND THAT FOR ANOTHER 100 MILES BY SMALL BOATS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS". (P65)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 03186 974
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFFIC, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NUSHAGAK RIVER BELOW MULCHATNA RIVER IS ESTIMATED TO HAVE ABOUT THE SAME DISCHARGE, 18000 CFS AS THE KVICHAK RIVER AT IGIUGIG- OCT 1974.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 03737 963
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S144S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE MOST PROMISING RECENT MINERAL DISCOVERY IN THE BRISTOL BAY REGION WAS MADE IN THE NUSHAGAK RIVER VALLEY WHERE MORE THAN 800 20-ACRE LODGE GLACIERS WERE LOCATED ON AN IRON DEPOSIT. THE DEPOSIT WAS PROVED BY DIAMOND DRILLING. (P8)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 03904 00014 923
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2584

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES. "GENERAL REPORT OF OPERATIONS IN BRISTOL BAY DURING THE FALL OF 1923", RECORD GROUP 22, ENTRY 114. U S FWS CENTRAL CLASSIFIED FILES. RECORDS CONCERNING SURVEYS OF SALMON STREAMS. NUSHAGAK RIVER-ALEKNAGIK, NERKA AND TIKCHIK LAKES. DURING THE FALL OF 1923, J. PAULSEAN WORKED ON THE EXTERMINATING OF PREDATORY FISH, USING THE BUREAU'S PATOL BOAT SCOTER HE TRAVELED UP THE NUSGAKEK. HE STATES "THE RIVER IS PLACES BREAKS UP INTO MANY CHANNELS. THE TIDES FROM BRISTOL BAY EFFECT THE RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF 35 MILES ABOVE SNAG POINT. THE CURRENT IS FAIRLY SWIFT AND IT TAKES A GOOD LAUNCH TO MAKE HEADWAY UP STREAM." (P4) THERE ARE 6 NATIVE VILLAGES ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, BUT ALL NEARLY DESERTED NOW.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 03907 00012 941

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY

ABST "LEFT NUSHAGAK AT 9:45 A M FOR MARINE WAYS." A FLOATING CANNERY WAS PASSED ON THE WAY UP THE RIVER. (P1)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 03909 00009 922

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST ABSTRACTED FROM RECORD GROUP 22, ENTRY 92. RECORDS OF THE U S FWS, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISION OF ALASKA FISHERIES--REPORT OF DENNIS WINN IN CHARGE OF SURVEY OF SPANNING GROUNDS, IMPROVEMENT OF STREAMS, DESTRUCTION OF PREDATORY FISHES AND BIRDS, AND ENFORCEMENT OF FISHERY LAWS AND REGULATIONS IN BRISTOL BAY, ALASKA, SEASON OF 1922. THE CREW WAS IN CHARGE OF ERIC ZENNO AND EMBARKED ON THE COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS' SHIP ST NICHOLAS FROM ASTORIA, OREGON, APRIL 19, ARRIVING AT NUSHAGAK MAY 18. THE CREW THEN LEFT FOR UP RIVER WITH TWO LOADED DORIES IN TOW BY PACKER PATROL LAUNCH NO 3.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 03962 959

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "THE JUNE KING SALMON FISHERY ON THE NUSHAGAK WAS VERY SUCCESSFUL." (P2)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF CHUM SALMON IN BRISTOL BAY FOLLOWED BY THE NAKNEK-KVICHAK SYSTEM. (P3) A SALMON COUNTING STATION IS LOCATED ON THIS RIVER, "WHICH IS LOCATED FOR UPSTREAM", JUST ABOVE THE MULCHATNA RIVER. (P6)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04069 00017 972

STOR 1605160

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2585

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, HUNTING, TRAPPING

ABST "HEADS AT 60 35 N, 156 06 W AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST 242 MI TO HEAD TO NUSHAGAK BAY AT GRASSY I 3 MI SOUTH OF DILLINGHAM, BRISTOL BAY LOWLANDS 59 03 N, 158 23 W REASONS FOR PROPOSAL: THE NUSHAGAK-MULCHITNA RIVER SYSTEM IS READILY ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT OR PLANE FROM NEARBY DILLINGHAM... "PROTECTION OF THE CLEAR, PURE WATER IS ESSENTIAL TO THE CONTINUENCE OF THE BRISTOL BAY SALMON INDUSTRY. VEGETATION: ALPINE CLIMAX, WHITE SPRUCE, AND GROVES OF COTTONWOOD AND ASPEN. THERE ARE COMMERCIAL TRAPPING AND HUNTING PURSUITS. CANOEING IS EXPECTED TO BE ONE OF THE INCREASING RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04071 00031 945

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

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

ABST IN DEPT OF INTERIOR, POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY, 1945, THERE IS A FOLDER ON DILLINGHAM. SUBSISTENCE CARRIED ON IN WHOLE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT. SEVERAL LIGHTERAGE FIRMS CARRY MUCH TONNAGE. MOST RUN CANNERY SCOWS CONVERTED FOR FREIGHT. 3 STORES OPERATE: LOWE'S COMPANY, FELDER AND GALE CO, DANIELSONS CO.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04077 00039 891

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION

ABST IN 1891, THE REGION WAS EXPLORED BY A B SCHANZ, OF FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE AND J H CLARK, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY AGENT AT NUSHAGAK. THESE MEN TRAVELED UP THE NUSHAGAK AND MULCHATNA RIVERS.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04264 00906 906

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO CAPTAIN HEMMING, MASTER OF THE CANNERY SHIP, "ELECTRA", WHO A FEW YEARS AGO MADE A TRIP TO THE HEADWATERS, THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IS ABOUT 200 MILES LONG TO THE FIRST LAKE WHICH IS ABOUT 24 MILES LONG. BEYOND THE FIRST LAKE ARE THREE OTHER SMALLER LAKES, ALL CONNECTED BY SHORT STRETCHES OF RIVER. THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE RIVER IS THE MALCHATNA, WHICH ENTERS IT ABOUT 100 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. THERE ARE ALSO SEVERAL SMALLER TRIBUTARIES, 2 OF THESE BEING TIKCHIK RIVER AND PORTAGE CREEK. CAPTAIN HEMMING SAID THAT THE WINTER HE WAS THERE THE SMALL TRIBUTARIES DID NOT FREEZE UP COMPLETELY, THERE ALWAYS BEING SOME RUNNING WATER IN THEM. THERE ARE 3 OR 4 INDIAN VILLAGES ON THE NUSHAGAK, KAKUAK BEING THE LARGEST. A LAUNCH DRAWING 3 TO 3 1/2 FEET OF WATER CAN NAVIGATE ABOUT 120 MILES FROM THE MOUTH; IT IS NECESSARY TO USE A BIDARKA TO GO INTO THE UPPER REACHES. THERE ARE 4 RAPIDS, AROUND 2 OF WHICH A PORTAGE MUST BE MADE. THE INDIANS CATCH SALMON IN THESE RAPIDS WITH SPEARS AND DIP NETS. THE RIVER ON ITS LOWER COURSE IS LARGE AND CARRIES A GREAT QUANTITY OF WATER, GENERALLY MUDDY, INTO THE HEAD OF NUSHAGAK BAY. (P32)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04264 00908 908

STOR 1605160

MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06

LUPR 42

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2586

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING
 ABST FOR THE PURPOSE OF LEARNING BY DIRECT OBSERVATION SOMETHING OF THE ABUNDANCE OF RED SALMON IN THE MAIN RIVER, A TRIP UP THIS RIVER TO A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 32 MILES, WAS MADE JULY 19 AND 20, 1908. THE RIVER, THOUGH WIDE, IS SHALLOW AND MUST BE NAVIGATED WITH CARE AND WITH KNOWLEDGE OF THE CHANNEL. THE WATER IS VERY MUDDY IN THE LOWER RIVER, BUT GRADUALLY CLEARS AS ONE GOES UPSTREAM. JUST BEYOND BLACK POINT AND ABOVE ANGEL BAY THE BOTTOM OF GRAVEL AND SAND WAS PLAINLY SEEN IN 3 FEET OF WATER, BUT IN 6 FEET IT COULD NOT BE SEEN AT ALL. (P49) ABOVE ANGEL BAY THE RIVER IS BROKEN BY ISLANDS INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS, AND THIS CONDITION IS SAID TO EXIST FOR MANY MILES UP THE RIVER. NINE HAULS WITH AN 80-FOOT SEINE WERE MADE AT POINTS BETWEEN 25 AND 32 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, MOSTLY IN THE SLOUGHS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS IN THIS PART OF THE RIVER. (P50)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04264 00925 926
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THIS RIVER WAS PATROLLED BY LAUNCH IN 1926 BY FISHERIES AGENTS. (P254) THE RIVER FROM HEAD OF TIDEWATER BELOW PORTAGE CREEK TO KONGANEK IS AN ANASTOMOSING STREAM WITH 2 OR MORE MAIN CHANNELS PARALLELING THE 2-5 MI WIDE FLOOD PLAIN. THERE IS A NETWORK OF CROSS SLOUGHS. (P258)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04282 00003 889903
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

KEYW LAKE, OBSTRUCTION, CANNERY, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST APPENDIX III. SOMETIMES THIS RIVER IS CALLED THE TAHLEKUK RIVER. (P62) THE RIVER "IS SAID" TO BE 200 MI LONG TO THE FIRST LAKE. BEYOND THIS LAKE ARE THREE OTHER SMALLER LAKES CONNECTED BY SHORT STRETCHES OF THE RIVER THERE ARE 3 OR 4 INDIAN VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER, THE LARGEST BEING KAKNAK. "A LAUNCH DRAWING 3 TO 3 1/2 FT CAN NAVIGATE UP 120 MI FROM MOUTH. IT IS NECESSARY TO USE A BIDARKA TO GO INTO THE UPPER REACHES. THERE ARE FOUR RAPIDS AROUND WHICH A PORTAGE MUST BE MADE" (P63) IN 1889, THE NUSHAGAK CANNING COMPANY MOVED THEIR CANNERY FROM IGUSHIK TO THE MOUTH OF NUSHAGAK RIVER (P65) IN 1903, THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON CO OPERATED A NEW CANNERY A FEW MILES BELOW CLARK POINT IN THE NUSHAGAK. (P66)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04291 884
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, CANNERY, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE BY DANIEL PRATT IN WASHINGTON MAGAZINE HE STATES THAT A CANNERY WAS BUILT ON THIS RIVER IN 1884. (P92) PHOTO OF FISHING BOATS ON THE RIVER. (P99)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

REFN 04396 948
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE RUSSIANS FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA WAS AT MOUTH OF NUSHAGAK RIVER, CALLED ALEXANDROVSK. (P3)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2587

REFN 04995 898
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY
 ABST IN 1898, THE AUTHOR WENT TO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, TO A CANNERY, IN ORDER TO BUILD A STEAMER. (P122)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05007 880891
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST BY 1880 THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD EXTENDED ITS FUR TRADE TO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P44) IVAN PETROFF IS SAID TO HAVE ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK. (P63) PARTS OF THE NUSHAGAK BASIN WERE PROSPECTED IN 1890. (P148) IN 1891 SCHANZ, WITH JOHN W CLARK, A TRADER, AND INNOKENTE SHISKIN, A YOUNG RUSSIAN, ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P142)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05114 967
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS REPORT OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY A SMALL VESSELS OF 2 1/2 FOOT DRAFT TO NUNACHUAK ABOUT 100 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH." (P101)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING
 ABST THE MAJORITY OF THE BEAVER HARVEST COMES FROM TRIBUTARY STREAMS OF NUSHAGAK R BY BASICALLY SUBSISTENCE TRAPPERS (P270)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05245 883897
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW CANNERY, FISHING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST DATA REGARDING NUSHAGAK RIVER WAS FURNISHED BY THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION. FOUR CANNERIES AND A SALTERY ARE LOCATED ON THIS RIVER AS OF 1897. A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF EACH CANNERY IS MADE IN THE DOCUMENT. "IN 1883 THE SCHODNER NEPTUNE, WITH A PARTY, PROSPECTED FOR SALMON ON THE NUSHAGAK, AND SALTED A LARGE NUMBER." (P173) A TABLE SHOWING THE LIST OF VESSELS EMPLOYED BY THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION WHICH OPERATED ON THE NUSHAGAK IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 1605160
 MQUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2588

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1884, THE AMERICAN PROVINCE OF MORAVIAN CHURCHES SUPPORTED EXPLORATION OF THE NUSHAGAK AND KUSKOQUIM RIVERS. (P301) FRANK E. WOLFF, IN 1887, FOUNDED A MISSION AT CARMEL ON THE NUSHAGAK. (P302)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05619 898
 STOR 1605160
 MDUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,CANNERY
 ABST A GROUP OF MINERS ASSEMBLED THEIR SMALL RIVER STEAMER NEAR A SALMON CANNERY ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN 1898. (P122)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05691 906932
 STOR 1605160
 MDUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,ICE
 ABST PHOTO 113 SHOWS THE S S NUSHAGAK ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. THERE APPEARS TO BE A CANNERY ON THE BANK IN THE BACK GROUND. PHOT 114 AND 115 ARE VIEWS OF THE FISHING BOAT THE NORTH KING ON THE RIVER. TWO OTHER BOATS AND ONE SAILING SHIP ARE IN THE BACKGROUND. PHOTO 116 IS THE TUG RICHARD HOLYOKE WITH CHUNLS OF RIVER ICE DATED MAY 28.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05699 906932
 STOR 1605160
 MDUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,ICE
 ABST THE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THIS RIVER WERE ALL TAKEN BY J.F. THWAITES. PHOTO #153 ENTITLED "EVENING ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER" SHOWS TWO SALMON BOATS IN A VERY BROAD RIVER, NEITHER BANK VISIBLE. PHOTO #154 SHOWS FOUR SAILING SHIPS AT ANCHOR. PHOTO 155 IS A TUG BOAT WITH THE INITIALS PSTBCO. SEVEN SAILORG SHIP ARE AT ANCHOR IN BACKGROUND. LARGE CHUNKS OF ICE ARE IN THE RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND. THIS PHOTO IS DATED MAY 28. PHOTO 158 IS ALSO DATED MAY 28. IT SHOWS THE NORTH KING WITH ANOTHER SALMON BOAT AND A SAILING SHIP IN BACKGROUND. PHOTO #165 ALSO SHOWS SAILING SHIPS AND 2 TUGS ON THE RIVER.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05728 883
 STOR 1605160
 MDUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,CANNERY
 ABST IN 1883 THE ARCTIC PACKING CO BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF THE FIRST CANNERY IN BRISTOL BAY NEAR THE MORAVIAN MISSION ON THE NUSHAGAK. (P343)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 05821 880
 STOR 1605160
 MDUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST MORAVIANS ESTABLISHED SCHOOLS AT BETHEL AND CARMEL ON NUSHAGAK RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO BRISTOL BAY. (P61) NO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2589

EXACT DATE WAS GIVEN BUT ESTIMATED PERIOD WAS 1880'S.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,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, KIMALIK, 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)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06120 890924
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP,ICE,FISHING
 ABST IN 1890 THE NUSHAGAK R WAS "STOCKED BY ICE UNTIL MAY 20." IN 1906,COMPLAINTS WERE FILED THAT FISH TRAPS EXTENDED TO FAR INTO THE RIVERS. SOME GILL NETTERS OPERATED AS HIGH AS LEWIS POINT. (P5) IN 1924 THE RIVER WAS FROZEN ON MAY 16 AND THE ICE BROKE ON MAY 22 (P15).

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06356 902959
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHORS MADE ORNITHOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AND COLLECTIONS IN THE VICINITY OF EKEVOK ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P2) THE AUTHCRS REPORT THAT IN 1902, WILFRED OSGOOD, AN ORNITHOLOGIST, REACHED BRISTOL BAY FROM LAKE CLARK, TRAVELLING BY WAY OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER.(P3)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06802 A 966
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FORESTRY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE
 ABST EKWAK (EKWOK) IS LOCATED ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER ABOUT 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF DILLINGHAM. IT SPREADS ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER FOR ABOUT 1/2 MILE, EXTENDING INWARD FOR ABOUT 1/4 MILE. A RIVER BENCH, 20 FEET HIGH, CUTS THROUGH THE SOUTHERN SECTION OF THE VILLAGE AT RIGHT ANGLE TO THE RIVER. THE VEGETATION OF THE AREA IS A MIXTURE OF TUNDRA AND SPRUCE TREES. (P1) VILLAGE WATER IS, AT THE TIME OF WRITING, DRAWN FROM THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P2) THIS RIVER IS ALSO THE PRIMARY SOURCE OF SALMON. (P4) ABOUT 12 FISHING BOATS AND A NUMBER OF SKIFFS ARE OWNED AND USED EXTENSIVELY DURING THE SUMMER FISHING. WINTER SUPPLIES ARE BROUGHT UPRIVER BY BOAT AND BARGE DURING THE SUMMER ALSO. (P6) THE RIVER IS USED FOR FLOAT PLANES IN SUMMER, AND WHEEL OR SKI EQUIPPED CRAFT IN WINTER DURING FREEZE-UP. THE RIVER IS UTILIZED HEAVILY DURING THE OPEN WATER SEASON. (P7) KOLIGANEK IS THE FARTHEST VILLAGE UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. ALTHOUGH THE VILLAGE IS STRUNG OUT FOR 3/4 MILE ON WHAT IS GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE EAST BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, IN THIS AREA THE RIVER SWINGS EAST SO THE VILLAGE IS ACTUALLY ON A SOUTH BANK. OPPOSITE THE VILLAGE IS A LARGE ISLAND IN THE RIVER. FROM THE SHORELINE,

THE LAND RISES TO ABOUT 50 FEET IN ELEVATION AND THEN LEVELS OFF TO TUNDRA. PINE TREES COVER A HILL AT THE EAST END AND A LOW FLAT AREA TO THE WEST END OF THE VILLAGE. ONE SMALL STREAM FLOWS AT THE BASE OF THE HILL ON THE EAST EDGE DIVIDING THE VILLAGE SOMEWHAT, AND A SPRING FLOWS IN THE LOW AREA IN THE WESTERN PORTION. (P1) WATER FOR HOME USE IS SUPPLIED BY THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. (P5) MOST OF THE HOMES IN THE VILLAGE ARE OF LOG CONSTRUCTION, THE LOGS HAVING BEEN CUT SEVERAL MILES UP THE RIVER AND FLOATED DOWN TO THE NEW LOCATION. (P6) THE RIVER IS USED EXTENSIVELY DURING THE SUMMER BY ALL TYPES AND SIZES OF BOATS AND BARGES. WINTER SUPPLIES FOR KOLIGANEK ARE USUALLY BROUGHT UP RIVER BY BARGE. BOAT TIME TO DILLINGHAM IS ABOUT 3 DAYS, DEPENDING ON SHIFTING SAND BARS, WATER FLOW, AND TIDES IN THE LOWER PORTION OF THE RIVER. (P13) NEW STUYAHOK IS LOCATED ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER 5.2 AIR MILES NORTHEAST OF DILLINGHAM. THE VILLAGE SITE IS LOCATED ON 2 BEACH LEVELS ON THE WEST SHORE OF THE RIVER, ONE RISING 25 FT, AND ONE RISING 40 FT, ABOVE THE RIVER LEVEL. THE SURROUNDING TERRAIN IS FLAT, COVERED WITH TUNDRA, AND IN SPOTS WITH SPRUCE, ALDER AND BIRCH TREES. (P1)

**** WAIN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06802 B 966
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FORESTRY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, AGRICULTURE
 ABST THE PRESENT VILLAGE IS THE THIRD SITE THAT LOCAL RESIDENTS CAN RECALL. THE FIRST, OR "OLD VILLAGE", WAS MOVED IN 1918 TO A SITE SEVERAL MILES UP RIVER FROM THE PRESENT LOCATION. BETWEEN 1918 AND 1942, THE VILLAGE WAS ENGAGED IN REINDEER HERDING FOR THE U S GOVERNMENT, AND BUILT UP ITS OWN HERD. (P1) THE RIVER PROVIDES THE WATER SUPPLY FOR THE VILLAGE WITH THE EXCEPTION OF BREAKUP TIME WHEN A SMALL CREEK IS USED. (P5) ALL SUPPLIES ARE BROUGHT IN DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL BY BOAT. (P8) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1966.

**** WAIN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06804 A 800970
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST FIELD WORK FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY BEGAN IN 1964 ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER AND ITS MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. DURING THE PERIODS OF HISTORIC CONTACT, THERE WERE CENTERS OF POPULATION ON THE UPPER AND MIDDLE RIVER. THE UPPER RIVER INCLUDED TIKCHIK LAKE, NUYAKUK RIVER AND THE NUSHAGAK BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE NUYAKUK AND THE MULCHATNA. THE MIDDLE SECTION WAS MORE POPULOUS AND INCLUDED THE NUSHAGAK BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE MULCHATNA AND KOKWOK RIVERS. (P9) EXCAVATIONS BEGAN ON AKULIVIKCHUK ON JUNE 15, 1967 AND WERE COMPLETED AUGUST 19. AGIVAVIK WAS ALSO A POTENTIAL SITE, BUT WAS REJECTED DUE TO THE HEAVY SPRUCE AND WILLOW COVER. (P11) THE NAME AKULIVIKCHUK MAY BE DERIVED FROM THE WORD "AGOONLI" WHICH MEANS "IN BETWEEN" IN REFERENCE TO THE SMALL CREEK WHICH FORMERLY DIVIDED THE SITE IN 2 PARTS. DURING RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY OPERATIONS, A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHAGAK CALLED ALEKSANDROVSKI REDOUBT. USING THE REDOUBT AS A BASE, VASILIEV EXPLORED THE RIVER IN 1829 AND 1830. (P12-13) AKULIVIKCHUK WAS ON THE DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN ALEKSANDROVSKI REDOUBT AND THE KOLMAKOVSKI REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOKWIM, SO IT WAS PROBABLY HEAVILY INVOLVED IN FUR TRADE. THE FIRST RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1841. (P13) DURING THE 1850'S AND 60'S MISSIONARIES VISITED THE NUSHAGAK VILLAGES ONLY TWICE A YEAR. (P14) IN 1931, HRDLICKA ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK AS FAR AS OLD KOLIGANEK TO COLLECT SKELETAL MATERIAL FOR THE US NATIONAL MUSEUM. HE DESCRIBED THE SITE OF AKULIVIKCHUK IN HIS DIARY: "REACH ANOTHER LARGE OLD SITE 2 MI BELOW HURLEY'S (EKWOK). EXTENDS ON BOTH SIDES OF A NOW DRY SMALL STREAM AND THEN ALONG A LARGE FLOWING CREEK... COLLECTIVELY EXTEND ALONG MAIN RIVER AND CREEK FOR AT LEAST HALF A MILE, IGLOOS SEVERAL DEEP." VAN STONE STATED THAT HRDLICKA OVERESTIMATED THE SIZE, BECAUSE THERE WAS A LARGE CLEARED AREA IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF HOUSE PITS. ALSO, EXTREMELY TALL GRASS MAY HAVE APPEARED TO HIDE MORE STRUCTURES. THE BANK OF THE RIVER IS HIGH AND COULD LEAD TO A FALSE IMPRESSION. (P16) AKULIVIKCHUK SITE IS ON THE WEST BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK, 5 KM BELOW EKWOK. JUST ABOVE THE SITE, THE RIVER MAKES A BIG BEND TO THE EAST AND SEVERAL SMALL ISLANDS THAT WERE FORMERLY SEPARATED FROM THE BANK BY SLOUGHS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2591

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 06804 B 800970
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST AT PRESENT, ONE OF THESE SLOUGHS IS THE MAIN CHANNEL AND THE BIG BEND IS BECOMING AN OXBOW LAKE. HOWEVER, CURRENTLY, THE BEND IS STILL THE MAIN ROUTE FOR BARGES AND LARGER BOATS. THE WEST BANK BELOW EKWOK IS LOW, BUT RISES S OF AKULIVIKCHUK AND IS 10-12 M HIGH AT THE SITE. THE SITE IS A CLEAR, RELATIVELY EXPANSE 150 M LONG BY 75 M DEEP. THE AREA IS COVERED WITH TALL GRASS AND DIVIDED BY A RAVINE THAT ONCE HAD A STREAM. AT THE PERIPHERY IS A THICK GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD, THE LATTER MORE PROMINENT TO THE N AND S, THE FORMER TO THE W. A FEW WILLOWS ALSO GROW IN THE RAVINE. ONLY ONE HOUSE PIT IS ON THE SOUTH SIDE. THE SINGLE "KASHGEE" AND VARIOUS PITS ARE ON THE NORTH SIDE, WHICH HAS A BETTER VIEW. (P17) THE RIVER IS NARROW DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF THE SITE AND AT ONE POINT IS CONTAINED IN ONE CHANNEL. THE WATER IS NOW SHALLOW ALONG THE SHORE DUE TO SILTING BUT USED TO BE DEEP ENOUGH FOR SALMON NET FISHING. EVEN TODAY, EKWOK VILLAGERS PLACE NETS IN THE AREA OF AKULIVIKCHUK. ACROSS THE RIVER, THE BANK IS LOW AND COVERED WITH WILLOWS. MOOSE CROSS THE RIVER HERE BECAUSE IT IS NARROW. THE SLOPE LEADING TO THE RIVER IS STEEP, BUT AN EASY ASCENT CAN BE MADE UP THE RAVINE. THE DOWNRIVER VIEW WAS 3-5 KM. AT THE TIME THE VILLAGE WAS INHABITED, THERE WAS LARGE TIMBER AVAILABLE FOR BUILDING. IN THE 1967 FIELD WORK, THE FIRST STEP WAS TO STRIP SOD FROM 7 HOUSE PITS AND THE "KASHGEE". (P19) DRAINAGE FROM THE EXCAVATIONS WAS GOOD BECAUSE OF THE FINE-GRAINED SAND UNDERLYING THE OCCUPATIONAL DEBRIS. THE SOD WAS NEARLY THAWED BY JUNE 18. (P20) BETWEEN 1800 AND 1860 THERE WERE PROBABLY ONLY 3 SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE NUSHAGAK SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF THE NUYAKUK: AGIVAVIK, KOKWOK AND AKULIVIKCHUK. ALL ARE LOCATED ON THE HIGH WESTERN BANK. POPULATION WAS AROUND 300 TOTAL FOR ALL 3. (P104) THE NINETEENTH CENTURY VILLAGE INHABITANTS SPENT THE WINTER IN PERMANENT VILLAGES ALONG THE RIVER AND IN SPRING MOVED TO TEMPORARY CAMPS ALONG STREAMS IN THE MOUNTAINOUS INTERIOR. IN THE FALL THE MEN MOVED FURTHER TO THE INTERIOR TO HUNT AND TRAP UNTIL THE FIRST SNOW IN OCTOBER. (P105)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00306 910
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST FROM BOX G-4-D FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATER WAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 RHA JAN 41. INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER IS 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 (21 PAGES). HE TRAVELED FROM SEWARD TO BETHEL IN THE STEAMER A G LINSAY, AN OCEAN GOING VESSEL OF 1080 TONS, 225 FEET IN LENGTH WITH A DRAFT OF 14 FT. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THEY STOPPED AT NUSHAGAK TO UNLOAD A PARTY WITH A STERN WHEELER BOUND FOR THE MULCHATNA RIVER. (P1)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00310 A 953
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, MAP, PHYSICAL
 ABST THERE IS A LIST OF VESSELS RUN ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN FILE 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FOR INTERIM #5 FOR THE ARMY CORPS. IT WAS WRITTEN IN 1953. 20 FISHING BOATS ARE INCLUDED RANGING FROM 26-32 FT LONG, 10-12 FT BEAM, AND ALL OF 2 FT DRAFT. 2 POWER SCOWS NAMED SELMA S AND PREMIE S ARE USED FOR LIGHTERAGE. THEY ARE 63 AND 56 FT LONG, 20 AND 18 FT WIDE AND 5 AND 3 FT DRAFTS, RESPECTIVELY. ANOTHER POWER SCOW FOR LIGHTERAGE IS THE BELLE, 56 FT LONG, 18 FT WIDE WITH 4 FT DRAFT. ANOTHER TUG IS 32 FT LONG, 12 FT WIDE, OF 3 FT DRAFT. A TUG CALLED SEA PIGEON IS 35 FT LONG, 14 FT WIDE, OF 4 FT DRAFT. 3 SCOWS THAT OPERATE WITH THIS TUG ARE 50 FT LONG, 20 FT

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WIDE, OF 3 FT DRAFT. AT LEAST 100 OTHER OWNERS HAVE TRANSPORT BOATS WHICH ARE CONVERTED SAIL BOATS WHICH ARE UNSUITABLE FOR FISHING. PACIFIC AMERICAN FISHERIES HAS 50 POWER FISHING BOATS 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM AND 2 FT DRAFT. THEY HAVE 3 POWER SCOWS: THE ETOLIN, THE TEBENKOFF AND THE BARANOFF AND 2 MONKEY BOATS: THE TOGIAK AND THE PAFCO. BRISTOL BAY PACKING CO HAS 20 POWER FISH BOATS, 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM, 2 FT DRAFT. THE NUSHAGAK IS THEIR POWER SCOW AND THE SEA ROVER AND THE QUEEN ARE MONKEY BOATS. THE COLUMBIA RIVER PACKERS ASSOC HAS 20 POWER FISH BOATS 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM, 2 FT DRAFT. THEY ALSO HAVE A POWER SCOW-THE WOLF. QUEEN FISHERIES HAS 20 POWER FISH BOATS 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM AND 2 FT DRAFT. THEIR POWER SCOWS ARE THE DUKE AND THE PRINCE. THE AK PACKERS ASSOC HAS 40 POWER FISH BOATS, 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM, 2 FT DRAFT. THE BLACKFISH AND THE PORPOISE WERE POWER SCOWS. MONKEY BOATS WERE THE FINCH AND THE CARDINAL. LIBBY'S EKUK CANNERY HAD 45 POWER FISH BOATS, 28-32 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM AND 2 FT DRAFT. LIBBY'S SCOWS WERE THE HINK AND THE ERMINE, 66 1/2 FT LONG, 22 1/2 FT BEAM AND 3 FT DRAFT. POWER TUGS: DAVID B, 65 FT LONG, 17 FT BEAM AND 6 FT DRAFT AND JOANNA K, 51 FT LONG, 15 FT BEAM, 4 FT DRAFT. MONKEY BOATS: BB #1, 31 FT LONG, 10 FT BEAM, 2 FT DRAFT. BB #6, 31 FT LONG, 10 1/2 FT BEAM, 2 FT DRAFT. POLARIS, 33 1/2 FT LONG, 10 1/2 FT BEAM, 3 FT DRAFT. IN A PUBLIC HEARING AT DILLINGHAM IN 1953, IT WAS STATED THAT A CENSUS OF THE NUSHAGAK WATERSHED REVEALED 2000 PEOPLE.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHAGAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00318 B 953
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, MAP, PHYSICAL
 ABST THEY ALL BUY SUPPLIES AND FUEL IN DILLINGHAM. THEY COME IN BY BOAT AND TAKE IT BACK BY BOAT, WHICH IS THE ONLY WAY THEY CAN GET IT. THE ONLY 3 INDEPENDENT STORES OF THE AREA ARE IN DILLINGHAM. MAP ATTACHED. PHYSICAL SHEET OF THE AREA ATTACHED.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHEGAK RIVER
 REFN 00571 909
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST "THE NUSHEGAK RIVER WAS ONE OF THE TRAPPING GROUNDS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN FUR COMPANY UNTIL THE U S PURCHASED ALASKA, BUT THEIR DISCOVERIES WERE RARELY PUBLISHED; HOWEVER, THE REMAINS OF MISSIONS, TRADING POSTS, STORES AND BLOCK HOUSES MAY STILL BE SEEN ALONG THIS RIVER." (P74)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHEGAK RIVER
 REFN 03942 888889
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE LETTER STATES THAT THERE ARE 4 CANNERIES AT THE RIVERS MOUTH. "SAILING VESSELS ANCHORED AT VARIOUS POINTS IN THE RIVER, GO UP IN THE SPRING WITH LABORERS AND SUPPLIES AND RETURN IN THE FALL WITH THE RESULTS OF THE SEASONS CATCH." (PG 110) SPRING TIDES RISE 25 FT. THE RIVER FREEZES SOLID IN WINTER, AND THE SHIP CHANNEL MAY BE SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHEGAK RIVER
 REFN 06671 898
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE, CANNERY, ECONOMY

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ABST THE BOOK, "ALASKA: ITS HISTORY, CLIMATE AND NATURAL RESOURCES," BY A P SHINEFORD, PUBLISHED IN 1898, IS PRIMARILY BASED ON A 5-MONTH CRUISE TAKEN BY THE AUTHOR IN ADDITION TO PERSONAL OBSERVATION AND RESEARCH MADE WHILE A RESIDENT. IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE NUSHEGAK RIVER HE INDICATES THAT AT ITS MOUTH, AND FOR FORTY TO FIFTY MILES ABOVE, IT IS AT LEAST 20 MI. WIDE, BEYOND WHICH IT NARROWS DOWN TO 10 AND THEN TO 6 AT THE SETTLEMENT OF NUSHEGAK. (P160) THE RIVER IS FULL OF SANDBARS AND IS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE. ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, HOWEVER, HEAVY DRAFT VESSELS MAKE THEIR WAY ABOUT 100 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH. ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER A NUMBER OF NATIVE SETTLEMENTS CAN BE SEEN. (P162) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION AS HAVING THE APPEARANCE OF A HIGH ROLLING PRAIRIE. THE GROUND IS MOSTLY COVERED WITH A DEEP LAYER OF MOSS. IN ADDITION TO VEGETABLES, RYE, OATS AND BARLEY ARE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN. (P168) THERE ARE 4 SALMON CANNERIES ON THE NUSHEGAK. THE MARKET VALUE OF THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF THESE CANNERIES IS ABOUT \$750,000. (P169)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHERGAK RIVER
 REFN 05157 832870
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSIONS,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY
 ABST NORTH OF BRISTOL BAY IS SITUATED FORT ALEXANDRA, ONE OF THE RUSSIAN TRADINGPOSTS, AT THE MOUTH OF THE NUSHERGAK RIVER. THIS IS A LARGE STREAM, BUT SHALLOW AND THE HARBOR IS A POOR ONE. THIS RIVER IS VERY TORTUOUS, FLOWING BETWEEN HILLS AND DERIVING ITS SUPPLY FROM LARGE MOUNTAIN LAKES. THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE RIVER IS SAID TO BE ABOUT 150 MI. THE WINTER MAIL TO AND FROM THE KOLMAKOFF REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOQUIM IS CARRIED BY NATIVES, WHO GO UP THE NUSHERGAK. CROSSING TO THE HULITNAK RIVER, PASSING DOWN THAT TO THE KUSKOQUIM THEN DOWN THE KUSKOQUIM 50 MI. TO THE REDOUBT. (P274) IN 1832, IVAN SIMONSEN LUKEEN, A CREOLE, WAS SENT, WITH A PARTY OF NATIVES, UP THE NUSHERGAK RIVER TO EXPLORE THE PORTAGE TO THE HULITNAK RIVER AND THE KUSKOQUIM BEYOND. IVAN LUKEEN, WAS BORN OF RUSSIAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN CREOLE PARENTS IN THE ROSS COLONY IN CALIFORNIA, ABOUT 1820 ACCORDING TO HIS OWN STATEMENT. (P274)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHGAK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING MAY,1971, ONLY 2 VILLAGES (EKWOK AND NEW STUYUHOK) SEEMED TO BE ACTIVE ABOVE DILLINGHAM. (P37)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER NUSHUGAK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL
 ABST "NUSHUGAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 100 MI, BY LAUNCHES WITH 2 AND 1/2 FT DRAFT, AND BEYOND THAT, FOR ANOTHER 100 MI, BY SMALL BOATS WITH OUT BOARD MOTORS."

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 04966 888
 STOR 1605160
 MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
 LUPR 42 43
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,CANNERY,GENERAL
 ABST IN 1888, EXPLORER WARBURTON PIKE AND PARTY, USING A CANOE AND ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ESKIMO GUIDES IN KAYAKS, PORTAGED ACROSS THE NUSHAGAK PENINSULA, REACHING WOOD RIVER AND THEN TRAVELLING ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO THE BAY AND TO NUSHAGAK VILLAGE. MENTION IS MADE OF "SEVERAL CANNERIES ON THE RIVER, "THEN CLOSED

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BECAUSE THE FISHING SEASON HAD ENDED FOR THE YEAR. A SCHOONER CAME DOWNRIVER AND STRANDED TEMPORARILY ON A SANDBAR, FORTUNATELY FOR HARBURTON'S PARTY WHO WERE THEN ABLE TO ARRANGE PASSAGE ON THE SCHOONER TO "DONALASKA" (UNALASKA) DONALASKA IS DESCRIBED AS "BEING A PLACE OF SOME IMPORTANCE," BEING THE NORTHERN HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKA COMMERCAIL COMPANY AND A CENTER OF OTHER COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY. ACTIVITY AT NEARBY DUTCH HARBOR IS ALSO DESCRIBED. A STEAMER TOOK THE PARTY BACK TO CANADA WITH A STOP AT KODIAK ENROUTE. (P277-286)

**** WATN NUSHAGAK RIVER UNNAMED
REFN 04966 888
STOR 1605160
MOUT N585929 W1583033 S140S 0550W 06
LUPR 42 43
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, GENERAL
ABST IN 1888, EXPLORER HARBURTON PIKE AND PARTY, USING A CANOE AND ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ESKIMO GUIDES IN KAYAKS, PORTAGED ACROSS THE NUSHAGAK PENINSULA, REACHING HOOD RIVER AND THEN TRAVELLING ON THE NUSHAGAK RIVER TO THE BAY AND TO NUSHAGAK VILLAGE. MENTION IS MADE OF "SEVERAL CANNERIES ON THE RIVER, " THEN CLOSED BECAUSE THE FISHING SEASON HAD ENDED FOR THE YEAR. A SCHOONER CAME DOWNRIVER AND STRANDED TEMPORARILY ON A SANDBAR, FORTUNATELY FOR HARBURTON'S PARTY WHO WERE THEN ABLE TO ARRANGE PASSAGE ON THE SCHOONER TO "DONALASKA" (UNALASKA) DONALASKA IS DESCRIBED AS "BEING A PLACE OF SOME IMPORTANCE," BEING THE NORTHERN HEADQUARTERS OF THE ALASKA COMMERCAIL COMPANY AND A CENTER OF OTHER COMMERCIAL AND GOVERNMENT ACTIVITY. ACTIVITY AT NEARBY DUTCH HARBOR IS ALSO DESCRIBED. A STEAMER TOOK THE PARTY BACK TO CANADA WITH A STOP AT KODIAK ENROUTE. (P277-286)

**** WATN NUSHRALUTAK CREEK NUSHRALUTAK CREEK
REFN 02728 972
STOR 1602047037450002920
MOUT N674500 W1561500 K270N 0120E 07
LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST D ANDERSON 1972, NOTED A ROCK SHELTER WITH 3 HEARTHES LOCATED ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE UPPER NUSHRALUTAK CREEK DRAINAGE, DATING IS "RECENT." (LOCATION NUMBER 134)

**** WATN NUTIRMIK CREEK NUTIRMIK CREEK
REFN 02787 971974
STOR 160339904913000247006060005920
MOUT N675500 W1495000 F360N 0100W 21
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR SPECIES OF FISH WERE THOUGHT TO BE IN THIS CREEK. (P18) THIS CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. NUTIRMIK CREEK IS ABOUT 15 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 0.5-1.5 FEET DEEP WITH BOTTOM MATERIALS RANGING FROM PEBBLES TO COBBLES. (P18)

**** WATN NUTUVUKTI LAKE NOR-TO-ROK-TEE LAKE
REFN 05761 885
STOR 1602
MOUT N665839 W1544133 K180N 0190E 10
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER
ABST THIS LAKE IS REPORTED BY CANTWELL AS BEING ONE OF FOUR LARGE LAKES FORMING THE SOURCES OF THE KOWAK RIVER. THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE IS REED RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOWAK. (P34) HE NOTED THIS ON HIS 1885 TRIP.

**** WATN NUTUVUKTI LAKE NUTUVUKTI LAKE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2595

REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N665839 W1544133 K180N 0190E 10
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST NUTUVUKTI LAKE IS LOCATED IN THE HEADWATER REGION OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P23)

**** WATN NUTUVUKTI LAKE NUTUVUKTI LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N665839 W1544133 K180N 0190E 10
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NUTUVUKTI LAKE, IN THE KOBUK RIVER BASIN, IS 7 MI LONG BY 1 MI WIDE AND IS A GLACIAL FORMATION.

**** WATN NUWUK LAKE LAKE 30
 REFN 03121 956957
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N712319 W1562813 U240N 0170W 32
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THIS LAKE IN SEPT 1956 AND AUG 10, 1957, EITHER FROM A BOAT OR FROM A STATION 4 FT FROM SHORE. (P890, 893)

**** WATN NUWUK LAKE NUWUK LAKE
 REFN 00016 969969
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N712319 W1562813 U240N 0170W 32
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP
 ABST LAKE WAS RESEARCH SITE FOR STUDY ON ALGAL METABOLISM. LOCATED NEAR NAVAL ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY. BY JUNE 13, 1969, LAKE COVERED WITH OVERFLOW AND BREAKUP WILL IN PROGRESS. (P76)

**** WATN NUWUK LAKE NUWUK LAKE
 REFN 03126 961
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N712320 W1562813 U240N 0170W 32
 LUPR 11
 KEYW DIMENSIONS, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST DOCUMENT DISCUSSES THE MARINE NATURE OF NUWUK LAKE. THE LAKE IS THE LARGEST BODY OF WATER ON BARROW PENINSULA. IT IS 600 FT LONG AT ITS GREATEST LENGTH. THE BOTTOM SLOPES FROM NORTH AND NORTHWEST A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 18.5 FT. WAS RECORDED WHEN BASIN WAS FULL. (P.215)

**** WATN NUYAKUK LAKE LAKE NUYAKUK
 REFN 05811 964
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N595700 W1584500 S030S 0550W 08
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE NUYAKUK IN 1964. (P2)

**** WATN NUYAKUK LAKE NUYAKUK LAKE
 REFN 06128 965

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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STOR 1605
 MQUT N595700 W1584500 S030S 0550W 08
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST IN 1965, THE FISHERIES RESEARCH INSTITUTE PERFORMED FISHING EXPERIMENTS, WITH THE USE OF GILL NETS, IN NUYAKAK LAKE. (P3)

**** WATN NUYAKUK LAKE NUYAKUK LAKE
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N595700 W1584500 S030S 0550W 08
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
 KEYW FISHING, ICE, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING A MAY, 1971, RECONNAISSANCE AND AERIAL SURVEY OF THE BRISTOL BAY WATERSHED, COMMERCIAL FISHERIES WERE NOTED AT THE OUTLET OF NUYAKUK LAKE. (P37) THE LAKE WAS FROZEN SOLID AT THIS TIME. (P37)

**** WATN NUYAKUK LAKE NUYAKUK LAKE
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N595700 W1584500 S030S 0530W 08
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 144 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 283 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 113 M. VOLUME IS 16.27 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 95 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 2.92 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 10.0 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLE WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

**** WATN NUYAKUK LAKE NUYAKUK LAKE
 REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N595700 W1584500 S030S 0550W 08
 LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A SOUNDING WAS MADE IN NAYAKUK LAKE REVEALING A DEPTH OF 930 FT OR TO ABOUT 620 FT BELOW SEA LEVEL. THE SURFACE AREA OF NAYAKUK LAKE IS ABOUT 71 SQ MI THE LAKE RECIEVES THE DRAINAGE FROM 1477 SQ MI OF AREA.

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 00452 966
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MQUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 29
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THIS IS A M A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A BRIEY. WHILE HE FOCUSES ON THE NUSHAGAK BAY AREA, HE FREQUENTLY MENTIONS RIVERS AND LAKES IN THE AREA. THE MAIN PART OF THE THESIS IS 4 BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES FROM PEOPLE IN THE AREA IN 1966. NUYAKAK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK. (P15) THERE ARE RAPIDS ON THE UPPER NUYAKAK, WHERE NATIVES USE NETS AND SPEARS FOR FISHING. (P32) THE MAP SHOWS POSITION OF NUYAKUK RIVER. A MAP IS PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 00544 953962
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MQUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24

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LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, NUYAKUK RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,490 SQ HIS DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1953-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON JUNE 25, 1958, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 9.65 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 29,000 CFS, 19.5 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 31 YRS. LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR DILLINGHAM" (P14); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT AREA AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 01082 800965
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAKE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING
 ABST THE ESKIMO INFORMANT IVAN ISHNOOKS DISCUSSED THE TRIP MADE EACH SPRING TO THE TRADING POST. WE WOULD TRAVEL IN EARLY SUMMER NOT LONG AFTER THE ICE HAD GONE OUT OF THE RIVERS AND LAKES AND TRAVEL DOWN THE NUYAKUK AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS TO THE POST AT NUSHAGAK TO TRADE FURS. THEY TRAVELED IN LARGE SKINBOATS THAT WERE COVERED WITH CARIBOU SKINS OR SOMETIMES BROWN BEAR HIDES. WHEN IT CAME TIME FOR THE RETURN TRIP, THE BIG BOATS WOULD BE TRADED OR ABANDONED AND SKIN-COVERED KAYAKS ACQUIRED FOR THE RETURN TRIP WHICH WAS MADE BY WAY OF THE MOOD RIVER AND THE LAKES. BY THIS ROUTE IT WAS POSSIBLE TO AVOID THE ARDUOUS ASCENT OF THE NUSHAGAK AND NUYAKUK RIVERS. (P229) "IT WAS DETERMINED AS A RESULT OF THE SURVEY THAT THERE WAS AN OCCUPIED SETTLEMENT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER CALLED OLD KOLIGANEK." (P331) "IN THE SPRING, AT THE RAPIDS ON THE UPPER NUYAKUK NOT FAR FROM THE VILLAGE SALMON WERE TAKEN WITH SPEARS AND DIP NETS." (P339)

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE NUYAKUK RIVER DRAINS THE AKHLUN MOUNTAINS AND FLOWS INTO THE NUSHAGAK RIVER THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE NUYAKUK RIVER ARE CLEAR, SHALLOW STREAMS MOST OF WHICH ARE INCISED IN BEDROCK GORGES 20 TO 50 FT DEEP IN THE LOWER PARTS OF THE VALLEYS. (P33)

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 02754 870964
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 CHANNEL, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PHOTO
 ABST THE NUYAKUK RIVER HEADS AT TIKCHIK LAKE AND FLOWS 58 KM TO THE NUSHAGAK. A BEAUTIFUL STREAM, IT IS CLEAR AND DEEP WITH A MODERATE CURRENT AND HIGH BANKS ON BOTH SIDES. JUST BELOW TIKCHIK LAKE IS A SHORT STRETCH OF FAST WATER; ABOUT 5 KM BELOW THE LAKE IS A SMALL WATERFALL. ABOUT 10 KM BELOW THE LAKE IS A THIRD STRETCH OF FAST WATER. NEAR THE NUSHAGAK, THE NUYAKUK MEANDERS CONSIDERABLY, AND THERE ARE MANY GRAVEL BARS AND SLOUGHS. LITTLE RELIEF TO THE COUNTRY CLOSE TO THE RIVER. THE BANKS ARE WELL-WOODED WITH SPRUCE, POPLAR, ALDER AND WILLOW IN A NARROW BAND. (PP27-28) OLD VILLAGE SITE OF KASKANAK AT POINT WHERE RIVER FLOWS OUT OF LAKE. INFORMANTS SAID REINDEER CAMP HAD BEEN AT THIS LOCATION IN EARLY 1920'S. WELL USED TRAIL AROUND RAPIDS THERE INDICATES THE PLACE MUST HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT PORTAGE. THREE SITES ARE AT THIS GENERAL LOCATION, ON SPITS AT MOUTH OF CREEKS. LOW BANKS, SHALLOW AND NARROW IN THIS AREA. SUMMER FISH CAMPS HERE IN LATE 1920'S. (PP30-31) OLD KOLIGANEK SITE ON RIGHT BANK JUST ABOVE MOUTH; ON LOW BUT RISING BANK, SPARSE VEGETATION, TREES GIVING WAY TO TUNDRA. PHOTO, P31, OF "OLD KOLIGANEK" ON THE RIVER. OLD INFORMANT BORN THERE IN LATE 1870'S. EARLIEST

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2598

RECORDED BIRTH THERE WAS 1871. ABANDONED ABOUT 1940 BECAUSE OF LACK OF FIREWOOD. LIKELY MORE THAN 100 INHABITANTS AT ITS HEIGHT AROUND 1900. (P31-33) VISITED BY VAN SONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 02755 964
 STOR 1605160006250002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0080W 29
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK WAS EXPLORED ARCHAEOLOGICALLY AND ETHNOGRAPHICALLY IN THE SUMMERS OF 64-69 BY THE WENNER GREN FOUNDATION FOR ANTHROPOLOGICAL RESEARCH. (P1)

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 972973
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
 ABST DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1972 AND 1973 THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF GAME PARTICIPATED IN A FLOAT TRIP STUDY OF THE NUYAKUK RIVER SPONSORED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION TO DETERMINE ITS SUITABILITY FOR CLASSIFICATION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. (P5)

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00032 973
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE NUYAKUK RIVER IS 43 MILES LONG. (P4)

**** WATN NUYAKUK RIVER NUYAKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00032 A 954973
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING, FISHING, VEGETATION
 ABST THE NUYAKUK RIVER BEGINS AT TIKCHIK LAKE AND FLOWS FOR 43 MILES TO ITS MOUTH AT THE NUSHAGAK RIVER. THE RIVER IS DEEP AND CLEAR WITH A MODERATE 5 MPH CURRENT. WITHIN THE FIRST 6 MILES ARE FOUND 3 SETS OF RAPIDS, THE LAST OF WHICH IS A MASSIVE CATARACT OVER 1/2 MILE LONG. BELOW THIS FINAL RAPID THE RIVER IS CALM AND PLACID WITH ONLY AN OCCASIONAL SMALL RIFFLE. APPROXIMATELY 18 MILES BELOW THE LAKE THE RIVER CHANGES CHARACTER. UP TO THIS POINT THE RIVER HAS BEEN RELATIVELY STRAIGHT, FLOWING OVER OCCASIONAL BEDROCK OUTCROPPINGS AND BETWEEN CUT BANKS UP TO 30 FEET HIGH. BELOW THIS THE RIVER ENTERS AN AREA OF LOW RELIEF OF SHAMPY LOWLANDS. AS THE GRADIENT FLATTENS THE RIVER BEGINS TO MEANDER, BECOMING MORE PROMINENT WITH OLD OXBOWS AND SLOUGHS APPEARING. (P4) DESPITE THE CHANGE IN GRADIENT, THE RIVER MAINTAINS A GOOD CURRENT. THE EXCEPTION TO THE LOW RELIEF IS A LOW RIDGE ON THE N SIDE OF THE RIVER ABOUT 24 MILES BELOW THE LAKE. AS THE RIVER ENTERS THE LOWER REACHES JUST ABOVE ITS MOUTH, IT SPLITS REPEATEDLY FORMING A WIDE, ISLAND DOTTED CHANNEL. THE TIKCHIK LAKES SYSTEM WHICH PROVIDES THE WATER FOR THE NUYAKUK RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 1,486 SQUARE MILES. ALTHOUGH THE NUYAKUK IS SHORT, IT RUNS QUITE DEEP AND CARRIES A LARGE AMOUNT OF WATER. MAXIMUM FLOW OCCURS IN JUNE AND JULY, MINIMUM FLOW IN MARCH AND APRIL. TABLE 1, P 8, SUMMARIZES FLOW DATA FROM 1954-1969 FROM THE U S G S GAGING STATION AT THE OUTLET OF TIKCHIK LAKE. (P6) THE GRADIENT OF THE FIRST 6 MILES AVERAGES APPROXIMATELY 17 FEET PER MILE. ONCE PAST THE LAST OF THE RAPIDS THE GRADIENT FLATTENS CONSIDERABLY, AND AVERAGES 1 1/2-2 FEET PER MILE TO THE RIVERS MOUTH. WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE THREE RAPIDS IN THE UPPER STRETCH, THE RIVER IS

CHARACTERIZED BY CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITewater SCALE. THE 3 SETS OF RAPIDS ARE CLASS III, CLASS II AND CLASS IV-V RESPECTIVELY. SUBSISTENCE AND SPORT FISHING APPEAR TO BE THE ONLY SIGNIFICANT USES OF THE AREA. A NUMBER OF GUIDING OPERATIONS USE THE OVERALL AREA. SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING IS BELIEVED TO BE LIGHT. (P11) UNDER PRELIMINARY CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE, IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE NUyakuk MAY BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. THE RIVER HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN USED AS A TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR, DESPITE THE 3 SETS OF RAPIDS. EXISTING ACCESS IN GENERAL BY RIVER, AIR OR FOOT. BECAUSE IT PROVIDES A CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE TIKCHIK LAKES AND THE NUSHAGAK RIVER, THE NUyakuk HAS SERVED AS A TRANSPORTATION WATERWAY FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS. WHILE THERE ARE NO DEVELOPED AIR STRIPS IN OR ALONG THE STUDY SEGMENT, SOME WHEEL PLANE ACCESS IS AVAILABLE ON GRAVEL BARS. MOST AIRPLANE ACCESS IS BY FLOATPLANE HOWEVER. (P17) POWER BOATS HAVE NO DIFFICULTY NAVIGATING THE LOWER 37 MILES OF THE RIVER BUT THE UPPER 6 MILES REQUIRE PORTAGING OR LINING IN THE VICINITY OF THE RAPIDS. (P18)

**** WATN NUyakuk RIVER NUyakuk RIVER
 REFN 04077 00032 B 954973
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING, FISHING, VEGETATION
 ABST VEGETATION ALONG THE STUDY SEGMENT IS CHARACTERIZED BY AN OPEN, LOW GROWING SPRUCE FOREST, POORLY DRAINED LOWLANDS UNDERLAIN BY PERMAFROST. (P21) THE WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES ARE DISCUSSED ON PP 22-24. PRIMARY RECREATION USE OF THE RIVER OCCURS FROM JUNE TO OCT, COINCIDING WITH BREAKUP AND FREEZUP. THE ECONOMICS OF ACCESS HAS KEPT USE OF THE AREA LOW. (P32)

**** WATN NUyakuk RIVER NUyakuk RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE NUyakuk RIVER NEAR DILLINGHAM HAS A 1,490 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA, A MAXIMUM DAILY DISCHARGE OF 30,000 CFS AND A MINIMUM OF 1,600 CFS.

**** WATN NUyakuk RIVER TIKCHIK RIVER
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605160006750002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. HE WENT UP THE NUSHAGAK BY BOAT AND AT NOON, JUNE 6, WENT ONTO THE TIKCHIK RIVER WHICH WAS LARGER THAN THE NUSHAGAK AT THEIR JUNCTION. (P36) "AND ABOUT 2 MI. ABOVE (JUNCTION), ON THE TIKCHIK, ON RIGHT BANK, A SMALL LIVING VILLAGE, KALIGNAK, NAMED FROM THE MOUNTAIN..." (P361) THE VILLAGE HAD 3 BURIAL SITES. (P361) RETURNED TO THE NUSHAGAK. (P362) HE TRAVELLED BY BOAT.

**** WATN NUyakuk RIVER NUyakuk RIVER
 REFN 01079 900965
 STOR 1605160006250002450
 MOUT N594843 W1572728 S040S 0480W 24
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, VEGETATION, HUNTING, TRAPPING, ROUTE, LAKE
 ABST VAN STONE IN "ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER" NOTES THIS RIVER IN 1964-65 AS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK AND

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DRAINS THE TIKCHIK LAKES. (P XV, XVIII) THE NUSHAGAK IS NAVIGABLE TO THE MOUTH OF THE NUYUKAK. (P XVII) "THIS BEAUTIFUL STREAM, WITH HIGH BANKS ON BOTH SIDES, IS CLEAR AND DEEP WITH A MODERATE CURRENT, JUST BELOW TIKCHIK LAKE IS A SHORT STRETCH OF FAST WATER AND ABOUT 3 1/2 MI BELOW THE LAKE IS A SMALL WATERFALL. A THIRD STRETCH OF SWIFT WATER OCCURS ABOUT 6 MI BELOW THE LAKE, THE RIVER BANKS ARE WELL WOODED WITH SPRUCE, POPLAR AND WILLOW." (P XVIII-XIX) THERE ARE CARIBOU IN THIS AREA WHICH ARE HUNTED BY THE NATIVES IN WINTER AND FALL. (P132) TRAPPING ALSO OCCURS HERE. (P136) MENTION IS MADE OF A TRAVEL ROUTE FROM TIKCHIK RIVER TO NUSHAGAK BAY BY WAY OF NUSHAGAK RIVER AROUND 1900. I ASSUME THE ROUTE WAS THROUGH THIS RIVER. TRAVEL WAS BY LARGE SKIN BOAT OF CARIBOU OR BROWN BEAR HIDES. (P128)

**** WATN OBER CREEK OBER CREEK
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010016600060
 MOUT N634922 W1454016 F130S 0110E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FRANCIS CANNON IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS STATES THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE JARVIS CREEK COALFIELD PARTICULARLY THE AREA ALONG OBER CREEK, WAS MADE TO EVALUATE THE POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCING COAL TO SUPPLY AN APPARENTLY EXPANDING MARKET. (P18) THE DATES COVERED IN THE THESIS ARE PRIMARILY FROM 1945 TO 1964 AND THE DATE OF THIS PARTICULAR EXAMINATION IS NOT GIVEN.

**** WATN OBER CREEK OBER CREEK
 REFN 00643 945964
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010016600060
 MOUT N634922 W1454016 F130S 0110E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FRANCIS CANNON IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS STATES THAT AN EXAMINATION OF THE JARVIS CREEK COALFIELD PARTICULARLY THE AREA ALONG OBER CREEK, WAS MADE TO EVALUATE THE POSSIBILITY OF PRODUCING COAL TO SUPPLY AN APPARENTLY EXPANDING MARKET. (P18) THE DATES COVERED IN THE THESIS ARE PRIMARILY FROM 1945 TO 1964 AND THE DATE OF THIS PARTICULAR EXAMINATION IS NOT GIVEN.

**** WATN OBER CREEK OBER CREEK
 REFN 03548 922
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010016600060
 MOUT N634922 W1454016 F130S 0110E 05
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BOX 1, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION U OF A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST O J MURIE DOES A BIOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG THE DELTA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. "A SPECIMEN OF THE HUDSONIAN CURLEW WAS SEEN MAY 26 ON THE ROUNDED HILLS BETWEEN JARVIS AND OBER CREEKS." (P5) FOLDER 13. DURING HIS 1922 SURVEY OF THE DELTA RIVER AREA BIOLOGIST MURIE MENTIONS HIS CIRCUMSTANCES. "AT MCCARTY I SECURED THE SERVICES OF A MAN WITH A HORSE AND LIGHT WAGON, WHO BROUGHT MY OUTFIT INTO THE HILLS, AND I REACHED A CAMPING PLACE ON OBER CREEK, MAY 13. AN OLD DESERTED CABIN SERVED ME AS HEADQUARTERS, FROM WHICH I DID MOST OF MY HUNTING. I REMAINED IN THIS LOCALITY UNTIL MAY 27, CONDUCTING FIELD WORK ON JARVIS CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. BIOLOGIST MURIE MENTIONS THAT A MR FRANK GLAZER HAD HUNTED A GREAT DEAL ALONG THE UPPER DELTA RIVER. (P3) "TERRIFIC STORMS ARE COMMON IN THE DELTA RIVER VALLEY. DURING MY STAY ALONG THE DELTA THERE WERE STORMS AGAINST WHICH IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO TRAVEL." (P5) (FOLDER 15)

**** WATN OBER CREEK UNNAMED CREEK
 REFN 04373 933
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010016600060
 MOUT N634922 W1454016 F130S 0110E 05
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2601

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,VEGETATION

ABST ENROUTE TO JARVIS CREEK TO PROSPECT, E O GOULET AND PARTNER, CAME ON A SMALL "FRESH WATER CREEK" WHERE THEY CAMPED FOR THE NIGHT. THEY HAD BACKPACKED EAST FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, FOLLOWING A "HALF-OBSCURED BUCK BOARD TRAIL WHICH HAD BEEN MADE YEARS BEFORE BY HUNTING PARTIES." THE ROUTE DESCRIBED INDICATES OBER CREEK. TO CLIMB THE DIVIDE TO JARVIS CREEK, AS THEY DID THE NEXT DAY, THEY HAD TO CROSS THE CREEK. (P152-153) IT WAS AUGUST 1933. REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO "TIMBER" AND "GREEN SPRUCE BOUGHS."

**** WATN OBRIEN CREEK OBRIEN CREEK

REFN 04073 00231 957

STOR 1610395011535002670

MOUT N613000 W1442500 C040S 0050E 35

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST ON THE FIELD TRIP AT O'BRIEN CREEK, THE LARGE TRESTLE IS IN POOR CONDITION. A SUBSTANTIAL PORTION ON THE SOUTHERLY BANK OF THE CREEK IS COMPLETELY DEMOLISHED. THE REMAINDER WILL BE SUBJECT TO POSSIBLE FURTHER DAMAGE BY ICE AND EARLY RUNOFF FLOWS OF THE CREEK.

**** WATN OBRIEN CREEK OBRIEN CREEK

REFN 04880 955

STOR 1607199

MOUT N613000 W1494000 S160N 0020W 19

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE

ABST JOHN O'BRIEN ESTABLISHED A RANCH ON O'BRIEN CREEK GROWING MAINLY VEGETABLES. (P21)

**** WATN OGORORUK CREEK OGORORUK CREEK

REFN 03139 973

STOR 1602502

MOUT N680550 W1654444 K310N 0310W 10

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF CREEK NEAR POINT HOPE IS 35 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF POINT HOPE AMONG OTHERS, ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. THE SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973. (P.26)

**** WATN OGORORUK CREEK OGORORUK CREEK

REFN 01316 971

STOR 1602502

MOUT N680550 W1654444 K310N 0310W 10

LUPR 21

KEYW ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "IN AREAS AROUND WORK CAMPS, THE SAME ROUTE IS LIKELY TO BE FOLLOWED MANY TIMES IN PURSUING THE ROUTINE BUSINESS OF THE AREA. ONE OFTEN USED TRAIL ON SLOPING GROUND NEAR OGORORUK CREEK OF CAPE THOMPSON, DESCRIBED DESTRUCTION OF VEGETATION, SURFACE COMPACTION, AND THAW ACCELERATED BY RUNOFF CHANNLED ALONG THE TRAIL." (P26)

**** WATN OGORORUK CREEK OGORORUK CREEK

REFN 03164 959961

STOR 1602502

MOUT N680550 W1654444 K310N 0310W 10

LUPR 21 OGORORUK CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER GEOLOGY

ABST A SUMMARY OF SMALL MAMMAL HABITAT PREFERENCES IN THE OGORORUK VALLEY BASED ON ANIMAL CAPTURES DURING 1959,

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1960 AND 1961. CONTAINS NON SPECIFIC REFERENCES TO GRAVEL BARS WITH WILLOWS OF VARIOUS HEIGHTS ALONG THE CREEK, BANK. REFERENCE TO SMALL MAMMAL HABITAT PREFERENCES AT OGOTORUK CREEK VALLEY, BY GAIL HAYO, 1963.

**** WATN OGOTURUK CREEK OGOTURUK CREEK
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1602502
 MOUT N680550 W1654444 K310N 0310W 10
 LUPR 21
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE OGOTURUK RIVER IS 35 SQ MI. DURING 1 YEAR OF RECORD, .002 MILLION TONS PER YEAR OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT YIELDS 60 TONS PER SQ MI. (MAP 6)

**** WATN OHTIG LAKE OHTIG LAKE
 REFN 01566 973
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N663421 W1434452 F200N 0190E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPIE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING
 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. THE MOST IMPORTANT LAKE IN THIS REGION IS OHTIG LAKE, ABOUT 4 MILES SOUTH OF CHALKYITSIK. THIS LARGE, SHALLOW LAKE ATTRACTS THOUSANDS OF NAVIGATING WATERFOWL DURING AUG AND SEPT. IN THE PAST, CANOE HUNTERS WENT TO THE LAKE THROUGHOUT LATE SUMMER AND FALL WHERE MOLTING DUCKS, UNABLE TO FLY, WERE HERDED BY LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE IN CANOES. IN NARROW PLACES THE DUCKS WERE SHOT BY BOW AND ARROW OR SHOTGUN. TODAY OCCASIONALLY A MOTOR BOAT IS HAULED TO THE LAKE AND HUNTERS CRUISE AROUND SHOOTING DUCKS. (P79)

**** WATN OHTIG LAKE OHTIG LAKE
 REFN 02692 900970
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N663421 W1434452 F200N 0190E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPIE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP
 ABST SOUTH OF CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE, OHTIG LAKE HAS A GREAT ABUNDANCE OF WATERFOWL WHICH ARE HUNTED BY VILLAGERS IN BOATS. FREEZEUP USUALLY ENDS THE SEASON EARLY IN OCTOBER. ABOUT 4 MI SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE, THIS LARGE, SHALLOW LAKE IS HUNTED EXTENSIVELY FROM SHORE OR BY CANOE OR OCCASIONALLY BY MOTORBOAT HAULED TO THE LAKE. THE USE OF THIS LAKE GOES FAR BACK IN YEARS. (P28, 73, 79)

**** WATN OIL CREEK OIL CREEK
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1606503
 MOUT N573900 W1554200 S290S 0400W 25
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE MOUTH OF OIL CREEK, WHERE IT FLOWS INTO DRY BAY, SPECIMENS OF "CADOCERAS SCHMIDTS" POMPECKJ (FOSSILS) WERE OBTAINED (P52) AN ANTICLINE WITH A NE-SW AXIS EXTENDS FROM A POINT 3 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF OIL CREEK TO KANATA AND A SYNCLINE THAT EXTENDS FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF OIL CREEK NORTHEASTWARD INTO COLD BAY. (P54-55)

**** WATN OIL CREEK OIL CREEK
 REFN 02538 959
 STOR 1606503
 MOUT N573900 W1554200 S290S 0400W 25
 LUPR 51

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2603

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST OIL SEEPS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THIS VICINITY. (P33) "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN ALASKA", MILLER 1959.

**** WATN OKOKLIK LAKE OKAKLIK LAKE
 REFN 02728 972
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N680000 W1591500 K300N 0030W 11
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ACCORDING TO ANDERSON, 1972, SEVERAL LOCALITIES AT A 2000 FT RIDGE ON THE S SIDE OF THE LAKE WERE SURVEYED AND ASSORTED ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED. (LOCATION NUMBER 90)

**** WATN OKOKLIK LAKE OKAKLIK LAKE
 REFN 07078 964
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N680000 W1591500 K300N 0030W 11
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1964 ANDERSON SEARCHED FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ALONG THE SHORES OF OKAKLIK AND KANGILIPAK LAKES TO NO AVAIL. (P84)

**** WATN OKOKMILAGA RIVER OKOKMILAGA RIVER
 REFN 00760 800
 STOR 160119201880000095000225000070
 MOUT N684900 W1532600 U080S 0060W 21
 LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGY DISSERTATION NOTES THAT INDIANS (KUTCHIN) LIVED IN THIS VALLEY IN THE 1800'S. (P83)

**** WATN OKOKMILAGA RIVER OKOKMILAGA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00025 973
 STOR 160119201880000095000225000070
 MOUT N684900 W1532600 U080S 0060W 21
 LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SOME MEMBERS OF THE NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS LIVING AT ANAKTUVIK PASS HUNT, FISH AND/OR TRAP IN THE UPPER REACHES OF THE OKOMILAGA RIVER. (P5, "LAND USE")

**** WATN OKPIKRUAK RIVER OKPIKRUAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 04077 973
 STOR 160119201880000095000225000070006000030
 MOUT N684353 W1531948 U080S 0060W 21
 LUPR 12 OKOKMILAGA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST AN OIL SHALE SAMPLE TAKEN ALONG THE OKPIKRUAK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KILLIK, ABOUT 13 MI E OF LAKE UDRIVIK YIELDED SOME OIL. (P10, "GEOLOGY AND SOILS")

**** WATN OKPILAK RIVER OKPILAK RIVER
 REFN 00577 968
 STOR 1601181
 MOUT N700435 W1440303 U080N 0320E 01
 LUPR 13

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2604

KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RECREATION, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THREE YOUNG MEN WALK ACROSS THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK FOR RECREATION. "THE OKPILAK RAN SONBERLY UNDER HEAVY SKIES, VERY FAST AND SILTY. IT WAS A POWERFUL-LOOKING RIVER THAT COURSED THROUGH A SINGLE CHANNEL. THE SOO ALONG THE BANKS WAS UNDERCUT AND MUCH OF IT HAD FALLEN INTO THE CURRENT. LATER, WHEN WE TRAVELED FARTHER FROM THE MTS, THE GRADIENT OF THE NO. SLOPE WOULD DECREASE AND THE RIVER WOULD SLOW. IT WOULD BECOME LESS A TORRENT AND MORE A DEEPLY FLOWING, QUIET, FLATLAND RIVER. SILT BARS WOULD BEGIN TO EDGE THE WATER, AND THE RIPPLE MARKS THAT PATTERNED THE BARS WOULD SERVE AS GRAPHS OF THE RIVER'S GENTLER UNDULATION." (P166)

**** WATN OKPILAK RIVER OKPILAK RIVER

REFN 01540 968
 STOR 1601081
 MOUT N700448 W1435941 U080N 0330E 06
 LUPR 13

KEYW RECREATION, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST JOHN P HILTON WALKS WITH TWO OTHER YOUNG MEN INTO THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK FOR RECREATION. "WHILE WALKING ALONG THE BANKS OF THE OKPILAK I HAD BEEN USING A DARK ROCK ABOUT A MILE AWAY TO SET OUR COURSE." (P149) "IT WAS PLEASANT AND EASY WALKING ALONG THE COLD, ANKLE HIGH WILLOW FLATS THAT DOMINATED THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER." (P152)

**** WATN OKPILAK RIVER OKPILAK RIVER

REFN 02660 948
 STOR 1601081
 MOUT N700435 W1440303 U080N 0320E 01
 LUPR 13

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 48A SA 22 WAS COLLECTED BY E G SABLE ON A HIGH RIDGE WEST OF OKPILAK RIVER. (P14)

**** WATN OKPILAK RIVER OKPEELAK RIVER

REFN 04489 907
 STOR 1601081
 MOUT N700435 W1440303 U080N 0320E 01
 LUPR 13

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST IN THE APPENDIX MR LEFFINGWELL NOTED HAVING DONE WORK ON THIS RIVER IN 1907, APPARENTLY BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. (P444)

**** WATN OKSOTALIK CREEK OKSOTALIK CREEK

REFN 00591 945
 STOR 160405402910000552001211000820012500060
 MOUT N605050 W1581027 S090N 0500W 29
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST CADY AND HOARE MADE A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE OF OKSOTALIK CREEK IN 1945. (P7) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY USED POLING BOATS, CANOE AND FOOT FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BUT SPECIFIC MEANS OF TRANSPORT ON THIS WATER 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. (P6)

**** WATN OKSTUKUK LAKE OKSTUKUK LAKE

REFN 02754 964
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593300 W1581800 S080S 0530W 03

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LUPR 42 KOKHOK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS LAKE IS AT THE HEADWATERS OF KOKHOK RIVER. THE SHORE IS LOW AND COVERED WITH A HEAVY SPRUCE GROWTH. AN INFORMANT IN HIS 90'S LIVING AT NEW KOHGINEK SAID THE SITE WAS USED AS A SPRING CAMPING PLACE IN HIS LIFETIME. ANOTHER INFORMANT SAID IT HAD BEEN ABANDONED YEARS BEFORE. ALL AGREED THAT THE SITE WAS A FALL FISH CAMP FOR WHITEFISH WITH SOME MOOSE HUNTING. THEY USED A WEIR HERE. (P51) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN OLD CROW RIVER OLD CROW RIVER
 REFN 02679 961
 STOR 160339910319001769002519001350
 MOUT N673500 W1394800

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THAT A ROUTE USED BY EARLY MAN EXISTED ALONG THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS, UP THE OLD CROW RIVER, DOWN THE FIRTH RIVER TO THE MACKENZIE DELTA AREA. (P6) AS SUPPORTED BY FINDINGS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1961.

**** WATN OLD GLORY CREEK OLD GLORY CREEK
 REFN 01445 901
 STOR 160239400265000021000020000040
 MOUT N655000 W1630500 K050N 0210W 04

LUPR 21 PINNELL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1901 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT OLD GLORY CREEK OFF PINNELL RIVER, WHICH PAID GOOD WAGES EVEN IN A VERY DRY MINING SEASON. (P250)

**** WATN OLD GLORY CREEK OLD GLORY CREEK
 REFN 02044 901903
 STOR 160239400265000021000020000040
 MOUT N655000 W1630500 K050N 0210W 04

LUPR 21 PINNELL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST OLD GLORY CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MILES IN LENGTH, RISING IN THE LIMESTONE AREA NORTH OF THE ASSES EARS, ITS VALLEY BEING BROADER THAN THAT OF HANNUM CREEK, AND COVERED WITH A SHEET OF WASH GRAVEL WHICH EXTENDS WELL UP ON THE SLOPES. NEAR THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY THE GRAVEL HAS BEEN MUCH DISTURBED BY THE SLIDING OF ROCK, GRAVEL AND TUNDRA FROM SIDES. (P77) IT WAS THE LOCATION OF THE ORIGINAL GOLD DISCOVERY IN THE REGION IN 1901. (P78) THE TOTAL YIELD FROM THE GOLD CLAIMS OF INHACHUCK RIVER, OLD GLORY AND HANNUM, CREEK WAS ABOUT \$68,000 BETWEEN 1901 AND 1903. TIN ORE WAS ALSO FOUND ON OLD GLORY CREEK. (P78)

**** WATN OLD GLDRY CREEK OLD GLORY CREEK
 REFN 02138 900
 STOR 160239400265000021000020000040
 MOUT N655000 W1630500 K050N 0210W 04

LUPR 21 PINNELL RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT F. F. HENSHAW 1908 U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP 355-369. IN THE FALL OF 1900 GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON OLD GLORY AND HANNUM CREEKS. (P355)

**** WATN OLD GLORY CREEK OLD GLORY CREEK
 REFN 02138 900
 STOR 160239400265000021000020000040
 MOUT N655000 W1630500 K050N 0210W 04

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LUPR 21 PINNELL RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT F. F. HENSHAW 1908 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP 355-369. IN THE FALL OF 1900 GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON OLD GLORY AND HANNUH CREEKS. (P355)

**** WATN OLD JOHN LAKE OLD JOHN LAKE
 REFN 01522 933
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N680425 W1450227 U160S 0290E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST MCKENNAN IN 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION NOTES THAT THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN HUNTING AND TRAPPING TERRITORY INCLUDES THIS LAKE. (P16) IT IS PART OF THE ARCTIC VILLAGE BAND TERRITORY. (P19) EXPEDITION DID NOT COME HERE. IN A STORY ABOUT THE LAKE AN INDIAN WAS WALKING ALONG THE RIDGE BEHIND OLD JOHN LAKE... IN THE OLD DAYS THERE WAS A CARIBOU FENCE ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE LAKE. (P75)

**** WATN OLD JOHN LAKE OLD JOHN LAKE
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N680425 W1450227 U160S 0290E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE
 ABST MAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE LARGEST OF A FEW MORaine-DAMMED LAKES THAT LIE IN GLACIATED PASSES AND VALLEYS OF PORCUPINE PLATEAU IS OLD JOHN LAKE. IT IS 5 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE SCATTERED THAW LAKES OCCUR IN LOWLANDS AND LOW PASSES. (P23)

**** WATN OLD JOHN LAKE OLD JOHN LAKE
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N680425 W1450227 U160S 0290E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE
 ABST MAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE LARGEST OF A FEW MORaine-DAMMED LAKES THAT LIE IN GLACIATED PASSES AND VALLEYS OF PORCUPINE PLATEAU IS OLD JOHN LAKE. IT IS 5 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE SCATTERED THAW LAKES OCCUR IN LOWLANDS AND LOW PASSES. (P23)

**** WATN OLD JOHN LAKE OLD JOHN LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N680425 W1450227 U016S 0290E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER, DIMENSION
 ABST DIMENSIONS 5.5 MI BY 1.7 MI AREA 9 SQ MI OUTLET KONESS RIVER-SHEENJEK RIVER.

**** WATN OLD JOHN LAKE VUNGITTY LAKE OR CHRISTIAN LAKE
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N680425 W1450227 U160S 0290E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYH DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST HUDSON STUCK GIVES PRECISE INFORMATION THAT ENABLES ONE TO LOCATE THIS LAKE, BUT HIS OTHER INFORMATION ABOUT ITS DIMENSIONS MUST BE INACCURATE. HE HAD NEVER SEEN THE LAKE; SKETCH MAPS DRAWN BY INDIANS AND WHITES ALIKE GIVE ITS LONGEST DIMENSION, FROM NORTH TO SOUTH, AS 25 MILES--"A WHITE MAN WELL KNOWN TO ME HAVING STATED

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THAT WITH EXCELLENT SNOW SURFACE IN THE SPRING IT TOOK HIM CONSIDERABLY OVER HALF A DAY TO TRAVORSE IT... (P250-251) STUCK BELIEVED THE LAKE WOULD PROVE THE LARGEST IN THE WHOLE BASIN OF THE YUKON, BUT HE IS INCORRECT HERE TOO. (P250) ESKIMOS FROM THE ARCTIC COAST CAME TO THE LAKE TO TRADE AND BARTER WITH INDIANS OF THE INTERIOR. (P251) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN OLD MAN LAKE OLD MAN LAKE
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1608
 MOU T N620800 W1464000 C040N 0080W 11
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "BELOW US WAS OLD MAN LAKE. PLANES FLEW IN HERE; HUNTERS WOULD HUNT AND SKIRT THE EDGES OF THESE RIVERS AND LAKES WHERE POSSIBLE, BUT WE WERE TOLD IT WAS TREACHEROUS. THE RIVERS CHANGED THEIR COURSES IN TIME, LEAVING BOTTOMLESS SANDPITS AND TRAPS." (P103)

**** WATN OLD MAN LAKE OLD MAN LAKE
 REFN 03984 953
 STOR 1608
 MOU T N620800 W1464000 C040N 0080W 11
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, FISHING
 ABST J YOAKUM OF THE U S F W SPENT JULY 17 AND 18, 1953 ON OLD MAN LAKE CONDUCTING TEST FISHING SURVEYS. LANDINGS AND TAKEOFFS ON THE LAKE WERE MADE VIA AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT. J YOAKUM FLEW FROM OLD MAN LAKE TO FISH LAKE AND THEN DICKIE LAKE.

**** WATN OLD TOM CREEK OLD TOM CREEK
 REFN 03283 956
 STOR 1612373
 MOU T N552400 W1322400 C750S 0860E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH, FIG 3, ON PAGE 16 OF THE DOCUMENT SHOWS A GAGE HOUSE LOCATED ON THE BANK OF OLD TOM CREEK. NUMEROUS TREES CAN ALSO BE DISCERNED. THE CAPTION INDICATES THAT THE PHOTOGRAPH WAS TAKEN IN MID-MARCH. THE YEAR IS ESTIMATED TO BE 1956.

**** WATN OLD TOM CREEK OLD TOM CREEK
 REFN 03962 957958
 STOR 1612373
 MOU T N552400 W1322400 C750S 0860E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A PINK SALMON FRY ENUMERATION STATION WAS OPERATED ON OLD TOM CREEK IN 1957 AND 1958. (P7)

**** WATN OLD WOMAN CREEK OLD WOMAN CREEK
 REFN 04077 00061 973978
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410191500970
 MOU T N682200 W1435600 U120S 0350E 28
 LUPR 34 SHEENJEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST B O R, FIELD NOTES, SHEENJEK 73. PARTY NOTED OLD WOMAN CREEK WAS RUNNING MUDDY (P2), DATE JUN 15, 1973. ABSTRACTED 7-31-78.

**** WATN OLD WOMAN RIVER OLD WOMAN RIVER

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06/10/79 2608

REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1602068005593001320
 MOUT N640145 W1594950 K170S 0060W 10
 LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT ON THE KALTAG-NOME TRAIL, A 250 FT SPAN BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER OLD WOMAN RIVER. (P56)

**** WATN OLE CREEK OLE CREEK
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605236005600001060
 MOUT N591800 W1560400 S100S 0400W 20
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST OLE CREEK IN THE ILIADNA AREA IS A "MURKY TUNDRA STREAM" WHICH WINDS THROUGH LOWLAND TUNDRA AND IS COLOR OF WEAK COFFEE (P269)

**** WATN OLGA CREEK SOUTH OLGA STREAM
 REFN 00992 902903
 STOR 1609199
 MOUT N570334 W1542111 S360S 0320W 15
 LUPR 51 OLGA CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAKE
 ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION, CHAMBERLAIN RECALLS: "ALEXANDER STATES THAT IN THE WINTER OF 1902-03, WHILE THE LAKES AND STREAM WERE FROZEN OVER, ONE OF THE LAKES OF SOUTH OLGA STREAM, KODIAK ISLAND, WAS VISITED BY A PARTY OF WHITE MEN AND INDIANS WHO FOUND A LARGE NUMBER OF SOCKEYE AND COHOS FROZEN IN THE ICE." (P97)

**** WATN OLGA CREEK UNNAMED CREEK
 REFN 04264 946947
 STOR 1609199
 MOUT N570334 W1542111 S360S 0320W 15
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE UPPER STATION WEIR WAS INSTALLED JUNE 18 AND REMOVED SEPTEMBER 13." ESCAPEMENT TO THIS STREAM IN 1946 TOTALED 210,458 REDS, 4,171 PINKS AND 1,373 COHO SALMON. (P11) THE UPPER STATION WEIR IN OLGA BAY WAS INSTALLED JUNE 10, IN 1947, AND REMOVED SEPTEMBER 15. THE TOTAL ESCAPEMENT COUNTED WAS 156,347 RED SALMON. IT WAS ESTIMATED, HOWEVER, THAT 30,000 REDS WENT UP THE RIVER BEFORE AND AFTER WEIR CONSTRUCTION. (1947, P14)

**** WATN OLGA CREEK UPPER STATION CREEK
 REFN 01366 956
 STOR 1609199
 MOUT N570334 W1542111 S360S 0320W 15
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST DONALD CLARK IN AN APPENDIX TO HEIZER'S ARCHEOLOGY OF UYAK SITE (1956) NOTES THE "UPPER STATION SITE" AT THE MOUTH OF UPPER STATION CREEK. "THE SITE OCCUPIES SEVERAL ACRES OF BOTH LEVEL AND STEEPLY INCLINED GROUND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF UPPER STATION CREEK." (P94) THE VEGETATION IS ALDERBERRY BUSHES IN HOUSE DEPRESSIONS, NETTLES ON THE REFUSE DEPOSITS. AWAY FROM THE SITE GRASS AND TUNDRA PREDOMINATE "AT THE HOUSE DEPRESSION WHERE BEADS WERE FOUND I WAS UNABLE TO FIND A SHARP DEMARCATION BETWEEN THE REFUSE ACCUMULATION AND UNDERLYING SOIL AND GLACIAL TILL" (P94) THE "AREA WAS NOT COVERED WITH KATHAI VOLCANIC ASH ERUPTED IN 1912." (P94) 80 HOUSE DEPRESSIONS WERE FOUND. ALIAK (ALITAK) IS THE NAME GIVEN FOR THIS VILLAGE... STILL THE UPPER AND LOWER LAKES ARE ABUNDANT INDICATIONS OF CAMPSITES, INCLUDING HOUSE DEPRESSIONS WITH SIDE ROOMS.

(P95)

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK

REFN 00108 91509 V 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL

ABST THE ARTICLE "TOLOVANA IS LOOKING UP" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF AUG 9, 1915. IT REPORTED THAT THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS WILL BE AN AID TO THE MINERS IN THE TOLOVANA AREA. THAT THE HEAVY RAINS OF THE PAST TEN DAYS WILL UNDOUBTEDLY HAVE THE EFFECT OF INCREASING THE OUTPUT OF THE TOLOVANA MINING DISTRICT, IS THE OPINION OF A NUMBER OF MINING MEN OF THAT SECTION NOW IN THE CITY. IT HAS BEEN VERY DRY THERE ALL SUMMER AND THE OPERATORS HAVE CONSEQUENTLY BEEN ABLE TO DO BUT VERY LITTLE SLUICING BUT IT NOW LOOKS AS THOUGH THEY MIGHT BE ABLE TO WORK UNHAMPERED BY THE WATER PROBLEM, FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE SEASON. ACCORDING TO THE REPORTS, PHIL LYNCH, HERMAN STONE, TOM VERDIER AND FRANK HUDDLESON ARE NOW SLUICING ON THEIR OLIVE CREEK LEASE. OLIVE IS A VERY SHORT STREAM AND THERE BEING SUCH A SMALL WATERSHED, THE MEN HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO NOTHING MORE THAN HOIST DIRT THIS SUMMER. THEY NOW FEEL, HOWEVER, THAT THEY WILL SHOW THEIR CLAIM TO BE ONE OF THE BEST PRODUCERS IN THE TOLOVANA CAMP. (P3)

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK

REFN 00108 91511 S 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302270145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST AN ARTICLE ON PAGE 4 OF THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER MAY 11, 1915 UNDER THE HEADLINE "AN OFFICIAL IN FROM TOLOVANA" READS IN PART: ON DISCOVERY OLIVE CREEK, THE LAYMEN ARE NOW HOISTING GRAVEL AND SLUICING IS UNDER WAY. A CLEANUP WILL BE MADE SHORTLY WHICH WILL DETERMINE MORE CONCERNING THE WORTH OF THE GROUND THAN ALL THE TALKING AND PANNING THAT HAS BEEN DONE.

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK

REFN 00108 93019 T 930
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER HAD AN ARTICLE ON JUNE 19, 1930 CONCERNING MINING IN THE LIVENGODD AREA AND THE NEED FOR A ROAD. GODFREY SAYS ROAD NEEDED TO LIVENGODD. CAMPS GOLD RESERVE WARRANTS CONSTRUCTION ROAD DECLARES MINING OPERATOR SEES BIG POSSIBILITIES IN HUDSON CINNABAR PROPERTY AT HEAD OLIVE AND LILLIAN. AS A BIG PRODUCER OF GOLD IN THE PAST AND AS A CAMP WITH LARGE AREAS OF GROUND POTENTIALLY PROFITABLE BUT UNWORKABLE WITH PRESENT TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES THE LIVENGODD DISTRICT IS ENTITLED TO A ROAD. THIS IS THE BELIEF OF S. L. GODFREY, PIONEER LIVENGODD OPERATOR WHO RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS THIS WEEK BY AIRPLANE AFTER MAKING A BUSINESS TRIP TO THE CAMP. SUCH A ROAD, HE DECLARED, WOULD NOT ONLY MAKE POSSIBLE THE WORKING OF GROUND IN LIVENGODD AND IMMEDIATE VICINITY BUT WOULD OPEN UP A BIG COUNTRY BETWEEN OLVES AND LIVENGODD AND WOULD PROVIDE A GATEWAY TO THE LOWER BEAVER. THE LIVENGODD DISTRICT HAS BEEN SELF-SUSTAINING SINCE IT WAS DISCOVERED, BEING UNIQUE IN THIS RESPECT WITH THE KOYUKUK, AND NOW THAT THE HIGH GRADE GROUND IS NEARING EXHAUSTION THE CAMP IS ENTITLED TO AID WHICH WILL ENABLE IT TO CONTINUE PRODUCING GOLD FOR AN INDEFINITE PERIOD, MR. GODFREY SAID. IT WOULD BE NECESSARY TO BUILD A ROAD APPROXIMATELY 55 MILES IN LENGTH TO CONNECT OLVES AND LIVENGODD AND THE CITIZENS OF THE MINING CAMP HOPE, AND BELIEVE THEY ARE ENTITLED TO EARLY ACTION, IT WAS SAID. AT PRESENT THEY HAVE TO PAY EIGHT CENTS A POUND FOR FREIGHT FROM NENANA, MAKING THE LANDED COST OF LARGE SHIPMENTS ALMOST PROHIBITIVE. MR. GODFREY HAS A LOT OF FAITH IN THE CINNABAR PROPERTY ON THE HEADS OF OLIVE AND LILLIAN CREEKS BEING OPENED UP BY C. W. AND JIM HUDSON. THEY HAVE A TUNNEL IN ABOUT 400 FEET AND ARE DEVELOPING THE MINE ON A CONSERVATIVE SCALE, TRYING TO MAKE IT PAY ITS WAY AS IT IS OPENED UP. MANY ACQUAINTED WITH THE PROPERTY

BELIEVE THE OUTLOOK JUSTIFIES THE PREDICTION THAT THE CINNABAR MINE MAY EVENTUALLY MEAN MORE TO THE CAMP THAN ALL THE PLACER GROUND. FEWER FAULTS ARE FOUND THAN IN MOST CINNABAR PROPERTIES, IT WAS SAID, AND THERE APPEARS TO BE A BIG BODY OF ORE IN SIGHT. THERE IS A BIG MARKET FOR QUICKSILVER AND IT IS BRINGING \$1.75 PER POUND. SPEAKING OF PLACER OPERATIONS MR GODFREY SAID THE OUTLOOK FOR THIS SEASON IS EXTREMELY GOOD DUE TO THE PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF WATER. CHUB DOUGLAS HAS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 50,000 FEET OF GROUND GROUND-SLUICED DOWN TO GRAVEL ALREADY AND BEN FALLS ON RUTH PUP ALSO HAS A BIG CUT GROUND SLUICED. MIKE BEEGLER AND CARL OLANDER, WHO HAS A LEASE ON THE BARKER AND GODFREY GROUND ON LILLIAN, ARE TAKING FULL ADVANTAGE OF THE WATER. CLIFF HUDSON, WHO IS ALSO WORKING ON LILLIAN, HAS BETWEEN 40,000 AND 50,000 FEET OF GROUND DOWN TO GRAVEL. TEDDY HUDSON AND LUTHER HESS ARE OPEN CUTTING ON OLIVE. MR GODFREY, WHO IS MANAGER OF THE NOME CREEK DREDGING COMPANY, HAD INTENDED TO GO TO NOME CREEK YESTERDAY BUT WAS PREVENTED FROM DOING SO BECAUSE OF THE BREAK IN THE DAVISON DITCH WHICH HALTED TRAFFIC ON THE STEESE HIGHWAY. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE NOME CREEK DREDGE WILL START OPERATING SUNDAY. (P3)

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK
 REFN 01445 923954
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1923 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT OLIVE CREEK NEAR LIVENGOD, BY FRED B. PARKER AND SON WHO USED BULLDOZERS. (P320) CARL PARKER WAS STILL MINING ON THE CREEK IN 1954. (P340)

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK
 REFN 02325 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT", BY R M OVERBECK, USGS BULLETIN 712, 1918, P182. OLIVE CREEK. WORK WAS DONE ON THREE CLAIMS ON OLIVE CREEK, ALL BY OPEN CUTS. CONDITIONS ON OLIVE CREEK ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE ON LILLIAN CREEK. THE GOLD IS VERY FINE AND IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE GRAVEL. THE UPPERMOST CLAIM ON THE CREEK HAS A CUT 90 FEET WIDE, BUT THE WIDTH OF THE PAY STREAK IS NOT KNOWN. THE GRAVEL IS FROM 10 TO 15 FEET THICK, AND MUCK COVERING THE GRAVEL IS AT MOST 2 FEET THICK. THE WIDTH OF THE PAY STREAK ON THE LOWER CLAIMS HAS NOT YET BEEN DETERMINED, AND GOLD IS NOT CONFINED TO BEDROCK. THE DEPTH TO BEDROCK ON THE CLAIM NEAREST THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK IS REPORTED TO BE ABOUT 90 FEET. THE GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGH THE GRAVEL

**** WATN OLIVE CREEK OLIVE CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290145700730
 MOUT N652830 W1483100 F080N 0050W 35
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST LOCATED IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT, FOUND TO PRODUCE RICH DEPOSITS OF GOLD ORE IN 1915. (P24)

**** WATN OLSON CREEK OLSON CREEK
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1607121001090000080
 MOUT N611500 W1510500 S130N 0100W 04
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST OLSON CREEK WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P17)

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**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060
 MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MAP,DIMENSION,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, MINING INTERESTS HAD BUILT A 20 MI. ACCESS ROAD FROM HANLEY HOT SPRINGS TO THE COMMUNITIES ON EUREKA AND OMEGA CREEK. OMEGA COMMUNITY ALSO HAD A SHORT LANDING FIELD. (P.13) THE ROUTE CROSSES THE CREEK AT MILE 92 WHERE THE CREEK IS AT AN ELEVATION OF 680 FT. (MAP B-3,P.27) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 01908 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060
 MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THERE HAVE BEEN REPORTS OF GOLD PROSPECTS ON OMEGA CREEK, AND COLORS HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED, BUT NOT IN PAYING QUANTITIES. (P50,55)

**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 02067 899904
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060
 MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER
 ABST THIS STREAM HAS A VALLEY QUITE SIMILAR TO EUREKA CREEK IE THE STREAM FLOWS CLOSE TO THE STEEP WALLED SIDE OF THE VALLEY AND THE OPPOSITE SIDE IS GENTLY SLOPING UP TO A RIDGE. (P44-45) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1899 BUT DIDN'T PAY UNTIL 1901. THE GRAVEL IS 7 FT DEEP WITH LITTLE OR NO MUCK OVER IT. GOLD IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE GRAVEL. THE PAY STREAK WAS FOUND TO EXTEND 1 MI DOWN THE CREEK FROM A POINT DUE WEST OF THE MOUTH OF SEATTLE CREEK. WATER SUPPLY IS SMALL SO THE STREAM WAS DAMMED SO SLUICING COULD BE DONE. (P45) COMBINED WITH THANKSGIVING CREEK TOTAL PRODUCTION WAS \$18,200. FREIGHT RATES WERE 6 CENTS/LB WINTER AND 15 CENTS/LB SUMMER. (P49)

**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060
 MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PAY GRAVELS WERE LOCATED IN THE BENCHES OF OMEGA CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 2 MI IN 1905. (P126)

**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 02198 911
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060
 MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11
 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. (P271-286) SATISFACTORY PLACER MINING RESULTS WERE OBTAINED ON OMEGA CREEK IN 1911. (P283)

**** WATN OMEGA CREEK OMEGA CREEK
 REFN 03496 940

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2612

STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060

MOUT N650604 W1501936 F030N 0140W 11

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT IN THE MANLEY HOT SPRINGS AREA, "IMPROVEMENTS IN COOPERATION WITH MINERS ON OMEGA CREEK WERE MADE TO THE OMEGA CREEK (ROAD) BRANCH." (P94)

**** WATN OMIAKTALIK LAKE OMIAKTALIK LAKE

REFN 03556 00007 867972

STOR 1602

MOUT N651200 W1631600 S030S 0320W 29

LUPR 22 KAVIRUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,HUNTING,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 5, OMIAKTALIK LAKE WAS A SITE OF A LARGE CARIBOU HUNTING CAMP FOR ESKIMOS WHO CAME BY KAYAK AND MOORED THEIR BOATS ON ITS SHORES. THE LAKE AND ITS SLOUGHS END "THE PLACES EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY SKIN BOAT." FOLDER NO 16, IN THE FALL MILLIONS OF TINY SHRIMP APPEAR IN THE LAKE. (P2)

**** WATN OMILAK CREEK OMALIK CREEK

REFN 00460 940940

STOR 1602890005800000620

MOUT N650206 W1630002 K050S 0210W 30

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST ECONDMIC SURVEY DN SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: LEAD LOCATED ON CREEK. OMALIK CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE FISH RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO GOLOVNNIN BAY.

**** WATN OMILAK CREEK OMILAK CREEK

REFN 02166 881828

STOR 1602890005800000620

MOUT N650206 W1630002 K050S 0210W 30

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY

ABST THE OMILAK SILVER MINE IS LOCATED ON THIS CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE FISH RIVER. THE MINING CAMP HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED SINCE THE EIGHTIES. NOW IT IS PRACTICALLY ABANDONED. (P38) THE CLAIMS FOR SILVER-LEAD ORE WERE LOCATED IN 1881. IN 1882 A COMPANY WAS FORMED AND IN 1883 THE OMILAK GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY TOOK OVER UNTIL 1898 WHEN THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN MINING EXPLORATION COMPANY TOOK OVER. THE CLAIMS WERE PATTENED IN 1894. EAST OF THE MINE TOWARD THE HEAD OF OMILAK CREEK IS A LARGE AREA OF LIMESTONE. (P130) A DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREA AROUND THE MINE IS PRESENTED. (P130-133) THE AMOUNT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK IS SMALL COMPARED TO THE EXPENSES INCURRED.(P131) ELECTRICITY USED ON THE VARIOUS MINING OPERATIONS IS PRODUCED BY A COAL-OIL ENGINE LOCATED NEAR THE MAIN BUNK HOUSE ON OMILAK CREEK. AN ADIT HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED 200 TO 300 FEET ABOVE OMILAK CREEK. BUNK AND STOR HOUSES ARE LOCATED ON THE CREEK ABOUT 1/2 MILE OR SO BELOW THE CREEK. THERE IS ALSO A REPAIR SHOP HERE, AN ELECTRIC PLANT, AN ASSAY LABORATORY, ELECTRIC SAWMILL, STABLE AND OTHER MINING EQUIPMENT. THE COMPANY OWNS A LARGE RIVER STEAMER BUILT FOR FREIGHTING MINE SUPPLIES UP THE RIVER BUT IT HAS NEVER BEEN USED. PRODUCTION AT THE MINE HAS PROBABLY NOT BEEN MORE THAN 400 TONS OR LESS THAN 300 TONS. A CHART SHOWING THE RETURNS FROM ASSAYS OF ORE AS SHIPPED FROM THE OMILAK MINE IS PRESENTED. (P132) A CHART SHOWS THE SILVER AND LEAD CONTENT IN THE ORE FROM THE OMILAK MINES. A TABLE FOLLOWING THE ABOVE CHART GIVES THE ASSAYS AND RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF PART OF THE DIFFERENT ORES SHIPPED BY THE OMILAK MINES IN 1889. THE PRICE PAID IN OPEN MARKET IS ALSO GIVEN ON THIS TABLE. THE PRICE RANGED FROM \$57.00 A TON TO \$154.00 A TON. (P133) THE ORE IS HIGH IN SILVER AND USUALLY CARRIES A LITTLE GOLD. (P133)

**** WATN OMILIK CREEK OMALIK CREEK

REFN 02666 949

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2613

STOR 1602890005800000620
 MOUT N650206 W1630002 K050S 0210W 30
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LEAD OCCURS AT OHALIK CREEK. (P24)

**** WATN ONGIVINUK LAKE ONGIVINUK LAKE
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593500 W1592100 S070S 0590W 17
 LUPR 42 ONGIVINUCK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, EXPEDITION
 ABST ON JUNE 10, 1971, CARL BRANHAM, PROTECTION OFFICER, FLEW A DEPARTMENT OF GAME SURVEY PARTY TO ONGIVINUK LAKE WHERE HE LANDED. (P33) THE LAKE WAS 90 PER CENT FROZEN, BUT FLOATS WERE UTILIZED. (P34) THE PARTY FISHED SO STOMACH SAMPLES COULD BE COLLECTED. (P34) "ONGIVINUK LAKE AFFORDS EASY ACCESS TO FLOAT PLANES." (P36)

**** WATN ONGIVINUK RIVER ONGIVINUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 1605050004325000220
 MOUT N592400 W1594900 S090S 0630W 13
 LUPR 42 TOGIAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, FISHING, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST JUNE 11-12, 1971, THE ONGIVINUK RIVER WAS FISHED INTENSIVELY WITH NO RESULTS BY A SURVEY TEAM. THE RIVER WAS FLOODING ITS BANKS BUT VERY CLEAR IN ITS UPPER PARTS. THE PARTY FLOATED THE RIVER TO THE TOGIAK RIVER. (P35) "DUE TO THE EARLY DATE OF OUR TRIP AND EXTREMELY HIGH WATER, IT IS DIFFICULT TO JUDGE GENERAL DESIRABILITY OF THE ONGIVINUK RIVER AS A CANOE ROUTE. THE RIVER WAS FREE OF 'SWEEPERS' AND DEBRIS AND VERY PLEASANT TO TRAVEL." (P36)

**** WATN ONGOKE RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 1605147008200002570
 MOUT N590548 W1591724 S120S 0590W 31
 LUPR 42 IGUSHIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST SPURR CANOED DOWN THIS SMALL, COMPARATIVELY RAPID STREAM ALONG THE STRETCH BETWEEN OALLEK LAKE AND AMANKA LAKE ON SEPT. 22, 1898. AT THE BEGINNING, NEAR OALLEK LAKE, ARE OUTCROPS OF FINE TUFF OR SLATE WHILE THE REST OF BANKS ARE HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED SILT AND GRAVEL ABOUT 40 FT HIGH. (P89&141) SEE MAP. PART OF ROUTE FROM KULULUK BAY TO NUSHAGAK BAY.

**** WATN OOLAMNAGAVIK RIVER OOLAMNAGAVIK RIVER
 REFN 02660 950
 STOR 1601192019175001010
 MOUT N685848 W1540111 U050S 0090W 27
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A LIMESTONE SAMPLE 50A CH 53 WAS COLLECTED BY R N CHAPMAN NEAR THE HEAD OF OOLAMNAGAVIK RIVER. (P13)

**** WATN OOLAMNAGAVIK RIVER OOLAMNAGAVIK RIVER
 REFN 03073 973
 STOR 1601192019175001010
 MOUT N685848 W1540111 U050S 0090W 27
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2614

ABST GRIZZLY BEARS LIVE AND ARE FOUND NEAR THE RIVER'S BOTTOMLANDS.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00026 00002 907
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST PHOTO, P14, OF "SLUICING ON OPHIR CREEK, COUNCIL DISTRICT", SHOWS MANY MEN, THREE SLUICEWAYS, TENT AND EQUIPMENT, BUILDINGS, BRUSH COVERED HILLS.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00026 00064 907908
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST ON JUNE 29, 1907 O IVERSON, O H GERDE AND E HANSES STAKED ON OPHIR CREEK. THE PAY STREAK IS COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW, BEING NOT MORE THAN 15 TO 24 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE AND FROM 4 TO 7 FEET IN DEPTH. THE AVERAGE VALUES FOR THE 1908 SEASON WAS 14 CENTS THE PAN. (P110)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00026 00090 910
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST LAST SEASON (1910) OPHIR CREEK PRODUCED OVER \$100,000 IN GOLD. (P300)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00028 91213 R 912
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420137400802
 MOUT N641200 W1552900 K1505 0170E 09
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 4/13/1912 "WORK ON OPHIR" A. CAMERON AND R. DULOVICH WERE BUSY SINKING PROSPECTING HOLES.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00110 93726 P 937
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, PHYSICAL
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" FEB 26, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 4. SEE "MORE NEWS ON GOODNEWS PAY" PAGE 5 COLUMN 1. OPHIR CREEK EMPTIES INTO FISH LAKE. THIS CREEK IS 22 MI LONG AND NOT OF GLACIAL ORIGIN.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00606 890
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT DESCRIBING THE LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2615

CARLSON STATED THAT IN APRIL, 1898, TWO MISSIONARIES STAKED CLAIMS ON OPHIR CREEK, NEAR COUNCIL. NELS HULTBERG HAD NO 6 AND PETER ANDERSON NO 7.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00631 902
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES THAT OPHIR CREEK TURNED OUT HEAVILY. (P91) IN 1902. CHAS D LANE PRINCIPAL OWNER OF RICHEST CLAIMS. (P91)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00695 902904
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE MADE A TRIP TO COUNCIL CITY, ON THE NIUKLUK RIVER, AND WENT UP TO "A CAMP ON OPHIR CREEK, 5 MILES FROM COUNCIL." (P175) THIS WAS PROBABLY LATE SUMMER 1902. HE OBSERVED SLUICE-MINING ON THE CREEK. (P175) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT OPHIR EVEN BEFORE NOME, "BUT BEING SITUATED IN THE INTERIOR OF SEWARD PENINSULA IS LESS EASY OF APPROACH." (P170) DURING HIS DAYS AT OPHIR, AUTHOR "WENT UP TO THE HILLS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE VALLEY". (P176) AND OBSERVED LARKSPUR, MONKSHEAD, YELLOW POPPY, VIOLETS, BLUEBELLS, AND FORGET-ME-NOTS. (P176-177)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 00772 900903
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRS STATED.. "MY CLAIMS ON OPHIR CREEK WERE PRODUCING AND I HAD A LARGE PAYROLL AND HUGE EXPENSES..." (P63) SHE SERVED AS COURT RECORDER FOR COMMISSIONER JUDGE FERGUSON. "OPHIR CREEK, ONE OF THE RICHEST CREEKS IN THE WORLD, CAME UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONER FERGUSON... THE CREEK WAS ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES LONG AND CARRIED GOLD FROM SOURCE TO MOUTH." (P235) MR LANE, PRESIDENT OF WILD GOOSE MINING CO. OWNED SEVERAL CLAIMS ON THE CREEK, INCLUDING THE HIGHEST PRODUCER NO 15. (P236) THE CREEK IS NEAR COUNCIL. "THE WILD GOOSE HAD ALREADY CLEANED UP OVER 2 MILLION DOLLARS FROM ITS CLAIMS, AND WAS NOW (1902) BUILDING A 4 MILE RAILROAD FROM COUNCIL TO OPHIR CREEK." (P300) FRANCES HAD CLAIMS ON THE OPHIR TOO. SHE BROUGHT HYDRAULIC MACHINERY AND WORKED 2 FRACTIONS PLUS THE LAST CHANCE AND THE WALBURGA. SHE RAISED THE MONEY BY SELLING HER OTHER CLAIM THE MENDOCINO TO A DR DE SOTO IN 1902 TO 1903. (P297-307) ABOVE OCCURRED BETWEEN 1900 AND 1903.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01002 898
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1898 AND MINING CONTINUED IN THE AREA FOR THE NEXT 30 YEARS. (P101)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01145 926
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200

MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR AND HUSBAND TOOK TRIP FROM BLUE RIDGE TO COUNCIL BY BOAT AND OVERLAND TO OPHIR CREEK. ONE FAMILY STILL MINED THE CREEK, AND OTHER PEOPLE CAME TO OPHIR CREEK WITH THE SPRING THAW AND LEFT WHEN THE CREEK FROZE. (P109) DREDGES WERE RUN DURING THE GOLD RUSH, AND ONE MAN STAYED ON TO RUN THEM WHEN THE RUSH PASSED. THE SHOVELS DUG DEEP INTO THE BANKS OF THE CREEK. AUTHORS PANNED FOR GOLD FOR 1 1/2 HRS, GOT ABOUT \$1.50 WORTH OF GOLD. (P110) "ALL AROUND, THE EARTH HAD BEEN SHOVELED AND RESHOVELED, THE GREAT GRAVEL BANKS TORN ASUNDER AND THE CREEK DAMMED." (P109)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01435 899
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 21 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST JED JORDAN IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOHE SALOONKEEPER, TOLD A STORY ABOUT KENNEL KID. ABOUT 1899, KENNEL KID, C.G. CONDEN, WAS A CHEECHAKO WHO KEPT BUGGING A SOURDOUGH BIG MIKE SULLIVAN, TO TAKE HIM ON A TRAIL WITH A DOG TEAM. BIG MIKE NEVER OWNED A DOG TEAM IN HIS LIFE BUT PROMISED TO TAKE HIM. CONDEN FOUND OUT AND BET MIKE \$50 THAT HE COULD NOT PRODUCE A TEAM AND TAKE HIM TO OPHIR CREEK AND BACK TO NOHE. "MIKE AND CONDEN WENT OVER TO THE GOLDEN GATE HOTEL, WHERE MIKE LIVED. HE LEFT CONDEN IN THE LOBBY AND SNEAKED OUT THE BACK DOOR TO THE BARN TO TRY AND RUSTLE UP SOME GEAR. HE FOUND AN OLD SLED AND NINE HARNESES, BUT THE ONLY DOG HE COULD GET HOLD OF WAS OLD PARDNER, ONE OF GLACIER TOWN'S. MIKE HITCHED UP OLD PARDNER AND TOLD CONDEN HE WAS PICKING UP THE REST OF HIS DOGS ON THE WAY OUT. HE EXPLAINED THAT ALL EXPERIENCED TRAILMEN LET THEIR DOGS FORAGE IN TOWN; THAT WAY THEY SAVED MONEY ON THE FEED BILL." (PP.79-80) THEY STARTED OFF AFTER CONDEN WAS INFORMED THAT ONE DOES NOT RIDE ON THE SLED, BUT WALKS. "EVERY TIME MIKE SAW A DOG HE WOULD GRAB HIM AND THROW HIM INTO HARNESS. WHEN MIKE HAD ASSEMBLED 4 DOGS HE ASKED HIM, "WHY DO YOU LET ALL YOUR DOGS RUN WILD? WHY DON'T YOU KEEP THEM IN A KENNEL AND HITCH THEM UP ALL AT ONCE?" (P.80) MIKE FINALLY GOT 7 DOGS. "HE WAS TRYING TO FIND ONE THAT WOULD MAKE A LEADER AND KEPT CHANGING THEM. CONDEN, KNOWING NOTHING ABOUT DOG TEAMS, THOUGHT THIS SORT OF THING ROUTINE." (P.80) "ONE OF THE DOGS DID FAIRLY WELL AS A LEADER, AND MIKE MANAGED TO MAKE IT TO THE CREEK CAMP. THEN THEY STARTED BACK. EVERYTHING MIKE CAME TO A PLACE WHERE HE HAD GRABBED A DOG HE WOULD TURN HIM LOOSE, BUT CONDEN STILL COULDN'T UNDERSTAND IT. THE SENSIBLE THING TO DO WOULD BE TO KEEP YOUR DOGS IN A KENNEL," HE KEPT REPEATING. "WHY LET THEM RUN LOOSE?" (P.81) AND SO CONDEN WAS NAMED THE KENNEL KID.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01445 907952
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT GOLD CLAIMS ON OPHIR CREEK IN THE MCGRATH AREA WERE FIRST RECORDED IN 1907. (P183) N.C OPENED A STORE AT OPHIR IN 1938 AND CLOSED IT IN 1952. (P184) THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION MAINTAINS A 50 MILE ROAD FROM STERLING (CANDLE LANDING) TO OPHIR FOR HANDLING FREIGHT TO THE OPHIR MINES. (P184) MOST OF OPHIR'S RESIDENTS LEAVE IN THE WINTER. (P184)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01521 898901
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2617

ABST IN SPRING, 1898, PROSPECTORS STAKED OUT WHAT SEEMED TO THEM THE BEST MINING GROUND IN THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY, THE RICHER CLAIMS BEING ON OPHIR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO THE NIUKLUK. (P74) THE PROSPECTORS SAID THIS WAS AURIFEROUS COUNTRY AND THAT "COLORS" COULD BE FOUND EVERYWHERE ALONG THE CREEKS. (P76) THE AUTHOR AND FOUR OTHERS STAKED AN ASSOCIATION CLAIM OF 80 ACRES ON A BENCH OF OPHIR CREEK WHICH WAS CALLED THE "RAJAH." OTHER INTERESTS FURTHER UP THE CREEK WERE ALSO CLAIMED. (P93) A TRIP OVER THE "SLATY, MOSS-COVERED, MOUNTAINOUS 'DIVIDE,'" WAS OFTEN MADE TO THE CLAIMS "ON THE FAST-BECOMING FAMOUS OPHIR CREEK." (P212) "LOOKING DOWN FROM THE 'DIVIDE' TO THE BASIN BELOW, OPHIR CREEK, ALMOST A RIVER, IS NOW DOTTED WITH PERMANENT CAMPS ALONG ITS LENGTHY, SINUOUS COURSE." (P213) ON CLAIM NUMBER IS A GOOD HUNDRED MEN" WERE WORKING. SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT OVER DAILY FROM COUNCIL "OVER THE PRIMITIVE ROADS." (P214) 10 MILES ABOVE CLAIM NUMBER 15 A CLAIM "WAS GLACIERED." (P217) THROUGH A DITCH AT 15 A PORTION OF THE STREAM WAS DIVERTED. THE WILD GOOSE COMPANY IS BUILDING A DITCH WHICH PARALLELS THE CREEK AND 12 MILES LONG AND 12 FEET WIDE, AND EVENTUALLY WILL EXTEND 12 MILES FURTHER, TO THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. (P241)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST THE BEST GOLD DIGGINGS IN THE AREA WERE ON OPHIR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO NEUKLUK RIVER. ONE CLAIM YIELDED \$75000 IN 1899. (P27)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02035 903
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST A NORTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NIUKLUK, ONE OF THE FIRST STREAMS ON WHICH GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA. FOR SEVERAL YEARS WAS "SPASMODICALLY WORKED". SINCE THE INTRODUCTION OF SYSTEMATIC MINING METHODS HAS BECOME ONE OF THE LARGEST PRODUCERS IN THE AREA. PRODUCTION "LAST YEAR" WAS CLOSE TO \$1,000,000. THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1903. (P.46)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02051 903904
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE WINTER DUMPS OF THE OPHIR CREEK REGION PRODUCED ABOUT \$100,000 (P.20). CLAIMS WERE WORKED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH OF OPHIR CREEK AS FAR AS CROOKED CREEK (P.23). IN 1904, A. H. BROOKS STATED THAT "OPHIR CREEK HAS THE LARGEST RESERVE OF GRAVELS OF UNKNOWN VALUE" (P.23). SOME MINING WORK WITH A DREDGE OCCURRED NEAR THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK (P.23).

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02080 905
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MINING, LAND TRANSPRT, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST A PUMPING PLANT FOR HYDRAULIC MINING WAS ERECTED ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1905. TH DE SOTO DREDGE WAS AT WORK AT THE LOWER END OF THE CREEK AT THAT TIME, AFTER MOVING THE DREDGE OVER FROM NIUKLUK RIVER BY DIGGING A CANAL ACROSS THE NARROW NECK OF LAND SEPARATING THE CREEK FROM THE RIVER NEAR THE PLACE WHERE THE CREEK LEAVES THE

HILLS TO CROSS THE RIVER FLATS. (P.138)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02135 908
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1908; A STAMPEDE TO THE AREA RESULTED. A SETTLEMENT GREW UP AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, AND DURING THE SUMMER OF 1908 THE RECORDING OFFICE FOR THE PRECINIT WAS MOVED FROM MOORE CITY TO OPHIR. THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE TOWN IN 1908 WAS ABOUT 150. (P240) OPHIR CREEK IS ABOUT 10 MI. LONG AND HAS BEEN STAKED ITS FULL LENGTH. THERE ARE 2 DISCOVERY CLAIMS ON THE CREEK, UPPER DISCOVERY AND LOWER DISCOVERY AND A TOTAL OF 43 CLAIMS STAKED ON THE CREEK. (P264) "ON GANES, LITTLE, AND OPHIR CREEKS ABOUT 25 CLAIMS HAVE PRODUCED PLACER GOLD. THE PRODUCTION OF ABOUT FOUR CLAIMS HAS EXCEEDED \$10,000 EACH IN A SINGLE SEASON, BUT NONE OF THE CLAIMS HAS REACHED A PRODUCTION OF \$20,000." (P265)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02140 907908
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ALONG OPHIR CREEK IN SUMMER 1907. (P22) THE SETTLEMENT OF OPHIR WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1908 ON THE INNOKO RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK. ON OPHIR CREEK THERE IS SUFFICIENT GRADE FOR DISPOSAL OF HYDRAULIC TAILINGS BUT THE WATER SUPPLY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE ADEQUATE FOR EFFICIENT HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS. (P67) IN 1907 OPHIR CREEK WAS COMPLETELY STAKED FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE. THERE ARE 2 DISCOVERY CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK. MUCH WORK WAS DONE ON CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK IN 1908-09 AND GOLD PRODUCTION WAS GOOD. THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS IN THE VALLEY OF OPHIR CREEK ARE NOT VERY THICK OR WIDE. THE DEPTH TO BED ROCK IS FROM 15 TO 24 FT. THE LOWER 4 TO 7 FT BEING GRAVEL AND THE UPPER PART SILT AND MUCK. THE WIDTH OF 600 FT. AN ORDINARY PLACER CLAIM INCLUDES THE LARGER PART OF ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. (P73) THE GOLD FROM OPHIR CREEK IS COARSE AND ROUNDED WITH A GOOD MANY NUGGETS. (P74)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02166 A 896909
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THERE ARE MANY PLACES ALONG OPHIR CREEK WHERE BENCH GRAVELS ARE ONLY A FEW FEET THICK. (P81) THE GEOLOGY OF THE OPHIR CREEK REGION IS DISCUSSED IN DETAIL. (P49-51) A LIMESTONE OUTCROP OCCURS ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE ABOVE DUTCH CREEK ON OPHIR CREEK. (P92) IN 1896-97 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON OPHIR CREEK BY MORDANT, NELSING, LIBBY AND NELSON. IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1898 THAT PLACER MINING BEGAN. IN 1903 GOLD OUTPUT ESTIMATED FOR THAT YEAR WAS BETWEEN \$5,000,000 AND \$6,000,000. SINCE THEN \$2,000,000 TO \$3,000,000 MORE HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT. (P117) IS THE MOST IMPORTANT GOLD PRODUCER IN THE COUNCIL AREA. BY 1903 THE ENTIRE CREEK HAD BEEN PROSPECTED AND DURING THAT YEAR 1,000 MEN WORKED ON THE MAIN STREAM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. GRADUALLY HAND LABOR WAS REPLACED BY MINING MACHINERY. (P118) FARTHER UP OPHIR CREEK GOLD WAS COARSER AND THE VALUE PER CUBIC YARD HIGHER. (P119) A DREDGE MOVED UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH AND HAS BEEN OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY EVER SINCE. AVERAGE COST OF THE DREDGE IS 32 CENTS A YARD AND AVERAGE GOLD YIELD IS 84 CENTS A YARD. (P119) UPSTREAM FROM THE DREDGE HYDRAULIC MINING HAS BEEN TRIED. THE MINED AREA IS ON A LOW BENCH BUT IN THE PAST THE CREEK GRAVELS WERE WORKED BY A PICK-AND-SHOVEL METHOD. THE DISCOVERY CLAIM IS LOCATED ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW SWEETCAKE CREEK. IT WAS WORKED FOR SEVERAL YEARS BUT WAS EXHAUSTED THRU THE USE OF HYDRAULIC ELEVATORS. THIS CLAIM WAS THE SECOND RICHEST ON THE CREEK AND \$1,000,000 WAS TAKEN FROM IT. (P119) ABOUT 1 MILE ABOVE SWEETCAKE CREEK THE CREEK AND BENCH GROUND IS VERY RICH. PICK AND SHOVEL WERE USED PRIOR TO 1907. IN 1907 A DRY-LAND DREDGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2619

WAS UNSECCESFULLY ATTEMPTED WHICH WAS SUCCESSFULLY FOLLOWED BY USE OF A DERRICK AND HORSE SCRAPERS. THE PAY STREAK WAS FROM 100 TO 200 FEET WIDE AND RAN 10 TO 15 CENTS A PAN. MOST OF THE GOLD WAS FINE AND FLAKY BUT ONE NUGGET WORTH \$3.75 WAS DISCOVERED. (P119) FROM HERE TO THE MOUTH OF DUTCH CREEK NEARLY \$750,000 OF GOLD WAS EXTRACTED. LIMESTONE BEDROCK IS PRESENT IN THE CENTRAL PORTION OF THIS VALLEY. THE RICHEST CLAIM ON OPHIR CREEK WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF DUTCH CREEK. THIS CLAIM IS NOW EXHAUSTED. THIS CLAIM AND THE ONE NEXT TO IT PRODUCED NEARLY 1/4 OF THE GOLD FOR THE REGION. ON OPHIR CREEK ABOVE DUTCH CREEK THE VALUES DECREASE AND THEN INCREASE TO WITHIN A MILE OF CROOKED CREEK. CLAIMS BETWEEN THESE TWO SIDE STREAMS HAVE BEEN WORKED.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02166 B 896909
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST 1 1/2 MILES ABOVE DUTCH CREEK EXCAVATIONS SHOW 5 TO 14 FEET OF GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL ON LIMESTONE BEDROCK. 3/4 OF A MILE N 6 FEET OF SAND AND MUCK REST ON 12 FEET OF GRAVEL. THE UPPER 2 OR 3 FEET CARRY LITTLE GOLD. IN 1903 WORK WAS DONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK. GRAVELS ON THE LEFT BANK WERE BEING MINED. A SECTION SHOWED 2 OR 3 FEET OF MUCK OVER 5 OR 6 FEET OF GRAVEL RESTING ON SCHIST. IN 1906 NO WORK WAS IN PROGRESS BUT NEAR HERE IN 1908 AND 1909 A SMALL DREDGE WAS INSTALLED AND HAS BEEN OPERATING SUCCESSFULLY. (P120) THE OPHIR VALLEY ABOVE CROOKED CREEK HAS BEEN PROSPECTED BUT LITTLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE. IN 1903 WHEN BROOKS VISITED BENCH GRAVEL NEAR THE UPPER END OF THE CANYON OF OPHIR CREEK WAS BEING DEVELOPED. THIS WORK WAS SOON ABANDONED. PROSPECTING OCCURED AGAIN IN 1907 BUT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL. (P121)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02174 911
 STOR 16033990937910158400029000020290473540002650080
 MOUT N652200 W1470400 F060N 0030E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. RICH GRAVELS WERE DISCOVERED ON OPHIR CREEK REPORTED TO RUN FROM \$1.25 TO \$1.75 A SQUARE FOOT IN 1910. (P165)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02186 911
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO 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 LARGE OUTPUT OF GOLD CAME FROM THE MINES OF OPHIR CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020290473540002650080
 MOUT N652300 W1470400 F060N 0030E 11
 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.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02202 911

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2620

STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344 P. S. SMITH 1912. BLUE GOOSE MINING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339909379101504000029000020290473540002650080
 MOUT N652200 W1470600 F060N 0030E 11
 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. FOUR MEN WORKED INTERMITTENTLY WITH A WINDLASS ON OPHIR CREEK DURING 1912. (P210)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P. S. SMITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE NORTHERN LIGHT MINING AND OPHIR GOLD DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED MINING DREDGES ON OPHIR CREEK. (P40)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P. S. SMITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE NORTHERN LIGHT MINING AND OPHIR GOLD DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED MINING DREDGES ON OPHIR CREEK. (P40)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02435 908933
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, MINING
 ABST USGS 1933, IN JAN 1908, RICH GOLD PLACERS WERE FOUND ON OPHIR CREEK. (P174) THE CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG. NEAR THE MOUTH, THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ABOUT 150 YDS WIDE BUT IN THE VICINITY OF UPPER DISCOVERY CLAIM, IT IS HARDLY MORE THAN 200 FT. WIDE. OPHIR CREEK HAS BEEN THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF GOLD IN THE AREA. AT PRESENT, 2 SMALL HYDRAULIC PLANTS ARE MINING THE BENCH DEPOSITS OF THE LOWER VALLEY AND ONE LARGE SCRAPER PLANT IS WORKING THE STREAM PLACERS OF THE UPPER VALLEY. A THIRD PLANT EMPLOYS 5 PERSONS, OTHER THAN THE TWO OWNERS. (PP177-9)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2621

ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P. S. SMITH U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. COUNCIL AND NORTH STAR DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED A DREDGE ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1938. (P67)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE OPHIR CREEK REGION MANY QUARTZ VEINS HAVE BEEN LOCATED BUT NO SYSTEMATIC PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE. (P54)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 02853 975
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST JOHANSEN FOUND GOLD ON WHAT WAS LATER CALLED OPHIR CREEK, BUT INEXPLICABLY ABANDONED HIS PROJECT AND WENT OVERLAND TO PORT CLARENCE. (P203) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 03163 897
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1897 TOM GUARICK, A NATIVE OF THE GOLOVIN BAY AREA DISCOVERED GOLD ON OPHIR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER WHICH WAS DEVELOPED INTO A PRODUCING CLAIM IN 1898. (P11)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 03163 897
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1897 TOM GUARICK, A NATIVE OF THE GOLOVIN BAY AREA DISCOVERED GOLD ON OPHIR CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER WHICH WAS DEVELOPED INTO A PRODUCING CLAIM IN 1898. (P11)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 03496 935
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", THE 1935-36 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW LANDING FIELD WAS BEGUN AT COUNCIL AT THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK ABOUT 2 MIS UP THE NIUKLUK RIVER FROM COUNCIL AND SERVED BY A ROAD FROM COUNCIL. (P79)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 03496 935
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2622

LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", THE 1935-36 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW LANDING FIELD WAS BEGUN AT COUNCIL AT THE MOUTH OF OPHIR CREEK ABOUT 2 MILES UP THE NIUKLUK RIVER FROM COUNCIL AND SERVED BY A ROAD FROM COUNCIL. (PZ9)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK

REFN 04077 00065 976978

STOR 160339902786000594004881305400

MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST BOR FIELD NOTES, BEAVER CREEK. IN 1976, THE GROUP OF 6 PUT IN THEIR THREE 17 FT CANOES AT THE CONFLUENCE OF OPHIR AND NOME CREEKS. (P1) OPHIR CREEK WAS 10-15 FT WIDE AND TOO ROCKY AND SHALLOW TO FLOAT. (P2) ABSTRACTED AUG 3, 1978.

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK

REFN 04095 897898

STOR 160289000265000033000155000200

MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST DURING THE WINTER OF 1897-98 A GOOD DEAL OF PROSPECTING WAS DONE ON THE FISH RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. SWEETCAKE AND OPHIR WERE FOUND TO BE THE RICHEST. (P844)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK

REFN 04251 899900

STOR 160289000265000033000155000200

MOUT N645500 W1634400 K070S 0250W 40

LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE ESTIMATED YIELD FROM OPHIR CREEK IN 1899 WAS \$75,000 AND IN 1900 WAS \$140,000 IN GOLD. (P212)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK

REFN 04342 902904

STOR 160289000265000033000155000200

MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST DOCUMENT IS KLONDY NELSON DUFRESNE'S ACCOUNT OF HER TRIP TO ALASKA AS A CHILD IN 1902. (P5) HER FATHER, WARREN NELSON, PROSPECTED ON OPHIR CREEK FROM 1902 UNTIL 1904. (P13-14)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK

REFN 04357 930

STOR 160289000265000033000155000200

MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 40

LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST JOHN AND HAZEL BERTO WENT UP TO OPHIR CREEK (CA 1930). THEY SAW DREDGES STANDING IN THE MIDST OF GOUGED-OUT RIVER GRAVEL AND IN ISOLATED PONDS. THE GRAVEL BANKS HAD BEEN "TORN ASUNDER" AND THE CREEK DAMMED. THERE WERE A FEW PEOPLE LEFT STILL MINING THE CREEK. (P109)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2623

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 04377 900904
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST GOLD FOUND BY L. S. HELSING AND PARTY. (P41) WILD GOOSE COMPANY HAD ITS PRINCIPAL PLACER MINES HERE. (P29) REED WORK ON ORPHIR CREEK AS A FIFTEEN YEAR OLD 1904. (P29)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339902780000594004883105400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K270S 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, "THE PRODUCING CREEKS (OF THE IDITAROD AREA) ARE GAINES, LITTLE, OPHIR AND YANKEE." (P54)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 04980 908
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, DREDGING, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A TRIP IN 1908 TO THE OPHIR MINING AREA, T A RICKARD NOTES THAT "IN ORDER TO FLOAT A DREDGE FROM COUNCIL TO OPHIR, A CUT WAS BLASTED BETWEEN THE TWO WATER CHANNELS (OF NIUKLUK RIVER AND OPHIR CREEK.)" HE OBSERVED "THE DREDGE CALLED THE BLUE GOOSE IN THE CANYON OF OPHIR CREEK." AND THERE IS A SUBSEQUENT REFERENCE TO DREDGING OPERATIONS ON OPHIR CREEK. (P372-373)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 05310 902904
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PLACER MINING WAS DEVELOPED ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1902. DURING THE 1904 MINING SEASON OPHIR CREEK PRODUCED GOLD VALUED AT \$1,750,000. (P47) OPHIR CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF NEUKLUK RIVER IN THE COUNCIL CITY DISTRICT. CONSIDERABLE OVER BURDEN HAD TO BE REMOVED IN WORKING THE OPHIR CREEK PLACER DEPOSITS AND CONSEQUENTLY A LARGE WATER SUPPLY WAS NEEDED. A 17 MILE LONG DITCH COMPLETED IN 1904 DID NOT PROVIDE AN ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY AND CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGAN ON A LARGER DITCH TO "CONVEY SIX THOUSAND NINER'S INCHES OF WATER FROM THE PARAGON RIVER TO OPHIR CREEK." BY 1904, THE WILD GOOSE MINING AND TRADING CO HAD BUILT A 7.5 MI. LONG RAILROAD CONNECTING OPHIR CREEK WITH COUNCIL CITY. (PP51-52)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 05619 898
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K070S 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST A GOLD CLAIM KNOWN AS SHEET CAKE WAS LOCATED ON OPHIR CREEK IN 1898, WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE THE BEST CLAIM IN THE DISTRICT. (P137) A DIRECT TRAIL CONNECTED THESE CLAIMS WITH COUNCIL CITY, BY WHICH THEY BROUGHT LUMBER IN ON SLEDS IN THE WINTER. (P172)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2624

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 05867 908
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1908 HEAVY FINDINGS OF GOLD AT OPHIR CREEK WERE WIDELY PUBLICIZED. (P18)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 06018 903
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THIS ACCDUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, THE EXTENSIVE MINING OPERATIONS ON OPHIR CREEK ARE DESCRIBED, FOCUSING ON HYDRAULIC PLACER MINING. (PP-161-164)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 NIUKLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON STATED, "THE COUNCIL CITY AND OPHIR CREEK RAILROAD RUNS FROM COUNCIL, ON THE NEUKLUK RIVER TO NO 15 OPHIR, A DISTANCE OF 8 MIS." (P25) THE PRESIDENT OF WILD GOOSE MINING CO, DR ARNOLD, AND GORDON HALL INVITED RICHARDSON TO INSPECT THE CLAIMS ON OPHIR CREEK. THE MINING OPERATIONS THERE "EMBRACE ABOUT ALL THE PROCESSES EMPLOYED IN THE NORTH FROM THE PICK AND SHOVEL TO THE STEAM DREDGE, -AND IN SUCH A MANNER AS TO LEAVE NO DOUBT IN MY MIND AS TO THE SICKNESS OF THE PAY..." (P25)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 06663 902904
 STOR 160289000265000033000155000200
 MOUT N645503 W1634436 K0705 0250W 04
 LUPR 22 FISH 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. HE MENTIONS THAT ONE OF THE EARLIEST GOLD DISCOVERIES WAS ON OPHIR CREEK. THIS MINING AREA PLUS ONE ON ANVIL CREEK HAVE YIELDED 3/4 OF THE GOLD VALUES OF SEWARD PENINSULAR. THE OUTPUTS OF 3 YEARS, 1902-1904, \$13,425,000, OF WHICH 19% WAS FROM THIS AREA. (P78) THE OPHIR CREEK ARE ALONE HAS YIELDED NEARLY \$5,000,000 OF GOLD. (P83)

**** WATN OPHIR CREEK OPHIR CREEK
 REFN 07203 94826 9 948
 STOR 160339902786000594004881305400
 MOUT N630900 W1563100 K2705 0120E 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA VOLUME 7 NO 13, MARCH 26, 1948. "SLIM MOORE WILL WORK AT OPHIR" (P13, COLUMN 1) MEN WERE FLOWN IN TO THE OPHIR MINING DISTRICT ON NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED (AIRLINE?) TO WORK FOR ROSANDER AND REED.

**** WATN ORCA CREEK ORCA CREEK
 REFN 02800 963

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2625

STOR 1610000
 MOUT N603500 W1455500 C150S 0040W 10
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED ON ORCA CREEK DURING 1963. GROUND COUNTS WERE NOT INDICATED. (P36)

**** WATN ORCHARD CREEK ORCHARD CREEK
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1612148
 MOUT N554915 W1312800 C700S 0900E 04
 LUPR 60
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 59 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 7100 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P135)
 PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN ORCHARD LAKE ORCHARD LAKE
 REFN 00628 937
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N554900 W1312500 C700S 0900E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AUTHOR MAKES A DETAILED LIST OF THE FISHING HE DID IN ALASKA. ORCHARD LAKE 1 DAY--CUTTHROAT TROUT 18 FISH FROM 1/2 TO 1 LB. 1 FISH 2 1/4 LBS.

**** WATN OREGON CREEK OREGON CREEK
 REFN 02166 911
 STOR 160289000569000061000121000070
 MOUT N650500 W1631500 K040S 0220W 27
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST MICA PLATES ASSOCIATED WITH NORMAL GRANITES HAVE BEEN REPORTED NEAR OREGON CREEK. SOME ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO DEVELOPE A COMMERCIAL DEPOSIT. OREGON CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF FISH RIVER. (P69)

**** WATN OREGON CREEK OREGON CREEK
 REFN 04412 966
 STOR 1602830001700000290
 MOUT N644042 W1654437 K090S 0350W 30
 LUPR 22 CRIPPLE CREEK
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST SLIGHTLY MINERALIZED ROCK IS EXPOSED IN SEVERAL PROSPECT PITS FOR A DISTANCE OF 500 FEET ON A RIDGE BETWEEN OREGON CREEK AND PENNY RIVER, ACCORDING TO G HERREID'S 1966 FIELD INVESTIGATION OF THE AREA. (P2)

**** WATN OREGON CREEK OREGON CREEK
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 1602830001700000280
 MOUT N644042 W1654437 K090S 0350W 30
 LUPR 22 CRIPPLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON PERSONALLY INSPECTED THE CAMP OF THE CEDRIC DITCH CO ON OREGON CREEK. HE FOUND THE DITCH TO BE 7 TO 8 FT WIDE AT THE BOTTOM AND 24 MIS LONG. (P24)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
 REFN 00026 00035 907

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2626

STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THE PENINSULA HYDRAULIC COMPANY'S DITCH ON OSBORN CREEK WAS COMPLETED IN TIME FOR USE IN SUMMER 1907. (P287)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER, ROUTE, MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM NOME CROSSES NOME RIVER AND GOES UP OSBORN CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD.

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 02051 904
STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST BROOKS REPORTS THAT CONSIDERABLE MINING WAS DONE ON OSBORN CREEK EAST OF NOME, BUT IN 1904 NO LARGE PLANTS WERE INSTALLED (P.22).

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 02118 907
STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643300 W1651300 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH 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. INDEPENDENT DITCH ON OSBORN CREEK WAS COMPLETED IN JULY, 1907. (P283)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 02118 907
STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643300 W1651300 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH 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. INDEPENDENT DITCH ON OSBORN CREEK WAS COMPLETED IN JULY, 1907. (P283)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602839000900000120
MOUT N643300 W1651300 K110S 0330W 11
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATION IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908, F F HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. A DITCH ON OSBORN CREEK WAS BUILT IN 1908 WITH A LENGTH OF 4.2 MI AND A PRESSURE OF 130 FT. (P373)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
REFN 02139 908

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2627

STOR 1602839000900000120
 MOUT N643300 W1651300 K110S 0330W 11
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATION IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F. F. HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401.
 A DITCH ON OSBORN CREEK WAS BUILT IN 1908 WITH A LENGTH OF 4.2 MI AND A PRESSURE OF 130 FT. (P373)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORN CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 1602839000900000120
 MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912. GOLD BEACH
 AND JULIEN DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED DREDGES ON OSBORN CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORNE CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 1602839000900000120
 MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P. S. SMITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. OSBORNE CREEK
 DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A MINING DREDGE ON OSBORNE CREEK IN 1938. (P63)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORNE CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 1602839000900000120
 MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST OSBORNE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NOME RIVER DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON IT PROMISED TO BE A GOOD
 PRODUCER. (P847)

**** WATN OSBORN CREEK OSBORNE CREEK
 REFN 05357 904
 STOR 1602839000900000120
 MOUT N643251 W1651309 K110S 0330W 11
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1904 A SCOTCHMAN, ALEXANDER MACDONALD, WAS PROSPECTING AT OSBORNE CREEK WHICH WAS 5 MILES FROM THE AUTHORS
 CABIN AT TRIPLE CREEK.

**** WATN OSHETNA RIVER OSHETNA RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1607143022345002640
 MOUT N623827 W1472254 S300N 0110E 34
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF OSHETNA RIVER IS 540 SQ MI. (P20) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, INTERIM REPORT #2, COOK INLET,
 1950.

**** WATN OSHETNA RIVER OSHETNA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2628

REFN 02248 914
 STOR 1607143022345002640
 MOUT N623827 W1472254 S300N 0110E 34
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, MINING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST SEVERAL GOLD PROSPECTS WERE LOCATED ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE OSHETNA IN 1914. ALLUVIAL GOLD OCCURS IN THE GRAVELS OF LITTLE OSHETNA RIVER. PROSPECTORS ON GOLD CREEK FOUND COARSE GOLD. ALLUVIAL GOLD FOUND ON GRANITE AND ROARING CREEKS WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES 11 AND 13 MILES RESPECTIVELY ABOVE THE MOUTH OF LITTLE OSHETNA RIVER. (P130)

**** WATN OSKAWALIK RIVER OSKAWALIK RIVER
 REFN 00591 944
 STOR 1604054023252004400
 MOUT N614445 W1581037 S190N 0490W 09
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST IN 1944 CADY AND HOARE, GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMEBERS, TRAVERSED THE OSKAWALIK RIVER AND ADJACENT TERRAIN NEARLY TO THE FOOT OF THE CHUILNUK MOUNTAINS. (P7) THE SURVEY CREW TRAVELLED BY POLING BOAT, CANOE, AND ON FOOT WHILE DOING THE GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. (P5) THEIR TRANSPORTATION ON THIS RIVER WAS NOT SPECIFIED. GRAVEL DEPOSITS OCCUR ON HIGH BENCHES IN THE HEADWATER REGIN OF THE OSKAWALIK RIVER BETWEEN HENDERSON MOUNTAIN AND CHUILNUK MOUNTAIN. (P58) A MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

**** WATN OSVIK RIVER OSVIK RIVER
 REFN 03737 963
 STOR 1605032
 MOUT N584801 W1611718 S160S 0724W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDES, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE SPIT AT THE MOUTH OF THE OSVIK RIVER IS THE ONLY EXTENSIVE LAND DEPOSIT IN THE HAGEMEISTER STRAIT AREA. THE AREA IS UNINHABITED. TRAVELLING THIS SECTION OF THE COAST ON FOOT NECESSITATES FINDING THE TIDAL ESTUARY AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THIS ESTUARY MAY BE FORDED AT LOW TIDE WITHOUT TOO MUCH DIFFICULTY. (P17)

**** WATN OSVIK RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 04966 888
 STOR 1605032
 MOUT N584801 W1611718 S160S 0720W 09
 LUPR 41 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST AFTER PORTAGING ACROSS CAPE NEWENHAM, EXPLORER WARBURTON PIKE AND PARTY IN A CANOE, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ESKIMO GUIDES AND THEIR KAYAKS, TRAVELLED DOWN THE OSVIK RIVER TO A NATIVE VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH AND THEN ONTO HAGEMEISTER STRAIT, ENROUTE TO NUSHAGAK FURTHER EAST. (P266-269) PERIOD WAS 1888.

**** WATN OSVIK RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 04966 888
 STOR 1605032
 MOUT N584801 W1611718 S160S 0720W 09
 LUPR 41 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST AFTER PORTAGING ACROSS CAPE NEWENHAM, EXPLORER WARBURTON PIKE AND PARTY IN A CANOE, ACCOMPANIED BY TWO ESKIMO GUIDES AND THEIR KAYAKS, TRAVELLED DOWN THE OSVIK RIVER TO A NATIVE VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH AND THEN ONTO HAGEMEISTER STRAIT, ENROUTE TO NUSHAGAK FURTHER EAST. (P266-269) PERIOD WAS 1888.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2629

**** WATN OTTER CREEK FLAT CREEK

REFN 01623 910912
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST "FLAT: MINING CAMP ESTABLISHED IN 1910 AND GIVEN THE DESCRIPTIVE NAME OF ADJACENT FLAT CREEK. IN 1912 THE TOWN HAD A POPULATION OF 400, AND A DREDGE OPERATED BY GUGGENHEIM INTERESTS RECOVERED \$400,000 IN GOLD IN 3 MOS." (P49) PER ORTH, THIS SETTLEMENT WAS ON OTTER CREEK BUT HAD VARIANT NAMES OF FLAT CITY AND FLAT CREEK.

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK

REFN 00079 92019 X 920
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER

KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 10/19/20: "MUSHERS ARRIVE ON WAY OUTSIDE FROM IDITAROD." ENROUTE TO THE STATES ON A COMBINED BUSINESS AND PLEASURE TRIP, MAJOR GEORGE W ALBRECHT AND CHARLES E TAYLOR, OF THE IDITAROD LEGAL FIRM OF ALBRECHT AND TAYLOR, ARRIVED IN NENANA YESTERDAY MORNING AND WILL LEAVE FOR THE COAST TOMORROW BY WAY OF BROAD PASS. THEY STARTED FROM IDITAROD MORE THAN A MONTH AGO, INTENDING TO MAKE THE TRIP BY WATER, BUT, AFTER A NUMBER OF TRANSFERS ON THE LOWER RIVER, THEY FOUND THEMSELVES MAROONED FINALLY AT TANANA, WITH THE SEASON OF NAVIGATION AT AN END. AFTER A STAY OF TWO WEEKS AT THE ARMY TOWN, THE TWO OLDTIMERS HIT THE TRAIL FOR NENANA AND ARRIVED HERE NONE THE WORSE FOR THEIR LONG HIKE OVER THE UNBROKEN WINTER TRAIL. IN SPITE OF HIS YEARS, THE MAJOR IS SAID TO HAVE PERFORMED LIKE A YEARLING ON THE TRAIL, AND ANTICIPATES NO DIFFICULTIES IN NEGOTIATING THE HUNDRED-MILE MUSH BETWEEN ENDS OF STEEL. THE ARRIVALS REPORT THAT CONSIDERABLE MINING WAS DONE IN THE IDITAROD DISTRICT DURING THE PAST SEASON AND THAT THE OUTPUT WILL TOTAL NEARLY AS MUCH AS THAT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR, THEIR ESTIMATE FOR THE SEASON BEING BETWEEN \$600,000 AND \$750,000. THE BULK OF THE MONEY WAS TAKEN OUT BY THE TWO DREDGES OPERATING ON OTTER CREEK AND BY DAVE STRANBURG, ON FLAT. THERE WERE ALSO A NUMBER OF SMALL OUTFITS ON FLAT WHICH DID WELL. STRANBURG OPERATED ON THE ABANDONED WILDCAT ASSOCIATION, GOING DEEPER THAN THE ORIGINAL OWNERS AND FINDING BETTER PAY THAN THEY DID. THE YUKON GOLD DREDGE ON FLAT WAS DISMANTLED EARLY IN THE SEASON AND PART OF THE BIG MACHINE WAS SHIPPED OUTSIDE DURING THE SUMMER. THE OTHER TWO DREDGES IN THE DISTRICT, WORKED ON "OTTER CREEK", BUT WHETHER OR NOT THEY WILL BE OPERATED NEXT SUMMER WILL DEPEND UPON THE RESULT OF PROSPECTING DONE DURING THE WINTER. ONE OF THE MACHINES IS OWNED BY THE RILEY ESTATE AND THE OTHER BY BEATON AND DONNELLY. THE DREDGE WHICH WAS OPERATED ON GREENSTONE CREEK BY THE GUGGENHEIMS HAS BEEN MOVED TO RUBY AND WILL BE FREIGHTED TO GAINES CREEK THIS WINTER, WHERE IT WILL BE OPERATED BY THORNES AND HIGGINS ON GROUND WHICH IS SAID TO CARRY HIGH VALUES. IN MAKING THE TRIP UP FROM TANANA, THE TWO MUSHERS TOOK THE WRONG TRAIL AT FISH LAKE AND WANDERED UP BOULDER CREEK SOME DISTANCE BEFORE BEING ABLE TO LOCATE THEMSELVES. THEY PASSED A NUMBER OF DESERTED CABINS AND WERE GETTING QUITE HUNGRY WHEN THEY CAME TO A CABIN WELL STOCKED WITH SUPPLIES. THEY ALSO FOUND A TELEPHONE IN THE HOUSE, AND BY QUESTIONING "CENTRAL" ASCERTAINED THEIR WHEREABOUTS AND THE NAME OF THE OWNER OF THE CABIN, WITH WHOM THEY LATER CONVERSED BY PHONE. THEY ALSO PHONED RAMPART AND TALKED WITH SOME OF THEIR FELLOW PASSENGERS WHO WERE FROZEN IN ON THE SEATTLE NO 3. THE TRAIL FROM TANANA TO DUNBARS WAS IN FAIRLY GOOD CONDITION AND THE WEATHER JUST RIGHT FOR TRAVELING BY FOOT. UPON ARRIVAL AT DUNBARS THE TRAVELERS CAUGHT A WORK TRAIN AND COMPLETED THE REMAINDER OF THEIR TRIP TO NENANA BY RAIL. BOTH MAJOR ALBRECHT AND MR TAYLOR ARE WELL KNOWN IN THIS DISTRICT. MR TAYLOR HAS BEEN A RESIDENT OF THE NORTH SINCE THE EARLY DAWSON DAYS, AND LIVED IN FAIRBANKS FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. THE MAJOR CAME NORTH ABOUT EIGHT YEARS AGO AND, AFTER A SHORT STAY IN FAIRBANKS, WENT TO IDITAROD AND OPENED LAW OFFICES THERE. SOME TIME LATER, HE AND MR TAYLOR FORMED A PARTNERSHIP AND NOW HANDLE PRACTICALLY ALL THE LEGAL BUSINESS IN THEIR DISTRICT. THEY ALSO HAVE AN OFFICE IN SEATTLE. MAJOR ALBRECHT EXPECTS TO RETURN NORTH OVER THE TRAIL IN APRIL, AND MR TAYLOR WILL NOT BE FAR BEHIND. THE TWO VISITORS ARE GUESTS AT THE SOUTHERN DURING THEIR BRIEF STAY HERE. (P4)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK
 REFN 00124 923

OTTER CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2630

STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923 A WAGON TRAIL FROM IDITAROD TO BONANZA CREEK CROSSES OTTER CREEK AT FLAT.

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 00546 924
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,MINING
 ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, NOTES DOG SLEDDING DOWN OTTER CREEK FOR SEVERAL MILES ON A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1924. IT WAS ONCE A FAMOUS GOLD STREAM (P.48).

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 01445 920
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1920'S THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT FLAT ON OTTER CREEK, IN THE IDITAROD AREA, BY PETER MISCOVICH WHO BOUGHT THE FIRST CATERPILLAR DIESEL TRACTOR SOLD BY N. C. (P320).

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 01612 910
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT
 ABST SARA E. PATCHELL DESCRIBES A 1910 STEAM BOAT TRIP ABOARD "HANNA" FROM FAIRBANKS TO IDITAROD NOTING THAT THE FREIGHTERS CARRIED THE PASSENGERS "BAGGAGE AND MERCHANDISE TO FLAT CREEK BY BOAT THROUGH A SHALLOW STREAM." (P184) THAT SHALLOW STREAM WAS MOST PROBABLY OTTER CREEK.

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 01856 947
 STOR 160339902736000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622800 W1581400 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIO ACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HIGHLANDS REGION, AK U.S.G.S. CIRC. 255. M WHITE AND P KILLEEN 1947 A QUARTZ VEIN CONTAINING SOME GOLD, ARSENOPYRITE, SCHEELITE, AND SOME STIBNITE WAS LOCATED ON THE SOUTH VALLEY WALL OF OTTER CREEK IN 1947. (P9)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02140 908
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,DIMENSION
 ABST THE PRINCIPAL STREAM OF HAIDITAROD RIVER ON WHICH PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE IS CALLED OTTER CREEK AND IS SAID

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2631

TO BE ABOUT 30 MI LONG. WHERE PROSPECTED THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE ABOUT 12 FT DEEP AND ARE FROZEN. THE PAY STREAK IS SAID TO BE ABOUT 4 FT THICK AND 50 TO 60 FT WIDE AND TO AVERAGE FROM 7 TO 10 CENTS TO THE PAN. THE GOLD IS FAIRLY FINE, OF A UNIFORM SIZE AND EVENLY DISTRIBUTED. (P63) 1908

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02186 911
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 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 OTTER CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 1602839000070000010
 MOUT N642900 W1651700 K110S 0330W 33
 LUPR 22 NDME RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344 P S SMITH 1912. PLAIN MINING AND DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON OTTER CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02219 913
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "THREE CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON OTTER CREEK, LEASED IN SMALL TRACTS OF 10 OPERATORS. HEAVY STEAM MACHINERY WAS USED IN OPEN-CUT WORK. ABOUT 450 MEN IN ALL WERE EMPLOYED." (P34) U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 578, PLATE VI. PHOTO: A "OTTER CREEK VALLEY AT THE PLACER MINES."

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02244 914
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DREDGING, MINING
 ABST A GASOLINE DREDGE WAS INSTALLED ON OTTER CREEK BY RILEY AND MARSTON, THIS BEING A SMALL-FLUME WASHING TYPE. "ITS CAPACITY IN FAVORABLE GRAVELS IS FROM 2,000 TO 2,500 CUBIC YARDS IN 24 HOURS ON A FUEL CONSUMPTION OF 250 TO 300 GALLONS. IN JULY, 1914, THIS MACHINE WAS OPERATED ALONG THE RIGHT LIMIT OF DISCOVERY CLAIM, ON THE PRESENT BED OF OTTER CREEK AND ITS IMMEDIATE BANKS. MANY OF THE WATER-FRONT BUILDINGS OF THE SETTLEMENT OF DISCOVERY WERE REMOVED IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS OPERATION." (P56)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02253 914
 STOR 160339902736000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622800 W1581400 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD 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. A DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON OTTER CREEK IN 1914. (P260)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2632

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02354 910924
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA" 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. IN 1910 OTTER CREEK WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS OF THE IDITAROD DISTRICT. THE TOWN OF FLAT IS LOCATED ON OTTER CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF FLAT CREEK. THERE IS A POST OFFICE AT FLAT. THE TOWNS OF FLAT AND DISCOVERY (ALSO LOCATED ON OTTER CREEK) ARE SUPPLY POINTS FOR MINING OPERATIONS. (P110) ALTHOUGH PUBLICATION DATE IS 1924, INFORMATION IS BASED ON FIELD INVESTIGATION AND SURVEYS CONDUCTED IN 1915.

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 THE J E RILEY INVESTMENT COMPANY AND NORTH AMERICAN DREDGE COMPANY OPERATED MINING DREDGES ON OTTER CREEK. (P40)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02435 930933
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. IN 1930, POPULATION OF FLAT WAS 124. THERE IS A ROAD CONNECTING FLAT WITH THE TOWN OF IDITAROD. A ROAD LEADS UP OTTER CREEK TO SLATE CREEK. THERE IS A LANDING FIELD ON THE VALLEY FLOOR OF THE CREEK CLOSE TO FLAT. MAIL IS DELIVERED BY AIR AND A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF AIR FREIGHTING IS DONE. PASSENGERS NOW ALSO ENTER AND LEAVE BY AIR. (PP129-130) OTTER CREEK IS ABOUT 26 AIRLINE MILES LONG. IT FLOWS IN A GENERAL SW COURSE FOR 13 MILES, TO THE MOUTH OF LITTLE CREEK, THEN W FOR 10 MILES TO THE POINT WHERE IT DEBOUCHES ONTO THE FLATS OF THE IDITAROD RIVER, THEN FOR 3 MILES IT CROSSES THESE FLATS FLOWING NW (ALL AIRLINE, NOT RIVER, MILES). 2 HYDRAULIC PLANTS AND A DREDGE ARE NOW GOLD MINING. THE DREDGE WAS BUILT IN 1914. (PP216-220)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. IN 1938 MINING DREDGES WERE OPERATED ON OTTER CREEK BY NORTH AMERICAN DREDGING AND J E RILEY INVESTMENT COMPANIES. (P48)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 02710 908910
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD, IN WHAT WAS TO BECOME THE IDITAROD MINING DISTRICT, TOOK PLACE ON OTTER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO THE IDITAROD RIVER. THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE BY TWO PROSPECTORS, W A DIKEMAN AND JOHN BEATON, AT A POINT ABOUT 12 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. THEY FOUND GOLD AT A DEPTH OF 12 FT ON CHRISTMAS DAY, 1908.

(P45) OTTER CREEK WAS ISOLATED FROM OTHER SETTLEMENTS AND TRAVEL ROUTES. A LACK OF EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES ALLOWED ALMOST NO MINING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909. SOME DEVELOPEMENT TOOK PLACE DURING THE WINTER OF 1909-1910; MAINLY THE EXCAVATION OF SMALL UNDERGROUND DRIFTS FROM WHICH SOME GOLD WAS RECOVERED. (P45-46) BY THE FALL OF 1910, "BOULDER DISCOVERY AND NEARBY CLAIMS ALONG OTTER CREEK HAD ABOUT 300 RESIDENTS." (P46)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 03412 910
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST IN UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THERE IS ONE FILE MARKED "C E ALLEN" IN THE VERTICAL FILE, WITH MINING INFORMATION. IN A LETTER FROM MR W. M. WILKINSON OF OTTER CREEK TO C E ALLEN, DATED MARCH 29, 1910, WILKINSON WRITES, "WELL THERE IS SOME VERY GOOD PAY ON OTTER CREEK HERE BUT IS VERY SPOTTED." "OTTER IS WET TOO BUT ON OTTER THERE IS SOME VERY GOOD GROUND ON ABOUT 3 CLAIMS."

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 03632 00011 910
 STOR 160339902736000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES NOV. 27, 1910. THE NATIVES RETURNED FROM OTTER CREEK DIGGINGS REPORT FLOUR \$16 PER GONIA (?)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 04299 914915
 STOR 160439902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST DESCRIPTION OF MINING ACTIVITIES IN TOLSTOI AREA INCLUDING OPERATION OF A DREDGE ON OTTER CREEK. PERIOD 1914-1915 IN A GENERAL ACCOUNT OF A "WANDERER" IN ALASKA. (P.46)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 06561 00910 910
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE 1910 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, JOHN ZUG STATED, "OTTER-CITY-DISCOVERY TOWPATH NO 33B.-SUPPLIES ARE CARRIED FROM OTTER CITY TO THE MINES ON OTTER CREEK BY SCOWS HAULED UP THE RIVER BY HORSES. THIS TOWPATH IS INTENDED TO FACILITATE THIS WORK BY AVOIDING THE NECESSITY FOR HORSES FOLLOWING UP THE CREEK. ITS LENGTH IS ABOUT 17 MIS." (P10)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 07187 00306 909
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC
 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, HAS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EIDE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1910. (21 PAGES) THE AUTHOR'S REPORT CONCERNS HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2634

KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT DISCOVERY WAS MADE CHRISTMAS 1909 ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. MR RILEY WAS REPORTED TO BE THE BIGGEST OPERATOR WITH 50 MEN WORKING NUMBER 1 ABOVE DISCOVERY. (P11) WAGES WERE REPORTED TO BE \$6.00 A DAY, BOARD AT \$1.00 A MEAL AND WOOD 16 DOLLARS A CORD. THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES THAT ALTOGETHER 100 MEN WERE WORKING ON OTTER CREEK, OPPOSITE DISCOVERY IN THE BANKS OF OTTER A NEW TOWN WAS STRUNG OUT OVER 1/2 MILE WITH A POPULATION OF 500. MEALS WERE \$1.50 AND BEDS \$1.00. (P11) A TELEPHONE LINE RAN TO IDITAROD. MAIL WAS BROUGHT UP FROM IDITAROD BY PONY EXPRESS. HORSE SCOW WERE REPORTED TO GO UP TO DISCOVERY LOADED WITH 4 AND 5 TONS. (P12)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK OTTER CREEK
 REFN 07187 00306 910
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATER WAYS FILES YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 WAS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EICLE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY, AND AUGUST 1910. (21 PAGES). THE AUTHORS REPORT CONCERNS HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND IDITAROD COUNTRY IN 1910. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT OTTER CREEK IS 40 MI LONG.

**** WATN OTTER CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 03479 924926
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT
 ABST FAIRCHILD AVIATION AND BEN EIELSON TOGETHER BID FOR A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON. THEIR PLANS FOR THE BID ARE DRAWN UP IN "PROSPECTUS OF ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION," WHICH HAS A HANDWRITTEN DATE OF 1924 ON IT. SINCE EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS BID, WAS IN 1924, THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD MORE LIKELY BE DATED 1925 OR 1926. THE PROPOSED NENANA TO FLAT ROUTE INCLUDES A LANDING AT FLAT (ON OTTER CREEK), IN SUMMER "LANDING ON SAND BAR IN RIVER OR FIELD TO BE BUILT, OR ON RIVER WITH PONTOONS" AND IN WINTER "LANDING ON FROZEN RIVER." (P3)

**** WATN OTTER CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 04812 930
 STOR 160339902786000594001437921980206021610
 MOUT N622757 W1581340 S270N 0480W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ROUTE
 ABST THE TOWN OF FLAT WAS ON BLUNT'S MAIL ROUTE. HE CARRIED PASSENGERS FROM FLAT TO MC GRATH. (P86) HE LANDED ON THE RIVER ON FLOATS OR SKIS.

**** WATN OTTER LAKE OTTER LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N580800 W1355300 C430S 0580E 14
 LUPR 60 HUD BAY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION, MAP
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN ON NORTH SHORE OF OTTER LAKE ON CHICHAGOF ISLAND AND MARGARET PIGGOTT RECOMMENDS PORTAGING TO OTTER LAKE FROM GOULDING LAKES. (P229) SEE MAP

**** WATN OUR CREEK OUR CREEK
 REFN 00026 00066 908
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240090100520

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2635

MOBT N650500 W1500500 F030N 0020W 26
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST REPORTED IN 1908, "ON OUR CREEK ONE GOOD CLEANUP WAS MADE ON THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION CLAIM. THERE HAS NOT BEEN MUCH PROSPECTING ON THIS CREEK DURING THE PAST SUMMER OWING TO VARIOUS OBSTACLES, BUT THIS WINTER MANY OUTFITS WILL BE BROUGHT IN AND IT IS THOUGHT WITHOUT A DOUBT THAT A PAYSTREAK WILL BE LOCATED." (P235)

**** WATN OUR CREEK OUR CREEK

REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240090100520
 MOBT N650500 W1500500 F030N 0020W 26
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST DISCOVERY OF PLACER VALUES ON OUR CREEK WAS SIGNIFICANT IN 1907. (P41) THERE PLACERS INDICATED THE GOLD BEARING BELT WAS WIDER THAN PREVIOUSLY SUPPOSED. (P42) THE CREEK HAD A SMALL PRODUCTION IN 1907. (P42)

**** WATN OWHAT RIVER COBALT CREEK

REFN 01866 952
 STOR 1604054018072003610
 MOBT N613600 W1592500 S170N 0560W 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIO ACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION, AK 1952. U. S. G. S. CIRC 328. 10PP. A PORTION OF A 28-MILE WINTER SLED TRAIL TO NAPAMUT ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FOLLOWS COBALT CREEK. (P2) EXTENSIVE COPPER PROSPECTING WAS CARRIED-OUT IN THE UPPER COBALT CREEK. IN ADDITION TO COPPER, GOLD AND SILVER WERE DISCOVERED. (P6)

**** WATN OWHAT RIVER OHOG RIVER

REFN 07204 94415 X 933
 STOR 1604054018072003610
 MOBT N613600 W1592500 S170N 0560W 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY "TWO SOURDOUGHS MAKE RICH FIND OF MOLYBDENUM. J. HILL AND H. BRINK DISCOVERED A RICH FIND OF MOLYBDENUM ORE ON THE OWHAT RIVER ON MOLYBDENUM MOUNTAIN. IN 1933 THE TWO ASCENDED THE OWHAT RIVER BY BOAT."

**** WATN OWHAT RIVER OWHAT RIVER

REFN 00591 941945
 STOR 1604054018072003610
 MOBT N613542 W1592432 S170N 0560W 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTIES DID RECONNAISSANCE AND MAPPING IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. THE OWHAT RIVER FLOWS SW AND THEN S AND ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM THE NORTH NW OF THE OWHAT RIVER IS A NARROW UPLAND AREA THAT SEPARATES THE RIVER FROM THE BROAD BASIN OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P9) THIS IS A CLEAR WATER STREAM THAT DRAINS THE LOW SMOOTH HILLS N OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER THE VALLEY IS RELATIVELY BROAD AND OPEN. (P11) THE GEOLOGIC SURVEY FIELD PARTIES USED POLING BOATS, CANOES AND FOOT AS MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, HOWEVER THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS RIVER IS NOT SPECIFIED. A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

**** WATN OYUKAK CREEK OYUKAK CREEK

REFN 04073 00273 972

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2636

STOR 1602047040050003120
 MOUT N674000 W1553000 K260N 0150E 09
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN "NOATAK VALLEY RECONNAISSANCE, 1972" THOMAS HAMILTON STATES THAT ROCK SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM THE ALLUVIAL FAN OF OYUKAK CREEK.

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK BRYAN CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020284023410
 MOUT N652500 W1472000 F070N 0020E 35
 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.

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A BOBSLED ROAD WHICH TURNS INTO A WAGDN ROAD GOES UP O'BRIEN CREEK AND OVER TO THE TRIBUTARIES OF AMERICAN CREEK. O'BRIEN CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF FORTYMILE.

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION
 ABST THE "FLAT AT THE MOUTH OF O'BRIEN CREEK" WAS BEING MINED TO A SMALL EXTENT IN 1907 AND WAS REPORTED TO CARRY SOME GOLD. (P43) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG. 2, P 13.

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST O'BRIEN CREEK IS APPROXIMATELY 25 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 32.0 FT PER MI. (P40)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1610395011535002670
 MOUT N613000 W1442500 C040S 0050E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST THE CHITNA RAILROAD BED TRAIL CROSSES A BRIDGE OVER O'BRIEN CREEK. THERE IS A CAMPING AREA HERE. (P151)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 03496 954
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2637

MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, ROUTE
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A 1954 REPORT STATED THAT A 200 FT STEEL BRIDGE WAS PLACED OVER O'BRIEN CREEK AT MILE 113 TAYLOR HIGHWAY. (P113)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 03540 00002 921
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2 (U. OF A. ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST O J. MURIE DESCRIBES THE FORTYMILE REGION. "ON O'BRIEN CREEK I ENCOUNTERED WATER AND SOMETIMES WADED WATER TO MY KNEES, WITH THE SLED FLOATING. (APRIL 8-26)." 1921 (P1,2) FOLDER 18.

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 04077 00008 973
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020284023410
 MOUT N652500 W1472000 F070N 0020E 35
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AT THE TIME OF CONSTRUCTION OF AN ALPA SITE (WHITE ALICE COMM. STATION) ON A RIDGE JUST SOUTH OF BEAVER CREEK NEAR O'BRIEN CREEK A TRAIL WAS CONSTRUCTED FROM MILE 24 OF THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY TO O'BRIEN CREEK. THE TRAIL IS BELIEVED TO BE PASSABLE TO SNOW MACHINES. (P40)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING THE FALL OF 1898 THERE WERE 50 PEOPLE PROSPECTING ON O'BRIEN CREEK. (P839)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 06561 00906 906
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, F. E. G. BERRY SURVEYED A NEW ROUTE FROM FORTYMILE RIVER TO EAGLE WHICH FOLLOWED O'BRIEN CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD AND CROSSED A DIVIDE TO DISCOVERY FORK OF AMERICAN CREEK. (P27)

**** WATN O'BRIEN CREEK O'BRIEN CREEK
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641831 W1412445 F070S 0320E 16
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED ON P26: ROAD FROM EAGLE TO O'BRIEN CREEK (NO 11). -THE FORTYMILE PLACER MINING REGION IS THE OLDEST IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON IN THIS LOCALITY FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS AND IS STILL BEING ACTIVELY PROSECUTED. THE NEAREST TOWN IN AMERICAN TERRITORY TO THE

DISTRICT IS EAGLE, BUT THROUGH LACK OF ROADS ALL SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE COUNTRY FROM THE CANADIAN TOWN OF FORTYMILE, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE FORTYMILE AND THE YUKON. THE CUSTOMS INSPECTION AT THE BOUNDARY AND THE DUTY AND BONDED-WAREHOUSE CHARGES HAVE BEEN A GREAT ANNOYANCE TO THE MINE OPERATORS. EVEN THE WINTER MAIL FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE, VIA THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT, HAS ALWAYS GONE THROUGH CANADIAN TERRITORY. TO ENABLE THIS DISTRICT TO DRAW ON AN AMERICAN TOWN FOR ITS SUPPLY AND TO FACILITATE THE CARRYING OF THE MAIL, THE BOARD HAS BEGUN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD FROM EAGLE TO THE FORTYMILE DISTRICT. THE FIRST SECTION IS FROM EAGLE TO O'BRIEN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER. ON P27: A SMALL PARTY UNDER MR FRANK FRASE LEFT EAGLE SEPTEMBER 28 TO TRAVEL A WINTER TRAIL DOWN THE FLATS OF O'BRIEN CREEK TO THE FORTYMILE. THIS PARTY IS STILL IN THE FIELD.

**** WATN O'MALLEY LAKE O'MALLEY LAKE
 REFN 00959 921927
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N571532 W1535819 S3405 0300W 01
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, EXPEDITION, RIVER
 ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS BACK TO THE NOTES HE TOOK ON A 1921 VISIT. HE TRAVELLED ON O'MALLEY LAKE AND TOOK MANY SOUNDINGS. THE GREATEST DEPTH WAS 35 FEET. REFERRING TO 1922 NOTES, GILBERT SAYS THAT HE TOOK A DORY UP O'MALLEY RIVER INTO THE LAKE ON AUGUST 21. (P18) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN O'MALLEY LAKE O'MALLEY LAKE
 REFN 03830 958
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N571532 W1535819 S3405 0300W 01
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL
 ABST 1958 SECCHI DISC READINGS FROM O'MALLEY LAKE RANGE FROM 3.0-3.8 METERS. (P55) DATA TAKEN FROM AN INVESTIGATION OF SURVIVAL OF SALMON IN KARLUK LAKE BY R CONKLE.

**** WATN O'MALLEY LAKE O'MALLEY LAKE
 REFN 06399 926930
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N571532 W1535819 S3405 0300W 01
 LUPR 51
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST C JUDAY, IN HIS ARTICLE "LIMNOLOGICAL STUDIES OF KARLUK LAKE, ALASKA, 1926-30", NOTES THAT O'MALLEY LAKE IS ABOUT 2 MILES LONG, 1/5 MILE WIDE, AND HAS A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 40 FEET. (P410)

**** WATN O'MALLEY LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
 REFN 00879 889
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N571532 W1535819 S3405 0300W 01
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAKE
 ABST KARLUK LAKE'S TRIBUTARY LAKES, THUMB AND O'MALLEY LAKES, "FREEZE OVER IN WINTER AND THE NATIVES TRAVEL OVER THEM TO ATTEND TO THEIR TRAPS. (P180)

**** WATN O'MALLEY LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
 REFN 03908 00048 917
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N571532 W1535819 S3405 0300W 01
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER, NO TRAFF

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06/10/79 2639

ABST THIS UNNAMED LAKE, NOTED BY F M BALL ON SEPTEMBER 13, 1917, IS APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES LONG. IT IS CONNECTED TO KARLUK LAKE BY A STREAM ABOUT 1/2 MILE LONG AND ABOUT 70 FEET WIDE. DATA WAS TAKEN FROM RECORD GROUP 22 ENTRY 91 ITEM 52 OF THE US FWS, BUREAU OF FISHERIES DIVISION.

**** WATN O'MALLEY RIVER O'MALLEY RIVER
 REFN 00959 919927
 STOR 1609125
 MQUT N573348 W1542319 S300S 0320W 22
 LUPR 51
 KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, MAP, EXPEDITION, LAKE
 ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS BACK TO HIS 1921 NOTES. "O'MALLEY RIVER IS ABOUT HALF A MILE LONG, MEANDERING IN AN ALMOST LEVEL BROAD VALLEY." (P14) ON AUGUST 10, 1919, GILBERT "DRAGGED" HIS BOAT UP THE RIVER TO O'MALLEY LAKE ON PART OF HIS EXAMINATION OF THE SALMON SPawning AREA. (P14) REFERRING TO 1922 NOTES, GILBERT SAYS THAT ON AUGUST 21 HE TOOK A DORY UP O'MALLEY RIVER INTO THE LAKE. (P18) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN O'MALLEY RIVER STREAM FROM O'MALLEY LAKE
 REFN 04743 957
 STOR 1609125
 MQUT N573348 W1542319 S300S 0320W 22
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, RECREATION, LAKE, VEGETATION
 ABST GUIDE JIM WOODWORTH AND HUNTING CLIENT, WATCHING FROM THE ALDERS ALONG THE "STREAM TUMBLING OUT OF O'MALLEY LAKE", ENJOYED THE ANTICS OF A YOUNG BEAR TRYING TO CATCH THE SALMON WHICH FILLED THE STREAM. PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1957. (P179-181)

**** WATN PACK CREEK PACK CREEK
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1611176
 MQUT N575415 W1341720 C460S 0690E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST "AT PACK CREEK, NORTH OF WINDFALL HARBOR, THERE IS A BEAR OBSERVATORY AND CAMERA STATION WHICH AFFORDS SAFE CONCEALMENT FOR PHOTOGRAPHING BEARS WHILE THEY ARE FISHING." (P149)

**** WATN PACK CREEK PACK CREEK
 REFN 00692 949
 STOR 1611176
 MQUT N575415 W1341720 C460S 0690E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION, RECREATION
 ABST "THERE IS A BEAR OBSERVATORY IN THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST ON THE S BANK OF PACK CREEK. ...IT IS A SECURE PLATFORM WITH ROOF, GUARDRAIL, AND SEATS, BUILT AROUND THE BOLE OF A LARGE SPRUCE TREE AND REACHED BY AN IRON LADDER. PACK CREEK IS FREQUENTED BY BEARS IN THE SALMON SPawning SEASON." (P135) A PICTURE OF THIS OBSERVATORY AND THE CREEK IS SHOWN ON P.136. THE CREEK BED IS VERY ROCKY, WATER IS IN SHALLOW POOLS. IT IS IDENTIFIED AS BEING ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND. DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN PACK CREEK PACK CREEK
 REFN 04802 949
 STOR 1611176
 MQUT N575415 W1341720 C460S 0690E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2640

ABST THE AUTHOR WALKED UP A TRAIL RUNNING ALONG THIS CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO A BEAR OBSERVATORY BUILT BY THE FOREST SERVICE. (P264) PACK CREEK "RIPPLES AROUND GRAVEL BARS." (P259)

**** WATN PACK CREEK PACK CREEK

REFN 04804 00001 934

STOR 1611176

MOUT N575415 W1341720 C460S 0690E 06

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST IN ALLAN HASSELBORG'S PAPERS THERE IS A LETTER TO HASSELBORG DATED AUG 29, 1934 FROM STUART EDWARD MARTIN WHO REFERS TO HUNTING BEAR AT PACK CREEK. (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

**** WATN PACK CREEK PACK CREEK

REFN 05801 971

STOR 1611176

MOUT N575415 W1341720 C460S 0690E 06

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST T J WALKER AND A GROUP OF PHOTOGRAPHERS STOPPED AT PACK CREEK, HOPING TO PHOTOGRAPH BEARS. (P190) (THEY WERE TRAVELLING IN THE AREA BY AIR AND WALKED UP PACK CREEK.)

**** WATN PACKSADDLE GULCH PACKSADDLE GULCH

REFN 01940 966

STOR 160801600593000065000010500020

MOUT N614732 W1475927 200N 0080E 27

LUPR 52

MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE AUTHORS OF THE DOCUMENT, "TERTIARY STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEOBOTANY OF THE COOK INLET REGION, ALASKA," HAVE OBTAINED MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM THE BEDS EXPOSED ALONG THE OLD ALIGNMENT OF THE GLENN HIGHWAY JUST WEST OF PACKSADDLE GULCH. (PA9)

**** WATN PAH RIVER CHOK-WAY-CHOK

REFN 05761 885

STOR 1602095027550001960

MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22

LUPR 21

KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION

ABST IN 1885, CANTWELL NOTED A RIVER FLOWING INTO THE KOYAK FROM THE SOUTH, KNOWN TO THE INDIANS AS CHOK-WAY-CHOK, ITS JUNCTION WITH THE KOYAK CALLED THE PAH. CANTWELL NOTES THIS IS THE ONLY RIVER OF ANY SIZE FLOWING INTO THE KOYAK FROM THE SOUTH AND, ACCORDING TO THE NATIVES, WAS ONCE USED AS A LINK WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER BY MEANS OF A SHORT PORTAGE, TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK. THIS ROUTE IS NOT IN PRESENT USE AS AN EASIER ONE IS USED BY THE INDIANS. (P31)

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER

REFN 00747 965

STOR 1602095027550001960

MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22

LUPR 21

KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST A STORY TOLD TO DON FOOTE IN 1965 BY ROBT. CLEVELAND NOTES THE INDIANS ON PAH R. (STORY NUMBER 8).

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER

REFN 00985 890947

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2641

STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING
 ABST GIDDINGS' INFORMANTS FREQUENTLY MENTION CONTACT WITH PEOPLE ON THE PAH RIVER 1870-1890. (P19) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TOOK PLACE ON THE KOBUK RIVER. HE MENTIONS A CEREMONIAL HOUSE AS PART OF THE COMMUNITY "ONE WAS BUILT ON THE PAH RIVER, AND ANOTHER, JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE MAUNELAU RIVER." (P24) ONE OF HIS INFORMANTS, KAHKIK, CAME FROM THERE AND MENTIONS HIS MOTHER PUTTING SEINING NETS INTO THE RIVER. (P30) HUNTING ALSO WAS DONE ON PAH RIVER. (P31)

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 01002 884885
 STOR 160295027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1884 AND 1885 A PARTY OF THE U S NAVY EXPLORED THE KOBUK AND PAH RIVERS. (P101)

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE PAH RIVER DRAINS THE PAH RIVER FLATS AND FLOWS NORTH TO THE KOBUK THROUGH A NARROW CANYON ACROSS THE LOCKWOOD HILLS. NUMEROUS THAW LAKES IN THE LOWLAND FLATS WITH UP TO 50% OF CENTRAL FLATS BEING LAKES. (P27)

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 02208 913
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ACCORDING TO SMITH IN "THE NOATAK-KOBUK REGION, ALASKA," PUBLISHED IN 1913, THE MOST TRAVELED ROUTE BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND THE LOWER PART OF THE KOYUKUK IS BY WAY OF THE PAH.

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 02691 870
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INDIAN INFORMANTS RELATED HIS GRANDFATHER MAKING TRADING TRIPS PRIOR TO 1870 FROM THE HUSLIA AREA TO THE KOBUK REGION VIA THE PAH RIVER PORTAGE. (P216)

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 04077 00051 974
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST ON AUGUST 16, 1974, A CREW ANALYSING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER AREA HIKEED 1/2 MILE UP THE

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PAH RIVER TO TWO GRAVE SITES.

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAH RIVER
 REFN 05074 920924
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ECONOMY
 ABST FRANK DUFRESNE, AUTHOR OF "MY WAY WAS NORTH" WAS DOING A DOGSLED ON THIS RIVER. (PP.85,86) THERE IS A FURTRADING POST ON THE RIVER CALLED SHUNKNAK. (P.86) HE WAS TRAVELING IN ABOUT 1922.

**** WATN PAH RIVER PAR RIVER
 REFN 01746 885886
 STOR 1602095027550001960
 MOUT N664718 W1560224 K160N 0130E 22
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER, DIMENSION, ROUTE
 ABST LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY, U S NAVY, WAS IN CHARGE OF THE NAVAL EXPEDITION TO NORTHERN ALASKA. "ABOUT 300 MI UP THE PUTNAM (KOBUK) THE FIRST LARGE AND IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY FROM THE SOUTHWARD COMES IN. ITS NAME IS "PAR," MEANING DOOR, BECAUSE IT IS THE ROUTE THAT LEADS INTO THE YUKON COUNTRY. IT IS A TORTUOUS STREAM OF 100 MI IN LENGTH, RISING IN THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SOUTHWARD, AND RUNNING ITS LAST 40 MI AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE RECIPIENTS." (P51) IN DEC 1885 THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, A V ZANE, SOCOLOFF (W R S), RILEY (INTERPRETER) AND 2 NATIVES BEGAN A TRIP TO ST MICHAEL'S. THEIR ROUTE WAS ALONG THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) TO THE PAR AND THEN GENERALLY ALONG THE PAR RIVER. THEN THEY HEADED OVER LAND TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P58) THE RETURN TRIP IN 1886 WAS BY SIMILAR ROUTE.

**** WATN PAIMIUT SLOUGH PAIMIUT SLOUGH
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399025130005280
 MOUT N615700 W1600900 S210N 0590W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM CROW VILLAGE ON KUSKOKWIM TO PAIMIUT, YUKON FOLLOWS THE PAIMIUT SLOUGH FOR ABOUT 5 MI TO ITS MOUTH ALONG W BANK.

**** WATN PAIMUTE SLOUGH PAIMUTE SLOUGH
 REFN 01378 929
 STOR 1603399025130005280
 MOUT N615700 W1600900 S210N 0590W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1929 ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL JOURNEY DOWN THE YUKON BY CANOE, ON JULY 22 "ENTER SMALL SLOUGH IN LEFT BANK. BARELY PASS THROUGH. SEE REMAINS OF OLDER PAIMUTE--MOST HAS ALREADY BEEN WASHED DOWN THE RIVER." (P225) "LEARN LATER THAT THERE HAD BEEN A STILL OLDER VILLAGE OF SAME NAME ON THE PAIMUTE SLOUGH, AND THERE ALSO HAS BEEN A PAIMUTE FROM THE LATER RUSSIAN TIMES UNTIL ABOUT 1912. ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE MAIN RIVER OPPOSITE THE LITTLE SLOUGH WE NOW PASS THROUGH. THUS THERE HAS BEEN IN THIS VICINITY FOUR VILLAGES, INCLUDING THE PRESENT, OF THE SAME APPELLATION, THE SITES OF THE FIRST AND SECOND NOW BLOCKED FROM THE RIVER BY SILTING-UP SLOUGHS, THE THIRD BEING CUT AWAY, AND THE FOURTH IN A PRECARIOUS CONDITION DURING FLOODS." (P225)

**** WATN PAIMUTE SLOUGH PAIMUTE SLOUGH
 REFN 07187 00321 923
 STOR 1603399025130005280

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MOUT N615700 W1600900 S210N 0590W 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
 ABST PIANUTE SLOUGH IS PART OF THE YUKON KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AS REPORTED BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THE DESCRIPTION OF THIS RIVER IS WRITTEN ON THE GENERAL FORM OF THIS REFERENCE NUMBER.

**** WATN PAINT RIVER PAINT RIVER
 REFN 03293 967
 STOR 1606688
 MOUT N591000 W1541500 S120S 0290W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT IN THE PAINT RIVER DRAINAGE THERE HAS BEEN SOME PROSPECTING ACTIVITY, BUT NO KNOWN ACTIVE MINING. HE STATED THAT WHAT SEEMED TO BE AN IMPORTANT IRON STRIKE IN THE AREA JUST NORTH OF THE PAINT RIVER WAS DENIGRATED BY A STATE GEOLOGIST. A ROAD TRAVELING ALONG THE COURSE OF THE PAINT RIVER FOLLOWS THE NORTH FORK OF THAT STREAM AND CONTINUES TO A MINE ON MORaine CREEK, OUTSIDE THE PROPOSED LANDMARK SITE. (P5)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 00076 91426 S 914
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470307601780
 MOUT N650000 W1453000 F020N 0110E 03
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST THE ARTICLE "PROSPECTORS IN FROM BIG CHENA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES OF MAY 26, 1914. THESE MEN REPORTED ON ACTIVITIES IN THE CHENA RIVER AREA. H E WALTERS, J F STRUTHERS AND J M WISHALL, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHENA RIVER DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, ARE WORKING ON PALMER CREEK, BUT WILL COME TO FAIRBANKS PROBABLY WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS. (P4)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 00524 894957
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 MOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,MINING,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST G PALMER FOUND GOLD ON PALMER CREEK IN 1894 BUT DID NOT FILE A LOCATION ON THIS CLAIM NEAR THE JUNCTION OF RESURRECTION AND PALMER CREEK. THE ROBINSON CLAIM WHICH INCLUDES A NICE HOUSE IS PRESENTLY LOCATED THERE. (P39) IN 1895 "BEN" PILCHER AND 20 PROSPECTIVE MINERS CACHED GOODS AT HOPE AND WENT UP PALMER AND RESURRECTION CREEK ON A SHORT PROSPECTING TRIP. (P42) THAT YEAR 7 PLACER CLAIMS WERE LOCATED ON PALMER CREEK. JOHN HIRSHEY BECAME A WELL KNOWN HOPE DISTRICT MINER WITH HIS DISCOVERY OF THE HIRSHEY LODE MINE ON PALMER CREEK IN 1896. (P59) "PALMER CREEK YIELDED COARSE, HEAVY GOLD WORTH \$16 AN OUNCE AT THE LOCAL STORES. ONE COMPANY CONTROLLED THE LOWER CANYON PORTION, CONSISTING OF 18 FORMERLY INDIVIDUALLY-OWNED CLAIMS. TWO HYDRAULIC PLANTS WORKED THE CREEK, WITH 10 MEN EMPLOYED. LARGE BOULDERS INTERFERED WITH MINING EFFICIENCY. SOME WERE SO LARGE THEY HAD TO BE DYNAMITED." THE DATE THIS REFERS TO IS AROUND 1904. (P116) ON PAGE 120 THERE IS A MAP SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT. IT SHOWS THE LOCATION OF SEVERAL CLAIMS ON PALMER CREEK. THE LUCKY STRIKE MINE, ON PALMER CREEK, CONTINUED OPERATING THROUGHOUT WORLD WAR I. (P147) "THE PALMER CREEK ROAD WAS PUT IN DURING 1923. THE ROAD WAS NEGLECTED FOR QUITE AWHILE AFTERWARDS, BUT WHEN FRANK HEINTZLEMAN, REGIONAL FORESTER FOR ALASKA BETWEEN 1937 AND 1953 AND GOVERNOR OF ALASKA FROM 1953 TO 1957, SAW THE NEED TO MAINTAIN THE ROAD WITH 5 WORKING MINES ON IT, HE PUSHED ITS REPAIR." (P153) A MAP ON P120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 01171 897
 STOR 1608090000510000070

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HOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYN NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST WM HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS" STATED THAT IN 1897 GOLD MINED ON PALMER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF RESURRECTION CREEK ON THE COOK INLET, WAS WORTH ABOUT \$16.00 PER OUNCE WHICH WAS BELOW THE STANDARD VALUE OF \$17 PER OUNCE. (PP542-543)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02056 904
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 HOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYN MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
 ABST PALMER CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF RESURRECTION CREEK, FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY. THE LOWER PART OF THE CREEK OCCUPIES A NARROW BOX-LIKE CANYON CUT PARTLY IN ROCK AND IN THE GRAVEL TERRACES OF RESURRECTION CREEK. MOST MINING IS DONE ALONG THE LOWER CANYON PORTION OF THE VALLEY. GOLD FROM THE CREEK IS VALUED AT 16 DOLLARS AN OUNCE. TWO HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE OPERATING IN THE CREEK DURING THE SUMMER (1903 OR 1904), ALTHOUGH A LARGE NUMBER OF BOULDERS MUST BE REMOVED BY HAND. PROBABLY LESS THAN 100 YARDS A DAY ARE MOVED BY EITHER OF THESE PLANTS. (P95-96)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02065 A 894904
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 HOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYN PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, MINING, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD WAS FOUND ON PALMER CREEK BY GEORGE PALMER IN 1894. (P9) IT IS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF RESURRECTION CREEK. ITS UPPER PORTION FLOWS FOR 6 MILES THROUGH A BROAD, ROUND-BOTTOMED VALLEY, WHILE ITS LOWER PART OCCUPIES A STEEP, NARROW CANYON CUT THROUGH ROCK IN SOME PLACES AND THROUGH GRAVEL BENCHES IN OTHERS. MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON CHIEFLY IN THE LOWER 1.5 MILES OF THE STREAM AND HAS BEEN CONFINED ENTIRELY TO THE CHANNEL GRAVELS. THE COUNTRY ROCK INCLUDES INTERBEDDED SLATES AND ARKOSES, WHOSE CLEAVAGE STRIKES A LITTLE EAST OF NORTH AND DIPS AT A HIGH ANGLE. THE ARKOSES ARE FREQUENTLY VERY MUCH JOINTED AND IN WEATHERING DO NOT BREAK INTO SMALL PIECES AS EASILY AS DO THE SLATES, A FACT READILY SEEN ON EXAMINING THE STREAM WASH. THE GRAVELS RESEMBLE THE COUNTRY ROCK IN THEIR COMPOSITION, AND WERE UNDOUBTEDLY DERIVED FROM IT IN LARGE PART, ALTHOUGH THERE ARE A FEW GRANITIC BOULDERS WHICH MAY NOT BE OF LOCAL ORIGIN. THERE IS A LARGE PROPORTION OF ANGULAR FRAGMENTS AND NO SMALL PERCENTAGE OF COARSE MATERIAL, POSSIBLY 5% BEING OVER 18 INCHES IN DIAMETER. AT THE SURFACE THE GRAVELS WERE LAID DOWN WITHOUT DEFINITE ARRANGEMENT, BUT ARE RUDELY STRATIFIED BELOW. IT IS SAID THAT THEY YIELD ABOUT \$1 PER YARD OF MATERIAL HANDLED, BUT IT SHOULD BE STATED THAT FROM 30 TO 40% OF THE GOLD IS OBTAINED FROM BED ROCK. PALMER CREEK GOLD IS COARSE AND HEAVY, USUALLY MUCH FLATTENED, AND SMOOTH. IT PASSES AT \$16 PER OUNCE AT THE LOCAL STORES. IN COLOR THE GOLD IS BRIGHT YELLOW, BUT MAY BE WHITISH. PIECES OF NATIVE SILVER WEIGHING AS MUCH AS 1 PENNYWEIGHT WERE SEEN, AND ALSO SOME BLACK SAND, WHICH, HOWEVER, IS NOT ABUNDANT. NO FINE GOLD IS SAVED. THE CLAIMS ON THIS STREAM WERE ORIGINALLY HELD BY SINGLE INDIVIDUALS, BUT AT PRESENT THE WHOLE OF THE LOWER CANYON PORTION, 18 CLAIMS, IS CONTROLLED BY ONE COMPANY. TWO HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE AT WORK IN 1904, EMPLOYING IN ALL ABOUT 10 MEN. THE SEASON WAS A WET ONE, AND AT THE TIME OF THE WRITER'S VISIT, IN JULY, THE STREAM WAS FLOWING NOT FAR FROM 3,000 INCHES OF WATER, AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT FOR THE PRESENT NEEDS OF MINING. THIS QUANTITY, HOWEVER, IS VERY MUCH INCREASED IN TIME OF HIGH WATER, AND MAY BE CONSIDERABLY DECREASED DURING A DRY SEASON. (P35)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02065 B 894904
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 HOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK

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KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, MINING, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY MET IN OPERATING THESE PLANTS ARISES FROM THE PRESENCE OF MANY LARGE BOULDERS, WHICH IT IS NECESSARY TO MOVE BY HAND AT LEAST ONCE. WHEN TOO LARGE TO BE HANDLED ANY OTHER WAY, THE BOULDERS ARE REDUCED TO CONVENIENT SIZE WITH A FEW STICKS OF POWDER. (P36) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A CANYON OF PALMER CREEK WITH A HIGH GRAVEL BENCH ON THE LEFT. A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE LOWER END OF PALMER CREEK, ITS DEEP ROCK CANYON WITH GRAVEL-CAPPED WALLS. (P34) A THIRD PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS HYDRAULIC MINING ON PALMER CREEK. (P36)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02301 917
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 MOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A MILL IS LOCATED ON THE LUCKY STRIKE PROPERTY ON PALMER CREEK, NEAR HOPE. THE MILL OPERATED FROM JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1 ONE SHIFT A DAY. THE MINE ALSO OPERATED FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 1. (P176)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02740 894972
 STOR 1608030000510000070
 MOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RECREATION, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PALMER CREEK BY GEORGE PALMER IN 1894, WHERE PLACER MINING AND LOSE MINING OCCURRED, THE LATTER WHICH BEGAN IN 1911 WITH J HIRSHEY'S LUCKY STRIKE VEIN, AND CONTINUED INTO THE 1930'S. PALMER CREEK ROAD FOLLOWS PALMER CREEK BETWEEN COEUR D'ALENE CAMP GROUND (TENTING) TO SWETHANN CAMP (ABANDONED), A DISTANCE OF 5 MI. THE ROAD IS USUALLY NOT DRIVABLE UNTIL JULY. "FUN FISHING FOR CHILDREN IN THE BEAVER POND ALONG PALMER CREEK..." THE PALMER CREEK TRAIL IS BEST JULY TO SEPTEMBER. "CONSIDERABLE AVALANCHE DANGER MAKES THIS AREA HAZARDOUS FOR WINTER USE." A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTES. THE AREA IS FOUND ON USGS MAP SEWARD D7. (PP58,59)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 MOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST FROM THE VILLAGE OF HOPE ON IURNAGIN ARM, A SHORT ROAD SOUTH INTO PALMER CREEK VALLEY CLIMS THROUGH OLD MINING AREAS AND ENDS ABOVE TIMBERLINE WHERE PALMER CREEK IS LINED WITH WILLOW AND ALDER. (P25)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 05374 921
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470307601780
 MOUT N650000 W1453000 F020N 0110F 03
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST "HERSEY, WITH A ONE-STAMP MILL, IS CRUSHING A TON OF ROCK A DAY THAT GOES 500 DOLLARS TO THE TON. HE IS AT THE HEAD OF PALMER CREEK." (P169)

**** WATN PALMER CREEK PALMER CREEK
 REFN 06404 929931
 STOR 1608090000510000070
 MOUT N605115 W1493750 S090N 0020W 21
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION CREEK

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KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL

ABST FROM 1929 TO ABOUT 1931, THE AUTHOR MINED A CREEK WITH THE USE OF WATER FROM PALMER CREEK. IN ORDER TO RUN A PIPE THROUGH TO REACH THE WATER, HE HAD TO PUT IT THROUGH A SMALL CANYON WHICH MEANT BUILDING A RIGHT OF WAY FOR THE PIPE. THIS REQUIRED GETTING A DAM THROUGH THE ICE ON PALMER CREEK AND BRIDGING RESURRECTION CREEK. THE PIPE WAS PULLED UP THE CREEK BY DOGSLEO. WHEN THE PIPE WAS FINISHED THERE WAS IN EXCESS OF 10,000 INCHES OF WATER GOING THROUGH THE BOXES.(PP156-165) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THEY WERE WORKING AGAINST TIME BECAUSE ONCE THE SNOW WAS GONE, THE WATER WOULD BE SO HIGH THEY COULD NOT WADE IT. (P160)

**** WATN PANICHTUK LAKE PANICHTUK LAKE

REFN 04077 00072 974
STOR 1603

HOUT N674600 W1521200 F340N 0210W 23

LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST B O R FIELD NOTES, 1974. THE FIELD CREW HIKE FROM HUNT FORK LAKE TO PANICHTUK LAKE. WALKING VERY ROUGH ALONG S SIDE OF JOHN TRIBUTARY CANYON. LAKE MARGIN VERY MARSHY. WATER IN LAKE WAS MURKY AND HAD A NOTICEABLE AFTER-TASTE. (P4)

**** WATN PARGON RIVER PARGON RIVER

REFN 02166 908909

STOR 1602890004930000570

HOUT N650000 W1630500 K060S 0220W 03

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORTATION, DIMENSION

ABST IS A TRIBUTARY FROM THE WEST TO THE FISH RIVER. IS SOMETIMES INCORRECTLY CALLED THE PARANTULIK. RISES IN AN EASTERN EXTENSION OF THE BENDLEBEN MOUNTAINS FLOWS ALONG THE SOUTHERN MARGIN OF THE FISH RIVER BASIN FOR NEARLY 20 MILES BEFORE ENTERING THE MAIN STREAM. (P27) COLLIER, IN A 1908 REPORT TO THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, MENTIONS CONDUCTING FIELD WORK ALONG THE "PARANTULIK (PARGON RIVER)" THE PREVAILING ROCKS WERE SCHISTS AND GNEISSES WITH SILLS AND DIKES OF COARSE GRANITE. LIMESTONE OCCURS IN BEDS 20 FEET OR MORE THICK ALONG THE RIVER FROM NEAR ITS HEAD TO THE EDGE OF THE FISH RIVER LOWLAND. (P43) IN 1909 F F HENSHAW TRAVELED FROM THE PARGON RIVER AS FAR EAST AS BOSTON CREEK. (P51) MODE OF TRANSPORTATION UNSPECIFIED.

**** WATN PARIS CREEK PARIS CREEK

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1611000

HOUT N581700 W1342300 C410S 0670E 36

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FORESTRY, MINING

ABST THE MT JUMBO (MT BRADLEY) TRAIL ON DOUGLAS ISLAND CROSSES PARIS CREEK. IT GOES THROUGH A CLEARCUT LOGGED BEFORE 1905 FOR THE DOUGLAS (JUMBO) MINE. (P96)

**** WATN PASS CREEK PASS CREEK

REFN 02411 933

STOR 160339912321002001000055000110

HOUT N650000 W1410000 F020N 0320E 02

LUPR 34 TATONDUK RIVER

KEYW RIVER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST PASS CREEK IS THE LARGEST TRIBUTARY OF THE TATONDUK RIVER AND ENTERS IN A FEW MILES N OF THE MOUTH OF THICKET CREEK. (P352) "THIS STREAM, THOUGH CONSTRICTED TO A NARROW OUTLET, HAS SEVERAL UPPER TRIBUTARIES OF APPRECIABLE SIZE, AND ITS UPPER DRAINAGE VALLEY THEREFORE FLARES OUTWARD INTO A GOOD-SIZED DRAINAGE BASIN. (P352) THE MAIN CHANNEL CAN BE FOLLOWED TO ITS HEAD BY PACK HORSES AND CREATES A SHORT CUT FROM THE TATONDUK RIVER TO THE HARD LUCK CREEK VALLEY. (P352) "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT" U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 836-E, 1933 BY J B HERTIE.

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**** WATN PASS CREEK PASS CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 160801600724000073000137500260003200060004500160
 MOUT N620000 W1472500 S220N 0110E 27
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST PART OF THE SQUAM CREEK-BELANGER PASS ROUTE FOLLOWS A TRAIL LEADING UP PASS CREEK TO BELANGER PASS. (P140)

**** WATN PASS CREEK PASS CREEK
 REFN 06722 926
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470053900500029700480
 MOUT N621000 W1525500 F240N 0200W 15
 LUPR 52 HAPPY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST JACK LEAN HAD BEEN PROPRIETOR OF PASS CREEK ROADHOUSE. (P132) PASS CREEK FLOWS INTO HAPPY R NEAR RAINY PASS. IN AUG OF 1930 BEACH AND HIS PARTY TRAVELED BY HORSE AND FOOT UP ALONG PASS CREEK AND OVER THE PASS (P175) ON THEIR RETURN TRIP THEY SPENT 6 DAYS IN EARLY SEP 1930, CAMPED AT PASS CREEK ROADHOUSE WHILE THEY HUNTED IN THAT AREA. (P183)

**** WATN PASTOLIAK RIVER PASTOLIAK RIVER
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1603226
 MOUT N630500 W1631500 K280S 0240W 27
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, TIDE
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "THE MOUTH OF THE PASTOLIAK RIVER, ABOUT 2 MI FROM THE OUTER END OF THE APOON PASS, AFFORDS ANCHORAGE FOR STEAMBOATS UNDER MEDIUM SIZE. THE APOON FLATS EXTEND IN FRONT OF THE ENTRANCE, AND IT CAN ONLY BE ENTERED AT HIGH TIDE." (P42) NATIVE ESKIMO PILOTS FOR THE YUKON LIVE IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P44)

**** WATN PASTOLIK RIVER PASTOLIK RIVER
 REFN 00850 901
 STOR 1603232
 MOUT N630200 W1632000 K280S 0250W 25
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1901, WHEN HENRY NOREEN WAS MOVING THE HERD OF REINDEER FROM EATON REINDEER STATION TO BETHEL MISSION, HE CAMPED ON THE PASTOLIK RIVER. THE AREA WAS COVERED WITH MOSS. (P82)

**** WATN PASTOLIK RIVER PASTOLIK RIVER
 REFN 01378 926
 STOR 1603232
 MOUT N630200 W1632000 K280S 0250W 25
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FISHING, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1926 ROWED FROM OLD HAMILTON TO PASTOLIK. "IN DISTANCE SEE A BIG ABANDONED DREDGE THEN 2 OR 3 EMPTY LOG HOUSES AND 'BARABRAS' ON THE BANK OF A STREAM ON THE TUNDRA. THAT IS PASTOLIK, OUR DESTINATION." (P74) DURING RUSSIAN TIMES, THE SITE WAS A FAVORITE HUNTING SPOT FOR BELUGAS AND NATIVES STILL HUNTED BELUGA THERE. (P75) AFTER CHECKING THE SITE, HE PACKED, "LOAD ON THE BOAT...GET INTO THE SHALLOW WATER-THE TIDE HAS RUN OUT-HAVE TO PUSH BOAT FAR OVER THE MUD AND START HOMEWARD." (P76)

**** WATN PASTOLIK RIVER PASTOLIK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962

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STOR 1603232
 MOUT N630200 W1632000 K280S 0250W 25
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE PASTOLIK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 146 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES FROM THIS RIVER HAVE TOTALLED 300 FISH. (P8)

**** WATN PAT CREEK PATS CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1612004
 MOUT N562100 W1322000 C640S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST PAT'S CREEK CAMPGROUND, AT THE END OF WRANGELL HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN W. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "AT PAT'S CREEK AND IN THE VICINITY THERE'S ANGLING FOR FRESH OR SALT WATER FISH, INCLUDING DOLLY VARDEN, CUTTHROAT TROUT, AND SILVER SALMON. A HIKING TRAIL TO PAT'S LAKE ADJOINS THE CAMPGROUND." (P88)

**** WATN PATCHING LAKE PATCHING LAKE
 REFN 00992 903905
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553609 W1312856 C720S 0910E 29
 LUPR 60 NAHA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, BREAKUP, FISHING
 ABST AS A MEMBER OF FISHING EXPEDITION IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 1903-05, CHAMBERLAIN GIVES A DESCRIPTION OF THIS LAKE, ONE OF 4 LAKES IN THE COURSE OF THE NAHA RIVER. (P22) "PATCHING LAKE IS THE LARGEST OF THE 4 LAKES AND IS PROBABLY THE DEEPEST. IT IS BETWEEN 2 AND 3 MILES IN LENGTH AND LESS THAN ONE-HALF MILE IN WIDTH. DEPTHS OF 140 FT HAVE BEEN SOUNDED." (P22) "THE UPPER 2 LAKES (PATCHING AND CHAMBERLAIN) ARE OF NO GREAT IMPORTANCE TO THE PRESENT SALMON RUN SINCE A FALL SOME 30 FT, TOGETHER WITH A SERIES OF BROKEN CASCADES BELOW THE LOWER ONE (PATCHING), NOW PREVENTS THE ASCENT OF THE SALMON. THE 2 LAKES ARE CONNECTED BY A SHORT REACH OF THE STREAM WHICH OFFERS NO OBSTRUCTION TO THE PASSAGE OF FISH BETWEEN THEM. THE LOWER ONE, KNOWN AS PATCHING LAKE, IS WELL STOCKED WITH CUTTHROAT AND DOLLY VARDEN TROUT, AND SEEMS TO CONTAIN ALSO THE DWARF FORM OF THE SOCKEYE." (P22) ORTH'S DICTIONARY GIVES 'FORTMAN LAKE' AS A VARIANT NAME FOR PATCHING LAKE. ON USGS 1:63,360 1953 MAP, THE LARGEST LAKE IS NAMED FORTMAN LAKE AND THE SMALLER ONE ABOVE IT PATCHING LAKE. ON USGS 1:250,000 1955 MAP, THE UPPER SMALL LAKE IS NAMED CHAMBERLAIN LAKE AND THE LOWER LARGER ONE PATCHING LAKE. BY THE END OF APRIL 1903, "MOST OF THE ICE WAS OUT OF THE LAKES.... IN 1904 ICE HAD LEFT THE LAKES VERY MUCH EARLIER." (P37) APRIL 12-19, 1903, "ALL THE LAKES ABOVE WERE ENTIRELY COVERED WITH ICE." (P26) IN SEPT-OCT 1905, SOCKEYE FRY WERE TAKEN BY SURFACE HAULS OF A 130 FT SEINE AFTER DARK. (P32) "IT IS NOTABLE THAT PATCHING LAKE, WHERE WHOLLY NATURAL CONDITIONS YET EXIST, SHOWED A MORE FAVORABLE SUPPLY OF PLANKTON LIFE THAN HECKMAN LAKE." (P36)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550
 MOUT N650000 W1513000 F020N 0190W 07
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE DUNBAR-FORT GIBBON WAGON ROAD FOLLOWED PATTERSON CREEK FROM ITS HEAD FOR 7 MILES THEN CROSSED IT AND WENT UP WOODCHOPPER CREEK.

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02105 907908
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550
 MOUT N650000 W1513000 F020N 0190W 07

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2649

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST AURIFEROUS GRAVEL WAS FOUND ON PATTERSON CREEK DURING 1907, NEAR THE TRAIL LEADING FROM HOT SPRINGS TO FORT GIBBON. THE BEDROCK IS CHIEFLY SLATE, COVERED BY GRAVELS 35 TO 70 FEET DEEP. THIS DEPOSIT MAYBE AN EXTENSION OF THE GLENN CREEK BELTS. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1907 SEVERAL BOILERS WERE PUT ON THE CREEK. NO ACTUAL PROSPECTING WAS DONE, BUT ENOUGH GOLD WAS FOUND TO INDICATE THE CREEK WOULD BE WELL PROSPECTED DURING THE WINTER OF 1907-1908. (P49-50)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02138 907
 STOR 160237000054000010000069000180
 MOUT N655000 W1620200 K050N 0160W 16
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK 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 FIRST DISCOVERED ON PATTERSON CREEK IN THE WINTER OF 1907-8. (P366)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02138 907
 STOR 160237000054000010000069000180
 MOUT N655000 W1620200 K050N 0160W 16
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK 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 FIRST DISCOVERED ON PATTERSON CREEK IN THE WINTER OF 1907-8. (P366)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550
 MOUT N650000 W1513000 F020N 0190W 07
 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. THREE SELF-DUMPING STEAM HOISTS WERE INSTALLED ON PATTERSON CREEK YIELDING SATISFACTORY RESULTS IN 1909. (P243)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02157 909
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550
 MOUT N650000 W1513000 F020N 0190W 07
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, DISCHARGE
 ABST C E ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" NOTED PATTERSON CREEK IS FORMED BY THE JUNCTION OF SULLIVAN AND CACHE CREEKS AND IS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA ABOUT 40 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF BAKER CREEK. (P280) A TABLE WITH MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN PATTERSON CREEK BASIN IN 1909 APPEARS ON (P281) AND IS ATTACHED.

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 160339907005001230000013400550
 MOUT N650000 W1513000 F020N 0190W 07
 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

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2650

542: 203-222. AT ABE LINCOLN CLAIM 100,000 SQUARE FEET OF GROUND WAS BLOCKED OUT PREPARATORY TO WASHING.
(P221)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
REFN 06561 00907 907
STOR 160237000054000010000069000180
MOUT N655000 W1620200 K050N 0160W 16
LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED THAT PATTERSON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CANDLE CREEK, WAS ALMOST IMPASSABLE DURING THE SUMMER SO A BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER IT. (P32)

**** WATN PATTERSON CREEK PATTERSON CREEK
REFN 06561 00907 907
STOR 160237000054000010000069000180
MOUT N655000 W1620200 K050N 0160W 16
LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED THAT PATTERSON CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CANDLE CREEK, WAS ALMOST IMPASSABLE DURING THE SUMMER SO A BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER IT. (P32)

**** WATN PATTERSON RIVER PATERSON GLACIER
REFN 04951 897
STOR 1612004
MOUT N570000 W1324500 C560S 0790E 36
LUPR 60
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
ABST PATERSON GLACIER IS VISIBLE WHILE TRAVELING THROUGH SOUCHOIC CHANNEL AND PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN WRANGEL NARROWS AND CAPE FANSHAW. IT FLOWS INTO THE SEA. IT WAS AT THIS GLACIER THAT "SHIPS OF THE ALASKA ICE COMPANY WERE LOADED FOR SAN FRANCISCO AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS." (P520) THIS STATEMENT IMPLIES SOME SORT OF UNSPECIFIED TRAVEL ON THE GLACIER

**** WATN PATTERSON RIVER PATTERSON GLACIER
REFN 06378 890
STOR 1612004
MOUT N570000 W1324500 C560S 0790E 36
LUPR 60
KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST PATTERSON GLACIER IS TO THE EAST OF PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND, NEAR WRANGELL NARROWS. (P28)

**** WATN PATTERSON RIVER PATTERSON GLACIER
REFN 06378 890
STOR 1612004
MOUT N570000 W1324500 C560S 0790E 36
LUPR 60
KEYH NO TRAFF, GENERAL
ABST PATTERSON GLACIER IS TO THE EAST OF PRINCE FREDERICK SOUND, NEAR WRANGELL NARROWS. (P28)

**** WATN PAUL LAKE PAUL LAKE
REFN 00444 898920
STOR 1612
MOUT N550833 W1320500 C780S 0880E 01
LUPR 60 PAUL LAKE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2651

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST JOHN BUFVERS HAS WRITTEN A HISTORY OF MINES AND PROSPECTS IN THE KETCHIKAN DISTRICT PRIOR TO 1952. THE VALPARAISO MINE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF PAUL LAKE WAS DISCOVERED IN EITHER 1898 OR 1899. IN 1907 THE MINE WAS OWNED BY PRINCETON MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY. SEVERAL SHIPMENTS OF HIGH GRADE ORE WENT TO THE SMELTER IN 1911. (P24) TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN DOLOMI BAY WHERE MOST OF THE MINERS LIVED AND THE MINE WAS BY MEANS OF A RAILROAD TO THE LAKE AND FROM THERE BY GOATS AND SCOMS. (P25) THE MINE HAS NOT BEEN PRODUCTIVE SINCE 1920.

**** WATN PAUL LAKE PAUL LAKE

REFN 04431 898967

STOR 1612

MOUW N550233 W1320500 C780S 0880E 01

LUPR 60 UNNAMED

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MINING,MAP,EXPEDITION

ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RECORDS TRAVEL BY SMALL BOAT ON PAUL LAKE MAY 20 TO JUNE 5, 1966. (P2) UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT ALONG UNSPECIFIED CREEKS BETWEEN PAUL LAKE AND SALTHATER WAS MADE EXTENSIVELY MAY 20 TO JUNE 5, 1966. (P2) CANOE USED ON PAUL LAKE 1898 OR 99. (P11) "A GOOD TRAIL LEADS FROM DOLOMI TO PAUL LAKE." MEASUREMENT OF THE MAP CALLED FIGURE 1. ATTACHED IN MAP POCKET SHOWS THE TRAIL TO BE APPROXIMATELY ONE MILE. INFERENCE OF HEAVY TRAIL USE ARE FOUND ON (P2). LAND TRANSPORT WAS A TRAM. (P11) CONNECTING PAUL LAKE TO THE TOWN OF DOLOMI. (P11) FOR TRANSPORTING MINING ORES (INFERRED) FROM THE MILL AT VALPARAISO ON THE NORTH SHORE OF PAUL LAKE SEE FIGURE 1 AND 5. PAUL LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY SPECIFIED ROCK. (P6-7) MINING ACTIVITY 1900" AND 1945-50. (P11) BRIDGES, RAILS, PILLINGS REMNANTS ARE STILL ON SITE.

**** WATN PAULS CREEK PAUL'S CREEK

REFN 04396 948

STOR 1605253001190000230

MOUW N584300 W1564602 S170S 0450W 07

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,TIDE,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IT IS AFFECTED BY TIDAL ACTION, LOWER PORTION IS ESTUARY DURING HIGH TIDE, AND PAST RISE IN SEA LEVEL MADE IT A TYPICAL DROWNED VALLEY. (P39) CLEAR WATER EXCEPT AFTER PROLONGED RAIN.(P39) TRIBUTARY OF NAKNEK RIVER. ONLY ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL OF TIDE IS THIS STREAM STILL MEANDERING NORMALLY ACROSS THE TILL AND OUTWASH. (P28&29) THICKETS MIXED SHRUBS GROW ALONG ITS BANKS.(P84)

**** WATN PAVLOF RIVER PAVLOF RIVER

REFN 00544 957962

STOR 1611280

MOUW N575034 W1350153 C460S 0640E 33

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PAVLOF RIVER NEAR TENAKEE HAS DRAINAGE AREA OF 24.3 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 AUG. 13, 1961, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 7.45 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 1,750 CFS, 72.0 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.3 YRS. (P12) EXACT LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON RIVER IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR TENAKEE." (P12)

**** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE

REFN 00124 924

STOR 1610

MOUW N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP,ROUTE

ABST ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, WAGON ROAD FROM COPPER RIVER COMES OVERLAND, FOLLOWS E SHORE OF PAXSON

LAKE AND CONTINUES TO FAIRBANKS.

- **** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1610
 HDUT N625482 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFFIC, RECREATION
 ABST J. B. CALDWELL DESCRIBES, FISHING SPOTS IN ALASKA, NEAR PAXSON LODGE THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY SKIRTS PAXSON LAKE FOR SEVERAL MI. THE LAKE IS NOTED FOR HUGE LAKE TROUT WHICH ATTACH A LENGTH OF SEVERAL FEET AND WEIGHT UPWARDS OF 40 LBS. (P53) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.
- **** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1610
 HDUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFFIC, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PAXSON LAKE WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLERS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971 AS "A VERY MODEST SITE SET ON A SANDSPIT ALONG THE SHORE OF PAXSON LAKE. ...AN UNSURFACED BOAT RAMP IS AVAILABLE." (P31) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THE ACCESS ROAD TO THIS WAYSIDE IS THE ONLY PUBLIC ACCESS TO THE LAKE. (P31)
- **** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1610
 HDUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, BREAKUP
 ABST THE ICE ON PAXSON LAKE USUALLY BREAKS UP IN LATE JUNE. THE GULKANA RIVER KAYAK ROUTE BEGINS IN PAXSON LAKE, TO ITS OUTLET ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE LAKE.
- **** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1610
 HDUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, MAP, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING ARE IMPORTANT AT THIS SITE AT MILE 180, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.
- **** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 04077 00019 978
 STOR 1610
 HDUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYH DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION
 ABST PAXSON LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 10 MILES LONG AND ONE MILE WIDE AND HAS BEEN DAMMED BY MORAINES OF A RECEEDING GLACIER. (P12) "WATER CLARITY IN PAXSON LAKE HAS BEEN MEASURED WITH A SECCHI DISC BY THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME WHO REPORTED SECCHI DEPTHS AVERAGING FOUR METERS. VISIBILITY IS COMMON ALONG THE UPPER RIVER TO DEPTHS OF 4-5 FEET AND 2-3 FEET IN THE LOWER RIVER AREA." SUSPENDED SEDIMENTS OFTEN CAUSE A BROWNISH COLORATION TO THE RIVER IN MAY AND JUNE. (P26) PAXSON LAKE IS ALSO SUITABLE AS A FLOATPLANE LANDING SITE. (P39) RECREATIONAL USE OF THE GULKANA RIVER AREA IS HIGH. "THE PAXSON LAKE CAMPGROUND HAD OVER 30,000 VISITOR DAYS OF USE IN 1975 WHILE THE SOURDOUGH CAMPGROUND HAD OVER 3,000...THE SAME YEAR." (P44)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2653

**** WATN FAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKE
 REFN 04373 931938
 STOR 1610
 MQUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,VEGETATION
 ABST E O GOULET AND TWO PARTNERS RAN A TRAPLINE, WINTER 1931--1932, FROM TODD'S CABIN ON THE EAST SIDE OF PAXSON. THE TRAPPING ITSELF WAS DONE "ABOUT 20 MILES EAST," RETURNING TO THE PAXSON LAKE CABIN EVERY FEW DAYS. LITTLE DETAIL IS PRESENTED ABOUT THE LAKE ITSELF BUT THE AUTHOR SELECTED A SITE "ON THE NORTH SHORE OF PAXSON LAKE, CLOSE BY A CRYSTAL-CLEAR STREAM, AND NOT FAR FROM THE HIGHWAY" (P62) FOR THE CABIN HE BUILT IN 1932, AFTER THE TRAPPING SEASON ENDED. PHOTO, P90, SHOWS "THE AUTHOR'S CABIN AT PAXSON LAKE," SHRUBS AND SPRUCE TREES, LAKE AND HILLS IN BACKGROUND. CARIBOU WERE HUNTED TO THE NORTH AND LAKE TROUT WERE CAUGHT IN THE LAKE. A BOAT WAS USED ON THE LAKE. (P87) FURTHER FISHING TRIPS ON THE LAKE, USING BOAT AND MOTOR ARE RECORDED ON P235 AND 258.

**** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXSON LAKES
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1610
 MQUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,VEGETATION
 ABST PAXSON LAKE IS BORDERED ON THE NORTH BY THE DENALI HIGHWAY. THERE IS A PORTLY WOODDED MARSH WHERE THE GULKANA ENTERS PAXSON LAKE. (P16)

**** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXTON LAKE
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1610
 MQUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST "GETTING OUR SUPPLIES BROUGHT UP TO SATISFACTION, WE PROCEEDED ON DOWN A NEW AND DIFFERENT ROAD, TRAVELING FOR MILES ALONG PAXTON LAKE TO OUR WEST." (P54)

**** WATN PAXSON LAKE PAXTON LAKE
 REFN 04077 00055 975
 STOR 1610
 MQUT N625428 W1453153 C130N 0020W 13
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE
 ABST JUNE 13,1975 THERE WAS STILL ICE ON PAXTON LAKE. JUNE 20,1975 THE ICE WAS GONE. JUNE 21,1975 FIELD INSPECTION CREW WENT ACROSS LAKE IN RAFT TOWED BY ANOTHER RAFT WITH A MOTOR TO THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE. (PP12) WHILE CROSSING THE LAKE, THE CREW NOTED 5 POWER BOATS AND 2 FISHERMAN'S CAMPS ON THE WEST SHORE. IT MAY BE POSSIBLE THAT THE CREW IS IN FACT DISCUSSING SUMMIT LAKE, SINCE THE GULKANA RIVER ACTUALLY HEADS 5 MILES NORTH OF SUMMIT RATHER THAN PAXSON LAKE.

**** WATN PEACE RIVER PEACE RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602965005350000540
 MQUT N650900 W1612500 K040S 0130W 18
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST A TRAIL FROM CANDLE FOLLOWS PEACE RIVER ON THE W SIDE FROM 5 MIS FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO HAYCOCK WHERE IT TURNS INTO A WAGON ROAD AND HEADS S FOR 5 MIS BEFORE CROSSING THE TO HEAD TO DIME LANDING. HAYCOCK IS SHOWN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2654

AS BEING ON PEACE RIVER, ALTHOUGH ON MODERN MAPS IT IS ON DINE LANDING. ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923.

**** WATN PEACE RIVER PEACE RIVER
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1602965005350000540
 MOUT N650900 W1612500 K040S 0130W 18
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940, NOTES, "DURING A SHORT STAY AT HAYCOCK, A MINING VILLAGE ABOUT 30 MI NORTH OF NORTON BAY, BORINGS WERE OBTAINED FROM PEACE RIVER AND TIMBERLINE POINTS ON THE MOUNTAINS NEAR HAYCOCK. THE PEACE RIVER TREES, EXCELLENT FOR BUILDING PURPOSES, WERE OF FAIRLY RAPID GROWTH." (P33) SITE NUMBER 81 (P39) SAMPLES FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 500 FEET ELEVATION WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANOS WERE DENSE, TALL, FINE TREES WITH LITTLE THIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 82 (P39) FROM HAYCOCK WERE FROM SOUTH HILLSIDE AT 800 FEET ELEVATION WITH THICK MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, LGN, AND THISTED. OLDEST TREES WERE 350 YEARS. SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP.

**** WATN PEACE RIVER PEACE RIVER
 REFN 02159 908
 STOR 1602965005350000540
 MOUT N650900 W1612500 K040S 0130W 18
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST USGS 1909. PEACE RIVER IS ONE OF THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUK. ABOUT 12 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, IT FORKS AND NEAR THIS PLACE, SOME PROSPECTING WAS DONE DURING THE WINTER OF 1908. (P340)

**** WATN PEACE RIVER PEACE RIVER
 REFN 02166 908
 STOR 1602965005350000540
 MOUT N650900 W1612500 K040S 0130W 18
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY
 ABST IS ONE OF NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUK WEST OF EAST FORK, 12 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH THE RIVER FORKS. NEAR THIS FORK PROSPECTING WAS DONE DURING THE WINTER OF 1908. 2 SHAFTS HAD BEEN DUG ON THE EAST BANK BUT CAVED IN AND ONLY UPPER 3 FEET ARE VISIBLE. SANDS ARE VISIBLE HERE THAT DIP TOWARD THE STREAM. SOME IRON-STAINED GRAVEL IS ALSO PRESENT. 100 YDS EAST ON A BENCH IS ANOTHER SHAFT 5 OR 10 FEET DEEP NOW FILLED WITH WATER. GRAVEL IS PRESENT WITH MUCH MORE MUD MIXED WITH THE SAND. SOME GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND HERE. THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOLD FOUND THERE WAS WORTH 4 CENTS. (P114) COPPER OCCURS ON THE UPPER PART OF PEACE RIVER 2 OR 3 MILES ABOVE CAMP 813 IT IS OF NO COMMERCIAL VALUE. GRANITE ALSO OCCURS HERE. (P135)

**** WATN PEACOCK CREEK PEACOCK CREEK
 REFN 02121 907
 STOR 161039501198000276000390000340
 MOUT N614500 W1435000 C020S 0090E 04
 LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION
 ABST PEACOCK CREEK JOINS KOTSINA RIVER ABOUT 2 MILES BELOW THE MORE SOUTHERLY OF THE SEVERAL LARGE GLACIERS FROM WHICH THE RIVER RECEIVES ITS WATER SUPPLY. THE COPPER PROSPECTS OF PEACOCK CREEK WERE OWNED BY THE ALASKA KOTSINA COPPER CO IN 1907. (P57)

**** WATN PEARL CREEK PEARL CREEK
 REFN 02196 911
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350013890250

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2655

MDUT N650000 W1471700 F020N 0020E 14
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A PAY STREAK WAS LOCATED ON PEARL CREEK IN 1911. (P243)

**** WATN PEARL CREEK PEARL CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350013890250
 MDUT N650000 W1471700 F020N 0020E 14
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA 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 OPEN-CUT MINING WAS DONE ON PEARL CREEK IN 1912. (P208)

**** WATN PECKS CREEK PECK CREEK
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605236005755001080
 MDUT N591800 W1560400 S100S 0400W 20
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION
 ABST PECK CREEK IN ILIAMNA AREA IS MURKY TUNDRA STREAM THAT WINDS THROUGH LOWLAND TUNDRA AND IS COLOR OF WEAK COFFEE (P269)

**** WATN PECKS CREEK PECKS CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236005755001080
 MDUT N591800 W1560400 S100S 0400W 20
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF PECKS CREEK IS 22.5 MILES. ITS WATERSHED COVERS AN AREA OF 70 SQUARE MILES. (P7)

**** WATN PECKS CREEK PECKS CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236005755001080
 MDUT N591800 W1560400 S100S 0400W 20
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF PECKS CREEK IS 20 FEET. THE CREEK HAS A MUD BOTTON IN THE LOWER 5 MILES, AND HAS GRAVEL BEYOND. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW STREAM-CUT VALLEY THROUGH OPEN ROLLING TUNDRA. THERE IS WILLOW ALONG THE BANKS. THE STREAM MEANDERS THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH. IT HAS ITS SOURCE IN NUMEROUS LAKES AND MARSHES IN ADDITION TO SURFACE RUN-OFF. (P7) A SKIFF HAS BEEN TAKEN TO 5 MILES. (P8)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MDUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST A WAGON ROAD GOES UP PEDRO CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD, E SIDE. ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923.

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 00479 902902
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2656

HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, 1902, FELIX PEDRO FOUND GOLD IN CREEK WHICH BEGAN STAMPEDE TO FAIRBANKS.
(P207)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
REFN 00608 923
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER TOURED THE FAIRBANKS GOLD AREAS AFTER HE ARRIVED IN FAIRBANKS ON BOAT UP THE TANANA RIVER
AROUND 1923 AS PART OF HIS TOUR OF ALASKA. HE NOTES CROSSING THE VALLEY OF PEDRO CREEK. (P157)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
REFN 00813 903905
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS" STATED THAT: IN 1905, \$60,000 IN GOLD WAS MINED
AT PEDRO CREEK. THIS WAS ITS FIRST BIG YEAR. IN 1903, \$20,000 IN GOLD. (P8)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
REFN 01445 902
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1902 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT
PEDRO CREEK, NEAR FAIRBANKS, BY FELIX PEDRO, WHO LOCATED THE DISCOVERY CLAIM. (P294) SEPT 8, 1902, THE MINER'S
MEETING AT PEDRO CREEK NAMED THE TOWN OF FAIRBANKS. (P295)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
REFN 02043 902
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER
ABST IN JULY, 1902, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PEDRO CREEK. (P64) IT FLOWS IN AN OPEN VALLEY LIMITED ON THE EAST BY A
RATHER ABRUPT SLOPE AND ON THE WEST BY BROAD, ROUNDED SPURS, SLOPING GRADUALLY FROM THE DIVIDE TO THE STREAM
BOTTOM, OCCASIONALLY SHOWING A BENCH-LIKE CHARACTER IN THE VICINITY OF THE STREAM. TOWARDS THE HEADWATERS THE
VALLEY IS SHARPLY V-SHAPED, AND THE STREAM FLAT VARIES IN WIDTH UP TO A MAXIMUM OF ABOUT 1,000 FEET. THE
GRADE OF THE PORTION WHERE WORK IS IN PROGRESS IS ABOUT 100 FEET PER MILE. THE STREAM ITSELF CARRIES 3 TO 4
SLUCE HEADS OF WATER, OR ABOUT 200 MINER'S INCHES, IN ITS MEANDERING COURSE OVER THE WILLOW-COVERED FLAT.
THE SIDES OF THE VALLEY HAVE A LIGHT GROWTH OF SPRUCE. PEDRO CREEK'S TRIBUTARIES FLOW IN NARROW VALLEYS.
(P68) ITS BEDROCK IS QUARTZITE-SCHIST OVERLAND WITH 10 TO 25 FEET OF MUCK AND GRAVEL.

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
REFN 02050 902904
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23

LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL
 ABST FELIX PEDRO FOUND GOLD ON THE CREEK IN 1902. (P67) PLATE XV-A IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF SLUICING ON PEDRO CREEK. PEDRO CREEK FLOWS SW INTO GOLD STREAM THROUGH AN OPEN VALLEY. THE STREAM IS SMALL, CARRYING ABOUT 200 IN OF WATER, AND FOLLOWS AN IRREGULAR COURSE OVER WILLOW COVERED SURFACES, AND HAS A FALL OF ABOUT 100 FT OR LESS PER MI. SEVERAL SHORT TRIBUTARIES ENTER FROM THE WEST, WHICH FLOW THROUGH NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEYS. GROWTHS OF SPRUCE, POPLAR AND SOME BIRCH COVER THE SLOPES AND ARE USED MAINLY FOR FUEL AND CABIN MATERIAL PURPOSES. GRASS GROWS ON THE UPPER PORTION OF THE NW SIDE OF THE VALLEY. (PP70 TO 71) DEPTH TO BEDROCK VARIES FROM 8 TO 30 FT. MUCK FROM A FEW IN TO 20 FT OVERLYING GRAVEL FROM 1 TO 20 FT. PAY DIRT IS FROM 1 TO 4 FT IN GRAVEL AND 1 TO 5 FT IN BEDROCK. VALUES RANGE UP TO 25 CENTS PER PAN, GROUND AVERAGING \$1.50 PER SQ FT OF BEDROCK. GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN 1902 ABOUT 1/2 MI BELOW TWIN CREEK. MINING WAS DONE BY OPEN CUTS AND DRIFTING WITH STEAM POINTS. WAGES DURING 1904 WERE \$10 PER DAY. GOLD TRADED FOR \$16 PER OZ. WINTER FREIGHT RATE AVERAGED 2 CENTS PER LB. WHILE THE 1904 SUMMER RATE WAS 10 CENTS PER LB. (PP 75 TO 77)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT WAS MARKED IN 1905 BY THE RAILROAD FROM FAIRBANKS AND CHENA TO PEDRO CREEK. (P110) IN 1905 MINING WAS DONE ON PEDRO CREEK. (P111) THE PRODUCTIVE AREA INCLUDES 2 MI OF PEDRO CREEK BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF TWIN CREEK AND GILMORE CREEK. THE DEPOSITS RANGE 8 TO 30 FT THICKNESS. VALUE DISTRIBUTION HAS BEEN FOUND TO BE IRREGULAR. (P118)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE PRODUCTIVE AREA OF THE PEDRO CREEK VALLEY INCLUDES ABOUT 2 MILES OF THE STREAM BETWEEN TWIN AND GILMORE CREEKS. THE DEPOSITS RANGE FROM 8 TO 30 FEET IN THICKNESS, AND IN SOME PLACES VALUES HAD BEEN FOUND THROUGH AS MUCH AS 8 FEET OF GRAVEL AND 4 FEET OF BEDROCK IN 1905. (P118)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645900 W1485400 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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 GOLDSTREAM CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P192)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02216 911912
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645900 W1485400 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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. DURING THE WINTER OF 1911-1912 ABOUT 15 MEN PRACTICED DRIFTING METHODS ON FOUR CLAIMS. IN SUMMER ABOUT 100 MEN WORKED IN OPEN-CUTS. SEVERAL OUTFITS USED BOTTOMLESS SCRAPERS. SOME OUTFITS EMPLOYED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2658

STEAM HOISTS. (P206)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N695907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST 10 OUTFITS EMPLOYING 125 MEN WORKED PEDRO CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1913. LITTLE WINTER WORK WAS DONE AS GRAVELS ARE SHALLOW AND MOST MINES EMPLOY OPEN-CUT METHODS. (P359) ON CLAIM "NO 8 BELOW" A WHEEL SCRAPER WAS BEING USED FOR THE FIRST TIME. IT HAS A CAPACITY OF 16 CU FT AND REQUIRES 1/3 THE AMOUNT OF FUEL TO MOVE THE SAME AMOUNT OF GRAVEL AS THE BAGLEY BOTTOMLESS SCRAPER, THE ONE UNIVERSALLY USED IN THE DISTRICT. (P359)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 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 PEDRO CREEK. (P43)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02737 903904
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST FELIX PEDRO MADE THE FIRST MAJOR GOLD DISCOVERY IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA ON THIS CREEK (WHICH WAS LATER NAMED FOR HIM.) (P141) A TENT AND CABIN TOWN CALLED GOLDEN CITY GREW UP AROUND 1903-1904. (P145)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 02882 902
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND 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)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SEVERAL STEAM SCRAPERS WERE LOCATED ON PEDRO CREEK DURING 1915. (P22)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 04942 906
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 HOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2659

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST MRS MALLINSON IN APPROXIMATELY 1906 WALKED FROM GILMORE CREEK TO FAIRBANKS CREEK. ON HER JOURNEY SHE WALKED ALONG PEDRO CREEK OBSERVING A FEW LONELY CABINS WITH SMOKE RISING FROM SOME OF THEM. (P113) PEDRO CREEK, FOR STORE NUMBERING PURPOSE AND LOCATION OF MOUTH, IS CONSIDERED THE SAME AS GOLDSTREAM CREEK.

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK

REFN 05176 902903
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED IN HIS JOURNAL OF HIS DOG SLED TRIP FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, APRIL 9, 1903, THAT THEY CROSSED THE DIVIDE BETWEEN CLEARLY AND PEDRO CREEKS AND HEADED DOWN TO COSTA'S CABIN ON PEDRO CREEK. (P180) JACK COSTA CLIMBED OUT OF HIS MINE SHAFT AND TOLD HIM HE HAD JUST STRUCK GOLD. (P180-181) THEY WENT DOWN THE CREEK VALLEY TO FELIX PEDRO'S CABIN AND ON THE GOLDSTREAM. (P181) FELIX PEDRO FOUND GOLD ON THE CREEK JULY, 1902. (P208) GOLD WAS LOCATED FOR 6 MILES OR MORE ON PEDRO AND GOLDSTREAM INTO WHICH IT FLOWED. (P213) BY 1903.

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK

REFN 05374 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST A FINE ROAD LEADS FROM FAIRBANKS TO GILMORE CROSSING PEDRO CREEK AND THEN ON TO FAIRBANKS CREEK, 18 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. (P123) (ALSO KNOWN AS GOLDSTREAM CREEK)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK

REFN 06286 902
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN SUMMER 1943, HERBERT C LANDIS, AND HARRY J UTZ TRAVELED THE STEESE HIGHWAY FROM CIRCLE TO FAIRBANKS, AS WAR CORRESPONDENTS. THEY TRAVELED BY JEEP PULLING A TRAILER, STOPPING AT PEDRO CREEK WHERE IN 1902, THE FIRST GOLD STRIKE WAS MADE IN THE FAIRBANKS REGION. P95.

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK

REFN 06561 00905 904905
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 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 GOOD ROADS FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE CREEKS. FREIGHT RATES FROM FAIRBANKS TO GILMORE ON PEDRO CREEK IN 1904 WERE 6 CENTS PER POUND BY WAGON AND HORSE. (P12) THE DISTANCE WAS 14 MILES. THE TOWN OF GOLDEN WAS 4 MILES UP PEDRO FROM GILMORE. (P13) IN THE FALL OF 1904, THE TANANA MINES RAILWAY WAS COMPLETED FROM FAIRBANKS TO GILMORE AND FREIGHT RATES DROPPED. THE WINTER LEVEL WAS 1 CENT PER POUND BY RAIL TO GILMORE. (PP16-17)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK

REFN 06561 00906 906
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2660

MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JOHN ZUG, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, REPORTED: "GILMORE SUMMIT ROAD (NO 7)." THIS IS A PART OF THE FAIRBANKS ROAD SYSTEM. IT IS THE MAIN TRUNK LINE TO CLEARY CITY AND FAIRBANKS CREEK. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT ABOUT 7,000 TONS WERE HAULED OVER THIS ROAD LAST YEAR, OF WHICH 2,300 TONS WERE HAULED IN SUMMER. THE LENGTH IS 6 MILES. THE WORK OF THIS SEASON CONSISTED OF REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENT AT AN EXPENSE OF \$1,441.73. THE ROAD IS IN VERY GOOD CONDITION EXCEPT THAT THE CORDUROY SECTIONS ARE A LITTLE ROUGH AND THAT PORTIONS ARE NARROW. (P24)

**** WATN PEDRO CREEK PEDRO CREEK
 REFN 06676 902906
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029900080
 MOUT N645907 W1485357 F020N 0070W 23
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE BOOK COMPILED BY E. C. WAID, IT IS MENTIONED THAT IN THE AUTUMN OF 1902 FELIX PEDRO DISCOVERED GOLD IN ECONOMIC QUANTITIES ON THE CREEK NAMED AFTER HIM, AND BY 1904, THE OUTPUT OF THE REGION WAS \$350,000. IN 1906 IT WAS MORE THAN \$9 MILLION. THERE ARE ALSO PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS IN THE AREA. (P48)

**** WATN PELUK CREEK PELUK CREEK
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 160262500082000020000064000160002000030
 MOUT N654000 W1673000 K030N 0430W 24
 LUPR 22 MINT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF PELUK CREEK (A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF BUCK CREEK) A SHAFT WAS SUNK ON QUARTZ STRINGERS IN THE SLATE. THE MATERIAL ON THE DUMP SHOWS ABUNDANT PYRITE AND A LITTLE CASSITERITE. IN THE SAME GENERAL VICINITY FLOAT TIN ORE HAS BEEN DISCOVERED IN WHICH THE CASSITERITE OCCURS IN A DIFFERENT PARAGENETIC ASSOCIATION. RELATIVELY LARGE AMOUNTS OF ARSENOPYRITE ARE USUALLY INTERGROWN WITH THE CASSITERITE. (P33-4)

**** WATN PELUK CREEK PELUK CREEK
 REFN 00772 A 900902
 STOR 1602836
 MOUT N642923 W1652059 K110S 0330W 31
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FLOOD, LAKE
 ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRS STATED THAT DURING HER FIRST YEAR IN NONE SHE LIVED IN A TENT NEXT TO PELUK CREEK. HER NEIGHBOR JOE SPINOZZA HAD A SHACK AT ITS MOUTH. "HERE HE MADE A CRUDE ROCKER, USING A TUB OF WATER AND A TIN CAN FASTENED TO THE END OF A STICK FOR WATER POWER. HE WORKED AT HIS PLACER MINE 20 HRS. OUT OF EACH DAY." (P57) "ABOUT 2 YRS AFTER THIS... AN ENORMOUS STRIKE WAS MADE ON PELUK CREEK, IN THE VERY SAND ON WHICH MY TENT HAD STOOD, AND WHICH JOE HAD WORKED SO ASSIDUOUSLY AND QUIETLY." (P58) 1900

**** WATN PELUK CREEK PELUK CREEK
 REFN 00772 B 900
 STOR 1602836
 MOUT N642923 W1652059 K110S 0330W 31
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, FLOOD, MINING, LAKE, COMMUNITY
 ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRS STATED THAT THERE WAS A LAKE ON THE TUNDRA BEHIND HER TENT ON THE BEACH, CLOSE TO PELUK CREEK. EARLY IN SEPTEMBER, THE BIG STORM CAME. "RAIN LASHED DOWN IN RIVERS. A SMALL LAKE LYING AT THE FOOT OF THE TUNDRA FILLED RAPIDLY AND THREATENED TO OVERFLOW." (P68) "THE LAKE HAD OVERFLOWED. NOW A TRICKLE OF WATER DISSOLVED THE SANDY SHORE, BECAME NIGHTIER, ATE AWAY HUGE SECTIONS OF SOIL, DESCENDED UPON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2661

US IN A FLOOD." (P69) 1900.

**** WATN PENNY CREEK PENNY CREEK
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 1602868000840000110
 MOUT N644000 W1642200 K100S 0280W 07
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL
 ABST MINING OPERATIONS WERE CONTINUED ON PENNY CREEK IN 1904, AS FAR AS THE SCARCITY OF WATER WOULD PERMIT (P.21).
 DITCH BUILDING WAS ALSO AN ONGOING ACTIVITY IN THE AREA.

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602831
 MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGONROAD GOES UP W BANK OF PENNY CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO
 THE COMMUNITY OF PENNY, ABOUT 30 MIS LONG. THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE CREEK AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602831
 MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: ZINC LOCATED ON RIDGE BY RIVER. PENNY RIVER FLOWS INTO
 NORTON SOUND 10 MI. W OF NOME.

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
 REFN 00631 900
 STOR 1602831
 MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, W CLARK HAS COPIED THE LOG OF A MUSHER FROM ST MICHAEL TO NOME, NAMED MARK J
 BURNS. BURNS SAYS, "A MAN BY THE NAME OF ISRAEL KERR HAD BEEN FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH ON PENNY RIVER IT WAS
 SUPPOSED HE HAD BEEN FROZEN ABOUT THE 13TH, OF MARCH. HE WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN, AS FAR AS WAS KNOWN, EVER
 FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH IN THIS PART OF ALASKA." (P67) THE MANS BODY WAS TAKEN DOWN TO ANVIL CITY ON SNAKE
 RIVER AND BURIED. (P67)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 1602831
 MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE
 ABST PENNY 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 UP AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFT WITH
 TORRENTIAL TRIBUTARIES IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
 REFN 02118 906

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2662

STOR 1602831
MOUT N643200 W1654400 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH 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. PENNY
RIVER SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1602831
MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST ZINC OCCURS AT THE RIDGE BETWEEN PENNY RIVER (HEAD OF OREGON CREEK) (P26)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
REFN 03517 00001 900
STOR 1602831
MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "ULTIMATELY THE BEACH "DIGGINGS" WERE FOUND TO EXTEND, WITH VARYING RICHNESS FROM
NOME RIVER TO PENNY RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 15 MILES." (P19)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
REFN 04980 908
STOR 1602831
MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
ABST IN HIS ACCOUNT OF MINING ACTIVITY IN THE NOME AREA IN 1908, T A RICKARD, NOTES THAT, EARLIER IN THE AREA,
"TENTS STRETCHED FROM FORT DAVIS TO PENNY RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 22 MILES." (P311)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
REFN 06561 00905 905
STOR 1602831
MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P. RICHARDSON REPORTED ON A PERSONAL TRIP UP THE PENNY RIVER
TO OREGON CREEK. "THE TRIP TO THE CAMP IS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE CONDITIONS FOR WHEELED VEHICLES WHERE SUCH CAN
BE USED AT ALL. FROM NOME WE TOOK THE SEA BEACH FOR ABOUT 12 MIS TO THE MOUTH OF PENNY RIVER, THEN UP THE
RIVER BED FOR ABOUT THE SAME DISTANCE, KEEPING ON THE BARS AND MAKING FREQUENT CROSSINGS, THEN, LEAVING THE
RIVER, CLIMBED A STEEP DIVIDE..." (P24)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
REFN 06561 00907 907
STOR 1602831
MOUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
LUPR 22
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD TO FORD, PENNY RIVER (NO 33)-TRAVEL FROM NOME TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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POINTS TO THE WEST GOES ALONG THE SEA BEACH. AT PENNY RIVER, 10 MILES FROM NOME, THE FIRST SAFE FORD IS ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE UP FROM THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. THE HAUL OVER THE TUNDRA TO THE FORD WAS HEAVY. A ROAD WAS ACCORDINGLY CONSTRUCTED BY THE BOARD FROM THE BEACH TO THE FORD. THE LENGTH OF THE ROAD IS 0.8 MILE. (P31)

**** WATN PENNY RIVER PENNY RIVER
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 1602831
 MQUT N643206 W1654424 K110S 0350W 18
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST_USAGE,WATER-LAND,CRAFT,LAND_TRANSPORT,ROUTE
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT IT STATED: ROAD TO FORD, PENNY RIVER (NO 33)-TRAVEL FROM NOME TO POINTS TO THE WEST GOES ALONG THE SEA BEACH. AT PENNY RIVER, 10 MILES FROM NOME, THE FIRST SAFE FORD IS ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE UP FROM THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. THE HAUL OVER THE TUNDRA TO THE FORD WAS HEAVY. A ROAD WAS ACCORDINGLY CONSTRUCTED BY THE BOARD FROM THE BEACH TO THE FORD. THE LENGTH OF THE ROAD IS 0.8 MILE. (P31)

**** WATN PERSEV RANCE CREEK PERSEVERANCE CREEK
 REFN 00544 931962
 STOR 1612198000550000092
 MQUT N552500 W1314000 C740S 0900E 25
 LUPR 60 WARD CREEK
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER_BASIN,DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PERSEVERANCE CREEK NEAR WACKER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2.81 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS 1931-39, 1946-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON OCT. 14,1960, GAGE HEIGHT 5.34 FT, DISCHARGE 557 CFS (198 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 9.0 YRS. (P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR WACKER" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN PERSEVERANCE CREEK PERSEVERANCE CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612198000550000092
 MQUT N552500 W1314000 C740S 0900E 25
 LUPR 60 WARD CREEK
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,LAND_TRANSPCRT
 ABST PERSEVERANCE CREEK CONNECTS CONNELL LAKE TO PERSEVERANCE LAKE NEAR KETCHIKAN. IT HAS A BRIDGE ACROSS IT AND A TRAIL ALONG IT FOR 200 YDS, MAINTAINED BY THE FOREST SERVICE. (P49)

**** WATN PETE ANDREWS CREEK PETE ANDREW CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236009938001670
 MQUT N593935 W1550430 S060S 0340W 16
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO_TRAFF,DIMENSION,RIVER_BASIN,VEGETATION,RIVER_CHANNEL,PHYSICAL
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS CREEK IS 36 FT AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 8 IN. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW STREAM-CUT VALLEY THROUGH OPEN TUNDRA WITH WILLOW ALONG THE STREAM. A SPRING-FED POND EMPTIES INTO THE WEST END OF THE OUTLET SLOUGH. ITS SOURCE IS A SMALL LAKE. ITS GRADIENT IS 27 FEET PER MILE. IT FLOWS AT A RATE OF 17 CFS. (P26) THERE IS HIGH GROUND ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STREAM WHICH OFFERS EASY ACCESS TO UPSTREAM AREA. (P28) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS CREEK IS 4.0 MILES. ITS WATERSHED AREA IS 10 SQUARE MILES. (P27)

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK

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REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 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 GOES UP PETERS CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE. A TRAIL FROM TALKEETNA ON THE SUSITNA CROSSES PETERS CREEK AND CONTINUES UP ITS W SIDE TO ITS SOURCE. IT CROSSES ABOUT 20 MIS FROM MOUTH OF PETERS CREEK.

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 00644 907
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW MAP,OBSTRUCTION,NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION
 ABST PETERS CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KAHILTNA RIVER IN FREDERICK COOK'S PUBLISHED ACCOUNT OF HIS TWO EXPEDITIONS TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, HE INCLUDED A "MINER'S MAP OF MT MCKINLEY REGION" DRAWN IN 1907. ON THE MAP THE "HEAD OF DORY NAVIGATION" IS MARKED WITH AN X. THE HEAD IS ABOUT ONE MILE BELOW A CANYON. THE MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P152-153)

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST SOME PLACER GOLD CLAIMS HAVE BEEN WORKED ON PETERS CREEK. (P58) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950. INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 02068 905
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY,RIVER
 ABST THIS AUTHOR REPORTS THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PETERS CREEK A TRIBUTARY TO KAHILTNA WHICH FLOWS INTO THE CHULITNA (YETNA) RIVER. DIGGINS YIELDED \$10 TO \$20 TO THE MAN. (P7)

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST IN 1907, PETERS CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE YENTNA PLACER DISTRICT. (P38)

**** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 02206 905913
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF,RIVER,MINING
 ABST IN NOTING THE FORMS OF TRAVEL USED BY MINERS TO ENTER AND EXIT MINING AREAS IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT, S CAPPS

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REFERS TO THE TRAIL LEADING FROM THE HEADWATERS OF PETERS CREEK TO THE TOKICHITNA RIVER AS BEING FREQUENTLY USED. (P21) THIS CREEK HEADS IN A GLACIATED VALLEY IN DUTCH HILLS, CROSSES THE CACHE CREEK PLATEAU, ENTERS THE LOWLAND OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY AND JOINS THE KAHILTNA RIVER. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THIS 35 MILE LONG CREEK IN 1905 AND CONTINUED EACH SUMMER SINCE THAT TIME ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR'S 1913 REPORT. GOLD ASSAYED ABOUT EIGHTEEN DOLLARS AN OUNCE. A BENCH A FEW FEET ABOVE THE STREAM WAS WORKED IN 1910 AND 1911 WITH WATER TRANSPORTED BY DITCH AND CANYAS HOSE. (P64)

- **** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608028
 MOUT N612539 W1492956 S160N 0010W 32
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST AT MILE 21 OF THE GLENN HIGHWAY IS PETERS CREEK AND A PUBLIC CAMPGROUND. (P22)
- **** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1608028
 MOUT N612539 W1492954 S160N 0010W 32
 LUPR 52
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS FISHING. (MILE 21.7 GLENN HIGHWAY)
- **** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 05867 933
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200
 MOUT N621037 W1505241 S240N 0080W 14
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE PETERS CREEK AREA AGAIN BEGAN PRODUCTION IN LARGE QUANTITIES ABOUT 1933. THE OUTBREAK OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR CLOSED THE LARGE-SCALE MINING OPERATIONS OF THIS AREA. DURING THESE 7 YEARS, A HALF-MILLION DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD WAS MINED FROM THIS AREA. (P28)
- **** WATN PETERS CREEK PETERS CREEK
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 1608028
 MOUT N612539 W1492956 S160N 0010W 32
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PETERS CREEK IS A RELATIVELY SHORT STREAM RECEIVING ITS WATER FROM SNOW FIELDS. "THIS STREAM IS NOT NAVIGABLE." (P12)
- **** WATN PETERS CREEK PETER'S CREEK
 REFN 01633 905
 STOR 1608028
 MOUT N612539 W1492958 S160N 0010W 32
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE SO CALLED SEWARD TRIAL (1905) WENT FROM EKLUTNA, 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)

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**** WATN PETERSBURG CREEK PETERSBURG CREEK
 REFN 02767 00001 969
 STOR 1612405
 MQUT N564900 W1330000 C580S 0780E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST DURING THE 1969 REPORT PERIOD, AK. DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME WAS INFORMED THAT A ROAD AND POSSIBLY A TIMBER SALE WAS TO BE LOCATED IN THE PETERSBURG CREEK WATERSHED. THIS IS A HIGH RECREATIONAL USE AREA. (P2)

**** WATN PETERSBURG CREEK PETERSBURG CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611405
 MQUT N564900 W1330000 C580S 0780E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, TIDE
 ABST PETERSBURG CREEK DRAINS PETERSBURG LAKE, IS ESTUARINE AND IS ON KUPREANOF ISLAND. IT IS A FAVORITE FISHING AND HUNTING AREA FOR LOCAL RESIDENTS AND VISITORS. THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL ALONG THE CREEK TO THE LAKE. A SMALL BOAT CAN RIDE UP THE CREEK DURING HIGH TIDE TO THE "THIRD CABIN" WHICH IS ABOUT 4.5 MI FROM PETERSBURG. THE TRAIL HAS A BRIDGE ACROSS A POND. (P60)

**** WATN PETERSBURG LAKE PETERSBURG LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MQUT N565300 W1331100 C580S 0780E 06
 LUPR 60 PETERSBURG CREEK
 KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AIRPLANES CAN LAND ON PETERSBURG LAKE. THERE IS AN OLD CABIN AT THE LAKE AND A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL TO THE LAKE FROM PETERSBURG. (P58&59)

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 00571 860909
 STOR 1611532
 MQUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYH MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLD FIELDS. THIS CREEK IS ONE OF SEVERAL WHICH YIELDED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF GOLD. "IN THE LATE '80'S, THESE STREAMS WERE THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED AND BOTH QUARTZ AND PLACER FINDS WERE NUMEROUS. OLD RUINS LIE EVERYWHERE. MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THESE SMALL CAMPS." (P26)

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611532
 MQUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING AREAS NEAR JUNEAU. THE STEEL HEAD FISHING IS ENJOYED IN PETERSON CREEK UP TO THE FALLS DURING APRIL AND EARLY MAY. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 1611532
 MQUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60

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KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE PETERSON GROUP OF GOLD CLAIMS IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHEAST SIDE OF PETERSON CREEK, 4 MILES BY WAGON ROAD FROM PEARL HARBOR, THE PRAIRIE CLAIM BEING DEVELOPED MOST EXTENSIVELY BY 1905. ITS ORE BODY IS A WIDE, FLAT-LYING MASS OF QUARTZ ENCLOSED IN BLACK SLATE. (P36)

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 02170 910
 STOR 1611532
 MOUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST A PORPHYRITIC DIORITE DIKE SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET THICK WAS TRACED FOR A DISTANCE OF 7 MILES SOUTHEASTWARD FROM EAGLE RIVER ALONG THE HILLS FLANKING THE E SIDE OF PETERSON CREEK. (P107)

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611532
 MOUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, RECREATION, MINING, MAP
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL RUNNING FROM ROAD NORTH OF JUNEAU TO PETERSON LAKE FOLLOWING PETERSON CREEK, IN THE PATH OF AN OLD MINER'S TRAMWAY. TRAIL RUNS THROUGH WET MUSKEG. THERE ARE FALLS ON CREEK. (P120) SEE MAP

**** WATN PETERSON CREEK PETERSON CREEK
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 1611532
 MOUT N582944 W1344703 C390S 0640E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A W. GREELY IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GIVES A SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA. HE INDICATES THAT A 2-STAMP MILL IS IN OPERATION AT PETERSON CREEK. (P72) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED ABOVE.

**** WATN PETERSON LAKE PETERSEN LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N603000 W1502500 S050N 0060W 18
 LUPR 52 EAST FORK MOOSE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAKE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PETERSEN LAKE CAMPGROUND, AT MILE 68 ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. A BOAT RAMP IS AVAILABLE. ACCESS IS AVAILABLE TO THE SEVEN LAKES TRAIL. PETERSEN LAKE IS GOOD FOR RAINBOW TROUT AND FOR ICE FISHING IN WINTER. (P77) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN PETERSON LAKE PETERSON LAKE
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582620 W1344400 C320S 0650E 31
 LUPR 60 PETERSON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING SPOTS NEAR JUNEAU. HE MENTIONS THAT PETERSON LAKE PRODUCES GOOD CATCHES OF DOLLY VARDEN TROUT OF SMALL SIZE. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN PETERSON LAKE PETERSON LAKE

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REFN 01088 972
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N582620 N1344400 C390S 0650E 31
 LUPR 60 PETERSON CREEK
 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 WATERBODY. (P54)

**** WATN PETERSON LAKE PETERSON LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N603000 N1502500 S050N 0060W 18
 LUPR 52 EAST FORK MOOSE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION
 ABST THE SEVEN LAKES TRAIL PASSES ALONG PETERSON LAKE TO A DEVELOPED CAMPSITE ON THE LAKE'S SHORE. (P32) HIKING BEYOND PETERSON LAKE TOWARD STERLING HIGHWAY IS NOT RECOMMENDED AS THE TRAIL PORTION IS BOGGY AND NOT MAINTAINED. THERE IS HIGHWAY ACCESS TO THE CAMPGROUND. (P32)

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 01222 00011 916
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 N1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, OBSTRUCTION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, FLOOD
 ABST NELSON J MCCRARY IN "SOURDOUGH ROADHOUSE", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, VOL 16, 1951, PP12-15 FF, RECOUNTED HIS EXPERIENCES AS INNKEEPER AT YOSTS, LOCATED ON PHELAN CREEK, IN 1916. YOST'S ROADHOUSE HAD BEEN BUILT CHARLIE YOST ALONG ABOUT 1906. FOR FEW YEARS CHARLIE HAD DISPENSED CAKES AND BEANS TO TRAVELERS AT 22 DOLLARS A MEAL, AND THEN MOVED ON MANY OLD-TIMERS WERE WONT TO DO. THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION HAD STRONG THREE-STRAND WIRE FENCE THE ENTIRE DISTANCE ACROSS THE RIVER IN FRONT OF YOST'S. IN THE YARD, FASTENED TO A STRONG POST, WAS A LARGE BELL HUNG SO IT WOULD RING CONSTANTLY WHEN THE WIND WAS BLOWING HARD. TRAVELLERS COMING UP THE RIVER WOULD HIT THE FENCE IF THEY WERE BLOWN OFF THE TRAIL AND THEY COULD FOLLOW IT TO THE ROAD HOUSE. BILL DROVE A HERD OF BEEF CATTLE THROUGH TO FAIRBANKS THAT SPRING. WHEN HE REACHED YOST'S THERE WAS GLARE ICE FOR SEVERAL MILES UP AND DOWN THE RIVER. THE SIDE-HILL ROAD USED THROUGH THE SUMMER WAS DRIFTED LEVEL FULL, AND BILL WAS IN A JAM. THE CATTLE COULD NOT TRAVEL ON THE GLARE ICE, AND OF COURSE THEY WOULDN'T BREAK TRAIL AROUND THE HILL. HE FINALLY TOOK THREE HORSES AND DROVE THEM WITHOUT HARNESS THROUGH THE TIMBER AND UP OVER A LOW DIVIDE TO THE ROAD THREE MILES BELOW YOST'S. YOST'S ROADHOUSE BUILT IN 1906, SAT ON A DESOLATE POINT IN THE DELTA RIVER. THE BELL OUTSIDE WOULD RING WHEN THE WIND BLEW, GUIDING TRAVELERS TO SHELTER. THE CATTLE WERE ABLE TO FOLLOW THE TRAIL THE HORSES BROKE, AND BILL FINALLY LANDED THEM IN FAIRBANKS. THE FREIGHTERS HAD GREAT RESPECT FOR THE WIND, FOR TO BE CAUGHT OUT ON GLARE ICE IN A WIND, WITH A STRING OF HORSES AND SLEDS, WAS NO LAUGHING MATTER. IF HEADED INTO THE STORM, THEY COULD TIE THEIR HORSES TOGETHER AND MAKE OUT ALL RIGHT. BUT IF THEY WERE GOING AHEAD OF THE WIND THERE WAS ALWAYS TROUBLE. A SLED WOULD START TO SLIDE SIDewise ON THE ICE, WITH THE HORSE ACTING AS A PIVOT. I'VE SEEN THREE OR FOUR RIGS, ALL GOING AT ONCE. THE FREIGHTERS USED SLEDS CALLED DOUBLE-ENDERS. THEY WERE NINE FEET LONG, THIRTY-SIX INCHES WIDE, AND TURNED UP AT BOTH ENDS. A HORSE WOULD PULL TWO SLEDS, AND THE USUAL LOAD WAS A TON. THE TRAILER WAS FASTENED TO THE LEAD SLED WITH CROSS CHAINS. SOMEONE FINALLY INVENTED A SHOE CALLED A SKATE, THAT COULD BE SLIPPED OVER THE RUNNER AND FASTENED WITH A BOLT, AND IT WOULD KEEP THE SLED FROM SKIDDING SIDewise. I SPENT A VERY BUSY WINTER TRAPPING LYNX AND FOXES IN THE HILLS AND THROUGH THE HEAVY TIMBER, AND LAND OTTER AND MINK ALONG THE CREEKS. THERE WAS ALWAYS A STEADY STREAM OF TRAVELERS GOING OUT FROM FAIRBANKS IN THE FALL AFTER THE PLACER GOLD CAMPS HAD CLOSED, AND HEADING BACK FOR WORK IN THE SPRING. ONE CLASS OF TRAVELERS WE ALWAYS HATED TO SEE COME ALONG. THEY TRAVELED ON FOOT, IN GROUPS OF TEN. IN MARCH THE RIVER ABOVE THE HOUSE STARTED TO OVERFLOW, AND FINALLY IT CREPT RIGHT DOWN TO THE PLACE. I BUILT A DYKE OF SNOW ALL AROUND THE HOUSE, PACKING IT DOWN

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WITH A SHOVEL AND THROWING WATER ON IT TO FREEZE. IT WORKED FINE, BUT THERE SEEMED NO END TO THE WATER COMING DOWN EACH NIGHT. I FINALLY HAD MY DYKE BUILT THREE FEET HIGHER THAN THE HOUSE. BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL THINGS LOOKED BAD. I WAS EXPECTING A FLOOD ANY NIGHT. WE HAD OUR RENT PAID UNTIL THE FIRST OF MAY, BUT WE PILED EVERYTHING ON THE SLEDS AND PULLED OUT APRIL 20. A WEEK LATER THE WATER WAS UP TO THE TABLE TOP IN THE DINING ROOM.

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 W1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST THE COUNTRY AROUND PHELAN CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS "MOSTLY WOODED WITH SPRUCE DOMINATING." (P16)

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 03548 00001 922
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 W1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST BIOLOGIST O. J. MURIE-SURVEYS ALONG THE DELTA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES FOR BIRDS. "WILLOW PTARMIGAN ARE PLENTIFUL HELL BACK INTO THE MOUNTAINS AND I SAW A FEW IN THE VALLEY OF THE DELTA RIVER AS FAR AS MCCALLUMS ON PHELAN CREEK." (P7) FOLDER 13, BOX 1, U. OF A. ARCHIVES. (CLAUS MURIE COLLECTION)

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 04077 00019 940975
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 W1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE PAST, MELT WATERS FROM THE GULKANA GLACIER HAVE ALTERNATED BETWEEN FLOWING INTO SUMMIT LAKE OR INTO PHELAN CREEK. IN THE 1940'S THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT BUILT A DIKE WHICH DIRECTED WATERS DOWN THE CREEK WHERE A BRIDGE CROSSING FOR THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY WAS DETERMINED TO BE CHEAPER THAN ABOVE SUMMIT LAKE. THIS DIKE HAS SINCE ERODED AWAY BUT THE MELT WATERS CONTINUE TO FLOW DOWN PHELAN CREEK. IN 1975 THE ALYESKA PIPELINE COMPANY BUILT SMALL DIKES ALONG THE UPPER PORTION OF THE CREEK TO PREVENT GLACIAL WATERS FROM FLOWING IN OR AROUND THE ISABEL PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION CAMP LOCATED ABOVE SUMMIT LAKE. (P27)

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 W1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ICE
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, YOST'S ROADHOUSE IS RIGHT ON THE BANK OF DELTA RIVER (REALLY PHELAN CREEK). "THE WINTER TRAIL IS UPON THE RIVER ICE FOR 10 MILES BEYOND YOST'S. IT IS A TREACHEROUS STREAM AND IS OFTEN COVERED WITH OVERFLOWS FOR MILES IN PLACES...." (P27)

**** WATN PHELAN CREEK PHELAN CREEK
 REFN 06561 00906 906
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520066700790
 MOUT N632006 W1454432 F180S 0100E 24
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, GLACIER, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, WATER

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LEVEL, ICE, ROUTE

ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, P22, JOHN ZUG, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT STATED: TRAIL NO 6, DESCRIBED ABOVE, TERMINATES AT THE ISABELLE, OR DELTA, PASS, AT THE HEAD OF THE EAST BRANCH OF THE DELTA, KNOWN AS PHELAN CREEK. PHELAN CREEK IS A GLACIER STREAM, ABOUT 13 MILES IN LENGTH, RUNNING THROUGH A GRAVEL FLAT ABOUT ONE-FOURTH OF A MILE WIDE. FOR THE GREATER PORTION OF ITS LENGTH THE MOUNTAINS RISE PRECIPITOUSLY ON EACH SIDE OF THE GRAVEL BED AND ARE BARE EXCEPT OF BRUSH. TRAVEL GOES ON THE BARS OF THE RIVER. IN SUMMER IT IS NECESSARY TO CROSS THE STREAM SEVERAL TIMES, BUT AS THE WATER IS BUT KNEE DEEP, THIS, WHILE SUFFICIENTLY DISAGREEABLE FOR FOOT PASSENGERS, IS NOT DANGEROUS. IN WINTER IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT THE OVERFLOWS ARE NOT DEEP. IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE CONSTRUCTION OF A TRAIL ALONG THE MOUNTAIN SIDE WOULD BE JUSTIFIED FOR THE SUMMER TRAVEL, AND IT IS PROBABLE THAT SUCH A TRAIL WOULD BE IMPRACTICABLE IN WINTER ON ACCOUNT OF DRIFTING SNOW.

**** WATN PHOEBE CREEK PHOEBE CREEK
 REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760
 MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY GRUNMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. VOL III. PHEBE CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 70 SQUARE MI AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 100 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW TO THE BETTLES RIVER. (P4-267)

**** WATN PHOEBE CREEK UNNAMED CREEK
 REFN 06581 970971
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760
 MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AFTER A HIKE FROM BIG LAKE TO THIN LAKES, BILLIE AND SAM WRIGHT AND TWO FRIENDS FORDED THIS CREEK WHICH CONNECTS THE TWO LAKES, THE NORTHERN LAKE BEING DRAINED BY PHEBE CREEK WHICH THEN FLOWS INTO THE BETTLES RIVER. THE SUBROUNDING AREA IS DESCRIBED AS MUSKEG AND TUSOCK BCG. GRAYLING ARE CAUGHT IN THE CREEK. (P228-230) THE PERIOD IS ABOUT 1970-1971. NOTE: AS IN SEVERAL SIMILAR CASES OF A STREAM THAT CHANGES NAMES, PHEBE CREEK IS UPPER STRETCH OF BETTLES RIVER AND THE COORDINATES AND ALIQUOT INDICATE JUNCTURE OF BETTLES AND KOYUKUK RIVERS (NOT PHEBE CREEK.)

**** WATN PICK RIVER PICK RIVER
 REFN 00026 00041 904
 STOR 1602095022320001420
 MOUT N665106 W1571058 K170N 0080E 21
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, GENERAL
 ABST IN "THAT UNGRAMMATICAL LITTLE BIRD", BY C W THORNTON, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 4, DEC 1907, PP343-344, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES BIRD-LIFE AND FLORA WHILE CAMPING IN A TENT, WITH A PARTNER, ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE PICK RIVER. (PP343-344)

**** WATN PICK RIVER PICK RIVER
 REFN 00783 940
 STOR 1602095022320001420
 MOUT N665106 W1571058 K170N 0080E 21
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN SUMMER 1940, GIDDINGS COMPLETED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL HOUSE EXCAVATION AT THE MOUTH OF THE PICK RIVER, A FEW MILES BELOW SHUNGNAK. (P2) TWO HOUSES WERE EXCAVATED HERE. (P120) SHUNGNAK IS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2671

**** WATN PICK RIVER PICK RIVER
REFN 01333 898899
STOR 1602095022320001420
MOUT N665106 W1571058 K170N 0080E 21
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, MINING
ABST PICK RIVER FLGS INTO KOBUK 2 MI SOUTH OF SHUNGNAK. IN 1898 THE LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. WAS PROSPECTING ON KOBUK. ONE OF THE MEN IN THE COMPANY (SHAUL) WENT TO PROSPECT PICK RIVER "WHERE 'GOOD INDICATIONS' ARE REPORTED." (P32) IN WINTER OF 1898-1899 THERE WERE AT LEAST 60 MEN ON PICK RIVER, 52 OF THEM GOT SCURVY. (P82)

**** WATN PICNIC CREEK PICNIC CREEK
REFN 04462 966975
STOR 16020470000000000000000000000000
MOUT N682433 W1592230 K120S 0320W 10
LUPR 21 NDATAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST THERE WAS A RECENT COPPER FIND ON PICNIC CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 40-50 MI E OF BORNITE, ANNOUNCED BY THE ANACONDA AND SUNSHINE MINING COMPANIES. THIS WHOLE AREA HAS NOT BEEN ASSIGNED STORET NUMBERS.

**** WATN PIKE LAKES PIKE LAKES
REFN 06356 959
STOR 1605
MOUT N593028 W1543122 S080S 0310W 03
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
ABST THE AUTHORS IN DESCRIBING BIRD HABITAT MENTION PIKES LAKES AS BEING LARGE WITH ADJACENT SPRUCE FOREST. (P23)

**** WATN PIKMIKTALIK RIVER PIKMIKTALIK RIVER
REFN 00897 900
STOR 1602188
MOUT N631609 W1623608 K260S 0210W 02
LUPR 31
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED "IN THE MOUTH OF THE RIGHT-HAND STREAM (OF THE PIKMIKTALIK RIVER) THERE IS AN ANCHORAGE FOR MEDIUM-SIZED STEAMERS. THE BAR TO THIS STREAM HAS ONLY ABOUT 2 1/2 FT ON IT AT LOW TIDE." (P42) TIDAL DIFFERENCE AT THE ENTRANCE OF PIKMIKTALIK WAS IN 1899, HIGH WATER 0.6 FT; LOW WATER 0.0. (P12) IT HAD A MEAN TIDE OF 1.3 FT; A GREAT TROPIC OF 5.0 FT; AND A MEAN DIURNAL OF 3.8 FT. (P11)

**** WATN PIKMIKTALIK RIVER PIKMIKTALIK RIVER
REFN 03967 962
STOR 1602188
MOUT N631609 W1623608 K260S 0210W 02
LUPR 31
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE PIKMIKTALIK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 70 SQUARE MILES. (P8)

**** WATN PILE RIVER PILE RIVER
REFN 02432 935
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2672

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE PILE R CARRIES A HEAVY LOAD OF GRAVEL AND SILT. THIS INDICATES THAT THE STREAM RECEIVES MUCH OF ITS WATER FROM GLACIAL SOURCES. (P.84)

**** WATN PILE RIVER PILE RIVER
 REFN 03184 974
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S1405 0460W 17
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, DIMENSIONS, NO TRAFF
 ABST LENGTH 30 MI. WIDTH 100 FT. DEPTH 36 IN. VELOCITY 5 FT. PER SEC. DISCHARGE 250 TO 300 CU FT. PER SEC ESTIMATED. (P32)

**** WATN PILE RIVER PILE RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S1405 0460W 17
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, TRAPPING
 ABST "PEDRO BAY RESIDENTS TRAP AND HUNT THE PILE R DRAINAGE.

**** WATN PILE RIVER PILE RIVER
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S1405 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, PHYSICAL
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF PILE RIVER IS 100 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 36 INCHES. THE WATERSHED IS A GLACIAL VALLEY HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD. THE STREAM IS GLACIAL AND SUBJECT TO OCCASIONAL SEVERE FLOODING. THERE ARE FALLS ABOVE 6 MILES. ITS SOURCE IS SURFACE RUNOFF AND GLACIERS. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 52 FEET PER MILE. (P84) CAN BE TRAVELLED BY SKIFF FOR SEVERAL MILES. THE ABANDONED PILE BAY VILLAGE LIES 2 MILES SOUTH OF THE RIVER MOUTH. (P85) THE TOTAL LENGTH IS 30.2 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 115 SQUARE MILES. IT HAS A FLOW RATE OF 250-300 CFS, MEASURED JULY 25, 1962, 0.3 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. (P84)

**** WATN PILEDRIVER SLOUGH PILE DRIVER SLOUGH
 REFN 05181 912
 STOR 160339907005001230002443804690
 MOUT N644315 W1471920 F0205 0020E 22
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST THE PILE DRIVER ROADHOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE SOUTH END OF PILE DRIVER SLOUGH, AT THE CROSSING OF THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL, 30 MILES SOUTHEAST OF FAIRBANKS. (P26) THIS ROADHOUSE WAS CALLED THE "THIRTY MILE ROADHOUSE" PRIOR TO 1912.

**** WATN PILEDRIVER SLOUGH PILE DRIVER SLOUGH
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002443804690
 MOUT N644315 W1471920 F0205 0020E 22
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED THAT A NEW FERRY WAS INSTALLED ON PILE DRIVER SLOUGH TO SERVICE THE RICHARDSON HWY. IT WAS FREQUENTLY UNFORDABLE IN THE SUMMER. (P22)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2673

**** WATN PILEDRIVER SLOUGH PILEDRIVER SLOUGH
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 160339907005001230002443804690
 MOUT N644315 W1471920 F020S 0020E 22
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST "AT PILEDRIVER SLOUGH (343 MILE), THE ROAD, PASSING THROUGH THE FLATS OF THE TANANA, CROSS ONE OF THE MANY
 HEADERING CHANNELS OF THE RIVER." (P254)

**** WATN PILGRAM SPRINGS PILGRAM SPRINGS
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650500 W1645500 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, SPRING
 ABST "HIGH GEOTHERMAL POTENTIALS EXIST IN THE IMURUK LAVA FIELD AREA, AT PILGRAM SPRINGS NORTH OF NOME, AND THE
 SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PENINSULA." (P48) THIS STATEMENT APPEARS TO REFER TO A HIGH
 POTENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THESE AREAS.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER GRAND CENTRAL RIVER
 REFN 02118 906
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 GRAND CENTRAL RIVER
 BELOW THE FORKS. SEE TABLE 2. MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER GRAND CENTRAL RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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, IN SECOND-FEET, OF GRAND CENTRAL RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, 1908.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER GRAND CENTRAL RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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, IN SECOND-FEET, OF GRAND CENTRAL RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, 1908.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER GRAND CENTRAL RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2674

ABST GRAPHITE WAS FOUND ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN GRAND CENTRAL RIVER AND WINDY CREEK. (P24)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 1602729000750000140
MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
ABST BED OF RIVER IS GRAVEL WHERE IT FLOWS BETWEEN KIGLUAIK AND BENDELEBEN MOUNTAINS. (P4) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA APPENDIX II: LEAD LOCATED ON RIVER AT MOUTH OF IRON CREEK, ZINC LOCATED ON RIVER. PILGRIM RIVER IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE KUZITRIN RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO THE IMURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 02035 903
STOR 1602729000750000140
MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING
ABST ON THE STREAMS WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES FROM THE SOUTH TO THE KRUZGAMEPA RIVER, GOLD MINING WAS GOING ON "DURING THVE LAST SEASON". IS IN THE KUZITRIN BASIN. (P.46) BELONGS TO THE BERING SEA DRAINAGE (P.46)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 02118 906907
STOR 1602729000750000140
MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP 272-285 F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602729000750000140
MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 1 DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FT, OF KURZGAMEPA RIVER, 1908. SEE ALSO: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN KRUZGAMEPA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602729000750000140
MOUT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 1 DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FT, OF KURZGAMEPA RIVER, 1908. SEE ALSO: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN KRUZGAMEPA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER
REFN 02666 949

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2675

STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST LEAD WAS FOUND AT KRUZGAMEPA RIVER, AT MOUTH OF IRON CREEK. (P24) ZINC OCCURS AT THE RIVER. (P26) ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, THE KRUZGAMEPA, THE SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THE KAVIRUK, DRAINS 475 SQ MILES OF MOUNTAINOUS AREA. IN ITS "PRECIPITOUS HEADWATERS" ARE SEVERAL SMALL POTENTIAL POWER DEVELOPMENTS. (P41) IT APPEARS THAT SOME OF THIS INFORMATION IS NOT CORRECT. THE KRUZGAMEPA IS NOT A TRIBUTARY OF THE KAVIRUK ACCORDING TO OUR MAPS. THE STORET FORM ON THE KRUZGAMEPA WOULD ALSO BE INCORRECT.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KUZANPAGA RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 A 867972
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, HUNTING, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, SPRING, AGRICULTURE, RECREATION, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN LAUREL L. BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 10, THE KUZITRIN AND PILGRIM RIVERS WITH THEIR TRIBUTARIES AND SLOUGHS WERE THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR THE EASTERN HALF OF THE IMURUK BASIN. MEANDERING, THEY WERE PREHISTORIC WATERWAYS OF ESKIMOS WHO HAD HARVEST AGREEMENTS WITH THEIR NEIGHBORS. "IN RECENT HISTORY, THESE RIVERS SUPPORTED HEAVY TRAFFIC AS THE BARGES CAME TO AND FRO TO MARY'S IGLOO, NEW IGLOO AND PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS. LATER, FREIGHT COMING ON THE RAILROAD FROM NOME TO BUNKER HILL WAS ALSO TAKEN DOWN THE RIVER SYSTEM." THE PILGRIM IS ALSO CALLED THE KUZANPAGA. EVERY BEND AND SLOUGH HAS AN ESKIMO NAME WHICH IS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PLACE, IE "PLACE WHERE THE SWALLOWS GET THEIR MUD FOR NESTS." ON THE U.S.G.S MAP INCLUDED IN THE REPORT, LOWER RT. TELLER QUAD, PILGRIM SPRINGS HAD AN ABANDONED AIRFIELD. FOLDER NO 13, AT NEW IGLOO WHERE THE PILGRIM JOINS THE KUZITRIN "A TEPID SEEP IN A LARGE POND EMPTYING INTO THE PILGRIM SIDE OF THE DELTA MAKES THE NORTHERN RIM UNSAFE TO USE DURING FREEZEUP, BUT THE BALANCE OF THE LAKE WILL SUPPORT BUSH PLANE LANDING IN WINTER." (P3) FOLDER NO 14, THE TOWN OF PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS WAS LOCATED ON THE ONLY PATENTED HOMESTEAD IN THE INTERIOR OF SEWARD PENINSULA, HELD BY THE CATHOLIC DIOCESE OF FAIRBANKS AND LEASED BY PILGRIM SPRINGS LTD. IT HAS A CONSTANT FLOW MINERAL SPRING. THE ORIGINAL FAMILY HOMESTEADERS ACTUALLY FARMED THE 160 ACRES, THEN LEASED IT TO A SERIES OF PERSONS WHO RAN A ROADHOUSE AT THE MINERAL BATHS DURING THE GOLD RUSH. (P2) "...A SECOND ROADHOUSE WAS CONSTRUCTED ON THE BANKS OF A SEEP STREAM LEADING FROM POOLS SCOOPED IN THE COARSE SAND WHERE THE HOT SPRINGS BUBBLE TO THE SURFACE. A BATH HOUSE WAS BUILT NEAR THE OUTDOOR POOLS." (P2) FOLDER NO 13, "PLANES, BOATS, DOG-TEAMS, AND REINDEER SLEDS HAD EASY ACCESS TO THE COMMUNITY." "NEW IGLOO IS A CENTRAL LOCATION FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN THE KUGAROCK ROAD AT ONE END, AND ENTRANCE TO THE KUZITRIN-KUZANPAGA (PILGRIM) DRAINAGE ON THE OTHER." "...THE WATERS ARE NAVIGABLE IN SUMMER FOR ABOUT 8 MILES UPSTREAM IN ANY DIRECTION AND ARE SAFER FOR ICE TRAVEL IN WINTER THAN THOSE FARTHER TO THE E." (P3) "THE LAND IS FLAT TUNDRA WITH STANDS OF ALDER, BIRCH, AND WILLOW THROUGHOUT." (P3) "THE WATER IS PRESENTLY POTABLE IN BOTH RIVERS (EXCEPT DURING HIGH TIDAL ACTION WHEN IT IS SLIGHTLY DRACKISH." (P3)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER KUZANPAGA RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 B 867972
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, SPRING, AGRICULTURE, RECREATION, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THIS, TOGETHER WITH THE NATURE OF THE RIVER BOTTOM FOR SEVERAL MILES ALONG THIS POINT, MAKE IT A POINT WHERE FISH CONCENTRATE THROUGHOUT THE YEAR." (P3) FOLDER NO 14: MINERS, GAMBLERS AND THEIR FANCY LADIES CAME "BY DOGTEAM FROM NOME OR FROM THE RAILROAD TERMINUS AT BUNKER HILL ABOUT 15 MI AWAY (NOME IS ABOUT 85 MI DISTANT BY LAND)." (P2) TO PILGRIM SPRINGS. THE AREA DECLINED AROUND 1920 BECAUSE OF FLU EPIDEMIC AND CLOSING OF

MINES. (P2) PRIOR TO 1900, ESKIMOS HAD LONG USED THE SPRINGS. (P2) IN 1919, THE CATHOLIC CHURCH BOUGHT THE HOMESTEAD FOR AN ORPHANAGE. (P2) IT BOUGHT LUMBER ON IRON CREEK AND FLOATED IT DOWN RIVER TO PILGRIM SPRINGS. (P3) THE CHURCH WAS HEATED BY A HOT WATER SYSTEM USING THE SPRINGS. (P3) "WATER WAS PIPED FROM THE RIVER PUMPED BY WINDMILL ON THE BANK THROUGH A NETWORK OF PIPES AND VALVES ABOUT A MILE TO THE COMPOUND (OF THE CATHOLIC ORPHANAGE)." (P3) THE ORPHANAGE WAS CLOSED IN 1941. (P3) FATHER CUNNINGHAM CROSSED THE RIVER IN MID-WINTER NEAR THE WINDMILL AND FELL THROUGH THE ICE. (P4) TIDAL ACTION REACHES MORE THAN 100 MILES INLAND FROM THE BERING SEA. (P4) TIDES CAUSE SURFACE ICE TO RISE AND FALL AND CAUSE OVERFLOWS. (P4) "DURING MISSION DAYS, BARGES FROM TELLER COMMERCIAL CALLED REGULARLY ALONG BOTH THE PILGRIM AND KUZITRIN RIVERS TO MARY'S IGLOO, MISSION, AND BEYOND... TODAY ONLY SHALLOW-DRAFT RIVER BOATS CAN NAVIGATE THESE RIVERS..." (P4) "CAUTION MUST BE EXERCISED WHEN TRAVELING OVER MARSHY GRASS-GROWN AREAS SINCE THESE OFTEN COVER BOTTOMLESS BOGS OF HOT WATER SEEPS THAT CANNOT BE SEEN ON THE SURFACE." (P5) THERE IS A BOAT LANDING AREA ON THE BANK OPPOSITE THE TOWN. (P6) ALSO A LANDING STRIP. (P6) MOST OF THE PROPERTY IS THAWED GROUND AND 20 DEGREES WARMER THAN ELSEWHERE. (P7) RIVER WATER IS POTABLE. (P7) PHOTOS: 10-1, 10-2, 10-3, 10-4, 10-5, 10-6 ARE PICTURES OF THE RIVER TAKEN FROM A BOAT GOING UP THE RIVER. 14-76 PEOPLE ARE BATHING IN THE RIVER AT PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER NORTH FORK GRAND CENTRAL RIVER

REFN 02118 906907

STOR 1602729000750000140

MOVT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. NORTH FORK GRAND CENTRAL RIVER (AT THESE LOCATIONS): AT THE FORKS, NEAR DITCH INTAKE, AT PIPE INTAKE. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER NORTH FORK GRAND CENTRAL RIVER

REFN 02118 906907

STOR 1602729000750000140

MOVT N651100 W1652000 K040S 0330W 01

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN 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 1 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7. NORTH FORK GRAND CENTRAL RIVER (AT THESE LOCATIONS): AT THE FORKS, NEAR DITCH INTAKE, AT PIPE INTAKE. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM

REFN 02853 975

STOR 1602729000750000140

MOVT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER

KEYW VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST 80 MILES EASTWARD OF THE WALES AREA HAS NOBLE STANDS OF COTTONWOOD AND ALDER "STRETCHING BACK FROM ITS DEEP CLEAR WATER. (P6) THE KANWERAK AND FISH RIVER TRIBES WERE ABLE TO GET SEAL AT THE MOUTH OF THE PILGRIM RIVER. (P114) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER

REFN 00476 930931

STOR 1602729000750000140

MOVT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2677

ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON STATES THAT CATHOLICS HAVE MISSION SCHOOL AT PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS, SEWARD PENINSULA, ON THIS RIVER. (P206)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 00565 916
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 HOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KVZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND-TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY SPRING, VEGETATION
 ABST IN JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS OF 1894-1917, BREVIG MENTIONS CROSSING ON DOG SLED BETWEEN NEAKLAK AND PILGRIM RIVERS WITH HIS ESKIMO HELPER. (P273) A REINDEER FAIR WAS HELD AT HOT SPRINGS (PILGRIM SPRINGS) FEB. 15-23, 1916. "ABOUT 5 MI FROM IGLOO. PEOPLE ARRIVED FROM ALL OVER INCLUDING LOMEN BROTHERS FROM NOME. THERE WAS A HOTEL BUILT THERE." A SHORT DISTANCE REMOVED FROM THINGS, IN A SMALL COTTON WOOD GROVE A VERY LARGE TENT HAD BEEN PITCHED." (P283) "IN ONE SPRING THE TEMPERATURE OF THE WATER REACHES ALMOST THE BOILING POINT. THE EARTH DOES NOT FREEZE AROUND, THIS SPRING DURING THE ENTIRE WINTER. COTTONWOOD TREES, SOME OF THEM ALMOST A FOOT IN DIAMETER, COVER SEVERAL ACRES ROUND ABOUT". (P283) PEOPLE CAME FROM NOME TO BATHE IN THE SPRINGS. (P284).

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 01384 865
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 HOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT," 1970, STATED THAT ONE OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH PARTIES ASCENDED NIUKLUK RIVER, CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND DESCENDED THE PILGRIM RIVER TO PORT CLARENCE. (P261) 1865.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 01481 915917
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 HOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, SPRING, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF A REINDEER BUSINESS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. IN JAN. 1915 A REINDEER FAIR WAS HELD AT IGLOO. THE FAIRGROUNDS WERE 5 MI FROM IGLOO ON THE PILGRIM RIVER. THERE WERE BATCHERING CONTESTS, SHOOTING MATCHES, AND RACES. (P104) THE PARTICIPANTS WALKED A MI FROM THE CAMP TO KRUZAMAPA HOT SPRINGS. (NOW CALLED PILGRIM SPRINGS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF PILGRIM RIVER) A FRAME BUILDING COVERED THE POOL AND THE SUEPHUR SPRINGS WERE SO HOT IT WAS NECESSARY TO STIR THE WATER WITH A PADDLE BEFORE VENTURING INTO THE TANK. (P104) FOR THE 1916 FAIR THE HOT SPRINGS WAS THE LOCATION AND THE DATE WAS FEB. FOR THE 1917 REINDEER FAIR THERE WERE 10 PEOPLE AND THEY TRAVELED THE NOME-PILGRIM RIVER TRAIL. (P118) THE PILGRIM SPRINGS ARE LOCATED AT 65 05 36, 164 55 17 K, 45, 31 W, SECTION 36.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 03556 00011 973
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 HOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ICE, LAKE, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST LAUREL L BLAND IN THE REPORT ON PHASE III, IMURUK BASIN PROJECT, 1973, STATED THAT SHE AND THE INVESTIGATING TEAM FLEW BY HELICOPTER TO IGLOO FOR RESEARCH NOV 4. "THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE OVERFLOW WATER ON THE FROZEN RIVER AND NEARBY PONDS. IT WAS NECESSARY TO LAND ON A FROZEN POND NEARLY ONE-LAND MILE FROM THE SITE." (PVIII) THE POND, APPARENTLY FED BY A HOT SPRING, WAS NOT SOLIDLY FROZEN TO THE SHORE. "THE ICE WAS SPONGY AND THIN AND WE COULD CLEARLY SEE FISH SWIMMING IN THE DEEP WATER OF A HOLE IN THE ICE SOME 10 FT FROM

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SHORE." (PIX) THEY GATHERED THEIR WATER FROM THE RIVER. "SOMETIMES, TIDAL ACTION FROM BEAUTIFUL GRANTLEY HARBOR, 65 MI AWAY, WOULD CAUSE OVERFLOW SPOILING SOME WATER SOURCES AT THE EDGE OF THE RIVER..." (PX) THEY PAINTED A SIGN ON THE RIVER ICE FOR THE HELICOPTER PILOT THAT THE ICE WAS SAFE TO LAND ON. (PX) JOHN EKOMOK VISITED IGLOO AND TALKED TO THE TEAM. HE TRAVELED BY DOG SLED FROM HIS WINTER CAMP 3 MI AWAY. (PXI)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SOME SILVER, LEAD AND COPPER ORE IS PRODUCED FROM THE WHEELER LEAD--SILVER PROSPECT ON THE PILGRIM RIVER (MAP 7)

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE SLISCOVITCH'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED S.E. OF THE JUNCTION OF SLATE CREEK AND THE PILGRIM RIVER, 27 MILES N W OF SOLOMON. (P71) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN PILGRIM RIVER PILGRIM RIVER
 REFN 05617 930
 STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K040S 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND WATER CRAFT, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON THEIR JOURNEY TO THE KOUGAROK, SEPPALA AND HIS PARTY CAMPED ON PILGRIM RIVER. SEPPALA'S JOB WAS TO CHOP HOLES THROUGH THE ICE TO FIND WATER. OFTEN IT MEANT CUTTING THROUGH 3-4 FT. OF ICE. (P121) ON A RETURN TRIP FROM SPOONER TO NOME, SEPPALA AND HIS COMPANION REACHED PILGRIM RIVER UPON WHICH THEY TRAVELLED BY DOG SLED. (P129) FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE WEATHER THEY DUG A HOLE IN THE SNOW ON THE RIVER BANK. (130) THE RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS FLOWING FOR A NUMBER OF MILES BETWEEN PERPENDICULAR CLIFFS, MAKING IT DIFFICULT TO GET DOWN THROUGH NARROW CREVASSES IN ONLY ONE OR TWO PLACES. THEY FOUND THE GAP IN THE CANYON WHICH ENABLED THEM TO LAND ON THE RIVER AND TRAVEL ALONG SHELTERED BY THE HIGH BANKS FOR MILES. (P177) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

**** WATN PILGRIM SPRINGS HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650500 W1645500 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22 PILGRIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1907, THE HOT SPRINGS IN THE KUZITRIN VALLEY HAD BEEN UTILIZED BOTH FOR A LOCAL HEALTH RESORT AND FOR A CENTER OF GARDENING. THE MINERAL WATERS ARE LISTED AS A NON-METALLIC MINERAL OF VALUE. (P53)

**** WATN PILGRIM SPRINGS PILGRIM HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 06410 915964
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650500 W1645500 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22 PILGRIM RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST HEADQUARTERS FOR A REINDEER FAIR HELD IN JAN 1915 WERE 4 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MARY'S IGLOO NEAR PILGRIM HOT

SPRINGS. IN 1918 A JESUIT ORPHANAGE WAS BUILT AT THE SPRINGS. (P13) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM DOROTHY J RAY'S "KAUWERAK: LOST VILLAGE OF ALASKA" PUBLISHED IN 1964.

**** WATN PILGRIM SPRINGS PILGRIM SPRINGS
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650536 W1645517 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, GENERAL
 ABST IN THE PILGRIM SPRINGS AREA IS A WELL-KNOWN GROUP OF HOT SPRINGS. MANY YEARS AGO, PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT TOOK PLACE IN THE WAY OF A ROADHOUSE AND BATH HOUSES. POTATOES, CABBAGES, TURNIPS AND OTHER VEGETABLES WERE RAISED ON A LIMITED SCALE. (P34, 37) THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TOOK OVER THE AREA FOLLOWING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ROADHOUSE BY FIRE, AS A SCHOOL SITE. THIS WAS LATER ABANDONED. AT THE PRESENT TIME (1949) A MR BRONSON OF NOME HAS LEASED THE SITE AND PLANS TO COMMENCE DEVELOPMENT OF A TOURIST HAVEN. (P37-38) THESE ARE SLOW FLOWING SRPINGS, FLOW ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 8 GALLONS PER MINUTE. THE HOTTEST SPRING HAS A TEMPERATURE OF 156. MUCH OF THE OUTFLOW OF THE SPRINGS TENDS TO SEEP OFF THROUGH LOOSE ALLUVIAL VALLEY MATERIALS. FOR THIS REASON, A STRIP MORE THAN 100 YDS WIDE AND MORE THAN 1/2 MILE LONG IS PERMANENTLY THAWED GROUND. THE THAWED STRIP IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES AS THE SOIL IS LOOSE AND SANDY AND NOT DENSE AND PEATY AS ARE THE MOSS COVERED HILLSIDES. (P38)

**** WATN PILGRIM SPRINGS PILGRIM SPRINGS
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650536 W1645517 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, GENERAL
 ABST IN THE PILGRIM SPRINGS AREA IS A WELL-KNOWN GROUP OF HOT SPRINGS. MANY YEARS AGO, PARTIAL DEVELOPMENT TOOK PLACE IN THE WAY OF A ROADHOUSE AND BATH HOUSES. POTATOES, CABBAGES, TURNIPS AND OTHER VEGETABLES WERE RAISED ON A LIMITED SCALE. (P34, 37) THE CATHOLIC CHURCH TOOK OVER THE AREA FOLLOWING THE DESTRUCTION OF THE ROADHOUSE BY FIRE, AS A SCHOOL SITE. THIS WAS LATER ABANDONED. AT THE PRESENT TIME (1949) A MR BRONSON OF NOME HAS LEASED THE SITE AND PLANS TO COMMENCE DEVELOPMENT OF A TOURIST HAVEN. (P37-38) THESE ARE SLOW FLOWING SRPINGS, FLOW ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 8 GALLONS PER MINUTE. THE HOTTEST SPRING HAS A TEMPERATURE OF 156. MUCH OF THE OUTFLOW OF THE SPRINGS TENDS TO SEEP OFF THROUGH LOOSE ALLUVIAL VALLEY MATERIALS. FOR THIS REASON, A STRIP MORE THAN 100 YDS WIDE AND MORE THAN 1/2 MILE LONG IS PERMANENTLY THAWED GROUND. THE THAWED STRIP IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR PRODUCTION OF VEGETABLES AS THE SOIL IS LOOSE AND SANDY AND NOT DENSE AND PEATY AS ARE THE MOSS COVERED HILLSIDES. (P38)

**** WATN PILGRIM SPRINGS PILGRIM SPRINGS
 REFN 02853 975
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N650536 W1645517 K040S 0310W 36
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE KING ISLANDERS WERE PERMITTED TO PICK GREENS AT PILGRIM SPRINGS. IT WAS AN ALLIANCE FOR ISLANDERS TO GET LAND PRODUCTS AND VICE VERSA. (P109) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN PILLAR CREEK MIDDLE FORK PILLAR CREEK
 REFN 05588 970
 STOR 1607457
 MOUT N574845 W1522520 S190W 0270S 30
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS WAS A SURFACE WATER STATION UNTIL DISCONTINUED IN 1970. IT WAS RUN BY USGS AND THE KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

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TO COLLECT PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA FOR WATER SUPPLY INFORMATION. (P181)

**** WATN PILLAR CREEK PILLAR CREEK
 REFN 03034 960
 STOR 1607457
 MQUT N574845 W1522520 S270S 0190W 30
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST PILLAR CREEK IS THE MAIN DRAINAGE FOR THE PILLAR GRAZING UNIT. THE LAND NEAR THE STREAM IS FAIRLY LEVEL AND USABLE AND MOUNTAIN ALDER IS THE DOMINANT PLANT. (P45)

**** WATN PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR
 REFN 03367 00001 974
 STOR 1607457
 MQUT N574845 W1522520 S190W 0270S 30
 LUPR 51
 KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, FLOODING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A PHOTO SHOWING A PORTION OF THE PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR ON KODIAK ISLAND. FOREGROUND SHOWS SPRUCE TREES FLOODED BY THE HIGH WATER AND THE BACKGROUND IS A LARGE FOOTHILL. PHOTO TAKEN BY BILL WILSON IN 1974.

**** WATN PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR
 REFN 03367 00002 974
 STOR 1607457
 MQUT N574845 W1522520 S190W 0270S 30
 LUPR 51
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF
 ABST A PHOTO SHOWING THE OUT-FLOW STREAM OF PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR ON KODIAK ISLAND. THE STREAM IS BOARDED ON THE LEFT BY A ROAD. A PUMP HOUSE IS IN THE LEFT FOREGROUND. THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN BY BILL WILSON IN 1974.

**** WATN PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR
 REFN 03367 00003 974
 STOR 1607457
 MQUT N574845 W1522520 S190W 0270S 30
 LUPR 51
 KEYW PHOTO, ROAD, NO TRAFF
 ABST A PHOTO OF PILLAR CREEK RESERVOIR OUT FLOW STREAM SHOWING PUMP STATION AND ROAD ADJACENT TO THE STREAM. THIS PHOTO TAKEN BY BILL WILSON IN 1974. THE RESERVOIR IS LOCATED ON KODIAK ISLAND.

**** WATN PINE CREEK PINE CREEK
 REFN 06404 935945
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470252100720024200300
 MQUT N644600 W1462000 F020S 0070E 03
 LUPR 35 SOUTH FORK CHENA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH (P185) OF A BOAT WHICH THE AUTHOR MADE, ON PINE CREEK. SOMETIME BETWEEN 1935 AND 1945.

**** WATN PINGO LAKE PINGO LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N605300 W1643300 S090N 0860W 09
 LUPR 41 NINGLICK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION
 ABST AUTHOR DID NOT RESEARCH THIS LAKE FOR THIS STUDY, BUT HE REFERS TO RESULTS OF ANOTHER STUDY (LIKENS AND

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JOHNSON, 1966) THAT INCLUDED THIS LAKE. BARSDATE COMPARES ACE LAKE (OF THIS STUDY) WITH PINGO LAKE (OF THE OTHER STUDY), SAYING THEY ARE "SIMILAR BIOLOGICALLY", BOTH HAVE "RELATIVELY DEEP BASINS", AND BOTH HAVE "SOME PROTECTION FROM THE WIND". (P42) ORTH LISTS ONLY ONE PINGO LAKE, SO LOCATION OF THAT LAKE IS USED HERE.

**** WATN PINGUK RIVER PINGUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 927
 STOR 1601565
 MOUT N655100 W1671010 K050N 0400W 08
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, REPORTED THAT TRAVELING BY DOG SLED, THE SURVEYOR LEFT SHISHMARIF APRIL 4TH AND WENT UP THE COAST 40 MILES TO THE MOUTH OF PINGUK RIVER WHERE THEY CAMPED. "ON APRIL 5TH WE LEFT THE MOUTH OF PINGUK RIVER ABOUT 6 AM AND TRAVELED UP PINGUK RIVER ALMOST DIRECTLY TOWARDS TELLER FOR ABOUT 20 MILES WHEN WE WERE COMPELLED TO TURN BACK ON ACCOUNT OF A SEVERE STORM. WE BACK TRACKED FOR ABOUT 10 MILES TO THE FLATS AND MADE A REINDEER HERDER'S CAMP." (P18) HE DECIDED NOT TO USE THIS ROUTE AS A STAKED TRAIL. (P19)

**** WATN PINNELL RIVER PINNELL RIVER
 REFN 02118 908
 STOR 1602394002650000210
 MOUT N655300 W1630600 K060N 0210W 34
 LUPR 21 INMACHUK 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. WATER FROM THE FAIR HAVEN DITCH WAS DROPPED INTO A FOUR MI SECTION OF UPPER PINNELL RIVER. (P284) THE LOWER PART OF THE DITCH EXTENDS FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE PINNELL RIVER 23 MI TO ARIZONA CREEK WHERE A 500 FT HEAD IS AVAILABLE. (P284)

**** WATN PINNELL RIVER PINNELL RIVER
 REFN 02118 908
 STOR 1602394002650000210
 MOUT N655300 W1630600 K060N 0210W 34
 LUPR 21 INMACHUK 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. WATER FROM THE FAIR HAVEN DITCH WAS DROPPED INTO A FOUR MI SECTION OF UPPER PINNELL RIVER. (P284) THE LOWER PART OF THE DITCH EXTENDS FROM THE RIGHT BANK OF THE PINNELL RIVER 23 MI TO ARIZONA CREEK WHERE A 500 FT HEAD IS AVAILABLE. (P284)

**** WATN PINNELL RIVER PINNELL RIVER
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 1602394002650000010
 MOUT N655300 W1630600 K060N 0210W 34
 LUPR 21 INMACHUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P.S SMITH U.S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. FORSGREN DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A SMALL DREDGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF PINNELL RIVER IN 1938. (P66)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 01908 903
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOUT N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PIONEER CREEK, SEVERAL MILES EAST OF GLENN CREEK, IS GOLD BEARING. ON THE BASIS OF THIS AND OTHER INFORMATION FROM NEARBY CREEKS, IT IS PROBABLE THAT A GOLD BELT EXTENDS ABOUT 20 MI ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF BAKER FLATS. (THE AUTHOR ONLY EXAMINED THE VICINITY OF GLENN CREEK. (P50,55))

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02067 902904
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOUT N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, ECONOMY, MINING
 ABST THIS STREAM HEADS AT THE BAKER-MINOOK DIVIDE AND FLOWS AROUND THE HEAD OF EUREKA CREEK AND THEN AFTER 7 OR 8 MI JOINS EUREKA CREEK. PIONEER CREEK CARRIES NEVER LESS THAN 3 OR 4 SLUICE HEADS OF WATER AND HAS A LOW GRADIENT OF 60 FT/MI. THE VALLEY IS LIKE THAT OF EUREKA CREEK. (P40) THERE IS ONE BENCH ON THE NW SIDE THAT IS ALONG THE CREEK FOR 4 MI. (P41) "OVER THIS BENCH AND COVERING MUCH OF THE SLOPE BELOW IS A DEPOSIT OF AURIFEROUS GRAVEL LEFT BY THE CREEK AS IT MOVED SE. THE DIFFERENT DIGGINGS UPON IT ARE KNOWN AS "BARS." (P41) FIVE SMALL TRIBUTARIES FLOW ACROSS THE BENCH AT RIGHT ANGLES TO PIONEER CREEK, THEY ARE DORIC, BOOTHBY, SEATTLE JR, SKOOKUM, AND JOE BUSH CREEKS. PAY WAS DISCOVERED ON WHAT CHEER BAR IN 1902. AFTER THAT OTHER PAY STREAKS WERE FOUND AT SEVERAL POINTS ALONG THE BENCH. PRODUCTION AT THE END OF 1904 WAS ABOUT \$35,800. THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE 3-12 FEET THICK AND EXTEND 2,000 FEET FROM THE CREEK. (P41)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOUT N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE, EXTENDING THE LIMITS FOR FIVE MI FROM WHAT CHEER BAR AT THE HEAD OF PIONEER CREEK IN 1905. (P126)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOUT N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1907 A DITCH WAS BUILT FROM PIONEER CREEK TO GLENN CREEK. ANOTHER DITCH WAS PLANNED FROM PIONEER AND EUREKA CREEKS TO THE HEAD OF HUTLINA CREEK, WHICH WOULD FURNISH WATER TO ALL THE BENCHES IN THE AREA. (P49)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOUT N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 342: 230-245. MINING TECHNIQUES FOR WHAT CHEER BAR WERE CONFINED TO OPEN-CUT METHODS FOR THE SUMMER OF 1909 ON PIONEER CREEK. (P242)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02198 911
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040

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MOU N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 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) WHAT
 CHEER BAR LOCATED BETWEEN PIONEER AND EUREKA CREEKS WAS THE SITE OF A VERY RICH PLACER GOLD DEPOSIT IN 1911.
 (P279)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOU N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 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. PIONEER CREEK WAS A PRIME PRODUCER FOR THE HOT SPRINGS DISTRICT FOR 1912. (P221)

**** WATN PIONEER CREEK PIONEER CREEK
 REFN 03463 00002 906
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040
 MOU N651000 W1501000 F040N 0130W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST FOLDER 157, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "WALT, MOTHER, AND FAMILY" DATED JAN 13, 1906, FROM RAMPART-BALLOU DID SOME
 PROSPECTING ON A CLAIM OF HIS "ON A BENCH ABOVE PIONEER CREEK, 30 MIS FROM HERE. THIS CLAIM IS NEXT TO BE
 "WHAT-CHEER" BAR CLAIM, WHICH TOOK OUT \$30,000 LAST SUMMER AND IN LINE WITH THE "GLEN" CLAIM THAT TOOK OUT
 \$42,000." (P1)

**** WATN PIPPIN LAKE LAKE PIPPIN
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1610
 MOU N614230 W1451000 C020S 0010E 11
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST "LAKE PIPPIN IS A LANDING PLACE FOR PONTOON PLANES AND A NESTING PLACE FOR GEESE, DUCKS, AND WILD SWAN."
 (P241) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THIS LAKE AS BEING ON THE RICHARDSON TRAIL.

**** WATN PIPPIN LAKE PIPPIN LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1610
 MOU N614230 W1451000 C020S 0010E 11
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST WAGON TRAIL FOLLOWS E SIDE OF LAKE FOR 3 MI. LAKE IS CLOSE TO COPPER RIVER BETWEEN TONSINA RIVER AND COPPER
 CENTER. ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 19233

**** WATN PIPPIN LAKE PIPPIN LAKE
 REFN 02711 969970
 STOR 1610
 MOU N614230 W1451000 C020S 0010E 11
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST HOMESTEADERS ARE FOUND IN THE PIPPIN LAKE-WILLOW LAKE AREA. WILLIAM WORKMAN USED A RESIDENT'S BOAT TO CROSS
 THE LAKE. (P2) THE ONLY ITEM OF INTEREST IS THE PRESENCE OF AN OLD WAGON TRAIL OVERGROWN WITH MOSS BUT NOT

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BRUSH, IT APPARENTLY GOES BACK TO A RELATIVELY EARLY PERIOD IN THE WHITE SETTLEMENT OF THE AREA. (P20-21)

**** WATN PIRATE LAKE PIRATE LAKE
 REFN 02864 976
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1544000 S130S 0330W 35
 LUPR 42 PIRATE LAKE
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A WOMAN RUNNING TOWARD A LANDING PLANE (NOT IN PHOTO) ON A FROZEN LAKE FROM A CABIN. THE PILOT IS BRINGING SUPPLIES. (P133)

**** WATN PISH RIVER PISH RIVER
 REFN 01857 946
 STOR 1602416
 MOUT N661039 W1635655 K090N 0250W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT H MOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, A GRANITIC STOCK OF MESOZOIC OR TERTIARY AGE IS EXPOSED OVER A ROUGHLY OVAL AREA, A LARGER PART OF WHICH IS NEAR TO PISH RIVER. (P4)

**** WATN PISIKSAGIAVIK CREEK PISIKSAGIAVIK CREEK
 REFN 04077 00026 970
 STOR 1601312022450000580
 MOUT N700500 W1571000 U090N 0210W 35
 LUPR 11 MEADE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A PRE-FIELD TRIP REPORT PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION ON THE MEADE RIVER IN THE 1970'S. A TEST WELL WAS DRILLED BY U.S. NAVY FOR PETROLEUM INVESTIGATIONS AT THE HEADWATERS OF THIS CREEK. THIS WELL CUTS THROUGH 21 COAL BEDS RANGING FROM 4 TO 30 FEET IN THICKNESS. (INFORMATION DERIVED FROM SECTION OF DOCUMENT ENTITLED "GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCES") PISIKSAGIAVIK CREEK IS NOT LISTED IN ORTH, HOWEVER, IT IS INDICATED ON THE MODERN U.S.G.S. MAPS.

**** WATN PITCHFORK FALLS PITCHFORK FALLS
 REFN 02736 899
 STOR 1611449000710000060
 MOUT N593200 W1351200 C270S 0600E 09
 LUPR 60 SKAGWAY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP
 ABST "THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD HAD ALTERED THE SCENE AT PITCHFORK FALLS. WHERE THERE HAD FORMERLY BEEN 3 STREAMS OF WATER THERE WAS NOW ONE." (P261) RESEARCHER'S NOTE: PITCHFORK FALLS IS INDICATED, ON THE MAP PLATE 1 IN TEXT, AS THE NAME OF THE STREAM FROM GOAT LAKE TO SKAGWAY RIVER. RAILROAD COMPLETED 1899.

**** WATN PITKA FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER PITKA FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160405405000200866000068600030012450050
 MOUT N625400 W1544700 S330N 0290W 22
 LUPR 41 BIG RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-ANCHORAGE TRAIL FOLLOWS PITKA FORK ON ITS S. SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE JUNCTION OF SALMON RIVER WHERE IT CROSSES PITKA FORK AT SALMON RIVER VILLAGE AND HEADS OVERLAND TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM.

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHAGEA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2685

REFN 00478 924
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST C L ANDREWS, ON REINDEER SLED TRIP FROM KAVILINA TO BARROW CAME TO MOUTH OF RIVER OVER SEA ICE, WHERE HE STAYED WITH OMROWRUK IN HIS IGLOO. (P64) CONTINUED ON SEA ICE TO BARROW.

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHAGEA RIVER
 REFN 02761 974
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A SECTION OF A PROPOSED RAILROAD CORRIDOR WOULD FOLLOW THE COURSE OF THE PITHAGEA RIVER. (P23)

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITMEGA RIVER
 REFN 04731 898
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST ON A MISSION TO RESCUE STRANDED WHALERS IN 1898, AN EXPEDITION FROM THE "BEAR", A REVENUE MARINE VESSEL, DROVE A REINDEER HERD ALONG A ROUTE UP THE KIVALINA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE PITMEGA RIVER, THOUGH THE ROUTE ALONG THE PITMEGA HAS NOT SPECIFICALLY DESCRIBED. (P181)

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHEGEA RIVER
 REFN 00198 889
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE AUTHOR WENT TO THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER IN A WHALING BOAT TO TAKE PRELIMINARY MEASUREMENTS AS HE FOUND THE STREAM TO BE PREVIOUSLY UNCHARTED. HE FOUND IT 6 FEET DEEP AT THE MOUTH, FULL OF BARS AND SHOALS, AND HE COULD ONLY ASCEND A SHORT DISTANCE. "THE RIVER AND ITS NARROW VALLEY WERE VERY WINDING" AND IT FLOWED GENERALLY NW. AFTER SPRING THAW, BECAUSE OF HIGH WATER THE NATIVES COULD RUN THEIR "LIGHT-DROUGH SKIN BOATS" UP THE RIVER A DISTANCE OF 40 MI. ITS LENGTH IS ESTIMATED TO BE OVER 100 MI. THERE IS A DETAILED DISCRPTION OF AN ICE CLIFF 25 MILES UP RIVER. (P178-179)

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHEGEA RIVER
 REFN 00492 922
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1922, ALFRED MARSHALL WENT BY DOG-SLED FROM BARROW TO CAPE PRINCE OF WALES WHILE ON A ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION. HE STAYED AT AN IGLOO ON THE PITHEGEA, APPROACHING IT FROM SEA ICE. THE PITHEGEA HAS A WIDE VALLEY BETWEEN ROLLING HILLS. (P20)

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHEGEA RIVER
 REFN 02063 904
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U060S 0540W 24

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2686

LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST RESIDENTS OF THE CAPE LISBURNE REGION WHO HAVE MADE THE TRIP FROM POINT HOPE TO CAPE SABINE, BY WAY OF KUKPUK AND PITHEGEA RIVERS, REPORT FINDING COAL AT THEIR CAMP ON THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THESE RIVERS. (P180) EXPLORATION DATE IS 1904.

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITHEGEA RIVER
 REFN 03139 973
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U0605 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF CAPE SABINE IS LOCATED AT MOUTH OF PITHEGEA RIVER ABOUT 45 MILES EAST OF CAPE LISBURNE. THIS VILLAGE AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA, WHICH WAS COMPILED IN 1973. (P26)

**** WATN PITHEGEA RIVER PITMIGIAQ RIVER
 REFN 04681 922924
 STOR 1601444
 MOUT N685453 W1643725 U0605 0540W 24
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST ON REACHING PITMIGIAQ RIVER, ESKIMOS WITH A "ROTTEN OLD SKIN BOAT" CARRIED THE PARTY TO PT HOPE BY JULY 16. (P329)

**** WATN PITTSBURG CREEK PITTSBURG CREEK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642640 W1424336 F0505 0250E 35
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION
 ABST PITTSBURG CREEK IS 10 MI IN LENGTH. (P39)

**** WATN PLACER CREEK PLEASANT CREEK
 REFN 02174 910
 STOR 160339912382002012000367000540
 MOUT N645800 W1420000 F020N 0280E 26
 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. BENCHES ON THE RIGHT BANK OF PLEASANT CREEK WERE REPORTED TO HAVE PROFITABLE AMOUNTS OF GOLD (1910) IF ENOUGH WATER COULD BE OBTAINED FOR HYDRAULIC WASHING. (P172)

**** WATN PLACER RIVER BARTLETT GLACIER
 REFN 01972 964
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF
 ABST FIGURE 10 IS AN OBLIQUE PHOTO OF BARTLETT AND SPENCER GLACIERS FLOWING NORTHWESTWARD FROM COASTAL ICEFIELD IN THE KENAI MOUNTAINS. THE PATH OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD IS INDICATED IN THE FOREGROUND, AS WELL AS THE OUTER MORAINNE MARGINS. THE 1951 ICE FRONT OF THE BARTLETT GLACIER IS ALSO DELINEATED. (P43) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2687

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, ROUTE LEAVES TRAIL CREEK AND FOLLOWS THIS CREEK
 DOWNSTREAM TO TURNAGAIN ARM. GOOD AREA FOR MINING AND FARMING. (P7) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A
 RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
 REFN 01147 914
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, GLACIER
 ABST AUTHCR BROOKS INCLUDES A PHOTO OF PLACER RIVER. THIRTEEN PACKHORSES ARE SHOWN WITH ABOUT FIVE MEN VISIBLE.
 THE RIVER IS FROZEN OVER. THE CAPTION--PLACER RIVER AND SPENCER GLACIER IN MIDDLE DISTANCE. (PLATE II) THERE
 IS NO DISCUSSION IN THE TEXT.

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
 REFN 01469 916
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 ABST "THE DISTANCE FROM GRANDVIEW TO ANCHORAGE WAS 69 MIS. THE TRAIN SERVICE ENDED AT SPENCER GLACIER, NEAR
 TUNNEL, WHERE THE TRACK WAS WASHED OUT BY THE GLACIER STREAM." (P85) TUNNEL IS A COMMUNITY ON THE PLACER
 RIVER. THE STREAM REFERRED TO IS PROBABLY AN UNNAMED STREAM WHICH FLOWS FROM AN UNNAMED GLACIER IMMEDIATELY S
 OF TUNNEL, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO BE SURE. THIS WAS AROUND 1916.

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
 REFN 01633 905
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1458958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
 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 EKLUKNA, 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)

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
 REFN 01641 00001 920
 STOR 1608067
 MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF SEVERAL BRIDGES, CAPTIONED:
 "SEPT 4, 1920-NEW AND OLD PLACER RIVER BRIDGE AT MILE 50.3." (P373)

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
 REFN 01641 00002 923

STOR 1608067
MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
LUPR 52
KEYW PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF WOODEN TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER PLACER RIVER WHICH IS ENTIRELY WASHED OUT IN THE CENTER, CAPTIONED: "GAP LEFT BY LOSS OF PLACER RIVER 300-FOOT SPAN ON OCT 21, 1923." (P507)

**** WATN PLACER RIVER PLACER RIVER
REFN 07187 00112 947
STOR 1608067
MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST PLACER RIVER IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG, A BRAIDED STREAM WITH INTERMITTENT FLOW. "NOT NAVIGABLE." (P11)

**** WATN PLACER RIVER SPENCER GLACIER
REFN 01972 940964
STOR 1608067
MOUT N604914 W1485958 S090N 0030E 31
LUPR 52
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST FIGURE 10 IS AN OBLIQUE PHOTO OF BARTLETT AND SPENCER GLACIERS FLOWING NORTHWESTWARD FROM COASTAL ICEFIELD IN THE KENAI MOUNTAINS. (P43) THE LOCATION OF THE PATH OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD IS INDICATED IN THE FOREGROUND, AS WELL AS INDICATIONS OF THE OUTER MARGINS OF THE MORAINES. FIGURE 12 SHOWS THE POSITION OF THE SPENCER ICE FRONT IN 1953, RELATIVE TO THE 1951 POSITION (A RETREAT OF 200-400 FT) AND TO REMNANTS OF PUSH MORAINES THAT RECORD ADVANCE OF 1950 AND 1940. (P45)

**** WATN PLATINUM CREEK PLATINUM CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230006462007660
MOUT N622600 W1424500 C080N 0140E 35
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 THE SLANA RIVER FOLLOWS PLATINUM CREEK ON ITS S SIDE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NABESNA RIVER TO ITS SOURCE. THE TRAIL THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO THE VILLAGE OF BATZULNETAS WHERE IT FOLLOWS THE COPPER RIVER.

**** WATN PLATINUM CREEK PLATINUM CREEK
REFN 01087 929
STOR 160339907005001230006462007660
MOUT N622600 W1424500 C080N 0140E 33
LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER
ABST RAMON B VIIT, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, CITED AN OBSERVATION BY MCKENNAN IN 1929 THAT THE ORIGINAL VILLAGE OF THE UPPER CHISANA-UPPER NABESNA INDIANS WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE PLATINUM CREEK IN THE NABESNA RIVER VALLEY. (P40)

**** WATN PLATINUM CREEK PLATINUM CREEK
REFN 01529 924
STOR 160339907005001230006462007660
MOUT N622600 W1424500 C080N 0140E 35
LUPR 35 NABESNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, SPRING, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION
 ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY SEPT 10 THAT COMING FROM THE NABESNA TO THE GULKANA RIVER, THEY WENT UP THE VALLEY OF PLATINUM CREEK BY HORSE. "THE PLATINUM, A BEAUTIFUL CLEAR MOUNTAIN TROUT STREAM RUSHING DOWN THE MOUNTAINS." (P48) IT DID NOT HAVE GLACIAL SILT. THEY CAMPED ON THE STREAM IN HIGH COUNTRY AND FISHED FOR GRAYLING. (P48-49) THERE WAS A SODA SPRING 1 1/2 MILE FROM THE CAMP. (P49-50) THEY CONTINUED UP INTO HIGH COUNTRY WHICH WAS BARREN WITH SOFT, BOGGY TUNDRA. (P50)

**** WATN PLATTE CREEK PLATTE CREEK

REFN 02183 906912
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540062240180002200010
 MOUT N635900 W1483325 F110S 0050W 08
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS WRITES: HOMESTAKE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE TOTATLANIKA FROM THE SOUTHWEST AND JOINS THAT STREAM IN ITS UPPER CANYON. IN ACCORDANCE WITH A CUSTOM COMMON AMONG PROSPECTORS OF GIVING DIFFERENT NAMES TO DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE SAME STREAM, THE LOWER PORTION OF THIS TRIBUTARY IS CALLED HOMESTAKE AND THE UPPER PORTION PLATTE CREEK. IT HEADS IN A BROAD, ROLLING DEPRESSION BORDERED BY SCHIST RIDGES WHICH EXTENDS BETWEEN THE NENANA AND THE HEAD OF TATLANIKA CREEK. THIS BASIN IS UNDERLAIN BY THE UNCONSOLIDATED NENANA GRAVEL, AND BY THE EARLY TERTIARY COAL-BEARING SERIES. TWO MILES BELOW ITS SOURCE THE CREEK LEAVES THE OPEN COUNTRY TO ENTER A NARROW, STEEP-WALLED CANYON THROUGH ANDESITE MOUNTAINS, BROADENING AGAIN SOMEWHAT BEFORE IT JOINS THE TOTATLANIKA. (P45) THIS VALLEY HAS BEEN PROSPECTED THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH, BUT WORKABLE PLACER GROUND HAS BEEN FOUND ONLY IN THE CANYON AND IN THE OPEN PART OF THE VALLEY JUST ABOVE IT. ABOVE THE CANYON MINING HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS SINCE 1906. THE GRAVELS ARE ABOUT 6 FEET DEEP AND LIE ON A DECAYED SCHIST BEDROCK. THE GOLD OCCURS IN A WELL-DEFINED PAY STREAK 30 TO 60 FEET WIDE, CARRYING REPORTED VALUES OF ABOUT \$3 TO THE CUBIC YARD, BEING FOUND EITHER ON BEDROCK OR IN THIN BEDS OF OXIDIZED YELLOWISH GRAVELS AND SANDS. THE GROUND BEING WORKED AT THE TIME OF VISIT EVIDENTLY RECEIVED ITS GOLD FROM A SMALL TRIBUTARY WHICH CAME IN AT THAT POINT. THE GOLD IS SOMEWHAT RUSTY AND RATHER COARSE, NUMEROUS PIECES VALUED AT \$3 TO \$5 HAVING BEEN FOUND. THE GREATEST DRAWBACK TO MINING THIS GROUND IS THE SCANT WATER SUPPLY, LESS THAN A SLUICE HEAD BEING AVAILABLE THROUGH THE SUMMER, SO THAT IT IS NECESSARY TO HOLD THE WATER WITH A DAM UNIL ENOUGH HAS ACCUMULATED TO GIVE A GOOD VOLUME FOR GROUND SLUICING AND TO SUPPLY THE SLUICE BOXES. IN THE CANYON OF HOMESTAKE CREEK, BELOW THE MOUTH OF A SMALL TRIBUTARY CALLED PTARMIGAN CREEK, THREE MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING IN 1910, HAVING BEEN AT WORK ON THIS GROUND SINCE 1906 WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SEASON OF 1908. HERE THE GRAVELS AVERAGE ABOUT 6 FEET IN DEPTH AND LIE ON EITHER SCHIST OR ANDESITE BEDROCK. THE GOLD OCCURS IN A PAY STREAK ABOUT 25 FEET WIDE, AND THE GRAVELS ARE REPORTED TO YIELD FROM \$3 TO \$9 TO THE SQUARE YARD OF BEDROCK. A SLUICE HEAD OR MORE OF WATER IS AVAILABLE FOR A SEASON OF ABOUT 80 DAYS. FROM THE CHARACTER OF THE GOLD AND ITS DISTRIBUTION IT SEEMS PROBABLE THAT IT HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM DEPOSITS OF HIGH GRAVELS, MOST OF WHICH HAVE NOW BEEN REMOVED BY EROSION. IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF HOMESTAKE AND PLATTE CREEKS FROM 1906 TO 1909, INCLUSIVE, HAS BEEN ABOUT \$50,000. (P46) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN PLATTE CREEK PLATTE CREEK

REFN 02202 916
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540062240180002200012
 MOUT N635900 W1483325 F110S 0050W 08
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 662-G), MADDREN NOTES: HOMESTAKE CREEK, WHICH HAS BEEN THE MOST PRODUCTIVE PLACER-GOLD STREAM IN THE NENANA DISTRICT UP TO THE PRESENT TIME, IS THE WESTERN-MOST HEADWATER TRIBUTARY OF THE TOTATLANIKA FROM ITS UPPER BASIN AND DISCHARGES INTO THE MIDDLE BASIN OF THE MAIN VALLEY, ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE JULY CREEK, THROUGH A DEEP CANYON ERODED ACROSS THE MOUNTAINOUS BELT THAT SEPARATES THESE TWO BASINS. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF HOMESTAKE CREEK IS ABOUT 5 MILES, BUT THE UPPER 3 MILES OF ITS COURSE IS LOCALLY KNOWN AS PLATTE CREEK AND THE NAME HOMESTAKE CREEK IS GENERALLY APPLIED TO THE LOWER 2 MILES OF THE STREAM, OR TO THAT PART WHICH FLOWS THROUGH THE CANYON. THE UPPER 3 MILES OF THE VALLEY SHOWS A MARKED CONTRAST IN TOPOGRAPHIC

CHARACTER TO THE LOWER 2 MILES IN THAT IT IS A PART OF THE BROAD UNULATING HEADWATER BASIN OF THE TOTATLANIKA ERODED IN THE SOFT LIGNITE-BEARING SEDIMENTS AND OVERYLYNG GRAVELS. THE VOLUME OF HOMESTAKE CREEK IS COMPARATIVELY SMALL AND SEEMS PARTICULARLY SO IN COMPARISON WITH THE CANYON ALONG ITS LOWER COURSE, WHICH IS ABOUT 1 MI LONG AND IS ERODED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT 1,000 FT. THERE MAY BE SOME DOUBT THAT THE STREAM IN ITS PRESENT FORM IS TO BE CREDITED WITH THE AMOUNT OF EROSION REPRESENTED BY THIS CANYON, FOR THE CATCHMENT AREA OF HOMESTAKE CREEK IN THE UPPER BASIN OF THE TOTATLANIKA IS LIMITED TO ABOUT 5 SQUARE MILES. IT IS PROBABLE THAT FORMERLY THE DRAINAGE AREA WAS MUCH MORE EXTENSIVE. (P39) MOST OF THE MINING ON THE 5-MI LENGTH OF THIS STREAM HAS BEEN ON THE LOWER 2 MILES, OR HOMESTAKE CREEK PROPER. (P396)

**** WATN POCAHONTAS CREEK POCAHONTAS CREEK
REFN 01879 967
STOR 160339904913000947003405203820001800050
MOUT N655458 W1542123 K060N 0210E 13
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, NO TRAFF
ABST ACCORDING TO THE GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA, FIGURE 2. (P5) WHICH ACCOMPANIES THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT; POCAHONTAS CREEK FLOWS THROUGH THREE GEOLOGIC AREAS. THESE AREAS FROM THE HEAD OF THE RIVER DOWNSTREAM ARE 1) GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE, 2) ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK AND 3) TUFF, GRAYWACKE, AND MUDSTONE. 6 SAMPLES OF STREAM SEDIMENT WERE TAKEN IN OR NEAR POCAHONTAS CREEK IN THE GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE AREA. ONE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN IN THE CREEK IN THE ANDESITIC VOLCANIC ROCK AREA; AND ONE SAMPLE IN THE CREEK IN THE TUFF, GRAYWACKE AND MUDSTONE AREA. ALL 8 SAMPLES CONTAINED COPPER AND LEAD. FIGURE 2 INDICATES P P M FOR BOTH THE COPPER AND THE LEAD FOR EACH SAMPLE. (P4)

**** WATN POCAHONTAS CREEK POCAHONTAS CREEK
REFN 02259 911916
STOR 160339904913000947003405203820001800050
MOUT N655458 W1542123 K060N 0210E 13
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST U S G S BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELD WORK. GOLD PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND ON POCAHONTAS CREEK. (P83)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 01025 971972
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710
MOUT N650812 W1472854 F040N 0010E 35
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IN A WORKING PAPER OF THE ARCTIC ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH LABORATORY ON THE WATERSHED OF POKER CREEK, THE AREA OF THE POKER CREEK WATERSHED IS 24 SQ. MI. IN 1971. AREA IS UNDERLAIN WITH PERMAFROST AND VEGETATION IS BLACK SPRUCE ON COLDER SLOPES AND BIRCH AND ASPEN ON WARMER SLOPES. THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF OVERLAND ACCESS TO THE WATERSHED BUT THE RESEARCH TEAM PLANS TO BUILD ONE-LANE ROADS. SEVEN SAMPLE SITES WERE LOCATED ON POKER CREEK OR ITS SMALL STREAMS. THE MAP ON P 2 SHOWS THEIR LOCATIONS.

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 01396 886
STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640321 W1410205 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 FORTY-MILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS "ALASKA," 1897, STATED THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON POKER CREEK IN 1886 AND WAS WORKED SUCCESSFULLY FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTERWARD. (P76) THIS IS IN THE FORTY-MILE DISTRICT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2691

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02050 904
STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640321 W1410205 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST POKER CREEK IS A HEADWATER STREAM OF WALKER FORK. IT IS A SMALL STREAM FLOWING THROUGH A NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY. IT FLOWS WEST WITH ABOUT 1 MI OF ITS VALLEY ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE BORDER. (P42)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02114 907
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710
MOUT N650800 W1472900 F040N 0010E 35
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.

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02122 900
STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640321 W1410205 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK SORTY MILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
ABST PARTLY IN CANADA, ONE OF THE HEADWATERS OF WALKER FORK IS DEEPLY CUT WITH NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY. THE FIRST GOLD MINING IN THE WALKER FORK AREA WAS DONE HERE ON DAVIS CREEK. (P35-36) SHOWN IN "SPARSELY TIMBERED" AREA, FIG 2, P 13.

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02175 910
STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640300 W1410200 C260N 0220E 11
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 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SOUTH FORK OF FORTY MILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P208)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02175 910
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710
MOUT N650800 W1472900 F040N 0010E 35
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA 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 THE CHATANIKA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P191)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02179 911
STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000
MOUT N640300 W1410200 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTY MILE 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. CONSIDERABLE MINING ACTIVITY WAS REALIZED ON POKER CREEK IN 1910. GOLD WAS RECOVERED BY GROUND SLUICING AND SHOVELLING INTO SLUICE BOXES. (P169)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02216 913
STOR 1603399000
MOUT N640300 W1410200 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE 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. SIX MEN WORKED ON DAVIS AND POKER CREEKS THROUGHOUT THE SEASON BY OPEN-CUT METHODS. (P215)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02449 908
STOR 1603399000
MOUT N640321 W1410205 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE 40-MILE, EAGLE, AND CIRCLE DISTRICT, ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP 133-261. A DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON POKER CREEK IN 1908. (P160)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02618 889896
STOR 1603399000
MOUT N640321 W1410205 C260N 0220E 11
LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST PROSPECTOR'S CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON POKER CREEK AS EARLY AS 1889 ALTHOUGH NO CLAIMS WERE WORKED UNTIL ABOUT 1895. (P116) THE CREEK, WHICH IS ALSO TERMED A GULCH, RISES IN THE BALD HILLS. ITS SOURCE IS ABOUT 18 MILES FROM FORTYMILE CREEK. ALTHOUGH THE CREEK HEADS IN CANADA THE PAYING GOLD CLAIMS ARE WITHIN THE ALASKA LIMITS. THE FIRST WORK WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1896 NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. THE LOW STAGE OF WATER HINDERED SLUICING SINCE THERE WAS BARELY ENOUGH WATER TO COVER THE RIFFLES. THE HEAD OF THE CREEK IS LOCATED NEAR STEEP GULLIES RESULTING IN A SUDDEN DESCENT OF 600 FEET IN A LITTLE OVER HALF A MILE. THREE MILES BELOW THIS THE FALL IS GRADUAL BEING SCARCELY OVER 150 FEET WHERE POKER ENTERS WALKER FORK. THE VALLEY IS WIDE WITH SIDE SLOPES AVERAGING 20 DEGREES NEAR THE BOUNDARY, AND BECOMING LESS STEEP FARTHER DOWN. BOTTOM LANDS HALF A MILE WIDE HAVE BEEN FORMED DUE TO EROSION FROM THE CREEKS NEARBY. THE CURVED RIDGES FORMED FROM THE EROSION ARE CALLED "HOGBACKS." (P327) ALMOST ALL THE GOLD IS EXTRACTED FROM THE GRAVEL BOTTOM WHICH RESTS ON BED-ROCK. NEAR THE MOUTH THE "PAY DIRT" IS 3 FEET THICK BUT THINS OUT NEAR THE HEAD. (P328) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE MCCLARTY CLAIM LOCATED 3/4 MILE FROM THE MOUTH. GRAVEL AND BOULDERS ARE PRESENT AT THIS SITE. GOLD OCCURS IN LARGE QUANTITIES WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE MOUTH. (P329)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 02986 971
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710
MOUT N650812 W1472854 F040N 0010E 35
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, HUNTING, FISHING
ABST THERE EXISTS AN ECOLOGICAL RESEARCH AREA ON POKER CREEK. (P22) BECAUSE OF THE EXISTING RESEARCH AREA, THE PLANNERS NOTE THAT THIS AREA IS PRESENTLY USED FOR EXTENSIVE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES SUCH AS NATURE STUDY, HIKING, CROSS-COUNTRY SKIING, SNOWMOBILING, FISHING AND HUNTING. (P22)

**** WATN POKER CREEK POKER CREEK
REFN 03045 909971

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2693

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710
 MOUT N650812 W1472854 F040N 0010E 35
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ARMY CORPS 1971. POKER CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 24.3 SQ MI. ELEVATION OF THE BASIN IS 2655 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. VEGETATIVE COVER IS PREDOMINANTLY BLACK SPRUCE ON THE 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) U S G S MAPS, COMPILED FROM 1951 PHOTOGRAPHY, SHOW ONE SHORT UP THE POKER CREEK VALLEY. THIS TRAIL COINCIDES IN PART WITH AN EARLY WATER-COLLECTION DITCH MENTIONED BY COVERT AND ELLSWORTH IN 1909. (P6)

**** WATN POKTOVIK CREEK POKTOVIK CREEK
 REFN 02728 850963
 STOR 1602047015455001310
 MOUT N680000 W1611500 K300N 0110W 17
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A SITE DATING CIRCA 1850 WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF POKTOVIK CREEK. THE SITE IS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES FROM THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP AND HAS LATE PREHISTORIC-HISTORIC ESKIMO CULTURAL AFFINITY. (LOCATION NUMBER 57) SPALLS WERE FOUND ON A BLUFF ON E SIDE OF THE CREEK MOUTH. (LOCATION 57) ON THE LEFT BANK, 2 MI UP FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, SPALLS AND SEVERAL THIN BROWN POT SHERDS WERE FOUND. (LOCATION NUMBER 58) REFERENCE TO FURTHER ACTIVITY IN THIS AREA IS MADE AT LOCATION NUMBER 59 WHERE SPALLS WERE FOUND AND MICROBLADE CORES WERE FOUND. HALL MADE ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT POKTOVIK CREEK IN 1963. BURCH, FOOTER, ANDERSON AND IRVING HAVE ALSO MADE NOTES CONCERNING THEIR ETHNOGRAPHIC OR ARCHEOLOGICAL FINDINGS IN THE AREA. (LOCATIONS 57-60)

**** WATN POLLY CREEK POLLY CREEK
 REFN 02694 975
 STOR 1607041
 MOUT N601700 W1522700 S020N 0180W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST PETER CONSTANTINE, AN INFORMANT, IN REFERENCE TO THE VILLAGE OF "OLD KUSTATAN" (LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSTATAN RIVER) STATES THAT "AFTER THEY PUT UP THEIR FISH THEY GO DOWN POLLY CREEK". (P110) THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE OF "SUSTAINED NATIVE HABITATION" AT A SITE ALONG A TRAIL GOING INLAND NORTH FROM THE MOUTH OF POLLY CREEK. ANOTHER PORTION OF THIS SITE IS LOCATED 900 FT ALONG THE BEACH, AND 100 FT BACK INTO THE FOREST. THIS AREA, ABANDONED IN THE LAST 20 YEARS, WAS USED HEAVILY BY NATIVES FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS. (P111)

**** WATN POLLY CREEK POLLY CREEK
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1607041
 MOUT N601700 W1522700 S020S 0180W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST "SPORT HARVEST OF BLACK BEARS IS IMPORTANT IN THE COOK INLET DRAINAGES, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA OF POLLY CREEK" (P101) POLLY CREEK HAS A TIMBER STAND THAT IS POTENTIALLY COMMERCIAL (P105)

**** WATN POOL CREEK POOL CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240164101440001250010
 MOUT N651700 W1462000 F050N 0070E 09
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2694

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.

**** WATN POOL CREEK POOL CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240164101440001250010
 MOUT N651700 W1462000 F050N 0070E 09
 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)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK
 REFN 01466 913929
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200038450340001880050
 MOUT N623500 W1504500 S290N 0080W 33
 LUPR 53 TAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION, RIVER
 ABST MRS LAURENCE NOTES IN 1913 THAT HER HUSBAND SIDNEY AND MONROE CAST STAKED A CLAIM ON THIS CREEK. THE MINE WAS WORKED BY MONROE CAST. (P37-38) AUTHOR AND HER HUSBAND STOPPED BY HERE IN 1929. THEY PUT UP CAMP "UNDER A FEW PINE TREES WHICH WERE GROWING AT THE EDGE OF TIMBERLINE". (P45) ANOTHER CREEK IS NOTED BEHIND CAMP. (P46)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010050090
 MOUT N620000 W1471500 S220N 0120E 08
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, REPORTED, "A SHORT DISTANCE S (OF SLEIGH CREEK) ON POORMAN CREEK A \$19.00 NUGGET WAS FOUND A FEW YEARS AGO." (P25) HE APPARENTLY WAS WALKING.

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN
 REFN 00110 93705 P 937
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470
 MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05
 LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" FEB 5, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1. INFORMATION FROM PAGE 2 COLUMN 2. ARTICLE TITLED "MUCH WORK GOING ON AT RUBY". SEVERAL MINING OUTFITS ARE LOCATED ON POORMAN CREEK. ONE OF THE COMPANIES IS "GRAGEN AND COMPANY". DENNIS COXLE HAS A MINING OPERATION ON THE CREEK.

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK
 REFN 01155 915
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470
 MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PHOTO (P63) SHOWS MINERS ON A CLAIM ON POORMAN CREEK, RUBY DISTRICT GOLDMINING, 1915. IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE FROM PHOTOGRAPH WHETHER THE WATER SHOWN IS THE CREEK OR JUST FROM THE FLOW OUT OF THE SLUICE.

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK
 REFN 01445 913954

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2695

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470

MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

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

ABST L. D. MITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO., STATED THAT IN 1913 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT POORMAN CREEK, 60 MILES S OF RUBY. THE FREIGHT TRAIL TO LONG CREEK WAS THEN EXTENDED 30 MILES TO POORMAN. (P287) ALBERT VERHONICK, FREIGHTER, IN 1931, BOUGHT A CATERPILLAR TRACTOR AND HAULED FREIGHT YEAR ROUND FROM RUBY TO POORMAN. (P291) IN 1954, PETER MISCOVICH AND HIS SONS WERE THE LARGEST OPERATORS ON THE CREEK, USING DRAGLINES, AND BULLDOZERS. CLARENCE ZAISER WAS ALSO ACTIVE ON THE CREEK WITH MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT. IN 1951, WILLIAM CARLO AND JOHN MAY DISMANTLED AN N C BUILDING AT RUBY AND SET IT UP AT THEIR CAMP. (P292)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK

REFN 02238 913

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470

MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05

LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL

ABST USGS 1913. POORMAN CREEK IS A STREAM OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, BEING 20 TO 30 FT WIDE AND HAVING CONSIDERABLE DEPTH AND VELOCITY AT ORDINARY STAGES. IT IS REPORTED TO HAVE GONE COMPLETELY DRY DURING THE DROUGHT OF 1913. (P368)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK

REFN 02248 914

STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300100020300230010050090

MOUT N620000 W1471500 S220N 0120E 08

LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST TRIBUTARY TO CROOKED CREEK. IN 1914 6 MEN WERE AT WORK ON POORMAN CREEK AND BY EARLY SUMMER HAD GROUND-SLUCED 350 FEET OF GROUND. AT THE WORKINGS THE BEDROCK IS 6 FEET DEEP. THE GOLD IS FLAKY AND CONTAINS SMALL NUGGETS. (PP128-129)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK

REFN 02354 914924

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470

MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05

LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, A USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. IN 1914 GOLD PLACERS ON POORMAN CREEK WERE DEVELOPED. (P89) IN 1915, WORKABLE AREA ON THIS CREEK WAS EXTENDED. (P90)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK

REFN 02435 912933

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470

MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05

LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. POORMAN CREEK FLOWS N 60 DEGREES W FOR ABOUT 6 MILES THEN TURNS ABRUPTLY AND FLOWS IN A GENERAL S W DIRECTION TO THE N FORK OF THE INNOKO RIVER. GOLD WAS 1ST DISCOVERED ON THE UPPER POORMAN CREEK IN 1912. MINING BEGAN THE FOLLOWING YEAR. (P159) MINING WAS SERIOUSLY HANDICAPPED BY THE 1933 DROUGHT. (P160) MINING IS CURRENTLY BEING DONE BY UNDERGROUND METHODS AND SLUCING. (P162)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK

REFN 02584 915

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2696

STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470
 MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05
 LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST USGS 1915. WOOD, THE ONLY FUEL USED, IS PLENTIFUL AROUND POORMAN AND SELLS AT \$7.50 TO \$9.00 A CORD. (P229)

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMAN CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470
 MOUT N635754 W1555833 K180S 0150E 05
 LUPR 31 N FORK INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1915 POORMAN CREEK WAS AN IMPORTANT PLACER-MINING CREEK IN THE POORMAN DISTRICT

**** WATN POORMAN CREEK POORMANS CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320035960200038450340001880050
 MOUT N623500 W1504500 S290N 0080W 33
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1907 POORMAN'S CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCERS IN THE YENTNA DISTRICT. (P38)

**** WATN POPE CREEK POPE CREEK
 REFN 01504 899899
 STOR 160339904913000947005155005340
 MOUT N670127 W1510752 F250N 0160W 05
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS RIVER LOCATED WAS LOCATED ACROSS FROM THE NORTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND THERE WAS A CABIN BUILT ON IT. (P35) REPORT BY CARL FRANK IN ROBERT MARSHALL'S BOOK, "ARCTIC VILLAGE."

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE
 REFN 00026 00038 897907
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST IN A REPORT ON "WORK ON THE PORCUPINE", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 4, PP301-303, DEC 1907, THE HISTORY OF GOLD-MINING OPERATIONS ON THE PORCUPINE IS DESCRIBED, THE FIRST STRIKE HAVING OCCURRED IN 1897. SMALL SCALE MINING PREDOMINATED UNTIL THE PORCUPINE TRADING COMPANY BEGAN MINING BY DIVERTING WATER OUT OF THE STREAMBED BY A FLUME. PHOTO, P302, SHOWS THE "FIRST EXCAVATION ON THE PORCUPINE" MAN ON LOG BRIDGE, TREES AND BRUSH ALONG SHORE, ROCKS PILED UP, WHITEWATER AND BEND IN STREAM. IN 1904, A SNOW-MELT FLOOD CARRIED EVERYTHING AWAY AND MINING CEASED, "PROBABLY MORE THAN HALF A MILLION DOLLARS" HAVING BEEN TAKEN BEFORE 1904. PHOTO, P303, OF "INTAKE OF OLD DALTON FLUME", STEEP, ROCKY HILLSIDES, TREES AND BRUSH. BY 1907, ANOTHER COMPANY HAD REOPENED MINING OPERATIONS, HEAVY HYDRAULIC EQUIPMENT WAS BROUGHT IN FOR LARGE-SCALE WORK TO BEGIN THE FOLLOWING YEAR. THE DISTRICT IS REACHED FROM HAINES, OR PYRAMID HARBOR, UP THE CHILKAT RIVER BY CANOES, THENCE BY ROAD FOLLOWING THE KLEHINI RIVER TO THE PORCUPINE. FROM HAINES, FREIGHT COST \$20 PER TON. ROAD IMPROVEMENTS OVER THE ENTIRE ROUTE WERE UNDERWAY IN 1907, INCLUDING BRIDGES, AND IT WAS ANTICIPATED THAT BY THE "CLOSE OF 1908" ONE COULD TRAVEL BY AUTO FROM HAINES TO THE PORCUPINE. MINING PLANS WERE TO CLEAN THE CREEK TO BEDROCK BY RAISING THE WATER OUT OF THE BED BY A WELL-BUILT FLUME 36 FT WIDE AND 8 FT DEEP. A SAWMILL WAS IN LARGE-SCALE OPERATION AT THE MINING SITE. (PP301-303)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2697

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE
REFN 01670 915922
STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
KEYW MINING, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST HJALMAR RUTZEBECK IN "MY ALASKAN IDYLL", 1922, RELATED HIS 3 WKS EXPERIENCE MINING GOLD WITH ROBERT AND OSCAR ON THE PORCUPINE. THE CLAIM WAS CALLED KINGDOM COME AND LOCATED NEAR KLUKWAN. THERE WAS A LARGE MINING CAMP FURTHER DOWN THE RIVER. (PP48-56) AFTER BEING WASHED OUT OF A MINING CAMP BY A FLASH FLOOD, HE AND THE MINING CREW WENT DOWN THE TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER TO THE BRIDGE THAT CROSSED THE RIVER. IT WAS WASHED OUT. (P257) THEY WALKED TO THE TOWN OF PORCUPINE. (P258) THERE WAS A WAGON-ROAD ALONG THIS PORTION OF THE CREEK. (P259) AT PORCUPINE THEY FORDED THE RIVER AFTER IT HAD GONE DOWN FROM THE FLOOD AND WENT TO HAINES. (P263) 1915 TO 1922.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
REFN 00026 00095 910
STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY
ABST "HUNDREDS MORE OF STAMPS FOR JUNEAU MINES" (1910) REPORTS THAT COL J H CONRAD'S HYDRAULIC PROPOSITION ON PORCUPINE CREEK ANNOUNCES A CLEANUP THIS SEASON OF \$500,000 GOLD. THE GROUND, ACCORDING TO CONRAD, AVERAGES \$4.50 A YARD AND WILL YIELD THE COMPANY A FULL MILLION NEXT YEAR. (P317) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 6.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 161039502489000475000053000070
MOUT N624300 W1435300 C110N 0080E 22
LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL SHORT CUT TO TOK BRANCHES OFF AT THE CONFLUENCE OF SLANA WITH COPPER RIVER AND FOLLOWS PORCUPINE CREEK UP TO EAGLE PASS. IT THEN JOINS THE MAIN TRAIL AT THE N END OF THE PASS. PORCUPINE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SLANA RIVER.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
REFN 00524 897
STOR 1608091
MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020S 29
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ADOLPH KUNZELMANN LOCATED A BENCH CLAIM ON PORCUPINE CREEK IN JAN 1897. (P85)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
REFN 00647 946
STOR 160339907005001230005035006610
MOUT N632252 W1424115 F190N 0140E 35
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST JOHN COOLEY RECEIVED PRACTICAL ENGINEERING EXPERIENCE BY WORKING ON THE FORTY MILE ROAD SURVEY OF 1946. THE PROPOSED ROUTE OF THE ROAD RAN IN A NORTHERNLY DIRECTION OVER THE RIDGE BETWEEN THE TANANA RIVER AND PORCUPINE CREEK, THEN DOWN THE RIDGE AND ACROSS THE PORCUPINE AND UP THE RIGHT LIMIT OF THE CREEK TO THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE TANANA AND YUKON DRAINAGE BASINS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2698

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 00900 896898
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT THIS CREEK IS 30 MILES LONG AND HAD QUITE A NUMBER OF CLAIMS ON IT, IN 1896. THEY WERE ABANDONED AND THE CREEK IS OPEN FOR RELOCATION. (P361)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 01219 914
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1914, THE AUTHOR WORKED AT A GOLD MINE ON PORCUPINE CREEK, AND DESCRIBES THE GLACIER CREEK AS FLOWING THROUGH A LONG, DEEP GULCH WITH STEEP MOUNTAINS ON EACH SIDE. (P24)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE 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 PORCUPINE CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE. (P189)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 161039502489000475000053000070
 MOUT N624300 W1435300 C110N 0080E 22
 LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, MAP
 ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, M MILLER NOTES THE PORCUPINE CREEK HAYSIDE, 61 MIS FROM TOK ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY. (P51) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02035 902
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "NEW DIGGINGS IN THE COOK INLET REGION AND PORCUPINE DISTRICT HAVE PROBABLY PRODUCED \$100,000". (P.41) YEAR IS 1902. PORCUPINE DISTRICT IS 30 MILES FROM PYRAMID HARBOR. IT IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE BY WAGON ROAD. IS A SMALL PLACER-GOLD DISTRICT THAT LIES WITHIN PORCUPINE CREEK BASIN. THE CREEK IS A SMALL STREAM THAT ENTERS THE KLEHINI ABOUT 20 MILES ABOUT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHILKAT. PLACERS OCCUR IN SMALL GLACIAL BENCHES AND THE STREAM BED. PORCUPINE CREEK IS IN A VERY SHARP ROCK-CUT VALLEY. SLICES HAVE BEEN BUILT TO DIVERT THE WATER IN ORDER TO GAIN ACCESS TO THE CREEK BEDS FOR MINING. THIS WAS "A COSTLY PROCESS." (P.48)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02042 898
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22

LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST PORCUPINE CREEK IS ABOUT 5 MILES IN LENGTH AND IS THE LOCATION OF FAIRLY SUBSTANTIAL PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS. (P60) THIS PLACER DIGGINGS DATE FROM THE SUMMER OF 1898. THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS ON ONE CLAIM WERE NOTED TO BE 12 FEET DEEP ABOUT, WITH CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT IN PROGRESS. (P62)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C2805 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL
 ABST IN 1905 PLACER GOLD WAS MINED IN ONLY TWO LOCALITIES IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, ON GOLD CREEK IN THE JUNEAU DISTRICT AND PORCUPINE CREEK IN THE SKAGWAY DISTRICT. (P31) PLACER OPERATIONS WERE BEGUN IN THE SPRING, PROBABLY IN 1905 AND SUCCESSFULLY CONTINUED UNTIL THE LATTER PART OF JUNE, WHEN EXCESS WATER IN THE CREEK DESTROYED THE LARGE DAM, FILLED THE PIT AND BURIED THE SLUICE BOX AND PORTIONS OF THE PLANT IN MANY FEET OF GRAVEL. (P45)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST A LITTLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON PORCUPINE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CROOKED CREEK NEAR THE MOUTH OF MILLER CREEK. THE CREEK HAS A WIDE VALLEY. (P198)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C2805 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1907 AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO MINE THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ON PORCUPINE CREEK IN A SYSTEMATIC WAY. A FLUME WAS BUILT. (P37)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02147 908
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N582538 W1361314 C2805 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 38 SQUARE MILES AND IT HEADS IN A LARGE GLACIAL AREA. (P153) ACCORDING TO A TABLE, WHICH OBTAINED ITS DATA FROM A 1908 SPECIAL WATER POWER CENSUS, THE PORCUPINE GOLD MINING COMPANY HAD 2 WATER WHEELS OPERATING ON THE CREEK, WHICH PRODUCED 50 HORSEPOWER. (P157)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17
 LUPR 34
 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

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2700

480: 173-217. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF CROOKED, PORCUPINE, AND BONANZA CREEKS FOR 1910. (P199)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740
 MOUT N653743 W1452542 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 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN CROOKED CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02301 917
 STOR 1608091
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 29
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PRODUCING GOLD LODES WERE LOCATED ON PORCUPINE CREEK IN 1917. (P175) 2 OR 3 MEN WORKED AT BLUEBELL AND PRIMROSE CLAIMS IN 1917 ON PORCUPINE CREEK. A FEW TONS OF ORE HAVE BEEN MINED AND MILLED AT THE SMALL MILLS ON THIS CREEK. (P175)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02355 922
 STOR 160339907005001230005035006610
 MOUT N632252 W1424115 F190N 0140E 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT A BRIDGE WAS BUILT ACROSS PORCUPINE CREEK IN 1922 AND A ROAD EXTENDED ALONG THE CREEK. (P25)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02449 930
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740
 MOUT N653743 W1442542 F090N 0160E 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING
 ABST GOLD PLACERS OF THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS, ALASKA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 897-C PP133-261. J B MERTIE JR 1936. THE STREAM GRADIENT OF PORCUPINE CREEK IS LOW AVERAGING 60 FEET TO THE MILE FOR THE LOWER 11 MILES OF ITS COURSE. THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE IS 1,750 FEET ABOVE SEA-LEVEL. (P225) THE YEAR OF FIRST PLACER PRODUCTION FROM PORCUPINE CREEK WAS 1934. (P225)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02491 944
 STOR 161039502489000475000053000070
 MOUT N624300 W1435300 C110N 0080E 22
 LUPR 53 SLANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FROM FRED HOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS 989-D, 1954: THE STREAMS FLOWING INTO PORCUPINE CREEK ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN FROM GRUBSTAKE CREEK CARRY GOLD, AND ALSO MAGNETITE, NATIVE COPPER, NATIVE SILVER, AND MINERALS CONTAINING BISMUTH. (P195)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02578 912

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090022300250
 MOUT N613500 W1435000 C030S 0090E 28
 LUPR 53 KUSKULANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE AK COPPER EXPLORATION CO HAS DONE WORK ON A GROUP OF CLAIMS ON PORCUPINE CREEK. (P83)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02710 898936
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PORCUPINE CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1898 BY THREE MEN NAMED MIX, FINLEY, AND WILEY. THEY STAKED AND RECORDED FOUR PLACER MINING CLAIMS. FOLLOWING THEIR DISCOVERY A GREAT INFLUX OF PROSPECTORS VISITED THE AREA IN THE FALL OF 1898 AND SPRING OF 1899. GOLD WAS FOUND ON SEVERAL OTHER CREEKS IN THE AREA AND MANY CLAIMS WERE STAKED. (P12-13) THE TOWN OF PORCUPINE WAS NAMED AFTER THE NEARBY CREEK AND BY THE SUMMER OF 1899 HAD A POPULATION OF 200. IN 1903, PORCUPINE HAD A POST OFFICE, STORE, HOTEL, A DOZEN OR MORE HOUSES AND A SUMMER POPULATION OF ABOUT 80 PEOPLE. (P13) BETWEEN 1900 AND 1906, MANY CLAIMS ON PORCUPINE CREEK APPARENTLY CHANGED HANDS AND ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO CONSOLIDATE GROUPS OF CLAIMS SO THAT MINING OPERATIONS COULD BE CARRIED OUT ON A LARGE SCALE. IN 1906, THE MINING OPERATIONS ON PORCUPINE CREEK WERE STRUCK BY A DEVASTATING FLOOD AND FROM 1907 TO 1909 ONLY A FEW SMALL HAND OPERATIONS WERE ACTIVE. (P14-15) IN 1908, THE PORCUPINE MINING COMPANY BOUGHT A LARGE PORTION OF THE CLAIMS ON THE CREEK. THE COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A FLUME ONE MILE LONG, 24 TO 30 FT WIDE AND 6 FT DEEP. THE FLUME WAS COMPLETED IN 1909 AND LARGE SCALE MINING WAS RESUMED IN 1910. AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION FROM 1910 TO 1915 WAS \$50,000. IN AUGUST OF 1915 A FLOOD DESTROYED THE LOWER PART OF THE FLUME AND FILLED IN THE MINING EXCAVATIONS. (P15) A PHOTO ON PAGE 16, CAPTIONED "PORCUPINE'S FLUME (CA1909)", SHOWS THE FLUME AND PORCUPINE CREEK. THE RUGGED CHARACTER OF THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE NARROW, STEEP SIDED CANYON CUT BY PORCUPINE CREEK, AND THE LOCAL HILLSIDE VEGETATION ARE WELL ILLUSTRATED BY THE PHOTO. AFTER THE 1915 FLOOD, THE PORCUPINE MINING COMPANY'S PROPERTIES WERE TAKEN OVER BY THE ALASKA CORPORATION WHICH WORKED THE CLAIMS FOR THE NEXT 10 YEARS. (P17-18) IN 1927, THE SUNSHINE GOLD MINING COMPANY WAS FORMED BY MR. FRITSCH. MR. FRITSCH HAD OBTAINED A PATENTED CLAIM WHICH INCLUDED THE TOWNSITE OF PORCUPINE. THE COMPANY BOUGHT ALL CLAIMS IN THE AREA AND CONSTRUCTED A "COMPANY TOWN" INCLUDING A STORE, STABLE, AND BUNK HOUSES. (P18) MR. FRITSCH DIED IN 1936 AND THE COMPANY CEASED OPERATIONS. THE COMPANY PRODUCED \$1,700,000 IN GOLD FROM 1927 TO 1936. (P19) THIS WAS THE LAST LARGE COMPANY OPERATION AN PORCUPINE CREEK AND IN THE AREA. THE TLINGIT INDIAN NAME FOR PORCUPINE CREEK IS "TLACHKAHINIKU". (P768, Q8TH).

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608091
 MOUT N605500 W1494000 S100N 0020W 29
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP
 ABST THE HOPE POINT TRAIL FOLLOWS THE NORTH SIDE OF PORCUPINE CREEK. THE CREEK'S WATERS TUMBLE OVER MOSSY ROCKS. LARGE ALDER CANOPIES THE CREEK FOR THE FIRST 1/3 MI OF THE TRAIL. THE TRAIL THEN CLIMBS A BLUFF AND CONTINUES THROUGH THE FOREST. THE TRAIL IS BEST MAY TO OCTOBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP SEWARD D8. (P61)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005505005430
 MOUT N671353 W1501614 F280N 0120W 19
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST PORCUPINE CREEK TRIBUTARY OF MIDDLE FORK DISCHARGES ABOUT 1000 MINERS INCHES OF WATER BETWEEN ITS HEADWATERS AND ITS CONFLUENCE WITH QUARTZ CREEK ABOUT 5 1/2 MILES, PORCUPINE FLOWS IN A NARROW VALLEY. THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE CREEK IS ABOUT 9 MILES. THE GRADE BELOW QUARTZ CREEK AND ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF PORCUPINE AND MIDDLE FORK VALLEY IS ABOUT 2 PERCENT (P101-102) DESCRIPTION OF MINING ON THE CREEK IS NOTED. (P102-103)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 160339904913000943005505005430
 MOUT N671353 W1501614 F280N 0120W 19
 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 A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON THE TANANA VILLAGE TO KOYUKUK TRAIL, 1923 TO 1924, REPORTED INCREASED MINING ACTIVITY IN THE WISEMAN/COLDFOOT AREA. FIVE MEN AND ONE WOMAN WERE ACTIVELY MINING ON PORCUPINE CREEK. (P13) PORCUPINE CREEK JOINS THE KOYUKUK 2 1/2 MILES BELOW COLDFOOT AND IN FEB HAD AN OVER FLOW OF 18 IN AT ITS MOUTH. (P13)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 05030 959
 STOR 160339904913000947005505005430
 MOUT N671353 W1501614 F280N 0120W 19
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR FLEW UP TO TALK TO SOME OLD-TIME PROSPECTORS AT PORCUPINE CREEK. (P148) THE PROSPECTORS HAD BUILT A CABIN AND HAD A VEGETABLE GARDEN. (P150) SHE AND THE OTHERS HIKE ALONG PORCUPINE CREEK FOR ABOUT 1/2 MI, OVER PILES OF ROCKS AND BOULDERS, THE REMAINDER OF MANY YEARS OF DIGGING THE CREEK. THEY CROSSED THE STREAM ON NARROW MAKE-SHIFT BRIDGES AND PLANKS. THE PROSPECTORS HAD REPLACED PANNING WITH A SLUICE BOX. (P151-2)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST R.H. STRETCH, A MINING EXPERT GAVE THE DISTANCE FROM SKAGWAY TO THE PORCUPINE CREEK AS 7 1/2 MI. (P506) FROM THE FOOT OF THE TRAIL TO PORCUPINE CREEK, 4 MI, THE TRAIL RISES 250 FT IN 1/4 MI OVER SMOOTH ROCKS, BARE TREE ROOTS AND MUD HOLES (ALTITUDE 320 FT). THE TRAIL PASSES A SMALL LAKE 5 1/2 MI FROM SKAGWAY, RISES TO 810 FT AND DESCENDS TO PORCUPINE CREEK AT 470 FT. HERE THERE IS A BRIDGE ACROSS THE "MILKY TORRENT." THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS TRAVEL BY FOOT, PACKHORSE AND WAGON. (P507-509) PARTIES ARE CAMPED ALL ALONG THE SKAGWAY TRAIL, PARTICULARLY AT THE PORCUPINE CREEK SITE AND BRIDGES 2, 3 AND 4. THE MEMBER AT EACH CAMP COULD BE 2000 OR MORE MEN AND 1500 HORSES. (P512)

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK
 REFN 06663 909
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A W. GREELY STATES THAT INSTALLATIONS HAVE BEEN MADE ON THE PORCUPINE TO WORK SYSTEMATICALLY THE EXTENSIVE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS THAT ARE KNOWN TO EXIST THERE. (P76) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2703

REFN 00575 888898
 STOR 161143100149000049000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF

ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES EXTENSIVELY OF THE HISTORY, NATURAL RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. IN DISCUSSING THE SKAGWAY ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE, HE MENTIONS THAT THE ROUTE TAKES ONE UP TO THE TOP OF A HILL (PORCUPINE HILL) AND THEN THE DESCENT IS MADE TO THE PORCUPINE CREEK ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE HILL. (P167) IT IS NOT CLEAR HOW MUCH OF THE TRAIL GOES ALONG THIS CREEK.

**** WATN PORCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04181 897
 STOR 161143100149000047000109500070
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST SCEARCE'S CAMP WAS JUST ABOVE THIS CREEK. HE STATES THERE WAS A STEEP AND SLIPPERY PORTAGE AT A SET OF ROCKY FALLS JUST ABOUT WHERE THEY WERE CAMPED. (P33) MANY HEAVILY LADEN ANIMALS HAD TO TRY TO WALK UP THIS RIVER AND MANY DIDN'T MAKE IT. (P34)

**** WATN PORCUPINE LAKE PORCUPINE LAKE

REFN 04077 00022 973
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N684700 W1463000 U070S 0240E 32
 LUPR 13 IVISHAK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, VEGETATION
 ABST PORCUPINE LAKE IS A NATURAL RESERVOIR FOR THE UPPER IVISHAK RIVER. IT IS SOME 300 ACRES IN SIZE, OCCUPYING A LARGE EAST-WEST GLACIALY SHAPED TROUGH. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY TUNDRA. THIS LAKE IS REPORTED TO "PROVIDE EXCELLENT LANDING SITES FOR PLANES ON SKIS OR FLOATS".

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04490 917918
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN LATE WINTER OF 1918, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER, FROM A POINT BELOW THE RAMPARTS TO WHICH THEY HAD PORTAGED FROM THE COLLEEN RIVER, TO THE YUKON RIVER.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE CREEK

REFN 04200 898899
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST M D K WEIMER EAGLE CITY AREA MINER IN 1898-99, BRIEFLY DESCRIBES THE RIVER AS LONG, WITH A LITTLE AMOUNT OF PROSPECTING DONE NEAR ITS MOUTH. AUTHOR REPORTS SPEAKING TO A PROSPECTING PARTY OF 15 WHO CAME DOWN THE PORCUPINE FROM CANADA TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P240)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE FORK

REFN 01731 847869
 STOR 1603399
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2704

LUPR 34
KEYM COMMUNITY,ROUTE,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST WALTER STARR SAYS FORT YUKON WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1847 BY HUDSON'S BAY CO. (P48) HE SAYS TENA INDIANS BROUGHT THEM FROM FORT MCPHERSON OVER RAT PORTAGE "AND DOWN THE PORCUPINE FORK OF THE YUKON TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THAT RIVER, WHERE FORT YUKON WAS BUILT. THIS REMAINED THE ROUTE USED BY HUDSON BAY FUR TRADERS UNTIL 1869, 2 YEARS AFTER THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA FROM RUSSIA, WHEN FORT YUKON WAS FOUND TO BE ON U S TERRITORY."(P49)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00026 00060 861
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST IN 1861 REV. WILLIAM KIRKBY TRAVELED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER BY CANOE WITH 2 INDIANS TO FT YUKON. (P422)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00198 889
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST "RAMPART HOUSE" IS ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P183)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00469 00004 871878
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYM NO TRAFF,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE CORRESPONDENCE FROM 1872 TO 1878, SUGGESTED SURVEYING THE BOUNDARY POINT ON THE PORCUPINE. (P56-58) BRITISH-AMERICAN TREATY 1871 DECLARED THE PORCUPINE FREE AND OPEN FOR PURPOSES OF COMMERCE. (P58-59)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00469 00005 875
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYM NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, A REPORT BY MAJOR CAMERON TO U S ENGINEERS IS CITED. FEB 18,1875. HE SUGGESTED THAT FORT YUKON, "WHERE PORCUPINE RIVER JOINS THE YUKON RIVER" SHOULD BE USED AS A PRINCIPAL DEPOT DURING THE WORK OF SURVEYING THE BOUNDARIES.(P171)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00473 905906
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYM TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE
ABST IN AMUNDSEN'S ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE AS AN EXPLORER HE INDICATES THAT ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM FORT EGBERT TO GJOA THEY ENCOUNTERED MR DARRELL, THE MAIL CARRIER, IN THE PORCUPINE RIVER DRAINAGE. (P58-61) THEY TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM. IT IS INFERRED THAT AMUNDSEN TRAVELLED THROUGH THE PORCUPINE RIVER DRAINAGE BOTH COMING TO AND RETURNING FROM FORT EGBERT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2705

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00479 873
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYN TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY
ABST C. L. ANDREWS MENTIONS THAT IN 1873 TRADERS AND PROSPECTORS BEGAN TO USE THE YUKON RIVER AS A HIGHWAY NOTING THAT THEY CAME TO FT YUKON FROM MACKENZIE VIA THE RAT RIVER PORTAGE AND THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P159-161) ACTUAL USE OF THE RIVER AS MEANS OF TRANSPORT IS IMPLIED.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00528 943
STOR 1603399
MOU N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYN NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THE ENGLISH POST OF FORT YUKON HAD TO LEAVE THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND MOVE FURTHER INLAND WHEN THE U S BOUGHT ALASKA. IT HAD BEEN THE HUDSON'S BAY CHIEF TRADING CENTER FOR 20 YEARS. (P275)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00553 891897
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
ABST MRS BOMPAS MEMOIRS REFER TO BISHOP BOMPAS SPENDING TWO WINTERS ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AT RAMPART HOUSE IN 1891 AND 1892. (P122) SHE LATER (1897) MAKES REFERENCE TO THE RIVER "WHERE MR AND MRS WALLIS, WITH THEIR HUNDRED PIECES OF GOOD. LEFT US TO ASCEND THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO RAMPART HOUSE, WHERE MR WALLIS IS TO BE STATIONED FOR THE PRESENT AND WHERE A CHURCH IS ALREADY BUILT." (P130) LATER SHE AGAIN REFERS TO THE MISSION STATION ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P131) RAMPART HOUSE IS IN CANADA.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00571 909
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYN ROUTE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE
ABST "THIS AFFLUENT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST TRAILS IN ALASKA. THE NATIVES, RUSSIANS AND HUDSON BAY TRAPPERS PASSED OVER IT WINTER AND SUMMER AS A HIGHWAY BETWEEN FT MCPHERSON AND FT YUKON." (P90) "AT THE PRESENT THERE ARE SEVERAL TRAPPERS AND INDIANS ALONG THE RIVER IN WINTER, PERHAPS TWENTY-FIVE, BUT NO MINERS." (P90) "WHALERS AND TRADERS FROM HERSHEL COME DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO FT YUKON." (P90)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 00571 909
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34
KEYN ROUTE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE
ABST "THIS AFFLUENT IS ONE OF THE OLDEST TRAILS IN ALASKA. THE NATIVES, RUSSIANS AND HUDSON BAY TRAPPERS PASSED OVER IT WINTER AND SUMMER AS A HIGHWAY BETWEEN FT MCPHERSON AND FT YUKON." (P90) "AT THE PRESENT THERE ARE SEVERAL TRAPPERS AND INDIANS ALONG THE RIVER IN WINTER, PERHAPS TWENTY-FIVE, BUT NO MINERS." (P90) "WHALERS AND TRADERS FROM HERSHEL COME DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO FT YUKON." (P90)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2706

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 00575 888898
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST MINER BRUCE, AUTHOR PUBLISHED AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA IN 1898 AFTER TEN YEARS TRAVEL HERE. IN DISCUSSING THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON HE SAYS THAT THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL, LIGHT-DRAFT BOATS FOR 100 MILES. (P166) IT HEADS IN CANADA.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 00602 873910
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE CANADIAN DEPT. OF INTERIOR ISSUED A MINING BOOK "YUKON TERRITORY" IN 1916. IT STATES THAT IN 1872, ARTHUR HARPER, FREDERICK HARPER AND FOUR OTHERS MET JACK MCQUESTERN, ALFRED H MAYO AND JAMES MCKNIPP AT THE MOUTH OF THE NELSON. HARPER'S PARTY CROSSED OVER TO THE PORCUPINE AND WENT DOWN IT TO FORT YUKON ON JULY 15, 1873. (P9) SIDE STREAMS NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED WAS OPERATING FOR 6 YRS. ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON, MAINLY IN CANADA BUT ALSO IN ALASKA ON THE PORCUPINE AND YUKON. THIS COMPANY OWNED THE STEAMBOATS "VIDETTE" AND "PAULINE" AND THE GAS BOATS WITH BARGES "SPLAGUTUS" AND "HAZEL B." THEY WENT FROM DAWSON TO FORT YUKON AND UP THE PORCUPINE TO RAMPART HOUSE. THE FREIGHT RATE WAS 3 1/2 CENTS PER POUND AND PASSENGER RATE WITH BERTH AND FOOD WAS \$75.00 TO RAMPART HOUSE. (P200)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 00608 923
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THIS RIVER WHILE AT FORT YUKON ON A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE YUKON AS PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. HE NOTES BOAT LOADS OF FURS ARE BROUGHT DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER BY THE INDIANS AND OTHER FUR TRADERS. "THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 225 MIS, OR AS FAR AS RAMPART HOUSE ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY." (P122) DAN CADZO, A FUR TRADER AND PASSENGER ON BOAT WITH THE AUTHOR LEFT THE BOAT TO GO UP THE PORCUPINE TO HIS TRADING STATION. (P122) CADZO CLAIMED MOST OF THE FREIGHT ON THE BOAT BELONGED TO HIM. HE WAS TAKING IT UP THE PORCUPINE TO TRADE. HIS STOCK WAS WORTH \$20,000 AND HE BUYS \$1000'S WORTH OF FURS EVERY SEASON-MOST FROM INDIANS. (P123)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1481856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 100 MILES. (P32)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1481856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL SAY THAT THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 100 MILES.
 (P32)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 00900 898

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION

ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT FOR BOATS DRAWING 3 FEET OF WATER THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE FOR 155 MILES. (P413) DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES THE CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALASKA. THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP HE SAYS THAT THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE FOR 240 MILES BY "SMALL BOATS". (P298)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01018 942

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST A REPORT OF A MILITARY PLANE WITH 2 CREW MEMBERS WHICH CRASHED ON THE SHEENJEK RIVER IS INCLUDED IN DRON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". THE CRASH WAS JAN 17, 1942. (P20) THE MEN WERE UNHURT AND FOUND AN INDIAN TRAPPER NEARBY. ANOTHER ENGLISH-SPEAKING TRAPPER LED THE 2 MEN DOWN THE SHEENJEK RIVER AND ACROSS COUNTRY TO FORT YUKON. THE CRASH WAS 150 MIS N OF FT YUKON. THE WALK TO FORT YUKON TOOK 8 DAYS. ON THE SEVENTH NIGHT "WE CAME TO A 2-SHACK SETTLEMENT...BY NOW WE WERE ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND ABOUT 35 MIS FROM FORT YUKON...THE INDIAN AT THIS SHACK DECIDED TO GO INTO FT YUKON WITH US, SO WE NOW HAD 2 DOG TEAMS...WE COVERED 23 MIS OF UNBROKEN TRAIL, THEN CAME OUT ON A WELL-PACKED TRAIL FOR THE LAST 12 MIS."
 (P25-26)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01147 890914

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

KEYW EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF,ROUTE

ABST DISCUSSING EARLY EXPLORATION, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT J H TURNER (IN 1890) OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEY, FOLLOWED THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY ACROSS THE ROCKIES FROM THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P15)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01155 872

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE

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

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01376 898

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO. TRAFF, LAND, GEOLOGY
 ABST ALICE PALMER HENDERSON'S BOOK "THE RAINBOWS END: ALASKA" WAS PUBLISHED IN 1898. NEAR "RAMPART HOUSE" EXTENDING ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER FROM ABOUT 175 TO 200 MI UP ARE CLIFFS OF ALMOST SOLID COAL, THE DUST FROM WHICH BLACKENS THE SNOW FOR MANY MILES. "AS THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR CONSIDERABLE BOATS AS FAR UP AS THESE GREAT COAL CLIFFS, THEY SHOULD BE MINED FROM THE SIDE DIRECTLY INTO SCOWS." (P174)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01395 909912
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT
 ABST BOUNDARY SURVEY 1918. IN SUMMER, 1909, THE PORCUPINE RIVER WAS ASCENDED BY A LAUNCH FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO RAMPART HOUSE IN A LITTLE OVER 4 DAYS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THIS RIVER WOULD BE NAVIGABLE IN JUNE FOR STEAMERS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE. (P47) JUNE 1910, THE SURVEY PARTY WENT UP THE PORCUPINE TO RAMPART HOUSE IN A STEAMER, CARRYING THE SUPPLIES NEEDED FOR THE SURVEY WORK. (P53) THERE IS PHOTOGRAPH OF THE STR "VIDETTE" OF THE SIDE STREAMS NAVIGATION CO, ON THE PORCUPINE. (P59) PHOTO OF THE "TANANA" OF THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO, "WOODING-UP" THE PORCUPINE, 1911. (P63) THE "TANANA", THAT SUMMER, STARTED UP THE PORCUPINE, TOWING A BARGE, WITH SUPPLIES. DUE TO SHALLOW WATER, THE BARGE WAS DROPPED. THE STEAMER "TANANA" WAS "PULLED, PUSHED, AND WARPED UPSTREAM OVER THE NUMEROUS SHALLOW RIFFLES" TO A POINT JUST BELOW WHERE TURNER WAS DROPPED IN 1899 (WHERE?). IT COULD NOT BE TAKEN FARTHER. LAUNCHES RELAYED SUPPLIES FROM THIS POINT TO RAMPART HOUSE. THE "TANANA" DID GET ONE LOAD AS FAR AS RAMPART HOUSE DURING A SHORT RISE OF WATER IN THE RIVER BUT ON THE WAY BACK SHE STRUCK A ROCK AND SANK, IHO FORTUNATELY IN ONLY A FEW FT. OF WATER AND WAS FLOATED BACK TO CIRCLE. THE "RELIANCE", A SMALLER BOAT, GOT THE REST OF THE SUPPLIES TO RAMPART HOUSE. PHOTO OF ICE GOING OUT OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER AT RAMPART HOUSE, MAY 1912. 1912, STEAMER "DELTA" WENT UP THE PORCUPINE TO RAMPART HOUSE AND BROUGHT THE SURVEY PARTY DOWN RIVER TO DAWSON. (P74)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01429 953
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION
 ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, DESCRIBED GEIST'S TRIP UP THE PORCUPINE IN 1953. OTTO RECONITERED THE REGION BY PLANE, HOPING TO LOCATE A CAVE. HE RETURNED TO FORT YUKON AND WENT UP THE PORCUPINE BY BOAT TO OLD CROW WHERE JOHN NUKON, ONE OF THE INDIANS WHO FOUND THE CAVE IN 1900 WENT WITH HIM UP THE RIVER. (P278-279) BELOW OLD CROW, AT THE RAMPARTS OF HOWLING DOG THEY MET AN EXTREMELY STRONG CURRENT. (P278) ABOVE OLD CROW THEY HAD TO PULL AND LINE (WALK ON SHORE WITH A ROPE) THEIR MOTORED SCOW. THIS WAS IN AUG WHEN WATER LEVEL WAS LOW. GEIST CHOSE THIS LOW WATER TIME FOR BETTER FOSSIL RETRIEVAL. (P277) ABOVE OLD CROW, THE LAND WAS FIRST LOW, THEN ROLLING AND WOODED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH AND WILLOW. MANY BLUFFS ALONG THE RIVER WERE 50 FT HIGH. (P279)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01431 861890
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, STATED THAT HUDSON'S BAY CO UPON BEING NOTIFIED IN 1869 THAT THEIR FORT YUKON WAS IN U S TERRITORY, ASCENDED THE PORCUPINE 20 MILES AND BUILT RAMPART HOUSE. IN 1890 U S COAST SURVEY FOUND THEY WERE STILL 20 MILES INSIDE U S TERRITORY, SO HUDSON'S BAY MOVED IN 1891 MOVED 20 MILES FARTHER UP THE RIVER AND BUILT THE PRESENT RAMPART HOUSE STATION. (P116)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2709

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01445 873
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT JACK MCQUESTERN AND AL MAYO, IN 1873, LEFT FORT YUKON AND PROSPECTED UP THE PORCUPINE. (P150)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01497 A 904
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TRAPPING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST HADDEN DESCRIBES THE LOWER 125 MILES OF THE PORCUPINE, FROM FORT YUKON TO LOWER RAMPARTS, WHICH HE ASCENDED ACCOMPANIED BY A TRAPPER ON HIS WAY TO HIS TRAPPING GROUNDS BY "TRACKING" AND "POLING" A 35 FT. POLING BOAT, AS FLOWING "BY A TORTUOUS COURSE THROUGH THE LOW FORESTED REGION KNOWN AS THE YUKON FLATS. ITS COURSE FORMS A SERIES OF CURVES OF ONE TO THREE MILES' RADIUS... THE CHANNEL BEING ENTIRELY CONFINED BY BANKS OF UNCONSOLIDATED ALLUVIUM NOWHERE EXPOSING ROCKS OLDER THAN PLEISTOCENE AGE. THE BANKS ARE OF AN AVERAGE HEIGHT OF ABOUT 20 FT. ABOVE THE NORMAL LEVEL OF THE RIVER, BUT ARE SELDOM SUFFICIENTLY ELEVATED TO PREVENT THEIR OVERFLOW BY THE SPRING FLOODS... THE CURRENT AVERAGES ABOUT THREE MILES AN HOUR THROUGH THIS PART. IT PRESENTS THE TYPICAL FEATURES OF MEANDERING EROSION, CUTTING AWAY THE BANKS ON THE CONCAVE SIDE AND DEPOSITING THE MATERIAL REMOVED LOWER DOWN ON THE OPPOSITE CONVEX SIDE A BARS. THESE BARS ARE QUITE SHALLOW IN MOST CASES AND BEING FREQUENTLY STREWN WITH STUMPS AND STRANDED TREES NECESSITATE CONTINUOUS WADING ON THE PART OF THE "TRACKERS" WITH THE ATTENDANT ANNOYANCE OF THE TOW-LINE FREQUENTLY BECOMING FOULED WITH ENTANGLING BRANCHES, ROOTS, ETC. THESE FEATURES PRESENT A MARKED CONTRAST IN THE CHARACTER OF THE BANKS. THOSE OF THE OUTER CURVES ARE PRECIPITOUS, OWING TO THE UNDERMING AND CONSEQUENT CRUMBLING OF THE BANKS. BEING FREQUENTLY COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF SPRUCE THE RIVER CUTS A PATH THROUGH THE FOREST.. FREQUENTLY THE SECTIONS GIVE EXPOSURES OF SOLIDLY FROZEN PEATY LAYERS AND ALSO THE EDGES OF LENTICULAR BEDS OF CLEAR FLOOD-PLAIN ICE... ON THE INSIDE OF THE CURVES ARE THE LOW, GENTLY SLOPING BANKS OF RECENT FLOOD-PLAIN DEPOSITS KNOWN AS BARS. IN TYPICAL SEQUENCE THESE ARE CURRENT-BEDDED GRAVELS SUCCEEDED AT A HIGHER LEVEL BY SAND BEDS WHICH IN TURN PASS BENEATH DEPOSITS OF FINE SILTS. THE GRAVELS ARE DEPOSITED BY THE SWIFT WATERS ALONG THE BORDER OF THE MAIN CHANNELS WHILE THE FINER SUPERIMPOSED STRATA ARE LAID DOWN IN THE SLACK WATER ON THE INNER MARGINS OF CURVES DURING FLOOD STAGES... BELOW THE LEVEL OF FLOOD THESE BARS PRESENT A SURFACE OF GRAVELS, SANDS, AND MUD BARE OF VEGETATION BUT STREWN OVER WITH STUMPS, LOGS, AND DRIFT BRUSH. BACK OF THIS COMES A STRIP COVERED WITH GRASSES AND A VARIETY OF EQUISETUM CALLED "GOOSE-GRASS"... ABOVE THIS BELT COMES A GROWTH OF YOUNG WILLOWS WHICH AS THEY RECEDE FROM THE RIVER INCREASE TO A HEIGHT OF 20 TO 30 FT. MINGLED WITH THE WILLOWS AND REPLACING THEM ON THE LANDWARD SIDE ARE CLUMPS OF ALDERS AND GROVES OF POPLARS WHICH IN TURN ARE SUCCEEDED ON HIGHER, BETTER DRAINED LANDS BY SPRUCE FORESTS EXTENDING AWAY TO MINGLE WITH THE BIRCH GROWING ON THE DISTANT HILLS. BELOW THE DEPTH OF A FOOT OR TWO THE SOIL IS EVERYWHERE FROZEN. ABOVE THE YUKON FLATS THE PORCUPINE FLOWS FROM A CONSIDERABLY CONTRACTED VALLEY CALLED "THE RAMPARTS"... IN PASSING THROUGH THE RAMPARTS THE RIVER CONTRACTS CONSIDERABLY, NOT EXCEEDING 75 YDS. IN WIDTH IN PLACES. THE CURRENT BECOMES MORE RAPID, FLOWING FROM 3 TO 4.5 MILES AN HOUR WITH OCCASIONAL SHORT RIFLES WHERE THE VELOCITY IS MUCH GREATER, BEING ESTIMATED AT 7 OR 8 MPH, BUT THERE ARE NO OBSTRUCTIONS OR RAPIDS WHICH WOULD PREVENT A SMALL LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMER WITH REQUISITE POWER FROM NAVIGATING THE RIVER.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01497 B 904
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE LOWER RAMPARTS FOR ABOUT 25 MILES. THE ROCKY WALLS, GENERALLY DISCONNECTED AND LOW, ARE COMPOSED FOR THE MOST PART OF LIMESTONES SELDOM ABRUPTLY DEVELOPED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER SO AS TO FORM A CANYON. THUS A SHORE IS PRESENTED ALONG WHICH ONE IS ABLE TO "TRACK" WITH ONLY OCCASIONAL INTERRUPTIONS AT PRECIPITOUS PLACES, WHERE IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO CARRY THE TOW-LINE ALONG THE TOP OF A CLIFF OR FORCE THE CANOE AGAINST THE SWIFT EDDIES INVARIABLY OCCURRING AT THESE PLACES BY VIGOROUS USE OF THE OARS ACCOMPANIED BY DEXTEROUS MANIPULATIONS OF THE "PIKE-POLE"... ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE THE LOWER ENTRANCE TO THE UPPER RAMPARTS, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF SALMON-TROUT RIVER ON A SMALL BENCH OF PLEISTOCENE FLUVIAL SEDIMENTS THAT RISE ABOUT 40 FT. ABOVE THE RIVER LEVEL, THE HUDSON BAY CO. FORMERLY MAINTAINED A TRADING POST CALLED RAMPART HOUSE. LATER THIS SETTLEMENT WAS MOVED UP THE PORCUPINE ABOUT 30 MILES TO REMOVE ALL DOUBTS ABOUT ITS POSITION IN REGARD TO THE BOUNDARY LINE. THIS ESTABLISHMENT WAS DESIGNATED NEW RAMPART HOUSE AND THE FORMER SITE WAS KNOWN AS OLD RAMPART HOUSE... THE HUDSON BAY CO. HAVE DISCONTINUED TRADING POSTS ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER FOR THE PAST 8 OR 10 YEARS AND FOR THIS REASON APPARENTLY IT HAS BEEN ABANDONED BY INDIANS, WHO NOW FREQUENT IT ONLY UPON OCCASIONAL HUNTING EXCURSIONS". (PP. 10-13) MADDREN ASCENDED THE OLD CROWN RIVER ABOUT 175 MILES, BUT HAD TO RETURN TO FORT YUKON DUE TO A LACK OF PROVISIONS. "OUR RETURN TO FORT YUKON, BY THE SAME ROUTE WE HAD ASCENDED THE RIVER, WAS ACCOMPLISHED IN EIGHT DAYS." (P. 17)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01512 920922
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER BASIN

ABST MICHAEL MASON IN "ARCTIC FORESTS", 1924 DESCRIBED AN UNSUCCESSFUL BLACK BEAR HUNT ON THE PORCUPINE. HE SAW A CUB WALKING ON A SANDBAR, BEACHED HIS BOAT AND TREED THE CUB, HOPING THE SHE-BEAR WOULD COME TO ITS RESCUE. HANA BEAR THOUGHT THE CUB WAS OLD ENOUGH TO BE ON ITS OWN AND LEFT IT CRYING IN THE TREE. (P111-112) A TRAPPER NAMED SMITH OVERNIGHTED IN A CABIN ON THE RIVER. (P114) 1914-15 WAS A BIG RABBIT-LYNX YEAR AND ONE TRAPPER ON THE RIVER TOOK OVER 300 LYNX THAT WINTER. (P122) THE FINEST COFFEE BLACK HARTEN COME FROM THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P125) WALKING ALONG THE PORCUPINE, MASON SHOT A SANDHILL CRANE FOR MUCH NEEDED FOOD. (P147) IN FEB. 1921, MASON WENT BY DOGSLED UP THE PORCUPINE FROM FORT YUKON TO FORT NORMAN (CANADA) "IF THE MAC KENZIE IS THE KING OF NORTHERN RIVERS AND THE YUKON IS QUEEN, THEN THE PORCUPINE IS THE BEAUTIFUL PRINCESS. SHE IS A WONDERFUL RIVER, MEANDERING ALONG BETWEEN CUT MUD BANKS, THROUGH THE WILDERNESS OF LAKES AND HIGH SPRUCE THAT IS NAMED THE YUKON FLATS. AFTER TRAVELLING 50 MI UPSTREAM WE CAME INTO THE HILLS AGAIN, BETWEEN HIGH, WOODED BANKS AND ENDLESS LITTLE DRAWS DOWN WHICH CREEKS COME TUMBLING IN THE SUMMER, BUT WITH WINTER THEY BECOME SOLID CASCADES OF ICE... ON EACH SIDE OF THE CANADA-ALASKA BOUNDARY HIGH RAMPARTS TOWER UP FROM THE RIVER... AWAY FROM THE RIVER AND LITTLE CREEKS IS MORE OPEN GROUND. MOUNTAINS ALL ROUND..." (P185-186)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01522 867933
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST MCKENNAN IN 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION NOTES THAT IN 1867 THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN TERRITORY EXTENDED THIS FAR. (P16) HE DID NOT VISIT THIS LOCATION ON HIS EXPEDITION. ANOTHER STORY IS ABOUT A MAN WITH HIS WIFE AND SON MOOSE HUNTING HERE. (P147) "A SITE ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER, JUST BELOW THE RAMPARTS WAS A FAVORITE SOURCE FOR PYRIITES." (P40)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 01664 899
 STOR 1603399103190017690

HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY
 ABST EMILY CRAIG ROMIG IN HER "LIFE AND TRAVELS OF A PIONEER WOMAN IN ALASKA" DESCRIBES CROSSING THE BOUNDARY LINE ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AFTER 2 YEARS IN THE CANADIAN WILDERNESS. THIS WAS JUNE 9, 1899. (P99) "THE SCENERY ON THE PORCUPINE WAS GRAND-BIG CLIFFS AND ROCKS." (P100) TWO DAYS LATER THEY SAW A WHITE RAG ON A STICK IN A SLOUGH AND WHILE TRYING TO DECIDE IF THAT WAS THE CHANNEL TO TAKE TO FORT YUKON THEY GOT INTO A STRONG CURRENT WHICH TOOK THEM AROUND THE BEND. BEFORE THEY COULD GET ASHORE THEY HAD GONE 2 1/2 MI. WHEN THEY GOT WITHIN 25 FT OF THE BEND THEY STILL COULD NOT MAKE IT TO SHORE UNTIL 3 MEN FROM THE POST PARTY CAME AND HELPED THEM GET AROUND THE SWIFT POINT OF WATER. SOON AFTERWARDS THEY SAW FORT YUKON THEY MISSED THE LANDING BY A QUARTER OF A MILE SO THEY WALKED INTO TOWN. (P100)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01665 899
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,ICE,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST EMILY CRAIG ROMIG RECOUNTS HER 1899 BOAT TRIP FROM CANADA ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO FORT YUKON, A JOURNEY OF 300 MILES IN WHICH SHE ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND, A PROSPECTOR. SHE NOTES AN ICE JAM ON THE RIVER ON JUNE 4 WHICH REQUIRED THEM TO DYNAMITE IT TO ALLOW THE BOAT TO CONTINUE. THE BOAT WAS LATER DAMAGED BY FLOATING ICE. ICE BLOCKS 10-12 FT. HIGH JAMMED THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. MENTION IS MADE OF THE LA PIERRE ROAD HOUSE AND OF THREE HOUSES THAT ONCE BELONG TO THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY. (P98-99) SHE REFERS TO THE SCENERY ALONG THE RIVER NOTING BIG CLIFFS AND ROCKS. (P100) ON JUNE 11 SHE WRITES THAT HER HUSBAND, MR CRAIG, THOUGHT THEY WERE ON THE SLOUGH THAT LED TO FT YUKON BUT HE WAS MISTAKEN. THEY FOUND THEMSELVES IN A SLOUGH IN A STRONG CURRENT WHICH TOOK THEM AROUND A BEND, MOVING "AS THOUGH WE HAD STEAM ON." (P100) THEY RETRACED THEIR TRIP THROUGH THE SWIFT WATERS, ASSISTED BY THE POST PARTY. LATER THAT EVENING THEY REACHED FT YUKON MISSING THE LANDING BY A QUARTER OF A MILE, THEY WALKED BACK. (P101)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01736 907918
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST CONTINUING ON HIS URGENT TRIP FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND TO EAGLE CITY, ALASKA, AUTHOR STEFANSSON ENTERS THE PORCUPINE RIVER. "MY RAFT HAD NOW BEGUN TO GET WATER LOGGED AND WAS RIDING SO LOW IN THE WATER THAT THE DECK WAS ALWAYS AWASH. I LANDED AND SPENT THE NIGHT UNDER A ROOF AND THE NEXT MORNING BUILT A BONFIRE TO DRY MYSELF OUT." (P97) (ABANDONED VILLAGE) "I MANAGED TO PERSUADE AN OLD INDIAN FELLOW TO PADDLE ME IN HIS CANOE AT LEAST PART WAY TO THE TRADING POST AT RAMPART HOUSE. A FEW MILES ABOVE RAMPART WE MET A WHITE MAN, ARCHIE LINK LATER, WHO TOOK ME THE REST OF THE WAY TO THE TRADING POST ON HIS RAFT. HE TOOK ME IN A POST ROWBOAT FROM RAMPART TO FT YUKON, WHICH WE REACHED ON SEPT. 3." (P97) AUTHOR STEFANSSON IS ENROUTE AGAIN FROM HERSCHEL ISLAND (1918) TO FT YUKON TO GO INTO THE HOSPITAL TO RECOVER FROM TYPHOID FEVER. "I ENGAGED A TEAM AND DRIVER TO TAKE ME DOWN TO RAMPART HOUSE. I DID NOT LINGER AT RAMPART HOUSE BUT HURRIED ON AND MET HIS PARTY AT OLD RAMPART, THIRTY MILES DOWN RIVER." (P210)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01750 A 844917
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYH FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,ROUTE DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO

ABST ARCHDEACON HUDSON STUCK TRAVELLED THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FOR TEN YEARS IN HIS THIRTY-TWO FOOT LAUNCH, THE PELICAN THE PORCUPINE'S RUNNING ICE TERMINATES THE NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON IN THE AUTUMN AND DELAYS IT IN EARLY SUMMER. (P221) STUCK STATES THAT JOHN BELL OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN ON THE PORCUPINE, IN 1844 WHEN HE DESCENDED TO THE MOUTH. (221) THE PORCUPINE WAS THE "HIGHWAY" BY WHICH THE MIDDLE YUKON WAS REACHED. (P221) THE PELICAN MADE ITS FIRST VOYAGE ON THE PORCUPINE IN 1910. (P222) THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE IS LITTLE MORE THAN A CROOKED SLOUGH THAT BARELY AFFORDS PASSAGE. (P225) FT. YUKON NATIVES HAVE A FISH CAMP AT THE MOUTH. (P225) AFTER PASSING THE BLACK RIVER, THE WATER FLOW BEGINS TO DIMINISH. (P225) STUCK ALSO NOTES THAT THE SEASON HAS BEEN DRY AND THE WATER IS LOW. (P226) AT THE FIRST RAMPARTS OF THE PORCUPINE, NEAR JOHN HERBERT'S HOUSE IT WAS DIFFICULT TO JUDGE THE CHANNEL AND THE PELICAN WENT AGROUND; THE PASSENGERS HAD TO GET INTO THE WATER AND PRY LOOSE THE LAUNCH. (P231-232) STUCK PROVIDES A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND GEOLOGY OF THE PORCUPINE RAMPARTS, "GOLD BLUFF," "GORGE-LIKE FORMATIONS," "FANTASTIC CRAGGY SLAPES, SHOOTING UP NAKED AND RAGGED." (P232-233) "SOMETIMES FOR A LONG STRETCH THE WALL IS PERFECTLY LEVEL AND ALMOST PERPENDICULAR, AND THE TERM 'RAMPART' IS EXACTLY EXPRESSIVE OF ITS APPEARANCE." (P234) "THE STREAM ITSELF IS AS VARIED AS ITS RAMPARTS. HERE ARE PLACID STRETCHES WITH LITTLE CURRENT; HERE ARE RAPIDS THAT IT TAXES THE LAUNCH TO STEM; BY AND BY WE SHALL REACH WATER THAT WITH HER DIMINISHED POWER SHE CAN SCARCE PASS THROUGH...AND THEN THE PIKE-POLES ARE BROUGHT TO HER ASSISTANCE." (P235) NINETY MILES OR MORE ABOVE THE ENTRANCE OF THE RAMPARTS, SOME NATIVES HAVE MADE A SUMMER CAMP UPON THE REMAINS OF OLD RAMPART HOUSE, OCCUPIED BY THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FROM 1869 THROUGH 1889. (P236) STUCK SAYS THAT THE SWIFTEST WATER ON THE PORCUPINE IS FOUND BETWEEN OLD RAMPART HOUSE AND NEW RAMPART HOUSE. (P238) THE VOYAGE DOWN THE PORCUPINE IS FULL OF EXCITEMENT.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01750 B 844917
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,FLOOD,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE
 ABST "IN PLACES THE CURRENT IS SO RAPID, THE CHANNEL SO NARROW, THE SHOALS SO NEAR, THE TURNS SO SHARP, THAT CARE AND SKILL ARE REQUIRED AND A VERY QUICK HAND AND EYE TO GUIDE THE BOAT SAFELY THROUGH..SOMETIMES, AS AT MARTIN'S ISLAND BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER RAMPARTS, THE WATER SWEEPS VERY SWIFTLY OVER WIDE GRAVEL SHALLOWS WITH A NARROW CHANNEL IN THE MIDST, HARD TO DISCOVER AND TAKING SHORT, SHARP TURNS.THE CHANNEL HAD LITTLE MORE DEPTH THAN ENOUGH TO FLOAT US AND OUR SPEED HAD THEREFORE TO BE CUT DOWN TILL IT SCARCE SUFFICED FOR QUICK STEERAGWAY; AND THIS, I THINK, AT LOW WATER IS ONE OF THE WORST PLACES IN THE WHOLE RIVER. (P246) STUCK ESTIMATES THAT HE MADE THE TRIP FROM NEW RAMPART HOUSE AT THE BORDER TO FT YUKON IN 20 HRS DURING 1917. (P247) "BOTH GOING AND RETURNING THE HEAVY ICE OF THE BREAKUP LAY PILED UPON THE BANKS AND SAND-BARS...FOR THE HIGH WATER OF THE BREAKUP OF 1917 WAS CHECKED BY SHARP UNSEASONABLE, COLD WEATHER AND FELL TOO RAPIDLY TO BEAR AWAY ITS BURDEN."(P247) "THE HEADWATERS OF THE NATION RIVER...INTERLOCK WITH THE HEADWATER STREAMS OF THE FISHING BRANCH OF THE PORCUPINE, AND AT THIS POINT I UNDERSTAND THAT PORCUPINE WATER CAN BE REACHED IN ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE MILES FROM THE YUKON." (P81) PHOTO: CAPTION, "AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE LOWER RAPIDS," SHOWS STUCK'S LAUNCH "PELICAN" NEAR BEACH, WITH HIGH RAMPART IN BACKGROUND. (BETWEEN P 240-241) PHOTO: "LOOKING DOWN TO RAMPARTS FROM THE RAMPART HOUSE,"THE PORCUPINE APPEARS TO BE SEVERELY OBSTRUCTED BY A HUGE BAR, WITH ONLY A NARROW CHANNEL TO LEFT. (P244-245)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT "THE PORCUPINE RIVER CROSSES THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU IN A NARROW CLIFF-LINED CANYON 50-500 FT DEEP." (P23)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2713

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT "THE PORCUPINE RIVER CROSSES THE PORCUPINE PLATEAU IN A NARROW CLIFF-LINED CANYON 50-500 FT DEEP." (P23)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02200 912
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS EASILY NAVIGATED BY SHALLOW-DRAFT STEAMBOATS TO NEW RAHPART, AN INDIAN TRADING SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE RIVER JUST EAST OF THE BOUNDARY LINE, OR ABOUT 225 MILES ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON NEAR FORT YUKON. IT THUS AFFORDS A NATURAL ROUTE FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES AND MAKES IT PRACTICABLE TO MAINTAIN A VERY CONVENIENT BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR BOTH SECTIONS OF THE BOUNDARY..." (P297) STEEP SLOPES AND CLIFFS (BLUFFS) FACE THE RIVER AT THE BOUNDARY AREA. (P300)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02411 911933
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER WERE MADE BY A G MADOREN IN 1911. (P349) "THE TATONDUK-NATION DISTRICT" U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 836-E, 1933 BY J B MERTIE.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02604 899
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF
 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)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02615 896
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE PORCUPINE RIVER "IN THE DEVONIAN AREA" IS A "WIDE SHALLOH STREAM, OBSTRUCTED BY SAND BANKS AND SHOALS AND WITHOUT RAPIDS, FALLS, OR DEEP CANYONS." (P.864) ENTERS THE YUKON FROM THE NORTHEAST NEAR THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. (P.865)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02618 846852
 STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT,RIVER

ABST J BELL DESCENDED THE RIVER FROM CANADA TO ITS MOUTH, IN 1846. IN 1847 FORT YUKON WAS BUILT. ROBERT CAMPBELL MADE A TRIP DOWN TO FORT YUKON IN 1850 AND SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED TO FORT SIMPSON BY WAY OF THE PORCUPINE, PROVING THAT THE ROUTE TO THE YUKON VIA THE PORCUPINE WAS EASIER AND LESS DANGEROUS THAN BY WAY OF THE FRANCES RIVER. (P104-105) REFERENCE IS MADE TO CAMPBELL FLOATING DOWN TO FORT YUKON IN 1852 AFTER AN INDIAN RAID ON FORT SELKIRK. HE RETURNED TO FORT SIMPSON IN THE FALL. (P105)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 02679 961

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

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

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

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 02691 961962

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS LOCATED WITHIN THE KUTCHIN TRIBAL AREA. (P2)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 02692 847970

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,BREAKUP

ABST THE PORCUPINE RIVER, MUCH LARGER THAN THE BLACK, ORIGINATES FAR TO THE EAST IN CANADA, RUNS CLEAR AND SWIFT THROUGH ALTERNATELY FLAT AND RUGGED TERRAIN. SEVERAL CHALKYITSIK PEOPLE HAVE LIVED ON THE PORCUPINE FOR MOST OF THEIR LIVES, AND STILL DO MOST OF THEIR HUNTING AND TRAPPING THERE. IN WINTER TIME, IT IS A SHORT 20 MILES BY OVERLAND TRAIL TO THE PORCUPINE (FROM CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE) BUT IT IS PERHAPS 200 MI TO THE SAME PLACE BY BOAT IN THE SUMMER. THE PORCUPINE IS MUCH RICHER IN FISH THAN THE BLACK RIVER AND RUNS THROUGH COUNTRY WHICH IS EXCELLENT FOR TRAPPING AND MOOSE HUNTING. (P23) BEFORE OUTBOARD MOTORS WERE INTRODUCED BOATS WERE POLED UP THE PORCUPINE TO THE BLACK RIVER AND BEYOND ON THE PORCUPINE. (P47) IN 1847, ALEXANDER HUNTER MURRAY TRAVELLED BY BOAT DOWN THE PORCUPINE FROM CANADA TO THE YUKON AND ESTABLISHED FORT YUKON. (P13) REFERENCE IS MADE TO WINTER ICE FISHING ON THE PORCUPINE. (P68), AND TO WATERFOWL HUNTING ON THE "HUNDREDS OF SANDBARS ALONG THE YUKON OR PORCUPINE RIVERS." (P77) REFERENCE IS ALSO MADE TO MOOSE-HUNTING ON THE PORCUPINE (P85&101), AND IT IS NOTED THAT THE RIVER USUALLY BREAKS UP AFTER THE SECOND WEEK IN MAY. (P88) A MAJOR PORTION OF WINTER-KILLED MOOSE ARE TAKEN IN COMMUNAL HUNTS (3-10 MEN), PRIMARILY ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER, USING SNOWMOBILES, ISLANDS, PENINSULAS, OR OTHER ISOLATED STANDS OF WILLOWS ALONG THE RIVER ARE HUNTED. (P107-108) SOME CARIBOU ARE ALSO KILLED ALONG THE PORCUPINE, WITH HUNTERS COMING FROM FT YUKON BY BOAT UP RIVER TO WHERE THE CARIBOU ARE CROSSING. (P113) THE AUTHOR NOTES THE "HUNDREDS OF TIMES, SUMMER AND WINTER" THAT THE CHALKYITSIK KUTCHIN TRAVEL THE PORCUPINE, ALSO NOTING THAT THEY CONSIDER THE PORCUPINE "MORE DANGEROUS" THAN THE BLACK IN WINTER CONDITIONS. (P190-191) THE TRAPPING AREA OF THE VILLAGERS INCLUDES THE PORCUPINE. IN 1940 OR 1941 A BOAT CARRYING SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FOR A SITE ON THE BLACK RIVER HAD TO TRAVEL UP THE PORCUPINE ENROUTE. (P17)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2715

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02745 871
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST THE USA AND GREAT BRITAIN SIGNED A TREATY IN 1871 WHICH PROVIDED THAT THE YUKON, PORCUPINE, AND STIKINE RIVERS WOULD FOREVER REMAIN OPEN TO NAVIGATION FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES. (P59)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02834 940975
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE PORCUPINE RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON RIVER AT MILE 1034, AND FLOWS IN A SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION FOR OVER 500 MILES, DRAINING AN AREA OF 46,200 SQ MI, MORE THAN HALF OF WHICH IS IN CANADA. THE PORCUPINE IS USUALLY MURKY, BUT NOT AS TURBID AS THE YUKON. "IN ALASKA, THE RIVER FIRST FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY AND IS OCCASIONALLY BORDERED BY CLIFFS AS IN UPPER OR LOWER RAMPARTS OR IN HOWLING DOG CANYON. NEAR DEACONS ROCK, ABOUT 60 MILES FROM FORT YUKON, THE RIVER ENTERS THE LOWLANDS OF YUKON FLATS, THE CHANNEL BECOMES WINDING AND THE CURRENTS SLAGGISH." (P2-58) THE RIVER WAS ONCE A MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTE TO CANADA AND IS OCCASIONALLY TRAVELED BY BARGES TODAY AS FAR UPSTREAM AS THE VILLAGE OF OLD CROW. (P2-58) BURNT PAW, LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER IS PRESENTLY ABANDONED. CANYON VILLAGE, NEAR BURNT PAW, HAS A POPULATION OF 14. (P3-13) IN 1940, MOST HEAVY FREIGHT FOR SETTLEMENTS ON THE PORCUPINE WAS BROUGHT DOWN THE YUKON TO FORT YUKON AND RESHIPPED UP THE PORCUPINE BY MEANS OF SHALLOW-DRAFT LAUNCHES PUSHING 30 TO 40 FOOT SCOWS, EACH CARRYING 80 TONS OR MORE. (P3-28) DURING LATE SUMMER OF 1889, THE FIRST STEAMER TO ASCEND THE PORCUPINE RIVER, THE "YUKON", TRANSPORTED A U S COAST GUARD AND GEODETIC SURVEY PARTY TO A POINT ABOUT 50 MILES BELOW RAMPART HOUSE. THERE LOW WATER MADE IT NECESSARY TO UNLOAD THE PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. SUPPLIES WERE CARRIED IN A WHALEBOAT AND LIGHTER TO RAMPART HOUSE. (P3-30) DISCHARGE NEAR FORT YUKON VARIES FROM ABOUT 500 CFS IN WINTER TO NEAR 200,000 CFS DURING BREAKUP. (P3-110)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02849 00003 967
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U S COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO OLD CROW BY BOATS WITH A 3 FT DRAFT DURING SPRING RUNOFF AND FALL RAIN FLOOD.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02853 889
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MQUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1889, H.M.W. EDMONDS WENT ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AS A MEMBER OF J HENRY TURNER'S PARTY THAT WAS SURVEYING THE ALASKA-CANADA BOUNDARY. THE PARTY THEN SAILED DOWN THE YUKON. (P197)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 02882 976
 STOR 1603399103190017690

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2716

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE VILLAGE OF FT YUKON IS LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE YUKON AND PORCUPINE RIVERS. (P3) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 03076 973

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST THE PORCUPINE RIVER HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING MAJOR POWER AND FLOOD CONTROL POTENTIALS. A PROPOSED SITE 12 MI FROM THE CANADIAN BORDER COULD PROVIDE FLOOD CONTROL AND 530,000 KILOWATTS OF POWER. (P2) THE PORCUPINE RIVER CARRIES BARGE TRAFFIC TO AND FROM CANADA AND POINTS IN MID-WESTERN ALASKA. (P3)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 03185 973974

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, LAND GEOLOGY, PRESENT USAGE

ABST THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING VEGETATIVE TYPES, UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST, BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST, LOW BUSH BOG AND MUSKEG, MOIST TUNDRA, ALPINE TUNDRA. THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE TO OLD CROW DURING SPRING RUNOFF AND HEAVY RAIN PERIODS BY ANY VESSEL DRAWING LESS THAN 3 FEET. SOME FREIGHT IS BARGED TO OLD CROW FROM DAWSON. LOCAL RESIDENTS USE THE WATER WAY DURING THE ICE FREE PERIOD, JUNE-SEPT., THE MOST COMMON CRAFT BEING A OUTBOARD-POWERED RIVERBOAT. TRAPPING IS STILL A PART OF THE VILLAGES ECONOMY. PORTIONS OF THE RIVER ARE LINED WITH CLIFFS AND BLUFFS. THE UPPER STREACHES FLOW THROUGH THESE BLUFFS AT A DEPTH VARYING BETWEEN 50 AND 500 FT. YUTANA BARGE COMPANY MAKE 4-5 TRIPS ANNUALLY UP RIVER FROM TANANA.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 03462 904

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

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 RECALLS HIS PARENTS TRAVELLING ON THE PORCUPINE. "THEY FLOAT THE BOAT BY ROPE I HEARD, THEY WERE ROWING THE BOAT. THEY WERE HAVING HARD TIME TO FLOAT THE BOAT. THAT TIME THESE WERE NO EVINRUDES, JUST SKIN BOAT." (P1) SOMEWHERE NEAR THE YUKON RIVER, THE PARTY MET A MINISTER COMING UPSTREAM. (P1) REV TRITT MENTIONS A FREIGHT BOAT THAT WENT UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER. THE BOAT ORIGINATED IN CANADA. (P5) NO DATE GIVEN. "WILLIAM LOLA HAS TRAVEL ALL AROUND PORCUPINE AND BLACK RIVER IN 1904 FROM FORT YUKON." (P21)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 03518 A 926

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT

ABST IN THE 1926 DIARY OF JESS RUST AN EXPEDITION FOR BIOLOGICAL PURPOSES, THE AUTHOR NOTES COMING ONTO THE

PORCUPINE RIVER JUNE 11, 1926. "RAN INTO SOME MUD AND STARTED BACKING OFF AND THE BOAT WOULD NOT BACK." (P12)
 JUNE 12, "RIVER HIGH AND SWIFT PAST BLACK RIVER AT 1:15 P M THERE ARE BEAR SIGNS ON ALL THE BARS." (P13)
 JUNE 14, "PAST AN INDIAN CAMP... THERE WERE THREE INDIANS THERE. THEY WERE KILLING RATS AND HAD QUITE A NUMBER
 ON STRETCHERS DRYING... PAST FIRST INDIAN VILLAGES AT 3:05. NO ONE THERE... CAMPED IN TALL SPRUCE." (P14) JUNE
 15, 1926. "STOPPED AT THE FIRST BLUFF ON THE PORCUPINE... I SAW 9 GEESE ON A BAR... WHILE WE WERE TALKING ABOUT A
 BLUFF ACROSS THE RIVER, I TURNED UP A BLIND SLOUGH... OLAUS STOOD UP AND LOOKED ACROSS A NARROW BAR AND SAID
 THERE IS THE RIVER OVER THERE." (P15) JUNE 16, "THE RIVER IS MOST WONDERFUL, CLIFF AND RAMPARTS." (P17) JUNE
 17, "WE GOT INTO SOME SWIFT CURRENTS AND HAD A HARD PULL TO GET THROUGH THEM. WE STOPPED AT COLEEN RIVER."
 (P16) JUNE 18, "HAD A LITTLE TROUBLE GETTING OVER A SHALLOW BAR. THE RIVER IS WIDE AND BARS ALL THE WAY
 ACROSS... PAST A TRAPPER'S CABIN ON WHAT WE THINK IS MASON'S ISLAND... SWIFT WATERS AND RIFLES OR
 RAPIDS... OLAUS AND I TOOK THE BOAT AND WENT ACROSS THE RIVER TO A BIG BLUFF (THIS WAS AT HOWLING DOG ROCK)
 (P18) JUNE 19, "STOPPED AT OLD RAMPART INDIAN VILLAGE, 35 MEN IN ALL" AUTHOR NOTES RAPID RIVER (JUST ABOVE
 OLD RAMPART) "HAD TO HELP BY LINING ABOVE RAPID RIVER AND IT SURE IS RAPID" (HE IS REFERRING TO RAPIDS IN THE
 PORCUPINE ABOVE RAPID RIVER. (P19) JUNE 20, "WE WERE JUST GETTING INTO A SWIFT RAPID WHEN OLAUS LOST THE
 POLE... HE RAN TWO RAPIDS AND CAMPED AT THE FOOT OF ONE AT 6:05... MOUNTAIN SPRUCE TO BLACK AND WHITE WITH
 THICK SPRUCE." (P20) JUNE 21, "WE WERE HALF HOUR GOING THROUGH THE RAPIDS ABOVE WHERE WE CAMPED... LANDED AT
 RAMPART HOUSE (CANADA)" (P20)

**** MAIN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 03518 8 926
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, VEGETATION, LAND
 GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT
 ABST ON THE RETURN TRIP THEY WERE AT HOWLING DOG ROCK. AUG 16, 1926. "THE PORCUPINE IS A VERY SWIFT RIVER AND LOTS
 OF RAPIDS IN IT. OLAUS NEARLY RAN US ON A ROCK THIS MORNING. HE THOUGHT THAT HE COULD GO NEAR THE SHALLOW
 BAR, BUT THE CURRENT TOOK THE BOAT ACROSS." (P77) THEY STOPPED AGAIN AT OLD RAMPART. "OLAUS AND I GOT UNDER
 SOME WILLOWS UNTIL THE RAIN STOPPED." (P78) AUG 17, "OLAUS RAN THE BOAT ON A BAR AND WAS WERE LUCKY AND SHUNG
 OFF AGAIN... THE WIND BLEW US IN A SLOUGH." (P79) AUG 18, "WE TOOK SOME PICTURES OF THE BLUFFS BECAUSE THEY
 WERE PRETTY." (P80) AUG 19, "WE ARE OUT OF THE BLUFFS AND IN THE FLATS. NOTHING BUT CHANNELS AND ISLANDS. WE
 RAN ON A BAR THIS AFTERNOON." (P81) AUG 20, "PASSED A TRAPPERS CABIN... WE PASSED AN OUTFIT GOING UP RIVER.
 THEY LOOKED LIKE A BUNCH OF INDIANS." AUG 21, "16 MI FROM THE YUKON... PASSED THE SALMON OR SHEENJEK
 RIVER... MET THE JACKSON BROTHERS COMING UP THE RIVER WITH A LOAD OF FREIGHT." (P82) DOCUMENT WAS FROM U OF
 ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER JESS RUST.

**** MAIN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 03660 847905
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST IN 1847 A PARTY LED BY McMURRAY OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY TRAVELLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO ESTABLISH
 FORT YUKON AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER. (P23) DURING OCT AND NOV OF 1905, CAPTAIN ROALD ADHUNDSEN
 TRAVELLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P24)

**** MAIN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 03835 873940
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, RIVER, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1873 MOSES MERCIER OF HUDSON BAY CO" MOVED HIS TRADING ESTABLISHMENT UP THE YUKON TO A SPOT HE CALLED

BELLE ISLE, A LITTLE MORE THAN A MILE BELOW KLATOLKLIN (EAGLE VILLAGE)* FROM FT YUKON, AND THEN AT A LATER DATE (UNSPEC.) RETREATED UP THE PORCUPINE. (P10) PRIOR TO 1940 EAGLE FAMILIES CONTINUED TO HUNT AND TRAP IN THE OGILVIE MT AREA NEAR THE PEEL AND PORCUPINE HEADWATERS. (P16)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 04069 00017 917972
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU1 N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,RIVER BASIN,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,LAND
GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST PORCUPINE RIVER DRAINAGE INCLUDES ROARING RAPIDS RIVER, COLEEN, SHEENJEK, OLD WOMAN, BIG BLACK AND LITTLE BLACK RIVERS. (P1) THIS AREA MAY BE REACHED BY CHARTER FLIGHTS FROM FAIRBANKS AND BY PORTAGING FROM THE PEEL OR BELL RIVERS IN CANADA. (P1) THE PORCUPINE RISES IN CANADA'S RICHARDSON MOUNTAINS AND JOINS THE YUKON RIVER NEAR FORT YUKON. THE PORCUPINE RIVER PASSES THROUGH TWO PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES: THE RAMPARTS EXTEND ABOUT 125 MILES FROM THE CANADIAN BORDER TO ABOUT LONG 143 DEGREES. THE FLATS EXTEND FROM 143 DEGREES TO FORT YUKON. (P1) THE FOLLOWING QUOTATION IS FROM HUDSON STUCK 1917 "VOYAGES ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES". (P234-235) "THERE IS NO SAMENESS ABOUT THE RAMPARTS OF THE PORCUPINE...THE CANYON-LIKE CHARACTER IS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT, THERE IS GREAT DIVERSITY...SOMETIMES FOR A LONG STRETCH THE WALL IS PERFECTLY LEVEL AND ALMOST PERPENDICULAR, AND THE TERM 'RAMPART' IS EXACTLY EXPRESSIVE OF ITS APPEARANCE...HERE A NEEDLE THAT WOULD AFFORD ENTERTAINMENT TO THE MOST DARING ROCK-CLIMBER, RISES STRAIGHT FROM THE WATER'S EDGE..." "QUARTZITES AND DOLOMITES" INTRUDING...GIVE SPLASHES OF RICH AND VARIED COLOURS. THE STREAM ITSELF IS AS VARIED...HERE ARE PLACID STRETCHES WITH LITTLE CURRENT; HERE ARE RAPIDS THAT IT TAKES THE LAUNCH TO STEER (HE WAS GOING UPSTREAM IN A RIVER BOAT)." (P2) FREEZEUP-OCT. BREAKUP-MAY. (P2) STUCK VOYAGES ON THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES P246-247"...IN PLACES THE CURRENT IS SO RAPID, THE CHANNEL SO NARROW, THE SHOALS SO NEAR, THE TURNS SO SHARP...SOMETIMES, AS AT MARTIN'S ISLAND BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER RAMPARTS, THE WATER SWEEPS VERY SWIFTLY OVER WIDE GRAVEL SHALLOWS WITH A NARROW CHANNEL..." JOHN BELL, MURRAY, CAMPBELL, MERTIE, FITZGERALD, AND KENICOTT ARE ONLY THE MAJOR EARLY EXPLORERS WHO TRAVERSED ITS WATERS. COMMERCIAL TRAPPING PRACTISED. (P8) PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS DOCUMENT IS: ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 04077 00033 973
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU1 N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST CLIFF WALLS ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER ARE 250 FEET HIGH AT THE MOUTH OF THE SALMON TROUT RIVER. (P6) LARGE BARS OF FINE SAND AND SILT OCCUR AT TWO PLACES, AT THE MOUTH OF RAPID RIVER AND 1 MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CAMPBELL RIVER. (P11) FOUR MILES BELOW RED GATE A WIDE GRAVEL BAR, KNOWN LOCALLY AS MARTIN'S BAR, SPLITS THE RIVER INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS. (P12) THE RIVER GRAOIENT BETWEEN THE U S-CANADA BORDER SHOWS AN AVERAGE DROP OF 6 1/2 FEET PER MILE. (P15)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
REFN 04077 00033 A 871973
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOU1 N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND
GEOLOGY,WATER
GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,RECREATION,FREIGHT,WATER
LEVEL,RIVER
ABST THE 90 MILE SEGMENT OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER FROM THE U S-CANADA BORDER TO JOHN HERBERT'S VILLAGE WAS

RECOMMENDED FOR INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM. (P3) THE STUDY AREA INCLUDES 3 TOPOGRAPHIC ZONES; THE UPPER RAMPARTS, COLEEN LOWLANDS AND LOWER RAMPARTS. THE UPPER RAMPARTS EXTEND FROM THE BORDER TO RED GATE, ABOUT 40 RIVER MILES, AND ARE CHARACTERIZED BY NEARLY CONTINUOUS CLIFF WALLS WHICH RANGE IN HEIGHT FROM MORE THAN 500 FEET NEAR THE BOUNDARY TO 250 FEET AT THE MOUTH OF SALMON TROUT RIVER. (P6) WITH THE EXCEPTION OF ONE SMALL ISLAND JUST EAST OF THE BOUNDARY, THE PORCUPINE RIVER THROUGH THE UPPER RAMPARTS IS ONE CONTINUOUS CHANNEL. AT NORMAL WATER THERE ARE 12 RIFFLES ON THIS STRETCH, IN TWO OF WHICH THE CURRENT IS SWIFT ENOUGH TO CAUSE TROUBLE FOR THE INEXPERIENCED BOATHMAN. (P10) THE FIRST OF THESE TWO RIFFLES IS JUST BELOW OLD RAMPART, WHERE THE RIVER IN ITS NARROW VALLEY FLOOR CROSSES AT RIGHT ANGLES OVER A COARSE GRAVEL BAR AND FLOWS AGAINST A HIGH ROCK CLIFF ON THE RIGHT BANK. THE OTHER RIFFLE IS ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN OLD RAMPART AND THE MOUTH OF RAPID RIVER, WHERE THE RIVER FLOWS SWIFTLY IN A WIDE SHALLOW CHANNEL OVER COARSE GRAVEL AND BOULDERS. MANY OF THE OTHER RIFFLES ARE SHORT AND SWIFT BUT WOULD NOT CAUSE MUCH DIFFICULTY UNLESS THE WATER IS VERY LOW. BETWEEN THE RIFFLES ARE STRETCHES WITH A CURRENT OF ONLY 2-4 MPH. THE LONGEST OF THESE IS A STRETCH OF ABOUT 8 MILES AT THE LOWER END OF THE UPPER RAMPARTS. EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS EXPOSED AT NORMAL WATER LEVEL ARE NOT NUMEROUS IN THE UPPER RAMPARTS, AND GRAVELS ARE GENERALLY RATHER COARSE. LARGE BARS OF FINE SAND AND SILT OCCUR AT TWO PLACES, ON THE RIGHT SIDE, AT THE MOUTH OF RAPID RIVER AND 1 MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CAMPBELL RIVER. THE RED GATE MARKS THE END OF THE UPPER RAMPARTS, AND IS SO NAMED BECAUSE OF THE RED COLOR OF THE CANYON WALLS, WHICH ARE ALMOST VERTICAL FOR 300 FEET OR MORE ABOVE THE RIVER. (P11) THE DOGS USED IN TRACKING FREIGHT BARGES UPSTREAM FOR THE HUDSON BAY CO WERE UNABLE TO HAUL LOADED BOATS PAST THIS VERTICAL CLIFF AND WHILE THE BOATS WERE BEING PULLED UP BY MEN WITH LONG ROPES THE DOGS HAD TO SCRAMBLE UP THE STEEP BACK SLOPE AND DOWN AGAIN TO JOIN THE PARTY, OR WOULD REMAIN BEHIND AND HOWL. THE COLEEN LOWLANDS SECTION EXTEND DOWNSTREAM FROM RED GATE FOR 35 MILES. THE RIVER GRADIENT IS NOTICEABLY LESS THAN IN THE UPPER RAMPARTS, BUT BECAUSE OF THE NUMEROUS WIDE GRAVEL BARS AND NARROW CHANNELS AROUND THE ISLANDS THIS STRETCH IS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE IN POWERBOATS AT LOW WATER. FOUR MILES BELOW RED GATE A WIDE GRAVEL BAR KNOWN LOCALLY AS MARTINS BAR, SPLITS THE RIVER INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS. DURING THE LOW WATER OF MIDSUMMER THIS AREA CAN BE TROUBLESOME FOR BOATERS WITH POWER CRAFT BUT POSES LITTLE PROBLEMS FOR FLOATBOATERS.

**** WAIN PORCUPINE RIVER

PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04077 00033 B 871973

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,RECREATION,WATER LEVEL,FREIGHT,RIVER

ABST JUST BELOW MARTINS BAR THE RIVER TURNS ABRUPTLY NORTH, FLANKED ON THE LEFT BY A 60 FOOT CUT BANK. THIS BEND, KNOWN AS FISHHOOK BEND, IS A LARGE MEANDER OF THE RIVER ACROSS A WIDE FLOOD PLAIN AND IS ABOUT 12 MILES LONG. IN THE NW PART IS A TUNDRA AND BRUSH-COVERED ISLAND ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES LONG, AROUND WHICH THE RIVER CHANNELS SHALLOW AND, IN PLACES, SWIFT. (P12) A NUMBER OF MUD SLIDES APPEAR TO BE FILLING THE RIGHT CHANNEL. ON THE W SIDE OF THE BEND THE RIVER SPLITS AGAIN INTO 2 CHANNELS AROUND A TIMBER-COVERED ISLAND, WHICH IS BEING CUT AWAY RAPIDLY ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE, FILLING ONE CHANNEL WITH SNAGS AND SWEEPERS. BETWEEN THE LOWER END OF FISHHOOK BEND AND THE MOUTH OF THE COLEEN RIVER THE RIVER DIVIDES IN SEVERAL PLACES, FORMING LARGE GRAVEL BARS AND ATTAINING A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 200 YARDS AT NORMAL WATER. THE BANKS BORDERING THE FLOODPLAIN ARE FROM 30 TO 80 FEET HIGH. ABOUT 1 MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE COLEEN THE SHOULDER OF A SUBMERGED BEDROCK REEF IS EXPOSED IN MIDSTREAM DURING LOW WATER, AND A MILE BELOW THIS ROCK IS A LARGE, TIMBER-COVERED ISLAND. AT LOW WATER A GRAVEL BAR ON THE N SIDE OF THE ISLAND IS USED AS A LANDING STRIP FOR SMALL AIRCRAFT. FOR 10 MILES BELOW THE ISLAND THE RIVER IS CONFINED TO 1 CHANNEL DURING NORMAL WATER. THE LOWER RAMPART SECTION EXTENDS FROM A POINT ABOUT 15 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE COLEEN RIVER TO THE E EDGE OF THE YUKON FLATS. THE RIVER HERE IS NEARLY STRAIGHT AND HAS AN ESTIMATED CURRENT OF ABOUT 3 MPH. CLIFFS 50 TO 60 FEET HIGH BORDER THE RIVER. (P13) THE END OF THE LOWER RAMPARTS, AT JOHN HERBERTS VILLAGE, MARKS THE LOWER EDGE OF THE STUDY AREA. BELOW THIS THE RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON FLATS, AN AREA OF MEANDERING WATER-COURSES FLOWING THROUGH A HEAVILY-TIMBERED OFTEN BOG-LIKE TERRAIN ON ITS WAY TO THE YUKON. AT A U S G S GAUGING STATION NEAR JOHN HUBERT'S VILLAGE, THE AVERAGE RIVER FLOW IS 13,200 CFS, THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THIS POINT BEING ABOUT 29,500 SQUARE MILES. MAXIMUM STREAM FLOW OCCURS IN LATE MAY AND EARLY JUNE AS A RESULT OF SPRING BREAKUP AND SNOW MELT. RAIN INDUCED HIGH

WATER CAN BE EXPECTED SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE SUMMER. DAILY FLOWS AS HIGH AS 217,000 CFS DURING EARLY SUMMER AND AS LOW AS 700 CFS IN WINTER HAVE BEEN RECORDED. BECAUSE OF EXTENSIVE PERMAFROST, RUNOFF FOLLOWING RAINSTORMS CAN RAISE THE RIVER DRAMATICALLY. (P14) THE RIVER GRADIENT IN THE STUDY SEGMENT SHOWS AN AVERAGE DROP OF 6 1/2 FEET PER MILE, THE RIVER BEING MOSTLY CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. DURING MAY AND JUNE THE RIVER CARRIES A SUBSTANTIAL SILT LOAD AS A RESULT OF SPRING RUNOFF.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04077 00033 C 871973

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,RECREATION,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER

ABST BY MIDSUMMER THE RIVER IS GENERALLY CLEAR TO MODERATELY CLEAR, REMAINING SO FOR THE REST OF SUMMER EXCEPTING BRIEF PERIODS FOLLOWING RAINS. ALL TRIBUTARIES ARE CLEARWATER. (P15) AT PRESENT, THE ONLY EXISTING LAND USE OF IMPORTANCE APPEAR TO BE SCATTERED RESIDENCES AND SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES. (P16) USE OF THE 19 KNOWN CABINS IN THE STUDY AREA ARE GENERALLY FOR RESIDENCE, TRADE, HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING, OR RIVER TRAVEL PURPOSES. BECAUSE OF ITS NATURAL ATTRACTIONS FOR GAME ANIMALS AND ITS FISHERY RESOURCE, THE RIVER FIGURES IMPORTANTLY IN THE REGIONAL SUBSISTENCE PATTERN. BECAUSE ACCESS IS USUALLY VIA RIVERBOAT, THE AREAS NEAREST THE RIVER SUSTAIN THE MAJORITY OF SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES. (P17) BERRY PICKING AND TIMBER CUTTING ARE ALSO CONCENTRATED IN THE RIVER CORRIDOR. (P18) UNDER PRELIMINARY CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE, THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE PORCUPINE IN THE U S MAY BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. ADDITIONALLY, THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSIDERS THE RIVER NAVIGABLE 250 MILES INTO CANADA. THE RIVER HAS HISTORICALLY BEEN USED AS THE PRIME MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION IN THE AREA, AND RIVER BOATS AND BARGES STILL PLY ITS WATERS. IN ADDITION, THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON BETWEEN THE U S AND GREAT BRITAIN DATED MAY 8, 1871 GUARANTEES CANADA NAVIGATION RIGHTS FROM HER TERRITORY ON THE PORCUPINE, YUKON AND STIKINE RIVERS THROUGH ALASKA TO TIDE WATER. (P24) EXISTING ACCESS TO THE PORCUPINE IS BY RIVER, AIR OR FOOT, WITH WINTER USE BY DOGSLED AND SNOWMACHINE POSSIBLE BUT THE EXTENT OF SUCH USE IS UNKNOWN. ALTHOUGH THERE ARE NO DEVELOPED AIRSTRIPS IN THE AREA, FLOATPLANE ACCESS IS RELATIVELY EASY. IN ADDITION, SEVERAL OF THE GRAVEL BARS ARE ACCESSIBLE BY WHEEL AIRCRAFT DURING CERTAIN TIMES OF THE YEAR. (P25) GEOLOGY OF THE AREA IS GENERALLY OF SILT AND SILTY SAND DEPOSITS OVERLAIN BY DEEP ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. (P26) THE STUDY SEGMENT IS CHARACTERIZED BY 2 BASIC VEGETATION TYPES, THE FIRST BEING A CLOSED SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST FROM THE RIVER MOUTH UP TO THE VICINITY OF BURNT PAH. (P28) A DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDLIFE AND FISHERY RESOURCES IS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. (P29-32) IN ORDER TO RETAIN THEIR LUCRATIVE FUR TRADE, IN 1869 THE HUDSON'S BAY CO MOVED THEIR POST UP THE PORCUPINE TO HOWLING DOG ROCK (RED GATE) IN THE MISTAKEN BELIEF THEY WERE OUT OF THE U S INTO CANADA. THEY OPERATED THE POST FOR 15 YEARS UNTIL A NEW SURVEY SHOWED THEM TO BE STILL IN THE U S. IN 1887 THEY WERE AGAIN FORCED TO MOVE THEIR POST AND MOVED UP RIVER TO THE PRESENT SITE OF OLD RAHPART. THE POST OPERATED FOR 1 YEAR UNTIL A NEW SURVEY SHOWED THEY WERE STILL IN THE U S, SO IN 1889 THEY DISMANTLED THE POST AND RE-ESTABLISHED IT IN CANADA. (P34)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04077 00033 D 871973

STOR 1603399103190017690

MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,RECREATION,WATER LEVEL,FREIGHT,RIVER

ABST THE UPPER PORCUPINE VALLEY'S UNUSUAL ARRAY OF OPEN SPACE, FRONTIER ATMOSPHERE, WILDLIFE, FISHERIES, HISTORY AND CANYON SCENERY COMBINE TO CREATE AN EXCEPTIONAL RECREATION RESOURCE. (P36) OPPORTUNITIES FOR BOATING WITH POWER CRAFT OR FLOAT BOATS IS EXCELLANT. CURRENT IN THE RIVER VARIES FROM 2-4 MPH AND SUFFICIENT WATER IS PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE RECREATION SEASON FOR MOST FORMS OF BOATING. (P37) PRIMARY RECREATION USE OF THE

RIVER OCCURS FROM MAY TO OCT COINCIDING WITH BREAKUP AND FREEZEUP. (P38)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04097 888
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST E. J. DYER NOTES THAT PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE BY STEAMERS. (P51) HE QUOTES USGS OF CANADA EXPLORER R H MCCONNELL, SAYING THAT PORCUPINE "COULD EASILY BE NAVIGATED FOR THREE OR FOUR MONTHS OF THE YEAR, BY SMALL STEAMERS, FROM LAPIERRE HOUSE DOWN TO THE JUNCTION OF THE LATTER WITH THE YUKON." (P53) LENGTH OF THE RIVER IS 500 MILES. (P130) WM OGILVIE IS REPORTED TO HAVE TRAVELLED DOWN THE RIVER BY BOAT ON MAY 28, 1888. ICE CLEARED BY THAT DATE. (P138) RIVER HAD NO DANGEROUS RAPIDS, BUT, ACCORDING TO OGILVIE, WAS SWIFT AS IT RAN OVER A BED OF LIME GRAVEL. STEAMERS DRAWING 2 1/2 FEET COULD NAVIGATE THIS STREAM EVEN IN SUMMER." (P139) GOLD FOUND AT MOUTH OF RIVER INDICATED PRESENCE OF GOLD-BEARING BARS OR REEFS ON ITS UPPER REACHES. (P142)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04324 955
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST C MASTEN BEAVER, HIS WIFE HELEN, AND AN OLD TRAPPER NAMED UNCLE LOUIE TOOK A "SQUARE-NOSED POLING BOAT" FROM FORT YUKON, UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO THE BLACK RIVER. (P180-181) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THE CHANNEL WAS "EVER CHANGING". (P180) THE CHANNEL WAS WINDING WITH MANY SAND BARS. (P85,157) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THERE WAS WILD RHUBARB GROWING IN THE AREA. (P171) THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS A "POWERFUL, CLEAR STREAM" AT LEAST A MILE WIDE AT THE MOUTH. (P86) SOME OF THE SAND BARS WERE USED AS LANDING STRIPS FOR SMALL AIRPLANES. (P86,157)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04331 845969
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,COMMUNITY
 ABST "THE SURRENDER OF FORT YUKON ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO", WAS WRITTEN BY CLIFFORD WILSON AND PUBLISHED IN THE AUTUMN 1969 ISSUE OF "THE BEAVER". THE ARTICLE GIVES A BRIEF HISTORY OF FORT YUKON FROM 1847-1869. (PP47-48) IT IS MENTIONED THAT THE SITE OF FORT YUKON HAD BEEN VISITED IN 1845 BY JOHN BELL WHO HAD EXPLORED THE PORCUPINE TO IT'S JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P47)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04351 928
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP
 ABST THE AUTHOR, EVELYN BURLUND, OF BORN ON SNOWSHOES PLUS MANY OTHERS WERE RIDING ON A 34 FOOT POWER BOAT UP THIS RIVER IN 1928. ATTACHED TO THE POWERBOAT WERE 3 POLING RAFTS AND 1 SCOW. (P37). WHERE THEY TRAVELED THE TERRAIN WAS FLAT. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04355 900901
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,WATER
 GEOLOGY,FREIGHT
 ABST IN THE FALL OF 1900, BILL WALKER AND OTHERS WENT UP THE PORCUPINE IN A "BIG POLING BOAT," POLING BACK AND
 FORTH UPRIVER, ALONG THE GRAVEL BARS WHICH LINED THE RIVER, TO THE JUNCTURE WITH THE BLACK RIVER. BILL WALKER
 LEFT THE BOAT THERE BUT THE BOAT CONTINUED UP THE PORCUPINE, AT LEAST AS FAR AS A "VILLAGE 100 MI." UPRIVER.
 STAYING WITH HIS BROTHER AND OTHERS IN THEIR CABIN NEAR THE BLACK RIVER, BILL AND OTHERS SUBSEQUENTLY MADE
 TRIPS ON THE PORCUPINE BY DOGSLED, AND, BY FOOT, HAULING A SLED, AND THEN BY BOAT AGAIN ON THE RETURN TRIP TO
 FT YUKON AFTER A "WINTER OF STARVATION." THE CABIN WAS USED AS A SMALL TRADING POST, GOODS EXCHANGED FOR
 FURS, BUT PROVED UNSUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF THE "STARVATION CONDITIONS." (P52-72)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04364 926
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST MARGARET E HURIE NOTES HER OBSERVATIONS MADE ALONG THE PORCUPINE DURING A U S BIOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION
 IN WHICH SHE ACCOMPANIED HER HUSBAND O J HURIE, IN THE SUMMER OF 1926. THEY WERE OUTFITTED WITH A 25 FT
 MOTORBOAT AND A 25 FT SCOW. SHE DESCRIBES THE RIVER AS HAVING CLEAR WATER, UNTREACHEROUS CURRENT, PLENTY OF
 FLAT SAND AND GRAVEL BARS TO CAMP ON AND PLENTY OF FIREWOOD ALONG ITS BEACHES. SHE NOTES PASSING THE BLACK
 RIVER AND THE MOUTH OF THE SKEENJEK OR SALMON RIVER ON JUNE 12, 1926. (P.276) ON JUNE 21, SHE MENTIONS
 THE HIGH CLIFFS SHE CALLS "RAMPARTS" WHICH "SEEMED ALMOST TO FORM A CIRCLE ABOUT US..." (P.277)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04382 964
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST BEDROCK EXPOSURES ARE PRESENT ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER CANYON AND ADJACENT TRIBUTARIES. LIMESTONES AND
 DOLOMITES ARE EXPOSED AT THE LOWER RAMPARTS. A SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS SERIES OF LIMESTONE, SHALE, AND BASALT
 ARE EXPOSED AT THE UPPER RAMPARTS. (P5) THE RIVER AND ADJACENT BEDROCK OUT CROPINGS ARE SHOWN IN TWO AERIAL
 PHOTOS, NO 24 AND NO 25, ON P21.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04482 842872
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1842, JOHN BELL, LEADING A CANADIAN EXPLORATION PARTY, MADE A 3-DAY JOURNEY DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER. IN
 1849, HE DESCENDED THE PORCUPINE TO ITS MOUTH. (P4) THE FIRST MISSIONARY IN THE YUKON TERRITORY WENT TO FORT
 YUKON, BY CANOE DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P145) IN 1861 IN 1872, A GROUP OF PROSPECTORS WENT DOWN THE
 PORCUPINE TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P64)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 04482 842872
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1842, JOHN BELL, LEADING A CANADIAN EXPLORATION PARTY, MADE A 3-DAY JOURNEY DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER. IN

1849, HE DESCENDED THE PORCUPINE TO ITS MOUTH. (P4) THE FIRST MISSIONARY IN THE YUKON TERRITORY WENT TO FORT YUKON, BY CANOE DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P145) IN 1861 IN 1872, A GROUP OF PROSPECTORS WENT DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P64)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04577 961
STOR 1603399103190017960
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FISHING
ABST FISH WHEELS HAVE NOT BEEN SUCCESSFUL BECAUSE OF WATER CLARITY. GILL NETS ARE USED. (P28) THIS TRIBUTARY IS THE LARGEST ON THE YUKON AND ENTERS AT RIVER MILE 1034 WITHIN, ONE MILE OF FORT YUKON. IT IS NORMALLY MURKY, BUT NOT AS TURBID AS THE YUKON. (P30) THE LOWER PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE IN THE ICE FREE SEASON WITH VARIOUS SIZED BOATS. MECHANIZED TRACK VEHICLES AND DOGSLEDS ARE USED IN WINTER. (P2-5) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A REPORT OF SALMON BEING TAKEN ON THE PORCUPINE, MORE THAN 1600 MI. FROM THE YUKON MOUTH. (P13)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04873 951
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
ABST SHORTLY AFTER WORLD WAR I MAUD BERGLUND AND JOHN ROBERTS SET OFF UP THE PORCUPINE IN A MOTOR BOAT. THEY SET TRAP LINES AND BUILT LOG CABINS EVERY 10 OR 15 MILES ALONG THEIR LINES. ONCE A YEAR THEY WOULD COME DOWNSTREAM BY BOAT TO FT YUKON TO TRADE. (P36 AND 37)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 04890 954
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST DOCUMENT IS AN ACCOUNT OF A CANOE TRIP FROM THE MACKENZIE RIVER IN CANADA ONTO THE YUKON RIVER IN ALASKA, MADE BY THE AUTHOR AND COMPANION. THEY TRAVELLED ABOARD A MOTORIZED CANOE ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER REACHING THE OLD RAMPART HOUSE WHERE THEY EDGED UP TO A LANDING. (P109) REFERENCE IS MADE TO A BEAUTIFUL GLACIER RIVER WITH CLEAR WATER THAT ENTERED THE PORCUPINE NEAR THE OLD RAMPART HOUSE. LIMESTONE AND SANDSTONE CLIFFS WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE WAY. AUTHOR CAMPED AT POINT ON JACKFISH SLOUGH BEFORE CONTINUING HIS TRIP TO FORT YUKON. (P110) MENTION IS MADE OF GRAVEL BAR IN RIVER. (P111) AUTHOR NOTES REACHING THE UNITED STATES GEODETIC SURVEY PARTY CAMP ALONG THE RIVER. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF FAIRBANKS, DR STODDARD AND AN ENGINEER NAMED O'GRADY. LATER IN THE EVENING THE AUTHOR AND HIS GROUP STOPPED AT AN INDIAN CAMP. THE RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING A STRONG CURRENT. IT WAS CALCULATED THAT THE TRIP FROM THE MACKENZIE TO FORT YUKON HAD TAKEN 50 DAYS, 5 LESS THAN IT HAD PURPORTEDLY TAKEN BEN FERRIER, ANOTHER ADVENTURER. (P112) THEY ARRIVED AT FORT YUKON ABOUT JULY 23-24, THE YEAR IS UNKNOWN. (P114)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 05007 887889
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1887 R G MCCONNELL TRAVELED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO THE YUKON. (P138) J H TURNER WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF A CAMP ON THE PORCUPINE. WITH ONE COMPANION, HE SLEDDED FROM HIS BASE ON THE PORCUPINE STRAIGHT NORTH ALONG THE MERIDIAN TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (P138) IN 1889 I C RUSSELL TRAVELED UP THE PORCUPINE AND BACK. (P139)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 05087 890
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, FREEZEUP
 ABST MR TURNER'S PARTY OF THE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ASCENDED THE YUKON IN A STEAMER TO WITHIN 50 MI OF THE PORCUPINE. THEY WALKED UP THE PORCUPINE TO THE 141 PARALLEL AND THERE ESTABLISHED CAMP COLONNA. THERE THEY BUILT A HOUSE AND REMAINED UNTIL MARCH, 1890. THEY REPORTED THAT ICE FORMED FREELY ON THE RIVER IN SEPTEMBER AND BY OCTOBER WAS FROZEN OVER. (P248). ON MARCH THE PARTY WALKED TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN DISCOVERING THE BROOKS RANGE. THEY RETURNED AND DESCENDED THE PORCUPINE AND THE YUKON, SURVEYING ON THE WAY DOWN. (P250)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 05157 847867
 STOR 1603399017690103190
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY
 ABST ON JUNE 26, 1867, MESSRS. MCDONALD, AND SIBBESTON ARRIVED AT FORTYUKON FROM LAPIERRE'S HOUSE ABOUT 200 MILES UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER FROM FORT YUKON. THEY HAD TWO BATEAUX, WHICH WERE FORTY FT. LONG, NINE FT ABEAM AND DREW TWO AND A HALF FT. OF WATER. THEY CAME TO TRADE WITH THE INDIANS FOR THE HUDSON BAY CO. (P105) IN 1847, MCMURRAY DESCENDED THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND FOUNDED THE TRADING POST AT FORT YUKON. (P.276)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 05176 846893
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" NOTED THAT ROBERT KENNICOTT IN 1862 WENT BY HUDSON BAY TRAIL DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO FORT YUKON. (P88-89) IN THE SUMMER OF 1873, MCQUESTERN, JAMES MCKNIPP, FREDRICK W HART, GEORGE FINCH, MAYO, HARPER, AND ANDRUS KANSELLAR WENT DOWN THE RIVER BY BOAT FROM THE PORTAGE IN CANADA TO FORT YUKON. (P98) IN 1846, ROBERT BELL AND IN 1847 MCMURRAY WENT ACROSS RAT PORTAGE AND DOWN THE PORCUPINE TO ITS MOUTH. (P107) AFTER THE BURNING OF FORT SELKIRK IN 1852, THIS PORCUPINE RIVER ROUTE BECAME THE MAJOR ROUTE TO THE YUKON FOR HUDSON'S BAY CO. (P107) IN 1893, MISSIONARIES ON THE RIVER WERE MR TOTT. (P150) TRADER ON THE RIVER WAS T H BEAUMONT.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, FISHING
 ABST "RESIDENTS OF FORT YUKON OFTEN FISH IN THE LOWER PORCUPINE TRIBUTARIES FOR SHEEFISH AND PIKE. VISITORS AND TOURISTS OFTEN ANGLE IN THE PORCUPINE" (P278)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, GENERAL
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE TO 100 MI. (P32) THE WIDTH OF THE YUKON SPREADS TO SEVERAL

MILES AT THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE. (P42) THE PORCUPINE MAY BE DESCENDED TO FORT YUKON. (P74) THE DISTANCE FROM A RAIL CONNECTION WITH THE MACKENZIE ON THE PORCUPINE TO THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE IS 400 MI. THE PORCUPINE ENTERS THE YUKON A SHORT DISTANCE FROM CIRCLE CITY. (P76) AMERICAN MINERS ASSERT THAT A TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN PROVIDED THAT THE YUKON, PORCUPINE AND SKEENA RIVERS SHOULD BE FREE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND EXEMPT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES. (P88)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 05314 848897
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,GENERAL
ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE TO 100 MI. (P32) THE WIDTH OF THE YUKON SPREADS TO SEVERAL MILES AT THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE. (P42) THE PORCUPINE MAY BE DESCENDED TO FORT YUKON. (P74) THE DISTANCE FROM A RAIL CONNECTION WITH THE MACKENZIE ON THE PORCUPINE TO THE MOUTH OF THE PORCUPINE IS 400 MI. THE PORCUPINE ENTERS THE YUKON A SHORT DISTANCE FROM CIRCLE CITY. (P76) AMERICAN MINERS ASSERT THAT A TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GREAT BRITAIN PROVIDED THAT THE YUKON, PORCUPINE AND SKEENA RIVERS SHOULD BE FREE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND EXEMPT FROM CUSTOMS DUTIES. (P88)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 05756 906
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE
ABST STEFANSSON TRAVELLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER IN A FLATBOTOMED ROWBOAT FROM RAMPARTS HOUSE TO FORT YUKON. (P238) HE REPORTS THAT THE CURRENT WAS SLOGGISH BUT HE NONETHELESS MADE THE TRIP IN 3 DAYS WITH STEADY ROWING 16 HRS. A DAY. (P238) A PHOTO ON PAGE 209 SHOWS THE PORCUPINE IN EARLY SPRING WITH SANDBARS PRESENT ALONG THE RIVER SIDE.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 05821 847
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
ABST HUDSON BAY COMPANY SENT A PARTY DOWN RIVER IN 1847 TO ITS MOUTH TO ESTABLISH THE TRADING POST, FORT YUKON. TRADING BY THE "SCOTCHMEN OF THE STATION" OCCURRED ANNUALLY AFTER SPRING BREAKUP SOME 300 MI DOWN THE RIVER TO NUCLUCAYETTE. (P20) USE OF THE RIVER FOR TRAVEL IS STRONGLY SUGGESTED IN DOCUMENT.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 05872 845851
STOR 1603399103190017690
MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
LUPR 34

KEYN TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST IN 1851 ROBERT CAMPBELL TRAVELED BY CANOE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO FT YUKON, THEN BY BOAT UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER PLANNING TO HIKE OVER TO FT MCPHERSON ON THE PEEL RIVER IN CANADA. (P114) HE LATER USED THE SAME ROUTE TO BRING SUPPLIES IN TO FT SELKIRK AT THE JUNCTURE OF THE PELY AND YUKON RIVERS. (P117) JOHN BELL HAD TRAVELLED DOWN THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO REACH AND NAME THE YUKON RIVER IN 1845. (P137)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 06227 974

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2726

STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE FOR 225 MI IN AK AND AN ADDITIONAL 250 IN CANADA (TO LA PIERCE HOUSE, HEAD OF NAVIGATION). (P3) THE PORCUPINE IS NAVIGABLE ONLY DURING SPRING AND FALL RUN OF PERIODS. (P56)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA IS SOME 450,000 SQ MI. THE SUSPENDED SEDIMENT IN THE PORCUPINE RIVER AVERAGES ABOUT 100 MG/L.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 06348 967968
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW ICE,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CANYON VILLAGE. THE ICE SURFACE WAS SMOOTH WITH NO CRACKS FROM 4 OCT. 1967 TO 31 MAY 1968. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 91 CM ON MAY 4,1968. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 18 AND RIVER WAS CLEAR OF ICE ON MAY 25,1968. (P59) THIS IS NOT RECORDED ON A STORET BECAUSE ORTH DOES NOT LIST LAT AND LONG FAR CANYON VILLAGE.(P58-59)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 06348 967968
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34
 KEYW ICE,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CANYON VILLAGE. THE ICE SURFACE WAS SMOOTH WITH NO CRACKS FROM 4 OCT. 1967 TO 31 MAY 1968. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 91 CM ON MAY 4,1968. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 18 AND RIVER WAS CLEAR OF ICE ON MAY 25,1968. (P59) THIS IS NOT RECORDED ON A STORET BECAUSE ORTH DOES NOT LIST LAT AND LONG FAR CANYON VILLAGE.(P58-59)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 06519 884
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ERIC HULTEN, IN GIVING A HISTORY OF BOTANICAL EXPLORATION IN ALASKA, NOTED THAT FREDERICK FUNSTON, OF THE U S DEPT OF AGRICULTURE, DRIFTED DOWN PORCUPINE RIVER TO FORT YUKON, JUNE 18, 1884 WHERE HE LEFT HIS COLLECTION OF PLANT SPECIMENS THAT HE HAD OBTAINED AT RAMPART HOUSE. (P.309)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER
 REFN 06598 972
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION

ABST THE AUTHOR HEARD FROM YOUNG MAN IN TANANA OF 2 KAYAKERS WHO WENT DOWN THE MACKENZIE, UP THE RAT, AND DOWN THE BELL AND PORCUPINE AND LOWER YUKON FOR A TOTAL OF 6,000 MILES IN 4-5 MONTHS. (P155)

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1603399103190017690

HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION

ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A. W. GREELY HAS GIVEN A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE PORCUPINE RIVER HE INDICATES THAT THIS RIVER, WHICH JOINS THE YUKON AT FORT YUKON, IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMBOATS FOR ABOUT 100 MILES. SMALL POLING BOATS, HOWEVER, ARE AVAILABLE FOR NAVIGATION TO MUCH GREATER DISTANCES, DEPENDENT LARGELY ON FRESH-WATER CONDITIONS. (P23) ACCORDING TO GREELY, THE PORCUPINE RIVER AREA HAS A DENSE GROWTH OF BIRCH, SPRUCE AND COTTON-WOOD. (P52) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 06676 918

STOR 1603399103190017690

HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FREIGHT

ABST IN THE BOOK COMPILED BY E. C. WAID, IT IS INDICATED THAT THE PORCUPINE RIVER IS A MAIN ROUTE OF TRAVEL AND FREIGHT, AND IS NAVIGABLE FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES. (P63) NO APPROPRIATE DATE WAS MENTIONED CONCERNING THIS BODY OF INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE BOOK, ASSUMING THIS TO BE THE CLOSEST TO THE PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN PORCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 07187 00400 955958

STOR 1603399103190017690

HOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY ARTHUR PETERSON NOV 17, 1958. A MR. KIRK OPERATED A "MEDIUM SIZE TUG, ABOUT 40 FT LONG, AND A 20-TON BARGE" ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER TO OLD CROW. (P4) IN 1958 24.59 TONS OF CARGO WAS SHIPPED TO NENANA, THEN BY YUTANA BARGE LINES TO FORT YUKON AND FROM FORT YUKON UP THE PORCUPINE TO OLD CROW. (P4-5) "FOR THE PAST FEW YEARS THE OIL AND MINERAL POTENTIALS THROUGHOUT THE REGION ARE BEING EXPLORED AND SOME DEVELOPMENT IS NOTED. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES USED IN CONNECTION WITH THESE OPERATIONS ARE IMPORTED BY AIRCRAFT OR MOVED INTO THE REGION BY TRACTOR TRAIN WHEN THE TERRAIN IS FROZEN." (P5) INFORMATION FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958." ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.

**** WATN PORT DICK CREEK PORT DICK CREEK

REFN 02203 913

STOR 1608289

HOUT N591834 W1511953 S100S 0120W 17

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST PORT DICK CREEK,WHICH ENTERS PORT DICK, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF KENAI PENINSULA IS CLEAR. (P68) A MAP OF THE SOUTHWESTERN PART OF KENAI PENINSULA, ALASKA, INCLUDED IN REPORT BUT NOT WORTH INCLUDING IN MY REPORT, REPORTS THE ONE STREAM AS PORT DICK CREEK.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2728

**** WATN PORT DICK CREEK PORT DICK CREEK
REFN 02800 963964
STOR 1608289
MOUT N591834 W1511953 S100S 0120W 17
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE
ABST FIFTEEN INDICATORS WERE PLACED IN PORT DICK CREEK ON DEC 16, 1963, AND RECOVERED APRIL 14, 1964, SHOWING LOWER INTERTIDAL ZONE SUSTAINED GRAVEL DEPOSITION AND GRAVEL SCOURING IN UPSTREAM AREAS. (P23)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160523601069700175000648501730
MOUT N652000 W1540000 S030N 0270W 17
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM COLD BAY TO IGAGIK CROSSES PORTAGE CREEK CLOSE TO ITS MOUTH. THE CREEK EMPTIES INTO COLD BAY.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
REFN 00147 914
STOR 1608064
MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
LUPR 52
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, GLACIER
ABST NEAR THE END OF ALFRED H. BROOK'S BOOK ON MOUNTAIN EXPLORATION IN ALASKA, A PHOTO IS SHOWN OF SEVEN MEN SNOW-SHOEING AND DRAGGING A PACKED SLEDGE ACROSS PORTAGE GLACIER, ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. (NO PAGE NO) PORTAGE GLACIER IS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA AND GOES NORTH 6 MI TO PORTAGE LAKE. THIS GLACIER IS A PORTAGE ROUTE BETWEEN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AND TURNAGAIN ARM.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
REFN 00233 902
STOR 160523601069700175000648501730
MOUT N602000 W1540000 S030N 0270W 17
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST PORTAGE CREEK ENTERS THE NORTH SIDE OF THE LAKE ABOUT HALF WAY BETWEEN KEEGHK AND THE MOUTH OF THE TLEEKAKEETA, AND IS THE ONLY STREAM ON WHICH GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND. (P329)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
REFN 00452 930
STOR 160516000413000134000006000020
MOUT N585426 W1574322 S150S 0510W 02
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST ONE OF THE BIOGRAPHERS IN JOHN A. BRIEY'S THESIS ABOUT NUSHAGAK BAY IN 1966 MAKES MENTION OF CABINS BUILT ON PORTAGE CREEK IN THE 1930'S AND 40'S (P179, 196) IT USED TO BE GOOD HUNTING (P229) AND FISHING. SOME YEARS THERE WERE SHELTS THIS FAR UP. (P185) THE MAP SHOWS POSITION OF PORTAGE CREEK ON THE NUSHAGAK. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
REFN 00524 896897
STOR 1607143010700001100
MOUT N623500 W1500000 F290N 0040W 28

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST A PARTY OF 9 MEN ON A PROSPECTING TRIP UP THE SUSITNA RIVER WERE SURPRISED TO FIND A CABIN AT PORTAGE CREEK WITH 2 PROSPECTORS. WHEN THE PARTY RETURNED THEY WHIPSAWED LUMBER AND BUILT A NEW DORY AT PORTAGE CREEK (P65) AND CONTINUED DOWN THE SUSITNA RIVER. THIS TRIP WAS DURING THE YEARS 1896 AND 1897.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 00788 938

STOR 1603399070050012300028460052600248D0260004600120

MOUT N645500 W1470000 F110S 0040E 32

LUPR 35 WEST FORK LITTLE DELTA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 NOTES TREES HERE ARE YOUNG AND LESS SPECIALIZED IN CHARACTER. "ON PORTAGE CREEK, WHERE GOLD MINING OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON DURING THE LAST 30 YEARS, A SMALL CAMP IS NOW MAINTAINED, SUPPLIED DURING THE SUMMER BY AIR PLANE FROM FAIRBANKS. THE SHALLOW OVERBURDEN OF SILT IS REMOVED BY GROUND SLICING, AND FROM TIME TO TIME BURIED TREES ARE UNEARTHED." (P16) SITE NO 28. (P36) WERE LOGS IN CAMP. SITE IS SHOWN ON MAP.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 00854 905

STOR 160523601069700175000648501730

MOUT N652000 W1540000 S030N 0270W 17

LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN FEB, 1905, MR REDMEYER SENT 2 MEN OUT TO GO AS FAR AS THEY COULD ON PORTAGE CREEK. (P163)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 01079 963965

STOR 160516000413000134000006000020

MOUT N585426 W1574322 S150S 0510W 02

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, TRIP

ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES THAT IN 1964-65, TIDES ARE FELT ON THE NUSHAGAK AS FAR AS PORTAGE CREEK. (PXV) THE EAST BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK FROM PORTAGE CREEK NORTHWARD IS LOWER THAN THE WEST BANK. (PXVII) IN THE FALL THE ESKIMOS RETURN TO PORTAGE CREEK AFTER SPENDING SUMMER ON THE BAY. (P131) DURING THE SUMMER "THE MEN MAY PAY QUICK VISITS TO THE SETTLEMENTS DURING PERIODS WHEN THE FISHING IS CLOSED. IN THE CASE OF PORTAGE CREEK THESE VISITS ARE MADE BY BOAT." (P137) "IN 1963 A NUMBER OF KOLIGANEK FAMILIES MOVED TO THE MOUTH OF PORTAGE CREEK WHERE A NEW COMMUNITY HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THAT YEAR." (P145) DURING THE WINTER 1964-65, ELEVEN FAMILIES LIVED THERE AND IT WAS EXPECTED THAT AT LEAST 5 MORE HOUSES WOULD BE BUILT IN THE LATE FALL 1965. IN THE PAST IT WAS PART OF A ROUTE THAT ENABLED PEOPLE TO MOVE FROM NUSHAGAK BAY TO KVICHAK RIVER." (P150) "THE TRIP FROM PORTAGE CREEK TO DILLINGHAM BY DOG TEAM CAN BE MADE IN LESS THAN 5 HRS... AND QUICKER BY BOAT. WESTERN ALASKA AIRLINES... BEGAN REGULAR SERVICE TO THE COMMUNITY IN 1965." (P150) THE VILLAGE HAS A SCHOOL, (P98) AND MEDICAL SERVICES. (P105)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 01378 931

STOR 160516000413000134000006000020

MOUT N585426 W1574322 S150S 0510W 02

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931, INVESTIGATED THE BRISTOL BAY ESKIMOS. WHILE GOING UP THE NUSHAGAK RIVER BY BOAT, HE NOTED ON JUNE 3, PORTAGE CREEK, THE PORTAGE TO KVICHAK RIVER, IN SOME BLUFFS ON THE RIGHT. (P355)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2730

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 01633 905
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE PÖTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE SO CALLED SEWARD TRAIL (1905) WENT FROM EKLUTNA, 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)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 01673 973
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,GLACIER
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, DESCRIBED PORTAGE CREEK AS A MILKY-COLORED GLACIAL RIVER FED BY PORTAGE GLACIER. (P104) IT HAD RUSHING WATER. (P104)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 01823 898
 STOR 16071430026000019000461000470062500560
 MOUT N615757 W1523337 S220N 0180W 27
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,RIVER BASIN,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN JULY, 1898, SPURRS U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY PORTAGED 7 TO 8 MI. FROM SKWENTNA RIVER TO REACH UPPER STRETCH OF COMPARATIVELY SLACK WATER THAT MEANDERED THROUGH OPEN VALLEY. THE LOWER STRETCH WAS THROUGH VERY DEEP ROCKY CANYON. THE CANOES HAD TO BE PULLED UP THIS SMALL CREEK AS FAR AS THERE WAS SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT THEM. (P50) SPURR WROTE THAT THE CREEK MEANDERS BETWEEN COMPARATIVELY LOW BANKS THROUGH THE BROAD, VERY MODERATELY SLOPING VALLEY. THE LOWER CREEK IS VERY RAPID AND RUNS THROUGH 500 OR 600 FT. DEEP ROCK GORGE. HEADS IN MANY LIVE GLACIERS AND UPPER VALLEY IS FILLED WITH UNSORTED GROUND MORAINE. (P113)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 01853 952
 STOR 160339909782101664003010001320
 MOUT N652122 W1444032 F060N 0150E 09
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FLUORITE WAS IDENTIFIED IN GRANITIC ROCK ON PORTAGE CREEK. (P3) A WATER SAMPLE TAKEN FROM PORTAGE CREEK WAS FOUND TO HAVE A HIGH CONCENTRATION OF UR ANIUM. (P3) THE AREA HAS A WIDESPREAD COVER OF DISINTEGRATED BEDROCK AND VEGETATION. (P6) THE PUBLICATION DATE IS 1952.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02098 906
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740015100110
 MOUT N653153 W1443411 F080N 0150E 12
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,LAKE,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1906, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON PORTAGE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF MEDICINE LAKE IN THE SE PART OF THE BIRCH CREEK BASIN. \$200 OF GOLD WAS REPORTED TAKEN FROM ONE CLAIM. (P198)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2731

REFN 02183 907912
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260024800260004600120
 MOUT N635500 W1470000 F110S 0040E 32
 LUPR 35 WEST FORK LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: PORTAGE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF WEST FORK OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER AND HAS A BASIN IN THE HIGH GRAVELS EAST OF THE HEAD OF NEWMAN CREEK. PLACER MINING OF THE STREAM GRAVELS HAS BEEN CARRIED ON CONTINUOUSLY FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS AT ONE PLACE, THE GOLD BEING CONCENTRATED ON A CLAY BEDROCK. NO HARD BEDROCK OCCURS IN THIS GULCH. THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE CREEK TO 1911 IS ESTIMATED AT \$10,000. (P52) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740015100110
 MOUT N653200 W1443400 F080N 0150E 12
 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. TWO MEN CONSTRUCTED A DAM ACROSS THE PORTAGE CREEK VALLEY AND DID CONSIDERABLE GROUND SLUICING USING AN AUTOMATIC GATE. (P213)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740015100110
 MOUT N653153 W1443411 F080N 0150E 12
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER LEVEL
 ABST 3 MEN WORKING MINES ON PORTAGE CREEK. 1,300 FT OF GROUND WAS STRIPPED EARLY IN THE SEASON READY FOR SLUICING. THEY HOPED TO HAVE WATER TO WORK UNINTERRUPTED FOR THE SEASON. (P360)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02432 910912
 STOR 160523601069700175000648501730
 MOUT N652000 W1540000 S030N 0270W 17
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST PORTAGE CREEK FLOWS INTO L. CLARK FROM THE NW, 10 MILES NE OF THE MOUTH OF THE KIJIK R. IN 1910 TO 1912 SEVERAL MEN WORKED FOR 3 SUMMERS ON THE LOWER FOUR CLAIMS ON THE STREAM. \$2,000 OF GOLD WAS RECOVERED. (P.94) MODE OF TRANSPORTATION NOT SPECIFIED.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 1607143010700001100
 MOUT N623500 W1500000 F290N 0040W 28
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST PORTAGE CREEK ENTERS SKWENTINA RIVER FROM THE WEST 8 MILES ABOVE HAPPY RIVER. IT HEADS IN THE PASS TO PTARMIGAN VALLEY IN THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE BASIN AND IS "SLIGHTLY TURBID FROM GLACIAL WATERS." (P.20)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 02713 975
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, FREIGHT

ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 146 SHOWS LOADED TRAIN TRAVELING ALONG PORTAGE CREEK. CAPTION READS, "NO HIGHWAY CONNECTS WHITTIER WITH THE CONTIGUOUS STATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM. VEHICLES ARE TRANSPORTED ON FLATCARS ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, WHILE FOOT PASSENGERS RIDE IN AN ENCLOSED COACH. THE TRAIN PASSES ALONG PORTAGE CREEK SHOWN HERE, AND THROUGH 2 TUNNELS DURING THE 13 MILE TRIP."

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 02719 976

STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000

MOUT N682724 W1424025 F050S 0260E 30

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST PORTAGE CREEK IS 8 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 137.4 FT PER MI. (P39)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 02728 850

STOR 1602047040850003170

MOUT N674000 W1552000 K260N 0160E 20

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES FROM THE UPPER NOATAK AND/OR MOUNTAIN ESKIMO REGIONAL GROUPS WAS LOCATED AT PORTAGE CREEK. SITE DATES CIRCE 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 135)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 02754 941964

STOR 160516000413000134000006000020

MOUT N585426 W1574322 S150S 0510W 02

LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST PORTAGE GOT ITS NAME BECAUSE IT IS POSSIBLE TO MAKE A SHORT PORTAGE FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO KVICHAK BAY. IT WAS AN IMPORTANT INSIDE PASSAGE UP TO 30 YEARS AGO. IT'S NOT USED NOW BECAUSE ESKIMOS HAVE LARGE COMMERCIAL FISHING BOATS THAT CAN'T TRAVEL UP PORTAGE CREEK. (P63) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 02992 967

STOR 160339909782101664002561000740015100110

MOUT N653153 W1443411 F080N 0150E 12

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION, COMMUNITY

ABST MINING ROADS OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL, AND DEVELOPED HOT SPRINGS (CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS) WITH BATHING AND EATING FACILITIES AND LODGING ARE ALL IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF PORTAGE CREEK. (P13)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608064

MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RECREATION, GLACIER, LAKE

ABST AT MILE 80, A SIDE ROADS RUNS BESIDE PORTAGE CREEK LEADING TO THE PORTAGE GLACIER RECREATION AREA. THIS SIDE ROAD PASSES THROUGH INTERMITTENT STANDS OF COTTONWOOD, HILLOWS, AND ALDER AND ALSO TRAVELS BY SEVERAL SMALL PONDS IN THE PORTAGE CREEK VALLEY. (P24)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2733

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 03496 927
 STOR 160272600355000028000329000300
 MOUT N654200 W1653900 K030N 0340W 01
 LUPR 22 AMERICAN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A LETTER TO SHISHMAREF RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR REPORTED THAT THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WOULD GO UP PORTAGE CREEK AND OVER THE DIVIDE TO BONZANA CREEK ON THE SERPENTINE RIVER. (P18) "THERE IS A FAIRLY GOOD 12 X 14 FT LUMBER CABIN AT THE MOUTH OF PORTAGE CREEK ABOUT MILE 45." (P18) HE TRAVELED BY DOGSLED.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 03613 00004 909910
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260024800260004600120
 MOUT N635560 W1470000 F110S 0040E 32
 LUPR 35 LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,MINING,COMMUNITY,HUNTING
 ABST JAMES GEOGHAGEN STATED, "PUT IN SOME MORE TIME ON PORTAGE IN 1909-10 AND TOOK A LOAD OF CARIBOU MEAT TO FAIRBANKS AND LEARNED HOW TO DRIVE A SIX MILE "JACK LINE" TEAM AS THE TEAMSTER WANTED TO SLEEP." (P24) "GOING UP TO PORTAGE AGAIN IN LATE SPRING WITH 3 DOGS AND A LOAD OF "GRUB", I GOT IN WITH A 4 HORSE FREIGHTER WHO WANTED SOME COMPANY,SO LOADED ON MY SLED AND LET THE DOGS RUN LOOSE." (P24) "PORTAGE WAS QUITE A BOOM FOR AWHILE BUT ALL THE GOLD WAS IN 1 OR 2 CLAIMS." (P25)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260024800260004600120
 MOUT N635500 W1470000 F110S 0040E 32
 LUPR 35 LITTLE DELTA 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)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 04831 950
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470062500560
 MOUT N615757 W1523337 S220N 0180W 27
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT SHELDON ON A CROSS-COUNTRY HIKE FROM EIGHTH C LAKE TO GOLD CREEK ATTEMPTED TO SWIM THRU THE HIGH WATER OF PORTAGE CREEK BUT THE CURRENT CARRIED HIM 70 YDS. DOWN TO THE SUSITNA RIVER. THIS OCCURRED IN 1950. (P65)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 06722 926
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470062500560
 MOUT N615757 W1523337 S220N 0180W 27
 LUPR 52 SKWENTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO,RIVER BASIN,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST PORTAGE CREEK WAS CLEAR (P128) THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY WALKED TO HEAD OF CREEK ALONG SHORE MUCH OF THE DISTANCE THROUGH THICK WILLOWS (P129) THE SURVEY PARTY WALKED TO HEAD OF CREEK AND OVER PORTAGE PASS ON AUG 19, 1926. (P130) PHOTOGRAPH FACING PAGE 130 SHOWS "HEAD OF PORTAGE CREEK" AND A NARROW VALLEY AMONG STEEP

NTNS WITH SMALL CREEK RUNNING THROUGH IT.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE CREEK
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST PORTAGE CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG, A BRAIDED STREAM WITH INTERMITTENT FLOW. "NOT NAVIGABLE." (P11)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE GLACIER
 REFN 00524 896903
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52 PLACER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT, MAP
 ABST BECAUSE OF ICE IN COOK INLET IN WINTER AND SPRING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT WERE UNLOADED AT PASSAGE CANAL ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AROUND 1896. PORTAGE GLACIER COVERED 4 OR 5 MI OF THE ROUTE FROM PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND TO TURNAGAIN ARM. "ITS HIGHEST POINT WAS ABOUT 1000 FT ABOVE THE SEA, WITH A STEEP APPROACH FROM THE EAST. TRAVELLERS USED ROPES AND PULLEYS TO PULL THEIR HEAVILY LOADED SLEDS OVER THIS CLIFF. IN THE WINTER THE GLACIER ROUTE WAS FAIRLY SMOOTH, USABLE BY DOG TEAMS AND PACK ANIMALS. PACK ANIMALS WERE TAKEN UP THE TRAIL FROM SAWMILL BAY (SHOTGUN COVE). THEY STARTED UP THE UPPER SIDE OF THE GLACIER AT THE END OF PASSAGE CANAL. STAKES AND ROPES MARKED THE TRAIL FOR THE PACK TRAINS. (P54) THE MARKED AREA OF THE GLACIER WAS SOLID, AS ICE HAD PACKED TOGETHER AT THAT POINT. VERY FEW LIVES WERE LOST BY PEOPLE WHO STAYED ON THE PATH. THE PACK TRAINS CROSSED THE GLACIER AND CAME OUT THE SOUTH SIDE. AT THAT TIME, PORTAGE LAKE WAS MUCH SMALLER- THE GLACIER HAS RECEDED SINCE." (P55) IN THE WINTER OF 1902-1903 CAPTAIN WARD AND JONES AND 2 OTHER MEN BOUGHT A 24 FT BOAT IN VALDEZ AND HAULED IT OVER THE GLACIER ON A SLED. IN THE SPRING THEY BROUGHT IT DOWN THE PORTAGE RIVER AND ON TO HOPE. (P108) A MAP (P120) SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE GLACIER
 REFN 01641 00001 903915
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF A 5 MAN SURVEY PARTY, RESTING ON THE GLACIER, CAPTIONED, "SURVEY PARTY MOVING CAMP ACROSS PORTAGE GLACIER." (P20) THIS IS VOL ONE. PHOTO OF SMALL BRIDGE CAPTIONED: "TRESTLE AT MILE 63 1/2 PORTAGE CREEK." (P20) THIS SURVEY WAS MADE AND BRIDGE BUILT SOMETIME BETWEEN 1903 AND 1915.

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE GLACIER
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608064
 MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, GLACIER
 ABST MANY OF THE FIRST PROSPECTORS IN THE TURNAGAIN FIELD CAME INTO THE REGION FROM PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND BY WAY OF PORTAGE GLACIER. (P48) WINTER MAILED CONTINUED TO BE BROUGHT IN AND SENT OUT IN THIS WAY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS IN THE EARLIER HISTORY OF THE FIELD UNTIL THE OVERLAND MAIL ROUTES FROM SEWARD WERE ESTABLISHED. THE PASSAGE OVER THE GLACIER, THOUGH NOT VERY DIFFICULT AT THE PROPER SEASON, IS OFTEN DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF THE FIERCE STORMS WHICH SWEEP THROUGH THE GAP. (P48)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK PORTAGE GLACIER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2735

REFN 02203 813913

STOR 1608064

MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31

LUPR 53

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE

ABST THIS 1000 FT HIGH GLACIER CROSSES THE ISTHMUS WHICH CONNECTS KENAI PENINSULA TO THE MAINLAND A SEVERAL HOUR LONG ROUTE, CONNECTING PORTAGE BAY TO HEADWATERS OF COOK INLET AND SUNRISE CITY, WAS USED FOR MORE THAN 100 YRS BY RUSSIANS, INDIAN TRADERS, MINERS AND OTHERS WITHOUT DIFFICULTY IN WINTER OR EARLY SPRING. THE ROUTE IS RARELY USED IN SUMMER BECAUSE OF CREVASSES AND THE AVAILABILITY OF AN ALL WATER ROUTE THAT WAS CHEAPER AND EASIER. (P40)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK

PORTAGE GLACIER

REFN 05083 971

STOR 1608064

MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PHOTO

ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS PORTAGE LAKE WITH PORTAGE GLACIER IN THE BACKGROUND. BEFORE THE LAKE WAS FORMED THE GLACIER WAS USED AS A PORTAGE BETWEEN COOK INLET AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. (PP86-87)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK

PORTAGE RIVER

REFN 02617 895

STOR 1606767

MOUT N594400 W1532100 S050S 0240W 22

LUPR 52

KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST GOLD WASHINGS WERE IN PROGRESS DURING BECKER'S VISIT TO THE AREA, 1895. A PHOTOGRAPH OPPOSITE PAGE 82 SHOWS A PARTIAL VIEW OF THE RIVER AND BEACH AREA. HIGH BLUFFS ARE VISIBLE IN THE FOREGROUND. THEY AVERAGE 50 FT OR MORE IN HEIGHT AND ARE STREAKED WITH BLACK SAND. GRANITE PEBBLES AND METAMORPHIC ROCK ARE FOUND ON SHORE. (P86)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK

PORTERAGE CREEK

REFN 04926 921

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470062500560

MOUT N615757 W1522053 S220N 0180W 27

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S, THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATION IS RECORDED: "PORTERAGE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA AND HAD NO DOUBT OBTAINED ITS NAME BECAUSE THERE WAS AN OLD TRAIL FROM THE SKWENTNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM OVER THE DIVIDE BETWEEN PORTERAGE AND THE STYX," THE STYX BEING A TRIBUTARY OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P183)

**** WATN PORTAGE CREEK

PORTERAGE CREEK

REFN 04926 921

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470062500560

MOUT N615757 W1522053 S220N 0180W 27

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S, THE FOLLOWING OBSERVATION IS RECORDED: "PORTERAGE CREEK IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA AND HAD NO DOUBT OBTAINED ITS NAME BECAUSE THERE WAS AN OLD TRAIL FROM THE SKWENTNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM OVER THE DIVIDE BETWEEN PORTERAGE AND THE STYX," THE STYX BEING A TRIBUTARY OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P183)

**** WATN PORTAGE GLACIER PORTAGE GLACIER

REFN 02598 898

STOR 1608064

MOUT N604958 W1485923 S090N 0030E 31

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST ON APRIL 25,1898, THE AUTHOR JOINED CORPORAL YOUNG IN A TRIP FROM PORTAGE BAY ACROSS PORTAGE GLACIER TO TURNAGAIN ARM. THE GLACIER AT ITS HIGHEST POINT IS ABOUT 1,000 FT HIGH AND CAN BE CROSSED IN A FEW HOURS. FOR MORE THAN 100 YEARS IT HAS BEEN USED AS A ROUTE FIRST BY RUSSIAN AND INDIAN TRADERS, THEN BY MINERS WHO USUALLY CROSS IT WITHOUT DIFFICULTY IN WINTER OR EARLY SPRING. IN THE SUMMER THE CREVASSES OPEN AND IT IS RARELY USED, SINCE AT THAT TIME THE ALL-WATER ROUTE IS EASIER. THE AUTHOR FOLLOWED A WELL-BEATEN TRAIL, BUT DUE TO BAD WEATHER, HAD TO RELY ON THE BUSHES WHICH EARLIER TRAVELERS HAD STUCK IN THE SNOW TO MARK THE TRAIL. LATER IN THE SEASON THE AUTHOR CROSSED THE GLACIER AGAIN BUT BY THEN ITS APPROACHES WERE GETTING WORSE WITH THE OPENING OF CREVASSES THE RISE OF STREAMS, AND THE INCREASING FREQUENCY OF SNOW SLIDES (P273-4)

**** WATN PORTAGE LAKE PORTAGE LAKE

REFN 01673 973

STOR 1608

MOUT N604642 W1484908 S080N 0040E 18

LUPR 52 PORTAGE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF,GLACIER,DIMENSION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, DESCRIBED PORTAGE LAKE. "PORTAGE GLACIER HAS IN FACT BEEN RECEDED AT A RATE OF ABOUT 50 FT PER YEAR FOR SOME YEARS NOW, AND IN ANOTHER 15 OR 20 YRS WILL PROBABLY HAVE BACKED OUT OF THE LAKE WHICH IT EXCAVATED DURING ITS FORWARD ADVANCE JUST OVER 50 YRS AGO. THIS LAKE, AT PRESENT SOME 2 MI BY 1 MI IN EXTENT, REACHES A DEPTH OF ALMOST 600 FT IN PLACES. BEFORE THE LAKE EXISTED, THE GLACIER PROVIDED A ROUTE BETWEEN COOK INLET AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND FOR TANAINA INDIANS AND OTHERS...." (PP104-105)

**** WATN PORTAGE LAKE PORTAGE LAKE

REFN 02713 975

STOR 1608

MOUT N604642 W1484908 S080N 0040E 18

LUPR 52 PORTAGE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION

ABST 656 FT DEEP; SILTY DUE TO GLACIAL SOURCE. (P140)

**** WATN PORTAGE LAKE PORTAGE LAKE

REFN 02740 972

STOR 1608

MOUT N604642 W1484908 S080N 0040E 18

LUPR 52 PORTAGE CREEK

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,GLACIER,RECREATION,ICE,DIMENSION,MAP,PHOTO

ABST THE PORTAGE LAKE SKI TOUR PROVIDES ACCESS TO TERRAIN UNAVAILABLE AT ANY TIME OF THE YEAR EXCEPT WINTER, AND ALLOWS CLOSEUP VIEWS OF PORTAGE GLACIER CLIFFS. THE TOUR IS GOOD FOR SNOWSHOEING AND WALKING. THE TOUR IS OVER THE LAKE'S ICE. PORTAGE GLACIER RETREATS AN AVERAGE OF 50 TO 75 FT PER YEAR. IN 1969, THE SOUTHERN EDGE RECEDED 180 FT, AND THE NORTHERN EDGE, 500 FT. IN 1970, THE NORTH SIDE STAYED PUT, WHILE THE SOUTH SIDE RETREATED ABOUT 435 FT. THE RETREATING ACTIVITY IS THE CAUSE OF NUMEROUS ICEBERGS IN THE LAKE. CHUNKS OF ICE BREAK FROM THE ICE CLIFF, EVEN IN WINTER WHEN IT CREATES CRACKS IN THE LAKE ICE, WHICH CREATES TRAVEL HAZARDS. THE LAKE DEPTH AVERAGES 400 TO 450 FT, AND IS 600 FT AT ITS DEEPEST POINT. THE PORTAGE GLACIER LODGE AND THE U S FOREST SERVICE VISITOR'S CENTER IS NOT OPEN IN THE WINTER. THE TOUR IS BEST DECEMBER TO MARCH. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE LOCATION OF THE AREA IS ON U S G S MAP SEWARD D5. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS AN ICE FORM ON THE LAKE IN MARCH. (PP70,71)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2737

**** WATN PORTAGE_SLOUGH PORTAGE_SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00011 911
 STOR 1603399019850004400
 HOUT N614100 W1612000 S180N 0670W 01
 LUPR 31 YUKON_RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAKE
 ABST JUNE 5 AND 8, 1911, PILCHER NOTES THAT THE LAKES AT THE PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM ARE STILL FROZEN OVER. JUNE 9 HE TRIED TO GET IN THE SLOUGH BUT COULD NOT GET THROUGH. JUNE 10 HE NOTES THE LAKES STILL FROZEN. JUNE 11 HE IS ON THE PORTAGE AND HE LEFT HERE JUNE 13.

**** WATN POST_LAKE POST_LAKE
 REFN 02892 931947
 STOR 1604
 HOUT N620841 W1533120 S240N 0230W 29
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM_RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER
 ABST IN JEAN POITER'S BOOK ON BUSH PILOTS IN ALASKA, THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT IS MENTIONED: OSCAR WINCHELL, A PILOT OPERATING OUT OF ANCHORAGE, FLEW TO POST LAKE TO PICK UP A TRAPPER AND HIS WIFE. HE COULDN'T LAND ON THE LAKE. "THE SNOW WAS DRIFTED TOO ROUGH" SO HE "DROPPED A BOX OF GRUB WITH A NOTE TELLIN' 'EM TO HIKE A MILE AND A HALF DOWN TO POST RIVER." (P.12) NO DATE IS GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT FOR THIS INCIDENT-OSCAR WINCHELL ARRIVED IN ALASKA IN 1931; COPYRIGHT DATE OF THE DOCUMENT IS 1947.

**** WATN POST_LAKE POST_LAKE
 REFN 04743 956
 STOR 1604
 HOUT N620841 W1533120 S240N 0230W 29
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM_RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND
 GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER,GLACIER,HUNTING,RECREATION,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OTHERWISE CONCERNED WITH BEAR-HUNTING ON KODIAK ISLAND, GUIDE JIM WOODWORTH DESCRIBES A HUNT FOR SHEEP FROM A CAMP ON POST LAKE IN THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY OF THE ALASKA RANGE. SURROUNDED BY HILLS WITH POPLAR, WILLOW AND "TANGLED SPRUCE THICKETS". THE CAMP WAS ON THE LAKE SHORE, ON THE "MOSS COVERED FOREST FLOOR", WITH OTHER "SPIKE" CAMPS "ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY ABOUT TWO MILES APART," ONE "OVERLOOKING THE WINDING SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM, THREE OR FOUR THOUSAND FEET BELOW. "HUNTERS WERE FLOWN IN BY FLOAT PLANE, DEPLANING ON AN "IMPROVISED DOCK AT THE MAIN CAMP" ON THE LAKE. GRAYLING FISHING IN THE LAKE WAS VERY GOOD. AFTER SHEEP-HUNTING, THEY WENT AFTER GRIZZLY BEAR. REFERENCE IS MADE TO A VIEW OF THE POST RIVER AND THE "GLACIERS WHICH MOTHERED THE RUGGED POST RIVER." STREAMS ENCOUNTERED IN THE AREA WHILE HUNTING WERE INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED FOR IDENTIFICATION. "GRANITE CLIFFS" AND "SHALE HEIGHTS" WERE NOTED. SUPPLIES AND PEOPLE WERE FLOWN INTO THE MAIN CAMP. (P121-134) HUNTING WAS DONE ON FOOT. THE YEAR WAS ABOUT 1956.

**** WATN POST_RIVER POST_RIVER
 REFN 01430 961
 STOR 160405405258100890000868301020
 HOUT N622346 W1532838 S270N 0280W 26
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM_RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,HUNTING
 ABST CHARLES KEIM WAS WORKING AS GUIDE FOR HAL WAUGH IN THE FALL OF 1961, WITH CLIENTS PHYLLIS AND JERRY SCHEUVERMAN IN THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY. THEY HUNTED CARIBOU ON THE POST RIVER WHICH HAD A WIDE BED AND WAS GREATLY BRAIDED. (P170) THEY WERE WALKING DOWN THE RIVER.

**** WATN POST_RIVER POST_RIVER
 REFN 01875 968
 STOR 160405405258100890000868301020

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2738

HOUT N622400 W1532900 S270N 0280W 26
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST LEAD, ZINC, AND SILVER DEPOSITS AT BOWSER CREEK BASIN CAN BE REACHED BY LANDING A PLANE ON GRAVEL BARS IN POST RIVER ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN THE HEADWATERS AND ITS MOUTH AND WALKING 3 MI UP BOWSER CREEK. (P1)

**** WATN POST RIVER POST RIVER
 REFN 02892 931947
 STOR 160405405258100890000868301020
 HOUT N622346 W1532838 S270N 0280W 26
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAPPING, LAKE
 ABST IN JEAN POTTER'S BOOK ON BUSH PILOTS IN ALASKA, THE FOLLOWING INCIDENT IS MENTIONED: OSCAR WINCHELL, A PILOT OPERATING OUT OF ANCHORAGE, WAS DELAYED A WEEK IN PICKING UP A TRAPPER AND HIS WIFE AT POST LAKE. UNABLE TO LAND AT THE LAKE, COVERED WITH ROUGH SNOW DRIFTS, HE DROPPED A NOTE ASKING THEM TO MEET HIM AT POST RIVER, A MILE AND A HALF AWAY. BECAUSE OF THE ALTITUDE (2500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL), THE LOAD (THE TRAPPER, HIS WIFE, A "BIG, OLD DANE DOG," AND "A GOOD CATCH O' FUR"), AND THE DEEP SNOW, IT TOOK TWO TRIPS TO GET EVERYONE AND EVERYTHING OFF. (PP. 12-13). NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INCIDENT: WINCHELL ARRIVED IN ALASKA IN 1931; COPYRIGHT DATE ON THE DOCUMENT IS 1947.

**** WATN POTTER CREEK POTTER CREEK
 REFN 01469 915
 STOR 1608050
 HOUT N610300 W1494730 S110N 0030W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST HIKING FROM SEWARD TO ANCHORAGE IN WINTER 1915, AFTER A STOP AT GIRDWOOD, NELLIE NOTES: "WITH 39 MILES STILL TO GO, I STARTED EARLY NEXT MORNING FOR MRS JOHNSON'S ROADHOUSE AT POTTER CREEK." (P59)

**** WATN POUL CREEK POUL CREEK
 REFN 01429 947
 STOR 1610537
 HOUT N600100 W1420000 C2205 0200E 09
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, EXPEDITION
 ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, DESCRIBED GEIST'S CAPE YAKATAGA EXPEDITION WITH HIS GUIDE CARL KILLIAN IN 1947. THEY SEARCHED FOR FOSSILS ON POUL CREEK, A GLACIAL STREAM, AND FOUND OIL SEEPAGE COMING FROM THE SHALE WALLS OF THE CANYON. THEY WERE WALKING.

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK
 REFN 00544 947962
 STOR 1610362
 HOUT N602813 W1454100 C1605 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, POWER CREEK NEAR CORDOVA HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 20.5 SQ MILES; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPT. 25, 1949, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 7.65 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 5,540 CFS, 270 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.4 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD). (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR CORDOVA" (P13); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2739

REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1610362
 MOUT N602813 W1454100 C160S 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST "A FOOT TRAIL IS PRESENT BETWEEN LAKE EYAK AND POWER CREEK BASIN, A DISTANCE OF 3 MILES." (P226)

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK
 REFN 00933 950
 STOR 1610362
 MOUT N602813 W1454100 C160S 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
 ABST POWER CREEK DISCHARGES INTO EYAK LAKE AND DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 28 SQUARE MILES. IN THE LOWER 3 MILES THE STREAM DROPS ABOUT 415 FEET ON A STEEP GRADIENT WHICH INCLUDES A VERTICAL DROP OF 50 FEET. AT ABOUT RIVER MILE 2.6 THE STREAM IS CONFINED BETWEEN PROTRUDING ROCK WALLS, THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE WHICH IS 27 SQUARE MILES WITH A AVERAGE FLOW ESTIMATED AT 205,000 ACRE FEET. (P102)

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1610362
 MOUT N602813 W1454100 C160S 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST POWER CREEK ENTERS EYAK LAKE AT ITS NE END. THE CREEK HEADS IN ICE FIELDS AND FLOWS 5 MI SW TO THE EYAK LAKE. VALLEY IS 1/4-1/2 MI WIDE NEAR UPPER BASIN BUT NARROWS 3 MI ABOVE EYAK LAKE AT A BEDROCK CANYON. (P153) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 1610362
 MOUT N602813 W1454100 C160S 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST POWER CREEK DISCHARGES INTO THE NORTHERLY ARM OF EYAK LAKE WHICH LIES NEAR SEA LEVEL IMMEDIATELY NORTHEAST OF CORDOVA. THE STREAM HEADS IN A SMALL SPUR OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS AND DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 28 SQUARE MILES. IN THE LOWER 3 MILES, THE STREAM DROPS ABOUT 415 FEET ON A STEEP GRADIENT WHICH INCLUDES A VERTICAL DROP OF 50 FEET. AT ABOUT RIVER MILE 2.6 THE STREAM IS CONFINED BETWEEN PROTRUDING ROCK WALLS WHICH FORM A DAM SITE. THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE SITE IS 27 SQUARE MILES FROM WHICH AN AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF 205,000 ACRE-FEET CAN BE EXPECTED. (2-144) A ROAD EXTENDS FROM CORDOVA TO WITHIN 2 MILES OF THE DAM SITE. (2-145)

**** WATN POWER CREEK POWER CREEK
 REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1610362
 MOUT N603000 W1454000 C160S 0030W 24
 LUPR 53 EYAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST RECORDED OVER 15 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS CREEK, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 20.5 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVE 252; MAX 5540; MIN 13. AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 167 IN AND 182,400 ACRE FT. (P159) (NOTE: INFORMATION PERTAINS TO POWER CREEK WHICH ENTERS NE END OF EYAK LAKE. THE LAKE IS CONSIDERED PART OF EYAK RIVER AND POWER CREEK IS GIVEN SAME STOR AND MOUT AS EYAK RIVER THOUGH THE GAGING STATION ON POWER CREEK IS CONSIDERABLY TO NE OF MOUTH OF EYAK RIVER.)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2740

**** WATN POWER LAKE SALT CHUCK POWER LAKE
 REFN 04646 914930
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553800 W1323200 C720S 0840E 16
 LUPR UNNAMED RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ERNEST SPECHT HELPED BUILD A DAM AT THE EAST END OF POWER LAKE TO RAISE THE WATER LEVEL AND SUPPLY SALT CHUCK
 NINE WITH WATER POWER. (P45)

**** WATN POWERS CREEK POWERS CREEK
 REFN 02882 870
 STOR 1611688
 MOUT N574536 W1333102 C470S 0730E 25
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A COMMERCIAL PLACER GOLD STRIKE WAS MADE ON POWERS CREEK IN 1870. (P24)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK
 REFN 00575 888898
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE BIRCH CREEK GOLD FIELDS THE AUTHOR MENTIONS SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES OF IMPORTANCE. "THIS CREEK
 IS ABOUT 120 MILES LONG. IT HAS BEEN PROSPECTED BUT LITTLE AND NOT MUCH IS KNOWN OF IT EXCEPT THAT, AS EVERY
 WHERE ELSE IN THE YUKON BASIN, GOLD IS FOUND. THE HEADWATERS OF THIS CREEK PENETRATE A COUNTRY WHOSE
 GEOLOGICAL FORMATION IS VERY PICULIAR SHOWING DRIFT AND DISTURBANCES WHICH MIGHT HAVE BEEN CAULSED BY THE
 RECEDING OF WATER AGES AGO." (P185)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK
 REFN 01090 895
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000480
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFF, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST DOG HUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN SAYS THAT THE YEAR BEFORE HE CAME TO ALASKA, A MAN BY THE NAME OF WALDREN
 JACKSON WENT UP PREACHER CREEK FOR ABOUT 20 MILES BEFORE HE GOT LOST AND FROZE TO DEATH. (P61)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK
 REFN 01445 894
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 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
 PREACHER CREEK, NEAR CIRCLE. (P189)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK
 REFN 02079 905
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2741

ABST A TOPOGRAPHIC PARTY HEADED BY D C WITHERSPOON ENTERED THE CRAZY MOUNTAINS S OF CIRCLE IN LATE JUNE 1905, TRAVELLED W ACROSS PREACHER CREEK TO BEAVER CREEK AND ON TO THE YUKON FLATS, BY PACK TRAIN. BETWEEN PREACHER CREEK AND BEAVER, THE MOUNTAINS ARE HIGH, OVER 4000 FT, AND SHARP CRESTED. THE RIDGES IN PLACES ARE TOO STEEP AND NARROW FOR HORSES. (P128) PREACHER CREEK HEADS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN, FLOWS NORTH AND JOINS BIRCH CREEK IN THE FLATS ABOUT 45 MILES FROM THE YUKON RIVER. PREACHER CAN BE EASILY FORDED AT WEST END OF CRAZY MOUNTAINS, A FEW MILES ABOVE THE POINT WHERE IT ENTERS THE FLATS. "HERE IT MEANDERS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY, ITS OLD COURSES BEING MARKED BY OXBOWD AND CUT-OFFS." (P129)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK

REFN 02174 911
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 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 LOW-WATER STAGE DISCHARGE OF 45 SECOND-FEET ABOVE THE MOUTH OF BACHELOR CREEK INDICATED THAT THIS CREEK WAS SUITABLE FOR HYDRAULIC MINING. (P165)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK

REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 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. PREACHER CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF 1,090 SQUARE MILES, RANGING IN ELEVATION FROM OVER 5000 FT AT THE HEAD TO ABOUT 700 FT AT THE BIRCH CREEK FLATS. (P201) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN PREACHER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P201)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK

REFN 03548 00001 910921
 STOR 160339909782101604001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,PAST USAGE

ABST BIOLOGIST MURIE OBSERVES MAHUALS IN THE CIRCLE, ALASKA AREA. "PREACHER CREEK WAS SPECIFICALLY MENTIONED AS A GOOD PLACE FOR MUSKRATS. TRAPPERS ARE IN THE HABIT OF DRIFTING DOWN THIS STREAM IN THE SPRING, SHORTLY AFTER BREAKUP AND SHOOT MUSKRATS." (P12) IN FEB 1921 BIOLOGIST MURIE REPORTED ON BIRDS IN THE CIRCLE DISTRICT. "HE WAS HUNTING MUSKRATS (SOME MAN) ON PREACHER CREEK IN 1910 AND WAS SITTING UNDER A TREE, WHEN A "BIG GRAY GOOSE" OR "HUNKER" FLEW OUT OF THE TOP." (P2) (FOLDER 10) BOX 1 (FOLDER 11) (U OF A ARCHIVES, O MURIE COLLECTION)

**** WATN PREACHER CREEK PREACHER CREEK

REFN 04346 923
 STOR 160339909782101664001399000460
 MOUT N660744 W1445022 F150N 0140E 08
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT,MINING
 ABST REFERENCE IS TO AIRCRAFT LANDING ON NARROW, CURVED SANDBAR ON THE ON THE "PREACHER RIVER," DELIVERING FREIGHT FOR NEARBY MINING OPERATIONS ON BACHELOR CREEK. ACCOUNT IS DATED 1923,(P.134), IN PIONEER BOOK ON LIFE AND TRAVEL IN INTERIOR ALASKA.

**** WATN PRINCE CREEK PRINCE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2742

REFN 02435 929933
 STOR 160339902786000594001437901980224551750024920230
 MOUT N622000 W1575400 S26QN 0470W 24
 LUPR 31 IDITAROO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST USGS 1933. PRINCE CREEK FLOWS IN A GENERAL SOUTHERLY DIRECTION TO BONANZA CREEK. PRESENT GOLD MINING IS DONE AT A SMALL HYDRAULIC PLANT BY ONE MAN. THE OPERATOR HAS BEEN WORKING AT THIS SITE FOR 4 YEARS (CA 1929-33). (P216)

**** WATN PROCUPINE CREEK PORCUPINE CREEK

REFN 02051 903904
 STOR 1611431001490000470001095000700
 MOUT N592538 W1361314 C280S 0540E 22
 LUPR 60 KLEHINI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ALLUVIAL MINING OCCURRED IN 1903 AT PORCUPINE CREEK, WITH NO IMPRTANT DEVELOPMENTS IN 1904 (P.31).

**** WATN PROCUPINE RIVER PORCUPINE RIVER

REFN 00592 909912
 STOR 1603399103190017690
 MOUT N663434 W1451856 F200N 0110E 11
 LUPR 34

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

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. DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1910, 11, 12 STEAMERS WERE ENGAGED TO TAKE THE MEMBERS OF SURVEY PARTIES, THEIR HORSES, EQUIPMENT, AND SUPPLIES UPSTREAM FROM FORT YUKON AND TO RETURN FOR THE PARTIES AGAIN IN THE AUTUMN. THE FIRST POWER BOAT TO GO UP THE PORCUPINE WAS A SMALL GASOLINE LAUNCH WHICH WENT AS FAR AS NEW RAMPART HOUSE WITH A SMALL ADVANCE RECONNAISSANCE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEY PARTY IN 1909. IN 1910 THE FIRST STEAMER TO GO UP THIS RIVER WAS TAKEN UP ON BEHALF OF THE BOUNDARY SURVEYS. IT WAS FOUND THAT THE SMALLER TYPE OF YUKON RIVER STEAMBOAT UNDER EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH, FAVORABLE STAGES OF WATERS CAN GET UP THE PORCUPINE AS FAR AT LEAST AS NEW RAMPART HOUSE WHICH IS JUST A FEW YARDS E OF THE BOUNDARY LINE. THE PERIOD OF HIGHEST WATER AND MOST FAVORABLE TIME TO GO UP THIS STREAM IS GENERALLY BETWEEN MAY 24 AND JUNE 10, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE LAST ICE COMES DOWN THE RIVER. A LESSER RISE GENERALLY OCCURS ABOUT AUG 20 AND ANOTHER IS EXPECTED IN SEPT. IN THE SPRING 1912 THE STEAMER TANANA WAS CHARTERED SO AS TO BE AT FORT YUKON BY THE TIME THE LAST ICE HAD COME DOWN THE RIVER. TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE TEMPORARY HIGH WATER IMMEDIATELY AFTER BREAKUP, THE STEAMER STARTED UP THE RIVER WITH A SCOW ON MAY 25 AND WAS VERY FORTUNATE IN REACHING NEW RAMPART HOUSE IN ABOUT 56 HOURS HAVING ABOARD ABOUT 85 MEN, ALL THEIR SUPPLIES, EQUIPMENT, AND 160 HORSES. WITHIN 8-10 DAYS, THE WATER HAD FALLEN 6 OF 7 FEET, MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE STEAMER TO HAVE THEN COME UPSTREAM PAST CAMP TITTHAN, 65 MI BELOW NEW RAMPART HOUSE. (P7) THE PORCUPINE RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF NEW RAMPART HOUSE FLOWS IN A CANYON-LIKE VALLEY KNOWN AS THE UPPER RAMPARTS OF THE PORCUPINE. THESE RAMPARTS COMMENCE ABOUT 20 OR 25 MI ABOVE THE CROSSING OF THE RIVER BY THE 141ST MERIDIAN AND CONTINUE DOWNSTREAM THENCE ABOUT 60 MI THE BED OF THE RIVER NEAR NEW RAMPART HOUSE HAS AN ELEVATION OF BETWEEN 700 AND 800 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND WITHIN A DISTANCE OF 2-3 MI IN EITHER DIRECTION, HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 700 TO 800 FT. THE VALLEY WALLS RISE ABRUPTLY FOR ABOUT 500 FT TO THE SURFACE OF A GENTLY SLOPING UPLAND AND TO THE SOUTH ELEVATIONS OF 2,000 TO 3,000 FT ARE REACHED WITHIN 2-3 MI OF RIVER. (P28)

**** WATN PROSPECT CREEK PROSPECT CREEK

REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080037500080015800080
 MOUT N664500 W1504500 F230N 0150W 26
 LUPR 33 JIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 SIX 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. PROSPECT CREEK IS ABOUT 30-50 FEET ACROSS AND 2-5 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND A SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO BOULDERS. (P10) ON APRIL 27, 1972 A HOLE WAS CUT THROUGH ABOUT 24 INCHES OF ICE ON PROSPECT CREEK. (P20)

**** WATN PROSPECT CREEK PROSPECT CREEK

REFN 02832 00001 970

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080037500080015800080

MOUT N664500 W1504500 F230N 0150W 26

LUPR 33 JIM RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. NOTE TRANSECTS UPSTREAM FROM, DOWNSTREAM FROM, AND THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING OF PROSPECT CREEK NEAR PROSPECT CREEK CAMP SHOWING BANK FULL AND MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD LEVELS. (FIG 2-31) PROSPECT 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) PROSPECT CREEK WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S COAST GUARD AND LISTED IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970. (P3-60) TABLE 2-16 GIVES FLOOD DIMENSIONS FOR PROSPECT CREEK NEAR PROSPECT CREEK CAMP.

**** WATN PROSPECT CREEK PROSPECT CREEK

REFN 02832 00003 970

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080037500080015800080

MOUT N664500 W1504500 F230N 0150W 26

LUPR 33 JIM RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975 VOL III. PROSPECT CREEK FLOWS IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION DRAINING 116 MI OVER A 22 MI COURSE. DURING THE JULY AND SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE PROSPECT CREEK WAS OBSERVED TO BE ABOUT 30 FT WIDE AND 1 FT DEEP AT ITS MOUTH. THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE IS ESTIMATED TO BE 93 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-194) THE RIVER IS NOT NOW NOR KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT. (P4-194) IN SEPT 1973, THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS MADE A HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE AND DETERMINED PROSPECT CREEK TO BE UNOFFICIALLY NAVIGABLE. (P4-196) IN 1970 THE U S COAST GUARD PERFORMED A SURVEY AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING AND DETERMINED PROSPECT CREEK TO BE NAVIGABLE. ACCORDING TO THE 1975 GRUMMAN REPORT PROSPECT CREEK IS CONSIDERED NOT NAVIGABLE OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. (P4-196) PROSPECT CREEK DESCENDS FROM 2000 FT EAST OF PROSPECT CREEK CAMP TO 840 FT AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH JIM RIVER AND FEATURES AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 52.8 FT PER MI. ABOVE MI 15 THE GRADIENT EXCEEDS 100 FT PER MI. VELOCITY WAS RECORDED AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING DURING THE SEP 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY TO BE 1.5 FT PER SEC. DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY BELOW THE PIPELINE CROSSING VELOCITY WAS ESTIMATED AT 3 TO 4 FT PER SEC. DEPTH WAS RECORDED DURING BOTH 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS. IN BOTH JULY AND SEPT THE DEPTH NEAR THE MOUTH WAS ONLY 1 FT. IN SEPT THE DEPTH UNDER THE PIPELINE SERVICE ROAD BRIDGE WAS 1 FT. IN JULY 1971 THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY SURVEYED THE CHANNEL OF PROSPECT CREEK AND FOUND BANK FULL DEPTH WAS ABOUT 6.5 FT. MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD ABOUT 10 FT DEEP. (P4-198) RIVER WIDTHS DURING BOTH 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS WERE APPROXIMATELY 30 TO 40 FT BELOW THE PIPELINE SERVICE ROAD CROSSING. (P4-198) UPSTREAM OF THE CROSSING THE STREAM WAS ABOUT 30 FT WIDE. IN JULY, 1971 THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY ESTIMATED THAT THE BANK FULL WIDTH AT THE PROPOSED PIPELINE CROSSING WOULD BE 80 FT, WHILE THE MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOODWAY WIDTH WAS 100 FT. (P4-199) DURING THE SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY DISCHARGE AT THE PIPELINE SERVICE ROAD CROSSING WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 60 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-199) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE FROM BOTH THE JULY AND SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT PROSPECT CREEK WAS NOT BOATABLE. (P4-199) IN THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1972 A SURVEY TEAM FROM THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE BOATED THE PROSPECT CREEK TO MILE 3-THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING. THE RIVER STAGE WAS ABOUT 4 FT HIGHER THAN THAT OBSERVED IN JULY 1974. IN VIEW OF THE ABOVE, THE PROSPECT CREEK IS NOT CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. (P4-199) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 09/19/74 ON PROSPECT CREEK AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 40 FT AND A RIVER DEPTH OF 1 FT AT LOW WATER STAGE. THE FLOW RATE WAS ABOUT 1.5 FT PER SEC. BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE TO 2 FT. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THIS RIVER IS NOT EVEN FLOATABLE. (P4-207) AND DATED 07/06/74 DETERMINED

A WIDTH OF 30 FT FOR PROSPECT CREEK NEAR THE MOUTH OF JIM RIVER. WATER DEPTH WAS 12 IN AT A MODERATELY LOW WATER STAGE. FLOW RATE WAS 3-4 FT PER SEC. BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE TO 6 FT. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THIS STREAM IS NO GOOD FOR BOATING. (P4-208) SEE P 8-11 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-8 FOR STREAM PROFILE OF PROSPECT CREEK.

**** WATN PROSPECT CREEK PROSPECT CREEK
 REFN 05778 974
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080037500080015800080
 MOUT N664500 W1504500 F230N 0150W 26
 LUPR 33 JIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SIMILAR MATERIAL TO THE BATZA TENA OBSIDIAN SOURCE WAS FOUND AT PROSPECT CREEK BY U OF AK IN 1974. (P31)

**** WATN PROSPECT CREEK PROSPECT GULCH
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602833002030000340
 MOUT N643750 W1652733 K100S 0340W 10
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD MOUNTAIN. APPENDIX II: BISMUTH LOCATED ON GULCH WHICH IS TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER. PROSPECT GULCH IS A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER WHICH FLOWS TO NORTON SOUND AT NOME.

**** WATN PSALM LAKE CLEO LAKE
 REFN 05898 00007 959
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N612250 W1493335 S150N 0020W 24
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE 1959 OFFICIAL RECORD OF THE ALASKAN METHODIST CHURCH MENTION IS MADE OF THE PURCHASE OF A NEW CAMP AREA AT CLEO LAKE. IT IS 19 MI N OF ANCHORAGE AND 160 ACRES OF LAND. THE LAKE IS 35 ACRES. THIS CAMP WAS IN ADDITION TO THE KINGS LAKE CAMP AND THE JUNEAU AREA CAMP. (P50)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK CREEK IN PTARMIGAN VALLEY
 REFN 04926 921
 STOR 160405405258100890001277702050001200010
 MOUT N615457 W1530921 S210N 0210W 17
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, PHOTO, PAST USAGE
 ABST THIS IS A CONTINUATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION IN THE HAPPY RIVER AREA BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S. THIS ABSTRACT CONCERNS THE MOVEMENT OF THEIR MAIN CAMP DOWN PTARMIGAN VALLEY AND ITS CREEK, ESTABLISHING CAMP FIRST ON A SANDBAR IN THE VALLEY AND THEN MOVING THE CAMP UP A CREEK THAT, FROM THE ACCOUNT, APPEARS TO BE THE STREAM FLOWING FROM FLAHERTY LAKE: "FOLLOWING UP THE CREEK ON WHICH WE WERE CAMPED, WE FOUND AT THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY A SMALL LAKE WHICH CONSTITUTED THE DIVIDE, THE STREAM ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE LAKE RUNNING DOWN TO THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY." (P178-192) IN THE COURSE OF HUNTING THIS AREA, ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNT, NUMEROUS UNNAMED STREAMS WERE CROSSED AND RECROSSED ON FOOT, AND PACK HORSES CARRIED SUPPLIES AND TROPHIES. (P178-192) PHOTO OF "PTARMIGAN VALLEY" AND PACKHORSES. (P180)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK CREEK IN PTARMIGAN VALLEY
 REFN 04926 921
 STOR 160405405258100890001277702050001200010
 MOUT N615457 W1530921 S210N 0210W 17
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, PHOTO, PAST USAGE

ABST. THIS IS A CONTINUATION OF THE ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION IN THE HAPPY RIVER AREA BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S. THIS ABSTRACT CONCERNS THE MOVEMENT OF THEIR MAIN CAMP DOWN PTARMIGAN VALLEY AND ITS CREEK, ESTABLISHING CAMP FIRST ON A SANDBAR IN THE VALLEY AND THEN MOVING THE CAMP UP A CREEK THAT, FROM THE ACCOUNT, APPEARS TO BE THE STREAM FLOWING FROM FLAHERT LAKE. FOLLOWING UP THE CREEK ON WHICH WE WERE CAMPED, WE FOUND AT THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY A SMALL LAKE WHICH CONSTITUTED THE DIVIDE, THE STREAM ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE LAKE RUNNING DOWN TO THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY." (P178-192) IN THE COURSE OF HUNTING THIS AREA, ACCORDING TO THE ACCOUNT, NUMEROUS UNNAMED STREAMS WERE CROSSED AND RECROSSED ON FOOT, AND PACK HORSES CARRIED SUPPLIES AND TROPHIES. (P178-192) PHOTO OF "PTARMIGAN VALLEY" AND PACKHORSES. (P180)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK EASTFORK TWELVEMILE CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM 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)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 161039500857500209000149000050014800230
 MOUT N611120 W1453805 C080S 0020W 08
 LUPR 53 TSINA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST WAGON TRAIL FOLLOWS CREEK FROM RELIEF CABIN TO ITS MOUTH ON TSINA RIVER. ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923.

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00544 947958
 STOR 1608134010180001470
 MOUT N602400 W1492200 S040N 0010W 25
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, PTARMIGAN CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 32.6 SQ MILES. DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-58. MAXIMUM STAGES: JUNE 29, 1953, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.28 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 980 CFS, 30.1 CFS PER SQ MI; DEC. 18, 1956, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.38 FT; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 37 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN AS "AT LAWING" (P13). MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION THERE. SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THE STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00660 912916
 STOR 161039500857500204000149000050014800230
 MOUT N611120 W1453805 C080S 0020W 08
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYM COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "PTARMIGAN CREEK WAS THE LOCATION FOR GOLDEN, A MINING CAMP. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 5, 1912 CLOSED JUNE 30, 1916." (P.43)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 00936 00001 947
 STOR 1608134010180001470
 MOUT N602400 W1492200 S040N 0010W 25
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE

ABST PTARMIGAN CREEK FLOWS THROUGH A STEEP ROCK GORGE MDST OF ITS 3 MI LENGTH AND DISCHARGES INTO KENAI LAKE. NEAR ITS LOWER END, IT IS CROSSED BY THE SEWARD-ANCHORAGE HIGHWAY AND THE ALASKA RAILROAD. MEAN ANNUAL DISCHARGE, BASED ON RECORDS FROM MAY 1947 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1949, IS ABOUT 124 CFS. TOTAL RUNOFF FROM THE 30 SQ MI DRAINAGE BASIN IS 56.2 INCHES OR ABOUT 90,000 ACRE FEET. MEAN MONTHLY DISCHARGES RANGE BETWEEN 11.0 CFS IN FEBRUARY AND 335 CFS IN JULY. THE MAXIMUM PROBABLE INFLOW TO THE LAKE (PROBABLY KENAI) IS ESTIMATED TO BE 10,000 CFS. (P145) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK

REFN 00936 00001 950

STOR 1608134010180001470

HOUT N602400 W1492000 S040N 0010W 25

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST PTARMIGAN CREEK IS 3 MI LONG. DRAINAGE BASIN AREA TOTALS 30 SQ MI. (P145) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608134010180001470

HOUT N602400 W1492200 S040N 0010W 25

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAKE, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST PTARMIGAN CREEK CAMPGROUND, 24 HIS N OF SEWARD, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "A NEARBY TRAIL LEADS TO PTARMIGAN LAKE.... CAMPSITES HERE ARE SITUATED IN DARK, RATHER HEAVY SPRUCE STANDS ALONG THE BANKS OF THE CREEK." (P68) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS ON ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY.

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK

REFN 01823 898

STOR 160405405258100890001277702050001200010

HOUT N615457 W1530921 S210N 0210W 17

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

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

ABST IN JULY 1898, SPURR'S U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY PORTAGED OVER PORTAGE PASS FROM PORTAGE CREEK AND TRAVELED DOWN TRIBUTARIES TO GET TO PTARMIGAN CREEK. SPURR WRITES ON PAGE 51 THAT THIS RIVER CAME FROM CANYONS IN THE NORTH. (P51) FROM HIS MAP AND CURRENT MAPS I DETERMINE THIS DESCRIPTION TO CORRESPOND TO PTARMIGAN CREEK. SEE MAP. THE BOTTOM OF PTARMIGAN VALLEY IS FILLED WITH STRATIFIED GLACIAL DRIFT CONSISTING OF DIORITE, SLATE OR SANDSTONE. ALONG EASTERN SIDE OF VALLEY ARE CHAINS OF LONG, SMALL PONDS CONNECTED BY MARSHY COURSES WHICH ARE ABANDONED RIVER CHANNELS. (P117) TOWARD THE JUNCTION WITH THE STYX RIVER, "THE FLAT, LEVEL BOTTOM OF THE VALLEY BEGINS TO BE CUT DOWN BY THE STREAM WATERS, AND THE WALLS OF THE CUT GROW CONSTANTLY IN HEIGHT. IN PROPORTION AS THE CUTTING INCREASES, THE STREAM, FORMERLY MUCH DIVIDED, BECOMES MORE COLLECTED INTO A DEFINITE CHANNEL, ALTHOUGH THE ABUNDANCE OF LARGE GLACIAL BOWLDERS MAKES BOATING VERY DIFFICULT. AT THE JUNCTION OF THE STYX THE CANYON WALLS ARE UPWARD OF A 100 FT. IN HEIGHT. ABOVE THE CANYON IS A BROAD UPLAND PLATEAU BROADLY TERRACED." WRITES SPURR ON PAGE 118. BLACK SLATES ARE FOUND AT BEGINNING OF CANYON. (P118)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK

REFN 02740 972

STOR 1608134010180001470

HOUT N602400 W1492200 S040N 0010W 25

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE LOWER PTARMIGAN LAKE TRAIL FOLLOWS PTARMIGAN CREEK OVER HILLY TERRAIN TO THE LAKE. THE LOWER TRAIL IS 3.4

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2747

MI. THE CREEK IS ATTRACTIVE TO FISHERMEN. THE UPPER TRAIL CROSSES A CREEK NEAR A BURNED CABIN, THEN INTERSECTS THE LOWER TRAIL TO THE LAKE GROTTOS AND KNOBS ARE LOCATED ALONG THE LOWER TRAIL NEAR THE CREEK. (PP52,53)

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 161039500857500205000149000050014800230
 MOUT N611120 W1453805 C0805 0020W 08
 LUPR 53 TIEKEL 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 23, SEWARD HIGHWAY.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 04077 00017 973
 STOR 1605236011334001860
 MOUT N523136 W1543034 S0205 0310W 35
 LUPR 42 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST PTARNIGAN CREEK IS 6 MILES LONG AND RISES AT APPROXIMATELY 14,000 FEET NEAR SEA LEVEL. ITS AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 139 FEET PER MILE.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611169
 MOUT N585300 W1365300 C3405 0510E 27
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST PTARNIGAN CREEK FLOWS INTO TARR INLET 3 MI WEST OF REID INLET. AN OLD MINERS' ROAD GOES UP HILL FROM JUST EAST OF THE RIVER TO A CABIN ABOUT A MILE FROM THE BEACH. (P189) SEE MAP

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 06413 941
 STOR 1608134010180001470
 MOUT N6024 W14922 S040N 0010W 25
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PTARNIGAN CREEK IS NOTED AS A POPULAR FISHING STREAM (P2) THERE A TRAIL ON BOTH SIDES OF PTARNIGAN CREEK. (MAP)

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608134010180001470
 MOUT N602400 W1442200 S040N 0010W 25
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST GAGES MAINTAINED FOR OVER 11 YEARS AT THE OUTLET OF PTARNIGAN LAKE SHOW THAT PTARNIGAN CREEK HAS AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF ABOUT 80,000 ACRE-Feet FROM 33 SQ MI. (P24) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN CREEK PTARNIGAN CREEK
 REFN 06893 898
 STOR 161039500857500209000149000050014800230
 MOUT N611120 W1453805 C0805 0020W 08

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST AS TOLD IN A REPORT BY ABERCROMBIE, THE ROAD (WHICH THEY WERE BUILDING FROM VALDEZ TO FORT EGBERT) DROPS DOWN TO THIS CREEK FROM THOMPSON PASS. THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CREEK FOR 3 MI. THEN GOES INTO AN OPEN VALLEY OF THE CREEK WHERE THERE IS A LOT OF WASHED GRAVEL AND SANDBARS. (P23) PHOTO SHOWING WHERE THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO LONE RIVER (FIG 54) PHOTO OF CREEKS VALLEY. (FIG 108) ACCORDING TO A MODERN 1:250,000 SCALE MAP THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO THE TIEKEL RIVER, WHICH IN TURN FLOWS INTO COPPER RIVER I THEREFORE BELIEVE THAT THE CAPTION UNDER THE PHOTO SAYING THE CREEK FLOWS INTO THE LONE RIVER IS IN ERROR.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN LAKE PTARNIGAN LAKE
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST PTARNIGAN LAKE IS 3 1/2 MI LONG WITH A GREATEST WIDTH OF 1/2 MI. NATURAL WATER SURFACE ELEVATION OF THE LAKE IS 756 FT. AND THE AREA IS ABOUT 640 ACRES. (PP144-5) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN LAKE PTARNIGAN LAKE
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST PTARNIGAN LAKE IS 3-5 MI LONG. (P144) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN LAKE PTARNIGAN LAKE
 REFN 01456 953
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFFIC, LAKE
 ABST STUDY OF MOUNTAIN GOATS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, 1953. INCLUDES A CLEAR PHOTOGRAPH OF PTARNIGAN LAKE. OTHER PHOTOS SHOW PORTIONS OF COOPER LAKE AND KENAI LAKE IN THE SAME AREA.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN LAKE PTARNIGAN LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST PTARNIGAN CREEK CAMPGROUND, 24 MIS N OF SEWARD, IS DESCRIBED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "A NEARBY TRAIL LEADS TO PTARNIGAN LAKE." (P62) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN PTARNIGAN LAKE PTARNIGAN LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER, PHOTO, MAP
 ABST TWO TRAILS LEAD TO PTARNIGAN LAKE, AND A 4-MILE TRAIL CONTINUES AROUND THE LAKES NORTH SHORE TO ITS EAST END. PTARNIGAN LAKE IS AT ELEVATION 753 FT. BOTH ENDS OF THE LAKE OFFER UNDEVELOPED CAMPSITES. ORIGINALLY, THE

PTARMIGAN LAKE TRAIL CONTINUED INTO PARADISE VALLEY AND THEN PARALLELED SNOW RIVER. (PP52,53) THE BEST TIME FOR HIKING IS MAY TO OCTOBER. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A PERSON STANDING BY THE LAKE'S SHORE IN JUNE. (P52) A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAILS. (P53) THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP SEWARD 86, 87. (P53)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 02980 971
STOR 1603
MQUT N615126 W1410953 S010N 0230E 22
LUPR 36 YUKON 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. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. MINING FOR COPPER TOOK PLACE NEAR PTARMIGAN LAKE. THE RESEARCHERS CITE PTARMIGAN LAKE AS "SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANES". (P66) NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN AS TO HOW THE "SUITABILITY" WAS DETERMINED. THE DOCUMENT FURTHER NOTES THAT THE STATE DEPT. OF HIGHWAYS PROPOSES TO DEVELOP PTARMIGAN LAKE AS A WATER-ORIENTED RESORT. (P61)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 02992 967
STOR 1608
MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
ABST THERE IS A CAMPGROUND WITH A FOOT TRAIL LOCATED AT PTARMIGAN LAKE. (P25)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 03984 953
STOR 1608
MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
ABST J YOAKUM AND G WATSON OF THE U S F W WALKED TO PTARMIGAN LAKE FROM THE SEWARD HIGHWAY. THEY SPENT JUNE

23-25, 1953 TEST FISHING IN THE LAKE WITH SEINE NETS. J YOAKUM TOOK OFF ON JUNE 25 IN A "GOOSE" FOR ANCHORAGE.

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 05412 911
STOR 1608
MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
ABST ACCORDING TO CAPT F E KLEINSCHMIDT IN "GAME NOTES FROM ALASKA", 1911, PTARMIGAN LAKE IS AN EXCELLENT PLACE TO

HUNT SHEEP. THE LAKE IS WITHIN A FEW MILES OF THE RAILROAD TRACKS. (P10)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 06413 941
STOR 1608
MQUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST A TRAIL LEADS FROM THE SEWARD HIGHWAY TO PTARMIGAN LAKE WHICH "OFFERS SPLENDID VISTAS FOR THE HIKER." (P2)

**** WATN PTARMIGAN LAKE PTARMIGAN LAKE

REFN 06553 962

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2750

STOR 1608
 MOUT N602353 W1491516 S040N 0010E 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST PTARNIGAN LAKE IS LOCATED IN HIGH GROUND JUST EAST OF KENAI LAKE. IT HAS AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF ABOUT 60,000 ACRE-Feet FROM 33 SQUARE MILES. (P24)

**** WATN PUNCHBOWL LAKE PUNCHBOWL LAKE
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553100 W1304400 C730S 0970E 30
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST LAKE IS AT ELEVATION 586 FT. (P140) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN PUNCHBOWL LAKE PUNCHBOWL LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553100 W1304400 C730S 0970E 30
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THERE IS A 1.5 MILE FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM PUNCHBOWL COVE, CLOSE TO ENTRANCE OF RUDYERD BAY, TO PUNCHBOWL LAKE. THE LAKE IS SET NEXT TO 4000 FT GRANITE WALLS. (P257)

**** WATN PUNTILLA LAKE UNNAMED
 REFN 06722 930
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N620500 W1524400 F230N 0190M 15
 LUPR 52 HAPPY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST BEACH MENTIONS AN UNNAMED LAKE THAT IS IN HAPPY RIVER VALLEY, BETWEEN HAPPY R ROADHOUSE AND PASS CREEK ROADHOUSE. HE SAYS THERE IS A CACHE ABOVE PONTELLA'S CABIN ON A LAKE USED BY PLANES. PONTELLA WAS OF TRAPPER WHO WOULD TELEPHONE THE PASS FOR WEATHER CONDITIONS TO HELP OUT THE DOG MUSHERS ALONG THE IDITAROD TRAIL (P175) THIS DESCRIPTION AND FACT THAT CURRENT MAPS SHOW A RAINY PASS LODGE ON PUNTILLA LAKE IN THAT GENERAL AREA SEEMS PROOF ENOUGH THAT THE LAKE BEING DESCRIBED BY BEACH IS PUNTILLA LAKE. IN AUG OF 1930, BEACH WENT FROM HAPPY R ROADHOUSE TO HIS CACHE ABOVE PONTELLA'S TO OLD PASS CREEK ROADHOUSE AT RAINY PASS (PP175 & 176) WHICH INDICATES RELATIVE LOCATION OF PONTELLA'S CABIN. IN EARLY SEP 1930, BEACH AND HIS COHORTS WERE HIKING IN HAPPY R VALLEY AND SAW MAT NIEMENEN LAND ON A LAKE AT A CACHE. THIS IS PROBABLY PUNTILLA LAKE (PP183 & 184)

**** WATN PURINTON CREEK PURINTON CREEK
 REFN 02083 905
 STOR 1608016005490000570
 MOUT N614700 W1480800 S200N 0070E 26
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON THE S BANK OF PURINTON CREEK A SECTION WAS MEASURED AT AN ELEVATION OF 3410 FEET AND SHOWED 38 FEET OF CLEAN, SOLID COAL, BOTH ROOF AND FLOOR BEING CONCEALED. (P18)

**** WATN PURINTON CREEK PURINTON CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608016005490000570
 MOUT N614700 W1480800 S200N 0070E 26

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2751

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST HICKS CREEK-CHITNA PASS TRAIL EXITS VIA THE PURINTON (PURITAN) CREEK TRAIL, WHICH IS MARKED ON USGS MAPS AS CHICKALOON-KNIK-NELCHINA TRAIL. A DIRT ROAD HEADS NORTH, ABOUT 100 FT EAST OF THE CREEK. (P137)

**** WATN PURPLE LAKE PURPLE LAKE
 REFN 00544 947956
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N550600 W1312913 C780S 0920E 13
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, FLOOD, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS A GAGING STATION AT "PURPLE LAKE OUTLET NEAR METLAKATLA". (P12) ON MODERN MAP, PURPLE LAKE APPEARS TO BE LANDLOCKED, WITH AN OUTLET ONLY TO ANOTHER MUCH SMALLER LAKE. THE DRAINAGE AREA AT THIS GAGING STATION IS GIVEN AS 6.8 SQ MIS (APPROX) AND PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO THE AREA ABOVE THE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-56. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON APR. 27, 1949, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 5.15 FT (DATUM THEN IN USE) AND DISCHARGE OF 716 CFS (105 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.6 YRS. (P12) EXACT LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS NOT GIVEN.

**** WATN PUTULIGAYUK RIVER PUTULIGAYUK RIVER
 REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 1601165
 MOUT N701845 W1482816 U110N 0140E 13
 LUPR 13 PUTULIGAYUK RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE. THIS RIVER FEEDS DIRECTLY INTO PRUDHO OE BAY. (P8)

**** WATN PUTULIGAYUK RIVER PUTULIGAYUK RIVER
 REFN 00763 972
 STOR 1601165
 MOUT N701845 W1482816 U110N 0140E 13
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, MINING
 ABST THIS RIVER IS INCLUDED ON J.K. GREENHOOD'S MAP OF NORTH SLOPE AREA FOR HIS REPORT ON WATER MANAGEMENT. DRILLING PADS AND AN OIL WELL ARE ILLUSTRATED. THIS MASTER'S THESIS WAS SUBMITTED IN 1972.

**** WATN PUTULIGAYUK RIVER PUTULIGAYUK RIVER
 REFN 06759 968
 STOR 1601165
 MOUT N701845 W1482816 U110N 0140E 13
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1968, BARGES WERE UNLOADED AND A RIG HAULED OVER THE ICE-FROZEN GROUND TO THE BANKS OF THE SHALL PUTULIGAYUK RIVER. (P131)

**** WATN PUTULIGAYUK RIVER PUTULLGAYUK RIVER
 REFN 03111 972973
 STOR 1601165
 MOUT N701845 W1482816 U110N 0140E 13
 LUPR 13
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF
 ABST A RESERVE MUD PIT 200 FT LONG 100 FT WIDE WAS LOCATED WITHIN 100 FT OF THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE PUTULLGAYUK RIVER. THE PIT, CONTAINING PETROLEUM, WAS OPEN ON AUG 6, 1972. IN THE EVENT OF BREACHING OR FLOODING THE PETROLEUM COULD EASILY ENTER THE RIVER. PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PIT, LABELLED PHOTO 1, AND 2 ARE SEEN ON PAGE 3 AND

4 OF THE DOCUMENT. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE PIT BE CLOSED DURING THE FROZEN STATE IN 1972-73. THE DOCUMENT PLACED THE LOCATION OF THE PIT IN THE SW 1/4 OF SECTION 27, TOWNSHIP 11N, RANGE 14E. (P2-4)

**** WATN PYRAMID CREEK PYRAMID CREEK
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350063000380
 MOUT N675252 W1505154 F350N 0150W 02
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER GEOLOGY,MISC TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST IN 1939 ROBERT MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON STARTED UP PYRAMID CREEK. THERE WAS A DEEP CHASM WHERE BOTTOM OF VALLEY NARROWED TO 6 FT. BETWEEN ROCK WALLS AND TO GET THROUGH THEY HAD TO FIND TOEHOIDS ON CLIFF WALLS. THE CHASM RAN FOR ABOUT A MILE AND THEN WIDENED INTO A VALLEY. (P120-121) 10 DAYS LATER MARSHALL AND JOHNSON AGAIN WENT UPRIVER ON FOOT. THREE MI ABOVE THE MAIN FORKS WAS ANOTHER FORK RIGHT FORK CAME OUT OF A JAGGED CANYON. THEY ASCENDED THE "SHALLER LEFT FORK" AND AFTER A MILE LONG CANYON ENTERED A VALLEY "WITH GUSHING WATER ON EVERY SIDE" AND CLIMBED TO HOLMES CREEK DIVIDE. (P129) ON THEIR RETURN THE WATER IN PYRAMID CREEK HAD RISEN AND THEY HAD HARD TIME CROSSING IT. (P130) AFTER BOAT WAS WRECKED ON NORTH FORK IN 1938 THEY WALKED UP PYRAMID CREEK TO FIRST FORKS AND ASCENDED TO HOLMES CREEK DIVIDE. (P137) IN 1939 MARSHALL, HARVEY, ALLEN, AND NUTIRWIK, DESCENDED PYRAMID CREEK FROM HOLMES PASS. THEY HAD DIFFICULT DESCENT AND "HAD TO BE CONSTANTLY ON EDGE TO KEEP FROM FALLING IN AS WE STEPPED OVER THE WATER SPLASHED BOULDERS." (P149) LOWER CREEK WAS UNFORDABLE AND TOOK TO HILLSIDE. (P149) MADE CAMP FOR THE NIGHT NEAR MOUTH OF PYRAMID CREEK. MAPS ARE IN THIS RECORD.

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 02067 904
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOUT N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,RIVER
 ABST THIS CREEK IS THE MOST IMPORTANT STREAM IN THE UPPER WEST TROUBLESOME CREEK VALLEY. (P14) THE STREAM IS FORMED BY TWO FORKS. "THE EASTERN PART OF THE VALLEY HAS A GRADUAL NORTHERN SLOPE, WHILE THE SOUTHERN SIDE IS COMPARATIVELY ABRUPT. (P14) THIS IS A PHOTO CAPTIONED "VIEW WESTWARD UP QUAIL CREEK FROM THE EAST SIDE OF TROUBLESOME CREEK." (P42) TOTAL LENGTH IS BETWEEN FIVE AND SIX MILES. (P47) BETWEEN THE FORKS IS A GRAVEL BENCH 400 FT HIGH UPON WHICH GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND. (P47) BEDROCK WAS REACHED AT 29 FEET, 19 OF WHICH WAS MUCK AND 10 FEET OF GRAVEL. NO PAY WAS FOUND IN THE GRAVEL, BUT COLOR WAS SEEN. (P47) THERE WAS SILVER FOUND ALONG THE CREEK. TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION WAS ONLY 33,300. (P48) THERE WERE FIVE MINERS EMPLOYED ON THE STREAM AND FREIGHT RATES WERE 6 CENTS/LB IN WINTER AND 15-20 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER. (P49)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOUT N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST SOME SLUICING WAS DONE ON QUAIL CREEK IN 1908. (P55)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOUT N652100 W1494500 F060N 0110W 11
 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. CLAIMS "NOS. 8 AND 9 BELOW" AND "NO 7 ABOVE" WERE WORKED ON QUAIL CREEK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909 BY 6 MEN

SHOVELLING INTO SLUICE BOXES. (P241)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK

REFN 02157 909
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOU N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER

ABST C.E. ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" NOTED, QUAIL CREEK HEADS OPPOSITE HOOSIER CREEK AND FLOWS EASTWARD, DRAINING THE NORTH SLOPE OF WOLVERINE MOUNTAIN. IT IS ABOUT 5 MILES LONG AND DRAINS AN AREA OF 20.6 SQUARE MILES. THE SOUTH SLOPE OF ITS BASIN IS ROCKY AND BARREN, RISING PRECIPITOUSLY TO THE SUMMIT OF WOLVERINE MOUNTAIN. ON THE NORTH THE VALLEY HAS A VERY GENTLE APPROACH AND IS COVERED WITH A HEAVY GROWTH OF WILD GRASS, WHICH FURNISHES EXCELLENT FORAGE FOR PACK ANIMALS. THE STREAM IS LINED WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF WILLOWS IN THE UPPER PORTION, AND NEAR THE MOUTH IS A GROWTH OF SPRUCE SUITABLE FOR CABIN AND FUEL PURPOSES. THE SOUTH FORK JOINS QUAIL CREEK ABOUT A MILE ABOVE TROUBLESOME CREEK AND IS ITS LARGEST TRIBUTARY. (P275)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK

REFN 02198 911
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOU N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE RAMPART AND HOT SPRINGS REGIONS 1912, H M EAKIN. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P271-286) FOUR SPLASH DAMS WERE OPERATED ON QUAIL CREEK FOR THE SUMMER OF 1911 EMPLOYING 8 TO 12 MEN AT DIFFERENT TIMES. (P283)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK

REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907945001370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOU N652100 W1494500 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM 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 OUTFITS EMPLOYING 9 MEN IN WINTER AND 17 IN SUMMER WERE KEPT BUSY IN 1912 ON QUAIL CREEK. (P221)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK

REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOU N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST FOUR OR FIVE MEN WORKED QUAIL CREEK MINES IN WINTER AND 10 IN SUMMER. (P362)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK

REFN 02325 918
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MOU N652129 W1494517 F060N 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT," BY R H DVERBECK, U S G S BULLETIN 712, IN 1918, P182: "QUAIL CREEK." QUAIL CREEK, A TRIBUTARY TO TROUBLESOME CREEK, WAS NOT VISITED, BUT IT IS REPORTED THAT ONE MAN WAS

WORKING ON IT FOR PART OF THE SUMMER.

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 898
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MQUT N652129 W1494517 F06QN 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST FOLDER 62, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "DEAR ONES AT HOME" DATED SEPT 18, 1898, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THEN WE HAVE LOCATED AND STAKED A CLAIM ON QUAIL CREEK, WHICH IS OVER IN ANOTHER DISTRICT ABOUT 30 MIS." (P6)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 04187 897
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MQUT N652129 W1494517 F06QN 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST J F STACEY, ALONG WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NEWLY FORMED HOULTON KLONDIKE MINING CO., JOURNEYED TO ALASKA IN SEARCH OF GOLD. THEY BUILT A CABIN AT RAMPART CITY AND BEGAN SEARCHING FOR A CLAIM SITE AND FINALLY LOCATED ONE AT QUAIL CREEK, 1897. THEY HAD TRAVELLED FROM IDAHO BAR, RETURNED TO THE TANANA TRAIL THEN FOLLOWED THE TRAIL FOR 15 MILES TO QUAIL CREEK. THEY PURCHASED PART OWNERSHIP OF THE QUAIL CREEK CLAIM AND BEGAN MINING. (P40) RETURNING TO RAMPART FOR PROVISIONS OFTEN MEANT TRAVELLING OVER THE 4600 FT BIG DIVIDE ALONG THE SUMMER TRAIL, A THREE DAY TRIP. THE RETURN TRIP VIA THE 35 MILE WINTER TRAIL TOOK 9 DAYS. (P45-47) THE ACCOUNT OF STACEY'S ALASKAN JOURNEYS IS RECORDED IN THE BOOK, TO ALASKA FOR GOLD.

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 04373 935
 STOR 160339907945801370000236700120057230560000820010
 MQUT N652129 W1494517 F06QN 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST SUMMER 1935, E O GOULET AND OTHERS, PROSPECTING FOR A PLACER MINING COMPANY, HIKE OVERLAND FROM HOOSIER CREEK TO QUAIL CREEK, A VERY RUGGED TRIP. STREAMS ENCOUNTERED WERE NOT IDENTIFIED. (P205-206) DURING THE PROSPECT SURVEY, HOLE AFTER HOLE WAS SUNK THROUGH FROZEN GROUND, USING AN OLD PORTABLE BOILER AND WINDLASS. ANOTHER PROSPECTOR WAS ALSO AT THE LOCATION; HIS CLAIM, IT TURNED OUT, WAS THE ONLY ONE WITH GOLD; SO THE COMPANY CREW PACKED UP, ONCE AGAIN, FOR THEIR NEXT MOVE, BACK TO "BIG HINDOOK." (P204-208)

**** WATN QUAIL CREEK QUAIL CREEK
 REFN 05179 898
 STOR 160339907945801390000236700120057230560000820010
 MQUT N652129 W1494517 F06QN 0110W 11
 LUPR 34 TROUBLESOME CREEK
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST LYNN SMITH, BELDEN AND RICHMOND BACKPACKED FROM RAMPART TO THIS CREEK TO STAKE CLAIMS IN SUMMER OF 1898. THEY HAD TO WAIT UNTIL WINTER TO FREIGHT OVER THEIR GRUB. (P142)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 00026 00035 907
 STOR 1602370004860000530
 MQUT N653438 W1614804 K020N 0150W 16
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST THE "BIGGEST DITCH IN THE NORTHLAND" WAS CONSTRUCTED FOR THE MINERS HYDRAULIC DITCH COMPANY IN THE CANDLE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2755

CREEK DISTRICT. THE INTAKE IS ON QUARTZ CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO THE KEEWALIK; THE WATER IS BROUGHT DOWN THE "RIGHT LIMIT" OF THE KEEWALIK, CROSSING HUNTER AND LAVA CREEKS. THE DITCH IS 12 FT WIDE AT BOTTOM, 18 FT AT TOP AND ABOUT 4 FT DEEP. (P288) THIS MAY BE THE SAME DITCH NOTED EARLIER ON THE KEEWALIK.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 00028 91230 Q 912
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420083720460
 MOUT N641700 W1550000 K140S 0190E 12
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN 3/30/1912 "OFF FOR QUARTZ CREEK" S. SIMONSON SET OUT FOR QUARTZ CREEK WITH A BIG LONG OF SUPPLIES AND THE INTENTION TO WORK AT HIS CLAIM "UNTIL THE WATER RUNS"

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 00361 907908
 STOR 1602370004860000530
 MOUT N653500 W1614800 K020N 0150W 16
 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. QUARTZ CREEK YIELDED A MUSK-OX SKULL IN 1908 AFTER PALEONTOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS. (P93)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 00524 896898
 STOR 1608134008535001190
 MOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN THE LATE 1890'S "SOME PERSONS TRAVELLED TO SUNRISE BY A TRAIL THAT LED FROM THE HEAD OF TURNAGAIN ARM. IN WINTER, WHEN THE SNOW WAS FIRM, THEY CAME UP THE VALLEY OF QUARTZ CREEK, CROSSED A LOW DIVIDE AT ITS HEAD, INTO GRANITE CREEK, THEN FOLLOWED THE MINERS' TRAIL TO SUNRISE. (P55) THIS ROUTE FROM THE MOUTH OF QUARTZ CREEK AT SUNRISE, MEASURED ABOUT 40 MILES." (P55) "AT RESURRECTION BAY, TRAVELLERS COULD GO NORTH ON THE VALLEYS OF THE SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER, REACHING KENAI LAKE, THEN UP THE QUARTZ CREEK ROUTE TO SUNRISE." (P55) IN MARCH 1896 7 PEOPLE RECORDED CLAIMS ON QUARTZ CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO THE KENAI RIVER. (P58) LEARNARD, W C HENDENHALL, AND BRAGG REACHED KENAI LAKE BY DORY AND AT QUARTZ CREEK THEY FOUND AN EMPTY INDIAN CABIN AND SPENT THE NIGHT. LEARNARD AND BRAGG WENT UP QUARTZ CREEK TO SUNRISE-1896. (P96) A MAP ON P128 SHOWING THE MOOSE PASS AND FALSE CREEK GOLD DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1602370004860000530
 MOUT N653438 W1614804 K020N 0150W 16
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 NOTES "ON THE NECK OF SEWARD PENINSULA, GOOD STANDS OF SPRUCE WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE STREAMS OF QUARTZ CREEK 30 MI SOUTH OF CANDLE, ALL THE WAY TO NORTON BAY." (P32) HOUSE LOGS FROM HERE PROVED TO HAVE GROWN SLOWLY. (P33) SITE NUMBER 80. (P39) LOGS OF CANDLE CUT AT QUARTZ CREEK IS LOCATED ON MAP.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608134008535001190
 MOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, RIVER, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MISC
TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, LAKE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST QUARTZ CREEK CAMP GROUND IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. IT IS 3 AND A HALF MILES E OF COOPER LANDING. "A SMALL BOAT RAMP GIVES ACCESS TO DEEP WATER. THERE'S A GOOD SANDY SWIMMING BEACH, AND A TRAIL (SOMETIMES MUDDY) LEADS ALONG QUARTZ CREEK FOR ANGLERS WHO WANT TO TRY THEIR LUCK AT STREAM FISHING FOR RAINBOWS, DOLLIES, GRAYLING, OR SILVER SALMON...CANOEING IS POPULAR HERE BETWEEN THE CRESCENT CREEK CAMPGROUND 3 MILES FURTHER UP..." (P72) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. QUAKING ASPEN GROWS HERE. (P72) "ALTHOUGH QUARTZ CREEK IS NOT ACTUALLY DESIGNATED A CANOE TRAIL, IT IS POSSIBLE TO CANOE FROM THIS CAMP GROUND (CRESCENT CREEK CAMP GROUND OR QUARTZ CREEK CAMP GROUND) DOWN THE CREEK TO KENAI LAKE. SOME FALLEN TREES MAY BLOCK THE STREAM IN PLACES." (P72) CRESCENT CREEK CAMP GROUND IS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF CRESCENT CREEK AND QUARTZ CREEK. (P72) SITES ARE ON STERLING HIGHWAY.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK

REFN 01653 898899

STOR 161039500322000297000418000470

MOUT N613121 W1452934 C040S 0020N 13

LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, ROUTE, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN 1898, JOINED A SMALL GOLD STAMPEDE FROM KLUTINA LAKE TO QUARTZ CREEK, WHICH EMPTIED INTO TONSINA LAKE CLOSE TO ITS OUTLET, THE TONSINA RIVER. THE CREEK HAD A CANYON. THE TRAIL WAS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CREEK GOING UPSTREAM. "SO AFTER CROSSING THE FLAT ON THE DELTA BARS OF THE QUARTZ, THE 3 PALS COMMENCED TO CLIMB THE CLIFFS AND THE SHELVES OF THE CANYON." (P57) THESE CLIFFS WERE AT LEAST 300 FT HIGH. (P58) THE CLAIMS WERE STAKED AT THE JUNCTION OF QUARTZ AND BEAR CREEKS. (P58) JOE AND GRANT WENT TO ASSESS THEIR CLAIMS IN THE SUMMER OF 1899. WHEN THEY ARRIVED, NUMEROUS MINERS WERE ASSAYING AND HAD BUILT ROCKERS. EVEN A BABY HAD BEEN BORN THERE. (P151-152) THERE WERE 10 OR 12 CABINS AT THE JUNCTION OF QUARTZ AND BEAR CREEKS. (P153)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK

REFN 01909 911

STOR 1603399000000000000000042500050

MOUT N644100 W1410600 F030S 0330E 09

LUPR 36 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 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P232)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK

REFN 02065 906

STOR 1608134008535001190

MOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GRAVELS OCCUR ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDES WEST OF QUARTZ CREEK ON TURNAGAIN ARM NEARLY 2,000 FEET ABOVE TIDE. (P26)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK

REFN 02118 907

STOR 1602370004860000530

MOUT N653500 W1614800 K020N 0150W 16

LUPR 21 KIVALIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285.F

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2757

F. HENSHAW 1908. MINER'S HYDRAULIC DITCH COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A SECOND LARGE DITCH TO CANDLE CREEK IN 1907, WITH DRAWING WATER FROM QUARTZ CREEK. THE DITCH WAS 60 MI LONG AND HAD A BOTTOM WIDTH OF 12 FT. (P285)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02118 907
 STOR 1602370004860000530
 MOUT N653500 W1614800 K020N 0150W 16
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA, US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP272-285. F. HENSHAW 1908. MINER'S HYDRAULIC DITCH COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A SECOND LARGE DITCH TO CANDLE CREEK IN 1907, WITH DRAWING WATER FROM QUARTZ CREEK. THE DITCH WAS 60 MI LONG AND HAD A BOTTOM WIDTH OF 12 FT. (P285)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 160254800221000011000096000120
 MOUT N655500 W1662500 K060N 0370W 23
 LUPR 22 KOGROUPAGA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE LIMESTONES ON QUARTZ CREEK HAVE BEEN CONVERTED INTO HORNFELS. A PROSPECT CUT AT THIS LOCALITY SHOWS A NEW BORON-TIN MATERIAL WHICH HAS BEEN NAMED PAIGEITE. (P28)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02155 908909
 STOR 160339907005001230000258500550037780470005780080
 MOUT N650000 W1505500 F030N 0170W 36
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSNORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245. QUARTZ CREEK CARRIES COARSE GOLD AND OPEN-CUT MINING WAS CARRIED ON THERE DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1908-1909. (P243)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02166 907
 STOR 1602944002110000240
 MOUT N645500 W1615000 K070S 0160W 01
 LUPR 22 KWIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SOME OLD CLAIM STAKES AND SOME SLICING HAD BEEN DONE SEVERAL YEARS AGO ON THE HEAD OF QUARTZ CREEK. IS IN THE KWIK RIVER BASIN. MCPHERSON, WHO VISITED THE CREEK IN 1907 FOUND "LOCATION NOTICES OF ABOUT FIVE YEARS PREVIOUS DATE ON THIS CREEK." (P115) IGNEOUS ROCKS AND QUARTZ LOCATED AT HEAD OF THIS CREEK. (P56) MODE OF TRANSPORT UTILIZED BY MCPHERSON IN 1907 WAS UNSPECIFIED.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02198 911
 STOR 160339907005001230000258500550037780470005780080
 MOUT N650600 W1505400 F030N 0170W 12
 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) HOMESTAKE BAR IN 1911 WAS THE SITE OF A VERY RICH PLACER GOLD DEPOSIT LOCATED ON QUARTZ CREEK. (P280)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02218 912

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2758

STOR 16033990613500111600074620D420083720460
 NOUT N641700 W1550000 K140S 0190E 12
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST USGS, 1912. PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE ON QUARTZ CREEK AND SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES. THE OUTLOOK IS ENCOURAGING.
 (P291)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02259 911916
 STOR 1603399072550012650
 NOUT N651600 W1512200 E050N 0190W 13
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 631, 1916, BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELDWORK. A SILVER-LEAD PROSPECT HAS BEEN OPENED ON QUARTZ CREEK.
 (P82)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602370004860000530
 NOUT N653438 W1614804 K020N 0150W 16
 LUPR 21 KIHALIK RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST PLATINUM OCCURS AT QUARTZ CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF KIHALIK RIVER.) (P26)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608134008535001190
 NOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE WILLOW-FILLED QUARTZ CREEK DRAINAGE IS PARALLELED BY THE STERLING HIGHWAY AT MILE 37. (P27)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350082500450
 NOUT N675200 W1490200 F350N 0070W 13
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST TOTAL LENGTH OF QUARTZ CREEK IS ABOUT 4 MILES. IT RUNS "IN A NARROW V-SHAPED VALLEY WITH A DEPTH TO BEDROCK OF ABOUT 3 FT." MINING ON THE CREEK WAS DONE AT VARIOUS TIMES BY THE STANNICH BROTHERS AND BY ANGELICH AND STANTON. (P104) DOCUMENT IS A 1937 DEPARTMENT OF MINES PUBLICATION.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1608134008535001190
 NOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36
 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.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
 REFN 03807 915

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2759

STOR 160272900466000049000059000030
MOUT N651700 W1643600 K020S 0290W 22
LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST DRILLING WAS CONDUCTED ON THIS CREEK IN 1915 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE DREDGING FEASIBILITY. QUARTZ CREEK WAS LOCATED IN THE KOUGAROK MINING DISTRICT.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
REFN 03807 915
STOR 160272900466000049000059000030
MOUT N651700 W1643600 K020S 0290W 22
LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST DRILLING WAS CONDUCTED ON THIS CREEK IN 1915 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE DREDGING FEASIBILITY. QUARTZ CREEK WAS LOCATED IN THE KOUGAROK MINING DISTRICT.

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
REFN 04251 900
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390010900240
MOUT N645000 W1641500 K070S 0280W 14
LUPR 22 CASADEPAGA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT A NUMBER OF CLAIMS ON QUARTZ CREEK ARE PRODUCING FROM 3-35 CENTS PER PAN. (P211)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
REFN 04318 898
STOR 16023700048600000530
MOUT N653438 W1614804 K020N 0150W 16
LUPR 21 KIMALIK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE AUTHOR QUOTED HENDENHALL'S REPORT OF A TRIP FROM KENAI LAKE UP QUARTZ CREEK TO SUNRISE IN 1898. "MUCH OF THE DISTRICT HAD BEEN BURNED, AND DEAD AND BLACKENED ALDER SNAGS IMPEDED OUR PROGRESS AND MADE MUCH OF THE JOURNEY VERY LABORIOUS." (P38)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
REFN 06413 941
STOR 1608134008535001190
MOUT N602834 W1494325 S050N 0030W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
ABST QUARTZ CREEK IS NOTED AS AN OUTSTANDING FISHING STREAM. (P3)

**** WATN QUARTZ CREEK QUARTZ CREEK
REFN 06893 899
STOR 161039500322000297000418000470
MOUT N613121 W1452934 C040S 0020N 13
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST ACCORDING TO BARCOCK IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE THIS CREEK IS 12 MI. LONG. 5 MI. ABOVE ITS MOUTH IS A MINING CAMP OF 8 OR 10 LOG HOUSES AND A POST OFFICE NAMED BELCARO. (P70-71) UPPER QUARTZ CREEK IS ABOUT 1 MI. WIDE AND VERY BOGY. HALF WAY DOWN THE STREAM FLOWS THROUGH A DEEP CANYON FOR A MI. MUCH PLACER MINING IS TAKING PLACE ON THE LOWER END OF THE CREEK. (P71) ROHN SCREW TRAVELED DOWN THIS RIVER UNTIL IT MET WITH TONSINA LAKE. (P114)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2760

**** WATN QUARTZ LAKE QUARTZ LAKE
REFN 00006 966
STOR 1603
MOUT N641253 W1454904 F080S 0100E 17
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 64.12.5, 145.49.2. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1966. (P7) LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P56. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM SURFACE AND FROM DEPTHS OF 5 AND 10 METERS. (P56)

**** WATN QUARTZ LAKE QUARTZ LAKE
REFN 03052 973
STOR 1603
MOUT N641253 W1454904 F080S 0100E 17
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
ABST THE STATEMENT NOTES THAT QUARTZ LAKE IS ONE OF THE AREAS LIKELY TO ATTRACT ADDITIONAL SPORTSMEN FOR ICE FISHING. (P12)

**** WATN QUEEN CREEK QUEEN CREEK
REFN 01071 912
STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005300120002320060
MOUT N602345 W1440951 C170S 0070E 15
LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST FISHER, CALVERT, AND PARTY PROCEEDED DOWN QUEEN CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CARBON CREEK, ON AUGUST 29, 1912 FROM KUSHTAKA RIDGE EXAMINING COAL DEPOSITS. (P43)

**** WATN QUEEN CREEK QUEEN CREEK
REFN 02049 903904
STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005300120002320060
MOUT N602345 W1440951 C170S 0070E 15
LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER
ABST THE HIGH RIDGE BETWEEN LAKE KUSTAKA AND SHEPHERD CREEK CONTAINS A LARGE NUMBER OF SEAMS. THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THE RIDGE IS DRAINED BY QUEEN CREEK AND OTHER BRANCHES OF CARBON CREEK, QUEEN CREEK HAS CUT INTO THE CREST OF A SHARP ANTICLINE WHICH IS PROBABLY FAULTED ON ITS SOUTHEASTERN FLANK, AND ON BOTH FLANKS OF WHICH COAL SEAMS ARE EXPOSED. THE COALS IN THIS LOCALITY ARE OF EXTRAORDINARY THICKNESS, PERHAPS HAVING SWOLLEN INTO POCKETS NEAR THE CREST OF THE FIELD. (P28-29)

**** WATN QUEEN CREEK QUEEN CREEK
REFN 02061 903
STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005300120002320060
MOUT N602345 W1440951 C170S 0070E 15
LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE WESTERN SLOPE OF THIS REGION IS DRAINED BY QUEEN CREEK AND OTHER BRANCHES OF CARBON CREEK. QUEEN CREEK HAS CUT INTO THE CREST OF A SHARP ANTICLINE, WHICH IS PROBABLY FAULTED ON ITS SOUTHEASTERN FLANK, AND ON BOTH FLANKS AT WHICH COAL SEAMS ARE EXPOSED. (P144) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.

**** WATN QUEEN CREEK QUEEN CREEK
REFN 02074 905
STOR 161046200063000027000162000550005300120002320060

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2761

MOUT N602345 W1440951 C170S 0070E 15

LUPR 53 BERING RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST CORE SECTIONS WERE TAKEN AND MEASURED OF COAL FOUND ON QUEEN CREEK AND EAST OF QUEEN CREEK IN 1905, WITH MEASUREMENTS FROM AROUND 6 FEET TO AROUND 50 FEET. TABLES OF SPECIFIC MEASUREMENTS ARE SHOWN ON P. 72.

**** WATN R MUNOOK CREEK MUNOOK CREEK OR KLANARCHERGUT RIVE

REFN 00575 897

STOR 1603399077055013400

MOUT N653108 W1500820 F080W 0130W 13

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, VEGETATION, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, MAP, ECONOMY

ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES EXTENSIVELY ON THE HISTORY, NATURAL RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. "THE MUNOOK, LIKE THE KLONDIKE WILL PROVE TO BE LARGELY WINTER DIGGINGS FROM THE FACT OF THE PREVALENCE OF HIGH WATER IN THE SUMMER PREVENTING ACTIVE MINING." (P186) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE QUALITY OF THE MUNOOK GOLD. HE SAYS THAT A FEATURE THAT ENCOURAGES THE SEARCH FOR IT IS THE HIGH QUALITY. "IT ASSAYS THE REMARKABLE PRICE OF \$18.97 PER OUNCE, WHICH IS ABOUT \$2.50 HIGHER THAN KLONDIKE GOLD." (P186) MAP ATTACHED SHOWS ENTIRE MUNOOK GOLD FIELDS. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON. "THE KLANARCHERGUT FOR 25 MI." (P165) THE AUTHOR DEALS WITH THE GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MUNOOK GOLD FIELDS INCL. THE MUNOOK AND ALL (10) TRIBUTARIES WHERE GOLD WAS CLAIMED. "THE SURFACE OF THE GROUND IN THE MUNOOK REGION IS THICKLY COVERED WITH THE EVER PRESENT ALASKA MOSS." (186)

**** WATN RABBIT CREEK RABBIT CREEK

REFN 02141 908

STOR 161039501255000286000035500030

MOUT N613847 W1442335 C020S 0060E 31

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST RABBIT CREEK DEBOUCHES UPON ALLUVIAL FLATS, FLOWS IN NARROW CANYONS IN ITS LOWER COURSE. THE CANYONS OPEN OUT INTO RELATIVELY BROAD VALLEYS. (P50) AT A POINT NEAR THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY, 7 MI N OF WHITE RIVER, AN ADIT HAS BEEN DRIVEN ON A SHATTERED ZONE IN BASALTS. AT THE MOUTH OF THE ADIT, THE ZONE IS IRON-STAINED AND VARIEGATED WITH BLUE AND GREEN CARBONATES OF COPPER, CARRYING SPARSELY DISSEMINATED CHALCOPYRITE. (P57)

**** WATN RABBIT CREEK RABBIT CREEK

REFN 02980 971

STOR 161039501255000286000035500030

MOUT N613847 W1442335 C020S 0060E 31

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE, AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE OF ALASKA. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT MINING PROSPECTS WERE ESTABLISHED ON RABBIT CREEK. (P60)

**** WATN RADAR GULCH RADER GULCH

REFN 02165 909

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040006650120

MOUT N612000 W1422500 C060S 0170E 18

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

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

ABST MOST OF GOLD OUTPUT OF COPPER CREEK COMES FROM NEAR MOUTH OF RADER GULCH, PART COMING THE GULCH ITSELF. LOOSE, DEEP SHALE GRAVEL IN THE GULCH AND FORMING NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. COARSE MATERIAL, BLOCKS AND BOULDERS WITH FINE SHALE MATERIAL MIXED. COPPER CREEK AND ITS GULCHES ARE ACTIVELY MINED. (PP100-101)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2762

**** WATN RADIO CREEK RADIO CREEK
 REFN 06902 968
 STOR 160209502451000171000069000070
 MQUT N670000 W1564500 K180N 0100E 08
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GRANITE IS EXPOSED IN RIDGES NEAR RADIO CREEK. (P18)

**** WATN RAINBOW CREEK RAINBOW CREEK
 REFN 02038 903
 STOR 161039501198000276000155000100006100070
 MQUT N614000 W1440500 C020S 0070E 34
 LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IS A BRANCH OF ELLIOTT CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOTSINA RIVER. IS NEAR THE WESTERN END OF THE COPPER AREA. THE LOUISE CLAIM IS LOCATED HERE FOR THE MINING OF COPPER. (P145)

**** WATN RAINBOW GULCH RAINBOW CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005700005620
 MQUT N673000 W1505000 F310N 0100W 19
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK 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. RAINBOW CREEK IS ABOUT 6 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-2 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM PEBBLES TO COBBLE. (P10)

**** WATN RAINBOW GULCH RAINBOW CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005700005620
 MQUT N673000 W1505000 F310N 0100W 34
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. LITTLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON RAINBOW CREEK; HOWEVER, THERE ARE GOOD PROSPECTS (GOLD) AND WITH IMPROVEMENT OVER PRESENT FREIGHT RATES, WILL BE A PRODUCER IN THE FUTURE. (P30)

**** WATN RAINBOW LAKE RAINBOW LAKE
 REFN 01088 972
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N604312 W1504822 S070N 0090W 02
 LUPR 52 SWANSON 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 CAMP GROUND WITH A WELL OR SPRING (DOCUMENT DOES NOT SPECIFY WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS WATER BODY. (P54)

**** WATN RAINBOW LAKE RAINBOW LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N604312 W1504822 S070N 0090W 02
 LUPR 52 SWANSON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST RAINBOW LAKE CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THE LAKE OFFERS GOOD TROUT FISHING; A BOAT RAMP IS LOCATED THERE. (P78) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS AT MI 16 ON SWANSON RIVER ROAD. (P78)

**** WATN RAINBOW LAKE RAINBOW LAKE
REFN 02992 967
STOR 1608
MOU T N604312 W1504822 S070N 0090W 02
LUPR 52 SWANSON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
ABST A PUBLIC CAMPGROUND IS LOCATED AT RAINBOW LAKE WHICH IS AT MILE 16 OF THE STELING HIGHWAY. (P28)

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY RIVER
REFN 03632 00012 912
STOR 160339902786000594001437901980293982690
MOU T N620145 W1584910 S220N 0520W 04
LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
ABST PILCHER NOTES FINDING GOLD HERE MAY 11, 1912 AND RETURNING TO PROSPECT IT MAY 13. HE WENT 6 MILES UP THE CREEK. MAY 15, "GET NO COLORS. WATER WAS SWIFT. RIFFLES FREQUENT, SO I TURNED BACK. (HE WAS ON A BOAT.)

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK
REFN 01222 00011 916
STOR 160339907005001230003180005520071000840
MOU T N631700 W1454700 F190S 0100E 11
LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST NELSON J MCCRARY IN "SOURDOUGH ROADHOUSE", ALASKA SPORTSMAN, VOL 16, 1951, P 30 RETOLD HIS MEETING WITH J L (JIM) FOZARD IN 1916. JIM HAD BEEN OUT ON RAINY CREEK, WHERE A PROSPECTOR BY THE NAME OF MCNEER HAD LOCATED A COPPER PROSPECT. FOZARD WAS LATER A MANAGER FOR A NUMBER OF KENNICOTT MINES.

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK
REFN 02560 965
STOR 1604078013970002810
MOU T N600200 W1601200 S020S 0640W 01
LUPR 41 EEK 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. PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ON RAINY CREEK BELOW ARSENIC CREEK REMOVED 2000 POUNDS OF HIGH GRADE CINNABAR CONCENTRATES. (P50)

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK
REFN 03739 947
STOR 1604078013970002810
MOU T N600143 W1601217 S020S 0640W 01
LUPR 41 EEK RIVER
KEYW ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE RAINY CREEK CINNABAR DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED ON RAINY CREEK AT THE WESTERN BASE OF THE KILBUCK MOUNTAINS OPPOSITE MT ORATIO, AT THE HEADWATERS OF EEK RIVER. THE DEPOSITS CAN BE REACHED BY A 120 MILE, WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL FROM BETHEL TO RAINY CREEK OR BY BOAT UP THE EEK RIVER. THERE IS ALSO AN EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP ON THE NORTH FORK OF EEK RIVER WHICH IS SITUATED ABOUT 2 MILES FROM RAINY CREEK CAMP. THE STRIP CAN ALSO BE USED AS A MEANS OF ACCESS FROM BETHEL. FREIGHTING OF SUPPLIES ON THE WINTER TRAIL FROM BETHEL RAN ABOUT 40 DOLLARS A TON, WHILE AIR SERVICE RAN ABOUT 60 TO 75 DOLLARS AN HOUR AT THE TIME THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN. (P50, 51)

"RAINY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN THE ROLLING HIGHLAND BELOW THE FOOTHILLS FLANKING THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE KILBUCK MOUNTAINS. (P51)

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK

REFN 03739 947

STOR 1604078013970002810

HQUT N600143 W1601217 S020S 0640W 01

LUPR 41 EEK RIVER

KEYW ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, GENERAL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE RAINY CREEK CINNABAR DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED ON RAINY CREEK AT THE WESTERN BASE OF THE KILBUCK MOUNTAINS OPPOSITE MT ORATIO, AT THE HEADWATERS OF EEK RIVER. THE DEPOSITS CAN BE REACHED BY A 120 MILE, WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL FROM BETHEL TO RAINY CREEK OR BY BOAT UP THE EEK RIVER. THERE IS ALSO AN EMERGENCY LANDING STRIP ON THE NORTH FORK OF EEK RIVER WHICH IS SITUATED ABOUT 2 MILES FROM RAINY CREEK CAMP. THE STRIP CAN ALSO BE USED AS A MEANS OF ACCESS FROM BETHEL. FREIGHTING OF SUPPLIES ON THE WINTER TRAIL FROM BETHEL RAN ABOUT 40 DOLLARS A TON, WHILE AIR SERVICE RAN ABOUT 60 TO 75 DOLLARS AN HOUR AT THE TIME THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN. (P50, 51)
"RAINY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN THE ROLLING HIGHLAND BELOW THE FOOTHILLS FLANKING THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE KILBUCK MOUNTAINS. (P51)

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK

REFN 04373 933

STOR 16033990700500123000318000552007100840

HQUT N631500 W1454500 F190S 0100E 11

LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT

ABST E. O. GOULET AND A MINER HE WAS HELPING TRAVELLED BY DOGSLED NORTH FROM SWEDE LAKE TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES FROM THE MINER'S CACHE ON RAINY RIVER. THEY STAYED, ENROUTE, AT A CABIN BY DELTA RIVER, THE MINER AND DOGTEAM GOING ON TO RAINY CREEK WHILE GOULET STAYED BY THE CABIN AND EXPLORED THE AREA. SUBSEQUENTLY THE MEN HAULED SEVERAL LOADS OF MINING EQUIPMENT BY DOG TEAM TO WILDHORSE CREEK, SOUTH OF RAINY CREEK, AND THOUGH THE ACCOUNT IS NOT SPECIFIC ON THE POINT, THE MINER THEN HAULED THE EQUIPMENT BY DOG TEAMS TO THE RAINY CREEK CLAIM, TO BE WORKED BY HIMSELF AND ANOTHER PARTNER THAT SUMMER. (P128-134) MARCH-APRIL 1933.

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK

REFN 04420 900965

STOR 160339907005001230003180005520071000840

HQUT N631700 W1454700 F190S 0100E 11

LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL

ABST A M ROSE IN HIS REPORT ON RAINY CREEK 1965 STATED THAT GOLD PLACERS HAD BEEN WORKED ON RAINY CREEK AND BROXSON GULCH AND COPPER WAS ALSO REPORTED IN 1920. (P2) TIMBER EXISTS IN THE LOWER PART OF RAINY CREEK VALLEY AND TALUS IS DOMINATE AT 4000. THE CREEK CAN BE DIFFICULT TO CROSS DURING HIGH WATER IN EARLY AND MIDDLE SUMMER. (P3) A DEPOSIT OF LOW GOLD, SILVER, NICKEL AND COPPER WAS FOUND ON THE S SIDE OF A GULLY AT 4800 FT ON W SIDE OF N FORK OF RAINY CREEK. (P27) 1 MI SW OF THIS CLAIM ARE THE RAINBOW, EASTERN STAR AND PIONEER CLAIMS OWNED BY ALFRED GHEZZI OF FAIRBANKS. 1965. (P27) NW OF THE GHEZZI CLAIMS ARE COPPER CLAIMS STAKED BY MARK ROGERS FOR MONETA-PORCUPINE IN 1964. (P28) A COPPER DEPOSIT IN THE W FORK, S OF GHEZZI'S CLAIMS WAS FOUND. (P28) GREEN WONDER CLAIM, COPPER, WAS STAKED BY MONETA-PORCUPINE IN 1964. (P29) "GOLD PLACERS ON RAINY CREEK WERE WORKED SPORADICALLY FROM 1900 TO AT LEAST 1930. IN GENERAL, THE PLACER MINING WAS NOT VERY PROFITABLE.... EVIDENCE OF PLACER WORK, CONSISTING OF DITCHES, CUTS, PILES OF BOULDERS, AND REMNANTS OF CAMPS AND CABINS, WERE NOT FOR ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES DOWN STREAM FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE N AND W FORKS OF RAINY CREEK. A COLLAPSED CABIN, A TRAIL, AND A CUT THROUGH TIMBER WERE SEEN NEAR THE MOUTH OF RAINY CREEK." (P34) HE BACKPACKED INTO THE AREA. THIS IS REPORT 14, ALASKA, DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS.

**** WATN RAINY CREEK RAINY CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2765

REFN 05092 00005 915
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520071000840
 MOUT N631700 W1454700 F190S 0100E 11
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE DEPOSIT OF COPPER DISCOVERED IN 1915 ON RAINY CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SOUTH FORK OF DELTA RIVER, WAS SAID TO BE A LARGE BODY OF LOW-GRADE ORE ON WHICH CONSIDERABLE CROSSCUTTING HAD BEEN DONE. (VOL 1, #9)

**** WATN RAMBLER CREEK RAMBLER CREEK

REFN 02206 911
 STOR 160714300260000019000280200320056400400013600250
 MOUT N622900 W1505900 S280N 0090W 29
 LUPR 52 KAHILTNA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1911 A CUT WAS RUN FROM THE MOUTH OF RAMBLER CREEK UP THE STREAM FOR ABOUT 700 FT. SOME MINING WAS DONE ON THE CREEK BY MEANS OF HYDRAULIC GIANTS. THE GRAVEL DEPTH RANGED FROM 18 INCHES TO 12 FEET. (P55)

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER

REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: LEAD LOCATED IN BROOKS MOUNTAIN N OF RIVER WHICH IS TRIBUTARY OF LOST RIVER. LOST RIVER FLOWS TO THE BERING STRAITS 25 MI. N.W. OF TELLER.

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER

REFN 01002 974
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 18 LOST RIVER

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

ABST THE RAPID RIVER VALLEY CONTAINS A BROAD FLAT AREA EXTENDING APPROXIMATELY 4,000 FT. TO 12,000 UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF RAPID AND LOST RIVERS. (P7) RUNOFF IS EXTREMELY RAPID DUE TO SPARSE VEGETATIVE COVER. THE RIVER HAS A GRADIENT OF APPROXIMATELY 1 PERCENT. THE ALLUVIAL COVER OF THE MAIN CHANNELS VARIES IN THICKNESS FROM 0 TO 30 FT., ALTHOUGH MEASUREMENTS OF UP TO 60 FT HAVE BEEN TAKEN. WELL-DRAINED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF SAND AND GRAVEL WITH SOME SILT ARE IN THE STREAM BEDS. (P35) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER

REFN 01872 962962
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST MOST OF THE KNOWN BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS ARE ALINED ALONG A ZONE ABOUT 7 MILES LONG AND 2-3 MILES WIDE WHICH TRENDS N 80 85 E FROM RAPID RIVER ON THE WEST TO EAST OF TIN CREEK AND WHICH CONTAINS NUMEROUS DIKES AND FAULTS AS WELL AS SEVERAL PLUTONS. (P2-3) THE BERYLLIUM DEPOSITS CONSISTS OF VEINS AND PIPES OF FLUORITE BERYLLIUM ORE AND OF STRINGER LODES OR STOCK WORKS IN FRACTURED ARGILLACEOUS LIMESTONE. TOURMALINE IS MORE COMMON IN THE RAPID RIVER ORES THAN ELSEWHERE. (P8)

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER

REFN 02117 907
 STOR 1602685000120000010

MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST THE ALASKA CHIEF MINING PROPERTY IS SITUATED 4 1/2 MI FROM BERING SEA ON RAPID RIVER. THE WORKINGS ARE LOCATED ON A SMALL GULCH TRIBUTARY TO RAPID RIVER. THE COUNTRY ROCK IN THE AREA IS LIMESTONE. BASALT IS THE ONLY OTHER ROCK KNOWN IN THE NEAR VICINITY. A SHAFT WAS SUNK ON A HEAVY BODY OF POROUS RED IRON OXIDE CONTAINING GALENA. ON THE E SIDE OF THE GULCH, A TUNNEL WAS DRIVEN TO CATCH ANOTHER BODY OF GALENA. NO ORE WAS FOUND. ON THE WEST SIDE, WHERE THE 1ST SHAFT HAD BEEN SUNK, A TUNNEL WAS DRIVEN, STRIKING THE ORE LATE IN AUGUST 1907. (PP268-9)

**** WAIN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE AK CHIEF CLAIM IS SITUATED ON RAPID RIVER ON A SMALL GULCH TRIBUTARY. THE ROCK IS LIMESTONE. BASALT IS THE ONLY OTHER ROCK KNOWN TO BE IN THE MINE AREA. THE ORIGINAL SHAFT WAS SUNK IN A HEAVY BODY OF POROUS RED IRON OXIDE CONTAINING GALENA. 2 TUNNELS WERE DUG. ONE REACHED NOTHING, THE OTHER REACHED THE ONE BODY MENTIONED ABOVE. (P58-9)

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LEAD OCCURS AT BROOKS MOUNTAIN, N OF RAPID RIVER (TRIBUTARY OF LOST RIVER.) (P24)

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER ROARING RAPIDS RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT. RAPID RIVER IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER ALONG ITS NORTHERN SHORE ARISING IN THE OLD CROW RANGE (CANADA). *MR JIM SCOTT RECOMMENDS IT FOR BOATING USE. (P4) (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS) COMPILED IN 1972.

**** WATN RAPID RIVER RAPID RIVER ROARING RAPIDS RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1602685000120000010
 MOUT N652420 W1670912 K010S 0410W 18
 LUPR 22 LOST RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT. RAPID RIVER IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER ALONG ITS NORTHERN SHORE ARISING IN THE OLD CROW RANGE (CANADA). *MR JIM SCOTT RECOMMENDS IT FOR BOATING USE. (P4) (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS) COMPILED IN 1972.

**** WATN RATHLATULIK RIVER RATHLATULIK RIVER
 REFN 02166 909
 STOR 1602890004900000560
 MOUT N650000 W1630500 K060S 0220W 03

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2767

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST TRIBUTARY FROM THE EAST TO FISH RIVER. RISES HIGH IN THE DARBY RANGE. IN ITS HEADWARD PORTIONS FLOWS THRU STEEP VALLEYS BUT THEIR SLOPE DECREASES AS IT CROSSES THE FLATS. IT FLOWS "IN A SINUOUS COURSE". (P27) THIS AREA WAS VISITED IN 1909 BY THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION. A COAL EXPOSURE WAS NOTED. THE COAL IS NOT OVER 18 INCHES THICK AND OF POOR QUALITY. MODE OF TRAVEL WAS UNSPECIFIED. (P140)

**** WATN RAVEN CREEK RAVEN CREEK

REFN 01217 931

STOR 1608035003215000680

MOUT N610900 W1490700 S120N 0020E 05

LUPR 52 EAGLE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, DISCHARGE

ABST FRANK REDMOND DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY OF THE GIRDWOOD MINING DISTRICT FOR A MINING ENGINEERING THESIS. IN RAVEN CREEK VALLEY THE OVERBURDEN IS VERY SHALLOW AND IN PLACES THE CREEK HAS CUT INTO BEDROCK TO DEPTHS OF 40 TO 50 FT, FORMING A GORGE WITH ALMOST VERTICAL WALLS. AT 1770 FT ELEVATION, THE STREAM HAS CUT INTO BEDROCK SO THAT THERE IS A GORGE NARROW ENOUGH TO STEP ACROSS AT THE TOP BUT BROADENS OUT TOWARD THE BOTTOM 40 FT BELOW WHERE THE WATER IS A RUSHING TORRENT. RAVEN CREEK FORKS AT ITS HEAD AND RECEIVES WATER FROM 2 DIFFERENT GLACIERS. (P4)

**** WATN RAVEN CREEK RAVEN CREEK

REFN 01879 967

STOR 160339204913000947003578003940001250020

MOUT N660836 W1540815 K090N 0220E 34

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST RAVEN CREEK FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF GRANODIORITE AND QUARTZ MONZONITE AND ALSO AN AREA OF TUFF, GRAYWACKE, AND MUDSTONE. FOUR STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES WERE TAKEN IN OR NEAR RAVEN CREEK IN THIS SECOND AREA. ALL THE SAMPLES CONTAIN LEAD AND COPPER. THE P P M CONTENT FOR BOTH THE LEAD AND THE COPPER ARE LISTED ON THE MAP. THE ABOVE INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM FIGURE 2-A GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE INDIAN MOUNTAIN AREA. (P4) THIS MAP IS A PART OF THE RECORD WITH THE GENERAL ABSTRACT FOR THIS DOCUMENT.

**** WATN RAVEN CREEK RAVEN CREEK

REFN 02598 898

STOR 1608035003215000680

MOUT N6109 W14907 S120N 0020E 05

LUPR 52 EAGLE RIVER

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

ABST THE AUTHOR CROSSED THE DIVIDE, PASSED THE END OF A SMALL GLACIER, THE PRINCIPAL FEEDER OF A STREAM WHOSE VALLEY HE WAS ENTERING. HE FOUND ONE PROSPECTING PARTY WHOSE MEMBERS HAD CALLED THE STREAM RAVEN CREEK BUT COULD NOT SAY WHETHER ITS WATERS EVENTUALLY REACHED TURNAGAIN OR KNIK ARM. (P278-9) RAVEN CREEK IS FED BY A SMALL STREAM THAT REACHES DOWN 1,000 BELOW THE DIVIDE AND 1 MI ABOVE THE POINT WHERE IT ENTERS THE VALLEY OF YUKLA CREEK STANDS THE FRONT OF AN EXTENSIVE GLACIER WHICH HAS VERY RECENTLY WITHDRAWN FROM THE LOWER VALLEY OF YUKLA (P326-7)

**** WATN RAVEN CREEK RAVEN CREEK

REFN 02740 972

STOR 1608035003215000680

MOUT N610900 W1490700 S120N 0020E 05

LUPR 52 EAGLE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RECREATION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE CROW PASS TRAIL CONTINUES ALONG THE OLD ROUTE, DOWN RAVEN CREEK TO EAGLE RIVER. PORTIONS ARE EXTREMELY BRUSHY, AND NO TRAIL NOW EXISTS. "STREAM AND RIVER CROSSINGS ARE NECESSARY AND EXTREMELY HAZARDOUS." FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2768

RAVEN GLACIER, A GAME TRAIL LEADS ON THE EAST SIDE OF CREEK TO A LOW RIDGE SEPARATING THE CREEK AND EAGLE RIVER.

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
 REFN 02691 961962
 STOR 1603399082625014090
 MOUT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE RAY RIVER HEADWATERS IS IN A RUGGED MOUNTAINOUS REGION TYPIFIED BY GRANITE PINNACLES AND VALLEYS WITH GLACICAL FEATURES. (P9)

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 1603399082625014090
 MOUT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 ELEVEN SPECIES OF FISH WERE THOUGHT TO BE IN THIS CREEK. (P7) THIS CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. RAY RIVER IS ABOUT 50-75 FEET WIDE AND 1-5 FEET DEEP WITH SILT AND PEBBLE SUBSTRATE AND BROWN WATER. (P7)

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
 REFN 02834 A 974
 STOR 1603399082625014090
 MOUT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, VEGETATION
 ABST RAY RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT MILE 829, HAS GRAVEL BARS AND CUT BANKS AND A SUBSTRATE MOSTLY OF GRAVEL. STREAM FLOW IS LOW SO THAT TRAVEL BY RIVER BOAT IS DIFFICULT. (P2-54) THERE IS A HOT SPRING ON RAY RIVER THAT HAS BEEN USED BY PROSPECTORS FOR BATHING AND GROWING VEGETABLES. (PP2-97-8) THE RAY RIVER CAN BE DESCRIBED AS A "POOLS AND RIFFLES" STREAM. RIVERBOAT TRAVEL IS DIFFICULT DUE TO FREQUENT LOW STREAM FLOW. (P3-42) RAY RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 680 SQ MI. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 24.7 FT PER MILE. DISCHARGE ANNUALLY IS ESTIMATED TO BE 270 CFS. THE RIVER IS FROZEN 7 MO OF THE YEAR. "OPEN" FLOWS VARY. WINTER FLOWS APPROACH 0 FOR ABOUT 5 MONTHS. SUMMER FLOWS ONLY OCCASIONALLY EXCEED 1000-2,000 CFS. MAXIMUM FLOWS ARE USUALLY SUSTAINED DURING BREAKUP, ALTHOUGH A PROLONGED RAIN MAY PRODUCE A HIGH DISCHARGE. THE RIVER IS BOATABLE ONLY DURING PERIODS OF HIGH (ABOVE AVERAGE) FLOW, IMMEDIATELY AFTER BREAKUP AND AFTER A PROLONGED PERIOD OF SUMMER MOUNTAIN PRECIPITATION. (P4-35) THE RIVER DESCENDS FROM ELEVATION 2400 FT, 85.9 MILES TO THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON, ELEVATION 280 FT. 1ST 11 MILES DESCEND AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 145.5 FT PER MILE. LOWER 40 MILES DESCEND AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 3.5 FT PER MILE. LAND FORM IS CHARACTERISED BY HILLY TERRAIN. RIVER VALLEY IS U-SHAPED, NEARLY 3 MI WIDE AT RIVER MOUTH, NARROWING TO ABOUT 1/4 MI NEAR MILE 25, AND WIDENING TO ABOUT 2 MILES AT MILE 30. VEGETATION IS PRIMARILY WHITE SPRUCE, POPLAR, AND WILLOW IN THE VALLEY, GIVING WAY TO SHRUBS AND ALPINE TUNDRA ABOVE 200 FT. DEVELOPMENT IS NONEXISTENT ASIDE FROM 2 ABANDONED CABINS, THERE WAS PROBABLY NO HISTORIC USAGE OF THE RIVER. (P4-38) THE RIVER IS CHARACTERISED BY TIGHTLY SPACED MEANDERS, SAND SHOALS, BANK EROSION, AND SNAGS. IT IS A CLEAR-WATER MOUNTAIN STREAM. ITS COURSE IS SINUOUS AND OXBOWS ARE PREVALENT VELOCITY, MEASURED AT 3 LOCATIONS IN JULY 1974, AVERAGED ABOUT 1 FOOT PER SECOND. HOWEVER, AS GRADIENT STEEPENED UPSTREAM, FLOW BECAME SWIFTER, ESPECIALLY IN RIFFLE AREAS. POOLS IN THE RIVER COULD RANGE UP TO 8 FT DEEP. RIFFLE AREAS WERE SOMETIMES ONLY A FEW INCHES.

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
 REFN 02834 B 974
 STOR 1603399082625014090

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2769

MOVT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,SPRING,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER
BASIN,DIMENSION,VEGETATION
ABST DEPTH AT MOUTH WAS MEASURED AT 9 FT. ONE MILE UPSTREAM IT WAS ONLY 2 FT. WIDTH VARIED FROM 10 TO 100 FT.
WIDTH AT MOUTH WAS ABOUT 300 FT. GRUMMAN RECOMMENDATION-RAY RIVER CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 5 ONLY.
(PP4-39-40)

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
REFN 02986 971
STOR 1603399082625014090
MOVT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
ABST IT IS REPORTED THAT A FISHERY EXISTS AT RAY RIVER. (P26)

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
REFN 03610 934
STOR 1603399082625014090
MOVT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
ABST "AFTER LUNCH THE BOAT STOPPED AT RAY RIVER TO FILL UP THE WATER TANKS. BECAUSE OF VEGETATION IN THE RIVER,
THE WATER IS COLORED LIKE GOLDEN CHAMPAGNE." (P72)

**** WATN RAY RIVER RAY RIVER
REFN 04577 962
STOR 1603399082625014090
MOVT N655242 W1494800 F120N 0110W 10
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL
ABST RAY RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 829 AND DRAINS THE RAY MOUNTAINS. IT HAS GRAVEL BARS AND CUT BANKS.
THE WATER WAS CLEAR AND COOL IN JULY 1962. STREAMFLOW, AT THIS TIME, WAS SO LOW THAT RIVERBOAT TRAVEL WAS
DIFFICULT. (P29)

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
REFN 00494 905
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030004380060001000040
MOVT N645057 W1480135 F010S 0020W 07
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,COMMUNITY
ABST THE CREEK DRAINS ESTER DOME, LOCATED NEAR FAIRBANKS. GOLD MINING BEGAN ON IT AROUND 1905. (P5) READY BULLION
MINE IS LOCATED ON THIS CREEK NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH ESTER CREEK. (P45)

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
REFN 00813 909
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030004380060001000040
MOVT N645057 W1480135 F010S 0020W 07
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS", STATED THAT: IN 1909, READY BULLION PRODUCED
\$237,000 IN GOLD. (P9)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2770

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
 REFN 02155 909
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030004380060001000040
 MOUT N645100 W1480200 F010S 0020W 07
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245. 1910.
 SIGNIFICANT QUANTITIES OF GOLD WERE REMOVED FROM READY BULLION CREEK IN 1909. (P234)

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
 REFN 02216 911912
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030004380060001000040
 MOUT N645100 W1480200 F010S 0020W 07
 LUPR 35 CHENA 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. DURING THE WINTER OF 1911-1912, ONE PLANT EMPLOYED ABOUT 50 MEN. (P209)

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030004380060001000040
 MOUT N645057 W1480135 F010S 0020W 07
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST 2 PLANTS ON READY BULLION CREEK WORKED DURING THE SUMMER, ONE EMPLOYING 50 AND THE OTHER 8 MEN. (P359)

**** WATN READY BULLION CREEK READY BULLION CREEK
 REFN 02574 909
 STOR 1611274
 MOUT N581500 W1342100 C420S 0680E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA C W WRIGHT 1909. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379. (PP67-86) A 60 FT DAM,
 CONSTRUCTED AT AN ELEVATION OF 1,200 FT, ON READY BULLION CREEK, IN 1909 INCREASED WINTER MINING WATER
 SUPPLY. (P69)

**** WATN RED CLOUD RIVER ANTON LARSEN CREEK
 REFN 03034 960
 STOR 1609467
 MOUT N575000 W1523700 S270S 0210W 14
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST ANTON LARSEN CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN THE ANTON LARSEN GRAZING UNIT WHERE FIREWEED AND BLUEJOINT ARE
 THE MAIN PLANTS AND MOUNTAIN ALDER IS SECONDARY. (P45)

**** WATN RED CREEK RED WATER RIVER
 REFN 04804 00002 911
 STOR 161131400061000008000013000020000800010
 MOUT N552318 W1302228 C750S 0990E 15
 LUPR 60 KETA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES BEAVER "5 MI UP THE RED WATER RIVER". THERE WERE ALSO INDIAN
 TRAPPING LINES (JUNE 13, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) THIS WAS COMING FROM BOCA DE QUADRA AND I BELIEVE TO BE RED

CREEK, ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION. MODE OF TRANSPORT IS NOT SPECIFIED; I BELIEVE IT WAS CANOE.

**** WATN RED RIVER RED GLACIER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1607003
 MQUT N595435 W1524334 S030S 0200W 21
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 10 OF PLATE 2 SHOWS, "LOWER END OF RED GLACIER, MOUNTAIN ILIAHNA, SOUTHERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE, LOOKING SE. A TYPICAL MORaine-COVERED STAGNATING GLACIER. ALONG THE LEFT MARGIN OF THE GLACIER CAN BE SEEN A SERIES OF ICE-MARGINAL LAKES, JOINED BY A MARGINAL STREAM. THE STREAM IS FILLING THE LAKES WITH SAND AND GRAVEL AND HAS CUT A DEEP NOTCH BETWEEN THE GLACIER AND THE BEDROCK RIDGES BETWEEN THE LAKES. WHEN THE ICE IS GONE, THIS DEEP NOTCH WILL APPEAR AS A MARGINAL BENCH ON THE VALLEY WALL, AND THE GRAVEL-FILLED LAKE BASINS WILL BECOME TERRACES. THE MELT-WATER STREAM BEYOND THE TOE OF THE GLACIER IS BUILDING AN OUTHASH DELTA INTO COOK INLET. PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADFORD WASHBURN."

**** WATN RED RIVER RED RIVER
 REFN 00891 901
 STOR 1609147
 MQUT N571500 W1543500 S330S 0330W 36
 LUPR 51
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, CANNERY
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON THE SALMON FISHERIES, INSPECTOR KUTCHIN NOTES FISHING ON THE RED RIVER FOR THE UYAK BAY AND ALITAK CANNERIES. (P13) THE KARLUK CANNERY, 50 MILES AWAY, ALSO FISHES HERE. (P19)

**** WATN RED RIVER RED RIVER
 REFN 02062 905
 STOR 1609147
 MQUT N571500 W1543500 S330S 0330W 36
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COAL EXISTS IN A CLAY BANK NEAR THE BEACH AT RED RIVER, WHICH IS A SMALL STREAM ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF CAPE IKOLIK, THE WESTERNMOST POINT OF KODIAK ISLAND. (P163)

**** WATN RED RIVER RED RIVER
 REFN 02615 896
 STOR 1609147
 MQUT N571500 W1543500 S330S 0330W 36
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COAL EXISTS IN A CLAY BANK NEAR THE BEACH AT RED RIVER, KADIAK. AN ANALYSIS OF THIS COAL IS FOUND ON PAGE 600. (P.800)

**** WATN RED RIVER RED RIVER
 REFN 04264 946947
 STOR 1609147
 MQUT N571500 W1543500 S330S 0330W 36
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE RED RIVER WEIR WAS INSTALLED ON JUNE 10 AND OPERATED UNTIL AUGUST 17." THE RED SALMON ESCAPEMENT FOR 1946 WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 200,355. THE PINK SALMON RUN TOTALLED 400,420 FISH. (P12) IN 1947 THE RED RIVER WEIR WAS INSTALLED ON MAY 30 AND OPERATED UNTIL AUGUST 24. DURING THAT PERIOD 232,918 RED SALMON WERE COUNTED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2772

(1947,P14)

**** WATN RED RIVER RED RIVER
REFN 05753 927958
STOR 1609167
MOUT N571500 W1543500 S330S 0330W 36
LUPR 51
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
ABST G.A. ROUNSEFELL IN HIS 1958 ARTICLE "FACTORS CAUSING DECLINE IN SOCKEYE SALMON OF KARLUK RIVER, ALASKA" CONTAINED IN FISHERY BULLETIN 130 VOLUME 58, MENTIONED THAT THE RED RIVER FISHERY WAS CLOSED FOR SEVERAL YEARS INCLUDING 1927. (P89)

**** WATN REDMOND CREEK JUNCTION CREEK
REFN 02175 910
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130021900320
MOUT N642900 W1463400 F050S 0060E 09
LUPR 35 SALCHA 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)

**** WATN REDMOND CREEK REDMAN CREEK
REFN 00528 943
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130021900320
MOUT N642921 W1463337 F050S 0060E 09
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT REDMAN CREEK WAS ONCE RICH IN PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS. SHE PASSED THIS CREEK WHILE TRAVELLING BETWEEN FORT RICHARDSON AND FAIRBANKS. (P268)

**** WATN REDOUBT CREEK REDOUBT RIVER
REFN 01018 942
STOR 1608048
MOUT N602200 W1521900 S030N 0180W 12
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,LAKE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST A SEARCH AND RESCUE MISSION IN JUNE 1942 TO MOUNT REDOUBT IS INCLUDED IN ORON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPORTS". A MILITARY PLANE WITH 4 CREW MEMBERS CRASHED ON MOUNT REDOUBT. TWO SURVIVORS "MADE THEIR WAY DOWN THE REDOUBT RIVER TO THE COAST IN 5 DAYS" AND GOT A RIDE TO ANCHORAGE IN A FISHING BOAT. (P8) A SEARCH PARTY WAS ORGANIZED FOR THE OTHER 2 CREW MEMBERS. THE SEARCH PARTY LANDED AT REDOUBT BAY, WHICH IS NOT WHERE THE MOUTH OF REDOUBT RIVER IS LOCATED. THE PARTY HAD TO TRAVEL SOUTHWESTERLY TO MEET THE RIVER ABOUT HALFWAY UP ITS COURSE. TO DO THIS, THEY "STARTED UP THE SLOPE FROM THE SHORE TO THE PLATEAU THAT LED INLAND AND WAS PART OF THE PLAIN FOLLOWING THE PATH OF THE REDOUBT RIVER". (P10) IT TOOK THEM SHORTLY OVER A DAY, 15-20 HRS OF WALKING, TO REACH THE RIVER. (P10-12) "FINALLY WE CAME TO THE REDOUBT RIVER...OUR FEET WERE FURTHER HURT BY THE SILT THAT FILTERED DOWN INSIDE OUR FOOTGEAR WHEN WE HAD TO WADE THE STREAM ON 3 OR 4 OCCASIONS." (P12) THEY FOUND THE PLANE ON MOUNT REDOUBT AND BEGAN TO CARRY OUT THE ONE SURVIVOR (THE OTHER HAD LEFT). "AT 6 IN THE EVENING, WE LEFT THE MORaine AND FOLLOWED THE CREEK BED, AND IN IT WE JUST HAD TO LIFT THE LITTER FROM BOULDER TO BOULDER ALL THE WAY DOWN...THE FINAL HAUL ALONG THE STEEP, BOULDER-STREWN CREEK BED TO THE RIVER WAS A NIGHTMARE OF FATIGUE." (P15-16) THE CREEKBED TO WHICH THEY REFER COULD BE A CREEK THAT FLOWS INTO REDOUBT RIVER. HOWEVER, THEY COULD BE REFERRING TO THE UPPER PART OF REDOUBT RIVER ITSELF. ON MODERN MAPS, IT APPEARS TO HAVE A WIDE BED WITH ONLY A FEW SMALL STREAMS OF WATER WHICH EVENTUALLY FORM THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2773

RIVER. THEY CAMPED AT THE RIVER. "TEXT MORNING WE CUT POLES OF COTTONWOOD TO TIE TO THE LITTER... ABOUT NOON WE HEARD THE MOTOR OF WHAT PROVED TO BE A CIVILIAN-OWNED PLANE DOWN THE VALLEY. WE RACED OUT ONTO THE BAR AND MADLY WAVED OUR CLOTHES..." (P17) SOLDIERS ARRIVED TO HELP CARRY OUT THE INJURED MAN. "SO WE DESCENDED, CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING THE ICY RIVER." (P18) THEY THEN TURNED TOWARD THE "TWIN LAKES", PROBABLY BEAR LAKE AND WADELL LAKE, NORTHEAST OF THE RIVER, AND WERE PICKED UP THERE. (P18)

**** WATN REDOUBT LAKE GLOUBOKOE LAKE

REFN 01688 893

STOR 1612

MOU N565311 W1351734 C640E 0570S 35

LUPR 60

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

ABST GLOUBOKOE LAKE IS 8 MI. LONG AND LESS THAN 3/4 MI. WIDE AND HAS DEPTH OF 50 FATHOMS. IT IS CHIEFLY FED BY LARGE STREAM AT N E END THAT MAY BE ASCENDED BY CANOE FOR 3 MI. TRAILS LEAD FROM THERE TO MINES ON BALD MOUNTAIN AND DOWN THE RANGE AND OVER THE DIVIDE TO SALMON CREEK AND SILVER BAY. (P127)

**** WATN REDOUBT LAKE OZERSKY

REFN 01338 908

STOR 1611

MOU N565500 W1351500 C570S 0640E 30

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908 SAID THAT 4 MILES FROM SITKA WAS AN OLD RUSSIAN REDOUBT BUILT ON A LAKE, 10 MILES LONG. 5 RUSSIAN HOUSES STILL STANDING ON THE LAKE WERE THEN USED AS A CANNERY FOR SALMON. RUSSIANS ALSO BUILT BRIDGES ACROSS THE RAPIDS BETWEEN THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE AND THE BAY. (P183)

**** WATN REDOUBT LAKE REDOUBT LAKE

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1611

MOU N565500 W1351500 C570S 0570E 30

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, SPRING

ABST TEN MILES SE OF SITKA IS TRAIL FROM SILVER BAY TO REDOUBT LAKE. CANOES CAN BE PORTAGED IN AND USED ON LAKE WHERE THERE IS A CABIN. THERE IS A TRAIL FROM LAKE TO GODDARD HOT SPRINGS. (P260)

**** WATN REDOUBT RIVER REDOUBT OR DEEP LAKE

REFN 01029 913

STOR 1611499

MOU N565311 W1351734 C640S 0570E 35

LUPR 60

KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF

ABST JONES EXPLAINS THAT THIS LAKE IS 15 MILES SOUTH OF SITKA. ABOUT 55,000 SALMON WERE TAKEN THERE IN 1913. (P88)

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER

REFN 00783 940947

STOR 160209501722000105000107000170

MOU N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07

LUPR 21

ANBLER RIVER

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

ABST CONDUCTING ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN KOBUK RIVER AREA, GIDDINGS NOTES: "ON A KAYAK TRIP UP THE SMALL REDSTONE RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF ANBLER RIVER, SEVERAL HOUSE PITS WERE NOTED AT INTERVALS ALONG THE LEFT LIMIT BANK." (P121) FIELDWORK WAS CONDUCTED IN KOBUK RIVER AREA IN 1940, 1941, AND 1947.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2774

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER
 REFN 02995 963
 STOR 160209501722000105000107000170
 MOUT N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07
 LUPR 21 ANBLER RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE REDSTONE EMPIES INTO THE BROAD LOWLANDS OF THE LOWER KOBUK. (P21)

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER
 REFN 02995 963
 STOR 160209501722000105000107000170
 MOUT N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07
 LUPR 21 ANBLER RIVER
 KEYM PHYSICAL
 ABST THE GRADE OF THE REDSTONE IS LOW AND RISES ONLY 200 FT IN 13 MI; IT IS ABOUT 3 MI WIDE AT ITS MOUTH. (P21)
 ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE AREA IS FOREST, 10 PERCENT SHRUB, AND ABOUT 30 PERCENT TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA. (P23)

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER
 REFN 02995 963
 STOR 160209501722000105000107000170
 MOUT N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07
 LUPR 21 ANBLER RIVER
 KEYM PHYSICAL
 ABST THE GRADE OF THE REDSTONE IS LOW AND RISES ONLY 200 FT IN 13 MI; IT IS ABOUT 3 MI WIDE AT ITS MOUTH. (P21)
 ABOUT 40 PERCENT OF THE AREA IS FOREST, 10 PERCENT SHRUB, AND ABOUT 30 PERCENT TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA. (P23)

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER
 REFN 04601 930
 STOR 160209501722000105000107000170
 MOUT N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07
 LUPR 21 ANBLER RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST BY NOV. 1930, ICE HAD FORMED ON RIVER AND THE REINDEER HERDERS DROVE HERD UP VALLEY ON RIVER IN DECEMBER.
 (P75) NARRDN VALLEY. (P77)

**** WATN REDSTONE RIVER REDSTONE RIVER
 REFN 05881 963
 STOR 160209501722000105000107000170
 MOUT N670838 W1573800 K200N 0060E 07
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAKE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST VALLEY OF THE REDSTONE RIVER TRENDS NE-SW AND HAS A LOW GRADE, 21 KM UP THE VALLEY THE 60 M CONTOUR CROSSES
 THE RIVER. THE VALLEY IS 3 MI WIDE AT THE MOUTH. (P10) THE BANKS OF THE RIVER RANGE FROM A FEW FEET TO 20 OR
 30 FT IN HEIGHT. POINT BARS OF THE RIVER ARE WIDE AND SANDY. THE RIVER IS CLEAR AND SHALLOW USUALLY. BUT
 RESPONDS RAPIDLY TO PRECIPITATION IN THE HEAD WATERS. THE VALLEY FLOOR HAS NUMEROUS PONDS AND LAKES, SOME OLD
 MEANDER LAKES FROM THE RIVER. THEY REFER TO THE VEGETATION ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AS OPEN SPRUCE (P11)
 DEFINED: DOMINANT WHITE OR BLACK SPRUCE WITH PAPER BIRCH SUBDOMINATE WITH WHITE SPRUCE, UNDER STORY IS
 COMPRISED OF SPRUCE SAPPLINGS, ALDER AND WILLOW AND/OR DWARF BIRCH (P8) AND CLOSED HARDWOOD FOREST. (P11)
 DEFINED AS: DOMINANT PAPER BIRCH OR BALSAM POPLAR, SOMETIMES WITH OCCASIONAL SPRUCE, UNDER STORY OF DOMINANT
 SAPLING, WILLOW AND OTHER SHRUBS. (P8) THEN THERE IS A BROAD EXPANSE OF TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA WHICH IS
 INTERLACED WITH SMALL SHRUB BORDERED STREAMS. OPEN SPRUCE FOREST TAKES OVER ON THE LOWER SLOPES AS THE
 DRAINAGE IMPROVES. THE FOREST BECOMES MORE DENSE GRADING TO CLOSED SPRUCE OR CLOSED MIXED FOREST, UNTIL
 TREELINE AT 600 M. (P11) PATCHES OF TIMBER EXTEND TO THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY BUT ARE LIMITED TO S. FACING

SLOPES INDICATING THAT THIS VALLEY IS NEAR THE NORTHERN LIMIT FOR TREE GROWTH. (P13) DATE OBTAINED 1963.

**** WATN REED CREEK REED CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 160716500935000087000017000020
 MOUT N615000 W1491000 S200N 0010E 24
 LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER
 CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,LAKE,PHOTO
 ABST REED CREEK "COMES DOWN FROM THE MIDDLE VALLEY TO THE NORTH" OF THE ABANDONED SNOWBIRD MINE VILLAGE.
 WATERFALLS OCCUR PARTLY UP THE CREEK. THE REED LAKES TRAIL IN AN AREA OF TALL GRASS CROSSES REED CREEK "ON
 LARGE GRANITE BOULDERS BESIDE A PARTIALLY SUBMERGED PIPE." "IN YEARS OF HIGH WATER THIS CROSSING CAN BE
 DIFFICULT AND WADING NECESSARY." THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE CREEK AND PASSES SMALL, CRYSTAL-CLEAR POOLS. A
 PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A HIKER DRAWING WATER FROM A POOL. (P122) "HARDY TYPES HAVE FOUND THESE POOLS POSSIBLE FOR
 SWIMMING." THE TRAIL IS BEST JULY TO SEPTEMBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE.
 THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAP ANCHORAGE DG. (PP122,123)

**** WATN REED RIVER REED RIVER
 REFN 02208 910911
 STOR 1602095031000002170
 MOUT N664900 W1545700 K160N 0180E 04
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST DURING THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1910 AND 1911 A USGS PARTY,LED BY PHILLIP SMITH, TRAVERSED THE KOBUK VALLEY FROM
 UPPER REED RIVER TO ITS MOUTH. (P9)

**** WATN REED RIVER REED RIVER
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 1602095031000002190
 MOUT N664900 W1545700 K160N 0180E 04
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF 1923 TO 1924 ON TANANA
 VILLAGE/KOYUKUK/KOTZEBUE TRAIL, VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR'S PARTY WAS
 TRAVELING BY DOG SLED DOWN THE KOBUK FROM THE ALATNA. AT THE MOUTH OF REED RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOBUK,
 WAS A LARGE OVERFLOW THROUGH WHICH THE DOGS BROKE. (P12)

**** WATN REED RIVER REED RIVER
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 1602095031000002190
 MOUT N664900 W1545700 K160N 0180E 04
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF 1923 TO 1924 ON TANANA
 VILLAGE/KOYUKUK/KOTZEBUE TRAIL, VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR'S PARTY WAS
 TRAVELING BY DOG SLED DOWN THE KOBUK FROM THE ALATNA. AT THE MOUTH OF REED RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOBUK,
 WAS A LARGE OVERFLOW THROUGH WHICH THE DOGS BROKE. (P12)

**** WATN REED RIVER REED RIVER
 REFN 04077 00051 974
 STOR 1602095031000002170
 MOUT N664900 W1545700 K160N 0180E 04
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2776

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO POURCHOT THE REED RIVER IS CLEAR AND FAIRLY LARGE, ABOUT 20 YARDS WIDE. CREW FISHED IN THIS RIVER. REPORTED IN 1974.

**** WATN REED RIVER UNG-EE-LET-AR-GEEAK RIVER

REFN 05761 885

STOR 1602095031000002190

MDUT N664900 W1545700 K160N 0180E 04

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE, EXPEDITION

ABST ON JULY 16, 1885, CANTWELL'S PARTY PASSED THE UNG-EE-LET-AR-GEEAK RIVER WHICH HE NOTED RESEMBLED IN SIZE AND VOLUME THE ARKO-SHER-WAK ALREADY MENTIONED. IT FLOWED INTO THE KOWAK FROM THE NORTH, AND IS THE OUTLET OF LAKE NOR-TO-ROK-TEE, THE SECOND IN SIZE OF FOUR LARGE LAKES FORMING THE SOURCES OF THE KOWAK. (P34)

**** WATN REFLECTION LAKE REFLECTION LAKE

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1612

MDUT N560200 W1313600 C670S 0890E 25

LUPR 60 SHORT CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL 1.9 MILES FROM SHORT BAY TO REFLECTION LAKE WHERE THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN. LAKE IS 49 AIR MILES N OF KETCHIKAN. (P256)

**** WATN REFLECTION LAKE LAKE REFLECTION

REFN 04073 00321 922

STOR 1612

MDUT N560200 W1313600 C670S 0890E 25

LUPR 60 SHORT CREEK

KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE, SHORT BAY PROJECT NEAR KETCHIKAN, ALASKA". DAMSITES ARE SHOWN ON "SHORT CREEK" AND EAST FORK SHORT CREEK. A POWER HOUSE SITE IS LOCATED NEAR MOUTH OF SHORT CREEK. LAKE REFLECTION IS NOTED AS HAVING AN ELEVATION OF 271 FEET AND COVERS 1090 ACRES. U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP. FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489. THIS DOCUMENT HAS A FILE OF WATER POWER RECONNAISSANCE MAPS.

**** WATN REFLECTION LAKE REFLECTION LAKE

REFN 05860 959

STOR 1612

MDUT N560200 W1313600 C670S 0890E 25

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO

ABST LOCATED IN THE MOUNTAINS OF THE MAINLAND BACK OF BELL ISLAND. A FOREST RANGER TOLD JACKSON HE HAD TAKEN A GROUP OF FISHERMEN TO THE LAKE AND THEY CAME BACK WITH 400 TROUT. FRIENDS OF JACKSON ALSO TOLD HIM OF THE EXCELLENT FISHING THEY HAD EXPERIENCED THERE. THE JACKSONS ALSO WENT FISHING THERE. A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL STARTED AT THE HEAD OF SHORT BAY, FOLLOWED THE CREEK, CROSSED THE CREEK ON A FOOTLOG AND EVENTUALLY COMES TO THE LAKE. A LOGJAM 300 FEET WIDE AND SOLID HAS FORMED AT THE END OF THE LAKE. (P146) ABOVE THE LOGJAM THE LAKE WIDENS TO 1/2 MILE THEN DISAPPEARS BEHIND A SLOPE. (P147) LATER THE JACKSONS AGAIN HIKE TO THE LAKE FOLLOWING THE FOREST SERVICE TRAIL. THERE THEY FOUND AN OLD DUGOUT CANOE. THEY PADDED AROUND THE LAKE. BY LATE AFTERNOON THEY REACHED THE HEAD OF THE LAKE AND LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF A CREEK WHERE THERE WAS A WIDE SAND BAR. (P148) THEY WENT ASHORE TO EXPLORE AND PADDED TO SEVERAL OTHER SPOTS ALONG THE SHORE. THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LAKE WAS STEEP AND ROCKY. (P149) THEY CAMPED ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE AND FISHED THE NEXT DAY. (P152) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS RUTH JACKSON ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE HOLDING A TROUT. THE DUGOUT CANOE CAN BE SEEN BEHIND HER. (P153) JACKSON, AS A GUIDE, TOOK THE HUNTER FOR AN OVERNIGHT TRIP TO REFLECTION LAKE. (P172) IT IS THE ABTRACTOR'S OPINION THAT THIS OCCURED PRIOR TO 1959.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2777

**** WATN REFLECTION LAKE REFLECTION LAKE
 REFN 06132 955
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N560200 W1313600 C270S 0890E 25
 LUPR 60 SHORT CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FISHING
 ABST SALMON FISHING, EXCELLENT TROLLING FOR COHO SALMON IN REFLECTION LAKE AT FALL OF YEAR. FOREST SERVICE SKIFF AVAILABLE IN LAKE. (P115)

**** WATN REINDEER LAKE LAKE 17
 REFN 03121 957
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N710700 W1554200 U210N 0140W 31
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THIS LAKE FROM THE FLOAT OF A HYDROPLANE, AUG 14, 1957. (P890,893)

**** WATN REINDEER RIVER REINDEER CREEK
 REFN 03632 00012 912
 STOR 160339902513000528000254000220
 MOUT N620730 W1592800 S240N 0560W 36
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES MAY 9, 1912 "I STEAMED DOWN TO ROLANDS CAMP, REINDEER CREEK." MAY 21 HE CAME HERE AGAIN.

**** WATN REINDEER RIVER REINDEER RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339902513000528000254000220
 MOUT N620730 W1592800 S240N 0560W 36
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PORTAGE PACK TRAIL FROM IDITAROD HEADS N FROM MOUTH OF BONANZA CREEK TO REINDEER RIVER WHICH IT FOLLOWS ON S BANK FOR 30 MILES UNTIL IT REACHES PAHIUT SLOUGH. IT CROSSES REINDEER RIVER JUST ABOVE THE SLOUGH AND FOLLOWS N BANK OF RIVER TO ITS MOUTH AT HOLY CROSS, YUKON.

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02301 917
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER OPERATIONS WERE IN PROGRESS ON RESURRECTION CREEK. LARGE MINING OPERATIONS WERE ALSO IN PROGRESS ON THIS CREEK. SEVERAL HYDRAULIC OUTFITS WERE OPERATING. THE MATHISON MINING COMPANY OPERATED FROM JUNE 6 TO SEP 18 WITH A 9 MAN CREW. E E CARSON HYDRAULICKED STREAM GRAVELS FROM MAY 10 TO JULY 2 WITH A 2 MAN CREW. THE PEARSONS AND THE ST LOUIS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY ALSO WORKED ALONG THIS CREEK. (P176)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESERACTION RIVER
 REFN 06404 930
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100S 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, MINING, WATER LEVEL
 ABST CA. 1930, THE AUTHOR BUILT A BRIDGE ACROSS RESERACTION RIVER IN ORDER TO RUN A PIPE THROUGH PALMER CREEK TO

GET ENOUGH WATER TO MINE ANOTHER CREEK. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 150 FT WIDE. (P158) TO GET THE PIPE ACROSS, IT WAS NECESSARY TO MINE THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE RIVER VALLEY AS THE RIVER RAN ALL THE WAY ON THE RIGHT LIMIT. THEN WHEN THEY (AUTHOR AND THOSE WITH HIM) MINED AS FAR AS THEY COULD, THEY "TURNED THE RIVER IN OUR CUT" AND MINED THE OTHER SIDE AS THERE WERE 2 SWIPES TO BE MINED UP THE RIVER AND IT WAS ABOUT 400 FT WIDE. (P158) THE BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER WAS 150 FT LONG. A HOLE WAS DUG IN THE ICE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER TO BUILD A SQUARE PIER OUT OF LOGS. THE PIER WAS FILLED WITH ROCKS SO IT WOULD NOT GO OUT WHEN HIGH WATER CAME. (P161)

**** MAIN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 00026 00088 910
 STOR 1608090
 HOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON RESURRECTION CREEK, THE REDMAN BROTHERS OF SEWARD REPORT A GOLD QUARTZ LEDGE 20 FEET WIDE AND PARALLELING IT A LEDGE OF DIFFERENT CHARACTER CARRYING NATIVE SILVER, FREE GOLD, AND ARSENICAL IRON CONTAINING SOME GOLD. (P270)

**** MAIN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608090
 HOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN REPORT ON ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, CREEK HAS GOLD CLAIMS LOCATED ON IT. (P42) HAS HYDRAULIC PLANT FOR MINING AT SLEEPER'S CLAIM. KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO TURNAGAIN ARM NEAR HOPE.

**** MAIN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 00524 893973
 STOR 1608090
 HOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, MAP
 ABST CHARLES MILLER WHO MADE THE FIRST CLAIM ON RESURRECTION CREEK ABOUT 2 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH LEASED THE CLAIM TO OTHERS. CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON RESURRECTION CREEK IN MAY 1893 BY E WILLIAMS, R MICHAELSON, H SCHMESOR, H P WALKER, N MCCUISH, T M HANMORE, H MELLISH, A KING, G PALMER, AND C MILLER. (P38) IN 1894 J D TRAPP, J RENNER, AND J P MCLAUGHLIN LOCATED CLAIMS ON RESURRECTION CREEK. THE CLAIMS HAD BEEN PREVIOUSLY LOCATED AND THEN ABANDONED. (P39) "BEN" PILCHER AND ABOUT 20 MEN STAYED IN HOPE CITY ABOUT A WEEK, MADE A CACHE, AND WENT PROSPECTING UP RESURRECTION CREEK. (P42) DURING 1895 15 PLACER CLAIMS WERE LOCATED ON THIS CREEK AND THE SETTLEMENT OF HOPE CITY CONSISTED OF 10 OR 12 LOG CABINS BETWEEN RESURRECTION AND BEAR CREEK. RESURRECTION, BEAR, AND CANYON CREEK PROPERTIES WERE THE CHIEF PRODUCERS OF THE SUNRISE DISTRICT IN 1909. HOPE WAS EASILY ACCESSIBLE BECAUSE THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION HAD BUILT A WAGON ROAD FROM TRAIL LAKE TO SUNRISE AND HOPE. (P127) THE MATHISON MINING COMPANY ON RESURRECTION CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST HYDRAULIC PLANTS IN THE DISTRICT AND SOME OF THE LARGEST PLACER PRODUCERS OF 1914 WERE ON THIS CREEK. (P141) IN 1914 G SEIFFERT OF THE ST LOUIS MINING COMPANY REPORTED THESE IMPROVEMENTS: CONSTRUCTION OF A 4 MI ROADWAY; CONSTRUCTION OF AN ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT; CONSTRUCTION AND INSTALLATION OF HYDRAULIC PIPELINES; CONSTRUCTION OF A BARN, BLACKSMITH SHOP, MESS HALL, STORE BUILDING, OFFICE BUILDING, AND 2 STORY BUNKHOUSE. 40 MEN WERE PAID \$4 A DAY AND BOARD FROM APRIL TO NOV. (P144) DURING 1916 ABOUT \$70,000 WAS PRODUCED FROM THE PLACER MINES WITH THE LARGEST OPERATIONS ON CROW AND RESURRECTION CREEK. 7 LODE MINES PRODUCED ABOUT \$17,000 FROM 700 TONS OF ORE. IN 1919 PLACER MINES ON RESURRECTION CREEK WERE THE MAIN GOLD PRODUCERS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. (P147) TODAY ED "RED HAT" HAHN RUNS THE PAY STREAK MINING SCHOOL ON HIS PLACER CLAIMS ON THE BANKS OF RESURRECTION CREEK. HE TEACHES PERHAPS A 1000 GOLD HUNTERS TO SLUICE AND PAN EVERY SUMMER. (P176) RESURRECTION CREEK RUNS

THROUGH AN OLD VALLEY WHOSE FLOOR LAY UNDER A THICK DEPOSIT OF GRAVEL. SINCE THE CREEK CUTS A DEEP CHANNEL THROUGH THESE DEPOSITS THERE WERE BENCH CLAIMS STAKED IN 1897. "A SIXTY FOOT BANK 2 MI BELOW PALMER CREEK YIELDED COLORS FROM TOP TO BOTTOM." (P85) IN 1904 C CARTER BROUGHT IN A DREDGE AND SET IT UP ON RESURRECTION CREEK NEXT TO THE MATHISON CLAIMS. "THE DREDGE WORKED UNTIL IT HAD ACCUMULATED ROCKS ALL AROUND, THEN IT HAD TO QUIT, AS IT WAS HEMMED IN. THE BUCKETS WERE TOO SMALL TO PICK UP THE ROCKS, SINCE THE DREDGE WAS BUILT FOR DIGGING IN DIRT." (P119) ON PAGE 120 THERE IS A MAP SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE SUNRISE DISTRICT. THE SAINT LOUIS MINING COMPANY, 4 MI ABOVE HOPE, WAS WORKED SPASMODICALLY AND ONE PROBLEM ENCOUNTERED DURING 1931 WAS THE LACK OF WATER PRESSURE IN THE SUPPLY OF THE HYDRAULIC HOSES, WHICH WAS OBTAINED FROM RESURRECTION CREEK. (P161) A MAP ON P120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 00575 895896
 STOR 1608090
 MQUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. IN DISCUSSING THE EARLY MINING AROUND THE COOK INLET AREA: "THE SUMMER OF 1895 FOUND SOME 200 PROSPECTORS THERE. THEY OPERATED ON THIS CREEK AS WELL AS OTHERS." (P45) "IN 1896, A RUSH TO THIS REGION BEGAN WITH GREAT VIGOR. ABOUT 1500 MEN REACHED SUNRISE CITY AND SCATTERED OUT TO SEVERAL STREAMS INCLUDING RESURRECTION CREEK."

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608090
 MQUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, H MILLER MENTIONS THE RESURRECTION TRAIL AT HOPE. "CLOSE TO THE TOWN, 2 SIDE ROADS FORK OUT FROM THE MAIN HOPE ROAD... THE RIGHT FORK LEADS UP RESURRECTION CREEK PAST HOMESTEADS AND MINES TO THE BEGINNING OF THE USFS RESURRECTION TRAIL... THE TRAIL TERMINATES EVENTUALLY NEAR COOPER LANDING ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY. BEFORE YOU GET TO THE START OF THE TRAIL YOU PASS AN AREA WHERE, FOR 25 CENTS AN HOUR (OR \$1 A DAY) YOU CAN PAN FOR GOLD UNDER THE TUTELAGE OF A LOCAL SOURDOUGH." (P66) ACCORDING TO MODERN MAP, ROAD FOLLOWS RESURRECTION CREEK FOR A FEW MILES AND PASSES 2 OR 3 STREAMS FLOWING INTO RESURRECTION CREEK. THE PANNING COULD PROBABLY BE ON ANY OF THESE CREEKS."

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 01623 896
 STOR 1608090
 MQUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST "HOPE: LOCATED ON THE S SHORE OF TURNAGAIN ARM, THIS VILLAGE WAS FOUNDED IN 1896 AS A GOLD CAMP APPROPRIATELY CALLED HOPE CITY BY NEARLY 5000 MINERS RESPONDING TO THE PLACER STRIKE ON RESURRECTION CREEK." (P62)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 01645 953
 STOR 1608090
 MQUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO
 ABST IN PUHR'S PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953, A PHOTO OF HOPE SAYS "HOPE, NOW A SLEEPY COMMUNITY OF OLD SOURDOUGHS ENGAGED IN MINING AND GARDENING. THE FIRST GOLD STRIKE IN 1896 BROUGHT A RUSH OF OVER 2500 PROSPECTORS TO COOK INLET." THE PHOTO SHOWS A FEW HOUSES AND A BRIDGE OVER RESURRECTION CREEK. (P27)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2780

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02056 904
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THIS CREEK FLOWS INTO THE S SIDE OF TURNAGAIN ARM ABOUT 20 MILES E OF THE MAIN BODY OF COOK INLET. IT IS A LITTLE MORE THAN 20 MILES LONG, AND FLOWS EAST OF NORTH. THE TOWN OF HOPE IS LOCATED NEAR ITS MOUTH. (P92) CONSIDERABLE MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON THE CREEK. (P95) GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN THE VALLEY OF RESURRECTION CREEK ARE IMMENSE. (P94)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02065 A 888904
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ECONOY, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD WAS FOUND NEAR HOPE ABOUT THE YEAR 1888 BY A MAN NAMED KING, AND THE FIRST CLAIM WAS MADE SOON AFTERWARDS ON RESURRECTION CREEK. (8) THE USGS EXPEDITION OF 1904 ARRIVED AT THE HEAD OF RESURRECTION CREEK VALLEY. AFTER EXAMINING THE PLACER DEPOSITS IN THIS VALLEY THE PARTY RETURNED TO SUNRISE. (P12) THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF RESURRECTION CREEK HAVE SMOOTH, ROUNDED HILLTOPS, IN CONTRAST TO THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE PREVALENT ON THE PENINSULA. (P14) A CONGLOMERATE BED 6-8 FEET IN THICKNESS ON RESURRECTION CREEK IS MADE UP OF ROLLED GRANITE PEBBLES WITH A FEW ROUNDED QUARTZITE FRAGMENTS IN A GRAY ARGILLACEOUS GROUNDMASS. QUARTZITE BEDS ARE USUALLY OF NO GREAT THICKNESS AND WERE OBSERVED MOST FREQUENTLY EAST OF RESURRECTION BAY, WEST OF RESURRECTION CREEK, AND ALONG THE NORTH SHORES OF TURNAGAIN ARM. (P18) IN THE RESURRECTION CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN A GREATER NUMBER OF GRANITE BOULDERS WERE OBSERVED DURING THE SEASON'S WORK THAN IN THE REGION LYING FARTHER EAST. (P24) HIGH TERRACES OR BENCHES ARE MOST PROMINENT IN THE VALLEY OF RESURRECTION CREEK. (P25) ON RESURRECTION CREEK 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) AT SIXMILE POINT, ON RESURRECTION CREEK, THE TOP OF THE GRAVELS IS BETWEEN 300 AND 400 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM OR ABOUT 1,000 TO 1,100 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P26) THERE ARE BENCHES IN SOME VALLEYS SUCH AS THAT OF EAST CREEK IN THE RESURRECTION CREEK BASIN, WHERE THE GRAVELS REACH AN ELEVATION OF 3,000 FEET, BUT THERE WERE PROBABLY DEPOSITED ALONG THE MARGINS OF GLACIERS THAT HAVE SINCE DISAPPEARED. THESE DEPOSITS CONSIST OF WASHED GRAVELS, SANDS AND CLAYS. THE GRAVELS MAY BE SANDY, CLAYEY OR FERRUGINOUS, AND ARE MADE UP IN LARGE PART OF FRAGMENTS IDENTICAL WITH THE ROCKS OF THE NEIGHBORING HILLS. THERE IS, HOWEVER, A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF GRANITE AND OF SOME BASIC IGNEOUS ROCK WHICH WAS NOT FOUND IN PLACE AND WHICH MAY HAVE COME FROM A SOURCE OUTSIDE THE VALLEYS WHERE IT OCCURS. ONE EVIDENCE OF THIS IS THE FACT THAT THE AMOUNT OF THIS MATERIAL INCREASES TOWARD THE WEST, FROM THE HEAD OF EAST FORK TO THE INLET. ALL THE ROCK FRAGMENTS ARE MORE OR LESS WATERHORN, AND THE SMALLER PIECES ARE WELL ROUNDED. (P26) RESURRECTION CREEK IS ONE OF THE FOUR PRINCIPAL DRAINAGE BASINS WHERE GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS ARE EXPLOITED.

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02065 B 888
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ECONOY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE OTHERS ARE SIXMILE AND GLACIER CREEKS AND KENAI RIVER. RESURRECTION CREEK IS THE WESTERN MOST PRODUCTIVE STREAM FLOWING INTO THE SOUTH SIDE OF TURNAGAIN ARM. TOGETHER WITH BEAR CREEK (WHICH IS PROPERLY A PART OF THE SAME SYSTEM ALTHOUGH THE TWO DO NOT UNITE) IT DRAINS AN AREA 21 MILES LONG AND 8-9 MILES WIDE, COMPRISING ABOUT 175 SQUARE MILES. THE SIDE STREAMS, WITH 2 OR 3 EXCEPTIONS, ARE SHORT, THE UPPER PORTIONS OF THE NARROW VALLEYS BEING ABOVE TIMBER LINE. THE MOUNTAINS, THOUGH STEEP AND AT TIMES COVERED WITH LOOSE BLOCKS AND SMALLER DEBRIS, ARE MUCH LESS RUGGED THAN ANY OTHERS SEEN DURING THE SEASON. THIS STREAM, THE EARLIEST

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2781

GOLD-PRODUCER OF THE REGION, FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD VALLEY FLOORED WITH A THICK DEPOSIT OF GRAVELS, IN WHICH, THROUGHOUT THE GREATER PART OF ITS LENGTH, THE WATERS HAVE CUT A DEEP, CANYON-LIKE CHANNEL. THE PORTION FROM WHICH GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN, LYING BETWEEN SIXMILE POINT AND HOPE, HAS AN AVERAGE GRADE OF 66 FEET PER MILE, THE GRADE OF THE LOWER 20 MILES BEING ABOUT 100 FEET PER MILE. BED ROCK HAS NOT BEEN REACHED ON THE MAJORITY OF CLAIMS, FOR THE STREAM CUTS THE COUNTRY ROCK AT ONLY A FEW PLACES AND IS WORKING PRINCIPALLY ON GRAVELS FILLING AN OLD VALLEY WHOSE FLOOR FORMERLY STOOD AT AN ELEVATION CONSIDERABLY HIGHER THAN ITS PRESENT ONE. THESE VALLEY GRAVELS ARE ROUGHLY STRATIFIED AND HAVE BEEN PENETRATED IN ONE PLACE TO A DEPTH OF 50 FT BELOW THE STREAM LEVEL WITHOUT REACHING SOLID ROCK. THEY CONSIST LARGELY OF SLATES AND ARKOSES FROM THE NEIGHBORING HILLS, BUT CONTAIN, IN ADDITION, AN UNCERTAIN PERCENTAGE OF MATERIAL, CHIEFLY GRANITIC IN CHARACTER, FOREIGN TO THE VALLEY. THE BENCH DEPOSITS HAVE NEVER BEEN WORKED, BUT ARE KNOWN TO CONTAIN FINE GOLD. (P34) PLACER MINING IS CONFINED TO THE CHANNEL GRAVELS, WHICH HOWEVER, MUST BE DERIVED IN PART, AT LEAST, FROM THE BENCHES. THE SO-CALLED BEDROCK ON WHICH PAY IS OBTAINED IS A GRAY GLACIAL CLAY OF VARIABLE THICKNESS OVERLAIN BY FROM 4-9 FT OF STREAM WASH CONTAINING SOME SCATTERED GOLD. ONE CLAIM ON THE CREEK YIELDED AN AVERAGE OF 60 CENTS IN GOLD TO THE CUBIC YARD FOR A PERIOD OF 5 YEARS. THE GOLD IS FINE AND SMOOTH, USUALLY BRIGHT YELLOW IN COLOR, BUT AT TIMES WHITISH, AND THEN OF LOWER GRADE. PROFITABLE MINING ON RESURRECTION CREEK HAS BEEN CARRIED ON ENTIRELY WITH PICK AND SHOVEL. THE METHOD USUALLY EMPLOYED IS TO DIVERT THE STREAM INTO A NEW CHANNEL BY A DAM AND THEN WASH THE UNCOVERED GRAVELS.

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK

REFN 02065 C 888
STOR 1608090
MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
LUPR 52

KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
ABST ALL THE MATERIAL, EXCEPTING LARGE BOULDERS, IS SENT THROUGH THE BOXES AND THE FAILINGS ARE DISCHARGED INTO THE STREAM BELOW. A HYDRAULIC ELEVATOR INTRODUCED AT A POINT 9 MILES SOUTH OF HOPE TO HANDLE GRAVEL CHANNELS WAS NOT OPERATED SUCCESSFULLY, CHIEFLY OWING TO THE INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY AND MANY BOULDERS. THE FORMER DIFFICULTY CAN BE OVERCOME WITHOUT GREAT EXPENSE, BUT DERRICKS OF SOME KIND WILL ALWAYS BE NECESSARY TO HANDLE THE LARGE MATERIAL. BOULDERS 2-3 FEET THROUGH ARE NOT UNCOMMON, AND GREATER ONES, WITH DIAMETERS OF 5-6 FEET, WERE ALSO NOTED. A DREDGING MACHINE SHIPPED TO THIS REGION ON ONE OF THE LATE BOATS DID NOT REACH ITS DESTINATION AND WAS UNLOADED AT VALDEZ, TO BE BROUGHT IN LATER. IT IS EXTREMELY DOUBTFUL, HOWEVER, IF THERE IS ANY LOCALITY IN THE RESURRECTION CREEK VALLEY WHERE PRESENT DREDGING METHODS CAN BE EMPLOYED SUCCESSFULLY, OWING TO THE DEPTH OF THE GRAVELS AND THEIR IRREGULARITY IN BOTH THE SIZE OF THE MATERIAL AND THE MANNER OF ITS DEPOSITION. BOULDERS FORM A LARGE PROPORTION OF THE DEPOSITS. (P35)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK

REFN 02709 910
STOR 1608090
MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST A PROSPECTOR, WHO HAS BEEN DIGGING FOR GOLD ON AND OFF SINCE 1910, STILL WORKS A CLAIM ON RESURRECTION CREEK. (P143)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK

REFN 02716 896898
STOR 1608090
MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
ABST WALTER C MENDENHALL DESCRIBES SOME OF THE ECONOMIC GEOLOGY OF THE GOLD DISTRICT IN THE COOK INLET VICINITY BETWEEN 1896-1898. HE NOTES THAT HOPE CITY, WHICH WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF RESURRECTION CREEK, WAS AT FIRST THE LEADING CAMP OF THE DISTRICT. (P-128)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2782

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02740 890972
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST THE RESURRECTION PASS TRAIL SYSTEM'S STANDARD ROUTE IS FROM HOPE TO COOPER LANDING, AND WAS ONE OF THE TRAILS USED BY GOLD SEEKERS IN 1890'S FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO TURNAGAIN ARM. THE MAIN TRAIL, ALONG JUNEAU CREEK AND RESURRECTION CREEK, ARE MAINTAINED WITH BRIDGES BY THE U S FOREST SERVICE. (P56) THE TRAIL FOLLOWS WOODED RESURRECTION CREEK VALLEY TO CREEK HEADMETERS IN THE OPEN TUNDRA OF RESURRECTION PASS. THE TRAIL PASSES CARIBOU CREEK CABIN AND EAST CREEK CABIN. (P57) THE TRAIL IS A GOOD WINTER TRIP FOR SKIERS AND SNOWSHOERS, AND SNOWMOBILES ALSO USE THE TRAIL. DURING THE SUMMER, THE TRAIL SYSTEM IS CLOSED TO MOTORIZED VEHICLES. THE TRAIL IS BEST JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. (PP56, 57) A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORDS, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS ON USGS MAPS SEWARD 88, C7, C8, D8. (P57)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 888
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST A DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON RESURRECTION CREEK NEAR THE PRESENT TOWN OF HOPE IN 1888 REVIVED INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. SOON THE TOWNS OF SUNRISE AND GLACIER (PRESENTLY CALLED GIRDWOOD) SPRANG UP. (3-19)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 02882 890
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON RESURRECTION CREEK IN 1890. (P25)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST RESURRECTION CREEK WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 04880 888
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE IS NO RECORD THAT ANY PROSPECTING WAS DONE IN THIS REGION UNTIL 1888 WHEN GOLD WAS FOUND ON RESURRECTION CREEK, NEAR HOPE, BY A MAN NAMED KING. (P6)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK
 REFN 05748 895897
 STOR 1608090
 MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2783

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST IN 1895 GOLD CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON RESURRECTION CREEK LEADING TO A RUSH TO COOK INLET. THE TOWN OF HOPE AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK HAD ABOUT A DOZEN LOG CABINS. 80 PEOPLE SPENT THE WINTER OF 1896-97. THE AREA DIED WHEN WORD OF THE KLONDIKE STRIKE REACHED THE PEOPLE. (P126-128)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK RESURRECTION CREEK

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1608090

MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION

ABST RESURRECTION CREEK PROPER HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 21 MILES. THE U-SHAPED VALLEY HAS GRAVEL BENCHES 1-2 MILES ACROSS, NARROWING GRADUALLY. THE GRADIENT IS FAIRLY FLAT FOR THE FIRST 4 OR 5 MILES, INCREASING SHARPLY NEAR THE HEADWATERS. A DROP OF 3,000 FEET OCCURS FROM THE ORIGIN TO SEA LEVEL. (P10)

**** WATN RESURRECTION CREEK UNNAMED CREEK

REFN 06404 929931

STOR 1608090

MOUT N605533 W1493845 S100N 0020W 28

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST FROM 1929 TO ABOUT 1931, THE AUTHOR MINED A CREEK IN HOPE ON WHICH HIS WIFE'S PARENTS HAD A CLAIM. IT WAS GOLD PLACER MINING. THEY USED "HYDRAULIC WATER" TO MOVE GRAVEL INTO BOXES. THE AUTHOR LEASED PROPERTY, ABOVE WHICH HE MINED. HE STATES THAT THERE WAS PLENTY OF EQUIPMENT WITH WHICH TO MINE BUT THE CREEK HAD NOT BEEN MINED FURTHER BECAUSE THERE WAS NOT ENOUGH PRESSURE TO PUT GRAVEL IN THE BOXES AND ALSO PIPE THE TAILINGS. THE AUTHOR GOT MORE WATER FROM A SIDE CREEK, CALLED PALMER CREEK. (P156)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER

REFN 00524 904925

STOR 1608421

MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST IN 1904 RAILROAD TRACKS WERE LAID TO RESURRECTION RIVER. (P114) JOHN G. BRADY, A DISTRICT FOREST RANGER IN THE KENAI DISTRICT OF CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST, REPORTED THAT ON THE RESURRECTION RIVER, 3 MI OUT OF SEWARD AND ABOUT 2 MI UP THE RIVER, THERE IS AN AREA ON THE WEST SIDE WHERE A WATERFALL WITH COLORS HAS FOUND. SOME MEN BORED A TUNNEL TO DIVERT THE WATER AND TOOK OUT ABOUT \$25,000 TO \$40,000 IN GOLD. IN 1925 THE MEN HAD A NICE CABIN THERE. (P156)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1608421

MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOIES THIS RIVER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. IT IS SITUATED AT THE NORTH END OF RESURRECTION BAY NEAR SEWARD. NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS A PLAIN WHICH HAS A FEW HOUSES ON IT. (P252) TEN MILES UP THE VALLEY OF RESURRECTION RIVER ARE HOMESTEADS AND FARMS. (P254) THE BAY AREA WAS SETTLED BY RUSSIANS WHO BUILT SHIPS HERE. LATER (?) INDIANS CAME HERE TO HUNT AND FISH. (P255)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER

REFN 00622 914

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2784

STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
 ABST DESCRIBING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBUCK WRITES: "AT THE HEAD OF RESURRECTION BAY AND UP THE RIVER OF THAT NAME, IS A LIMITED AREA OF TILLABLE LAND WITH A NUMBER OF GOOD HOMESTEADS." (P4) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER
 REFN 00933 950
 STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE RESURRECTION RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 200 SQUARE MILES. A DAM SITE EXISTS AT RIVER MILE 9.3 WHERE THE VALLEY FLOOR NARROWS TO A WIDTH OF ABOUT 1,300 FEET. THE AVERAGE RUN-OFF FROM THE DRAINAGE AREA OF 133 SQUARE MILES ABOVE THE SITE IS 430,000 ACRE-FEET, OR AN AVERAGE FLOW OF ABOUT 600 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P97)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02
 LUPR 53
 KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 204 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1600 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) RIVER IS IN BROAD GLACIAL VALLEY WITH CONSTRICTION 9 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P153) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER
 REFN 01633 898
 STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. HOPE CITY, NEAR THE MOUTH OF RESURRECTION RIVER HAD A BRANCH OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY BY 1898 AT WHICH TIME THE POPULATION WAS ESTIMATED AT BETWEEN 50 AND 200. IT BECAME THE CENTER FOR THE MINES ON BEAR CREEK, PALMER CREEK, AND RESURRECTION RIVER. (P35)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02
 LUPR 53
 KEYW DIMENSIONS, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST RESURRECTION RIVER IS BETWEEN 20 AND 25 MILES LONG. IT RISES IN THE MOUNTAINS SOUTHWEST OF THE NORTHWARD BEND IN LAKE KENAI AND FLOWS THROUGH A WIDE GRAVEL-FLOODED VALLEY TO THE HEAD OF RESURRECTION BAY. ITS WATERS ARE DERIVED PARTLY FROM MELTING GLACIER ICE. (P16)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608421
 MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2785

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FORESTRY

ABST NASH ROAD FOLLOWS RESURRECTION RIVER IN THE BAY AREA. THERE IS ALSO AN ABANDONED SAWMILL IN THIS SAME VICINITY AROUND RESURRECTION RIVER. (P26)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER

REFN 04370 930944

STOR 1608421

MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE

ABST ADA SHAPLES AND HER SISTER FLEW FROM SEWARD TO SKILAK LAKE ALONG RESURRECTION RIVER, FLYING ALONG THE CANYONS. THEY SAW UPPLER RESURRECTION LAKE. (P166)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER RESURRECTION RIVER

REFN 05421 913

STOR 1608421

MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

LUPR 53

KEYW PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 197 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "RELAYING GOODS ACROSS A DAMAGED BRIDGE OVER THE RESURRECTION RIVER, NEAR SEWARD, ON THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILWAY." THREE MEN ARE HOLDING THE GOODS ON THE CART. THIS BRIDGE WAS ABOUT 3 MILES OUT OF SEWARD AND WAS DAMAGED WHEN A JAM OF LOGS CAME DOWN THE STREAM AND WEAKENED ONE OF THE SECTIONS. (P201) IN 1913 THE RAILWAY CAR FOLLOWED THE COURSE OF RESURRECTION RIVER WHICH WAS FLANKED BY DENSE FORESTS MOSTLY OF SPRUCE. (P202) ON THE RETURN TRIP TO SEWARD THIS RIVER WAS SWOLLEN WITH RAIN. A WASHOUT OCCURRED ON THE LINE BETWEEN SEWARD AND THE BRIDGE OVER RESURRECTION RIVER. (P254)

**** WATN RESURRECTION RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 05409 930

STOR 1608421

MOUT N600727 W1492330 S010S 0010W 02

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST RETURNING FROM A HUNTING TRIP TO KILLEY RIVER, J.P. HOLMAN AND HUNTING PARTY WERE FORCED BY FLOODWATERS TO WALK THE RAILROAD BED FROM KENAI LAKE TO SEWARD. THERE THEY NOTED THAT THE LITTLE GLACIER STREAM WHICH USUALLY MEANDERED SO QUIETLY THROUGH THE VILLAGE HAD GROWN INTO A MIGHTY TORRENT AND HAD CUT A WIDE SWATH THROUGH THE HEART OF TOWN. (P72) YEAR ABOUT 1930. FLOOD WAS THE WORST IN MEMORY. IT WAS NOTED THAT "POT-HOLES AND ICE-JAMS HAD GIVEN WAY ON EVERY MOUNTAIN SIDE". (P65)

**** WATN RETURN CREEK RETURN CREEK

REFN 00591 943

STOR 160339902786000594001437901980275862370011790130

MOUT N620225 W1583320 S230N 0510W 36

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE

ABST GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY MEMBERS DID GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION. THEY TRAVELLED BY POLING BOAT, CANOES, AND FOOT BUT THEIR TRANSPORTATION ON THIS CREEK IN 1943 IS NOT SPECIFIED. QUICKSILVER LODES LIE S OF DECOURCY MOUNTAIN ON THE N SIDE OF RETURN CREEK, WHICH FLOWS INTO MONTANA CREEK, A SE TRIBUTARY OF THE IDITAROD RIVER. THE AREA IS ACCESSIBLE BY TRAILS FROM CROOKED CREEK AND DURING TIMES OF HIGH WATER BY POWER BOAT VIA EITHER CROOKED CREEK OR THE IDITAROD RIVER. A LANDING STRIP FOR SMALL PLANES SERVES THE AREA. THE QUICKSILVER DEPOSITS WERE DISCOVERED IN THE WINTER OF 1910-11 BY MATT DECOURCY AND STAKED BY HIM IN 1919. MINING AND TREATMENT OF THE ORE CONTINUED INTERMITTENTLY FROM 1920 TO 1932 WITH TOTAL PRODUCTION OF ABOUT 150 FLASKS OF QUICKSILVER. OPERATIONS WERE RESUMED IN 1942 BY ROBERT LYMAN AND CONTINUED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2786

THROUGH 1949, RAISING TOTAL PRODUCTION TO MORE THAN 1,2000 FLASKS. (P111) A TRIBUTARY OF RETURN CREEK, A LITTLE SOUTH OF THE LODE WORKINGS, WAS PROSPECTED FOR PLACER CINNABAR. (P113)

**** WATN REVINE CREEK REVINE CREEK
 REFN 02243 913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260081400630004900040
 MOUT N634009 W1483958 F140S 0060S 26
 LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ABOUT 6 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF REVINE CR AN IMPORTANT FLOW OF AMYGDALORIDAL ANDESITE LIES WITHIN THE CANTWELL FORMATION. INFORMATION IS BASED ON INFORMATION AND SPECIMENS OF J. W BAGLEY OF THE TOPOGRAPHIC PARTY. THE ROCK SHOWS LIGHT GRAYISH GREEN FINE GRANULAR GROUNDMASS CARRYING ABUNDANT ROUNDED TO ELLIPTICAL A MYGDALOIDAL CAVITIES. UNDER THE MICROSCOPE THE ROCK IS SEEN TO CONSIST OF AN AGGREGATE OF ALTERED FELDSPAR LATHS SET IN GREEN AUGITE, CHANGED ALMOST COMPLETELY TO CHLORITIC MATERIAL. FELDSPAR PHENOCRYSTS OF UNDETERMINABLE CHARACTER ARE SCATTERED THROUGH THE GROUNDMASS, TOGETHER WITH GRAINS OF MAGNETITE AND A LITTLE ILMENITE. THE VESICLES CARRY RADIATING AGGREGATES OF SERPENTINE FIBERS. THE FELDSPARS, THOUGH NOT EXACTLY DETERMINABLE, ARE FAIRLY ACIDIC, AND THE ROCK ACCORDINGLY IS CALLED AN ANDESITE RATHER THAN A BASALT. THE AGE OF THE FLOW IS PROBABLY LATE TERTIARY. (P63)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02044 902
 STOR 1602399
 MOUT N660500 W1632000 K080N 0220M 27
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MINING, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST STEAKERS LANDED PARTS OF THEIR CARGO FOR THE WESTERN MINING CAMPS AT THE MOUTH OF REX CREEK IN 1902. (P74)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610501
 MOUT N573800 W1554600 S290S 0400M 27
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON THE EAST SIDE OF REX CREEK, ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE THE HEAD OF DRY BAY, A SECTION WAS MEASURED SHOWING NAKNEK FORMATION (ARKOSE, SANDSTONE, AND SHALE) AND ENOCHKIN FORMATION (SHALE, SANDSTONE, ARGILLACEOUS SHALE, AND CONGLOMERATE). (P53)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0160E 03
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST SHALES AND SANDSTONES NOTED ON REX CREEK. (P34) GREENSTONE BOULDERS NOTED IN REX CREEK. (P46) PORPHYRITIC INTRUSIVES NUMEROUS ABOUT HEAD OF REX CREEK. (P66) GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND HERE; SILVER AND OTHER METALS ALSO. (PP98-99) BENCH GRAVELS ARE PROMINENT ON REX CREEK FOR A MILE OR MORE ABOVE ITS MOUTH. STREAM GRAVELS CARRY GOLD AND CONTRIBUTES TO MINING PRODUCTION OF THE CHITUTU AREA. A HYDRAULIC PLANT IS IN OPERATION AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, AND WATER IS BROUGHT BY FLUME FROM REX CREEK. THE CREEK HAS A FALL OF 250 FT PER MI IN THE LOWER 2 MI OF ITS COURSE. (PP103-107)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02183 905912
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100003140020

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2787

MOUT N640700 N1484500 F090S 0060W 21

LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, ECONOMY, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: PROSPECTING ON REX CREEK HAS BEEN CARRIED ON INTERMITTENTLY SINCE 1905 BY A NUMBER OF MEN, WITH BUT INDIFFERENT SUCCESS. THE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE TOTATLANIKA, HEADS IN SCHIST HILLS, SOME OF WHICH STILL RETAIN PORTIONS OF THEIR ANCIENT GRAVEL CAPPING. SOME OF ITS TRIBUTARIES HAVE SHARP V-SHAPED VALLEYS CUT INTO THE SCHIST, BUT THE VALLEY OF THE MAIN STREAM IS BROAD AND OPEN AND IN ITS LOWER REACHES LIES IN BEDS OF SANDS, CLAY, AND WHITE QUARTZ GRAVEL, WITH SOME BEDS OF LIGNITE, WHICH ARE THOUGHT TO CORRESPOND WITH THE BASE OF THE TERTIARY AS EXPOSED IN HEALY CREEK. (P47) BOTH THE GRAVELS OF THE MAIN STREAM AND THE LOW BORDERING BENCH GRAVELS CARRY GOLD, WHICH IS HERE AND THERE SUFFICIENTLY CONCENTRATED TO MAKE MINING PROFITABLE. THE VALUES, HOWEVER, ARE UNEVENLY DISTRIBUTED, ESPECIALLY ON THE BENCHES, AND NO WELL-DEFINED CONTINUOUS PAY STREAK HAS BEEN FOUND ON THEM. ON THE MAIN STREAM THE DIFFICULTIES OF SECURING PROPER DRAINAGE HAVE PREVENTED THOROUGH PROSPECTING. THE WATER SUPPLY ON UPPER REX CREEK IS TOO SMALL FOR EXTENSIVE WORKINGS, BETWEEN ONE AND TWO SLUICE HEADS BEING AVAILABLE DURING THE SUMMER. THE GROUND WORKED RANGES UP TO 6 OR 8 FEET IN DEPTH, THE GOLD ALL BEING FOUND CLOSE TO THE BEDROCK, A DECAYED SCHIST, INTO WHICH THE GOLD HAS PENETRATED TO A DEPTH OF ABOUT A FOOT. THE GOLD IS BRIGHT AND FAIRLY COARSE AND THE GRAVELS CONTAIN NO BOWLERS TOO LARGE TO HANDLE. AT THE TIME OF VISIT THREE MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING, BUT IT IS REPORTED THAT THE RETURNS WERE INSUFFICIENT TO JUSTIFY THE WORK AND THAT OPERATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SEASON. (P47) REGARDING COAL IN THE CALIFORNIA CREEK AREA: "SOME WOODY COAL WAS SEEN ON A SMALL TRIBUTARY S OF REX CREEK, BUT NO WORKABLE COAL BEDS ARE KNOWN IN THIS BASIN (CALIFORNIA CREEK)." (P60) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATH REX CREEK REX CREEK

REFN 02282 A 905916

STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100003140020

MOUT N640700 N1484500 F090S 0060W 21

LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY

ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 662-G), MADREN NOTES: REX CREEK IS ABOUT 8 MILES LONG AND FLOWS EASTWARD TO ENTER CALIFORNIA CREEK ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THAT STREAM WITH THE UPPER TOTATLANIKA. (P381) THE UPPER 5 MILES AND THE UPPER SLOPES OF THE LOWER 3 MILES OF THE REX CREEK VALLEY ARE PRACTICALLY ALL ERODED IN SCHIST. THE BOTTOM AND LOWER SLOPES OF THE LOWER 3 MILES OF THE VALLEY ARE OCCUPIED BY THE LIGNITE FORMATION, AND A NARROW STRIP OF THESE SEDIMENTS EXTENDS ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE STREAM IN ITS MIDDLE 2 MILES. THERE IS ALSO A SMALL REMNANT OF THESE SEDIMENTS IN THE SADDLE AT THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY BETWEEN REX AND CHICKEN CREEKS. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE LIGNITE FORMATION FORMERLY EXTENDED ALONG THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE VALLEY, AT LEAST IN ITS BOTTOM PART, BEFORE IT WAS ERODED TO ITS PRESENT DEPTH. THUS THE SCHIST ALONG THE UPPER 5 MILES OF REX CREEK HAS PROBABLY NOT BEEN DENUDED OF THE LIGNITIC SEDIMENTS FOR A LONG PERIOD OF TIME AND THEREFORE A COMPARATIVELY SMALL AMOUNT OF RECENT STREAM EROSION HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE SCHIST. A MEASURE OF THIS EROSION SEEMS TO BE AFFORDED BY NARROW GORGES IN THE SCHIST ABOUT 50 FEET IN DEPTH ALONG SOME SECTIONS OF THE HEADWATERS OF THE CREEK AND PARTICULARLY BY A NUMBER OF SHARP GULCHES THAT HAVE BEEN ERODED IN THE SCHIST ALONG THE SOUTHERN SLOPE OF THE UPPER HALF OF THE VALLEY. (P381) PLACER CLAIMS HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND RELOCATED ALONG REX CREEK THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH SINCE 1905, AND A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF PROSPECTING HAS BEEN DONE AT A NUMBER OF POINTS IN THE PRESENT STREAM BED AND ON BENCHES IN AREAS OF SCHIST AND OF LIGNITIC SEDIMENTS, BUT SO FAR THE ONLY SECTION OF THE VALLEY WHERE MINING HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN IS BETWEEN 3 AND 4 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM, AND OPERATIONS HERE HAVE BEEN ABANDONED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. ALONG THE UPPER HALF OF REX CREEK NO PROFITABLE PLACER-GOLD DEPOSITS APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN FOUND, OR RATHER IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT THE VALUE OF THE DEPOSITS IS NOT SUFFICIENT TO ENCOURAGE MINING WITH THE AMOUNT OF WATER AVAILABLE IN THIS PART OF THE VALLEY. THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE VALLEY, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, WHERE THE BEST PROSPECTS OF GOLD APPEAR TO OCCUR AND WHERE MINING HAS BEEN DONE AT SEVERAL PLACES, OCCUPIES A BASIN-LIKE EXPANSION ABOVE A GORGE OR WIDE CANYON THAT IS CUT BY THE MAIN CREEK TO A DEPTH OF 200 FT ACROSS THE NOSE OF A SPUR OF SCHIST THAT PROJECTS FROM THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE VALLEY. (P381-382) (IN 1910)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2788

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02282 B 905916
 STOR 160339907005001230001860803540045260100003140020
 MOUT N640700 W1484500 F090S 0060W 21
 LUPR 35 TOTATLANIKA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONDMY
 ABST AT THE TIME OF CAPP'S VISIT, 3 MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING THIS BENCH GROUND, BUT THE OPERATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED IN THE MIDDLE OF THAT SUMMER BECAUSE THE RETURNS WERE INSUFFICIENT TO MAKE PICK AND SHOVEL WORK PROFITABLE. APPARENTLY MINING HAS NOT BEEN RESUMED AT THIS LOCALITY SINCE 1910. WATER FOR WASHING THE GRAVELS WAS BROUGHT FROM REX CREEK AND THE SMALL GULCH TRIBUTARY AT THE UPPER END OF THE BENCH BY A DITCH, ABOUT HALF A MILE IN LENGTH, DUG ALONG THE UPPER EDGE OF THE BENCH. THE WORKINGS CONSIST OF SEVERAL OPEN CUTS THAT EXTEND FROM THE DITCH ACROSS THE BENCH DIAGONALLY DOWN THE VALLEY, AND THEIR AREA AND THE QUANTITY OF TAILINGS INDICATE THAT A CONSIDERABLE YARDAGE OF GRAVELS WAS MINED. (P382) IN THE BED OF REX CREEK JUST ABOVE AND BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE LARGE TRIBUTARY THAT ENTERS FROM THE SOUTH OPEN CUTS HAVE BEEN DUG ACROSS SEVERAL OF THE SHARP MEANDERS OF THE MAIN STREAM, PROBABLY WITH THE COMBINED PURPOSE OF TESTING THE RECENT GRAVELS IN THESE BENDS AND LATER SERVING IN COMBINATION WITH DAMS TO DIVERT THE MAIN CREEK FROM ITS CHANNEL IN ORDER THAT ITS PRESENT BED MIGHT BE PROSPECTED IN THE GORGE BY WHICH REX CREEK DISCHARGES FROM THE BASIN-LIKE AREA ALONG ITS MIDDLE COURSE MAY BE OBSERVED THE REMAINS OF SEVERAL WING DAMS THAT WERE EVIDENTLY BUILT FOR THE PURPOSE OF DIVERTING THE MAIN CREEK IN ORDER THAT THE PRESENT STREAM GRAVELS AND SCHIST BEDROCK MIGHT BE PROSPECTED, BUT NO INFORMATION IS AT HAND AS TO THE RESULTS OF THIS WORK. HOWEVER, IT HAS BEEN REPORTED THAT ALL OF THESE ATTEMPTS AT MINING IN THE BED OF THE MAIN CREEK WERE HANDICAPPED BY THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING ADEQUATE DRAINAGE FOR THOROUGH PROSPECTING. IT IS REPORTED THAT THE VALUE OF THE TOTAL QUANTITY OF GOLD PRODUCED FROM REX CREEK IS ABOUT \$5,000. (P383)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02576 911912
 STOR 1610395011770002740004147500750021350260
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0160E 03
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYM RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "NEARLY ALL THE MINING ON THE CHITITU TOOK PLACE ON ITS NORTHERN TRIBUTARY - REX CREEK. A FEW MEN WERE WORKING AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM, SHOVELING INTO SLUICE BOXES." (P107) AN HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED AT THE LOWER PART OF THIS CREEK. "A DAM WAS CONSTRUCTED AND SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET OF FLUME AND 2000 FEET OF IRON PIPE WERE PUT IN PLACE IN THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON." (P107) FROZEN GRAVEL WAS ENCOUNTERED. A MUCH LATER PLANT WILL BE INSTALLED DURING THE WINTER OF 1911-12. (P107) MINING ALSO TOOK PLACE ON THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK AND IT IS REPORTED THAT "SOME" GOLD WAS PRODUCED. AN HYDRAULIC PLANT WILL BE PLACED IN OPERATION THERE DURING SUMMER, 1912. (P107)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX CREEK
 REFN 02980 900971
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0150E 03
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYM 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. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. "MINING PROSPECTS FOR GOLD AND ANTIMONY WERE STAKED OUT ON REX CREEK IN THE EARLY 1900'S". (P49)

**** WATN REX CREEK REX GULCH
 REFN 02148 908909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750021350260
 MOUT N612214 W1424134 C060S 0160E 03

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2789

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST FRANK KERNAN OWNED AND OPERATED A HYDRAULIC PLANT AT THE MOUTH OF REX GULCH, 1908 AND 1909. (P162)

**** WATN REYNOLDS CREEK REYNOLDS CREEK

REFN 00544 951956

STOR 1612159

MQUT N551500 W1323500 C770S 0850E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, REYNOLDS CREEK NEAR HYDABURG HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 5.7 SQ MI. HIS DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1951-56. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS FEB. 2, 1954, GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.35 FT. WITH DISCHARGE OF 475 CFS (83.3 CFS PER SQ MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.1 YRS. (P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR HYDABURG" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN REYNOLDS CREEK REYNOLDS CREEK

REFN 01032 952

STOR 1612159

MQUT N551500 W1303500 C770S 0850E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF

ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 5.8 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 10,500 UNIT AF/SQ MI; (P135) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN REYNOLDS CREEK REYNOLDS CREEK

REFN 02119 905908

STOR 1612159

MQUT N551500 W1323500 C770S 0850E 09

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST MACHINERY AT THE MINES AND SHELTER AT THE HEAD OF COPPER HARBOUR IS RUN BY WATER POWER DERIVED FROM REYNOLDS CREEK. THE WATER IS TRANSMITTED 1,000 FT BY A 22 INCH PIPELINE TO THE COMPRESSION PLANT WHERE 2 WATER WHEELS DEVELOP 300 HORSEPOWER. (P97)

**** WATN RHINE CREEK RHINE CREEK

REFN 05527 974

STOR 1611559

MQUT N581300 W1341000 C420S 0690E 20

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE

ABST THERE IS A TRAIL LEADING SOUTH FROM END OF ROAD OUT OF JUNEAU THAT GOES TO BISHOP PT AND CROSSES RHINE CREEK, A RUSHING MOUNTAIN TORRENT. (P101)

**** WATN RHODE ISLAND CREEK RHODE ISLAND CREEK

REFN 01908 903

STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060000530020

MQUT N651000 W1502000 F040N 0140W 35

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, FLOOD, ECONOMY

ABST RHODE ISLAND CREEK IS ABOUT 1 MI WEST OF GLENN CREEK, AND IS A LARGER STREAM CUTTING A DEEP TRENCH NEARBY TO THE LOCAL BASE LEVEL OF BAKER FLATS. (P51) IT FLOWS IN A WELL MARKED VALLEY CUT ABOUT 100 FT BELOW THE BENCH

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06/10/79

2790

LEVEL. UNDERLYING BEDROCK IS SCHISTS. (P53) THE STREAM CARRIES PLACER GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITIES FOR ABOUT 1 MI. (P51), BUT HAS NOT BEEN THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED ON ACCOUNT OF INUNDATION OF PROSPECT HOLES. BEDROCK HAS NOT BEEN REACHED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CREEK, BUT GOOD GOLD PROSPECTS ARE FOUND ON THE RIMS. AT CLAIM #5, (ABOUT 1/4 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF GOLD RUN) A SHAFT 12 FT DEEP HAS BEEN DUG ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF A 50 TO 60 FT WIDE PAY STREAK. AVERAGE YIELD WAS ABOUT 11 CENTS PER PAN. ABOUT 1/2 MI. ABOVE CLAIM #5, MINING WAS IN PROGRESS IN A POSSIBLE 60 FT WIDE PAY STREAK, 2 FT THICK, AND UNDER 6 FT OF MUCK AND BARREN GRAVEL. YIELD WAS ABOUT 25 CENTS AND 50 CENTS PER PAN. SUMMER W.

**** WATN RHODE ISLAND CREEK RHODE ISLAND CREEK
 REFN 02067 904
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060000530020
 MOUT N651000 N1502000 F040N 0140W 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ALL PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THIS STREAM ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF GOLD RUN CREEK. CONSIDERABLE GOLD MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON THE CREEK BUT IT WAS NOT WORKED IN 1904. MINERS SAY IT SHOULD PRODUCE IF IT COULD BE HYDRAULICALLY OPERATED. (P44)

**** WATN RHODE ISLAND CREEK RHODE ISLAND CREEK
 REFN 03463 00002 902
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060005300020
 MOUT N650730 N1502000 F040N 0140W 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST FOLDER 115, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED APR 15, 1902, FROM RAMPART CITY-- AFTER RETURNING FROM A 2-WEEK PROSPECTING TRIP OF SOME 110 MILES: "WE PROSPECTED ON GOLD RUN AND RHODE ISLAND. YOU WILL HEAR FROM RHODE ISLAND CREEK AGAIN. I THINK IT IS THE COMING CREEK, BUT IT WAS ALL STAKED BEFORE WE GOT THERE, AND CLAIMS WERE SELLING FOR 3 AND 5 THOUSAND DOLLARS." (P3)

**** WATN RIBBON RIVER RIBBON RIVER
 REFN 01673 970
 STOR 1601154013000000650
 MOUT N684900 N1484800 U070S 0140E 28
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", STATED THAT HE AND PETE MARTIN OF ANCHORAGE TOOK A BACK PACKING TRIP IN JUNE 1970, IN THE RIBBON RIVER VALLEY. RIBBON RIVER IS A TRIBUTARY OF SAGANIRKTOK, 106 MILES FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN. (PP37-38) HE WALKED THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE SAGAVANIRKTOK TO ITS HEADWATERS, A DISTANCE OF OVER 40 MI. "CLOSE TO THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY ONE CAN GET OVER A FAIRLY LOW PASS INTO THE HEADWATERS OF THE LUPINE RIVER. BOTH THESE RIVERS ARE USUALLY RATHER DRY IN THEIR UPPER REACHES ONCE THE THAW HAS FINISHED AS THEY ARE NOT FED BY ICEFIELDS." (PP55-56)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 00079 91921 0 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MOUT N634400 N1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS CARRIED AN ARTICLE 1/21/19. "RYAN PARTY IS ENJOYING TRIP OVER NEW TRAIL." THE RYAN PARTY, ENROUTE TO ANCHORAGE VIA THE BROAD PASS TRAIL, WOULD APPEAR TO BE MAKING GOOD TIME AND INCIDENTALLY ENJOYING THE TRIP, AS EVIDENCED BY THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT, DESCRIPTIVE OF THE JOURNEY FROM MAURICE MORENO'S ROADHOUSE AT RILEY CREEK TO THE JACK RIVER ROADHOUSE: JACK RIVER ROADHOUSE, JAN 14.-- FROM PARK GATE, RILEY CREEK, OR MORENO'S ROADHOUSE TO THIS POINT, 24 MILES, THE TRAIL IS IN FINE CONDITION. THE FIRST SIX MILES IS

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RATHER HEAVY GOING OVER SOME VERY STEEP GRADES, BUT THE TRAIL IS WELL BROKEN AND THE SNOW IS JUST RIGHT. FROM PARK GATE WE HAD THREE SLEDS AND TEAMS, HAVING TURNED ONE OUTFIT BACK AT THAT POINT. WE LEFT PARK GATE AT 8 O'CLOCK AND MADE THIS POINT AT 4 O'CLOCK. THE TRAIL FOR EIGHTEEN MILES FOLLOWS THE NENANA AND EXCEPT FOR SEVERAL RATHER LONG STRETCHES OF GLARE ICE IS ABOUT AS GOOD AS ANY RIVER TRAIL COULD BE. WE HIT ABOUT A FOUR-MILE GAIT ON THE RIVER AND MUSHED GAILY ALONG, WITH THE THERMOMETER AT ABOUT SIXTEEN ABOVE UNTIL THREE O'CLOCK, WHEN A SUDDEN CHANGE OF TEMPERATURE AND A STIFF BREEZE BROUGHT SLIGHT DISCOMFOT. PETE MCOONALD MUSHED ON AHEAD AT NOON, DISDAINING TO STOP FOR LUNCHEON (WHICH CAUSED A DELAY OF ONE) AND BEING WELL IN ADVANCE OF THE PARTY, FLUSHED A COVEY OF PTARMIGAN OF ABOUT TWENTY-FOUR IN NUMBER. CHARLEY HALL EMPLOYED THE LUNCH HOUR TO GOOD ADVANTAGE BY TAKING SEVERAL SNAP SHOTS OF THE PARTY ENCAMPED ON THE ICE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER. ADVICES FROM THE SUMMIT, OUT NEXT STOP, ARE TO THE EFFECT THAT THE TRAIL IS IN BAD CONDITION, OWING TO THE RECENT SOFT SPELL. THE JACK RIVER HAS OPENED IN SEVEN PLACES WHERE THE TRAIL CROSSES AND TO AVOID LONG DETOURS IT IS NECESSARY FOR US TO CROSS IN ABOUT SIX INCHES OF WATER. (P4)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 00079 92117 5 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MQUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR MAY 17, 1921 CONTAINS THE FOLLOWING UNTITLED ARTICLE: TWO OF THE MARTIN CHILDREN, ENROUTE TO NENANA FROM THE COAST, HAD A NARROW ESCAPE WHILE CROSSING RILEY CREEK. THEY WERE MAKING THE FORD ON THE BACK OF A HORSE AND WHEN NEARLY ACROSS THE STREAM. THE HORSE STEPPED IN A DEEP HOLE. THE CHILDREN RECEIVED A DUCKING, BUT WERE RESCUED BEFORE HARM BEFELL THEM. (P4)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MQUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST "RILEY CREEK IS CROSSED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD 102 FT ABOVE THE STREAM AT 374.4 MILE." (P279)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 00771 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MQUT N634330 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST EDWIN M FLICH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, STATED THAT BY 1921 ONLY UNFINISHED BRIDGES AT RILEY CREEK AND TANANA RIVER PREVENTED THE RAIL FROM BEING COMPLETED. THE RILEY CREEK BRIDGE WAS FINISHED IN FEB, 1922. (P57)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 01088 972
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MQUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, EXPEDITION
 ABST RUSSELL WIZINA 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 WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS RIVER IN MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. (P53)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2792

REFN 01641 00001 921
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MOUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF CONSTRUCTION ON RILEY CREEK, CAPTIONED: "LAYING THE FIRST STEEL AT RILEY CREEK IN THE LATE FALL OF 1921." (P452)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK

REFN 01641 00002 922
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MOUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL. TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF RILEY CREEK BRIDGE, CAPTIONED: "FEBRUARY 6, 1922-RILEY CREEK BRIDGE AT MILE 347, THE DAY AFTER LAST RAIL WAS LAID." (P480) PHOTO WITH MAN ON BRIDGE AND PILEDRIVER, CAPTIONED: "FEB 6, 1922-ANOTHER VIEW OF RILEY CREEK BRIDGE." (P480)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK

REFN 02208 908910
 STOR 160209502451000171000130000090
 MOUT N670000 W1564000 K190N 0100E 22
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST PLACER GROUND HAS BEEN MINED IN A DESULTORY WAY BY PARTIES OF 1 TO 3 MEN ON THE HEADWATERS OF RILEY CREEK SINCE 1908. MINING WAS IN PROGRESS WHEN THE REGION WAS VISITED BY THE USGS IN THE EARLY PART OF AUGUST, 1910, BUT SOON AFTERWARDS WAS ABANDONED FOR THE SEASON. (P129) ABOUT \$1000 A YEAR HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT IN GOLD. MINING COSTS ARE HIGH DUE TO AN ABSENCE OF A SUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY AND THE PRESENCE OF LARGE BOULDERS. (P130)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK

REFN 03613 00004 913
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010032100170
 MOUT N634000 W1453500 F150S 0110E 04
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, GLACIER, HUNTING, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL
 ABST JAMES GEOGHAGEN STATED THAT IN 1913, HE SUPPLIED MEAT FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS AND ON ONE TRIP CAMPED AT THE JUNCTION OF RILEY AND JARVIS CREEKS. (P34A) CAPTAIN MICELLE AND HE EXPLORED RILEY GLACIER. TAKING A SHORT CUT BACK TO THEIR CAMP AT RILEY CREEK, THEY "FOOLISHLY GOT INTO THE HEAD OF A CREEK AND SLID DOWN A FROZEN "WATER" FALL ABOUT 12 FT AND SOON CAME TO ONE 50 FT DEEP AND COULD NOT CLIMB BACK UP THE 12 FOOT ONE. SO STARTED UP THE SIDE HILL 500 FT OR MORE." (P35) "RIVERS HEADING IN SNOW AND ICE "GLACIER STREAMS": BIG DELTA, LITTLE DELTA, DRY DELTA, JARVIS, RILEY, RISE IN THE AFTERNOONS WHEN THE SNOW MELTS THEM AND SHRINK NIGHT AND MORNING. TIME OF "SPATE" INDICATES DISTANCE TO THE HEADS. A FEW DAYS WARM WEATHER WILL SEND THEM ROARING AND A COLD RAIN (WHICH IS SNOW ON THEIR HEADS) WILL DRY THEM UP. SOME YOU CAN FORD EASILY IN MORNING WILL WASH YOU AWAY IN AFTERNOON." (P36)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK

REFN 04373 933
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010032100170
 MOUT N634000 W1453500 F150S 0110E 04
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER
 ABST AUG 1933, E O GOULET AND PARTNER, PROSPECTING ON JARVIS CREEK, STAYED AT A TENT-CABIN "AT THE MOUTH OF RILEY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2793

CREEK, A GLACIAL TRIBUTARY AT THE HEAD OF JARVIS CREEK." (P154)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 06722 922
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260075100540
 MOUT N634400 W1485300 F140S 0070W 03
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST AUG. 11, 1922 BEACH'S PARTY STAYED AT MORRIS MORENO'S MT MCKINLEY PARK HOTEL ON RILEY CREEK BEFORE STARTING OUT ON BACKCOUNTRY MOVIE-MAKING ADVENTURE (P24) TRAVELED UP CREEK WITH PACK HORSES AS FAR AS TRAIL TO SAVAGE R. (PP27) PHOTOGRAPH OPPOSITE PAGE 27 SHOWS "LYNCH'S ROADHOUSE, RILEY CREEK". TWO LOG CABINS WITH 3 PACK HORSES IN FRONT. THEY FOLLOWED THE NEW TRAIL UNTIL IT WAS TOO SOFT AT WHICH POINT THEY RETURNED TO RILEY CREEK AND WENT OVER BOULDERS AND SAND BARS UNTIL NEAR THE SUMMIT WHEN THEY WENT OVER TUNDRA. (PP28) MCKINLEY PARK RAILROAD STATION IS AT RILEY CREEK PARK HOTEL. (PP23)

**** WATN RILEY CREEK RILEY CREEK
 REFN 06902 968
 STOR 160209502451000171000130000090
 MOUT N670000 W1564000 K190N 0100E 22
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A COPPER BEARING STRATA IS KNOWN TO THIN WESTWARD AND TERMINATE ABRUPTLY EASTWARD NEAR RILEY CREEK, PROBABLY DUE TO EROSION. (P.2)

**** WATN RISH CREEK FISH CREEK
 REFN 04069 00050 957962
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350
 MOUT N650322 W1465755 F030N 0040E 29
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST EXAMINATION OF EMMA GRACE LOWE'S CLAIMS IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, DATED FEB 14, 1957. CLAIMS ARE DESCRIBED AS OCCUPYING THE JUNCTION OF FISH AND FAIRBANKS CREEKS. LANDS IN QUESTION ARE GEOLOGICALLY PART OF THE GREATER YUKON-TANANA REGIONAL COMPLEX OF PRE-CAMBRIAN METAMORPHIES. BEDROCK COMPOSED OF MEMBERS OF THE BIRCH CREEK SERIES OF SCHISTS, SHALES, AND QUARTZITES. IN A MINERAL REPORT FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, DATED AUG 20, 1962, CONCERNING A MINERAL PATENT APPLICATION OF EMMA GRACE LOWE, A FIGURE 2 IS OBSERVABLE ON PAGE 3. THE CAPTION READS: "LOOKING DOWN FISH CREEK FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF TOO MUCH GOLD CREEK"

**** WATN RIVER LETHE LETHE RIVER
 REFN 01173 929935
 STOR 160525300797800126000119500170
 MOUT N582336 W1552400 S200S 0370W 33
 LUPR 51 UKAK RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "FORMERLY THERE WAS A DRY RIVERBED CALLED LETHE RIVER, A DEEPLY ERODED TRENCH THAT IN PLACES ASSUMED CANYON-LIKE PROPORTIONS." (P231) "THIS AND MANY OTHER OPEN FISSURES IN THE VALLEY, LIKE THE ONE IN WHICH HE HAD CAMPED IN 1929, NOW FORM AN OPEN, MONOTONOUS PLAIN, ALL TRACES OF THE FISSURES HAVING BEEN WIPED OUT BY THE SAND STORMS THAT COMPLETELY FILLED AND LEVELED THEM OFF." (P231) PUBLICATION DATE OF BOOK WAS IN 1935.

**** WATN RIVER LETHE RIVER LETHE
 REFN 00570 972
 STOR 160525300797800126000119500170
 MOUT N582336 W1552400 S200S 0370W 33
 LUPR 51 UKAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2794

KEYW PHOTO, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE VALLEY OF 10,000 SMOKE. "TORRENTIAL WATERS OF THE RIVER LETHE PLUNGE THROUGH A CHANNEL NEAR THE LOWER END OF THE VALLEY. THIS VIOLENT FLOW IS FED BY WATER FROM THAWING GLACIERS MELTING SNOW AND THE VALLEY'S HEAVY PRECIPITATION. THE MUDDY COLOR OF LETHE-NAMED AFTER ONE OF THE FIVE MYTHOLOGICAL RIVERS OF HADES IS PRODUCED BY VOLCANIC ASH AND BITS OF PUMICE MIXED WITH SAND AND SILT RELEASED FROM GLACIERS. THE PRESENCE OF THESE PARTICLES GREATLY INCREASES THE WATER'S POWER TO ERODE." (P105) "RIB LIKE CLIFFS 100 FEET HIGH LOOM OVER THE RIVER LETHE." (PHOTO, P105)

**** WATN ROADHOUSE CREEK LITTLE ROADHOUSE CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236010985001770
 MOUT N594504 W1544946 S050S 0320W 13
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, PHYSICAL
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THIS CREEK IS 15 FEET. THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 8 INCHES. THE RIVER BED IS FAIR GRAVEL TO 4 MILES, WITH SILT AND HARDPAN BEYOND 4 MILES. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW STREAM-CUT VALLEY ACROSS A FLAT, SPARSLY FORESTED AREA, WITH THICK WILLOW BRUSH ALONG THE STREAM COURSE. ITS SOURCE IS A SMALL LAKE. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 24 FEET PER MILE. (P33) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE PASSAGE ALONG THE STREAM IS DIFFICULT. (P34) THE SETTLEMENT OF ILIAMNA IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY EAST OF CREEK MOUTH. (P34) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS CREEK IS 6.5 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 13 SQUARE MILES. IT FLOWS AT A RATE OF 15 CFS, MEASURED IN JUNE, 1962, AT THE MOUTH. (P33)

**** WATN ROADHOUSE CREEK ROADHOUSE CREEK
 REFN 06356 958959
 STOR 1605236010985001770
 MOUT N594504 W1544946 S050S 0320W 13
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, PHOTO
 ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED IN THEIR BIRD HABITAT DESCRIPTIONS THAT RIPARIAN WOODLANDS ESPECIALLY THOSE COMPOSED OF DENSE WILLOWS ARE FOUND ALONG ROADHOUSE CREEK. (P39, 42, 42, 47, 49) A BRIDGE IN THE RIPARIAN WOODLANDS IS ALSO NOTED. (P42) A PHOTO ON PAGE 13 SHOWS THE RIPARIAN WOODLAND OF DENSE WILLOWS BORDERING ROADHOUSE CREEK.

**** WATN ROARING CREEK ROARING CREEK
 REFN 02121 907
 STOR 161032501198000276000375700320
 MOUT N614500 W1435000 C020S 0090E 06
 LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ROARING CREEK HEADS IN A SMALL GLACIER AND FLOWS THROUGH AN OPEN VALLEY SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET HIGHER THAN THE LEVEL OF KOTSINA RIVER. THE GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO HAD SEVERAL COPPER PROSPECTS ON ROARING CREEK BY 1907. (P56)

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE RICHARDSON TRAIL, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS ROBE LAKE. "ROBE LAKE, 3 MILES FROM THE TOWN, (VALDEZ) PARALLELS WITH RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, IS EQUIPPED AS A LANDING BASE FOR SEAPLANES AND PONTOON PLANES." (P230)

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 02992 967

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2795

STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST ROBE LAKE, A LARGE, MARSHY LAKE, JUST NORTH OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY BETWEEN MILES 3-6, IS DESCRIBED AS GOOD PLACE TO GO FOR WATER BIRDS AND TROUT FISHING. (P18)

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 04300 966
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST WITH THE CONTROL OF SILTATION IN ROBE LAKE, RECREATIONAL BOATING, FISHING AND SEAPLANE ACTIVITY ARE NOW POSSIBLE. (P6)

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 06286 943
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST TRAVELING NORTH FROM VALDEZ ALONG THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY IN 1943 HERBERT C LANKS AND HARRY J UTZ PASSED ROBE LAKE USED AS A LANDING PLACE FOR SEA AND PONTOON PLANES. IN SUMMER, AIRPLANES CARRYING SUPPLIES FOR MINING CAMPS TAKE OFF FROM MUD FLATS ALONG SHORE, WITH SKI-LANDING GEAR ON WHICH THEY CAN COME DOWN ON GLACIERS IN THE INTERIOR. (P142)

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 07224 96315 Y 963
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST "VALDEZ NEWS" NO 20, NOVEMBER 15, 1963 FRONT PAGE ARTICLE ENTITLED, "SKATERS AT ROBE LAKE ENJOY THE ICE" PHOTO DEPICTS SKATERS ON ROBE LAKE. AUTHOR NOTES IT IS RARE TO FIND GOOD ICE AND THE ROAD TO THE LAKE STILL OPEN.

**** WATN ROBE LAKE ROBE LAKE
 REFN 07224 96325 U 963
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N610513 W1460818 C090S 0050W 16
 LUPR 53 ROBE RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST "VALDEZ NEWS", STATE FORESTRY WEEK ISSUE, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1963 PAGE 3, SECOND AND THIRD COLUMN. PHOTO DEPICTS "ROBE RIVER BELLE", A STERN-WHEELER, SIGHT SEEING BOAT MOORED AT ROBE LAKE, NEAR VALDEZ. DESIGNED AFTER SHALLOW DRAFT RIVER BOATS THAT OPERATED ON INLAND WATERWAYS AT TURN OF THE CENTURY. ANYONE INTERESTED IN A CHARTER TRIP ON THIS BOAT, CONTACT MONTE OLDS AT TES-3151.

**** WATN ROBE RIVER ROBE RIVER
 REFN 00823 957
 STOR 1610183
 MOUT N610539 W1461432 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2796

ABST THIS IS A BIOGRAPHY OF TONY DIMOND BY EDWARD A. HERRON. THE DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. UPON TONY DIMOND'S ARRIVAL AT VALDEZ HE TOOK A JOB AS A PACKER FOR THE COPPER RIVER DRAYING CO. THE HORSES AND MEN FOLLOWED THE ROBE RIVER AND THEN THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE LOWE RIVER. (P57) THEY WERE ENROUTE TO WORTHAN'S FROM VALDEZ.

**** WATN ROBE RIVER ROBE RIVER
 REFN 02203 099913
 STOR 1610183
 MOUT N610539 W1461432 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST MAP ON P11 OF VALDEZ AND VICINITY SHOWS A MILITARY ROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE FROM VALDEZ THAT CROSSES THE ROBE RIVER. SEE MAP.

**** WATN ROBE RIVER ROBE RIVER
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 1610183
 MOUT N610539 W1461432 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST IN 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON STATED THAT NEAR VALDEZ, ABOUT 1 MI TO THE INTERSECTION OF OLD TRAIL ON LOWE RIVER, A PILE BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER ROBE RIVER. (P18)

**** WATN ROBERT CREEK ROBERT CREEK
 REFN 02604 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760017700150
 MOUT N673500 W1491200 F320N 0080W 13
 LUPR 33 BETTLES 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) A PORTAGE INCLUDING A RISE OF 1000 FT EXISTS BETWEEN THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE CHANDLAR RIVER AND THE HEADWATERS OF ROBERT CREEK. (P454) TIMBERLINE OCCURS ON ROBERT CREEK ABOUT 8 MILES DOWN STREAM FROM THE PORTAGE SUMMIT. (P461) SEE: TABLE 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) (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 THE KOYUKUK RIVER ON THE YUKON)

**** WATN ROBERT CREEK ROBERT CREEK
 REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760017700150
 MOUT N673500 W1491200 F320N 0080W 13
 LUPR 33 BETTLES RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. VOL III. ROBERT CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 100 SQUARE MI AND CONTRIBUTES ABOUT 140 CUBIC FT PER SEC AVERAGE FLOW TO THE BETTLES RIVER. (P4-267)

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER
 REFN 00528 943
 STOR 160339907005001230004347006260
 MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0084E 24
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST AT CATHEDRAL RAPIDS (TOWN), THE TANANA RIVER MEETS THE ROBERTSON, BIG JOHNSON RIVER, LITTLE GERSCHEL RIVER AND BIG GERSCHEL RIVER IN MOST OF THEM, WATER RAN RAPIDLY AND SO CLEARLY THAT COLORED PEBBLES ON BOTTOM COULD BE DISTINGUISHED. (P264)

**** NATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 01386 942943

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,ICE

ABST A MAP INSET BETWEEN PAGES 6 AND 7 SHOWS ELEVATIONS OF AREAS ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE HIGHWAY. THE ELEVATION OF ROBERTSON RIVER WHERE THE ROAD WOULD CROSS IT IS SHOWN AS APPROXIMATELY 1600 FEET. THIS DATA IS FROM THE REPORT OF 1942. A CHART INSET BETWEEN PAGES 34 AND 35, "OBSTACLES TO TRAVEL ON ALASKA HWAY IN SUMMER OF 1943", LISTS THE ROBERTSON RIVER CROSSING. INDICATION OF "BRIDGE OUT OF SERVICE-FORDING" IS SHOWN FOR APPROXIMATELY APRIL 21 THROUGH MAY 11 THROUGH MAY 27; MAY 30 THROUGH JUNE 4. IN DESCRIPTION OF PROGRESS FOR JUNE 1943: "WORK HAD TO BE DONE ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY ON THE TRESTLE ACROSS ROBERTSON RIVER AS THE ICE COMING DOWN THIS STREAM OF GLACIAL ORIGIN CAUSED DAMAGE ALMOST AS FAST AS REPAIRS WERE MADE." (P38) IN OCTOBER 1943, CONSTRUCTION ON BRIDGE ACROSS ROBERTSON RIVER WAS STILL UNDERWAY. (P46) IN SUMMARY: "HOWEVER, TROUBLES WITH ICE BUILDING UP OVER TRESTLES ACROSS GLACIAL STREAMS IN ALASKA (ROBERTSON AND JOHNSON) DURING MIDWINTER... WERE GREATER THAN WAS EXPECTED." (P65) "AT SOME... CROSSINGS SUCH AS... JOHNSON AND ROBERTSON, CREWS WORKED CONTINUOUSLY FOR MONTHS REPAIRING THE DAMAGE AS IT OCCURRED." (P65) "AT THE ROBERTSON RIVER BRIDGE THE ERECTION OF 9 200-FOOT DECK TRUSSES AND 3 50-FOOT I-BEAM SPANS WITH A CONCRETE DECK WAS COMPLETED IN AUGUST (1943)." (P68)

**** NATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 01645 953

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST IN CONRAD PUHRS PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953, A PHOTO READS: "THE ROBERTSON RIVER BRIDGE AND A VIEW OF THE BLACK TOPPED HIGHWAY (ALCAN) AS IT TURNS LEFT TO PARALLEL THE ALASKA RANGE. (P80)

**** NATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 02461 942

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,GLACIER,WATER LEVEL

ABST IN HIS 1942 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 926-B), HOFFIT NOTES: THE ROBERTSON RIVER IS THE LARGEST STREAM FLOWING FROM THE MOUNT KIMBALL AREA. IT HAS TWO MAIN BRANCHES, THE WESTERN BRANCH OF WHICH HEADS IN THE SAME MOUNTAIN MASS AS THAT FROM WHICH THE EASTERN HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE JOHNSON RIVER FLOW. THIS BRANCH HOWEVER TAKES AN EAST-NORTHEAST COURSE AND JOINS THE SOUTH BRANCH, WHICH FLOWS FROM THE ROBERTSON GLACIER ON THE EAST SLOPE OF MOUNT KIMBALL, 11 MILES FROM THE TANANA RIVER. THE ROBERTSON RIVER, LIKE THE JOHNSON, IS A LARGE GLACIAL STREAM PARTICULARLY TREACHEROUS IN TIMES OF HIGH WATER. (P112)

**** NATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 02863 944

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST A BRIDGE OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY SPANS THE ROBERTSON RIVER. (P23)

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 A 921
 STOR 160339907005001230004347006260
 MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, ICE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST O J MURIE DID FIELDWORK IN THE ROBERTSON RIVER AREA FROM MAY 25-JUNE 25, 1921. HE WAS STUDYING AND HUNTING BEARS ON THIS RIVER. "ON MAY 25 WE LEFT TANANA CROSSING AND THAT NIGHT CAMPED NEAR THE MOUTH OF ROBERTSON RIVER. ON THE LOWER ROBERTSON WE FOUND OVERFLOW ICE TO A THICKNESS OF 8 FT AND MORE, IN SOME PARTS, THRU WHICH THE RIVER HAD WORN VARIOUS CHANNELS. WE CHOSE WHAT APPEARED TO BE THE MAIN CHANNEL AND WITH ONE OF US PULLING ON LONG LINE AND THE OTHER STEERING AND PULLING ON THE BOAT ITSELF, WE WORKED UP THE CURRENT LABORIOUSLY. THE WATER WAS VERY LOW AND SEVERAL TIMES IT WAS NECESSARY TO RETRACE OUR COURSE AND PICK A NEW CHANNEL. ON MAY 31 WE REACHED THE MOUNTAINS AT THE FIRST FORKS OF THE RIVER AND THERE ESTABLISHED OUR CAMP. FROM THIS AS A BASE WE HUNTED UP THE EAST FORK, EVENTUALLY REACHING THE GLACIER AT ITS HEAD. JUNE 19 WE LOADED OUR BOAT AND STARTED BACK FOR TANANA CROSSING. THE RIVER WAS VERY HIGH AT THAT TIME AND WE WENT DOWN TO THE MOUTH IN TWO HOURS, COVERING THE DISTANCE WHICH IT TOOK US SEVERAL DAYS TO TRAVERSE UPSTREAM. WHEN WE REACHED THE TANANA WE FOUND IT SWOLLEN WITH THE HIGHEST WATER IN YEARS AND WE HAD THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY IN POLING AGAINST THE CURRENT. WE STRUGGLED ALONG FOR SIX DAYS, REACHING TANANA CROSSING JUNE 25, UTTERLY EXHAUSTED." (P2) FOLDER 43. "THE ROBERTSON RIVER IS A GLACIAL STREAM, APPROXIMATELY 40 MI IN LENGTH, EMPTYING INTO THE TANANA RIVER ABOUT 30 MI BELOW TANANA CROSSING. FIFTEEN MILES FROM ITS MOUTH IT FORKS, THE EAST FORK SPLITTING AGAIN 10 MI FROM ITS HEAD. THE STREAM IS A CONTINUOUS RAPID FROM THE GLACIER TO ITS MOUTH, WITH NO QUIET STRETCHES ANYWHERE. AT THE TIME OF LOW WATER THE STREAM IS BROKEN UP IN NUMEROUS WINDING CHANNELS, CUTTING THRU THE GRAVEL OF THE FLAT VALLEY FLOOR, WHICH AVERAGES 400 OR 500 YDS IN WIDTH.

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 B 921
 STOR 160339907005001230004347006260
 MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, ICE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE
 ABST WHEN THE WATER IS HIGH, HOWEVER, THE RIVER FILLS ITS BED COMPLETELY IN MANY PLACES WHERE THE VALLEY NARROWS DOWN AT SUCH TIMES IT BECOMES A TORRENT, CARRYING THE GRAVEL GRADUALLY ONWARD. THE RIVER BED IS CHARACTERIZED BY NUMEROUS SAND BARS, MANY OF THEM COVERED WITH WILLOWS AND SMALLER GROWTH. ALL THE FORKS OF THE RIVER EMERGE FROM GLACIERS HIGH IN THE ALASKA RANGE. DURING THE WINTER AN ANNUAL GLACIER FORMS ON SEVERAL PORTIONS OF THE RIVER, HEAVIEST BEING AT ITS MOUTH, WHERE SOME OF THE ICE STILL REMAINED JUNE 25. THROUGHOUT MOST OF ITS COURSE THE ROBERTSON FLOWS THROUGH A STEEP WALLED, NARROW VALLEY AMONG THE HIGH RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF THE ALASKA RANGE. AT THE MAIN FORKS THE STREAM LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS AND FLOWS FOR NEARLY 15 MILES THRU A LOW ROLLING AREA, ACROSS THE TANANA VALEY AND ENTERS THE TANANA OPPOSITE A HIGH CLIFF. THIS LOWLAND CONTAINS NUMEROUS SMALL PONDS AND LAKES OF VARYING SIZE. AT THE TIME WE WERE ASCENDING THE RIVER, THE WATER WAS CLEAR. LATER, WHEN THE RIVER ROSE, THE WATER WAS VERY MUDDY. AT THIS TIME IT BECAME VERY DIFFICULT TO FORD THE STREAM, FOR WHEN ONE WENT IN DEEPER THAN JUST ABOVE THE KNEES, THE CURRENT WAS TOO STRONG TO KEEP ONES FOOTING. AN IMMENSE QUANTITY OF GRAVEL AND SAND IS SWEEP ONWARD TO THE TANANA. (P1-4) FOLDER 43. MURIE DISCUSSES THE VEGETATION ALONG THE ROBERTSON RIVER. "A FOREST OF BLACK AND WHITE SPRUCE OF VARYING DENSITY, COVERS THE LOWLAND ALONG THE LOWER PART OF THE ROBERTSON AND EXTENDS UP THE RIVER TO WITHIN ABOUT SIX MILES OF THE GLACIER AT THE HEAD OF THE EAST FORK. WITHIN THE ALASKA RANGE THE TIMBER IS IRREGULARLY DISTRIBUTED, SOME HILLSIDES BEING ALMOST BARE OF TREES, OTHER HILLS TIMBERED TO THE SUMMIT, DEPENDING, NO DOUBT, ON VARYING COMBINATIONS OF SLOPE EXPOSURE, SOIL AND MOISTURE." (P4)

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER
 REFN 04328 921

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2799

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSIONS,ICE,GLACIER,RIVER CHANNEL,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST O J HURIE AND TOM YEIGH POLED UP THE SWIFT RIVER IN END MAY, 1921. AUFEIS ON THE RIVER WAS CLOSE TO 6 FT. THICK. SOMETIMES THEY HAD TO PULL BOAT AGAINST CURRENT. (P105&106) THEY SET UP PERMANENT CAMP ONCE THEY WERE IN THE MOUNTAINS OF ALASKA RANGE AND EXPLORED GENERAL AREA. THEY WALKED ALONG RIVER BARS. THEIR CAMP WAS AT POINT IN RIVER IN WHICH THERE WERE SEVERAL RIBBON-LIKE CHANNELS. UP RIVER FROM CAMP IT WAS TOO DEEP TO FORD. GLACIER-FED. HIKED UP RIVER TO GLACIER, PRESUMABLY THE MAIN RIVER TO ROBERTSON GLACIER. (P108&109) IT HAD TAKEN THEM 3 DAYS TO POLE UP TO THEIR CAMPSITE AND ONLY 2 HOURS TO DRIFT DOWN, WHICH THEY DID ON JUNE 19, 1921. (P110) HURIE ALSO HIKED UP "ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE ROBERTSON" TO GO SHEEP HUNTING. (P109) PHOTOGRAPH (P156) SHOWS MAN "POLING UP ROBERTSON RIVER IN SPRING. LAYERS OF OVERFLOW ICE ON BANKS MAY TAKE ALL SUMMER TO MELT."

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 05124 942944

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, PHOTO, ICE, BREAKUP, OBSTRUCTION, FREEZEUP

ABST IN THE WINTER OF 1942-43 THE ALASKA HIGHWAY WAS PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE DUE TO A BUILD UP OF ICE WHERE IT CROSSED THE ROBERTSON RIVER. (P56) A PERMANENT CROSSING WAS THEN CONSTRUCTED. IN 1943-44 ICE IN THE ROBERTSON DEVELOPED TO ABOUT THE SAME LEVEL AS THE WINTER BEFORE. ICE DID NOT FORM HIGH ENOUGH TO APPROACH THE ROAD LEVEL. FLOATING ICE IN THE SPRING KNOCKED OUT SEVERAL BENTS. (P59) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS FLOATING ICE IN THE ROBERTSON RIVER. IT ALSO SHOWS THE TEMPORARY TRESTLE CROSSING THE RIVER WITH TWO OF ITS BENTS KNOCKED OUT DUE TO ICE. THE ICE RESTING ON GRAVEL BEDS VISIBLE IN THE PHOTO WAS FORMED TO A CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT ABOVE THE SUMMER STREAM LEVEL. (P60) IN STREAMS LIKE THE ROBERTSON RIVER ICE BUILDS UP IN SUCCESSIVE LAYERS AS A RESULT OF OVERFLOW AND FREEZING ON TOP OF PREVIOUSLY FORMED ICE. THE ICE LAYER IS SO THICK THAT IT RESTS ON THE STREAM BED RATHER THAN FLOAT ON THE WATER. IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER MOST OF IT HELTS IN PLACE AND IS NOT CARRIED DOWNSTREAM IN BLOCKS. NATIVES SAY THAT THE ICE "ROTS OUT." (P60) BECAUSE THE PRESENCE OF A BRIDGE IS NOTED AND IT IS A PART OF THE ALASKA HIGHWAY IT IS ASSUMED BY THIS RESEARCHER THAT LAND TRANSPORT WAS UTILIZED.

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 05257 944

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO

ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "ALONG THE ALASKA HIGHWAY A BRIDGE IS BEING THROWN ACROSS THE ROBERTSON RIVER, 200 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. THE PICKUP TRUCK IN WHICH THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED IS BEING TOWED ACROSS THE STREAM BY A TRACTOR." (P253) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1944.

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

REFN 06337 973

STOR 160339907005001230004347006260

MOUT N632949 W1434735 C020N 0080E 24

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYH RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SLOPE OF ROBERTSON RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA AT MILE 408.4, FROM MILE 0 TO MILE 32 AVERAGES 135.0 FT PER MI IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 530 SQ MI.

**** WATN ROBERTSON RIVER ROBERTSON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2800

REFN 06722 931
STOR 160339907005001230004347006260
MOUT N632949 W1434735 C200N 0080E 24
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST BEACH SPORT HUNTED TOWARDS HEAD OF ROBERTSON R WHICH FLOWS INTO TANANA R (P239) THERE WERE 6 MEN AND 6 PACK HORSES IN THE PARTY. (P271)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
REFN 00007 967
STOR 160339907005001230003180005520095731120
MOUT N630226 W1460310 F220S 0090E 05
LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
ABST THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY BY BARSDATE, WAS TO DETERMINE THE GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTER OF TANGLE LAKES. ON JULY 31, 1967 THE FLOW RATE OF ROCK CREEK WAS MEASURED-14 CU M/SEC. (P5) THE WATERSHED AREA IS 130 SQ KM. ROCK CREEK HAS DISSOLVED SOLIDS OF 30 MG/L. (P6) ON JULY 31, 1967 THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT WAS 31 MG/L. (P8)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 1602833001750000220
MOUT N643616 W1652722 K100S 0340W 22
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: LEAD IN SMALL QUANTITIES LOCATED ON CREEK. TUNGSTEN LOCATED ON DIVIDE BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK. ROCK CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER WHICH FLOWS TO NORTON SOUND AT NOHE.

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
REFN 01824 898
STOR 1602833001750000220
MOUT N643616 W1652722 K100S 0340W 22
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON ROCK CREEK IN SEPT., 1898. (P.32)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
REFN 01909 911
STOR 1603399123820
MOUT N645400 W1413000 F010N 0310E 20
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)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
REFN 02121 907
STOR 161039501198000276000336000260
MOUT N614500 W1440000 C020S 0080E 09
LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, PHOTO
ABST COPPER PROSPECTING HAD BEEN CARRIED OUT ON ROCK CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARY, LIME CREEK, BY 1907. (P55) A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2801

PHOTOGRAPH APPEARS ON P28, PLATE IV, A, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "THIN-BEDDED TRIASSIC LIMESTONE AND SHALE ON WEST BRANCH OF ROCK CREEK."

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
 REFN 02174 910
 STOR 160339912382002012000136000190
 MOUT N645400 W1413000 F010N_0310E 20
 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. COARSE GOLD WAS FOUND AT THE HEAD OF ROCK CREEK AND CAUSED CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT IN 1910. (P171)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
 REFN 02491 944
 STOR 161039502586000481000012000010001420010
 MOUT N623400 W1432900 C090N_0100E 14
 LUPR 35 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST FROM FRED HOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS 989-D, 1954. A GOLD-BEARING DEPOSIT THAT HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR A LONG TIME IS SITUATED NEAR THE HEAD OF THE SMALL STREAM ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES WEST OF ROCK CREEK. THIS PROSPECT IS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY, ABOUT 1,000 FEET HIGHER THAN THE ROAD, AND IS REACHED BY A TRAIL BEGINNING AT MILE 82 ON THE NABESNA ROAD. (P203)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602833001750000220
 MOUT N643616 W1652722 K100S_0340W 22
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LEAD OCCURS IN SMALL QUANTITIES WITH COPPER ORE. (P24) TUNGSTEN OCCURS ON THE N SIDE DIVIDE BETWEEN GLACIER AND ROCK CREEKS. (P26)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
 REFN 02731 966972
 STOR 1603399070050012300031800005520095731120
 MOUT N630226 W1460310 F220S_0090E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST A GEOLOGICAL EXPOSURE ON ROCK CREEK, CALLED "BEAVER DAM" INDICATES A PAST HIGH LAKE LEVEL, THE SHORE OF WHICH SERVED AS PALAEO-LITHIC HUNTING ENCAMPMENTS ABOUT 10,000 YEARS AGO. FOR SOME REASON, POSSIBLY BY THE BREACH OF A MORINAL DAM, THE LAKE LEVEL DROPPED RAPIDLY, AND THIS WAS CONCURRENT WITH THE DISAPPEARANCE OF HUMAN OCCUPATION (SAME TIME RANGE.) (P7)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK
 REFN 02831 00001 937
 STOR 161039501198000276000336000260
 MOUT N614500 W1440000 C020S_0080E 09
 LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ESTABLISH A MINE ON ROCK CREEK IN 1937. (2-127)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2802

REFN 03193 967
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520095731120
 MOUT N630226 W1460310 F220S 0090E 05
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYM RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST ROCK CREEK HAS A WATERSHED AREA OF 130 SQ KILOMETERS AND A MEASURED DISCHARGE ON JULY 31, 1967 OF 14 CU METERS/SEC. (P30) ROCK CREEK HAD PERHAPS TRIPLED ITS FLOW RATE IN THE 24 HR PERIOD PRIOR TO MEASUREMENT DUE TO HEAVY PRECIPITATION. (P31)

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK

REFN 03466 00001 910916
 STOR 160339912382002012000136000190
 MOUT N645400 W1413000 F010N 0310E 20
 LUPR 36 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER
 ABST C A BRYANT, RETURNING TO EAGLE FROM TRIP OUTSIDE IN JULY 1910, HEARD OF A STAMPEDE AT ROCK CREEK. "WENT OVER AND STAYED A WEEK. ONLY 1 CABIN WAS UP, THE REST WERE IN TENTS. SEVERAL SHAFTS WERE DOWN TO BEDROCK. ONE WAS 125 FT DEEP. NO PAY. HUOSON BROTHERS HAD A SHAFT 60 FT DEEP AND GODD PAY, THE ONLY ONE FOUND THERE. IT DID NOT LOOK GOOD TO ME SO WENT BACK TO EAGLE." (P163) IN AUG 1916, BRYANT AND FRANK SANDBERG LEFT EAGLE TO DO SOME PROSPECTING. TOGETHER THEY HAD 500 LBS OF PROVISIONS ON THEIR BOAT. "WE POLED, AND LINED UP THE 70-MILE FOR 3 DAYS TO THE MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK." (P175) SANDBERG GOT OFF THERE, AND BRYANT WENT ON UP THE SEVENTYMILE.

**** WATN ROCK CREEK ROCK CREEK

REFN 05617 930
 STOR 1602833001750000220
 MOUT N643616 W1652722 K100S 0340W 22
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO SEPPALA'S BROTHER, AXLE, SKIING TO ROCK CREEK AND STAYING THERE OVERNIGHT. (P148) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

**** WATN ROCK LAKE ROCK LAKE

REFN 02980 971
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N614809 W1411500 C010S 0230E 09
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF
 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. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE RESEARCHERS CITE ROCK LAKE AS "SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANES." (P66) NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN AS TO HOW THE SUITABILITY WAS DETERMINED. THE DOCUMENT FURTHER NOTES THAT THE STATE DEPT OF HIGHWAYS PROPOSES TO DEVELOP ROCK LAKE AS A WATER-ORIENTED RESORT. (P61)

**** WATN ROCKY LAKE ROCKY LAKE

REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N613325 W1494925 C170N 0030W 21
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK
 KEYM RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON A LIST OF CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYSIDES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS FISHING, BOATING, AND HUNTING. IT IS 30 MILES WEST BY ROAD FROM PALMER. (MILE 48 GLENN HIGHWAY) NE OF BIG LAKE, 24 MI NORTH OF ANCHORAGE. LISTED IN ORTH AS SUCKER LAKE, A VARIATION OF ROCKY LAKE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2803

**** WATN ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEK ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEK
REFN 01445 954
STOR 1602839003070000620
MOU N644500 W1651500 K0805 0320W 30
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 ROCKY MOUNTAIN CREEK, NEAR NOME, BY HUGO LINDFORS. (P239)

**** WATN ROCKY RIVER ROCKY RIVER
REFN 02800 963964
STOR 1608266
MOU N592000 W1512500 S100S 0130W 25
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL
ABST SEVENTEEN INDICATORS WERE PLACED IN ROCKY RIVER ON DEC 18, 1963, AND RECOVERED APRIL 17, 1964, SHOWING NO GRAVEL SHIFT OR FREEZING DURING THE SAMPLE TIME PERIOD. "EXTREME HIGH WATER OCCURRED BEFORE THE INDICATORS WERE PLACED IN THE GRAVEL." (P23)

**** WATN ROGUE CREEK ROGUE CREEK
REFN 02800 963
STOR 1610332
MOU N604000 W1455000 C140S 0030W 19
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE MADE DURING 1963 IN ROGUE CREEK; A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 07/14. (P29) CHUM SALMON COUNTS WERE ALSO CONDUCTED, WITH GROUND COUNTS MADE ON 07/14 AND 09/08. (P38)

**** WATN ROOSEVELT CREEK ROOSEVELT CREEK
REFN 02099 906
STOR 160339907005001230001917003660000470020050030236
MOU N640430 W1481245 F100S 0030W 06
LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, MAP
ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 314), PRINDLE NOTES: THE LOWER PART OF THE VALLEY OF ROOSEVELT CREEK IS RATHER OPEN AND IS COVERED WITH A LIGHT GROWTH OF SMALL SPRUCE. THE MINING AREA IS ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, WHERE THE VALLEY IS NARROW. THE BED ROCK IS STICKY CLAY AND YELLOWISH SAND THAT BELONG TO THE COAL-BEARING FORMATION. THE STREAM GRAVELS ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE OF GRUBSTAKE CREEK AND ARE DERIVED FROM THE THICK BED OF GRAVELS THAT CAPS THE SANDS AND CLAYS. THEY ARE SHALLOW AND GOLD OCCURS IN 1 TO 1 1/2 FEET OF GRAVEL OVER A WIDTH OF 20 TO 60 FEET. THE GOLD IS SMALL, FLAT, AND WELL WORN, THE COARSEST PIECE FOUND BEING NORTH ABOUT 45 CENTS. AT THE TIME THE CREEK WAS VISITED THERE WAS INSUFFICIENT WATER FOR SLICING. THE GOLD HAS MOST PROBABLY BEEN CONCENTRATED TOGETHER WITH THE STREAM GRAVELS OUT OF THE THICK GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN WHICH THE CREEK ORIGINATES. A POINT TO BE EMPHASIZED IS THAT THE SOFT CLAYS AND SANDS WHICH FORM THE BED ROCK ARE JUST AS TRULY BED ROCK TO THE STREAM GRAVELS THAT OVERLIE THEM AND CARRY THE GOLD AS IF THEY WERE HARD ROCK. A THICKNESS OF SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET OF THESE UNCONSOLIDATED DEPOSITS MAY OVERLIE THE HARD BED ROCK AND ANY ATTEMPT TO SINK THROUGH THEM TO THE SOLID FORMATION WOULD BE NOT ONLY A MOST DIFFICULT TASK, BUT, INASMUCH AS THE ONLY RUN OF GOLD KNOWN OVERLIES THEM, WOULD BE IN ALL PROBABILITY USELESS. (P211) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN ROOSEVELT CREEK ROOSEVELT CREEK
REFN 02183 910912
STOR 160339907005001230001917003660000470020050030236
MOU N640430 W1481245 F100S 0030W 06

LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS NOTES: ROOSEVELT CREEK JOINS THE TATLANIKA SOME 3 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF GRUBSTAKE CREEK. IT HEADS IN A HIGH RIDGE COMPOSED OF UNCONSOLIDATED GRAVELS, SANDS, AND CLAYS AND HAS NO HARD BEDROCK WITHIN ITS BASIN. THE WORKABLE PLACER GROUND LIES IN THE LOWER 2 OR 3 MILES OF THE VALLEY, WHICH IS HERE COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW AND OPEN, WITHOUT HIGH BORDERING RIDGES. THE PLACERS OCCUR IN STREAM GRAVELS DERIVED BY EROSION FROM THE HIGH-GRAVEL COVERING OF THE RIDGE IN WHICH THE STREAM HEADS, AND THE PLACER GOLD IS DOUBTLESS THE PRODUCT OF THE RECONCENTRATION OF GOLD FROM THE SAME HIGH-GRAVEL BEDS. IN THE ABSENCE OF HARD BEDROCK THE GOLD IS CONCENTRATED ON A "SOFT BEDROCK" CONSISTING OF CLAYEY OR SANDY LAYERS OF THE COAL-BEARING SERIES INTO WHICH THE STREAM HAS CUT ITS CHANNEL. THE GROUND WORKED IS SHALLOW AND THE GOLD IS OBTAINED FROM A PAY STREAK 20 TO 60 FEET WIDE. THE GOLD IS FLAT AND FINE, AND ITS WORN APPEARANCE INDICATES THAT IT HAS TRAVELED FAR FROM ITS ORIGINAL SOURCE. AN INSUFFICIENT WATER SUPPLY HAS RETARDED DEVELOPMENTS ON THIS CREEK, AND THE PRODUCTION FOR THE LAST FEW YEARS HAS BEEN UNIMPORTANT. DURING THE SEASON OF 1910 MINING WAS BEING CARRIED ON AT ONE PLACE ON A SMALL SCALE. (P48-49) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN ROOSEVELT CREEK ROOSEVELT CREEK

REFN 02282 905916

STOR 160339907005001230001917003660000470020050030236

MOUT N640430 W1481245 F100S 0030W 06

LUPR 35 WOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 662-G), MADDREN NOTES: PRACTICALLY ALL THE PLACER MINING IN THE VALLEY OF TATLANIKA CREEK HAS BEEN DONE ON THREE TRIBUTARIES, NAMED, IN UPSTREAM ORDER, HEARST, ROOSEVELT, AND GRUBSTAKE CREEKS, WHICH DISCHARGE INTO THE MAIN STREAM FROM THE EAST ALONG THE MIDDLE PART OF ITS COURSE. MORE OR LESS MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON THESE STREAMS SINCE 1905, BUT THE MOST CONTINUOUS WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON GRUBSTAKE CREEK, WHERE FROM TWO TO SIX MEN HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED EACH YEAR. ROOSEVELT CREEK APPEARS TO RANK NEXT TO GRUBSTAKE CREEK IN IMPORTANCE, AND HEARST CREEK HAS BEEN THE LEAST PRODUCTIVE OF THE THREE STREAMS. IT IS REPORTED THAT FOUR MEN WERE ENGAGED IN MINING ON GRUBSTAKE CREEK AND ONE MAN ON ROOSEVELT CREEK IN 1916. HEARST, ROOSEVELT, AND GRUBSTAKE CREEKS ARE FROM 2 TO 4 MILES LONG AND OF COMPARATIVELY SMALL VOLUME. THEY ARE STREAMS OF LIKE CHARACTER, ESPECIALLY WITH REGARD TO THE GEOLOGY OF THE AREAS THEY DRAIN AND THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH THE PLACER GOLD OCCURS ALONG THEIR COURSES. THEIR SOURCES ARE FULLY 1,000 FEET ABOVE THEIR MOUTHS. (P399)

**** WATN ROOSEVELT LAKE ROOSEVELT LAKES

REFN 02243 913

STOR 1607

MOUT N631102 W1470936 F200S 0030E 15

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST WHAT APPEARS TO BE THE UPPER PART OF LAVA FLOWS IN THE VICINITY OF ROOSEVELT LAKES CONTAINS WATER-LAID TUFFS AND THE NEARBY "TRIASSIC (?)" SEDIMENTS ALSO CONTAIN TUFFACEOUS BEDS (P74)

**** WATN ROSA CREEK ROSY CREEK

REFN 03438 948

STOR 160339907005001230003063005490000000000

MOUT N641630 W1460445 F070S 0080E 35

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING

ABST FRED CAMPBELL IN HIS DIARY SAID HE MADE A TRIP TO ROSY CREEK AND GOT ONE PORCUPINE. SEPT 29, 1948. OCT 16, 1948 HE AGAIN WENT HUNTING ON ROSY CREEK. HE HUNTED THE CREEK REGULARLY THE FALL OF 1948.

**** WATN ROSIE CREEK ROSIE CREEK

REFN 02787 971974

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2805

STOR 160339904913000947005465005400
 MOUT N671000 W1502000 F270N 0130W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. ROSIE CREEK IS ABOUT 27 FEET WIDE AND 1-5 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO PEBBLES. (P10)

**** WATN ROSLYN CREEK ROSLYN CREEK
 REFN 04237 962
 STOR 1609428
 MOUT N573700 W1521900 S290S 0190W 34
 LUPR 51
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST ROSLYN CREEK IS A FAVORITE FISHING LOCATION, AND IT IS ACCESSIBLE TO THE ROAD SYSTEM. (P90)

**** WATN ROTTEN FISH SLOUGH ROTTEN FISH CREEK
 REFN 02692 900970
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N663730 W1425514 F210N 0220E 26
 LUPR 34 BLACK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST DURING MOOSE-HUNTING BY VILLAGERS FROM CHALKYITSIK, "A PLACE CALLED ROTTEN FISH CREEK IS OFTEN CHOSEN FOR THE FIRST NIGHT'S CAMP BECAUSE IS A FAVORITE MOOSE HAUNT." (P90) USE OF THIS PLACE GOES BACK FOR MANY YEARS.

**** WATN ROUND TANGLE LAKE ROUND TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630324 W1455916 F210S 0090E 34
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES SOUTH OF THE ALASKAN RANGE. (P7) LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P57, SAMPLE TAKEN FROM SURFACE. DATA WERE COLLECTED IN 1966.

**** WATN ROUND TANGLE LAKE ROUND TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 00007 966967
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630330 W1450920
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY BY BARSDATE, WAS TO DETERMINE THE GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTER OF TANGLE LAKES. ON TABLE 2 (P5) THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE GIVEN FOR ROUND TANGLE LAKE: SURFACE AREA 1.5 KM²; VOLUME 13,000,000 CU M³; MAXIMUM DEPTH 27 M; MEAN DEPTH 9 M; LENGTH 1.8 KM; AND WIDTH 1.3 KM. ON SEPT 4, 1966 ROUND LAKE HAD A DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT OF 48 MG/L AND ON JULY 30, 1967 THE DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT WAS 44 MG/L. (P8)

**** WATN ROUND TANGLE LAKE ROUND TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630324 W1455916 F210S 0090E 34
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, M MILLER WRITES THAT THE TANGLE LAKE CAMPGROUND (MILE 20 DENALI HIGHWAY) HAS BEEN CLOSED AND BLOCKED OFF, BUT AT MILE 22, THERE IS THE TANGLE LAKES BOAT LAUNCH AREA. (P43) AUTHOR'S MAP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2806

OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN ROUND TANGLE LAKE ROUND TANGLE LAKE
REFN 03193 965
STOR 1603
MOUT N630324 W1455916 F210S 0090E 34
LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
KEYM DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
ABST ROUND TANGLE LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 1.5 SQ KILOMETER VOLUME 13 MILLION CUBIC METERS, MAXIMUM DEPTH 27 METERS, MEAN DEPTH 9 METERS, LENGTH 1.8 KILOMETERS, WIDTH 1.3 KILOMETERS. (P31) E W SHALLOW NOTED ICE ON THE LAKE UNTIL JUNE 29, 1965. (P31)

**** WATN ROY CREEK ROY CREEK
REFN 02197 911
STOR 160339909379101584000029000020287623270
MOUT N652300 W1471200 F070N 0030E 31
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
ABST "WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSNORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN BEAVER CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
REFN 00430 964966
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
MOUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
LUPR 21 SHUNGNAK RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, A SIGNIFICANT COPPER DEPOSIT FOUND AT BORNITE, 150 MI. E OF KOJZEBUE, KENNECOTT COPPER CORP. BROUGHT CLAIM AND CONSTRUCTED PLANT, LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS, AIR STRIP AND ROADS. (P155-56)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
REFN 00575 897
STOR 160339907705501340000111900200
MOUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE MUNOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN THE WINTER OF 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON THE RUBY CREEK." (P186)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
REFN 00575 897
STOR 160339907705501340000111900200
MOUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE MUNOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN THE WINTER OF 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON THE RUBY CREEK." (P186)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
REFN 00608 923
STOR 1603399057600010620
MOUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES RUBY CREEK GOING DOWN THE YUKON RIVER ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. RUBY CREEK IS 175 MI BELOW FT GIBBON-THE SCENE OF GOLD STAMPEDE 10 YRS PRIOR. (P178)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 00631 900902

STOR 160289000265000033000290000390017400350

MOUT N644900 W1642000 K080S 0280W 10

LUPR 22 CASADEPOGA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, H CLARK NOTES "500 MINERS WORKED IN THE RUBY CREEK AND CASADEPOGA 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) RUBY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF CASADEPOGA RIVER, NE OF SOLOMON. THE MINERS NOTED WERE HERE IN 1900. IN 1902 MANY OF CLAIMS ON RUBY WERE "OUSTERS". (P91)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 01860 917949

STOR 1603399057600010620

MOUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04

LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST USGS CIRCULAR 279, 1949. PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND ON RUBY CREEK IN THE WINTER OF 1917. IN 1920, A 10-STAMP MILL WAS INSTALLED AT THE HEAD OF RUBY CREEK TO PROCESS THE COPPER ORES IN THE AREA. MINING AND MILLING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON INTERMITTENTLY SINCE 1920. (PP10-11) URANIUM WAS FOUND IN THE CREEK. (PP12-14)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02067 901904

STOR 160339907705501340000111900200

MOUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS CREEK CARRIES 7.5-12.5 SECOND-FEET OF WATER AND HAS A GRADIENT OF 150 FEET/MI IN THE LOWER PART. THE VALLEY IN THIS PART IS "BROADLY V-SHAPED, WITH STEEPLY SLOPING SIDES." (P37) THE UPPER PART OF THE VALLEY WAS NOT VISITED BY THE AUTHOR OR HIS PARTY. THE FIRST PAY WAS TAKEN FROM THE CREEK IN 1901, AND AN ESTIMATE OF \$13-14,000 HAS BEEN REMOVED SINCE THEN. ABOUT \$5,000 IN 1904. THERE HAS BEEN NO PAY FOUND ABOVE MILE 1.5 OF THE CREEK BUT AGAIN FAST WATER ON THE GRAVEL IN THE UPPER PARTS MAKES MINING VERY DIFFICULT. THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE 6-10 FT DEEP AND 300-500 FEET WIDE. (P37) THE MUCK RANGES FROM ALMOST NONE TO A DEPTH NEVER TO EXCEED 4 FT, THE GRAVELS ARE 5-7 FT THICK. "THE GRAVEL IS COMPARATIVELY FINE BUT CONTAINS A FEW BOULDERS A FOOT IN DIAMETER OR MORE." (P37) NUGGETS HAVE BEEN REMOVED WEIGHING UP TO 2 OUNCES. THE SMALLER GOLD PIECES SEEM TO BE ROUGH AND GENERALLY FLAT WHILE THE LARGER PIECES WERE SMOOTHER BUT WERE STILL FLAT. (P37) SOME SILVER NUGGETS WERE ALSO FOUND. THE CREEK IS WORKED IN THE SUMMER BY OPEN CUTS AND IN THE WINTER BY DRIFTING. (P38) PREPARATIONS WERE BEING MADE FOR A HYDRAULIC SYSTEM TO BE PUT IN. (P38) FREIGHT RATES ARE 3 CENTS/LB IN WINTER AND 6 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER. (P49)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02078 905

STOR 160339907705501340000111900200

MOUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST HYDRAULIC PLANTS WERE BEING INSTALLED ON RUBY CREEK IN 1905. (P126)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2808

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1603399057600010620
 MQUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY, DIMENSION
 ABST PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON RUBY CREEK IN 1907. THE CREEK IS 2 MILES LONG, AND SURFACE PROSPECTS ARE REPORTED AT 2¢ PER PAN. SOME OPEN-CUT WORK WAS DONE SHOWING GOOD VALUES AT BEDROCK. IN 1907 ABOUT 30 MEN WERE PROSPECTING THE PLACERS. RUBY CREEK IS IN THE YUKON DISTRICT. (P47)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 160339907705501340000111900200
 MQUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A SMALL AMOUNT OF OPEN CUT WORK WAS DONE ON RUBY CREEK IN 1908. (P55)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
 REFN 02133 907908
 STOR 1603399057600010620
 MQUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD WAS FOUND IN THE GRAVELS OF THIS CREEK NEAR ITS MOUTH, THE SUMMER OF 1907. THE CREEK IS ABOUT 3 MI LONG. IT ENTERS THE YUKON, FROM ITS SOUTH SIDE. ABOUT 30 MEN REMAINED IN THE VICINITY OF RUBY CREEK DURING THE WINTER OF 1907-1908. SHAFTS WERE SUNK WITH AID OF 3 SMALL STEAM BOILERS. BY JULY 1908 MOST LEFT AREA, LEAVING THE DISCOVERY CLAIM ON THE CREEK, THE ONLY PROPERTY BEING WORKED, ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR WHO VISITED RUBY CREEK IN JULY 1908. SUPPLIES ARE OBTAINED FROM THE VILLAGE OF KOKRINES, 24 MILES UP THE YUKON AND FROM LEWIS'S STORE 23 MILES DOWN THE YUKON. (P229) DURING WINTER OF 1907-1908 ABOUT 30 MEN PROSPECTED ON RUBY AND BIG CREEKS, SINKING HOLES TO BEDROCK. SOME PROSPECTING WAS ALSO DONE ON BOSTON, SOLATNA, BEAVER AND DOME CREEKS. (P232) UP TO JULY 1908, ABOUT 1000 DOLLARS IN FINE GOLD WAS TAKEN FROM THE OPEN CUT IN DISCOVERY CLAIM ON RUBY CREEK. TWO PROSPECTORS WERE WORKING THE CLAIM, ABOUT 1/8 OF A MILE FROM THE YUKON RIVER ON THE EAST SIDE OF RUBY, IN A BANK OF MUCK, SILT, GRAVEL AND BOULDERS. (P233)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
 REFN 02140 907908
 STOR 1603399057600010620
 MQUT N644400 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST GOLD WAS REPORTEDLY DISCOVERED AT THE MOUTH OF RUBY CREEK IN 1907. IN THE 1907-08 WINTER ABOUT 30 MEN PROSPECTED FOR PLACER GOLD IN THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS OF THE CREEKS BY SINKING A NUMBER OF SHAFTS TO BED ROCK WITH THE AID OF STEAM BOILERS. NO RICH GOLD BEARING DEPOSITS HAVE YET BEEN FOUND. BY JULY 1908, MOST HAD LEFT THE DISTRICT AND DISCOVERY CLAIM ON RUBY CREEK WAS THE ONLY ONE BEING ACTIVELY WORKED. UP TO JULY 1908 ABOUT \$1000 WORTH OF FINE GOLD HAD BEEN PRODUCED FROM THE OPEN CUT ON DISCOVERY CLAIM ON RUBY CREEK. (P78-80)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK
 REFN 02193 911
 STOR 160339912166001960000119000270
 MQUT N650500 W1420000 F030N 0280E 04
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2809

ABST OPEN-CUT MINING WAS BEING DONE IN 1911 ON RUBY CREEK, WHICH ENTERS FOURTH OF JULY CREEK ABOUT 3-MILES ABOVE THE POINT OF STEAM SCRAPER OPERATIONS. (P208)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02196 911
STOR 160339907705501340000111900200
MOUT N652400 W1500800 F070N 0130M 25
LUPR 35 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST A STAMPEDE TO RUBY CREEK CAUSED A SHORTAGE OF MEN ELSEWHERE IN JUNE AND JULY, 1911, WHEN SOME OF THE LARGE OPERATORS CLOSED DOWN THEIR PLANTS IN THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. (P240)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02208 906913
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
MOUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
LUPR 21 SHUNGNAK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST COPPER LODES HAVE BEEN PROSPECTED ON THE WEST SIDE OF RUBY CREEK. COPPER-BEARING LEADS ON RUBY CREEK HAVE BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS AND WERE CRITICALLY EXAMINED IN 1906 BY EXPERTS IN PRIVATE EMPLOY TO DETERMINE THEIR COMMERCIAL VALUE. CONDITIONS AT THAT TIME PREVENTED THE PURCHASE OF THE PROPERTIES AND ONLY A SMALL AMOUNT OF WORK HAS BEEN DONE RECENTLY. (P147) THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE RUBY CREEK VALLEY HAVE A HEAVY COVERING OF TALUS AND VEGETATION. A BOILER WAS BROUGHT TO RUBY CREEK FROM THE KOBUK BY WAY OF THE LOW PASS AT THE HEAD OF WESLEY CREEK WITH A TEAM OF 70 DOGS. (P148) REPORT DATED 1913.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02354 915924
STOR 1603399057600010620
MOUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. "THE GOLD DEPOSITS ON RUBY CREEK ARE OF GREATER INTEREST HISTORICALLY THAN ECONOMICALLY AS IT WAS ON THIS CREEK THAT THE FIRST MINING WAS DONE IN THE RUBY DISTRICT." PLACER GROUND IS NEAR THE MOUTH, ON A BENCH ON THE EAST BANK. THE CREEK IS LESS THAN 2 MI LONG. TOTAL PRODUCTION FROM RUBY CREEK IS ABOUT \$5,000. INTERMITTENT WORK WAS CONDUCTED ON THE CREEK IN 1915 AND FOR A FEW SUCCEEDING YEARS. WATER FOR SLUICING WAS ONLY AVAILABLE WHEN THERE WAS SEEPAGE FROM RAIN. (P90-91)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02373 920
STOR 160405404548800819000152700100078800520
MOUT N631600 W1545400 K250S 0210E 32
LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE NIXON FORK COUNTRY J.S. BROWN U.S.G.S. BULL. 783: 97-144. PRIOR TO 1920 A FEW SMALL PLACER MINES WERE WORKED ON RUBY CREEK. (P127)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02435 907933
STOR 1603399057600010620
MOUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, DIMENSION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2810

ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. RUBY CREEK IS ABOUT 2 MILES LONG. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ABOUT 1/4 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH IN 19073 GOLD BEARING GRAVEL WAS WORKED FOR MANY YEARS THERE AFTER BUT TOTAL PRODUCTION PROBABLY NEVER EXCEEDED A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS. NO MINING IS NOW IN PROGRESS. (P144)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02435 933
STOR 160405404548800819000152700100078800520
HQUT N631600 W1545400 K250S 0210E 32
LUPR 41 TAKOTNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST U S G S 1933. GOLD PLACERS HAVE BEEN WORKED ON RUBY CREEK. ONE MAN WAS WORKING ON AN OPEN CUT DURING THE SUMMER, 1933. (PP196-7)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 0255E 960964
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
HQUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
LUPR 21 SHUNGNAC RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST THERE IS A SMALL AIRPLANE LANDING FIELD ALONG RUBY CREEK, 10 TO 12 MILES N OF KOBUK. (P K5) IN 1960 COPPER LODES WERE BEING MINED IN THE RUBY CREEK AREA. (P K5) REPORT DATED 1964.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02665 964
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
HQUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST MORE THAN 100,000 TONS OF COPPER ORE ARE LOCATED AT RUBY CREEK NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK. (P185)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02719 976
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
HQUT N643756 W1424505 F030S 0250E 29
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST RUBY CREEK IS 10 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 140.0 FT PER MI; (P39)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02833 972
STOR 160339907005001230003180005520041700230
HQUT N633900 W1455300 F140S 0090E 36
LUPR 53 DELTA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, FLOOD

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER, ALASKA. VOL I 1975 GRUHNAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION. SEE P2-170 FOR STREAM GAGE MONITORING ON RUBY CREEK. SEE ANNUAL MAXIMUM DISCHARGE AT CREST STAGE PARTIAL RECORD STATIONS DURING WATER YEAR 1972. (P2-213) FOR FLOOD RECORDS SEE TABLE 2-23. (P2-222) FOR DISCHARGE DATA SEE TABLE 2-24. (P2-226)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 02882 952
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
HQUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COPPER MINERALIZATION WAS DISCOVERED ON RUBY CREEK IN 1952. (P33)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 03463 00002 904906
 STOR 160339907705501340000111900200
 MOUT N652424 W1500754 F070N 0130W 25
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, BREAKUP, FISHING, HUNTING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD
 ABST FOLDER 149, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED OCT 14, 1904, RAMPART-"WE PUT UP A GOOD 4 ROOMED LOG CABIN-BUILT A ROAD 1 1/2 MILES LONG FROM THE BIG MANOOK TRAIL UP RUBY CREEK. PUT IN 2 "POLE DAMS" TO TURN THE CREEK AWAY FROM THE GROUND WHERE WE WILL COMMENCE TO WORK. CLEARED THE PIPE LINE ONE MILE LONG AND BRIDGED THE CREEK 5 TIMES FOR IT...AFTER HE GOT THE CABIN UP DOLLIE (MRS BALLOU) WENT OUT, WALKING THE 9 MI OVER A BAD TRAIL." (P1-2) FOLDER 154, LETTER FROM DOLLIE BALLOU TO MOTHER, DATED JUNE 11, 1905, RAMPART-"THE MEN IN CAMP COMPLAIN OF FROST IN THEIR WINTER DIGGINGS MAKING IT SLOW WASHING UP...WE MADE A GARDEN AND THINGS ARE GROWING...RADISHES, LETTUCE, TURNIPS, CABBAGE, PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, POTATDES, ETC." (P1) "THE OTHER MORNING THEY STOPPED THE ELEVATOR AND IN A LITTLE POOL OF WATER WHICH FORMED AT THE BOTTOM OF IT THERE WERE AS MANY AS 20 NICE BIG TROUT. WE HAD ENOUGH FOR DINNER." (P1) FOLDER 149, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED OCT 14, 1904, RAMPART (BUT FROM HOUSE ON RUBY CREEK)-"WE HAVE ABOUT 80 LBS OF TROUT CACHED FOR THE WINTER...WE BOYS SHOT ABOUT A HUNDRED (RABBITS) AND THOSE THAT WE DID NOT EAT ARE HUNG UP FOR FUTURE USE." (P3-4) FOLDER 155, LETTER FROM DOLLIE TO MOTHER DATED JULY 15, 1905, RAMPART-"WE HAD 9 DAYS STEADY RAIN AND IT BUSTED A SMALL DAM, LETTING THE WATER INTO THE DIGGINGS." FOLDER 160, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED NOV 27, 1906, FROM RAMPART-BALLOU TRIED TO "WORK OUR PLANT OFF ON HIM (HANLEY) FOR \$15,000 BUT HE WOULDN'T STAND FOR IT. HANLEY WAS A NEW COMER IN TOWN "BUYING GROUND RIGHT AND LEFT". (P1) FOLDER 180, "MISC NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS"; ARTICLE "TWO RICH BENCHES", DAWSON, SEPT 28-IN AN INTERVIEW, M B BALLOU SAYS: "MY 2 ASSOCIATES AND I ARE ALONE IN THE ENTERPRISE OF INSTALLING A HYDRAULIC PLANT ON RUBY CREEK. WE HAVE BONDED AND LEASED A GROUP OF 15 CLAIMS. THE CREEK IS SO STEEP AND THE GRAVEL SO SHALLOW IT WILL NOT BE DIFFICULT TO WORK THE GROUND ON RUBY. THE GROUND IS 5 TO 9 FT DEEP."

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 04022 901972
 STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
 MOUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
 LUPR 21 SHUNGNAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ALASKA RAILROAD FILE TITLED "KENNECOTT COPPER" CORRESPONDENCE, 1964-72. A PRIMARY SUPPLY DEMAND ON THE KOBUK RIVER HAS BEEN CREATED BY THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW COPPER MINE AT RUBY CREEK, SOME 18 MILES INLAND BY ROAD FROM KOBUK VILLAGE. IN A LETTER FROM L J. SUREN OF THE KENNECOTT COPPER COPP TO JONE E HANLEY, U S DEPT OF INTERIOR, ALASKA RAILROAD, JULY 27, 1925 MENTION WAS MADE OF DIFFICULT WEATHER AND LOW WATER CONDITIONS, SO THAT NONE OF THE SEVERAL THOUSAND TONS OF FREIGHT SHIPPED THE YEAR BEFORE WERE DELIVERED IN TIME TO BE OF USE, THUS DELAYING THE OPENING OF THE MINE BY 1 YEAR. A PAPER ENTITLED "COPPER DEPOSITS OF THE RUBY CREEK AREA, ANBLER RIVER QUADRANGLE, ALASKA" PRESENTED BY R H W CHADWICK APRIL 11-13, 1960 CONTAINED THE FOLLOWING: THERE ARE 4 SMALL AIRSTRIPS, 2 AT THE RUBY CREEK CAMP AND 2 AT KOBUK. (P1) COPPER WAS DISCOVERED AT RUBY CREEK BY GOLD SEEKERS IN 1901. FOLLOWING A BREIF PERIOD OF ACTIVITY, THE AREA LAY DORMANT FOR ABOUT 40 YEARS. (P2) NO RUBY CREEK IS LISTED IN ORTH FOR THIS AREA. THE RUBY CREEK MINING AREA IS LOCATED IN THE KOBUK RIVER VICINITY.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 04068 00012 963
 STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
 MOUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
 LUPR 21 SHUNGNAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2812

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST REPORT ON TRIP TO RUBY CREEK EXPLORATION OF BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY (1963). REFERENCE IS MADE TO EXTENSIVE COPPER MINING BEING DONE ON RUBY CREEK BY THE BEAR CREEK MINING CO.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 04251 900
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390017400350
MQUT N644900 W1642000 K080S 0280W 10
LUPR 22 CASADEPAGA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT RUBY CREEK IN THE BIG FOUR DISTRICT HAD A NUMBER OF CLAIMS WHERE FROM 3-35 CENTS PER PAN WAS FOUND. A FEW 40 AND 50 CENT NUGGETS WERE FOUND ON RUBY CREEK. (P211)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 04428 919
STOR 160405404548800819000152700100078800520
MQUT N631600 W1545500 K250S 0210E 32
LUPR 41 NIXON FORK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE NIXON FORK AREA, MEDFRA QUADRANGLE, ALASKA 1966 G. HERREID AK DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS REPORT 22 34PP. GOLD PLACERS WERE LOCATED ON RUBY CREEK ABOUT 1919. (P6)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 05114 967
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140
MQUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST A PROVEN MINERAL RESOURCE OF COPPER ORE CONCENTRATES EXISTS AT RUBY CREEK NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK. (P8) INITIAL PRODUCTION FROM THIS MAJOR FIND AT RUBY CREEK IS ESTIMATED AT PERHAPS 200,000 TONS. (P137)

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 05181 974
STOR 160289000265000033000290000390017400350
MQUT N644900 W1642000 K080S 0280W 10
LUPR 22 CASADEPAGA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE RUBY ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF RUBY CREEK, 1 MI NORTH OF CASADEPAGE, 18 MI. N OF SOLOMON. (P70) THE TEN MILE ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ABOUT 10 MILES S OF RUBY. THIS ROADHOUSE WAS ON A TRAIL BETWEEN RUBY AND LONG CREEK. (P72) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 05181 974
STOR 1603399057600010620
MQUT N644000 W1553000 K090S 0170E 04
LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST THE BOSTON ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE FIRST STOP ON THE TRAIL LEADING SOUTH FROM RUBY, AT THE JUNCTION OF RUBY CREEK. (P64) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN RUBY CREEK RUBY CREEK

REFN 06902 911
STOR 160209502056000129000250000140

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2813

MOUT N670636 W1565445 K200N 0090E 21
 LUPR 21 SHUNGNAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SMITH AND EAKIN (1911) DESCRIBED COPPER MINERALIZATION IN LIMESTONE NEAR RUBY CREEK. (P.4)

**** WATN RUBY GULCH RUBY CREEK
 REFN 04373 932
 STOR 161039502218500421000268500470000250150
 MOUT N631000 W1444500 E200S 0160E 30
 LUPR 53 CHISNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST E D GOULET AND PARTNER, MINED BENCH GRAVEL FOR GOLD ON "RUBY CREEK" SEPT 1932, BUT TOOK OUT ONLY "LESS THAN NINE OUNCES OF GOLD" IN THE SLUICING OPERATION. THEY STAYED "MYERS CABIN NEAR RUBY CREEK." (P111-112)

**** WATN RUDE RIVER CORDOVA RIVER
 REFN 01368 908
 STOR 1610340
 MOUT N604000 W1453700 C140S 0020W 08
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE CORDOVA AREA, HELLER SAYS: "THE HEAD OF THE BAY CONSISTS OF EXTENSIVE TIDE-FLATS THROUGH WHICH THE CORDOVA RIVER HAS CUT NUMEROUS SERPENTINE CHANNELS. THROUGH ONE OF THESE CHANNELS WE POLED OUR WAY WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FLOODING TIDE. ABOUT 10 PM WE WERE AS FAR INLAND AS THE ASSISTANCE OF THE TIDE WOULD ALLOW." (P323) "THE NEXT MORNING AT LOW TIDE WE BEHELD FROM THE DECK A MILE OR TWO OF BARED MUD-FLAT BETWEEN US AND THE WATERS OF THE BAY.... WE PITCHED CAMP ON A SMALL, CLEARED FLAT AT THE BASE OF A TOWERING CLIFF ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE VALLEY NEAR THE CABIN OF MR A B COOPER." (P15)

**** WATN RUSH LAKE RUSH LAKE
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N614945 W1481545 S200N 0070E 07
 LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 107 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1000 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN RUSSIAN CREEK RUSSIAN CREEK
 REFN 03034 960
 STOR 1609454
 MOUT N574200 W1523400 S280S 0200W 31
 LUPR 51
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST RUSSIAN CREEK IS A MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE RUSSIAN-SALONIE GRAZING UNIT WHERE FIREWEED IS THE PREDOMINANT PLANT. (P45)

**** WATN RUSSIAN CREEK RUSSIAN CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 899
 STOR 1603399076556013320
 MOUT N652900 W1501700 F080N 0130W 32
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST REGARDING VARIOUS CLAIMS IN THE RAMPART AREA: "PAY WAS STRUCK ON RUSSIAN CREEK IN FEB ON CLAIM 57, BUT AS THOSE BOYS WERE NOT TALKATIVE NO ONE KNOWS WHAT THEY GOT. THEY HAVE SINCE SOLD FOR \$2000 SO IT CANNOT BE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2814

ANYTHING BIG." (P21) FROM FOLDER 64, CONTAINING 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.

**** WATN RUSSIAN JACK SPRINGS RUSSIAN JACK SPRING
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611224 W1494647 S130N 0030W 22
 LUPR 52 CHESTER CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, MAP, COMMUNITY, SPRING
 ABST RUSSIAN JACK SPRING CAMPING AREA, IN ANCHORAGE, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. IT IS ON 360 ACRES OF TIMBERED CITY PARKLAND; THERE IS A \$2 DAILY CHARGE FOR THE FACILITY. (P60) AUTHOR'S MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER
 REFN 00544 947954
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RUSSIAN RIVER, NEAR COOPER LANDING, HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 61.8 SQ MI; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-54. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON NOV. 24, 1952, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.75 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 1,280 CFS, 20.7 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 9.0 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON RIVER IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR COOPER LANDING" (P13); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SD LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER
 REFN 00767 938
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N692912 W1500000 C050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING, LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON TERRITORY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1936. FRANCK VISITED HARRY SMITH'S HUNTING LODGE ON THE RUSSIAN RIVER. A SPECIFIC LOCATION IS GIVEN, THAT OF THE LODGE'S LOCATION 300 TO 400 YARDS FROM A LAKE, THE SOURCE OF THE RIVER. (P55-56) SMITH PROVIDED RECREATION FISHING IN THE RUSSIAN RIVER AND HUNTING IN THE SURROUNDING AREA. (P54-56)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER
 REFN 01384 849853
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 C050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1849-1853, PETER DOROSKIN WAS SENT TO RUSSIAN AMERICA TO INVESTIGATE ITS MINERAL POSSIBILITIES. HE SENT PROSPECTORS TO THE RUSSIAN RIVER ON KENAI PENINSULA WHERE THEY SLUICED SOME GOLD, BUT NOT IN PAYING QUANTITIES. (P175)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER
 REFN 01536 848971
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,MISC TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST TWO SEPARATE CAMPGROUNDS ON RUSSIAN RIVER ARE DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. ONE CAMPGROUND IS OPERATED BY THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE OTHER BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. "THE RUSSIAN RIVER OFFERS SOME OF THE BEST RIVER SALMON FISHING IN ALASKA, AS WELL AS ANGLING FOR RAINBOW AND DOLLY VARDEN TROUT." (P73) "GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON RUSSIAN RIVER BY A RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY PROSPECTOR IN 1848." (P73) A TRAIL LEADS TO RUSSIAN LAKES, WHERE EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING CAN BE FOUND. (P73) AT THE SITE OPERATED BY THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, "A SMALL COMMERCIAL FERRY CARRIES FISHERMEN ACROSS THE WATER FOR \$1.00 ROUND TRIP." (P74) THE BEST FISHING IS ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE. (P74) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITES ARE ON STERLING HIGHWAY.

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 02694 975
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,NO TRAFF

ABST THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT "CAMPFIRE CIRCLE" PARKING LOT IN THE RUSSIAN RIVER CAMPGROUND HAS PROBABLY COVERED THE CENTER OF A HISTORIC SITE. (P55) AT THE MOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN RIVER IS A SITE VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS HAVING BEEN A RUSSIAN VILLAGE, MINE, OR SHELTER. THE DOCUMENT NOTES "THE SITE IS LOCATED ON A TRAVEL ROUTE IMPORTANT TO THE RUSSIANS IN HISTORIC TIMES AND TO ALASKA NATIVES FOR ACCESS TO HUNTING AND FISHING GROUNDS AND TRADE WITH THE INTERIOR". (P56) TWO OR THREE MI DOWNSTREAM FROM UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE ON THE RUSSIAN RIVER, A SITE DESCRIBED AS A RUSSIAN VILLAGE SITE CONTAINING A BURIAL GROUND. (P57)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 02740 969972
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, FISHING, MAP

ABST THE RUSSIAN LAKES-COOPER LAKE TRAIL LEADS PARTLY ALONG THE RUSSIAN RIVER, TO THE RUSSIAN LAKES. IT IS "A BEAUTIFUL FOREST WALK WITH CRYSTAL-CLEAR STREAMS CASCADING INTO RUSSIAN RIVER". THE TRAIL LEADS THROUGH WOODLAND ABOVE THE RIVER AND PARTLY THROUGH THE 1969 BURN. THE AREA IS CROWDED WITH FISHERMAN IN FISHING SEASON. THE RUSSIAN RIVER CASCADES ARE ABOUT 15 MIN DOWNSTREAM FROM LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE OUTLET, WHERE A FISHING TRAIL FOLLOWS ALONG THE STREAM. THE TRAIL IS BEST USED MAY THROUGH OCTOBER, AND IS A GOOD WINTER SNOWSHOE OR SKI TRIP. IT IS ALSO USED IN WINTER BY SNOWMOBILERS. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL LOCATION. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON USGS MAPS SEWARD B8, AND KENAI B1. (PP44,45) DURING SUMMER, THE TRAIL IS CLOSED TO NOTORIZED VEHICLES. (P45)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI 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 56 OF STERLING HWAY ON KENAI MOOSE RANGE.

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 04391 912
 STOR 1608134007326001020
 MOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, PHOTO

ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 470 SHOWS JUNCTION OF 2 RIVERS AND READS, "JUNCTION OF THE KENAI AND RUSSIAN RIVERS, SHOWING THE MILKY, GLACIAL WATERS OF THE FORMER COMINGLING WITH THE CLEAR, SPRING-FED WATERS OF THE OTHER."

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 05409 930

STOR 1608134007326001020

HOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP TO THE KENAI-KILLEY RIVER AREA, ABOUT 1930, J. P. HOLMAN AND PARTY "TURNED INTO THE MOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN RIVER", BY RIVERBOAT, AND MADE CAMP THERE, "ON THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT", THE MOUNDS OF WHICH COULD BE PLAINLY TRACED AROUND A CABIN THERE. (P6)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 05414 917

STOR 1608134007326001020

HOUT N602912 W1500000 C050N 0040W 33

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION

ABST EARLY IN 1917, EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLO MC CRACKEN STAYED IN A CABIN "ON RUSSIAN RIVER" WHILE OBSERVING MOOSE IN THE AREA. TRAVEL IN THE AREA WAS BY DOG TEAM AND SNOWSHOES BUT NO DIRECT USE OF THE RUSSIAN RIVER IS INDICATED. (P175,178-182)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 06413 941

STOR 1608134007326001020

HOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,LAKE,COMMUNITY,RECREATION,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST RUSSIAN RIVER IS "RENOWNED FOR ITS EXCEPTIONALLY FINE" TROUT FISHING. (P1) A TRAIL LEADS FROM THE RUSSIAN RIVER RENDEZVOUS POINT WHERE THE COOPER LANDING ROAD, A CAMPGROUND, A DWELLING AND GUARD STATION ARE ALL LOCATED, UP THE RUSSIAN RIVER TO UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE. (MAP P 3) A FISHERMANS TRAIL FOLLOWS UP RUSSIAN RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE. (P3)

**** WATN RUSSIAN RIVER UPPER RUSSIAN RIVER

REFN 00663 952

STOR 1608134007326001020

HOUT N602912 W1500000 S050N 0040W 33

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW PHOTO,RECREATION,NO TRAFF

ABST "THE AUTHOR CASTING FOR RAINBOW-UPPER RUSSIAN RIVER." (P166) THE MAN IS ACTUALLY STANDING IN THE RIVER.

**** WATN RUSTABACH LAKE ODIN'S LAKE

REFN 01219 916

STOR 1611

HOUT N591000 W1352000 C320S 0600E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,ICE,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ON THE PENINSULA TO FLAT BAY, A TRAIL LEADS UP FROM THE BEACH TO ODIN'S LAKE, WHERE THE AUTHOR STAKED A HOMESITE. HE DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION, NOTING SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK TREES. HE ALSO NOTES A CREEK THAT RUNS OUT OF THE LAKE, AND ALDER, BIRCH AND WILLOW TREES. (P211) ON NOV 20, 1916, HE NOTES THERE WAS 1 IN OF ICE ON THE LAKE. ON DEC 25, 1916, THE AUTHOR WALKED ONTO THE LAKE OVER THE ICE. (P249)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2817

**** WATN RUTH CREEK RUTH CREEK

REFN 02278 916
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710004800060
 MOUT N653130 W1483245 F080N 0050W 15
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662)-1916-J B. MERTIE SAYS: "RUTH CREEK." OPEN-CUT WORK WAS BEGUN AT THE LOWER END OF DISCOVERY CLAIM, RUTH CREEK, DURING THE SPRING OF 1916. THE BEDROCK IS A BLACK, FINELY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE, MUCH SEAMED WITH CALCITE AND QUARTZ. THIS IS OVERLAIN BY 5 FEET OF GRAVEL, WHICH IS COVERED BY 12 FEET OF MUCK AND SLIDE. FARTHER UP ON THE SAME CLAIM THE DEPTH TO BEDROCK IS MUCH LESS. THE GOLD LIES IN THE GRAVEL AND IN 2 FEET OF BEDROCK. THE GRAVELS ARE ANGULAR AND COMPRISE CHERT CONGLOMERATE, CHERT, SANDY SHALE, DIORITE, AND OTHER ROCKS. THE PAY STREAK, SO FAR AS KNOWN AT PRESENT, IS 30 TO 40 FEET WIDE. THE GOLD IS OF HIGH GRADE, NETTING \$18 AN OUNCE OR MORE AFTER DEDUCTING ALL CHARGES. IT IS PARTLY ROUGH AND PARTLY WELL WORN. THE LARGEST PIECE SO FAR FOUND IS WORTH \$3. AT PRESENT THE GRAVEL IS SHOVELLED INTO THE SLUICE BOXES. LATER A DITCH WILL BE DUG AROUND TO GERTRUDE OR AMY CREEK, AND A HYDRAULIC PLANT MAY BE INSTALLED. FOUR MEN WERE AT WORK ON THIS CLAIM AT THE TIME OF VISIT, BUT PROBABLY MORE WERE EMPLOYED LATER IN THE SEASON, WHEN THE SUPPLY OF WATER BECAME ADEQUATE. (P269)

**** WATN RUTH CREEK RUTH CREEK

REFN 02325 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710004800060
 MOUT N653130 W1483245 F080N 0050W 15
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT", BY RH. OVERBECK, USGS BULLETIN 712, 1918, P. 181: "RUTH CREEK." A LITTLE GROUND SLUICING WAS DONE ON RUTH CREEK IN 1918, BUT THE WORK WAS HANDICAPPED BY SCARCITY OF WATER. THE GOLD HERE OCCURS IN THE GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAM.

**** WATN RUTH RIVER RUTH GLACIER

REFN 00644 906
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370006400200
 MOUT N623730 W1502110 S290N 0060W 11
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, GLACIER, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST FROM A DOCUMENT ABOUT FREDERICK COOK'S 1906 ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT. MCKINLEY, RESEARCHER NOTES THAT THEY "MADE BASE CAMP ON TOKOSITNA RIVER NEAR FOOT OF RUTH GLACIER. ON THE TRAIL TO THE GLACIER, ON FOOT, COOK, DOKKIN AND BARRILLE CROSSED SEVERAL ICY STREAMS OVER THEIR WAISTS. (P195) SURFACE OF RUTH GLACIER WAS UNUSUALLY SMOOTH AND COOK SENT DOKKIN BACK TO BASE CAMP. (P196) COOK SAYS HARD SNOW ON RUTH GLACIER WAS EXCELLENT FOR TRAVELLING BUT THERE WERE DANGEROUS ICE BRIDGES. (P196) "(SEE FAMULUS T C 117 OF ABOVE REFN.) MAP OF AREA INCLUDED.

**** WATN RUTH RIVER RUTH GLACIER

REFN 02726 794956
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370006400200
 MOUT N623730 W1502110 S290N 0060W 11
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE DR FREDERICK COOK EXPEDITION OF 1906 CLIMBED RUTH GLACIER IN AN ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. (P8) THE ELTON THAYER EXPEDITION OF 1954 CLIMBED MT MCKINLEY VIA RUTH GLACIER. (P19)

**** WATN RUTH RIVER RUTH GLACIER

REFN 02727 910
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370006400200

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2818

MOUT N623730 W1502110 S290N 0060W 11
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1910 PARKER-BROWNE EXPEDITION, A SEVEN-MAN PARTY CLIMBED RUTH GLACIER TO AN ALTITUDE OF 10,300 AFTER TRAVELING FROM COOK INLET BY BOAT, FOOT AND SNOWSHOES. IN TWO MONTHS. (P58) THE HAZANA EXPEDITION ALSO ATTEMPTED THE RUTH GLACIER BUT ONLY REACHED AN ALTITUDE OF 5,500. (P58)

**** WATN RUTH RIVER RUTH GLACIER
 REFN 04831 951955
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370006400200
 MOUT N623730 W1502110 S290N 0060W 11
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST IN AUGUST 1951 SHELDON LANDED WITH HIS PASSENGER ON A SMALL GRAVEL BAR NEAR THE BASE OF RUTH GLACIER. (P71) IN 1955 SHELDON AGAIN STOPPED HERE WITH A PASSENGER TO EAT LUNCH. (P120) IN 1955 SHELDON ASSITED A PHOTOGRAPHER IN PHOTOGRAPHING THE GREAT GORGE, JUST BELOW RUTH GLACIER. (P122) AUTHOR NOTES THAT AN AVIATORS MOUNTAIN HOUSE IS LOCATED ON THIS GLACIER. (P247)

**** WATN RUTH RIVER RUTH RIVER
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370006400200
 MOUT N623730 W1502110 S290N 0060W 11
 LUPR 52 TOKOSITNA 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, OCT 20, 1923, "THE WIND WAS BLOWING UPON ARRIVAL (BY STEAMER) AT KANATAK AND THE GROUND WAS COVERED WITH SNOW. THE FOLLOWING MORNING WE 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 AVDID THE STEEP CLIMB OVER BECHAROF HILL, THE STANDARD OIL CO, THIS PAST SUMMER, CONSTRUCTED A 16 FT WIDE ROAD, 5 MIS LONG, ON AN EASY GRADE TO UGASLIK CREEK WHERE IT CONNECTS WITH THE ORIGINAL ROAD." (P53) OVER 1500 T OF FREIGHT WENT OVER THESE ROADS; THEY WERE HAULED TO THE OIL DRILLING SITES. (P53)

**** WATN RYAN CREEK RYAN CREEK
 REFN 02166 901902
 STOR 1602000
 MOUT N643500 W1635000 K100S 0260W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1901-1902 GOLD WAS FOUND ON RYAN CREEK. (P123) SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON RYAN CREEK. (P125)

**** WATN RYE CREEK RYE CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290037500160000800020
 MOUT N672500 W1513000 F300N 0170W 19
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, MINING
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. RYE CREEK, TRIBUTARIES TO FLAT CREEK, SHOWS THE USUAL 3 LEVELS OF PLACER CONCENTRATIONS IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION, NAMELY A HIGH, A PRESENT, AND A DEEP CHANNEL. THE CREEK FLOWS IN A CANYON 100 TO 200 FT WIDE WITH VERTICAL WALLS. AVERAGE GRADE FROM THE MOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF JAY CREEK IS 3 1/2 PERCENT. DISCHARGE AT THE MOUTH AVERAGES ABOUT 100 MINERS INCHES. GOLD MINING IS BEING DONE. (PP133-4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2819

**** WATN SACRAMENTO RIVER SACRAMENTO RIVER
REFN 03034 960
STOR 1609418
MOU N573100 W1521740 S310S 0190W 02
LUPR 51
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
ABST THE SACRAMENTO RIVER IS PART OF THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM FOR THE NARROW CAPE GRAZING UNIT, WITH BLUEJOINT AS THE DOMINANT PLANT, SEDGES ARE SECONDARY. (P43)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
REFN 02737 901
STOR 1601090
MOU N700123 W1442606 U080N 0310E 29
LUPR 13
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
ABST SAM MARSH PROSPECTED THE BASIN OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER IN AROUND 1901 HE OFTEN BUILT RAFTS OF WILLOWS TO FLOAT HIS PACK WHILE HE SWAM ACROSS THE RIVER. (P234)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
REFN 01418 914
STOR 1601090
MOU N700123 W1442606 U080N 0130E 29
LUPR 13
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, SPRING
ABST AUTHQR JENNESS WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION MENTIONS CROSSING THIS RIVER OR DOGSLED AROUND MAY 1914. "I PASSED, SHORTLY AFTER NOON, THE MOUTH OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, NEAR WHOSE HEAD QUARTERS A HUNTING PARTY FROM OUR BASE HAD DISCOVERED A HOT SPRING." (P150)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
REFN 02660 948
STOR 1601090
MOU N700123 W1442606 U080N 0310E 29
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST A SILTSTONE SAMPLE 48A SA 110 WAS COLLECTED BY E G SABLE FROM A HILLSIDE EAST OF SADLEROCHIT RIVER. (P13) A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 48A SA 222 WAS ALSO COLLECTED FROM A LARGE EASTWARD-FACING CLIFF ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P13) LIMESTONE SAMPLES 48A SA 223 AND 48A SA 225 WERE COLLECTED FROM THE LATTER LOCATION ALSO. (P13) A PHOSPHATE ROCK SAMPLE 48A WH 123 WAS COLLECTED BY C L WHITTINGTON FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER. (P13) A PHOSPHATIC LIMESTONE SAMPLE 48A WH 137, WAS ALSO COLLECTED AT THIS LOCATION. (P14) A SANDSTONE SAMPLE 48A SA 217 WAS COLLECTED BY E G SABLE FROM AN ISOLATED CUTBANK EXPOSURE ON EAST SIDE OF RIVER. (P14)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
REFN 02679 961
STOR 1601090
MOU N700123 W1442606 U080N 0310E 29
LUPR 13
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE, PHOTO
ABST EARLY IN THE 20TH CENTURY A PROSPECTOR, HAULING PROVISIONS, WENT SOUTH UP MARSH CREEK, EAST TO ITKILYARIAK CREEK, THROUGH SUNSET PASS TO THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, UP THIS RIVER AND OVER TO CACHE CREEK. (P9) IN 1961 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TEAM TRAVELED ON A SURVEY EXPEDITION, HAVING FLOWN INTO THE PETERS LAKE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY STATION, ON FOOT TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, DOWNSTREAM TO SUNSET PASS AND ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO ITKILYARIAK CREEK. THEIR COURSE THEN WENT ALONG THE SADLEROCHIT MOUNTAINS, ACROSS MARSH CREEK TO THE KATAKTURUK RIVER, UP THAT TO ITS HEADWATERS, THEN SOUTHEAST TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2820

AND THEN BACK TO THE PETERS LAKE STATION. (P12) PHOTOGRAPH ON P 14 SHOWS TENTS AND SURROUNDING TERRAIN.

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 REFN 03110 973000
 STOR 1601090
 MOUT N700123 W1442606 U080N 0310E 29
 LUPR 13
 KEYW DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "SOME RIVERS, SUCH AS TRIBUTARIES OF THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER, ARE FED BY DEEPLAKES AND CONTINUE TO FLOW AFTER FREEZE UP." (PP73). "THE COLLUVIAL SHEETS ALONG THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER INCLUDE...LOBES AND TERRACETTES, SOIL STRIPES, STONE STRIPES, STONE GARLANDS, POLYGONS, TUSSOCKS AND FROST MOUNDS." (PP71)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT RIVER SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 REFN 04489 907
 STOR 1601090
 MOUT N700123 W1442606 U080N 0310E 29
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED FORGING THE SADLEROCHIT RIVER ON SEP 19, 1907. (P323)

**** WATN SADLEROCHIT SPRINGS SADLEROCHIT SPRINGS
 REFN 03146 966966
 STOR 1601090002610000130
 MOUT N693924 W1442245 U040N 0310E 31
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, GROUNDWATER, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED ON MAY 31, 1966. AT LEAST 9 SMALL STREAMS ENTER THE SPRING WITHIN THE FIRST 50 M. SEVERAL HUNDRED METERS FROM THE SOURCE THE STREAM BIFURCATES AND AN ISLAND IS FORMED WHICH HAS A STAND OF WILLOW UPON IT. FLOW RATE IS 3-5 TIMES THAT OF SHUBLIK SPRINGS. THE SOURCE IS COVERED WITH MOSSES AND EPILITHIC ALGAE. THERE IS NO INDICATION OF TRAVEL ON THE STREAM. THE STREAM IS OPEN ALL WINTER. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY J KALFF AND J E HOBBIE.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 00014 972972
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST IN REPORT BY INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCES ON PIPELINE IMPACT OF NORTH SLOPE RIVERS, DENNIS KOGL CITES LEFFINGWELL WHO DESCRIBES ESKIMOS SEINING FOR GRAYLING ON THE RIVER. (P467)

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 00312 962
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
 ABST I. RECKENDORF AND K. HUSSEY DESCRIBE "AN UNUSUAL CASE OF STREAM PIRACY". THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS ARE A PROMINENT SCARP ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER VALLEY BETWEEN LATITUDES 69 40 AND 70 00. THE BLUFFS FORM ONE OF THE MOST OUTSTANDING RELIEF FEATURES ON THE COASTAL PLAIN. THEY RANGE UP TO 500 FT IN HEIGHT. A BROAD, FLAT UPLAND EXTENDS EASTWARD FROM THE BLUFFS. A STREAM (AUTHORS PROPOSE NAME-HAWK CREEK) SHIFTED ITS COURSE AND NOW FLOWS INTO THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER 1/2 MI ABOVE ITS FORMER JUNCTION. THE ALLUVIAL FAN THAT FORMED MEASURES 510 YDS ACROSS AND 375 YDS FROM APEX AT THE WATER GAP TO 15 TRUNCATED DISTAL END AGAINST THE

RIVER. THE SIZEABLE AND SWIFT SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER WAS FORCED FROM ITS OLD CHANNEL TO ITS PRESENT SITE.
(P322-326) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 00455 970971
STOR 1601154
MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, FREIGHT
ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE ROUTE, PRUDHOE BAY IS LOCATED NEAR THE DELTA OF THE WEST CHANNEL OF THE RIVER. (P8) FROM AN INTERVIEW OF MRS. KUNAKNANA WHO LIVED AT PRUDHOE BAY BETWEEN 1921-37, SHE AND HER BROTHERS HAD A FISH CAMP ON THIS RIVER. (P99) ABE STEIN TRAPPED ON THE RIVER PREVIOUS TO 1970. (P102) MAINLY WHITE FOX, SOLD TO PEDERSEN OF THE NORTHERN WHALING AND TRADING CO. GRAYLING ARE COMMON. CHAR RUNS IN LATE SUMMER. (P119)

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 00600 970973
STOR 1601154
MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
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 NEARLY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE NORTHERN SECTION IN THE VALLEYS OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. RECONNAISSANCE WAS ALSO ACCOMPLISHED BY GROUND VEHICLES, BOATS, CONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT, AND HELICOPTERS. MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE FOUND IN THE VALLEYS OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. (P15) MAPS SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THESE SITES ARE FOUND ON PAGE 21.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 00760 913961
STOR 1601154
MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGY DISSERTATION MENTIONS THAT LEFFINGWELL NOTED "TWO PROSPECTORS WORKING OUT OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER IN 1913-14". (P27) ALSO AT THIS TIME ONLY ONE FAMILY (NUNAHUT) WAS LIVING THERE. (P27) AN IRON OXIDE OCCURS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. (P248)

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 00763 971
STOR 1601154
MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, MINING, COMMUNITY
ABST J.K. GREENWOOD, IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS, DISCUSSES WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROBLEMS ON THE NORTH SLOPE. HE NOTES THAT THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME IS GATHERING (IN 1971) DATA ON FISH POPULATIONS IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER AND ITS NEIGHBORING STREAMS AND TRIBUTARIES. (P13) "THE ALASKA WATER LABORATORY IN COLLEGE (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY-WATER QUALITY OFFICE) IS ALSO IN THE PROCESS OF PRODUCING A REPORT ON THEIR STUDIES IN THE PAST YEAR IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES..." (P13) AUTHOR'S MAP, INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT, SHOWS DRILLING PADS AND OIL WELLS ON THIS RIVER. ALSO SHOWN IS THE DEADHORSE AIRFIELD. THE ARCO BASE CAMP IS HERE, ALSO.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 01026 00001 969969

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2822

STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST AT JUNCTION OF IVISHAK RIVER, "THERE WAS NO VISIBLE OR ANY HISTORY OF INDUSTRIAL OR HUMAN PRESENCE...." (P.3)
32 SITES FOR MEASUREMENT FROM PRUDHOE BAY TO GALBRAITH LAKE (P.2) QUARTERLY REPORT 1ST QUARTER 1970 IS #1
IN SUFFIX NO.

**** HATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 01026 00003 970970
STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FREEZEUP, ICE
ABST QUARTERLY REPORT-APRIL 1-JUNE 30, 1970 IS #3 IN SUFFIX NO. OVERFLOW ON THE ICE IN APRIL AND MAY, 1970 (P.7)

**** HATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 02679 961
STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, PHOTO
ABST IN 1961 AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION FLEW INTO THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS AREA OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER AND
ESTABLISHED SEVERAL EXPLORATORY DIGS FOR SEVERAL DAYS. (P17) A PHOTOGRAPH OF FRANKLIN BLUFFS AND THE
SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER WAS FOUND ON P. 62 INCLUDING A PLANE.

**** HATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 02761 974
STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER, NO TRAFF
ABST HIGH PRIORITY IS GIVEN A PROPOSED ROAD ALONG THE TRANS AK PIPELINE CORRIDOR FOLLOWING THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
DRAINAGE TO THE PRUDHOE BAY AREA. (P5) IT WOULD FOLLOW THE SAGAVANIRKTOK AND ATIGUN RIVER. (P6)

**** HATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 02767 00003 972
STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST DURING LATE AUGUST, 1972, DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME PERSONNEL SPENT 3 DAYS VIEWING PAST AND POTENTIAL
MATERIAL SOURCE LOCATIONS ON THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. (P23)

**** HATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
REFN 02786 974
STOR 1601154
HQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
LUPR 13
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, PHOTO
ABST THE SCIENTIFIC CREW CARRIED OUT SAMPLE NETTING OF FISH ON THE SAGAVANIRKTOK. (P16) PHOTOS (3) ON PP 24-5 SHOW
BIRDS AMONG ICE FLOES OF RIVER IN SPRING. THE SAG BREAKS UP GENERALLY ABOUT THE END OF MAY AND IS THE SOURCE
OF LARGE QUANTITIES OF GRAVEL FOR BUILDING ROADS, AIRSTRIPS, DRILLING PADS, AND CAMP FOUNDATIONS. (P32)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2823

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 02787 975
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 N1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST FISHERY RESEARCH WAS CONDUCTED ON THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER. (P19)

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 02882 976
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 N1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE SAGAVANIRKTOK IS ONE OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY SHALLOW-BOTTOMED RIVER BOATS DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 03110 973000
 STOR 1601155
 MOUT N701754 N1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS ON THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER ARE CAUSED BY LATERAL MIGRATION.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 03117 973
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 N1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION
 ABST "THE SAGAVANIRKTOK AND KUPARUK RIVERS SEPARATE THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS AND WHITE HILLS WITH THE INTERFLUVE BEING COMPOSED OF POORLY DRAINED SEDGE TUNDRA WITH NUMEROUS PINGOS AND LAKES. THE SAGAVANIRKTOK IS THE 2ND LARGEST RIVER IN ARCTIC LOWLAND AND DRAINS A LARGE AREA OF LIMESTONE ON THE NORTH SLOPES OF THE BROOKS RANGE. AS A RESULT THE ALLUVIAL SEDIMENTS IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER VALLEY ARE TYPICALLY CALCAREOUS... COBBLY MATERIAL FOUND IN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE COURSE... STEEP BLUFFS OF WEAKLY CONSOLIDATED RED, TAN, AND YELLOW SANDS AND GRAVELS OCCUR OVER THE RIVER AND A SYSTEM OF ALLUVIAL FANS IS PRESENT AT THE BASE OF THE BLUFFS. TERRACES AND GRAVEL BARS MAY OCCUR AT THE BASE OF THE BLUFFS AND ACTIVE CHANNELS OF THE RIVER ARE NOT ERODING CLOSE TO THE BLUFF... A TRIBUTARY STREAM OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER, FLOWING FROM THE UPLAND, HAS BEEN CAPTURED AT A HIGHER POINT IN ITS COURSE AT THE NORTH END OF THE FRANKLIN BLUFFS SYSTEM, CREATING AN ISOLATED MESA-LIKE OUTLIER OF THE BLUFF, AND A LARGE ALLUVIAL FAN." (PP 43&44) JOHN KORANDA VISITED THE AREA IN 1973 FOR THE ARCTIC LOWLAND SURVEY AND ALSO DID FIELD STUDY DURING 1957-61.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 03144 975000
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 N1474920 U011N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST THROUGHOUT THE 40 KM. STRETCH OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER, SOUTH OF THE JUNCTION OF THE SAGAVANIRKTOK AND IVISHAK RIVERS, THE CHANNEL IS BROAD BUT NARROWS IN THE SOUTHERLY DIRECTION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2824

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 03148 971
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF, DIMENSIONS
 ABST THIS IS A STUDY DONE BY P. MCCART AND P. CRAIG IN 1971 ON THE MERISTIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ANADROMOUS AND FRESHWATER RESIDENT ARCTIC CHAR IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER DRAINAGE. THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE BROOKS RANGE. THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER HAS MANY FAST WATER SECTIONS DUE TO A STEEP GRADIENT IN ITS UPPER TRIBUTARY STREAMS. ARCTIC CHAR WERE CAUGHT AT THE FOLLOWING LOCATIONS IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER DRAINAGE: CAMPSITE DRAINAGE, GALBRAITH, ATIGUN LAKES, IVISHAK / SAG., ACCOMPLISHMENT, SECTION, AND IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER ITSELF.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00022 973
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST AN ACTIVE AIRSTRIP IS REPORTED AT SAGVAN ON THIS RIVER A FEW MILES UP STREAM FROM THE IVISHAK RIVER.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 04601 931
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST TRADING POST ON FOGGY ISLAND AT MOUTH OF RIVER. (P130) HERDERS FOUND COAL MINE UP RIVER AND THEY HERDED THERE AND WENT UP RIVER LOOKING FOR STRAYS IN NOV 1931.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 06337 971
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST SEDIMENT REPORTS IN THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME SHOWED A HIGH OF 76 MG/L IN JUNE AND 3 MG/L IN SEPTEMBER. WATER TEMPERATURES JUN TO SEP 1971 VARIED FROM 16 DEG C TO LOW OF 3 DEG C. DISCHARGE IN SEP 1971 WAS A MEAN OF 1249 CFS, MAX OF 2.680 CFS, MIN OF 460 CFS, WITH A MEAN OF 0.57 CFS PER SQ MI.

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 06759 972
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN ORDER TO PROVIDE A DRILLING SURFACE ON THE GROUND WHEN IT BECAME MARSHY FROM MELTED ICE, GRAVEL FROM RIVER BEDS WAS USED. SOME 500,000 YARDS WERE TAKEN FROM THE SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER AND SPREAD IN A PAD 5 FEET THICK UNDER WHERE THE RIG WAS TO BE ERECTED. (P139)

**** WATN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 02737 901
 STOR 1601154

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2825

MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN
 ABST SAN HARSH PROSPECTED THE BASIN OF THE SAGAVONIRKTOT RIVER AROUND 1901. HE OFTEN CONSTRUCTED RAFTS OF WILLOWS TO SUPPORT HIS PACK WHILE HE SWAM ACROSS THE RIVERS. (P234)

**** MAIN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SAKOVANUKTOK RIVER
 REFN 04489 907
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT A BOAT PARTY LOST ITS BEARINGS AMONG SOME MUDFLATS OFF THE SAKOVANUKTOK RIVER IN 1907. HE NOTED A NUMBER OF SMALL ISLETS IN THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P294) A FAMILY LIVING ON ONE OF THE ISLETS IS PICTURED ON P.297. THE AUTHOR CROSSED THIS STREAM ON THE ICE, NOTING ITS LARGE DELTA, HIGH BANKS, AND MUD FLATS. (PP338-339)

**** MAIN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SARAVANUKTOK RIVER
 REFN 00498 937
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN ALFRED M. BAILEY'S "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," CHARLES BROWER SECURED A BIRD, A FLYCATCHER, FROM THE SARAVANUKTOK RIVER ON JUNE 3, 1937. (P271)

**** MAIN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SHARAVANAKTOK RIVER
 REFN 01739
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE AUTHOR, STEFANSSON DISCUSSES CUSTOMS OF THE CAPE SHYTHE AND BARRON PEOPLE. "THE RED STONE (OCHRE?) USED FOR COLORING SKINS AND WOODWORK COMES TO BARRON FROM A BRANCH OF THIS RIVER. MR. BROWER, (TRADER AT CAPE SHYTHE) USED IT IN PREFERENCE TO PAINT FOR HIS SKIN BOAT FRAMES." (P.201)

**** MAIN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SHARAVANAKTOK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE AUTHOR, STEFANSSON DISCUSSES CUSTOMS OF THE CAPE SHYTHE AND BARRON PEOPLE. "THE RED STONE (OCHRE?) USED FOR COLORING SKINS AND WOODWORK COMES TO BARRON FROM A BRANCH OF THIS RIVER. MR. BROWER, (TRADER AT CAPE SHYTHE) USED IT IN PREFERENCE TO PAINT FOR HIS SKIN BOAT FRAMES." (P.201)

**** MAIN SAGAVANIRKTOK RIVER SHARAVANKTOK RIVER
 REFN 01738 913
 STOR 1601154
 MOUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THIS RIVER HAS A DELTA ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES WIDE, WITH THE USUAL NUMBER OF LOW, FLAT ISLANDS AND MUD BARS

OUTSIDE ITS MOUTH." (P437) "ALL THESE ALASKAN RIVERS CARRY OUT CONSIDERABLE SILT, SAND, AND GRAVEL, WHICH IS DEPOSITED IN FLAT ALLUVIAL ISLANDS, OR SHOVED UP BY THE HEAVY SEA ICE INTO LONG SANDPITS OR BARS OUTSIDE THE MOUTHS OF THE RIVERS. ALL THESE RIVERS ARE RAPID." (P437)

**** WATN SAGVANIRKIUK RIVER SAGANIRKTOK RIVER
 REFN 01673 969970
 STOR 1601154
 MQUT N701754 W1474920 U110N 0170E 21
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", STATED THAT IN SEPT, 1969, HE WAS STATIONED AT THE AIRSTRIP SAGWON IN THE SAGANIRKTOK VALLEY, (P35), ABOUT 70 MI FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN. THERE ARE SAND DUNES NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P43) IN THE SUMMER OF 1970 HE WAS ON A BACK PACKING TRIP DOWN THE RIVER VALLEY FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ATIGUN RIVER N. "TO A POINT SOME 20 MI. S. OF FRANKLIN BLUFFS." (P52) THE KAKAKTUKRIUCH BLUFF ON THE RIVER IS 2800 FT. HIGH. (P73)

**** WATN SAGWAY RIVER ~~S~~AGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00587 901
 STOR 1611449
 MQUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1901, JOHN BURROUGHS ACCOMPANIED THE HARRIHAN EXPEDITION. THEY TOOK AN EXCURSION ON THE YUKON AND WHITE PASS RAILWAY WHICH WENT OVER THE WHITE PASS, 21 MI DISTANT FROM SKAGWAY. IN MAKING THE ASCENT THE TRAIN CLIMBED ABOUT 2900 FT. (P36) THE ROAD FOLLOWED THE SKAGWAY RIVER AND THEN LEFT IT. (P36)

**** WATN SAINT ANOND CREEK ST ALMON CREEK
 REFN 03632 00019 923
 STOR 160339901162000263000368500760031550190055600680
 MQUT N615340 W1614010 S210N 0680W 24
 LUPR 31 KUYUKUTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES NOV 10, 1923 THAT HE AND DUGGAN MOVED TENT FROM WASKEY CREEK TO "ST ALMON CREEK NEAR BOB HENDERSONS OLD CABIN." NOV 11, HE KILLED 4 RABBITS.

**** WATN SAINT ANNE CREEK SAINT ANNE CREEK
 REFN 04969 898
 STOR 161039501622600369000140500240
 MQUT N614417 W1455750 C010S 0040W 33
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION
 ABST IN 1898 POWELL WRITES THAT HE AND HIS PARTY WALKED ALONG ST ANNE CREEK. HE NOTES THAT WHEN ATTEMPTING TO JUMP ACROSS THE CREEK HE LANDED IN WAIST DEEP WATER. (PP43-44) THE AUTHOR'S GROUP MEETS SOME MEN AT ST ANNE CREEK WHO HAVE BEEN CAMPED THERE "SINCE THE WINTER RUSH". (P44) POWELL REFERS TO ST ANNE CREEK AGAIN IN HIS NARRATIVE WHEN HE SPEAKS OF TWO MEN ASCENDING THE CREEK. HE NOTES THAT THE WATER WAS ABOUT 5 FT DEEP. (P350-351)

**** WATN SAINT ANNE CREEK ST ANN CREEK
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501622600369000140500240
 MQUT N614417 W1455750 C010S 0040W 33
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2827

ABST ST ANN CREEK, DISCHARGING INTO KLUTINA LAKE, DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 90 SQ MI, WITH AN ESTIMATED 150 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-155)

**** WATN SAINT ANNE CREEK ST ANNE CREEK
REFN 05308 898

STOR 161039501622600369000140500240

MOUW N614417 W1455750 C010S 0040W 33

LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST BASIL AUSTIN, IN HIS DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER, NOTES THAT HE AND HIS COMPANIONS, N SEAVER AND E BURHEISTER, CAMPED BESIDE A SMALL CREEK CALLED ST ANNE, IN APRIL 1898 DURING THEIR SLED TRIP TO THE KONSINA RIVER. (P44) AUSTIN NOTES, WHILE CAMPED AT THE CREEK, BEING TOLD BY A MAILMAN THAT THE KONSINA WAS 37 MILES AHEAD AND THAT A LARGE CAMP EXISTED AND MANY BOATS WERE BEING BUILT THERE. (P45) THE CREEK WAS OPEN HERE AND THERE, DURING LATE OCT., REQUIRING AUSTIN'S DOG SLED TEAM TO LEAVE THE CREEK'S BED AND FOLLOW AN OLD INDIAN TRAIL ON ITS WEST SIDE. (P79)

**** WATN SAINT ANNE CREEK ST ANNE RIVER
REFN 01653 898899

STOR 161039501622600369000140500240

MOUW N614417 W1455750 C010S 0040W 33

LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FISHING

ABST COPPER RIVER JOE IN 1898 STATED THAT ST ANNE RIVER CAME INTO KLUTINA LAKE ABOUT MIDWAY, ON THE W SIDE. IT WAS AN 8 MI LONG CREEK WHOSE SOURCE WAS HUDSON LAKE AND WHICH EMPTIED INTO THE LAKE AT A SHAMPY PLACE. ST ANNE AND HUDSON LAKE WERE NAMED GIVEN BY PROSPECTORS AND PROF HUDSON OF THE SMITHSONIAN. (P37) IN THE FALL OF 1899, JOE, HIS BROTHER GRANT AND "UPDIKE" WALKED UP ALONG THE RIVER TO HUNT FOR WINTER MEAT. (P159) IT WAS A SALMON RIVER. (P160)

**** WATN SAINT ANNE LAKE HUDSON LAKE
REFN 03467 00005 935

STOR 1610

MOUW N615500 W1460000 C010N 0040W 07

LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP

ABST JOHN BUFFERS WROTE ON A GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE MAP THAT ST ANNE LAKE WAS ORIGINALLY NAMED HUDSON LAKE AFTER PROF HUDSON OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE. 1935. A MAP IS PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN SAINT PATRICK CREEK ST PATRICK CREEK
REFN 00813 916

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030007000020006500010000500020

MOUW N645208 W1475424 F010N 0020W 35

LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS", 1916, STATED THAT: IN THE ESTER DOME AREA, ST PATRICK CREEK HAD GOLD QUARTZ LEDGES: SMITH AND MCGLANE BETWEEN ST PATRICK AND EVA, AND TYNDALL AND FLYNN AT THE HEAD OF ST PATRICK. (P32)

**** WATN SAINT PATRICKS CREEK SAINT PATRICKS CREEK
REFN 01503 929939

STOR 160339904913000947005190005350042500280024300130

MOUW N675022 W1502809 F350N 0130W 22

LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2828

ABST ROBERT MARSHALL ON EXPEDITION IN SPRING OF 1931 EXPLORED DEEP "YOSEMITE-LIKE VALLEY" OF ST. PATRICKS CREEK. CREEK VALLEY WAS 10 MI. LONG, NUMEROUS SIDE GULCHES. (P75-76)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER

REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FOLLOWS THE SALCHA RIVER ON E SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH TO CARIBOU, ABOUT 15 MIS. BELOW THE MOUTH OF ITS NORTH FORK.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER

REFN 00139 950
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35

KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING

ABST AUTHOR CARRIGHAR CONVERSED WITH THE CAPTAIN OF THE KOTZEBUE ON WAY TO UNALAKLEET WHERE SHE WAS TO STUDY ANIMAL LIFE PRIOR TO 1950. THE CAPTAIN MENTIONED TRAPPING AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE SALCHA RIVER. (P16-17)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER

REFN 00528 943
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST WHILE ON THE ROAD BETWEEN FORT RICHARDSON AND FAIRBANKS, THE AUTHOR NOTES SEEING THE UPPER SALCHA RIVER, "SHIRLING, RAPID AND CLEAR, THE HOME OF THE REPUTED GRAYLING." IT IS ALSO THE HOME OF FINE TIMBER. FOR LUMBERING AND LOGGING ARE FAST BECOMING MAJOR INDUSTRIES OF THE REGION. CUT LUMBER IS SHIPPED BY TRAINS OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, BY BOATS OF THE YUKON, AND BY PLANES. (P268)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER

REFN 00544 909962
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 C050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SALCHA RIVER NEAR SALCHAKET HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,170 SQ MIS. DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1909-10 AND 1948-62. MAXIMUM STAGE: JUNE 23, 1956, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 16.13 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 36,500 CFS, 16.8 CFS PER SQ MI, AND RECURRENCE INTERVAL OF 1-2 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD); MAY 2 OR 3, 1960, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 19.6 FT ABOVE FLOODMARK. (P14) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON RIVER IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR SALCHAKET". (P14)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER

REFN 00640 944
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW FISHING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST "MANY GRAYLING ARE FOUND IN THE CLEAR WATER OF SALCHA RIVER (331 MILE) AND NEAR BY IS A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE." (P254)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2829

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
REFN 00788 938
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP
ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1938 NOTES THAT TREES GROWING ON THE STEEP SLOPE "PROVED EXTREMELY VARIABLE IN RING SIZE AND UNIFORMLY DATABL... THE BLUFF UPON WHICH THESE TREES GROW FACES SOUTHWEST AND BEARS LITTLE PLANT COVERING ON ITS ROCKY SOIL." (P27) SITE NO. 12. (P34) SHOWS SAMPLES TAKEN FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 700 FT ELEVATION. GROUND COVER HAS ROCKY AND SPRUCE STANDS WERE MODERATE PROPORTIONS AND OPEN. THE OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YEARS MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
REFN 01000 971
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, MAP
ABST THE SALCHA RIVER IS BRIEFLY MENTIONED IN A 1971 CORPS OF ENGINEERS' HYDROLOGY REPORT OF THE CHENA RIVER FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT. THERE IS A GAGING STATION ON THE RIVER AT SALCHAKET. THE DRAINAGE AREA OF THE RIVER AT THAT POINT IS 2264 SQ MIS (COMPUTED BY AUTHORS FROM 1:250 USGS MAP). (P5-2) AUTHORS' MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
REFN 02068 907
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST PLACERS DEVELOPED ON THE CREEK. (P 7).

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
REFN 02078 905
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST THE SALCHA RIVER IS KNOWN LOCALLY IN ALASKA AS THE SALCHAKET. (P123) A COMBINATION ROAD HOUSE AND STORE, AND A MILITARY TELEGRAPH OFFICE ARE LOCATED AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH. SUPPLIES IN 1905 WERE TRANSPORTED FROM FAIRBANKS BY POLING BOATS UP THE "FAIRBANKS SLOUGH TO THE POINT WHERE IT LEAVES THE TANANA, THEN UP THE MAIN RIVER FOR ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES, AND FINALLY UP SALCHA SLOUGH AND SALCHA RIVER. AT LOW WATER IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE A HORSE IN TOWING BOATS FOR THE GREATER PART OF THE DISTANCE." HORSES CANNOT BE USED AT HIGH WATER. TRAVEL TIME IS 7 DAYS. (P124)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
REFN 02084 A 906
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
MOUT N640348 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THE STREAM, FORMED BY THE GATHERING OF THE WATERS FROM MANY DISTANT SOURCES, HAS BECOME OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE BEFORE CROSSING THE WESTERN LIMIT OF THE QUADRANGLE AND 50 MILES FURTHER TO THE SOUTHWEST, WHERE IT ENTERS THE

SLOUGHS OF THE TANANA 60 MILES BELOW GOODPASTER, IT HAS BECOME ONE OF THE LARGEST STREAMS IN THE YUKON-TANANA COUNTRY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS RIFFLES EASILY FORDABLE BY HORSES AT ORDINARY STAGES OF THE WATER AND THE LONG GRAVEL BARS AT LOW WATER ARE OFTEN UTILIZED FOR TOWING BOAT LOADS OF SUPPLIES BY HORSES AS FAR AS BUTTE AND CARIBOU CREEKS, TRIBUTARIES FROM THE WEST 50 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P 11) THERE IS A STATION OF THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH LINE AT THE MOUTH OF THE SALCHA. (P 14) BUTTE AND CARIBOU CREEKS ARE ADJACENT TRIBUTARIES OF SALCHA R. WHICH ENTER FROM THE WEST ABOUT 50 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. A COMBINATION ROAD HOUSE AND STORE IS SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF SALCHA R. AND HERE ALSO IS A GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE. SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED FROM FAIRBANKS DURING THE PAST SEASON LARGELY BY POLING BOATS WHICH ASCEND FAIRBANKS SLOUGH TO THE POINT WHERE IT LEAVES THE TANANA, TRAVERSES THE MAIN RIVER FOR ONLY ABOUT 1.5 MI AND THEN ENTERS SALCHA SLOUGH. THIS ROUTE AT TIME OF LOW WATER IS AN EXCELLENT ONE, AS IT IS POSSIBLE TO USE A HORSE IN TOWING BOATS FOR THE GREATEST PART OF THE DISTANCE. THE BARS OF SALCHA R. AT LOW WATER ARE LAID BARE FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES AND A HORSE CAN EASILY FORD THE RIVER FROM THE ONE SIDE TO THE OTHER AT HIGH WATER, HOWEVER, TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES IS DIFFICULT. (P 25) A PROMINENT RIDGE, EXTENDING WEST FROM THE FORKS OF SALCHA R. ABOUT 60 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH, DIVIDES THE DRAINAGE OF NORTH FORK FROM THAT OF THE MAIN RIVER BELOW THE FORKS AND THEN SHERVES SOUTHWEST TOWARD THE TANANA, BETWEEN THE CHENA AND SALCHA DRAINAGES. THE RIDGE HAS AN UNDULATORY OUTLINE, WITH DEEP SADDLES AND SEVERAL POINTS OF PROMINENCE, THE HIGHEST OF WHICH IS KNOWN AS THE BUTTE. THE PREVAILING ROCKS ARE SCHIST. CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONES ARE ABUNDANT IN THE HILLS EAST OF THE BUTTE AND THESE ARE IN PLACES THIN BEDDED, ALTERNATING WITH SCHIST AND, LIKE THE SCHIST, ARE FREQUENTLY GARNETIFEROUS.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 02084 B 906
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST CARBONACEOUS SLATES OCCUR IN THE HILLS WEST OF THE BUTTE AND HERE TOO GREENSTONES AND SERPENTINE HAVE A CONSIDERABLE DISTRIBUTION. THE BUTTE ITSELF IS COMPOSED MOSTLY OF DARK-COLORED INTRUSIVE GRANITE AND OWES ITS PROMINENCE LARGELY TO THE SUPERIOR HARDNESS OF THIS ROCK. THE GRAVELS, SO FAR AS WAS OBSERVED, ARE ESSENTIALLY THE SAME IN CHARACTER AND ARRANGEMENT AS THOSE OF CREEKS IN THE FAIRBANKS REGION. (P 26)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE SALCHA RIVER IS A NORTHERLY TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA. ITS HEADWATERS ARE 30 TO 40 MILES NORTH OF THE TANANA IN AREAS OF HIGH RELIEF. THE BEDROCK OF THE LOWER COURSES IS CHIEFLY MICA AND QUARTZ SCHIST. IN THE HEADWATERS ARE LARGE AREAS OF GRANITE. THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES OF THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SALCHA ARE AURIFEROUS AND SOME WORKABLE PLACERS HAD OPENED UP IN 1907. THE GOLD BEARING DISTRICT IS ABOUT 50 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS, AND IS REACHED DIRECT BY TRAIL, OR BY STEAMER TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND FROM THERE BY POLING BOAT AND OVERLAND. (P43)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 02174 911
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643100 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSMORTH AND G L PARKER 1911. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. VERY GOOD RETURNS WERE OBTAINED ON TRIBUTARIES TO THE SALCHA RIVER, EMPLOYING 20 MEN ON FIVE CLAIMS IN 1910. (P167)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2831

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 02175 909910
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 HOUT N643100 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA 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 "WINTER DISCHARGE MEASUREMENTS IN YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910". (P181) SEE "MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF SALCHA RIVER AT MOUTH FOR 1909-1910". (P193) SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF BANNER CREEK, SALCHA RIVER, AND JUNCTION CREEK FOR 1910. (P194) THE AVERAGE FALL OF THE SALCHA FROM THE SPLITS TO THE MOUTH IS 10 FT TO THE MILE. IN THE HEADWATERS THE AVERAGE FALL IS 19 FT TO THE MILE. (P193)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 HOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, 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, "THE BRIDGE OVER THE SALCHA RIVER, 40 MILES S OF FAIRBANKS, CONSISTS OF ONE 180 FT STEEL PRATT TRUSS SPAN. IT REPLACES A FERRY FORMERLY USED AT THIS CROSSING." (P47) A 1944 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER SALCHA ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (P101)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00001 922
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 HOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, RIVER, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 1 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION). BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES HIS SURVEY OF MAMMALS AND GAVE A PHYSIOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE AREAS HE VISITS. "MAY 9 I LEFT FAIRBANKS BY AUTO. THE SNOW WAS NOT ALL GONE AT THAT TIME AND THE ICE HAD NOT ENTIRELY LEFT THE RIVERS. THE AUTO COULD GO ONLY AS FAR AS SALCHAKET. THERE MY OUTFIT WAS FERRIED OVER AN OPEN CHANNEL IN SALCHA RIVER WITH A ROW BOAT. A TEAM OF HORSES AND WAGON WAS READY ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER AND TRANSPORTED MY OUTFIT AS FAR AS MCCARTY, ABOUT 90 MI FROM FAIRBANKS." (P1) (FOLDER 15) "MR ROY HEINSLEY, WHO LIVES ON SALCHA RIVER, SAYS 5 WOLVES ONCE KILLED AN OLD COM CARIBOU. A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM HIS CABIN." (P9) FOLDER 60 BOX 2. "A TRAPPER ON SALCHA RIVER HAS CAUGHT A NUMBER OF FLYING SQUIRRELS IN HIS TRAPS." (P7) (BOX 2, FOLDER 60) "SALCHA RIVER HAS BEEN A FAVORITE HUNTING GROUND, FROM WHICH COMES MOST OF THE MOOSE MEAT SOLD IN FAIRBANKS. I AM TOLD THAT THE SALCHA RIVER ITSELF HAS BEEN PRETTY WELL HUNTED OUT, BUT THE INDIANS GO TO DRY CREEK, 10 MI FROM SALCHAKET FOR THEIR MOOSE. (1921)" P6 BOX 2 FOLDER 60. A REPORT WAS GIVEN TO BIOLOGIST MURIE ABOUT A LIGHT COLORED BEAR BEING SHOT BY A MAN 60 MILES UP THE SALCHA RIVER. (P21) FOLDER 23

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 03710 957
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 HOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE STREAM HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF STREAMS FEEDING IT IN THE WINTER.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 04264 00912 912

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2832

STDR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE SALCHAKET TRADING POST, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SALCHA RIVER, IS OWNED BY A TRADER WHO HAS BEEN THERE FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. (P104)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 06337 973

STDR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F005S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST SLOPE OF THE SALCHA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER AT MILE 241.8 FROM MILE 0 TO MILE 66 AVERAGES 8.9 FT PER MI FROM MILE 66 TO MILE 131 AVERAGE SLOPE IS 22.2 FT PER MI AND FROM MILE 131 TO MILE 135 AVERAGE SLOPE IS 250.0 FT PER MI IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,170 SQ MI AND IT HAS AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 2170 CFS. AT SALCHA D. S. IT HAS A 1,500 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA AND AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1520 CFS.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 06348 965968

STDR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY

ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT SALCHAKET ON NOV. 11, 1965. ICE RANGED FROM 0.7 FT THICK 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 0.6 FT AT 30 FT. LEFT BANK AT 60 FT. PRESUMABLY (THO NOT STATED) AT ANOTHER SITE, ON SAME DATE, ICE RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 30 FT FROM LEFT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 0.9 FT AT 130 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 220 FT. ON FEB. 5, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT 5 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 3.4 FT AT 15 FT. AT ANOTHER SITE, RANGE WAS 1.3 FT ICE AT 180 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.8 FT AT 260-280 FT. ON MARCH 20, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 1.0 FT AT 10 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.6 FT AT 130 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 160 FT. ON FEB. 16, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 0.6 FT AT 2 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.6 FT AT 14-18 FT. LEFT BANK AT 41 FT. (P99-100)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 06348 965968

STDR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY

ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT SALCHAKET ON NOV. 11, 1965. ICE RANGED FROM 0.7 FT THICK 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 0.6 FT AT 30 FT. LEFT BANK AT 60 FT. PRESUMABLY (THO NOT STATED) AT ANOTHER SITE, ON SAME DATE, ICE RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 30 FT FROM LEFT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 0.9 FT AT 130 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 220 FT. ON FEB. 5, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT 5 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 3.4 FT AT 15 FT. AT ANOTHER SITE, RANGE WAS 1.3 FT ICE AT 180 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.8 FT AT 260-280 FT. ON MARCH 20, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 1.0 FT AT 10 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.6 FT AT 130 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 160 FT. ON FEB. 16, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 0.6 FT AT 2 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.6 FT AT 14-18 FT. LEFT BANK AT 41 FT. (P99-100)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 06372 904920

STDR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP

ABST "SALCHA: AN ATHAPASKAN BAND OF THE TANANA RIVER AND ITS CULTURE" IS THE 1975 M A THESIS OF ELIZABETH ANDREWS. THE AUTHOR GIVES AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE SALCHA PEOPLE, LIVING AT THE MOUTH OF SALCHA RIVER. "BY 1904 MUNSON'S ROADHOUSE WAS IN BUSINESS NEAR THE SALCHA FISH CAMP." (P28) "IN THE SUMMER OF 1909, A MISSION WAS BUILT AT SALCHA NEAR MUNSON'S ROADHOUSE." (P30) BY 1919, THE SALCHA PEOPLE SOUGHT GAME PRINCIPALLY IN THE SALCHA AND LITTLE SALCHA RIVER DRAINAGES. (P31) AUTHOR'S MAP (P40) IS PART OF THIS RECORD AND SHOWS "ECOSYSTEMS EXPLOITED BY THE SALCHA RIVER BAND". IN JANUARY 1920, THE MISSION AT SALCHA WAS CLOSED. (P32) "THE SALCHA RIVER AREA IS LOCATED IN THE SUBARCTIC BOREAL FORESTS OF ALASKA. THE RIVER ITSELF FLOWS SW 125 MILES TO THE TANANA RIVER...AND IS A MAJOR CLEARWATER TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA." (P36)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHACKET RIVER

REFN 05179 889

STOR 1603399

MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW BREAKUP, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, ICE,

ABST 6 PROSPECTORS, INCLUDING HENRY DAVIS THE AUTHOR, WENT UP RIVER BY DOGSLED FROM CHENA SLOUGH ACCESS ON APRIL 2, 1889. STRUCK OPEN WATER 25 MILES UP AND BUILT A BOAT THERE. (P64) MIDDLE OF APRIL THEY PACKED MOOSE MEAT ONTO BOAT AND WENT DOWN RIVER AMONG ICE. OCT. 18, 1889 HENRY DAVIS WENT UP RIVER TO HUNT WITH JOHN HUGHES AND HUGHE'S INDIAN WIFE. BUILT RAFT AND FLOATED MEAT HOME IN RUNNING ICE. (P70)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 00076 90809 T 908

STOR 160339907005001230002710005130

MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS FOR JUNE 9, 1908 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE HEAD LINED "SUMMER WORK ON SALCHAKET". (P4) J R MOORE, H LARWELL AND BILLY JAMES ARRIVED FROM NO GRUB AND CARIBOU CREEKS, ON THE UPPER SALCHAKET, YESTERDAY, BRINGING THE FIRST GOLD DUST OF THE SEASON FROM THAT CAMP. THEY REPORT THAT THE SUMMER MINING OPERATIONS ARE UNDER WAY, BUT THERE IS NOTHING MUCH BETTER THAN A WAGE PROPOSITION UNCOVERED AS YET. 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. IT IS NECESSARY TO TIMBER AS HE PROCEEDS, AND, AS ONE CAN WELL IMAGINE, IT IS A COSTLY OPERATION. HE HAS GONE SO FAR, HOWEVER, THAT HE INTENDS TO KEEP PUSHING AHEAD UNTIL HE REACHES BEDROCK. YOUNG, STEWART AND GUS HAAG ARE SLUICING. YOUNG, MCCARTY AND DAVIDSON EACH HAVE A BEDROCK DRAIN ON NO GRUB CREEK. WHILE NOTHING BIG HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE DISTRICT, ENOUGH COARSE GOLD HAS BEEN UNCOVERED TO INDICATE REGULAR AND RICH PAYSTREAKS. THE GREAT COST OF GETTING SUPPLIES TO THE DISTRICT IN BOTH WINTER AND SUMMER IS HOLDING THE CAMP BACK MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS ALMOST AS MUCH AS A MAN'S LIFE IS WORTH TO DESCEND THE SALCHAKET IN A POLING BOAT AT ANY TIME OF THE YEAR, AND IT IS MORE DANGEROUS NOW OWING TO HIGH WATER. A GOOD MANY POLING BOATS HAVE BEEN SHANPED AND THE OUTFITS LOST IN ASCENDING THE TWISTING CHANNELS AND THE SHIFTLY FLOWING CURRENT. IN THE WINTER TIME THE CONDITIONS ARE A LITTLE BETTER. THE WARM SPRINGS OR CHEMICAL ACTION OF THE WATER EATS THE ICE AWAY SO THAT RIVER TRAVEL IS IMPOSSIBLE, SAVE FOR THE VERY LIGHTEST LOADS. THE ONE THING NEEDED FOR OPENING THE DISTRICT IS HEAVY MACHINERY, AND THIS CANNOT BE SECURED UNTIL AN OVERLAND TRAIL HAS BEEN CUT. BY CLEARING A RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE TIMBER A GOOD WINTER TRAIL WOULD BE MAINTAINED AND THE DISTANCE SHORTENED 30 OR 40 MILES. SUPERINTENDENT ZUG, OF THE ROAD COMMISSION, SENT BILLY WOODS TO THE DISTRICT THIS SPRING TO EXAMINE INTO THE CONDITIONS, WITH A VIEW OF THE GOVERNMENT CLEARING A RIGHT OF WAY, SHOULD THE EXPENSE BE JUSTIFIED, AND IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT MR WOOD'S REPORT WAS FAVORABLE. THEREFORE, IT IS LIKELY THE NECESSARY RELIEF WILL BE GIVEN THE MINERS THIS COMING WINTER. (P4)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 00076 90825 T 908

STOR 160339907005001230002710005130

MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05

LUPR 35 TANANA 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 50 MEN IN THE DISTRICT PROSPECTING AND HE SAYS THE COUNTRY LOOKS GOOD. HE WILL RETURN LATER. (P2)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 00108 90823 T 908
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS ON JUNE 23, 1908, "REV BETTICHER OFF FOR THE SALCHAKET", IT STATES, REV CHARLES E. BETTICHER, JR OF ST. MATTHEW'S MISSION, LEFT TODAY FOR UP RIVER. HE GOES TO THE SALCHAKET WITH HIM IS BILLY HINGSTON. THEY GO IN THE LAUNCH SEAL PUP. THE OBJECT OF THE TRIP IS TO LOOK AT THE SALCHAKET MISSION, WHICH IS BEING BUILT. THE TRIP OF THE LAUNCH WILL BE THROUGH THE FAIRBANKS SLOUGH. THEN THE BOAT WILL GO UP THE TANANA TO THE SALCHAKET. REV BETTICHER EXPECTS TO RETURN TO FAIRBANKS BY FRIDAY MORNING. (P3)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 00108 91523 V 915
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

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

ABST THE ARTICLE "SALCHAKET RIVER HAS A NEW FERRY" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF AUG 23, 1915. THAT THE ROAD COMMISSION CREW UNDER ABE MCKINNON HAS JUST FINISHED THE INSTALLATION OF A NEW FERRY SCOW ACROSS THE SALCHAKET RIVER AT MUNSON'S IS THE REPORT OF FRANK BURGESS WHO ARRIVED HERE LAST NIGHT. THE FERRY IS BUILT ON MUCH THE SAME LINES AS THAT USED HERE IN THE SPRING OF THE YEAR WHEN THE ICE GOES OUT, BEING PROPELLED IN THE SAME MANNER OR BY THE USE OF AN OVERHEAD CABLE. (P4)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 02157 909
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SALCHAKET RIVER RISES OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF THE SOUTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK, ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE YUKON. THE AVERAGE FALL OF THE RIVER FROM THE SPLITS TO THE MOUTH IS 10 FEET TO THE MILE, AND FROM A POINT ABOUT 2 MILES FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE DIVIDE AT THE HEADWATERS IT AVERAGES 19 FEET TO THE MILE. AT THE MOUTH, WHICH IS 40 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS, A FERRY, POST-OFFICE, STORE, AND ROADHOUSE ARE LOCATED AND EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS ARE AT HAND FOR THE TRAVELER. REDMOND CREEK JOINS THE SALCHAKET FROM THE SOUTH ABOUT 15 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P282) TWO TABLES OF THE SALCHAKET RIVER BASIN SHOWING 1909 DISCHARGE APPEAR ON P283 AND ARE ATTACHED.

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER

REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MOUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05

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LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST IN HALLOCK C. BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, MUNSON'S ROADHOUSE AT THE SALCHAKET TRADING POST WAS MANAGED BY OSCAR GARDNER AND WIFE. "SHALLOW DRAFT STEAMBOATS CAN COME WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF THE POST, AT A PLACE ON THE SALCHAKET RIVER CALLED MUNSON'S LANDING. FREIGHT CAN BE BILLED THROUGH FROM THE "OUTSIDE" DIRECT TO THIS POINT." (P29)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE
 ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED, EARLY IN THE YEAR FERRIES WERE INSTALLED AT THE PILE DRIVER SLOUGH AND AT THE SALCHAKET RIVER, TWO STREAMS CROSSING THE TRAIL THAT ARE FREQUENTLY UNFORDABLE DURING THE SUMMER. THESE FERRIES ARE OPERATED WITHOUT EXPENSE TO THE BOARD. (P22)

**** WATN SALCHA RIVER UPPER SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 01445 954
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,TRAPPING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN, 1954 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT THE UPPER SALCHA RIVER, NEAR FAIRBANKS, BY DEAN RICKS. ANTON HALDE, TRAPPER, CHECKED HIS TRAPLINE ALONG SALCHA RIVER BY PLANE. (P341)

**** WATN SALCHA SLOUGH SALCHA SLOUGH
 REFN 03548 00002 922
 STOR 160339907005001230002633805150
 MQUT N643300 W1470300 F040S 0030E 13
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL,HUNTING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2 FOLDER 46 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) O J MURIE BIOLOGIST DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOLOGY OF SALCHA SLOUGH. "ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 16 I SECURED THE SERVICES OF J. W. RUST, WITH HIS MOTOR BOAT. WE LEFT FAIRBANKS 6 PM, WENT DOWN CHENA SLOUGH, INTO THE TANANA RIVER, AND UP SALCHA SLOUGH. ABOUT MIDNIGHT WE WERE UP SWIFT SLOUGH, A TRIBUTARY, AND THERE I MADE CAMP. MR RUST RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS WITH THE MOTOR BOAT, LEAVING A CANOE FOR MY USE." (P1) SALCHA SLOUGH IS ONE OF THE MANY CHANNELS OF THE TANANA RIVER, BREAKING AWAY FROM THE MAINSTREAM SOMEWHERE BELOW THE MOUTH OF SALCHA RIVER, FLOWING THROUGH THE FLATS WITH AN INTRICATE NETWORK OF LOOPS AND TURNS AND SUB-DIVISIONS TO JOIN THE TANANA AGAIN A FEW MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF CHENA SLOUGH. SALCHA SLOUGH IS SIMILAR TO CHENA SLOUGH, BUT SMALLER AND FLOWS THROUGH A MORE SWAMPY AREA AS IT HAS BEEN A FAVORITE DUCK HUNTING SWAMPY AREA. THE VARIOUS BRANCHES HAVE BEEN NAMED BY HUNTERS. THE SWIFT SLOUGH AND THE BLACK SLOUGH JOIN IN. THE SLOUGH ITSELF HAS A CONSIDERABLE CURRENT IN MOST PLACES WITH HIGH SANDY BANKS. I HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT IN FORMER YEARS THIS AREA WAS MUCH MORE SWAMPY THAN AT PRESENT." (P2,3) (FOLDER 46) BOX 2, THE REGION ABOUT SALCHA SLOUGH IS PRIMARILY MARSH LAND. (P5 FOLDER 46)

**** WATN SALCHAKET RIVER SALCHAKET RIVER
 REFN 01434 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130
 MQUT N643048 W1470000 F050S 0040E 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FORESTRY,RIVER
 ABST IN HIS REPORT ON THE FORESTS OF ALASKA, 1910, KELLOGG DESCRIBES LUMBER HILLS AT FAIRBANKS AND NOTES: "THE

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LOGS FOR THE FAIRBANKS HILLS ARE DRIVEN 75 TO 150 HIS FROM THE CHENA AND SALCHAKET RIVERS." (P20-21)

**** WATN SALCHAKET SLOUGH SALCHAKET SLOUGH
 REFN 02864 976
 STOR 160339907005001230002203404280
 MOUT N644500 W1480500 F0205 0030N 23
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE JAMES' CUT A 3 FT HOLE IN THE ICE BEFORE REACHING WATER ON THE SALCHAKET SLOUGH, TO SET BEAVER TRAPS. SEVEN TRAPS WERE SET ALTOGETHER. (P123)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 00469 00002 880890
 STOR 1611549
 MOUT N581949 W1342825 C4105 0660E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST IN SECOND VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, N D MURPHY, ACTING GOVERNOR, DESCRIBES MINING ACTIVITY ON SALMON CREEK NEAR JUNEAU. GOLD AND SILVER WERE MINED AND SENT TO DISTANT SHELTERS. (P485) DURING 1890. FROM THE ALASKAN CENSUS OF 1890, THE REPORT STATES THAT GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND ON THE CREEK, BUT ONLY IN THE PROSPECTING STAGE. (P490) THE HARRIS MINING DISTRICT WAS ORGANIZED OCT 4,1880 BY RICHARD HARRIS AND JOSEPH JUNEAU AND RAN ALONG THE COAST FROM TAKU RIVER N TO SALMON CREEK AND 15 MI INLAND ALONG THE SECTION. (P493-94) THIS IS TAKEN FROM A STATEMENT BY THE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 00500 920
 STOR 1611549
 MOUT N581949 W1342825 C4105 0660E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALFRED M BAILEY, AN ORNITHOLOGIST STATES THAT HE MADE NUMEROUS TRIPS TO SALMON CREEK IN 1920. SALMON CREEK WAS 3 MI NW OF JUNEAU. APPARENTLY, A DAM WAS LOCATED ON THE CREEK AFTER ABOUT 2 HRS WALKING TIME FROM JUNEAU. THESE WERE ALL WALKING EXCURSIONS. (P26)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 00524 898
 STOR 1608421000075000020
 MOUT N600800 W1492400 S010N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST "AT RESURRECTION BAY, TRAVELLERS COULD GO NORTH ON THE VALLEYS OF THE SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER,REACHING KENAI LAKE, THEN UP THE QUARTZ CREEK ROUTE TO SUNRISE." (P55) THIS WAS DURING THE LATE 1890'S. IN 1898 AN EXPLORATION WAS CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE ROUTE FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO TURNAGAIN ARM, BY LEARNARD, MENDENHALL, AND BRAGG. THEY WALKED UP THE TRAIL ALONG SALMON CREEK VALLEY TO THE LAKE AT THE HEAD OF ONE CREEK BRANCH AND CROSSED OVER A 1200 FT DIVIDE. (P96)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 00571 880909
 STOR 1611549
 MOUT N581949 W1342822 C4105 0600E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLD FIELDS. THIS CREEK IS ONE OF SEVERAL YIELDING SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF

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GOLD. "IN THE LATE '80'S, THESE STREAMS WERE THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED AND BOTH QUARTZ AND PLACER FINDS WERE NUMEROUS. 'OLD DIGGINS', WRECKED MINING CABINS, SLUICE BOXES AND EVEN STAMP MILLS LIE ROTTING IN THE BRUSH OF THE GORGES, TELLING THEIR OWN HISTORY; NEVER THELESS MANY THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT OF THESE SMALL CAMPS." (P26)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
REFN 00595 947
STOR 1611549
MQUT N581949 M1342822 C410S 0670E 09
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION, ROUTE
ABST J B CALDWELL, A FISHERMAN, HUNTER AND RESEARCHER OF ALASKA DESCRIBES FISHING AREAS NEAR JUNEAU. A FAVORITE FISHING PLACE IS THE POWER DAM ON SALMON CREEK, ACCESSIBLE BY A FOOT PATH THAT LEAVES THE GLACIER HIGHWAY SOME 2 1/2 MI FROM JUNEAU. THE RESERVOIR ABOVE THE DAM AND STREAM BELOW OFFER EXCELLENT FISHING FOR COLORADO BROOK TROUT, IMPORTED INTO THE AREA. (P48) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
REFN 00692 949
STOR 1611549
MQUT N581949 M1342825 C410S 0660E 09
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "A RESERVOIR OR SMALL LAKE WHERE THERE IS EXCELLENT FISHING FOR COLORADO BROOK TROUT MAY BE REACHED VIA THE NORTHERN SECTION OF THE GLACIER HIGHWAY ON THE JUNEAU SIDE OF THE CHANNEL. ...THREE MILES FROM THE CITY IS A TRAIL LEADING UP A TRAMWAY TO THE POWERHOUSE, DAM, AND RESERVOIR." (P111-112) AUTHOR'S MAP, INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT, SHOWS SALMON CREEK DRAINING A RESERVOIR AND A TRAIL BESIDE THE CREEK. DENISON MENTIONS THE SALMON CREEK FARM (ON GLACIER HIGHWAY) A SMALL VEGETABLE AND POULTRY FARM RUN BY 2 WOMEN. HE ALSO NOTES THAT "SALMON CREEK ABOUNDS IN TROUT AND SALMON." (P37-38) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
REFN 00959 926
STOR 160912500305000043000002000020
MQUT N572100 M1535900 S320S 0220M 31
LUPR 51 THUMB RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
ABST SALMON RUN INVESTIGATORS GILBERT AND RICH STUDIED THE KARLUK AREA IN 1926. PHOTO: A PHOTO LABELED "SALMON CREEK, NEAR THE FALLS" SHOWS A NARROW, SHALLOW, RAPID STREAM, WIDTH A FEW FEET, DEPTH A FEW INCHES. (P14-15) PHOTO: A PHOTO LABELED, "SALMON CREEK, NEAR THE MOUTH, AT THE HEIGHT OF THE SPAWNING, JULY 1926. SHOWS DEAD SALMON IN THE SHALLOW, FAST MOVING STREAM. (P14-15)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
REFN 01688 893
STOR 1611489
MQUT N565840 M1350848 C560S 0650E 31
LUPR 60 SALMON CREEK
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST THE HALEY AND RODGERS LODGE, ON SALMON CREEK, WAS FIRST WORKED BY RUSSIAN GARRISON OFFICERS. (P127) THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG SALMON CREEK FOR A MILES AND THEN ACROSS LAND TO REDDOBT LAKE. (P127)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
REFN 02065 904
STOR 1608421000075000020
MQUT N600800 M1492400 S010N 0010M 35

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LUPR 52 RESURRECTION RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE USGS EXPEDITION LEFT SEWARD AND PROCEEDED NORTHWARD BY WAY OF SALMON CREEK. (P11)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 1611549
 MQUT N581949 W1342825 C410S 0660E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE WAGNER GOLD PROSPECT, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF SALMON CREEK, WAS LOCATED ON A QUARTZ LODE IN 1905. (P37)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 02185 910
 STOR 1611489
 MQUT N570000 W1351000 C570S 0650E 31
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST MAP SHOWS ROAD FOLLOWING ALONGSIDE SALMON CREEK FOR SEVERAL MILES, AND DOCUMENT NOTES ACTIVITY AT THE "LUCKY CHANCE MINE," JUST TO THE NORTHEAST OF ROAD END. MINING IS AT OUTCROPPED QUARTZ LEDGE, WITH "FOOTWALL" OF GRAYWACKE LOCALLY KNOWN AS "DIORITE". THE MINE HAS A 10-STAMP MILL, A SAWMILL, AND A WATERPOWER PLANT. OTHER PROSPECTS IN THE AREA ARE NAMED BUT NOT DESCRIBED. (P29)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 02598 898
 STOR 1608421000075000020
 MQUT N6008 W14924 S010N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE AUTHOR TOOK A TRAIL UP THE VALLEY OF SALMON CREEK TOWARD THE INTERIOR. THE WATERS WERE HIGH FROM THE MELTING SNOWS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND THE CREEK WAS SPREAD WELL OVER ITS VALLEY SO PROGRESS TOWARDS ITS SOURCE WAS SLOW AND INVOLVED ALMOST CONSTANT WADING. THE PARTY CONTINUED UP SALMON CREEK TO A LAKE AT THE HEAD OF ONE OF ITS BRANCHES. (P275)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 02617 895
 STOR 1611489
 MQUT N565840 W1350848 C560S 0650E 31
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE HALEY AND RODGERS MINE LIES EAST OF SALMON CREEK ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OR A MILES FROM SEREBRENNKOF ARM AT AN ELEVATION OF 675 FT. THE STEWART MINE ONCE OPERATED A MILL ON THIS CREEK. (P79)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 1608421000075000020
 MQUT N600800 W1492400 S010N 0010W 35
 LUPR 52 RESURRECTION 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 4, SEWARD HIGHWAY.

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK

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REFN 03807 915
 STOR 1611549
 MOUT N581949 W1342825 C410S 0660E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A LARGE HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT AND RESERVIOR WERE LOCATED ON THIS CREEK IN 1915. (P32)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611549
 MOUT N581949 W1342825 C410S 0660E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST SALMON CREEK IS 2.8 MILES N OF JUNEAU AND HAS A TRAIL ALONG IT FOR 3 MILES UP AN OLD TRAMWAY TO A DAM. (P261)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 05314 848897
 STOR 1611489
 MOUT N565840 W1350840 C560S 0650E 31
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE HALEY AND ROGERS LODE ON SALMON CREEK WAS FIRST WORKED BY GARRISON OFFICERS. (P289)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON CREEK
 REFN 05623 907
 STOR 160272900466000049000593000450
 MOUT N654000 W1643500 K040N 0290W 36
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR REFERS SEVERAL TIMES IN THE DOCUMENT TO INDIVIDUALS FROM AND ACTIVITIES OF THE "SALMON CREEK MINING CREW" THIS WAS CONSIDERED ONE OF THE TWO LARGEST CLAIMS IN THE NOME AREA. (P125, 129, 164) "A NEW GOLD DEPOSIT ON SALMON CREEK" WAS MENTIONED. THE YEAR APPROXIMATELY 1907. (P308)

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SALMON RIVER
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608421000075000020
 MOUT N600800 W1492400 S010N 0010W 35
 LUPR 53 RESURRECTION RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE FOR ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, THE ROUTE LEAVES SEWARD AND FOLLOWS UP THIS CREEK VALLEY TO KENAI LAKE. (P7) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.

**** WATN SALMON CREEK SOLOMON CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 160272900466000049000593000450
 MOUT N654200 W1643500 K040N 0290W 36
 LUPR 22 KOUGAROK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NDTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344 P. S. SMITH 1912. SIEVERTSEN TO JOHNSON, NOME-MONTANA AND NEW MEXICO, AND SEWARD DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED DREDGES ON SOLOMON CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN SALMON FORK SALMON FORK

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REFN 00788 940
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MOUT N663245 W1423534 F020N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 BLACK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, MAP
 ABST GIDDINGS IN 1940 ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES HERE. SITE NO. 68, (P39) WAS AT RIVER MARGIN OF 200 FT. ELEVATION, WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STAND WERE OPEN WITH ALDERS, STOCKY, LITTLE TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YRS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.

**** WATN SALMON FORK SALMON FORK
 REFN 03462 939
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MOUT N663245 W1423534 F200N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 BLACK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A FOLDER LABELED "ARCTIC VILLAGE, ALBERT E. TRITT CONTINUATION OF JOURNAL", WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE TRITT PAPERS, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, REV TRITT RECALLS THE FOLLOWING: "AT JULY 17, 1939 WE WENT AWAY ON BOAT UP SALMON RIVER. THE MAN WHO RUNS THE BOAT AND PAID HIM 50.00 WE GOT UP TO SALMON VILLAGE AND THERE LIVE A WHITE MAN NAME JACK KENNEDY. HE HAD NO GRUB AND NO MONEY. SO WHEN THE BOAT WAS GOING DOWN TO FORT YUKON I LET HIM GO ON THAT BOAT. THAT WAS ON JULY 30, 1939." (P130)

**** WATN SALMON FORK SALMON FORK
 REFN 03462 00002 925
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MOUT N663245 W1423534 F200N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 BLACK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A JOURNAL TITLED "D E LEDGER", WHICH IS LOCATED IN THE TRITT PAPERS, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES, REV TRITT DESCRIBES TRAVELLING TO FT YUKON. "AND THAT TIME JUNE 23, 1925 WE WENT TO FT YUKON. GILBERT JOSEPH AND JOSEPH PETER AND I... WE WENT DOWN FROM SALMON RIVER WITH SKIN BOAT. THESE ARE LOTS OF WATER... IN A LITTLE WAYS JIMMIE CARTER CAME BY US WITH MOTORS AND WE WENT. IN HIS MOTOR WE JUST CAME IN FT YUKON FROM 100 MILES." (P80-81)

**** WATN SALMON FORK SALMON RIVER
 REFN 01566 973
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MOUT N663245 W1423534 F200N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 BLACK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, HUNTING, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE

**** WATN SALMON FORK SALMON RIVER
 REFN 02692 900970
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MOUT N663245 W1453534 F200N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST THE SALMON RIVER RUNS "SWIFT AND CLEAR," AND MOOSE ARE HUNTED THERE BY THE VILLAGERS OF CHALKYITSIK. (P17, 27)
 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 SWIFT, RIPPLING WATER. MOST RIFFLES HAVE A DEFINITE CHANNEL, SOMETIMES TWO FEET OR MORE DEEP, SOMETIMES JUST A FEW INCHES DEEP. IN THE VERY SWIFT SALMON RIVER, SHALLOW WATER IS COMBINED WITH THE REAL DANGER OF UPSETTING IN CERTAIN PLACES. MANY OF THE POWERFUL RIFFLES HERE HAVE THEIR CHANNELS WHERE FAST WATER RUNS RIGHT ALONG THE OUTSIDE OF A SHARP BEND. IN THESE PLACES A BOAT TRAVELLING DOWNSTREAM MAY BE SWEEPED INTO THE BANK AND UPSET.

THROWN INTO A "SWEEPER" (A TREE OR LOG HANGING OUT FROM THE BANK) OR PUSHED UP ONTO A SNAG WHERE IT CAN SWAMP OR TIPOVER. THE DIFFICULTY OF NAVIGATING 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 YEARS 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." (P49-51) THE VILLAGERS FROM CHALKYITSIK HUNT MOOSE "TO A POINT 35 OR 40 MILES UP THE SALMON RIVER." (P89) OTTER ARE TRAPPED IN ITS "SHIFT WATERS." (P247) THE USE OF THE GOES BACK VERY MANY YEARS.

**** WATN SALMON FDRK SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04351 928941
 STOR 160339910319001769000252000200149800550
 MQUT N663245 W1423534 F200N 0240E 22
 LUPR 34 BLACK-PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY,TRAPPING,FLOOD,FISHING,MAP.
 ABST EVELYN BURGLUND MOVED WITH HER FAMILY (AS DESCRIBED IN HER BOOK BORN ON SNOWSHOES) UP THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND BLACK RIVER TO THIS RIVER, 280 MI. BY RIVER 125 MI. BY AIR FROM FT. YUKON. A TRAPPER FROM THE RIVER WOULD RUN A 34 FT POWER BOAT FROM FT YUKON TO HIS CABIN ON THIS RIVER. HE ALSO WOULD TOE A 30 FT. POLING BOAT (P35). THE CUTBANKS ON THE RIVER WERE COVERED WITH SPRUCE AND HIGHER BANKS WITH BIRCH, GRAVEL BARS WERE BACKED WITH WILLOW. MANY DIFT PILES AND A SWIFT CURRENT. THE RIVER FLOADED IN THE FALL AND THERE WAS 1 FT OF WATER IN THE HOUSE. (PG.43). THEY POLE BOATED UP RIVER FROM THE CABIN AND CAMPED ON GRAVEL BARS. (P45) IN THE WINTER THEY WOULD RIDE A DOGSLED ON THE ICE AND A TRAIL BESIDE THE RIVER (P55). THEY FISHED A GREAT DEAL MAINLY FOR PIKE. (P65) THEY ALSO RAN A TRAP LINE ALONG THE RIVER, TO GET TO THEIR TRAPS THEY MADE QUITE AN EXTENSIVE TRAIL SYSTEM ON AND ALONG THE RIVER. (PP94-123) THERE IS A MAP ACCOMPANING THIS DOCUMENT.

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611
 MQUT N565746 W1350855 C570S 0050E 03
 LUPR 60 SALMON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,RQUITE
 ABST J B CALDWELL DESCRIBES FISHING IN SE ALASKA. ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT AND TRAIL FROM SITKA IS SALMON LAKE, AN EXCELLENT TROUT LAKE. (P50) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N645406 W1650049 K070S 0310W 07
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SALMON LAKE CAMPGROUND, 40 MIS N OF NOME, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "AN UNSURFACED BOAT LAUNCH IS LOCATED AT THE CAMPGROUND." (P100) SITE IS ACCESSIBLE BY ROAD. (P100)

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 02119 905908
 STOR 1611
 MQUT N553400 W1324000 C730S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING
 ABST THE CONSTITUTION GROUP OF GOLD CLAIMS IS LOCATED ON THE SALMON LAKE VALLEY. IT IS REACHED MOST READILY BY TRAIL FROM KARTA BAY VIA KARTA AND SALMON LAKES AND UP THE SALMON LAKE VALLEY, A DISTANCE OF 11 OR 12 MILES. THERE ARE 2 TUNNELS. THE QUARTZ VEINS CONTAINS PYRITE, CHALCOPHITE, GALENA AND ZINC. FURTHER DEVELOPMENT DOES

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2842

NOT SEEN FEASIBLE. THE INDEPENDENT GROUP OF 2 CLAIMS IS LOCATED SEVERAL MI WEST OF THE CONSTITUTION GROUP AT THE HEAD OF THE GLACIAL VALLEY OF SALMON LAKE. THE DEVELOPMENTS ARE CONFINED TO SHORT TUNNELS AND SURFACE STRIPPINGS. THE LOWER CLAIM OCCURS ALONG A SHEARING PLANE IN ALTERED PORPHYRY (ANDESITE) WHICH IS INCLUDED IN A GENERALLY MUCH ALTERED SEDIMENTARY COMPLEX. THE METALLIC MINERALS ARE GALENA, PYRITE, AND ZINC BLENDS IN A QUARTZ AND CALCITE GANGUE. THE VEINS IS REPORTED TO GIVE VERY HIGH ASSAY VALUES IN FREE GOLD. THE UPPER CLAIM, AT 2,100 FT ELEVATION, HAS A VEIN WHICH IS EXPOSED CHIEFLY ALONG A STEEP GULCH DOWN THE PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAINS SLOPE. AT PRESENT THESE CLAIMS ARE TOO INACCESSIBLE TO BE OF GREAT VALUES.

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N645406 W1650049 K070S 0310W 07
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT SALMON LAKE, JUST NORTH OF NOME IS A POTENTIAL POWER SITE. IT RECEIVES 60% MORE RAIN THAN NOME AND ITS SNOWFALL IS PROPORTIONATELY GREATER. (P4)

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 02729 970971
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N645406 W1650049 K070S 0310W 07
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION.
 ABST SALMON LAKE, ELEVATION 442 FT, IS FOUND ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE KIGLUAIK MOUNTAIN AND THE KUZITRIN RIVER WATERSHED, ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P9) FROM KAURAK, THE AUTHOR FLEW SOUTH AND EXAMINED SITES REPORTED AT SALMON LAKE. DURING THE 1970 TEST EXCAVATIONS, "AFTER WORK WAS COMPLETED, SITE SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT ON FOOT, BY BOAT, AND BY HELICOPTER TO THE EAST AND WEST OF THE SITE," ON SALMON LAKE. (P47, 48)

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 02729 970971
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N645406 W1650049 K070S 0310W 07
 LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION.
 ABST SALMON LAKE, ELEVATION 442 FT, IS FOUND ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE KIGLUAIK MOUNTAIN AND THE KUZITRIN RIVER WATERSHED, ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P9) FROM KAURAK, THE AUTHOR FLEW SOUTH AND EXAMINED SITES REPORTED AT SALMON LAKE. DURING THE 1970 TEST EXCAVATIONS, "AFTER WORK WAS COMPLETED, SITE SURVEY WAS CARRIED OUT ON FOOT, BY BOAT, AND BY HELICOPTER TO THE EAST AND WEST OF THE SITE," ON SALMON LAKE. (P47, 48)

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 04646 914930
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N553400 W1324000 C730S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST OSCAR ANDERSON OWNED A TRAPPERS CABIN AT THE SOUTH WEST END OF SALMON LAKE. (P34) THE CONSTITUTION MINE IS SOUTH WEST FROM THE WEST END OF THIS LAKE. (P25)

**** WATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N553400 W1324000 C730S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60 KARTA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2843

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN ON SALMON LAKE WHICH IS CONNECTED BY A TRAIL ALONG KARTA RIVER TO KARTA BAY.
(P258)

**** NATN SALMON LAKE SALMON LAKE

REFN 06337 973

STOR 1602

MOU N645406 W1650049 K070S 0310W 07

LUPR 22 SINUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST SALMON LAKE, IN THE KRUGANEDA RIVER BASIN, IS 4 MI LONG BY 1 MI WIDE AND IS A GLACIAL FORMATION.

**** NATN SALMON RIVER SALMON CREEK

REFN 00469 00007 896903

STOR 1612443

MOU N555429 W1300137 C680S 1000E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE 7TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, JACOB M. DICKINSON, U.S. COUNSEL, REFERRED TO STOREHOUSE NO 4, BUILT BY CAPT GAILLARD AROUND 1896, WHICH WAS BETWEEN 2 FORKS AT THE HEAD OF PORTLAND CHANNEL, BETWEEN SALMON CREEK AND BEAR CREEK. (P779) THE SALMON RIVER VALLEY WAS ONE POSSIBLE ROUTE SUGGESTED BY THE U.S. TO RUN BOUNDARY LINE UP FROM PORTLAND CANAL TO 56 DEGREES PARALLEL. (P798) "SALMON RIVER SEEMED TO COME IN A LITTLE BELOW THE HEAD. (P575)

**** NATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1612443

MOU N555429 W1300137 C690S 1000E 12

LUPR 60

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

ABST A PACK TRAIL GOES UP THE SALMON RIVER, WHICH IS AT HEAD OF PORTLAND CANAL. IT BEGINS AT HYDER ON E SIDE OF RIVER AND FOLLOWS RIVER UP TO THE BOUNDARY AND BEYOND. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.

**** NATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER

REFN 00469 00006 896

STOR 1612443

MOU N555429 W1300137 C680S 1000E 12

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, CAPTAIN GAILLARD OF U.S. ENGINEERS BUILT A WAREHOUSE NO 4 AT EAGLE POINT, N.E. OF THE MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER; HE DESCRIBED THE LOCATION IN A LETTER TO GENERAL CRAIGHILL, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, NOV 3, 1896. (P162) THE RIVER FLOWS INTO THE HEAD OF PORTLAND CANAL. (P162)

**** NATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER

REFN 00589 942

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOU N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE KOBUK RIVER AND CROSSES THE SALMON RIVER. (P.21)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2844

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 00985 870890
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOODINGS, ANTHROPOLOGICAL KOBUK RIVER INFORMANT MAKES REFERENCE TO PEOPLE LIVING AT MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER (P52, 99, 144) AROUND 1870-1890. "THIS IS SALMON RIVER A MAN IS OUT HUNTING." (P71) "PEOPLE FROM SHUNGNAK FORMERLY WENT DOWN TO THE FOSSIL SANDSTONE BEDS A FEW MILES BELOW SALMON RIVER AND FASHIONED THEIR LAMPS ON THE SPIT." (P144) (REFERRING TO MAKING OF POTTERY AND LAMPS.)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 01445 934
 STOR 1605198
 MOUT N585200 W1614600 S150S 0750W 22
 LUPR 41
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1934 THE GOODNEWS BAY MINING CO WAS FORMED BY ANDREW OLSON, AXEL PALMGREN, TONY LINDSTROM AND JAY JOHNSTON. THIS COMPANY BOUGHT HEAVY EQUIPMENT FROM NORTHERN COMMERCIAL AND BEGAN TO SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOP THE PLATINUM ORES ON SALMON RIVER. (PP173-174)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 01445 954
 STOR 160405401771100358000556501080
 MOUT N610400 W1591000 S110N 0560W 10
 LUPR 41 ANIAK RIVER
 KEYM 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 THE HEAD OF SALMON RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF ANIAK RIVER. (P175)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 02569 926966
 STOR 1605198
 MOUT N585200 W1614600 S150S 0750W 22
 LUPR 41
 KEYM ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST PLATINUM WAS FOUND ON THIS RIVER AT MOUTH OF FOX GULCH IN 1926. TOTAL PRODUCTION FROM THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES FROM 1934-1966 IS ESTIMATED AT OVER HALF A MILLION TROY OUNCES OR PLATINUM GROUP METALS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD. (P50) PRIVATE COMPANIES HAVE RECENTLY INVESTIGATED POSSIBLE SUBMARINE PLACER DEPOSITS N AND S OF MOUTH OF THE RIVER, BUT THEIR RESULTS ARE NOT KNOWN. (P51)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 03056 0001 954
 STOR 1605198
 MOUT N585200 W1614600 S150S 0750W 22
 LUPR 41
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING FOR PLATINUM BY DREDGE ON THE SALMON RIVER NEAR GOODNEWS BAY WAS BRIEFLY NOTED IN THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. (P47)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 03496 933

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2845

STOR 1612443
 MOUT N555429 W1300137 C690S 1000E 12
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DREDGING
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA" A 1933-34 REPORT STATED THAT FLOOD CONTROL WORK AROUND HYDER ON PORTLAND CANAL CONSISTED OF CLEARING SNAGS AND DRIFT ON THE SALMON RIVER FOR 1 MI ALONG THE TOWN, BUILDING AN 86 FT LUMBER AND GRAVEL DAM AT EXTREME UPPER END OF TOWNSITE AND 589 FT OF LINEAL JETTIES. (P74)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1605198
 MOUT N585200 W1614600 S150S 0750W 22
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE SALMON RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 13 SQUARE MILES. THIS DOCUMENT INDICATES THAT SOME CHUM AND SOCKEYE SALMON WERE HARVESTED FROM THE SALMON RIVER. (P8)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00034 975
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST OVER THE 69 MI OF ITS LENGTH THE SALMON RIVER DROPS AN AVERAGE OF 12 1/2 FT PER MI. BETWEEN KANEKTOK CREEK AND THE OPPOSING CONFLUENCES OF SHEEP AND ANAKTOK CREEK, 15 MI DOWNSTREAM, THE RIVER DROPS OVER 300 FT AT A RATE OF 20 FT PER MI. FOR THE 54 MI REMAINING BELOW THE SHEEP AND ANAKTOK CREEKS CONFLUENCE THE RIVER DROPS AT APPROXIMATELY 10 FT PER MI. FROM THE HEADWATERS TO SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE THE SALMON RIVER CURRENT AVERAGES 5-7 MPH. FOR 44 MI BELOW SHEEP CREEK THE CURRENT AVERAGES 3 MPH. THE LOWER 10 MI OF THE RIVER HAS A VERY SLOW CURRENT, SPEED IS LESS THAN 2 MPH. AT THE SALMON RIVER'S SOURCE, THE CONFLUENCE OF KANEKTOK CREEK AND AN UNNAMED TRIBUTARY, THE RIVER'S ELEVATION IS 900 FT. AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOBUK RIVER ELEVATION IS 35 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FOR 44 MI BELOW SHEEP CREEK THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY POOLS SEPARATED BY RIFFLES. ABOVE THE NIKOK RIVER CONFLUENCE OCCASIONAL POOLS 6-8 FT DEEP ARE FOUND. MANY RIFFLES ABOVE THE NIKOK HAVE DEPTHS OF 6 IN OR LESS.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00034 975
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST OVER THE 69 MI OF ITS LENGTH THE SALMON RIVER DROPS AN AVERAGE OF 12 1/2 FT PER MI. BETWEEN KANEKTOK CREEK AND THE OPPOSING CONFLUENCES OF SHEEP AND ANAKTOK CREEK, 15 MI DOWNSTREAM, THE RIVER DROPS OVER 300 FT AT A RATE OF 20 FT PER MI. FOR THE 54 MI REMAINING BELOW THE SHEEP AND ANAKTOK CREEKS CONFLUENCE THE RIVER DROPS AT APPROXIMATELY 10 FT PER MI. FROM THE HEADWATERS TO SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE THE SALMON RIVER CURRENT AVERAGES 5-7 MPH. FOR 44 MI BELOW SHEEP CREEK THE CURRENT AVERAGES 3 MPH. THE LOWER 10 MI OF THE RIVER HAS A VERY SLOW CURRENT, SPEED IS LESS THAN 2 MPH. AT THE SALMON RIVER'S SOURCE, THE CONFLUENCE OF KANEKTOK CREEK AND AN UNNAMED TRIBUTARY, THE RIVER'S ELEVATION IS 900 FT. AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOBUK RIVER ELEVATION IS 35 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. FOR 44 MI BELOW SHEEP CREEK THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY POOLS SEPARATED BY RIFFLES. ABOVE THE NIKOK RIVER CONFLUENCE OCCASIONAL POOLS 6-8 FT DEEP ARE FOUND. MANY RIFFLES ABOVE THE NIKOK HAVE DEPTHS OF 6 IN OR LESS.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00034 A 898975

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2846

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,DHENSION,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER

ABST THIS DOCUMENT "THE SALMON RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS" NOV, 1975, WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE. THE BOR CONDUCTED FIELD INSPECTION OF THE RIVER IN JUL, 1973, AND IN AUG, 1975. THIS DOCUMENT IS A REVISION OF THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT CIRCULATED IN 1973. THE SALMON RIVER FLOWS 69 MI FROM ITS SOURCE AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KANAKTOK CREEK AND ANOTHER UNNAMED TRIBUTARY IN THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOBUK RIVER. SALMON RIVER VALLEY VARIES FROM 1/2 MI. WIDE NEAR THE HEADWATERS TO 2 MI WIDE WHERE THE RIVER LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS AND FLOWS ACROSS THE KOBUK LOWLANDS. FOR THE 15 MI LENGTH OF THE SALMON RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO SHEEP CREEK, THE RIVER IS SMALL AND THE COURSE IS ROCK-STREWN. THE RIVER FOLLOWS A SINGLE CHANNEL FOR MOST OF ITS LENGTH EVEN IN THE LOWER AREA. BALSAM POPLAR AND WHITE SPRUCE BORDER THE RIVER FOR 14 MI BELOW THE ANAKTOK-SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE. ALPINE TUNORA, SCATTERED ALDER AND WILLOW BUSHES CHARACTERIZE THE VEGETATION FROM THE HEADWATERS DOWN TO ANAKTOK AND SHEEP CREEKS. OVER MOST OF ITS LENGTH SALMON RIVER IS CLEAR BUT ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH A TRIBUTARY THAT DRAINS ADJACENT BOGGY LOWLANDS ENTERS THE SALMON RIVER AND FROM THIS POINT THE RIVER HAS LESS CLARITY.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER

SALMON RIVER

REFN 04077 00034 B 898975

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,DIMENSION,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER

ABST THE RIVER BOTTOM IS GENERALLY GRAVELLY OR STONEY WITH OCCASIONAL STRETCHES OF EXPOSED BEDROCK IN THE UPPER RIVER AREA. THE SALMON RIVER DRAINS APPROXIMATELY 650 SQ MI AREA. THE UPPER SALMON RIVER IS 10 TO 12 YD WIDE DURING NORMAL FLOW CONDITIONS AND AVERAGES 1 FT IN DEPTH, WITH 1 TO 3 FT MAXIMUM DEPTH. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SALMON RIVER THE WIDTH IS 15-20 YDS WIDE WITH NORMAL CHANNEL DEPTHS OF 2-4 FT AND RIFFLES OF 6 IN TO 1 FT. NEAR THE MOUTH THE RIVER IS 20 YD WIDE AND HAS LONG POOLS 6-10 FT DEEP. NO STREAM FLOW DATA IS AVAILABLE ON THE RIVER. MAXIMUM DISCHARGE IS AFTER BREAKUP IN MID TO LATE MAY OR AFTER LONG SUMMER RAINS IN LATE JULY OR AUG. MINIMUM FLOW IS IN LATE WINTER. BASE FLOW RATES ARE LOW IN PROPORTION TO THE SIZE OF THE DRAINAGE AREA BUT AS PERMAFROST PREVENTS WATER ABSORPTION, RAPID RUNOFF OCCURS AND FLOODING IS COMMON. ICE BEGINS FORMING IN EARLY OCT AND BY MID-WINTER THICKNESS IS 4 FT OR MORE. THERE ARE NO AGRICULTURAL OR LUMBERING ACTIVITIES ALONG THE RIVER. NO DWELLINGS OR MINES ARE KNOWN TO EXIST WITHIN 5 MI OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS USED FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING AND POSSIBLY FIREWOOD CUTTING BY PEOPLE FROM LOCAL VILLAGES ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. SUBSISTENCE FISHING GENERALLY OCCURS ONLY AT THE MOUTH; HUNTING IS ALSO USUALLY LIMITED TO THE LOWER RIVER AREA. REMAINS OF CABINS, THOUGHT TO BE THOSE OF A PROSPECTING CAMP DATING IN THE 1950'S, ARE LOCATED 2 OR 3 MI ABOVE THE ANAKTOK AND SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE. ("LAND USE") BECAUSE OF SHALLOW RIFFLES THE RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE BY BOATS WITH DRAFTS OF MORE THAN SEVERAL INCHES. THE RIVER CAN BE DESCENDED DURING NORMAL TO HIGH WATER LEVELS BY CANOE, RAFT OR KAYAK FROM THE VICINITY OF THE ANAKTOK AND SHEEP CREEKS CONFLUENCE. (WATER RIGHTS, NAVIGABILITY, AND STREAMBED OWNERSHIP) ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS BY AIRCRAFT, BOAT, SNOWMACHINE AND DOG SLED.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER

SALMON RIVER

REFN 04077 00034 C 898975

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER

CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST DURING NORMAL AND LOW WATER LEVELS, GRAVEL BARS IN THE UPPER AND MIDDLE RIVER MAY BE SUITABLE FOR LANDING SMALL, WHEEL-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT. AN AREA FROM THE LOWER RIVER TO ABOUT 20 MI UPSTREAM CONTAINS POOLS LONG ENOUGH TO LAND A SMALL FLOATPLANE. DURING HIGH WATER LEVELS POWER BOATS ARE OCCASIONALLY TAKEN UP THE SALMON RIVER FROM THE KOBUK. BOATS CAN BE TAKEN UP THE SALMON RIVER 15 TO 20 MI BY DRAGGING THEM OVER SHALLOW RIFFLES. DURING LOW WATER MOTORIZED BOATS, EXCEPT JET-EQUIPPED BOATS, ARE VIRTUALLY PROHIBITED FROM ASCENDING ABOVE THE MOUTH. DURING WINTER MONTHS THE RIVER IS ACCESSIBLE BY SKI PLANE. A WINTER TRAIL CROSSES THE SALMON RIVER 1 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH. THE TRAIL IS USED BY PEOPLE ON SNOWMOBILES, DOG MUSHERS, TO TRAVEL BETWEEN VILLAGES ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER, AND TO REACH HUNTING AND TRAPPING AREAS. TRAVEL UP THE SALMON RIVER BY SNOWMACHINE OR DOG TEAM IS POSSIBLE ALTHOUGH DEEP POWDER SNOW IN THE UPPER RIVER VALLEY MAKES SUCH TRAVEL DIFFICULT. THE LOWER 10 MI OF THE SALMON RIVER TRAVERSE BOGGY LOWLANDS OF THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY ("VEGETATION/TIMBER"). SOME OF THE FORESTED LANDS ALONG THE SALMON RIVER COULD BE CONSIDERED COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS, HOWEVER, THESE STANDS ARE EXTREMELY SMALL. IN "RESOURCES OF ALASKA, A REGIONAL SUMMARY" THE SALMON RIVER HEADWATERS WERE INCLUDED IN AN AREA DESIGNATED AS HAVING HIGH POTENTIAL FOR COPPER DEVELOPMENT. ("GEOLOGIC AND MINERAL RESOURCES") THE AUTHOR FEELS THAT GOLD WAS PROSPECTED IN THE SALMON RIVER DRAINAGE AS A RESULT OF GOLD SEEKERS RUSHING TO THE KOBUK IN 1898. ("HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL") FREQUENT FLOODING AND CHANNEL CHANGES HAVE OCCURRED AT THE SALMON RIVER MOUTH. EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS AND STREAMS THAT ARE SHALLOW AT MOST TIMES OF THE YEAR MAKE TRAVELING ALONG OR ACROSS THE UPPER SALMON RIVER OR ITS TRIBUTARIES RELATIVELY EASY. NO MAJOR RAPIDS OR FALLS OCCUR OVER THE RIVER BELOW THE ANAKTOK-SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE; BUT SHALLOW RIFFLES ARE COMMON IN THE UPPER RIVER. THE RIVER IS GIVEN A CLASS I RATING ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER RATING. AT HIGH WATER LEVELS THE RIVER IS GENERALLY FLOATABLE ONLY FROM THE ANAKTOK-SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE, A 54 MI SEGMENT.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER

REFN 04077 00034 D 898975

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOU1 N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, AIR-WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, RECREATION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER

ABST THE BOR ESTIMATES THAT THE RIVER RECEIVES FEWER THAN 50 PEOPLE ANNUALLY FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES. ("EXISTING USE") IN SOME YEARS HEAVY SUMMER RAINS CAN RAISE WATER LEVELS 6 FT OR MORE.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER

REFN 04077 00060 A 950975

STOR 1602095010250000430

MOU1 N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY PAT POURCHOT AND COVERS THE FIELD INSPECTION TRIP OF THE SALMON RIVER, AUGUST 13-21, 1975. PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO OBTAIN ADDITIONAL RESOURCE INFORMATION AND PHOTOS OF THE RIVER AND TO PROVIDE INFORMATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ON THE RESOURCES IN THE AREA. 6 PERSONS PARTICIPATED IN THE INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE. THE SALMON RIVER WAS DESCENDED BY BOAT FROM NEAR ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS CONFLUENCE ON THE KOBUK; THEN THE KOBUK WAS FLOATED TO THE VILLAGE OF KIANA. ONE 17-FOOT ALUMINUM CANOE, ONE 2-MAN FOLDING KAYAK, AND 2 ONE-MAN KLEPPERS WERE UTILIZED. IN JULY OF 1973 ANOTHER BOR FIELD INSPECTION OF THE SALMON RIVER WAS MADE. THE PARTY PUT IN ABOUT 6 MILES BELOW THE 1975 GROUP. DURING THIS INSPECTION THE RIVER ROSE NEARLY 6 FEET AFTER A 2-DAY DELUGE AND THE PARTY WAS VIRTUALLY FLUSHED DOWN THE MUDDY, FLOODING RIVER. THE PUT-IN CAMP FOR THE 1975 GROUP WAS 6 MILES BELOW THE ANAKTOK-SHEEP CREEK CONFLUENCE ON A LARGE GRAVEL BAR. THE RIVER WAS EXTREMELY SMALL AT THIS LOCATION FOR FLOATING PURPOSES. RIVER WAS 10-12 YARDS WIDE WITH A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 1 1/2 FEET DEEP AVERAGING LESS THAN ONE FOOT. SHORT SHALLOW POOLS WERE BROKEN ONE TO 2 FEET OVER SEVERAL YARDS AND HAS ONLY 2-4 INCHES OF WATER OVER THE ROCKS. CURRENT IN THE POOLS WAS 2 MPH. STREAMBED WAS MOSTLY

BASEBALL TO FOOTBALL SIZED ROCKS WITH OCCASIONAL SCHIST BEDROCK OUTCROPPINGS ON THE SIDES AND BOTTOM OF THE STREAM. THERE WAS EVIDENCE THAT THE WATER HAD BEEN AT A MUCH HIGHER LEVEL EARLIER IN THE YEAR. AUGUST 14 CREW HIKE IN THE SURROUNDING AREA. POURCHOT HIKE ALONG AND CROSSED A TRIBUTARY CREEK AND TRAVELED 1/2 MILE ALONG THE SALMON. 3 OTHERS HIKE UP THE SALMON TO SHEEP CREEK AND REPORTED THAT THE RIVER ABOVE THE SHEEP CREEK-ANAKTOK CONFLUENCE WAS VERY SMALL AND ROCKY WITH VERY LITTLE WATER. AUGUST 15 THE FLOAT TRIP COMMENCED WITH THE GROUP TRAVELING ABOUT 11 MILES.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00060 B 950975
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION
 ABST FIRST 4-5 MILES AS MUCH WALKING AS RIDING. LINED AND BUMPED DOWN MANY SHALLOW RIFFLES. AT CAMP #2 RIVER WAS 10-12 YARDS WIDE, 1-2 FEET DEEP IN MOST POOLS, 6-8 INCHES IN THE RIFFLES, AND HAD SOME HOLES 6-8 FEET DEEP NEAR BEDROCK OUTCROPS. CURRENT WAS 1-2 MPH IN POOLS AND 3-5 MPH IN RIFFLES. AUGUST 16 TRAVELED ABOUT 12 MILES. SLOW GOING AGAIN WITH FREQUENT GETTING OUT FOR SHALLOW RIFFLES, MORE BUMPING, SOME DEEP POOLS 10-12 FEET DEEP. RIVER WAS SOMEWHAT BETTER AFTER NIKOK RIVER. AUGUST 17 TRAVELED 13 MILES AND SET UP CAMP AT KITLIK RIVER CONFLUENCE. HAD TO GET OUT OF BOATS OCCASIONALLY TO LINE THROUGH SHALLOW RIFFLES AND BUMPED ON SOME ROCKS. RIVER BECAME MORE MATURE, HIGHER BANKS, SLOWER CURRENT, LONGER, DEEPER POOLS AND NOT SO MUCH DROP IN RIFFLES. RIVER AT NEW CAMP WAS 15 YARDS WIDE, 2-3 FEET DEEP IN SMOOTH WATER OR RUNS, 4-5 MPH IN RIFFLES, 0-1 MPH IN POOLS. AUGUST 18 TRAVELED ABOUT 12 MILES TO THE KOBUK CONFLUENCE AND THEN 5 MILES DOWN THE KOBUK TO A NEW CAMP. AFTER KITLIK RIVER CONFLUENCE ONLY GOT OUT OF BOATS THICE TO LINE THROUGH SHALLOW RIFFLES, BUMPED ON ROCKS ONCE OR TWICE. STILL SHALLOW RIFFLES SEPARATED BY LONG DEEP, SLOW POOLS 1/4-1/2 MILE LONG. RIFFLES RIGHT DOWN TO MOUTH-LAST RIFFLE 2 FEET MAXIMUM DEPTH, AVERAGE 1 FOOT, 20 YARDS WIDE, 6 MPH. BUMPED IN FINAL 2 FEET OF RIVER GOING INTO KOBUK RIVER. LAST 10 MILES OF SALMON VERY SLOW, 2 MPH IN MOST PLACES. BANKS MUCH HIGHER, NO ROCK OR BLUFFS. WATER CLEAR ALL THE WAY DOWN TO LAST TRIBUTARY COMING IN FROM WEST. REDDISH, MURKY COLORED WATER COMING IN TINGED THE SALMON SOMEWHAT DOWNSTREAM, REDUCING VISIBILITY SLIGHTLY IN DEEP POOLS TO 6-8 FEET. RATHER THAN SEDIMENT, MATERIAL APPEARED TO BE ORGANIC, LIKE AN ALGAE OR VEGETATIVE, DECAY MATTER FROM ADJACENT BOGGY LOWLANDS. ACCORDING TO GUY AND RUTH BLACKENSHIP, SHOP OWNERS IN KIANA, THERE IS SOME MOTORBOAT USE UP SALMON TO THE "FOOTHILLS" FOR HUNTING DURING HIGH WATER LEVELS, BUT STILL HAVE TO DRAG OVER RIFFLES.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04077 00060 C 950975
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MOUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION
 ABST SAID VERY LITTLE, IF ANY, WINTER HUNTING OR TRAPPING TOOK PLACE IN HEADWATER AREA. THEY HAD PERSONALLY LANDED A FLOATPLANE UP THE SALMON ON A WIDE MEANDERLOOP LAST YEAR ABOUT 15-20 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH AND FLOATED DOWN BY CANOE FOR FUN. THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT IN THE 1950'S THERE HAD BEEN A GEOLOGIST CAMP UP ABOVE SHEEP CREEK AND THAT ON TWO OCCASIONS THEY HAD FLOATED OUT DOWN SALMON BY RAFT. THEY ALSO REPORTED THAT A PARTY OF FOUR "GOVERNMENT" PEOPLE WENT DOWN THE SALMON LAST YEAR AND USED MOTORS FROM THE CONFLUENCE BACK TO KIANA. IN SUMMARY, TRAVELED 48 MILES IN A RELATIVELY EASY DAYS ON THE SALMON. FROM A BOATING STANDPOINT, THE TRIP WAS ONLY FAIR BECAUSE OF LOW WATER LEVELS AND THE NECESSITY OF LINING THROUGH RIFFLES FREQUENTLY TO OCCASIONALLY. FREQUENT BUMPING AND SCRAPING ON ROCKS WAS EXTREMELY ROUGH ON THE FOLDING KAYAKS. HOWEVER, HIGHER WATER LEVELS, AS EVIDENCED BY THE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BARS (AND REPORTS OF PREVIOUS TRIP) ARE COMMON AND STREAM CHARACTER AND BOATING EXPERIENCES COULD BE ALTERED DRAMATICALLY. ACCESS INTO THE HEADWATERS IS DIFFICULT AND LIMITED TO HELICOPTER OR SUPER CUB ON A FEW GRAVEL BARS DURING LOWER WATER LEVELS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2849

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 04552 931935
 STOR 1612443
 MQUT N555429 W1300137 C690S 0100E 12
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SALMON RIVER, WITH A TOTAL LENGTH OF 25 MILES, HAS ITS SOURCE IN THE PRECIPITOUS MOUNTAINS IN CANADA ADJACENT TO SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA, CROSSES THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY, FLOWS THROUGH ALASKA IN A NARROW VALLEY AND EMPTIES INTO PORTLAND CANAL. THE VALLEY OF THE SALMON RIVER IS FROM ONE-HALF TO ONE MILE WIDE AND IS BORDERED ON EACH SIDE WITH STEEP TIMBERED MOUNTAINS RISING TO HEIGHTS OF 4,000 AND 5,000 FEET. THE STREAM SHIFTS ITS CHANNELS CONTINUALLY OVER ONE-HALF THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY, WHICH IS DENUDED OF VEGETATION. RAINFALL IN THE AREA AVERAGES 96 INCHES ANNUALLY. THE VILLAGE OF HYDER, LOCATED PARTLY ON THE TIDE FLATS AT THE MOUTH OF SALMON RIVER, SERVED AS AN OUTLET FOR THE RICH SURROUNDING MINING DISTRICT. PRIOR TO THE FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECT, HYDER WAS SUBJECTED TO DESTRUCTIVE FLOODING FROM SALMON RIVER ON AN AVERAGE OF ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS. A REPORT ON SURVEY OF SALMON RIVER IN 1931 RECOMMENDED THAT THE FLOODS OF SALMON RIVER BE CONTROLLED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF 4,300 LINEAL FEET OF DIKE. THE PROJECT WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE ACT APPROVED JUNE 18, 1934, AND COMPLETED IN 1935. (P21)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 16040540177.1100358000556501080
 MQUT N610400 W1591000 S110N 0560W 10
 LUPR 41 ANIAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST THE SALMON RIVER ROADHOUSE IS SITUATED ALONG THE SALMON RIVER ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P42) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MQUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "THERE IS SOME KNOWN COPPER MINERALIZATION IN THE PROPOSAL NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE SALMON RIVER" MEANING THE KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT. (P29)

**** WATN SALMON RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 07190 975977
 STOR 1602095010250000430
 MQUT N670915 W1592703 K200N 0040W 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, HUNTING
 ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY", JOHN MCPHEE, 1977. IN THE FIRST PART OF THE BOOK MCPHEE DESCRIBES A FLOAT TRIP DOWN THE SALMON RIVER AND THEN DOWN THE KOBUK TO KIANA, IN 2 KAYAKS AND A CANOE. WHERE THE SALMON MEETS THE KOBUK IT IS CALLED QALYGRVICH PAANGA, WHICH MEANS "SALMON MOUTH". (P24) AROUND AUG 18, 1975. THEY HAD FLOWN INTO AN ISLAND UPSTREAM WITH THE SALMON ON ONE SIDE AND A SMALL SLOUGH ON THE OTHER, ABOUT 100 MI UPSTREAM APPARENTLY. (P50-1) SOME LINING AROUND UNNAVIGABLE PORTIONS HAD TO BE DONE, SUCH AS SHEEPERS. (P76) "WHEN ESKIMOS RETURNING FROM LONG SUMMER HUNTING TRIPS RODE DOWN THE SALMON RIVER THEY TRAVELLED ON RAFTS." (P77)

**** WATN SALMON-TROUT RIVER SALMON-TROUT RIVER
 REFN 01512 869924
 STOR 160339910319001769001849001120
 MQUT N671000 W1414000 F270N 0280E 18

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2850

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, SPRING, RIVER

ABST MICHAEL MASON IN "ARCTIC FOREST", 1924, STATED THAT WHEN THE U.S PURCHASED ALASKA, HUDSON'S BAY CO MOVED FROM FORT YUKON TO OLD RAMPART HOUSE WHICH THEY BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF SALMON-TRCUT RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER (1869). (P80) THIS POST WAS STILL 16 MI. FROM THE BOUNDARY SO THEY MOVED AGAIN TO NEW RAMPART HOUSE RIGHT ON THE BOUNDARY ON THE PORCUPINE. (P80) THERE ARE HEAVY SALMON RUNS UP THE RIVER AS WELL AS HOT SPRINGS AT ITS HEAD. (P157)

**** WATN SALONIE CREEK SALONIE CREEK

REFN Q3034 960

STOR 1609450

MOU N574100 W1523300 S290S 0200W 06

LUPR 51

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION

ABST SALONIE CREEK IS ONE OF THE MAIN DRAINAGES OF THE RUSSIAN-SALONIE GRAZING UNIT WHERE POPLAR AND VARIOUS BRUSHES COVER THE LAND. (P45)

**** WATN SALTERY CREEK SALTERY CREEK

REFN Q3034 960

STOR 1609390

MOU N573000 W1524400 S310S 0220W 12

LUPR 51

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAKE

ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT SALTERY CREEK, ORIGINATING IN SALTERY LAKE, IS THE MAIN DRAINAGE OF THE SALTERY COVE UNIT WITH BLUEJOINT, BIRCH AND POPLARS DOMINANT VEGETATION TYPES. (P43)

**** WATN SAM CREEK SAMS CREEK

REFN Q2174 911

STOR 1603399117660019180

MOU N651900 W1425200 F060N 0240E 30

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. IT IS REPORTED THAT 16 MEN WERE EITHER MINING OR PROSPECTING ALONG SAMS CREEK. (P172)

**** WATN SAM CREEK SAMS CREEK

REFN Q2216 912

STOR 1603399117660019180

MOU N651900 W1425200 F060N 0240E 30

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 FEW PROSPECTORS WORKED SAMS CREEK IN 1912. (P213)

**** WATN SAMPSON CREEK SAMPSON CREEK

REFN Q4095 899

STOR 1602839002610000560

MOU N644329 W1651734 K090S 0330W 09

LUPR 22 NOME RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST SAMPSON CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NOME RIVER DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON GOOD PROSPECTS WERE FOUND ON THIS CREEK ALTHOUGH NO DEVELOPMENTAL WORK WAS DONE. (P847)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2851

**** WATN SANCTUARY RIVER SANCTUARY RIVER
 REFN 01150 947
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100080800330
 MQUT N634847 W1493055 F130S 0100W 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST I. P. CALLISON, WRITING ON WOLF PREDATION, SPENT 1 MO. AT MCKINLEY PARK COUNTING SHEEP. THIS INCLUDED SANCTUARY RIVER AREA. (P41) IN 1947.

**** WATN SANCTUARY RIVER SANCTUARY RIVER
 REFN 01615 922934
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100080800330
 MQUT N634847 W1493055 F130S 0100W 05
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PATTY & ALBERT WILKERSON HIKE FROM RAILROAD STOP AT MCKINLEY PARK UP TO RIVER AND ALONG IT TO THE MOUTH OF IGLOO CREEK WHERE THEY LEFT THE RIVER TO HEAD FOR THE TOKLAT RIVER. (P73)

**** WATN SANCTUARY RIVER SANCTUARY RIVER
 REFN 06722 922
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100080800330
 MQUT N634847 W1493055 F130S 0100W 05
 LUPR 35 TETLANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BEACH'S PARTY CAME ACROSS A CABIN ON THE SANCTUARY R WITHIN MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. (P32) PHOTO OPPOSITE P 34 SHOWS "A WELL CONSTRUCTED CABIN ON THE BANKS OF THE SANCTUARY R" WITH PACK HORSES OUT FRONT. DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, GOVERNMENT MEAT HUNTERS WHO SUPPLIED THE RAILROAD CREWS WITH SHEEP AND CARIBOU HAD CABINS ON THE SANCTUARY R (P211)

**** WATN SANCUTUARY RIVER SANCTUARY RIVER
 REFN 00678 931
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100080800330
 MQUT N634847 W1493055 F130S 0100W 05
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND, PAST USAGE
 ABST M L DAVIS IN THIS DESCRIPTION OF WHAT LIFE IS REALLY LIKE IN ALASKA, DOES NOT MENTION THE SEPCIFIC DATES OF HER TRIP WITH HER HUSBAND, A MINING ENGINEER, TO THE MCKINLEY AREA TO SURVEY MINING CLAIMS. DATE USED IS PUBLICATION DATE. THEY TRAVELLED BY HORSE AND ON THE RETURN TRIP CROSSED THE SANCTUARY RIVER. (P184)

**** WATN SAND CREEK SAND CREEK
 REFN 01906 957960
 STOR 160339907005001230004038006110
 MQUT N634335 W1441745 C230N 0060E 32
 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 PATTERNS ARE VERY IRREGULAR, REFLECTING BOTH THE STRUCTURAL TRENDS AND THE OUTLINES OF DRAINAGE SYSTEMS OF 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)

**** WATN SAND LAKE SAND LAKE
 REFN 01906 00000 957960
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N634500 W1441500 C230N 0060E 21
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAKE, DIMENSION, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 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. PRECISE DEPTH DATA ARE LACKING, BUT LAKE GEORGE IS PROBABLY NO DEEPER THAN ABOUT 55 FEET, WHEREAS SAND LAKE IS NO DEEPER THAN ABOUT 10 FEET. THE LARGER LAKES, TWELVE MILE, 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-SMELLING ORGANIC-SILT FLATS AND MARSHES, BY CLEAN SANDY BEACHES, OR BY ROCKY BLUFFS. (P7)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD CREEK
 REFN 07208 00001 898
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST JUNE 22, 1898, AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND SOME FRIENDS WENT UP (PROBABLY WALKING) SANFORD CREEK. THE CREEK HAS THE LARGEST THEY HAD SEEN COMING IN FROM THE EAST. THE STREAM RAN IN MANY CHANNELS, FORMING NUMEROUS ISLANDS. THE GRAVEL, ROCKS, AND SAND IT HAD WASHED FROM THE HILLS MADE A VALLEY ABOUT 1 MI WIDE THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LENGTH TO THE FOOTHILLS. IT IS AT LEAST 25 MI FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE CANYON WHERE IT PASSES BETWEEN DRUM AND SANFORD AND DISAPPEARS BEYOND. (P79)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE SANFORD RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 350 SQ MI, AND DISCHARGES AN AVERAGE ESTIMATED FLOW OF 500 CFS. (P4-20)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD RIVER
 REFN 03422 898
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST AUTHOR BENEDICT IN HIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ-COPPER R. TRAIL IN 1898 NOTES THE BANK OF THIS RIVER NEAR MT. DRUM ARE 300 FT. HIGH AND COMPOSED OF SAND, GRAVEL, ROUNDED STONE AND CLAY (P.96). "THE BED OF THE SANFORD R. IS A QUARTER OF A MILE WIDE AND THE BANKS FROM 50-100 FT. HIGH" (P.101). "AT MANY POINTS, THE STREAM SPREADS OUT INTO SEVERAL DIVISIONS, BUT WHEN FLOWING AS A SINGLE, UNITED STREAM, IT IS 125 FT. WIDE AND VERY SWIFT"

(P.102). PHOTO OF PEOPLE CROSSING THE RIVER BY FOOT, CAPTION "NO. 115. CROSSING SANFORD R." (P.102)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD RIVER
 REFN 04969 898
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, FLOOD
 ABST IN 1898 THE AUTHOR STATES THAT HIS GROUP CROSSED THE SANFORD RIVER JUST BEFORE ITS NOONDAY FLOOD AND WENT UP A BANK TO LOOK AT THE "RAGING TORRENT OF WATER". (P56) POWELL SAYS THAT THIS GLACIER-FED STREAM, LIKE ALL GLACIER-FED STREAMS, IS SUBJECT TO DAILY FLOODING IN SUMMER. (P57)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD RIVER
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST B. AUSTIN REMARKS THAT DURING A DOG SLED TRIP ALONG THE COPPER DURING MAR. 1899 HE AND HIS COMPANIONS PASSED THE SANFORD RIVER. HE NOTES THAT IT FLOWS INTO THE COPPER FROM THE EAST AND JUDGING FROM ITS PITCH AND WIDE BED IS PROBABLY A VERY SWIFT RIVER IN THE SUMMER. (P108)

**** WATN SANFORD RIVER SANFORD RIVER
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1610395019885003600
 MOUT N622038 W1451000 C070N 0010E 35
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST JOHN RICE STATES IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE THAT HE AND HIS CREW, 7 HORSES AND 4 OTHER MEN, CROSSED THIS RIVER. THEY CROSSED AT LOW WATER WHICH DELIGHTED RICE BECAUSE AT HIGH WATER THE RIVER IS VERY DANGEROUS TO CROSS.

**** WATN SAPUN CREEK SAPUN CREEK
 REFN 02728 850928
 STOR 1602047018490001740
 MOUT N675400 W1602100 K290N 0070W 19
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE IS FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL GROUP IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SAPUN CREEK DATING CIRCA 1850. 2 SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN HOUSES WERE DISCOVERED ALONG WITH ASSORTED ARTIFACTS. ACCORDING TO AN INFORMANT, OSCAR HENRY'S FAMILY LOVED AT THE MOUTH OF SAPUN CREEK IN 1928. (LOCATION NUMBER 66)

**** WATN SASHIN CREEK LITTLE PORT WALTER
 REFN 04264 946947
 STOR 1611614
 MOUT N562500 W1344000 C630S 0700E 28
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST "IN 1946, THE WEIR AT LITTLE PORT WALTER, AGAIN OPERATED BY THE BRANCH OF FISHERY BIOLOGY, WAS CLOSED ON OCTOBER 13." COUNTS WERE AS FOLLOWS: PINK SALMON 933, COHO 286, CHUM 5, AND RED 2. (PP12,13) IN 1947, THE WEIR AT LITTLE PORT WALTER WAS INSTALLED IN JULY AND REMOVED ON OCTOBER 7 (1947, P15).

**** WATN SASHIN CREEK SASHIN CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2854

REFN 03978 934969
 STOR 1611614
 MOUT N562500 W1344000 C630S 0700E 28
 LUPR 60

KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST "RETURN AND BEHAVIOR OF ADULTS OF THE FIRST FILIAL GENERATION OF TRANSPLANTED PINK SALMON AND SURVIVAL OF THEIR PROGENY, SASHIN CREEK, BARANOF ISLAND ALASKA." SPECIAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT NUMBER 589. USFW 1969 BY R. J. ELLIS. IN 1964 1,866 ADULT PINK SALMON WERE TRANSPLANTED TO SASHIN CREEK. THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES HAS STUDIED PINK SALMON IN SASHIN CREEK SINCE 1934. (P1) THIS CREEK IS ABOUT 4,000 METERS LONG AND ORIGINATES IN A LAKE AT 84 METERS ELEVATION. A WATERFALL IS LOCATED ABOUT 1,200 METERS UPSTREAM FROM "THE HEAD OF TIDE". THE BOTTOM MATERIALS OF THE STREAM ARE PREDOMINANTLY COBBLES WITH SOME SMALLER MATERIALS. THE AVERAGE DAILY STREAMFLOW FOR EACH MONTH HAS "LOWEST IN JULY (0.92 CMS); INTERMEDIATE IN AUGUST (1.84 CMS); AND HIGHEST IN SEPTEMBER (3.47 CMS)".

**** WATN SAUNDERS CREEK SAUNDERS CREEK

REFN 02202 911
 STOR 1602843
 MOUT N642800 W1650700 K120S 0320W 17
 LUPR 22

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 P339-344 P S SMITH 1912. SAUNDERS DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON SAUNDERS CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE CREEK

REFN 01088 972
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER

KEYM 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 WHICH) IS LOCATED ON THIS RIVER IN MT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK. (P53)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER

REFN 00566 956
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYM RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST "IN THE POPULAR LAMBING GROUNDS IN NEAR-BY SAVAGE RIVER CANYON, WHERE RUGGED CLIFFS FACE SOUTH, POTHOLES AND CAVES IN THE OVER HANGING SHALLOW CLIFFS GIVE NECESSARY PROTECTION TO THE LAMBS AND THEIR WATCHFUL MOTHER." (P184)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER

REFN 00678 931
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST M L DAVIS IN THIS DESCRIPTION OF WHAT LIFE IS REALLY LIKE IN ALASKA, DOES NOT MENTION THE SPECIFIC DATES OF HER TRIP WITH HER HUSBAND, A MINING ENGINEER, TO THE MCKINLEY AREA TO SURVEY MINING CLAIMS. DATE USED IS PUBLICATION DATE. THEY TRAVELLED BY HORSE AND ON THE RETURN TRIP TO FAIRBANKS THEY CROSSED THE SAVAGE RIVER. (P184)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
 REFN 01150 947
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEIDITION
 ABST I. P. CALLISON, WRITING ON WOLF PREOATION, SPENT 1. MO. AT MCKINLEY PARK; COUNTING SHEEP. THIS INCLUDED THE SAVAGE RIVER AREA. (P41) IN 1947.

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
 REFN 02405 930
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER
 KEYW WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC
 ABST AUTHOR HOFFIT DISCUSSES THE USE OF AIR PLANES IN EMERGENCIES IN THE KANTISHNA DISTRICT. A VERY GOOD FIELD HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AT THE SAVAGE RIVER CAMP, ABOUT 12 MILES FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION. OTHER LANDING PLACES THAT HAVE BEEN USED ARE THE GRAVEL BAR NEAR HULDROW GLACIER NORTHWEST OF MOUNT EIELSON (COPPER MOUNTAIN) AND THE BAR OF MOOSE CREEK BELOW FRIDAY CREEK. (P306)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER
 KEYW MAP, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, WATER GEDLOGY, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST Q. J. MURIE COLLECTION, 1920-1946, BOX 2, U. OF A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SAVAGE RIVER IN 1920. "SAVAGE RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM, RISING IN VARIOUS BRANCHES IN THE ALASKA RANGE AND FLOWING NORTHWARD TO JOIN TEKLANIKA WATERS. SANCTUARY RIVER, THE NEXT STREAM TO THE WESTWARD, FLOWS PARALLEL. THE FORMATION IN SAVAGE RIVER IS MOSTLY SLATE. SAVAGE FLOWS BETWEEN A RANGE OF HIGH MOUNTAINS, WITH SMOOTH SLOPES, VERY STEEP IN PLACES. THE NARROW VALLEY FLOOR IS COMPOSED OF FINELY GROUND SLATE GRAVEL, THRU WHICH THE STREAM WINDS. IT FLOWS SWIFTLY, WITH HARDLY ANY QUIET POOLS IN ITS LENGTH. JENNIE CREEK, A SMALLER STREAM, JOINS SAVAGE RIVER FROM THE EASTWARD, FLOWING ACROSS A WIDE PASS WHICH SEPARATES THE ALASKA RANGE FROM A LESSER MOUNTAIN RANGE TO THE NORTHWARD." (P2) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
 REFN 03849 955
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
 MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
 LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN
 ABST PRELIMINARY SURVEYS OF THE SAVAGE RIVER ROUTE WERE ACCOMPLISHED IN 1955 BY ALLYN BROWN. THESE SURVEYS INCLUDED A PRELIMINARY TRANSIT TRAVERSE, PROFILE, CROSS-SECTIONS, AND SOME SOIL INVESTIGATIONS. (P1) A PHOTOGRAPH (NO 11) SHOWS A SLIDE AREA AND ROCK BLUFF BY SAVAGE RIVER. MILE 15.8. PHOTOS #16 AND #17 SHOW SAVAGE RIVER BRIDGE SITE; PHOTO #20-LOOKING SOUTH ACROSS SAVAGE RIVER. MILE 14.8; PHOTO #21-LOOKING SOUTH UP SAVAGE RIVER MILE 14.9 TO 15.2; PHOTO #22-LOOKING SOUTH UP SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.1 TO 15.8; PHOTO #23-LOOKING SOUTH UP SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.6 TO 15.8; PHOTO #24-LOOKING NORTH DOWN SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.9; PHOTO #25-LOOKING NORTH DOWN SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.9 TO 16.0; PHOTO #26-LOOKING NORTH DOWN SAVAGE RIVER MILE 16.0-16.1; PHOTO #27-LOOKING NORTH DOWN SAVAGE RIVER MILE 16.0-16.3; PHOTO #28-LOOKING WEST AND NORTH ACROSS THE SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.1-16.0; PHOTOS #29 AND #30. LOOKING WEST ACROSS SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.9; PHOTO #31-LOOKING NORTH DOWN THE SAVAGE RIVER MILE 14.2-14.7; PHOTO #32-LOOKING NORTH DOWN THE SAVAGE RIVER MILE 15.3 TO 15.8. SMALL LANDSLIDE IN IMMEDIATE FOREGROUND. PHOTO #33-LOOKING WEST UP SMALL TRIBUTARY OF SAVAGE RIVER FROM A POINT 300 FT DOWNSTREAM FROM CENTERLINE. MILE 16.4. PHOTO #18-LOOKING UPSTREAM (EAST) FROM A POINT 400 DOWNSTREAM FROM

CENTERLINE. MILE 14.8. PHOTO #19-LOOKING DOWNSTREAM (NORTHWEST) FROM A POINT 400 FT UPSTREAM FROM CENTERLINE.
MILE 14.8.

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
REFN 04841 940
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST NEAR HEALY, REFERENCE IS MADE TO LANDING AT THE "SAVAGE RIVER FIELD," (P164) WHICH WAS NOT ON ALMA AND MARGE'S MAP. THEY WERE INVITED TO BE BOBBIE SHELDON'S GUESTS AT THE "SAVAGE RIVER CAMP." (P167)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER SAVAGE RIVER
REFN 06722 922925
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
LUPR 35 TEKLANIKA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST BEACH'S PARTY IS TRAVELING BY PACK HORSE AND FOOT THROUGH MCKINLEY PARK IN AUG OF 1922. REFUGE CAMP AT SAVAGE R. MET MAN THERE WHO HAD JUST RUSHED IN FROM MCKINLEY PARK STATION (AUG 12) EXPECTING TO HUNT. BEACH AND 3 OTHER MEN HIKE UP SAVAGE R. TO FILM SHEEP AND CARIBOU IF POSSIBLE. THEY WERE ABLE TO FORD RIVER "UPSTREAM". THE SECOND NIGHT AT SAVAGE R. CAMP THEY MET JACK PRICE, MINER FROM COPPER MTN., AND HIS COOK, IN ROUTE TO COPPER MTN. WITH PACKHORSES (PP27-31) THE FOLLOWING DAY MR. HURIE ARRIVED, WORKING FOR BIOLOGICAL SURVEY. ON AUG 16TH, BEACH'S PARTY LEFT SAVAGE R. HEADING FOR IGLOO CREEK. (PP32) BEACH'S 1925 EXPEDITION WENT BY CAR ON NEW ROAD TO SAVAGE R. AND STAYED IN ROAD COMMISSION CABIN. (P69) DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, GOVERNMENT MEAT HUNTERS WHO SUPPLIED RAILROAD CREWS WITH SHEEP AND CARIBOU HAD CABINS ON THE SAVAGE R (P211)

**** WATN SAVAGE RIVER UPPER SAVAGE RIVER
REFN 00570 972
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260014610100073200270
MOUT N635502 W1492939 F110S 0100W 34
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ICE, VEGETATION
ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES A DOGSLED TRIP THAT A FRIEND TAKES HIM ON IN MT KINLEY NATIONAL PARK "THE DOGS STRAINED IN THEIR HARNESSSES, AND WE SHOT DOWN THE ROAD AND OUT ONTO THE TRAIL, HEADING FOR A LOG CABIN ON THE UPPER SAVAGE RIVER, 10 MI NORTH OF PARK HEADQUARTERS. WE WERE OFF ON ONE OF THE WINTER PATROLS THE RANGERS MAKE TO CHECK ON THE WILDLIFE." (P27) "WHERE THE SNOW HAD BEEN BLOWN OFF THE SAVAGE RIVER, THE ICE GLEAMED HARD EXCEPT FOR THE SPINDLY WILLOWS, THERE WAS NOTHING TO SHIELD US FROM THE WIND." (P29)

**** WATN SAVAYGIT LAKE SAVAYGIT LAKE
REFN 04577 962
STOR 1603
MOUT N661617 W1491111 F170N 0080W 26
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION
ABST THIS LAKE WAS LISTED ON TABLE 13 AS A FLOAT PLANE LANDING SITE FOR PHYSICAL AND BIOLOGICAL TESTING BETWEEN JULY 7-21, 1962. PROBABLY OXBOW. LOCATION IS 18 MI NNW OF STEVENS. LENGTH IS 1.5 MI WIDTH IS 1/2 MI DEPTH IS 4 FT BOTTOM IS 100% VEGETATION. (P32)

**** WATN SAVIUKVIAYAK RIVER SAVIUKVIAYAK RIVER
REFN 04077 00022 973
STOR 160115400670000047000335000280

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

MOUT N690500 W1480000 U040S 0170E 22
 LUPR 13 IVISHAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE SAVIUKVIAYAK RIVER IS 35 MI LONG.

**** WATN SAVONOSKI RIVER SAVONOSKI RIVER
 REFN 03848 912
 STOR 1605253
 MOUT N584302 W1570332 S170S 0470W 09
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO FATHER KAIAKOKONOK PEOPLE USED TO HIKE UP THE SAVONOSKI RIVER TO SAVONOSKI. (P16) THIS INFORMATION WAS OBTAINED DURING AN INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL TOLLEFSON REGARDING THE KATMAI ERUPTION OF 1912.

**** WATN SAW HILL CREEK SAW HILL CREEK
 REFN 01338 908
 STOR 1611478
 MOUT N570251 W1351338 C560S 0640E 03
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908, SAID THAT SAW HILL CREEK, NEAR SITKA, HAD GOOD TROUT FISHING. (P154)

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SAW HILL CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608079
 MOUT N605300 W1491500 S090N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN REPORT ON ALASKAN CENTRAL RAILWAY, A GOLD MINING CLAIM WHICH IS WORKING QUARTZ WITH A STAMP MILL IS LOCATED ON CREEK. (P42) ON KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. THE CREEK IS LOCATED CLOSE TO SUNRISE ON TURNAGAIN ARM.

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SAWMILL CREEK
 REFN 00544 920957
 STOR 1611478
 MOUT N570251 W1351338 C560S 0640E 03
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SAWMILL CREEK NEAR SITKA HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 39.0 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1920-22, 1928-42, 1945-57. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPT. 8, 1948, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 10.20 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 7,100 CFS, 182 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.1 YRS. (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD) (P12); LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR SITKA" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SAWMILL CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1612478
 MOUT N570251 W1351338 C560S 0640E 03
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SAWMILL CREEK CAMPGROUND, 6 MIS E OF SITKA ON BLUE LAKE ROAD, IS DESCRIBED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2858

1971. "FISHING IN THE AREA IS FOR DOLLY YARDEN, RAINBOW TROUT, AND STEELHEAD TROUT... THERE ARE ESTABLISHED TRAILS NEARBY." (P90-91)

**** WATN SAWHILL CREEK SAWHILL CREEK
 REFN 02056 904
 STOR 1608079
 MOUT N605300 W1491500 S090N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
 ABST A QUANTITY OF ORE PUT THROUGH A SMALL ARRASTRE ON THE CREEK YIELDED A LITTLE OVER 26 DOLLARS A TON. THIS CREEK IS 6 MILES EAST OF SUNRISE. (P98)

**** WATN SAWHILL CREEK SAWHILL CREEK
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608079
 MOUT N605300 W1491500 S090N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD-BEARING VEINS WERE DISCOVERED ON SAWHILL CREEK VERY EARLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE REGION AND OCCUR AT THREE LOCALITIES. THESE ARE ON THE SHORE OF THE ARM A SHORT DISTANCE EAST OF SLIDE CREEK, ON SLIDE CREEK ABOUT 1/2 MILE FROM THE BEACH, AND ON SAWHILL CREEK ONE MILE FROM THE BEACH. AT THE FIRST LOCALITY A SMALL QUARTZ VEIN IN SLATES LIES ALONG A FAULT PLANE, STRIKING N 70 E AND DIPPING 70 E. THE ROCK SURFACE OF THE HANGING WALL IS SMOOTH AND HIGHLY POLISHED. SAMPLES OF THE QUARTZ ASSAYED \$2 IN GOLD PER TON. (P47) ON SAWHILL CREEK THE GOLD-BEARING QUARTZ IS FOUND ALONG A FAULT ZONE RUNNING NORTHEAST AND SOUTHWEST; IT IS DIFFICULT TO MAKE OUT THE STRUCTIVE OF THE SLATES AND ARKOSES WHICH ARE HERE GREATLY DISTURBED, FOR THE FAULT IS NOT A SIMPLE ONE, BUT APPARENTLY IS MADE UP OF MINOR DISPLACEMENTS, WITH NO PARALLELISM, WHICH TOOK PLACE AT DIFFERENT TIMES. THE WALLS ARE FREQUENTLY STRIATED AND BETWEEN THEM A THIN GOUGE IS USUALLY PRESENT. (P47) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS QUARTZ LOSE ON SAWHILL CREEK. (P46)

**** WATN SAWHILL CREEK SAWHILL CREEK
 REFN 02599 898
 STOR 1610191
 MOUT N610500 W1462500 C090S 0070W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST 3 MILES BELOW THE VENILE CAMP, SAWHILL CREEK JOINS THE KLUTENA. IT HEADS IN A GLACIER 10 MI UP FROM THE RIVER. ITS VALLEY IS OPEN AND "IS SAID TO FORM AN EASY TRAIL OR ROUTE TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE TONSINA AND KONSINA RIVERS". (P389)

**** WATN SAWHILL CREEK SAWHILL CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 160801600724000073000137500260003200060001010020
 MOUT N615500 W1473000 S220N 0110E 31
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST A GAME TRAIL LEADS DOWN SAWHILL CREEK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH ALFRED CREEK. (P139)

**** WATN SAWHILL CREEK SAWHILL CREEK
 REFN 02800 963
 STOR 1610191
 MOUT N610500 W1462500 C090S 0070W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2859

ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1963 IN SAWMILL CREEK; GROUND COUNTS WERE NOT INDICATED. (P29)
CHUM SALMON COUNTS WERE ALSO MADE, WITH GROUND COUNTS ON 07/14. (P38)

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SANMILL CREEK

REFN 04804 00002 911

STOR 1611515

MOUT N584300 W1345610 C360S 0630E 29

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, RIVER

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES "HUNTED UP SAWMILL CREEK GULCH ABOUT 3 MI N OFF ECHO HARBOR" (JUNE 25, 1911). JULY 14 HE NOTES "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 COMEE CREEK." (BOX 2) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY, ARCHIVES JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SANMILL CREEK

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1611478

MOUT N570251 W1351338 C560S 0640E 03

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST THERE IS A ROAD CLIMBING STEEPLY UP THE HILLSIDE WELL ABOVE SAWMILL CREEK NEAR SITKA ON BARANOFF ISLAND. THE ROAD DESCENDS TO THE CREEK AND SAWMILL CREEK CAMPGROUNDS WHERE THERE IS A BRIDGE OVER THE CREEK. (P76)

**** WATN SAWMILL CREEK SANMILL CREEK

REFN 05236 963

STOR 1611478

MOUT N570251 W1351338 C560S 0640E 03

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST RECORDED OVER 28 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS CREEK, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 39.0 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 485; MAX 7100; MIN 9 AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 160 IN AND 351,100 ACRE FT. (P159)

**** WATN SAWYER CREEK SAWYER CREEK

REFN 03087 936

STOR 160339904913000947005585005490

MOUT N672000 W1501000 F290N 0120W 11

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST A D WILCOX AND F J MILLER REPORTEDLY PROSPECTED ON SAWYER CREEK DURING PART OF THE SUMMER OF 1936. THE CREEK IS LOCATED ABOUT 6 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF WISEMAN CREEK, ACCORDING TO AUTHOR. (P88)

**** WATN SCENERY CREEK SCENERY CREEK

REFN 01032 952

STOR 1611819

MOUT N570450 W1324715 C550S 0790E 24

LUPR 60

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST THIS CREEK HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 21.6 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 8600 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P135)
PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN SCHOOLHOUSE LAKE SCHOOLHOUSE LAKE

REFN 06356 959

STOR 1605

MOUT N594429 W1545112 S050S 0320W 14
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST A PHOTO ON PAGE 16 SHOWS THE GRASSLAND BORDERING SCHOOLHOUSE LAKE. THE AUTHORS, IN DESCRIBING BIRD HABITAT, MENTIONS THE "SANDY MARGIN OF SCHOOLHOUSE LAKE. (P32)

**** WATN SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER LAKE
REFN 06518 957
STOR 1601
MOUT N692256 W1445925 U010S 0290E 01
LUPR 13 SADLERUCHIT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT SCHRADER LAKE OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO A COMBINATION OF GLACIAL DEEPENING OF VALLEYS AND DAMMING BY MORAINES. (P14)

**** WATN SCOTTIE CREEK SCOTTIE CREEK
REFN 01087 929
STOR 160339907005001230005820006910053500390
MOUT N624103 W1411520 C100N 0220E 03
LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING
ABST RAMON B VITT, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKAN," 1971, CITED MCKENNANS 1929 OBSERVATIONS OF THE SCOTTIE CREEK BAND OF INDIANS WHO WERE TOTALLY NOMADIC, HAVING NO PERMANENT VILLAGES. THEY RANGED FROM GARDINER CREEK ON THE TANANA TO THE SNAG RIVER ON THE WHITE. (P41) THE INDIANS WERE HUNTING.

**** WATN SCOTTIE CREEK SCOTTIE CREEK
REFN 02833 00003 974
STOR 160339907005001230005820006910053500390
MOUT N624103 W1411520 C100N 0220E 03
LUPR 36 CHISANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
ABST GRUMMAN REPORT 1974. SCOTTIE CREEK, WHOSE DRAINAGE AREA OF 750 SQ MI LIES MOSTLY IN CANADA, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 500 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-507)

**** WATN SCOTTIE CREEK SCOTTIE CREEK
REFN 04700 929930
STOR 160339907005001230005820006910053500390
MOUT N624103 W1411520 C100N 0220E 03
LUPR 35 CHISANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST ROBERT A MCKENNAN TRAVERSED THE UPPER TANANA REGION IN 1929-1930 TO STUDY THE TANANA INDIANS. HE LEARNED THAT THEY HAD SEVERAL TRAILS LEADING TO THEYUKON, FOR TRADE. A LESSER USED ONE WAS SCOTTIE CREEK TO THE WHITE RIVER. (P30)

**** WATN SCOTTIE CREEK SCOTTIE CREEK
REFN 02992 967
STOR 160339907005001230005820006910053500390
MOUT N624103 W1411520 C100N 0220E 03
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, LAKES, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST MARSH BIRDS ARE FOUND NEAR SCOTTIE CREEK. JUST BEYOND SCOTTIE CREEK THE ALASKA HIGHWAY CLIMBS INTO MIXED UPLAND FORESTS OF WHITE SPRUCE, TREMBLING ASPEN, AND WHITE BIRCH. (P8) PONDS SURROUNDED BY SEDGES AND MUSKEG ARE ALSO FOUND NEAR SCOTTIE CREEK. (P8)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2861

**** WATN SEABEE CREEK SEA BEE CREEK
 REFN 01889 948970
 STOR 1601192012300000640
 MOUT N692200 W1520700 U0105 0010W 10
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SEA BEE CREEK, THE LARGEST OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE COLVILLE RIVER IN THE UMIAT AREA, DRAINS THE FOOTHILLS AND FOLLOWS ABANDONED CHANNELS OF THE COLVILLE, AS IT CROSSES THE LOW TERRACES. THE CREEK IS REPORTED TO FREEZE TO ITS BED IN WINTER. ALTHOUGH SEA BEE AND CREEKS LIKE IT PROVIDE A SOURCE OF WATER IN SUMMER, LITTLE OR NO WATER IS AVAILABLE IN WINTER. (P5)

**** WATN SEAL RIVER BERING GLACIER
 REFN 03433 905
 STOR 1610516
 MOUT N600236 W1433036 C210S 0110E 20
 LUPR 53
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, HUNTING, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, GLACIER, EXPEDITION
 ABST WEBSTER BROWN IN HIS REPORT MAY 10, 1905 (REPORT #2) NOTES MAKING CAMP HERE "IN A LITTLE BUNCH OF SPRUCE TIMBER ABOUT 300 FT ABOVE THE BERING GLACIER...THE TRAIL LEADS ALONG THE LATERAL MORAINES FOR SOME 6 MI, CLIMBING UP OVER POINTS WHERE THE BOUNDING ROCK HAS WITHSTOOD THE ACTION OF THE ICE...THE TERRACES SHOWING DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE LAKE...THE FOUNDATION, THIS BEING A COAL COUNTRY IS OF COURSE SANDSTONE AND SHALE IN LAYERS. THE BOULDER'S ON THE MORAINES SHOW VERY FEW OTHER ROCKS, LIME, EPIDOTE, CLINT AND SLATE BUT THEY ARE RARE." (MAY 10, 1905) (P5, REPORT 2) MAY 14, HE NOTES KILLING OF 2 BEARS FOR MEAT. (P6, REPORT 2) MAY 17, SHOT ANOTHER BEAR AND 2 GOATS. (P6, REPORT 2) MAY 29, THEY LEFT CAMP TRAVELING OVER THE GLACIER TO HAPPY HOLLOW. "WHEN THE SNOW IS ON IT THE CREVASSES ARE HIDDEN AND AS THE SIDES ARE PERPENDICULAR AND GO DOWN 50 FT OR MORE, THE RISK OF TRAVELLING OVER IT IS GREAT." (P6, REPORT 2) REPORT IS FROM U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE, UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

**** WATN SEAL RIVER BERING GLACIER
 REFN 04585 957
 STOR 1610516
 MOUT N600236 W1433036 C210S 0100E 20
 LUPR 53
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST A PAIR OF HUNTERS WERE FLOWN IN ON TO BERING GLACIER. (P324) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1957.

**** WATN SEAL RIVER BERING GLACIER
 REFN 04831 956957
 STOR 1610516
 MOUT N600236 W1433036 C210S 0110E 20
 LUPR 53
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREIGHT, EXPEDITION
 ABST U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S MINERAL MAPPING SURVEY CONDUCTED A STUDY ON THE SURFACE. SHELDON, FLYING AIR SUPPORT "TO ALL QUADRATS OF THE BERING GLACIER" REPORTS 50 SEPARATE LANDINGS, ALL BELOW 8,000 FT. WITHOUT INCIDENT. THIS OCCURRED IN 1956-1957. (P93-94)

**** WATN SEARS CREEK SEARS CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 160339907005001230003916006040004750060
 MOUT N634135 W1442800 C220N 0050E 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYN RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2862

ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMP GROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS HUNTING. MILE 1378, ALCAN HIGHWAY.

**** WATN SEATTLE CREEK SEATTLE CREEK
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608074
 MOUT N605250 W1490930 S090N 0020E 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION
 ABST ON THE BENCHES OF SEATTLE CREEK NUMEROUS SMALL, MARSHY AREAS SURROUNDED BY SPRUCE TIMBER OR ALDERS MARK THE FILLED-IN BASINS OF FORMER PONDS. (P25)

**** WATN SEATTLE CREEK SEATTLE CREEK
 REFN 02067 904
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570026880140001770060000530020005770050
 MOUT N651000 W1501500 F040N 0130W 07
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
 ABST THIS CREEK PROBABLY CARRIES LESS THAN A SLUICE HEAD OF WATER IN A REGULAR YEAR. (1904 WAS A WET YEAR) THE GRAVELS ARE 8-30 FT THICK AND COVERED WITH 1-3 FT OF MUCK. \$100 WAS TAKEN OUT IN 1904. (P44) FREIGHT RATES WERE 6 CENTS/LB IN WINTER AND 15 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER. (P49)

**** WATN SEATTLE CREEK SEATTLE CREEK
 REFN 02243 913
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260127001180
 MOUT N632034 W1481400 F180S 0040W 24
 LUPR 52 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT THE HEAD OF SEATTLE CREEK, GRANITE IS ASSOCIATED WITH GREAT MASSES OF EFFUSIVE, IGNEOUS ROCKS. (P60) A SPECIMEN OF RHYOLITE PORPHYRY COLLECTED NEAR THE HEAD OF SEATTLE CREEK, SHOWS A CONSPICUOUS SPRINKLING OF QUADRATIC AND HEXAGONAL QUARTZES WITH WHITE RECTANGULAR FELDSPAR IN A DENSE, GREENISH GROUNDMASS. (P65)

**** WATN SEATTLE CREEK SEATTLE CREEK
 REFN 02833 971
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260127001180
 MOUT N632100 W1481400 F180S 0040W 24
 LUPR 52 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, FLOOD
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER ALASKA. VOL I 1975 GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION. SEE P2-171 FOR STREAM GAGE MONITORING DATA FROM SEATTLE CREEK. SEE 15515800 SEATTLE CREEK NEAR CANTWELL FOR MONTHLY DISCHARGE 1971-72. (P2-190) FOR FLOOD DATA SEE TABLE 2-23. (P2-223) FOR DISCHARGE DATA SEE TABLE 2-24. (P2-226)

**** WATN SEATTLE GULCH SEATTLE GULCH
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750023250300002200040007700140
 MOUT N612000 W1422500 C060S 0170E 20
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST NOTED AS RESEMBLING RADER GULCH IN FORM AND CHARACTER OF GRAVEL DEPOSITS BUT AS CARRYING LESS GOLD. GULCH HAS LOOSE, DEEP SHALE GRAVEL AND MIXED ROCK WITH BLOCKS AND BOULDERS ALL FORMING NARROW FLOOD PLAIN. ACTIVELY MINED. (PP100-101)

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**** WATN SEATTLE JUNIOR CREEK SEATTLE JUNIOR CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040002030070
 MQUT N651200 W1501000 F040N 0130W 10
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH AND R. M. DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. CONSIDERABLE OPEN-CUT WORK WAS IN PROGRESS ON SEATTLE JUNIOR CREEK IN 1912. (P221)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A COAST TRAIL FROM KIMALIK TO NOORVIK CROSSES SELAWIK LAKE AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 00361 907908
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N663100 W1604100 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL. AMER. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. HIGH BLUFFS OCCUR ALONG THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF SELAWIK LAKE. (P121)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 00660 930
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF
 ABST "SELAWIK IS A VILLAGE 8 MI NORTH OF ARCTIC CIRCLE, ON THE EAST SHORE OF SELAWIK LAKE. HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, AND REINDEER HERDING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. THE POST OFFICE OPENED ON NOV. 8, 1930." (P.24)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 00898 908
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE 1908 COAST PILOT NOTES SAY "SELAWIK LAKE IS THE PROLONGATION OF THE HEAD OF HOTLAM INLET EASTWARD; IT IS ABOUT 50 MILES LONG AND 20 MILES WIDE, AND DEPTHS OF 2 FATHOMS CAN BE TAKEN AROUND THE LAKE BY GIVING THE SHORE A GOOD BERTH." (P59)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 01746 884
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, TIDE, WATER LEVEL
 ABST ENSIGN J L PURCELL WAS GIVEN ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY TO EXPLORE SELAWIK LAKE FOR 7 DAYS STARTING

ON AUG 22, 1884, PURCELL AND 2 NAVY PERSONNEL PLUS 2 NATIVES LEFT IN THE STEAM LAUNCH, CARRYING A CANVAS CANOE AND COMPLETE CAMPING OUTFIT AND PROVISIONS FOR 6 DAYS. THEY FOLLOWED THE SHORE LINE TO THE EASTWARD AND SOUTHWARD. (P11) OBSERVATIONS FOR LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE WERE OBTAINED. THEY CONTINUED UNTIL REACHING THE EASTERN SHORE OF SELAWIK LAKE. "THE SHORES OF THIS LAKE ARE HIGH, YELLOW CLAY AND SAND BLUFFS, HAVING A HEIGHT VARYING FROM 75 TO 100 FT, BACKED BY ROLLING BOGGY GROUND EXTENDING INTO THE INTERIOR AND RISING OFTEN TO HIGH DETACHED MOUNTAIN PEAKS." (P12) "I BEGAN SEARCHING ALONG THE EAST SHORE OF SELAWIK LAKE FOR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER NEAREST TO US, BUT SOON FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO APPROACH WITHIN 3/4 OF A MI OF THE SHORE ON ACCOUNT OF A LOW MUD FLAT MAKING OUT THERE FROM. AFTER PROCEEDING N BY W FOR 5 MI THE LAUNCH WAS ANCHORED AND WITH 2 NATIVES IN THE CANOE, I ENDEAVORED TO REACH THE SHORE, WHICH WAS FINALLY ACCOMPLISHED AFTER CONSIDERABLE WADING THROUGH THE MUD AND CARRYING THE CANOE ON OUR SHOULDERS. HAVING REACHED THE SHORE AND PROCEEDED BUT A SHORT DISTANCE, THE STREAM OF WATER FIRST SEEN DURING THE FORENOON WAS FOUND, AND BY SOUNDING, A CHANNEL ABOUT 30 YDS WIDE AND 10 FT DEEP WAS DISCOVERED AND EXTENDING WEST INTO SELAWIK LAKE." (P12) "THE TIDE EBBS AND FLOWS TO AND FROM SELAWIK LAKE. TWO DAYS OBSERVATIONS SHOWED A RISE AND FALL OF 2 FEET; STRENGTH OF THE FLOOD, ONE AND 5/10 KNOTS; OF THE EBB, 2.8 KNOTS. RETURNING, THE NORTH SHORE OF SELAWIK LAKE WAS OBSERVED, BUT NOTHING IMPORTANT NOTED EXCEPT A SMALL RIVER ENTERING IT TO THE EASTWARD OF THE PUTNAM RIVER. MANY SAND SPITS HAKE OUT AT VARIOUS POINTS AROUND THE LAKE FOR HALF A MILE, FORMING SMALL SHOAL COVES. KEEPING CLEAR OF THESE SPITS, 2 FATHOMS CAN BE CARRIED ENTIRELY AROUND THE LAKE." (P13)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 02166 850885
 STOR 1602
 MDUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST ABOUT 1850 AN EXPLORATION PARTY LED BY SURGEON SIMPSON EXPLORED SELAWIK LAKE AND THE SURROUNDING AREA. (P13)
 ABOUT 1885 PURCELL EXPLORING FOR THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE EXPLORED IN THE VICINITY OF SELAWIK LAKE. (P14)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 02703 966
 STOR 1602
 MDUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, ICE
 ABST NATIVES IN KOTZEBUE DERIVE A PORTION OF THEIR FRESH-WATER SUPPLY FROM SELAWIK LAKE 30 MILES AWAY. IN JUNE, ICE BREAKS UP IN KOTZEBUE SOUND, THEN, "BIG CHUNKS OF FRESH-WATER ICE FLOW PAST THEIR DOORSTEPS FROM LARGE SELAWIK LAKE, THIRTY MILES AWAY." (P149)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 04077 00035 976
 STOR 1602
 MDUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SELAWIK LAKE IS INTENSIVELY FISHED THROUGH THE ICE IN APRIL AND MAY. (P7) THERE IS AN OIL AND GAS LEASE IN THE MIDDLE OF SELAWIK LAKE. (P9)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
 REFN 04462 950975
 STOR 1602
 MDUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, RECREATION
 ABST VILLAGE RESIDENTS DEPENDED ON FISH FOR HUMAN AND DOG FOOD. SPEARS, NETS, DECOYS, FISH HOOKS AND TRAPS WERE

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USED. MOTORIZED BOATS AND SNOWMOBILES HAVE NOW BEEN ADDED. INCONNU AND WHITE FISH ARE JIGGED THROUGH THE ICE AT SELAWIK LAKE, AS WELL AS IN THE SPRING. THE 1965 HARVEST OF INCONNU FROM SELAWIK LAKE WAS 7,240 BY SELAWIK VILLAGERS, AND 4,000 TO 5,000 BY NOORVIK AND KIANA RESIDENTS. FROM 1950 TO 1960, SPORTS FISHING INCREASED WITH THE USE OF MAIL PLANES, PRIVATE CHARTERS, FLOAT TRIPS AND NATIVE BOAT OPERATORS ON SELAWIK LAKE AND SURROUNDING AREA. (MAP 24)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
REFN 05007 884885
STOR 1602
MOUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST WHILE CANTWELL WAS INVESTIGATING THE KOBUK RIVER IN 1884, HE ALSO MADE AN EXPLORATION OF SELAWIK LAKE. (P126) GEORGE STONEY, IN 1885, ALSO EXPLORED THE SELAWIK LAKE. (P130)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
REFN 05189 974
STOR 1602
MOUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "THE D. AND M. ANDERSON WORK MIGHT MAKE ALL OF SELAWIK LAKE ELIGIBLE FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES" (P202) THERE IS A STATE AIRPORT AT SELAWIK. (P203) "HISTORICALLY THERE HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT TRAILS TO AND FROM SELAWIK WHICH CROSS THE PROPOSED SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE. ...THEY WERE MARKED BY ROAD CREWS IN THE PAST AND ARE STILL USED PREDOMINANTLY BY SNOW MACHINES" (P203)

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1602
MOUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE
ABST SELAWIK LAKE, A TIDAL LAKE IN THE SELAWIK RIVER BASIN, IS 28 MI LONG BY 16 MI WIDE AND IS A DEPRESSED BASIN FORMATION.

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
REFN 06897 826884
STOR 1602
MOUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
LUPR 21
KEYM TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAKE, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". AFTER EXPLORING AN AREA TO THE EAST, LT CANTWELL RETURNS TO SELAWIK LAKE. AUGUST 15, 1884. --CANTWELL TRAVELS ALONG THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE LAKE, STARTING FROM NEAR THE ENTRANCE OF SELAWIK RIVER. TWO MEN PULL THE BOAT FROM THE BEACH WITH A TOW LINE. THE BEACH IS DESCRIBED AS LIKE THAT ON THE OTHER SIDE, "COMPOSED OF SAND AND GRAVEL, AND THE SHORES ARE GENERALLY HIGH, WITH OCCASIONAL STEEP BLUFES OF SAND AND CLAY". CANTWELL REPORTS A RIVER ENTERING THE LAKE FROM THE NORTH FROM THE MOUNTAINS SEPARATING THE KOWAK AND SELAWIK RIVERS. NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER THE COUNTRY IS LOW AND MARSHY, SIMILAR TO THE KOWAK DELTA. (ACCORDING TO CANTWELL THE UNNAMED RIVER ENTERS THE LAKE AT ABOUT HALFWAY BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF SELAWIK RIVER AND THE SOUTHERN ENTRANCE TO SELAWIK LAKE. FROM CANTWELL'S DESCRIPTION OF THE TERRAIN AS LOW AND MARSHY, THE IDENTITY OF THIS RIVER COULD BE THE SINGAURUK, HOWEVER, THIS IS FAR FROM CERTAIN. HIS ESTIMATION OF THE DISTANCE, IF CORRECT, WOULD ELIMINATE THE SINGAURUK AS A POSSIBILITY) AT 10 PM A PROPER WIND CAME UP AND THEY BEGAN SAILING ACROSS THE

LAKE FOR THE ENTRANCE. DISTANCE MADE AUG. 15, 33.5 MI. (P69) AUGUST 16, 1884. -CANTWELL RETURNED TO HIS CAMP AT THE ENTRANCE TO SELAWIK LAKE, ARRIVING THERE AT 3:15 AM AFTER SAILING CONTINUOUSLY ACROSS THE LAKE SINCE 10 PM ON THE 15TH. (P69) HERE HE REJOINED HIS CREW AND THE STEAM LAUNCH AND PROCEEDED UP HOTHAM INLET TO RENDEVOUS WITH THE CORWIN ON AUG 30.

**** WATN SELAWIK LAKE SELAWIK LAKE
REFN 06897 826884
STOR 1602
MOUT N663107 M1604106 K130N 0090W 18
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAKE, MISC
TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION

ABST "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". AFTER EXPLORING THE KOBUK RIVER, LT CANTWELL OF THE CORWIN, RETURNS TO HOTHAM INLET AND ON AUG 9 BEGINS TO EXPLORE SELAWIK LAKE, AUGUST 9, 1884. -CANTWELL SAYS THAT SELAWIK LAKE "IS NOTHING MORE THAN AN EXTENSION OF HOTHAM INLET" AND "IT IS HARD TO DETERMINE WHERE THE INLET ENDS AND THE LAKE BEGINS ON THE NORTH SIDE, BUT ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE THE ENTRANCE TO THE LAKE IS WELL MARKED BY A SAND SPIT, WHICH PROJECTS FAR OUT FROM THE LAND AND DIVIDES THE TWO BODIES OF WATER VERY PLAINLY." CANTWELL CAMPED ON THIS SPIT. HE DECIDED TO LEAVE THE STEAM LAUNCH AND PROCEED IN A SKIN BOAT AS HE HAD BEEN INFORMED "THAT MUCH OF THE UPPER PORTION OF SELAWIK LAKE HAS SHOAL." (P69) AUGUST 10, 1884. -CANTWELL STARTED UP THE LAKE AT 6 AM IN A SKIN BOAT ACCOMPANIED BY HIS GUIDE AND INTERPRETER. FROM THEIR CAMP THEY COULD SEE A HIGH BLUFF ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE. IT TOOK THEM ONE HOUR TO REACH THE BLUFF. AT THIS LOCATION CANTWELL ESTABLISHED A SURVEY STATION AND TOOK BEARINGS ON PROMINENT PEAKS AND POINTS AROUND THE END OF THE LAKE. THEN "...I PROCEEDED ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE, FINDING FROM TWO TO THREE FATHOMS OF WATER WITH GRADUALLY SHOALING WATER TO THE BEACH. THE COUNTRY IS THE USUAL HIGH ROLLING TUNDRA LAND OF THE LOWER PART OF THE BAY (HOTHAM INLET) AND FORMS A BLUFF BANK TO THE LAKE. ALONG THE FRONT OF THE BANK IT IS COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF HILLOW AND BIRCH...A NARROW STRIP OF BEACH COMPOSED OF WHITE SAND AND GRAVEL EXTENDS FOR MILES ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LAKE, AND AT INTERVALS LONG SPITS EXTEND FAR OUT FROM THE SHORE, SO THAT MANY LITTLE BAYS ARE FORMED." TOWARD EVENING THEY CAME TO A PART OF THE LAKE WITH VERY SHALLOW WATER AND LOW, SWAMPY SHORES. THE SHORE TRENDED TO THE NORTHWEST. THEY ENCOUNTERED A BAR PARALLELING THE BEACH ABOUT 200 YARDS OFF SHORE. HERE THEY ENCOUNTERED BAD WEATHER SO THEY CAMPED FOR THE NIGHT, HAVING MADE 53.5 MI. (P67-68) AUGUST 11, 1884. -HIGH WIND KEPT THEM ON SHORE UNTIL 10:30 AM. FOR 1.5 HR THEY CONTINUED ALONG LOW AND MARSHY SHORES. AT NOON THEY FOUND A SMALL RIVER ENTERING THE LAKE FROM THE EAST. "UPON INQUIRY I LEARNED THAT A LARGE LAKE COULD BE REACHED BY GOING UP THIS RIVER, AND AS I KNEW NO SUCH LAKE WAS ON THE CHARTS OF THIS COUNTRY I RESOLVED TO EXPLORE IT. "CANTWELL LATER IDENTIFIES THE RIVER AS "KIACTUK" OR FOX RIVER AND THE LARGE LAKE AS "EMOGARIKCHOIT", MEANING LITTLE SEA, NOW CALLED ISLAND LAKE. (P68) HE RETURNS TO SELAWIK LAKE ON AUG 14.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER NULEARGONIK RIVER
REFN 03138 958
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 M1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK (ON THE SELAWIK RIVER) COMES FROM RIVER, RIVER ICE, AND TIDAL RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P29)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00476 930931
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 M1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON STATES THAT THE FRIENDS MAINTAINED A MISSION AT SELAWIK

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ON THIS RIVER. (P204)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00575 895
STOR 1602120
MQUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFFIC, ECONOMY
ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA AFTER BEING HERE FOR 10 YEARS FROM 1888-1898. IN DISCUSSING MINERALS--"IN THE SUMMER OF 1895, TWO MINERS FROM THE YUKON MADE THEIR WAY TO THE KOWUKUK RIVER, FOLLOWING DOWN THIS STREAM TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SELAWIK RIVER WHICH THEY PROSPECTED TO ITS MOUTH". (P50) "IN THE SUMMER OF 1896, THE AUTHOR OBTAINED COARSE GOLD TO THE AMOUNT OF \$2200 FROM TWO DIFFERENT ESKIMOS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SELAWIK RIVER, WHICH THEY FOUND ON THE STREAM. IN 1897, ESKIMO BROUGHT TO THE COAST SAMPLES OF QUARTZ SHOWING FREE GOLD. CAPTAIN LOGLAND OF STEAM WHALING SHIP THRASHER, REPORTED ESKIMOS BROUGHT GOLD FROM THE SAME REGION." (P50)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00589 942
STOR 1602120
MQUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, A FAIRBANKS TO DEERING ROUTE WAS NOT FEASIBLE BECAUSE IT HAD TO CROSS OR SKIRT THE DELTA OF THE SELAWIK. (P.21)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00729 886
STOR 1602120
MQUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT SAYS NORTHERN ESKIMOS "ARE NOT KNOWN ANYWHERE TO HAVE A VILLAGE LOCATED FAR BACK FROM THE SEA" EXCEPT AT 3 SPOTS ONE OF WHICH IS ON THE SELAWIK RIVER. ON SELAWIK AND OTHER 2 RIVERS THERE "ARE SETTLEMENTS OF A FEW PEOPLE WHO ARE AT LEAST 50 AND 100 OR 200 MI INLAND." (SIC) (P432) I THINK HE MEANS THERE ARE AT LEAST 50 PEOPLE IN EACH SETTLEMENT. A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00760 885
STOR 1602120
MQUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION MERELY MENTIONS PEOPLE FROM SELAWIK RIVER AS HAVING EXPERIENCED WHITE MAN BY 1885. (P2) IN OLD DAYS CARIBOU TRAVELED BELOW THE SELAWIK RIVER PEOPLE NOW THINK CARIBOU NEVER TRAVEL SOUTH OF THE SELAWIK RIVER.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 00898 884908
STOR 1602120
MQUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION

ABST THE 1908 COAST PILOT NOTES SAY SELAWIK RIVER FLOWS INTO SELAWIK LAKE, "THE ENTRANCE OF WHICH IS OBSTRUCTED BY A MUD FLAT EXTENDING 3/4 MILE FROM THE SHORE, THROUGH WHICH A DEPTH OF 12 FEET COULD BE CARRIED, IN 1884, INTO THE WESTERN MOST OUTLET OF THE RIVER INTO THE LAKE." (P59)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01128 949
STOR 1602120
MOU N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, TRAPPING
ABST "SELAWIK TOOK A TOTAL OF 61 TRAPPED BEAVER AND SEVEN TRAPPERS WERE INVOLVED ALONG THE SELAWIK RIVER." (P8)
THIS WAS TABULATED FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01128 949
STOR 1602120
MOU N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, TRAPPING
ABST "SELAWIK TOOK A TOTAL OF 61 TRAPPED BEAVER AND SEVEN TRAPPERS WERE INVOLVED ALONG THE SELAWIK RIVER." (P8)
THIS WAS TABULATED FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01384 849
STOR 1602120
MOU N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT," 1970, STATED THAT IN 1849, THE H. M. S. PLOVER, SEARCHING FOR THE LOST FRANKLIN PARTY, REACHED KOTZEBUE SOUND. ITS SURGEON, SIMPSON, EXPLORED THE SELAWICK RIVER. (P181)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01746 884885
STOR 1602120
MOU N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE
ABST ENSIGN J L PURCELL SUBMITTED A REPORT TO LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY ON HIS EXPLORATIONS OF SELAWIK LAKE DURING AUG 1884. WHEN HE DISCOVERED A CHANNEL 30 YDS WIDE AND 10 FT DEEP EXTENDING WEST INTO SELAWIK LAKE HE WAS ABLE TO BRING THE STEAM LAUNCH TO THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER NEAR AN UNINHABITED NATIVE VILLAGE. "THE NEXT MORNING I STARTED UP THIS RIVER AND REACHED THE INLAND LAKE, PASSING, IN THE MEANTIME, THROUGH A SMALLER LAKE, THE EXPANSION OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER HAS ITS SOURCE IN INLAND LAKE AND FLOWS W BY S IN A VERY WINDING COURSE FOR 2 MI, WHEN IT EXPANDS INTO THE ABOVE MENTIONED SMALL LAKE 4 MI LONG AND 2 WIDE, CONTRACTING AFTERWARDS TO ITS REGULAR WIDTH OF 75 YARDS, IT RUNS (P12) ITS WINDING COURSE 3 MI MORE AND DISCHARGES INTO SELAWIK LAKE BY 2 MOUTHS ABOUT A MILE APART. THE DEPTH, OF 8 FT TO 5 FATHOMS; THE BANKS ARE COVERED WITH GRASS TO THE WATERS "EDGE" (P13) ON DEC 29, 1885 LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY LEFT FORT COSMOS ON THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) WITH 3 NATIVES, 2 SLEDS, 16 DOGS, AND PROVISIONS FOR 10 DAYS. (P40) HIS ROUTE LAY ACROSS THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE PUTNAM VALLEY THROUGH A PASS OVER A RIDGE OF HILLS, 400 FT HIGH, INTO THE SELAWIK VALLEY. "FINDING A SELAWIK RIVER, I TRACED ITS COURSE FOR MANY MILES. I CUT THROUGH THE ICE AND FOUND NO APPRECIABLE CURRENT, BUT WATER DEEP ENOUGH TO FLOAT THE "EXPLORER" WHEN THE RIVER BROKE." (P41) "THE RIVER IS NOT SO LONG AS THE PUTNAM (KOBUK) OR THE NOTDARK, AND ITS COURSE IS MORE WINDING. THE CURRENT AT THE PLACE WHERE THE RIVER FORKS IS .8 KNOTS, AND LESS LOWER DOWN. MANY TRIBUTARIES ENTER FROM BOTH BANKS; THEY ARE DEEP BUT OF NO GREAT LENGTH. THE BANKS OF THE SELAWIK ARE AS REGULAR AS CANAL BANKS. TWO FATHOMS CAN BE CARRIED UP

TO THE FORK WHERE THERE IS A FIVE-FATHOM HOLE; BEYOND, THE WATER OF THE FORKS WAS TOO SHALLOW FOR THE "EXPLORER." THERE ARE 3 OUTLETS INTO SELAWIK LAKE; THE WESTERN MOST IS THE DEEPEST, 2 FATHOMS CAN BE CARRIED OVER THIS BAR; OVER THE OTHERS ONLY A FEW FEET. THERE IS A FOURTH OUTLET INTO THE SMALLER LAKE "INLAND" TO THE EASTWARD OF SELAWIK LAKE WHICH IS VERY SHOAL, NOT HAVING OVER 3 FT OF WATER IN THE DEEPEST PLACES AND FOR THE MOST PART BUT ONE FOOT." (P55)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01844 950
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE SELAWIK RIVER, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE RIVER IS USED FOR TAKING SUPPLIES TO SETTLEMENTS ALONG THIS RIVER. (P34) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 01982 965
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST MAHRHAETIG SAYS THE SELAWIK RIVER PARTIALLY DRAINS THE SELAWIK-KOBUK LOWLAND AND THE AREA HAS NUMEROUS LARGE THAW LAKES. THE RIVER PARTIALLY DRAINS THE SELAWIK HILLS. (P28)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 02682 970
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION
ABST THE SELAWIK RIVER IS A "WESTERLY FLOWING STREAM" AND "FLOWS THROUGH A WIDE, OPEN WATER COVERED PLAIN. (P5) THIS RIVER ENTERS THE SEA AT HOTHAM INLET, A FEW MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST OF THE KOBUK. (P5) SPRUCE AND BIRCH GROW IN THE HIGHER, BETTER DRAINED AREAS RIGHT ALONG THE RIVER. (P8)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 02684 00001 949
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,ECONOMY,HUNTING
ABST AT SELAWIK, IN 1949, THE CASH INCOME WAS \$257 PER HUNTER (147 HUNTERS) OR \$120 PER INHABITANT (316 INHABITANTS). (P45)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 02691 847962
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST ESKIMOS FROM THE SELAWIK RIVER TRADED WITH THE HOGATZA-TODADONTEN BAND OF KOYUKON INDIANS ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER, ACCORDING TO ZAGOSKIN (1847). (P5) THE SELAWIK RIVER IS JUST SOUTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P23) SOME OF THE KOYUKUK ESKIMOS CAN TRACE THEIR ANCESTRY BACK TO THE SELAWIK RIVER AREA. (P54) THE AUTHOR REFERS TO THE

EARLIER TRANSLATION OF HADLEY (1960): "TWO INDIANS FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK HAD TRAVELED BY DOGSLED TO BUCKLAND--VIA AN OVERLAND ROUTE FROM THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE SELAWIK RIVER AND DOWN THIS TO BUCKLAND VILLAGE--IN THE EARLY WINTER TO ASK THEIR ESKIMO TRADING PARTNERS TO COME TO A FEAST AT THEIR VILLAGE." THE ESKIMOS TRAVELED BY DOGSLED VIA THE SAME ROUTE TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P241-242)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 03077 973
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
ABST EXTENSIVE LOW NET SOILS ON THE SELAWIK RIVER SUPPORT WET TUNDRA. THIS PAMPHLET WAS PUBLISHED IN 1973.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 03967 962
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE SELAWIK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,500 SQUARE MILES. (P9)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 04058 957
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER
ABST "SELAWIK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR BARGES OF 3-FOOT DRAFT FOR 200 MILES ABOVE SELAWIK VILLAGE. IN THE UPPER REACHES THE CHANNEL IS EXTREMELY TORTUOUS, AND THE 200-MILE SECTION OVER WHICH THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE IS MORE THAN 3 TIMES THE DIRECT LINE DISTANCE. ALONG THE LOWER REACHES, THE RIVER GRADIENT IS FLAT, WITH NUMEROUS LAKES, POI HOLES, AND OXBOWS." (P79) ON BOTH THE SELAWIK AND KOYUK RIVERS THE LOWER REACH OF 50 MILES OR MORE ABOVE MOUTH IS BROKEN AND FANS OUT INTO A DOZEN OR MORE CHANNELS SO BRAIDED THAT THE MAIN STEM IS HARD TO FIND. DELTA WIDTH OF THE SELAWIK IS 30 MILES.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 04077 00035 976
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE RIVER CHANNEL OF THE SELAWIK RIVER IS A LOOPED MEANDER (P1) EXCEPT AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH SELAWIK LAKE, WHICH IS A MULTIBRANCHED CHANNEL. THE SELAWIK HAS AN OVERALL GRADIENT OF 2.66 FEET PER MILE. HOWEVER THE RIVER DROPS 400 VERTICAL FEET IN ITS UPPER QUARTER, APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES, FOR A GRADIENT OF 6.66 FEET PER MILE. THIS RESULTS IN A GRADIENT OF 1.2 FEET PER MILE FOR THE REMAINING 165 MILES. FROM EKIEK CREEK TO SELAWIK VILLAGE, RIVER FLOWS AT A STEADY 1 MPH.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 04077 00035 976
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE RIVER CHANNEL OF THE SELAWIK RIVER IS A LOOPED MEANDER (P1) EXCEPT AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH SELAWIK LAKE,

WHICH IS A MULTIBRANCHED CHANNEL. THE SELAWIK HAS AN OVERALL GRADIENT OF 2.66 FEET PER MILE. HOWEVER THE RIVER DROPS 400 VERTICAL FEET IN ITS UPPER QUARTER, APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES, FOR A GRADIENT OF 6.66 FEET PER MILE. THIS RESULTS IN A GRADIENT OF 1.2 FEET PER MILE FOR THE REMAINING 165 MILES. FROM EKIEK CREEK TO SELAWIK VILLAGE, RIVER FLOWS AT A STEADY 1 MPH.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00035 A 970976
 STOR 1602120
 MOUT N663652 N1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RECREATION

ABST THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION CONDUCTED A FIELD INSPECTION OF THE SELAWIK RIVER FROM JUNE 18-30, 1976. THE SELAWIK RIVER IS LISTED AS BEING 140 MILES IN LENGTH BUT A REASONABLE ACTUAL LENGTH IS 225 MILES. THE STUDY AREA IS A DISTANCE OF 193 MILES. THE RIVER HEADS IN THE ZANE HILLS WHICH RISE TO OVER 3,700 FEET. THE UPPER HALF OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A 6 MILE WIDE VALLEY, TOWARDS THE COAST ISSUING OUT ONTO A LAKE DOTTED FLOOD PLAIN AND RIVER DELTA. THE 5 VEGETATIVE COMMUNITIES ASSOCIATED WITH THE SELAWIK AREA; UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD, BOTTOMLAND SPRUCE-POPLAR FOREST, HIGH BUSH TRANSITIONAL ZONE, INLAND MOIST TUNDRA AND COASTAL WET TUNDRA. THE CHANNEL CONFIGURATION OF THE SELAWIK IS A LOOPED MEANDER. (P1) EXCEPT AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH SELAWIK LAKE WHICH IS A MULTIBRANCHED CHANNEL. THE SELAWIK HAS AN OVERALL GRADIENT OF 2.66 FEET PER MILE. HOWEVER THE RIVER DROPS 400 VERTICAL FEET IN ITS UPPER QUARTER, APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES, FOR A GRADIENT OF 6.66 FEET PER MILE. THIS RESULTS IN A GRADIENT OF 1.2 FEET PER MILE FOR THE REMAINING 165 MILES. THE RIVER IS A CLEAR RIVER WHICH DRAINS ABOUT 4,540 SQUARE MILES. FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO APPROXIMATELY 15 MILES BELOW SHIKIKLIAOK CREEK, THE SELAWIK IS A RELATIVELY SMALL CLEAR-WATER STREAM AVERAGING 40-60 FEET IN WIDTH, 8 TO 36 INCHES IN DEPTH, AND FLOWS 3 MPH OVER A GRAVEL BOTTOM CHANNEL BETWEEN LOW, 5 FOOT BANKS. (P2) THERE IS AN OCCASIONAL SWEEPER AND TUNDRA MASS BUT NO RAPIDS RESULTING IN GOOD CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. THE RIVER FROM ABOUT 15 MILES BELOW SHIKIKLIAOK CREEK TO KILIOVILIK CREEK IS A LITTLE LARGER, AVERAGING 20-75 FEET IN WIDTH, 4 INCH TO 5 FEET IN DEPTH, WITH THE CURRENT INCREASING TO 4 MPH. SWEEPERS AND TUNDRA MASSES INCREASE IN NUMBER AND SMALL BOULDERS BEGIN TO APPEAR, BUT NO RAPIDS EXIST AS THE RIVER CONTINUES ALONG ITS GRAVEL BOTTOMED COURSE. FROM KILIOVILIK CREEK TO INGRUKSUKRUK CREEK THE SELAWIK RIVER GENERALLY BREAKS INTO 2 TO 40 FOOT WIDE ROCKY BOTTOMED CHANNELS AS IT FLOWS 2 TO 3 FEET DEEP AT 3 MPH. SWEEPERS AND BOULDERS INCREASE IN NUMBERS AS THE RIVER TURNS IN TIGHT BENDS. THE RIVER BANKS ALSO BECOME HIGHER, 8 TO 10 FEET. NEAR THE LOWER RIDGES OF THE KILIOVILIK RANGE THE RIVER HAS CUT ALMOST VERTICAL 150 FOOT HIGH BLUFFS. BETWEEN INGRUKSUKRUK CREEK AND EKIEK CREEK THE RIVER WIDENS TO BETWEEN 50 AND 125 FEET, VARIES FROM 1 INCH RIFFLES TO 6 FOOT DEEP POOLS WITH A CURRENT BETWEEN 1 AND 3 MPH, USUALLY RUNNING ABOUT 1 MPH. THE RIVERBANKS BECOME HIGHER, 10 TO 12 FEET, AND THERE ARE FEWER SWEEPERS AND ROCKS. NEAR KERULUK CREEK THE RIVER BOTTOM BEGINS TO CHANGE IN CHARACTER FROM BEING ROCKY TO SAND. THE RIVER ALSO LEAVES ITS WIDE VALLEY TO FLOW ONTO EVEN WIDER TUNDRA COVERED FLATS. (P3)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00035 B 970976
 STOR 1602120
 MOUT N663652 N1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RECREATION

ABST FROM EKIEK CREEK TO THE KUGARAK RIVER, THE SELAWIK GRADUALLY WIDENS TO AN AVERAGE OF 200 FEET, VARYING FROM 6 TO 10 FEET IN DEPTH, AND FLOWS AT A STEADY 1 MPH. THE RIVERBANKS VARY GREATLY IN HEIGHT FROM 4 TO 20 FEET. FROM THE KUGARAK RIVER TO SELAWIK VILLAGE THE RIVER CONTINUES TO WIDEN UNTIL IT REACHES 900 FEET. IT FLOWS AT

A STEADY 1 MPH THROUGH A SAND BOTTOMED CHANNEL AT DEPTHS OF OVER 6 FEET. THE ICE-FREE SEASON LASTS FROM LATE MAY TO LATE OCT. (P4) THE SELAWIK RIVER EXPERIENCES SEVERE FLOODING DURING BREAKUP, CREATING NEW RIVER CHANNELS AND DAMAGING VEGETATION. THE EXISTING LAND USE IS MAINLY SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING AND GATHERING. THERE ARE SMALL PATCHES OF TIMBER WHICH MAY HAVE COMMERCIAL VALUE. SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING OCCURS ON A LARGE SCALE ON THE SELAWIK, ALONG WITH SOME TRAPPING. (P6) THE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK ANNUALLY HARVESTS AN AVERAGE 344,001 POUNDS OF MAMMALS, 380,367 POUNDS OF FISH, 16,926 POUNDS OF BERRIES AND 3,170 POUNDS OF BIRDS. (P7) THE SELAWIK RIVER IS NOT ONE OF THE RIVERS GENERALLY ACCEPTED AS NAVIGABLE. THE SELAWIK IS USED BY COMMERCIAL BARGE UP TO THE VILLAGE OF SELAWICK. OTHER COMMERCIAL USE OCCURS AS TRANSPORTATION FOR SPORT HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDES. (P10) THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY SHALLOW-DRAFT RIVERBOAT FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TAGAGAWIK RIVER ON DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF THE SELAWIK. THE RIVER CAN BE DESCENDED DURING PERIODS OF NORMAL TO HIGH WATER LEVELS BY RAFT, CANOE OR KAYAK FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS MOUTH. THE 1970 CENSUS LISTED THE POPULATION OF SELAWIK VILLAGE AS 429. THE UPPER SELAWIK RIVER IS TOO SMALL FOR FIXED-WING FLOATPLANES TO LAND, HOWEVER, SOME OF THE NEARBY LAKES MAY BE OF SUFFICIENT SIZE TO LAND FLOATPLANES. (P11) THE GRAVELBARS ARE NOT LARGE ENOUGH FOR FIXED-WHEEL PLANES TO LAND. THE LOWER SELAWIK RIVER IS LARGE ENOUGH IN MANY PLACES FOR SMALL FLOATPLANES TO LAND. ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS POSSIBLE BY FOOT, SKIS, DOGSLEDS AND SNOWMACHINE. NATIVES FROM THE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK USE SNOWMACHINES AND DOGSLEDS IN WINTER TO TRAVEL TO THE HEADWATERS TO REACH HUNTING AREAS AND HOT SPRINGS. (P12) THE GEOLOGIC STRUCTURES OF THE ROCK IN THE SELAWIK VICINITY IS BASICALLY SEDIMENTARY AND VOLCANIC ROCK. THE SELAWIK RIVER DELTA AND THE ASSOCIATED LOWLANDS ARE FLOODPLAIN AND TIDAL FLAT DEPOSITS. (P16) THERE ARE KNOWN DEPOSITS OF METALLIC AND NONMETALLIC MINERALS OCCURRING IN POTENTIALLY MINEABLE QUANTITIES IN PORTIONS OF THE KOBUK REGION. (P17) A DISCUSSION OF WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES IS INCLUDED ON PP17-22. THE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK IS PRESENTLY PLANNING AN ECONOMIC VENTURE INTO REINDEER HERDING WITH THE NANA REGIONAL CORP, HOWEVER THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE GRAZING A HERD IN THE SELAWIK RIVER AREA. (P23)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00035 C 970976

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RECREATION

ABST THE ESKIMO OF THE KOBUK REGION STILL DEPEND ON SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING TO SUPPLEMENT A GROWING CASH ECONOMY, CARIBOU AND FISH BEING THE MAIN ITEMS HARVESTED. THERE IS 1 NEW CABIN NEAR SHINILIKROK CREEK AND 2 OLD CABINS A FEW MILES BELOW EKIET CREEK. MOST OF THE VISIBLE HUNTING AND FISHING CAMPS ARE BELOW THE KUGARAK RIVER. (P24) PRESENT RECREATION USE IS LOW. (P26)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00050 A 976

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST DOCUMENT IS FIELD NOTES OF A FLOAT TRIP INSPECTION OF THE SELAWIK RIVER JUNE 18-30,1976, WRITTEN BY DAVID DAPKUS. THREE OTHERS PARTICIPATED IN THIS INTERAGENCY TASK FORCE WHICH EVALUATED THE RIVER-RELATED RESOURCES OF THE AREA FOR US FISH AND WILDLIFE. THE SELAWIK IS APPROXIMATELY 207 MILES LONG. 2 KLEPPER KAYAKS WERE UTILIZED IN THE INSPECTION. THE STARTING POINT OF THE TRIP WAS ABOUT 1/4 MILE DOWNSTREAM FROM SHINILIAOK CREEK AND COMMENCED JUNE 20. HERE THE SELAWIK WAS ABOUT 6 TO 10 INCHES ABOVE NORMAL LEVEL DUE TO SPRING RUNOFF. IT WAS 40 FEET WIDE, 6 TO 24 INCHES DEEP AND CURRENT WAS 3-4 MPH OVER A FIST SIZE ROCK BOTTOM. THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY FLOATED ABOUT 15 MILES TO CAMP NEAR AN UNNAMED STREAM. THE RIVER VARIED FROM 8"-36" IN DEPTH, 40"-60" WIDE, AND FLOWED AN AVERAGE OF 3 MPH OVER A GRAVEL BOTTOM AND LOW BANKED COURSE. THERE WERE

SOME SWEEPERS AND TUNDRA MASSES NEAR OUTSIDE RIVERBENDS MAKING THE RIVER GOOD CLASS I (OPEN CANOE WATER) ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITEWATER SCALE. THE RIVERBANKS WERE GENERALLY LOW (5 FEET). THE UPPER 1/4 OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A 6 MILE WIDE, FLAT VALLEY BORDERED BY 2,000 FEET RIDGES CALLED THE KILIOVILIK RANGE ON THE NORTH AND THE 3,000 - 4,000 FEET HIGH PURCELL MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTH. MAIN VEGETATION WAS TUNDRA WITH WILLOWS CLOSE TO THE RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES AND SMALL STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE SCATTERED IN THE TUNDRA. ON THE 22ND THE RIVER BECAME CLEARER AND RECEDED TO ITS NORMAL LEVEL. AN INCREASING NUMBER OF SWEEPERS, BOULDERS, AND A FEW UPROOTED TREES THAT HAD BEEN WASHED INTO THE RIVER DURING BREAKUP WERE ENCOUNTERED. THE RIVER HAD BEEN FLOWING IN A NARROW, MEANDERING CHANNEL FROM THE START, BUT THE BENDS BECAME EVEN TIGHTER AND MORE FREQUENT. IT BEGAN TO BREAK INTO MORE THAN ONE CHANNEL (20 - 40 FEET WIDE) AND THEN FORTH AGAIN AS A SINGLE CHANNEL (75 FEET WIDE) WHICH HAD NOT BEEN EXPERIENCED PREVIOUSLY. WATER DEPTH WAS 2 - 3 FEET; AVERAGE CURRENT 3 MPH. NO RAPIDS. ALL GOOD CLASS I WATER FLOWING PAST 8 - 10 FEET HIGH BANKS ABOUT 1/2 THE TIME. ON JUNE 23 THE RIVER HAD CUT SOME NEW CHANNELS AND ITS BANKS BECAME HIGHER (10 TO 12 FEET). FEWER SWEEPERS, ROCKS AND TUNDRA MASSES WERE ENCOUNTERED.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00050 B 976

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST BY MID-DAY RIVER BOTTOM WAS SAND. THE RIVER VARIED FROM 50 TO 125 FEET, FROM 1 INCH RIFFLES TO 6 FOOT IN DEPTH AND THE CURRENT WAS USUALLY 1 MPH. ON JUNE 24 A STRONG HEADWIND PLUS A 1 MPH CURRENT REQUIRED STEADY PADDLING THROUGHOUT THE DAY. THE SELAWIK BECAME ONE LARGE MEANDERING CHANNEL WHICH IT REMAINED FOR THE REST OF THE JOURNEY. IT WIDENED TO 125 FEET, DEEPENED TO 6-10 FEET, AND SLOWED TO A STEADY 1 MPH. IT ALSO TURNED TEA COLORED PROBABLY DUE TO THE SANDY CHARACTER OF THE BOTTOM. THERE WERE NO RAPIDS OR OTHER OBSTACLES IN THE WATER FOR THE REMAINING TRIP, ALL EASY CLASS I EXCEPT WHEN A STRONG HEADWIND BLOWS CREATING 1-3 FT WAVES. A STRONG HEADWIND AND RESULTING WAVES CAN MAKE CROSSINGS POTENTIALLY HAZARDOUS. ON JUNE 25 THE SELAWIK CONTINUED TO WIDEN (100 TO 200 FEET) REMAINED DEEP, AND THE CURRENT STAYED AT 1 MPH. RIVERBANKS VARIED IN HEIGHT FROM 4 TO 20 FEET AND SANDBARS BECAME SCARCER. FLOATED PAST THE TAGAGVIK RIVER AT NOON. ON JUNE 26 THE RIVER FLOWED AT ONE MPH AND WAS ABOUT 500 FEET WIDE, AND THERE WERE FEW SANDBARS. JUNE 27, 28 AND 29 THE RIVER CHARACTER AND VEGETATION WAS RELATIVELY SIMILAR. 30 MPH HEADWINDS MADE PADDLING STRENUOUS AND HAZARDOUS. THE RIVER WIDENED TO 900 FEET. THE SELAWIK RIVER AT ONE POINT LIES WITHIN 1/4 MILE OF INLAND LAKE. A 200 FOOT WIDE CHANNEL CONNECTS THE TWO AND WAS OPENED BY THE PEOPLE OF SELAWIK IN ABOUT 1970. THEY DUG A SMALL DITCH AND LET BREAKUP DO THE REST. SEVERAL NATIVE HUNTING CAMPS WERE VISIBLE. THE GROUP ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK THE EVENING OF JUNE 29 AND WERE FLOWN TO KOTZEBUE. 207 MILES OF THE RIVER WERE COVERED IN 10 DAYS. 25 MILES PER DAY WERE FLOATED THE FIRST 3 DAYS AND 18 TO 20 THE LAST SEVEN.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00050 C 976

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER-AIR CRAFT, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST IT IS CLASS I WATER WITH NUMEROUS SWEEPERS, TUNDRA MASSES AND SOME BOULDERS ALONG ITS UPPER REACHES AND IF THERE IS A STRONG HEADWIND, ONE TO TWO FOOT WAVES ALONG THE LOWER REACHES. DAPKUS RECOMMENDS THAT THE IDEAL FLOAT TRIP (CANOE) ON THE SELAWIK IS FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO THE KUGARAK RIVER OR JUST BEFORE. THE LOWER RIVER IS SUITABLE FOR SMALL FLOAT PLANE LANDINGS.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04251 898900

STOR 1602120

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2874

HOUT N663600 W1601700 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE AUTHOR OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" STATED THAT THE SELAWIK RIVER WAS 300 MILES LONG. (P148)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04374 880
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF

ABST JAMES HUNTINGTON RECOUNTS THE STORY OF HIS MATERNAL GRANDFATHER, WHO BEGAN HIS TRADING EXCURSION DURING EARLY SPRING HEADING DOWN THE HOGATZA TO THE DIVIDE THAT MARKED THE ESKIMOS' LAND FROM THE INDIAN. THERE HE AWAITED THE ARRIVAL OF THE ESKIMO TRADER SCHILIKUK WHO MADE HIS WAY SOUTH ALONG THE SELARVIK RIVER. (P5) NO SPECIFIC TIME PERIOD IS GIVEN BUT INDICATIONS ARE THAT THESE SPRING TRADING RENDEZVOUS TOOK PLACE DURING THE 1880S. HUNTINGTON ALSO NOTES A DOG SLED TRIP HE TOOK DURING THE WINTER OF 1936 THAT TOOK HIM ALONG THE DAKLI RIVER TO THE HEAD OF SELARVIK RIVER IN SEARCH OF GAME. (P112) THE DAKLI PRESENTLY IS NOT LOCATED ON ANY AVAILABLE STORET MAP.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04462 950975
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21

KEYH BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST THE WATER SUPPLY FOR SELAWIK IS FROM THE SELAWIK RIVER. (MAP 6) BREAKUP AT SELAWIK VARIES FROM MAY 13 - JUNE 7, WITH A 12 YEAR AVERAGE OF MAY 28. FREEZEUP VARIES FROM OCTOBER 3 TO 30, WITH A 12 YR AVERAGE OF OCTOBER 17. (MAP 13) SUBSISTENCE FISHING FOR HUMAN AND DOG FOOD IS IMPORTANT ON THE SELAWIK RIVER. SPEARS, NETS, DECAYS, FISH HOOKS AND TRAPS WERE USED. MOTORIZED BOATS AND SNOWMOBILES HAVE BEEN ADDED. THE 1965 HARVEST OF INCONNU FROM SELAWIK LAKE BY SELAWIK RESIDENTS WAS 7,240. SPORT FISHING INCREASED FROM 1950 TO 1960 WITH THE USE OF MAIL PLANES, CHARTER FLIGHTS, FLOAT TRIPS AND NATIVE BOAT OPERATORS. ALL SPORT FISHING IN THE AREA REQUIRES TRAVEL BY PLANE OR BOAT. (MAP 24)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 04766 902
 STOR 1602
 HOUT N663107 W1604106 K130N 0090W 18
 LUPR 21

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST DURING JANUARY, 1902, TWO MEN BECAME LOST ON SELAWIK LAKE IN A BLIZZARD. THEY FOUND A CAMP, WHERE THEY GOT FOOD, AND FOUND THE TRAIL. THEY DID NOT HAVE TO KILL A DOG FOR FOOD, SO APPARENTLY THEY WERE TRAVELING BY DOGSLED.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 05007 885
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1885 GEORGE STONEY EXPLORED SELAWIK RIVER. (P130)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 05151 923

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2875

STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST THE DOCUMENT MENTIONS THAT LIEUTENANT GEORGE E STOREY DISCOVERED THE SELAWIK RIVER. (P10) THE DOCUMENT WAS ISSUED IN 1923.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 05189 974
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
ABST SELAWIK RIVER IS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE DURING SEASONAL LOW WATER (P33)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 05791 00071 971
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST ON AUG 30, 1971, 1196 SHEEFISH WERE COUNTED FROM EKIEK CREEK TO INGRUKSUKRUK CREEK. (20 RIVER MILES) BY THE DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES. (P152)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 06073 965
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, 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)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 06313 00006 970
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST SELAWIK IS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE SELAWIK. POPULATION WAS 429 IN 1970. STATE SCHOOL HAD 131 STUDENTS. WATER SUPPLY IS FROM THE RIVER WHICH IS AFFECTED BY HIGH TIDES IN KOTZEBUE SOUND. EMPLOYMENT IS SUBSISTENCE. (P54)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
REFN 06313 00006 970
STOR 1602120
MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST SELAWIK IS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE SELAWIK. POPULATION WAS 429 IN 1970. STATE SCHOOL HAD 131 STUDENTS. WATER

SUPPLY IS FROM THE RIVER WHICH IS AFFECTED BY HIGH TIDES IN KOTZEBUE SOUND. EMPLOYMENT IS SUBSISTENCE. (P54)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST SELAWIK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR BARGES OF 3 FT DRAFT FOR 200 MI ABOVE SELAWIK VILLAGE. IN THE UPPER REACHES THE CHANNEL IS EXTREMELY TORTUOUS AND THE 200 MI SECTION OVER WHICH THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE IS MORE THAN 3 TIMES THE DIRECT DISTANCE. ALONG THE LOWER REACHES THE RIVER GRADIENT IS FLAT WITH NUMEROUS LAKES, POT HOLES, AND OXBOWS.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN ON THE RIVER AT SELAWIK, 360 MI NE OF U S NATIONAL ARMY GUARD, ON NOV. 15, 1966, IT WAS 48 CM. DEC. 15, 1966: 79 CM. JAN. 24, 1967: 94 CM. FEB. 29, 1967: 124 CM. MARCH 15, 1967: 130 CM. APRIL 15, 1967: 140 CM. MAY 15, 1967, 135 CM. (P106) MEASUREMENTS TAKEN AT 350 MI NE OF NATIONAL GUARD ARMORY, SELAWIK, RIVER FROZEN OVER OCT. 18, 1967 TO 3 CM. 30 CM ON NOV. 20, 1967. 46 CM ON DEC. 15, 1967. 76 CM ON JAN. 15, 1968.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER
 REFN 06897 826884
 STOR 1602120
 HOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MISC, TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". LT CANTWELL HAS RETURNED FROM THE KOMAK RIVER AND IS EXPLORING IN THE GENERAL AREA OF SELAWIK LAKE. HE IS TRAVELING IN A SKIN BOAT WITH HIS GUIDE AND INTERPRETER. ON AUG 13, 1884, CANTWELL VISITED AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE EEGYAK (THROAT RIVER). HERE HE LEARNED "THAT THE NATIVES OF THIS REGION IN SUMMER TIME TRAVEL IN THEIR SKIN BOATS FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE SELAWIK THROUGH A SMALL STREAM INTO THE KURYUKUK AND INTO THE YUKON WITH 1 SHORT PORTAGE". HE SURMISES THAT "IT IS PROBABLY BY THIS ROUTE THAT LIEUTENANT ZAGOSKIN, OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY, ATTEMPTED TO MAKE A PASSAGE ABOUT FORTY FOUR YRS AGO." CANTWELL SAYS THAT LT ZAGOSKIN "REACHED THE HEAD OF THE SELAWIK RIVER, BUT FOR SOME REASON DID NOT SUCCEED IN MAKING THE PORTAGE", AUGUST 14, 1884. CANTWELL DEPARTS THE VILLAGE ON THE EEGYAK AND AFTER TRAVELING 7 MI COMES TO THE JUNCTION OF THE EEGYAK AND SELAWIK RIVER. THE BANKS OF THE SELAWIK ARE SIMILAR TO THE KOMAK EXCEPT THAT THE VEGETATION UNDER GROWTH IS HEAVIER. THE SELAWIK RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS 600 TO 1000 YRDS WIDE, OCCASIONALLY EXPANDING INTO BAYS 1 MI WIDE. THE CHANNEL IS FROM 4 TO 6 FATHOMS DEEP. BELOW THE EEGYAK, THE SELAWIK FLOWS TO THE NW FOR ABOUT 6 MI THEN TO THE S AND W TO SELAWIK LAKE. CANTWELL REACHED A SAND-SPIT (SHONIKTOK PT??) ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SELAWIK LAKE IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH OF THE SELAWIK RIVER AT 5:30 PM HAVING MADE 25.7 MI. (P69) NOTE: CANTWELL REPORTS THE PRESENCE OF MANY SMALL LAKES AND LAGOONS NEAR THE SELAWIK RIVER AS WELL AS OTHER WATER BODIES WHICH HE REFERS TO AS A BAY OR SHEET OF WATER. HE DOES NOT NAME THESE WATER BODIES, AND HIS DESCRIPTION OF THE ROUTE FOLLOWED FROM THE EEGYAK TO SELAWIK LAKE IS VAGUE. A MODERN USGS MAP SHOWS THIS AREA TO BE A COMPLEX OF OFTEN INTERLOCKING WATER BODIES OF A GREAT VARIETY OF SHAPE AND SIZE, AND I COULD NOT IDENTIFY ANY WATER BODY, OTHER THAN SELAWIK RIVER, ON WHICH CANTWELL TRAVELED.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2877

REFN 07144 00001 966

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,MAP,ROUTE,PRESENT USAGE

ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS. ANN MCFADYAN CLARK 1966. (P282) FIGURE 5 ON PAGE 211 SHOWS THAT THE SELAWIK RIVER WAS USED AS A TRAVEL ROUTE BY THE KOYUKUK INDIANS.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00202 953

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

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

ABST THE SELAWIK RIVER IS REPORTEDLY NAVIGABLE FOR BARGES OF 3 FT DRAFT FOR 200 MILES ABOVE SELAWIK RIVER, AND 10 FT OF WATER IS FOUND TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUGARAK RIVER, ABOUT 48 MILES ABOVE THE VILLAGE. HOWEVER, THE RIVER HAS AN EXTREMELY TORTUOUS CHANNEL UPSTREAM FROM A POINT ABOUT 25 MIS. ABOVE THE VILLAGE, AND THE 200 MILES FOR WHICH THE RIVER IS SUPPOSEDLY NAVIGABLE TO BARGES, REPRESENTS LESS THAN A THIRD OF THAT DISTANCE ON THE GROUND. THERE IS APPARENTLY LITTLE USE FOR BARGE NAVIGATION ABOVE THE VILLAGE AT PRESENT. THE AREA SURROUNDING THE LOWER REACHES OF THIS RIVER IS FLAT AND COVERED WITH NUMEROUS LAKES, POT HOLES AND OXBOWS. THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCT IS FUR FROM MUSKRAT AND MINK. (PAGES 3 AND 4) ABSTRACTED FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DRAFT COPY OF INTERIM REPORT #6 DATED JUNE 10-14, 1953.

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00203 965

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW LAKE,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,FREIGHT

ABST LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED B AND R RATES BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND SELAWIK IN 1965. B AND R WAS THE COMMON CARRIER BY WATER FROM JUNE 1-OCT 15 TO SELAWIK AND INCLUDING SELAWIK LAKE. (P1-3) THE FREIGHT RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND SELAWIK WAS \$14.00 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND AMBLER, \$29.50; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND BUCKLAND, \$27.20; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND KIANA, \$19.50; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND KOBUK, \$38.20; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND NOATAK, \$50.00; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND NOORVIK, \$14.00. (P8) A LIST OF VESSELS USED BY B AND R IS ON THE KOBUK RIVER SHEET. (SF697)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00203 965

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

LUPR 21

KEYW LAKE,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,FREIGHT

ABST LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED B AND R RATES BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND SELAWIK IN 1965. B AND R WAS THE COMMON CARRIER BY WATER FROM JUNE 1-OCT 15 TO SELAWIK AND INCLUDING SELAWIK LAKE. (P1-3) THE FREIGHT RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND SELAWIK WAS \$14.00 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND AMBLER, \$29.50; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND BUCKLAND, \$27.20; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND KIANA, \$19.50; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND KOBUK, \$38.20; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND NOATAK, \$50.00; BETWEEN SELAWIK AND NOORVIK, \$14.00. (P8) A LIST OF VESSELS USED BY B AND R IS ON THE KOBUK RIVER SHEET. (SF697)

**** WATN SELAWIK RIVER SELAWIK RIVER

REFN 00854 904

STOR 1602120

MOUT N663652 W1601754 K140N 0080W 13

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2878

LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST DEC 3, 1904, LIND AND HIS PARTY, WITH SLEDS AND REINDEER, REACHED THE SILANIK RIVER. IT TOOK THEM 1 1/4 HRS TO GET THROUGH THE FOREST ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. THEY CAMPED ON A SMALL SLOUGH TO THE N OF THE RIVER. (P106)

**** WATN SELBY RIVER NUD-RE-WOK RIVER
 REFN 05761 884885
 STOR 1602095028300002010
 MQUT N664600 W1554700 K160N 0140E 23
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, PAST USAGE
 ABST CANTWELL NOTED A STREAM JOINING THE KOWAK AT THE FURTHEST POINT ON THE RIVER REACHED BY LT STONEY IN 1884. THE NATIVE NAME FOR THE RIVER IS NUD-RE-WOK AND IT LEADS TO A LAKE ELEVEN MILES AWAY, WHICH WAS VISITED BY STONEY. (P32) CANTWELL NOTED THIS ON HIS TRIP UPRIVER IN 1885.

**** WATN SELDOVIA LAKE SELDOVIA LAKE
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N592000 W1513500 S100S 0140W 02
 LUPR 52 SELDOVIA LAKE
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST SELDOVIA LAKE IS ABOUT 1 MILE LONG, BUT COVERS ONLY 135 ACRES. (P30) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN SELDOVIA LAKE SELDOVIA LAKE
 REFN 06553 962
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N592000 W1513500 S100N 0140W 02
 LUPR 52 SELDOVIA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
 ABST THIS LAKE LIES ABOUT 8 MILES SOUTHEAST OF SELDOVIA AT ELEVATION 427 AND IS DRAINED BY THE SELDOVIA RIVER. IT IS ABOUT 1 MILE LONG BUT COVERS ONLY 135 ACRES. (P30) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 31,500 ACRE-FEET OR 44 CFS. (P30)

**** WATN SELDOVIA RIVER SELDOVIA RIVER
 REFN 02800 962964
 STOR 1608235
 MQUT N592327 W1514104 S090S 0140W 17
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST SELDOVIA RIVER WAS USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH SALMON OBSERVATION AND SAMPLING PROGRAMS IN 1962 THROUGH 1964. (P24)

**** WATN SELDOVIA RIVER SELDOVIA RIVER
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608235
 MQUT N592327 W1514104 S090S 0140W 17
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST SELDOVIA RIVER IS LESS THAN 6 MILES LONG AND FLOWS THROUGH A CANYON FOR ABOUT 2 MILES, THEN BY EASIER GRADIENT, INTO SELDOVIA BAY. THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE POSSIBLE DAMSITE. (1,500 FEET BELOW THE LAKE OUTLET) IS ONLY ABOUT 9 SQ MI AND THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 31,500 ACRE-FEET OR 44 CFS. AT THE DAMSITE, ELEVATION IS ABOUT 420 (PROBABLY FEET), AND THE RIVER IS 25 FT WIDE. THE VALLEY WIDENS TO 80 FEET AT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2879

ELEVATION 430 AND TO 365 AT POOL ELEVATION 455. (P30) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN SELDOVIA RIVER SELDOVIA RIVER
 REFN 06553 962
 STOR 1608235
 MOUT N592327 W1514104 S090S 0140W 17
 LUPR 52
 KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE RIVER IS LESS THAN 6 MILES LONG AND FLOWS THROUGH A CANYON FOR ABOUT 2 MILES, THEN, BY EASIER GRADIENT, INTO SELDOVIA BAY. (P30)

**** WATN SELDOVIA RIVER UNNAMED
 REEN 04390 903
 STOR 1608235
 MOUT N591827 W1514104 S090S 0140W 17
 LUPR 52
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, VEGETATION
 ABST FOLLOWING A HUNT FOR BEAR ON THE ALASKAN PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER, C R E RADCLYFFE, LED HIS PARTY TO THE KENAI PENINSULA TO HUNT AND COLLECT SPECIMENS FOR THE BRITISH MUSEUM. STOPPING AT "SALDOVIA," HE TRAVELLED BY KAYAK UP A STREAM SOME THREE MILES FROM THE VILLAGE, WHERE THE NATIVES HAD ESTABLISHED THEIR SUMMER FISHING CAMP. HE CONTINUED UP RIVER, NOTING "A DENSE JUNGLE OF HIGH GRASS, ALDERS, SALMON BERRY BUSHES" AND "DEVILS CLUB," AND RETURNED TO SELDOVIA. SELDOVIA IS DESCRIBED AS CONSISTING OF SOME 25 NATIVE HOUSES, A RUSSIAN CHURCH AND TWO STORES." (P168-170)

**** WATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS ARCTIC HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER, GENERAL
 ABST THE ARCTIC HOT SPRINGS ARE LOCATED ON THE SERPENTINE RIVER IN THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE THE HOTTEST SPRINGS IN THE PENINSULA, THEIR TEMPERATURE BEING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 212 DEGREES. MANY YEARS AGO, PROSPECTORS BUILT A CABIN AND A 12 FOOT POOL IN THE AREA. (P38)

**** WATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS ARCTIC HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, RIVER, GENERAL
 ABST THE ARCTIC HOT SPRINGS ARE LOCATED ON THE SERPENTINE RIVER IN THE NORTHERN PORTION OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA. THEY ARE BELIEVED TO BE THE HOTTEST SPRINGS IN THE PENINSULA, THEIR TEMPERATURE BEING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF 212 DEGREES. MANY YEARS AGO, PROSPECTORS BUILT A CABIN AND A 12 FOOT POOL IN THE AREA. (P38)

**** WATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS
 REFN 03163 946973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12
 LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE WAS A US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA IN 1946. P15 THERE WAS A BASE CAMP AND SPIKE CAMP AT SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS FOR THIS STUDY DURING SUMMER FIELD SEASON IN 1973. P7 A TRANSECT OF SOIL TYPES IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA WAS RUN IN 1973. COORDINATES OF THE TRANSECT TERMINAE ARE: 164

39 21 W, 65 51 N AND 164 41 19 W, 65 51 18 N WITH ELEVATIONS 360 M AND 150 M RESPECTIVELY. PROFILE OF TRANSECT IS ATTACHED FIG 5. THE TRANSECT PROFILE, BEGINS JUST EAST OF THE CABIN AT SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS. P145-147 THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS BATH HOUSE IS ADJACENT TO ONE OF THE LARGEST SPRINGS IN THE VALLEY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS OTHER SMALL VENTS AND DRAINAGES IN THE VICINITY. THE MAJOR SPRINGS WERE MODERATELY HOT (61-72 DEG C) WHILE THE SMALLER FLOWS WERE COOLER. THE MAJOR FLOWS AT PRESENT ARE LOCATED AT THE BATH HOUSE, WHICH IS IN THE UPPER HOT SPRING AREA, AND AT THE SITE OF AN EARLIER BATH HOUSE, WHICH IS THE LOWEST SITE ON THE STREAM. THE MAJOR UPPER HOT SPRING HAD A VOLUME FLOW OF APPROXIMATELY 106 LITERS PER MINUTE (28 GAL/MIN). THE LOWER SPRING AREA, WHERE THE FLOW OF SEVERAL SPRINGS IS COMBINED, HAD A FLOW OF APPROXIMATELY 146 LITERS PER MIN (38.5 GAL/MIN). P315-316 A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA WAS DONE AUG 2 TO 10, 1973. A TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA FROM AUGUST 2 UNTIL AUGUST 17, 1973. (P442)

**** HATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS

REFN 03163 946973

STOR 1602

HOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY

ABST THERE WAS A US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA IN 1946. P15 THERE WAS A BASE CAMP AND SPIKE CAMP AT SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS FOR THIS STUDY DURING SUMMER FIELD SEASON IN 1973. P7 A TRANSECT OF SOIL TYPES IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA WAS RUN IN 1973. COORDINATES OF THE TRANSECT TERMINAE ARE: 164 39 21 W, 65 51 N AND 164 41 19 W, 65 51 18 N WITH ELEVATIONS 360 M AND 150 M RESPECTIVELY. PROFILE OF TRANSECT IS ATTACHED FIG 5. THE TRANSECT PROFILE, BEGINS JUST EAST OF THE CABIN AT SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS. P145-147 THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS BATH HOUSE IS ADJACENT TO ONE OF THE LARGEST SPRINGS IN THE VALLEY. THERE ARE NUMEROUS OTHER SMALL VENTS AND DRAINAGES IN THE VICINITY. THE MAJOR SPRINGS WERE MODERATELY HOT (61-72 DEG C) WHILE THE SMALLER FLOWS WERE COOLER. THE MAJOR FLOWS AT PRESENT ARE LOCATED AT THE BATH HOUSE, WHICH IS IN THE UPPER HOT SPRING AREA, AND AT THE SITE OF AN EARLIER BATH HOUSE, WHICH IS THE LOWEST SITE ON THE STREAM. THE MAJOR UPPER HOT SPRING HAD A VOLUME FLOW OF APPROXIMATELY 106 LITERS PER MINUTE (28 GAL/MIN). THE LOWER SPRING AREA, WHERE THE FLOW OF SEVERAL SPRINGS IS COMBINED, HAD A FLOW OF APPROXIMATELY 146 LITERS PER MIN (38.5 GAL/MIN). P315-316 A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA WAS DONE AUG 2 TO 10, 1973. A TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AREA FROM AUGUST 2 UNTIL AUGUST 17, 1973. (P442)

**** HATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS

REFN 03238 975

STOR 1602

HOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, SPRING

ABST "HIGH GEOTHERMAL POTENTIALS EXIST IN THE INURUK LAVA FIELD AREA, AT PILGRIM SPRINGS NORTH OF NOME, AND THE SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS IN THE UPPER PART OF THE PENINSULA." (P48) THIS STATEMENT APPEARS TO REFER TO A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THESE AREAS.

**** HATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS

REFN 06154 925

STOR 1602

HOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, SPRING, LAKE

ABST EN ROUTE TO DICK CREEK IN APRIL THE AUTHOR AND A FRIEND SPENT THE NIGHT AT "SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS NEAR MIDNIGHT MOUNTAIN ON THE SPINE OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA." (P129) "THE SPRINGS ISSUED FROM SEVERAL PLACES AND FLOWED, STEAKING, DOWN TO A SMALL LAKE THAT CONTAINED FISH AND REMAINED OPEN ALL WINTER DUE TO THE SUPERHEATED WATERS OF ITS ONLY INLET." (P129) GARDENS WERE PLANTED HERE. "WOODEN GATES COULD BE MANIPULATED

TO CONTROL THE FLOW OF HOT AND COLD WATER. ESKIMOS HAD BATHED IN THE SPRINGS FOR THEIR HEALTH FOR GENERATIONS. (P129) THE AUTHOR BATHED IN THE SPRINGS. (P129)

- **** WATN SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS UNNAMED SPRINGS
REFN 06663 909
STOR 1602
MOUT N655119 W1644124 K050N 0290W 12
LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION
ABST ACCORDING TO A N GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," THERE ARE HOT SPRINGS OFF THE SERPENTINE, NEAR NONE, WHICH ARE THE FASHIONABLE HEALTH RESORT OF THE SEWARD PENINSULAR. (P172) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED ABOVE.
- **** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 00361 907908
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660900 W1653200 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF
ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908 BULL. AM. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. A TRADER FOUND A MAMMOTH TOOTH ON THE SERPENTINE RIVER IN 1908. (P93)
- **** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 00732 926
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST "THE FIRST FLIGHT ACROSS THE POLAR SEA", BY ROALD AMUNDSEN AND LINCOLN ELLSWORTH, WAS PUBLISHED ABOUT 1928. THIS BOOK GIVES THE COMPLETE ACCOUNT OF THE VOYAGE OF THE AIRSHIP "NORGE" IN 1926 ACROSS THE NORTH POLE. ARRIVING OVER ALASKA, THEY TRIED TO FIND OUT WHERE THEY WERE. "WE ALSO GOT OUR BEARINGS FROM THE SERPENTINE RIVER, WHICH FROM THE AIR IS IMPOSSIBLE TO MISTAKE, WITH ITS DISTINCT SNAKE-LIKE TWISTS." (P124)
- **** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 01857 946
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "RADIOACTIVITY INVESTIGATIONS IN THE SERPENTINE-KOUGAROK AREA SEWARD PENINSULA, ALASKA, 1946," BY ROBERT M HOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, IT IS INDICATED THAT RADIOACTIVE MINERALS IN SMALL QUANTITIES WERE FOUND IN THE BEDROCK AND ALLUVIUM WITHIN THE OUTCROP AREA OF GRANITE AT THE HEAD OF SERPENTINE RIVER. (P1)
- **** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 02051 904
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST BROOKS NOTED THAT ALTHOUGH GOLD OCCURS IN THE BEDS OF A NUMBER OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF SERPENTINE RIVER, IT MOST LIKELY COULD NOT BE EXTRACTED AT A PROFIT (P.24).

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2882

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 03163 973
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING
ABST THE UPPER SERPENTINE RIVER IS EVIDENTLY NOT UTILIZED AS A FISHERY RESOURCE AS THE FISHING IS BETTER CLOSER TO THE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF. THE LOWER RIVER IS FISHED SOME, BUT ITS GREATEST USE PROBABLY OCCURS DURING THE MOOSE SEASON WHEN DOATS MOVE INTO THE AREA LOOKING FOR MOOSE. SEVERAL OF THE FAMILIES IN THE VILLAGE MAKE PERIODIC VISITS TO SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS BY SNOWMACHINE IN THE WINTERTIME TO ENJOY THE BATHS AND SKI ON THE SLOPES AROUND THE SPRINGS. (P317)

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 03496 927
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, SPRING
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A 1927 TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE RECOMMENDED INSTEAD THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WHICH CONNECTED WITH THE SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL "AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS WHERE A WELL BEATEN TRAIL ACCOMMODATES TRAVEL FROM SHISHMARIF TO SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AND THE DICK CREEK PLACER DIGGINGS". (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 03496 927
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, COMMUNITY, SPRING
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A 1927 TELLER-SHISHMARIF RECONNAISSANCE RECOMMENDED INSTEAD THE AMERICAN RIVER ROUTE WHICH CONNECTED WITH THE SERPENTINE RIVER TRAIL "AT THE MOUTH OF THE SANGUICH OR ARCTIC RIVERS WHERE A WELL BEATEN TRAIL ACCOMMODATES TRAVEL FROM SHISHMARIF TO SERPENTINE HOT SPRINGS AND THE DICK CREEK PLACER DIGGINGS". (P18) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED.

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 03967 962
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE SERPENTINE RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 692 SQUARE MILES. SOME SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THIS RIVER ANNUALLY. (P9)

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
REFN 05861 935940
STOR 1602519
MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY
ABST IN THE MID 1930'S, HERDERS LEFT THEIR REINDEER AT SERPENTINE RIVER, WHILE ENROUTE TO SHISHMAREF FOR CHRISTMAS. "WHEN THE FREEZEUP CAME UNEXPECTEDLY...AND RIVERS FROZE OVERNIGHT, THERE WAS CONCERN FOR THE TEN

FAMILIES MAROONED AT THE MOUTH OF SERPENTINE RIVER, TWENTY MILES FROM THE VILLAGE." (P80) A CABIN WAS BUILT BY THE TELLER REINDEER UNIT ON THE GRAZING GROUNDS AT SERPENTINE RIVER. (P109) ABOUT 1940.

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
 REFN 06154 A 924925
 STOR 1602519
 MOUT N660857 W1652308 K090N 0320W 29
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAKE,HUNTING,RIVER CHANNEL,RECREATION,TIDE,FISHING
 ABST WILLOW BRANCHES WERE USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CHRISTMAS TREE AT SHISHMAREF WHICH HAD BEEN BROUGHT IN BY SLED FROM THE SERPENTINE RIVER "WHERE A LOW BRUSH GROWS." (P41) IN JAN, 1924, A NATIVE COUPLE CAME INTO SHISHMAREF FROM THEIR HOME AT "ABNORUK ABOUT 20 MILES DISTANT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SERPENTINE RIVER." (P47) ON JULY 14 A PARTY OF ESKIMOS AND THE AUTHORS ASSEMBLED AT THE MOUTH OF THE SERPENTINE RIVER FOR THE ANNUAL HUNT OF DUCKS. "AHEAD WERE HALF A DOZEN KAYAKS' SIDE BY SIDE AND EQUALLY SPACED FROM BANK TO BANK. BEHIND THEM CAME A STRING OF OOMIAKS SINGLE FILE AND MIDSTREAM. EACH OOMIAK WAS LOADED WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN, A FEW DOGS AND VAST QUANTITIES OF GEAR AND CAMPING MATERIAL." (P81) THERE WERE "NUMBERLESS OXBOW LAKES BESIDE THE RIVER WHICH TESTIFIED TO THE MANY FORMER COURSES THE RIVER HAD TAKEN ACROSS THIS FLAT LAND." (P81) HAVING REACHED A "PROMISING LAKE" FOR HUNTING, THE MEN WOULD LAND AND PORTAGE TO IT. THEN THEY WOULD LAUNCH THEIR KAYAKS TOWARD THE FLOCK OF DUCKS. THE DEAD DUCKS WERE THEN LOADED INTO THE OOMIAKS AND ALL WOULD TAKE OFF AGAIN UP THE RIVER. (P81&82) THEY CAMPED ON THE RIVERBANK AT NIGHT. (P82) "WE RAIDED THE LAKES ADJACENT TO THE RIVER FOR 3 DAYS" AND THEN THEY RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE WITH 14 GUNNYSACKS OF DUCKS. (P83) ON THE 19TH OF SEPT THE AUTHOR AND HIS WIFE ACCOMPANIED "ALLOCKEOK" AND HIS FAMILY ON A "VACATION TRIP" UP THE SERPENTINE RIVER. THE RIVER WOUND LIKE A SNAKE PRODUCING HUNDREDS OF "OXBOW LAKES AND RING LAKES TO LEFT AND RIGHT. UP THIS RIVER WE CHUGGED ALL DAY AND WHEN WE CAME TO ANCHOR AT NIGHT WE COULD STILL SEE THE ESKIMO COLD-STORAGE MOUNDS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. WE HAD GONE LESS THAN 5 MILES AIRLINE." (P94) TENTS WERE SET UP ON THE RIVERBANK AND THEY PROCEEDED TO HUNT AND FISH. (P94) ON THE THIRD DAY A VIOLENT STORM CAME UP DROPPING 9 INCHES OF SNOW OVER NIGHT, AND "THE RIVER RAN DRY." (P95) THE AUTHOR GIVES THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION: "BERING STRAIT CAN ACT AS A BOTTLE NECK UNDER CERTAIN CONDITIONS. IN THIS INSTANCE THE NORTHERLY GALE HAD BLOWN SO CONTINUOUSLY AND WITH SUCH FORCE THAT THE LEVEL OF THE CHUKCHI SEA WAS LOWERED SOMEWHAT.

**** WATN SERPENTINE RIVER SERPENTINE RIVER
 REFN 06154 B 924925
 STOR 1602519
 MOUT N660857 W1653208 K090N 0320W 29
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,RECREATION,TIDE,FISHING
 ABST THE SERPENTINE, BEING A TIDAL RIVER WELL PAST OUR ANCHORAGE, WAS THEREBY DRAINED AND COLDER WEATHER HAD STOPPED THE FLOW FROM THE INTERIOR. THEN WHEN THE WIND DID SUBSIDE, THE BOTTLE NECK AT THE STRAITS PREVENTED THE WATER FROM ENTERING OUR RIVER FOR A TIME. SEVEN DAYS ELAPSED BEFORE ENOUGH WATER CAME BACK IN THE RIVER TO FLOAT OUR BOAT." (P95) THE ANNUAL TOMCOD RUN AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER CAUSES A GENERAL EXODUS TO "ABNORUK" AND A "TENT CITY" SPRINGS UP OVERNIGHT. MOST OF THE FISH CATCH WAS BURIED IN SHALLOW PITS BESIDE THE RIVER WHERE IT FROZE IMMEDIATELY. DURING THE WINTER FISH WERE CHOPPED OUT AS NEEDED FOR DOGFOOD AND BAIT. (P98) ON MAY 13, 1925 FRESH WATER OVERFLOWING THE ICE ON THE INLET INDICATED THAT THE SERPENTINE WAS THAWING. (P134) ON JUNE 20 THE AUTHOR WAS INVITED TO ACCOMPANY A PARTY OF NATIVES WHO WERE GOING UP THE SERPENTINE FOR A LITTLE HOLIDAY BEFORE THE MOSQUITOS CAME. (P138)

**** WATN SETHKOKNA RIVER SETHKOKNA RIVER
 REFN 02267 915
 STOR 160339906135001116001405301060042200350
 MOUT N642000 W1525900 K070S 0270W 07
 LUPR 32 TIINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS 1915 USGS REPORT "EXPLORATION IN THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION" (BULL 642) HENRY H EAKIN SAYS: THE

SETHKOKNA AND TELSITNA HAVE RELATIVELY STEEP GRADES AND SWIFT WATER ON NUMEROUS RIFFLES. THERE ARE SAID TO BE RAPIDS ON THE TELSITNA NEAR ITS MOUTH AND ALSO ON THE TITNA BELOW THE TELSITNA. THE TITNA RAPIDS ARE REPORTED TO BE RATHER DIFFICULT AT LOW STAGES, BUT EASILY TRAVERSED BY SKILLFUL BOATMEN AT MEDIUM OR HIGH STAGES.

(P215)

**** WATN SETHKOKNA RIVER SETHKOKNA RIVER
 REFN 02288 918
 STOR 160339906135001116001405301060042200350
 MOUT N641800 W1525800 K070S 0270W 07
 LUPR 32 TITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,RIVER
 ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION, ALASKA, 1918. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 5APP. H M EAKON. THE SETHKOKNA RIVER, A SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY TO THE TITNA RIVER IS A LARGE CLEAR WATER STREAM AND FLOWS STEEPLY OVER FAST, RIFFLY AREAS. THIS RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY POLING BOATS WELL UP TOWARD ITS HEAD. (P14) A WINTER ROUTE FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE YUKON RIVER PROCEEDS NORTH WESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ACROSS A LOW DIVIDE TO THE TITNA RIVER, DOWN THE TITNA RIVER TO A POINT BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE SETHKOKNA RIVER AND THENCE NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RUBY. (P18)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE
 REFN 05176 901
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,HUNTING,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" AFTER JAN 1,1901, LEFT FOR A DALL SHEEP HUNTING TRIP FROM EAGLE TO SEVENTY MILE RIVER BY DOG-SLED.THEY STAYED AT NUMEROUS PROSPECTOR'S CABINS ALONG THE RIVER. "IN THE SECOND DAY, AT THE FALLS OF THE SEVENTY MILE" IT WAS 30 DEGREES BELOW. (P53) THE GOLD ORE WAS LOW GRADE. (P52) "FARTHER UPSTREAM HE PASSED A REMARKABLE NATURAL FORMATION ROUGHLY RESEMBLING A HUGE PORTICO STANDING BEYOND THE CANYON WALLS, ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER. IT WAS A LARGE ROCK THAT PROJECTED BEYOND THE WALLS LIKE A GIANT PORCH." (P54) THIS WAS ON THE FIFTH DAY OUT. SORENSON WAS HIS GUIDE. WICKERSHAM CLIMBED A SMALL MOUNTAIN AND "SAW THE SEVENTY MILE GORGE FROM ITS HEAD IN THE RANGE TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON". (P54)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE CREEK
 REFN 00434 897899
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,MINING,FLOOD,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ADNEY, A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR HARPERS' WEEKLY AND THE LONDON CHRONICLE, IS ON HIS WAY DOWN THE YUKON FROM THE KLONDIKE"..AT THE MOUTH OF SEVENTY MILE CREEK, A STREAM 150 MI LONG, THAT IN 1888 PAID \$50 PER DAY TO MEN WITH ROCKERS,A TOWN SITE WAS LAID OFF. IN THE WINTER OF 1897-98, AND CALLED "STAR CITY." IN THE SPRING IT WAS FLOODED, SO ANOTHER TOWN WAS STARTED 2 MI ABOVE ON THE YUKON". (P457)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE CREEK
 REFN 04066 00232 925
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0070E 07
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY,RIVER
 ABST EAGLE DISTRICT ROADS. IN A 10 PAGE LETTER FROM R J SHEPPARD TO THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONER, DATED JULY 3,1925, IT IS ESTIMATED THAT 70 MILE CREEK PRODUCED ABOUT \$18,000. WORTH OF GOLD PER YEAR. (P1) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE NECESSITY OF HAVING TO FORD 70 MILE RIVER IN CONSIDERING FOOT TRAVEL FROM BARNEY CREEK TO PLACER CREEK.

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE CREEK
 REFN 04072 00014 942
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, PHYSICAL
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A 1942 FIELD NOTEBOOK WITH THE HEADING ALASKA RR RECONNAISSANCE ANEROID STATION, BOOK #2. IT IS A PART OF BOX 1504-01 BASIC TOPO DATA FILES, ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS GROUP. AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE 70 MILE CREEK WAS OVERFLOWING ITS BANKS WHEN HE AND HIS PARTY REACHED IT MAY 1942. IT WAS NOTED TO BE A MEANDERING DEEP CREEK WITH WIDE BANKS. THE CREEK WAS CROSSED BY RAFT. AT THE POINT WHERE THE CREEK WAS CROSSED THE WATER WAS 2 FEET ABOVE THE NATURAL BANKS AND SPREAD OUT AN AVERAGE OF 100 FEET ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK, MAY 9, 1942. CREEK FLOWED AT 3 MILES PER HOUR. (P23)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 01909 912
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS E A PORTER 1912 IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. THE SEVENTY MILE RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A SHIFT, TREACHEROUS RIVER EXHIBITING PRONOUNCED GRADIENT AND ERODING ITS BED RAPIDLY. BENCH LANDS ARE EVIDENT ALONG THE BANKS AND VARY BETWEEN 50 AND 150 FEET HIGH. THERE IS A 25 FOOT DROP AT A POINT KNOWN AS THE "FALLS" (P233) (U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP219-239)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 01909 912
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTY MILE, SEVENTY MILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912 IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA A H BROOKS. THE SEVENTY MILE RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A SHIFT, TREACHEROUS RIVER, EXHIBITING PRONOUNCED GRADIENT AND ERODING ITS BED RAPIDLY. BENCH LANDS ARE EVIDENT ALONG THE BANKS AND VARY BETWEEN 50 AND 150 FEET HIGH. THERE IS A 25 FOOT DROP AT A POINT KNOWN AS THE "FALLS". (P233) (U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP 219-239) SEE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE AND HORSEPOWER TABLE FOR FORTYMILE AND SEVENTYMILE RIVERS FOR 1911. (P211) SEE HYDROGRAPH SHOWING DAILY DISCHARGE OF FORTYMILE AND SEVENTYMILE RIVERS-PLATE XI. SEE DAILY DISCHARGE IN SECOND- FEET, OF SEVENTYMILE RIVER AT THE FALLS FOR 1911. (P233) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1911. (P235)

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 02892 922
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1922 CLARENCE PREST HOPED TO FLY FROM JUNEAU TO SIBERIA IN A STANDARD, THE POLAR BEAR. AFTER REFUELING AT EAGLE. HE HEADED TOWARDS FAIRBANKS, BUT OVER THE SEVENTY-MILE RIVER HIS ENGINE QUIT AND HE CRASHED IN THE MIDDLE OF A BOGGY SWAMP. "HE WANDERED DOWNRIVER FOUR DAYS IN A POURING RAIN BEFORE SEARCH PARTIES FOUND HIM." (P.26).

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 04066 00222 924

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2886

STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0070E 07
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST SEVENTY MILE DISTRICT IN A LETTER FROM F. KUMMER, OTT AND SCHEELE TO THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION DATED NOV 20/24 1924 THE NECESSITY OF POLING UP THE 70 MILE RIVER WAS INDICATED.

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER
 REFN 04066 00226 923
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0070E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER
 ABST SEVENTY MILE ROAD. IN A LETTER TO F M PRICE FROM J C GOETHALS, DATED JUNE 24,1923, IT IS STATED THAT THE SEVENTY MILE RIVER IS USED AS A WINTER SLED ROUTE AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF FOX CREEK.

**** WATN SEVENTY MILE RIVER SEVENTY-MILE RIVER
 REFN 04200 898899
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER,GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST M. D. K. WEINER, EAGLE CITY AREA MINER IN 1898-99, BRIEFLY MENTIONS THIS LARGE STREAM NOTING THAT IT EMPTIES INTO THE YUKON 20 MILES BELOW EAGLE CITY. RIVER HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED. IT IS ESTIMATED, THAT 1000 MEN ARE SCATTERED ALONG IT AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. SOME OF THE RIVER'S BARS HAVE BEEN MINED. (P241)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE CREEK SEVENTYMILE CREEK
 REFN 03610 934
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST "FALLEN LOGS MARK THE SPOT ONCE KNOWN AS STAR CITY ON SEVENTYMILE CREEK----A GOLD CREEK STILL USED FOR PLACER MINING." (P41)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE CREEK
 REFN 00900 887897
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN DUNHAM'S 1898 REPORT IT IS NOTED THAT 70 MILE CREEK IS 150 MILES LONG. "GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK IN 1827, AT A POINT ABOUT 35 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1888 SEVERAL MEN TOOK FROM THE BARS WITH ROCKERS, \$50 A DAY APIECE. 15 MEN WERE EMPLOYED THERE LAST SUMMER AND THEY REPORT GOOD RESULTS, PROBABLY AVERAGING \$2,500 A PIECE FOR THE SHORT SEASON. IT IS VERY DIFFICULT TO GET SUPPLIES INTO THE 70 MILE DIGGINGS DURING THE SUMMER, OWING TO NUMEROUS FALLS AND RAPIDS IN THE CREEK, WHICH MAKE IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCEND IT IN BOATS AND NECESSITATE THE PACKING OF PROVISIONS OVER A BAD TRAIL. THE MINERS, THEREFORE, SLED THEIR SUPPLIES UP DURING THE WINTER...THE CREEK IS LOCATED FOR A DISTANCE OF 5 OR 6 MILES. THERE ARE ALSO A FEW LOCATIONS 90 MILES FROM THE MOUTH." (P356) THERE IS A GREAT DEAL OF QUARTZ ON HEADWATERS, ACROSS THE DIVIDE FROM NORTH FORK OF 40 MILE. (P357)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTY MILE RIVER

REFN 04095 898

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST ON SEPT. 15, 1898, STAR CITY AT THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTY MILE RIVER, HAD 40 CABINS BUT WAS PRACTICALLY DESERTED BECAUSE EVERYONE HAD GONE TO NONE. (P840)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTY-MILE RIVER

REFN 03466 00001 A 901931

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,MINING,RIVER,PHOTO,BREAKUP,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,ICE

ABST C A BRYANT LIVED IN EAGLE IN 1900. IN JANUARY 1901 HE BOUGHT 2 DOGS AND MADE A TRIP WITH SLED AND DOGS "UP THE 70-MILE TO ARCTIC CREEK, ABOUT 70 MIS, TO STAKE CLAIMS FOR A MAN WHO GAVE ME \$50 TO DO THE JOB. IT WAS A HARD TWO WEEKS TRIP." (P146) IN NOV 1902, BRYANT, GEORGE GATES, AND CHRIS WICHMAN TOOK 6 DOGS AND 3 SLEDS, WITH 1400 LBS OF OUTFIT, AND SET OUT FROM EAGLE. THEY WENT UP THE SEVENTYMILE AND CROSSED "THE DIVIDE", DROPPING S TO THE NORTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE AND "THEN OVER ANOTHER DIVIDE TO THE LEFT, WHICH TOOK US BACK TO THE 70-MILE ABOUT HALFWAY DOWN ON THAT STREAM, AND SO BACK TO EAGLE." (P150) THE ROUND TRIP TOOK 57 DAYS AND COST \$400. THIS WAS A SIGHT-SEEING AND PROSPECTING TRIP. (P150-151) IN JULY 1906, BRYANT AND WIFE RETURNED FROM QUIDSIDE AND WENT BY CANOE FROM EAGLE TO FLUME CREEK. "WE BOUGHT A PETERBOROUGH CANOE (A BUM THING TO NAVIGATE CREEKS WITH A LOAD IN), PUT 500 LBS OUTFIT IN. CHARLES YOST WENT ALONG WITH 200 LBS MORE. YOST AND I PULLED, PUSHED, LINED AND POLED FOR 10 DAYS UP THE 70-MILE RIVER WHILE THE WIFE FOLLOWED THE SHORE LINE. WE REACHED NUGGET CREEK, YOST'S DESTINATION, LEAVING THE CANOE THERE...WE TOOK ACROSS COUNTRY ANOTHER 10 MIS TO FLUME CREEK." (P159) THEY WORKED ON FLUME CREEK THROUGH AUG AND BUILT A BOAT. "TED, WIFE AND I STARTED DOWN 70-MILE ON SEPT 1, LEAVING THE CANOE FOR NIMROD TO COME IN SOME 3 WEEKS LATER. HE MADE THE TRIP IN 3 DAYS TO EAGLE." (P160) "THE SUMMER OF 1907 I WORKED WITH THE HALE OUTFIT ON 70-MILE UNTIL THEY WENT BROKE LATE IN JUNE...JIM HUDSON AND I TRIED MINING ON CANON CREEK, BELOW THE FALLS ON 70-MILE, BUT IT WAS NO GOOD." (P161) PHOTO CAPTION: "WE CROSSED THE 70-MILE RIVER 3 TIMES, AND AT THESE PLACES I PUT THE WOMEN UP ON TOP OF THE PACK HORSE, ONE IN FRONT OF THE PACK AND ONE BEHIND." (P172-8) PHOTO IS BY A M PEGUES. PHOTOS IN THIS MANUSCRIPT ARE XEROX COPIES SO ARE DIFFICULT TO SEE. IN THIS PHOTO, HORSE MAY BE STANDING IN WATER? IF SO, WATER IS ONLY FEW INCHES DEEP. (P172-8) IN AUG 1916, BRYANT AND FRANK SANDBERG LEFT EAGLE TO DO SOME PROSPECTING. TOGETHER THEY HAD 500 LBS OF PROVISIONS ON THEIR BOAT. "HE POLED AND LINED UP THE 70-MILE FOR 3 DAYS TO THE MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK." (P175) FRANK GOT OFF THERE; BRYANT WENT ON 2 MORE DAYS. "I SIWASHED 1 NIGHT 2 MIS BELOW THE FALLS AND MADE THE FALLS THE NEXT DAY." (P175)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTY-MILE RIVER

REFN 03466 00001 B 901931

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,MINING,RIVER,PHOTO,BREAKUP,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE

ABST RETURNING TO EAGLE, PROBABLY LATE SUMMER 1916, BRYANT TOOK 3-4 MORE PEOPLE BACK WITH HIM. THEY LOADED IN THE BOAT AT THE FOOT OF THE FALLS. "HE MADE GOOD TIME, MADE THE CROSSING BELOW FOX CREEK BY NOON." (P176) THREE PEOPLE LEFT FROM THAT SPOT TO GO OVERLAND TO EAGLE AND ARRIVED THE NEXT DAY. (P176) TWO DAYS LATER, BRYANT LEFT BY FOOT FROM EAGLE TO SEVENTYMILE, "MADE THE FALLS IN 2 DAYS". (P176) HE "LOCATED A PLACE FOR A CABIN 2 AND A HALF HIS BELOW BARNEY CREEK ON THE 70-MILE IN GOOD TIMBER AND STARTED TO PUT UP A CABIN, 12 FT SQUARE." (P176) THIS WAS LATE OCT. "HAD TO WAIT UNTIL THE FREEZEUP IN NOV BEFORE I COULD GET A STOVE FROM ALDER CREEK, A SMALL SHEET IRON ONE DAVE MADISON BROUGHT DOWN FOR ME WITH HIS DOGTEAM, ENROUTE TO EAGLE FOR SUPPLIES." (P176) HE SPENT THE WINTER SINKING SHAFTS TO BEDROCK. "SOME OF THE SHAFTS WERE 4 FT DEEP. SEVERAL WERE 11 TO

32 FT DEEP. AND ONE HAS 26 FT. THREE OF THE 32 FT SHAPES SHOWED FAIR PAY OR WHAT SHOULD BE THE SECOND DEPTH. DEEP HOLE SHOWN NOTHING. LOOKED LIKE AN OLD RIVER BED. SPIRIT WATERS OF 1920-29 HAD MORE SAND THAN ANY YEAR BEFORE. GRAVITY HAD BEEN DONE BY WATER CREEK THAT WENT ON. HE SAID "AND ONE TRAVELER AND THE REVEREND. (1929) HE HAD HEARD THE SEVENTH RIVER AS THAT IS THE ROUTE TO BARRETT CREEK. HE HAD A BROTHER IN THE END OF JAN 1929 WHO WAS 2 DAYS MAKING THE 45 MILES. (1929) IN APRIL 1929 GRAVITY HELPED FRIENDS HAVE 5500 LBS OF GOODS TO AIDER CREEK FOR EACH. STAFF FIRST GOT TO THEM AT THE SECOND SUMMIT. FISH EATERS. THEY HAD BEEN 3 WEEKS GETTING THAT FAR. 42 MILES FROM WATER. AND HAD TO GO TO 100-AND 2 WEEKS TO THE BREAKFAST. HE TRAVELLED ON THE BUFFET. IT WOULD NOT BE THE FIRST. AND HAD TO GO TO EACH THE PAID FINE OF WATER FOR IT WAS 1921. 27-10 DAYS LAST THE TIME AT SHOULD HAVE BEEN 9 (1929) THEY HAD TO GO TO EACH THE PAID FINE OF WATER FOR IT WAS 1921. HE HAD 10 DAYS LAST THE WATER BROKE ON APRIL 2 (1929) THEY 2 (1929) I STAYED BACK FOR CAUSE. HAD TO FIGHT IN ANOTHER COUNTRY. HE TOOK OF THE PROBLEMS. MEN AND TO CLIMB THE HIGH RIDGES. I BEING IMPOSSIBLE TO FOLLOW THE RIVER. (1929) HE STOPPED AT BARRETT CREEK. WENT ON TO ENDOURAH CREEK. NEXT DAY I CROSSED THE 70-MILE OR THE FOOLERY. KEPT ON DOWN THE RIVER TO THE WIDER RIVER. (1929)

SEVENTH-RILE RIVER

RAIN SEVENTH-RILE RIVER
 BEFN 0246.00001.9.80121
 STON 160332912320202120
 NOBT 8545539 8541109 70108 04208.07
 LUPR 34
 70108 RIVER
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 AOST IN MAY 1931. BEYOND HAS LEACHED HIS BACK. HOLD UP THE SEVENTH RILE TO LAURENCE. THE GULF THROUGH THROUGH THE
 REC IN ONE WATER. AND HOW TO BE SAVED. (1929) AROUND'S MAP IS WOULD BE IN THIS REPORT.

SEVENTH-RILE RIVER

RAIN SEVENTH-RILE RIVER
 BEFN 0246.00001.9.80121
 STON 160332912320202120
 NOBT 8545539 8541109 70108 04208.07
 LUPR 34
 70108 RIVER
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 AOST IN MAY 1931. BEYOND HAS LEACHED HIS BACK. HOLD UP THE SEVENTH RILE TO LAURENCE. THE GULF THROUGH THROUGH THE
 REC IN ONE WATER. AND HOW TO BE SAVED. (1929) AROUND'S MAP IS WOULD BE IN THIS REPORT.

SEVENTH-RILE RIVER

RAIN SEVENTH-RILE RIVER
 BEFN 0246.00001.9.80121
 STON 160332912320202120
 NOBT 8545539 8541109 70108 04208.07
 LUPR 34
 70108 RIVER
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 AOST IN MAY 1931. BEYOND HAS LEACHED HIS BACK. HOLD UP THE SEVENTH RILE TO LAURENCE. THE GULF THROUGH THROUGH THE
 REC IN ONE WATER. AND HOW TO BE SAVED. (1929) AROUND'S MAP IS WOULD BE IN THIS REPORT.

SEVENTH-RILE RIVER

RAIN SEVENTH-RILE RIVER
 BEFN 0246.00001.9.80121
 STON 160332912320202120
 NOBT 8545539 8541109 70108 04208.07
 LUPR 34
 70108 RIVER
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 AOST IN MAY 1931. BEYOND HAS LEACHED HIS BACK. HOLD UP THE SEVENTH RILE TO LAURENCE. THE GULF THROUGH THROUGH THE
 REC IN ONE WATER. AND HOW TO BE SAVED. (1929) AROUND'S MAP IS WOULD BE IN THIS REPORT.

SEVENTH-RILE RIVER

RAIN SEVENTH-RILE RIVER
 BEFN 0246.00001.9.80121
 STON 160332912320202120
 NOBT 8545539 8541109 70108 04208.07
 LUPR 34
 70108 RIVER
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 RAFTING-PAST USACE-RAVINE-LAND-CRAFT-WATERS-CRAFT-NINING-RIVER-PROG-DREASND-NAP-RIVER CHANNEL-LAND
 AOST IN MAY 1931. BEYOND HAS LEACHED HIS BACK. HOLD UP THE SEVENTH RILE TO LAURENCE. THE GULF THROUGH THROUGH THE
 REC IN ONE WATER. AND HOW TO BE SAVED. (1929) AROUND'S MAP IS WOULD BE IN THIS REPORT.

ABST THE KENAI FORMATION OF EOCENE AGE, WHICH IS OF ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE FROM THE FACT THAT IT IS COAL BEARING, HAS CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT NORTH OF SEVENTY-MILE CREEK. GOLD PLACES HAVE BEEN WORKED FOR SEVERAL YEARS ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE SEVENTYMILE FLOWING THROUGH KENAI ROCKS. SO FAR AS COULD BE LEARNED, HOWEVER, THE GOLD IS DERIVED FROM THE GRAVELS OVERLYING THE KENAI. THIS FORMATION, WHERE STUDIED BY THE WRITER ON SEVENTYMILE CREEK, IS COMPOSED OF SHALES, SANDSTONE, AND CONGLOMERATE. THE SHALES ARE IN PLACES THIN AND PAPERY. THE SANDSTONE OFTEN CONTAINS CHERT PEBBLES IN A SANDSTONE CEMENT RESEMBLING MORTAR. THE PEBBLES OF THE MASSIVE CONGLOMERATE COMPRISE BLACK, GRAY, AND GREEN CHERT, QUARTZITE, OCCASIONAL PIECES OF SCHIST, AND VEIN QUARTZ. THE MAXIMUM DIAMETER OF PEBBLES OBSERVED WAS 5 INCHES. THE CEMENT CONTAINS MUCH FERRUGINOUS MATTER, AND THE ROCK BREAKS DOWN EACH EASILY INTO ITS CONSTITUENTS, FORMING LOOSE HEAPS OF SAND AND GRAVEL. THE ROCKS ARE GENERALLY IN A NEARBY VERTICAL POSITION. THE SEVENTYMILE, EXCEPT FOR A SMALL PORTAGE OF THE FALLS, IS GENERALLY NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS NEARLY TO BARNEY CREEK. (P24) THE EXTENSIVE BENCHING WHICH THE VALLEY OF THE SEVENTYMILE HAS UNDERGONE HAS BEEN ACCOMPANIED ON THE LOWER BENCHES BY THE DEPOSITION OF GRAVELS. LARGE BODIES OF THESE GRAVELS OCCUR, AND HAVE BEEN MORE OR LESS PROSPECTED FROM TIME TO TIME IN THE HOPE OF FINDING EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS SUFFICIENTLY RICH TO PAY FOR WORKING ON A LARGE SCALE. SOME WORK WAS IN PROGRESS ON THEM DURING 1903 AND HAS BEEN CONTINUED SINCE THAT TIME. (P24) SEVENTY MILE REGION WAS AT ONE TIME THE SCENE OF MUCH ACTIVITY, AND SOME OF THE SMALL TRIBUTARIES WERE VERY PRODUCTIVE, BUT AT THE PRESENT TIME OPERATIONS ARE CONFINED MOSTLY TO INVESTIGATION OF THE GRAVELS WITH REFERENCE TO WORKING ON AN EXTENSIVE SCALE. (P20)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 01750 899917
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYH COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST STUCK PASSED THE MOUTH OF THE SEVENTYMILE. STAR CITY WAS BUILT HERE IN 1899 OR 1900, BUT IT IS DESERTED AND "HAS NO PLACE AT ALL, EXCEPT UPON SOME OF THE MAPS THAT ARE PRINTED WITHOUT REVISION" (P76) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED FOR END DATE.

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 02035 903
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MINING OPERATIONS LOCATED HERE, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE YUKON, "AND ONE HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS RUN." (P.48)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 02039 903
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST 25 MILES BELOW THE YUKON RIVER IS INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IS A SMALL COAL-BEARING BASIN ON THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER. (P277)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 02122 907
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYH TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, HISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTUCTION, MINING, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE SEVENTYMILE, COMPARABLE IN SIZE TO DENNISON OR MOSQUITO FORK, "CARRIES AT ORDINARY STAGES SUFFICIENT WATER TO ENABLE SMALL BOATS LIGHTLY LOADED TO REACH NEARLY THE WESTERN LIMIT OF THE QUADRANGLE." (P10) EASILY FORDABLE ON FOOT. WORK IS BEING DONE ON A ROAD TO "MADE THE SEVENTYMILE AREA MORE ACCESSIBLE FROM EAGLE." (P14) AN EXTENSIVE BODY OF SANDSTONE, CLAY, LIGNITE, SHALE AND CONGLOMERATE IS IN THE VALLEY OF THE SEVENTYMILE. (P23) PRECIPITOUS SLOPES OF CONGLOMERATE WERE SEEN ACROSS SEVENTYMILE, CONTAINING CHERTS, QUARTZITE, VEIN QUARTZ AND SANDSTONE. ALL THE WAY TO BARNEY CREEK, THE RIDGE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SEVENTYMILE IS MADE OF THIS FORMATION, CONTAINING FERRUGINOUS MATTER, BREAKING DOWN EASILY AND FORMING LOOSE HEAPS OF GRAVEL AND SAND. THE SPURS ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE SEVENTYMILE ARE ALSO OF THIS MATERIAL AS FAR AS THE FALLS. (P24) A BENCH 15 TO 20 FT HIGH HAS EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT IN THE VALLEY OF THE SEVENTYMILE WHERE ITS GRAVELS ARE DISTINCTLY DIFFERENTIATED FROM THE GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAM. (P27) THE BENCH, COVERED WITH GRAVEL SEVERAL FT IN THICKNESS IS BEING PROSPECTED FOR WORKING ON A LARGE SCALE. AT THE "FALLS", ABOUT 20 MI FROM EAGLE, THE BENCH GRAVELS HAVE BEEN MINED TO SOME EXTENT AND SOME GOLD EXTRACTED. (P45) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P13.

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER

REFN 02175 910

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645600 W1411800 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION

ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE "ESTIMATED DISCHARGE AND HORSEPOWER TABLE FOR FORTYMILE AND SEVENTYMILE RIVERS FOR 1910". (P180) SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET, OF SEVENTYMILE RIVER FOR 1910". (P214) SEE "MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910". (P216) A 9 FT. FALLS WAS LOCATED ON THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE BELOW WASHINGTON CREEK AND HAD A RUN-OUT OF 200 FT. THE RIVER COURSE BELOW THE FALLS WAS CONFINED TO A ROCK CANYON. (P214) FROM DIAMOND FORK TO THE MOUTH THE RIVER DROPPED OVER 2000 FT. FROM DIAMOND FORK TO BARNEY CREEK THE RIVER DROP WAS 1,400 FT IN 25 MI. FROM FLUME CREEK TO BARNEY CREEK THERE WAS A DROP OF 600 IN 15 MI. (P214) IN 1910 THERE TWO GAGING STATIONS LOCATED ON SEVENTYMILE RIVER ONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF FLUME CREEK AND ANOTHER AT THE FALLS. (P213) THE DRAINAGE BASIN AREA FOR THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER IS 667 SQUARE MILES. (P213)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER

REFN 02458 938

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST A NUMBER OF SMALL PLACER MINING OUTFITS OPERATED ON SEVENTYMILE RIVER AND SEVERAL OF ITS TRIBUTARIES IN 1938. (P217)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1603399123820020120

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "ON SEVENTYMILE RIVER 2 HYDRAULIC COMPANIES WERE PROSPECTING IN THE PAST SEASON, BUT NO SLUICING HAS BEEN DONE. A SMALL HYDRAULIC OUTFIT WAS OPERATING AT THE FALLS ON SEVENTYMILE, AND A LITTLE GRUB-STAKE MINING WAS DONE ON THIS STREAM." (P58)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER

REFN 02737 900

STOR 1603399123820020120

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2891

MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING
ABST ED JESSON HUNTED CARIBOU ALONG THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER IN THE WINTER OF 1900. HE SOLD THE MEAT TO THE ARMY AT FORT EGBERT (EAGLE). (P107)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 02834 888
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST GRUMMAN REPORT 1975. IN 1888, GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON SEVENTYMILE RIVER. (P3-7)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 03496 926
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED, "A CABLE TRAM FOR PEDESTRIANS WAS INSTALLED OVER THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER" ON THE ROUTE FROM EAGLE TO CIRCLE. (P46)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 04066 00233 940
STOR 160339912382002012000218000300
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST CROOKED CREEK CABLE FERRY OVER 70-MILE RIVER PHOTO CAPTION READS CABLE FERRY ON 70-MILE RIVER, NEAR MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK, EAGLE DISTRICT ALASKA. (NO DATE)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 06561 00905 905
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER
ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON RECOMMENDED THAT A BRANCH ROAD BE BUILT FROM BIG DELTA TO EAGLE "VIA GOODPASTER, HEAD OF CHARLEY RIVER, AND SEVENTYMILE". (P21)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER SEVENTYMILE RIVER
REFN 06561 00907 907
STOR 1603399123820020120
MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, ROUTE, RIVER
ABST THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT STATED: SLED ROAD FROM EAGLE TO SEVENTYMILE (NO 22). -THIS ROAD IS INTENDED TO FACILITATE THE SUPPLY OF THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER MINING REGION. FREIGHT TO THIS REGION HAS ALWAYS BEEN HAULED DOWN THE YUKON RIVER TO THE SEVENTYMILE, DISTANCE OF ABOUT 20 MILES, AND THEN UP THE SEVENTYMILE RIVER TO THE DIGGINGS, A FARTHER DISTANCE OF ABOUT 20 MILES. THE DISTANCE ACROSS COUNTRY FROM EAGLE TO THE DIGGINGS IS LESS THAN 20 MILES. BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS ROAD, THEREFORE THE LENGTH OF HAUL IS CUT IN

HALF. IT IS STATED BY PERSONS INTERESTED THAT THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS TRAIL WILL REDUCE WINTER FREIGHT RATES FROM EAGLE TO THE SEVENTYMILE FROM \$140 PER TON TO NO MORE THAN \$100 PER TON. (P27)

**** WATN SEVENTYMILE RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 03466 00003 904905
 STOR 1603399123820020120
 MOUT N645539 W1411809 F010N 0320E 07
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,ICE
 ABST WALKING FROM CHARLEY RIVER TO SEVENTYMILE, WINTER 1904-05: "WE MADE SLOW TIME AS THE SNOW AND GLACIER WATER BOTHERED. FIVE MIS DOWN-DIAMOND FORK OF THE 70-MILE CAME IN-THERE WAS MORE GLACIER WATER AND ALSO LIVE WATER IN SOME PLACES WHERE WE HAD TO DETOUR." (P-K) THEY HAD CROSSED OVER FROM PROBABLY GODGE CREEK AND MUST HAVE BEEN ON THE HEADWATERS OF THE SEVENTYMILE.

**** WATN SHAGALUK SLOUGH SHAGALUK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00003 900901
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0660W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,FISHING
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES IN HIS DIARY SEPT 29, 1900 THAT THE "ST JOSEPH" WITH PEOPLE FROM HOLY CROSS LAID "UP TONIGHT IN THE SHAGALUK SLOUGH NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH THE INNOKO RIVER". DOCUMENT IS IN THE FIRST BOX OF 3 BOXES, FOLDER #3 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES COLLEGE. OCT 3, "WE ARE IN THE MOUTH OF SHAGALUCK SLOUGH TODAY GETTING A LOAD OF WOOD. OCT 11, "MOVED THE SAW MILL ACROSS TO SHAGALUCK SLOUGH AND BLOWED THE "ST JOSEPH" OUT FOR THE WINTER" JULY 27 AND 28 1901, HE NOTES PUTTING FISH NET ON THE SLOUGH AND CATCHING FISH THERE.

**** WATN SHAGELUCK SLOUGH SHAGALUCK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES BEING AT THIS SLOUGH AUG 8, 1907 OPPOSITE GRAYLING. HE WAS ON HIS STEAMER WITH KRUGER.

**** WATN SHAGELUK LAKE SHAGELUK LAKE
 REFN 03632 00012 911
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N624100 W1393300 S300N 0550W 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES OCT 4 THE LAKE FROZE, ALSO NOV 6. NOV 7, "NATIVES SKATING ON THE LAKE."

**** WATN SHAGELUK LAKE SHAGELUK LAKE
 REFN 03632 00013 912
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N624100 W1593300 S300N 0550W 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FREEZEUP,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST PILCHER NOTES LAKE FREEZING OCT 17, 1912.

**** WATN SHAGELUK LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
 REFN 03632 00011 910
 STOR 1603

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2893

MOU T N624100 W1593300 S300N 0550W 14
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREEZEUP, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES IN BOX 2, DIARY 11 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES THIS LAKE FREEZING OCT 9, 1910. OCT 20,
 "NATIVES ARE SLEDING WOOD ACROSS THE LAKE ON THE ICE."

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH CHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 01750 906910
 STOR 160339902786000594000751001090
 MOU T N624808 W1593414 S310W 0550W 03
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE
 ABST STUCK ENTERED THE SLOUGH FROM THE YUKON AND NOTED CLEAR WATER. HE ESTIMATES THAT THE SLOUGH RECEIVES THE
 INNOKO 20 MILES OR SO AFTER LEAVING THE YUKON RIVER. UNTIL THE GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE INNOKO IN 1906-7 AND
 THE IDITAROD IN 1910, THE SLOUGH WAS "LITTLE FREQUENTED BY WHITE MEN." (P364) DESCRIBING THE SLOUGH STUCK
 WRITES: "THE WATERWAY THAT WE ARE PURSUING IS TORTUOUS AND THE SCENERY TAPE. DENSELY WOODED BANKS BAR ANY
 PROSPECT BEYOND THEM, AND MILE AFTER MILE WE WIND AMIDST THE COTTONWOOD AND THE SPRUCE. OCCASIONALLY, A HILL
 RISES TO BREAK THE MONOTONY, HERE AND THERE A FISH CAMP APPEARS, HERE AND THERE A LITTLE NATIVE VILLAGE. THE
 CURRENT IS NOT SHIFT AND THE LAUNCH MAKES GOOD TIME AGAINST IT..." (P372)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH CHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 04355 909
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOU T N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN ABOUT 1909, BILL WALKER, SUBJECT OF "WAYS HARSH AND WILD" BY HIS NIECE DORIS ANDERSEN, TRAVELLED UP
 "CHAGELUK SLOUGH" WITH ANOTHER MAN IN AN OLD POLING BOAT TO THE NEW GOLD FINDS ON THE UPPER INNOKO RIVER. TEN
 BOATS WERE GATHERED TOGETHER WHEN A MAN ON A RAFT CAME FLOATING, DOWN WITH NEWS ABOUT THE DIFFICULTIES OF
 MAKING THE "500 MILE" TRIP. ONLY FIVE STARTED THE JOURNEY, THE SLOUGH BEING DESCRIBED AS CLEAR AND
 SLOW-FLOWING, NARROW, WITH DENSELY WOODED BANKS. (THE ACCOUNT STATES THAT THEY TRAVELLED 350 MI. UP THE
 SLOUGH BEFORE REACHING THE INNOKO, BUT ORTH PUTS THE DISTANCE AT 40 MI. (P147-149)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGALUCK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00007 907
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOU T N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST DIARY NO 7, BOX 2, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES GEORGE PILCHER NOTES GOING 20 MI UP THE SLOUGH JUNE 2. JUNE
 4 HE WENT 50 MI UP. (ON HIS BOAT)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGALUCK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00011 910
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOU T N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES OCT 1, 1910 STEAMING UP THIS SLOUGH AND ON OCT 3 WITH 4 INDIANS ABOARD. HE NOTES OCT 4 STOPPING
 AT A FISH CAMP AND DOING \$75.00 IN TRADE AND PICKING UP 2 MORE PASSENGERS. OCT 5 HE REACHED SHAGALUCK VILLAGE.
 HERE HE BOUGHT A HUT FOR \$100. PILCHER NOTES JUNE 1 GOING TO THE YUKON. "SLOUGH OVER ITS BANKS EVERYWHERE."
 JUNE 2, "TREES ALL SKINNED OF BARK BY THE ICE FOR 4 FT ABOVE GROUND." SEPT HE NOTES MOVING A HOUSE FROM
 CENTER TO SCHOOL HOUSE, SHAGELUK SLOUGH WHERE HE SETS UP A TRADING POST.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2894

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUCK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00013 912
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST PILCHER NOTES YUKON END OF THIS SLOUGH JULY 7, 1912. JULY 22, HE NOTES THIS SLOUGH AGAIN (BEING ON IT IN STEAMER) PILCHER NOTES COMING UP THE SHAGELUK AUG 19. AUG 24 HE WENT TO ANVIK FROM SHAGELUK. OCT 17, PILCHER PUT "HERBERT" AND BARGE ON THE SLOUGH. (HERBERT IS HIS BOAT)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK RIVER
 REFN 04650 938
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST THE PEOPLE OF SHAGELUK RECEIVE THEIR MAIL IN THE SUMMER BY RIVERBOAT. PLANES CAN LAND ON THE SHAGELUK IF EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS. THERE IS ALSO A BAR IN THE RIVER ABOUT 900 BY 150 FEET, A HALF MILE FROM THE VILLAGE. WATER FOR DOMESTIC USE IS OBTAINED FROM THE RIVER. (P3) THIS STUDY WAS MADE IN 1938.

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK RIVER
 REFN 05784 866
 STOR 160339902786000594000751001090
 MOUT N624808 W1593414 S310N 0550W 03
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ON MAY 19, 1866, FATHER ILLARION BEGAN HIS TRIP UP THE YUKON AND SHAGELUK RIVERS. ON THE 22ND THEY ARRIVED AT THE MOUTH OF THE "SHAGELUK RIVER" AND FOUND THERE 50 MEN AND WOMEN FROM THE VARIOUS NATIVE VILLAGES ON KWIHPAH RIVER. (P116) ON THE 25TH THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "HOLIAKTZAGMUTE" AND DECIDED TO GO NO FURTHER. NATIVES HAD GATHERED HERE FROM VARIOUS SETTLEMENTS ON THE SHAGELUK AND KWIHPAH RIVERS TO HEAR FATHER ILLARION. NATIVES AT "TLEGON" COULD NOT COME PARTLY BECAUSE OF THE SHALLOWNNESS OF THE UPPER PART OF THE SHAGELUK RIVER. (P116) ON JUNE 28 FATHER ILLARION DEPARTED "HOLIAKTZAGMUTE" ON HIS HOMEWARD JOURNEY. (P116) HE REACHED THE MOUTH OF SHAGELUK RIVER THE NEXT DAY.

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 01378 929
 STOR 160339902786000594000751000190
 MOUT N624808 W1593414 S310N 0550W 03
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1929, JULY 16, ENTERED SHAGELUK SLOUGH BY HOUSEBOAT FROM THE INNOKO RIVER. (P216) JULY 17 "RUN THROUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH--UGLY MUD SIDES, STREAM NARROW TORTUOUS, DREARY, MUD WOODS ALONG BANKS IN MANY PLACES DEVASTED BY LAST SPRING'S ICE OR FROM UNDERCUTTING BY WATER. CURRENT STRONG AGAINST US MAKE SLOW PROGRESS. NO SITES, NO CAMPS NOW." (P216) "SOME WIND AS WE NEAR THE YUKON, ABOUT 60 MILES ABOVE OUR ENTRANCE OF 2 DAYS AGO." (P216)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00014 913
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP
 ABST MAY 25, "STRAY CAKES OF YUKON ICE PASSING THROUGH SLOUGH" (PILCHER NOTES FROM YUKON.)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2895

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 03632 00018 921
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST PILCHER NOTES. ANDY EDGAR COMING TO ELEPHANT CREEK FROM SHAGELUK FEB 19, 1921. JUNE 4, "ANDY ARRIVED FROM SHAGELUK." (SLOUGH)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, THE SHAGELUK SLOUGH WAS THE CONNECTING LINK BETWEEN THE INNOKO RIVER AND THE YUKON. APPARENTLY, STEAMBOATS USED IT TO BRING FREIGHT TO THE IDITAROD MINING CAMPS. (P54)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 04701 843937
 STOR 1603399035255001090
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC. TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, RIVER
 ABST BY AUG. 13, 1843 ZAGOSKIN'S PARTY, TRAVELLING IN A SKIN BOAT, REACHED SHAGELUK SLOUGH. ALTHOUGH THEY WANTED TO PASS THROUGH FORMER THEY "COULD NOT CROSS THE SANDBARS AT THE MOUTH SO CONTINUED DOWN THE YUKON." (P39) AT SHAGELUK A FENCE IS PUT ALL THE WAY ACROSS THE SLOUGH, AND SUMMER TRAPS ARE SET AT OPENINGS IN THE FENCE. (P228 AND 229) FIVE PHOTOGRAPHS ON PLATE 5 SHOW "SHAGELUK VILLAGE AND WINTER FISHING." MEN AND SLEDS ARE SHOWN ON THE ICE.

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 05157 868
 STOR 160339902786000594000751000190
 MOUT N624808 W1593414 S310N 0550W 03
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON JUNE 9, 1868, WILLIAM H DALL AND THREE INDIAN COMPANIONS IN A BIDARRA ASCENDED THE SHAGELUK SLOUGH TO THE LEATHER VILLAGE OF THE RUSSIANS, A LARGE INGALIK SUMMER VILLAGE. DALL AND HIS PARTY WERE ENROUTE DOWN THE YUKON RIVER FROM NULATO WHERE HE HAD SPENT THE WINTER. EXPLORING AND TRADING. (P220) THEY LEFT THE VILLAGE AND CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY THE NEXT DAY.

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGELUK SLOUGH
 REFN 05969 948
 STOR 1603399035255007220
 MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060W 14
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST 40 MILES ABOVE ANVIK, A YUKON SLOUGH GOES E FOR 25 MI, THEN S PARALLEL TO YUKON FOR 80 MI THEN MAKES A RIGHT ANGLE TURN AND ENTERS THE MAIN RIVER 40 MI BELOW ANVIK. IT MAKES AN ISLAND 80 MI LONG AND 25 MI WIDE. (P53) ON THE EAST BORDER IS A STRING OF NATIVE VILLAGES. THE LARGEST IS 25 MI E OF ANVIK AND IS KNOWN AS SHAGELUK VILLAGE OR SCHOOLHOUSE VILLAGE, BECAUSE OF A GOVERNMENT SCHOOL THERE. (P53) DATE IS PUBLICATION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2896

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGLUG SLOUGH
REFN 00546 924
STOR 1603399035255007220
MOUT N624808 W1593518 S320N 0550H 03
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, NOTES CROSSING SHAGLUG SLOUGH, A BRANCH OF THE YUKON, ON DOGSLED DURING A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION (P.49). THE SLOUGH HAD HIGH BANKS. AT ONE POINT 50 FT. (P.49).

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGLUK
REFN 05314 848897
STOR 1603399035255007220
MOUT N630339 W1594501 K280S 0060H 14
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE TO 50 MI. (P32)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGLUK RIVER
REFN 00728 897
STOR 160339902786000594000751001090
MOUT N624808 W1593414 S310N 0550H 03
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW WATER CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE
ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL REPORT THAT THE SHAGLUK IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 50 MILES. (P32) (THE AUTHORS MUST BE IN ERROR IN SO FAR AS THE SLOUGH IS 40 MILES LONG ACCORDING TO ORTH)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGLUK RIVER
REFN 00728 897
STOR 160339902786000594000751001090
MOUT N624808 W1593414 S310N 0550H 03
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW WATER CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE
ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL REPORT THAT THE SHAGLUK IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 50 MILES. (P32) (THE AUTHORS MUST BE IN ERROR IN SO FAR AS THE SLOUGH IS 40 MILES LONG ACCORDING TO ORTH)

**** WATN SHAGELUK SLOUGH SHAGLUK SLOUGH
REFN 00575 888898
STOR 160339902786000594000751001090
MOUT N624808 W1593518 S320N 0550H 03
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST IN MINER'S BRUCES EXTENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY HE MENTIONS THAT SEVERAL CREEKS OFF THE YUKON ARE NAVIGABLE. "THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FOR SMALL, LIGHT DRAFT BOATS ARE SHAGLUK SLOUGH FOR 50 MILES." (P165)

**** WATN SHAKAN CREEK SHAKAN CREEK
REFN 02147 908
STOR 1612559
MOUT N560800 W1332800 C660S 0770E 23
LUPR 60
KEYW CANNERY,NO TRAFF
ABST THE SHAKAN SALMON COMPANY WAS OPERATING 4 WATER WHEELS IN THIS CREEK, IN 1908, AND PRODUCED 150 HORSEPOWER. THE COMPANY'S INTEREST IS IN CANNING SALMON. (P157)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2897

**** WATN SHAKTOLIK RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 03541 955
 STOR 1602053
 MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, KENNETH L COHEN COLLECTION BOX 5, SEPT 2, 1955: "WE LEFT ABOUT 2 FOR SHAKTOOLIK ON THE PILGRIM, SOME OF THE MEN WERE AT THE MOUTH WITH OUR FREIGHT. SIMON TOOK US TO THE VILLAGE, WE WENT TO THE TEUCHERAGE TO PICK UP OUR BAGGAGE. THEN SIMON TOOK US DOWN TO THE MOUTH AGAIN. THE RIVER WAS VERY LOW AND SEVERAL TIMES WE GOT STUCK ON THE SAND BARS. IN A SHDRT TIME THE PLANE RETURNED AND TOOK SOME MORE OF OUR FREIGHT AND US TO UNALAKLEET." THIS IS PROBABLY THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER.

**** WATN SHAKTOLIK RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 03541 955
 STOR 1602053
 MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, KENNETH L COHEN COLLECTION BOX 5, SEPT 2, 1955: "WE LEFT ABOUT 2 FOR SHAKTOOLIK ON THE PILGRIM, SOME OF THE MEN WERE AT THE MOUTH WITH OUR FREIGHT. SIMON TOOK US TO THE VILLAGE, WE WENT TO THE TEUCHERAGE TO PICK UP OUR BAGGAGE. THEN SIMON TOOK US DOWN TO THE MOUTH AGAIN. THE RIVER WAS VERY LOW AND SEVERAL TIMES WE GOT STUCK ON THE SAND BARS. IN A SHORT TIME THE PLANE RETURNED AND TOOK SOME MORE OF OUR FREIGHT AND US TO UNALAKLEET." THIS IS PROBABLY THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOLIK CREEK
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602053
 MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SHAKTOLIK CREEK HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 888 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES FROM THIS CREEK TOTAL 39,600 FISH. (P8)

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOLIK RIVER
 REFN 00478 927
 STOR 1602053
 MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST C L ANDREWS ON REINDEER INSPECTION TRIP, BROUGHT TO MOUTH OF RIVER BY STEAMER. ROWBOAT CAME DOWN THE RIVER. (P198) SEWARD PENINSULA.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOLIK RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1602053
 MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,MAP
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES A PASS FROM NULATO RIVER AND GOES DOWN LEFT BANK OF SHAKTOLIK RIVER. "IN SOME PLACES THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH DEEP SANDSTONE AND SHALE CUTS." (P.16) AT MOUTH OF VALLEY ROUTE TURNS DUE NORTH. (P.17) THE ROUTE COULD POSSIBLY LEAVE THE SHAKTOLIK 20 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH AND GO OVER TO UNGALIK RIVER. (P.17) AN ALTERNATE FAIRBANKS TO UNALAKEET ROUTE BRANCHES OFF AT THE MOUTH OF SHAKTOLIK AND FOLLOWS THE COAST TO UNALAKEET. (P.19) "A PASS *EASILY

TRAVERSABLE BY HORSE? IS REPORTED BETWEEN THE NULATO AND THE SHAKTOLIK." (P.31) THE VALLEY IS BROAD AND GRAVEL-FILLED. (P.31) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES THE RIVER AT MILE 449 WHERE THE RIVER HAS AN ELEVATION OF 100 FT. (MAP B-5,P.29) A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE REPORT.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOLIK RIVER
REFN 00854 904
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST ON NOV 14,1904, LIND, LEADING REINDEER FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES, CROSSED THE SHAKTOLIK RIVER. (P89)

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOLIK RIVER
REFN 02166 909
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND
TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
ABST BELONGS TO THE NORTON SOUND DRAINAGE EAST OF THE KOYUK RIVER. THIS RIVER SHOWS PRONOUNCED ANGULAR BENDS. (P20) FOR THE FIRST 5 OR 10 MILES, IN A STRAIGHT LINE FROM THE COAST, THE RIVER WINDS AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE SHORE. FOR THE NEXT 10 TO 30 MILES THE RIVER TRENDS N-S. UPSTREAM FARTHER THE STREAM FLOWS NE OR ENE. THE RIVER BASIN IN THE N-S PORTION IS NARROW AND FEW TRIBUTARIES ENTER FROM THE E AND W. IN THE UPPER PORTION THE STREAM SIDES ARE LONG. ROCK-WALLED CANYONS ARE INTERSPERSED WITH GRAVEL BASINS. (P21) DRAINS AN AREA BETWEEN THE UNGALIK ON THE NORTH AND ON THE SOUTH THE UNALAKLIK RIVER. THE RIVER COURSE IS IRREGULAR. THE U.S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 CAMPS A10 AND A13 WERE LOCATED ON THIS RIVER. AT CAMP A10 THE RIVER FLOWED NORTH, AT CAMP A13 THE RIVER JOINED ANOTHER BRANCH FROM THE SOUTH AND FORMED "A GOOD-SIZED STREAM". ONLY A FEW TRIBUTARIES ENTER THE NORTHERN BRANCH. NEAR CAMP A10 THE RIVER IS IN A NARROW ROCK-WALLED CANYON ABOUT 30 FEET DEEP. ABOVE THIS CANYON IS A BROAD VALLEY. (P21) THE FLOOR OF THIS VALLEY IS ROCK WITH A SMALL AMOUNT OF GRAVEL COVERING. 4 OR 5 MILES BELOW CAMP A14, ON THIS RIVER, THE RIVER MEANDERS WITH A RADIUS OF 1/2 TO 1 MILE WIDE. THE WALLS ARE GRAVEL AND BEDROCK IS NOT EXPOSED. FLOAT MEASUREMENTS NEAR CAMP A12 MEASURED DISCHARGE BETWEEN 150 AND 200 FEET PER SECOND. A TRIBUTARY JOINS EAST OF CAMP A13. BELOW CAMP A14 THE VOLUME OF WATER INCREASES SO THE "STREAM COULD BE CROSSED ONLY WITH DIFFICULTY". IT WAS NOTED THAT THE 1909 EXPEDITION OCCURRED IN AN EXCEPTIONALLY DRY SEASON SO THAT GREATER VOLUME IS EXPECTED DURING NORMAL YEARS. THE EXPEDITION TRAVELED ON FOOT AND WITH PACK HORSES. (P22) DOMESTICATED REINDEER OF BOTH GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE STOCK ARE HERDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SHAKTOLIK. (P33) ROAD HOUSE LOCATED NEAR MOUTH OF SHAKTOLIK RIVER. (P38) ALONG THE SHAKTOLIK RIVER ALTERNATING BEDS OF SANDSTONE AND SHALE OCCUR. (P57) AT CAMP A12 ON THE SHAKTOLIK QUARTZ WAS RECOGNIZED IN THE FLOAT. (P71) BENCH GRAVELS ARE FOUND IN THE SHAKTOLIK VALLEY. BENCH GRAVELS ARE ESPECIALLY NOTED NEAR CAMP A10. THERE AN OLDER BROAD VALLEY FLOOR IS COVERED WITH GRAVELS THROUGH WHICH THE NARROW ROCK WALLED CANYON OF THE PRESENT RIVER CUTS. IRON IS PRESENT IN THIS GRAVEL.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOOLIK RIVER
REFN 00476 930931
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST WHILE VISITING THE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK IN THE WINTER OF 1930-31 FOR HIS SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON WAS ASKED BY THE VILLAGE CHIEF FOR HIS ADVICE ABOUT MOVING THE VILLAGE 5 MI. DOWNSTREAM. SOME WANTED TO MOVE BECAUSE THE BANK OF THE RIVER HAD BEEN ERODED TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT HOUSES WERE IN DANGER OF DESTRUCTION. ALSO THE FREIGHTING OF SUPPLIES WOULD BE LESS DIFFICULT AND COSTLY CLOSER TO THE COAST. (P95) IN INTRODUCTION, P8, DR ANDERSON LISTS HIS MEANS OF ARRIVING AT VILLAGE AS DOG SLED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2899

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOOLIK RIVER
REFN 02676 964
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST "THE SHAKTOOLIK GROUP HAS SHIFTED ITS WINTER VILLAGE SITE SEVERAL TIMES WITHIN THE PAST CENTURY, LOCATING FOR AWHILE ON AN OLD BEACH LINE AT THE MOUTH OF THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER, THEN A FEW MILES UP THE RIVER, AND FINALLY AT THE SITE CHOSEN FOR THE PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDING, CHURCH, AND STORE." (P114)

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOOLIK RIVER
REFN 04650 938
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST A DOG TEAM TRAIL LEFT THE BEACH ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF SHAKTOOLIK AND CROSSED THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER 12 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. (P1) AFTER FREEZE-UP, THE PEOPLE OF SHAKTOOLIK MOVED FROM THEIR VILLAGE A FEW MILES SOUTH TRAVELLING ALONG THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER. (P2) A CABIN WAS MOVED ALONG THE RIVER ICE WITH THE HELP OF A DOG-TEAM, TO A NEW SITE ABOUT 4 MILES FURTHER UP THE RIVER. (P3) THIS STUDY WAS MADE IN 1938.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHAKTOOLIK RIVER
REFN 04650 938
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST A DOG TEAM TRAIL LEFT THE BEACH ABOUT 10 MILES SOUTH OF SHAKTOOLIK AND CROSSED THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER 12 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. (P1) AFTER FREEZE-UP, THE PEOPLE OF SHAKTOOLIK MOVED FROM THEIR VILLAGE A FEW MILES SOUTH TRAVELLING ALONG THE SHAKTOOLIK RIVER. (P2) A CABIN WAS MOVED ALONG THE RIVER ICE WITH THE HELP OF A DOG-TEAM, TO A NEW SITE ABOUT 4 MILES FURTHER UP THE RIVER. (P3) THIS STUDY WAS MADE IN 1938.

**** WATN SHAKTOOLIK RIVER SHATOLIK RIVER
REFN 00852 904
STOR 1602053
MOUT N642214 W1611012 K130S 0130W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
ABST CARL O. LIND WALKED ALONG THE BEACH FROM THE "SHATOLIK" RIVER TO UNALAKLEET. (P98)

**** WATN SHAMROCK CREEK SHAMROCK CREEK
REFN 02216 912
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470313401800
MOUT N650200 W1452800 F020N 0110E 02
LUPR 35 CHENA 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. CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENTAL WORK PREPARATORY TO MINING WAS CARRIED OUT ON SHAMROCK CREEK IN ORDER TO MINE ITS KNOWN RICH GRAVELS IN 1912. (P208)

**** WATN SHAMROCK CREEK SHAMROCK CREEK
REFN 03496 927
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470313401800

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2900

MOUT N650200 W1452800 F020N 0110E 02
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, MINING
 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 CHENA RIVER RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, REPORTED THAT A WINTER SLED ROAD FROM FAIRBANKS UP THE CHENA ENDED AT SHAMROCK CREEK. (P20) FREIGHT RATES TO CHESNA'S ON SHAMROCK CREEK WERE "\$2.00 PER TON-MILE OR ABOUT 8 CENTS PER LB". (P21) THE AIRFIELD ON THE CHENA WAS 1 MI ABOVE SHAMROCK CREEK. (P21) APPARENTLY, CHESNA WAS A MINER EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPING HIS CLAIM.

**** WATN SHAVIOVIK RIVER SAVIOVIK RIVER
 REFN 04489 907
 STOR 1601139
 MOUT N701122 W1471802 U100N 0190E 27
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, PAST USAGE, ICE
 ABST THE AUTHOR CROSSED THIS RIVER ON A DOG SLED ON OCT 18, 1907 AND EXPRESSED PLEASURE THAT THE DELTA WAS ICE COVERED. (P338)

**** WATN SHAVIOVIK RIVER SHAVIOVIK RIVER
 REFN 02737 901
 STOR 1601139
 MOUT N701122 W1471802 U100N 0190E 27
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST SAM MARSH PROSPECTED THE BASIN OF THE SHAVIOVIK RIVER AROUND 1901. HE OFTEN BUILT RAFTS OF WILLOWS TO SUPPORT HIS PACK WHILE HE SWAM ACROSS THE RIVER. (P234)

**** WATN SHAVIOVIK RIVER SHAVIOVIK RIVER
 REFN 04601 931
 STOR 1601139
 MOUT N701123 W1471803 U100N 0190E 27
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREEZEUP
 ABST THE HERDERS MOVED UP RIVER IN LAST PART OF OCT. 1931 WHEN FREEZE UP CAME. (157)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
 REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT ON PIPELINE, SITES LOCATED ON N SIDE OF CREEK. (P454)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "THE HIGHWAY CLIMBS A STEEP ROCKY BLUFF AFTER PASSING SHAW CREEK (202 MILE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY) WHERE THERE IS EXCELLENT FISHING." (P253)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2901

REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH RIVER VALLEY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST SHAW CREEK IS A STREAM 40 MILES OR MORE LONG, AND THE LOWER PART OF ITS VALLEY IS A WIDE FLAT, COVERED IN PLACES NEAR THE MOUTH WITH A SCATTERING GROWTH OF TANARACK. THE STREAM ENTERS THE TANANA CLOSE TO THE LIMITING RIDGE ON THE WEST.

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK

REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY
 ABST SHAW CREEK WAS IN THE AURIFEROUS REGION KNOWN AS THE TENDERFOOT, LYING ABOUT 60 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS. THE QUALITY OF GOLD IN THE AREA WAS LOW BECAUSE IT HAD A HIGH PERCENTAGE OF SILVER. ITS VALUE WAS ABOUT \$13 AN OUNCE. (P44) THIS REPORT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1907.

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK

REFN 03052 A 973
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST DRAINAGE OF SHAW CREEK WILL BE AFFECTED BY THE BUILDING OF THE PROPOSED HIGHWAY. BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION WILL BE NECESSARY AND RIPRAP WILL BE NECESSARY FOR BANK PROTECTION FOR THE BRIDGE. (P3) THE DRAINAGE AREA OF SHAW CREEK IS 410 SQ MI. THE PROBABLE MEAN ANNUAL FLOOD HAS BEEN ESTIMATED AT 3,700 CFS. THE RECOMMENDED DESIGN DISCHARGE IS 11,000 CFS. PRESENTLY THERE IS A BRIDGE OVER SHAW CREEK AND THE HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDS THAT A NEW BRIDGE BE CONSTRUCTED. SHAW CREEK, AT THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, HAS A FAVORABLE CHANNEL FOR STREAM CONTROL WITH LITTLE, IF ANY, SIGNIFICANT EROSION. STREAM ICING AND FLOATING ICE OR OTHER DEBRIS ARE NOT PROBLEMS. THE EXISTING STRUCTURE WILL SAFELY DISCHARGE AT LEAST 12,000 CFS. CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW BRIDGE WOULD CREATE ONLY MINOR AND TEMPORARY STREAM DISTURBANCE. (P6) THE GRAYLING FISHERY IN SHAW CREEK IS EXCELLENT. WHITEFISH AND BURBOT ARE ALSO FOUND IN THE CREEK. THE STATEMENT SAYS THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT MOOSE OR CALVING AREAS IN THE SHAW CREEK FLATS. WATER CRAFT UTILIZATION IS HIGH AT THE LAUNCHING SITE AT SHAW CREEK. (P12) THE SHAW CREEK FLOOD PLAIN AREA IS INTERSPERSED WITH POTHoles, SLOUGHS, OXBOW LAKES, AND SMALL TRIBUTARIES. MANY SPECIES OF WILDLIFE ARE THERE. (P13) ONE FAMILY LIVES NEAR SHAW CREEK WHERE THE HIGHWAY WOULD CROSS. SHAW CREEK WOULD SUFFER SOME ADVERSE EFFECTS FROM THE NEW HIGHWAY. FLOW WILL NOT BE INTERRUPTED, HOWEVER BRIDGE AND CULVERT CONSTRUCTION WILL INFLUENCE THE QUALITY OF THE WATER. SOME TURBIDITY WILL BE INTRODUCED BUT ITS EFFECT WILL BE SHORT LIVED. RIPRAP FOR BANK PROTECTION AT THE BRIDGE IS LIKELY TO CAUSE TEMPORARY LOCALISED TURBIDITY. THE PROJECT WILL HAVE ONLY MINOR, SHORT-LIVED EFFECT ON THE DRAINAGE AREAS AND DISCHARGE. (P19,21) FROM THE MAP (P20 "TYPES OF VEGETATION") THE VEGETATION AROUND SHAW CREEK IS WOODLAND, HEATH, AND MARSH. THE PROPOSED PROJECT WILL PERMANENTLY AFFECTED SHAW CREEK.

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK

REFN 03052 B 943
 STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
 MOUT N641537 W1460619 F080S 0070E 02
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYH LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING, TRAFFIC, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST SHAW CREEK EMPTIES INTO THE TANANA AFTER RUNNING ALONG A STEEP BLUFF FOR APPROXIMATELY 3500 FT. ACCORDING TO

THE DESIGN OF THE NEW ROADWAY, SHAW CREEK WOULD BE INFLUENCED INTO THE FLOODPLAIN BY THE EMBANKMENT AND RIPRAP PROTECTION. THE NET EFFECT WOULD MOVE THE DISCHARGE FROM SHAW CREEK UPSTREAM FROM ITS PRESENT LOCATION. SINCE SHAW CREEK'S DISCHARGE HAS A CUSHIONING EFFECT ON THE TANANA RIVER, HELPING TO KEEP THE TANANA'S WATER FROM CUTTING THE STEEP BLUFF, THE CHARACTER OF THE DRAINAGE WOULD BE IRREVERSIBLY CHANGED. THE STREAMS GRADIENT WOULD NOT BE CHANGED AND ITS RELATED FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES WOULD "BE LITTLE AFFECTED."
(P25)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
REFN 03496 944
STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
MOUT N641537 W1460619 F0805 0070E 20
LUPR 35 TANANA 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 SHAW CREEK ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (P101)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
REFN 06561 00910 909
STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
MOUT N641537 W1460619 F0805 0070E 20
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT
ABST IN THE 1910 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, JOHN ZUG STATED THAT THE FERRY AT SHAW CREEK ON THE RICHARDSON TRAIL WAS REPLACED BY A BRIDGE IN THE WINTER OF 1909. 1700 TONS OF FREIGHT AND 3500 PEOPLE USED THE ROAD.
(P9)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
REFN 06769 930
STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
MOUT N641537 W1460619 F0805 0070E 02
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
ABST MINK ARE BEING RANCHED AT SHAW CREEK. (P282)

**** WATN SHAW CREEK SHAW CREEK
REFN 05021 954
STOR 160339907005001230003063005490
MOUT N641537 W1460619 F0805 0070E 02
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, PHOTO
ABST PHOTO, P158, PORTION OF SHAW'S CREEK FROM THE HIGHWAY, LOOKING A LITTLE NORTH OF EAST UP THE VALLEY SHOWING WINDING STREAM CHANNELS, STEEP HILLSIDE WITH TREES (ASPENS), WILLOW ON ISLANDS, SPRUCE IN BACKGROUND, MUSKEG, ROADWAY AND BRIDGE, BUILDINGS OF SHAW CREEK LODGE, HILLS IN BACKGROUND. (PP158-159)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SALMON RIVER
REFN 01512 924
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST MICHAEL MASON IN "ARCTIC FORESTS", 1924, STATED THAT THERE WERE HEAVY SALMON RUNS UP THE SALMON OR SHEINJUIK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE. HE SURMISED THAT THEY SPAWNED IN THE HOT WATER AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. (P109) THE HOT WATER IS HOT SPRINGS. (P157) CASSITERITE ORE IS LOCATED IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS AT THE

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HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER. (P164) MANGANESE IS ALSO LOCATED IN THESE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN COLLEEN AND SALMON RIVERS. (P164)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SALMON RIVER
 REFN 02737
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 NOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST SAM MARSH TRAVELED 400 MILES FROM HERSHEL ISLAND TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER, RAFTING DOWN THE SALMON RIVER. HE DESCRIBED HIS TRIP AS "HELL IN PRONOUNCED CAPITALS." (P237, CITING A LETTER FROM MARSH).

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJACK RIVER
 REFN 04351 921926
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 NOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,MAP,HUNTING
 ABST EVELYN BURGLUND AND HER FAMILY AS SHE DESCRIBES IT IN HER BOOK, BORN ON SNOW SHOES, MOVED WITH HER FAMILY ABOUT 43 MI. UP THIS RIVER, TRAVELING IN A ROWBOAT, AND BUILT A CABIN THERE. HER FATHER TRAPPED ALONG THE RIVER (PP 6-7). TRAVELED ON THE PORCUPINE RIVER AND YUKON RIVER AS WELL AS SHEENJEK RIVER IN SMALL BOAT. (P9) WHILE TRAPPING THEY WOULD PORTAGE THEIR CANOE TO LOON LAKE AND SHOOT MUSKRATS. (P28) THERE IS A MAP WITH THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJAK RIVER
 REFN 01018 942
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 NOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,VEGETATION,LAND-WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,ICE
 ABST DRON SOUTH'S COMPILATION "ARCTIC SURVIVAL AND RESCUE REPDRTS" CONTAINS A REPORT OF A MILITARY PLANE WITH 2 CREW MEMBERS LOST ON A FLIGHT BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND WHITEHORSE, JAN 17, 1942. (P20) OUT OF FUEL, THEY HAD TO LAND. "WE MADE FOR A FROZEN RIVER BED FOR A LANDING AND LANDED ON THE SHEENJAK RIVER ABOUT 5 MIS IN FROM THE TIMBER LINE. THE LANDING WOULD HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL EVEN ON WHEELS HAD WE NOT HIT A STUMP." (P21) THEY STAYED WITH THE PLANE 2 DAYS AND THEN SET OUT ON FOOT. "THERE WAS APPROXIMATELY 1 AND A HALF FT OF LOOSE SNOW ON THE GROUND, THEN A THIN CRUST BENEATH WHICH WAS ANOTHER 6 INS OF LOOSE SNOW...WE WERE WALKING DOWN A FROZEN RIVER BED. THE RIVER BED WAS AT THIS POINT ABOUT A MI AND A HALF WIDE...WE WENT DOWN THE RIGHT SIDE. AFTER TRAVELLING ABOUT 4 MIS WE RAN INTO A TRAIL RUNNING AT RIGHT ANGLES OFF FROM THE RIVER, AND HERE WAS A DOG TEAM AND AN INDIAN TRAPPER...BY SIGNS HE LET US KNOW THAT WE WERE APPROXIMATELY 150 MIS N OF FORT YUKON." (P23) THE 3 WENT BACK TO THE PLANE, TO DROP OFF THINGS THEY WOULDN'T NEED, AND THEN HEADED FOR THE TRAPPER'S CABIN. "IN GOING DOWN THE RIVER, I STEPPED IN A PLACE THAT HAD BEEN CRACKED BY THE INDIAN AND WENT INTO WATER UP ABOUT HALF WAY TO MY KNEE...WE COVERED 14 MIS FROM THE PLANE TO THE TRAPPER'S CABIN...MAKING A TOTAL OF 22 FOR THE FIRST DAY." (P23) TWO DAYS LATER, THEY HEADED FOR FT YUKON WITH A DOG SLED. "HE WENT DOWN THE RIVER ABOUT 1 HOUR THEN TOOK THROUGH THE WOODS." (P24) IT ISN'T CLEAR WHETHER THIS WAS THE FIRST DAY. "WE WERE 8 DAYS ON THE TRAIL FROM THE INDIAN'S CABIN TO FT YUKON." (P25) PART OF THE TRIP WAS ON THE SHEENJEK, BUT IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL FROM DESCRIPTION HOW MUCH.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 00570 972
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 NOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DISCHARGE,WATER-AIR

CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST AUTHOR BROWN DESCRIBES A PACKTRIP ALONG THIS RIVER. "EARLY THIS MORNING WE LEFT OUR RAFT AND MOST OF OUR SUPPLIES BUNDLED UP AT THE LAKE AND BEGAN A FIVE-DAY BACKPACK TRIP ALONG THE SHEENJEK AND SOME OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. NOT FAR ALONG WE CAME UPON A "RIVER GLACIER", AS MANY ALASKANS CALL IT--NOT A TRUE GLACIER, BUT A BROAD DAM OF LAYERED ICE THAT BUILDS UP ON TOP OF SHALLOW ARCTIC RIVERS IN WINTER. WE CLIMBED UP ON IT AND HALF WALKED, HALF SKIDDED ACROSS ITS SLIPPERY SURFACE." (P147) "THE SHEENJEK, FED BY MELTING GLACIERS CONSISTS OF SEVERAL CHANNELS, AND TODAY THESE WERE MURKY WITH MUD THAT HAD BEEN STIRRED UP BY A LOCAL RAIN STORM. WE TOOK THE PRECAUTION OF FORDING ONLY WHERE THEY WERE THE WIDEST (CHANNELS) AND THE WATER, WE PRESUMED, WAS SHALLOWEST. IN SOME PLACES THERE WAS AN UNDERLYING LAYER OF THICK, STICKY MUD. AND EVEN AFTER WE WERE SAFELY ACROSS ONE CHANNEL AND ON THE BANK, WE HAD TO CRASH THRU WILLOW THICKETS COVERING THE SAND AND GRAVEL BARS--AND THEN HAD TO PLUNGE ACROSS ANOTHER CHANNEL AND ANOTHER. BUT WE MADE IT AT LAST TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER." (P148) "BY THE TIME WE GOT BACK TO THE SHEENJEK RIVER THE RAIN HAD BEEN FALLING ALL MORNING AND HAD FILLED AND BROADENED THE RIVER'S CHANNELS. WE DARED NOT RISK A CROSSING WITHOUT A ROPE AND POLES TO STEADY OURSELVES--YET OUR FOOD AND RAFT LAY ON THE OTHER SIDE." (P157) THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES A RESCUE MISSION TO BRING SUPPLIES. "COMING DOWN ON THE RIVER WAS ONE THING, GETTING OFF IN THE CURRENT ANOTHER; BUT SOMEHOW HE HAD MANAGED AND HAD PILED OUR FOOD AND GEAR NEATLY ON A BIG SANDBAR, AND DRAPED THE YELLOW RAFT OVER THE BRANCHES OF A WILLOW BUSH." (P160) "THE SHEENJEK HAD CONTINUED TO RISE, AND THE NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN US AND THE LAND HAD GROWN IMPRESSIVELY WIDE." (P160) "BY MIDAFTERNOON THE RIVER HAD GONE DOWN FAR ENOUGH FOR US TO LAUNCH THE RAFT. WE DRIFTED ALONG WITH THE CURRENT, SPINNING AROUND IN IT, BOUNCING OVER THE RIFFLES, WHIRLING BY THE WATER GORGED BANKS WHERE THE PERMAFROST COULD BE SEEN IN LAYERS OF DIRT-COLORED ICE." (P161)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 00577 968
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, RECREATION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, PRESENT USAGE

ABST THE FELLOWS WALK NORTH ALONG THE SHEENJEK RIVER. "IT FLOWED IN MANY CHANNELS OVER THE WIDE GRAVEL FLOOR OF THE VALLEY. WALKING CLOSE TO THE RIVER WE COULD SEE THE CHANNELS ONLY AS DIFFERENCES IN TEXTURE. THE RIVER SLIPPED ALONG AT DIFFERENT SPEEDS, IN EDDIES, COUNTERCURRENTS. WE WERE WALKING AGAINST THE STREAM, TOWARD THE SOURCE. (P50) THE GRAVEL SHORE OF THE RIVER WAS BETTER GOING, THOUGH THEN IT WAS NECESSARY TO CROSS AND RE-CROSS THE CHANNELS, AND TO FIGHT THROUGH OCCASIONAL CLUMPS OF RIVER WILLOWS. AS THE FELLOWS WALKED NORTH THEY OCCASIONALLY WALKED OUT OF SOUND RANGE OF THE RIVER BUT NOT OUT OF SIGHT. AFTER RAINING FOR DAYS, ALL THE STREAMS QUICKENED IN THE SHEENJEK COUNTRY. "RIVULETS RAN EVERYWHERE. SOME LARGER STREAMS HAD CUT DOWN TO BEDROCK, BUT MOST STREAMS WERE NEW AND WANDERED OVER THE LAND AS THEY CHOSE. THE GRASS BENEATH THE SURFACES OF THESE ITINERANT STREAMS WAS FLATTENED SOMEWHAT. (P50) WHEN THE FELLOWS CAME TO A STREAM TOO FAST TO WADE, THEY USED A SPRUCE LOG TO SPAN IT. WHERE THE VALLEY FLOOR WAS FLAT AND THE LARGER STREAMS JOINED THE RIVER AND HAD LOST THE SPEED THAT THEY HAD GAINED ON THE GRADIENT OF A HILLSIDE, CROSSINGS WERE EASIER. THE SMALLER STREAMS RUNNING DOWN TO THE SHEENJEK HAD DISAPPEARED COMPLETELY UNDER THE GRAVEL BEFORE JOINING THE RIVER. (P50)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 01522 933
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST MCKENNAN NOTES ON HIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 THAT THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN TERRITORY INCLUDED THE HEAD WATERS OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER TO THE EAST, TOGETHER WITH THE INTERVENING VALLEY OF THE SMALLER CHRISTIAN RIVER. (P16, 19) EXPEDITION DID NOT GO TO SHEENJEK RIVER. TRADING CENTERED AT FORT YUKON FOR THE CHANDALAR, "SINCE BOTH THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR AND THE SHEENJEK RIVER ARE TOO SWIFT FOR PRACTICABLE UPSTREAM

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TRAVEL." (P25) THE SHEENJEK VALLEY IS PIEDMONT AND ALPINE, AN AREA OF RATHER GRADUAL AND GENERALLY LOWER RELIEF. THE RIVER FLOWS RAPIDLY THROUGH THE LOWER REACHES OF THE PIEDMONT, BUT FURTHER UPSTREAM BECOMES SLUGGISH AND MEANDERS OVER BROAD LAKE-DOTTED VALLEY BOTTOMS. ABOVE THE VALLEY BASIN THE RIVER ENTERS THE ALPINE PROVINCE OF THE BROOKS RANGE AND BECOMES A RUSHING MOUNTAIN STREAM." (P17)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
REFN 01982 965
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE SHEENJEK RIVER ARISES IN THE BROOKS RANGE AND FLOWS SOUTH ACROSS THE PORCUPINE PLATEUA IN BROAD VALLEY FLOORED BY MORAINES AND OUTWASH TERRACES. (P23)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
REFN 01982 965
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE SHEENJEK RIVER ARISES IN THE BROOKS RANGE AND FLOWS SOUTH ACROSS THE PORCUPINE PLATEUA IN BROAD VALLEY FLOORED BY MORAINES AND OUTWASH TERRACES. (P23)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
REFN 02384 926
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE SHEENJEK RIVER DISTRICT. J B MERTIE JR. IN U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN #797. (PP99-123) MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA 1926. THE LOWER COURSE OF THE SHEENJEK DISPLAYS TORTUROUS MEANDERS, INNUMERABLE SLOUGHS AND BACK WATERS AND GRAVEL BAR BUILD-UP. (P101) AT FLOODWATER STAGE IT IS NECESSARY TO USE PADDLE-POWER AND OUTBOARD MOTOR TO DRIVE A LOADED CANOE UPSTREAM. IN GENERAL THE LOWER SHEENJEK AFFORDS GOOD MOTOR BOAT NAVIGATION EXCEPT DURING HIGH WATER. (P102) AT ORDINARY STAGES OF WATER THE UPPER PRACTICAL LIMIT OF POWER BOAT NAVIGATION IS CARROLL'S CABIN ABOUT 75 MILES BY RIVER FROM THE MOUTH. AT HIGH WATER POWER BOATS CAN GO UP TO CHRISTIAN'S CABIN ABOUT 20 MI FURTHER UPSTREAM, BUT NUMEROUS TOWINGS AND LININGS OF CANOES ARE REQUIRED IN MANY SWIFT PLACES. ABOVE CHRISTIAN'S CABIN THE RIVER BECOMES SWIFTER, FEATURING LESS CUT-BANKS. (P103)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
REFN 02834 975
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
ABST THE SHEENJEK RIVER FLOWS SOUTHERLY FOR ABOUT 275 MILES, DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 4800 SQ MI, AND ENTERS THE PORCUPINE RIVER NEAR MILE 35. (P2-2) THE SHEENJEK IS NORMALLY VERY CLEAR WITH CUT BANKS, GRAVEL BOTTOM AND SWIFT CURRENT. THE RIVER IS ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT FROM FORT YUKON AND IS NAVIGABLE OVER MUCH OF ITS LENGTH DURING SUMMER MONTHS. IT CAN ALSO BE REACHED BY AIRCRAFT LANDING ON ADJACENT LAKES OR ON THE RIVER OR ON SANDBARS. (P2-59)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
REFN 03170 957

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STOR 160339910310001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE STREAM HAS AN ABUNDANCE OF SPRINGS FEEDING IT IN THE WINTER.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 03185 973974
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY THE FOLLOWING VEGETATIVE TYPES LOW BRUSH BOG AND MUSKEG, LOWLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST. MOIST TUNDRA, ALPINE TUNDRA. PORTIONS OF THE RIVER ARE LINED WITH CLIFFS AND BLUFFS.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST HEADWATERS LIE IN ROMANZOF MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE (ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE RANGE) AND EMPTIES INTO THE PORCUPINE RIVER AT MILE 37. THERE ARE FOUR LARGE TRIBUTARIES WITH THE OLD WOMAN AND KONESS RIVERS BEING THE MAJOR ONES. GENERALLY IT IS A CLEAR STREAM WITH CUT-BANKS, GRAVEL BOTTOM, AND SWIFT CURRENT. "MILBUR MILLS (ALASKA COMMITTEE, THE MOUNTAINEERS) DIVIDES THE SHEENJEK INTO THREE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES: THE UPPER 75 MILES (HEADWATERS TO LOLES LAKE), WHICH LIES WITHIN THE ALPINE PROVINCE, 110 MI. PIEDMONT PROVINCE FROM LOLES LAKE TO THE YUKON FLATS, AND 110 MILES OF FLATS, WHICH ARE WIDE BOREAL, FORESTED ALLUVIAL PLAINS CONTAINING NUMEROUS LAKES, POTHoles, AND OXBOWS. LENGTH: 300 MILES. FREEZEUP--OCT. BREAKUP--MAY. CONDITION OF RIVER FOR BOATING USE": "THE ENTIRE RIVER IS SUITABLE FOR FLOATING BY CANOE OR KAYAK. RIVERBOATS MAY GO UPSTREAM ABOUT SEVEN MILES WHERE THEY ARE STOPPED BY A LOG JAM. (CALL OF ABOVE EXCERPTED FROM P3) PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE FOR THIS ABSTRACT IS: ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00036 A 973
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RECREATION, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT IS THE PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE "SHEENJEK RIVER WILD AND SCENIC RIVER REPORT" AND CONTAINS INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE RIVER'S INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. THE DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA TASK FORCE, AND WAS CIRCULATED TO VARIOUS PUBLIC AGENCIES ON MAY 28, 1973. THE SHEENJEK RIVER HEADS IN THE GLACIERS OF ROMANZOF MOUNTAINS AND TRAVELS ABOUT 205 MI TO ITS MOUTH AT THE PORCUPINE RIVER. (P6) THE RIVER SPANS 3 SEPERATE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES: ALPINE, PIEDMONT, AND FLATS. (P6) BELOW THE PIEDMONT ZONE THE RIVER ENTERS THE UPPER REACHES OF THE YUKON FLATS. IN THE FLATS REGION THE SHEENJEK RIVER MEANDERS BROADLY AS IT TRACES ITS COURSE ACROSS MILES OF BROAD OUTWASH FAN FORESTED WITH THICK STANDS OF SPRUCE, WILLOW, POPLAR AND BIRCH. IN THE FLATS THE RIVER RUNS SLOWER, HERE OLD SLOUGHS LINE ITS COURSE. THERE ARE NO KNOWN COMMERCIAL MINING DEPOSITS OR PATENTS IN THE RIVER CORRIDOR. BUT OIL EXPLORATION LEASES HAVE BEEN REQUESTED ALONG THE LOWER 50 MI OF THE SHEENJEK IN THE FLATS AREA. (P9) FOUR CABINS, CLUSTERED AT 2 LOCATIONS, ARE ALONG THE RIVER BUT NONE ARE PERMANENTLY INHABITED. PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE OF THE RIVER IS LIGHT DUE TO DIFFICULTY OF ACCESS AND DISTANCE OF A LARGE POPULATION CENTER. (P9) THE UPPER 55 MI OF THE RIVER, ABOVE LOBO LAKE, LIE WITHIN THE ALPINE PROVINCE. THE LAST STAND OF SPRUCE

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IS 30 MI ABOVE LOBO LAKE. IN ITS FAR UPPER REACHES THE RIVER BED IS "A JUMBLE OF ROCKS AND BOULDERS WITH GUSHING STREAMS..." (P19) BELOW LOBO LAKE THE CHARACTER OF THE SHEENJEK CHANGES ABRUPTLY. THE RIVER FLOWS FOR 75 MI THROUGH THIS ZONE. AT LOBO LAKE THE RIVER VALLEY IS ABOUT 3 MI WIDE. IN THE PIEDMONT ZONE THE VALLEY BROADENS. 40 MI BELOW LOBO LAKE, MONUMENT CREEK ENTERS THE SHEENJEK FROM THE W. BELOW MONUMENT CREEK THE RIVER VALLEY NARROWS, AT ONE POINT TO LESS THAN 1/2 MI. THE LOWER 70 MI OF THE SHEENJEK, TO ITS MOUTH, LIE WITHIN THE "FLATS". THE FLATS FORM A BROAD, FORESTED ALLUVIAL PLAIN, CONTAINING NUMEROUS LAKES, POTHoles AND OXBOWS. EXTENSIVE AREAS OF SWAMP AND MUSKEG ARE PRESENT.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00036 B 973
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RECREATION, RIVER, LAKE, GLACIER
 ABST FINE STANDS OF SPRUCE, ASPEN, COTTONWOOD AND BIRCH GROW THROUGHOUT THIS AREA, ESPECIALLY ALONG STREAM COURSES AND AROUND LAKES. (P23) THE RIVER FREEZES IN OCT AND BREAKS UP IN JUNE. (P28) 25 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM ITS HEADWATERS THE SHEENJEK ENTERS AN AREA OF NUMEROUS LAKES AND MUSKEG MEADOWS. THE RIVER LOSES ITS BRAIDED CHARACTER AND FOR 20 MI BECOMES WIDE AND FLAT WITH NUMEROUS ISLANDS LYING BETWEEN WELL DEFINED CHANNEL BANKS. THE SHEENJEK NARROWS AND ITS GRADIENT INCREASES. NEAR MONUMENT CREEK THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF NUMEROUS GRAVEL BARS ALONG A WELL DRAINED VALLEY FLOOR. IN THIS AREA THE RIVER IS SHIFT AND BRAIDED WITH BROAD EXPANSES OF OPEN SAND AND GRAVEL BARS. BELOW THE KONESS RIVER CONFLUENCE THE SHEENJEK BECOMES INCREASINGLY PLACID AND WIDE WITH CUT BANKS OF PEAT AND SILT. (P29) DURING NORMAL SUMMER WATER CONDITIONS, THERE ARE NO MAJOR RAPIDS BUT FROM THE PIEDMONT PROVINCE, UPSTREAM, NUMEROUS RIFFLES AND POOLS CAN BE FOUND. THE SHEENJEK IS IN "CLASS I" OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY RATING. THE RIVER IS CANOEABLE FROM LAST LAKE. (P30) ACCORDING TO MAPS THE SHEENJEK RIVER DROPS 15-20 FT PER MI IN THE PIEDMONT ZONE AND 2-6 FT PER MI IN THE FLATS. AVERAGE CURRENT IS 5-7 MPH. (P30) THE LOWER REACHES OF THE SHEENJEK ARE ACCESSABLE BY POWER BOAT, TO RIVER MI 70, DURING HIGH WATER BUT ONLY WITH CONSIDERABLE DRAGGING OVER GRAVEL AND SAND BARS. WINTER ACCESS TO AND THROUGH THE AREA BY DOG SLED OR SNOW MACHINE IS POSSIBLE AND PROBABLE BUT THE EXTENT OF SUCH USE IS UNKNOWN. (P37) A MAP MARKING THE AREA ENCOMPASSED BY THE PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCES IS INCLUDED. (FIGURE 4 P21)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00061 973978
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, AIR CRAFT, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST B O R FIELD NOTES. SHEENJEK RIVER, 1973. RIVER INSPECTION WAS MADE BY 6 PEOPLE IN 3 17 FT CANOES JUN 13-26, 1973. CANOES WERE DRAGGED ACROSS AUFESIS TO RIVER CHANNELS WHICH WERE CLEAR MINING. THE SHEENJEK ITSELF WAS DIRTY CARRYING DEPOSITS OF GLACIAL SEDIMENT. (P2) THE SHEENJEK WAS BRAIDED JUN 17 NEAR ESKIMO CREEK. (P3) WINDS FROM LAST LAKE DOWN TO ABOUT 12 MI BELOW OUTLOOK POINT WERE SOUTHERLY, MAKING FOR DIFFICULT TRAVEL. THE GROUP AVERAGED ABOUT 4 MPH. (P4) VEGETATION OF THE AREA IS MOSTLY SPRUCE BUT ALSO GRADES INTO ARCTIC TUNDRA. (P5) TWO AREAS WHERE THE RIVER BECAME SHALLOW ENOUGH TO LINE CANOES IS MENTIONED BUT NOT LOCATED EXACTLY. FURTHER, "DURING LOW WATER THESE AREAS WOULD REQUIRE DRAGGING CANOES OVER THE SHALLOWS." RIVER WIDTH VARIED FROM 50 TO 150 YD PRIOR TO EMPTYING INTO THE PORCUPINE. NEAR BLACK RIVER A WHEELED AIRCRAFT AND 3 RIVER BOATS WERE OBSERVED, AND ANOTHER RIVERBOAT NOTED ON A SANDBAR ACROSS FROM JOE CAROL CABIN. (P16) ABSTRACTED JULY 31, 78.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER
 REFN 04328 956
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
 MOUT N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,WATER
GEOLOGY,ICE,VEGETATION

ABST LATE JUNE, PILOT KEITH HARRINGTON FLEW D. J. MURIE'S PARTY INTO LAST LAKE, THE MOST NORTHERLY LAKE IN SHEENJEK VALLEY. THEY EXPLORED THE GENERAL AREA, APPARENTLY BY FOOT. (P171) BY JULY 20, 1956, THE OVERFLOW ICE FIELDS IN HEAD OF SHEENJEK VALLEY WERE DISINTEGRATING. THEY TRAVELED UP THE VALLEY, FOLLOWING THE RIVER AT TIMES. (P172) "HERE" (UP THE VALLEY NEAR HEAD) "IT WAS SHALLOW AND BROKEN UP INTO MANY CHANNELS". (P174) "FARTHER UP THE VALLEY WE CAME TO GREAT OUTHASH ALLUVIAL FANS, COMING OUT OF SMALL ROCKY CANYONS AT OUR LEFT." WHICH WERE COMING FROM A SMALL GLACIER. TOOK 2 DAYS OF LONG TRAVEL TO WALK FROM GLACIER TO LAST LAKE. THEY TRAVELED DOWN GRAVEL BARS OF RIVER, AVOIDING THE DIFFICULT TUSSOCKS. (P176) EXTENSIVE AREAS OF ICE ADJACENT TO STREAM LASTED INTO EARLY AUG. (P182) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 193 SHOWS "EAGLE NEST CLIFF NEAR LAST LAKE, LOOKING NORTH UP SHEENJEK VALLEY."

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 04577 962
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 N1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

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

ABST THIS RIVER ENTERS THE PORCUPINE RIVER AT RIVER MILE 37 AND DRAINS THE DAVIDSON MOUNTAINS. IT WAS VERY HIGH AND HUDDY ON SEPT 5, 1962, ALTHOUGH NORMALLY CLEAR. THE STREAM HAS CUT BANKS, GRAVEL BOTTOM AND SWIFT CURRENT. (P31)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 05189 974
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 N1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION

ABST VISITORS AND TOURISTS OFTEN ANGLE IN THE SHEENJEK R. (P278)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 06150 926956
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 N1443357 F220N 0150E 07
LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, BREAKUP, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
ICE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, DISCHARGE

ABST J. B. MERTIE, JR AND HIS PARTY OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPLORED THE SHEENJEK RIVER MAPPING THE GEOLOGY IN 1926 AND 1927. (P1) HOWEVER, MERTIE AND HIS PARTY DID NOT GO BEYOND THE VICINITY OF TABLE MT AND THE MOUTH OF OLD WOMAN CREEK. (P5) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 250 RIVER-MILES. (P4) THE UPPER VALLEY IS THAT PART OF THE RIVER NORTH OF THE MOUTH OF OLD WOMAN CREEK. THE SOUTHERN HALF OF THE UPPER VALLEY IS 1.5 TO 3 MI WIDE AND IS CHARACTERIZED BY MORAINAL DEPOSITS. THE SLUGGISH RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH THIS "KETTLE-HOLE" TOPOGRAPHY WITH MANY LAKES IN UNDRAINED DEPRESSIONS. (P5) NORTHWARD THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND BRAIDED WITH GRAVEL BARS AND SMALL WILLOW-COVERED ISLANDS. THE GRADIENT BECAME STEEPER AND THE VALLEY NARROWS. PONDS ARE FEWER. THE LAST ONE, LAST LAKE, IS 40 MI FROM THE HEADWATERS. (P4-5) ALONG THE UPPER RIVER, ESPECIALLY NEAR LAST LAKE, AUFEIS IS A REGULAR FEATURE SUBSTANTIAL REMNANTS OF WHICH PERSISTED THROUGHOUT THE SUMMER OF 1956. (P5) WHEN THE EXPEDITION PARTY ARRIVED MAY 31, 1956, THE MAIN CHANNEL WAS FREE OF ICE. (P23)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 07187 00400 955958
STOR 160339910319001769000479000410
MOUT N664425 N1443357 F220N 0150E 07

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2909

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 SHEENJEK 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) ABOVE 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.

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJEK RIVER

REFN 07240 958

STOR 160339910319001769000479000410

MOU N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

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

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 SHEENJEK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE PORCUPINE RIVER, IS A MEANDERING STREAM IN ITS LOWER COURSE, BUT IN ITS COURSE ACROSS THE MIDDLE AND UPPER PART OF THE SHEENJEK ALLUVIAL FAN THE RIVER ALTERNATES BETWEEN BRAIDED AND MEANDERING. ITS CHANNEL IS GENERALLY SHALLOW AND ITS BED IS PEBBLE TO BOULDER GRAVEL AND SAND. THE CURRENT IS MODERATE TO SWIFT. THE RIVER IS BORDERED BY BARS AND DIVIDED BY ISLAND OF SAND AND GRAVEL. IT IS BORDERED BY WOODED BANKS 5 TO 20 FEET HIGH WITHIN THE FLOOD PLAIN. LOCALLY IT IMPINGES ON THE OLDER ALLUVIAL FAN DEPOSITS TO THE EAST, AND NEAR THE FAN APEX NORTHWEST OF OUTLOOK POINT IT ABUTS THE HIGH TERRACES WHICH BORDER THE STREAM IN ITS COURSE THROUGH THE BROOKS RANGE FOOTHILLS. THE RIVER CAN BE NAVIGATED AT MOST STAGES OF WATER BY SMALL BOATS, EITHER CANOES OR LAUNCHES POWERED BY INBOARD OR OUTBOARD ENGINES. AT LOW WATER DRAGGING OR LINING MAY BE REQUIRED TO CROSS THE SHALLOWEST RIFFLES, ESPECIALLY IN THE BRAIDED REACHES WHERE THE FLOW IS SPLIT AMONG MANY CHANNELS. (PP43-44)

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJIK OR BIG SALMON

REFN 01750 917

STOR 160339910319001769000479000410

MOU N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07

LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, RIVER BASIN

ABST "THE SHEENJIK IS ONE OF THE PORCUPINE'S MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARIES, AND A GOOD DEAL OF FUR COMES EVERY YEAR OUT OF THE COUNTRY IT DRAINS." (P227) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION GIVEN

**** WATN SHEENJEK RIVER SHEENJIK RIVER

REFN 03462 898

STOR 160339910319001769000479000410

MOU N664425 W1443357 F220N 0150E 07

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, "WHEN MR HUELY MADE A TRIP TO SHEENJIK TO SPEND A SERVICE AND MAKE BAPTIZE AND CEREMONY FOR THE PEOPLE. THAT WAS 1898. SOMETIME THE PEOPLE ARE OUT. QUITE A FEW OF THEM ARE THERE." (P16)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CRICK

REFN 03441 891

STOR 1611555

MOU N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1891, W J CHRISTIAN LEFT THE LITTLE TOWN OF JUNEAU "WENT DOWN TO SHEEP CRICK ABOUT 4 MILES

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2910

AND BY (2 SHEARED) A CANOE AND THEN 1 1/2 MILES UP CREEK TO WHERE THEY WERE PUTTING UP A 10 STAMP MILL." HE WALKED.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00026 00026 907
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RECREATION, GENERAL
 ABST IN "SCENIC GASTINEAU", BY DAZIE M. STROMSTADT, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, PP64-68, IS A PHOTO OF "HEAD OF SHEEP CREEK" NEAR JUNEAU, SHOWING WINDING, CASCADING CHANNEL, THICK, LOW BRUSH, NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN HIGH MOUNTAINS. DESCRIBED AS FAVORITE FISHING AND HIKING AREA. (P66)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00026 00027 888907
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, GENERAL
 ABST IN "SHEEP CREEK MINING DISTRICT", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL IV, NO 1, SEPT 1907, P94, THE EXTENSIVE MINING ACTIVITY IS BRIEFLY DESCRIBED. OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN GOLD PRODUCED. A RAILROAD AND WAGON ROAD WERE CONSTRUCTED THERE; THE USUAL MINING COMMUNITY FACILITIES AS WELL. THE CREEK HAS A FALL OF OVER SIX HUNDRED FEET BETWEEN THE LOWER END OF THE VALLEY AND ITS OUTLET AT TIDEWATER. THE MINES WERE DISCOVERED AND LOCATED IN THE LATE 1800'S. (P94)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00469 00002 880890
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN SECOND VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, N O MURPHY, ACTING GOVERNOR, REPORTS ON MINING IN THE PANHANDLE ON OCT 1, 1890. SHEEP CREEK ORE WAS BEING MINED AND CONTAINED SILVER, GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS. THE ORES ARE SENT TO DISTANT SHELTERS. (P485) FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE, HARRIS MINING DISTRICT WAS ORGANIZED OCT 4, 1880. THEIR DISTRICT WAS THE COAST FROM TAKU RIVER TO SALMON RIVER AND 15 MI INLAND ALONG THE SECTION. SHEEP CREEK WAS THE FIRST STREAM N OF TAKU RIVER. (P493)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00469 00002 880890
 STOR 1612555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN SECOND VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, N O MURPHY, ACTING GOVERNOR, REPORTS ON MINING IN THE PANHANDLE IN OCT 1, 1890. SHEEP CREEK ORE WAS BEING MINED AND CONTAINED SILVER, GOLD AND OTHER MINERALS. THE ORES ARE SENT TO DISTANT SHELTERS. (P485) FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE, HARRIS MINING DISTRICT WAS ORGANIZED OCT 4, 1880. THEIR DISTRICT WAS THE COAST FROM TAKU RIVER TO SALMON RIVER AND 15 MI INLAND ALONG THE SECTION. SHEEP CREEK WAS THE FIRST STREAM N OF TAKU RIVER. (P493)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00469 00004 903
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2911

LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THE 4TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, ALFRED E BROOKS REPORTED ON JUNE 4, 1903, THAT SHEEP CREEK, WHICH ENTERED GASTINEAU CHANNEL 5 MILES S E OF JUNEAU HAD GOLD AND SILVER MINES LOCATED WITHIN 4 MILES OF TIDEWATER. (P286-287)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00494 905
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080138100600
 MOUT N645500 W1475802 FO10N 0020W 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE CREEK DRAINS ESTER DOME, ON N.E. NEAR FAIRBANKS. (P3) THE STANFORD PROPERTY, A GOLD-MINE, IS LOCATED ON THE CREEK AT AN ELEVATION OF 1550 FT. IT IS CONNECTED TO THE MOHAWK MINE BY A WAGON ROAD 1 1/2 MI. LONG. (P43)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00544 911962
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SHEEP CREEK NEAR JUNEAU HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 4.30 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IN 1911-13, 1916-20, 1946-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: SEPT. 8, 1948; GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.60 FT, WITH DISCHARGE OF 840 CFS, 195 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 12 YRS. (P12) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR JUNEAU". (P12)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00575 898
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST BRUCE MINER, ALASKAN AUTHORITY WROTE AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON THE PERIOD 1888-1898 ON ALASKAN HISTORY, RESOURCES, ROUTES, GOLD FIELDS AND SCENERY. IN DISCUSSING EARLY GOLD MINING HE MENTIONS THAT 4 MI. SIDE OF JUNEAU IS LOCATED THE SILVER QUEEN MINE. "A 30 STAMP MILL IS IN OPERATION. THE AREA IS IMPREGNATED WITH SILVER, GET YIELDS \$16.00-\$20.00 PER TON IN GOLD." (P42)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1610184001690000290
 MOUT N610615 W1454830 C020S 0030W 08
 LUPR 53 LOWE RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST "AT SHEEP CREEK SUSPENSION BRIDGE (19.3 MILE) BEGINS A CLIMB OF OVER 2,000 FT IN ABOUT 6 MILES." (P240) (RICHARDSON HIGHWAY)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 01427 950
 STOR 1608179
 MOUT N594740 W1505630 S040S 0100W 35
 LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST AUTHOR AND A FEW OTHERS TRAVELLED UP KACHEMAK BAY IN A 19 FT BOAT WITH A 22 HP ENGINE (P71), INTENDING TO TRAVEL ON UP FOX RIVER, WHICH RUNS SOMEWHAT PARALLEL WITH SHEEP CREEK AT THE HEAD OF KACHEMAK BAY. "WHEN IT CAME TIME TO SEEK OUT THE CHANNEL TO THE RIVER, THE MUD FLATS HAD TURNED INTO ONE VAST EXPANSE OF WATER...AFTER MANEUVERING BACK AND FORTH AND FOLLOWING FALSE CHANNELS, WE FINALLY FOUND A CURRENT IN THE WATERS OF THE BAY THAT INDICATED A RIVER WAS ENTERING AT THAT POINT." (P73) "FOLLOWING THE CURRENT, IT INCREASED. WE WERE ENCOURAGED TO BELIEVE THAT AT LAST WE WERE IN THE CHANNEL..THE WATER NARROWED AND SOON WE WERE BETWEEN BANKS, IN FAST WATER-BUT WAS IT FOX RIVER? TO BE SURE, LIKE THE FOX, WAS GLACIER WATER-SO MURKY YOU COULDN'T SEE AN INCH BELOW THE SURFACE." (P73) THE PROPELLER, STRIKING AN OBSTRUCTION, SHEARED A PIN WITH THE LOSS OF POWER, THE BOAT STARTED BACK DOWNSTREAM BEFORE THE OARS COULD BE PUT TO WORK. AFTER SOME HARD PULLING WE GAINED THE BANK AND CLIMBED OUT." (P73) A SMALLER SKIFF WITH A 4 HP ENGINE HELD A SMALLER PARTY WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED THEM. "THE LITTLE SKIFF, WITH ITS SHORTER MOTOR SHANK, WAS NOT HAVING ANY TROUBLE WITH THE SHALLOW BOTTOM AND IT SOON DISAPPEARED AROUND A BEND." (P73) AUTHOR AND HER PARTY, THINKING THEY WERE ON FOX RIVER, BEGAN HIKING TO THE DUDAS CABIN BUT DIDN'T SEEM TO MAKE ANY PROGRESS. "AS DARKNESS WAS CLOSING AROUND US WE CAME TO THE BANK OF ANOTHER RIVER. WE HAD ENTERED THE WRONG STREAM-IT MUST HAVE BEEN SHEEP CREEK, FOR SURELY THIS STREAM HAD TO BE FOX RIVER." (P74) THE NEXT DAY THEY HIKED BACK TO THEIR SKIFF, REPAIRED THE PIN, AND RODE BACK DOWN THE RIVER TO TRY TO FIND FOX RIVER. ONE OF THE 2 MEN WHO HAD BEEN ON THE SMALLER SKIFF FOUND THEM LATER, CAMPED NEAR THE DUDAS PLACE. HE SAID HE HAD TAKEN THE SKIFF "UP SHEEP CREEK AS FAR AS THEY COULD WITH BOAT" AND CONTINUED ON FOOT. (P76) HE AND PARTNER AND GOTTEN SEPARATED, SO A SEARCH PARTY HEADED BACK FOR SHEEP CREEK. "WHEN FOUND, HE WAS ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREAM FROM THE SEARCHING PARTY, WHICH WAS THEN ON FOOT, HAVING LEFT THE BOAT WHEN THE STREAM BECAME TOO DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE. WITHOUT STOPPING TO LOOK FOR A FORDING PLACE, THEY IMMEDIATELY THREW ACROSS (SOME FOOD)." (P79) DATE OF PUBLICATION IS USED. A MAP IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 0165J 899
 STOR 161039501198000276000276500180
 MOUT N614300 W1440600 C020E 0070E 10
 LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,MINING,EXPEDITION,HUNTING,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE STATED THAT IN 1899, THE MINING EXPEDITION HE WAS ON SPLIT. SOME WENT FROM THEIR CAMP ON THE KOTSINA UP SHEEP CREEK.(P120) LATER IN THE SUMMER, JOE AND FRANK DOLLOFF WENT UP THE CREEK ON A SHEEP HUNT. (P130) IT RAN THROUGH A CANYON 1000 FT HIGH. (P130-131) THEY WERE WALKING.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 01688 890891
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE CREEK HOLDS A WAGON ROAD TO SILVER VEINS THAT WERE MINED IN 1890-1891. (P84)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 01878 968
 STOR 160405405002000866000068000030042980270
 MOUT N624600 W1542900 S310N 0280W 14
 LUPR 41 MIDDLE FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL
 ABST "GEOCHEMICAL ANOMALIES AND METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS BETWEEN WINDY FORK AND POST RIVER SOUTHERN ALASKA RANGE", BY BRUCE L REED AND RAYMOND L ELLIOTT IS A USGS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CIRCULAR 569, PUBLISHED IN 1968. RESULTS OF GEOCHEMICAL SAMPLING BETWEEN WINDY FORK AND POST RIVER ARE CONTAINED IN DOCUMENT. "THE ONLY ROAD IN THE REGION IS A JEEP TRAIL WHICH EXTENDS SOUTH FROM THE FAREWELL AIRFIELD ALONG SHEEP CREEK FOR ABOUT 5 MI." FROM HERE 4-WHEEL DRIVE VEHICLE CAN CONTINUE 6 MI. "THIS...NECESSITATES CROSSING THE CREEK SEVERAL TIMES, AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2913

CROSSINGS CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED ONLY DURING PERIODS OF LOW WATER." (P1)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02054 904
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "IN THE REGION AT LARGE THE DIORITIC ROCKS INVARIABLY CUT THE BEDDED GREENSTONES, AND IN SHEEP CREEK THEY ARE EVEN LATER THAN THE GABBRO DIKES WHICH FOLLOW THE STRUCTURE, OF THE INCLOSING ROCKS APPROXIMATELY." (P73)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE PRINCIPAL GOLD MINES AT SHEEP CREEK WERE OPERATED FROM THE SPRING OF 1903 TO JULY 1, 1905. THE MINERAL BELT ON WHICH THEY ARE LOCATED IS THE SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF THE GOLD CREEK DEPOSITS. THE QUARTZ VEINS ARE IN WELL-DEFINED FISSURES FOLLOWING THE STRUCTURE OF THE SLATE COUNTRY ROCK AND ARE CONTINUOUS FOR ONLY A FEW HUNDRED FEET. (P38)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02147 908
 STOR 1611555
 MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE AMERICAN GOLD MINING COMPANY OPERATED 3 WATER WHEELS IN THIS CREEK IN 1908, AND PRODUCED 80 HORSEPOWER. (P157)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002944301270
 MOUT N651900 W1443200 F060N 0160E 30
 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: DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET OF BUCKLEY BAR AND SHEEP CREEKS, 1911.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02461 939
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980012500100
 MOUT N634025 W1443830 F140S 0140E 26
 LUPR 35 LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, PHOTO, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS 1942 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 926-B), HOFFIT DESCRIBES THE GERSTLE RIVER AREA. HE INCLUDES A PHOTO OF THE "BOULDER-STREWN BED OF SHEEP CREEK". (FACING P135) THE STREAM APPEARS NARROW AND SHALLOW WITH FAIRLY LARGE BOULDERS EXTENDING MANY FEET ON BOTH BANKS. NO PEOPLE OR CRAFT ARE SHOWN. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. MOST FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN 1939.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
 REFN 02614 896

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2916

ABST A HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECT WAS BEGUN ON THIS CREEK IN 1910 FOR MINING OPERATIONS. (P34)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 04077 00072 974
STOR 160339904913000247004941005270064000180
MOUT N673000 W1520800 F310N 0210W 24
LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL
ABST B O R FIELD NOTES 1974. THE FIELD CREW HIKED UP SHEEP CREEK WHICH WAS DRY. (P6)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 04452 893
STOR 1612595
MOUT N581538 W1341527 C420S 0680E 05
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
ABST AT ONE OF THE FORKS OF SHEEP CREEK AN EXTENSION OF SILVER BOW BASIN "CROPS UP." SILVER BOW BASIN IS A RICH LODE REGION, YIELDING GOLD, SILVER, GALENA, ZINC BLENDE, AND COPPER PYRITES. (P343) NO SPECIFIC DATE WAS GIVEN, SO THE PUBLICATION DATE OF 1893 WAS USED.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 05227 974
STOR 1611555
MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, MINING, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST "SHEEP CREEK IS A STEEP-SIDED, FLAT-BOTTOMED VALLEY THAT BUSTLED WITH MINING ACTIVITY AT THE TURN OF THE CENTURY." DERELICT CABINS REMAIN. THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG THE CREEK AND IN THE VALLEY. (P99) SEE MAP. THERE IS ANOTHER TRAIL TO BISHOP POINT, THAT CROSSES SHEEP CREEK NEAR ITS MOUTH. (P100) SEE MAP.

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 05537 939
STOR 161039501198000276000276500180
MOUT N614300 W1440600 C020S 0070E 10
LUPR 53 KOTSINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, RIVER
ABST THE PARTY FOLLOWED SHEEP CREEK, FROM MOUNT SANFORD, DOWN TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER. (P273)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 05926 913
STOR 1611555
MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST THE ALASKA JUNEAU MINE COMPANY HAD BEGUN CONSTRUCTION OF A NEW MILL AT SHEEP CREEK. THE NAME WAS LATER CHANGED TO THANC CREEK. YEAR IS APPROXIMATELY 1913. (P6)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK
REFN 06663 887903
STOR 1611555
MOUT N581539 W1341926 C420S 0680E 05
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2917

ABST A. W. GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," GIVES A SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED INFORMATION ABOUT ALASKA. ON SHEEP CREEK IS THE SILVER QUEEN GROUP OF MINES, WHICH, DISCOVERED IN 1887, HAVE BEEN BROUGHT UNDER ONE MANAGEMENT. THE YIELD TO THE CLOSE OF 1903 WAS PLACED AT \$465,000. (P71)

**** WATN SHEEP CREEK SHEEP CREEK

REFN 06722 925930
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470053900500034500540
 MOUT N600900 W1530200 S240N 0210W 25
 LUPR 41 HAPPY RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST ON SEP 1, 1930, BEACH AND HIS COHORTS CROSSED A PASS FROM S. FORK KUSKOKWIM R. VALLEY TO SHEEP CREEK AND HEADED DOWN ALONG SIDE ON FOOT AND HORSES, CAMPING ON RIVER BAR 50 YDS BELOW HEAD. ANDY SIMON HAD CAMPED THERE IN 1929 WHEN HE GUIDED JAMES A. STILLMAN TO HUNT SHEEP, BEACH HAD CAMP FARTHER DOWN IN 1925 AND MUSHED UP AND DOWN, EITHER ON CREEK OR ALONG SIDE OF IT. OR SEP 3, 1930, BEACH AND COHORTS TRAVELED DOWN TO MOUTH. (PP182 & 183)

**** WATN SHEEP RIVER SHEEP CREEK

REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160714300870000092000140000160
 MOUT N622225 W1494700
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE TALKEETNA TRAIL CROSSES SHEEP CREEK AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN SHEEP RIVER SHEEP RIVER

REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 160714300870000092000140000160
 MOUT N622200 W1494700 S260N 0030W 02
 LUPR 52 TALKEETNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST SHEEP CREEK, DRAINING ABOUT 450 SQ MI, CARRIES A HEAVY SILT AND BED LOAD AND HAS NOT BEEN CONSIDERED BY ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AS POSSIBLE DAM PROJECT. (P136) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

**** WATN SHEEP RIVER SHEEP RIVER

REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1610324
 MOUT N604500 W1455500 C130S 0040W 27
 LUPR 53

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST SHEEP RIVER HAS DRAINAGE AREA 372 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1800 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN SHEEP RIVER SHEEP RIVER

REFN 02800 963964
 STOR 1610324
 MOUT N604500 W1455500 C130S 0040W 27
 LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE MADE DURING 1963 IN SHEEP RIVER; GROUND COUNTS WERE MADE ON 07/14 AND 09/08. (P29) CHUM SALMON COUNTS WERE ALSO MADE, WITH GROUND COUNTS ON 07/14 AND 09/08. (P38) CHUM SALMON AGE ANALYSIS WAS DONE ON THE RIVER DURING 08/15/64. (P53)

**** WATN SHELDON CREEK BEAR DRAW

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2918

REFN 05422 907908
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770082400540
 MOUT N633447 W1500238 F150S 0130W 27
 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 TRAPPED UP BEAR DRAW. (P318) ON APRIL 1, 1908, SHELDON WALKED THROUGH BEAR DRAW TO CHECK HIS TRAPS. (P320)

**** WATN SHELL CREEK SHELL CREEK
 REFN 04841 940
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470015350140
 MOUT N615300 W1512500 S210N 0120W 26
 LUPR 52 SKWENTINA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,NO TRAFF,FLOOD
 ABST ALMA AND A COMPANION, MAURY, DROVE FROM SOURDOUGH TOWARDS SHELL CREEK HILL IN SEPTEMBER. THEY WERE WARNED THAT SHELL CREEK HILL WAS LIKE SOUP AND THAT 3 TRUCKS HAD GONE OFF THE ROAD. "SHELL CREEK WAS TAKING TOLL." (P210) HAVING CROSSED THE TANANA BY FERRY, THEY APPROACHED SHELL CREEK. "TO OUR LEFT THERE WAS A DROP INTO A LAKE OR RIVER. OR PERHAPS SHELL CREEK." (P213) WITH MUCH DIFFICULTY THEY PASSED OVER THIS STRETCH OF ROAD. (P213 AND 214)

**** WATN SHELMAN CREEK SHELMAN CREEK
 REFN 03136 958
 STOR 1602709
 MOUT N652000 W1663000 K020S 0380W 09
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAKE
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE TELLER MISSION (ON SHELMAN CREEK AND PORT CLARENCE) COMES FROM A CREEK AND LAKE ICE (NOT SPECIFIED).FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P26)

**** WATN SHELMAN CREEK SHELMAN CREEK
 REFN 06317 00007 973
 STOR 1602709
 MOUT N652000 W1662900 K020S 0380W 09
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,NO TRAFF
 ABST BREVIG OR TELLER MISSION IS AT THE MOUTH OF SHELMAN CREEK ON THE N SHORE OF PORT CLARENCE, 6 MI NW OF TELLER. POPULATION IS 123. A BIA SCHOOL HAS 48 STUDENTS. ECONOMY IS SUBSISTENCE. NO WATER WAS FOUND IN AN ATTEMPTED WELL AT 255 FT. A SHALL CREEK PROVIDES SUMMER WATER. (P36) PUBLICATION 1973.

**** WATN SHELMAN CREEK SHELMAN CREEK
 REFN 06317 00007 973
 STOR 1602709
 MOUT N652000 W1662900 K020S 0380W 09
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,NO TRAFF
 ABST BREVIG OR TELLER MISSION IS AT THE MOUTH OF SHELMAN CREEK ON THE N SHORE OF PORT CLARENCE, 6 MI NW OF TELLER. POPULATION IS 123. A BIA SCHOOL HAS 48 STUDENTS. ECONOMY IS SUBSISTENCE. NO WATER WAS FOUND IN AN ATTEMPTED WELL AT 255 FT. A SHALL CREEK PROVIDES SUMMER WATER. (P36) PUBLICATION 1973.

**** WATN SHELMAN CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 01470 894

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2919

STOR 1602709
 MOUT N652000 W1662900 K020S 0380W 09
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE
 ABST JACKSON BOUGHT 48 REINDEER ON ONE OF HIS TRIPS TO SIBERIA. HE BROUGHT THEM TO TELLER STATION ON JULY 25, 1894. (P125) PER ORTH, TELLER STATION IS ON SHELMAN CREEK, AT MOUTH OF CREEK.

**** WATN SHEPHERD CREEK SHEPHERD CREEK
 REFN 02046 903
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550
 MOUT N601700 W1441600 C180S 0070E 19
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN THE LOWER PART OF THE VALLEY OF THIS RIVER ARE MEADOWS COVERED WITH A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF GRASS. (P366) AT "SECTION 1 MILE NW OF CANOE LANDING ON SHEPHERD CREEK" THE COAL SEAM WAS MEASURED AND YIELDED THE FOLLOWING: COAL, 3 FEET; SHALE, 2 INCHES; AND COAL, 4 FEET; 4 INCHES. THIS OPENING IS ON THE W SIDE OF THE VALLEY OF SHEPHERD CREEK, AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 200 FEET ABOVE "THE LAKE." (P372) "CANOE LANDING" IS NOT FOUND IN ORTH OR ON THE MAP.

**** WATN SHEPHERD CREEK SHEPHERD CREEK
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610462
 MOUT N601700 W1441600 C180S 0070E 19
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SHEPHERD CREEK ENTERS BERING LAKE FROM THE N AT ITS NE CORNER. IN THE LOWER PART OF ITS VALLEY, THERE ARE MEADOWS COVERED WITH A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF GRASS. THERE IS A TRAM ROAD FROM THE BANKS OF SHEPHERD CREEK TO A NEIGHBOURING COAL OPENING. (P12) A YOUNG FLUVIATILE QUATERNARY FORMATION EXTENDS UP THE VALLEY OF SHEPHERD CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 4 MILES ABOVE THE LAKE. (P16) THE LOWLANDS WHICH EXTEND UP SHEPHERD CREEK ARE "DOUBTLESS" UNDERLAIN BY COAL BUT THE COVERING OF MUD AND OTHER SOFT DEPOSITS IS PROBABLY SO THICK AND THE UNCERTAINTIES OF DEEP MINING ARE SO GREAT THAT THESE LANDS ARE NOW OF DOUBTFUL VALUE. (P27) SEVERAL COAL SEAMS HAVE BEEN OPENED NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF SHEPHERD CREEK A SEAM OPENS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE VALLEY OF SHEPHERD CREEK. (P28) THE SEAMS EXPOSED IN THE VALLEY OF SHEPHERD CREEK ARE THE MOST PROMISING SEEN BY THE AUTHOR. THEY ARE THICK AND LARGELY FREE OF SHALE AND OTHER UNPURIITIES. THEY ARE THE PUREST COALS AND HAVE THE HIGHEST HEATING POWER. (P33) ANOTHER SEAM WITH LESS HEATING POWER OPENS 1 MI NW OF CANOE LANDING ON SHEPHERD CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SHEPHERD CREEK SHEPHERD CREEK
 REFN 02061 903
 STOR 161046200063000027000162000550
 MOUT N601700 W1441600 C180S 0070E 19
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE VALLEY OF SHEPHERD CREEK ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CARBON CREEK HAS BEEN MORE EXTENSIVELY PROSPECTED OF LATE AND PROVES TO CONTAIN VALUABLE COAL. (P145) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.

**** WATN SHERIDAN CREEK SHERIDAN CREEK
 REFN 02166 903
 STOR 1602316004680000068000335000220020400240
 MOUT N653500 W1610500 K020N 0120W 14
 LUPR 22 WEST FORK BUCKLAND RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST DURING 1903 MEN WERE AT WORK ON SHERIDAN CREEK. IS A TRIBUTARY OF BEAR CREEK. ON SHERIDAN CREEK GOLD IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2920

MOSTLY ON THE BEDROCK AND IS HEAVY. IT ASSAYS AT \$19.20 AN OUNCE. (P125)

**** WATN SHERMAN CREEK SHERMAN CREEK
 REFN 00571 909
 STOR 1611497
 HOUT N585209 W1350823 C350S 0620E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE JUNEAU GOLD BELT. "THREE STAMP MILLS HAVE BEEN ERECTED AT COMET, OR ALONG SHERMAN CREEK ABOVE IT, TO WHICH A SMALL RAILWAY HAS BEEN BUILT, AND A MILLION OR MORE DOLLARS HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT IN GOLD." (P26)

**** WATN SHERMAN CREEK SHERMAN CREEK
 REFN 02071 897901
 STOR 1611497
 HOUT N585209 W1350823 C350S 0620E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE PORTLAND ALASKA GOLD MINING CO. OPERATED THE HORRIBLE MINE FROM 1897 TO 1898, AND AGAIN IN 1901, PRODUCING A TOTAL OF 500 TONS OF ORE WITH A YIELD OF ABOUT \$1,500 IN GOLD. THE ORE BODY CONSISTS OF A QUARTZ VEIN IN THE DIORITE COUNTRY ROCK. (P33)

**** WATN SHERMAN CREEK SHERMAN CREEK
 REFN 02164 886895
 STOR 1611497
 HOUT N585209 W1350823 C350S 0620E 06
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD ORE LODES WERE FIRST DISCOVERED IN THE BERNERS BAY REGION IN 1886 OR 1887. FLOAT WAS FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF SHERMAN'S CREEK, BY PROSPECTORS, AND THIS LEAD TO THE DISCOVERY OF ORE BODIES OUTCROPPING IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE DRAINAGE OF THIS STREAM. IN 1890 SEWARD CITY WAS STARTED AT THE MOUTH OF SHERMAN CREEK. IT WAS LATER KNOWN AS THE SETTLEMENT OF COMET. (P8) ONE OF THE TWO MOST PRODUCTIVE MINES IN THE REGION, THE COMET MINE, IS LOCATED IN THE SHERMAN CREEK BASIN AND IS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED OVER 200,000 DOLLARS IN THE YEAR PRECEDING JUNE 1895. (P8) SHERMAN CREEK IS SHORT AND FED BY NUMEROUS SMALL TRIBUTARIES MOST OF WHICH FLOW FROM THE MOUNTAINS THAT FLANK ITS NORTH SIDE. BELOW THE 500 FOOT ELEVATION, SHERMAN CREEK IS ENTRENCHED IN A NARROW GORGE. THOUGH THE STREAM IS SHORT IT CARRIES A RELATIVELY LARGE VOLUME OF WATER DUE TO THE HEAVY RAINFALL IN THE AREA. (P10) OTHER MINES IN THE SHERMAN CREEK BASIN INCLUDING THE COMET MINE, WHICH AVERAGED \$9.20 PER TON OF ORE, INCLUDE THE FOLLOWING. (P31) IVANHOE MINE, AT ONE POINT 3,000 TONS OF ORE WAS EXTRACTED AND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED \$7,000. (P38) THE HORRIBLE MINE, 500 TONS OF ORE WAS EXTRACTED AND REPORTED TO HAVE YIELDED \$1,500 IN GOLD. (P39) THE OPHIR GROUP. (P39) BEAR MINE. (P39,40) THE KENSINGTON MINE, ITS ORE IS REPORTED TO RUN IN VALUE FROM 3 TO 5 DOLLARS PER TON. (P40-42) THE EUREKA MINE, LOCATED SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE KENSINGTON AND THE MOST PRODUCTIVE MINE IN THE SHERMAN CREEK BASIN THE COMET MINE ITSELF. ITS TOTAL RECORDED PRODUCTION WAS 460,000 DOLLARS. (P43) OTHER MINERALS FOUND IN SHERMAN CREEK BASIN INCLUDE THE FELDSPAR FOUND AT KENSINGTON AND EUREKA MINES. (P30) A MASS OF DIORITE, NAMED THE JUALIN DIORITE, IS FOUND IN THE UPPER PORTION OF THE SHERMAN CREEK BASIN. (P13) THE AUTHOR STATES, "THE JUALIN DIORITE IS ECONOMICALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT LITHOLOGIC UNIT IN THE REGION." (P24) IT IS ALSO WORTH NOTING, SOME OF THE MINES IN THE SHERMAN CREEK BASIN ARE ACCESSIBLE VIA TRAMWAY. (P38-43) SHERMAN CREEK IS A TERMINAL STREAM.

**** WATN SHERMAN CREEK SHERMAN CREEK
 REFN 05222 890910
 STOR 1611497
 HOUT N585209 W1350823 C350S 0620E 06
 LUPR 60

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2921

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING

ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT THE HEAD OF SHERMAN CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO BERNERS BAY, AND LIKEWISE THE BOOM GOLD TOWN OF COMET WAS BORN PRODUCING ABOUT \$1,00,000 IN ITS 5 STAMP MILLS. (P72)

**** WATN SHERRETTE CREEK SHERRETTE CREEK

REFN 00460 940940

STOR 160272900075000014000430000370

MOUT N650201 W1643629 K050S 0290W 30

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA, APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED ON HEADWATERS OF CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF KRUZGAHEPA (PILGRIM) RIVER. SHERETTE CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF PILGRIM RIVER WHICH FLOWS TO KUZITRIN RIVER WHICH EMPTIES INTO INURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

**** WATN SHERRETTE CREEK SHERRETTE CREEK

REFN 02666 949

STOR 160272900075000014000430000370

MOUT N650201 W1643629 K050S 0290W 30

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST COPPER WAS FOUND AT THE HEADWATERS OF SHERETTE CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF KRUZGAHEPA) (P23)

**** WATN SHHIEFFELIN CREEK SCHIEFFELIN CREEK

REFN 01384 880

STOR 1603399072293012590

MOUT N651345 W1512600 F050N 0190W 27

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT THE ED SCHEIFFELIN PARTY, AFTER WINTERING AT THE A C POST AT THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA, PROSPECTED THE TANANA AND FOUND SOME PLACER GOLD ON A TRIBUTARY, SINCE CALLED SCHEIFFELIN CREEK, EARLY 1880'S. (P227)

**** WATN SHILAK LAKE SHILAK LAKE

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1608

MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION

ABST IN JUNE 1952: "WE CAME BACK (TO KENAI) AND MOVED OVER TO SHILAK LAKE, WHERE WE GOT INTO A GREAT BURNED AREA OF 200,000 ACRES. THE FIRE OCCURRED IN 1947. ...THE FIRST COLONISTS ARE FIREWEED, A BLUE MONKSHOOD-LIKE FLOWER (POLEMONIUM ACUTIFLORUM), ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE EPILOBIUM, AND A RED AND ORANGE FUMITORY. A SPECIES OF MELAMPYRE ALSO GREW EARLY IN THE BURN. THE OLD TREE GROWTH HAD BEEN BLACK OR WHITE SPRUCE, NOT VERY GOOD, BUT THE NEW STUFF NOW GROING IN STRONGLY WAS ASPEN, BIRCH, OR WILLOW. ...LABRADOR TEA WAS ALSO A THRIVING GROWTH ON THE BURN. ASPEN WAS STRONG ON WELL-DRAINED PLACES, AND WILLOW ON WET ONES." (P309-310) AUTHOR AND OTHERS HAD BEEN TRAVELLING IN A SMALL PLANE, BUT HE DOESN'T INDICATE IF THEY TOOK PLANE TO SHILAK LAKE.

**** WATN SHILIAK CREEK SHILIAK

REFN 07078 961964

STOR 1602056000420000020

MOUT N670300 W1621400 K190N 0160W 17

LUPR 21 LITTLE NOATAK SLOUGH

KEYW RIVER, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE SHILIAK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE LITTLE NOATAK AND FLOWS THROUGH A SMALL FLAT VALLEY WHICH SUPPORTS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2922

SCATTERED STANDS OF SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD AND WILLOWS. ANDERSON, GUIDED BY CARL NELSON, LOCATED A SITE AND EXCAVATED ON THIS RIVER DURING THE MIDDLE PART OF JULY, 1961. THE SITE WAS BELIEVED TO BE A POSSIBLE SOURCE OF OBSIDIAN AND IS REFERRED TO AS "LITTLE NOATAK SITE" ALTHOUGH IT IS ACTUALLY LOCATED ON SHILIAK. IN SUMMER THE SITE IS MOST ACCESSIBLE BY BOATING UPSTREAM FROM HOTHAM INLET AS FAR AS THE WATER DEPTH PERMITS WHICH IN 1961 WAS ABOUT 2 MILES UP THE SHILIAK. (P70) FROM HERE A 5 TO 7 MILE TREK OVERLAND IS REQUIRED TO THE SITE WHICH IS SITUATED ON A 20 TO 30 METER SANDY BLUFF. FUNCTION OF THE SITE WAS UNDETERMINED. IN 1964 ANDERSON RETURNED AND MADE NUMEROUS TEST PITS ALONG THE BLUFF AND THE STREAM BED.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING
 ABST SHIP CREEK FLOWS INTO KNIK ARM AT ANCHORAGE. RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, HUNTED MOUNTAIN GOATS "AT THE HEAD OF SHIP CREEK." (P189)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 00524 912
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYH NO TRAFF
 ABST ON JUNE 10, 1912 JACK AND NELLIE BROWN ARRIVED AT SHIP CREEK. THEY LIVED IN A TENT FOR AWHILE, THEN MOVED INTO A REMODELED FOOD CACHE. MR AND MRS JOHN WHITNEY WHO LIVED A FEW MILES UP THE CREEK WERE THE ONLY OTHER RESIDENTS OF THE AREA THAT YEAR. (P137)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 00544 946962
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYH NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SHIP CREEK NEAR ANCHORAGE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 91.2 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1946-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON JUNE 21, 1949 WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.44 FT (DATUM THEN IN USE) AND DISCHARGE OF 1,860 CFS, 20.4 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 9.5 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR ANCHORAGE" (P13); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 00608 923
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 MENTIONS COMING UP KNIK ARM TO SHIP CREEK ON A LAUNCH 18 FT LONG AND WITH A 12 H P ENGINE. (P275) THE TRIP COST \$30/PIECE AND EIGHT PEOPLE WERE ON BOARD. (P275)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2923

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,CANNEY,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST "WE CROSSED SHIP CREEK, WHICH IS LOCATED RIGHT IN THE CENTER OF ANCHORAGE, AND VIEWED THE SALMON LADDER. ON WE WENT, AROUND BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD SHOPS, FISH CANNERIES AND ON TO THE DOCKS BACK BY GOVERNMENT HILL, ON AROUND BY ELMENDORF AIR FIELD BASE. WE CROSSED SHIP CREEK ABOVE THAT." (P79)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 00753 963

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST "DURING WORLD WAR II, WATER WAS PROVIDED FOR THE ADJACENT LARGE MILITARY CAMP OF FORT RICHARDSON BY PIPING IT FROM A LOG DAM AND INTAKE STRUCTURE ON SHIP CREEK ABOVE THE FORT AND CITY. THIS CREEK IN GENERAL SEPARATES THE CITY FROM THE RESERVATION. SINCE THE ALASKA RAILROAD HEADQUARTERS COMMUNITY AS WELL AS THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE WERE TAKING WATER FROM THE LOWER REACHES OF THIS STREAM, AN AGREEMENT WAS MADE TO SHARE THE NEW WATER SUPPLY POINT WITH THESE GROUPS. IN 1947 THE INTAKE WAS IMPROVED BY A MODERN DAM AND HEADWORKS STRUCTURE BECAUSE OF THE RAPID BUILDUP OF POLLUTION IN THE STREAM AS THE COMMUNITY GREW, THE CITY AND RAILROAD VERY SOON USED THIS NEW INTAKE." (P421) DATE IS THE DATE OF PRESENTATION OF THIS PAPER.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 00771 914950

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST EDWIN H FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION, RESPONSIBLE FOR SURVEYING A ROUTE BY JUNE, 1914, HAD REACHED THE WILDERNESS LOCATION ON SHIP CREEK AT THE HEAD OF COOK INLET THAT WAS TO BE THE RAILROAD TOWN OF ANCHORAGE." (P48) IN APR, 1915, NEARS, A MEMBER OF THE ENGINEERING COMMISSION, LANDED MEN AND SUPPLIES AT SHIP CREEK, READY TO BEGIN CONSTRUCTION. (P49) SHIP CREEK WAS CHOSEN BECAUSE IT WAS MORE CENTRALLY LOCATED ALTHOUGH ITS HARBOR WAS ICE-LOCKED 4 OR 5 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. (P49) THE TENT CITY THAT AROSE AT SHIP CREEK WAS QUICKLY REPLACED BY PERMANENT BUILDING ON THE TABLELANDS ON THE S. SIDE OF THE CREEK. (P50) DOCKS WERE BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK TO HANDLE THE SHIPMENT OF NATANUSKA VALLEY COAL. (PP50-51) "THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION PLANNED, BUILT AND OPERATED ALL THE FACILITIES NEEDED BY THE RAPIDLY GROWING CITY." (P51) HEADQUARTERS OF THE COMMISSION WERE MOVED FROM SEWARD TO ANCHORAGE IN 1917. (P52) "THE SHIP CREEK LOCATION FOR A REROUTING OF THE MAIN LINE WAS CHOSEN AFTER A DOCK AND WAREHOUSE HAD BEEN BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK AND AFTER YARDS AND REPAIR FACILITIES HAD BEEN LOCATED ALONG THE STREAM." (P54) AFTER WORLD WAR II, WAR SURPLUS BECAME AVAILABLE TO THE RAILROAD. "A POWER PLANT IN CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO, WAS SIMILARLY SHIPPED TO ALASKA AND BECAME THE KNIK ARM POWER PLANT ON SHIP CREEK IN ANCHORAGE. IT WAS JOINTLY FINANCED BY THE RAILROAD AND AN ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE, THE CHUGACH ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION." (P28) THE RAILROAD EVENTUALLY SOLD ITS SHARE TO CHUGACH. (P98) IN 1950, THE RAILROAD CELEBRATED THE COMPLETION OF A NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE CREEK. (P104)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 00792 922

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

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

ABST VESSELS DIDN'T TRAVEL UP KNIK ARM AT ONE TIME, CONSIDERING THE TIDE UNSAFE. "BUT THERE CAME A DAY WHEN AN ADVENTUROUS YOUNG NAVIGATOR STURED HIS WOODEN STEAMER PAST TURNAGAIN ARM AND TRANSSHIPPED HIS CARGO TO LIGHTERS, TUGS, AND DORIES AMIDSTREAM, AT A POINT KNOWN AS SHIP CREEK. IT WAS ON KNIK ARM, AT THE VERY HEAD OF THE GREAT INLET. LATER, THE WOODEN STEAMER WAS ANCHORED AT THIS SPOT AND USED AS A FLOATING WAREHOUSE FOR

SUPPLIES BROUGHT BY OTHER STEAMERS. TO THIS "ANCHORAGE" IN THE SUMMER OF 1914 CAME 2 OF THE LARGEST STEAMERS ON THE WESTERN ALASKA RUN AND TIED UP SIDE BY SIDE. ONE OF THEM TOOK ON A LOAD OF SACKED COAL FROM THE MANANUSKA COAL FIELDS...THE OTHER UNLOADED ENGINEERS AND SUPPLIES SENT BY THE GOVERNMENT TO SURVEY PRACTICABLE ROUTES FOR A RAILROAD FROM TIDEWATER TO FAIRBANKS. A TENT CITY SPRANG UP OVERNIGHT ON THE SHORES OF SHIP CREEK. IT GREW INTO A MODERN TOWN AND RECEIVED THE NAME OF ANCHORAGE. AS THE SUMMER TERMINAL OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY, NOW NEARLY COMPLETED, IT BECAME A REGULAR PORT OF CALL FOR STEAMERS PLYING BETWEEN SEATTLE AND WESTERN ALASKA." (P318-319) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 01088 972
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST RUSSELL WIZINA FOR HIS MASTER'S THESIS EVALUATED THE WATER QUALITY IN ALASKAN CAMPGROUNDS IN THE SUMMER OF 1972. WATER FROM SHIP CREEK HAD AN IRON CONCENTRATION OF 0.03 MG/L, CHLORIDE CONTENT OF 0.4 MG/L, AND A TOTAL HARDNESS OF 61 MG/L. THE TEMPERATURE RANGED FROM 32 DEG F TO 53 DEG F. (P20) (P53)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608134009656001380
 MOUT N602330 W1493040 S040N 0010W 34
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST IN HIS CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971, M MILLER MENTIONS THAT SHIP CREEK PICNIC AREA IS ON THE EDGE OF KENAI LAKE AND IS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY BOAT ACROSS THE LAKE. (P68)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 01538 935
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FREEZEUP
 ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKYS", A PHOTO OF A PLANE WITH LARGE PONTONS IS LASHED TO THE FLAT BED OF A FORD TRUCK AND PASSING RAILROAD TRACKS. ITS CAPTION SAYS, A SUDDEN FREEZE-UP NECESSITATED TRUCKING A MCGEE STINSON FROM SHIP CREEK COVE ON MODEL A TRUCK TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD SIDING WHERE A DERRICK COULD LIFT THE PLANE SO WHEELS COULD BE FITTED FOR A FLIGHT-VIA A TRACK-SIDE TAKEOFF-TO MERRILL FIELD-THE FOUR-CYLINDER FORD FLATBED WAS OPERATED BY THE ALASKA TRANSFER COMPANY." (P51) ABOUT 1935.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
 REFN 01633 898918
 STOR 1608042
 MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FREIGHT
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF THE UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. ON PAGES 17-19 THERE IS A LIST OF BOATS BEING USED IN THE INLET AREA FROM 1898 TO 1918: DODGE LINE SCHOONER (AT SHIP CREEK, MAY 1915); THE FLYER (SHIP CREEK TO KNIK, APRIL 1915); MANFRED (AT SHIP CREEK, 1ST VOYAGE JUNE 1914); MCCULLOUGH (AT SHIP CREEK, SEPT 1912); QUALITY FIRST (SHIP CREEK TO KNIK, OCT 1915). SHIP CREEK WAS A PLACE WHERE LARGE OCEAN FREIGHTERS HAD DISCHARGED CARGO TO BE LIGHTERED FURTHER UP THE INLET. IN 1914 WHEN THE U S GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THE RAILROAD FROM ALASKA NORTHERN IT BECAME THE SITE OF PRESENT DAY ANCHORAGE. (P29) THERE WERE SEVERAL FARMS NEAR THE MOUTH OF SHIP CREEK AS EARLY AS 1911, ST CLAIR'S AND WHITNEY'S AMONG THEM. (P30)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2925

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 01641 00001 915
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW PHOTO, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF "THE START OF ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS CAMP AT SHIP CREEK." (P12) PHOTO SHOWS SEVERAL MEN ON CREEK, A PILE OF LUMBER, AND A SMALL BOAT. THIS IS VOLUME ONE OF HER HISTORY. PHOTO: "UNLOADING BARGES AT SHIP CREEK IN 1915, BEFORE THERE WAS A DOCK." (P457) PHOTO: "THE MOUTH OF SHIP CREEK ON JUNE 15, 1915." (P457) PHOTO SHOWS SEVERAL SMALL CRAFT IN RIVER, AND WAREHOUSES. (P457) PHOTO OF MANY TENTS AND BUILDINGS CAPTIONED: "LOOKING TOWARD MOUTH OF SHIP CREEK ABOUT A WEEK AFTER TRACK WAS LAID." (P458)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 01844 950
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT ANCHORAGE, D J CEDERSTROM INDICATES THAT THE CITY'S WATER IS SUPPLIED AT PRESENT BY WATER PUMPED FROM SHIP CREEK, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THAT STREAM WITHIN THE CITY LIMITS. (P20) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 02740 972
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE INDIAN VALLEY TRAIL CAN CONTINUE OVER INDIAN CREEK PASS AND 14 MILES OUT SHIP CREEK. "THERE ARE SWAMPS AND BRUSH LOWER DOWN." ROADHOUSE RUINS ARE FOUND ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE CREEK ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH NORTH FORK SHIP CREEK. A TANK TRAIL IS FOUND ON THE EAST SIDE OF LOWER SHIP CREEK ABOUT 9 OR 10 MI FROM INDIAN PASS. (P85)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 02767 00003 973
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, DREDGING
ABST DREDGING WAS NOTED ON SHIP CREEK BY AN AERIAL SURVEY. (P11)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 03285 972976
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN
ABST DOCUMENT IS 1976 STUDY OF GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE SHIP CREEK AND MONASHKA CREEK RESERVOIRS. SHIP CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING ITS HEAD ABOUT 10 MI. SOUTHEAST OF ANCHORAGE, IN THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS AND FLOWING 25 MINORTHWEST TO COOK INLET. THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF SHIP CREEK IS 117 SQ. MI. WITH 90 SQ. MI. OF DRAINAGE LOCATED ABOVE THE PRESENT DIVERSION DAM, ACCORDING TO A 1972 REFERENCE. (P.4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2926

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 03285 972976
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN
ABST DOCUMENT IS 1976 STUDY OF GEOLOGY AND GEOCHEMISTRY OF THE SHIP CREEK AND MONASHKA CREEK RESERVOIRS. SHIP CREEK IS DESCRIBED AS HAVING ITS HEAD ABOUT 10 MI. SOUTHEAST OF ANCHORAGE, IN THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS AND FLOWING 25 MINORTHWEST TO COOK INLET. THE TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF SHIP CREEK IS 117 SQ. MI. WITH 90 SQ. MI. OF DRAINAGE LOCATED ABOVE THE PRESENT DIVERSION DAM, ACCORDING TO A 1972 REFERENCE. (P.4)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 03287 947973
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION, NO TRAFFIC
ABST DOCUMENT IS STUDY OF TRACE ELEMENTS IN SHIP CREEK WATERSHED. SHIP CREEK BASIN IS 117 SQ. MILES, 90 OF WHICH ARE LOCATED ABOVE THE PRESENT DIVERSION DAM. AREA ABOVE DAM IS USED ONLY AS RECREATIONAL AREA, AND IS USED EXTENSIVELY ONLY IN SKI BOWL AREA. MEAN DISCHARGE LOW FLOW USUALLY FOUND IN MARCH, LARGEST RUNOFF OCCURS IN JUNE ACCORDING TO DATA COLLECTED BETWEEN 1947- 1969. (P.22) THE ELEVEN SAMPLING SITES MADE ON SHIP CREEK, 1973, ARE STRUNG OUT ALONG THE CREEK IN SUCH AREAS THAT THE SAMPLES TAKEN WOULD BE REPRESENTATIVE OF CONDITIONS WITHIN THE RESPECTIVE BASINS. SAMPLE SITE 3 IS DESCRIBED AS A CREEK ISSUING FROM A SPRING NEAR RENDEZVOUS PARK. THE CREEK IS REPORTED TO ALWAYS FLOW WHERE IT CROSSES SKI BOWL ROAD. (P.25) SAMPLE SITE 10, THE NORTH FORK OF SHIP CREEK, CONTAINS "MANY OBSTRUCTIONS (FALLEN TREES, ETC.) AND GRAVEL BARS...." IT IS A VERY ASSYMETRICAL CHANNEL, ABOUT 5 FT. DEEP ON NORTH SIDE AND TAPERING TO 1 FT. DEEP ON SOUTH SIDE. (P.27)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 04073 00320 914
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, LAKE
ABST "BOUNDARY AND LAND CLASSIFICATION REPORT ON SHIP CREEK PROJECT CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST." BY T. M. HUNT AND ASHER TRELAND. WATER EROSION, BY BOTH WAVE AND STREAM ACTION IN THE REGION OF OLD KNIK AND EKLUTNA RIVER IS DESTROYING MUCH VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND. (P1) THE KNIK RIVER VALLEY IS FROM 1-5 MILES WIDE FOR A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. (P2) "THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD FOLLOWS THE TREND OF THE FIRE CREEK VALLEY FROM CLUNIE LAKE NORTHWARD TO NEAR THE COAST. A U S FOREST SERVICE DOCUMENT FROM F R C BOX NUMBER 21584.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 04075 00008 957
STOR 1608042
MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST RG 322. BOX 146476. FRC 1957 SHIP CREEK BRIDGE PHOTOGRAPHS OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION AND PROBLEMS ARE PRESENTED WITH POST BY POST DESCRIPTION OF CONDITION.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK
REFN 04224 966
STOR 1608042

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2927

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,ECONOMY,FREIGHT

ABST SNIDER SAYS GEORGE PALMER RAN SCHOONER FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO SUNNY KNIK AND CHARGED \$4 PER TON OF CARGO WHILE OTHER OUTFITS CHARGED \$20 PER TON. THEY LANDED AT SHIP CREEK, WHICH IS NOW ANCHORAGE. (P104)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 04880 913915

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,NO TRAFF

ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1915, THE ROUTE FOR THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD HAD DEFINITELY BEEN ESTABLISHED AND SHIP CREEK (ANCHORAGE) HAD BEEN LAID OUT AS A DIVISION POINT FROM WHICH CONSTRUCTION WOULD EXTEND BOTH NORTH THROUGH THE VALLEY AND SOUTH TO KERN CREEK. ONLY THE HOMESTEAD OF J. D. WHITNEY HAD BEEN TAKEN UP ALONG SHIP CREEK PRIOR TO LOCATION OF THE RAILROAD. (P30) JOHN BUGGE, WHO HOMESTEADED 320 ACRES IN 1914, ARRIVED IN 1913 ABOARD THE NORTHWESTERN AT SHIP CREEK AND FROM THERE TRAVELED BY LAUNCH TO KNIK. (P33)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 05691 915

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF

ABST PHOTOS 279 AND 280 SHOW THE TENT CAMP ON SHIP CREEK, THE FUTURE SITE OF ANCHORAGE. THE PHOTOS WERE TAKEN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. ONE IS DATED APRIL, 1915. PHOTO 281 IS A VIEW OF THE BACK SIDE OF THE TENT CAMP; PHOTO 283 ENTITLED "DISCHARGING CARGO FOR THE RAILROAD, SHIP CREEK ALASKA" SHOWS THE U S MARIPOSA UNLOADING TO SMALLER BOATS IN THE INLET.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 05936 963

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE

ABST SHIP CREEK PROVIDES MOST OF THE WATER SUPPLY FOR ANCHORAGE. THE CREEK HAS AN AVERAGE FLOW OF MORE THAN 90 MILLION GALLONS PER DAY. (P166)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 06348 967

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY

ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN IN ANCHORAGE ON FEB. 16, 1967. AT 2 FT FROM LEFT BANK, FACING DOWNSTREAM, THE ICE WAS 1.1 FT THICK. AT 5 FT, 0.9 FT ICE. FROM 6-18 FT, OPEN WATER. AT 21 FT, 0.7 FT. AT 29 FT, 0.8 FT. AT 32 FT, 0.8 FT. AT 34 FT, THE RIGHT BANK. (P92)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 06506 969

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611356 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2928

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE
 ABST MARY LIND MORRISON, IN "CRUISING TEMPERMENTAL COOK INLET", LAUNCHED HER BOAT AT SHIP CREEK, ANCHORAGE'S
 SMALL-BOAT HARBOR (P234) DATE IS DATE OF DOCUMENT

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 07187 00100 964

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST A STREAM FLOW RECORD IS AVAILABLE AT A GAGE LOCATED 19.5 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH WHERE THE DRAINAGE AREA IS
 91.2 SQ MILES. ITS PEAK DISCHARGE WAS 1860 CFS OR 20 CFS PER SQ MI OF DRAINAGE AREA. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW
 AT THE GAGE IS 146 CFS.AVERAGE MONTHLY FLOWS VARY FROM LESS THAN 50 CFS FOR DECEMBER THROUGH APRIL TO THE
 MAXIMUM OF 455 CFS IN JUNE.

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 07187 00105 972

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST LAND FILL AND CHANNEL CHANGES ALONG SHIP CREEK SINCE 1964 HAVE RESULTED IN EXTENSIVE UNRECORDED CHANGES IN
 THE STREAM, LEADING TO INACCURATE INFORMATION ON THE STREAM IN THE 1972 REPORT.SHIP CREEK MUST AND WILL BE
 REEXAMINED. BECAUSE OF THE WORK ON THE STREAM, IT HAS THE LEAST FLOOD POTENTIAL OF THE FOUR CREEKS REVIEWED
 (OTHERS ARE FISH,CHESTER,CAMPBELL). THE CHANNEL HAS BEEN CHANGED SO DRASTICALLY THAT THE LOCATION OF THE
 ORIGINAL STREAM IS DOUBTFUL. (P5)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 07187 00111 946

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY,TIDE

ABST GENERAL FISH COMPANY, INC, OPERATED A SALMON CANNERY ON SHIP CREEK, WITH THE FOLLOWING BOATS USED IN 1946:
 "JUNO" HAVING 7 FOOT DRAFT WITH A 25 TON CAPACITY; "WHITWORTH" WITH 7 FOOT DRAFT AND TONNAGE OF 20; "HELEN
 T." WITH 7 FOOT DRAFT AND 28 TON CAPACITY; "TYONEK" WITH 8 FOOT DRAFT AND 35 TON CAPACITY. TAKEN FROM A
 LETTER FROM THE CANNERY, DATED JULY 27,1946 "WE ARE MAINLY INTERESTED IN KEEP SHIP CREEK DEEP AND THE MOUTH
 AT ITS PRESENT PLACE, SO OUR TENDERS CAN NAVIGATE UP TO OUR DOCK AT HALF TIDE IF POSSIBLE." (PA-12)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN

ABST THE VALLEY OF SHIP CREEK HAS A BROAD ROUNDED FORM. ALL THE DRAINAGE COMES FROM SNOW FIELDS. THE TIDE EFFECTS
 SHIP CREEK AND DURING HIGH TIDE BOATS OF SMALL DRAFT CAN ENTER FOR ABOUT 1/2 MILE. (P12)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK SHIP CREEK

REFN 07187 00113 950

STOR 1608042

MOUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07

LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2929

KEYW NO TRAFF, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, CANNERY
 ABST REPORTED IN A 10-PAGE REPORT ON COOK INLET AND TRIBUTARIES, 29 MAY 1950, THE HARBOR AT SHIP CREEK HAD 4 SMALL WHARFS, WHICH WERE DRY AT LESS THAN HALF TIDE, SERVING 3 CANNING COMPANIES AND THE CITY OF ANCHORAGE. (P5)

**** WATN SHIP CREEK UNNAMED

REFN 03182 976
 STOR 1608042
 MQUT N611336 W1495335 S130N 0030W 07
 LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE BY ROBERT B SMITH OF A CLEAR WATER STREAM WHICH FLOWS OUT OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS THROUGH ANCHORAGE AND IS USED AS A SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY BY THE CITY. (P7) THE STREAM IS NOT NAMED IN THIS 1976 DOCUMENT, HOWEVER IT MAY REFER TO SHIP CREEK.

**** WATN SHIRLEY LAKE HARDING LAKE

REFN 04926 921
 STOR 1607
 MQUT N615945 W1522419 S220N 0170W 16
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, LAKE, PHOTO, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION BEYOND THE RAINY PASS AREA, THE PARTY FOLLOWING THE HAPPY RIVER TRAIL "CAME TO A LARGE LAKE WHICH WE HAD TO SKIRT, THE ACTUAL TRAIL CROSSING THE ICE WHEN THE LAKE WAS FROZEN. APPARENTLY THIS LAKE HAD NO NAME, ALTHOUGH IT WAS VERY MANY ACRES IN EXTENT AND QUITE LARGE ENOUGH TO HAVE A NAME. I CALLED IT HARDING LAKE." (P153) PHOTO OF "HARDING LAKE" (P152) THE TRAIL BEING FOLLOWED AT THE TIME WAS THE NANCY TO IDITAROD WINTER MAIL TRAIL. PERIOD WAS THE EARLY 1920'S.

**** WATN SHORT RIVER SHORT RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501177000274001001501730
 MQUT N610400 W1415500 C090S 0200E 19
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE SHORT RIVER, WHOSE FLOW COMPRISES THE MELTWATER OF BERNARD GLACIER, DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 300 SQ MI. (P4-105)

**** WATN SHORTY CREEK SHORT CREEK

REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 160339902786000594004383204310012890230005220110
 MQUT N633100 W1560800 S230S 0140E 10
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER CHECKED THIS CREEK OUT FOR GOLD JULY 11 AND 12, 1907 AND FOUND NOTHING. AT THE BACK OF THE DIARY HE NOTES CLAIMS "JULY 10 PILCHER 660, 1 BELOW EDWARDS, 660; 1 ABOVE KRUGER, 660; 2 ABOVE WERNER, 660; 3 ABOVE RATHENBURG 660; AND 4 ABOVE HOPKINS 1320 LONG."

**** WATN SHOTGUN CREEK SHOTGUN CREEK

REFN 00591 941945
 STOR 160405402910000552001229000870
 MQUT N604932 W1575036 S090N 0480W 32
 LUPR 41 AOLITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST CADY, WALLACE, HOARE, AND WEBBER MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IN 1941 TO 1945. SHOTGUN CREEK FLOWS N FROM THE NUSHAGAK HILLS TO THE HOLITNA RIVER AND IS A SWIFT CLEAR STREAM. (P10) THE

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES TRAVELLED BY POLING BOATS, CANOE, AND FOOT IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM BUT THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY IS NOT SPECIFIED. A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 01445 899
 STOR 1602868000630000090
 HOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13
 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 SHOVEL CREEK, NEAR PORT SAFETY AND SOLOMON. (P246)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 1602868000630000090
 HOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SEVERAL MINING DITCHES WERE IN OPERATION ON SHOVEL CREEK IN 1904, AND SURVEYS WERE MADE FOR MANY MORE (P-22).

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 02202 911
 STOR 1602868000630000090
 HOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST NOTES ON MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP339-344. P S SMITH 1912. KIMBALL COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON SHOVEL CREEK IN 1911. (P342)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 1602868000630000090
 HOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 SHOVEL CREEK GOLD DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON SHOVEL CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 02390 927
 STOR 1602868000630000090
 HOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 SHOVEL CREEK GOLD DREDGING COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON SHOVEL CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK
 REFN 04077 00035 950960
 STOR 1602
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2931

ABST THE ONLY KNOWN MINERAL CLAIM A TRIBUTARY OF INGRUKSUKRUK CREEK, IN THE SELAWIK DISTRICT IS AN INACTIVE GOLD PLACER ON SHOVEL CREEK, WHICH WAS WORKED ABOUT 10 YEARS IN THE 1950'S AND 1960'S BUT PRODUCTION OF THE SITE IS UNKNOWN. (P9) ORTH DOESN'T LIST A SHOVEL CREEK IN THAT LOCATION.

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK

REFN 04077 00035 950960

STOR 1602

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE ONLY KNOWN MINERAL CLAIM A TRIBUTARY OF INGRUKSUKRUK CREEK, IN THE SELAWIK DISTRICT IS AN INACTIVE GOLD PLACER ON SHOVEL CREEK, WHICH WAS WORKED ABOUT 10 YEARS IN THE 1950'S AND 1960'S BUT PRODUCTION OF THE SITE IS UNKNOWN. (P9) ORTH DOESN'T LIST A SHOVEL CREEK IN THAT LOCATION.

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK

REFN 04342 902

STOR 1602868000630000090

MOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13

LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST KLONDY NELSON DUFRESNE MAKES REFERENCE TO A ROADHOUSE ON SHOVEL CREEK. SHE AND HER MOTHER STOPPED OFF THERE DURING THEIR WINTER STAGE COACH TRIP FROM NONE TO COUNCIL AND LATER FROM COUNCIL TO OPHIR CREEK BY DOG SLED, 1902. (P21-22)

**** WATN SHOVEL CREEK SHOVEL CREEK

REFN 05310 898904

STOR 1602860000630000090

MOUT N643657 W1642317 K100S 0290W 13

LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST SHOVEL CREEK IN LOCATED IN THE SOLOMON RIVER DISTRICT. RICH GOLD PLACER DEPOSITS WERE DISCOVERED ON TRIBUTARIES TO SHOVEL CREEK. TWO OF THESE TRIBUTARIES WERE MYSTERY AND KASSON CREEKS. (P55)

**** WATN SHOWER GULCH SHOWER GULCH

REFN 02121 907

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, OBSTRUCTION

ABST A SMALL STREAM JOINING KOTSINA RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE GLACIER IN WHICH ITS SOUTHERN BRANCH ORIGINATES IS CALLED SHOWER GULCH FROM THE WATERFALL AT ITS LOWER END. NATIVE COPPER HAD BEEN FOUND NEAR THIS FALL BY 1907, THOUGH LITTLE PROSPECTING HAD BEEN DONE BY THAT TIME. (P58) ACCORDING TO THE STOREI SYSTEM, SHOWER GULCH IS CONSIDERED AS THE HEAD OF THE KOTSINA RIVER.

**** WATN SHRODE LAKE SHRODE LAKE

REFN 02713 975

STOR 1608

MOUT N603912 W1481915 S070N 0060E 36

LUPR 53 UNNAMED CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION

ABST THE U S FOREST SERVICE HAS A PUBLIC RECREATION CABIN AT THE LAKE. (P271)

**** WATN SHUBLIK SPRINGS SHUBLIK SPRINGS

REFN 00763 972

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2932

STOR 1601
 MOUT N692700 W1461100 U010N 0240E 10
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, DISCHARGE, SPRING
 ABST J.K. GREENHOOD, IN HIS MASTER'S THESIS, DISCUSSES WATER SUPPLY AND DEMAND PROBLEMS ON THE NORTH SLOPE (1972). IN THE FOOTHILLS, "THE ONLY RELIABLE SOURCES OF GROUNDWATER ARE THE FEW PERENNIAL SPRINGS. THE LARGEST OF THESE ARE THE SHUBLIK SPRINGS, WHICH FEED THE CANNING RIVER, AT A MEAN FLOW OF 1,000 GPM." (P47)

**** WATN SHUBLIK SPRINGS SHUBLIK SPRINGS
 REFN 03146 966966
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N692700 W1460300 U010W 0240E 10
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, DISCHARGE, GROUNDWATER, DEPTH, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BETWEEN MAY 31 AND JUNE 22, 1966. UPPER STRETCH OF THE STREAM IS 3 M WIDE AND 20-50 CM DEEP. THERE IS NO INDICATION OF TRAVEL ON THE STREAM. THE STREAM IS OPEN ALL WINTER AND THE FLOW IS RAPID. THIS IS A STUDY OF THE SPRING DONE BY J. KALFF AND J. E. HOBBIIE.

**** WATN SHUBLIK SPRINGS SHUBLIK SPRINGS
 REFN 03147
 STOR 1601000
 MOUT N692700 W1461100 U010N 0240E 10
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, NO TRAFF
 ABST SHUBLIK SPRINGS ORIGINATES FROM SEVERAL SOURCES AT BASE OF MOUNTAIN COPELSTEN IN SHUBLIK MOUNTAINS. IT HAS STEEP GRADIENT WITH ABOUT 107 METER DROP OVER ITS 1 KILOMETER LENGTH. THERE IS 8.8 METER WATERFALL WHERE STREAM ENTERS CANNING RIVER. SPRING IS APPROXIMATELY 1 KM LONG, 4-8 IN WIDE, AND 15-45 CM DEEP. SPRING REMAINS OPEN ALL WINTER. (P1216)

**** WATN SHUBLIK SPRINGS SHUBLIK SPRINGS
 REFN 04077 00011 977
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N692700 W1461100 U010N 0240E 10
 LUPR 13 CANNING RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO DATA OBTAINED FROM A STUDY DONE BY R. DETTERMAN, SHUBLIK SPRINGS IS THE LARGEST CONTINUOUSLY FLOWING SPRING ON THE ARCTIC SLOPE. IT HAS AN ESTIMATED VOLUME OF 30000 GAL PER HOUR.

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHINGNEK CREEK
 REFN 02123 898908
 STOR 1602095020560001290
 MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THERE HAS BEEN SOME PLACER MINING ON SHINGNEK CREEK BETWEEN 1898 AND 1908, WITH AN ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF \$50,000, FROM 7 OR 8 CLAIMS. 3 OR 4 MEN WORKED IN 1908 WITH USE OF WING DAMS. (P59)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHINGNEK CREEK
 REFN 02123 898908
 STOR 1602095020560001290
 MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2933

ABST THERE HAS BEEN SOME PLACER MINING ON SHINGNEK CREEK BETWEEN 1898 AND 1908, WITH AN ESTIMATED PRODUCTION OF \$50,000, FROM 7 OR 8 CLAIMS. 3 OR 4 MEN WORKED IN 1908 WITH USE OF WING DAMS. (P59)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHINGNEK CREEK

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1602095020560001290

MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE BASIN OF SHINGNEK CREEK, A SMALL NORTHERLY TRIBUTARY OF THE "KONAK." "MANY PROSPECTORS WILL REACH THE NEW CAMP BY WINTER JOURNEYS WITH DOGTEAMS." (P45)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUGNAK RIVER

REFN 03494 929930

STOR 1602095020560001290

MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP

ABST "NOV 20: AT HOME ON SHUNGNAK RIVER. ALL'S WELL AND FEELING FINE." (P7) "FEB 2: HAVE A 400 FT DROP FOR ALL TAILINGS INTO SHUNGNAK RIVER WATER." (P21) "APRIL 25: TOOK LONG TRIP UP SHUNGNAK RIVER AND LOOK AT SOME MORE QUARTZ LEDGES AND ALSO PUT OUR POST ON THE BULL DOG LODE AND TERRIA NOVA LODE." (P31)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUGNAK RIVER

REFN 03494 929930

STOR 1602095020560001290

MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP

ABST "NOV 20: AT HOME ON SHUNGNAK RIVER. ALL'S WELL AND FEELING FINE." (P7) "FEB 2: HAVE A 400 FT DROP FOR ALL TAILINGS INTO SHUNGNAK RIVER WATER." (P21) "APRIL 25: TOOK LONG TRIP UP SHUNGNAK RIVER AND LOOK AT SOME MORE QUARTZ LEDGES AND ALSO PUT OUR POST ON THE BULL DOG LODE AND TERRIA NOVA LODE." (P31)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUNGNAK RIVER

REFN 02186 911

STOR 1602095020560001290

MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H. BROOKS 1912. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP. 17-44. SOME MINING WAS DONE ON THE SHUNGNAK RIVER IN 1911. (P41)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUNGNAK RIVER

REFN 02208 898910

STOR 1602095020560001290

MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, RIVER, EXPEDITION, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST MINING IN THE SHUNGNAK REGION HAS BEEN CARRIED ON ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY SINCE 1898. (P125) THE MAIN PLACER DEVELOPMENTS IN THIS REGION ARE ON STREAMS HEADING IN OR FLOWING THROUGH THE COSMOS HILLS: NAMELY, DAHL CREEK; RILEY CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF KOGOLUKTUK RIVER; AND SHUNGNAK RIVER. WHEN VISITED IN 1910 BY A USGS TEAM THERE WERE ONLY 10 TO 12 MINERS IN THE WHOLE REGION. IT IS DOUBTFULL WHETHER \$100,000 IN GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN FROM THE PLACERS IN THE 10 TO 15 YEARS THAT THEY'VE BEEN WORKED. (P126) PLACER MINING ON SHUNGNAK RIVER ITSELF HAS BEEN CARRIED ON FOR A MILE OR SO BELOW THE NARROW CANYON BY WHICH THIS STREAM TRAVERSES THE COSMOS

HILLS. ONLY 2 OR 3 PARTIES OF 3 OR 4 MEN EACH HAVE ATTEMPTED MINING DURING ANY YEAR, AND IN 1910 ONLY ONE PLACER CAMP OF ONE WHITE MAN AND 2 OR 3 NATIVES WAS IN OPERATION. NATIVES WERE PAID \$4 DAILY PLUS BOARD. (P131) MOST OF THE GOLD FOUND IN THE PLACERS OF THE SHUNGNAK IS IN SMALL PIECES WORTH FROM 1/2 CENT TO 3 CENTS; BUT NUGGETS WORTH UP TO ABOUT \$40 HAVE BEEN FOUND. OTHER MINERALS FOUND ARE MAGNETITE, COPPER, AND SILVER. (P132) A LIBERAL FIGURE FOR THE TOTAL PRODUCTION FROM THIS RIVER WOULD NOT BE MORE THAN \$50,000. (P132)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUNGNAK RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602095020560001290
 MOUT N665525 W1572313 K180N 0070E 31
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST CHROMITE BOULDERS UP TO A FOOT IN DIAMETER HAVE BEEN FOUND IN SHUNGNAK RIVER REGIONS. (P14) ASBESTOS DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE SHUNGNAK REGION OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P15)

**** WATN SHUNGNAK RIVER SHUNGNAK RIVER
 REFN 06902 899906
 STOR 1602095020560001290
 MOUT N665525 W1572513 K180N 0070E 31
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST BROOKS (1906) NOTES A FEW PROSPECTORS WHO REMAINED IN THE AREA AFTER 1899 WERE SUCCESSFUL ON SHUNGNAK RIVER, BUT ONLY A FEW CLAIMS WERE ACTIVE BY 1905. (P.26)

**** WATN SHUSHALLUK CREEK SHUSHALLUK CREEK
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350065600390
 MOUT N675445 W1505031 F360N 0150W 25
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, MAP
 ABST IN 1939 MARSHALL AND KENNETH HARVEY ASCENDED CREEK ON FOOT, WHILE JESSE ALLEN AND ERNIE JOHNSON FISHED NEAR THE MOUTH. "THE LOWER PART OF THE STREAM WAS ROUNDED BY CRUMBLING SLATE MOUNTAINS, 3,000 FT. HIGH, WHICH WERE GRADUALLY SLIDING THEIR WAY INTO THE CREEK." (P120) MAPS ARE IN THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SIGNAL CREEK SIGNAL CREEK
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1612198000092000038
 MOUT N552435 W1314155 C740S 0900E 35
 LUPR 60 WARD CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST SIGNAL CREEK CAMPGROUND, NEAR WARD LAKE, IS DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THE SITE IS A MI UP THE WARD LAKE ACCESS ROAD. (P85)

**** WATN SIKIK LAKE SIKIK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N680300 W1580700 K310N 0030E 26
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, DIMENSION
 ABST ON JULY 5, 1973, SIKAK LAKE WAS VISITED BY FLOAT PLANE FOR WATER SAMPLING. LOCATED ABOUT 4 MILES FROM NAVASHAK LAKE, THIS LAKE HAD A DEPTH OF ABOUT 1.5 METERS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2935

**** WATN SIKSIKPUK RIVER SIKSIKPUK RIVER
 REFN 02660 959
 STOR 160119201045000051000585000330
 MOUT N685157 W1515503 U070S 0010E 04
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST TIGLUKPUK CREEK IS A MAJOR TRIBUTARY OF SIKSIKPUK RIVER. (P6)

**** WATN SILVER CREEK SILVER CREEK
 REFN 01853 952
 STOR 160339907005001230005820006910008700090
 MOUT N625857 W1414241 C140N 0190E 24
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE SILVER CREEK AREA DIORITE CUT BY A NORTHWEST TRENDING FAULT OR SHEAR ZONE IS ABOUT 100 FEET WIDE. THE ROCK IN THE FRACTURE ZONE HAS BEEN ALTERED TO A RATHER SOFT MATERIAL; SEVERAL QUARTZ VEINS CONTAINING SPARSE AMOUNTS OF THE METALLIC MINERALS OCCUR IN THIS ZONE. (P8) THE PUBLICATION DATE IS 1952.

**** WATN SILVER CREEK SILVER CREEK
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470003460020
 MOUT N635800 W1555600 K170S 0160E 33
 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 RUSKOKMIN IDITAROD AREA A SHELTER CABIN WAS LOCATED ON A TRAIL ON SILVER CREEK. (P50)

**** WATN SILVER CREEK SILVER CREEK
 REFN 04077 00017 973
 STOR 160523601133400186000295100690
 MOUT N594000 W1540000 S060S 0280W 24
 LUPR 42 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST SILVER CREEK IS 4 MILES LONG AND RISES AT APPROXIMATELY 2,500 FEET MEAN SEA LEVEL. IT AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 184 FEET PER MILE.

**** WATN SILVER CREEK UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470003460020
 MOUT N635800 W1555600 K170S 0160E 33
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CRIPPLE-POORMAN TRAIL CROSSES SILVER CREEK ABOUT 25 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, CLOSE TO LONE MOUNTAIN.

**** WATN SILVER SALMON CREEK SILVER SALMON STREAM
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 1606800
 MOUT N595151 W1531253 S040S 0230W 03
 LUPR 52 SILVER SALMON CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, FISHING
 ABST SILVER SALMON CREEK FLOWS SOUTHEAST TO CHINITNA BAY ON WEST SIDE OF COOK INLET. IT IS "A LARGE FAST CREEK." (P295) FIFTY FT. OUT FROM THE BEACH WAS A GREAT SCHOOL OF SILVERS, WAITING TO ASCEND STREAM. (P295-296)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2936

RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, AND "KERMIT", WERE ON MOUTH OF SILVER SALMON CREEK, FISHING. (P296)

**** WATN SILVERBOW CREEK LITTLE ANVIL CREEK
REFN 02166 911
STOR 1602875
MOUT N653500 W1635000 K100S 0260W 34
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST SOME WORK HAS BEEN DONE TO DEVELOPE THE GOLD ON LITTLE ANVIL CREEK. (P125)

**** WATN SILVERTIP CREEK SILVERTIP CREEK
REFN 02065 906
STOR 1608080001268000220
MOUT N604459 W1492145 S080N 0010W 36
LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, ECONOMY
ABST A HYDRAULIC PLANT INSTALLED ABOUT A MILE ABOVE THE POINT WHERE SILVERTIP CREEK JOINS EAST FORK DID NOT PROVE SUCCESSFUL, AND THE WORK WAS ABANDONED. THE ENTIRE OUTPUT PROBABLY DOES NOT EXCEED \$4,000. (P40)

**** WATN SINCLAIR LAKE SINCLAIR LAKE
REFN 00016 969969
STOR 1601
MOUT N710001 W1544721 U190N 0110W 16
LUPR 11 SINCLAIR RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP
ABST LAKE WAS RESEARCH SITE FOR STUDY ON ALGAL METABOLISM. WORK DONE JUST PRIOR TO BREAKUP. LAKE HAD A COMPLETELY OPEN LEAD. (P76)

**** WATN SINEAK RIVER SINEAK RIVER
REFN 02853 975
STOR 1602052
MOUT N642500 W1612400 K120S 0140W 25
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
ABST "FROM COOK'S CHART, APPARENTLY HE ANCHORED NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SINEAK RIVER" WHERE "A FEW NATIVES CAME OFF IN THEIR SMALL CANOES, AND BARTERED SOME DRIED SALMON FOR SUCH TRIFLES AS OUR PEOPLE HAD TO GIVE THEM." (P43) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN SINGARUAK CREEK SINGARUAK CREEK
REFN 03139 973
STOR 1601350
MOUT N710440 W1571142 U200N 0200W 20
LUPR 11
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST THE VILLAGE OF SINARU IS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SINGARUAK CREEK, 18 MILES SOUTHWEST OF BARROW. THE VILLAGE OF SINARU AND OTHER COMMUNITIES ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

**** WATN SINGARUAK CREEK SINARU RIVER
REFN 06320 925
STOR 1601350
MOUT N710440 W1571141 U200N 0200W 20
LUPR 11 SINGARUAK CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2937

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT

ABST EVA A RICHARDS, A TEACHER AT WAINWRIGHT, DESCRIBES A DOGSLED TRIP SHE MADE ALONG THE SOUTH BANK OF THE SINARU RIVER, 1925. (P.233)

**** WATN SINGOALIK RIVER SINGOALIK

REFN Q4462 966975

STOR 1602517

MOUT N675900 W1651248 K300N 0290W 24

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING

ABST THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE SINGOALIK WAS 25-50 PINK SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24. ALTHOUGH THE MAP SHOWS A RIVER LABELLED "SINGOALIK", ORTH LISTS ONLY SINGOALIK INLET, AS A WATER PASSAGE CONNECTING THE SINGOALIK LAGOON TO THE CHUKCHI SEA. THE SINGOALIK RIVER DOES APPEAR ON THE MAPS (USGS)

**** WATN SINONA CREEK SINONA

REFN Q3496 929

STOR 161039502218500421002200000413

MOUT N623400 W1443800 C090N 0040E 10

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1929 GULKANA-SLANA RELOCATION SURVEY STATED THAT THE CHISTOCHINA WAS CUTTING INTO ITS RIGHT LIMIT NEAR ITS MOUTH AND MIGHT POSSIBLY TAKE THE COURSE OF THE SINONA. (P62) "THE SINONA, A CLEAR WATER STREAM ABOUT 1 MI W OF THE CHISTOCHINA, WILL REQUIRE 2 38 FT A-TRUSS SPANS." (P62)

**** WATN SINROCK RIVER SINROCK RIVER OR SINUK RIVER

REFN Q3517 00001 900

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "THE STORY OF THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN THE NOME AREA IS QUITE ROMANTIC. A LAPP REINDEER HERDER NAMED JOHN TORNENSIS HAD MADE A DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON SINUK RIVER AND MADE HIS WAY TO COUNCIL CITY WITH THE NEWS OF HIS DISCOVERY." (P43A)

**** WATN SINUK CREEK SINROCK CREEK

REFN Q5106 914

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST AUTHOR STONE'S PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZING THE SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR POWER IN 1914 NOTES GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL ON THIS STREAM. (P62) HE ALSO NOTES IRON ORE HERE. (P69)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINDOOK RIVER

REFN Q5310 903904

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER

ABST DURING THE PERIOD 1903-1904 GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE SINDOOK RIVER IN THE NOME DISTRICT. ALSO, THE BED OF THE SINDOOK RIVER, AND THE BENCHES ADJACENT TO THE RIVER, WERE DEMONSTRATED TO BE "AS RICH IN GOLD AS ANY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY HERETOFORE EXPLOITED." (P47-48)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINROCK RIVER
REFN 00897 900
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THE U.S.COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED THAT THE ENTRANCE TO SINROCK RIVER HAS "SHIFTING BARS, BUT THERE IS GENERALLY WATER ENOUGH IN THE CHANNELS OVER THESE BARS TO PERMIT LIGHT DRAFT RIVER STEAMERS TO ENTER." (P46)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINROCK RIVER
REFN 01481 915
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF A REINDEER BUSINESS IN ALASKA AND THE LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO. IN JANUARY A REINDEER FAIR WAS SCHEDULED IN IGLOO. THE PARTY OF SIX WITH 8 DEER HITCHED TO 8 SLEDS LEFT NOME AND TRAVELLED TO IGLOO VIA SINROCK AND MOSQUITO PASS. THEY STAYED THE NIGHT AT SINROCK CHARLIE'S AND THE NEXT DAY FOLLOWED ALONG THE SINROCK RIVER WHERE THE GOING WAS GOOD ON THE SNOW--COVERED ICE. THEY REACHED THE CAMP OF 3 PROSPECTORS BY NOON AND ONE OF THE PROSPECTORS WITH DOGS SHOWED THEM THE WAY TO AMERICAN CREEK. (P101) WHERE THEY SPENT THE NIGHT IN AN UNOCCUPIED CABIN. THE NEXT DAY THEY CONTINUED UP THE SINROCK RIVER VALLEY TO MOSQUITO PASS. (P101)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES SINUK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING
ABST BEDROCK OF RIVER VALLEY IS SANDSTONE AND SHALE, GREATLY REDUCED BY EROSION. (P6) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: IRON ON RIVER - 15 CLAIMS KNOWN AS MONARCH GROUP. SINUK RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND 25 MI. N W OF NOME.

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 00606 898
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT ABOUT LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA. LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT THE MISSIONARY NELS HULTBERG SENT H L BLAKE ON TO SINUK RIVER IN LATE SUMMER OF 1898. BLAKE WENT UP THE RIVER PROSPECTING. (P7)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2939

REFN 01777 898

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST IN HIS HISTORY OF ALASKA, TOMPKINS DESCRIBES THE FIRST EXPLORATIONS AND GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. H. L. BLAKE, A MEMBER OF THE LIBBY PARTY (WHICH ESTABLISHED COUNCIL CITY ON THE NIUKLUK), SET OFF WITH A FEW OTHER MEN FOR THE SNAKE RIVER. LOSING SUPPLIES IN A STORM AT SNAKE RIVER, THEY HEADED UP THE COAST TO A NATIVE SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SINUK. "HERE WORD OF A FIND ON THIS RIVER, INDUCED THEM TO ASCEND THE SINUK RIVER." THIS WAS JUNE 1898. (P245)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

REFN 02666 949

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST BERYL DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE SINUK RIVER REGION. (P14) IRON WAS FOUND BETWEEN SINUK RIVER AND WASHINGTON CREEK. (P24)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

REFN 02853 791

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ON 28 JULY, 1791 THE "GLORY OF RUSSIA" CAST ANCHOR 8 MI FROM SHORE IN LAT 64 20, LONG 164 SLEDGE ISLAND, 78 WEST, DISTANT 9 MI, CAPE RODNEY, NW 75, 9 MILES." BILLINGS, MERCK, (A NATURALIST) BAKOU (SHIP'S MASTER) AND VORONIN (ARTIST) WENT ASHORE AND DISCOVERED NATIVES AT THE MOUTH OF A "SMALL RIVER, PROBABLY THE SINUK" WITH WHOM THEY TRADED BEADS AND KNIVES FOR FUR. (P48-52) ALL SLEDGE ISLANDERS LEFT THEIR HOMES FOR BERRY PICKING AND FISHING AT SINUK RIVER OR CAPE NOME. IN RETURN, MAINLANDERS HUNTED WALRUS AND CRABS NEAR SLEDGE ISLAND.

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1602820

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING

ABST THE SINUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 293 SQUARE MILES. SOME CHUM SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THIS RIVER ANNUALLY. (P9)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

REFN 04377 898

STOR 1602320

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST JOHN TORNENSIS DISCOVERED GOLD. (P39)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER

REFN 04377 898

STOR 1602320

MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2940

LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST JOHN TORNENSIS DISCOVERED GOLD. (P39)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 04980 908
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
ABST IN HIS ACCOUNT OF A 1908 SURVEY OF THE NOME MINING AREA, T. A. RICKARD REFERS TO EARLIER PROSPECTING ON THE SINUK RIVER (P330) AND TO "THIRTY MEN WHO WERE CAMPING ON THE SINUK THAT WINTER(1898)". (P337)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 05619 898
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN 1898 THERE HAD BEEN GOLD PROSPECTING ALONG NORTON SOUND AS FAR AS THE SINUK RIVER. (P163)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 05861 958
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT
ABST IN 1958, A PLANE WAS CAUGHT IN A STORM AND FORCED TO LAND. ESKIMO DOGTEAM SEARCHERS FOUND THE PLANE AND PASSENGERS ON A BEND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER BETWEEN TWO MOUNTAINS. (P162) THE RIVER WAS FROZEN.

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SINUK RIVER
REFN 06321 944
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
ABST THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY SPENT 2 YEARS IN GOVERNMENT SERVICE AT SINUK WHICH IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE SINUK RIVER ON JUNE 8, ABOARD A TEN-TON POWER SCHOONER, THE VAN VALIN FAMILY "SAILED OUT OF THE MOUTH OF THE SINUK RIVER INTO THE BERING SEA." (P19) VAN VALIN MENTIONS A NATIVE STUDENT WHO OFTEN "SHOULDERED AND PACKED A 98 POUND SACK OF FLOUR 5 MILES UP THE SINUK RIVER." (P49)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER SYNROCK RIVER
REFN 00850 901
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643523 W1661458 K100S 0380W 27
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1901, THE SYNROCK HERD OF REINDEER WAS LEFT ON THE SYNROCK RIVER. (P46)

**** WATN SINUK RIVER UPPER SINUK RIVER
REFN 02118 906907
STOR 1602820
MOUT N643500 W1661500 K100S 0380W 27

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2941

LUPR 22

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 SEE TABLE 2
MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN SIRUK CREEK SIRUK CREEK

REFN 00589 942

STOR 160339904913000947004275004810040000150

MOUT N664221 W1531836 K150N 0260E 18

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, ROUTE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE GOES FROM THE VALLEY OF
ALBERT CREEK TO THE VALLEY OF SIRUK CREEK AND FOLLOWS THE RIGHT BANK OF THE CREEK. (P.20) CONSIDERABLE SPRUCE
HERE. (P.20) BLUFF CUTS ARE PROBABLY SILT WITH MINOR GRAVEL LENSES. (P.33) PHOTO: "SIRUK CREEK CROSSING"
SHOWS A MAN WITH 3 DOGS UNHARNESSED AND CROWDING AROUND A SLED. (C-27)

**** WATN SIRUK CREEK SIRUK CREEK

REFN 02691 961962

STOR 160339904913000947004275004810040000150

MOUT N664221 W1531836 K150N 0260E 18

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST SIRUK CREEK LIES WITHIN THE KOYUKUK INDIAN TERRITORY. (P17) AN INFORMANT RELATES KOBUK ESKIMOS TRADING WITH
INDIANS ON SIRUK CREEK, WHERE THEY ESTABLISHED A VILLAGE ACROSS FROM THE INDIAN VILLAGE. (P217)

**** WATN SIRUK CREEK SIRUK CREEK

REFN 07055 969

STOR 160339904913000947004275004810040000150

MOUT N664221 W1531836 K150N 0260E 18

LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER

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

ABST "GLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE LOWER ALATNA VALLEY", BY THOMAS HAMILTON, 1969. ABOUT 3.5 SW OF ITS MOUTH, SIRUK
CREEK INCISES GRAYWACKE BEDROCK, AND IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM IT FLOWS AT A GENTLE GRADIENT BETWEEN 10 FT BANKS.
FLAT MARSHY TERRAIN COVERS THE VALLEY BOTTOM FOR MORE THAN 9 MI SW AND MAY INDICATE A FORMER LAKE DAMMED BY
GLACIER ICE. (P200)

**** WATN SISIAC CREEK SISIAC CREEK

REFN 02728 700971

STOR 1602047017830001690

MOUT N675400 W1603500 K290N 0080W 19

LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

KEYW RIVER, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST AT THE MOUTH OF SISIAC CREEK ABOVE KALUKTAVIK RIVER IS A SITE DATING CIRCA 1700 WITH LATE PREHISTORIC ESKIMO,
PROBABLY ANBLER ISLAND ON KOBUK RIVER, CULTURAL AFFINITIES. THE SITE CONTAINED 4 HOUSES AND VARIOUS ARTIFACTS
SUCH AS PROJECTILE POINTS AND ARROWHEADS. (LOCATION NUMBER 65) ANOTHER SITE WITH SAME LOCATION NUMBER IS
LOCATED UPSTREAM, E OF THE KALUTAVIK RIVER, WAS A FALL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR THE UPPER NOATAK REGIONAL
GROUP. DATING IS CIRCA 1850. LOCATION 65 WAS FOUND BY HALL DURING AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION AT SISIAC
CREEK IN 1971.

**** WATN SISIAC CREEK SISIAC CREEK

REFN 07078 964

STOR 1602047017830001690

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2942

MOUT N675400 W1603500 K290N 0080W 19
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST DURING AN OVERLAND TREK FROM THE NOATAK TO THE KUGURUROK RIVER AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY FOLLOWED ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF SISIAC CREEK IN 1964. (P85)

**** WATN SISTER LAKE SISTER LAKE
 REFN 02185 910
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N573500 W1360000 C490S 0580E 13
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED STREAM
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE
 ABST GOLD MINES AT THE HEAD OF KLAG BAY UTILIZE ELECTRIC POWER FROM A GENERATING STATION ON SISTER LAKE, "4 1/2 MI" AWAY. (P23)

**** WATN SITKA HOT SPRINGS SITKA SPRINGS
 REFN 00026 00047 908
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N565000 W1352200 C580S 0640E 09
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST TWO OF THE HOT SPRINGS LOCATED HERE CONTAIN SULPHUR WATER, THE OTHER CONTAINING MAGNESIA WATER. THE BOTTOM OF THE RESERVOIR WHERE THE SPRING FLOWS FROM UNDER A MOSS-COVERED ROCK HAS A SULPHUR CRUST 1/2 INCH THICK, THE WATER BEING VERY CLEAR. IN 1908 THERE WAS A TWO-STORY BATHHOUSE AND 4 CABINS LOCATED THERE. THE AUTHOR RECOMMENDED THE SPRINGS FOR THEIR MEDICINAL BENEFITS. (P415) THE SPRINGS ARE SAID TO BE LOCATED AT THE COMMUNITY OF GOODARD IN ORTH.

**** WATN SITUK LAKE UNNAMED LAKE
 REFN 04804 00002 908
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N593755 W1392430 C260S 0350E 24
 LUPR 60 SITUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, RIVER
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG OF 1908 NOTES STARTING UP SEETUCK ON JUN 13 "GOT TO LAKE AT 7 P.M....BEAR SIGN ALONG RIVER AND LAKE...CAMPED AT OUTLET". (P20) I BELIEVE THIS LAKE TO BE SITUK LAKE. (BOX 2) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SEETUCK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00906 906
 STOR 1610763
 MOUT N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, CANNERY
 ABST A RAILROAD 10 MILES IN LENGTH CONNECTS THE CANNERY AT YAKUTAT WITH SEETUCK RIVER. FISH ARE LANDED FROM THE BOATS AND LOADED ON GONDOLA CARS AT CERTAIN PLACES, THEN HAULED TO THE CANNERY BY TRAIN. (P28)

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SETUEK RIVER
 REFN 04804 00002 908
 STOR 1611763
 MOUT N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, CANNERY
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES APRIL 6, 1908, "GOT UP AT HIGH WATER 5 A.M. S.E. STORM, SNOW AND

RAIN, GOT IN TO SETUEK AND MADE CAMP. VISITED INDIANS." (P2) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) "CAMPED AT SETUEK" APRIL 13. (P4) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) "ARRIVED SETUEK 8:30. MET ANKLIN TYEE (NATIVE CHEIF) AND RECEIVED WARNINGS ABOUT BEAR TRAPS, SNARES, ETC" APRIL 21 (P5) "WENT UP SETUEK ABOUT 6 MI" APRIL 22, "STARTED UP SETUEK AT 6. AT 11 A.M. ABOUT 12 MI UP FOUND SIGN OF OLD BEAR AND 2 YEARLING CUBS DIGGING FOR ROTTEN SALMON. MET 2 INDIANS FARTHER UP" APRIL 23" (P5) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) "WENT UP SETUEK" APRIL 26. (P6) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) MAY 18 "ARRIVED AT SETUEK" (FROM DANGEROUS RIVER, P13) MAY 22 "WENT UP SETUEK" (FROM CANNERY, P14) JUNE 4 "WENT TO SCOW AT SETUEK AND GOT GRUB COMING BACK" (P18, COMING FROM DANGEROUS RIVER) JUNE 11 "STARTED UP SETUEK AT 8 WITH BLANKETS. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION. MODE OF TRANSPORT IS NOT MENTIONED; I BELIEVE CANOE.

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SETIVER RIVER

REFN 04804 00001 907908

STOR 1611763

MOU N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36

LUPR 60

KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPERT, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION

ABST A LETTER TO ALLAN HASSELBORG, BEAR GUIDE, DATED OCT 22, 1907, OAKLAND, CALIF FROM ANNIE ALEXANDER, FINANCER OF 1908 BEAR HUNT ADVISES HASSELBORG, "IF YOU BUY 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 SETUEK RIVER. THERE IS GOOD HUNTING ON THIS RIVER, BUT THE FLATS ARE MORE BUSHY." (BOX 1) LETTER IS PART OF HASSELBORG COLLECTION AT STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU.

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SITUK RIVER

REFN 00502 923

STOR 1610763

MOU N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36

LUPR 60

KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE RIVER IS LOCATED ABOUT 11 MI S W OF YAKUTAT. IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T.L. BAILEY MENTIONS THAT THE YAKUTAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY WHICH WAS 25 MI LONG WENT FROM THE TOWN OF YAKUTAT TO THE SITUK RIVER. (P137)

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SITUK RIVER

REFN 02697 805962

STOR 1610763

MOU N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36

LUPR 60

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST UNTIL THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY, RUSSELL FJORD WAS BLOCKED BY GLACIERS WHICH DAMMED UP A FRESH-WATER LAKE AT THE SOUTHERN END OF THE FJORD. THIS BARRIER, UNDOUBTEDLY DUE TO THE 18TH CENTURY ADVANCE, EXTENDED FROM BEASLEY CREEK TO CAPE STOSS. THIS LAKE WAS DRAINED BY THE SITUK RIVER. AT THAT TIME IT WAS POSSIBLE TO TRAVEL BY CANOE FROM THE LAKE THROUGH A SERIES OF LAKES AND STREAMS TO YAKUTAT BAY JUST BELOW KNIGHT ISLAND. THE ICE BROKE SOMETIME BETWEEN 1850 AND 1875 WHEN THE DAMMED UP WATERS WERE DISCHARGED INTO RUSSELL FJORD, REDUCING THE SITUK RIVER TO A SMALL STREAM. A FORTIFIED VILLAGE HAD BEEN BUILT, ALONG THE UPPER SITUK SHORTLY AFTER 1805. (P17) SITUK VILLAGE WAS ON THE EAST BANK OF SITUK RIVER AND EXTENDED BETWEEN THE RAILWAY TRESTLE AND THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE STATION. IT WAS FOUNDED BY THE TEHQEDI ABOUT 1875-80 AND ABANDONED ABOUT 1916. THERE ARE A FEW GRAVES AND THE REMAINS OF COLLAPSED FRAME HOUSES. SITE NO 22 ATTACHED MAP 4. (P27)

**** WATN SITUK RIVER SITUK RIVER

REFN 04264 946947

STOR 1611763

MOU N592645 W1393353 C280S 0340E 36

LUPR 60

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2944

KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FLOOD

ABST "IN 1946 THE SITUK RIVER WEIR WAS PUT IN OPERATION ON JUNE 23 AND REMOVED ON AUGUST 10 BECAUSE OF THE HIGH WATER WHICH OVERRAN THE WEIR AND THREATENED TO WRECK IT. TOTAL COUNTS THROUGH THE WEIR INCLUDED 77,129 RED, 971 KING, 1,043 PINK, 176 COHO, AND 34 CHUM SALMON." (P13) IN 1947, THE SITUK RIVER WEIR WAS PUT IN OPERATION ON JUNE 10 AND REMOVED ON AUGUST 7. (1947, P15)

**** WATN SITUKUYOK RIVER SEETAKUYUK RIVER

REFN 03841 973

STOR 160203800023000008000015000020

MOUT N670500 W1632300 K200N 0220W 36

LUPR 21 TUKROK RIVER

KEYW RIVER, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST CAMP I WAS LOCATED ON THE SEETAKUYUK RIVER A FEW HUNDRED YARDS FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH A DISTRIBUTARY OF THE NOATAK RIVER. OCCUPIED FROM JUNE 14-22 AND AUGUST 18-21, 1973. (P22) PLATE 1 SHOWS A FLOATPLANE ON THE SEETAKUYUK RIVER. "TRIBUTARIES AND DISTRIBUTARIES OF THE NOATAK IN THIS AREA ARE BROAD, SHALLOW, AND SLOW MOVING." THIS RIVER WAS SAMPLED FOR FISH, BENTHOS, AND CHEMISTRY NEAR CAMP I WHERE THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 20 METERS WIDE AND 2 METERS DEEP. (P175) DURING THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF CAMP I, A RIVERBOAT WAS USED TO TRAVEL IN AND AROUND THE TORTUOUS CHANNELS OF THE DELTA." (P25) A TRIP WAS MADE 15 MILES UP RIVER TO THE MULIK HILLS. A NUMBER OF SHORT TRIPS WERE MADE BY BOAT IN THE VICINITY OF THE LOWER NOATAK AND SEETAKUYUK, TO ALLOW SAMPLING OF FLORA, AQUATIC SYSTEMS, SOILS, POTENTIAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES, AND TO MAKE BIRD CENSUSES. (P25)

**** WATN SIWASH CREEK SIWASH CREEK

REFN 00124 923

STOP 160339904913000947004640005080090520360014000100

MOUT N670730 W1493300 F270N 0090W 32

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF SIWASH CREEK FROM 3 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD, THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO WEST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR.

**** WATN SIX MILE CREEK SIX MILE CREEK

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1603399112000018580

MOUT N654700 W1440200 F110N 0180E 29

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS SIX MILE CREEK ON ITS W SIDE FROM ITS HEAD TO ABOUT 1 MI BEFORE ITS MOUTH, THEN HEADS N TO CIRCLE.

**** WATN SIX MILE CREEK SIX MILE RIVER

REFN 03807 915

STOR 1608080

MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE KENAI-ALASKA GOLD COMPANY OPERATED A GOLD DREDGE ON SIX-MILE CREEK, NEAR HOPE IN 1915. (P43)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK GRANITE CREEK

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608080001620000290

MOUT N604315 W1491740 S070N 0010E 04

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2945

ABST GRANITE CREEK CAMP GROUND IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "ALTHOUGH THIS CAMP GROUND IS CALLED GRANITE CREEK, THIS IS ACTUALLY THE MEETING PLACE OF GRANITE CREEK, BENCH CREEK, AND CENTER CREEK, AND THEY FORM THE E FORK OF SIX-MILE CREEK." (P65) ONE GROUP OF CAMPSITES IS AMONG "THICK "SCRUB" TIMBER"; ANDTHER GROUP IS AMONG "MORE OPEN STANDS OF SPRUCE WITH THICK MOSS CARPET". (P65-66) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. MODERN USGS MAP SHOWS THIS CAMPGROUND PARTLY ON SIXMILE CREEK. THE 3 CREEKS MERGE IN THIS AREA. SITE IS ON THE ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY.

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIX MILE CREEK

REFN 04224 895

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYH MINING,NO TRAFF

ABST SNIDER SAYS THAT IN 1895 GOLD WAS FOUND ON 6-MILE CREEK, BRINGING 1000'S OF PROSPECTORS TO HOPE AND SUNRISE. (P69)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIX MILE CREEK

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYH NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN

ABST SIX MILE CREEK ENTERS TURNAGAIN ARM ABOUT 15 MILES FROM ITS HEAD NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SUNRISE. THE STREAM HAS A U-SHAPED VALLEY 1-2 MILES WIDE. (P11)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIX MILE RIVER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52 TURNAGAIN ARM

KEYH NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,VEGETATION

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 TOOK RAILROAD FROM SEWARD AND HORSE TO SUNRISE WHERE HE WAS TOLD THERE WAS GOOD FISHING AT SIX MILE RIVER. (P260) SUNRISE IS LOCATED HERE. IT TOOK 2 DAYS OF RIDING THROUGH THE FOREST TO GET TO SUNRISE, A LITTLE MINING SETTLEMENT. (P274)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIX-MILE CREEK

REFN 00575 895896

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYH MINING,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE AN EXTENSIVE ACCOUNT IN 1898 OF THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA AFTER 10 YEARS OF TRAVEL HERE. IN DISCUSSIONS OF MINERAL WEALTH HE MENTIONS EARLY RUSSIAN SETTLERS PLACER MINING IN COOK INLET AREA. "THE SUMMER OF 1895 FOUND SOME 200 PROSPECTORS THERE. THEY WERE OPERATING MOSTLY ON THE MAIN STREAMS AND BRANCHES OF SIX-MILE CREEK. THE CLAIMS OF THE POLLY MINING CO. WAS BELIEVED AT THE TIME TO BE CAPABLE OF YIELDING \$100 PER DAY PER MAN EMPLOYED." (P45) IN SPRING 1896 A RUSH BEGAN. ABOUT 1500 MEN SUCCEEDED IN REACHING SUNRISE CITY AT THE MOUTH OF SIX-MILE CREEK. MANY TRAVERSED THE SHORES OF SIX-MILE CREEK. (P46)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIX-MILE CREEK

REFN 01633 899

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

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

ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. IT INCLUDES A MAP TITLED "LATEST MAP OF KNIK, SUSHITNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" BY JOHNSTON AND HERNING, PUBLISHED IN 1899. THE MAP SHOWS SUNRISE CITY LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SIX-MILE RIVER. THERE IS A TRAIL USED BY NATIVES FROM SUNRISE CITY UP SIX-MILE RIVER AND SOUTH THROUGH THE CANYON. (P19) AS EARLY AS 1895 THERE WAS A SETTLEMENT OF SOME KIND AT SUNRISE. THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD A POST THERE. IN 1898 THE POPULATION WAS BETWEEN 200 AND 3000 AND THE TOWN WAS BOOMING AS IT WAS AN OUTFITTING POINT FOR THE COOK CREEK, LYNX CREEK, AND SIX MILE CREEK GOLD MINES: U.S. MINING COMPANY, WEIBLE HYDRAULIC MINE, SIX-MILE QUARTZ MINE, AND HERRON'S DREDGER. (P33)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK

REFN 00524 895965

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, ICE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP

ABST BEN PILCHER AND ABOUT 20 PROSPECTIVE MINERS ESTABLISHED IN JULY 1895 THE SUNRISE DISTRICT SINCE PILCHER HAD LOCATED THE "LAST CHANCE" CLAIM ON SIXMILE CREEK. (P42) "SIXMILE CREEK, THE STREAM WITH THE COMMUNITY OF SUNRISE CITY NEAR ITS OUTLET INTO TURNAGAIN ARM, SHOWED EVEN GREATER ACTIVITY, WITH 45 CLAIMS LOCATED ON SIXMILE CREEK, 45 CLAIMS ON ITS TRIBUTARY, CANYON CREEK, AND 18 CLAIMS ON ADJOINING MILLS CREEK." (P43) IN WINTER AND SPRING WHEN ICE BLOCKED COOK INLET MINERS AND FREIGHT WERE UNLOADED AT PASSAGE CANAL ON PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. "SOME PERSONS TRAVELLED TO SUNRISE BY A TRAIL THAT LED FROM THE HEAD OF TURNAGAIN ARM. IN WINTER, WHEN THE SNOW WAS FIRN, THEY CAME UP THE VALLEY OF QUARTZ CREEK, CROSSED A LOW DIVIDE AT ITS HEAD, ONTO GRANITE CREEK, ONE OF THE TRIBUTARIES TO SIXMILE, THEN FOLLOWED THE MINERS' TRAIL TO SUNRISE. THIS ROUTE, FROM THE MOUTH OF QUARTZ CREEK TO SUNRISE, MEASURED ABOUT 40 MI." (P55) AXEL LINDBLAT FELL THROUGH THE ICE ON SIXMILE CREEK, FREEZING BOTH HANDS AND LOSING HIS FINGERS AS A RESULT. HE RECUPERATED AT SUNRISE DURING 1896. "THE BEST YIELDING PLACERS OF 1896 WERE SIXMILE AND CANYON CREEKS." (P61) "THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ELMORE MINE, AT "THE FORKS" WHERE CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK UNITE TO FORM SIXMILE CREEK, ESTIMATED THAT THE HYDRAULIC MINES OF THE AREA WOULD PRODUCE 150,000 IN GOLD DURING 1907". (P124) THE CITY OF SUNRISE GRADUALLY DIMINISHED IN SIZE AFTER ITS HEYDAY DURING THE 1896-1898 RUSH. "THE CANYON CREEK DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF PHILADELPHIA HAD 35 MEN WORKING DURING THE SUMMER OF 1921, BUILDING DAMS, DITCHING AND DOING OTHER WORK NEEDED TO OPERATE A HYDRAULIC PLANT ON SIXMILE CREEK. THE LARGE LOG DAM ON SIXMILE CREEK, BEGUN IN 1921, HAD A TWO-FOLD PURPOSE-TO DAM CANYON CREEK AND TO ACCUMULATE A HEAD OF WATER TO HYDRAULIC-MINE THE CREEK BED AND ADJACENT AREA." (P149) JOHN G. BRADY, A DISTRICT FOREST RANGER OF THE KENAI DISTRICT OF CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST REPORTED THAT FROM MILE 20 OF THE WAGON ROAD FROM MOOSE PASS TO SUNRISE ALL THE MINING WAS PLACER. "BOZ BROWN AND JOHN ANTHONY WORKED ON THE BARS BELOW THE ANDERSON DAM FOR THEIR GRUBSTAKE. BOTH WERE DISTURBED AT THE TIME THE DAM WAS BEING BUILT, WITH THE PROSPECT OF THE WATER BEING SHUT OFF." (P156) THIS WAS BETWEEN 1925 AND 1927. BOZ BROWN GOT HIS YEARLY GRUBSTAKE BY PUTTING 16 WHEELBARROWS OF GRAVEL INTO HIS SLUICE BOXES EACH DAY FOR 6 WEEKS AT BOSTON BAR ON THE SIXMILE CREEK. A DREDGE HAD BEEN USED ON SIXMILE CREEK IN 1912 OR SO BUT BY THE 1920'S WAS ABANDONED. (P157) FRED HENTON WHO WAS WITH THE STEFANSSON EXPEDITION FROM 1913 TO 1918 HAD SEVERAL PLACER CLAIMS ON SIXMILE CREEK WHICH HE SOLD AROUND 1965 TO AN ANCHORAGE REAL ESTATE FIRM. "BOSTON BAR, ON SIXMILE CREEK, WAS A LARGE BARE AREA. SNOWSLIDES KEPT THE TIMBER OFF. IN EARLY DAYS THIS HAD GOOD DIGGINGS. THERE WERE SEVERAL ANCIENT CHANNELS THERE-THE RIVER WOULD CHANGE COURSE BECAUSE OF BIG SLIDES THAT FORCED THE WATER TO MOVE OVER." (P170) A MAP ON P 120 SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK

REFN 00614 940

STOR 1608080

MOU N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYW 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 SUNRISE AT THE MOUTH OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P100) THIS LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK

REFN 01972 964
STOR 1608080
MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
LUPR 52

KEYW LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST NAPTOYNE ICE CREATED ON ICE DAMMED LAKE IN THE LOWER PART OF SIXMILE VALLEY. SINCE DRAINAGE OF THE LAKE, SIXMILE CREEK HAS CUT A 50 FT DEEP CANYON IN THE BEDROCK UNDERLYING THE LAKE SEDIMENTS. (P45) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK

REFN 02056 904
STOR 1608080
MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
LUPR 52

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

ABST SIXMILE CREEK IS FORMED BY THE CONFLUENCE OF CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK CREEK, WHICH UNITES 10 MILES SOUTH OF SUNRISE, A MINING CAMP. THE CAMP IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P92) THE CREEK IS ONLY A FEW MILES EAST OF RESURRECTION CREEK, BUT IS SEPARATED FROM IT BY A HIGH RIDGE WHICH CAN NOT BE CROSSED WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY, EXCEPT IN A FEW PLACES. (P96) GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE IMMENSE IN THE VALLEY OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P94)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK

REFN 02065 A 895
STOR 1608080
MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
LUPR 52

KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF

ABST IN 1895, S J HILLS STAKED GROUND AT THE FORKS OF SIXMILE CREEK. IN JULY OF THAT YEAR AN ASSEMBLY OF MINERS FROM STREAMS IN THE SIXMILE DRAINAGE BASIN FORMED THE SUNRISE MINING DISTRICT AND ELECTED A LOCAL RECORDER. (P9) BOULDERS OF GRANITE ARE OCCASIONALLY FOUND IN THE GRAVEL DEPOSITS OF THE SIXMILE DRAINAGE BASIN. TWO OR THREE LARGE BOULDERS OF A MORE BASIC IGNEOUS ROCK, DIABASIC IN CHARACTER, WERE ALSO FOUND. (P24) HIGH TERRACES AND BENCHES ARE MOST PROMINENT IN THE VALLEY OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P25) SIXMILE CREEK, WHICH ENTERS THE ARM 8 MILES UP FROM THE MOUTH OF RESURRECTION CREEK, IS FORMED BY THE UNION OF 2 LARGE BRANCHES, CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK, AND DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 250 SQUARE MILES. THE VALLEYS OF THE 2 BRANCHES, AS WELL AS THAT OF THE TRUNK STREAM, ARE BROAD AND ARE FLOODED WITH HEAVY DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL. FROM THE FORKS OF THE STREAM TO THE TOWN OF SUNRISE, AT ITS MOUTH, THE DISTANCE IS 10 MILES. A MAJORITY OF THE SMALL STREAMS WHICH COMPOSE THIS DRAINAGE SYSTEM, LIKE THOSE OF THE RESURRECTION CREEK SYSTEM, OCCUPY STEEP NARROW VALLEYS, BUT A DECIDED DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE 2 REGIONS IS FOUND IN THE CHARACTER OF THE TOPOGRAPHY, FOR THE SMOOTH ROUNDED CONTOURS OF THE MOUNTAINS WEST OF RESURRECTION CREEK HERE GIVE PLACE TO THE RUGGED OUTLINES THAT CHARACTERIZE THE WHOLE EASTERN PORTION OF THE PENINSULA. (P34) THE AREA OF THE DRAINAGE BASIN SUPPLYING THE WATERS OF SIXMILE CREEK AND ITS BRANCHES IS NEARLY HALF AS LARGE AGAIN AS THAT OF RESURRECTION CREEK, AND IS MUCH MORE IRREGULAR IN OUTLINE. PROBABLY THE MOST NOTICEABLE FEATURE OF THE TOPOGRAPHY IN THIS AREA ASIDE FROM THE RUGGEDNESS OF THE MOUNTAINS IS THE GREAT DEVELOPMENT OF GRAVEL BENCHES, WHICH APPEAR MOST PROMINENTLY IN THE VALLEYS OF SIXMILE CREEK AND ITS TWO BRANCHES, CANYON CREEK AND EAST FORK. THIS BASIN CONTAINS THE RICHEST GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS YET FOUND IN THE TURNAGAIN ARM REGION, AND MINING OPERATIONS HAVE THEREFORE BEEN CARRIED ON HERE MORE EXTENSIVELY THAN ELSEWHERE. THE PRODUCTION OF THIS PART OF THE FIELD IS REPORTED TO BE NEARLY \$1,000,000, DERIVED CHIEFLY FROM CANYON, HILLS, LYNX, AND GULCH CREEKS. SIXMILE CREEK ITSELF HAS NOT BEEN AN IMPORTANT GOLD PRODUCER. IT FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD, FLAT-BOTTOMED VALLEY, BUT HAS NOT CUT DEEP INTO

THE VALLEY FLOOR, SO THAT THE CANYON FEATURES SEEN ABOVE ON CANYON CREEK ARE NOT HERE AS WELL DEVELOPED.

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK
 REFN 02065 B 895
 STOP 1608080
 MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST SOME MINING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON WITH FAIRLY GOOD RESULTS IN ONE OR TWO CASES, BUT ON THE WHOLE WITHOUT MARKED
 SUCCESS. A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS OPERATED FOR SOME TIME ON GRAVELS SAID TO CARRY ABOUT 40 CENTS PER YARD, BUT
 THE WORK PROVED UNPROFITABLE AND WAS FINALLY GIVEN UP. AT PRESENT THERE IS LITTLE OR NO MINING ON THE STREAM.
 (P37) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE FORKS OF SIXMILE CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK
 REFN 02598 898
 STOP 1608080
 MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE DIGGINGS FOR GOLD ALONG SIXMILE CREEK ARE RENDERED UNCERTAIN BY THE UNEVEN DEPTH OF BEDROCK (P32)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK
 REFN 02716 898
 STOP 1608080
 MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST W C MENDENHALL NOTES THE GROWTH OF CITIES AT THE MOUTHS OF STREAMS WHERE PROSPECTING WAS PREVALENT.
 SUNRISE CITY, LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SIXMILE, BECAME THE CENTER OF DISTRIBUTION FOR THE REGION DURING 1898.
 (P-128)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK
 REFN 03964 958
 STOP 1608080
 MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SIXMILE CREEK WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT, DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE CREEK
 REFN 05748 895896
 STOP 1608080
 MOUT N605409 W1492537 S090N 0010W 03
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, COMMUNITY, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1895 GOLD CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON SIXMILE CREEK, LEADING TO A RUSH TO COOK INLET. THE TOWN OF SUNRISE HAD
 ABOUT A DOZEN LOG CABINS BEFORE THE RUSH. IN 1896 ABOUT 150 PEOPLE STAYED IN TOWN FOR THE WINTER. SHIPS
 ANCHORED IN THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, BUT AT LOW TIDE "THE ANCHOR ICE TOWERED MANY FEET ABOVE THE DECK." THE
 AREA DIED WHEN THE KLONDIKE STRIKE WAS FOUND. (P126-128)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE RIVER
 REFN 01171 897
 STOP 1608080

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2949

MOUT N605409 N1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST WM HASKELL IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS", STATED THAT AROUND 1897, SIX MILE RIVER ON COOK INLET WAS BEING MINED FOR GOLD. "SOME MINING IS BEING DONE ALONG THE BANKS OF SIX MILE RIVER, WHICH IS A BIG STREAM 185 FT WIDE AT SUNRISE CITY, WITH A RAPID CURRENT. THERE IS GOLD IN ITS BED, BUT ON ACCOUNT OF ITS SIZE AND THE CURRENT IT IS NOT AN EASY STREAM TO WORK, SO MOST OF THE MINERS KEEP TO THE GULCHES." (P542)

**** WATN SIXMILE CREEK SIXMILE RIVER

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608080

MOUT N605409 N1492537 S090N 0010W 03

LUPR 52

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

ABST A JUNCTION ROAD, RUNNING NORTH TOWARD THE VILLAGE OF HOPE, DESCENDS DOWN SIXMILE RIVER VALLEY THROUGH SPRUCE FORESTS TO THE MOUTH OF SIXMILE RIVER AT TURNAGIN ARM. (P25) THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY THREADS DOWN THE NARROW VALLEY OF THE EAST FORK SIXMILE CREEK (CALLED EAST FORK RIVER IN DOCUMENT) (P25)

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE LAKE CLARK

REFN 00660 950

STOR 1605

MOUT N595844 N1544823 S020S 0320W 29

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF

ABST "NONDALTON IS A FISHING VILLAGE ON THE LAKE. HUNTING AND TRAPPING ARE ALSO IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED APRIL 1, 1950." (P.60)

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE SIX-MILE LAKE

REFN 06802 955963

STOR 1605

MOUT N595844 N1544823 S020S 0320W 29

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE VILLAGE OF NONDALTON IS LOCATED ON THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE SIX-MILE LAKE. (P2) THE HOUSES OF THE PRESENT VILLAGE ITSELF ARE SCATTERED FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 1 MILE ALONG THE SHORE OF THE LAKE, REACHING SOME 300 YARDS DEEP INLAND. THE SHORE IS NOT VERY STEEP WHERE THE VILLAGE IS BUILT; FROM THE LOW TIDE LEVEL TO THE MAIN VILLAGE ROAD, WHICH RUNS ALMOST PARALLEL WITH THE SHORE, THERE IS AN ALTITUDE DIFFERENCE OF NOT MORE THAN SOME 30 FEET. A FEW SMALL CREEKS DELIVERING THEIR WATERS TO THE LAKE, DISSECT THE PLANE. TWO OF THEM FLOW THROUGH THE VILLAGE IN THEIR NATURAL BEDS. HOWEVER, SOLID BRIDGES MADE OF LOCAL TIMBER SPAN THEIR BANKS. (P7) THE LAKE IS FROZEN FOR THE MOST PART OF THE YEAR. THE ICE DISAPPEARS AROUND THE MIDDLE OF MAY, BUT IS THIN ENOUGH DURING THE SPRING TO PERMIT THE VILLAGERS TO CUT SMALL HOLES IN IT TO REACH THE WATER AND FISH. THE WATERS OF THE LAKE ARE CRYSTAL CLEAR. ALL THE SHORES ARE COVERED BY FINE GRAVEL. THE VILLAGERS CLAIM THAT THEY ALSO USED AND OCCUPIED, EVER SINCE THEY SETTLED ON THE SHORES OF SIX MILE LAKE, THE LANDS ON THE SHORES AROUND THE SOUTHWESTERN MOUTH OF THE LAKE WHERE THERE ARE, ACCORDING TO THEM, THE BEST FISHING GROUNDS. SEVERAL FISH-CAMP CABINS ARE BUILT HERE. (P7) IN 1955, OREN HUDSON HOMESTEADED ON THE SHORE OF SIX MILE LAKE. (P9) THE STUDY WAS MADE IN 1963.

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE SIXMILE LAKE

REFN 02432 929

STOR 1605

MOUT N595844 N1544823 S020S 0320W 29

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2950

ABST IN JUNE 1929 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION TRAVELED BY PACK TRAIN FROM SEVERSEN'S POST TO THE FOOT OF SIXMILE LAKE, WHERE THE HORSES SWAM ACROSS THE HEAD OF THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P.14) IS AT "PRACTICALLY" SAME ALTITUDE AS L. CLARK. IT DRAINS THROUGH NEWHALEN R. INTO ILIADNA L. UPPER AND LOWER TAZHINA LAKES ABOUT 650 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, DRAIN THRU THE TAZHINA R. INTO SIXMILE L. (P.24) NONDALTON, A VILLAGE LOCATED ON SIXMILE L. BELOW THE MOUTH OF L. CLARK, ACCORDING TO A 1930 CENSUS HAS 24 INHABITANTS. (P.34)

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE SIXMILE LAKE

REFN 02721 910966
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N595844 W1544823 S020S 0320W 29
 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 ILIADNA LAKE-LAKE CLARK AREA. IT IS INDICATED THAT THE VILLAGE OF KIJIK WAS ABANDONED SOMETIME AFTER 1910 WHEN THE PEOPLE GRADUALLY BEGAN TO MOVE FURTHER SOUTH TO THEIR PRESENT LOCATION AT NONDALTON ON SIXMILE LAKE. (P1) (SEE MAP ATTACHED)

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE SIXMILE LAKE

REFN 02753 780
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N595844 W1544823 S020S 0320W 29
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST AT THE TIME OF HISTORIC CONTACT, OR SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THE ATHAPASKANS OCCUPIED THE AREA AROUND SIXMILE LAKE ON THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P13)

**** WATN SIXMILE LAKE SIXMILE LAKE

REFN 06356 902958
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N595844 W1544823 S020S 0320W 29
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY

ABST THE AUTHORS MADE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS AND OBSERVATION IN THE AREA ABOUT NONDALTON ON SIXMILE LAKE. (P1) IN 1902 AN ORNITHOLOGIST WILFRED OSGOOD TRAVELED UP THE NEWHALEN RIVER TO SIXMILE LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. (P3) SPRUCE-BIRCH WOODLAND AND THE SUBSEQUENT SUCCESSIONAL STAGES TO THIS FOREST TYPE ARE FOUND ABOUT SIXMILE LAKE. (P7,39)

**** WATN SIXTYMILE RIVER SIXTY MILE RIVER

REFN 05065 886
 STOR 160339900000000000
 MOUT N635428 W1410000 C250N 0220E 36
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST GOLD WAS REPORTED AS BEING DISCOVERED AT SIXTY MILE RIVER WHEREBY CLAIMS WERE STAKED AND WORKED IN ABOUT 1886. (P88)

**** WATN SIXTYMILE RIVER SIXTYMILE CREEK

REFN 00575 888298
 STOR 160339900000000000
 MOUT N635428 W1410000 C250N 0220E 36
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES THE MAJOR GOLD DISCOVERIES OF THE GREAT YUKON BASIN. PREVIOUS TO THE KLONDIKE

DISCOVERIES. SIXTY-MILE CREEK IS ONE OF THEM. (P180) NO OTHER MENTION WAS GIVEN ON THIS RIVER.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SHKAGWAY
 REFN 01431 898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST DE BONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, STATED THAT THE SHKAGWAY WAS THE ROUTE FOR GOLD HUNTERS FROM SKAGWAY VILLAGE VIA THE WHITE PASS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE YUKON RIVER. (P104)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SHKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00469 00004 887902
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE U S QUOTED GEORGE M DAWSON FROM THE NARRATIVE OF HIS YUKON EXPLORATION IN 1887, OF THE WHITE PASS, "IT LEAVES THE COAST AT THE MOUTH OF THE SHKAGWAY RIVER FIVE MILES SOUTH OF THE HEAD OF TAIYA INLET." (P33) IN A NARRATIVE OF THE EXPEDITION OF 1887, GEORGE M DAWSON STATED THAT OGILVIE SENT CAPT WM MOORE TO EXPLORE A NEW PASS WHICH OGILVIE NAMED THE WHITE PASS. IT (THE TRAIL) LEFT THE MOUTH OF SKAGWAY RIVER 5 MI S OF HEAD OF TAIYA INLET. IT WAS 17 MILES LONG. (P260-261) ACCORDING TO S MORLEY WICKETT, APPOINTED BY THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION TO REPORT ON TRADE IN UPPER YUKON (CANADA) BY 1902 SKAGWAY BECAUSE OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY HAD BECOME "THE SOLE PORT OF TRANS-SHIPMENT" FOR THE YUKON. (P62-63) HOWEVER, EVEN SKAGWAY WAS RAPIDLY DECLINING. (P63) SKAGWAY DECLINED BECAUSE IT 1) HAD NO LOCAL INDUSTRY SUCH AS FISHING OR TRAPPING AND 2) ITS SOLE SUSTENANCE WAS HANDLING FREIGHT TO THE YUKON. (P63) 3 OF ITS 4 WHARVES ARE IN RUIN DUE TO NONUSE. (P63)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SHKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 01457 887
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, ROUTE, LAKE
 ABST JOSEPH LADUE IN "KLONDYKE FACTS", 1897, QUOTED FROM THE NOTES OF THE SURVEYOR, JAMES OGILVIE, IN 1887, OGILVIE SENT A CAPT MOORE TO INVESTIGATE THE WHITE PASS. THE ROUTE FOLLOWS UP SHKAGWAY RIVER TO ITS SOURCE AND THEN DOWN THE VALLEY OF ANOTHER RIVER TO TAKONE OR BOVE LAKE. (CANADA) CAPT MOORE ESTIMATED DISTANCE FROM TIDE WATER TO SUMMIT AT ABOUT 18 MILES. (P41)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00575 897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYH ROUTE, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE
 ABST MINER BRUCE WROTE A LENGTHY BOOK ON ALASKAN HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY IN 1898. HE MENTIONS THE SKAGWAY TRAIL COMING INTO EXISTENCE IN THE SUMMER OF 1897. "IT BEGINS WITH A WAGON ROAD LEADING THRU THE LEVEL OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER VALLEY FOR ABOUT 3 MILES" HALF A MILE UP THE ROAD THE RIVER IS CROSSED BY FORDING, AND IS MORE OR LESS DANGEROUS OWING TO THE SWIFTESS OF THE CURRENT." (P166) IN DISCUSSING, ROUTES TO THE INTERIOR, HE MENTIONS THE SKAGWAY OR WHITE PASS ROUTE. THE ROUTE BEGINS WITH A WAGON ROAD AT SKAGWAY BAY AND LEADS UP INTO THE VALLEY (SKAGWAY) AND EVEN UP FURTHER AFTER THE WAGON ROAD ENDS. ASCENT IS MADE OF HILLS AND MOUNTAINS. DESCENTS ARE FINALLY MADE. THE SECOND DESCENT IS TO THE 1ST BRIDGE ON THE SKAGWAY RIVER. "FOR TWO MILES THE TRAILS CROSSING THE EASTERN SHORE LEADS THROUGH A COMPARATIVELY LEVEL BUT HIRY TRACT OF

COUNTRY. THEN TWO MORE CROSSING ARE MADE BY MEANS OF BRIDGES OVER THE RIVER WITH IN THE SPACE OF 3/4 OF A MILE. THE SECOND OF THESE BRIDGES IS DESIGNATED AS THE "LAST BRIDGE."

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
REFN 05314 A 848897
STOR 1611449
MOUT N592726 W1352922 C280S 0590E 11
LUPR 60
KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, LAND

GEOLOGY, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE STARTING POINT OF WHITE PASS TRAIL, WHICH PARALLELED THE CHILKOOT TRAIL, WAS 5 MI FROM DYE A ON THE SKAGWAY RIVER. IT WAS LESS STEEP THAN THE CHILKOOT AND BELIEVED THAT IT WOULD SUPERCEDE IT. (P64) IN A REPORT FROM A "WELL-KNOWN MINING EXPERT", R. H. STRETCH, THE TOWN OF SKAGWAY IS ON THE MOUTH OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER. IT FLOWS NEARLY SOUTH AND ENTERS THE LYNN CANAL ON THE EAST SIDE 5 MI SOUTH OF DYE A. AT THE HEAD OF SKAGWAY BAY THE VALLEY IS NO MORE THAN 1/2 MI. WIDE. THE TOWN HAS PROBABLY COME TO STAY AS THERE DON'T SEEM TO BE MAJOR DIFFICULTIES FOR THE RAILROAD TO GO UP THE SKAGWAY VALLEY TO INTERIOR LAKES AND GOOD WATER COMMUNICATIONS. THE GRADE IS 3% MAXIMUM. THE SKAGWAY TRAIL NOW EXISTS SOLELY BECAUSE OF THE RAILROAD SURVEY ROUTE USED BY THE ENGINEERING CREW. (P504) THE VALLEY OF THE SKAGWAY WAS FORMERLY GLACIAL WHICH MAKES THE RIVER AND ITS AFFLUENTS MILKY. (P505) A TABLE OF DISTANCES ALONG THE SKAGWAY RIVER WAS GIVEN BY STRETCH: SKAGWAY, 0; FIRST CROSSING, 1 1/2 MI; END OF ROAD, 3 1/2 MI; SHALL LAKE, 5 MI; PORCUPINE CREEK, 7 1/2 MI; THE SECOND CROSSING OF RIVER, BRIDGE, 11 1/2 MI; THIRD CROSSING OF RIVER, BRIDGE, 13 1/2; FOURTH CROSSING OF RIVER, BRIDGE, 14 1/2 MI; FIFTH CROSSING OF RIVER, FORD, 17 1/2 MI; SUMMIT, 19 MI. (P506) AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, WAGON TEAMS FORDED THE RIVER AND HAD MANY ACCIDENTS DUE TO HIGH WATER. SAFE TRAVEL, EVEN FOR PACK HORSES, HAD TO USE LOW WATER BEFORE THE SUN-MELTED GLACIAL WATER REACHED THE CROSSING. FOOT PASSENGERS HAD TO WADE RIFFLES ON THE EAST SIDE AND CROSS ON FALLEN LOGS, SUBMERGED 6 INCHES. A FOOT BRIDGE WAS BUILT, BUT IT WON'T WITHSTAND SPRING FLOODS WHICH SPREAD THE RIVER 300 FT FROM BANK TO BANK. ON AUG 7, THERE WERE 110 TENTS CLUSTERED AT THE END OF THE WAGON ROAD. NOW THE SETTLEMENT EXTENDS 1/2 MI DOWN THE ROAD. (P507) BETWEEN PORCUPINE CREEK AND THE SECOND RIVER CROSSING, THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE PORCUPINE RIDGE, THEN DESCENDS TO A BRIDGE AT 1,000 FT. THE RIVER HERE CUTS THROUGH A LEVEL GRANITE PLATFORM IN A GORGE WITH SMOOTH, VERTICAL SIDES. FROM THE SECOND BRIDGE, THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE VALLEY ON THE EASTERN BANK 2 MI TO THE THIRD BRIDGE. THIS SECTION DEGENERATES TO BOG HOLES DUE TO TRAFFIC, (HORSE AND FOOT). ABOVE THIS BRIDGE THE STREAM FORKS THE TRAIL CONTINUES UP WEST BANK 1 MI TO FOURTH BRIDGE AT 1400 FT ALTITUDE. HERE THE RIVER IS 50 FT WIDE WITH ABRUPT BANKS. THE NEXT 3 1/2 MI TO THE FORD, THE ROCKY TRAIL RISES TO 2100 FT IN LESS THAN A MILE.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
REFN 05314 B 848897
STOR 1611449
MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
LUPR 60
KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, LAND

GEOLOGY, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN

ABST AFTER THE RISE TO THE SUMMIT, THE RIVER BENDS SHARPLY TO THE EAST, WHILE THE CREST OF THE RIDGE (2500-2600 FT ALTITUDE) RUNS EAST AND WEST. WHEN THE TRAIL FIRST STARTED, IT WAS INTENDED TO FOLLOW THE EAST BANK, BUT AFTER "SWAMPING OUT" ABOUT 1/2-3/4 MI, A HUGE ROCK-SLIDE WAS ENCOUNTERED. ROUTE ABANDONED BECAUSE OF LACK OF POWDER, BUT IS CURRENTLY BEING WORKED ON. (P508-510) PARTIES ARE CAMPED ALL ALONG TRAIL, WITH PORCUPINE CREEK AND BRIDGES 2, 3 AND 4 BEING MOST POPULAR. THE NUMBER AT EACH CAMP COULD BE 2,000 OR MORE MEN AND 1500 HORSES. (P512)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY
REFN 01171 897
STOR 1611449
MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST WM. HASKELL, IN 1897, DESCRIBED THE ROUTE OVER WHITE PASS AND SKAGWAY RIVER. FOR 3 OR 4 MI. OUT OF SKAGWAY A WAGON ROAD EXISTED. THEN THE SKAGWAY, WHICH IS A SHALLOW STREAM, THOUGH VERY SWIFT, HAD TO BE CROSSED. SAME OF THE FIRST "PILGRIMS" HAD CONSTRUCTED A RUDE BRIDGE OF LOGS OVER WHICH BUT ONE HORSE COULD PASS AT A TIME. FROM THIS BRIDGE WAGONS COULD BE USED 3 MILES FURTHER. (P463) DEVIL'S HILL WAS 500 FT HIGH AND HAD A 2 FT TRAIL; THE NEXT HILL IS 800 FT AND THE PATH LESS THAN 2 FT. (P463) THIS SECOND PORCUPINE HILL IS FOLLOWED BY FIRST BRIDGE HILL (3 MI LONG) AND SUMMIT HILL (4 MI OF TOUGH CLIMBING) (P464)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00026 00059 908
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELED FROM SKAGWAY TO WHITEHORSE VIA THE RAILROAD ALONG THE SKAGWAY RIVER. (P378) THE YEAR WAS PROBABLY 1908, BUT WAS UNSPECIFIED.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00122 917917
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 S280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST WHITE HORSE RAILWAY FOLLOWS RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH AT SKAGWAY TO CANADIAN BORDER. MAP. 1917 STOPS AT SKAGWAY, DENVER AND CLIFTON AND THEN INTO CANADA. A MAP PRODUCED BY THE ALASKAN STEAMSHIP CO IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON R R FOLLOWS SKAGWAY RIVER UP TO WHERE IT BRANCHES. IT THEN FOLLOWS THE WHITE PASS FORK UP TO THE BOUNDARY. THE RAILROAD MAKES 2 SMALL LOOPS UP AND BACK ON THE E FORK AND ON AN UNNAMED FORK FURTHER UP. A TRAIL FOLLOWS THE RAILWAY UP TO AND ONTO THE E FORK AND ENDS THERE AT THE FURTHEST DISTANCE THAT THE RAILWAY GOES ON THE E FORK. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00239 909
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE WHITE PASS YUKON RAILROAD STARTS AT TIDEWATER FOLLOWING THE VALLEY BOTTOM OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER FOR ABOUT 3 MILES. (P613)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00434 897898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 S280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF ADNEY'S VISIT TO THE KLONDIKE AS AN ARTIST AND AS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT FOR HARPER'S

WEEKLY AND THE LONDON CHRONICLE TO REPORT ON THE GOLD-RUSH. THE SKAGWAY RIVER IS DESCRIBED AS A SWIFT STREAM OF THREE OR FOUR RODS' WIDTH AT ITS MOUTH. THE SIDES OF THE CHILKOOT MOUNTAINS WHERE IT RISES ARE AT AN ANGLE OF SOME 45 DEGREES. THE RIVER'S CURRENT IS EVEN BUT FORCEFUL, AND SO SWIFT AS ANYWHERE TO BEAR A MAN OFF HIS FEET, EVEN THOUGH NO DEEPER THAN TO HIS KNEES. IT'S WATER IS MILKY AND ITS BANKS SCARCELY MORE THAN 2 OR 3 FT. HIGH. THE BANKS EXTEND BACK LEVEL ON EITHER ONE OR BOTH SIDES TO THE STEEP SIDES OF THE VALLEY, AND ARE COVERED WITH A DARK LOAMY SOIL FROM THE DECAYING VEGETATION. THERE WAS A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF COTTONWOODS, SPRUCES, HEMLOCKS, AND WHITE BIRCHES. (P58) ADNEY DESCRIBES SEVERAL BRIDGES ACROSS THE SKAGWAY RIVER. (P58&78)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00469 00003 893897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST IN THIRD VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, ON JULY 23, 1897 DYEA WAS MADE A SUB-PORT OF ENTRY AND U.S. CUSTOM OFFICIALS WERE SENT THERE TO COLLECT CUSTOMS. BY AUGUST 19, 1897, THE CANADIAN CUSTOMS MINISTER, R W SCOTT DISCOVERED FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS WERE UNLOADING AT SKAGWAY (TO AVOID CUSTOMS IS THE IMPLICATION) AND USING THE WHITE PASS. CANADIAN VESSELS WERE REFUSED. BY AUG 20, 1893, U S CUSTOM OFFICIALS WERE OPERATING AT BOTH PLACES AND CANADIAN VESSELS COULD LAND. (P373-375)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00469 00005 888898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, THE U S PLACES THE FOUNDING OF SKAGWAY AT 1888-89 WHEN CAPT WILLIAM MOORE LOCATED A TOWNSITE THERE. (P196) MR FLENER, A U S SURVEYOR, IN 1898 WAS ORDERED TO ALASKA TO EXTEND SURVEYS UP THE RIVER. (P99)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00469 00007 898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE 7TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, JACOB M DICKINSON, U.S. COUNSEL, CITED A DEBATE FROM THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT OF 1898, WHERE THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THAT THE U S INTENDED TO SEND TROOPS TO SKAGWAY. (P910) SKAGWAY WAS MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES BUT ONLY AS A COMMUNITY.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00483 898899
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 S2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60 SKAGWAY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FISHING
 ABST RICHARD ANSER, YOUNG MAN AT SKAGWAY DURING THE GOLD RUSH, DESCRIBES IT AS A CREEK WHICH FLOWED BY THE TOWN OF SKAGWAY. THE RAILROAD COMPANY HAD THEIR CAMP #01 LOCATED ON IT ABOUT 1 MI. FROM TOWN. (P41-42, 83) ANSER ALSO VISITED THE INDIAN CHILKOOT CHARLEY WHO LIVED IN A SHACK BY THE STREAM AND FISHED FROM IT. (P98) RAILROAD TRACKS CROSSED THE RIVER. (P42)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00534 A 897899

STOR 1611449

MOU N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,FREIGHT

ABST ERIC HEGG WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER WHO TOOK PICTURES OF THE '98 GOLDRUSH. ETHEL BECKER LATER COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED THEM WITH A NARRATIVE IN 1949. THE WHITE PASS IS 2900 FT. ELEVATION AND LOWER THAN CHILKOOT. EVEN THOUGH SNOW-MELT MADE IT A BOG, IT BECAME MORE POPULAR. "ON JULY 26, 1897 STAMPEDERS LANDED ON THE MUD FLATS OF PRESENT SKAGWAY AND SWARMED ACROSS THE OLD MOORE HOMESTEAD WHICH LAY ON EITHER SIDE OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER." (P33) SKAGWAY GREW UP ON THIS HOMESTEAD AND 1 NO. LATER HAD A CITY GOVERNMENT. MICHAEL HENNEY, DR L B WHITING, E C HAWKINS, AND P J O'BRIEN ARRIVED, RECRUITED WORKERS AND BEGAN TO BUILD THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD WHICH MADE THE CITY PERMANENT. (P33) "RAILS CAME LATER, BUT FOR THE FIRST TWO YEARS, DOG AND HORSES, STAMPEDERS AND CHILKAT INDIANS PACKED THE FREIGHT TO DAWSON." (P39) "FAMOUS 'DEAD HORSE GULCH' LED FROM SKAGWAY TO THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS. IT WAS A CRUDE INDIAN PATH THAT NATIVES HAD USED ON THEIR TRIPS FROM THE COAST TO THE INTERIOR. AS THOUSANDS OF MEN AND ANIMALS FLOUNDERED OVER IT, IN MANY PLACES IT BECAME A QUAGMIRE OF KNEE-DEEP MUD. AT OTHER PLACES, SHARP ROCKS HAD BECOME EXPOSED AND REACHED OUT, DAGGER-LIKE, TO CUT BOTH MAN AND BEAST." (P40) THE LIFE OF A PACK HORSE LASTED SIX WEEKS. THEY WERE UNDERNOURISHED, WHIPPED TO EXHAUSTION OR FELL OFF THE TRAIL INTO DEEP RAVINES. (P40-41) THE RAILROAD HAD TO BLAST A ROADBED OUT OF THE SIDE OF THE MOUNTAIN. AS SOON AS THE RIGHT-OF-WAY WAS "SLASHED" STAMPEDERS BEGAN TO USE IT BECAUSE IT WAS EASIER. (P44-46) "A QUARTER MILE FROM THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN ALASKA AND CANADA, THE PACK TRAINS WERE UNLOADED-EVERYTHING EXCEPT THE BLANKETS." (P46) WHICH WERE PURPOSELY LEFT ON TO COVER THE SORES ON THE HORSE'S BACKS. (P46) PHOTOS: "LOOKING UP WHITE PASS SUMMIT FROM HALF MILE BELOW, MARCH 20, 1898". (P32) WINTER SCENE WITH A FEW PACK HORSES ON THE TRAIL. "THE MUD FLATS AT SKAGWAY, JULY, 1897 THE WHARVES SHOWN HERE HELPED GIVE SKAGWAY THE EDGE OVER DYEA BECAUSE THEY MADE IT POSSIBLE FOR SHIPS TO DISCHARGE CARGO AT SKAGWAY RATHER THAN OFFSHORE." (P34) WHARVES ARE A GOOD 1/2 MI. LONG, NUMBERING 4. POSSIBLY SKAGWAY RIVER MOUTH SEEN AT EXTREME RIGHT. "BEN ATWATER, THE MAN IN THE SLED, AND HIS FAMOUS TEAM OF HOUNDS CARRIED MAIL FROM SKAGWAY TO NOME, A DISTANCE OF 2300 MILES. THIS DOG TEAM HELD AN UNBROKEN RECORD TIME." (P38) "A WAGON ROAD THROUGH THE CUT-OFF, 3 1/2 MILES FROM THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS. NOTE THE ABANDONED EQUIPMENT AND GOODS CACHED BESIDE THE TRAIL." (P39) TRAIL IS FULL OF MEN, PACK HORSES, LAST HORSE IS PULLING A SLEDGE. "PACK TRAIN IN BOX CANYON, ON WHITE PASS TRAIL." (P40) WINTER. "THE STORY OF THE KLONDIKE PACK HORSE IS FILLED WITH UNPARALLEL CRUELTY." (P41) CLOSE-UP OF A RAVINE IN DEAD HORSE GULCH WITH MANY DEAD HORSES, SOME DECOMPOSING. "BOTTLE HOUSE" AT THE SUMMIT OF THE PASS." (P42) BOTTLES STACKED UP INTO A RECTANGLE WITH A ROOF ON TOP. "TWO STAMPEDERS HAUL 1400 LBS. WITH ONE HORSE OVER THE SUMMIT OF WHITE PASS.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER

SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 00534 B 897899

STOR 1611449

MOU N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,FREIGHT

ABST THE WINTER TRAIL WAS CLEAN AND SAFE COMPARED TO THE SUMMER TRAIL, BUT AT NO TIME WAS THERE FEED IN THE MOUNTAIN CANYONS - AND IN WINTER THERE WAS NO WATER." (P43) "THESE PARTICULAR STAMPEDERS ON THE WHITE PASS TRAIL SOLVED THEIR TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM BY PUTTING WODDEN WHEELS, SAVED FROM THE BUTT OF A TREE, UNDER THEIR SLEDS." (P43) FALL SCENE. "THE BUILDING OF THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY BEGINS AS GANGS OF WORKMEN BLAST A RIGHT-OF-WAY INTO SHEER ROCK WALLS THAT SHOULDER OUT THE SKY. JUST BELOW IN THIS PHOTOGRAPH CAN BE SEEN THE WAGON ROAD WHICH BUSINESS MEN OF SKAGWAY BUILT FOR THE STAMPEDERS. FOR BELOW, IN THE BOTTOM OF THE RAVINE, THE OLD MOORE TRAIL USED BY THE EARLY ARGONAUTS LIES ABANDONED." (P44) "HERE SUPPLIES ARE BEING SLEDGED UP THE WINTER TRAIL OF WHITE PASS ON MARCH 24, 1899, FOR USE BY THE BUILDERS OF THE WHITE PASS RAILWAY." (P46) CONTINUOUS LINE OF HORSE PAIRS, SLEDS AND WALKING MEN. "JOE BROOKS MULE TEAM IS PACKING CRATED TURKEYS TO LAKE BENNETT, WHERE THEY WILL BE SHIPPED DOWN THE YUKON TO DAWSON, SO KLONDIKE MILLIONAIRES WILL HAVE A CHRISTMAS FEAST." (P46) FALL.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER

SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 00535 898

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2956

STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW PHOTO, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, PHOTO: "SKAGWAY, ALASKA (HEGG PHOTO, 1898)" (P118) IT SHOWS THE WHARVES FROM RIVER ANGLE INTO TOWN AS WELL AS THE RIVER.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00548 866936
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST IN 1899 A NEW RAILWAY WAS PUT UP BETWEEN BENNETT (CANADA) AND SKAGWAY. "THIS ROAD WAS JUST COMPLETED, AND LITERALLY HAD BEEN BLASTED OUT OF THE FACE OF THE ROCKY WALL OF THE GORGE, ON WHICH IT GRADUALLY WOUND DOWN TO THE STONY BOTTOMS OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER." (P152) THE SMALL STREAMS WHICH FED THE SKAGWAY RIVER WERE EDGED WITH GOLDEN ROD AND MARSH MARIGOLDS. IT TOOK 2 HRS TO MAKE THE TRIP FROM THE SUMMIT TO THE TOWN. (P152) THE NEW RAILWAY IS PROBABLY THE YUKON RAILROAD THROUGH WHITE PASS.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00550 903
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR BLOUNT IN HER TRAVELS OF ALASKA WALKED ALONG THIS RIVER. WHILE ON THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD SHE NOTED "THE RIVER WOUND IN OUT LIKE A TWISTED RIBBON" AND THE VALLEY WAS COVERED WITH LAVISH FLOWERS. (P35) THE RAILROAD FOLLOWS THE "RUSHING MOUNTAIN STREAM." (P35)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00608 923
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ECONOMY
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 HEADED UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE TO SKAGWAY. HE NOTES MANY GLACIERS NORTH AND WEST OF SKAGWAY. (P88) HE SAW ONE GLACIER THAT ENDED IN THE SKAGWAY RIVER. (P110) HE ALSO NOTES THE GOLD TRAIL BEGINNING AT SKAGWAY TO WHITE PASS. THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD DREW MINING TRAFFIC FROM DYEA ROUTE TO SKAGWAY. (P100) TODAY SKAGWAY HAS SCHOOLS, WATERWORKS AND SEWERS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND TELEPHONES, A NEWSPAPER AND SEVERAL CHURCHES. THERE ARE HALF DOZEN STORES. (P104) AUTHOR TOOK THE WHITE PASS RAILROAD TO WHITEHORSE. HE NOTES THE RAILROAD WORK BEGAN IN 1898 AND WAS FINISHED TWO YEARS LATER. IT IS 111 MI LONG AND COST MILLIONS TO BUILD. THE FIRST 20 MI COST \$100,000/ MI. 3500 MEN WORKED ON IT. THE RAILROAD WINDS ALONG THE SKAGWAY RIVER AND UP THE MOUNTAINS TO LAKE BENNETT. (P107)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1611499
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL QUOTE MR. R H STRETCH, "THE WELL-KNOWN MINING EXPERT", ON SKAGWAY AND THE WHITE PASS ROUTE TO THE KLONDIKE. SKAGWAY "IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER, WHICH, FLOWING NEARLY SOUTH, ENTERS LYNN CANAL ON THE EASTERN SIDE ABOUT FIVE MILES SOUTH OF DYEA, LEAVING A HIGH

ROCKY TONGUE OF LAND BETWEEN THE TWO SMALL BAYS...ON THE FLAT BETWEEN THE RIVER, FOR ITS EASTERN LIMITS AND THE GRANITE HILLS FOR ITS WESTERN BOUNDARY, THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER HAS LAID OUT THE TOWN OF SKAGUAY THE PLOT OF WHICH HAS BEEN FORMALLY ENDORSED AT A PUBLIC MEETING." (P503-504)

- **** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 00900 897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT A GOLD TRAIL TO THE KLONDIKE FOLLOWS THE SKAGWAY RIVER "TO THE SUMMIT", A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 20 MILES. (P300) "FOR FOUR MILES FROM SKAGWAY THERE IS A FAIRLY GOOD WAGON ROAD, AND FREIGHT IS TRANSPORTED THAT DISTANCE IN WAGONS. AT THIS POINT THE TRAIL ASCENDS THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, TRAVERSING PRECIPITOUS, ROCKY HILLSIDES 8 MILES, AND THEN CROSSES THE RIVER AND CONTINUES ITS COURSE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE STREAM TO THE SUMMIT." (P300)
- **** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 01338 908
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST CHARLES HALLDCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908, STATED THAT THE RAILROAD FROM SKAGWAY TO WHITE PASS WAS 20 MILES LONG. (P.209)
- **** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 01364 898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A PHOTO CAPTIONED "A SUMMER DAY ON THE SKAGUAY" APPEARS OPPOSITE P88 OF HEILPERN'S GUIDEBOOK. THE PHOTO SHOWS A WELL DRESSED MAN, HIS HORSE, AND HIS DOG ON THE ROCKY EDGE OF A SMALL STREAM. DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- **** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 01456 897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN SEPT 1897 F. LAROCHE WENT OVER THE SKAGWAY TRAIL TO TAKE PICTURES. ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES FROM SKAGWAY THE RIVER IS CROSSED FOR THE FIRST TIME. WAGONS ARE COMPELLED TO FORD THE RIVER, WHICH IS POSSIBLE ONLY IN LOW WATER. OTHERWISE GOODS HAVE TO BE TRANSFERRED ACROSS THE HORSE BRIDGE. THE RIVER IS CROSSED FOUR MORE TIMES BY THE TRAIL. THE LAST FORD IN SEPT IS EASILY WADED, BUT IN HIGH WATER THIS MIGHT BE DANGEROUS. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. THE AUTHOR HAS USED THE DESCRIPTION OF THE SKAGWAY TRAIL FROM THE SEATTLE POST-INTELLIGENCER OF OCT 13, 1897.
- **** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST LIARSVILLE HAYSIDE, NEAR SKAGWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "IT'S LOCATED A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE SKAGWAY FERRY TERMINAL ON THE SKAGWAY RIVER. ACCESS IS EASY, OVER SMOOTH GROUND." (P96)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE TOWN OF SKAGWAY WAS BUILT ON THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 55 SHOWS THE TOWN AND THE RIVER MEANDERING TO THE TAIYA INLET. MOUNTAINS ARE IN THE BACKGROUND.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

2736
 REFN 02736 887905
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW DBAT LAUNCHING SITE, FORESTRY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, MAP, COMMUNITY, PRESENT USAGE, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, FREEZEUP, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, OBSTRUCTION, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST CAPT WM MOORE, WHO HAD PREVIOUSLY ASCENDED THE VALLEY (P22) AND HIS SON BERNARD FORMED THE ALASKAN AND NORTHWESTERN TERRITORIES TRADING CO AND PROCEEDED TO BUILD A WHARF AND CABIN ABOUT 1/4 MI UP THE RIVER. (P29-30) YEAR IS 1887. IN 1894, THE WHARF HAD COLLAPSED. (P33) IN FEB 95 "A TRAIL WAS CUT OVER A RIDGE TO AVOID THE FALLS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE UPPER AND LOWER CANYONS". MENTION IS MADE OF A SAWMILL AND OF NUMEROUS STEAMERS LANDING AT THE MOORES' HOMESTEAD. (P77) A WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN OPENED BY THE MOORES ACROSS ALLUVIAL FLATS OF THE RIVER, WHICH WENT 1 1/2 MI TO A HORSE BRIDGE. HERE IN LOW WATER WAGONS COULD FORD THE RIVER, BUT AFTER A HEAVY RAIN, THE SKAGWAY ROSE RAPIDLY AND PACKERS HAD TO HAUL FREIGHT ACROSS ON A BRIDGE. THE ROAD NARROWED TO A TRAIL IN ANOTHER 2 1/2 MI. (P81-2) THE RIVER WAS MURKY AND SHIFT BUT COULD BE FORDED, IN THE AREA WHERE WHITE PASS CITY GREW UP IN 1898. (P83-4) NOTE MAP ATTACHED. THE AUTHOR NOTED FORDING THE STREAM AT THIS POINT IN AUG 1969. (P83-4) DURING THE FIRST FEW WEEKS OF AUG 1897, 3,000 PEOPLE WERE CAMPED AT SKAGWAY (MOORE'S HOMESTEAD, NOW A TOWN, WITH PLATTED STREETS, SALOONS, DANCEHALLS, MOSTLY HOUSED IN TENTS). (P86) IN SEP 1897 LODGING COST 75 CENTS TO \$1, MEALS WERE 50-75 CENTS, AND WHISKY AND BEER SOLD AT 25 CENTS A DRINK. BLACKSMITHS CHARGED \$6 FOR SHOERING A HORSE. (P93) IN SPRING 1898 "THE WAGON ROAD, ON LEAVING SKAGWAY, PARALLELED THE E BANK OF SKAGWAY RIVER AS FAR AS THE EAST FORK". (P218) A ROAD, COMPLETE WITH BRIDGES AND TRESTLES, WAS CONSTRUCTED 1898-1900, AS THE COST OF TRANSPORTING FREIGHT TO LAKE LINDEMAN (YUKON TERR.) FROM DYEA WAS 15 CENTS A LB. (P221) AFTER ONLY 14 MON IN EXISTENCE (FALL '98) SKAGWAY BOASTED SEVERAL SAWMILLS AND 4 WHARVES. BEER COST 10 CENTS AND PEACHES WERE 3 FOR A QUARTER. (P244) JOHN HISLOP "BEAT HIS WAY UP SKAGWAY RIVER FROM WHITE PASS CITY, THROUGH TODAY'S HARM VALLEY" INTO CANADIAN TER. (P250) WORKERS ON THE RAILROAD, MANY COLLEGE GRADS, WERE PAID 30 CENTS AN HR. (P253) AFTER \$1 FOR FOOD AND LODGING, THE 1,000-ODD WORKERS CLEARED \$2.30 A DAY. (P255) IN JUN 1905 DR. LELAND'S SURVEY CREW FOUND A GOOD TRAIL LEADING UP WARM PASS VALLEY FORMERLY USED BY PACKERS EN ROUTE TO LAKE ATLIN (CANADA). THE CREW CUT A 1 KM WIDE LANE THROUGH SCRUB TIMBER. (P279)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 02736 897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ICE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST PHOTO, PLATE 5, SHOWS VARIOUS SIZE BOATS ON AND A WAGON NEAR SKAGWAY, WHICH MAY BE THE SKAGWAY RIVER. CAPTION, AUG 1, 1897 READS "GENERAL VIEW OF SKAGWAY, ALASKA". PLATE 6 READS "SKAGWAY AT HIGH TIDE, SEP 12, 1897" AND SHOWS MANY BOATS, SKIFFS, AND BARGES AT SKAGWAY. PLATE 7 SHOWS "THE CITY OF SEATTLE" AT SKAGWAY WHARF. A LARGE STEAMBOAT. PLATE 9: "BRIDGE OVER SKAGWAY RIVER" ABOUT 1 1/2 MI BEYOND TIDEWATER. GRAVEL SHORE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2959

IS SHOWN. PHOTO, PLATE 22, CAPTIONED "WINTER TRAFFIC ON THE BRACKETT ROAD" PICTURES 2 HORSE DRAWN SLEDS TRAVELING THE FROZEN SKAGWAY RIVER. PLATE 23, "AN EMPTY WAGON ON THE BRACKETT ROAD", SHOWS A STREAM BELOW THE TRAIL, WHICH IS LIKELY THE SKAGWAY RIVER. PLATE 87: "PANORAMA OF SKAGWAY" SHOWS PART OF SKAGWAY RIVER.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 02737 897898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE TOWN OF SKAGWAY WAS BUILT IN 1897-1898 WHEN WORD OF THE KLONDIKE GOLD STRIKE GOT OUT. (P35) SKAGWAY WAS THE STARTING PLACE FOR THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE OF 1897-98. (P35-43)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 02870 887897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST HOWARD CLIFFORD RELATES THE STORY OF THE FOUNDING OF SKAGWAY IN HIS BOOK "THE SKAGWAY STORY." IN 1887 CAPTAIN WILLIAM MOORE STARTED UP THE SKAGWAY RIVER IN SEARCH OF A NEW ROUTE INTO THE UPPER YUKON. A PACK TRAIL ALONG THE BANKS OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER WAS ESTABLISHED AND BRIDGES WERE BUILT ACROSS THE CANYONS WHEN NECESSARY. (P7)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 03433 906
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST WATSON BROWN, SURVEYOR NOTES THE SKAGWAY RIVER FROM THE RAILROAD ON HIS JOURNEY TO DAWSON AND THE YUKON, IN 1906. THE ROAD BED WAS PERFECT... THE SKAGWAY RIVER BOILING DOWN THE CANYON. (BEGINNING, P1, REPORT 3) REPORT IS FROM U OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, VERTICAL FILE UNDER WEBSTER BROWN.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 03496 935
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA" THE 1935-36 REPORT STATED THAT "DURING THE PERIODS OF FLOOD WATER IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY TO PROTECT THE BANK OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER ADJACENT TO THE AVIATION FIELD... 230 LINEAL FT OF WIRE MATTRESSES AND ROCK WERE PLACED ALONG THE RIVER AND 2 ROCK JETTIES WERE PLACED IN THE RIVER AT POINTS WHERE THE CURRENT WAS THREATENING THE BANK. 230 LINEAL FT OF RIVER BANK WAS RAISED BY MEANS OF SANDBAGS." (P78)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER
 REFN 04108 897
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE PROPOSED RAILROAD FROM SKAGWAY BAY TO HOOTALINGUA RIVER IS TO FOLLOW THE SKAGWAY RIVER TO ITS HEAD, NEAR THE SUMMIT OF THE PASS. THE FIRST 4 MILES OF THE ASCENT IS GRADUAL, THE NEXT 7 ARE DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS,

AND THE EAST 2 RIFLES ARE UP AN EASTER GRAVE TO THE SOUTH. 471922 1097 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

HAIRN SKAGWAY RIVER 007500 SKAGWAY RIVER

REFR 1611449 039226 W331922 02905 03902 11

ABST 00 1097 THE AUTHOR NOTES THE FORTRECORDS AT THE MOUTH OF SKAGWAY R. 18913 18 1800. THE AUTHOR, RETURNING TO

SKAGWAY, OBTAINED SET A RELOCATED ONE HUNDRED SIXTY SEVEN OF LAND BELONGING TO AN ORDINARY MAN. IRELAND OPEN UP

HAIRN SKAGWAY RIVER 900 SKAGWAY RIVER

REFR 1011449 W331922 02905 03902 11

ABST 00 HAITI AND TRANSPORENT

SKAGWAY RIVER WAS WORKING ON ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND HAULING SUPPLIES ALONG THIS RIVER ON A HORSE DRAWN SLED. 471922

HAIRN SKAGWAY RIVER 935940 SKAGWAY RIVER

REFR 1011449 W331922 02905 03902 11

ABST 00 HAITI AND TRANSPORENT CHANNEL UNDESIGNED TRANSPORENT

RECORDS THAT DISCOVERED IN THE SKAGWAY RIVER BE CHINILLIO AND DIVERTED OF A ROCK AND DRUSH DINGS. 67708

PROJECT WAS APPROVED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF 20 JUNE 1946 AND COMPLETED IN 1949. 47223 03902 11

SUBJECT TO PARAGRAPHS 14005 FROM THE SKAGWAY RIVER. THESE FIGURES USUALLY OCCUR IN SEVERAL AND 031986. AND

AND THE RESULT OF A CONSERVATION OF ONLY SNOW AND LATE FALL. 18913

HAIRN SKAGWAY RIVER 939 SKAGWAY RIVER

REFR 1611449 W331922 02905 03902 11

ABST 00 COMMUNITY LAND OPERATOR AND TRANSPORT RIVER CROSSING TRAFF

THE 300 PEOPLE LIVED AT SKAGWAY CARRY ON A SEVERAL TRANSPORTING BUSINESS TO THE INTERIOR. 471922 MADE AND ALMA

DID SOME SKATING IN THE AREA AND STATED SHE TRAILED BACK DOWN THE HILLS. SLIPPER AND SADDLE ON THE

WEATHERED ROCKS. TAKING A SHORT CUT FROM THE TOWN. MORE QUICKLY TO REACH THE RIVER. OVER TO THE LEFT THE

TRAIL STAYED DOWN TO IN BRIDGE WELL FALLS. A IRON GRASSHOPPER OF CHIFFON AND DIAMONDS SLING TO THE ROAD IN A

HARBOR CALLED CORRIDOR UP THE HARBOR. THE RIVER AND BEING UP WITH A RAILROAD TRACK

HAIRN SKAGWAY RIVER 900 SKAGWAY RIVER

REFR 1611449 W331922 02905 03902 11

ABST 00 HAITI UNDESIGNED TRANSPORT AND TRANSPORT DASH USACE FREIGHTWAY RIVER 18913

ABST A TRESTLE BRIDGE OVER THIS RIVER WAS UNABLE TO SUPPORT THE TRAIL DUE TO HIGH WATER SO THE PASSENGERS AND BAGGAGE WERE TRANSPORTED ACROSS THE RIVER TO ANOTHER TRAIN WAITING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE. (P204) THE AUTHOR WAS TRAVELING IN THE YEAR 1900.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 05176 900

STOR 1611449

MOU1 N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE

ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ARRIVED AT SKAGWAY JULY 6, 1900 WHEN THE TOWN WAS STILL A BUSTLING ENTREPORT FOR THE KLONDIKE. THE YUKON AND WHITE PASS R.R. WAS BEING BUILT. IT WAS COMPLETED TO LAKE BENNETT BY GRADE WORK AND TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION WERE STILL GOING ON. (PP10-11)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1611449

MOU1 N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RECREATION, MAP

ABST THE M. P. & Y RAILROAD FOLLOWS ALONG SKAGWAY RIVER AND A ROAD BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND DYEA CROSSES RIVER. SEE MAP. (P158) A TRAIL MAINTAINED BY U S FOREST SERVICE GOES ALONG SKAGWAY RIVER FROM GLACIER STOP TO THE OUTHWASH STREAM OF LAUGHTON GLACIER. TRAIL IS ALONG SOUTH BANK AND PASSES THROUGH TALL GRASS MEADOWS AND THEN FOREST. RIVER NARROWS AT ONE POINT TO GO THROUGH ROCK CLEFT. TRAIL CROSSES SEVERAL SMALL TRIBUTARIES. THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN AT JUNCTION OF THIS RIVER AND OUTHWASH FROM LAUGHTON GLACIER. SEE MAP. (P162&163) SEE MAP

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 05803 954

STOR 1611449

MOU1 N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE MACHETANZ'S TOOK A TRAIN RIDE THROUGH WHITE PASS (ALONG THE SKAGWAY RIVER) FOLLOWING THE PROSPECTOR'S PATH OF THE RUSH OF 1898. (P113) DATE IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 05864 963973

STOR 1611449

MOU1 N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, FLOOD

ABST THE AUTHORS NOTED "THE SKAGWAY RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF APPROXIMATELY 145 SQUARE MILES (376 SQUARE KM). ITS LENGTH FROM THE GAGING STATION TO THE BASIN DIVIDE IS 19.0 MILES (31 KM) AND ITS CHANNEL SLOPE IS 192 FEET PER MILE (36.4 M/KM). THE MEAN BASIN ELEVATION IS 3,900 FT (1189 M) AND ITS MEAN ANNUAL PRECIPITATION IS 60 INCHES (1530 MM)." (P130) THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM A 1970 STUDY. "THE SKAGWAY RIVER HAS A MEAN ANNUAL FLOW OF 498 (CUBIC FEET PER SECOND) (14.1 CUBIC METERS PER SECOND). MEAN MONTHLY FLOWS ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 1 AND ARE BASED ON GAGING STATION RECORDS GATHERED SINCE 1963. THE MAXIMUM KNOWN FLOOD WAS 13,600 CU FT/SECOND (385 CU M/SECOND) WHICH OCCURRED APRIL 8, 1965." (P130) THE ABOVE MENTIONED TABLE WILL BE XEROXED AND A COPY ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL FORM. FIGURE 3 ON PAGE 131 GIVES MONTHLY MEAN DISCHARGES OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER FROM 1963 THROUGH 1973. A COPY OF THIS GRAPH WILL BE XEROXED AND ATTACHED TO THE GENERAL FORM.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 06163 898899
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

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

ABST IN 1898, THE DEAD HORSE TRAIL LED FROM THE GRAVEL FLAT ON WHICH SKAGWAY WAS BUILT AND FOLLOWED THE ROCKY BANKS OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER TO THE FOOT OF THE WHITE PASS. (P34) THAT YEAR, A SURVEYING PARTY FOR THE PROPOSED WHITE PASS RAILWAY MADE SURVEYS OF BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER. (P42) BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND FRASER, THERE WAS NO GRAVEL OR LOOSE DIRT, SO THE BALLAST FOR THE TRACK HAD TO BE HAULED FROM THE BED OF THE SKAGWAY RIVER AT ONE END AND FROM THE GRAVEL PIT AT FRASER AT THE OTHER. (P61) ON JULY 6, 1899, THE FIRST TRAIN RAN FROM SKAGWAY INTO BENNETT CITY. (P64) *don't type* IT IS SLIGHTLY UNCLEAR FROM THE DOCUMENT, BUT IT APPEARS THAT THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT GOODS WERE TRANSPORTED BETWEEN SKAGWAY AND WHITEHORSE BY STEAMER. (P135) ✓

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER SKAGWAY RIVER

REFN 06598 898972
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,PHOTO,NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR BEGAN HIS TRIP BY A TRAIN RIDE THROUGH THE WHITE PASS. THIS RAILROAD WAS BEGUN IN 1898 AND FUNCTIONING BY 1900. TODAY THE RAILROAD CARRIES TOURISTS AND CONTAINERIZED CARGO, AS WELL AS LOADS OF ORE TO A SHIPPING DOCK ON THE SKAGWAY WATERFRONT. PAGE 11 IS A PICTURE OF SKAGWAY'S MAIN STREET IN 1972. (P9-11)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 00528 943
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL

ABST IN SKAGWAY, THE RIVER, TORRENTIAL, ROSE FROM BELOW, SWEEP AWAY ITS BRIDGES, AND ENDANGERED WHATEVER CONSTRUCTION HAD BEEN HAZARDED ALONG ITS BORDERS. (P281-282) THE AUTHOR DOES NOT MENTION THE SKAGWAY RIVER BY NAME IN THE DOCUMENT. THE USE WAS DUE TO THE EQUINOCTIAL RAINS.

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 01428 905
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY

ABST WHILE ON A TOURIST TRIP IN 1905, KEELER STAYED A FEW DAYS IN SKAGWAY. "AT THE "FIFTH AVENUE"...EVERYTHING WAS FIRST-CLASS AT \$1.50 PER DAY, WITH 50 CENTS EXTRA FOR VERY SATISFACTORY MEALS." (P42)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER WHITE RIVER

REFN 04214 897898
 STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C2805 0590E 11
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ASAHIL CURTIS PHOTOGRAPHED THE BUILDING OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY INCLUDING THE BRIDGE WHICH WAS BUILT OVER THIS RIVER. (P50)

**** WATN SKAGWAY RIVER WHITE RIVER

REFN 04214 897898

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2963

STOR 1611449
 MOUT N592726 W1351922 C280S 0590E 11
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ASAHEL CURTIS PHOTOGRAPHED THE BUILDING OF THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON RAILWAY INCLUDING THE BRIDGE WHICH WAS BUILT OVER THIS RIVER. (P50)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE LAKE SKILAK
 REFN 02056 904
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST ROUNDED HILLTOPS OVER A THOUSAND FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL ARE FOUND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LAKE SKILAK. THE GRAVELS OF THE LAKE SHORES CONTAIN AN ABUNDANCE OF GRANITE FRAGMENTS. (P94)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SHILAK LAKE
 REFN 01538 936
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST IN "SQUADDOUGH SKY", AUG 31, 1936, A RESCUE PARTY FOR A PLANE DOWNED NEAR UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE, WAS FLOWN TO SHILAK LAKE WHERE THEY WERE LANDED BY THE PONTOON PLANE. (P147) THE RESCUE PLANES TIED TO THE SHORE ARE SEEN IN A PHOTO ON (P148)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SHILAK LAKE
 REFN 06722 926
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, HUNTING
 ABST THE LAKE WAS DEEP WHEN BEACH SIMONS AND LEAN MOTOR BOATED ACROSS IN SEPTEMBER OF 1926. STOPPED AT LUCAS AND NELSON'S CABIN. (P160) RETURNED FROM SPORT HUNTING TRIP THE SAME ROUTE. (P169)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM KENAI TO RUSSIAN RIVER FOLLOWS ALONG THE NE SHORE OF THE LAKE.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
 REFN 00524 896
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1896 A PROSPECTING PARTY FROM KING'S COUNTY, NEW YORK TREKKED OVERLAND ON A ROUTE LATER KNOWN AS THE KING COUNTY TRAIL. THEIR SUPPLIES WERE TRANSPORTED IN WHEEL BARROWS. AT SKILAK LAKE SHELTERS WERE BUILT AND THE PARTY DISBANDED SO MOST BUILT BOATS AND LEFT DOWN THE KENAI RIVER. (P59) JOSEPH M COOPER AND 2 INDIAN GUIDES

LEAD THE WAY IN SKIN BOATS WITH THE REST OF THE EXPEDITION FOLLOWING IN DORIES UP THE KENAI RIVER TO SKILAK LAKE IN MAY 1896. AFTER 2 DAYS AT THE LAKE THEY CONTINUED ON BECAUSE ANOTHER PARTY OF MINERS ENTERED THE LAKE. (P68)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
REFN 01972 964
STOR 1608
MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST TUSTUMENA AND SKILAK LAKES OCCUPY GLACIALLY SCoured AND MORaine-DAMMED TROUGHS AND ARE DRAINED RESPECTIVELY, BY THE KASILOF AND KENAI RIVERS INTO COOK INLET. (P12) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
REFN 02065 848
STOR 1608
MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
ABST IN 1848, P P DOROSHIN INVESTIGATED THE KENAI PENINSULA FOR MINERAL RESOURCES. DOROSHIN SAID THAT WORK WAS CONFINED TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE LOWER LAKE. (P8) THE USGS EXPEDITION, HAVING COMPLETED THEIR RESEARCH, TRAVELLED DOWN KENAI RIVER TO THE LOWER END OF LAKE SKILAK. (P12) LAKE SKILAK LIES ON THE BORDER LAND BETWEEN THE KENAI MOUNTAINS AND THE FLAT COUNTRY WEST OF IT. IT HAS A TOTAL LENGTH OF 16 MILES AND A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 4 MILES AND IS ABOUT 386 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE EASTERN HALF OF THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS WHICH GIVE PLACE ON THE WEST TO THE LOW, ROLLING HILLS OF THE KENAI PLATEAU. (P15)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
REFN 02694 975
STOR 1608
MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST PHIL AMES, IN HIS INTERPRETATION OF HISTORICAL USE OF THE SKILAK LAKE AREA BY NATIVE PEOPLES SAYS THAT HE THINKS THERE WAS SEASONAL MIGRATION FROM ONE END OF THE LAKE TO THE OTHER FOR SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES. BESIDES STEPHANKA VILLAGE THERE IS EVIDENCE OF HABITATION AT OTHER AREAS ON AND IN THE CLOSE PROXIMITY OF THE LAKE. (PP51-54)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
REFN 02716 870
STOR 1608
MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION
ABST A CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, WRITING UNDER THE NAME OF "POLARIS", DESCRIBED A CANOE TRIP MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1870 "THROUGH ALASKA'S WHITE WATERS." ON PAGE 89 OF THE DOCUMENT HE DESCRIBES REACHING THE SKILAK LAKE. THE LAKE IS SAID TO BE 40 MILES IN LENGTH WITH A WEDGE OF ROCKS STRETCHING FROM ONE SHORE ALMOST TO THE MIDDLE OF THE FURIOUSLY RUSHING CHANNEL. (P.89)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE
REFN 02740 972
STOR 1608
MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER, MAP, PHOTO
 ABST THE HIDDEN CREEK TRAIL LEADS TO THE SHORE OF SKILAK LAKE, WHERE A CAMPGROUND IS LOCATED. (P34) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A PERSON WALKING ALONG THE LAKE'S SHORE. (P34) ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE LAKE FROM A LOOKOUT POINT. (P36) THE SKILAK LAKE LOOKOUT TRAIL LEAVES SKILAK LAKE ROAD AND CLIMBS GENTLY THROUGH THE WOODS BEHIND THE LAKE. IT ENDS AT A KNOBBY LOOKOUT POINT ABOVE THE LAKE. SPRINGS AND STREAMS CROSS THE TRAIL AT INTERVALS. A GOOD TRAIL FOR HIKING IN SUMMER, AND SKIING OR SNOWSHOES IN WINTER. THE KENAI RIVER TRAIL INTERSECTS SKILAK LAKE LOOKOUT TRAIL, AND LEADS DOWN ALONG THE LAKE'S SHORE TO ITS INTERSECTION WITH HIDDEN CREEK TRAIL. (P37) A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL LOCATION. (P37) THE TRAIL IS LOCATED ON U S G S MAP KENAI B1. SKILAK LAKE IS ALSO PART OF THE KENAI RIVER CANOE TRAIL. THE LAKE IS SUBJECT TO HIGH WINDS AND CAN BE DANGEROUS TO THE CANOEIST. (P40) THE KENAI RIVER FLOWS INTO SKILAK LAKE ABOUT 3 MI BELOW KENAI RIVER CANYON. ABOUT 6 MI DOWN THE LAKE IS UPPER SKILAK LAKE CAMPGROUND, AND LOWER SKILAK LAKE CAMPGROUND IS 7 MI FURTHER. (51 MI FROM KENAI) THE SKILAK LAKE OUTLET (KENAI RIVER) IS 2 MI FROM THE LOWER CAMPGROUND. (PP40,42)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608

HQUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE OLD STERLING HIGHWAY LEADS TO SKILAK LAKE, THE SECOND LARGEST LAKE ON THE KENIA PENINSULA. (P28) THERE ARE SEVERAL PUBLIC CAMPGROUNDS IN THIS AREA WITH AN ACCESS ROAD LEADING TO THE EDGE OF SKILAK LAKE. (P28) IN DESCRIBING BIRD HABITAT THE AUTHORS MENTION THAT THERE ARE ROCKY ISLANDS JUST OFF SHORE. (P28)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 03238 975

STOR 1608

HQUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 02

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW FLOOD, NO TRAFF

ABST SKILAK LAKE IS SUBJECT TO THE EFFECTS OF OUTBURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMNED LAKES. (P157)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 04370 937944

STOR 1608

HQUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

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

TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAPPING, GLACIER, DIMENSION

ABST THO AGAINST THE NORTH BY ADA WHITE SHARPLES IS THE STORY OF 6 YEARS SHE AND HER HUSBAND SPENT TRYING TO HOMESTEAD ON SKILAK LAKE: WITH HELP FROM NEIGHBORS WHO LIVED ON ISLANDS IN THE LAKE, THEY CUT SPRUCE LOGS AND BUILT A CABIN. THEY TRAVELED BY SMALL BOATS WITH MOTORS IN THE SUMMER, WALKED, SNOWSHOED, AND PULLED SLEDS ACROSS THE ICE IN WINTER. THEY TRAPPED COYOTES FOR THE \$20 BOUNTY. (P12) BY 1942 THE SKINS WERE WORTH \$10 EACH. (P207) EACH YEAR "JUST BEFORE WINTER SETS IN" THE WATER WOULD RISE TO FLOOD THE ISLANDS. (P48) IN 1942 ADA SHARPLES COLLECTED WILD FLOWER SEEDS, PREPARED A CATALOG, AND MAILED COPIES OUT TO SELL THE SEED PACKETS. (P175-176) SHE RECEIVED ORDERS OF MORE THAN \$100. (P203) THE NEIGHBORS ON ONE ISLAND USED HORSES TO HAUL FREIGHT. (P65-66) AT EGYPTIAN BAY A HOMESTEAD CABIN WAS BUILT AND ABANDONED, NEAR A STREAM. (P41) ON SOME OCCASIONS PLANES WOULD LAND ON THE LAKE, ON FLOATS OR SKIS. (P167) THE LAKE WAS 20 MILES LONG (P23) AND 5 MILES WIDE AT ITS WIDEST POINT. (P167) THE WATER OF THE GLACIER FED LAKE IS MILKY. (P23) IN FALL AND SPRING STORMS MAKE TRAVEL ON THE LAKE DANGEROUS. (P42) THE GLACIER DRAINED INTO THE LAKE (P25), IDENTIFIED ON A SKETCH MAP AS SKILAK GLACIER. (P2)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 04742 916930

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2966

STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION
 ABST ON AN EXPEDITION TO FISH MOOSE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, TWO MEN USED A "LITTLE TWENTY FOOT OPEN RIVER BOAT" WITH OARS, ON SKILAK LAKE, HAVING COMEDOWNSTREAM FROM KENAI LAKE; (PP-188-189) PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1926.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 04926 918
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,RECREATION
 ABST DURING A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1918, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN COLLECTOR J R HUBBACK AND PARTY TRAVELLED BY BOAT DOWN THE KENAI RIVER AND ON TO SKILAK LAKE, FROM WHICH THEY SUBSEQUENTLY HIKE INTO OTHER AREAS. THEY RETURNED TO THE LAKE FOR SUPPLIES, USING A MOTORBOAT TO TRAVEL ON THE LAKE. AFTER THE HUNT WAS ENDED, THEY AGAIN TRAVELLED BY BOAT ON SKILAK LAKE AND RETURNED TO SEWARD. (P1-71)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 05031 910
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,HUNTING,RECREATION,PHOTO,LAKE
 ABST W.S. THOMAS AND OTHERS, INCLUDING NATIVE PACKERS FROM KENAI VILLAGE, ESTABLISHED A HUNTING CAMP NEAR THE HEAD OF THE LAKE "AT THE MOUTH OF A LITTLE STREAM WHICH ENTERED THE LAKE AFTER A PRECIPITOUS COURSE FROM THE GLACIER AT THE SUMMIT, DOWN THE MOUNTAIN CANYON, THROUGH THE NARROW GULCH OF THE UPPER FOOTHILLS TO THE WOODED VALLEY."(P145) SPRUCE, BIRCH, COITIONHOOD AND ALDER WERE ON THE HILLSIDES. SUBSEQUENTLY THEY MOVED THEIR CAMP "SOME FOUR MILES FARTHER SOUTH ON THE SAME LAKE." EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS HUNTING CAMPS WAS ABOUT.(P170-171) TWO 20 FT. DORIES WERE USED ON THE LAKE.(P144-175) PHOTO OF "A BATH IN LAKE SKILAK" SHOWING TWO MEN AND A DORY NEAR SHORE.(P174) THE STREAM AT WHICH THE CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED IS DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY AS THE ONE AMONG SEVERAL POSSIBILITIES.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 05409 930
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING,AGRICULTURE,VEGETATION,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL
 ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP TO THE KENAI-KILLEY RIVER AREA, ABOUT 1930, V P HOLMAN AND PARTY TRAVELLED SKILAK LAKE IN A RIVERBOAT, STOPPED AT "OLD BILL KAISERS? FOX FARM TO DELIVER MAIL AND ADMIRE HIS GARDEN, THEN SET UP A CAMP ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE. SEVERAL HIKE INTO THE HILLS WERE MADE, LOOKING FOR GAME, BEFORE PROCEEDING TO THE MAIN HUNTING AREA FURTHER SOUTH. (PP7-9) THE RETURN TRIP, AFTER THE HUNT, FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE ACROSS SKILAK LAKE. PHOTO, (P16) OF SKILAK LAKE BASE CAMP, AMIDST TREES, LAKE IN BACKGROUND, ON A TRIP BACK TO THE LAKE FOR SUPPLIES, AFTER ESTABLISHING A HUNTING CAMP IN THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, IT WAS NOTED THAT THE LAKE "HAD RISEN SIX FEET SINCE HE LEFT, A GLACIER POT-HOLE HAD BROKEN AND CAUSED A FLOOD". (PP22-23)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 05421 913
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST A PHOTO ON PAGE 197 SHOWS COTTONWOODS CABIN AND CACHE ON SKILAK LAKE. A PHOTO ON PAGE 204 SHOWS 2 BOATS BEING LOADED AT THIS LAKE IN PREPARATION FOR THE TRIP HOMEMARD UP THE KENAI RIVER. ON EMERGING FROM KENAI RIVER, IN 1913, THE PARTY HAULED UP ON THE BEACH AT THE HEAD OF SKILAK LAKE. SKILAK IS BROADER BUT SHORTER THAN KENAI LAKE AND IS SUBJECT TO VIOLENT WIND STORMS WHICH AT TIMES MAKE IT IMPASSABLE FOR SMALL BOATS. (P205) BY ROWING STEADILY THEY REACHED COTTONWOODS CREEK, 6 MILES DISTANT ON THE OTHER SIDE. 3 BOATS WERE BEING TOWED BY A MOTOR-DRIVEN DORY TO A CABIN AT THE MOUTH OF KING COUNTY CREEK. (P205) THE KING COUNTY CREEK TRAIL BEGAN AT SKILAK LAKE. (P262) A PARTY WAS MAROONED ON THE EDGE OF THIS LAKE FOR 2 1/2 DAYS WHILE THEY WAITED FOR A STORM TO SUBSIDE WHILE IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAKE, "THE GLACIER FLATS KICKED UP A TREMENDOUS SEA SO THAT THEY WERE COMPELLED TO PUT THEIR DORY ABOUT AND RUN BEFORE THE WIND TOWARD THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LAKE." (P263)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 06006 943

STOR 1608

MOU N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060M 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO

ABST DOUGLAS AMPHIBIAN SHOWN IN PHOTO, P 81, ON SKILAK LAKE, 1943. GRASSY SHORE 5 MEN AND A WOMAN SEEN IN PHOTO.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 06553 960

STOR 1608

MOU N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060M 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST SKILAK LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 39 SQ MI. (P28) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK LAKE

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1608

MOU N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060M 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION

ABST SKILAK LAKE HAS A LENGTH OF 16 MILES AND AN AVERAGE WIDE OF 3 MILES, WITH A MAXIMUM OF 4 MILES. SMALL CRAFT USING OUTBOARD MOTORS, WITH SHAFTS 18 INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE, HAVE BEEN USED TO TRAVEL FROM TIDENATER TO KENAI AND SKILAK LAKES DURING THE HIGH WATER STAGE IN JULY AND AUG. (P10)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE SKILAK OR LOWER KENAI LAKE

REFN 04391 912

STOR 1608

MOU N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060M 20

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GEORGE SHIRAS BOATED LAUNCH ACROSS SKILAK LAKE. IT IS CONSIDERED "LOWER KENAI LAKE", IS 15 MILES LONG, 4 OR 5 MILES WIDE AND 150 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P431) THE LAKE WAS HIGHER BY SEVERAL FEET THAN USUAL THAT SEASON. LAKE HAD A SEMI-CIRCULAR SHORE WITH THIN STRIP OF SAND BACKED BY SPRUCE. (P436&437) "THE FIRST WEEK IN AUG. SKILAK LAKE SUDDENLY ROSE A FOOT IN A SINGLE NIGHT, AND THE ONLY EXPLANATION WAS THAT THE ICE STREAM BELOW THE CAP HAD BECOME CLOGGED FOR DAYS AND, WHEN THE PRESSURE BECAME TOO GREAT, BURST ITS BONDS. THE MILKY AND TURBID CONDITION OF THE LAKE CORROBORATED THIS VIEW." (P493)

**** WATN SKILAK LAKE UPPER AND LOWER SKILAK LAKE

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2968

MOUT N602510 W1502044 S040N 0060W 20
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, DIMENSION, RIVER, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST UPPER SKILAK LAKE CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "A RAMP PROVIDES A LAUNCHING SITE INTO THE 15-MI LAKE. WATER IS SUPPLIED BY A CLEAR, COLD CREEK. (THERE IS) A NEARBY OFFSHORE ROCK ISLAND... THIS IS AN EXTREMELY DANGEROUS LAKE WHEN WINDS ARISE (AS THEY DO, SUDDENLY). SMALL BOATS SHOULD NOT BE LAUNCHED HERE." (P75) SITE IS AT MI 9 ON SKILAK ROAD. (P75) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. LOWER SKILAK LAKE CAMPGROUND ALSO CONTAINS BOAT RAMP. SITE IS AT MI 15 ON SKILAK LAKE ROAD. (P76)

**** WATN SKIMO CREEK SKIMO CREEK
 REFN 02660 953
 STOR 160119201045000051000585000330030000110015500040
 MOUT N682001 W1515210 U130S 0010E 10
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST FIELD EXAMINATION OF THE PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN THE AREA WAS ACCOMPLISHED LATE JUNE, EARLY JULY OF 1953. (P2) SKIMO CREEK HEADS HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS A FEW MILES FROM THE NORTH FRONT OF THE BROOKS RANGE, AND FLOWS "DOWN THROUGH STEEP WALLED CANYONS OVER CATARACTS AND WATERFALLS, AND THEN, WITH AN ABRUPT DECREASE IN GRADIENT, MEANDERS OUT ACROSS THE FOOTHILLS." (P2) "THE ABRUPT DECREASE IN GRADIENT WHERE THE STREAMS LEAVE THE MOUNTAINS HAS CAUSED THE VALLEYS TO BECOME CHOKED WITH GRAVEL, AND THE STREAMS HAVE BEEN DIVERTED INTO A NETWORK OF BRAIDED CHANNELS." (P8) TUNDRA GROWTH APPEARS A FEW HUNDRED FEET UP THE MOUNTAIN SLOPE AND THEN GIVES WAY TO BARE ROCK. (P2) THE CONFLUENCE OF TIGLUKPUK AND SKIMO CREEKS IS ABOUT 5 MI WEST OF NATVAKRUK LAKE. (P2)

**** WATN SKOLAI CREEK SKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750045900900
 MOUT N613902 W1422526 C020S 0160E 36
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ACCORDING TO OSCAR ROHN IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, THE NATIVES USED THIS RIVER IN WINTER TO TRAVEL ON, BUT IN SUMMER THEY USED A TRAIL THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS. (P90)

**** WATN SKOLAI CREEK SKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 02141 908
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750045900900
 MOUT N613902 W1422526 C020S 0160E 36
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAKE, GLACIER
 ABST THE ROUTE OVER SKOLAI PASS FROM CHITINA VALLEY CROSSED NIZINA GLACIER TO THE MOUTH OF SKOLAI CREEK. IT FOLLOWED THE N BANK EASTWARD TO THE PASS. THIS TRAIL IS NOT NOW USED FOR NIZINA GLACIER IS SO TRAVERSED BY CREVASSES THAT IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPASSABLE. HORSES HAVE BEEN TAKEN HIGH ON THE MOUNTAIN AROUND THE EAST SIDE OF THE SMALL LAKE FORMED BY THE DAMMING OF SKOLAI CREEK BY NIZINA GLACIERS; HOWEVER THE CLIMB IS SO DIFFICULT THAT IT HAS BEEN UNDERTAKEN BUT A FEW TIMES. (P13)

**** WATN SKOLAI CREEK SKOLAI CREEK
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750045900900
 MOUT N613902 W1422526 C020S 0160E 36
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LIMESTONE EXPOSED ON NORTH SIDE OF SKOLAI CREEK. (P25)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2969

**** WATN SKOLAI CREEK SKOLAI CREEK

REFN 02980 913971

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750045900900

MOUT N613902 W1422526 C020S 0160E 36

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, RECREATION, HUNTING, 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. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. UPPER SKOLAI CREEK IS A BRAIDED STREAM FLOWING FROM THE GLACIER, BORDERED BY WILLOWS AND BOGGY FLATS. (P52) NEAR IT'S JUNCTION WITH FREDERIKA CREEK, WILLOW AND ALDER BRUSH GROW HIGH ON THE STEEP SLOPES OF SKOLAI VALLEY. IN ITS LOWER REACHES SKOLAI CREEK PASSES THROUGH FORESTS. (P52) SKOLAI PASS AT THE HEADWATERS OF SKOLAI CREEK WERE USED BY NATIVES AND PROSPECTORS (1913) BOTH. (P56) EXCEPT FOR HUNTING, THE RESEARCHERS REPORT LITTLE RECREATIONAL WILDERNESS TRAVEL IN THE VICINITY OF SKOLAI PASS, WHICH IS USED REGULARLY BY LIGHT AIRCRAFT BRINGING IN SHEEP HUNTERS. (P57) THE REPORT DOES NOT STATE HOW THESE CONCLUSIONS WERE DERIVED. THE REPORT DOES MENTION THAT A HIGHWAY GOING OVER SKOLAI PASS IS PLANNED FOR THE INDEFINITE FUTURE. (P58)

**** WATN SKOLAI CREEK SKOLAI RIVER

REFN 05393 916920

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750045900900

MOUT N613902 W1422526 C250E 0160E 36

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, ROUTE

ABST ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION FOR MUSEUM SPECIMENS, J. A. MCGUIRE AND PARTY, WITH HORSES, FOLLOWED THE SKOLAI VALLEY--"A PRETTY FORESTED VALLEY"--TO "CLARK'S ROAD HOUSE WHICH IS NO ROADHOUSE AT ALL, BUT MERELY THE SCENE OF ONE". (P68) FROM THERE, AFTER A SIDE TRIP TO THE FREDERIKA GLACIER, THEY RODE "UP THE SKOLAI RIVER TO SKOLAI LAKE", BEGINNING IN THE TIMBER AND THEN ABOVE TIMBERLINE. THE NARRATIVE INDICATES A WELL-ESTABLISHED TRAIL. AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE "SKOLAI BASIN" IS ALSO "CALLED SKOLAI LAKE AND SKOLAI PASS". (P74) CAMP WAS MADE NEAR THE TOP OF THE PASS AND SOME OF THE MEN WALKED UP, OVER AND ONTO RUSSELL GLACIER "WHICH IS THE DIVIDE BETWEEN MCCARTHY AND THE WHITE RIVER COUNTRY" AND SOURCE OF BOTH SKOLAI RIVER AND WHITE RIVER. THE GLACIER WAS DESCRIBED AS "COMPOSED ABOUT HALF OF WHITE ICE AND HALF OF MORAINES". ALDER WAS NOTED AT THE CAMPSITE. THE NEXT DAY THE PARTY CROSSED RUSSELL GLACIER AND DOWN INTO THE WHITE RIVER BASIN, FOLLOWING "CERTAIN WELL-DEFINED COURSES" OVER THE MOST DANGEROUS SECTIONS USED BY PROSPECTORS, PACKERS, TRAPPERS AND GUIDES. (PP74-78) PHOTO, P 78, SHOWING TWO MEN VIEWING THE "CLIFFS, CANYONS AND HILLS OF THE GLACIAL MORAINES-RUSSELL GLACIER". THE SKOLAI TRAIL WAS PART OF THE ROUTE BETWEEN MCCARTHY AND THE "SHUSHANA GOLD CAMP". SEVERAL REFERENCES ARE MADE TO TRAVEL BY DOG TEAM WITH FREIGHT AND MAIL. (PP50-58) THE RETURN TRIP FROM THE MAIN HUNTING AREA AT THE WHITE RIVER AND KLETSAN CREEK FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE WITH THE SAME CAMPS. (PP194-195) THERE IS NO DIRECT REFERENCE TO THE LAKES OF SKOLAI PASS.

**** WATN SKOOGY CREEK SKOOGY GULCH

REFN 00539 939

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080109150910

MOUT N655000 W1472840 F020N 0010E 11

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST EARL BEISTLINE SUBMITTED A THESIS FOR HIS BACHELOR'S OF MINING ENGINEERING DEGREE AT THE U OF ALASKA IN MAY 1939 ON THE WOODS GOLD MINE NEAR FAIRBANKS. THE MINE IS JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE TRIBUTARY SKOOGY GULCH. "AT THE MOUTH OF SKOOGY GULCH SOME VEINS HAVE BEEN TRACED FROM THE GRANITE IN TO THE SURROUNDING SCHIST, BUT EVEN THE ACIDIC IGNEOUS ROCKS ARE NOT HIGHLY MINERALIZED, AND CONTAIN FEW VEINS." (P13)

**** WATN SKOOKUM CREEK SKOOKUM CREEK

REFN 01574 906912

STOR 160339907005001230000742701570024600100007270040002550090

MOUT N651200 W1500845 F040N 0130W 02

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2970

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST IN A 1912 PAMPHLET, THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO SAYS "SKOOKUM CREEK PRODUCED HEAVILY IN 1906... (P30)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA

REFN 00808 898

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510320 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON STATED THAT IN 1898 J. E. SPURR AND W. S. POST OF U. S. G. S. "STARTED FROM COOK INLET AND ASCENDED THE SKWENTNA AND CROSSED OVER TO THE ISTNA (SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKHIM)." (P19)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER

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

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE KUSKOKHIM-ANCHORAGE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE SKWENTNA RIVER ON ITS N SIDE FROM HAPPY RIVER TO THE SKWENTNA ROADHOUSE JUST DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TALACHULITNA RIVER. THE TRAIL CROSSES THE SKWENTNA AT THE ROADHOUSE AND GOES OVERLAND TO SUSITNA STATION ON THE SUSITNA RIVER.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 00593 948

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 YENINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF SKWENTNA RIVER IS INCLUDED. CAPTION: "SKWENTNA. BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF C A A LAYOUT, TYPICAL EXAMPLE OF REGION'S RIVER EROSION." (P102) PHOTO SHOWS (FROM AIR) 2 SHARP BENDS OF RIVER, WITH MANY SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS. A LANDING STRIP IS NEARBY. (P102)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 00644 903

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, EXPEDITION

ABST IN 1903 ON HIS FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, DR. FREDERICK COOK WENT 15 MI UP SKWENTNA RIVER IN HIS RIVER BOAT, BY WAY OF YENTNA AND SUSITNA RIVERS, TO MEET HIS PACK TRAIN. "POLING AND TOWING, ROWING, PUSHING, AND BY ALL KINDS OF DEVICES, WE AVERAGED 12 MI DAILY. THE 15 MI UP THE SKWENTNA RIVER TO THE CANYON, WHICH WE WERE TOLD COULD NOT BE MADE IN LESS THAN A WEEK, WAS COVERED IN ONE LONG DAY." (P19-20) THEY CAMPED ON JULY 8 ON ISLAND IN RIVER, 2 MI BELOW THE CANYON, AND WAITED TO MEET PACK TRAIN. 1/2 DAY LATER SAW HORSES ON SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER. AT THIS POINT SKWENTNA IS 300 YDS WIDE AND FLOWS OVER GRAVEL BED AT 8 MPH. (P20) FERRIED MEN AND OUTFITS OVER BUT HAD TROUBLE SWIMMING HORSES. ONE WAS CARRIED DOWN STREAM 5 MI BEFORE IT WAS SAVED. THE PACK TRAIN LEFT SKWENTNA TO HEAD ALMOST "DUE NORTH" OVERLAND, 20 MILES TO KICHATNA RIVER. (P20) COOK AND BOAT PARTY DESCENDED SKWENTNA TO GO UP KICHATNA RIVER, ANOTHER TRIBUTARY OF YENTNA RIVER THEIR DESCENT OF SKWENTNA RIVER WAS VERY "EXCITING." "IN LESS THAN 2 HRS. WE RUSHED OVER 15 MI OF FOAMING RAPIDS, JUMPING BOULDERS AND SNAGS AND GRAVEL BARS WITH A RUSH THAT MADE US HOLD OUR BREATHS." (P21) COOK AND PARTY CLIMBED MT YENLO ON TRIP UP YENTNA AND COULD SEE HEAD OF SKWENTNA RIVER. RIVER DESCENDED FROM MOUNTAINS WEST OF ALGER PEAK AND

NORTH OF MT. ESTELLE INTO A CANYON, BUT AFTER A FEW MILES THEY SPREAD OUT "OVER A WIDE FLAT, NARROWING AGAIN TO A SECOND CANYON BELOW." (P26-27) SKWENTNA IS 80 MI LONG, AND 300 FT. WIDE NEAR MOUTH. IT IS "NAVIGABLE WITH DORIES FOR ABOUT 40 MI. THE LAST 15 MI OF THE STREAM FLOWS THROUGH A LOW COUNTRY TO THE YENTNA." (P27) THERE IS GOLD AND COAL ON SKWENTNA RIVER. (P27) A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON MAP THE "HEAD OF DORY NAVIGATION ON SKWENTNA RIVER IS MARKED WITH AN X."

- **** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00660 938
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MQUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, HUNTING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "SKWENTNA IS A VILLAGE-TRAPPING AND HUNTING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 1, 1938." (P.70)
- **** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00681 932
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MQUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST BOB REEVE CARRYING A SICK PASSENGER, BEESON FROM SHAKTOOLIK TO SEWARD WAS FORCED TO LAND ON THE SKWENTNA RIVER ABOUT 60 MI OUT OF ANCHORAGE DUE TO ICEFOG. AFTER SPENDING THE NIGHT IN A TRAPPER'S CABIN THEY WERE ABLE TO TAKE OFF THE NEXT DAY AND COMPLETE THE TRIP. (P88) WINTER OF 1932.
- **** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MQUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF SKWENTNA RIVER IS 2,160 SQ MI. (P20) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2, COOK INLET.
- **** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MQUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST SKWENTNA RIVER FLOWS IN A WIDE U-SHAPED VALLEY THROUGH MUCH OF ITS COURSE. (P137) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.
- **** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 01823 A 898
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MQUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MAP
 ABST SPURR'S PARTY ASCENDED RIVER IN CANOES IN 1898, STARTING JUNE 1. AFTER ONLY A FEW MILES FROM MOUTH, RIVER SPLIT INTO TINY, SHALLOW MEANDERING STREAMS MAKING PROGRESS VERY DIFFICULT. CURRENT MORE RAPID THAN BEFORE (APPARENTLY REFERRING TO CURRENT IN YENTNA). NEARLY EVERY CHANNEL CHOKED WITH DEAD TREES, IMPEDING PROGRESS TO ONLY A MILE ONE DAY. RIVER WAS OVER BANKS THE FIRST DAYS OF JUNE DUE TO SNOW MELT DURING WARM WEATHER, APPARENTLY TOOK THEM ABOUT 7 DAYS TO WORK THROUGH THESE "SNAG FLATS". REACHED A NARROW CANYON ON JUNE 9.

*do not
MPL*

WHERE POWERFUL CURRENT, BUT EDDIES ALLOWED RELATIVELY EASY PASSAGE. (P48) BEYOND CANYON, ANOTHER FLATS, SIMILAR TO FIRST, THAT TOOK SPURR'S PARTY MANY DAYS TO PULL THEIR BOATS THROUGH WITH ROPE. HAD TO CUT THICK BRUSH FROM BANKS AT TIMES. ON JUNE 12TH, WATER BEGAN TO RISE AGAIN AND WAS RAGING TORRENT ON THE 14TH. AVERAGE PROCESS THROUGH THESE FLATS WAS 3 OR 4 MI. A DAY. TWO BOATS WERE UPSET IN RAPID WATER. ON JUNE 22, REACHED 2ND CANYON, SIMILAR TO FIRST, WHICH THEY NAVIGATED BY USING STRIPS OF SAND ON INSIDE OF CURVES AND PULLING BOATS ALONG BY GRABBING ROCKS. NEXT DAY, RIVER WIDENED AGAIN INTO SNAG FLATS. ON JUNE 26 REACHED AND PASSED THROUGH ANOTHER CANYON, THIS ONE ONLY 123 MI LONG. WENT AS FAR AS PORTAGE CREEK. (P50) THE SKWENTNA COUNTRY IS UNINHABITED PARTIALLY DUE TO RIVER BEING RAPID, DANGEROUS AND NOT GOOD FOR BIRCH CANOES. (P67) SPURR WROTE THAT FROM ITS MOUTH TO 10 OR 15 MI. UP TO THE FIRST CANYON BANKS ARE LOW, SILT AND GRAVEL. THE FIRST CANYON, AS ONE GOES UP RIVER, HAS 80 TO 100 FT HIGH BASALTIC PERPENDICULAR WALLS WHICH ARE NOT MUCH HIGHER THAN THE GENERAL LEVEL OF GRAVEL PLATEAU. ABOVE THE CANYON THE RIVER HAS CUT A VALLEY, GENERALLY UPWARD OF A MILE WIDE, THROUGH THE 80 TO 100 FT HIGH GRAVEL PLATEAU. THE RIVER MEANDERS AND HAS MUCH DRIFTWOOD, BARS AND ISLANDS. FROM POINT ALONG RIVER WHERE TORDRILLO FOOTHILLS MEET RIVER NEARLY TO MOUTH OF HAYES RIVER, THERE ARE 80 TO 150 FT. BLUFFS OF HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED SANDS AND GRAVELS. (P106-108) NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF HAYES RIVER, 80 TO 120 FT BLUFFS ALONG RIVER COMPOSED OF SLIGHTLY CONSOLIDATED STRATIFIED GRAVELS WITH OCCASIONAL COAL SEAMS. THESE BLUFFS CONTINUE ON WESTERN SIDE OF RIVER AT SAME HEIGHT AS FAR AS SECOND CANYON. (P109)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 01823 B 898
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP
ABST THE GRAVEL BLUFFS RUN LATERALLY INTO THE ROCK WALLS OF 2ND CANYON AND CANYON WALLS ARE SAME HEIGHT AS GRAVEL PLATEAU. THE CANYON'S UPPER END OPENS INTO NARROW MOUNTAIN VALLEY. (P110) A SHORT THIRD CANYON IS JUST BELOW MOUTH OF HAPPY RIVER. (P111) FROM MOUTH OF HAPPY RIVER TO MOUTH OF PORTAGE CREEK, THE BANKS ARE STATE. (P113) "NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HAYES RIVER MANY COLORS OF GOLD WERE FOUND IN THE GRAVELS ON THE BARS OF THE SKWENTNA AND SEVERAL GRAINS WERE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE." (P260) "IN THE SECOND CANYON OF THE SKWENTNA THE GRAVEL ON THE BAR SHOWED NUMEROUS COLORS OF GOLD. (P206) SEE MAP

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 02140 898
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER
ABST IN 1908, J E SPURR, GEOLOGIST AND W S POST, TOPOGRAPHER, ENTERED THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY BY COMING ACROSS THE PORTAGE-PTARMIGAN CREEK VALLEY PASS FROM THE WATERSHED OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY BY WAY OF YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS. THEY TRAVELED ALONG THE STREAMS WITH CANOES. (P9)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 02432 A 898935
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,WATER LEVEL
ABST IN 1898 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 6 MEN TRAVELED BY CANOE UP THE SUSITNA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THE YENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS. (P.5) IN 1902 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY HEADED BY BROOKS" CROSSED THE SKWENTNA WITH PACK HORSES AT THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK (P.6) IN 1911, A WINTER TRAIL WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION FROM THE SUSITNA BASIN TO MINING CAMPS AT INNOKO AND IDITAROD BY WAY OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER

AND RAINY PASS. THIS TRAIL WAS LATER COMPLETED AND ROAD HOUSES ESTABLISHED ABOUT EVERY 20 MI. IT WAS A COMMON ROUTE OF TRAVEL BETWEEN THE COAST AND THE LOHER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM. TRAVEL OVER THIS ROUTE WAS RESTRICTED ALMOST ENTIRELY TO THE WINTER. LARGE RIVERS TO CROSS AND THE "MARSHY NATURE OF THE ROUTE" MADE IT IMPRACTICABLE IN THE SUMMER. (P.7) IN 1926 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION TRAVELED INTO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE SKWENTA RIVER AND PORTIONS OF THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN. HORSES AND PART OF THE SUPPLIES TRAVELED OVERLAND TO THE SKWENTA RIVER. A MAJOR PART OF THE PROVISIONS AND EQUIPMENT WERE TAKEN BY LAUNCH TO THE MOUTH OF THE SKWENTNA AND THEN UP THAT RIVER BY SMALL BOAT TO THE MOUTH OF THE HAPPY RIVER (P.18,31) AN OUTBOARD MOTOR WAS USED WHERE PRACTICABLE BUT FOR MUCH OF THE WAY THE CURRENT WAS TOO SWIFT AND "LINING WAS RESORTED TO." FROM THIS POINT ON, THE PARTY TRAVELED BY PACK TRAIN, RETURNING OVER THE SAME ROUTE IN THE FALL (P.9) RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE THAT LIES EAST OF THE MAIN CREST AND NORTH OF THE CHAKACHATNA DRAINAGE BASIN. IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE YENTNA, WHICH JOINS THE SUSITNA R. 30 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THAT "STREAM". MUCH OF ITS WATER ORIGINATES IN MELTING GLACIER OF THE ALASKA RANGE. ITS VOLUME IS LARGELY DETERMINED BY THE RATE OF GLACIAL MELT. HIGH WATER PERIOD USUALLY OCCUR IN JUNE OR JULY OR AT OTHER TIMES AS THE RESULT OF WARM RAINS IN THE SNOWFIELDS. VOLUME OF WATER DIMINISHES RAPIDLY IN THE FALL. "WITH A DECREASE IN GLACIAL MELT THE STREAMS BECAME LESS HEAVILY CHARGED WITH SAND, GRAVEL, AND SILT." STREAM DISCHARGE IN THE WINTER IS AT A MINIMUM AND WATERS ARE CLEAR. (P.18) THE CURRENT IN THE SUMMER RUNS FROM 5 TO 8 M.P.H. OR MORE. TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES UP THE RIVER IN THE SUMMER IS DIFFICULT. THE "HEAVILY LOADED STREAM" OFTEN SPLITS INTO MANY BRANCHES. FINDING A CHANNEL DEEP ENOUGH FOR A BOAT DRAWING 1 OR 2 FEET OF WATER IS OFTEN DIFFICULT. POWER LAUNCHES DRAWING 3 FEET OF WATER CAN ONLY ASCEND 6 OR 7 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH, "EVEN IN PERIODS OF HIGH WATER."

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 02432 B 898935
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100M 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,WATER LEVEL

ABST ABOVE THIS POINT LOADS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN POLING BOATS OR SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS. IN 1926 A POLING BOAT CAPACITY ABOUT 1 TON, EQUIPPED WITH 6 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD MOTOR, WAS UTILIZED THROUGHOUT MUCH OF THE RIVER THE CURRENT WAS "SO SWIFT" OR "WATER SO SHALLOW" THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO PROPEL THE LOADED BOAT BY MOTOR, SO LINING WAS RESORTED TO. HOWEVER IN SOME AREAS THE MOTOR COULD BE USED. IT WAS USEFUL IN CROSSING FROM ONE BAR TO ANOTHER AND IN ASCENDING THROUGH CANYONS OR ALONG BRUSHY BANKS WHERE TOWING OR POLING WERE ESPECIALLY DIFFICULT. FROM A POINT 13 MI. UPSTREAM, AT SKWENTNA CROSSING, TO ITS MOUTH THE RIVER FLOWS IN MANY BRANCHING CHANNELS OVER A WIDE GRAVEL FLAT. JUST ABOVE SKWENTA CROSSING IS A CANYON 2 MI LONG, CUT THRU HARDROCK WITH STEEP BLUFFS ON EACH SIDE. ABOVE THIS THE RIVER BROADENS OUT OVER A BROAD FLAT OF CHANNELS, SAND AND GRAVEL BARS, SNAGS AND LOGJAMS OFTEN OCCUR HERE DUE TO QUANTITIES OF DRIFTWOOD ACCUMULATING WHICH ADD TO THE DANGERS OF BOATING. THIS FLAT EXTENDS UPSTREAM TO A POINT 8 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF HAYES RIVER. BETWEEN THIS POINT AND THE MOUTH OF THE SECOND CANYON THE RIVER IS BROKEN INTO MANY SHALLOW CHANNELS WITH A SWIFT CURRENT. BOATS MUST BE MOVED BY LINING THRU THIS PART. IN THE SECOND CANYON, ABOUT 4 MILES LONG, THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND CONFINED TO ONE CHANNELS. A POWER BOAT CAN BE USED IN MUCH OF THIS STRETCH. (P.19) THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFTER ABOVE THE SECOND CANYON THAN BELOW CERTAIN STRETCHES CAN BE "RUN WITH A MOTOR" BUT TOWING MUST ALSO BE DONE. A THIRD CANYON, 16 MI. ABOVE HAYES R. IS SHORT AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY MOTOR. ABOVE THIS CANYON THERE ARE FEW PLACES A MOTOR CAN BE USED. THE CURRENT IS SWIFT AND BOULDERS MAKE PROGRESS UPSTREAM DIFFICULT. THE STRETCH OF THE RIVER BETWEEN HAPPY RIVER AND PORTAGE CREEK WAS THE HIGHEST PART TRAVELED BY THE SURVEY EXPEDITION BY BOAT. IT WAS ALSO THE MOST DIFFICULT. AUTHOR SPECULATES THAT IT IS POSSIBLE A LIGHTLY LOADED BOAT COULD BE TOWED FURTHER UPSTREAM BUT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT. (P.20) HAPPY RIVER, WHICH HEADS NEAR RAINY PASS, IS THE ONLY IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA FROM THE NORTH IN THIS REGION. (P.20) ABOVE PORTAGE CREEK THE RIVER PROCEEDS NORTHWARD.

do not type

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 02432 C 898935
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,WATER LEVEL

ABST MANY TRIBUTARY STREAMS JOIN IT FROM THE EAST AND WEST. SOME OF THESE ARE DIFFICULT TO FORD ON FOOT DUE TO THEIR SIZE. 4 ARE GLACIAL STREAMS, 3 FROM THE EAST AND 1 FROM THE WEST. THE SKWENTNA HEADS IN TWIN GLACIERS (P.20) THE AREA FROM THE SKWENTNA R. SOUTH TO NIKOLAI CREEK HAS POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE, IS COVERED BY GLACIAL DEPOSITS, HAS SCATTERED LAKES AND PONDS AND ONLY A FEW MAJOR STREAMS. MUCH OF THE SLOPE IS MARSHY AND GRADUALLY SLOPES DOWN TO SEA LEVEL AT THE SHORE OF COOK INLET. (P.26) FROM ILIAMNA BAY NORTH TO THE SKWENTNA R. THE AREA IS DIFFICULT TO TRAVEL DUE TO THICKETS OF ALDER, MARSHY TRACTS, AND "UNFORDABLE RIVERS." THE LOWLANDS BORDERING THE LOWER SKWENTNA IS GENERALLY COVERED WITH TIMBER UP TO 2,000 FT. "WITH SCATTERED TREES UP TO 2,400." SPRUCE IS THE DOMINANT TREE AND IN SOME PLACES REACHES A DIAMETER OF 2 FT. "FEW LOGS OF MERCHANTABLE SIZE ARE OBTAINED. (P.28) SPRUCE TREES ALONG THIS RIVER WITHIN 4 MI. OF NORTH TWIN GLACIER. (P.29) TO SURVEY THE UPPER SKWENTNA BASIN U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAMS AND PACK HORSES TRAVELED OVERLAND FROM THE MOUTH OF THE BELUGA R., AROUND THE HEAD OF THE TALASHULITNA R. TO THE SKWENTNA 4 MI. ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CANYON CREEK. PARTS OF THIS ROUTE WERE BRUSHY AND OTHERS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF SWAMPS AND LAKES CAUSED BY BEAVER DAMS. IT WOULD TAKE 7 TO 10 DAYS TO TRAVEL THIS DISTANCE OF 70 MI. (P.31) THE SKWENTNA AT THIS POINT WAS TOO DEEP TO FORD. IN THE SUMMER THERE ARE LIKELY TO BE TWO OR MORE CHANNELS EACH AT LEAST 100 YDS. WIDE. ~~IT WAS NECESSARY~~ TO HAVE A BOAT AT THIS CROSSING TO TRANSFER MEN, HORSES AND EQUIPMENT ACROSS. (P.31) ~~IT IS POSSIBLE TO ASCEND THE SKWENTNA R. IN SUMMER BY SHALLOW-DRAFT BOATS AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF HAPPY R., THOUGH IN MANY STRETCHES LINING MUST BE USED DUE TO THE SWIFT CURRENT.~~ (P.31) AN OLD WINTER DOG TRAIL "FROM THE ALASKA RAILROAD AT NANCY TO THE KUSKOKWIM BY WAY OF RAINY PASS IS STILL OPEN." IT CAN BE USED TO REACH POINTS ON THE SKWENTNA AS FAR WEST AS HAPPY RIVER. THIS TRAIL IS RARELY USED. (P.32) NATIVES OF SUSITNA FORMERLY MAKE SUMMER HUNTING TRIPS INTO THE UPPER SKWENTNA BASIN "BUT FOR THE LAST 30 YEARS THESE EXPEDITIONS HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP." NATIVES FIND IT EASIER TO EARN A LIVING WORKING WITH WHITEMEN. (P.34) ROCKS, COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC MATERIAL ARE PRESENT IN THE SKWENTNA RIVER BASIN. A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND HISTORY IS DISCUSSED. (PP.47-51) SEDIMENTS OCCUPY BROAD AREAS AT THE NORTHERN MARGIN OF THE SKWENTNA BASIN. (P.52) SEDIMENTS OF ARGILLITE, SHALE AND IMPURE SANDSTONE OR GRAYWACKE ARE LOCATED IN A BELT THAT EXTENDS INTO AND BEYOND THE SKWENTNA R BASIN (P.53)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 02432 D 898935

STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,GLACIER,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAKE,WATER LEVEL

ABST LARGE BODIES OF GRANITE ROCKS APE FOUND IN THE BASIN. (P.53) GRANITE ROCKS WERE OBSERVED BY SPURR IN HIS JOURNEY "UP THE SKWENTNA R." A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN OF THESE ROCKS IS DISCUSSED. (PP.53-54) WEST, ABOVE, THE MOUTH OF THE HAPPY R. BLACK ARGILLITE, SHALE, AND GRAYWACKE ARE ABUNDANT. (P.54) A FURTHER DISCUSSION, GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND TIME TABLE OF THE AREA THRU WHICH THE SKWENTNA FLOWS IS INCLUDED. (PP.56-60) COAL BEARING ROCKS "HAVE BEEN OBSERVED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE SKWENTNA." (P.60) AN EXPOSED COAL BEDS OCCURS ON THE SOUTH BLUFFS OF THE SKWENTNA AT THE MOUTH OF QUARTZ CREEK AND A FEW MI. ABOVE CANYON CR. (P.63) AN EXTENSIVE EXPOSURE OF COAL-BEARING ROCK IS FOUND ON THE NORTH BLUFF OF THE SKWENTNA ABOVE AND BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HAYES R. ONE OF THESE COAL BEDS IS 10 FT. THICK. (P.63) GRANITE ROCKS ARE "ABUNDANTLY PRESENT IN THE HEADWARD BASIN OF THE SKWENTNA R. "THE DISTRIBUTION, CHARACTER AND AGE OF THESE ROCKS IS FURTHER DISCUSSED. (PP.70-73) NORTH AND SOUTH TWIN GLACIERS DRAIN TO THE SKWENTNA R. THESE GLACIERS ARE FROM 8 TO 11 MI. LONG. (P.83) THERE ARE DOZENS OF SMALL VALLEY-HEAD GLACIERS SCATTERED THROUGH THE HIGHER MTS. OF THE SKWENTNA BASIN. (P.83) HAS A FLOOD PLAIN FLOORED BY STREAM GRAVEL. SKWENTNA IS FED BY GLACIAL TRIBUTARIES THROUGHOUT THE UPPER TWO-THIRDS OF ITS LENGTH. FROM THESE THE RIVER CONSTANTLY RECEIVES A NEW SUPPLY OF COARSE GRAVEL. EXCEPT IN THE ROCK CANYON IT "IS AN AGGRADING STREAM TO ITS MOUTH." (P.86) ASH, A FEW INCHES THICK, WAS NOTED AT MANY PLACES

ALONG THE SKWENTNA R. BELOW HAPPY R. A SECTION OF VOLCANIC ASH 3 MI. ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF MUDDY R. ON THE SKWENTNA R. WAS MEASURED. THE RESULTS ARE SHOWN ON A TABLE ON P.87. (P.87) AS FAR AS THE WRITER KNOWS, NO SYSTEMATIC PROSPECTING FOR LOSE DEPOSITS HAS BEEN DONE IN THE UPPER BASINS OF THE SKWENTNA AND STONY RIVERS, IN THE CHAKACHATNA BASIN OR IN THE REGION BETWEEN THE STONY AND THE CHILIKANDROTNA. (P.89) AT THE MOUTH OF HAYES R. THE SKWENTNA CURRENT IS SWIFT WITH HIGH WATER. COAL OUTCROPS ARE LOCATED HERE. (PP. 95-96) THIS DOCUMENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1935.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 02451 906915
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: 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. FROM KNIK THIS TRAIL LED WESTWARD TO SUSITNA STATION AND THENCE UP THE SKWENTNA, ACROSS THE ALASKA RANGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM, AND TO THE PLACER MINES OF THE IDITAROD DISTRICT. THIS TRAIL WAS LITTLE USED IN WINTER AND WAS TRAVERSED WITH DIFFICULTY IN SUMMER ON FOOT. (P41) THIS WAS FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 02727 898
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE
ABST IN 1898 THE SPURR EXPEDITION ASCENDED THE YENTNA AND THE SKWENTNA, CROSSING THE ALASKA RANGE JUST NORTH OF RAINY PASS, AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM. (P55)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 02764 966
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
ABST NATIVE BIRCH STANDS HAVE BEEN REPORTED FOR THE SHELL HILLS NORTH OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER. (P17)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
REFN 03548 00002 A 922
STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
KEYH MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
ABST O J MURIE COLLECTION, 1920-1946, BOX 2, U OF A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER JAN 29-FEB 10, 1922. MURIE DISCUSSES THE TRAIL HE USED TO ENTER THE AREA OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER. HE LEFT FROM NANCY WITH HIS DOG TEAM. "THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE GENERAL COURSE OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER, FROM SUSITNA, BUT NOT ON THE RIVER ITSELF. IT CROSSES HAPPY RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE SKWENTNA, AND FOLLOWS PARALLEL WITH THE LATTER STREAM INTO RAINY PASS. I PASSED THRU RAINY PASS FEB 10 AND ENTERED THE KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED." (P7) MURIE DESCRIBES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER. "THE SKWENTNA RIVER IS A GLACIAL STREAM, LIKE MOST OF THE RIVERS FLOWING FROM THE ALASKA RANGE. IN GENERAL THIS REGION IS SHAMPY, SOME PARTS LEVEL, OTHER PORTIONS GENTLY ROLLING, WITH NUMEROUS SMALL LAKES AND PONDS AMONG THE KNOLLS. IN THE FLAT AREAS ARE OPEN SHAMPS, NO DOUBT QUAKING BOGS IN THE SUMMER. MURIE DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION OF THE AREA. THE SKWENTNA RIVER REGION IS GENERALLY WOODED, THE PRINCIPAL FOREST GROWTH BEING BLACK AND WHITE SPRUCE.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 B 922
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST I COULD MAKE NO SPECIAL EFFORT TO DETERMINE THE PROPORTION OF THESE TWO SPECIES BUT THE WHITE SPRUCE IS MORE COMMON IN THE ROLLING, SLIGHTLY HILLY AREAS AND ALONG THE STREAMS. THE BLACK SPRUCE, IN THE CHARACTERISTIC SMALL FORM, PREDOMINATES IN THE SWAMPY, POORLY DRAINED AREAS." (P7)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00054 976
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUGUST 5, 1976, THE CREW CAMPED ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TALACHULITNA RIVER WHERE THE 1ST SIDE CHANNEL OF SKWENTNA ENTERED THE TAL. THE SKWENTNA HAD BEEN VERY HIGH DUE TO WARM WEATHER (GLACIAL FED) AND THE SIDE CHANNEL WAS CLOUDING THE TAL CONSIDERABLY BY MORNING. CHANNEL HAD DRIED UP ALMOST ENTIRELY. (P7) AUGUST 6, 1976, THEY WENT ABOUT 13 MILES IN 2 1/2 HOURS IN 12-FOOT RAFTS, STOPPED AT USGS GAGING STATION AND CABLE CAR 2 MILES BELOW TAL. THEY HIKE UP 1/4 MILE TO OLD SKWENTNA ROADHOUSE. THEY DIDN'T GET IN FAR LEFT CHANNEL. THEY COULD NOT FORD THE SMALL CHANNEL WHICH SEPARATED THEM FROM THE ROADHOUSE BUT THEY SAW 2 OLD TIN-ROOFED STRUCTURES. THE SKWENTNA WAS VERY SWIFT THROUGH NARROWS AT GAGING STATION, 6-8 MPH, 5-7 MPH DOWNSTREAM TO SKWENTNA AIRFIELD. ONE RIFFLE JUST BELOW TAL WITH 2-3 FOOT STANDING WAVES. RIVER VERY WIDE AND DEEP. EASY FLOATING-NO DIFFICULT CHANNEL CHOICES. AT SKWENTNA 5 MOTOR BOATS WERE TIED UP. THERE WERE A LODGE AND SEVERAL CABINS ALONG THE RIVER AROUND SKWENTNA. ROAD FROM RIVER TO AIRSTRIP IS 1/3 MILE LONG. (PP7-8)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04926 921
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
 ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF A THIRD EXPEDITION TO ALASKA BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN, GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS IN THE EARLY 1920'S. THEIR ROUTE WAS UP THE SUSITNA, YENTNA, SKWENTNA, AND HAPPY RIVERS TO THE HUNTING COUNTRY BEYOND RAINY PASS. HORSES, BOATS AND BY FOOT WERE THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT. THE SKWENTNA RIVER PORTION OF THE ROUTE PART-WAY UP RIVER BY MOTOR BOAT, THEN LIVING AND POLING THEIR RIVERBOAT UP RIVER. STOPS ENROUTE WERE MADE AT SKWENTNA CROSSING ROADHOUSE, AND WHENEVER NECESSARY FOR THE SEVERAL DAYS IT TOOK TO WORK THE BOAT UP RIVER TO THE HAPPY RIVER ROADHOUSE, ABOUT 50 MILES IN SILTY WATER AGAINST A CURRENT OF 4 TO 5 KNOTS IN MANY PLACES AND BETWEEN DRIFTWOOD PILES. PART OF THEIR SUPPLIES WERE CARRIED BY HORSES OVERLAND. (P144-152) PHOTO OF "VALLEY OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER" (P130); PHOTOS OF "TOWING OUR BOAT UP THE SKWENTNA RIVER" AND "CAMP NEAR SKWENTNA CROSSING" (P144); PHOTOS OF "THROUGH THE CANYON, SKWENTNA RIVER" AND "LUNCH ON THE BANK, SKWENTNA RIVER" (P150); PHOTO OF "SKWENTNA RIVER AND VALLEY OF HAYES RIVER" (P157) THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE MEN WITH THE PACK-HORSES FOLLOWED "THE OLD TRAIL WHICH JOINED THE MAIN IDITAROD TRAIL AT THE BACK OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER ROADHOUSE. THE TRAIL WHICH HAD BEEN CUT FROM NANCY TO IDITAROD. OVER 200 MILES IN LENGTH, USED ONLY IN WINTER." (P146) THE RETURN JOURNEY DOWN THE SKWENTNA RIVER FROM THE HAPPY RIVER ROADHOUSE, TWO MONTHS LATER, FOUND "THE WATER WAS ALMOST QUITE CLEAR", THE RIVER WAS FAST, "WITH DRIFTWOOD AND SWEEPERS VERY FREQUENT." THERE WAS ONE SERIOUS ACCIDENT, THE BOAT BEING DRAWN UNDER A SWEEPER, AND SOME EQUIPMENT AND TROPHIES WERE LOST. (P212-216) THEY COMPLETED THE JOURNEY BY BOAT DOWN THE YENTNA AND SUSITNA RIVERS.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 05181 915
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2977

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYN NO TRAFFIC, RIVER, COMMUNITY, ROUTE

ABST THE OLD SKWENTNA ROADHOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE WEST BANK OF THE SKWENTNA RIVER, ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. IT WAS BUILT AROUND 1915 TO ACCOMMODATE MINERS WHO TRAVELED THE WINTER TRAIL FROM SUSITNA RIVER TO CAMPS AT INNOKO AND IDITAROD. (P40)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 06348 967968

STDR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYN ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY

ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE AT SKWENTNA ON FEB. 14, 1967. ICE RANGED FROM 2.3 FT AT 80 FT FROM RIGHT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 2.2 FT AT 130 FT. LEFT BANK AT 220 FT. ON MARCH 29, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 2.5 FT AT 5 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 3.0 AT 75-80 FT. LEFT BANK AT 120 FT. ON MARCH 26, 1968 RANGE WAS 4.0 FT ICE AT 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.3 FT AT 120 FT. LEFT BANK AT 230 FT. (P100)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 06722 A 926930

STDR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION

ABST ~~BILL AUSTEN TOOK BEACH, SIMON AND LEAN UP SKWENTNA R IN HIS MOTOR BOAT 4 MILES IN 4 HOURS AND DECIDED IT WAS TOO DIFFICULT TO CONTINUE IN HIS BOAT. BEACH, SIMON AND LEAN TRANSFERRED TO ANOTHER BOAT AND CONTINUED UP TO THE ROADHOUSE AT SKWENTNA CROSSING. THIS WAS RUN BY JACK RIMMER AND WAS A POPULAR PLACE IN THE OLD IDITAROD TRAIL DAYS (PP118-120) THE SKWENTNA WAS DARK AND MUDDY AND SWIFTER THAN THE SUSITNA R OR THE YENTNA R. (P118) IDITAROD TRAIL FOLLOWED UP THE SUSITNA R AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER AT HAPPY RIVER (P112) BEACH, SIMON AND LEAN TRAVELED 12 TO 13 MILES UP FROM SKWENTNA CROSSING THE NEXT DAY AND CAMPED BELOW HAYES R. THEY ONLY MADE 6 MI THE 2ND DAY. THE 3RD DAY WAS VERY DIFFICULT DUE TO INCREASINGLY SWIFT CURRENT AND THEY HAD TO TRY THE LINE, PLOUGHING THROUGH WATER AT TIMES NEARLY TO THEIR WAISTS, AND AGAIN ALONG SAND BARS. THEY STUMBLED INTO QUICKSAND. THE WATER WAS SO SILTY THAT THEY WOULD HAVE DROWNED IF THEY FELL IN. (P122) WITH THE BOAT OUT IN THE CURRENT, 3 MEN PULLING ON A LINE AND THE MOTOR FULL OPEN COULD BARELY MAKE HEADWAY. SO THEY TOWED BOAT THROUGH SHALLOW WATER, CROSSING TO UTILIZE SANDBARS. THEY CAMPED THAT 3RD NIGHT BELOW MOUTH OF LARGE CANYON (P123) THROUGH THE CANYON THE RIVER WAS MEAN, STEEP AND CROOKED. THEY TRAVELED 7 MI THE 4TH DAY AND MADE IT THROUGH THE CANYON. THE NEXT DAY WAS AUG 16, 1926 AND THEY REACHED A SECOND CANYON BY NOON THROUGH WHICH THEY HAD TO PULL THE BOAT. THE CHANNEL HAD CHANGED RECENTLY. BIG SWEEPERS WERE PRESENT WHENEVER THEY CAME TO A BAD TURN IN RIVER. MADE IT TO JUST ABOVE MOUTH OF HAPPY R WHERE AN OLD DESERTED ROADHOUSE WAS. JACK LEAN HAD RUN THE ROADHOUSE DURING THE DAYS WHEN THE IDITAROD TRAIL WAS WELL USED (PP125 AND 112) JACK LEAN SAID THAT NO BOAT HAD EVER NAVIGATED UP RIVER OF HAPPY RIVER. SOMEWHERE BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF HAPPY R AND PORTAGE CREEK WAS A HIGH CANYON. MR TRIMBLE SAID THE RIVER DROPPED 50 FT PER MILE AND THE CURRENT WAS TOO SWIFT TO PULL PLUS MOTOR THE BOAT AGAINST MAIN CURRENT ON THE STRETCH BELOW THE CANYON. THEY HAD TO CUT OVERHANGING ALDERS IN THE CANYON IN ORDER TO WALK THROUGH SHALLOW WATER AND LINE THE BOAT ALONG. THEY CAMPED ON BAR IN THE CANYON. PORTAGE CREEK ENTERED JUST ABOVE CANYON. (PP123-127)~~

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER

REFN 06722 B 926930

STDR 160714300260000019000461000470

MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20

LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER

KEYN TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, ROUTE, MISC

do not type

TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, PHOTO, OBSTRUCTION

do not type }
 ABST NEAR HEAD OF CANYON THE RIVER HAD A DEEP CHANNEL THAT ALLOWED USE OF MOTOR. (P128) CAPPS HAD A SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO THE HEAD OF THE SKWENTNA (UNCERTAIN MODE OF TRANSPORTATION). (P129) WHEN THE ENTIRE EXPEDITION WAS RETURNING DOWN THE RIVER, SOME WENT BY PACK HORSE ALONG THE RIVER AND SOME BY BOAT DOWN RIVER. THE BOAT TRAVELED VERY FAST AND BY FRANTICALLY ROWING AT TIMES THEY AVOIDED THE ROCKS AND SWEEPERS. THE CHANNEL OF THE RIVER NEAR THE HAPPY R HAD SHIFTED SINCE THEY WENT UPRIVER AND IT WAS NECESSARY TO LINE UP A SLOUGH FOR ABOUT A MILE TO REACH THE ROADHOUSE. (P148) THERE WAS AN OLD DOG TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER AT LEAST BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF HAPPY R AND PORTAGE CREEK (P150) THE CURRENT WAS MUCH SLOWER BELOW SKWENTNA CROSSING THAN ABOVE (P151) IN CONJUNCTION WITH BEACH'S 1930 EXPLORATION OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA, "JACK LEAN WITH MC ELDROY AND BUSTER REVELLE WERE TO GO UP THE SKWENTNA WITH A BOATLOAD OF PROVISIONS AND TURN THEM OVER TO THE PACK TRAIN AFTER THEY HAD CROSSED THE SKWENTNA AT OUR OLD FERRY. THE PACK TRAIN WAS THEN TO RELAY THE PROVISIONS OVER THE OLD DOG TRAIL TO HAPPY R ROADHOUSE WHERE WE WERE TO MEET THEM LATER ON". SIMONS, BEACH AND LEAN MOTOR BOATED UP SKWENTNA TO HAPPY R IN EARLY AUG. 1930 (PP173-174) AFTER THEY EXPLORED MORE INTERIOR AREAS, BEACH, SIMONS AND LEAN BOATED DOWN RIVER FROM HAPPY R ROADHOUSE TO YENTNA R. (PP186 & 189) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE FACING 186 SHOWS "THE CANYON BELOW HAPPY R ON THE SKWENTNA".

type }

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE SKWENTNA RIVER HAS ITS HEAD IN SOME VERY STEEP CANYONS IN THE ALASKA RANGE. IT IS BELIEVED TO BE POSSIBLE TO NAVIGATE MUCH FURTHER THAN MCDUGALL IN SMALL BOATS WITH EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL. (P14)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SKWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 04585 933
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST A SMALL PLANE MADE AN EMERGENCY LANDING ON THE SKWENTNA RIVER ICE IN FEB., 1933 ABOUT 60 MILES FROM ANCHORAGE, LANDING NEAR A SMALL CABIN. (P88)

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SQUENTNA
 REFN 04973 909
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ICE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST PRIESTLEY CAME TO THE SQUENTNA WHICH WAS 1/2 MI WIDE. THE ICE WAS THICKER AND BETTER FOR TRAVEL. HE TRAVELLED 4 DAYS AND CAME TO THE SQUENTNA-YENTNA CONFLUENCE. (P98) TRAVELLING BY DOGSLED IN 1909.

**** WATN SKWENTNA RIVER SWENTNA RIVER
 REFN 00714 903
 STOR 160714300260000019000461000470
 MOUT N615912 W1510820 S220N 0100W 20
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER, GEOLOGY
 ABST ROBERT DUNN, AN EXPLORER, DESCRIBES, THROUGH ENTRIES IN HIS DIARY, THE TRIP TO MT MCKINLEY IN THE SUMMER OF 1903. ONE PORTION OF THE GROUP IS TRAVELLING, PARTIALLY, BY RIVER BOAT FROM SKWENTNA TO KICHATNA, WHILE HIS GROUP IS USING OLD TRAILS AND THE AXE TO CUT NEW ONES. HE NOTES, JULY 5 THEY REACH SKWENTNA RIVER. (P59) HE NOTES THE RIVER'S WILLOW BARS AND SANDY CHANNELS. (P61) ON JULY 8 DUNN AND HIS PARTY REJOIN THE REMAINING

MEMBERS OF THEIR PARTY ON THE SKWENTNA RIVER. HE DESCRIBES THE RIVER AS HAVING CUT BANKS AND A NARROW CURRENT. A SMALL ISLAND IN THE RIVER WAS USED AS A CAMPSITE. (P.68)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SALINA RIVER

REFN 01529 924

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOU N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST MILTON MEDARY, ON A SMITHSONIAN BIG GAME HUNT IN 1924, NOTED IN HIS DIARY THAT SEPT 14, COMING FROM TANADA CREEK, THEY FORDED THE SALINA RIVER WHICH WAS PRETTY DEEP. (P53) THIS WAS BY HORSE AND THEY WERE GOING TO FOLLOW THE COPPER RIVER TO GAKONA.

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLAHA RIVER

REFN 04096 900

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOU N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST ROBERT DUNN, AUTHOR OF WORLD ALIVE, HAD TO FORD THIS RIVER THE REACH THE VILLAGE OF MENTASTA. (P65)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLAHNA RIVER

REFN 04269 898

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOU N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, LAKE

ABST WEST TELLS THE AUTHOR "WE DESCENDED AN OUTLET OF THE SUSLOTA (LAKE) TO THE SLAHNA RIVER, AND THERE GOT A BOAT FROM SOME INDIANS AND DRIFTED DOWN TO A GRASSY PLOT WHERE THERE WAS AN OLD INDIAN VILLAGE, ABOUT 3 MI FROM THE COPPER RIVER." (P5) IN AUG 1898 POWELL, ABERCROMBIE AND LYNCH CROSS THE SLAHNA ABOUT A MILE FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER WHERE AN ABANDONED INDIAN VILLAGE IS LOCATED. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT A CLEAR STREAM EMPTIES INTO THE SLANA RIVER HERE, THE SPOT WHERE THE PARTY CROSSES IS DESCRIBED AS BEING "NOT QUITE SWIMMINGLY DEEP". (P61) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE SLANA RIVER AS A DEEP SLUGGISH STREAM, WITH SWIFT WATER AT POINTS, FROM MENTASTA LAKE TO WITHIN 3 MI OF THE COPPER RIVER. (PP61-62) THE PARTY ASCENDS THE SLANA VALLEY AND FOLLOWED THE SLANA RIVER TO ITS SOURCE IN THE ALASKA RANGE. (P62) POWELL REFERS TO CROSSING THE SLANA RIVER AGAIN LATER IN 1898. HE NOTED THAT PART OF THE PARTY TRAVELED BY RAFT DOWN THE RIVER, WHILE THE OTHERS LED THE HORSES THROUGH THE TIMBER ALONG THE BANK, TO AN INDIAN VILLAGE 3 MI FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER. (P72) FROM THE INDIAN VILLAGE POWELL TOOK A RAFT AND TRIED TO LAND IN AN EDDY AT THE MOUTH OF ANTEL CREEK. HE DESCRIBED THE BOILING CURRENT AND NOTED THAT THE WATER WAS TOO DEEP FOR A POLE TO REACH THE BOTTOM. (PP72-73)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLAHNA RIVER

REFN 06893 899

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOU N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION

ABST ACCORDING TO OSCAR ROHN, IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE, THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG THIS RIVER TO MENTASTA PASS SO WELL MARKED IT IS FOLLOWED WITH NO DIFFICULTY. JOHN RICE AND HIS PARTY (AS TOLD BY RICE IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE) HAD TO BUILD A RAFT TO CROSS THIS RIVER. ONCE ACROSS THEY TRAVELED ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER VEGETATION ALONG THE BANK WAS HEAVY TIMBER, MAINLY SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD. (P97)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2980

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 00122 917917
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440038 C110N 0070E 25
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST STAGE ROUTE CROSSES THE RIVER A LITTLE ABOVE ITS MOUTH. THIS 1917 MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, RIVER
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL GENERALLY FOLLOWS THE SLANA RIVER ON ITS S SIDE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER TO THE LAKE AND VILLAGE OF HENTASTA. IT CROSSES THE SLANA RIVER DUE S OF THE LAKE AND CONTINUES ON TO TOK.

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 01087 929
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST RAMON B VITT, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKAN", 1971, CITED AN OBSERVATION FROM A VISIT BY MCKENNA IN 1929. AFTER THE SOLE UPPER TANANA TRADER DIED ON THE CHISANA, THE INDIANS OF THE REGION HAD TO TRADE ON THE COPPER RIVER WITH THE NEAREST POST ON THE SLANA RIVER 100 MI FROM CHISANA AND 60 MI FROM THE MABESNA RIVER. (P39)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 01396 885
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA", 1897, SUMMARIZED LIEUT ALLEN'S EXPEDITION REPORT OF 1885. ALLEN RECOMMENDED THAT THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THE COPPER AND TANANA RIVERS BE DONE VIA SLANA RIVER AND LAKE SUSLOTA. (P19)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 02414 931
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY
 ABST *do not* THE TREES FOR PILING AND TIMBERS, AS WELL AS DECKING, FOR THE BRIDGES OVER AHTELL CREEK AND SLANA RIVER WERE CUT ON THE SLANA IN 1931 AND FLOATED DOWN THAT STREAM NEARLY 20 MI TO A SMALL MILL ON AHTELL CREEK. (P142)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00001 975
 STOR 1610395024890004750
 MQUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2981

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST SLANA IS AN AHTENA SETTLEMENT WITH A CURRENT POPULATION OF ABOUT 25 PERSONS. ITS HISTORIC LOCATION WAS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SLANA AND COPPER RIVERS ON THE SOUTH SLOPE OF THE MINTASTA MOUNTAINS. (P3-12)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST THE SLANA RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 500 SQ MI, AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 800 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-19)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER

REFN 02863 944

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AK HIGHWAY CROSSES THE SLANA RIVER AND DROPS DOWN ITS WESTERLY BANK TO THE ALMOST DESERTED SETTLEMENT OF SLANA, WHERE IT JOINS THE ABERCROMBIE TRAIL. (P24)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, VEGETATION

ABST THE AUTHORS NOTE THAT THE MENTASTA VILLAGE ROAD USED TO CONNECT BACK TO THE SLANA-TOK CUTOFF, BUT NOW ENDS AT THE SLANA RIVER DUE TO HIGH WATERS THAT ONCE WASHED OUT THE BRIDGE. (P19) THE SLANA-TOK CUTOFF DOES FOLLOW THE SLANA RIVER AND FOR THESE 4 OR 5 MILES IS BORDERED BY "CONSIDERABLE SWAMPS LAND DOTTED WITH PATCHES OF SPRUCE." (P20)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER

REFN 03496 926

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

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, "SLANA-CHISANA. A RECONNAISSANCE WAS MADE OF THE ROUTE. CROSSING THE SLANA RIVER IT EXTENDS OVER A LOW DIVIDE INTO THE NABESNA RIVER VALLEY. THIS VALLEY AND ANOTHER DIVIDE WERE CROSSED INTO THE CHISANA RIVER VALLEY AND THE CHISANA POST OFFICE. TWO BOATS, TO BE USED AS A FERRY, WERE PLACED AT THE CROSSING OF THE SLANA RIVER." (P47) A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT A BRIDGE WAS REPLACED AT MILE 76.7 TOK CUTOFF. LENGTH WAS 150 FT. (P115)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER

REFN 05007 885

STOR 1610395024890004750

MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2982

ABST A FEW MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE SLANA RIVER ALLEN IN 1885, DECIDED TO CUT NORTH THROUGH THE SLANA VALLEY TO A MOUNTAIN PASS, WHICH HE NAMED AFTER NELSON MILES. (P113)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
REFN 05308 899
STOR 1610395024890004750
MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP
ABST B. AUSTIN, IN DESCRIBING HIS MAR. 1899 DOG SLED TRIP DOWN THE COPPER RIVER, NOTES REACHING THE SLANA RIVER HE DESCRIBE IT AS BEING AS CROOKED AS A SERIES OF SWAN'S NECKS. ICE HAD BEGUN TO CRACK ON THE RIVER. (P111)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLANA RIVER
REFN 06885 885
STOR 1610395024890004750
MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF, LAKE
ABST LAKE MENTASTA IS THE SOURCE OF SLANA RIVER; WHERE ALSO A TRAIL LEADS ACROSS THE MOUNTAINS TO THE TANANA. (P67)

**** WATN SLANA RIVER SLINA RIVER
REFN 03444 00002 915
STOR 1610395024890004750
MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST BACKGROUND OF B F HILLARD: HE "CUT A TRAIL FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE MOUTH OF THE SLINA." (P13) THERE IS NO "SLINA RIVER" IN ORTH? THE SLANA RIVER IS PROBABLY REFERRED TO HERE. DATE ABOVE IS THAT OF SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

**** WATN SLANA RIVER STANA RIVER
REFN 04719 886
STOR 1610395024890004750
MOUT N624201 W1440033 C110N 0070E 25
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE
ABST ALLEN ON EXPEDITION IN 1886 UP THE COPPER RIVER NOTES A "TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER FROM TARAL TO THE MOUTH OF STANA RIVER." (P264)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK
REFN 04490 917918
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
MOUT N671530 W1501118 F280N 0120W 09
LUPR 33
KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST IN EARLY WINTER OF 1917, HUDSON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLEDDOWN SLATE CREEK EN ROUTE FROM SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK TO COLFOOT ON THE MIDDLEFORK OF KOYUKUK.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 00124 923
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2983

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL FOLLOWS RIGHT ON THE BED OF SLATE CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH AT COLDFOOT TO ITS HEAD AND THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO CHANDALAR RIVER.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00124 923

STOR 161039502218500421000161500560

MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21

LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL COMING OVER A DIVIDE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHISNA RIVER GOES DOWNSTREAM FROM THE SOURCE OF SLATE CREEK TO ITS MOUTH ON THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00575 897

STOR 160332907705501340000146500320

MOUT N652150 W1500744 F060N 0130W 12

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP

ABST THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE MUNDOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN WINTER 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON STATE CREEK." (P186)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00575 897

STOR 160339907705501340000146500320

MOUT N652150 W1500744 F060N 0130W 12

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP

ABST THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT MANY MINERS STOPPED AT THE MUNDOOK CREEK GOLD FIELDS IN WINTER 1897 INSTEAD OF GOING ON TO THE KLONDIKE. "CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON STATE CREEK." (P186)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00599 901

STOR 160339904913000947005525005420

MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST NEW GROUND OF A PAY CHARACTER WAS UNEARTHED ON SLATE CREEK, 1901. COLDFOOT IS 60 MILES ABOVE BETTLES AT MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK. (P27)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00614 940

STOR 160339904913000947005525005420

MOUT N671534 W1507151 F280N 0120W 16

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. HE INCLUDED A LIST OF TRADING POSTS OWNED BY ALASKAN COMMERCIAL CO. ONE, COLDFOOT, WAS LOCATED ON SLATE CREEK AT ITS MOUTH. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 00640 944

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2984

STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST FROM CHESTOCHENA A SUMMER ROAD HAS BEEN COMPLETED TO SLATE CREEK, A DISTANCE OF APPROXIMATELY 60 MILES.
 (P247)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 00652 900902
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST W H WILDRETH, 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 MINES. (P39) IN 1900 N E OHLASON WAS ONE OF THE FIRST TO LOCATE A CLAIM ON SLATE CREEK. DESPITE THE LACK OF EQUIPMENT AT THIS TIME \$2,000 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN OUT IN 3 WEEKS. IN 1901 OHLASON RETURNED BETTER EQUIPPED AND DURING THIS SEASON HIS CLAIM PRODUCED \$10,000. (P53) IN JUNE 1900 JOHN MILLER, CHAS H KRAMER, D B SEAVELL AND BERT MCDOWELL CROSSED THE CHESNA DIVIDE ON SNOW SHOES AND DISCOVERED SLATE CREEK. (P53)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 00681 937
 STOR 161039500322000297000276500350012150140000650020
 MOUT N613000 W1451235 C040S 0010E 27
 LUPR 53 LITTLE TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF GLACIER PILOT BOB REEVE BETH DAY DESCRIBES REEVE'S SEARCH FOR DOWNED PILOT DON EMMONS. REEVE SPOTTED EMMONS AND HIS PLANE ABOUT 3000 FT ALTITUDE NEAR SLATE CREEK. REEVE LANDED A MILE AWAY ON SLATE CREEK AND THE FAIRCHILD PROMPTLY SANK DOWN THROUGH 8 OR 10 FT OF ROTTEN SNOW TO A BED OF BOULDERS. IT TOOK REEVE AND EMMONS 2 DAYS TO DIG THE PLANE OUT AND BUILD A RUNWAY SO THEY WERE ABLE TO TAKE OFF. (P174) THIS TOOK PLACE IN THE WINTER OF 1937.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01338 901903
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N621000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN 1908 WROTE A TRAVEL DESCRIPTION. IN 1900 A FEW MEN DISCOVERED GOLD ON SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH. IN 1901, THEY BROUGHT OUT \$175,000 AND IN 1902, \$310,000 WORTH OF GOLD. IN 1903, EVEN WITH A HEAVY SNOW FALL, THEY TOOK \$275,000. (P.126)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01504 900
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOTUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT MARSHALL, IN HIS BOOK "ARCTIC VILLAGE", BECAUSE OF THE MINING ACTIVITY IN THE AREA A TOWN WAS FORMED AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P39)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01653 907

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2985

STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ROUTE
 ABST UPON HIS RETURN IN 1907, COPPER RIVER JOE STATED THAT SLATE CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF THE WEST FORK OF CHESTOCHINA, HAD GOOD PROSPECTS FOR GOLD, BASED ON HIS PERSONAL EXAMINATION. (P173) THERE WAS A REGULAR TRAIL BETWEEN SLATE CREEK AND THE MIDDLE AND E. FORKS OF THE CHISTOCHINA. (P178)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01749 906
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON WAS TRAVELLING FROM FORT YUKON TO BETTLES BY DOG TEAM IN DECEMBER 1905 AND JANUARY 1906. FROM THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK THE PARTY OF 3 MEN, 2 TOBOGGANS, 7 DOGS TRAVELLED ON SLATE CREEK TO ITS MOUTH ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. COLDFOOT IS LOCATED HERE.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST COLD FOOT, AT THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK, IS LITTLE MORE THAN A WAY STATION NOW (1917) (P361-362)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST THE DOROTHY PARTY FOUND PLACER GOLD ON SLATE CREEK IN MARCH, 1899. IN AUG, 1899, THE AUTHORS VISITED THE CREEK AND FOUND UNDEVELOPED MINING. TWO MINING DISTRICTS HAD BEEN FORMED. THE GRAVEL YIELDS WERE ABOUT \$60 TO \$80 PER DAY PER SHOVEL. (P55)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02036 902
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1455100 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IS A TRIBUTARY TO THE CHISTOCHINA AND ONE OF TWO STREAMS ON WHICH DIGGINS OF THE CHISTOCHINA GOLD FIELDS OCCUR. IS 4 OR 5 MILES LONG AND ENTERS THE CHISTOCHINA JUST AS IT EMERGES FROM THE GLACIER WHICH IS ITS SOURCE. SLATE CREEK WITH ITS TRIBUTARY, MILLER GULCH, YIELDS NINE-TENTHS OF THE GOLD FOR THE DISTRICT. (P71) SHALES AND QUARTZ ARE FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH. A THIN SHEET OF COBBLES IS NOTICEABLE ON THE HILLTOPS AROUND THE HEAD OF SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH. (P72) COMBINED YIELD OF GOLD IN 1902 FOR MILLER GULCH, SLATE CREEK AND CHESNA RIVER IS ESTIMATED AT \$225,000. OF THIS AMOUNT MILLER GULCH YIELDED \$175,000 AND SLATE CREEK YIELDED \$30,000. MILLER GULCH WHICH EXTENDS TO SLATE CREEK IS A STEEP RAVINE LESS THAN A MILE LONG. IT IS 200 OR 300 FEET WIDE AT ITS MOUTH AND 4 OR 5 FEET WIDE AT ITS SOURCE. IT IS SHEETED OVER WITH GRAVEL TO A DEPTH OF 4 TO 8 FEET. THIS IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF SHALE WITH GOLD UNIFORMLY DISTRIBUTED ACROSS THE GULCH. (P72) THE WATERS OF MILLER GULCH, DISCHARGING INTO SLATE CREEK, CARRY WITH THEM SOME OF THE GOLD OF THE GULCH. BELOW THIS JUNCTION "SLATE CREEK IS RICH." NEARLY ALL THE GOLD IS OBTAINED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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HERE. ABOVE MILLER GULCH ON SLATE CREEK BEDROCK IS PARTLY BURIED BENEATH ALLUVIAL DEBRIS FROM TRIBUTARY CREEKS. WHERE BEDROCK IS ACCESSIBLE THE YIELD IS NOT MORE THAN \$10 OR \$15 A DAY PER MAN. (P73) ASSAY GOLD VALUES ARE REPORTED TO VARY FROM \$18 OR \$18.50 PER OUNCE ON MILLER GULCH. ONE OUNCE NUGGETS ARE COMMON ON MILLER GULCH AND ONE WEIGHED 4 OUNCES. (P74)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 F200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING,
 ABST A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED AND SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED ON THE MINING CLAIMS ON SLATE CREEK (P.31). WATER WAS SUPPLIED TO THESE CLAIMS THROUGH A DITCH 2 MILES IN LENGTH (P.31). "SHOVELING IN" AND "GROUND SLUICING" METHODS WERE ALSO USED BY THE MINERS IN THE GENERAL AREA OF STATE CREEK (P.31)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02067 902904
 STOR 160339907705501340000146500320
 MOUT N652150 W1500744 F060N 0130W 12
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, MINING, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS CREEK IS 4 MI LONG AND ALWAYS CARRIES A SLUICE HEAD OF WATER. ITS GRADE IN THE LOWER PORTION IS 150 FT/MI AND ITS VALLEY IS NARROWLY V-SHAPED. (P38) THE CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED SINCE 1902. FREIGHT FROM RAMPART IS 8 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER AND 4 CENTS/LB IN WINTER. MOST OF THE WORK HAS BEEN DONE 2 MILES UP RIVER BY DRIFTING IN THE WINTER. THE DEPOSITS ARE 26 FT THICK. (P38) THE GOLD WAS FOUND IN 3 FT OF GRAVEL AND UP TO 1.5 FT IN BEDROCK AND OVER A WIDTH OF 50 FT. AN \$8 PIECE IS THE LARGEST THUS FAR. SILVER AND COPPER ALSO OCCUR. (P38) TOTAL GOLD PRODUCTION WAS \$15,000.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740028500170010900070
 MOUT N652800 W1450600 F070N 0130E 05
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE ROCKS ON SLATE CREEK ARE REGARDED AS DEVONIAN. (P17) IN THE GRAVELS OF SLATE CREEK ARE FRAGMENTS OF HAL-BLACK, GLASSY VOLCANIC ROCKS. (P19)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 160282000286000040000126000210
 MOUT N645000 W1652100 K080S 0330W 04
 LUPR 22 STEWART RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE NOME AND KOUGAROK REGIONS, SEWARD PENINSULA. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345 PP 272-285 F F HENSHAW 1908. SEE TABLE 2. MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 160339907705501340000146500320
 MOUT N652150 W1500744 F060N 0130W 12
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A SMALL AMOUNT OF OPEN CUT WORK WAS DONE ON SLATE CREEK IN 1908. (P55)

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**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02175 910
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N642800 W1421300 F050S 0280E 21
LUPR 36 FORTYHILE 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 FORTYHILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P209)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02216 912
STOR 160339907705501340000146500320
MOUT N652200 W1500800 F060N 0130W 12
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. AT POINTS ALONG SLATE CREEK IN 1912 FROM DISCOVERY TO NO. 10 ABOVE EIGHT MEN GROUND SLICED AND
SHOVELLED INTO SLUICE-BOXES. (P222)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02237 913
STOR 160339907705501340000146500320
MOUT N652150 W1500744 F060N 0130W 12
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST TEN MEN WERE MAKING OPEN CUTS ON SLATE CREEK IN 1913. (P362)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02435 933
STOR 160339902786000594001437901980206021610003330180
MOUT N622700 W1575400 S270N 0470W 01
LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, MINING
ABST USGS 1933. SLATE CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO OTTER CREEK, IS ABOUT 4 1/2 MILES IN LENGTH. VALLEY IS WIDE AND OPEN,
WITH A LARGE DRAINAGE BASIN, SO A GOOD SUPPLY OF WATER FOR PLACER MINING IS ORDINARILY AVAILABLE. USUAL
RUNOFF IS ABOUT 400 MINER'S INCHES. OPEN-CUT MINING IS BEING DONE. EIGHT PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED. (PP222-3)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02471 941
STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST SLATE CREEK FURNISHES THE COMMONLY USED AND ONLY FEASIBLE ROUTE OF TRAVEL BETWEEN CHISTOCHINA RIVER AND ITS
MIDDLE FORK. (P31) UPPER SLATE CREEK IS SEPARATED FROM THE CHISNA RIVER BY A BROAD FLAT. THE MOST PRODUCTIVE
GOLD-BEARING GRAVEL DEPOSITS AT OR JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF MILLER GULCH, WHICH WERE EXPLOITED EARLY BUT WERE
NOT BEING MINED IN 1941. PRESENT OPERATIONS ARE CONFINED TO THE LOWER PART OF THE CREEK. THE MOST EXTENSIVE
OPERATION IN THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT IS LOCATED ON THE N SIDE OF SLATE CREEK WHERE ITS VALLEY OPENS INTO THE
CHISTOCHINA'S. IT EQUIPMENT INCLUDES A LONG PIPE LINE FROM POWER GULCH AND A TRESTLE ACROSS SLATE CREEK. THE
OPEN SEASON IS SHORT. (P33)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 02491 900944

STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, RIVER, VEGETATION, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST FROM ERED MOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS BULLETIN 989-D, 1954: IN 1900 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH BY MESSRS. COLES, JACOBSON, KRAEMER, AND LOVELL. THIS PROVED TO BE MUCH THE RICHEST GROUND OF THE DISTRICT, WHICH HAS BECOME KNOWN AS THE SLATE CREEK DISTRICT. 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. SINCE THE AIRPLANE HAS COME INTO USE, EACH OF THE OPERATING CREEKS HAS HAD ITS OWN AIRSTRIP. SLATE CREEK AND MOST OF THE CHISNA VALLEY ARE ABOVE TIMBERLINE. THE ALTITUDE AND THE EAST-WEST ORIENTATION OF THE SLATE CREEK VALLEY PREVENT EARLY MELTING OF THE WINTER SNOW AND MAKE THE STREAM SUBJECT TO EARLY FREEZING, THUS SHORTENING THE WORKING SEASON AND FREQUENTLY CAUSING A SHORTAGE OF WATER AVAILABLE FOR SLUICING. (P191) SLATE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARY, MILLER GULCH, HAVE YIELDED MOST OF THE GOLD OBTAINED FROM THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT (MENDENHALL, 1905, P110-112; CHAPIN, 1919, P137-141; KOFFIT, 1944, P31-34). SLATE CREEK JOINS THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE END OF THE CHISTOCHINA GLACIER. THE STREAM IS ABOUT 4 MILES LONG AND IN THE MIDDLE COURSE FLOWS WESTWARD THROUGH A NARROW VALLEY WHICH FOLLOWS THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN THE SLATES OF THE HANKONEN FORMATION AND THE CONGLOMERATE, QUARTZITE, AND TUFF OF THE CHISNA FORMATION. MILLER GULCH IS A STEEP, NARROW GULCH, ABOUT ONE MILE LONG, WHICH JOINS SLATE CREEK FROM THE NORTH, ALMOST TWO MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. THE CLAIMS ON MILLER GULCH AND SLATE CREEK AT AND BELOW MILLER GULCH AFFORDED THE RICHEST GRAVELS OF THE DISTRICT. (P192)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02569 967
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYM LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE GOLD ON A BENCH ON NORTH SIDE OF CREEK PROBABLY WAS DERIVED FROM GLACIAL DEPOSITS. SLATE CREEK IS LOCATED WITHIN THE CHISTOCHINA DISTRICT. (P27) PLATINUM WAS RECOVERED FROM CREEK, AS WELL AS FROM MILLER GULCH AND HEAD OF MIDDLE FORK OF CHISTOCHINA RIVER. (P28) DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM A 1967 DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY A W ROSE.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02604 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, 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, (PP 441-486) FROM THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK A DETACHMENT PORTAGED ACROSS TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK AND CARRIED A COMPASS TRAVERSE DOWN THAT STREAM TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MIDDLE FORK, A DISTANCE OF 140 MI. (P449) SEE: APPROXIMATE DISTANCES FROM MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK ON MIDDLE FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER TO MOUTH OF HUNGARIAN CREEK ON SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK. ON THE LOWER 5 OR 6 MI OF SLATE CREEK MANY TREES REACH 80 TO 100 FT IN HEIGHT AND 2 FT IN DIAMETER. (P461) IN MARCH 1899 COARSE PLACER GOLD IN PAYING QUANTITIES WAS DISCOVERED ON SLATE CREEK.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642746 W142123E F050S 0280E 21
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2989

ABST SLATE CREEK IS 24 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 25.0 FT PER MI. (P39)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SPRING-SUMMER 1899 NEW GOLD STRIKES MADE ON SLATE CREEK, A TRIB OF MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK. THAT YEAR THE TOWN OF SLATE CREEK WAS FOUNDED AT SLATE CREEK-MIDDLE FORK CONFLUENCE. IN 1900 TOWN WAS RENAMED COLDFOOT AFTER A CHEECHAKO GOT "COLDFEET" AND LEFT THE DIGGINGS. (P2) FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER 1900 HUNDREDS OF MINERS WORKED PLACERS OF THE COLDFOOT AREA, AND NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS OF KOYUKUK. (P3) SLATE CREEK WAS A LINK ON THE CONNECTING TRAIL BETWEEN KOYUKUK-CHANDALAR DRAINAGES AND PRIOR TO 1906 WAS TRAVERSED AS MAIL ROUTE BOTH SUMMER AND WINTER, PER SURVEYOR MADDREN OF U S G S. (P11) THE RUSH OF FEBRUARY-MARCH 1900 TO SLATE AND MYRTLE CREEK STRIKES LED TO FIRST SIGNIFICANT USE OF WINTER TRAILS FROM YUKON RIVER (FT GIBBON AND FT HAMLIN) INTO KOYUKUK DRAINAGE. (P12)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. SLATE CREEK IS ABOUT 40-50 FEET WIDE AND 1-4 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM PEBBLES TO BOULDERS. (P10)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02832 00001 970
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA, BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. SLATE 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) SLATE CREEK WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S COAST GUARD AND LISTED IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (CALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS), DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970. (P3-60) TABLE 2-15 LISTS DISCHARGE RATES FOR SLATE CREEK NEAR COLDFOOT IN 1972.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 02832 00003 970
 STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
 MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
 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. SLATE CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF 78 SQUARE MI AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 70 CUBIC FT PER SEC. DRAINAGE AREA FOR THIS CREEK IS 78 SQUARE MI. JULY AND SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS DETERMINED A WIDTH OF 20 FT AND A DEPTH OF 12 IN AT ITS MOUTH. AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE IS ABOUT 70 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-236) THIS RIVER HAS NEVER BEEN KNOWN TO BE USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT. (P4-236) IN 1970 THE 17TH U S COAST GUARD DISTRICT SURVEYED THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE ROUTE CROSSING AT MILE 1.0 AND RECOMMENDED THAT

ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY NOT BE REQUIRED TO APPLY FOR A BRIDGE AND PIPELINE CROSSING PERMIT OVER SLATE CREEK. IN SEPT 1973 THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS MADE A HELICOPTER SURVEY SAME PIPELINE CROSSING AT MILE 1 AND CONSIDERED SLATE CREEK NAVIGABLE BELOW MILE 1. (P4-238) IN JAN, 1974, THE CHIEF COUNSEL OF THE COAST GUARD CONCLUDED THAT SLATE CREEK OUGHT TO BE INCLUDED WITH THOSE WATERS REQUIRING PERMITS. SLATE CREEK HEADS IN MINER LAKE AT AN ELEVATION OF 2000 FT AND DESCENDS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 74.3 FT. PER MI. FOR 14 MI TO THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER. (P4-238) THE HISTORIC GOLD MINING SETTLEMENT OF COLDFOOT IS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK. (P4-239) DURING THE JULY AND SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS AVERAGE VELOCITY WAS 2 TO 3 FT PER SEC. AVERAGE DEPTH WAS ABOUT 12 IN DURING JULY AND SEPT. AVERAGE WIDTH BELOW MYRTLE CREEK WAS ABOUT 30 FT DURING THE 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS. SINGLE CHANNEL WIDTHS ABOVE MYRTLE CREEK WERE ONLY 5 TO 10 FT DURING SEPT, 1974. VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING JULY AND SEPT, 1974 REVEALED THAT SLATE CREEK WAS NOT BOATABLE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS. (P4-240) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/06/74 INDICATED A RIVER WIDTH OF 30 FT AND A DEPTH OF 12 IN AT MODERATE WATER LEVELS NEAR THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK. (P4-249) BANKS OF RIVER: 3-4 FT. A BJORKSEN AND D BRIGGS DECLARE THIS RIVER NOT FLOATABLE. (P4-249) SEE P 8-13 NAVIGABLE INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-10 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF SLATE CREEK.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03087 937
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
MOU N671534 M1501151 F280N 0120W 16
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYM DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST

SLATE CREEK IS LOCATED ABOUT ONE MILE BELOW CLARA CREEK. IT HAS A NORTH FORK-THE MAIN FORK-AND AN EAST FORK. FROM PASS MOUNTAIN WHERE IT HEADS, SLATE CREEK FLOWS IN A SOUTHERLY DIRECTION FOR ABOUT 10 MILES. IT THEN SWINGS SHARPLY TO THE WEST FOR ABOUT 3 MILES WHERE IT IS JOINED BY MYRTLE CREEK. FROM THERE IT FLOWS NORTHWEST FOR 6 MILES TO MIDDLE FORK AT COLDFOOT. (P90) "ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE EAST FORK, IT ENTERS A CANYON ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES LONG. BELOW THE CANYON, THE VALLEY OF SLATE CREEK GRADUALLY WIDENS UNTIL ABOUT 1/2 MILE BELOW THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE EAST FORK THE GRADE OF LOWER SLATE CREEK IS ABOUT 1.05 PERCENT. THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF SLATE CREEK AT THE MOUTH IS ABOUT 5000 MINERS INCHES." (P92) A DESCRIPTION OF EARLY MINING ON THE CREEK WAS NOTED. (P93) "LOWER SLATE CREEK IS VERY ACCESSIBLE TO RIVER TRANSPORTATION ON MIDDLE FORK RIVER." (P93)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03463 00002 899900
STOR 160339907705501340000146500320
MOU N652150 M1500744 F060N 0130W 12
LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST

FOLDER 180, "ALASKA FORUM", THURS, DEC 20, 1900-"ALTHOUGH THE PROSPECTING THAT HAS BEEN DONE ON SLATE CREEK IS LIMITED, THE NATURE OF THE COUNTRY, QUANTITY AND QUALITY OF THE GOLD YIELDED AND THE RELATION OF THE CREEK AS A WHOLE, TO THE OLD CHANNEL CROSSING LITTLE MINOOK, LITTLE MINOOK JR, HOOSIER AND FLORIDA AND UP TO THE PRESENT TRACED ALONG BIG MINOOK AS FAR AS 65 ABOVE AT WHICH POINT SLATE JOINS IT, WE FEEL SAFE IN PREDICTING IT AS ONE OF THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCERS OF THE CAMP NEXT SEASON." (P4) "A FINER FORMATION CANNOT BE FOUND, BEING A LAMINATED SLATE AND QUARTZ WITH SOME DEFINED QUARTZ LEDGES." (P4) "IN '99 SOME PROSPECTING WAS DONE BUT NO SATISFACTORY RESULTS WERE HAD. JUST BEFORE THE CLOSE OF THIS SEASON GOOD PAY WAS STRUCK." (P4) "IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO ASCERTAIN THE EXACT AMOUNT TAKEN FROM THE VARIOUS CLAIMS BUT A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE MIGHT PLACE THE TOTAL OUTPUT AT \$3,000, WHICH IS CERTAINLY REMARKABLE CONSIDERING THE FEW DAYS LEFT FOR WORK AFTER THE STRIKE WAS MADE...NUGGETS WEIGHING 1/2 OUNCE TO 3 OUNCES WERE NOT UNCOMMON AND IN ONE INSTANCE ONE WAS FOUND ON 5 BELOW WEIGHING 4 OUNCES." (P4) "PREPARATIONS ARE BEING MADE FOR THEIR (CLAIMS) EXTENSIVE WORKING NEXT SEASON BY MEANS OF FLUMES PIPEING ETC TO THE USE OF WHICH THIS PARTICULAR PART OF THE CREEK IS SO NATURALLY ADAPTED." (P4) CLAIMS REFERRED TO ARE 2, 3, 4, AND 6 BELOW AND 3 ABOVE. THE GOLD FOUND WAS "COARSE AND GIVING EVIDENCE OF VERY LITTLE TRAVEL." (P4) "THIS WINTER FINDS THE UPPER OR DEEPER END OF THE CREEK BEING THOROUGHLY DEVELOPED, HOWEVER, FEARING THAT WATER MIGHT BE OF SOME TROUBLE, WORK WAS NOT BEGUN UNTIL LATE." (P4)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2991

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03467 00003 900
STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
ABST JOHN BUEVERS STATED THAT CHARLES H. KRAMER AND JACK MILLER DISCOVERED GOLD ON SLATE CREEK, JUNE 20, 1900. "TO MAKE LUMBER FOR SLUICE BOXES, LOGS WERE WHIPSAWED AND THE BOARDS PACKED 8 MI UP TO DIGGINS." (P1)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03496 904
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
LUPR 34 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, 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 1904 SURVEY ON THE COLDFOOT TRAIL, "COLDFOOT IS SITUATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF SLATE CREEK AND THE MIDDLE-FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE CAMP CONTAINS ABOUT 80 WELL-BUILT CABINS; IN THE SUMMER QUITE DESERTED AND A WINTER POPULATION OF ABOUT 60 PEOPLE... THE TOWN WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1900 AT THE TIME OF GOLD DISCOVERIES ON SLATE AND MYRTLE CREEKS. (P11)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03496 938
STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ROUTE, FREIGHT
ABST FROM SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE 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 TIMBER. 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 PRECEDING. MORE IMPORTANT STILL IS THE FACT THAT, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLATE CREEK CAMP WHICH HAS PRODUCED \$3,500,000 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." (P61)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 03496 940
STOR 160339902786000594001437901980290742620
MOUT N620215 W1584730 S230N 0520W 34
LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, MINING
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT IN THE IDITAROD AREA, THE FLAT-SLATE CREEK ROAD WAS EXTENDED ACROSS SLATE CREEK TO MINING PROPERTIES ON ITS LEFT LIMIT. (P95)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
REFN 04095 899
STOR 160339904913000947005525005420
MOUT N671534 W1501151 F280N 0120W 16
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MYRTLE AND SLATE CREEKS ARE TRIBUTARIES TO EACH OTHER AND EMPTY INTO THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. GOLD WAS

DISCOVERED AND SLUICING WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1899. (P841)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 04373 932
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 F200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MINING,FREIGHT
 ABST E O GOULET AND PARTNER MADE NUMEROUS TRIPS BY FOOT AND SNOWSHOES ON AND ACROSS THIS CREEK WHILE MINING FOR GOLD ON MILLER GULCH. THE SLATE CREEK CAMP OF THE SLATE CREEK MINING COMPANY WAS OPENED UP BY A COMPANY MINING CREW THE DAY AFTER THE TWO MEN ARRIVED, THEY USED ITS FACILITIES AND PURCHASED SUPPLIES THERE REGULARLY DURING THE SUMMER OF 1932. BUSH PILOT GILLAM LANDED A PLANE WITH FRESH FOOD ON THE "RIVER FLAT" ONE DAY. (P95-112)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 04646 900
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 F200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST KRANER AND MILLER DISCOVERED PLACER GOLD ON THIS CREEK ON JUNE 20,1900. (P50)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 04969 899901
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST POWELL MAKES NOTE THAT AT DATE OF HIS WRITING SLATE CREEK AND MILLER GULCH (A RAVINE OFF SLATE CREEK) HAD PRODUCED 2 TONS OF GOLD. IN 1899 AND POWELL TRIED TO REACH SLATE CREEK FROM HIS CAMP AT CHISNA CREEK, BUT AS IT WAS WINTER HE DECIDED TO FOREGO THE ATTEMPT. (P167) IN 1900 POWELL WAS AT THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK AND COMMENTED THAT HE HAD ARRIVED JUST AS OTHERS HAD FINISHED STAKING IT OUT. (P193) IN 1901 POWELL SAYS THERE WERE STRINGS OF SLUICE BOXES AT SLATE CREEK AND SOME CLAIMS WERE PRODUCING \$100.00 A DAY. (P230) POWELL IS TOLD BY WEST THAT HE HAD PANNED ABOUT \$600.00 IN GOLD FROM THE AREA AT A VERY RICH POCKET IN THE MOUNTAIN SIDE, WEST HAD HAD TO CARRY THE GOLD ABOUT A FOURTH MI TO WHERE THERE WAS A JUNCTION WITH ANOTHER CREEK. WEST SAID THAT THE GULCH DRAINING THE HILLSIDE RAN SOUTHEAST AND EMPTIED INTO A CREEK RUNNING WEST WARD. (P5-7) WEST DID NOT NAME THE CREEK BUT POWELL LATER DETERMINED THAT IT WAS SLATE CREEK AND THE GULCH WAS MILLER GULCH. (P231)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 05617 930
 STOR 1602839002290000510
 MOUT N644140 W1651912 K090S 0330W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT SEPPALA AND THE PARTY HE WAS WITH TRAVELLED UP NOME RIVER INTO SLATE CREEK WHERE THEY PROSPECTED FOR GOLD. (P108) THE DATE GIVEN IS THE COPYRIGHT DATE.

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK
 REFN 05930 959
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MOUT N631000 W1445200 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2993

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. THE MONTE CRISTO MINING COMPANY MINED ON SLATE CREEK IN THE CHISTOCHINA IN 1959. (P29)

**** WATN SLATE CREEK SLATE CREEK

REFN 06286 911943
 STOR 161039502218500421000161500560
 MQUT N631000 W1445130 C200S 0150E 21
 LUPR 53 CHISTOCHINA RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST JOHN PATRICK O'CONNOR, A RESIDENT OF NORTHWAY IN 1943, ARRIVED IN ALASKA AT VALDEZ IN 1911. AFTER WORKING FOR SOME TIME SLEDDING FREIGHT ALONG THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY, HE TOOK UP PROSPECTING AT SLATE CREEK, A BRANCH OF THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER. LATER HE ALSO TRAPPED IN THE SAME VICINITY AS TOLD TO HERBERT C. LANK IN 1943. HE ALSO WORKED SLATE CREEK AFTER WORKING FOR A TIME ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD. (P156)

**** WATN SLEEPY CREEK SHINNINGNELLICHSHUNGA CREEK

REFN 01503 929239
 STOR 160339904913000947005190005350027000120024500160
 MQUT N673642 W1502322 F320N 0130W 11
 LUPR 33 NORTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN 1939 R MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, JESSE ALLEN, NUTIRNIK, ASCENDED CREEK 4 MILES ON FOOT. (P162) FOUR MILES UP THEY LEFT THE CREEK. (P162) MAPS ARE IN THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SLEIGH CREEK SLEIGH CREEK

REFN 03496 926
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120020300230009500076
 MQUT N620050 W1471700 C030N 0110W 08
 LUPR 53 LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MINING
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE REPORTED, 1926, THAT WHILE IN THE NELCHINA AREA, HE INSPECTED "THE SHORTY WEHNKE CLAIM ON SLEIGH CREEK A SHORT DISTANCE N OF THE MOUTH OF ALBERT CREEK." (P25) APPARENTLY HE WAS WALKING.

**** WATN SLIKOK CREEK SLIKOK CREEK

REFN 06422 960
 STOR 1608134001812000280
 MQUT N602900 W1510700 S050N 0110W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYM EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ALTHOUGH A PARTY OF ARCHAEOLOGISTS SEARCHED FOR SOME TIME ALONG SLIKOK CREEK IN 1960, THEY WERE UNABLE TO FIND EVIDENCE OF AN OLD GRAVEYARD ON THE N BANK. PEOPLE IN THE AREA CLAIM THAT THEY HAVE BEEN THERE, "SO IT MUST EXIST". (P122)

**** WATN SLIPPERY CREEK SLIPPERY CREEK

REFN 01222 00010 970
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120186202380
 MQUT N634500 W1514000 F130S 0210W 31
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP
 ABST IN THE SECOND PART OF A THREE PART SERIALIZED MEMOIR, TRAPPER SLIM CARLSON SAYS: 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. (P11) TRAPPER CARLSON CONTINUES WITH DETAILS ABOUT HIS TRAPPING EXPERIENCES. HE SAYS HE FROST BIT HIS FINGERS, CHEEKS, AND AN EAR RUNNING HIS DOGS BETWEEN BIRCH CREEK AND SLIPPERY CREEK. (P46) IN PART THREE (JULY, 1970) CARLSON RECALLS: ONE SPRING I TOOK A LOAD OF GRUB UP TO SLIPPERY CREEK. I'D USUALLY GO UP THERE AFTER JULY TO WORK ON TOP LINES, PUTTER AROUND AND DO A LITTLE PROSPECTING AND I'D NEED THE GRUB THEN. THE SNOW WAS DEEP UP THERE AND I GOT STUCK; IT WAS SO SOFT I COULDN'T GET DOWN. I HAD TO WAIT QUITE AWHILE, BUT FINALLY IT FROZE ENOUGH ONE NIGHT TO HOLD THE DOGS. I COULDN'T GO DOWN THE RIVER, BUT HAD TO GO THROUGH THE TIMBER. I HAD A GOOD LEADER THAT WOULD GEE AND HAW IN ANY DIRECTION. WHEN I GOT DOWN THERE THE CREEK GOT DEEPER, MORE FORKS CAME IN AND SHE WAS BANK FULL, SO THERE WAS NO CHANCE TO CROSS. I RAN UP AND DOWN AMONG THE WILLOWS WITH THE DOG TEAM LOOKING FOR A CROSSING BUT COULDN'T FIND ANYTHING. FARTHER UP, I FOUND A CHUNK OF ICE HANGING IN THE CENTER WITH THE WILLOWS SO I DECIDED TO BRAVE IT, FIGURING THAT WHEN I GOT OUT THERE, THE DOGS WOULD SWIM ACROSS BECAUSE I USED A TRAIL ON THE OTHER SIDE. THERE WAS ICE FOR ONLY A COUPLE OF HUNDRED YARDS AND AFTER THAT IT WAS ALL BOILING DOWN THERE, ALL WIDE OPEN ALL THE WAY THROUGH. I COULDN'T HOLD THE DOGS, IT WAS ALL CLEAR ICE. FINALLY I GOT DOWN WITH MY BRAKE IN A CRACK AND HELD THEM. (P35)

**** WATN SLIPPERY CREEK SLIPPERY CREEK

REFN 02405 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120186202380
 MOUT N634500 W1514000 F130S 0210W 31
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF
 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 OF 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 STREAM, 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 MULDRON 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.

**** WATN SLIPPERY CREEK SLIPPERY CREEK

REFN 05189 974
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120186202380
 MOUT N634500 W1514000 F130S 0210W 31
 LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SLIPPERY CREEK AREA HAS HAD MINERAL PRODUCTION. MCKINLEY AREA. (P117)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2995

**** WATN SLIPPERY CREEK SLIPPERY CREEK, SLIPPERY GLACIER

REFN 05525 902955

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120186202380

MOUT N634500 W1514000 F130S 0210W 31

LUPR 35 MCKINLEY RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, GLACIER

ABST "RECORD OF THE FIRST APPROACH TO MT MCKINLEY" BY JOHN C REED, JR, AMERICAN ALPINE JOURNAL, 1955. (P78) EXPEDITION OF DR ALFRED BROOKS LEFT COOK INLET JUNE 2, 1902. "THEY CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE THROUGH A PASS AT THE HEAD OF THE YENTNA RIVER, WHICH BROOKS NAMED RAINY PASS, TURNED NORTHEASTWARD AND SKIRTED THE BASE OF THE RANGE AS FAR AS THE NENANA RIVER, THEN CALLED THE CANTHELL, DESCENDED THE NENANA TO THE TANANA RIVER, AND REACHED THE YUKON AT THE VILLAGE OF RAMPART ON SEP. 15." (P78) ON AUG 3 THE BROOKS PARTY MADE CAMP NEAR THE BASE OF MT MCKINLEY AT THE HEAD OF WHAT IS NOW CALLED SHIPPING CREEK, 13 MI N OF THE MT. (P78) BROOKS WROTE, "IN A BROAD, SHALLOW VALLEY INCISED IN THE PIEDMONT PLATEAU AND DRAINED BY A STREAM WHICH FOUND ITS SOURCE IN THE ICE-CLAD SLOPES OF THE HIGH MTS." (P79) A PARTY LATER SEARCHING THE AREA FOR ARTIFACTS LANDED ON THE GLACIER AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK AND CALLED IT SHIPPERY GLACIER-JULY 1954, ALTITUDE ABOUT 5400 FT. (P81-2)

**** WATN SLOCUM CREEK SLOCUM CREEK

REFN 03280 967

STOR 1611610

MOUT N580726 W1340220 C430S 0700E 19

LUPR 60 SLOCUM CREEK

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE

ABST ~~THE RIEELE SIFTER AS IT IS CALLED, IS A SELF POWERED AMPHIBIOUS VEHICLE THAT STIRS UP THE STREAM BED GRAVEL AND THEN SUCKS UP THE FINE MATERIALS AND SPRAYS THEM OUT ONTO THE STREAM BANK. IT WAS USED ON THIS STREAM IN 1967. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO TEST THE EFFECTS THE SIFTER HAD ON ORGANISMS ETC. AFFECTS OF GRAVEL CLEANING ON THE BOTTOM ORGANISMS IN THREE SOUTHEAST ALASKA STREAMS BY WILLIAM R MEEHAN IN THE PROGRESSIVE FISH CULTURIST (APRIL 1971) PP 107-111~~

do not type →

**** WATN SLOW FORK SLOW FORK RIVER

REFN 00546 924

STOR 1605054053286008920

MOUT N630634 W1543353 K270S 0230E 31

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANOT, NOTES WALKING UP SLOW FORK RIVER FOR TWO MILES WHILE ON A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1924. (P.32) THIS WAS A RIVER BETWEEN NENANA AND MCGRATH IN THE MAIL ROUTE.

**** WATN SLUG RIVER SLUG RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1605008

MOUT N584000 W1614500 S180S 0750W 07

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING

ABST THE SLUG RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 57 SQUARE MILES. THIS DOCUMENT INDICATES THAT SOME SOCKEYE SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THIS RIVER. (P8)

**** WATN SMALLS RIVER SMALLS RIVER

REFN 05181 974

STOR 1604181

MOUT N590000 W1614900 S130S 0750W 29

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE PLATINUM ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SMALLS RIVER ON GOODNEWS BAY, 11 MILES S W OF GOODNEWS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2996

(P70) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN SMALLWOOD CREEK SMALLWOOD CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310012000050
 MOUT N645500 W1471500 F010N 0020E 25
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST DISCOVERY OF PLACER VALUES ON SMALLWOOD CREEK AND IN THE SMALLWOOD BASIN IN 1907 WAS A SIGNIFICANT EVENT. (P41) IT SUGGESTED THAT THE GOLD BEARING REGION IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT WAS BROADER THAN WAS PREVIOUSLY SUPPOSED. (P42) THE UPPER PART OF THE CREEK HAD BEEN PROSPECTED FOR YEARS, WITH A LITTLE GOLD COMING OUT. IN 1907 MORE PROSPECTING WAS DONE AND VALUES FOUND ON THE CREEK. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED "ABOUT 5 MILES BELOW AT A DEPTH OF 320 FEET." IT WAS NOT KNOWN IF THE DEPOSITS WERE COMMERCIAL, BUT THEY INDICATED WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF ALLUVIAL GOLD. (P42) THE FOLLOWING YEARS FURTHER PROSPECTING WAS SUGGESTED. (P43)

**** WATN SMALLWOOD CREEK SMALLWOOD CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310012000050
 MOUT N645500 W1471500 F010N 0020E 25
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA 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. SEVERAL CLAIMS WERE MINED ON SMALLWOOD CREEK IN 1912. (P208)

**** WATN SMALLWOOD CREEK SMALLWOOD CREEK
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310012000050
 MOUT N645500 W1471500 F010N 0020E 25
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST 5 MEN WORKED AT MINES ON SMALLWOOD CREEK DURING THE SUMMER, 1913. (P361)

**** WATN SHALLEY CREEK SHALLEY CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000247004640005080064800190003200020
 MOUT N670000 W1503500 F250N 0140W 03
 LUPR 33 SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, DISCHARGE
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. SHALLEY CREEK IS THE RIGHT OR S FORK OF JEAN D'ARC CREEK. IT HEAD IN 2 FORKS. THE MAIN FORK HEADS INTO A PASS AT ELEVATION 2360. MINING IS BEING DONE ABOUT 1000 FT ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE FORKS. (P158) THE GRADE OF SHALLEY CREEK WHERE MINED IS ABOUT 4 1/2 PER CENT. DISCHARGE IS ABOUT 80 MINERS INCHES OF WATER. (PP159-160)

**** WATN SMELT CREEK SMELT CREEK
 REFN 04396 948
 STOR 1605253001400000280
 MOUT N584119 W1564425 S170S 0450W 20
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IT IS AFFECTED BY TIDAL ACTION, LOWER PORTION IS AN ESTUARY DURING HIGH TIDE, AND PAST RISE IN SEA LEVEL MADE IT A TYPICAL DROWNED VALLEY. (P39) CLEAR WATER EXCEPT AFTER PROLONGED RAIN. (P39) TRIBUTARY OF NAKNEK RIVER. ONLY ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL OF TIDE IS THIS STREAM STILL MEANDERING NORMALLY ACROSS THE TILL AND OUTHASH. (P28&29) THICKETS OF MIXED SHRUBS GROW ALONG ITS BANKS. (P84)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2997

**** WATN SMELT CREEK SMELT CREEK
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605253001400000280
 MOUT N584119 W1564425 S170S 0450M 20
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK LAKE
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST SMELT CREEK, IN THE KATHAI AREA, IS USED FOR VEHICULAR WINTER TRAVEL ON ICE (P68)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH (DAVIS) CREEK
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641603 W1410453 F070S 0340E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION
 ABST WATER WAS BROUGHT FROM "SMITH (DAVIS) CREEK" TO WORK THE BAR OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK ON FORTYMILE. THE WATER WAS TAKEN FROM A POINT ABOUT 7000FT UP THE CREEK, AND PIPED ACROSS THE RIVER BY MEANS OF A CABLE BRIDGE. (P43) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P13.

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 00079 91910 X 919
 STOR 160339904910300947005640005550007750020001100020
 MOUT N672800 W1501500 F310N 0120W 33
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER/MIDDLE FORK
 KEYW LAKE, ECONOMY, NO TRAFF
 ABST A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE APPEARING IN THE NENANA NEWS DISCUSSES MINING ACTIVITY IN THE KOYUKUK AREA. 10/22/19 "MUSHERS MAKE EARLY JOURNEY FROM KOYUKUK" SMITH CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF NOLAN, ALSO WILL BE THE SCENE OF SOME ACTIVITY THIS WINTER, AND SOME PROSPECTING WILL BE DONE ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF BETTLES LAKE, ON ONE OF WHICH ROONEY TOOK OUT \$3,000 LAST SPRING. FOUR OR FIVE OUTFITS WILL SPEND THE WINTER ON PORCUPINE, BELOW COLDFOOT. (P3)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 01222 00004 955
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020001100020
 MOUT N672800 W1501500 F310N 0120W 33
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER
 ABST IN THE MARCH ISSUE OF THE ALASKAN SPORTSMAN 1955, THE KETCHIKAN TO BARRON SECTION CARRIES A PHOTO SHOWING A DAM AT THE END OF A DITCH WHICH CARRIES WATER TO THE PLACER OPERATION OF JONES, HARVEY, AND DAUGHERTY ON SMITH CREEK, A BRANCH OF NOLAN CREEK NEAR WISEMAN. (P25)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020001100020
 MOUT N672800 W1501500 F310N 0120W 33
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST SMITH CREEK WAS ONE OF THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCING CREEKS IN THE KOYUKUK REGION IN 1907. MOST CREEKS IN THIS REGION WERE WORKED BY DRIFTING. (P45)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240164101440
 MOUT N651400 W1462100 F050N 0070E 05

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2998

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.

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240164101440
 MQUT N651400 W1462100 F050N 0070E 05
 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)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 02719 976
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MQUT N641603 W1410453 F070S 0340E 31
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST SMITH CREEK IS 10 MI IN LENGTH WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 35.0 FT PER MI. (P40)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 03087 929934
 STOR 160339904913000947005640005550007750020001100020
 MQUT N672800 W1501500 F310N 0120W 33
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST SMITH CREEK, JOINING NOLAN CREEK ABOUT 1/2 MILE ABOVE THE NOLAN CREEK VALLEY INTO THE WISEMAN CREEK VALLEY, IS ABOUT 3 1/2 MILES LONG. IT HEADS IN THE SMITH DOME NORTH OF THE TOWN OF WISEMAN. MENTION OF MINING DONE IN 1929 BY H S WANAKAKER AND J HURLEY AND AGAIN IN 1934 WAS MADE. (P72-73)

**** WATN SMITH CREEK SMITH CREEK
 REFN 05179 887
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MQUT N641603 W1410453 F070S 0340E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW FREEZEUP, MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN AUG. 1887, HENRY DAVIS AND IRA SMITH BUILT CABIN ON CREEK AND GOLD MINED. (P50) OCT. 10, 1887 IT TURNED COLD AND RIVER FROZE. (P51)

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
 REFN 00006 965966
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N645157 W1475152 F010N 0020W 36
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, RIVER, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SMITH LAKE IS ONE LAKE WHERE DATA FOR THIS STUDY WAS COLLECTED. LOCATION IS GIVEN AS 64 51.9, 146 52.1 ON TABLE OF LAKES SAMPLED DURING 1966. (P44) TABLE 2 LISTS DISSOLVED ORGANIC CARBON IN SMITH LAKE WATER. (P6) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES OF THE INTERIOR, DATA FROM 1965-1966. (P7) SAMPLES FROM SMITH LAKE, HARDING LAKE, AND BIRCH LAKE WERE USED IN SEDIMENT ANALYSES. "OF THE 3 LAKES INVOLVED, SMITH LAKE IS THE SMALLEST, MOST INTENSELY PRODUCTIVE, AND MOST SHALLOW (MAXIMUM DEPTH LESS THAN 4 METERS). THE WATERS TURN ANAEROBIC TWICE DURING THE YEAR, UNDER THE ICE DURING JAN AND FEB AND AGAIN DURING THE SUMMER

STAGNATION. IF, AS FREQUENTLY OCCURS, VERNAL MIXING IS INCOMPLETE, THE 2 ANAEROBIC PERIODS TEND TO MERGE AND THE BOTTOM-WATERS ARE ANOXIC FOR ABOUT 7 MOS OF THE YEAR." (P18) TABLE 1 SHOWS COMPOSITION OF SMITH LAKE SEDIMENTS FROM THE CORE SAMPLE TAKEN MAR 9, 1966. (P22) TABLE 2 SHOWS THE CONCENTRATION OF SOME MINERALS IN THE BOTTOM SEDIMENTS OF SMITH LAKE FROM SAMPLES TAKEN MAR 4, 1966. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN "ALONG THE MAJOR AXIS OF THE LAKE STARTING AT THE INLET AREA AND ENDING AT THE OUTLET AREA". (P23) "THE INLET SYSTEM IS COMPOSED OF A RATHER DIFFUSE SERIES OF SEEPS AND TRICKLES, AND, EVEN IN LATE MAY DURING THE PERIOD OF MAXIMUM DISCHARGE, LITTLE TURBIDITY HAS BEEN OBSERVED IN THE INLET WATER." (P23) TABLE 3 SHOWS TRACE METAL COMPOSITION, SAMPLE TAKEN MAY 4, 1966. (P25) TABLE 4 SHOWS SIMILAR DATA. (P26) TABLE 1 SHOWS CHEMISTRY OF SNOW, ICE, AND WATER OF SMITH LAKE ON APR 21, 1966. THICKNESSES OF SOME SAMPLES: OVERFLOW ICE-12 CM AND 19 CM; CLEAR ICE-41 CM. (P30) TABLE 2A SHOWS TRACE METAL COMPOSITION OF VARIOUS SAMPLES DURING 1966. (P47) LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS SAMPLES ON THIS LAKE ARE SHOWN ON PP48-49. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT THE FOLLOWING DEPTHS (METERS): 0, 1, 2, 3, 0.4, 0.3, AND AT THE INLET. (P47-49)

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
REFN 00016 963967
STOR 1603
MOUT N645157 W1475152 F010N 0020W 36
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE

ABST IN AN INSTITUTE OF MARINE SCIENCE REPORT, SMITH LAKE NEAR FAIRBANKS WAS USED TO STUDY BIOLOGICAL UTILIZATION OF NITROGEN, AMMONIA AND NITRATE BY DUGDALE (1965) AND BILLAUD, USING ONLY ONE TESTING STATION. LAKE HAS SURFACE AREA OF LESS THAN 40 ACRES, DEPTH OF 3.5 ON MAXIMUM, LOCATED ON LAND OF UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA. (P12)

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
REFN 01029 914
STOR 1612
MOUT N561507 W1303542 C650S 0960E 08
LUPR 60
KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF

ABST INSPECTOR JONES REPORTS THAT THE BOCA DE QUADRA HATCHERY AT THE HEAD OF SMITH LAKE HAS THE MOST IMPRESSIVE OF THE SMALL HATCHERIES. (P70) THE HATCHERY DRAINS ON STREAMS "TEEMING WITH SOCKEYE SALMON" AND HAS A CAPACITY OF 18,000,000 EGGS. (P82) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
REFN 01128 951952
STOR 1603
MOUT N645157 W1475152 F010N 0020W 36
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION

ABST IN 1951 AND 1952, THE NUMBER OF BEAVER TRAPPED AND THE TRAP SITE LOCATIONS WERE DOCUMENTED AND RECORDED ON A TABLE. "IN 1951 TWO BEAVER WERE TRAPPED OR OBSERVED. TWO NEW BEAVER WERE TAGGED. IN 1952 TWO BEAVER WERE TRAPPED OR OBSERVED. ONE NEW BEAVER WAS TAGGED. ONE BEAVER WAS RECAUGHT WHICH HAD BEEN TAGGED IN A PREVIOUS YEAR." (P24)

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
REFN 02992 967
STOR 1603
MOUT N645157 W1475152 F010N 0020W 36
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST SMITH LAKE IS A SHALLOW, ORGANIC BODY OF WATER, HAVING TOO LOW AN OXYGEN CONTENT IN WINTER TO SUPPORT RESIDENT FISH POPULATIONS. (P11) SHEEP CREEK ROAD PASSES SMITH LAKE. (P11)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3000

**** WATN SMITH LAKE SMITH LAKE
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N645157 W1475152 F010N 0020W 36
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 6,1966. IT ENDED OCT. 15,1966. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 76 CM ON APRIL 28,1967 BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 20,1967 AND ENDED MAY 28. (P22) LAKE ENTIRELY FROZEN 10 OCT. 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 75 CM ON APRIL 1,1968. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 13 AND ENDED MAY 20,1968. (P62-64)

**** WATN SMOKE CREEK SMOKE CREEK
 REFN 01522 933
 STOR 160339910085001713001590001050
 MOUT N675300 W1460400 F350N 0070E 01
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST MCKENNAN, ELIJAH HENRY AND HIS WIFE, 2 SONS AND 2 DOGS. PACKED OVER TO SMOKE CREEK FROM THE EAST FORK CHANDALAR WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN JULY 1933. HERE THERE WAS A BAND OF KUTCHIN (CHRISTIAN'S BAND) IN SUMMER HUNTING CAMP. (P10) A PHOTO (P18) SHOWS THE CREEK, CAPTION "PLATE 5, A CARIBOU HUNTING CAMP AT FORKS OF SMOKE CREEK." THIS BAND NORMALLY RESIDES ON CHRISTIAN RIVER. THEIR TERRITORY RUNS FROM "THE HEADWATERS OF WIND RIVER AND SMOKE CREEK, TRIBUTARIES OF THE EAST FORK OF THE CHANDALAR, EASTWARD THROUGH THE MIDDLE AND LOWER PIEDMONT OF THE SHEENJEK RIVER AREA". (P19) THE TOTAL POPULATION OF CHRISTIAN'S BAND WAS 25. (P19) MCKENNAN NOTES CARIBOU SURROUNDS CONSTRUCTED IN THIS AREA FOR CARIBOU HUNTING. (P31)

**** WATN SHOKEY LAKE SHOKEY LAKE
 REFN 03460 00006 954
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N620400 W1462500 C030N 0070W 02
 LUPR 53 TAZLINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO
 ABST ESTELLE ANGIER IN HER TOURING SCRAPBOOK OF 1954, HAS A PHOTO SHOWING PONTOON AIRPLANES DRAWN UP ON LAKE SHORE. ITS CAPTION READS 08/10/54 AT TAZLINA GLACIER LODGE. VOL 5, P103C. TAZLINA GLACIER LODGE IS ON GLENN HIGHWAY AT SHOKEY LAKE.

**** WATN SNAG CREEK SNAG PORTAGE
 REFN 05748 898
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N622500 W1410000 C080N 0240E 29
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1898 PEIERS AND BROOKS CROSSED CHILKOOT PASS, WENT DOWN THE YUKON (IN CANADA) TO THE WHITE RIVER, UP THE WHITE RIVER (IN CANADA) TO SNAG PORTAGE, CROSSED TO THE TANANA, MAPPING THE AREA. (P116) ON CHECKING THE MAPS, IT SEEMS THAT SNAG PORTAGE TO THE TANANA MUST LEAVE SNAG CREEK, WHICH WOULD BE THE ONLY WATER BODY TRAVEL IN ALASKA ON THIS ROUTE.

**** WATN SNAG CREEK SNAG RIVER
 REFN 00663 952
 STOR 16071430010500000700019270013000540
 MOUT N613700 W1504700 S180N 0080W 30
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR CRITES IS ON A TRIP LOOKING FOR MOUNTAIN SHEEP. "ON THE FOURTH DAY WE PACKED UP AND STARTED OVER THE ICY PASS AND DOWN ON THE SNAG RIVER." (P101)

ABST FAIRCHILD AVIATION AND BEN EIELSON TOGETHER BID FOR A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON. THEIR PLANS FOR THE BID ARE DRAWN UP IN "PROSPECTUS OF ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION", WHICH HAS A HANDWRITTEN DATE OF 1924 ON IT. SINCE EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS BID, WAS IN 1924, THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD MORE LIKELY BE DATED 1925 OR 1926. THE PROPOSED UNALAKLEET TO NOME ROUTE INCLUDES A LANDING AT NOME "ON BAY, BEACH, OR MUNICIPAL FIELD". (P3) NOME IS ON SNAKE RIVER.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00124 923
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FROM NOME CROSSES GLACIER CREEK AND FOLLOWS E SIDE OF SNAKE RIVER TO ITS HEAD. THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00139 A 950
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT, MINING, ROUTE, ECONOMY, PHOTO, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, EXPEDITION, DREDGING

ABST CARRIGHAR MENTIONS A BOAT WITH A SINGLE CABIN, KOTZEBUE, WHICH RAN FROM KOTZEBUE TO NOME TO ST MICHAEL AROUND 1950. SHE WOULD DOCK ON THE SNAKE RIVER AT NOME. (P10) "THE BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE FIRMED UP BY REVETMENT WALLS OF INTERLOCKING STEEL BEAMS." (P10) THEY WERE HIGH. "THE RIVER MAKES A RIGHT ANGLE TURN BEFORE IT ENTERS THE OCEAN. THE REVETMENTS END THERE, AND BEYOND THEM THE RIVER IS GUIDED BY TWO SHORT CONCRETE JETTIES." (P10) "A FEW ESKIMO SKIN BOATS AND SMALL FISHING CRAFT WENT IN AND OUT OF THE RIVER, AND A DREDGE WORKED OFF THE END OF THE JETTIES CONTINUOUSLY, FOR THE SWING OF THE SEA AT THIS POINT KEEPS BUILDING A SANDBAR ACROSS THE CHANNEL. (P10) IT MIGHT BUILD UP 3 FT. ABOVE THE SURFACE. (P15) KOTZEBUE WAS A 64 FT. LONG FISHING TYPE BOAT WHICH CARRIED FREIGHT BETWEEN POINTS. (P10) THE KOTZEBUE CARRIED CARRIGHAR TO UNALAKLEET WHERE SHE WAS TO STUDY ANIMAL LIFE. AT THE TIME CARRIGHAR WROTE THIS BOOK, 1950, NOME HAD A POPULATION OF 2,000, AT THE TIME OF GOLD RUSH POPULATION WAS 20,000. (P261) NOME SERVED THE REMOTE MINING CAMPS. SUPPLIES CAME IN SHIPS. (P261) SHE MENTIONS THAT A HIGHWAY HAS STARTED ACROSS 500 MI TO NOME FROM FAIRBANKS. (P261) NOME HAS A GENERAL STORE, SUPERMARKET, DRUG STORE, AND TWO HARDWARE STORES. (P261) "THE MOVIE THEATRE, WAS A BAR, FORMERLY". (P261) THERE ARE SEVERAL BARS, TWO HOTELS, A BANK, STORES, FEDERAL BLDG, AIRLINE OFFICES AND SEVERAL RESTAURANTS. (P262) HALF THE POPULATION IS ESKIMO. MOST OF THE HOUSES ARE SMALL. (P262) THE TOWN ALSO HAS A POSTOFFICE AND HOSPITAL. (P263) NOME IS RINGED WITH GOLD DREDGES. (P272) WATER MAINS TO HOMES OPERATE IN THE SUMMER ONLY AND ARE OWNED BY US MELTING, REFINING AND MINING. THEY SELL WATER AT \$4.50/MO.- \$7.50, IF THE HOUSE HAS A TUB. (P273) FUEL BILLS AVERAGE \$45/MO.-\$145/MO OR HIGHER. (P278) FUEL IS OIL. ONE TANKER BRINGS THE WHOLE SUPPLY OF FUEL OIL FOR THE NOME. (P284) WAGES ARE GENERALLY LOWER IN NOME THAN IN SOME PLACES. (P299&304) IN 1960, 20,000 GOLD SEEKERS CAMPED ON NOME'S BEACHES. TENTS WERE PITCHED 20 DEEP ON A 5-MI STRETCH. THE BEACHES WERE FREE TO ANYONE FROM THE HIGH-TIDE LINE BACK 60 FT. IN 1899, BEACH MINERS HAD TAKEN 1 MILLION DOLLARS OUT OF THE SAND. (P336) "IN JUNE 1900, NEWCOMERS DEBARKING NOME AVERAGED 1000 DOLLARS". (P336) IN 1958, THE ASSAYER AT THE BANK SENT \$47,040 IN GOLD TO THE U S ASSAY OFFICE. THE BANK CHARGES 2-2.5% OF ITS GROSS VALUE FOR HANDLING THE GOLD. (P342) AUTHOR MENTIONS COAL BROUGHT FROM UTAH TO NOME FOR \$67.50/TON. (P209)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00139 B 950
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, FREIGHT, MINING, ECONOMY, PHOTO, BOAT

LAUNCHING SITE, EXPEDITION, DREDGING
 ABST MILK WAS 65C/QT. IN NOME AROUND 1953. (P305) A PHOTO CAPTION "THE SNAKE RIVER AT NOME, CHanneled BY HIGH REVEMENTS". PICTURE OF A BOAT ON THE RIVER AND LAUNCHING AREA. (P42)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00452 918

STOR 1605153

MQUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 15

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, MAP, FISHING

ABST THIS BOOK WAS A M.A. THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A. BRIEY. THE MAJOR FOCUS WAS A BIOGRAPHIC SKETCH BY FOUR PEOPLE OF THE NUSHAGAK BAY AREA IN 1966. WHILE HE CONCENTRATED ON THE BAY AREA, FREQUENT MENTION WAS MADE OF RIVERS AND LAKES. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS TRAPPING FISH ON THE SNAKE RIVER BY IGUSHIK. (P164) THE TRAPS WERE PUT IN UNDER THE ICE. SOMETIMES MINK AND MUSKRATS WERE TRAPPED, TOO. THE PEOPLE USED CANOES (AUTHOR TRANSLATES TO KAYAKS) FOR HUNTING CARIBOU AND MOOSE UP THE RIVER. CANOES WERE MADE OF SEALSKIN AND OILED WITH SEAL OIL. THEY HAD TWO OR THREE HOLES. UMIKAS WERE UP RIVER, THOSE THAT WERE OPEN. (P165) MINK, FOX, BEAVER AND LAND OTTER WERE TRAPPED ON THE SNAKE RIVER. (P178) A LOT OF PEOPLE WERE KILLED AT IGUSHIK BY THE FLU IN 1918. (P174) PEOPLE FROM MANOKOTAT, UP RIVER, WERE FROM IGUSHIK. (P169) ORIGINALLY MANAKOTAT WAS CALLED TUKLUNG. (P195) THE MAP SHOWS IGUSHIK AT THE HEAD OF THE SNAKE RIVER, WHICH IS NOT NAMED ON THE MAP, A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00460 940940

STOR 1602833

MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: TUNGSTEN LOCATED IN THE GRAVELS OF THE RIVER. SNAKE RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND AT NOME.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00476 930931

STOR 1602833

MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON STATES THAT CATHOLICS HAVE CHURCH AND METHODISTS HAVE CHURCH AND HOSPITAL ON THIS RIVER AT NOME. (P206)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00535 900910

STOR 1602833

MQUT N642955 W1654435 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, IN 1901 NOME HANDLED MORE THAN 150,000 TONS OF FREIGHT AND 15,000 PEOPLE. (P144) PHOTO: "BEACH AT NOME--JUNE 28, 1900 (HEGG PHOTO)". (P144) SHOWS LIGHTERS, FREIGHT AND TENTS TO WATER'S EDGE. "SURF AT NOME (HEGG PHOTO)" (P141) POUNDING SURF WITH OCEAN VESSELS WAITING BEYOND. "DREDGING ON SNAKE RIVER, NOME" (P147) GOLD DREDGE WISCONSIN. DURING GOLD STRIKE OF 1900-1910.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00565 898914

STOR 1602833

MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY
 ABST IN JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS OF 1894-1917, BREVIG MENTIONS SLEEPING ONE NIGHT AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. FOUR MONTHS LATER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED THERE. (P125) IN 1898, WHEN HE SAILED PAST THERE "THE TERRITORY IN THAT VICINITY WAS STILL WILD AND UNSETTLED" (P139) 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. BREVIG MAKES FREQUENT MENTION OF NOME AS THERE WAS QUITE A BIT OF TRAFFIC BETWEEN NOME AND TELLER. (P175, 277, 137, 202, 242) NO MENTION IS MADE OF THE COMMUNITY EXCEPT THAT THERE WERE VARIOUS CHURCHES THERE AND A HOSPITAL, WHICH WAS RUN BY THE CATHOLICS. (P223) BREVIG MENTIONS DRIVING A HERD OF REINDEER TO NOME TO SELL FOR THE MISSION. THE MISSION SOLD 61 AND PRIVATE OWNERS 25. (P277)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, DREDGING, DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, NOME, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER, HANDLED FROM 10,000 TO 25,000 TONS OF CARGO BY LIGHTERAGE FIRM LOMEN BROS. DURING OPEN SEASON FROM FIRST OF JUNE TO OCT. (P.10) THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WAS IMPROVED BY WAR DEPT. WITH 2 PARALLEL JETTIES 400 FT. LONG AND DREDGING OF THE CHANNEL TO 200 FT. WIDE AND 250 FT. LONG WITHIN NOME. DEPTHS ARE: BAR 6 FT, CHANNEL 8-10 FT., BASIN 0-9 FT. (P.10) POPULATION OF NOME IS 1500 WITH 1/3 WHITE (P.10) AN 80 MILE NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD OPERATES BETWEEN NOME AND SHELTON. (P.11)

do not type

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00606 898
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD HINE, AN ACCOUNT DESCRIBING THE LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT ON AUG. 4, 1898, THE MISSIONARY NELS HULTBERG LED A GROUP OF MEN: ERIC O. LINDBLOM, JOHN BRYNESTON, JOHN L HAGELIN (REPRESENTATIVE OF THE GOOD HOPE MINING CO.) H L BLAKE, H L PORTER AND CHRIS KIMBER, TO THE SNAKE RIVER WHILE ON A GENERAL MINING EXPLORATORY TRIP IN THE CAPE NOME DISTRICT. THEY PROSPECTED CREEKS IN THE AREA. (P7) AFTER BRYNESTON, LINDBERG AND LINDBLOM DISCOVERED THE ANVIL CREEK CLAIMS IN SEPT., THEY RETURNED IN OCT. WITH DR. A. N. KJELLSEN, GABRIEL W. PRICE AND JOHN TORNENIS BY SCHOONER ERON CHEENIK TO THE SNAKE RIVER. THEY FORMED THE CAPE NOME MINING DISTRICT AND LEGITIMATED THEIR CLAIMS. (P9)

do not type

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00608 899923
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, FREIGHT, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES NOME ON THE SNAKE RIVER. (P192) WHILE ON A TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. IN 1899 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED HERE. (P183) THERE ARE HOUSES ENOUGH FOR 10,000 ALTHOUGH, AND 10 ARE OCCUPIED. "THE BUILDINGS ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE STREETS PAVED WITH PLANK, GRAVEL OR SAND OF THE SEA SHORE. AT THE UPPER END IS THE ESKIMO VILLAGE." (P187) THERE ARE STORES, THE GOLDEN GATE HOTEL, THE LOG CABIN CLUB, AND CURIO SHOPS. (P187-188) THE LAST STEAMER COMES IN OCTOBER FREIGHT CHARGES ARE DOUBLE. (P188) AUTHOR NOTES REINDEER SLAUGHTERED AT NOME. THE DEER BELONGED TO A STICK COMPANY ORGANIZED AT NOME WHICH HAS AN AUTHORIZED CAPITAL OF \$750,000. A HERD WAS BROUGHT TO NOME BY JAFET LINDBERG AROUND 1898. THEY WERE TO BE DRIVEN TO THE KLONDIKE TO FEED STARVING MINERS. THE MINERS NEVER GOT THE DEER. (P206) THE ESKIMOS ABOUT NOME MAKE THEIR

LIVING BY FISHING, HUNTING AND SELLING IVORY CARVINGS. (P219) FURS ARE BROUGHT BY ESKIMOS TO NOME FOR SALE. (P219) THE ASSAYER IN NOME WAS MELTING \$2 MILLION IN GOLD EVERY YEAR. (P195) AUTHOR NOTES THE PUP-MOBILE, A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD BUILT BY CHARLES D. LANE IN 1900 FOR STEAM ENGINES. IT NOW IS USED BY DOGS PULLING LITTLE CARS TO THE GOLD FIELDS. (P197) HE ALSO NOTES DOG RACES FROM NOME TO CANDLE CITY-THE ALL-ALASKA SHEEPSTAKES. (P198)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00614 940

STOR 1602833

MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW 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 NOME, LOCATED ON THE SNAKE RIVER. (P100) THIS LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00631 900

STOR 1602833

MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY, OBSTRUCTION, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M. CLARK NOTES, "40,000 PEOPLE WAS NOW THE ESTIMATED POP. OF NOME. THE WHITE CITY OF TENIS REACHED FROM SNAKE RIVER TO NOME RIVER." (P36) IN THE LOG OF MARK J. BURNS, WHICH CLARK INCLUDES IN HIS BOOK, BURNS NOTES THAT A MAN FROZE TO DEATH ABOUT MARCH 13 ON PENNY RIVER. "HE WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN, AS FAR AS WAS KNOWN, EVER FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH IN THIS PART OF ALASKA. THEY CALLED A MINER'S MEETING AT ANVIL CITY (SNAKE RIVER), APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO PLAT A GRAVEYARD, AND SENT A PARTY FOR THE CORPSE... HE WAS THE FIRST TENANT OF THE NEW GRAVEYARD, AS HE WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN FROZEN." (P67) CLARK NOTES A MAN HAULED PTARMIGAN FROM MOUTH OF NEUKLUK TO NOME AT 65 CENTS A PIECE. HE MADE 80 MI TRIP IN 3 DAYS, WITH 2 SLEDS AND 200 BIRDS ON EACH SLED. ON RETURN TRIP HE HAULED FREIGHT FOR 15 CENTS A POUND WITH 600-700 POUNDS ON EACH SLED, MAKING 80 MIS IN 4 DAYS. (P89) CLARK SAYS 40,000 PEOPLE WERE IN NOME IN 1900. (P91) CLARK SAID AFTER FLOOD OF SEPT 1900, "THE SPIT AT SNAKE RIVER WAS LEFT AS CLEAN AS NATURE HAD MADE IT." (P94) THE WAVES FROM SEA WASHED IT AWAY. FACING P128, IS A PHOTO OF STERNWHEELERS AND SAILBOATS AT NOME, CAPTIONED: "SNAKE RIVER, NOME, JUNE 29, 1900."

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 00695 902904

STOR 1602833

MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, RIVER
BASIN, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, ROUTE

ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS A MISSIONARY IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04 AND SAYS NOME IS ON THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. HE INCLUDES THE SNAKE RIVER IN A DESCRIPTION OF SEVERAL SMALL RIVERS WHICH FLOW SOUTHWARD INTO THE BERING SEA: "THE VALLEYS OF THOSE STREAMS ARE BROAD, AND WERE UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEDS OF LARGE RIVERS IN FORMER AGES. GRAVEL AND SAND BROUGHT DOWN FROM THE HILL-SIDES TO THOSE OLD CHANNELS ARE FOUND IN VARIOUS THICKNESSES UNDER A FEW FEET OF DECAYED MOSS AND GRASS; AND THERE PLACER GOLD LIES IN CONSIDERABLE QUANTITIES." (P143-144) PHOTO P 278 SHOWS SNAKE RIVER AT NOME. HOUSES ARE ON THE LOW BANKS. DESCRIPTION OF NOME WHEN AUTHOR LANDED IN JULY 1902: "HOUSES, CABINS, TENTS, LARGE AND SMALL, EXTENDED FOR A COUPLE OF MILES ALONG THE BEACH. LARGE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSES, RECOGNIZED BY THEIR LOFTY LIGHTERING-DERRICKS, STOOD PROMINENTLY IN THE FOREGROUND; BEHIND THEM ROSE THE HOTELS AND STORES AND OTHER BUILDINGS; WHILE BEYOND THESE AND TOWERING HIGH ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE APPEARED THE CATHOLIC CHURCH..." (P142) STREET WAS "PLANKED FROM SIDE TO SIDE, AND LINED WITH WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, HOTELS, BANKS, AND OFFICIAL BUILDINGS". (P142) AND TELEPHONE AND ELECTRIC LIGHT WIRES WERE STRUNG OVERHEAD. (P142) THE TOWN IS "REALLY ONLY ONE LONG STREET, WITH A FEW SMALL CROSS AND

PARALLEL STREETS HERE AND THERE, TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE OF THE POPULATION." (P143) "THE WINTER 1902-03 WILL BE SURELY KNOWN IN THE ANNALS OF NORTHWESTERN ALASKA AS THE WINTER OF THE 'BIG SNOW'... TRAFFIC IN THE STREETS OF NOME WAS RENDERED WELL-NIGH IMPOSSIBLE." (P211) "THE FIRST MAIL REACHED US ON JAN. 18, 1903, AFTER IT HAD BEEN 90 DAYS ON THE TRAIL." (P214) WINTER MAIL TRAIL IS FROM DAWSON, DOWN THE YUKON ON THE ICE 1200 MILES WITH DOG-TEAMS, THEN ACROSS THE WINTER TRAIL FROM KALTAG TO UNALAKLIK, AND THEN ALONG THE BERING COAST TO NOME. (P215) THE MAIL TRIP TOOK 60-70 DAYS. (P215) "AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST MAIL IN JAN, A PUNCTUAL WEEKLY SERVICE GRATIFIED THE PEOPLE OF NOME AND COUNCIL." (P216) "ACCORDING TO A RECENT STATISTICIAN, EVERY LETTER ENTERING SEWARD PENINSULA DURING THE WINTER MONTHS COSTS THE U S GOVERNMENT ONE DOLLAR BEFORE IT IS DELIVERED TO THE PERSON NAMED ON THE ENVELOPE." (P214) PHOTO P 80 SHOWS NOME. WATER ON LEFT MUST BE SNAKE RIVER, SEPARATED FROM SEA BY STRIP OF LAND WITH MANY HOUSES AND TENTS ON IT. AUTHOR MENTIONS VILLAGE OF TOPKUK AS ON THE WAY OF WINTER TRIPS BETWEEN NOME AND COUNCIL CITY. OCEAN WAVES AT NOME ARE OFTEN DANGEROUS. "AT TIMES AS THESE, LARGE VESSELS IN THE ROADSTEAD HEAVE ANCHOR AND PUT OUT TO SEA; THE SMALLER ONES TAKE REFUGE IN SNAKE RIVER, NO CRAFT COULD LIVE IN SUCH STORMS, AND THEY DO NOT TRY TO." (P291)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00771 907946
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST EDWIN M FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, NOTED THAT THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILROAD WAS A NARROW-GAUGE LINE, NEAR NOME THAT, "AFTER ITS ABANDONMENT IN 1907, WAS USED BY ANYONE WHO COULD ATTACH FLANGED WHEELS TO AN AUTOMOBILE. THE TRACK AND ROADWAY WERE MAINTAINED FOR THIS PURPOSE BY THE FEDERAL ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION UNTIL SHORTLY AFTER WORLD WAR II, WHEN THE TRACKS WERE TAKEN UP." (P39)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00772 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, FREIGHT
 ABST FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRES DESCRIBED HER LANDING AT NOME IN 1900. "THERE WERE NO DOCKS AT NOME, AND THE SHIPS DROPPED ANCHOR 3 TO 4 MILES OUT IN THE ROADSTEAD... THE FREIGHT WAS PLACED ON LARGE LIGHTERS, WHICH LOOKED LIKE FLAT-BOTTOMED RIVER-SCOWS, AND A TUG PULLED THEM WITHIN SEVEN OR EIGHT HUNDRED FEET OF THE BEACH. HERE A HANSEER WAS PASSED TO THE LIGHTERS, AND A DONKEY ENGINE, MOUNTED IN THE SAND, REELED THE LINE IN." (P27-28) "NOME STRETCHED A LONG THE BEACH FOR ABOUT 3 MILES, AND WAS DIVIDED IN THE CENTER BY THE SNAKE RIVER." (P47) THE HEAVY RAINS IN EARLY SEPTEMBER HAD SWOLLEN THE RIVER TO 20 TIMES ITS NORMAL WIDTH. (P72) 1900

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00810 931
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, MINING, AGRICULTURE, TRAPPING
 ABST R LESLIE GORDON IN A 1931 TRAVELOGUE DESCRIBED HER DISEMBARKMENT FROM AN OCEAN VESSEL WHICH HAD TO STOP SEVERAL MILES OUT FROM THE BEACH TO NOME. "WELL OUTSIDE THE BREAKERS IS A HIGH PLATFORM AND FROM THIS PLATFORM RISES A HIGH TOWER CONNECTED WITH A SIMILAR TOWER ON LAND BY CABLE. WE GET INTO THE CAGED-IN PLATFORM AND ARE HOISTED TO THE TOP OF THE TOWER, THEN SWING DIZZILY ALONG THE CABLE TO THE TOWER ON THE SHORE, WHERE WE ARE LOWERED TO THE GROUND. THIS PROCESS IS CALLED LIGHTERING." (P.96) MINING, REINDEER HERDING AND TRAPPING ARE PRACTICED IN THE AREA. (P.98) A "PUPMOBILE TRAM" IS "A PLATFORM ON WHEELS DRAWN ALONG RAILS BY DOGS. THIS 'RAILROAD' EXTENDS 74 MILES, FROM NOME TO SHELDON" (P.101)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3007

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00828 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN NOME IN SUMMER OF 1900, HEWITT STAYED IN A BOAT-HOTEL: "WE WALKED THE NARROW PLANK ONTO THE BOAT-HOTEL, WHICH WAS GROUNDED IN THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER." (P132) "IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT NOME HAD 20,000, WITH A FEW NEW THOUSANDS ARRIVING ALMOST DAILY." (P134)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00849 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, PAST USAGE
 ABST REV SHELDON JACKSON, IN HIS 10TH ANNUAL REPORT NOTED THAT ON JUNE 7, 1900, IN CROSSING THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER, THE BOAT GROUNDED ON A BAR IN THE SURF. THE BOAT WAS FINALLY LIFTED OFF THE BAR MANUALLY. (P30)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00852 904
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THE SNAKE RIVER NEAR NOME, REINDEER TEAMS WERE USED TO HAUL SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE HINUS. (P29) PAYMENT FOR THESE SERVICES WAS MADE BY FURNISHING NEEDED PROVISIONS TO THE EATON REINDEER STATION. (P29) REINDEER TEAMS ALSO HAULED FREIGHT FOR G L STANLEY AND COMPANY. PAYMENT WAS MADE IN SUPPLIES. (P29)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900 STATED THAT THE ENTRANCE TO SNAKE RIVER HAS "SHIFTING BARS, BUT THERE IS GENERALLY WATER ENOUGH WATER IN THE CHANNELS OVER THESE BARS TO PERMIT LIGHT-DRAFT RIVER STEAMERS TO ENTER." (P46)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00996 923931
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DREDGING, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER
 ABST THIS IS MALCOLM ELLIOTT'S "REPORT UPON THE IMPROVEMENT OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE JUNEAU, ALASKA, DISTRICT" PUBLISHED IN 1931. THE SNAKE RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM ABOUT 20 MI IN LENGTH AND EMPTIES INTO NOME HARBOR. IT'S DRAINAGE AREA IS APPROXIMATELY 110 SQ MI AND HAS A DISCHARGE OF 25 TO 650 SECOND-Feet. WIDTH BETWEEN BANKS IS ABOUT 25 FEET. LENGTH OF TIDAL REACH IS 1/2 MI. THE RIVER MOUTH WAS OBSTRUCTED BY A SAND BAR WITH A DEPTH OF 1 1/2 FT, EXCEPT IN THE RIVER CHANNEL, WHICH WAS ABOUT 30 FT WIDE AND 2 OR 3 FT DEEP. INSIDE THE BAR THE DEPTH WAS ABOUT 6 FT." THE AVAILABLE DEPTH IN THE SNAKE RIVER WAS 5-6 FT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION IN THE SNAKE

RIVER WAS ABOUT 1/2 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH." (P1974) A PROJECT PROVIDED FOR TWO PARALLEL TIMBER AND CONCRETE JETTIES EACH 400 FT LONG, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER AND A CHANNEL 8 FT DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER FROM NORTON SOUND THROUGH SNAKE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF BOURBON AND DRY CREEKS, ENDING IN A BASIN OF SIMILAR DEPTH 200 FT WIDE AND 250 FT LONG AND REVETTING THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. THE RANGE BETWEEN MEAN LOWER LOW WATER AND MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER IS 1.4 FT. THE WATER LEVELS ARE MORE DEPENDENT ON WIND THAN TIDE. THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS ON MAY 19, 1930 RECOMMENDED NO DIFICATION OF THE EXISTING PROJECT SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR DREDGING THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL AND TURNING BASIN TO A DEPTH OF 8 FT; FOR EXTENDING THE EAST JETTY APPROXIMATELY 616 FT; AND FOR SUCH EXTENSION OF THE WEST JETTY, NO MORE THAN 216 FT. (P1974) CONSIDERABLE USE WAS MADE OF THE HARBOR BY SMALL COASTING VESSELS FOR BOTH SHEETER AND THE DISCHARGE OF FREIGHT. THIS PROJECT WAS COMPLETED IN 1923. (P1975)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 00997 959
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DREDGING,TIDE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY
 ABST NOME HARBOR IS INCLUDED IN A GOVERNMENT REPORT OF FEDERALLY-FUNDED IMPROVEMENTS TO RIVERS AND HARBORS IN ALASKA THROUGH JUNE 1959. "LOCATION: NOME HARBOR IS SITUATED AT THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER ON THE NORTHERLY SHORE OF NORTON SOUND. IT IS A SHALLOW, OPEN ROADSTEAD." (P1879) "EXISTING PROJECT: THIS PROVIDES FOR 2 JETTIES, THE EASTERLY, 951 FT LONG, AND THE WESTERLY, NOT EXCEEDING 676 FT LONG, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER; A CHANNEL 8 FT DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER AND 75 FT WIDE FROM NORTON SOUND THROUGH SNAKE RIVER TO THE MOUTHS OF BOURBON AND DRY CREEKS, IN THE CITY OF NOME, TERMINATING IN A BASIN OF SIMILAR DEPTH 250 FT WIDE AND 600 FT LONG, REVETTING THE BANKS OF THE RIVERS; AND PROTECTING ALL EXISTING WATER FRONT IMPROVEMENTS ON THE EASTERLY BEACH BY MEANS OF A ROCKMOUND SEAWALL 3,350 FT LONG EXTENDING EASTERLY FROM THE E JETTY. THE EXTREME TIDAL RANGE IS 2.8 FT, AND THE RANGE BETWEEN MEAN LOWER LOW WATER AND MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER IS 1.15 FT, BUT WATER LEVELS ARE INFLUENCED MORE BY WIND THAN TIDE, LEVELS OF 7 FT BELOW MEAN LOWER LOW WATER HAVE BEEN OBSERVED DURING OFFSHORE WINDS, AND LEVEL OF 14 FT ABOVE MEAN LOWER LOW WATER HAS BEEN OBSERVED DURING A SOUTHERLY STORM." (P1879) "THE ACTUAL COST FOR THE NEW WORK WAS \$1,348,240." (P1879) "TERMINAL FACILITIES: CARGOES AND PASSENGERS FROM OCEAN VESSELS ARE LIGHTERED TO AND FROM SHORE, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 2 MIS. TRAFFIC ENTERS THE DREDGED CHANNEL AND IS HANDLED OVER THE REVETMENT, WHERE TRANSFER FACILITIES THAT ARE OPEN TO PUBLIC USE HAVE BEEN INSTALLED BY A LIGHTERAGE COMPANY. THESE FACILITIES ARE CONSIDERED ADEQUATE FOR EXISTING COMMERCE." (P1880) "OPERATIONS AND RESULTS DURING FISCAL YEAR: MAINTENANCE WAS PERFORMED BY GOVERNMENT PLANT AND HIRED LABOR, JULY 1 THROUGH OCT 24, 1958, AND JUNE 15 THROUGH JUNE 30, 1959, AND CONSISTED OF DREDGING 17,100 CUBIC YDS OF MATERIAL FROM THE TURNING BASIN AND ENTRANCE CHANNEL, AT A COST OF \$44,594, AND A PLACEMENT OF ARMOR ROCK AROUND THE OUTER END OF THE MARINE WAYS AT A COST OF \$2,658." (P1880)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 01002 966972
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE SNAKE RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 85.7 SQUARE MILES, WITH A MEAN ANNUAL UNIT RUN-OFF OF 2.09 CUBIC FEET PER SEC PER SQUARE MILE. THE DATA IS BASED ON MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FROM 1966 TO 1972. (P55)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 01079 886965
 STOR 1605153
 MOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,CANNERY,COMMUNITY
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER IN 1964-65 NOTES THAT "ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE BAY (NUSHAGAK) AND

NORTHEAST OF THE SNAKE RIVER, THE LAND IS LOW AND TUNDRA COVERED IN SOME PLACES, BUT RISES OCCASIONALLY TO FORM BLUFFS 60-100 FT IN HEIGHT." (P-XVI) "ONE SALTING STATION, THAT OF C E WHITNEY AND CO WAS BUILT AND OPERATED BY THE BRISTOL BAY CANNING CO ON THE SNAKE RIVER IN 1886." (P70) IGUSHIK WAS A SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P115) EVERY ONE IN IGUSHIK EITHER DIED OR MOVED AWAY AFTER THE FLU EPIDEMIC OF 1919. (P103)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 01098 899
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE NOME RUSH, WHARTON SAYS THE RICHEST SANDS WERE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. (P193) THE GOLD RUSH IN THIS AREA WAS AROUND 1899.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 01151 920
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST THIS IS AN ACCOUNT OF C CAMERON'S TRIP TO ALASKA. IN WINTER WATER FOR NOME IS TAKEN FROM THE SNAKE RIVER AND PEDDLED AROUND TOWN. (P248) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 01333 898899
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL
ABST IN 1899 JOSEPH GRINNELL, A MEMBER OF THE LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO., JOINED THE RUSH TO NOME AFTER SPENDING PREVIOUS YEAR ON KOBUK; THEY LOCATED SOME CLAIMS ON THE TUNDRA. GRINNELL KEPT A DIARY AND SAID, "THE SNAKE RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE EXCEPT AFTER HEAVY RAINS." (P88)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 01338 908
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, ECONOMY, VEGETATION
ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION 1908, HE QUOTED E. S. HARRISON'S BOOK "THE SEWARD PENNINSULA." "AT NOME... THE WATER VENDORS, SOME OF THEM STILL USING THE PRIMITIVE COAL OIL CAN AS A RECEPTACLE FOR THE WATER WHICH THEY HAVE TAKEN FROM HOLES MADE THROUGH THE ICE OF THE RIVER, MAY BE SEEN DRIVING THEIR FROST-COVERED TEAMS THROUGH THE STREETS. MEN WITH DOG TEAMS ARE HURRYING ALONG THE TRAILS, UP OR DOWN THE BEACH, OR ACROSS THE TUNDRA." (PP. 201-202) HE NOTED THAT A RAILROAD OF SHORT DISTANCE HAD BEEN BUILT AT NOME. (P. 209) HE INCLUDED A TABLE FOR WAGES AND COST OF LIVING. FOR NOME, MINERS RECEIVED \$6.25, MECHANICS \$10.00 AND LABORERS \$5.00, COST PER DIEM \$1.25

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 01378 926
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF U926, ARRIVED IN NOME ON JULY 17, ABOARD THE TUG THE "SILVER WAVE" FROM ST MICHAELS. A RUSTY TWO SEATED FORD DROVE HIM TO THE "GOLDEN GATE HOTEL." "A BIG OLD FRAME BUILDING, SO BADLY OUT OF PLUMB IN SEVERAL DIRECTIONS THAT ONE ALMOST HESITATES TO WALK BY IT." (P81) NOME, LIKE THE HOTEL, WAS DELAPIDATED.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01383 937

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, MAP, DREDGING

ABST WILL HUDSON WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER AND A NEWS REEL CAMERAMAN WHO WENT ON A CRUISE AROUND THE BERING SEA AND NORTH PACIFIC WITH CAPTAIN LOUIS LANE, ON HIS 90 FT SCHOONER "POLAR BEAR". ABOUT JULY 4 THEY STOPPED AT NOME. HUDSON SAID SNAKE RIVER IS "IN REALITY ONLY A GOOD HEALTHY CREEK." THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER "HAS BEEN DREDGED AND A BREAKWATER BUILT. SMALL SCHOONERS AND FREIGHT BARGES CAN LAND IN THE RIVER, UNLESS THE GALES ARE TOO HEAVY. THE GOVERNMENT HAS MADE A SPLENDID JOB OF THE LITTLE HARBOUR THERE, BUT IT IS NOT HUMANLY POSSIBLE TO MAKE IT DEEP ENOUGH TO TAKE A VESSEL OF VERY MUCH DRAFT. THE GREAT FIELDS OF ICE THAT PILE UP ON THE BEACH IN WINTER MAKE IT IMPOSSIBLE TO BUILD THE ORDINARY TYPE OF BREAKWATER." (P138-139) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01525 899900

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, BREAKUP

ABST WHEN JED JORDAN ARRIVED IN 1899, NOME WAS STILL ANVIL CITY WITH NO STREETS, JUST TENTS AND DRIFTWOOD CABINS. (P. 31) FROM HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "FOOL'S GOLD," THEY ARRIVED IN EARLY SUMMER WHEN NOME HAD 400 PEOPLE. BY FALL IT HAD GROWN TO 3,000; THE NEXT YEAR IT WAS 25,000. (P. 32) WHEN NOME RECEIVED OVERLAND PROVISIONS, "DOG TEAMS SUPPLIED ALMOST ALL THE TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM NOME, ALTHOUGH IN THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS A FEW HORSES WERE USED. A TEAM OF SIX DOGS COULD TOTE 1,000 POUNDS AND TRAVEL OVER WELL-PACKED SNOW FROM 40 TO 50 MILES A DAY. ONE DOG-PUNCHER ESTABLISHED A RECORD BY COVERING THE 85 MILE TRAIL FROM COUNCIL TO NOME IN 12 HOURS." (P. 131) 4,500 CLAIMS WERE RECORDED BY JAN., 1900, BUT ONLY 50 WERE DEVELOPED. (P. 131) IN 1900, LARGE STEAMERS ARRIVED IN MID-JUNE. THE BERING SEA ICE BROKE EARLY IN MAY. (P. 132)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01445 901954

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, DESCRIBED THE N. C. STORE AT NOME IN 1954. DEWEY GOODRICH WAS MANAGER OF THIS FREEZEOUT STORE WHICH RECEIVED MOST OF ITS MERCHANDISE IN THE SUMMER FROM 3 SHIPS LIGHTERING FREIGHT TO THE TOWN. IN THE WINTER THE STORE IS SUPPLIED BY PLANE. (P232-234) IN 1954, NOME HAD 40 BUSINESSES AND A POPULATION OF 6,000 IN THE AREA WITH 1800 IN THE TOWN. (P233-234) NC RETURNED TO NOME IN 1939 TO SELL HEAVY MINING MACHINERY. (P240) IN 1944, IT BOUGHT THE LOCAL GENERAL STORE-LEHMANN'S BECAUSE THE OWNER WAS RETIRING. (P241) A SECOND STORE BURNED AND THE THIRD AND LAST STORE, A POLET, SOLD IN 1947 BECAUSE HE WANTED TO RETIRE. (P242) NOME WAS SUBJECTED TO SEVERE BEACH EROSION. "NO HELP TO THE EROSION WERE GOVERNMENT-BUILT JETTIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER ON THE EASTERN END OF TOWN. HERE, THE 400-FT JETTIES, MAKING A NAVIGATION CHANNEL INTO THE RIVER, HELD SEA WAVES FROM THEIR NATURAL COURSE AND THREW AN ADDED CURRENT BACK AT THE BEACH." (P243) IN 1950 A 20 FT HIGH ROCK BREAKWATER WAS BUILT. (P243) AT THE PEAK OF THE GOLD STAMPEDE, 1901, ALASKA COMMERCIAL BUILT A DOCK AND 3 WAREHOUSES. (P247) JUNE 20, 1903, N. C. CLOSED ITS

NOME STORE. (P253) ITS REFRIGERATION PLANT AND 3 WAREHOUSES WERE SOLD TO JOHN J. SESNON CO AND NORTH AMERICA T AND T LEASED THE STORE. (P253)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01481 900

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST THIS IS CARL LOMEN'S STORY OF HIS FOUNDING OF THE REINDEER BUSINESS IN ALASKA AND THE LOMEN COMMERCIAL CO. CARL AND HIS FATHER ARRIVED AT NOME ON JUNE 23, 1900 AND WHEN PICKED UP THE NEXT DAY BY HENRY ANDERSON THEY DID NOT LAND ON THE BEACH BUT ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER AND ROWED UP STREAM TO HIS CAMP WHICH CONSISTED OF SEVERAL TENTS. (P10) IT WAS A SMALL BOAT.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01506 937

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DREDGING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER

ABST IN THE 1937, "REGIONAL PLANNING: PART VII-ALASKA", THE STUDY REPORTED PROJECT WORK BEING COMPLETED BY THE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS. "AUTHORIZED AUG 8, 1917, AND AUG 30, 1935. PROVIDES FOR JETTIES AT THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER, AN 8-FOOT CHANNEL FROM NORTON AND DRY CREEKS, AND REVETTING OF BANKS, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF \$542,450. ...COMMERCE IN 1936 AMOUNTED TO 21,265 TONS, VALUED AT \$4,796,622." (P159)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01506 937

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DREDGING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,RIVER

ABST IN THE 1937, "REGIONAL PLANNING: PART VII-ALASKA", THE STUDY REPORTED PROJECT WORK BEING COMPLETED BY THE ARMY CORP OF ENGINEERS. "AUTHORIZED AUG 8, 1917, AND AUG 30, 1935. PROVIDES FOR JETTIES AT THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER, AN 8-FOOT CHANNEL FROM NORTON AND DRY CREEKS, AND REVETTING OF BANKS, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF \$542,450. ...COMMERCE IN 1936 AMOUNTED TO 21,265 TONS, VALUED AT \$4,796,622." (P159)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01521 900901

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYM WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF

ABST "THE SNAKE RIVER, A SLUGGISH, UNNAVIGABLE STREAM, COMING FROM THE BACK-LYING HILLS AND THROUGH THE TUNDRA, EMPTIES INTO THE SEA WHERE THE TOWN (NOME) TAPERS OFF AT THE NORTH, AND THEREBY FORMS A SAND-SPIT." (P30) THE AUTHOR PUT UP A TENT "ON THE SANDSPIT ACROSS THE SNAKE RIVER." (P42) "WE DAILY CROSSED THE SNAKE RIVER ON "GIEGER'S BRIDGE" WHEN GOING INTO THE TOWN." (P47) THIS WAS A "ROUGH BUT SUFFICIENTLY SUBSTANTIAL BRIDGE" AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM AND A TOLL WAS CHARGED. (P48)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01524 903

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST J S MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE IN 1903, SAYS, "A SMALL STREAM, THE SNAKE RIVER, COMES DOWN FROM THE HILLS, FLOWS THROUGH THE WEST END OF THE TOWN, TURNS ALONG THE LAND SIDE OF A SANDSPIT FOR HALF A MILE AND THEN CUTS THROUGH INTO THE SEA." (P146) THE PEOPLE OF NOME BELIEVE THAT A SAFE ANCHORAGE COULD BE MADE AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE FOR THE PROTECTION OF SMALL VESSELS AND LIGHTERS. (P146)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01525 899

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340M 35

LUPR 22

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

ABST E G MCHICKEN ARRIVED IN NOME AUG, 1899. IN ORDER TO GET TO THE BEACH DIGGINGS TO THE W. OF NOME, "I PAID A FERRYMAN 25 CENTS TO ROW ME ACROSS SNAKE RIVER TO THE SAND SPIT..." (P10) IT COST 25 CENTS PER POUND TO FREIGHT SUPPLIES FROM NOME TO THE CLAIMS AND 20 CENTS A FOOT FOR LUMBER. (P14)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01756 900

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340M 35

LUPR 22

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

ABST MAY K SULLIVAN'S MEMOIR OF THE YUKON AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA CONTAINS MATERIAL ON HER EXPERIENCES IN NOME SHE MENTIONS THE SNAKE RIVER BRIDGE, "WHERE WE CROSSED TO THE SANDSPIT. AT THE TOLL-GATE WE EASILY PASSED, AS ALL WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO GO OVER FREE, MEN ONLY BEING CHARGED TEN CENTS TOLL. "THEY PITCHED THEIR TENT ON A CLEAN, DRY SPOT BEYOND THE RIVER. (P105) "ALONG THE RIVER'S EDGE AND THE BEACH NEAR BY MANY WERE DIGGING AND PANNING IN THE SANDS SEARCHING FOR "COLORS". DOG-TEAMS WERE HAULING FREIGHT AND BAGGAGE..." (P116-117) MRS SULLIVAN DESCRIBES A BAD STORM AT NOME. "BY SEPTEMBER TWELFTH THE SURF WAS THE WORST WE HAD EVER SEEN IT, AND THE SNAKE RIVER HAD OVERFLOWED ITS BANKS. MOST OF THOSE ON THE SANDSPIT WERE OBLIGED TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES. HUNDREDS WERE HOMELESS ON THE STREETS. THE TOWN'S WHITE WATER-FRONT WAS WASHED AWAY. TENTS NOT ONLY WENT DOWN BY HUNDREDS, BUT BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION WERE SWEEP AWAY AND FLUNG BY THE ANGRY SURF HIGH UP ON THE SANDS. (P146-147)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01781 898899

STOR 1605153

MOU N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570M 02

LUPR 42

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST E C TRELAWNEY-ANSELL SAYS, "THE FIRST SUMMER NOME CITY (FIRST CALLED ANVIL CITY) STRETCHED FOR A MILE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE SNAKE RIVER AND ABOUT 1/2 A MILE ON THE WEST SIDE, BUT BY THE SECOND YEAR IT STRETCHED ALONG THE SHORE ALMOST TO NOME RIVER, A DISTANCE OF 7 MILES." (P220) TRELAWNEY-ANSELL SAYS HE HAD BEEN ONE OF THE EARLY ONES TO REACH NOME, HAVING STAKED "IN THE SNOW" IN JANUARY 1898, "BUT EVEN SO, I FOUND THAT ALL THE CREEKS ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE OF SNAKE RIVER-WHERE THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD WAS FIRST MADE-HAD BEEN STAKED." (P222) "I STAKED ON SEVERAL CREEKS ON THE OTHER SIDE, BUT NONE OF THE CLAIMS WERE ANY GOOD." (P222) TRELAWNEY-ANSELL SAYS WHEN HE FIRST SAW IT "THERE WERE 2 ESKIMO IGLOOS AT THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER. IN TWO YEARS IT HAD A POPULATION OF 50,000..." (PP225-226)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 01824 898899

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340M 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,PHOTO

ABST THE SNAKE RIVER VALLEY FLOOR IS FLAT AND WIDE. (P12) THE 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 UP AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SWIFT, WHILE THE TRIBUTARIES ARE TORRENTIAL IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12) PROSPECTORS REPORT LARGE GRANITE AREAS NEAR THE HEAD, 15 TO 20 MI FROM THE COAST. (P13) THE RIVER HAS COARSE GRAVELS NEAR THE SHORE. FINER MATERIALS ARE CARRIED OUT TO SEA. (P14) GOLD IS SOMETIMES FOUND ON THE BARS OF SNAKE RIVER AND OTHER LARGE STREAMS. NOME GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED ON THE BARS OF SNAKE RIVER. (P17) CHINESE PUMPS AND WATERWHEELS WERE EMPLOYED NEAR THE RIVERS MOUTH TO RAISE WATERS TO HIGH SLUICE BOXES ON THE BEACH. (P29) PLATE V IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE VALLEY SHOWING THE MERGING OF TUNDRA INTO ALLUVIAL FLOOD PLAIN (1899). IN JULY, 1898, A PARTY WITH MISSIONARY, N. C. HULTBERG, AND J. J. BRINTERSON, SET OUT IN A SMALL BOAT ALONG THE COAST AFTER A RUMOR OF GOLD DISCOVERY ON THE COAST AT SINROCK. THEY LANDED NEAR THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER (PRESENT SITE OF NOME), PROSPECTED, AND FOUND GOLD ON THE BARS IN THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER. (P31)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02051 904

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A DITCH ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER WAS CONSTRUCTED TO FURNISH WATER FOR MINING BENCH GRAVELS THAT ARE ALSO ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE SNAKE RIVER VALLEY (P.21).

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02118 906907

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

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 SNAKE RIVER. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02455 938

STOR 1605153

MOU N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P. S. SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917. (P1-113) A MINING DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON THE SNAKE RIVER IN 1938. (P75)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02666 949

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN

ABST TUNGSTEN OCCURS AT SNAKE RIVER VALLEY, IN SOME OF THE STREAMS. (P26)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02737 898

STOR 1602833

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3014

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER

ABST DURING A STORM IN THE AUTUMN OF 1898, A SHIP WAS DRIVEN INTO THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER, A SHALLOW STREAM. THE MEN PROSPECTED STREAMS FOR 4-5 MILES FROM THE BEACH, FINDING A LITTLE COLOR. (P96)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02754 920964

STOR 1605153

MOU N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02

LUPR 42

KEYW COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,VEGETATION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER ON THE RIGHT BANK IS A RECENT SITE OF COLLAPSED STRUCTURES. THE RIVER BANK IS LOW AND THE SITE IS SURROUNDED BY TYPICAL TUNDRA VEGETATION. THIS SITE IS CALLED NB-15. 6 KM UPRIVER IS NB-16 WHICH IS ON A BANK 10 M HIGH WITH 25 M OF GRASSY TIDAL FLATS DIRECTLY IN FRONT. THE NAME WAS PROBABLY DRENIKHAMUT. OPPOSITE NB-16 IS NB-17. A FEW HOUSE SITES ARE ON A BANK 5 M ABOVE WATER LEVEL. A 3-5 M WIDE GRASSY TIDAL FLAT EXTENDS IN FRONT. ALL THREE WERE ABANDONED BY 1920. (P91-92) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02853 899

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST BY THE BEGINNING OF 1899, 250 PEOPLE LIVED IN TENTS IN ANVIL CITY (LATER CALLED NOME) AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. (P204)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02864 976

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE

ABST WHEN THE AUTHOR WENT TO NOME, IN THE WINTER, A STORM HAD PILED WATER UP THE SNAKE RIVER, WHERE IT FROZE, "SEVERAL FEET HIGHER THAN THE BRIDGE INTO TOWN." (P165)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 02864 976

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE

ABST WHEN THE AUTHOR WENT TO NOME, IN THE WINTER, A STORM HAD PILED WATER UP THE SNAKE RIVER, WHERE IT FROZE, "SEVERAL FEET HIGHER THAN THE BRIDGE INTO TOWN." (P165)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 03421 900

STOR 1602833

MOU N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST AUTHOR WORKED THE BEACH AT NOME. SOLDIERS TRIED TO CHASE THEM OFF AND TRIED TO ARREST THEM ALL WHEN THEY

REFUSED. "WELL, THAT STARTED US OFF FOR TOWN, SO I WENT AHEAD, FOR I KNEW THERE WAS ONLY 2 LITTLE ROWBOATS ON SNAKE RIVER TO CARRY US ACROSS, AND I TOLD THEM FELLOWS IF THEY CHARGED LESS THAN A DOLLAR TO TAKE ANYONE OVER THERE THEY'D GET IN SERIOUS TROUBLE... THEY STOOD PAT ALL RIGHT TIL HE GOT TO THE RIVER-IT'D BE A CASE OF ABOUT 500 MEN IN THE BUNCH." APPARENTLY THEY DIDN'T ACTUALLY CROSS THE RIVER THIS TIME. (P2) ("FROM DAWSON TO NOME, ALASKA") IN ANOTHER STORY, "THE FRANCES ALICE", BECKER GETS HIS SHIP CAUGHT IN A BAD STORM IN 1900. THE SHIP WAS AN OCEAN GOING VESSEL, AND SEVERAL PEOPLE HAD HIRED BECKER TO TAKE THEM TO NELSON ISLAND. WIND WAS BAD, SO THEY HEADED BACK FOR NOME BUT COULDN'T UNLOAD DUE TO A STORM, "I WAS CAMPED (WITH THE SHIP) RIGHT ON TOP POINT OF THE BIG BAR THAT RUN OFF THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER." (P9)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03448 899200
 STOR 1602833
 MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE ON DAVIDSON DITCH, JOAN BIGGAR STATED THAT JAMES M DAVIDSON ARRIVED IN NOME IN 1899 AND SURVEYED TOWN LOTS. ON SEPT. 25, 1899, HE ORGANIZED THE MOONLIGHT SPRINGS WATER CO. WHICH SUPPLIED NOME. (P22) IN 1900, IN THE NOME AREA, HE AND HIS PARTNERS LELAND AND BLISS BUILT THE 50 MI. LONG MIOCENE DITCH FOR THEIR CLAIMS. (P22)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03460 947954
 STOR 1602833
 MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY
 ABST ESTELLE ANGIER, ON AUG 1, 1954, FLEW FROM KOTZEBUE TO NOME. HER GUIDE STATED THAT THE TOWN WAS DESTROYED TWICE BY FIRE AND 3 TIMES BY WATER. AFTER THE LAST INUNDATION IN 1947, THEY SPENT \$1 1/2 MILLION TO BUILD A DYKE. (P81) THE TWO WATER COMPANIES IN 1954 SUPPLIED 6 BUCKETS FOR \$1.00. (P84)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03463 00001 900
 STOR 1602833
 MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST REGARDING TELEGRAPH LINE BEING PUT UP: "IT WILL BE PUT UP ALL THE WAY TO NOME FIRST THING IN THE SPRING. THIS FALL THEY LAID A CABLE FROM ST MICHAELS TO NOME." (P2) FROM FOLDER 92, 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED DEC 15, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03464 00002 916
 STOR 1602833
 MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
 ABST WHILE ANCHORED JUST OFF NOME: AUG 1, 1916-"I WENT ASHORE. GOT 200 FEET OF FLOORING-COST \$13.00." (P1) NOME IS ON THE SNAKE RIVER.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03464 00004 923
 STOR 1602833
 MQUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST FROM FOLDER TITLED "NEWS ARTICLE-NOME NUGGET, JULY 8,1923": THE STORY IS RELATED HOW THE SCHOONER "TEDDY BEAR", BERNARD'S SHIP, WAS PRESUMED LOST OFF THE SIBERIAN COAST IN WINTER 1922-23. BUT BERNARD SURVIVED THE WINTER AND RETURNED TO NOME, ARRIVING ON JULY 4,1923. "THE COAST GUARD UNDER CAPTAIN THOS. A. ROSS TOWED THE BOAT INTO SNAKE RIVER HARBOR." (P2) THE TYPED VERSION IN THIS FOLDER IS NOT THE ACTUAL NEWS ARTICLE, ONLY IDENTIFIED AS SUCH AT TOP OF PAGE.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03464 00005 924
 STOR 1602833
 HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION
 ABST FROM FOLDER TITLED "TEDDY BEAR AND OTHER SHIPS": PHOTO #764-21 AND #764-19 HAVE SAME CAPTION-"SCHOONER TEDDY BEAR AT NOME HARBOR, BACK FROM ARCTIC, 1924." PHOTO #764-21 SHOWS NO DOCK, SHIP IS TIED TO SHORE; 3-4 OTHER SCHOONERS ARE DOCKED THE SAME WAY IN BACKGROUND; A FEW DORIES ARE ON SHORE. PHOTO #764-19 APPEARS TO BE TAKEN FROM A DIFFERENT ANGLE BUT TAKEN AT SAME TIME; RIVER LOOKS MORE LIKE A CANAL, WITH JUST ENOUGH ROOM TO POSSIBLY ALLOW 2 SCHOONERS TO PASS ABREAST; OTHER SCHOONERS ARE IN BACKGROUND; 3-4 HOUSES ARE ON OPPOSITE SHORE. ACCORDING TO NEWS ARTICLE OF JULY 8,1923, IN "NOME NUGGET", THE SCHOONER WAS TOWED INTO THE SNAKE RIVER HARBOR. SEE DOCUMENT #03464-04.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03473 899
 STOR 1602833
 HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE
 ABST DESCRIBING THE NOME AREA, HARRAIS WRITES: "THE TUNDRA, WHEN IT THAWED AND WAS TRAVELED OVER, BECAME A MUD LAKE OR QUAGHIRE. THE DRY SPOT WAS THE SEA BEACH AND SAND SPIT BY THE SNAKE RIVER AS THE STEAMBOATS DUMPED THE NOME ARCONAUTS, HELTER-SKELTER, THEY PITCHED THEIR TENTS ON THAT DRY SPOT AND THE TOWN SPREAD OVER THE TUNDRA QUAGHIRE." (P116) "THE DISTANCE FROM DAWSON TO NOME IN THE WINTER OF '99 WAS 48 DAYS OR LONGER BY SNOWSHOE TRAIL." (P114)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03517 00001 900
 STOR 1602833
 HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "DIRECTLY IN FRONT OF US AT THE MOUTH OF SNAKE RIVER, THE DARK SILHOUETTES OF BUILDINGS COULD BE SEEN AMONG THE TENTS WHICH SPREAD BACK FOR MILES ON THE TUNDRA IN GREAT WHITE BLOBS." (P10) "THIS WAS BEFORE THE BRIDGE ACROSS SNAKE RIVER HAD BEEN BUILT SO NOME WAS REALLY DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS WITH A BUSY TRAFFIC IN ROWBOATS BACK AND FORTH." (P12)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03556 00001 953954
 STOR 1602833
 HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,RIVER
 ABST IN THE LAUREL L BLAND COLLECTION, SLIDES AND INDEX, SECTION III, NO 43, THE CAPTION AND INDEX READS, "FORMER NOME GARBAGE DUMP-REFUSE DUMPED IN SNAKE RIVER JETTY DURING WINTER TO BE SWEPT OUT TO SEA IN SPRING BREAKUP.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3017

(NOTE HOW SHALLOW THE RIVER IS) SIC." NO 45 CAPTION "JETTY IN FALL STORM, NONE SUBDIVISION KNOWN AS SANDSPIT IN BACKGROUND. DURING HEAVY STORMS THE WATER OFTEN WASHES ENTIRELY ACROSS SPIT. CABIN IS LAST HOME ON NOME SIDE OF SANDSPIT (OWNED BY MARK OBLLOODLOOK)." NO 49 "JETTY AT OFF-LOADING TIME, LOMEN WAREHOUSE I AND II IN BACKGROUND." NO 50, "THE MARGO AND VICKIE CO READY TO BE MOVED BY CRANE TO THE JETTY FOR SERVICE DURING THE SHIPPING SEASON. THEY WILL WORK THE BARGE ROUTE ALONG WITH THE LUCILLE, FROM UNAKLEET NORTH, UP THE RIVERS, ALONG THE COAST, AND NORTH TO TELLER AND TIN CITY (INCLUDING LOST RIVER AREA) ON AS FAR AS WALES." NO 56, "THE GENEVIEVE TOWING A BARGE TO UNALAKLEET-NOTICE HEAVY LOAD." 1953 TO 1954.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 03632 00004 905
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BOX 1, DIARY 4 NOV 1, 1901-OCT 31, 1903 IN GEORGE PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. AUG 25, 1902 PILCHER NOTES GETTING INTO SNAKE RIVER BY BOAT. AUG 28, "MOVED THE SCHOONER TO A POINT NEAR SANDSPIT BRIDGE AND BEGAN TO TAKE ON CARGO". HE LEFT AUG 30.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04058 917951
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, DREDGING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A PROJECT ADOPTED AUG 8, 1917 AND AUG 30, 1935, BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS PROVIDES FOR A CHANNEL 8 FEET DEEP AND 75 FEET WIDE FROM NORTON SOUND THROUGH THE SNAKE RIVER ENDING IN A BASIN OF SIMILAR DEPTH 250 FEET WIDE AND 600 FEET LONG AT THE MOUTH OF BOURBON AND DRY CREEKS AND REVETTING THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. THE ORIGINAL 335 FOOT AND 460 FOOT TIMBER AND CONCRETE JETTIES AND REVETMENTS WERE COMPLETED IN 1923. THE JETTIES WERE RECONSTRUCTED IN 1940 WITH CONCRETE AND STEEL TO MODIFIED LENGTHS OF 240 AND 400 FEET. DREDGING OF THE CHANNEL AND ORIGINAL 200 FOOT BY 250 FOOT BASIN WAS COMPLETED IN 1922. EXTENSION OF THE SHAL BOAT BASIN TO 600 BY 250 FEET WAS COMPLETED IN 1951. (P4)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST BY APRIL 1, 1899, A CAMP OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE HAD SPRUNG UP AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. (P845)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04181 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST GOLD WAS ACCIDENTALLY DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK BY THE CREW OF A WHALING SHIP. THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF (UNALAKLEET) WAS AT THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P38)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04251 898900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3018

LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST ~~THE SNAKE RIVER IS ABOUT THIRTY MILES LONG AND IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS FOR A DISTANCE OF FIFTEEN MILES.~~
 IT HAS FIFTY OR MORE TRIBUTARIES, SOME OF WHICH, THE AUTHOR STATED, "ARE MARVELOUSLY RICH IN PLACER GOLD".
 (P239) THERE ARE TWO PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING TENTS AND WOODEN BUILDINGS ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER ON PAGE 231.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04264 00906 906
 STOR 1605153
 MOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY IS ABOUT 30 MILES IN LENGTH, VERY CROOKED, AND HAS ITS RISE IN A SINGLE LAKE CLOSE BY
 ALEGNAGIK LAKE. THERE IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE RIVER JUST BELOW THE LAKE, AND THE NATIVES CATCH LARGE
 NUMBERS OF RED SALMON IN THE STREAM. (P32)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04264 00925 925
 STOR 1605153
 MOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE
 ABST LEAVING ALEKNAGIK ON AUG 28, 1925, A POWER SKIFF TRAVELLED UP THE SNAKE RIVER TO THE RAPIDS ABOUT 3 1/2 MI
 BELOW SNAKE RIVER LAKE. FROM THIS POINT TO THE LAKE THE RIVER WAS SO SHALLOW AND SWIFT THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE
 TO PROCEED BY BOAT. THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES INSPECTOR PROCEEDED ON FOOT. AS LITTLE WORK COULD BE DONE WITHOUT
 A BOAT, THE MAN RETURNED TO NUSHAGAK FOR A "KYAK" BUT THERE WASN'T ONE AVAILABLE. THE TRIP WAS DISCONTINUED
 UNTIL FREEZEUP WHEN LAND TRAFFIC WOULD BE FEASIBLE. (P98) A FISHERIES AGENT LEFT NUSHAGAK AND ARRIVED AT
 SNAKE RIVER ON AUG 29, 1925. HE MADE CAMP 60 MI UPRIVER. THE NEXT AFTERNOON CLEAR WATER WAS REACHED AND A MILE
 FARTHER WAS SHALLOW AT THE FOOT OF SNAKE RIVER RAPID WHICH EXTENDS 4 MI BELOW THE LAKE OUTLET. CAMP WAS
 ESTABLISHED HERE AS THE RAPIDS WERE IMPASSABLE. THE CREST OF ONE OF THE SEASON'S LARGEST TIDES WAS BARELY
 PERCEPTIBLE AT THE FOOT OF THE RAPID. (P259-60) ON SEPT 2 AN ATTEMPT WAS MADE TO ENTER THE LAKE BY ASCENDING
 THE WEST BRANCH OF THE RIVER. AFTER 30 MI THE RIVER BECAME SO SMALL THAT THE ATTEMPT WAS ABANDONED. THE WRITER
 THEN WALKED A SHORT DISTANCE ALONG THE STREAM, AND RETURNED DOWNSTREAM ON SEPT 3. HE ARRIVED AT NUSHAGAK THE
 NEXT DAY. (P260) FROM THE LAKE TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS 20 AIRLINE MILES BUT OVER 100 ACTUAL RIVER MILES.
 THE RIVER WINDS IN "MOST AMAZING LOOPS", THROUGH A SWAMP. (P261)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04282 00003 916
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST APPENDIX III. THIS RIVER IS ABOUT 30 MI IN LENGTH AND IS VERY CROOKED. IT HEADS IN A SINGLE LAKE AND THERE IS
 AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE RIVER JUST BELOW THE LAKE. (P64)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 04377 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST REED SAYS SMALL BOATS FERRIED TOWNS PEOPLE ACROSS THE SNAKE RIVER UNTIL A BRIDGE WAS BUILT, JUST BELOW THE
 MOUTH OF DRY CREEK, FOR THE COMMUNITY OF NOME. (P12,14) GOLD STRIKES WERE FREQUENTLY REPORTED IN TOWN. (P14)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3019

POPULATION OF NOME 40,000. (P14) TONY TUBBS RESTAURANT STANDING ON PILES OVER THE SNAKE RIVER WAS WASHED OUT IN THE STORM OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1900; MANY DEATHS OCCURRED. THE LITTLE SNAKE RIVER ALSO RAMPAGED. (P18)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 04383 902

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,MINING

ABST THE BANKS OF THE SNAKE RIVER NEAR NOME WERE THE WINTER STORAGE AREAS FOR THE VESSELS OF THE AREA. THE RIVER WAS ALSO THE STARTING POINT AND TERMINUS OF THE "MOSQUITO FLEET OF SMALL SAIL AND POWER SCHOONERS" WHICH TRANSPORTED FREIGHT FOR THE GOLD MINING OPERATIONS AND TRADED WITH THE NATIVES NEAR AND FAR." (PP.17,95,112.) ACCOUNT OF THESE ACTIVITIES BEGINS IN 1902.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 04552 916935

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,DREDGING

ABST NOME HARBOR IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER, ON NORTON SOUND. A SURVEY OF NOME HARBOR IN 1916 RECOMMENDED THE DREDGING OF A BASIN IN SNAKE RIVER WITH A CONNECTING CHANNEL TO NORTON SOUND 75 FEET WIDE ON THE BOTTOM AND 8 FEET DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER, REVETTING THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AND CONSTRUCTING 2 JETTIES AT THE MOUTH. THE PROJECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF AUGUST 8, 1917, AND WORK COMPLETED IN 1923. (P22) A PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION AND SURVEY IN 1930 RECOMMENDED A MODIFICATION TO DREDGE THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL AND TURNING BASIN TO 8 FEET AND EXTEND THE JETTIES AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE MODIFICATION WAS ADOPTED AUGUST 30, 1935. (P23)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 04832 925927

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

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

ABST IN "PIIONEER BUSH PILOT" IRA HARKEY STATES THAT WIEN'S ARRIVAL AT NOME INVARIABLY DREW A CROWD, "PARTICULARLY AFTER HE BEGAN LANDING ON THE SNAKE RIVER ICE RIGHT IN TOWN." (P172) APPROXIMATE DATE 1925. IN 1927 HE FREQUENTLY LANDED AT THIS SAME PLACE WHERE "THERE WAS USUALLY A LONG STRETCH OF SNOW ON THE RIVER THAT GAVE US PLENTY OF ROOM FOR TAKEOFF EVEN WITH AN OVERLOAD." (P194) WHEN IT WAS FORTY DEGREES BELOW ZERO OR COLDER THE OIL WAS DRAINED OUT AND BROUGHT IN WHERE IT COULD BE WARMED UP BEFORE TAKE OFF. AFTER PERFORMING THIS TASK, WIEN WOULD PUT THE PAN OF OIL ON A SMALL SLED AND PULL IT TO THE HOME OF CARRIE MCLAIN ON THE SHORE. AT DEPARTURE TIME THE SLED WAS AGAIN PULLED ACROSS THE ICE TO THE PLANE. (P194)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 04995 899

STOR 1605153

HOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE AUTHOR IN 1899, WENT UP TO THE SNAKE RIVER BUT FOUND IT TOO SHALLOW FOR NAVIGATION, EXCEPT BY THE SMALLEST STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS. (P186) THE STERN-WHEELER "CHICAGO" HAD GOTTEN INSIDE THE SNAKE RIVER AND BEFORE SHE COULD GET OUT THE WATER FELL AND LEFT HER HIGH ON THE BANK. (P189) TRANSPORTATION ON THE SNAKE RIVER WAS SLOW AND DANGEROUS AS THE COURSE WAS WINDING AND FULL OF RAPIDS PAST WHICH GOODS AND BOATS MUST BE CARRIED. (P191)

*done
dyk*

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3020

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05065 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD
 ABST ON SEPTEMBER 4,1900 THE SNAKE RIVER AT NOME OVERFLOWED ITS BANKS, FORCING MANY PEOPLE TO FLEE FOR THEIR LIVES.(P117)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05077 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO
 ABST THIS IS A PHOTO OF NOME IN 1900. NEGATIVE #C-67, AND SHOWS HOW THE TOWN WAS BUILT AROUND THE SNAKE RIVER. THERE ARE 2 STERN WHEELERS, 1 BARGE, AND ONE HOUSE BOAT SHOWN ON THE RIVER.

do not type

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05083 971
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS SNAKE RIVER IN NOME NEAR WHERE IT ENTERS THE BERING SEA. CABINS ARE VISIBLE IN THE BACKGROUND ON A GRAVEL LEDGE WHICH SEPARATES THE RIVER FROM THE SEA. (P124)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05176 900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON," STATED, "THE FIRST LINE OF RAILROAD CONSTRUCTED IN NORTHERN ALASKA WAS BUILT IN THE WINTER OF 1900 BY CHARLES D LANE AND HIS CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATES TO ENABLE THEM TO DELIVER MINING SUPPLIES AT ALL SEASONS TO THEIR MINING PROPERTIES AT ANVIL CREEK, AND TO OTHER POINTS. IT WAS EXTENDED UP THE SNAKE RIVER IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION AS MINING PROSPECTS JUSTIFIED THE INVESTMENT AND FINALLY TO SHELTON, SOME 75 MI FROM NOME, IN HOPES OF OPENING UP THE KOUGAROK MINING DISTRICT." (P474) LATER ON, THE RAILCARS WERE PULLED BY DOGS. (P474)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05309 898900
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 W1692443 K110S 0340W 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,FLOOD
 ABST IN THE LOWER REACHES OF SNAKE RIVER GOLD IS REPORTED TO OCCUR IN WORKABLE QUANTITIES ON BARS IN THE RIVER. (P86) ON THE BARS OF THE SNAKE RIVER, NOME GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN 1898. (P86) A STORM ON SEPT 13,1900 WASHED AWAY TENTS AND HOUSES OF NOME AND FLOODED FAR UP THE SNAKE RIVER AND "DRY CREEK" BOTTOMS. (P67)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 05310 898904
 STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 M1652443 S110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN THE NOME AREA ON BARS IN THE SNAKE RIVER. (P71) IN JULY OF 1898. (PIII) THE NOME AREA WAS STRUCK BY A GREAT STORM ON SEPT. 12TH, 1900. THIS STORM CAUSED NUMEROUS DEATHS AND GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY TO THE INHABITANTS OF NOME. "HUNDREDS OF THE INHABITANTS OF NOME WERE BEREFT OF THEIR SMALL BELONGINGS AND RENDERED HOMELESS BY THE WASHING AWAY OF THEIR TENTS AND HOUSES; AND THIS EXTENDED FAR UP THE SNAKE RIVER AND DRY CREEK BOTTOMS, AS WELL AS FOR MILES ALONG THE BEACH." (P42) A LARGE WATER PUMPING PLANT WITH A CAPACITY OF 3000 GAL. PER MINUTE WAS BUILT ON THE SNAKE RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE NOME. THIS PLANT SUPPLIED WATER, VIA PIPELINE, DITCH AND FLUME, A DISTANCE OF OVER 6.5 MI TO PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ON ANVIL CREEK. (P51) THE SNAKE RIVER VALLEY FLOOR IS FROM ONE TO THREE MILES WIDE AND RATHER FLAT. THIS IS CHARACTERISTIC OF THE MAIN VALLEYS IN THE AREA. (P69)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

REFN 05351 902

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

ABST THE AUTHOR ATTENDED A PRELIMINARY TEST OF A PUMPING PLANT. INTAKE WAS FROM THE SNAKE RIVER NEAR ITS MOUTH. THE RIVER WATER WAS MUDDY. THE COST OF THE PLANT WAS \$350,000. (P175)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

REFN 05354 899969

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FLOOD, PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, COMMUNITY

ABST APPROXIMATELY 1899 CAPT W E GEIGER BUILT A WAGON BRIDGE ACROSS SNAKE RIVER AND CHARGED 10 CENTS TO CROSS IT. THE BRIDGE OF 1913 AND WAS NEVER REPLACED BECAUSE MOST OF THE BUILDINGS ON THE SPIT WERE ALSO DESTROYED. (P8) "JETTIES AND BULKHEADS ALONG THE SNAKE RIVER MADE A SECURE CHANNEL, WHICH IS KEPT FREE OF MUD AND SILT NOW A DAYS (PUBLICATION DATE IS 1969) DURING THE OPEN SEASON." (P12) A PHOTO ON PAGE 27 SHOWS THE BRIDGE OVER THE SNAKE RIVER AT NOME. TWO MEN ARE ROWING IN A BOAT.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

REFN 05617 907

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, SEPPALA ACCOMPANIED HIS PARTNER ON DISCOVERY OF ANVIL ON A RABBIT HUNT. ON FOOT THEY FOLLOWED DOWN THE SNAKE RIVER FLATS, AND CROSSED THE RIVER AT ONE POINT. (P116) IN 1907 SEPPALA HEARD OF A DOG RACE AT SNAKE RIVER. (P200)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER

SNAKE RIVER

REFN 05619 899

STOR 1602833

HOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22

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

ABST AT THE BEGINNING OF MINING SEASON IN 1899 THE SNAKE RIVER WHICH HAD BEEN STAKED THE PREVIOUS WINTER, PROVED TO BE TOO SHALLOW FOR NAVIGATION EXCEPT BY THE SMALLEST STERNWHEEL STEAMERS. (P186) THE TOWN OF NOME HAD BEEN LAID OUT NEAR THE BEACH, HAVING BEEN CALLED "ANVIL CITY" THE YEAR BEFORE. (P187) GOLD DUST WAS NEARLY THE

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ONLY CURRENCY IN THE COMMUNITY. LABOR PAID TWO DOLLARS AN HOUR, A MEAL COST FIVE DOLLARS (P188) AND THE PRIVILEGE OF "SLEEPING ON THE SOFT SIDE OF A PLANK IN ONE OF THE LODGING HOUSES COST ONE DOLLAR IF A MAN BROUGHT HIS OWN BLANKET". A STRANDED STERNWHEEL STEAMER, THE "CHICAGO" HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO A LODGING HOUSE. (P189)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 05621 898902
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN 1898, COARSE GOLD WAS FOUND IN THE SANDS OF THE SNAKE RIVER, (P21) NEAR NOME. IN 1898 THE FIRST MAJOR STRIKES WERE MADE BY 3 SCANDINAVIAN PROSPECTORS WHO STAKED CLAIMS ON ANVIL AND GLACIER CREEKS, TRIBUTARIES OF THE SNAKE UPSTREAM FROM THE FUTURE SITE OF NOME, AND IN SNOW GULCH, A BRANCH OF GLACIER CREEK. THAT SAME YEAR, \$2,000 WERE TAKEN FROM ANVIL CREEK AND SNOW GULCH. (P22) IN 1902, CHARLES D. LANE, A SHIPOWNER, BUILT A PUMPING PLANT ON THE SNAKE RIVER TO CARRY WATER TO THE TOP OF ANVIL MOUNTAIN, WHICH RISES ABOVE ANVIL CREEK ABOUT 5 MILES INLAND FROM NOME. (P29)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 05803 954
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, DREDGING
ABST DURING A VISIT TO NOME, THE MACHETANZ'S SAW A FREIGHTER ANCHORED FAR OUT ON THE BERING SEA AND BARGES LIGHTERING SUPPLIES FROM IT TO THE DREDGED CHANNEL OF THE SNAKE RIVER WHICH NOME USED FOR A PORT. (P136) BECAUSE OF THE 4TH OF JULY CELEBRATION, THERE WERE KAYAK AND UMIK RACES IN THE RIVER CHANNEL. (P137) ONLY DATE AVAILABLE IS PUBLICATION.

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 06018 900
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22 NOME RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FLOOD, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT
ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE IN THE NOME AREA, THE USE OF THE SNAKE RIVER AS AN ANCHORAGE IS NOTED: "SMALL BOATS OF ALL KINDS WERE TIED UP THERE --- ROWBOATS, LITTLE STEAM TUGS, CATBOATS, BARGES, AND A FEW INDIAN UMIK." (P.9) A WEEK-LONG RAINSTORM, SEPT. 1900, FLOODED THE RIVER WITH RUN OFF FROM SWOLLEN CREEKS. "I FOUND THE BRIDGE OVER SNAKE RIVER SUBMERGED AT ONE END BENEATH ALMOST TWO FEET OF FURIOUSLY RUSHING WATER." (P.21) THIS WAS THE "GREAT HURRICANE OF 1900" THAT FLOODED NOME. (P.25)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 06321 944
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST "WE WERE NEAR THE SNAKE RIVER, A GOOD PLACE TO TRY OUT OUR NEW KOBAN OVERBOARD MOTOR." (P126 AND 127)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
REFN 06348 965968
STOR 1602833
MOUT N642955 W1652443 K110S 0340W 35

LUPR 22
 KEYH ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS MADE AT NOME ON DEC. 7, 1965. ICE RANGED FROM 1.9 FT AT 2 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING
 DOWNSTREAM TO 2.3 FT AT 10 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 36 FT. ON MARCH 5, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 2.8 FT AT 6 FT FROM
 RIGHT BANK TO 2.9 FT AT 10 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 43 FT. ON DEC. 12, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 1.0 FT AT 4 FT FROM LEFT
 BANK TO 1.3 FT AT 18 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 41 FT. ON MARCH 18, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 4.5 FT AT 45 FT FROM RIGHT
 BANK TO 3.9 AT 61 FT. LEFT BANK AT 88 FT. ON MARCH 18, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT AT 2 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO
 2.8 AT 27 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 42 FT. (P97)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340H 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON REPORTED THAT CHARLES D LANE OF THE WILD GOOSE
 MINING CO HAD SET UP A LARGE PUMPING PLANT ON THE SNAKE RIVER CLOSE TO HIS CLAIMS ON ANVIL CREEK. (P23)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 07222 00001 924926
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340H 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT
 ABST IN THE REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, US ARMY, ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR THE YEAR 1929, THE FOLLOWING
 INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON THE SNAKE RIVER: LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:--NOME HARBOR IS IN THE PORTION OF NORTON
 SOUND IN FRONT OF THE CITY OF NOME, ALASKA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. IT IS A SHALLOW, OPEN ROADSTEAD
 ABOUT 115 MILES NORTH OF THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER AND 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF ST MICHAEL HARBOR. THE
 SNAKE RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM, ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, WHICH RISES IN THE PLATEAU NORTH OF NOME AND EMPTIES INTO
 NOME HARBOR. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 110 SQUARE MILES AND A DISCHARGE OF 25 TO 650
 SECOND-FEET. THE WIDTH BETWEEN BANKS IS ABOUT 125 FEET. THE LENGTH OF TIDAL REACH IS ONE-HALF MILE. (P1852)
 COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.--THE IMPORTS CONSIST OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, LUMBER, FUEL, AND SUPPLIES. THE CHIEF
 EXPORTS ARE GOLD, TIN, FISH, REINDEER MEAT, AND FURS. "COMPARATIVE STATEMENT"--1924, SHORT TONS-18,555,
 VALUE-\$3,238,022, PASSENGERS-1,446; 1925, SHORT TONS-23,964, VALUE-\$2,688,883, PASSENGERS-2,269; 1926, SHORT
 TONS-13,024, VALUE-\$2,249,034, PASSENGERS-2,644; 1927, SHORT TONS-21,832, VALUE-\$3,013,100, PASSENGERS-1,420;
 1928, SHORT TONS-8,730, VALUE-\$1,988,306, PASSENGERS-1,322. (P1853)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER
 REFN 07222 00001 924926
 STOR 1602833
 MOUT N642955 M1652443 K110S 0340H 35
 LUPR 22
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT
 ABST IN THE REPORT OF CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, US ARMY, ON RIVERS AND HARBORS FOR THE YEAR 1929, THE FOLLOWING
 INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON THE SNAKE RIVER: LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:--NOME HARBOR IS IN THE PORTION OF NORTON
 SOUND IN FRONT OF THE CITY OF NOME, ALASKA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. IT IS A SHALLOW, OPEN ROADSTEAD
 ABOUT 115 MILES NORTH OF THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER AND 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF ST MICHAEL HARBOR. THE
 SNAKE RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM, ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, WHICH RISES IN THE PLATEAU NORTH OF NOME AND EMPTIES INTO
 NOME HARBOR. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 110 SQUARE MILES AND A DISCHARGE OF 25 TO 650
 SECOND-FEET. THE WIDTH BETWEEN BANKS IS ABOUT 125 FEET. THE LENGTH OF TIDAL REACH IS ONE-HALF MILE. (P1852)
 COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.--THE IMPORTS CONSIST OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, LUMBER, FUEL, AND SUPPLIES. THE CHIEF
 EXPORTS ARE GOLD, TIN, FISH, REINDEER MEAT, AND FURS. "COMPARATIVE STATEMENT"--1924, SHORT TONS-18,555,
 VALUE-\$3,238,022, PASSENGERS-1,446; 1925, SHORT TONS-23,964, VALUE-\$2,688,883, PASSENGERS-2,269; 1926, SHORT

TONS-13,024, VALUE-\$2,949,034, PASSENGERS-2,644; 1927, SHORT TONS-21,832, VALUE-\$3,013,100, PASSENGERS-1,420;
1928, SHORT TONS-8,730, VALUE-\$1,988,306, PASSENGERS-1,322. (P1853)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 07222 00002 921929

STOR 1605153

MOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,TIDE,DREDGING

ABST TERMINAL FACILITIES.---TRAFFIC FROM OCEAN VESSELS IS LIGHTERED TO AND FROM SHORE, A DISTANCE OF ONE AND A HALF TO TWO MI. THERE IS ONE PRIVATELY OWNED WHARF, ABOUT 75 FOOT FRONT, WHICH IS OPEN TO GENERAL PUBLIC USE ON PAYMENT OF WHARFAGE CHARGES. WHEN WEATHER PERMITS, THE LIGHTERS AND SMALL COASTWISE VESSELS LOAD AND UNLOAD DIRECTLY ON THE BEACH. THE CITY CONSTRUCTED IN 1924 A MUNICIPAL WHARF WITH A FRONTAGE OF 150 FEET ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE BASIN. (FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF TERMINAL FACILITIES SEE H DOC NO 652, 66TH CONG, 2D SESS.) EFFECT OF IMPROVEMENT.---DURING THE CURRENT YEAR CONSIDERABLE USE WAS MADE OF THE HARBOR BY SMALL COASTING VESSELS FOR BOTH SHELTER AND THE DISCHARGE OF FREIGHT. THE HARBOR WAS ALSO USED BY LIGHTERS FROM THE OCEAN SHIPPING FOR THE UNLOADING OF BOTH FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS. OPERATIONS AND RESULTS DURING FISCAL YEAR.---REDREDGING TO THE EXTENT OF 10,270 CUBIC YARDS WAS DONE AT A COST OF \$11,581.05. A CONCRETE BLOCK TORN FROM THE NOSE OF THE EAST JETTY AND LEFT IN CHANNEL ENTRANCE WAS REMOVED BY CONTRACT AT A COST OF \$3,800. EXTRAORDINARY REPAIRS DUE TO UNUSUALLY HEAVY STORM DAMAGE WERE MADE TO BOTH JETTIES AND REVETMENTS. THE COST DURING THE YEAR WAS \$27,716.73 APPLIED TO MAINTENANCE, OF WHICH \$25,216.73 WAS FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS AND \$2,500 FROM CONTRIBUTED FUNDS. THE EXPENDITURE FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS WAS \$31,004.90. IN ADDITION, \$2,500 WAS EXPENDED FROM CONTRIBUTED FUNDS. CONDITION AT END OF FISCAL YEAR.---PROJECT WAS COMPLETED IN 1923. REDREDGING IS NECESSARY TO REMOVE SHOALING CAUSED BY WINTER STORMS. AS A RESULT OF EXCEPTIONALLY HEAVY STORMS, CONSIDERABLE REPAIRS TO BOTH JETTIES AND REVETMENTS ARE NECESSARY. THE CONTROLLING DEPTHS AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER ON JUNE 30, 1930, WERE AS FOLLOWS: BASIN, 5.6 FEET; CHANNEL, 6 FEET; BAR, 7.2 FEET. THE TOTAL COSTS TO THE END OF THE FISCAL YEAR ARE: NEW WORK, \$272,950.13; MAINTENANCE, \$144,644.62, ALL FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS, AND \$20,000 FOR MAINTANCE FROM CONTRIBUTED FUNDS. THE TOTAL EXPENDITURES TO DATE, \$440,304.20, OF WHICH \$420,304.20 WAS FROM UNITED STATES FUNDS AND \$20,000 FROM CONTRIBUTED FUNDS. THE REPORT ALSO NOTES COMMERCIAL FIGURES OF USE OF HARBOR. COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.---THE IMPORTS CONSIST OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE, LUMBER, FUEL, AND SUPPLIES. THE CHIEF EXPORTS ARE GOLD, TIN, FISH, REINDEER MEAT, AND FURS. COMPARATIVE STATEMENT---1925, 23,964 SHORT TONS, \$2,688,883 VALUE, 2,269 PASSENGERS; 1926, 13,024 SHORT TONS, \$2,949,034 VALUE, 2,644 PASSENGERS; 1927, 21,832 SHORT TONS, \$3,013,100 VALUE, 1,420 PASSENGERS; 1928, 8,730 SHORT TONS, \$1,988,306 VALUE, 1,322 PASSENGERS; 1929, 14,297 SHORT TONS, \$2,749,837 VALUE, 1,080 PASSENGERS. DEEP-SEA VESSELS ANCHOR ABOUT 2 MILES OFFSHORE, AND CARGOES ARE LIGHTERED ASHORE ON SMALL BARGES HAVING A DRAFT OF 4 FEET. THE DRAFT OF THE DEEP-SEA VESSELS VARIES FROM 18 TO 25 FEET. THE SMALL COAST-WISE BOATS THAT DISTRIBUTE THE FREIGHT FROM NOME TO THE VARIOUS PORTS ON BERING SEA, THE ARCTIC COAST OF ALASKA, AND THE NORTHEAST SIBERIAN PORTS DRAW FROM 3 TO 9 FEET LOADED AND CONSIST OF GASOLINE BOATS AND MOTOR-DRIVEN SCHOONERS. (P1958-1961)

**** WATN SNAKE RIVER SNAKE RIVER

REFN 07222 00002 A 921929

STOR 1605153

MOUT N585200 W1584500 S150S 0570W 02

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,TIDE,DREDGING

ABST IN THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY, 1930, SUBMITTED BY THE ALASKA DIVISION, IT RECORDS THE WORK BEING DONE ON THE NOME HARBOR AND SNAKE RIVER. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION.---NOME HARBOR IS IN THE PORTION OF NORTON SOUND IN FRONT OF THE CITY OF NOME, ALASKA, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER. IT IS A SHALLOW, OPEN ROADSTEAD ABOUT 115 MILES NORTH OF THE APOON MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER AND 125 MILES NORTHWEST OF ST MICHAEL HARBOR. THE SNAKE RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM, ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, WHICH RISES IN THE PLATEAU NORTH OF NOME AND EMPTIES INTO NOME HARBOR. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 110 SQUARE MILES AND A DISCHARGE OF 25 TO 650 SECOND-FEET. THE WIDTH BETWEEN BANKS IS ABOUT 125 FEET. THE LENGTH OF TIDAL REACH IS

ONE-HALF MILE. (SEE U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY CHART NO. 9380.) ORIGINAL CONDITION.--THE HARBOR WAS A SHALLOW, OPEN ROADSTEAD. THE RIVER MOUTH WAS OBSTRUCTED BY A SAND BAR WITH A DEPTH OF ABOUT 1 1/2 FEET, EXCEPT IN THE RIVER CHANNEL, WHICH WAS ABOUT 30 FEET WIDE AND 2 TO 3 FEET DEEP. OUTSIDE THE BAR THE DEPTH INCREASED GRADUALLY FROM 6 TO 14 FEET AT 1,400 FEET FROM SHORE. INSIDE THE BAR THE DEPTH WAS ABOUT 6 FEET. THE AVAILABLE DEPTH IN THE SNAKE RIVER WAS 5 TO 6 FEET. (ALL REFERENCES ARE AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER.) THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION IN THE SNAKE RIVER WAS ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE ABOVE ITS MOUTH. PREVIOUS PROJECTS.--NONE. EXISTING PROJECT.--THIS PROVIDES FOR TWO PARALLEL TIMBER AND CONCRETE JETTIES, EACH 400 FEET LONG, AT THE MOUTH OF THE SNAKE RIVER, AND A CHANNEL 8 FEET DEEP AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER FROM NORTON SOUND, THROUGH SNAKE RIVER, TO THE MOUTH OF BOURBON AND DRY CREEKS, IN THE CITY OF NOME, ENDING IN A BASIN OF SIMILAR DEPTH 200 FEET WIDE AND 250 FEET LONG AND REVEGETTING THE BANKS OF THE RIVER. THE LENGTH OF THE SECTION INCLUDED IN THE PROJECT IS 1,500 FEET. THE EXTREME TIDAL RANGE IS 2.8 FEET. THE RANGE BETWEEN MEAN LOWER LOW WATER AND MEAN HIGHER HIGH WATER IS 1.4 FEET. THE WATER LEVELS ARE MORE DEPENDENT ON WIND THAN TIDE, AN OFF-SHORE WIND SOMETIMES CAUSING A LEVEL OF FROM 2 TO 3 FEET BELOW MEAN LOWER LOW WATER FOR DAYS AT A TIME AND A LEVEL OF 14 FEET ABOVE MEAN LOWER LOW WATER HAVING BEEN NOTED AS A RESULT OF STORMS. THE ESTIMATE OF COST FOR NEW WORK, REVISED IN 1921, WAS \$273,000. THE LATEST (1928) APPROVED ESTIMATE FOR ANNUAL COST OF MAINTENANCE IS \$25,000, OF WHICH \$2,500 IS TO BE CONTRIBUTED BY THE CITY OF NOME. THE PROJECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF AUGUST 8, 1917, (H. DOC. NO. 1232, 64TH CONG., 2D. SESS.) THE LATEST PUBLISHED MAP IS IN THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DOCUMENT. RECOMMENDED MODIFICATIONS OF PROJECT.--UNDER DATE OF MAY 19, 1930, THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS RECOMMENDED MODIFICATION OF THE EXISTING PROJECT SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR DREDGING THE ENTRANCE CHANNEL AND TURNING BASIN TO A DEPTH OF 8 FEET; FOR EXTENDING THE EAST JETTY APPROXIMATELY 616 FEET; AND FOR SUCH EXTENSION OF THE WEST JETTY, NOT MORE THAN 216 FEET, AS MAY BE FOUND TO BE NECESSARY, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF \$253,000, WITH \$20,000 ANNUALLY FOR MAINTENANCE; SUBJECT TO SUCH MODIFICATION IN LOCATION AND DESIGN AS MAY BE FOUND TO BE ADVISABLE (H. DOC. NO. 404, 71ST CONG., 2D. SESS.). LOCAL COOPERATION.--IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF AUGUST 8, 1917, THE CITY OF NOME FURNISHED EVIDENCE, ACCEPTED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR, ON DECEMBER 22, 1917, THAT IT WOULD CONTRIBUTE \$2,500 ANNUALLY TOWARD THE MAINTENANCE OF THE IMPROVEMENT AND FURNISH ALL LANDS OR EASEMENTS NECESSARY TO THE PROPER EXECUTION OF THE WORK. THESE CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN MET.

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH
 REFN 00028 91224 P 912
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900018420280
 MOUT N642300 W1553400 K1305 0170E 08
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST RUBY RECORD CITIZEN "PROSPECT SNOW GULCH" HANSON AND PARTNERS AND ROSE AND PARTNERS WERE REPORTED ENGAGED IN RIGOROUS PROSPECTING 2/24/1912

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH
 REFN 00606 898
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652417 K1005 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN AN ALASKAN GOLD MINE, AN ACCOUNT ABOUT LITIGATION OVER GOLD CLAIMS ON SEWARD PENINSULA, LELAND CARLSON STATES THAT PROSPECTORS JOHN BRYNESTON, ERIC LINDBLOM AND JAFET LINDBERG ARRIVED IN NOME SEPT. 15, 1898 WHERE THEY PROSPECTED AND LOCATED CLAIMS ON SNOW GULCH. (P8) THE PROSPECTORS WERE LOCATING CLAIMS IN THE IMMEDIATE AREA OF NOME AND THE SNAKE RIVER WITH ITS TRIBUTARIES.

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH
 REFN 00640 906
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652417 K1005 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST "PLACERS WERE FIRST WORKED ON SNOW GULCH IN 1906." (P357)

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 01130 899
 STOR 160283300168000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652420 K100S 0390W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST W E FILLD IN HIS PH D DISSERTATION "ALASKA GOLD MINING CO AND THE CAPE NOME CONSPIRACY", 1935 QUOTED SAMUEL DUNHAM FOR THE YEAR 1899 WITH REGARD TO SNOW GULCH. "IN A RUN OF 24 HRS \$7,000 WAS TAKEN OUT, WITH 3 SHOVELING IN. THE GULCH PRODUCED ABOUT \$300,000. DURING THE SHORT SEASON." (P35-36)

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 01525 900
 STOR 160283300165000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652420 K100S 0390W 36
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST THE PACIFIC CLIPPER LINE'S "SEATTLE TO NOME GOLD COAST", 1900, STATED: "SNOW GULCH, LEADING INTO THE HEADWATERS OF GLACIER CREEK, IS PROBABLY THE RICHEST GULCH YET WORKED. 10 MEN SHOVELING INTO A SLUICE BOX FOR 8 HRS CLEANED UP \$9600.00." (P18) E G MCMICKEN, A CONTRIBUTING WRITER, VISITED BRYNTESON'S CLAIM ON THE GULCH. (P13) HE SAW A CLEAN UP OF OVER \$15,000 IN 14 HRS SHOVELING. (P13)

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 01824 898
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652417 K100S 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST CLAIMS WERE STAKED ON SNOW GULCH, A TRIBUTARY TO GLACIER CREEK, IN SEPT, 1898. (P32) BY FALL OF 1898, ALMOST \$2000 HAD BEEN TAKEN FROM ANVIL CREEK AND SNOW GULCH BEFORE THE FREEZE SET IN. (P33)

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 02186 911
 STOR 160405402450300469000327500390033410040
 MOUT N620500 W1581200 S230N 0490W 14
 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 SNOW GULCH IN 1911. (P40)

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 160405402450300469000334100400
 MOUT N620500 W1581200 S230N 0490W 14
 LUPR 31 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES AT THE END OF DIARY 8 A MINING CLAIM "SNOW GULCH, TRIB TO MADISON, NO 3 1320 X 660."

**** WATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH

REFN 04095 898899
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3027

MOUT N643552 W1652417 K100S 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN SEPT., 1898, SNOW GULCH WAS STAKED OUT FOR MINING. ON JUNE 20, 1899, WATER BEGAN TO RUN, AND ACTIVE MINING OPERATIONS WERE SOON UNDER WAY. (P845) IT ENTRIES INTO GLACIER CREEK AND IS DESCRIBED AS BEING SHORT. IN SPITE OF THIS "IT CONTAINS THE RICHEST GROUND YET OPENED UP IN THE DISTRICT." (P846) IT PRODUCED ABOUT \$300,000 DURING THE "SHORT SEASON." (P846) DURING THE 1899 SEASON "200 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON GLACIER AND SNOW." (P847)

**** MATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH
 REFN 04251 898900
 STOR 160283300164000020000018000020
 MOUT N643500 W1652400 K100S 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT IN 1898 SNOW GULCH PRODUCED \$300,000 AND IN 1899 ONLY ABOUT \$5,000, DUE MAINLY TO LEGAL ENTANGLEMENTS. (P201) NUGGETS WORTH FROM \$8-\$150 HAVE BEEN FOUND ON SNOW GULCH. (P241-242) PANNING PRODUCES FROM 10 CENTS TO \$18 PER PAN. (P242)

**** MATN SNOW GULCH SNOW GULCH
 REFN 05351 901902
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652417 K100S 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, MINING
 ABST THE "MIOCENE DITCH" TOOK WATER FROM HOBSON, BANNER, AND GLACIER CREEKS BY GRAVITY. THE LENGTH OF THE DITCH WAS 24 MI AND WAS BEGUN IN 1901. IT WAS USED TO WASH GRAVEL OF SNOW GULCH IN 1902 AND DESTINED TO LEAD TO ANVIL CREEK. TUNDRA MIXED WITH SHALE OR PEBBLES WAS FOUND TO MAKE AN IDEAL BED FOR THE DITCH. (P175)

**** MATN SNOW GULCH SNOWY GULCH
 REFN 00631 900902
 STOR 160283300169000020000018000020
 MOUT N643552 W1652417 K100S 0340W 26
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES, "THE WHOLE COUNTRY IS VERY POCKETY; NO BIG MONEY WILL BE MADE OUT OF IT EXCEPT ON THE VERY FEW RICH CLAIMS ON ANVIL AND DEXTER GOOD PAY WILL BE TAKEN FROM SNOWY GULCH, AND A FEW OTHERS." (P37) CLARK SAYS \$300,000 IN GOLD WAS MINED ON SNOW GULCH IN 1900. (P91) IN 1902 \$28,000 IN GOLD WAS MINED ON SNOW GULCH. "THE PRINCIPAL OWNERS OF THESE MINES ARE CHAS. D. LANE, LINDBERG, LINDBLOOM, ANDERSON, AND A FEW OTHERS." (P91)

**** MATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 00524 898901
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MOUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION
 ABST "AT RESURRECTION BAY, TRAVELLERS COULD GO NORTH ON THE VALLEYS OF THE SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER, REACHING KENAI LAKE, THEN UP THE QUARTZ CREEK ROUTE TO SUNRISE." (P55) THIS WAS DURING THE LATE 1890'S. IN 1898 AN EXPLORATION WAS CONDUCTED TO EVALUATE THE ROUTE FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO TURNAGAIN ARM BY LEARNARD, HENDENHALL, AND BRAGG. AFTER WALKING UP THE SALMON CREEK VALLEY THEY ENCOUNTERED THE SHACKLEFORD PARTY AND 3 MEMBERS ACCOMPANIED THE LEARNARD PARTY DOWN TO SNOW RIVER. "ON THE RIVER BANKS THEY MET 3 MEN-STETSON, ROBLE, AND MCCREA-WHO HAD A DORY READY FOR THEM TO GO DOWN RIVER. THIS WAY THEY GOT TO KENAI LAKE." (P96) CAPTAIN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3028

WARD IN 1901 "HAULED HIS BOAT UP KENAI RIVER, THROUGH THE LAKES, UP SNOW RIVER AND INTO PARADISE VALLEY." THE WILDLIFE THERE WAS FABULOUS. (P107)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 01994 964
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S002N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST W HANSEN AND E ECKEL'S ARTICLE ON THE SETTING AND EFFECTS INCLUDED IN "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT" INCLUDES A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE SNOW RIVER ON PAGE 11. THE CAPTION READS: "CLASTIC DIKES COMPOSED OF SAND AND SILT WERE INTRUDED ALONG FISSURES INTO NEAR-SURFACE SEDIMENTS AND OVERLYING SNOW AND ICE IN THE DELTA OF SNOW RIVER, KENAI PENINSULA. THE DIKES WERE LEFT IN RELIEF WHEN THE SNOW AND ICE MELTED.

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 02065 904
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAKE, DIMENSION
 ABST THE USGS EXPEDITION OF 1904 LEFT SEWARD AND PROCEEDED NORTHWARD BY WAY OF SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER TO KENAI LAKE. (P11) THIS IS A GLACIER-FED STREAM RISING IN THE MOUNTAINS BORDERING THE WEST SIDE OF PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. IT IS ABOUT 10 MILES LONG AND FLOWS INTO THE UPPER END OF LAKE KENAI. (P15)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 02598 898
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED TO THE HEAD OF SNOW RIVER (LAKE KENAI) IN A "FRAIL-LOOKING LITTLE DORY." THE RIVER WAS HIGH, SO THERE WAS LESS DANGER FROM SHOALS AND SAND BARS; BUT THE CURRENT WAS SHIFTER AND THERE WERE NUMEROUS LOG JAMS AND SUNKEN ROCKS (P275-6)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 02740 930972
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, GENERAL
 ABST ORIGINALLY, THE PTARMIGAN LAKE TRAIL PARALLELED SNOW RIVER IN PARADISE VALLEY TO A RAILROAD. THE TRAIL WAS BUILT BY THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS IN THE 1930'S, AND IS NOW OVERGROWN. (P53)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
 ABST THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY CROSSES THE FLAT AREA AT SNOW RIVER'S MOUTH. (P25) "SNOW RIVER IS A GLACIAL RIVER, AND THE FLATS ARE MOSTLY BRAIDED GRAVELLY STREAMBED WITH GOOD STANDS OF COTTONWOOD. (P25) WHERE THE SOUTH AND NORTH FORK OF THE SNOW RIVER MEET, AT MILE 15-13, THE VALLEY IS WIDE AND CONTAINS SOME PONDS AND

MARSHES. (P26)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, NO TRAFF
 ABST SNOW RIVER IS SUBJECT TO OUTBURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMNED LAKES. (P157)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 05409 930
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD
 ABST THE BRIDGE OVER SNOW RIVER HAD BEEN TAKEN OUT BY FLOOD WATERS CAUSED BY HEAVY RAINS. J. P. HOLMAN AND HUNTING PARTY, RETURNING TO SEWARD, CROSSED THE LOWER END OF KENAI LAKE BY PORTERED-CANOE AND INTO THE SNOW RIVER, THEN HIKED DOWN THE RAILROAD TO SEWARD, THE TRAINS BEING HELD UP BY FLOOD WATERS AND DEBRIS. (PP68-70) IT WAS NOTED THAT "POT-HOLES AND ICE-JAMS HAD GIVEN WAY ON EVERY MOUNTAIN SIDE". (P65) YEAR WAS ABOUT 1930.

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 05421 914
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE
 ABST THE RAILWAY TRACKS CROSSED OVER THE BRIDGE AT THE SNOW RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO THE HEAD OF KENAI LAKE. (P203)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE SNOW RIVER SYSTEM DRAINS A 166 SQ MILE L-SHAPED AREA. IT HEADS IN GLACIERS FEEDING THE LAKES IN THE WIDE PARADISE VALLEY, THEN FLOWS WESTERLY AND NORTHERLY INTO THE SOUTH END OF KENAI LAKE. USGS HAS MAPPED A POSSIBLE DAMSITE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW FROM THE DRAINAGE AREA WAS ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 550,000 ACRE FEET OR 760 CFS. THE DAMSITE INTERCEPTS A TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA OF 105 SQ MI OF WHICH 40% IS COVERED BY GLACIERS. (P24) THE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES HEADING IN THE GLACIERS CONTAIN HEAVY SILT LOADS. (P25) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOW RIVER
 REFN 06553 962
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MQUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE SNOW RIVER SYSTEMS DRAINS ABOUT A 166-SQUARE MILE L-SHAPED AREA. IT HEADS IN GLACIERS FEEDING THE LAKES IN THE WIDE PARADISE VALLEY, THEN FLOWS WESTERLY AND NORTHERLY INTO THE SOUTH END OF KENAI LAKE. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW FROM THE DRAINAGE AREA WAS TENTATIVELY ESTIMATED AT ABOUT 550,000 ACRE-FEET OR 760 CFS. (P24)

**** WATN SNOW RIVER SNOWY RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3030

REFN 04926 918
 STOR 1608134011005001730
 MOUT N601652 W1492021 S020N 0010E 07
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION
 ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF A HUNTING EXPEDITION ON THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1918, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER AND MUSEUM SPECIMEN-COLLECTOR T. R. HUBBACK, TRAVELLED BY TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO A CABIN ON THE "SNOWY RIVER" ON THE FIRST LEG OF THE TRIP TO THE INTERIOR. THE RETURN TRIP WAS BY THE SAME ROUTE BACK TO SEWARD. (P1-71)

**** WATN SNOWDEN CREEK SNOWDEN CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947005915005820
 MOUT N674500 W1495000 E340N 0100W 27
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 FOUR 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. SNOWDEN CREEK IS ABOUT 15-25 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 0.2-1.5 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND BOTTOM MATERIAL RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES. (P10)

**** WATN SNOWSHOE CREEK SNOWSHOE CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240001000010014000020063800510
 MOUT N650800 W1475500 F040N 0020W 34
 LUPR 35 TATALINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM LIVENGOD TO OLNES FOLLOWS SNOWSHOE CREEK FROM ITS HEAD TO 2 MIS BEFORE ITS MOUTH. SNOWSHOE ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK.

**** WATN SNOWSHOE LAKE SNOWSHOE LAKE
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N620221 W1464109 C030N 0080W 16
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW FREEZEUP, ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 8, 1966 AND ENDED OCT. 21, 1966. MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN 200 YD N OF AIRCRAFT CHARTER FACILITIES ON S SHORE OF THE LAKE. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 85 CM FROM 18 MARCH TO 9 APRIL, 1967. BREAKUP BEGINS MAY 28, 1967 AND ENDS JUNE 3. (P43-45) FREEZEUP BEGAN AN OCT. 1, 1967, AND ENDED OCT. 20, 1967. OCT. 31, LAKE CROSSED BY FOOT. MAX ICE THICKNESS OBSERVED WAS 86 CM ON MARCH 30, 1968. BREAKUP STARTED MAY 26, 1968. (P84-85)

**** WATN SOCKEYE CREEK QUADRA STREAM
 REFN 05245 898
 STOR 1612334
 MOUT N550600 W1304500 C780S 0970E 24
 LUPR 60
 KEYW DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS STREAM IS LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF QUADRA LAKE AND IS CONSIDERED AT THAT TIME TO BE ONE OF THE BEST RED-SALMON STREAMS IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA. DATA COMES FROM J F MOSER'S 1898 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES IN ALASKA. A SALTERY WAS BUILT ON THE NORTHERN SHORE APPROXIMATELY 1891. THE FLOW OF THE STREAM IS DESCRIBED AS BEING RAPID. ITS LENGTH IS ABOUT 1/2 MI, ITS WIDTH 20 YARDS. FROM THE LAKE TO HIGH WATER IT HAS A FALL OF 30 FEET. "AT THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE THE STREAM IS HEAVILY CHOKED WITH DRIFT, BUT THIS DOES NOT FORM A SERIOUS OBSTACLE TO THE INGRESS OF SALMON." (P63)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3031

**** WATN SOLDIER CREEK SOLDIER'S CREEK
 REFN 01634 895895
 STOR 1608000
 MOUT N612630 W1494545 S160N 0030W 26
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEITION
 ABST THIS IS A HISTORY OF WASILLA TO 1959 BY A RESIDENT, LOUISE POTTER. IN 1895 A U S ARMY GROUP, HEADED BY GLENN AND CARSTENS AND GUIDED BY HICKS LANDED AT KNIX WITH ORDERS TO FIND A PASSABLE ROAD ROUTE TO THE YUKON. THEY BUILT 4 CABINS A SOLIDER'S CREEK WHERE THEY WINTERED. (P6)

**** WATN SOLDOTNA CREEK SOLDOTNA CREEK
 REFN 00771 961
 STOR 1608134002140000290
 MOUT N602900 W1510300 S050N 0100W 33
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY
 ABST EDWIN M FITCH, IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, NOTED THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOLDOTNA CREEK OIL FIELD ON KENAI PENINSULA AND THE COMPLETION OF A NATURAL GAS PIPELINE IN 1961 TO ANCHORAGE. THIS WAS COMPETITION FOR THE KATANUSKA COAL FIELDS AND THE RAILROAD WHICH CARRIED THE COAL TO ANCHORAGE. (P150)

**** WATN SOLO CREEK SOLO CREEK
 REFN 02141 908
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N614600 W1414000 C010S 0210E 18
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST N AND N OF SOLO CREEK THERE IS A BROAD, FLAT AREA COVERED WITH OUTHWASH GRAVELS. HERE THE RECEDING ICE IN THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY LEFT BARE A BROAD AREA WHICH NORMALLY DRAINED INTO WHITE RIVER DRAINAGE WAS IMPEDED BY THE VALLEY GLACIER. DURING THE PERIOD OF OBSTRUCTED DRAINAGE, EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BEDS WERE LAID DOWN WHICH ABUTTED AGAINST THE ICE TO THE SAND SPREAD NORTHWARD AND FILLED THE OLD DRAINAGE CHANNELS. THE FILLING WENT ON TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT SOME OF THE STREAMS FOUND A LOWER OUTLET TO THE NE AND STILL FLOW IN THAT DIRECTION. SOLO CREEK HAS NOW CUT A CONSIDERABLE GORGE THROUGH THE GRAVELS AND INTO THE UNDERLYING ROCK AND IS GRADUALLY RECAPTURING FOR THE BEACH OF WHITE RIVER THE DRAINAGE LOST DURING EARLY GLACIAL TIMES. (P42)

**** WATN SOLD CREEK SOLO CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350011000220
 MOUT N650100 W1471200 F020N 0030E 18
 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)

**** WATN SOLOMAN RIVER SOLOMAN RIVER
 REFN 01824 899
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SOLOMAN 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 UP AS CREEK AND GULCH DIGGINGS. THE CURRENT IS GENERALLY SHIFT WITH TORRENTIAL TRIBUTARIES IN THE MOUNTAINS. (P12) GOLD PROSPECTS ARE REPORTED AT THIS RIVER REGION. (P49)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3032

**** WATN SOLOMON CREEK SOLOMON CREEK
REFN 02435 913933
STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470030210360
MOUT N640500 W1553900 K160S 0160E 26
LUPR 31 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, MINING
ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. SOLOMON CREEK, A STREAM ABOUT 3 MILES IN LENGTH, ENTERS POORMAN CREEK ABOUT 3 MILES E OF THE BEND. THE HEADWATER PART OF ITS VALLEY IS NARROW AND RATHER STEEPLY WALLED, BUT FARTHER DOWNSTREAM THE VALLEY BECOMES WIDE AND OPEN AND GRADUALLY MERGES INTO THE STILL WIDER VALLEY FLOOR OF POORMAN CREEK. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY OF GOLD WAS MADE IN THE UPPER VALLEY IN THE WINTER OF 1913-1914. 2 MEN ARE NOW OPERATING A DRIFT MINE IN THE UPPER VALLEY. MINING IS ACCOMPLISHED BY DRIFTING, BOTH IN SUMMER AND WINTER. A 300 FOOT DITCH FROM SOLOMON CREEK PROVIDES WATER FOR SLUICING BUT PRESSURE IS INSUFFICIENT AND A PUMP, WITH A WOOD-BURNING BOILER, IS USED. THERE ARE 2 OTHER PLANTS CLOSER TO THE MOUTH, ONE IN USE IN 1933, THE OTHER NOT. (PP164-5)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 00544 948956
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SOLOMON GULCH NEAR VALDEZ HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 19 SQ MILES DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1948-56. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPT. 4, 1951, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 6.50 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 2,420 CFS, 127 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 6.7 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON STREAM IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR VALDEZ". (P13)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 00933 950
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W
LUPR 53
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST SOLOMON GULCH RISES IN A GLACIER AND FLOWS 7 1/2 MI TO PORT VALDEZ. AT MILE 0.8 IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 18.5 SQ MI. (P100)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 00933 950
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST THE VALDEZ COLD STORAGE PLANT OPERATES A HYDROELECTRIC PLANT ON SOLOMON GULCH FOR ITS OWN USE LOCATED AT TIDEWATER WITH A CAPACITY OF 150 KILOWATTS. (P58)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02075 905
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST SOME COPPER PROSPECTING HAD TAKEN PLACE IN SOLOMON GULCH BY 1905. (P82)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3033

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02163 898
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF
ABST IN 1898 PLACER CLAIMS WERE STAKED AND A SMALL AMOUNT OF SLUICING IS REPORTED. (P72)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02480 920
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST USGS, 1950. MIDAS MINE IN SOLOMON GULCH IS A FORMERLY PRODUCTIVE COPPER MINE. THE GULCH IS THE VALLEY OF A STREAM SOME 8 MI LONG THAT FURNISHES PART OF THE LIGHT AND POWER FOR VALDEZ. THE MINE IS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE VALLEY AND IS CONNECTED WITH THE BEACH BY A WAGON ROAD AND TRAIL. THE MINE WAS EQUIPPED WITH A TRAM 5 1/2 MI LONG. IN 1920, SHIPPING CONDITIONS WERE SUCH THAT THERE WAS NO STEAMSHIP TRANSPORTATION FOR ORE AND MINING OPERATIONS CEASED. (P51)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02492 954
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST USGS, 1954. PLACER GOLD MINING WAS UNDER TAKEN ON SOLOMON GULCH. IT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL AND WAS GIVEN UP MANY YEARS AGO. (P308)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02713 975
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH NO TRAFF
ABST SITE OF 5.25 MILE AERIAL TRAMWAY THAT WAS COMPLETED IN 1915 AND BROUGHT COPPER ORE FROM MIDAS MINE TO WAITING SHIPS AT FORT LISCUM. (P172)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02831 00001 975
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH PHYSICAL
ABST SOLOMON GULCH IS 7 1/2 MILES LONG. (2-140)

**** WATN SOLOMON GULCH SOLOMON GULCH
REFN 02831 00001 975
STOR 1610186
MOUT N610506 W1461816 C090S 0060W 16
LUPR 53
KEYH RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
ABST THE CREEK IN SOLOMON GULCH RISES IN A GLACIER EAST OF VALDEZ ARM AT ELEVATION 1,500 FEET AND FLOWS NORTHWARD

7 1/2 MILES TO SEA LEVEL IN PORT VALDEZ. IN ITS COURSE IT IS JOINED BY SEVERAL SMALL STREAMS THAT ALSO RISE IN GLACIERS. THE VALDEZ COLD STORAGE CORPORATION HAS PARTIALLY DEVELOPED THE POWER POTENTIAL OF THE STREAM. A DAM AT MILE 0.8 WITH A TRIBUTARY DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 18.5 SQUARE MILES IMPOUNDS 1,500 ACRE-FEET OF WATER. (2-140) THE ONLY DEVELOPMENTS ARE AN AERIAL TRAMWAY WITHIN THE RESERVOIR AREA AND A TRAIL ALONG THE EASTERN BORDER. (2-141)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER FOX RIVER
 REFN Q3556 00007 900972
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MINING, RIVER
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA, 1971--1972, FOLDER NO 15, THE TOWN OF SOLOMON, LOCATED NEAR THE FOX RIVER, WAS ABANDONED. IT WAS PROTECTED FROM THE SEA BY A "WIDE STRIP OF SALT MARSH." IT WAS THE RAILHEAD FOR A NARROW GAUGE RAILROAD WHICH RAN ALONG FOX RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARY BONANZA CREEK FOR 30 TO 45 MI. ABOUT 1900 TO 1930. FOLDER NO 18, THE SOLOMON-COUNCIL ROAD FOLLOWS THE SOLOMON RIVER, ALSO KNOWN AS FOX RIVER. DITCH LINES REMAIN FROM THE GOLD RUSH DAYS. THE RAILROAD TRACK ALSO PARALLELS THIS RIVER. AT EAST FORK, THE ROAD AND RAILROAD LEAVE SOLOMON AND FOLLOW THE EAST FORK. THERE ARE 4 AIRSTRIPS AND SEVERAL MINING CAMPS ON THIS SECTION OF ROAD.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER NOT NAMED
 REFN Q3479 924926
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT
 ABST FAIRCHILD AVIATION AND BEN EIELSON TOGETHER BID FOR A MAIL CONTRACT, TO BE FLOWN BY EIELSON. THEIR PLANS FOR THE BID ARE DRAWN UP IN "PROSPECTUS OF ALASKAN AIR TRANSPORT CORPORATION", WHICH HAS A HANDWRITTEN DATE OF 1924 ON IT. SINCE EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, NOT CONNECTED WITH THIS BID, WAS IN 1924, THE PROSPECTUS SHOULD MORE LIKELY BE DATED 1925 OR 1926. THE PROPOSED UNALAKLEET TO NOME ROUTE INCLUDES STOPS AT GOLOVIN, NOME, AND SOLOMON, LANDING "ON BAY, BEACH, OR MUNICIPAL FIELD". (P3) SOLOMON IS ON SOLOMON RIVER.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SALOMON RIVER
 REFN Q4489 908
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONED "COMING DOWN ON SALDHON RIVER" IN THE DOG SLED DURING HIS 1908 RETURN TRIP. (P386)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, RIVER
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD LEAVES DICKSON AND GOES UP E BANK OF SOLOMON RIVER TO ITS EAST FORK WHERE IT SPLITS. ONE TRAIL CONTINUES UP E BANK OF SOLOMON RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS THEN CROSSES OVER TO CASADEPAGA RIVER.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 00361 907908
 STOR 1602868

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3035

MOUT N643300 W1642500 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT

ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL. AMER. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI: 87-130. L.S. QUACKENBUSH MADE A SHORT ASCENT OF SOLOMON RIVER IN AUGUST OF 1907 IN A BOAT. (P89)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 00479 900900

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN C. L. ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, DUE TO DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION TO AND FROM THE RICH GOLD CREEKS THE COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILROAD WAS BUILT ALONG RIVER. (P205) ON SEWARD PENINSULA.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

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

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER WHILE IN NOME AS PART OF A TOUR OF ALASKA, AROUND 1923 NOTES THE SOLOMON DERBY FROM NOME TO SOLOMON RIVER EVERY MARCH. THESE ARE DOG RACES. (P199)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 00631 900

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

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

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M. CLARK NOTES, HE STOPPED AT SOLOMON. "HERE 7 DREDGERS IN A DISTANCE OF 11 MILES MADE THINGS LIVELY FOR THE SEASON, BUT THE BIG DREDGERS WERE NOT PROVING A BIG SUCCESS. THE FINE GOLD FLOATED AWAY ON THE WATER AND THE BIG NUGGETS PROVED ELUSIVE, AND ONLY THE MIDDLE-WEIGHT, MEDIUM COARSE GOLD COULD BE SAVED. THE OWNERS OF THE CLAIMS HAD ABOUT DECIDED THAT THE ONLY WAY TO SECURE ALL THE GOLD WAS TO FLUME THE CREEK." (P62) CLARK HAS STORY OF A NAMELESS "BIG SWEDE" WHO WAS COMING BACK FROM A STAKING TRIP WHEN HE HIT SOLOMON RIVER HE MADE VERY FAST TIME ON ICE BUT SUDDENLY HE WENT INTO A CHUCK HOLE AND GOT SOAKED HE WAS WET TO THE SKIN AND JUST STARTED RUNNING IN -30 BELOW TEMP. TO THE ROADHOUSE WHICH WAS 2 MILES AWAY. (P111) CLARK QUOTES A MAN, "THE SOLOMON DEPOSIT IS MOSTLY FINE GOLD, WHICH IS EASILY SECURED BY THE DREDGERS, BUT THE LARGE NUGGETS CANNOT BE BROUGHT UP, AS THEY FALL BY THEIR WEIGHT TO THE BOTTOM, THUS, NEITHER THE VERY LIGHT GOLD WHICH FLOATS AWAY WITH THE CURRENT, NOR THE HEAVY GOLD WHICH SINKS, CAN BE SAVED BY THE DREDGERS, OF WHICH THERE ARE SEVEN IN A DISTANCE OF 11 MILES. THEY WERE TALKING LAST FALL THAT THE ONLY WAY TO GET THE COARSE GOLD IN SOLOMON WILL BE TO WING-DAM THE CREEK AND SCRAPE THE BEDROCK. THIS WILL PROBABLY BE DONE, AS IT IS GENERALLY BELIEVED THE SOLOMON HAS ANY AMOUNT OF COARSE GOLD ON THE BEDROCK." (P134) MR GREEN RAN ROADHOUSE AT SOLOMON CITY. ONE DAY HE WAS OUT ON CREEKS "LOCATING," AND WAS "COMING DOWN THE SOLOMON ON THE HOME TRIP WHEN A BLIZZARD STRUCK HIM ABOUT 8 MILES FROM HOME." (P238) HE WAS LOST AND THE DOG FANNIE GOT HIM HOME. (P239)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 00772 900903

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FLOOD, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, ROUTE

ABST. FRANCES FITZ IN HER MEMOIRS DESCRIBED THE EFFECT OF THE EARLY SEPTEMBER FLOOD AND STORM ON THE ROWE MINING COMPANY'S RELAY CAMP AT SOLOMON. "THE ~~CAMP AT SOLOMON~~ ~~STOOD AT THE FOOT OF A HILL, ABOUT 50 FEET BACK FROM SOLOMON RIVER. THE WATER BEGAN RISING ABOUT 7 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, AND SOON FLOODED A DITCH BETWEEN THE CAMP AND THE SIDE OF THE HILL....ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THEM, WAS A ROADHOUSE KNOWN AS THOMPSON'S PLACE, A STURDY STOPPING PLACE ON A HIGH PIECE OF GROUND. MONTY AND DAN DECIDED TO TAKE THE BOAT AND BUCK THE CURRENT TO THOMPSON'S~~" (P73-74) "THE SWOLLEN RIVER RUSHED THEM A MILE DOWNSTREAM BEFORE THEY COULD LAND." (P74) "BY THIS TIME SOLOMON HAD BEEN ALMOST ENTIRELY WASHED AWAY." (P74) ON THEIR 1900 WINTER TRIP FROM NOME TO FOX RIVER, FRANCES, ROWE, ED, BARRY AND MONTY STAYED AT THE SOLOMON ROADHOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P102-105) THEY THEN TOOK THE SUMMER TRAIL UP THE RIVER PULLING SLEDS. THIS TRAIL "SMUNG NORTH ALONG THE SOLOMON RIVER TO THE EAST FORK AND THEN TO THE FOX RIVER. THE WINTER TRAIL...CONTINUED ALONG THE BEACH TO TOPKOK BEFORE TURNING NORTH. THERE WERE ROADHOUSES ALONG THIS WINTER TRAIL, BUT ONCE A TRAVELER SET OUT ON THE SUMMER TRAIL, HE TRAVELED THROUGH UNINHABITED DESOLATION UNTIL HE REACHED COUNCIL." (P106) "HE PUSHED STEADILY UP THE FROZEN SOLOMON. NO TREES, NO ROCKS." (P108) "OVERFLOW AN UNFROZEN SPOT IN THE RIVER, DRIFTED ACROSS AND COMPLETELY COVERED WITH SNOW." (P109)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 01090 900

STOR 1602368

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST VETERAN DOG MUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN TRAVELLED FROM GOLOVIN TO NOME BY BOAT. THE WIND BLEW SO HARD THAT HE HAD TO RUN UP THE SOLOMON RIVER. "WHERE HE SAFELY ANCHORED OUR BOAT AWAY FROM THE STORM." (P238)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 01435 900

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST JED JORDAN IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALOONKEEPER SAID THAT DURING 1900 "THE SOLOMON RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, ABOUT 30 MILES FROM NOME, STARTED TO BE SYSTEMATICALLY WORKED." (PP.136-137)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 01524 903

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN A REVIEW OF ALASKAN MINING, J S MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A U S SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ALASKA, SAYS, "A RAILROAD IS ALSO UNDER WAY FROM THE COAST UP THE SOLOMON RIVER AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT EVENTUALLY IT WILL CONNECT WITH THE COUNCIL CITY ROAD, AND ALSO WILL BE EXTENDED WESTWARD ALONG THE BEACH TO NOME." (P169) THE SUBCOMMITTEE VISITED ALASKA IN 1903.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 01788 913

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

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

ABST SOLOMON RIVER ABOUT 40 MILES FROM NOME, HAS DREDGES "TEARING THE GRAVEL FROM THE RIVER FLOOR AND ROBBING IT OF ITS GOLD." (P.134) A "RAILROAD RUNS FROM THE MOUTH OF SOLOMON RIVER TO THE CASA-DE-PAGO DISTRICT, BUT APART FROM HAULING COAL FOR THE DREDGING MACHINES AND A FEW MINERS SUPPLIES, IT DOES LITTLE BUSINESS."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3037

(P.135)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 02035 903
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "DURING THE LAST SEASON GOLD MINING WAS GOING ON IN THE SOLOMON RIVER REGION." (P.45) BELONGS TO THE BERING SEA DRAINAGE. (P.46)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 02051 903904
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE SOLOMON RIVER REGION WAS AN IMPORTANT GOLD PRODUCER IN THE WINTER OF 1903, YIELDING AN ESTIMATED OUTPUT OF \$200,000 (P.20). FOUR DITCHES ON THE SOLOMON RIVER WERE IN OPERATION AT THE CLOSE OF THE 1903 MINING SEASON (P.22). EXTENSIVE BUT SHALLOW GRAVEL DEPOSITS NEAR THE MOUTH OF SOLOMON RIVER WERE THOROUGHLY PROSPECTED, TO THE POINT WHERE THE USE OF DREDGES WERE BEING PLANNED. (22) THE HEAVIER GRAVEL BEDS THAT OCCURRED ALONG THE RIMS OF THE SOLOMON VALLEY AS BENCHES WERE KNOWN TO CARRY GOOD VALUES AND WERE ALSO WELL LOCATED FOR HYDRAULIC MINING (P22). THE COUNCIL CITY AND SOLOMON RIVER RAILWAY BUILT A "SUBSTANTIAL" BRIDGE ACROSS THE SOLOMON RIVER; THEY ALSO LAID DOWN 16 MILES OF TRACK NEARBY IN 1903 (P.22).

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 02052 904
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FOUR DITCHES ON SOLOMON R WERE OPERATED FOR GOLD MINING BY THE CLOSE OF THE LAST SEASON (1904) THE EXTENSIVE GRAVEL BEDS AT THE MOUTH HAVE BEEN PROSPECTED & PLANS ARE UNDER WAY TO MINE THESE WITH DREDGES. HEAVIER GRAVEL BEDS OCCUR ALONG THE RIMS OF THE VALLEY AS BENCHES. THESE CARRY GOLD, ARE WELL LOCATED FOR HYDRAULIC MINING, & ARE THE OBJECTIVE POINT OF SEVERAL DITCHES. A BRIDGE FOR THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT ACROSS SOLOMON R AT EAST BRANCH (P22)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 02080 905
 STOR 16028568
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST A NEW DREDGE WAS LAUNCHED ON THE SOLOMON RIVER IN 1905 AT ORD FINO. THE GRAVELS AT THAT POINT WERE NOTED TO BE 23 FEET AT THEIR GREATEST THICKNESS. ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THAT SUMMER A STEAM SHOVEL WAS INSTALLED ON THE FIRST TIER OF BENCHES WEST OF SOLOMON RIVER. (P.136)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643300 W1642500 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3038

ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F. F. HENSHAW US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379
PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE OF SOLOMON RIVER BELOW EAST FORK, 1908. SEE ALSO TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS
MEASUREMENTS IN SOLOMON RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602868
MOUT N643300 W1642500 K110S 0290W 11
LUPR 22
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 SOLOMON RIVER BELOW EAST FORK, 1908. SEE ALSO TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS
MEASUREMENTS IN SOLOMON RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02390 927
STOR 1602868
MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927, GOLDSMITH DREDGING
COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK; ESKIMO AND SOLOMON RIVER DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED
DREDGES SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF JEROME CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02390 927
STOR 1602868
MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927, GOLDSMITH DREDGING
COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK; ESKIMO AND SOLOMON RIVER DREDGING COMPANIES OPERATED
DREDGES SOUTH OF THE MOUTH OF JEROME CREEK. (P34)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02455 938
STOR 1602868
MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. LEE BROS OPERATED A
DREDGE ON SOLOMON RIVER IN 1938. (P69)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02569 899963
STOR 1602868
MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
LUPR 22
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST MOST OF THE GOLD RECOVERED FROM THIS CREEK WAS DONE BY DREDGES. THE LAST DREDGE WAS DISMANTLED ABOUT 1963.
MINING BEGAN AS EARLY AS 1899. (P91) THIS RIVER IS WITHIN THE NOME MINING DISTRICT.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3039

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1602868

MOU N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST 2 STEAM DREDGES WERE OPERATED LAST SEASON IN THE GRAVELS OF SOLOMON RIVER, AND SLUICING WAS DONE ON A NUMBER OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS. (P53) A 10-STAMP MILL HAS BEEN INSTALLED TO WORK A FREE-GOLD QUARTZ FROM A LODE WHICH HAS BEEN OPENED UP IN "SOLOMON RIVER COUNTRY." THE LODE INCLUDES 3 DISTINCT VEINS AND HAS BEEN DEVELOPED SUFFICIENTLY TO INSURE AMPLE ORE FOR RUNNING THE MILL. THERE ARE OTHER QUARTZ VEINS SIMILAR CHARACTER IN THIS REGION. (P54)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 02729 880971

STOR 1602868

MOU N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION

ABST HABITATIONS (ESKIMO) HAVE BEEN REPORTED AT THE MOUTH OF SOLOMON RIVER, HOWEVER THE POPULATION ABOUT 1880 WAS PROBABLY SMALL (ABOUT 10). (P23) DURING THE 1970 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP, THE AUTHOR WENT FROM THE NIUKLUK AND CASADEPAGA RIVER DRAINAGES AND THEN DOWN THE SOLOMON RIVER TO THE COAST. (P48)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 03517 00001 903

STOR 1602868

MOU N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "BUT IN 1903, THE FIRST DREDGE WAS JUST GETTING INTO PRODUCTION ON SOLOMON RIVER." (P77)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 04251 900901

STOR 1602868

MOU N643300 W1642400 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

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

ABST THE AUTHOR, MCELWAIN, STATED THAT THE SOLOMON RIVER IS 45 MI LONG, IS NAVIGABLE TO A POINT ABOUT 15 MILES FROM THE MOUTH, AND HAS A WIDTH VARYING FROM 10-100 YARDS. (P266) THE BED OF SOLOMON RIVER WAS GOLD-BEARING FOR ALMOST ITS ENTIRE LENGTH AND IN THE WINTER OF 1901 A NUMBER OF DREDGING MACHINES WERE BEING BUILT AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH. (P267)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER

REFN 04377 900913

STOR 1602868

MOU N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST "THE ROADHOUSE KEEPER ROWED US ACROSS THE ENTRANCE TO SAFETY LAGOON AND WE TRAMPED THE 12 MILES TO THE TOWN TO SOLOMON ON THE SANDSPIT AT THE ENTRANCE TO SOLOMON LAGOON AND THE MOUTH OF SOLOMON RIVER." (P63) REED AND WYNKOOP WALKED 12 MILES BACK TO SOLOMON CITY AND TOOK PASSAGE ON THE "MOSQUITO FLEET" BACK TO NOME. THE GREAT FLOOD OBLITERATED SOLOMON ONLY A FEW PILES REMAINED. ONLY A FEW PILES REMAIN OF THE NEW TOWN OF DIXON. (P66) PLACER DREDGING ON SEWARD PENINSULA WAS PROSPEROUS UP TO NW II. "BUT IN 1903 THE FIRST DREDGE WAS JUST GETTING INTO PRODUCTION ON SOLOMON RIVER, AND E. E. POWELL, A MINING PROMOTOR, WAS JUST BEGINNING TO EXPERIMENT

WITH DREDGING ON BOURBON CREEK IN THE NOME AREA." (P64)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 04980 908
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,DREDGING,MINING,PHOTO
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A 1908 JOURNEY BY HORSEBACK ALONG THE SOLOMON RIVER TO THE DPHIR AREA, T A RICKARD RECORDS THAT HIS PARTY "MUST HAVE FORDED THE RIVER FULLY 17 TIMES." HE DESCRIBES THE MINING OPERATIONS ON THE SOLOMON, NOTING THAT THE "DREDGE HAS TURNED OVER THE BED OF THE SOLOMON RIVER." HE ALSO RECORDS FOLLOWING A TRAIL TO A "ROADHOUSE ON THE EAST FORK OF THE SOLOMON RIVER... THE TRAIL WAS EASY TO FOLLOW FOR IT WAS MAINLY IN THE RIVER. SOON AFTER STARTING I FOUND THAT I HAD TO CROSS THE RIVER WHERE THE WATER HAD BEEN DEEPENED BY A DAM BUILT BY THE DREDGING COMPANY." NOTING FURTHER THAT "ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, THE ROADS FOR THE MOST PART CLING TO THE RIVER BEDS, WHERE GRAVEL AFFORDS FAIRLY GOOD FOOTING AS COMPARED TO THE SOGGY TUNDRA; IN CONSEQUENCE THE ROAD IS IN THE RIVER AND THE RIVER IS IN THE ROAD." (P363-366) PHOTO OF "SOLOMON RIVER, ALASKA SHOWING THE THREE FRIENDS AND THE NOME MONTANA-NEW MEXICO DREDGES AT WORK" (P365)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05106 914
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST AUTHOR STONE IN HIS PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZING THE SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER IN 1914 NOTES COAL COSTS \$21.00 PER TON HERE. (P47) GOLD BEARING GRAVEL IS ALSO NOTED ON THIS RIVER. (P62)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05176 900
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RECREATION
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT AROUND 1900 DOG RACES FROM NOME TO THE SOLOMON RIVER AND RETURN WERE ORGANIZED WITH A LARGE PUBLIC PURSE AND MUCH SIDE BETTING. (PP410-411)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05309 901
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS CROSSING THE SOLOMON RIVER ON HORSEBACK. (P93)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05310 902904
 STOR 1602868
 MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW MINING,PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE SOLOMON RIVER PLACER MINING DISTRICT WAS DEVELOPED IN 1902. THE MOUTH OF THE SOLOMON RIVER IS ON THE BEHRING SEA ABOUT 30 MI. EAST OF NOME. (P47) SOLOMON RIVER IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE NOME REGION.(P69) DITCHES WERE CONSTRUCTED TO OBTAIN WATER FROM SOLOMON RIVER FOR USE IN PLACER MINING. "LOW GRADE

GROUND HAS BEEN FOUND FROM ABOVE THE FORKS OF THE STREAM NEARLY TO ITS MOUTH, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 10 MILES. THE DEPOSIT INCREASES IN WIDTH AS THE RIVER WIDENS." (PP55-56) THERE ARE TWO PHOTOS IN THE DOCUMENT SHOWING PARTS OF THE SOLOMON RIVER DITCH SYSTEM. ON PAGE 74 IS A PHOTO TAKEN DURING DITCH CONSTRUCTION. THE PHOTO SHOWS MEN AND HORSES AT WORK EXCAVATING A DITCH ALONG THE SOLOMON RIVER THE RIVER IS SHOWN IN THE BACKGROUND. THE TERRAIN IS ONE OF LOW ROUNDED HILLS WITH MOSS AND BRUSH COVER. CAPTION OF THE PHOTO IS "BREAKING GROUND ALONG THE LINE SOLOMON RIVER DITCH CO." ON PAGE 88 IS A PHOTO SHOWING A COMPLETED SECTION OF THE DITCH CARRYING WATER. THE SOLOMON RIVER IS SHOWN IN THE UPPER RIGHT BACKGROUND. THE TERRAIN IS ONE OF BROAD, LOW ROUNDED HILLS COVERED WITH MOSS AND TUSsockS. BRUSH IS EVIDENT ON THE RIVER FLOOD PLAIN. CAPTION OF THE PHOTO IS "PART OF SOLOMON RIVER DITCH SYSTEM CONSTRUCTED IN 1904 BY D M BROGAN AND THE AUTHOR. ELEVATION AT THIS POINT IS 150 FEET ABOVE THE BED OF THE RIVER." THE AUTHOR REPORTS CROSSING THE SOLOMON RIVER ON HORSEBACK. (P80)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05821 900
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K1105 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST THE SOLOMON RIVER AND COUNCIL CITY RAILROAD, A STANDARD GAUGE, CONNECTED THE MINING CAMPS ALONG THE RIVER WITH THE SOUTHERN COAST. FROM COUNCIL CITY THE MINING RAILROAD EXTENDED 8 MORE MILES TO OPHIR CREEK. (P129) NO EXACT DATE IS GIVEN BUT IS BELIEVED TO BE IN EARLY 1900'S.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 05930 959
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643300 W1642500 K1105 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959. 80PP. THE LEE BROTHERS DREDGED ON SOLOMON RIVER IN 1959. (P29)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K1105 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON STATED THAT THE SOLOMON RIVER RAILWAY EXTENDED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE SOLOMON RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF ITS EAST FORK, A DISTANCE OF 14 MIS. (P25)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER SOLOMON RIVER
 REFN 06663 903909
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K1105 0290W 11
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN THE 1909 "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A W GREELY INDICATES THAT LOPE MINING HAS TAKEN PLACE ON SOLOMON RIVER SINCE 1903. (P79)

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 00026 00011 907
 STOR 1602868
 HOUT N643302 W1642437 K1105 0290W 11

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3042

LUPR 22

KEYM NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, PHOTO

don't type →
 ABST IN "SEWARD PENINSULA TOWNS AND MINING CAMPS", ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, APRIL 1907, VOL III, NO 2, A COLLECTION OF PHOTOS. (PP156-160) PHOTO, P 156, OF "SOLOMON, STREET AND WATERFRONTS VIEW", SHOWS BUILDINGS, FLATS, BOATS DRAWN UP ON RIVER SHORE.

**** WATN SOLOMON RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 00792 922

STOR 1602868

MOUT N643302 W1642437 K110S 0290W 11

LUPR 22

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO

ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "A DREDGING MACHINE AT SOLOMON, 30 MIS E OF HOME..." (P274) ACCORDING TO ORTH, SOLOMON IS ON THE SOLOMON RIVER. DREDGING MACHINE IS SITTING IN MIDDLE OF A RIVER; MACHINE IS QUITE BIG, APPEARING MUCH LIKE A WAREHOUSE, WITH AT LEAST 5 SMOKE STACKS. THERE IS AN ISLAND NEAR MACHINE, OR MAYBE PILINGS FROM THE DIGGING FORMED THE ISLAND. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 01909 911

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

KEYM 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)

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02050 904

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

KEYM MINING, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST SONICKSON CREEK IS SMALL, FLOWING N THROUGH A CANYON TO THE SEVENTYMILE (ABOUT 2 MI WEST OF THE FALLS. IT RUNS CLOSE TO THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE VALLEY. SOME GOLD WORK HAS BEEN DONE AROUND ITS MOUTH. LOW WATER HAD INHIBITED WORK AT THE TIME OF THE AUTHOR'S VISIT. (PP55 TO 56)

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02122 907

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST SONICKSON CREEK FLOWS IN A CANYON WHOSE SLOPES EXHIBIT WELL-DEFINED BENCHING NEAR THE SEVENTYMILE. BEDROCK AT THE MOUTH IS A CALCAREOUS SCHIST. THE GRAVELS CONTAIN BOULDERS OF SCHIST, CONGLOMERATE, GREENSTONE, AND GRANITE. A SMALL AMOUNT OF WORK HAS BEEN DONE NEAR THE MOUTH, WITH RESULTS NOT ENCOURAGING. (P45) SHOWN IN "TIMBERED AREA", FIG 2, P 13.

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02174 909

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3043

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. A DITCH, 6000 FT LONG, WITH A BOTTOM WIDTH OF THREE FEET AND A GRADE OF 4.6 FT PER MILE WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1909 TO DIVERT WATER FROM SONICKSON CREEK. (P171)

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02175 910

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

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) SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SEVENTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P216)

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02124 912

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE FORTY MILE, EAGLE, AND SEVENTY MILE RIVER DISTRICT. E A PORTER 1912. (PP211-218) U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN #520. A CONSIDERABLE DITCH WAS CONSTRUCTED TO DIVERT WATERS OF THIS CREEK IN ORDER TO WASH GRAVEL OVERLYING BEDROCK INTO THE SEVENTY MILE RIVER. THE SOFT BEDROCK WAS LATER SHOVELED AND SLICED TO YIELD GOLD. (P218)

**** WATN SONICKSON CREEK SONICKSON CREEK

REFN 02216 912

STOR 160339912382002012000296000430

MOUT N645500 W1415000 F010N 0290E 04

LUPR 34 SEVENTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. THE MINING OPERATIONS AT THE FALLS ON SEVENTYMILE RIVER USING WATER FOR OPERATING SLUCE BOXES FROM SONICKSON CREEK, CONTINUED UNTIL AUGUST 1, 1912. (P219)

**** WATN SOONKAKAT RIVER YUKO OR SOON RIVER

REFN 00660 910917

STOR 160339904718000930000026200060

MOUT N644300 W1580300 K090S 0040E 15

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST YUKOKAKAT WAS A MINING TOWN ON THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED NOV. 25, 1910. CLOSED APRIL 30, 1917. (P-80)

**** WATN SORRELS CREEK SORRELS CREEK

REFN 02114 907

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350041600030

MOUT N650500 W1465200 F030N 0040E 23

LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA 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 1 FOR MONTHLY DISCHARGE FROM SORRELS CREEK. SEE TABLE 3 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, 1907. SEE TABLE 4 MEAN WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND- FEET, FROM LITTLE CHENA AND CHATANIKA RIVER BASINS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3044

1907.

- **** WATN SORRELS CREEK SORRELS CREEK
REFN 02175 907910
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310041600030
MOUT N650500 W1465300 F030N 0040E 23
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 "MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN LITTLE CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1907-1910". (P185) SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND-FEET OF SORRELS, FISH AND MILLER CREEKS FOR 1910". (P187)
- **** WATN SOURDOUGH CREEK SOURDOUGH CREEK
REFN 01536 971
STOR 161039501863000351000479500160
MOUT N623100 W1453100 C090N 0020W 36
LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST SOURDOUGH MAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "SOURDOUGH CREEK... FLOWS THROUGH THE GROUNDS, AND THE WATER IS DRINKABLE, AFTER BOILING. BEST ANGLING IN THE AREA IS FOR GRAYLING." (P31) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "THIS MAYSIDE IS LOCATED NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SOURDOUGH, ABOUT 18 MILES N OF GULKANA." (P31) IT IS ON RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.
- **** WATN SOURDOUGH CREEK SOURDOUGH CREEK
REFN 02197 911
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240159101370
MOUT N651700 W1462800 F050N 0060E 03
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.
- **** WATN SOURDOUGH CREEK SOURDOUGH CREEK
REFN 03496 953
STOR 161039501863000351000479500160
MOUT N623100 W1453100 C090N 0020W 36
LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT A BRIDGE WAS REPLACED ON SOURDOUGH CREEK, MILE 149.3 RICHARDSON HWY. (P115)
- **** WATN SOURDOUGH CREEK UNNAMED
REFN 04841 940
STOR 161039501863000351000479500160
MOUT N623100 W1453100 C090N 0020W 36
LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST AT SOURDOUGH THERE WAS A ROADHOUSE AND THE WATER SYSTEM WAS DESCRIBED. "A LITTLE DAM WAS BUILT SO THAT THE CREEK WATER BACKED UP TO PLUNGE DOWN TO THE LOWER BED." (P208) A WHEEL POURED WATER INTO A WOODEN TROUGH CONVEYING IT INTO A FUNNEL AND FINALLY TO A BARREL RESERVOIR. ANOTHER PIPE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE BARREL CARRIED WATER UNDER GRAVITY PRESSURE INTO THE CABIN AND SUPPLIED WATER UNTIL THE CREEK FROZE. (P209)
- **** WATN SOURDOUGH CREEK UNNAMED STREAM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3045

REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 1610395018630003510004795
 MQUT N623100 W1453100 C090N 0020W 36
 LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST AN UNNAMED CREEK ENTERING THE GULKANA NEAR MILE 47 ADDS ABOUT 75 CFS, BEING THE SECOND MOST SIGNIFICANT TRIBUTARY IN THIS REACH. (P4-193) SOURDOUGH CREEK IS THE ONLY STREAM ENTERING THE GULKANA BETWEEN MILES 45 AND 50.

**** WATN SOUT FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MQUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST A TRAIL FROM THIRTEENMILE CAMP CROSSES THE SOUTH FORK AT FRANKLIN CREEK. (P10) NAVIGATION ON THE FORTYMILE IS DIFFICULT DUE TO SWIFT CURRENTS AND NUMEROUS RAPIDS, BUT SMALL BOATS CARRY FREIGHT AS FAR AS CHICKEN CREEK ON MOSQUITO FORK. (THE SOUTH FORK LINKS FORTYMILE WITH MOSQUITO FORK). (P10) THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TRAVELED OVERLAND BY TRAIL AND CROSSED THE SOUTH FORK AT FRANKLIN CREEK. (P15) THE SOUTH FORK FLOWS NORTHERNLY IN A CANYON, BECOMING MORE OPEN TOWARD THE SOUTH AND BENDING ABRUPTLY TO THE WEST, ABOUT 15 MI ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE FORTYMILE. (P19)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BIRCH CREEK SOUTH FORK BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 160339909782101664002911001210
 MQUT N652000 W1442500 F060N 0160E 34
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TRAVELED TO THE SOUTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK, KEEPING THE NORTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THIS FORK WITH ITS DEEP CANYONS, ON THE NORTH. (P15) PLATE Y IS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A ROCK OUTCROP ON SOUTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK, ALSO SHOWING A SMALL FALLS.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BIRCH CREEK SOUTH FORK BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909782101664002911001210
 MQUT N651700 W1442500 F060N 0160E 34
 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.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BREHNER RIVER SOUTH FORK BREHNER RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039500508000094000255000620
 MQUT N610000 W1441500 C100S 0060E 13
 LUPR 53 BREHNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE SOUTH FORK BREHNER RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED 500 CFS AVERAGE FLOW FROM ITS NEARLY 200 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-52)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BREHNER RIVER SOUTH FORK BREHNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 976
 STOR 161039500508000094000255000620

MOUT N610000 W1441500 C100S 0060E 13
LUPR 53 BREMNER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF

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. WATER VOLUME EQUAL TO THAT OF MIDDLE FORK. (P2)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BREMNER RIVER SOUTH FORK BREMNER RIVER

REFN 04077 00010 976
STOR 161039500508000094000255000620
MOUT N610000 W1441500 C100S 0060E 13
LUPR 53 BREMNER RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST SOUTH FORK BREMNER RIVER FLOWS 13 MILES FROM FAN GLACIER TO BREMNER RIVER. (P1)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK BREMNER RIVER SOUTH FORK BREMNER RIVER

REFN 04077 00053 976
STOR 161039500508000094000250500620
MOUT N610000 W1441500 C100S 0060E 13
LUPR 53 BREMNER RIVER

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST PATRICK POURCHOT, BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION REPRESENTATIVE, DESCRIBES AN AUG 20-SEPTEMBER 1, 1976 FLOAT TRIP FIELD INSPECTION OF THE BREMNER AND COPPER RIVER HE AND THREE OTHER INDIVIDUALS MADE. HE MENTIONS THAT "AFTER S.F. IN FRONT OF CAMP RIVER IN THREE OR FOUR CHANNELS SEPARATED BY LOW, NARROW GRAVEL BARS. ACTIVE RIVER BOTTOM 75-100 YARDS WIDE. RIFFLES 5-7 MPH CURRENT, 2-4 FEET DEEP ALTHOUGH MUCH DEEPER IN CANYON." (P5)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 00544 947962
STOR 1608046
MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15
LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK, NEAR ANCHORAGE, HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 29.4 SQ MIS. DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: JUNE 21, 1949, GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.3/ FT (DATUM THEN IN USE), DISCHARGE OF 891 CFS (30.3 CFS PER SQ MI), RECURRENCE INTERVAL 40 YEARS; NOVEMBER 16, 1961, GAGE HEIGHT OF 5.44 FT, NO DISCHARGE GIVEN. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON CREEK IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR ANCHORAGE" (P13); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK

REFN 02740 972
STOR 1608046
MOUT N610751 W1495753 S120N 0040W 15
LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE FLAT TOP TRAIL BEGINS IN THE VALLEY OF SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK. (P94) THE RAMP TRAIL LEADS TO THE PASS BETWEEN SHIP CREEK AND CAMPBELL CREEK DRAINAGES, AND BEGINS IN THE VALLEY OF SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK. "ON FOOT FOLLOW THE TRACKED-VEHICLE TRAIL DOWN HILL TO SOUTH FORK CAMPBELL CREEK. NORMALLY IT IS POSSIBLE TO CROSS THE STREAM HERE ON ROCKS, BUT, DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER, IT MAY BE NECESSARY TO WADE." THE TRAIL THEN CLIMBS THE HILL, THROUGH BRUSH, AND ACROSS A TRIBUTARY STREAM, AND ALONG THE VALLEY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE STREAM FOR "EASY BRUSH-FREE WALKING", TO THE RAMP. THE TRAIL IS BEST JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, BUT ALSO MAKES A GOOD WINTER SKI OR SNOWSHOE TOUR. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3049

MOUT N641500 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 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 SOUTH FORK AND DENNISON FORK FOR 1911. (P227)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641500 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 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 SOUTH FORK, MOSQUITO FORK, AND KECHUMSTUK CREEK FOR 1910. (P208)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02194 909
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE FORTYMILE, EAGLE AND SEVENTY MILE RIVER DISTRICT. E A PORTER 1912 PP211-218. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN #520. A GOLD DREDGE WAS INSTALLED ON THIS STREAM IN 1909 AND WORKED PROFITABLY FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (P216)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641900 W1410000 F070S 0340E 16
 LUPR 36 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. THE AT WATER DREDGE SUCCESSFULLY WORKED 4000 FT OF SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER NEAR BUCKSKIN CREEK. THE DREDGE DREW 5 1/2 FT AND REQUIRED AT LEAST SEVEN FEET OF WATER TO DO AFFECTIVE WORK. (P216)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ONE DREDGE WAS DIGGING ON THE SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER IN 1913. LOW GRADE ORE WHICH IS UNPROFITABLE FOR SMALL OUTFITS MAY BE MINED PROFITABLY WITH HYDRAULIC OR DREDGE. (P361)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02717 900976
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST THE AUTHORS BEGAN A RECONNAISSANCE FLOAT TRIP ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER ON JUNE 22, 1976, FROM

MILE POST 75 OF THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY TO MILEPOST 112 OF THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY. (P2). ~~THE BOAT USED WAS A RAFT~~
(P2). THE SOUTH FORK HAS 24 CABINS OR SITES OF CABIN RUINS WHICH THE AUTHORS NOTED IN THEIR REPORT. THESE
CABINS WERE BUILT, PREDOMINANTLY BY MINERS FROM 1900 THROUGH 1950 AND WERE USED INFREQUENTLY DURING THE
1960'S AND EARLY 1970'S. A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THE CABINS AND SITES IS OPPOSITE P 68 (P18-68).

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 03097 898949

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000

MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, ROUTE

ABST BEN NORVELL, IN ADDITION TO MINING, "DID SOME TRAPPING AND FREIGHTED GOODS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE FORTYMILE
RIVER TO CHICKEN IN A POLING BOAT. (P22) CHICKEN "WAS THE FIRST NIGHT STOP FOR THE MAIL CARRIER OR FREIGHTERS
ON THEIR WAY TO CHICKEN" AND OTHER TRAVELERS. CHICKEN WAS A HUB OF ACTIVITY FOR THE SOUTHERN FORTYMILE MINING
DISTRICT EVEN AFTER THE STAMPEDE OF '98. (P28) THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY IN 1949 WAS THE FIRST MODERN GROUND
TRANSPORTATION LINK, BESIDES DOGSLED, HORSE, RIVER, AND FOOT. (P29) THE S FORK ROSE 3 FT ABOVE THE FORMER
HIGH WATER MARK DURING THE FLOOD OF 1936. ALSO A SIMILAR FLOOD OCCURRED IN SPRING OF 1925. (P42)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 03189 973

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000

MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, DISCHARGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST PROPOSED FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER. R C HUGHES 1973. BY ALASKA PLANNING GROUP U S DEPARTMENT
INTERIOR 422 PP. THE SOUTH FORK IS 30 TO 60 FT WIDE AND DEPTHS OFTEN EXCEED 5 FT WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF
10 FT PER MILE. (P50) THE STREAMBED IS COMPOSED OF BEDROCK, GRAVEL, AND BOULDERS UP TO SEVERAL FT IN
DIAMETER. DURING NORMAL RAINFALL YEARS THERE IS SUFFICIENT WATER TO FLOAT KAYAKS AND CANOES AND IT IS
POSSIBLE TO OPERATE OUT BOARD MOTORS WITH CARE. (P50) DOWNSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF NORTH AND SOUTH
CREEKS MARBLE OUTCROPS OF BEDROCK DELIMIT THE RIVER CHANNEL. GRAVEL TERRACES ON HIGHER LAND ADJACENT TO THE
RIVER MARK PREHISTORIC RIVER LOCATIONS. (P50) PAST AND PRESENT MINING ACTIVITIES ARE MUCH IN EVIDENCE ON THE
SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER. (P50) SEE TABLE 4 ON P51 FOR A LIST OF SELECTED TRIBUTARIES TO THE SOUTH FORK
FEATURING LENGTH AND AVERAGE GRADIENT. STREAM GAGE HEIGHT(1912) VARIED BETWEEN 3.95 AND 10.5 FT IN JUNE AND
BETWEEN 2.0 AND 6.5 FT IN JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. (P52) SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY
CANOES IN ITS ENTIRELY FROM THE MOUTH OF WALKER'S FORK DOWNSTREAM. (P56) IN 1909 A DREDGE BEGAN MINING
OPERATIONS ON SOUTH FORK. (P61) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AS MUCH AS 60% OF THE STREAMBANK OF THE SOUTH FORK AND
FORTYMILE RIVER SHOWS EVIDENCE OF MINING ACTIVITIES. (P93)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 03549 902

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000

MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER

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

ABST U OF A ARCHIVES, WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLECTION. "IN FEB IT BECAME NECESSARY FOR ME TO GO DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF
THE FORTYMILE RIVER TO WHAT WAS KNOWN AS THE MOSQUITO FLATS WHERE KETCHENSTOCK INDIANS LIVED. MY TRAIL ALONG
THE (TELEGRAPH) LINE OVER HILL AND DALE WAS NOW GETTING PRETTY GOOD FOR THE DOG TEAMS, BUT THE HEAVY SLEDG
WITH HORSES AND MILES STILL HAD TO STICK TO THE ROUND ABOUT ROAD BY WAY OF YUKON AND FORTYMILE RIVER." (P88)
DATE IS 1902 MITCHELL WAS WORKING ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE FROM EAGLE TO THE TANANA RIVER AND THE LINE DOWN THE
GOOD PASTURE RIVER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 04066 00193 954955

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3051

STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST SEMI-FINAL CONSTRUCTION REPORT BY T HARRINGTON 1954-1955. IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE 40-MILE RIVER BRIDGE AT MILE POST 113 OF THE TAYLOR HIGHWAY, STEEL GUIDES WERE SLEDGED DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTY MILE RIVER ON ICE.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 04066 00232 925
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT
 ABST EAGLE DISTRICT ROADS. IN A 10 PAGE LETTER FROM R J SHEPPARD TO THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, DATE JULY 3, 1925, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FACT THAT THE SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE IS FORDABLE AT FRANKLIN DURING NORMAL STAGES OF WATER, THOUGH ROWBOATS WERE AVAILABLE FOR USE BY MEN ON FOOT.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 05179 887
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST HENRY DAVIS WENT 15 MI. UP TO A GULCH WHERE HE STAKED A MINING CLAIM. HE IS APPARENTLY POLING UP RIVER IN A BOAT. (P47148) DAVIS AND CHRIS SONNICHSON HUNTED IN AREA. DAVIS MENTIONS THAT SEVERAL OTHER PROSPECTORS ARE IN BOATS ALONG FORTYMILE. IN 1889, JOHNNY FOLGER AND BEN ATWATER STARTED FROM ATWATER BAR, JUST ABOVE FRANKLIN GULCH, FOR HEADWATERS OF TANANA, USING A SLEIGH TO HAUL THEIR GEAR, WHICH INCLUDED A WHIPSAW TO BUILD A BOAT. (P107)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE CHICKEN ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT CHICKEN ON THE SOUTH FORK RIVER SOUTH SOUTHWEST OF EAGLE. REPORTEDLY STILL STANDING, THIS ROADHOUSE IS A ONE-STORY BUILDING. (P17) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK HESS CREEK SOUTH FORK HESS CREEK
 REFN 02278 916
 STOR 160339907945801370000916201150
 MOUT N654230 W1482130 F100N 0040W 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662,1916) J B HERTIE SAYS:PROSPECTING HAS BEEN CARRIED ON FOR TWO YEARS ON THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, BUT SO FAR NO CONTINUOUS PAY STREAK HAS BEEN LOCATED, THOUGH FAIRLY PRODUCTIVE POCKETS OF GOLD HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE GRAVELS AT SEVERAL LOCALITIES. IN THE LIGHT OF THE DRAINAGE HISTORY OF THIS DISTRICT THIS CONDITION IS NOT SURPRISING NOR DIFFICULT TO UNDERSTAND. (P272)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK HESS CREEK SOUTH FORK HESS RIVER
 REFN 00293 919

STOR 1603399079458013700
 MOUT N654020 W1494832 F100N 0110W 22
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN HIS PAPER ON STREAM PIRACY, J.B. MERTIE DISCUSSES LIVENGOOD CREEK AND THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER. THIS PAPER WAS REVIEWED IN JOURNAL OF WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, IX (1919). A PROGRESSIVE DROWNING OF THE STREAM VALLEYS OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION ALLOWED LIVENGOOD CREEK TO STEAL THE HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER. A SUBSEQUENT DRAINAGE OF THIS VALLEYS ALLOWED SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER TO RECOVER A LARGE PART OF ITS FORMER DRAINAGE. (P109-110) "THE PRESENT DIVIDE BETWEEN THE 2 STREAMS HAS BEEN FOUND BY DRILLING TO BE SILT-FILLED." (P109) PAGE NUMBERS ARE FROM THE JOURNAL OF WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, NOT THE ORIGINAL PAPER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK HESS CREEK SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK
 REFN 02266 915
 STOR 1603399079458013700
 MOUT N654020 W1494832 F100N 0110W 22
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 642-G), BROOKS WRITES: THE UPPER BASIN OF THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK, CALLED GOLDSTREAM BY THE MINERS, LIES DIRECTLY EAST OF THE HEADWATERS OF LIVENGOOD CREEK, AND IS A WIDE, FLAT-BOTTOMED VALLEY THROUGH WHICH THE STREAM MEANDERS. ITS VALLEY SLOPES ARE GENTLE, BUT ARE SAID TO BE BROKEN BY BENCHES. THIS PART OF THE VALLEY OF GOLDSTREAM IS A MILE OR MORE IN WIDTH. ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK THE VALLEY FLOOR NARROWS TO 600 OR 800 FEET, THE WALLS ARE STEEP AND LACK BENCHES, AND THE STREAM MAINTAINS A RATHER STRAIGHT COURSE. AT THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK THE VALLEY WIDENS AGAIN INTO A BROAD BASIN AND THE STREAM AGAIN TAKES A TORTUOUS COURSE. HERE THE VALLEY SLOPES ARE BROKEN BY BROAD GRAVEL BENCHES. THERE IS A VERY LOW, APPARENTLY GRAVEL-FILLED DIVIDE, BETWEEN THE HEAD OF PEDRO CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO SOUTH FORK BELOW WILLOW CREEK, AND THE HEAD OF THE WEST FORK OF MYRTLE CREEK, TRIBUTARY TO LIVENGOOD CREEK. IN FACT, THESE STREAMS HEAD IN THE SAME FLAT WITH EXCELSIOR AND LOST CREEKS. (P203) ON THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK, TWO LOCALITIES OF DEEP GROUND HAVE BEEN FOUND. JUST ACROSS THE DIVIDE FROM LIVENGOOD CREEK, ABOUT HALF A MILE BELOW ALABAM CREEK, A HOLE HAS BEEN SUNK 100 FEET TO BEDROCK. THIS IS ON THE UPPER PART OF SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK, HERE CALLED GOLDSTREAM, ON CLAIM "NO 7 ABOVE". IT IS PROBABLE THAT 40 OR 50 FEET OF THIS 100 FEET WAS GRAVEL. ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES BELOW THIS POINT THREE HOLES HAVE BEEN SUNK. (P207)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER SOUTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00020 976
 STOR 160339904913000947001940501950
 MOUT N654419 W1563220 K040N 0110E 23
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST SOUTH FORK FLOWS NE. FALL APPROXIMATELY 800 FEET IN 88 MILES. AVERAGE GRADIENT IS 9 FEET PER MILE. (P2)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER SOUTH FORK HUSLIA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00020 976
 STOR 160339904913000947001940501950
 MOUT N654419 W1563220 K040N 0110E 23
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST SOUTH FORK IS 88 MILES LONG. (P2) INFORMATION OBTAINED FROM WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF HUSLIA RIVER. DAGE ABOVE REPRESENTS PUBLICATION DATE.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK
 REFN 01853 952
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, A PLACER CONCENTRATE WAS OBTAINED IN 1952 ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER THAT CONTAINED 0.18% EQUIVALENT URANIUM. (P2) MUCH OF THE AREA IN THE DRAINAGE OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER UPSTREAM FROM GOLD BENCH HAS A WIDESPREAD COVER OF OVERBURDEN AND VEGETATION (TUNDRA, MOSS AND MUCK). THERE IS A PLACER-GOLD MINING CAMP ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P3) IT WAS SUGGESTED BY MADDEN THAT THE SOURCE AREA OF THE GOLD IS IN THE MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTHSIDE OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT GOLD BENCH. THE PLACER-GOLD MINING CAMP, HEMATITE AND TRACES OF BISMUTH, COPPER, LEAD, TIN, AND TUNGSTEN MINERALS ARE ASSOCIATED WITH URAN OTHORIGANITE FOUND THERE. THERE IS SOME DISCUSSION OF THE GRAVELS OF SHORT TRIBUTARIES DRAINING THE HILLS ALONG THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF THE SOUTH FORK. (P3)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04490 917918

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HQUT N663433 W1515600 F200N 0200W 06

LUPR 33

KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST IN EARLY WINTER OF 1917, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER CROSSED THE SOUTH FORK FLATS OF KOYUKUK RIVER IN DOGSLEDS EN ROUTE FROM CHANDELAR RIVERTO COLDFOOT ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER. PURPOSE WAS TRAVEL AND MINISTRY.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

NOHDOLCHINTNA RIVER

REFN 06885 885

STOR 160339909413000947004640005080

HQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST AN INDIAN VILLAGE IS LOCATED ON THE MOUTH OF NOHDOLCHINTNA RIVER. THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES THE VILLAGE IS ABOUT 80 MI BY RIVER FROM KONOOTENA VILLAGE, IS THE LAST SETTLEMENT ON THE KOYUKUK, EVEN THOUGH HE THOUGHT THE RIVER MIGHT EXTEND SOME 200 MI FURTHER. (P99)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

SOUTH FORK CREEK

REFN 00575 891

STOR 160339904913000947004640005086

HQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST MINER BRUCE, AN ALASKA WRITER/AUTHORITY WRITES ON THE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. IN DISCUSSING GOLD FIELDS, HE EXPLAINS THAT THE KOYUKUK HAD SEVERAL CREEKS THAT WERE PROSPECTED IN 1891. SOUTH FORK WAS ONE OF THEM. (P187)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01074 900

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST LIEUTENANT CANTHELL'S "REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE U S REVENUE STEAMER NUNIVAK ON THE YUKON RIVER STATION, ALASKA, 1899-1901" CONTAINS A SECTION BY LIEUTENANT CAMDEN, WHO REPORTED ON A TRIP UP THE KOYUKUK IN 1900. CAMDEN NOTED THAT GOLD BENCH AND EAGLE CLIFF BARS HAD SOME GOLD REPORTED THROUGH LAST SUMMERS WORK. DAVIS CREEK HAD SOME GOLD BUT WAS ABANDONED DUE TO THE SCARCITY OF FOOD. CAMDEN NOTES THAT IN JUNE, 1900, 360 MINERS WERE SAID TO BE WORKING THESE STREAMS. (P247)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3054

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01749 905
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON WAS TRAVELLING FROM FORT YUKON TO BETTLES BY DOG TEAM IN DECEMBER 1905. FROM THE CHANDALAR RIVER HE CROSSED A LOW PASS INTO THE WIDE VALLEY OF THE KOYUKUK SOUTH FORK. (P39) THE VALLEY IS A HIGH, WIND-SWEPT REGION OF NIGGERHEAD AND SWAMPS. THE TRAIL DESCENDED ONE OF 15 SOUTHERN DRAWS, FOLLOWED THE MAIN VALLEY FOR ANHILE, CROSSED IT, AND LEFT BY ONE OF ITS NORTHERN DRAWS TO PASS OVER THE MOUNTAINS SEPARATING IT FROM THE MAIN FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. (P80)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02158 909
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER RISES ABOUT 10 MILES WEST OF CHANDALAR LAKE AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST FOR ABOUT 175 MILES. (P310) MINING IN THE AREA IS DISCUSSED. (P311-312)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02204 913
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION
 ABST USGS 1913. SOUTH FORK IS ABOUT 175 MILES LONG. (P105)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02604 899
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,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) FROM THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK A DETACHMENT PORTAGED ACROSS TO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK AND CARRIED A COMPASS TRAVERSE DOWN THAT STREAM TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE MIDDLE FORK, A DISTANCE OF 140 MI. (P449) SEE: APPROXIMATE DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK. ALSO SEE: APPROXIMATE DISTANCES FROM MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK ON MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK TO MOUTH OF HUNGARIAN CREEK ON SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER. THE D U R TRAIL LEADS TO THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER BY WAY OF FISH CREEK. (P455)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 971
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MQUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL,NO TRAFF
 ABST FIGURE 2 ON P14 IS OF THE MEANDERING SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02787 971974

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 EIGHT 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. THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS ABOUT 150-200 FEET ACROSS AND 2-6 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES. (P10) DURING THE WINTER OF 1972 HOLES WERE DRILLED IN THE ICE OF THIS STREAM. THE ICE AT ONE HOLE WAS AT LEAST 60 INCHES THICK. THE OTHER HOLE WAS DRILLED THROUGH 43 INCHES OF ICE (P21)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00001 969

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYH PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF, MINING, FLOOD

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. THE SOUTH FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER RISES AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 3000 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL IN THE PHILLIP SMITH MOUNTAINS. THE RIVER FLOWS SOUTHWESTERLY FOR 160 MI AND HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 2552 SQUARE MI. (FIG 2-59) THE AVERAGE GRADIENT OVER THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THIS RIVER IS 15.9 FT PER MI. IT RANGES FROM 400 FT PER MI NEAR THE HEADWATERS TO 2.5 FT PER MI IN THE LOWER 10 MI. NOTE TRANSECTS OF STREAM PROFILE UPSTREAM FROM, DOWNSTREAM FROM AND AT THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING OF THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR WISEMAN SHOWING MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD, BANK FULL LEVEL, ICE SCARS AND THE WATER SURFACE. (FIG 2-27) SOUTH FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER YIELDED CONSIDERABLE GOLD AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. (P3-18) THE JULY AND SEPTEMBER 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY INDICATED THAT THE LOWER 50 MI OF THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK IS PROBABLY NAVIGABLE. (P3-37) THE UPPER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER 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) SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S COAST GUARD AND LISTED IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970). (P3-60) TABLE 2-15 LISTS DISCHARGE RATE FOR THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR GOLD BENCH MINE FOR 1969. TABLE 2-16 GIVES FLOOD DIMENSION DATA.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00002 A 970

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

HOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYH PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW OF THE SOUTH FORK IS APPROXIMATELY 2000 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-19) THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 2500 SQUARE MI OVER ITS 160 MI COURSE. DURING A 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY THE RIVER WAS DETERMINED TO BE 150 FT WIDE IMMEDIATELY UPSTREAM FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ONLY 2 FT DEEP. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF THE SOUTH FORK IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 2000 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-90) THE RIVER IS NOT NOW USED FOR NDR KNOWN IN THE PAST TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT. (P4-91) IN SEPTEMBER, 1973 THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA DISTRICT MADE A HELICOPTER SURVEY AND UNOFFICIALLY CONSIDERED THE SOUTH FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER NAVIGABLE. (P4-93) IN 1970 THE U S COAST GUARD PERFORMED A SIMILAR SURVEY AND ALSO CONSIDERED THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK NAVIGABLE. (P4-33) AS OF 1975, THE DATE OF THIS PUBLICATION THE SOUTH FORK IS DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO GOLD BENCH, MILE 81.5. SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER IN UPPER REACH (MILE 81.5 TO MILE 159.5). THE UPPER REACH DESCENDS FROM JUST BELOW TWIN LAKES, ELEVATION 3000 FT TO 960 FT AT GOLD BENCH, A DISTANCE OF 78 MI WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 26.2 FT PER MI. (P4-94) A TRAIL FROM WISEMAN TO CHANDALAR INTERSECTS THE RIVER AT MILE 152 AND PARALLELS THE RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS. (P4-94) A TRAIL FROM COLDFOOT CROSSES THE RIVER AT MILE 137, WHILE A SPUR TRAIL GOES TO BOATHAN PASS AND CROSSES AT MILE 130. (P4-95) ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH GLACIER CREEK, MILE 143, THE SOUTH FORK

DESCENDS AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 88.5 FT PER MI. BELOW MILE 125 THE GRADIENT LESSENS TO ABOUT 9 FT PER MI. THE RIVER IS CONFINED TO A WELL-DEFINED CHANNEL THROUGHOUT THIS REACH. (P4-95) WATER VELOCITY IN THIS REACH WAS MEASURED AT THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING IN SEPTEMBER, 1974 AND WAS FOUND TO BE ABOUT 4 FT PER SEC. SEPTEMBER, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS DETERMINED THE DEPTHS IN THIS REACH WERE GENERALLY LESS THAN 2 FT. DEPTH IN THE VICINITY OF THE PIPELINE CROSSING WAS ONLY ABOUT A FOOT. IN SEPTEMBER OF 1974. IN JULY 1971 THE U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MADE A CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY AND DETERMINED THE PRESENT RIVER DEPTH TO BE ABOUT 20 INCHES, BANK FULL STAGE WAS 7.5 FT AND MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD WAS 10 FT. (P4-96) WIDTHS IN THIS REACH OBSERVED DURING 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY RANGED BETWEEN 30 AND 60 FT. AT THE PROPOSED TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING WIDTH WAS APPROXIMATED AT 60 FT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL IN 1974. THE JULY 1971 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY REVEALED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: PRESENT MAIN CHANNEL WIDTH: 110 FT BANK FULL WIDTH: 350 FT AND MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOODWAY WIDTH OF 460 FT. (P4-96) A SEPTEMBER 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY ESTIMATED THE VOLUMETRIC FLOW OF THE SOUTH FORK AT THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING TO BE ABOUT 200 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-97) VISUAL OBSERVATION VIA HELICOPTER SURVEY IN SEPTEMBER, 1974 INDICATED THAT FROM A SUBJECTIVE STANDPOINT, THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER ABOVE GOLD BENCH WAS NOT BOATABLE. IT WAS FELT, HOWEVER, THAT THE RIVER COULD BE FLOATED FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF MOSQUITO FORK AT MILE 107. (P4-97) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 9/20/74 BY DON AND AL DETERMINED THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER AT 60 FT AT THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING. THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VALLEY WAS 1500 TO 1600 FT. DEPTH OF THE RIVER WAS MEASURED AT 4 FT PER SEC. THE HEIGHT OF THE BANKS OF THE RIVER VARIED FROM 2 TO 8 FT. (P4-101) SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER IN MIDDLE REACH (MILE 50 TO MILE 81.5).

**** MAIN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00002 B 970

STDR 160339904913000947004640005080

MOU1 N663456 N1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYX PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST FROM MILE 81.5 TO MILE 50 THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER DESCENDS 310 FT WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 10.2 FT PER MI. (P4-102) DEVELOPMENT ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK WAS CONFINED TO THE OLD MINING COMMUNITY OF GOLD BENCH. (P4-102) THE RIVER IS MORE OR LESS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL IN THIS STRETCH. WATER VELOCITY WAS MEASURED AT MILE 55 DURING BOTH JULY AND SEPTEMBER, 1974. DURING JULY FLOW IN THE MAIN CHANNEL WAS ABOUT 7 FT PER SEC, WHILE IN SEPTEMBER IT WAS ONLY 5 FT PER SEC. (P4-103) DEPTHS DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY OF THE LOWER HALF OF THIS REACH WERE 2 FT ON THE AVERAGE. DURING SEPTEMBER, THE DEPTH WAS ONLY HALF THIS FIGURE. (P4-103) DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE OF THE LOWER HALF OF THIS REACH VARIED FROM 50 TO 150 FT. SOME "TIGHT" AREAS IN THE RIVER WERE ONLY 15 TO 20 FT WIDE. (P4-104) SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE RIVER WAS FLOATABLE WAS DETERMINED BY A HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE IN SEPTEMBER, 1974. (P4-104) IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE RIVER IS BOATABLE DURING HIGH WATER STAGES. (P4-104) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/06/74 CONDUCTED 3 MI "PAST" THE CONFLUENCE OF JIN RIVER INDICATED A RIVER WIDTH OF ABOUT 150 FT. THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VALLEY WAS ABOUT 1/8 MI. AT MODERATE WATER STAGES THE RIVER IS 1- TO 1 1/2 FT DEEP WITH A FLOW RATE OF 7 FT PER SEC. THE BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE ABOUT 1 FT HIGH. (P4-114) A N S DATED 09/20/74 LOCATED UP STREAM ON THE SOUTH FORK TWO MI ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE WITH JIN RIVER REVEALED THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE INTERLACING CHANNELS TO BE 30 FT. THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VALLEY WAS 2000 FT. AT LOW STAGES OF THE RIVER THE DEPTH VARIES FROM 1 TO 2 1/2 FT WITH A FLOW RATE OF 5 FT PER SEC. THE ELEVATION OF THE SURVEY POINT WAS ABOUT 500 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL. THE BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE 4 TO 5 FT HIGH. (P4-115) SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER IN LOWER REACH (BELOW M-50), FROM MILE 50 TO ITS MOUTH (KOYUKUK RIVER) AT MILE 479.3 THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER DESCENDS 155 FT WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 3.1 FT PER MI. THIS REACH FLOWS THROUGH THE KOYUKUK FLATS. THE ONLY SIGN DEVELOPMENT IS INDICATED BY REMANENTS OF OLD CABINS NEAR THE HISTORIC NATURE SETTLEMENT OF NOHULCHINTA. (P4-116) IN JULY, 1974 VELOCITIES WERE MEASURED AT MILE 23 NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF FISH CREEK TO BE ABOUT 6 FT PER SEC. JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE ESTIMATED AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 3 FT WIDTHS RANGED FROM 30 FT IN CONSTRICTED AREAS TO 200 FT AT THE MOUTH. AVERAGE WIDTH DETERMINED IN JULY 1974 WAS 60 TO 80 FT. VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING A JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY AND AGAIN ONE IN SEPTEMBER RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT THIS STRETCH OF THE SOUTH FORK WAS BOATABLE. (P4-118) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/06/74 ON THE SOUTH FORK 15 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH STATED THAT RIVER WIDTH WAS 200 FT, WHICH WAS THE SAME WIDTH GIVEN FOR THE VALLEY. RIVER DEPTH WAS 2 TO 3 FT AND THE FLOW RATE WAS 6 FT PER SEC. RIVER BANKS WERE LOW AND REACHED ONLY ONE FT HIGH. (P4-127) A N S DATED 07/06/74 ABOUT 5 MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER

DECLARED A RIVER WIDTH OF 100 FT AND A DEPTH OF 15 FT AT MODERATE WATER STAGE. BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE TO 8 FT HIGH. ACCORDING TO A BJORSEN AND D BRIGGS, THE RIVER WAS BOATABLE. (P4-128) ANS DATED 07/06/74, CONDUCTED AT THE MOUTH OF THE SOUTH FORK REVEALED A RIVER WIDTH OF 150 FT AND A DEPTH OF 2 FT AT MODERATE WATER STAGE. A BJORSEN AND D BRIGGS DECLARED THE RIVER "VERY BOATABLE" AT THIS POINT. (P4-129)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975, VOL III. SEE P. 8-5 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-3 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF THE SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. THE S FORK FLOWS IN A RATHER NARROW DEEP CANYON WITH A SWIFT AND SHALLOW CURRENT. NAVIGATION IS CONFINED ENTIRELY TO POLING BOATS. THE WATER VERY SELDOM, EXCEPT IN THE LOWER END, BEING DEEP ENOUGH FOR OUTBOARD MOTORS. (P10) FREIGHT IS BROUGHT INTO MINING AREAS OF THE S FORK BY POLING BOAT OR IS TRANSPORTED IN THE WINTER BY DOG TEAM FROM TRAMWAY BAR ACROSS THE LOW PASS AT JEAN D' ARC CREEK. (P11)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 838962
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FISHING, TRAPPING
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT AT THE TIME OF CONTACT AT NULATO (1838) THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A LINGUISTIC GROUP OF KOYUKON SPEAKERS LIVING ALONG THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. (P3) "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) INDIANS, WHO WERE FORMERLY MEMBERS OF THE SOUTH FORK BAND, STILL USE THE TRADITIONAL SUMMER FISH CAMPSITES LOCATED ON THE SOUTH FORK. (P52) TRAPPING CAMPSITES ALONG THE RIVER ARE ALSO USED BY THE INDIANS. (P52) ALLEN (1887) REPORTS HE WAS INFORMED THAT TRADE OCCURRED BETWEEN TRIBES AT THE VILLAGE OF NOHOOLCHITNA, ON THE SOUTH FORK. (P215)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK RIVER

REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF MOSQUITO FORK AND THE MOUTH OF JIM RIVER, S FORK RUNS IN A NARROW GORGE CUT INTO A VALLEY WHOSE FLOOR WAS ABOUT 120 FT HIGHER THAN THE PRESENT RIVER CHANNEL. S FORK IS NAVIGABLE DURING HIGH WATER AS FAR AS EAGLE CREEK BY POLING BOATS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS. ELEVATION OF BOAT LANDING AT THE MOUTH OF S FORK IS ABOUT 890 FT. (PP151-2) MINING HAS BEEN DONE ON GOLD BENCH, IRON SIDE BENCH, HANSHAW BAR AND GRUBSTAKE BAR. (PP153-6)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00644 903
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1903 FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS FIRST ATTEMPT AT CLIMBING MT MCKINLEY. HE DESCENDED ROHN (TATINA RIVER) RIVER TO SOUTH FORK, WITH 6 MEN AND 14 HORSES BUT ONE MAN JOHN CARROLL WAS TOO ILL TO GO ON, AND HE TURNED BACK, LEAVING 5 MEN AND 13 HORSES WITH 100 POUNDS EACH IN COOK'S PARTY. (P33) COOK FOLLOWED SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM OUT OF THE MOUNTAINS. (P33) "SOON AFTER PASSING EGYPT (MOUNTAIN) HE BID FAREWELL TO THE KUSKOKWIM," AND HEADED OVERLAND ABOVE TREE LINE ON NORTH SLOPE OF RANGE, HEADED FOR MCKINLEY. (P33-34) COOK SAYS THEY NOTED THAT KUSKOKWIM DRAINS WESTERN SIDE OF ALASKA RANGE, "AS DOES THE YENTNA FROM THE EAST. ITS WATERS, HOWEVER, DESCEND INTO THE GREAT SLUGGISH VOLUME OF THE LOWER RIVER AND REACH BERING SEA BY A BROAD DANGEROUS DELTA." (P35) A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01823 A 898
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP
 ABST IN JULY 1898, SPURR'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY REACHED RIVER FROM STYX RIVER. AT THIS UPPER REGION (WHICH CURRENT MAPS LABEL AS HELLSGATE) THE "FALL OF THE RIVER WAS VERY GREAT, AND RAPIDS WERE ALMOST CONTINUOUS. BUT NEARLY ALL OF THESE RAPIDS WERE RUN THROUGH IN THE CANOES" BY SPURR. (P51) ONLY ONE SHORT PORTAGE OF 1/4 MI. WAS NECESSARY ALONG THE STRETCH OF RIVER RUNNING THROUGH THE TEOCALLI MOUNTAINS AND TERRA COTTA MOUNTAINS. SPURR'S PARTY EMERGED FROM MOUNTAINS ON JULY 25 INTO BROAD, FLAT, GRAVELLY PLATEAU WHICH WAS SIMILAR TO THE SNAG FLATS OF THE SUSHITNA RIVER. FOR THE NEXT 100 MI ON JULY 29 THEY REACHED JUNCTION WITH ANOTHER MAIN FORK OF KUSKOKWIM. (P51&52) SPURR CONSIDERED THAT THE STREAM HE HAD JUST DESCENDED WAS THE MAIN RIVER SINCE IT WAS LARGER AND APPARENTLY LONGER THAN THE OTHER FORK. (P52) ABOVE JUNCTION WITH WHAT IS NOW KNOWN AS THE MAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER, "THE WATER SUDDENLY GREW SLACKER TILL IT ENTIRELY CHANGED ITS ASPECT AND WAS A SLOW, PLACID CURRENT FLOWING THROUGH SILT BANKS." BY SPURR. (P51) THERE WAS A CAMP OF INDIANS ALONG RIVER. (P51) THE VALLEYS OF UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER WERE PRIMARILY SPRUCE WITH BIRCH AND POPLAR TREES PLUS HEAVY GROWTH OF UNDERBRUSH. (P67&68) THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH TERRA COTTA AND TEOCALLI MOUNTAINS ONTO A SLOPING GRAVEL PLATEAU THROUGH WHICH THE RIVER RUNS FOR OVER 100 MI. HERE THE RIVER GRADIENT IS GREAT AND *don't* *suppe* → ~~THERE ARE BAD SNAG FLATS SO THAT SPURR DOUBTS WHETHER A BOAT COULD BE GOTTEN UPSTREAM BY ANY MEANS. ALTHOUGH HE MADE IT DOWNSTREAM.~~ (P68&69) THE HIGH GRAVEL BLUFFS GIVE WAY TO LOWER BANKS OF SILT SOME DISTANCE ABOVE JUNCTION OF 2 MAIN FORKS AND CURRENT BECOMES COMPARATIVELY SLACK. (P69) REGION IS FLAT AND BROAD FROM HERE TO JUNCTION OF FORKS. (P69) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER RUNS THROUGH NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN THE STYX AND THE HARTMAN RIVER MOUTHS. IN PLACES THE BANK IS STRATIFIED DRIFT IN THIS AREA. "JUST AFTER EMERGING INTO THE MAIN VALLEY BETWEEN THE TEOCALLI AND THE TENA COTTA MOUNTAINS AND BEFORE JOINING THE HARTMAN RIVER, THE MAIN STREAM DESCRIBES A CURVE AND RUNS THROUGH A DEEP CANYON, VERY DIFFICULT OF PASSAGE, WHERE A PORTAGE WAS MADE." CANYON IS SLATE CAPPED BY 50 TO 300 FT OF COARSE, STRATIFIED GLACIAL GRAVEL. (P119)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01823 B 898
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP
 ABST THE BLUFFS EXTEND VERTICALLY CLEAR TO THE TOP, AND ARE 400 FT HIGH ON SOUTH SIDE OF CANYON. (P119) "BELOW JUNCTION OF HARTMAN RIVER SLATES ARE OVERLAIN BY GLACIAL BLUFFS, WHICH ARE CONTINUOUS ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER OF THE RIVER. THE HEIGHT OF GRAVEL BLUFFS VARIES FROM 60 TO 200 FT. ON THE WHOLE, THE RIVER IS

DISTINCTLY CUTTING ITS WESTERN BANK AND OCCUPIES THE WESTERN SIDE OF THE VALLEY, WHILE ON THE EAST ARE BROAD, RIVER-LAID GRAVEL FLATS, WITH ABANDONED CHANNELS OR SLOUGHS". (P120) "AFTER LEAVING THE TORORILLO MOUNTAINS THE KUSKOKWIM FLOWS BETWEEN BANKS OF SILT AND GRAVEL TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE EAST FORK" (WHICH IS TODAY KNOWN AS MAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER). (P121) "THE RIVER OFTEN CUTS HIGH BANKS ON RIGHT SIDE (EAST), NEVER ON THE LEFT; THEY ARE OF HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED GRAVEL AND SAND, CAPPED BY 10 FT. OR MORE OF BLACK SILT, WITH PEAT ABOVE ALL, AND THE TOTAL HEIGHT OF THE BLUFFS IS AS MUCH AS 200 FT THE GRADE OF THE STREAM IS AT FIRST VERY HIGH, AND THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO MANY CHANNELS WHICH ARE CHOKED WITH TANGLED TREES, OVER WHICH THE WATER RUSHES, SO THAT BOATING IS VERY DIFFICULT AND DANGEROUS. IN PROPORTION AS THE DISTANCE FROM THE MOUNTAINS INCREASES, HOWEVER, THE GRADE BECOMES LESS, AND AT A LITTLE MORE THAN 1/2 THE DISTANCE FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE JUNCTION WITH THE EAST FORK THE CURRENT RATHER SUDDENLY BECOMES GENTLE AND THE RIVER MEANDERS BETWEEN LOW BANKS OF FINELY STRATIFIED SILT AND SAND, WITH SOME FINE GRAVEL" AND "NOT MORE THAN 10 FT. HIGH". (P122) SEE MAP. WHERE RIVER CUTS TEOCALLI MOUNTAINS, THE GRAVELS SHOW GOLD WHEN WASHED. (P259&260)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK
REFN 07187 00306 909910
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K2805 0220E 30
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, 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 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 REPORTS THAT IN 1909 CAPTAIN HOLTMAN WITH THE STEAMER HAY D, DRAFT OF 4 FEET AND A CARGO OF 35 TONS ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM BETHEL TO NICHOLAI ON THE SOUTH FORK WHERE HE WINTERED. "THIS IS THE END OF NAVIGATION FOR POWER BOATS." (P7)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00481 948
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K2805 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING
ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, AND GUNN BUCKINGHAM, SPENT 2 WEEKS IN MOUNTAINS "ABOVE THE HEADWATERS OF THE SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER" HUNTING GRIZZLY BEARS. (P40) NOTES THAT EASTERN TRIBUTARIES OF RIVER HAVE GOOD SHEEP AND GRIZZLY RANGES. (P47)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 04710 898925
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K2805 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
ABST IN 1898, THE GEOLOGIST J.E. SPURR CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE FROM THE EAST AND TRAVELED DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P93) IN 1899, A SMALL PARTY OF SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT J.S. HERRON CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE NEAR RAINY PASS, AND DESCENDED THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE VICINITY OF THE PRESENT SITE OF NIKOLAI VILLAGE. (P93) NIKOLAI IS A VILLAGE OF THE MCGRATH INGALIK LOCATED ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, ABOUT 30 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MEDFRA. IT MOVED TO ITS PRESENT LOCATION IN 1925, PREVIOUSLY BEING SITUATED SEVERAL MILES FURTHER UPSTREAM. (P95) IN THE SPRING, SHORTLY BEFORE OR AFTER THE RIVER ICE BREAKS UP, FAMILIES WITHOUT SCHOOL AGE CHILDREN LEAVE NIKOLAI AND TRAVEL DOWNSTREAM IN THEIR BOATS TO THE VICINITY OF MEDFRA. DOG TEAMS AND SKIFFS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE MENTIONED. (P99) (AFTER SPENDING THE SUMMER IN THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE, THE PEOPLE FROM NIKOLAI WOULD RETURN HOME, REACHING THE HEADWATERS OF THE SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM BY FALL. HERE THEY WOULD BUILD BULL BOATS OF CARIBOU HIDES STRETCHED OVER A SAPLING FRAMEWORK, LOAD THEIR SUMMER'S CATCH, AND RETURN DOWNSTREAM TO THEIR VILLAGES. (P101)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 05867 959
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THIS RIVER, AS WELL AS MIDDLE AND SHEEP FORKS, DRAIN EXTENSIVE SILT-COVERED FLATS. THE LOWER PART OF THE FORKS ARE SLUGGISH AND MEANDERING AND ITS LOWER BANKS FOR MANY MILES ARE HARDLY ABOVE FLOOD WATER LEVEL, AS EVIDENCED BY FRESH DRIFTWOOD FOUND ON THE TOPS OF BANKS OF ORDINARY HEIGHT. THIS ENTIRE REGION IS VERY MARSHY AND CONTAINS MANY SMALL LAKES, PONDS AND STREAMS. (P3)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06722 899930
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280K 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ON AUG 25, 1930, BEACH AND HIS COHORTS HEADED UP ALONG SIDE THE SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM R STARTING AT ROHN R. THEY WENT AROUND A GROUP OF LAKES FORMED BY BEAVER DAMS AND THEN THROUGH SWAMPS. ALONG A TRAIL OUT BY LIEUTENANT JOSEPH S. HERRON OF THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP IN 1899 FOR HIS PACK HORSES. HIGHER UP RIVER THE WATER WAS HIGH AND "BOILED" AND WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS. (P179, 180, 189) LIEUTENANT HERRON HAD DISCOVERED SIMPSON PASS AND THEN ATTEMPTED TO RAFT DOWN THE RIVER, BUT HE WRECKED HIS RAFTS AND SO HAD TO WALK. AN INDIAN GUIDED HIS PARTY TO TATLOTHNA R. (P190) INDIANS GUIDED HERRON TO THE TANANA BY WAY OF LAKE MINCHUMINA. (P198)

do not type →

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 16040540525810089000
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST RIVER IS VERY MUDDY AND "HEAVILY CHARGED WITH SAND AND GRAVEL." CHANNELS ARE BRAIDED FLOWING OVER A WIDE VALLEY FLOOR. PORTIONS OF ITS WATER DERIVED FROM MELTING GLACIERS. THESE GLACIERS DELIVER LARGE QUANTITIES OF DEBRIS TO THE RIVER. THIS "STREAM" HEADS IN UNEXPLORED AND UNMAPPED AREA. (P.21) GRANITE ROCKS WERE OBSERVED BY SPURR IN HIS JORNEY "DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM." A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN OF THE ROCKS IS DISCUSSED. (PP.53-54) MODE OF TRANSPORTATION NOT SPECIFIED. AUTHORS WORDS "DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM" IMPLIES TRAFFIC ON THE WATER.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04831 974
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST SETTLEMENT OF FAREWELL LOCATED ON THE ROCKY SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P195)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK MONTANA RIVER SOUTH FORK MONTANA RIVER
 REFN 00481 948
 STOR 160714300675000064000081500040
 MOUT N621053 W1495710 S240N 0040W 11
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST SOUTH FORK MONTANA CREEK FLOWS INTO MONTANA CREEK, SOUTHEAST OF TALKEETNA. RUSSELL ANNABEL AND TEX COBB MADE

CAMP ON AN ISLAND ON SOUTH FORK. (P215)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF CHENA RIVER BEAVER CREEK
REFN 03496 917
STOR 160339907005001230002288804470252100720
MOU1 N645303 W1464013 F010N 0050E 26
LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,MINING
ABST IN THE SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR OF A CHENA RIVER RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, REPORTED THAT WHILE RETURNING FROM THE UPPER CHENA, "A SIDE TRIP WAS MADE TO THE HEAD OF WHEELER, LITTLE HUNSON AND BEAVER CREEKS TO DETERMINE THE PROPER ROAD OVER THIS (CHATANIKA) DIVIDE AND TO LOCATE A ROUTE UP THE S FORK OF THE CHENA." (P20) PLACER GOLD, IN PAYING QUANTITIES, WAS LOCATED ON THIS CREEK. (P20)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK
REFN 00122 917
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOU1 N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MAP
ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS STAGE ROUTE FROM TANANA CROSSING WHICH CROSSES MOSQUITO FORK ON ITS WAY TO EAGLE. THE ROUTE RUNS ROUGHLY PARALLEL EASTWARD ALONG THE NORTH SIDE AND CROSSES THE FORK AGAIN ABOUT 40 MI. WEST OF CHICKEN. IT CONTINUES ON THE S. E. SIDE OF THE FORK UNTIL IT CROSSES AT FRANKLIN. IT FOLLOWS THE FORK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH FORTYMILE. THE MAP BY ALASKA STEANSHIP CO IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER MOSQUITO FORK
REFN 04095 898
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOU1 N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST DURING THE FALL OF 1898 THERE WERE 175 PEOPLE PROSPECTING ON CHICKEN CREEK AND MOSQUITO FORK. (P839)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOU1 N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP,ROUTE
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL TO EAGLE GOES S ON THE W SIDE OF SOUTH FORK FROM FRANKLIN TO WALKER FORK WHICH IT THEN FOLLOWS.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER
REFN 01506 937
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOU1 N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,RIVER
ABST THE 1937 "REGIONAL PLANNING: PART VII-ALASKA" STATED THAT THERE WAS AGRICULTURAL LAND BETWEEN THE TANANA AND FORTYMILE, ESPECIALLY ALONG THE SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE, CONTAINING 750,000 ACRES BUT IT WAS UNDEVELOPED BECAUSE THERE WERE NO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES TO BRING THE PRODUCE TO MARKETS. (P122)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 02889 917
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, RIVER
 ABST "THERE IS A CONSIDERABLE BODY OF AGRICULTURAL LAND N OF THE TANANA RIVER, BETWEEN THE TANANA AND FORTYMILE, AND MORE PARTICULARLY ALONG THE S FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER." THE AREA HAS AS YET "NO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES WORTHY THE NAME." (P8-9) NO SPECIFIC DATE IS GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1917 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK OF FORTYMILE RIVER
 REFN 02890 923
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641435 W1414500 F080S 0300E 10
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE
 ABST H W ALBERTS STATES THAT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND ALONG THE S FORK OF THE 40-MILE RIVER. (P5) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM A CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN OCT., 1923.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK
 REFN 00122 917917
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS TRAIL FROM TANANA TO BETTLES CROSSING THE FORK BETWEEN UNION CITY AND SEAFORTH, ABOUT 10 MI FROM MOUTH OF FORK. THE MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK
 REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT, 9 NATIVE SITES FOUND BETWEEN SOUTH AND MIDDLE FORKS OF RIVER. (P333) NEAR CATHEDRAL MOUNTAIN.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COLDFOOT-CHANDALAR TRAIL CROSSES THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER ABOUT 3 MIS BELOW THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01384 893
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 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 FOUND GOLD ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. (P228) HE TRAVELED BY STEAMER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3063

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01504 930
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE FOLLOWING DESCRIPTIONS AND REMARKS ARE STATED BY ROBERT MARSHALL IN HISBOOK, ARCTIC VILLAGE. THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH VERY SWAMPY AREAS, WHILE THE UPPER REACHES "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 ROCK MOUNTAINS JUTTYING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP FROM THE VALLEY." (P15) IN 1891 JOHNNIE FOLGER MINED GOLD.(P30)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW MINING,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST DURING PERIOD 1887-97, 18-20 PROSPECTORS WERE REPORTED IN UPPER KOYUKUK, WITH SMALL AMOUNTS OF GOLD TAKEN FROM DRAINAGE OF SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK. (P2) SOME MINERS OVERWINTERED (1898-99) AT TOWN OF PEAVEY (NEAR KOYUKUK-S FORK CONFLUENCE) AND IN CAMPS ALONG THE SOUTH FORK. (P2) FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER 1900 HUNDREDS OF MINERS WORKED PLACERS OF UPPER KOYUKUK DRAINAGE,INCLUDING SOUTH FORK AREA. (P3) SOUTH FORK DRAINAGE WAS CROSSED ON TRAIL BETWEEN CHANDALAR AND KOYUKUK DRAINAGES, LINKING WEST FORK OF CHANDALAR AND SLATE CREEK. (P11)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 923
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FROM 1904 SURVEY, THE COLDFOOT TRAIL FROM FORT HAMLIN ON THE YUKON TO COLDFOOT ON THE KOYUKUK CROSSED THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. (P10)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160339904913000947004640005080
 MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST ON THE S FORK OF THE KOYUKUK SOME "BENCH CLAIMS" HAD BEEN DEVELOPED BY 1899. "THEY HAVE A PAY STREAK FROM 5 TO 15 FEET DEEP AND 300 FEET WIDE THAT AVERAGES 6 CENTS TO THE PAN, AND SOMETIMES THEY FIND PIECES THAT GO AS HIGH AS \$1.75." (P842)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER ISTNA
 REFN 00808 898907
 STOR 1604054052581008900
 MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,DIHENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON AND HIS BROTHER MACLAREN CANOED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1907. THEY MET A TRAPPER WHO HAD CANOED DOWN THE SOUTH FORK AFTER LIVING THERE FOR 3 YRS. (P107) "ON THE EIGHTH DAY AFTER LEAVING THE

PORTAGE...WE PASSED THE TWO OUTLETS OF THE SOUTH FORK (ISTNA), WHICH ARE SO FAR APART THAT WE WERE 3 HOURS AFTER PASSING THE UPPER BEFORE WE ARRIVED AT THE LOWER OUTLET." (P104) "THE ISTNA IS MUDDY WATER, CARRYING IN SUSPENSION A HEAVY CHARGE OF SILT...IT WAS BY THE ISTNA THAT (J E) SPURR AND (W S) POST REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM FROM COOK'S INLET IN 1898 WHEN THEY FOLLOWED THE RIVER TO ITS MOUTH." (P105) ~~THEY MET AN INDIAN IN CANOE AT THE MOUTH OF THE FORK. (P105)~~

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,MAP
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETYMAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM THE EAST FORK VILLAGE WENT TO THE VILLAGE AT THE JUNCTION OF THE TONZONA RIVER WITH THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM. THE MCGRATH-ANCHORAGE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE SOUTH FORK ON ITS W SIDE FROM FAREWELL MOUNTAIN TO RHON, WHERE IT CROSSES THE S FORK AND HEADS UP DALZELL CREEK AND TO RAINY PASS.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01430 959
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,RECREATION
ABST HAL WAUGH AND J.R. BAKER HUNTED BEAR FROM A CAMP ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM SOMETIME BEFORE SEPT, 1959. "ITS MAZE OF SILTY CHANNELS CROSSED AND RECROSSED, GIVING IT A BRAIDED EFFECT." (P121) IT WAS A GLACIAL STREAM. (P121)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 04470 910
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630513 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST IN HALLOCK & BUNDY'S "VALDEZ FAIRBANKS TRAIL," 1910, STEAMBOATS OF SMALLER SIZE HAD GONE UP THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM FOR ABOUT 40 MTS. (P51)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 04926 921
STOR 1604054052581008900
MOUT N630515 W1543823 K280S 0220E 03
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,HUNTING,RECREATION,PHOTO
ABST IN THE EARLY 1920'S AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN GUIDED BY ANDY SIMONS HUNTED ALONG THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN THE AREA OF ITS TRIBUTARY THE STYX RIVER. THERE WAS EXTENSIVE MOVEMENT OF MEN AND PACK HORSES IN THE AREA BUT NO DIRECT INDICATION OF MOVEMENT IN THE RIVER ITSELF. (P196-204) PHOTO OF "SHEEP MOUNTAINS, KUSKOKWIM VALLEY" (P164); PHOTO OF "THE 'GUARDIANS' AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER (P188); PHOTO OF "KUSKOKWIM AND HARTMAN RIVERS" (P196)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF NULATO RIVER SOUTH FORK OF NULATO RIVER
REFN 00589 942
STOR 160339904726000931000052000390
MOUT N644342 W1581224 K090S 0030E 11
LUPR 32 NULATO RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3065

KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, ROUTE

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO UNALAKEET ROUTE GOES UP SOUTH FORK FROM NULATO RIVER FOR 40 MILES. AT HEADWATERS OF SOUTH FORK IS A 1700 FT. PASS. (P.18) THE MAP B-7/P.31 SHOWS THE ROUTE. A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER SOUTH FORK OF THE FORTYMILE RIVER

REFN 06893 899

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000

MOUT N641435 W1414500 E080S 0300E 10

LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW CROSSED THIS RIVER ON ROUTE TO EAGLE CITY. (P100) RICE REPORTED THIS IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE.

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01750 898

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

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

ABST THE SOUTH FORK IS THE LARGEST AFFLUENT WHICH THE KOYUKUK RECEIVES ON ITS LEFT BANK. (P342) AN UNNAMED VILLAGE IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE SOUTH FORK. (P343) SOME MEN AND BOATS WENT UP THE SOUTH FORK DURING THE RUSH OF 1898. (P344)

**** WATN SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03621 898

STOR 160339904913000947004640005080

MOUT N663456 W1515615 F200N 0210W 01

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

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

ABST IN A FILE MARKED "NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AUG 1898 TO MAY 1899" WM MICHAELS COLLECTION, UA ARCHIVES, THE ALTON, IOWA "DEMOCRAT" 08-20-98 CONTAINS A LETTER FROM WALTER HALL AT RAMPART DATED 08-14-98. HALL QUOTES JOHN WOHATH AS SAYING, "THERE ARE HUNDREDS OF BARS ON THE SOUTH FORK THAT WILL RUN FROM ONE CENT TO A CENT AND HALF TO THE PAN IN COARSE GOLD." (FRONT PAGE). "BEFORE WOHATH BROKE CAMP ON THE SOUTH FORK FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MEN HAD ARRIVED THERE, HAVING POLED UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN SMALL BOATS FROM NULATO." (FRONT PAGE)

**** WATN SOUTH MEADOW LAKE SOUTH MEADOW LAKE

REFN 01447 965

STOR 1601

MOUT N711810 W1563840 U230N 0180W 34

LUPR 11

KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST "THREE STRAINS OF MORTIERELLA PARVISPORA WERE ISOLATED FROM SOUTH MEADOW LAKE." (P18)

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER

REFN 00851 901902

STOR 1602068000466000140

MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05

LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY

ABST THE REINDEER HERD AT EATON (UNALAKLIK) WINTERED IN 1901-1902 AS USUAL AT S RIVER. DURING THE YEAR, A HOUSE WAS BUILT BY OLE BAHR (A LAPPLANDER) AND HIS FAMILY AND A SECOND HOUSE WAS BUILT FOR THE USE OF THE NATIVE HERDERS. (P15)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3066

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER
REFN 00852 903
STOR 1602068000466000140
MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE
ABST ONE OF THE UNALAKLEET REINDEER HERDS MOVED TO THEIR WINTER PASTURAGE IN THE SOUTH RIVER AREA ON SEPT 6, 1903.
(P14)

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER
REFN 03496 926
STOR 1602068000466000140
MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT ON THE KALTAG-NOME TRAIL, A 200 FT SPAN BRIDGE WAS BUILT ACROSS SOUTH RIVER. (P56)

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER
REFN 03496 926
STOR 1602068000466000140
MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT ON THE KALTAG-NOME TRAIL, A 200 FT SPAN BRIDGE WAS BUILT ACROSS SOUTH RIVER. (P56)

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER
REFN 04066 00258 937
STOR 1602068000466000140
MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IT IS STATED THERE IS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE CROSSING THE RIVER. BRIDGE 225.

**** WATN SOUTH RIVER SOUTH RIVER
REFN 04066 00258 937
STOR 1602068000466000140
MOUT N635200 W1604000 K190S 0100W 05
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IT IS STATED THERE IS A SUSPENSION BRIDGE CROSSING THE RIVER. BRIDGE 225.

**** WATN SOUTH SAWYER GLACIER UNNAMED
REFN 01555 880
STOR 1611000
MOUT N575000 W1331000 C460S 0760E 20
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST JOHN MUIR NOTES THAT IN 1880 HE TRAVELED UP A FIORD AND SAW THIS GLACIER. "THE DISCHARGING FRONT OF THIS FERTILE, FAST-FLOWING GLACIER IS ABOUT 3/4 OF A MILE WIDE, AND PROBABLY 800 OR 900 FT DEEP, ABOUT 150 FT OF ITS DEPTH RISING ABOVE THE WATER AS A GRAND BLUE BARRIER." (P217)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3067

**** WATN SPEEL RIVER SPEEL RIVER
REFN 00469 00005 894
STOR 1611627
HQUT N580809 W1334250 C430S 0720E 18
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, MR WELKER, A U S SURVEYOR ACCOMPANIED MR MCARTHUR, THE CANADIAN SURVEYOR, AND CLIMBED A NUMBER OF MOUNTAINS IN THE SPEEL RIVER VALLEY, 1894. (P106)

**** WATN SPEEL RIVER SPEEL RIVER
REFN 01032 952
STOR 1612627
HQUT N580809 W1334250 C430S 0720E 18
LUPR 60
KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 182 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 9000 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136)
PUBLISHED 1952.

**** WATN SPEEL RIVER SPEEL RIVER
REFN 02770 921
STOR 1612627
HQUT N580809 W1334250 C430S 0720E 18
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, ECONOMY
ABST A TRACT OF TIMBER WAS SOLD TO THE AK PULP AND PAPER COMPANY IN 1921. THE COMPANY BUILT A SMALL MILL FOR PULP MANUFACTURING ON THE SPEEL RIVER NEAR JUNEAU. THIS, HOWEVER, PROVED A FALSE START. THE COMPANY SHIPPED ROUGHLY 100 TONS OF PULP TO SEATTLE AND THE JUNEAU MILL WAS CLOSED DUE TO SELLING PRICE DECLINES IN THE 1920'S. (P15)

**** WATN SPEEL RIVER SPEEL RIVER
REFN 03139 973
STOR 1611627
HQUT N580809 W1334250 C430S 0720E 18
LUPR 60
KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR JUNEAU IS 226 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF JUNEAU AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P26)

**** WATN SPEEL RIVER SPEEL RIVER
REFN 04073 00321 923
STOR 1612627
HQUT N580809 W1334250 C430S 0720E 18
LUPR 60
KEYW MAP, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE
ABST THIS MAP IS ENTITLED, "CRATER, LONG AND TEASE LAKES PROJECTS, PORT SNITTISHAN, NEAR JUNEAU, ALASKA". DAMSITES ARE LOCATED NEAR THE OUTLETS OF TEASE, CRATER AND LONG LAKES. PROPOSED POWER HOUSE SITES ARE LOCATED ON "SPEEL RIVER" (FOR CRATER AND LONG LAKES) AND NEAR TERMINUS OF TEASE LAKE OUTLET STREAM. LONG LAKE HAS AN ELEVATION OF 803 FEET AND COVERS 1180 ACRES. CRATER LAKE ELEVATION IS 1012 FEET AND COVERS 610 ACRES. WHILE TEASE LAKES' ELEVATION IS 1006 FEET AND COVERS 200 ACRES. A PULP MILL IS LOCATED AT THE OUTLET OF TEASE LAKES' OUTLET STREAM. FROM FRC BOX NUMBER 88489. A U.S. FOREST SERVICE MAP.

**** WATN SPINACH CREEK SPINACH CREEK
REFN 01006 964
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080078800470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3068

MOUT N645403 W1481016 F010N 0030W 21
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSIONS, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 ABST DATA FROM 1964 BRIDGE FOUNDATION STUDY AT SITE ALONG SPINACH CREEK ABOUT 15 MI. NORTHWEST OF FAIRBANKS IN ROLLING TERRAIN. DURING THE SUMMER AND FALL THE ORIGINAL CREEK FLOWED IN A U-SHAPED CHANNEL ABOUT 3 FT DEEP AND 4 FT WIDE, WITH THE WATER RARELY MORE THAN SEVERAL INCHES DEEP. MOST OF THE SURFACE AREA IS COVERED BY AN ORGANIC SILTY SOIL. THE GROUND COVER CONSISTED OF SCRUB SPRUCE, ALDERS, BIRCH AND OCCASIONAL STANDS OF TALL SPRUCE. SEVERAL FIGURES ARE PRESENTED OF DETAILED SOIL TEST DATA.

**** WATN SPIRIDON LAKE SPIRIDON LAKE
 REFN 05588 961965
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N574300 W1534100 S280S 0270W 29
 LUPR 51 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, FLOOD
 ABST THIS LAKE IS THE SITE OF A DISCONTINUED SURFACE WATER STATION. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 23.3 SQ MI. OVER 4 YRS (1961-65) THE MAXIMUM KNOWN FLOOD WAS 03/27/64. THE FLOW RATE= 189 CFS. THE RUNOFF 8.11 CFS/SQ MI. (P187)

**** WATN SPIRIDON LAKE SPIRIDON LAKE
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1609
 MOUT N574300 W1534100 S280S 0270W 29
 LUPR 51
 KEYW DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA OF SPIRIDON LAKE CONSISTS OF ABOUT 22 SQUARE MILES. THE LAKE IS ABOUT 5 MILES LONG AND HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT FOUR SQUARE MILES. AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 58,700 ACRE-FEET. (P99) DATA WAS OBTAINED FROM A 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT.

**** WATN SPLIT CREEK SPLIT CREEK
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220018000210
 MOUT N653312 W1610450 K020N 0120W 25
 LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONDMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED N SIDE OF CREEK WHICH IS A TRIBUTARY OF BEAR CREEK IN FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT. SPLIT CREEK IS A DISTANT TRIBUTARY OF THE WEST FORK OF BUCKLAND RIVER. BUCKLAND RIVER FLOWS INTO ESCHSCHOLTZ BAY OFF KOTZEBUE SOUND.

**** WATN SPLIT CREEK SPLIT CREEK
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 160231600468000068000335000220018000210
 MOUT N653312 W1610450 K020N 0120W 25
 LUPR 21 BUCKLAND RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST COPPER WAS FOUND ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SPLIT CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF BEAR CREEK). (P23)

**** WATN SPRING CREEK SPRING CREEK
 REFN 00959 921927
 STOR 1609125002270000310
 MOUT N572700 W1540600 S310S 0300W 33
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP, EXPEDITION, LAKE
 ABST SALMON INVESTIGATOR GILBERT, WRITING IN 1927, REFERS TO HIS 1921 VISIT TO THE KARLUK AREA. HE REACHED SPRING

CR AT 10:20 AUGUST 12, 1921. THE "UPPER POND PERHAPS 150 FT LONG BY 60 FT WIDE." (P15) THERE WAS A SECOND POND AND A THIRD POND 250 FT LONG, 100 FT WIDE AND A FOOT DEEP. (P16) A MAP IS PART OF THE RECORD.

**** WATN SPRING CREEK SPRING CREEK
 REFN 01429 924925
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290048000200
 MQUT N673100 W1513200 F310N 0180W 15
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING
 ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN THE WINTER OF 1924 OTTO GEIST BECAME A MINING PARTNER WITH FRANK SMITH. THEY RELAYED A DOG TEAM CARRYING FOOD SUPPLIES UP SPRING CREEK TO SMITH'S CABIN WHERE HE ALSO HAD SOME WORKABLE CLAIMS. (P66)

**** WATN SPRING CREEK SPRING CREEK
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501924000353000383200130
 MQUT N623700 W1451500 C100N 0010E 28
 LUPR 53 GAKONA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE
 ABST SPRING CREEK, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 90 SQ MI, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 150 CFS. (P4-239)

**** WATN SPRING CREEK SPRING CREEK
 REFN 03087 903937
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290048000200
 MQUT N673100 W1513200 F310N 0180W 15
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,MINING
 ABST DEPT MINES 1937. SPRING CREEK FORKS ABOUT 1 1/2 MI FROM ITS MOUTH. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1903. MINING BEGAN IN 1904. (P119) TOTAL PRODUCTION HAS BEEN ABOUT \$59,500. (P121)

**** WATN SPRING CREEK SPRING CREEK
 REFN 06134 926
 STOR 1609125002270000310
 MQUT N572700 W1540500 S310S 0300W 33
 LUPR 51 KARLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN JULY, 1926, WILLIS H RICH INVESTIGATED SPRING CREEK IN TERMS OF SALMON SPANNING. (P257)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 01445 912954
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420129610750
 MQUT N641000 W1552500 K150S 0170E 24
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1912 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT SPRUCE CREEK, NEAR RUBY. IT HAD GOLD AT BEDROCK. (P285) IN 1954, CLARENCE ZAISER WAS ACTIVE ON THE CREEK. (P292)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02099 905907
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060001500030
 MQUT N633135 W1504000 F160S 0160W 16
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, MINING, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT ON THE BONNIFIELD AND KANTISHNA, PRINDLE SAYS: SPRUCE CREEK FLOWS ITS LAST MILE IN THE VALLEY OF MOOSE CREEK. ABOVE THIS PART OF ITS COURSE FOR ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES THE VALLEY IS NARROWLY V-SHAPED AND THEN NEAR THE HEAD BECOMES MORE OPEN. THE GRADE IN THE NARROW PART IS ABOUT 350 FEET TO THE MILE, AND THE AMOUNT OF WATER CARRIED AT ORDINARY STAGES IS ABOUT TWO SLUICE HEADS. THE LOWER VALLEY HAS A CONSIDERABLE GROWTH OF SPRUCE IN A NARROW BELT NEAR THE STREAM. THE ONLY POINT WHERE MINING WAS BEING DONE IS ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES UPSTREAM, ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND ABOUT 700 FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF MOOSE CREEK. THREE MEN WERE WORKING AT THIS LOCALITY. THEIR SLUICE BOXES WERE MADE OF LUMBER PACKED FROM GLEN CREEK AND WERE SET ON A 10-INCH GRADE. (PP214-215) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02140 907909
 STOR 160339902786000594004910605480
 MOUT N630741 W1562821 K270S 0120E 24
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST SPRUCE CREEK, NORTHWEST OF LITTLE CREEK AND SIMILAR IN CHARACTER AND LENGTH, HAD ALL OF ITS ALLUVIAL GROUND LOCATED IN 1907. LITTLE WORK WAS DONE WITHIN ITS BASIN AND IT HAS NOT PRODUCED ANY COMMERCIAL GOLD. SPRUCE CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MI LONG AND EMPTIES INTO THE INNOKO ABOUT 5 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF GANES CREEK. (P72-73)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02186 911
 STOR 160339902786000594004910605480
 MOUT N630800 W1562800 K270S 0120E 24
 LUPR 31 INNOKO 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 SPRUCE CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02260 915
 STOR 160339902786000594004910605480
 MOUT N630741 W1562821 K270S 0120E 24
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A STEAM HOISTING PLANT WITH SELF DUMPER WAS IN OPERATION ON SPRUCE CREEK.

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02354 915924
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420129610750
 MOUT N641000 W1552500 K150S 0170E 24
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1915, 6 OUTFITS, COMPRISING ABOUT 15 MEN, PROSPECTED OR MINED ON SPRUCE CREEK AND OBTAINED CONSIDERABLE GOLD. PRIOR TO 1915 SPRUCE CREEK WAS STAKED BUT MOST WAS LEFT IDLE AFTER NOMINAL PROSPECTING. (P95) SINCE 1915 MINING CONTINUED WITH "CONSIDERABLE PRODUCTION". (P95-96) THE STREAM HAS A GENTLE GRADIENT. (P96) IN 1916 MINING ACTIVITY OF THE RUBY DISTRICT CENTERED ON SPRUCE CREEK. (P90)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 02435 933
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420129610750
 MOUT N641000 W1552500 K150S 0170E 24

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3071

LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER

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

ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. SPRUCE CREEK WAS THE SITE OF GOLD-PLACER MINING IN EARLIER YEARS BUT NO MINING WAS IN PROGRESS IN 1933. (P167) THE CREEK IS ABOUT 6 MILES LONG. THE UPPER 3 MILES OF ITS VALLEY IS A SHARP GORGE WITH A NARROW VALLEY FLOOR. DOWNSTREAM, THE VALLEY BECOMES WIDER. (P179)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608418

MOUT N600439 W1492632 S010S 0010W 22

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, TIDE

ABST LOWELL POINT ROAD CROSSES SPRUCE CREEK AND THIS AREA IS DESCRIBED AS A "WOODED ARE OF PRIVATE LOTS AND CABINS. (P26) AS A RESULT OF THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE DEAD SPRUCE IS FOUND WHERE TIDES INUNDATE THE GROUND ALONG SPRUCE CREEK. (P26)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK

REFN 03176 957

STOR 1603399015300003930

MOUT N614614 W1620059 S190N 0690W 05

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, MINING, DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST A SMALL STREAM THAT FLOWS INTO THE UPPER END OF THE YUKON'S POLTES SLOUGH ABOUT 9 MI. UP RIVER FROM MARSHALL. A TOTAL LENGTH OF ABOUT 8 MI. IS INDICATED FROM MEASUREMENTS ON A USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF WHICH 5 MI. WERE SURVEYED ON AUG. 6, 1957. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT SPECIFIED; THE LOWER 0.5 MI. IS SLOW MOVING AND DEEP WITH HIGH MUD BANKS. ABOVE THIS A SERIES OF SHALLOW LAKES EXTENDS THROUGH THE NEXT 1.5 MI. IN A SECTION JUST ABOVE THE LAKES WHERE THE WIDTH WAS 33 FT., DEPTH 2 FT., AND THE VELOCITY WAS 0.5 FPS; THE STREAM DISCHARGE WAS COMPUTED TO BE 26 CFS. IN THE UPPER PORTION A THIN FILM OF MUD COVERED SUBSTANTIAL AMOUNTS OF GRAVEL. THE SHORE VEGETATION IN THE LAKES AREA CONSISTED PRIMARILY OF POTAMOGETON, EQUISETUM AND SEDGE. WILLOW, ALDER, COTTONWOOD, GRASS AND HERBS APPEAR HIGHER ON THE BANKS AND IN THE AREA BELOW THE LAKES. SPRUCE AND MOSS WERE FOUND ABOVE THE LAKES. ALGAE WAS PRESENT ON THE STREAM BOTTOM THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH, AND OTHER AQUATIC VEGETATION WAS FOUND ON THE BOTTOM OF THE SHALLOW LAKES. "ONE MINING OPERATION ON WILLOW CREEK SURVIVES FROM THE MANY THAT WERE FOUND ON SPRUCE CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DURING THE GOLD RUSH DAYS. A HYDRAULIC WASHER AND RIFFLE BOX ARE USED IN THIS MINE OPERATION." (P52) OBSERVATIONS RECORDED DURING USF&WS STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P52-53)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK

REFN 03632 00008 907

STOR 160339902786000594004910605480

MOUT N630741 W1562821 K270S 0120E 24

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST GEORGE PILCHER INVESTIGATED THE BENCHES FOR GOLD ON THIS CREEK JUNE 28, 1907.

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK

REFN 03632 00022 937

STOR 1603399015300003930

MOUT N614620 W1620010 S190N 0690W 50

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST PILCHER NOTES COMING TO THIS CREEK OCT 26, 1937.

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK

REFN 04355 911917
 STOR 160339902786000594004910605480
 MOUT N630741 M1562821 K2705 0120E 24
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE,GENERAL
 ABST IN ABOUT 1911, BILL WALKER MOVED FROM UNSUCCESSFUL DIGGING ON LITTLE CREEK TO SPRUCE CREEK WHERE HE AND A FRIEND WORKED FOR OTHER MINERS THERE IN A PLACER OPERATION. IT PAYED OFF WELL ENOUGH FOR HIM TO QUIT AND RETURN TO SEATTLE "AFTER 12 YEARS IN THE WILDS OF ALASKA." (P165-167) IN 1913 HE RETURNED TO SPRUCE CREEK TO WORK HIS OWN CLAIM THERE, WITH A PARTNER, AND TO BUILD A CABIN HOME FOR HIS EXPECTED BRIDE. TO REACH SEATTLE FOR HIS MARRIAGE, HE AND TWO OTHER MEN HIKE OVERLAND ACROSS THE "TAKOTNA DIVIDE" TO SEWARD AND TOOK PASSAGE TO SEATTLE THERE. RETURNING TO ALASKA IN 1914, HE AND ANOTHER MAN AGAIN HIKE OVERLAND, PARTLY BY SNOWSHOES FROM SEWARD TO SPRUCE CREEK, IN 14 DAYS. WITH VARYING RESULTS, HE AND HIS PARTNER WORKED THEIR CLAIMS ON SPRUCE CREEK WHICH WAS BY THEN ONE OF THE ACTIVE AREAS OF THE OPHIR MINING DISTRICT. HE WALKED OVERLAND TO IDITAROD AND BACK TO SEND HIS WIFE IN SEATTLE A TELEGRAM TO COME TO ALASKA, AND, IN DUE COURSE, MET HER ON THE STEAMER PARTWAY DOWN THE INNOKO. THE ACCOUNT INCLUDES CONSIDERABLE DETAIL OF THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE OPHIR DISTRICT AS WELL AS DETAILS OF THEIR MINING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING THE HYDRAULIC METHODS USING WATER FROM DAMMED UP STREAMS ON THE HILLSIDES. THE SPRUCE CREEK CLAIMS PLAYED OUT, BILL AND HIS PARTNER WENT TO WORK FOR A LARGE COMPANY ON YANKEE CREEK. MENTION IS MADE OF REINDEER HERDS BROUGHT TO THE OPHIR AREA TO PROVIDE FRESH MEAT FOR THE MINERS. (P170-216) PHOTO OF "THE REINDEER HERD COMES TO SPRUCE CREEK"; PHOTO OF "BILL, WITH NUGGET, HYDRAULIC MINING AT SPRUCE CREEK." (P144-145) ADDED NOTE: THE TRIPS OVERLAND FROM THE OPHIR AREA TO SEWARD AND RETURN EVIDENTLY FOLLOWED A RECOGNIZED ROUTE OF SORTS, MENTION BEING MADE, IN NON-IDENTIFICABLE FASHION, OF "ROADHOUSE." (P172-173,175-179)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 04355 911917
 STOR 160339902786000594004910605480
 MOUT N630741 M1562821 K2705 0120E 24
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,AGRICULTURE,ROUTE,GENERAL
 ABST IN ABOUT 1911, BILL WALKER MOVED FROM UNSUCCESSFUL DIGGING ON LITTLE CREEK TO SPRUCE CREEK WHERE HE AND A FRIEND WORKED FOR OTHER MINERS THERE IN A PLACER OPERATION. IT PAYED OFF WELL ENOUGH FOR HIM TO QUIT AND RETURN TO SEATTLE "AFTER 12 YEARS IN THE WILDS OF ALASKA." (P165-167) IN 1913 HE RETURNED TO SPRUCE CREEK TO WORK HIS OWN CLAIM THERE, WITH A PARTNER, AND TO BUILD A CABIN HOME FOR HIS EXPECTED BRIDE. TO REACH SEATTLE FOR HIS MARRIAGE, HE AND TWO OTHER MEN HIKE OVERLAND ACROSS THE "TAKOTNA DIVIDE" TO SEWARD AND TOOK PASSAGE TO SEATTLE THERE. RETURNING TO ALASKA IN 1914, HE AND ANOTHER MAN AGAIN HIKE OVERLAND, PARTLY BY SNOWSHOES FROM SEWARD TO SPRUCE CREEK, IN 14 DAYS. WITH VARYING RESULTS, HE AND HIS PARTNER WORKED THEIR CLAIMS ON SPRUCE CREEK WHICH WAS BY THEN ONE OF THE ACTIVE AREAS OF THE OPHIR MINING DISTRICT. HE WALKED OVERLAND TO IDITAROD AND BACK TO SEND HIS WIFE IN SEATTLE A TELEGRAM TO COME TO ALASKA, AND, IN DUE COURSE, MET HER ON THE STEAMER PARTWAY DOWN THE INNOKO. THE ACCOUNT INCLUDES CONSIDERABLE DETAIL OF THE SOCIAL LIFE OF THE MINERS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN THE OPHIR DISTRICT AS WELL AS DETAILS OF THEIR MINING OPERATIONS, INCLUDING THE HYDRAULIC METHODS USING WATER FROM DAMMED UP STREAMS ON THE HILLSIDES. THE SPRUCE CREEK CLAIMS PLAYED OUT, BILL AND HIS PARTNER WENT TO WORK FOR A LARGE COMPANY ON YANKEE CREEK. MENTION IS MADE OF REINDEER HERDS BROUGHT TO THE OPHIR AREA TO PROVIDE FRESH MEAT FOR THE MINERS. (P170-216) PHOTO OF "THE REINDEER HERD COMES TO SPRUCE CREEK"; PHOTO OF "BILL, WITH NUGGET, HYDRAULIC MINING AT SPRUCE CREEK." (P144-145) ADDED NOTE: THE TRIPS OVERLAND FROM THE OPHIR AREA TO SEWARD AND RETURN EVIDENTLY FOLLOWED A RECOGNIZED ROUTE OF SORTS, MENTION BEING MADE, IN NON-IDENTIFICABLE FASHION, OF "ROADHOUSE." (P172-173,175-179)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 05617 917
 STOR 160289000265000033000290000390008700190
 MOUT N645304 M1641246 K0705 0270M 18
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST DURING THE 1917 ALL-ALASKA SWEEPSTAKES, SEPPALA FOLLOWS THE BEACH AT SPRUCE CREEK. (P274)

**** WATN SPRUCE CREEK SPRUCE CREEK
 REFN 07220 919
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120118521530040100060001500030
 MQUT N633135 W1504000 F1605 0160W 16
 LUPR 35 BEARPAW RIVER
 KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PHOTO
 ABST THE U. OF A ARCHIVES, FOSTER COLLECTION, CONTAINS A PHOTO NUMBERED 147 THAT CONTAINS A PHOTO OF A DOG SLED ON THE RIVER WITH THE CAPTION: "GOING DOWN SPRUCE CREEK FEB 22, 1919 NEAR MOOSE CREEK."

**** WATN SQUAM CREEK BIG SQUAM CREEK
 REFN 00026 00016 907
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280007000020
 MQUT N673551 W1481230 F320N 0300W 15
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN NEWS OF THE CHANDLAR DISTRICT, MAY 1907, IT WAS REPORTED THAT "TWO OUTFITS WILL SLUICE ON BIG SQUAM CREEK." (P430)

**** WATN SQUAM CREEK BIG SQUAM CREEK
 REFN 02367 925
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280009000020
 MQUT N673551 W1481230 F320N 0030W 15
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT J B MERTIE 1925 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773 PP215-263. IT WAS STATED THAT GOLD PLACER MINING WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON BIG SQUAM CREEK. (P252)

**** WATN SQUAM CREEK BIG SQUAM CREEK
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280009000020
 MQUT N673551 W1481230 F320N 0030W 15
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING 1906 RUSH TO CHANDALAR LAKE AREA, MINERS SOUGHT BONANZAS IN BIG SQUAM CREEK AREA. (P12)

**** WATN SQUAM CREEK BIG SQUAM CREEK
 REFN 04436 969
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280009000020
 MQUT N673551 W1481230 F320N 0030W 15
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO HIGH-ANGLE FAULTING IN CREEK. (P8) PLACER DEPOSITS OCCUR NEAR HEAD OF CREEK. (P17) ANOMALOUS COPPER AND SILVER PROBABLY PRESENT IN BIG SQUAM CREEK AREA. (P24) STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES GIVES AVERAGE OF 87 PPM OF COPPER. (P25) 10-20 PPM OF LEAD IN BIG SQUAM CREEK ACCORDING TO STREAM SAMPLES COLLECTED IN 1969. (P30)

**** WATN SQUAM CREEK SQUAM CREEK
 REFN 02157 909
 STOR 1603399077005013370
 MQUT N653100 W1500930 F080N 0130W 14
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST C.E. ELLSWORTH IN "WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION, 1909" STATED THAT SQUAW CREEK ENTERS THE YUKON DIRECTLY OPPOSITE HINOOK CREEK AND THAT A DISCHARGE MEASUREMENT TAKEN MAY 15, 1909 AT THE MOUTH GAVE A DISCHARGE OF 484 SECOND-FEET. (P272)

**** WATN SQUAW CREEK SQUAW CREEK

REFN 02718 951953

STOR 1603399077005013370

MOUT N653100 W1500930 F080N 0130W 14

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST SQUAW CREEK MINING CO RECOVERED 100 OZ GOLD OR MORE ON SQUAW CREEK IN 1951. (P48) JACK WILKEY USED BULLDOZER-DRAGLINE-HYDRAULIC COMBINATION IN 1953. (P48)

**** WATN SQUAW CREEK SQUAW CREEK

REFN 02740 972

STOR 160801600724000073000104000180

MOUT N615000 W1473500 S210N 0100E 34

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP

ABST THE SQUAW CREEK TO BELANGER PASS TRAIL FOLLOWS THE VALLEYS OF SQUAW, CARIBOU, ALFRED, AND PASS CREEKS, OVER BELANGER PASS, IN A CIRCULAR TRIP AROUND SYNCLINE MOUNTAIN. A TRACKED VEHICLE TRAIL (LOCALLY KNOWN AS MEEKINS TRAIL) DESCENDS INTO SQUAW CREEK VALLEY. THE TRAIL CROSSES THE CREEK ABOUT A MILE PAST GUNSIGHT CREEK, WHICH IS USUALLY ABOUT 1 FT. DEEP. THE TRAIL THEN PARALLELS THE CREEK ON THE NORTH SIDE FOR ABOUT 2 MI THROUGH BRUSH, AND HEADS FOR "TWIN PEAKS", WHICH SEPARATES SQUAW CREEK VALLEY FROM CARIBOU CREEK VALLEY. THE STREAMS HERE ARE UNDERGROUND IN SPOTS, SURROUNDED BY SCRUB WILLOW. (P139) THE ROUTE IS BEST JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. MID-AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER IS HUNTING SEASON IN THE AREA. THERE IS GOOD FISHING IN SQUAW CREEK. A MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWING THE TRAILS ROUTE. THE AREA IS LOCATED ON U. S. G. S. MAPS ANCHORAGE D1, D2. (PP138 TO 140)

**** WATN SQUAW CREEK SQUAW CREEK

REFN 02892 926947

STOR 1603399100850017130007500006100350002500510002800009000020

MOUT N673551 W1481230 F320N 0030W 15

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY RIVER

ABST A.A. BENNETT FLEW FROM FAIRBANKS IN AN OPEN SWALLOW (PLANE) IN 50 BELOW WEATHER TO SQUAW CREEK TO PICK UP TWO PROSPECTORS, CARL DUNLAP AND JOE SHAW WHO HAD BEEN SERIOUSLY INJURED IN A DYNAMITE EXPLOSION WHILE MINING ON TOBIN CREEK. SQUAW CREEK WAS LOCATED "ON THE OTHER SIDE OF A FOUR-THOUSAND-FOOT MOUNTAIN" FROM TOBIN CREEK. (P.13). NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INCIDENT-BENNETT STARTED FLYING IN ALASKA IN 1926; COPYRIGHT DATE ON THE DOCUMENT IS 1947.

**** WATN SQUAW CREEK SQUAW CREEK

REFN 03463 00002 899

STOR 1603399077005013370

MOUT N653100 W1500930 F080N 0130W 14

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST FOLDER 179, "JACK-A TRUE STORY OF ADVENTURE IN ALASKA" BY W. BALLOU, DATED SEPT. 23, 1899, RELATING STORY OF 10 MEN AND DOG JACK, AS TOLD TO BALLOU BY FRANK MOSES, MEMBER OF THE PARTY. ON SEPT 20, 1898, THE PARTY CROSSED THE YUKON BY BOAT AT RAMPART AND HEADED UP SQUAW CREEK ON FOOT. "WE CONTINUALLY CROSSED AND RE-CROSSED THE CREEK, CRAWLING THROUGH THICK UNDERBRUSH AND CLIMBING OVER AND UNDER FALLEN TREES. THE EVER-PREVAILING MOSS WAS COVERED BY A LIGHT FALL OF SNOW." (P3) FROM 9:00 A M TO 5:30 P M, WITH NO STOP FOR LUNCH, THEY COVERED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3077

REFN 01445 934
 STOR 160419800034500009000023900040
 MQUT N585525 W1614330 S140S 0750W 35
 LUPR 41 SALMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST L.O. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1934, THE GOODNEWS BAY MINING CO WAS FORMED BY ANDREW OLSON, AXEL PALMGREN, TONY LINDSTRÖM AND JAY JOHNSTON. THIS COMPANY BOUGHT HEAVY EQUIPMENT FROM NORTHERN COMMERCIAL AND BEGAN TO SUCCESSFULLY DEVELOP THE PLATINUM ORES ON SQUIRREL CREEK IN THE IDITAROD AREA. (PP173-174)

**** WATN SQUIRREL CREEK SQUIRREL CREEK

REFN 01536 971
 STOR 161039500322000297000229000260
 MQUT N614000 W1451000 C020S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SQUIRREL CREEK WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THE ENVIRONMENT HERE IS VERY TYPICAL OF THE ENTIRE COPPER RIVER VALLEY, OF WHICH THIS IS A PART, WITH RATHER BARREN CUT-BANKS ON WHICH SOME SAGEBRUSH IS GROWING." (P30) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS WAYSIDE IS "JUST OFF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AND ABOUT 85 MILES FROM VALDEZ". (P30)

**** WATN SQUIRREL CREEK SQUIRREL CREEK

REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039500322000297000229000260
 MQUT N614000 W1451000 C020S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST SQUIRREL CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 70 SQ MI, DISCHARGING 31.0 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-134)

**** WATN SQUIRREL CREEK SQUIRREL CREEK

REFN 03496 953
 STOR 161039500322000297000229000260
 MQUT N614005 W1451000 C020S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT A BRIDGE WAS REPLACED ON SQUIRREL CREEK AT MILE 81.0, RICHARDSON HWY. (P111)

**** WATN SQUIRREL CREEK SQUIRREL CREEK

REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 161039500322000297000229000260
 MQUT N614000 W1451000 C020S 0010E 26
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER

KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE MAJOR ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 80, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.

**** WATN SQUIRREL CREEK SQUIRREL CREEK

REFN 06348 965967
 STOR 161039500322000297000229000260
 MQUT N614000 W1450000 C010E 0020S 26
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION

ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT TONSINA ON DEC. 8, 1965. ICE RANGED FROM 0.9 FT AT 5 FT FROM LEFT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 0.3 AT 12 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 20 FT. ON APRIL 2, 1966, ICE RANGED FROM 0.3 AT 8 FT TO 0.1 AT 20 FT. ON APRIL 2, 1966, THERE WAS OPEN WATER FROM 12-16 FT. ON JAN. 18, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT AT 9 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 1.5 FT AT 12-17 FT. LEFT BANK AT 23 FT. (P102)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SHEE-GAR-RIK-PUK RIVER

REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 HOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, RIVER

ABST IN NOTING THAT AN ISLAND WAS LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NOT-MOK-TO-WAY-OK AND KOWAK RIVERS, CANTWELL MENTIONED A SIMILAR FORMATION EXISTING AT THE JUNCTION OF THE SHEE-GAR-RIK-PUK OR SQUIRREL AND KOWAK RIVERS. (P47) ON AUGUST 18, 1885, CANTWELL'S PARTY PASSED THE JUNCTION OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER WITH THE KOWAK, NOTING THAT IT HAS LITTLE IMPORTANCE OTHER THAN BEING ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FEEDERS OF THE KOWAK RIVER. (P48)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SHEELEELICTOK RIVER

REFN 05761 826884
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 HOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION

ABST DOCUMENT TITLE IS "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". LT. CANTWELL, ASSIGNED TO THE CORWIN, TAKES AN EXPLORATION PARTY UP THE KOWAK (KOBUK) RIVER DURING JULY AND AUGUST, GOING UP RIVER ON JULY 14. CANTWELL REPORTS ENCOUNTERING A RIVER RUNNING IN FROM THE NE WHICH THE NATIVES CALL "SHEELEELICTOK", MEANING SQUIRREL RIVER. THE HEAD OF THIS RIVER IS REPORTED TO BE IN THE MOUNTAINS, ONE DAYS' PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE NUNATOK (NOATAK) RIVER. (P55) RETURNING DOWN RIVER ON AUG 5 CANTWELL FOUND A LARGE SHOAL IN THE KOWAK RIVER OFF THE MOUTH OF THE SHEELEELICTOK. (P66)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00026 00094 910
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 HOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MINING

ABST THE CENTER OF GOLD MINING ACTIVITY IN THE KOBUK REGION IS SQUIRREL RIVER. A H GREENBERG TOOK \$100,000 FROM HIS CLAIM THIS SUMMER. THE AREA IS SAID TO BE AVERAGING \$20 A DAY TO A MAN. (P316)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00080 91003 W 910911
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 HOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "SQUIRREL RIVER IS ABOUT 106 MILES FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND. MR. BALLARD WENT UP THE KOBUK TO SQUIRREL RIVER WITHIN 6 MILES OF KLEARY WITH A 70-TON LOADED BARGE. FROM THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION THERE IS A GOOD WAGON ROAD TO KLEARY, SIX MILE DISTANCE." (COTTAROD NUGGET, 1910, SEPT 3, VOL 1, NO 1, "THE SQUIRREL RIVER STRIKE", PG 2, COL 5)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00110 93728 S 937
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 HOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

do not type →

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3079

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST DOCUMENT IS A NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" MAY 28, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 17. SEE ARTICLE TITLED "KIANA ON THE KOBUK" PAGE 4 COLUMN 1. COLUMN BY ORAH DEE CLARK. KIANA IS LOCATED AT KOBUK RIVER AND SQUIRREL RIVER CONFLUENCE. THE SQUIRREL RIVER LEADS TO COUNTRY IMPORTANT AS A MINING CENTER. THE RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE TO THE SMALL BOATS WHICH SERVE KIANA VIA THE "KOBUK". SMALLER BOATS ARE USED ON THE SQUIRREL. KIANA SERVES AS DEPOT FOR SUPPLIES AND A TRANSFER POINT. SUPPLIES MAINLY FOR KLERY CREEK MINING.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD CONNECTS KIANA ON THE KOBUK AND SQUIRREL RIVER TO THE TOWN OF KLERY CREEK AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. IT GENERALLY FOLLOWS THE SQUIRREL RIVER ON THE W SIDE BUT CROSSES THE RIVER 2 MILES BELOW KLERY CREEK.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00476 930931

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS, DR. ANDERSON STATES THAT THE FRIENDS MAINTAINED A MISSION AT KIANA ON THIS RIVER. (P204)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00589 942

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,FLOOD,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE KOBUK RIVER AND CROSSES THE SQUIRREL RIVER JUST ABOVE KIANA. (P.21) "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 THE SQUIRREL RIVER TO CANYON CREEK. (P.21)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00660 915

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,MINING,HUNTING,FISHING,NO TRAFF

ABST "KIANA IS A FRIENDLY LITTLE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF 178 PEOPLE. IT IS A PLACE WHERE THREE RIVERS MEET. MINING, HUNTING AND FISHING ARE THE PRINCIPLE INDUSTRIES. OPENED MARCH 2, 1915

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00786 940

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST IN 1940, GIDDINGS NOTES ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION THE VILLAGE OF EKSEAVIK ON THE SQUIRREL RIVER. (P307) HE WENT UP THE SQUIRREL RIVER WITH TWO NATIVES IN A BOAT. "BY LATE MORNING WE WERE ABLE TO TIE THE BOAT UP AND WALK HALF MILE THROUGH ALDERS AND WILLOWS ALONG A SHALLOW POND FORMERLY A "SLOUGH" OF THE RIVER TO THE SANDY BANK THAT WAS EKSEAVIK" (P308) BY MEANS OF TREE RING DATING HE WAS ABLE TO DATE HOUSE PITS TO 1400 A D. (P319)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00788 940

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 NOTES A VILLAGE SITE AT EKSEAVIK ON SQUIRREL RIVER. (P49) HE TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES HERE AT AN ELEVATION OF 400 FT. THE GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS AND THE SPRUCE STAND WAS STOCK, TWISTED AND OPEN WITH ALDERS. (P38) SITE NO 69. OLDEST TREES WERE 250 YEARS. SITE QUALITY WAS RIVER MARGIN. MAP SHOWS SITE LOCATION.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 00985 870890

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST GIDDINGS INFORMANT MAKE REFERENCE TO A CAMP AT SQUIRREL RIVER AROUND 1870-1890. GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 01333 898899

STOR 1602075006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN 1898 THE LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. WAS ASCENDING KOBUK RIVER, CALONG WITH HUNDREDS OF OTHER PROSPECTORS), ON THEIR SMALL STEAMER THE "HELEN." THEY TOOK THE "WRONG CHANNEL" AND STEAMER 24 HOURS UP THE SQUIRREL RIVER, WHICH WAS AS "LARGE AS THE SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN COMBINED," AND WAS "VERY CROOKED." (P18) IN THE WINTER OF 1898-1899 THE COMPANY LEFT THEIR BARGE ON THE BANKS OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER. THE BARGE WAS 2 FT DEEP, 10 FT WIDE, AND 18 FT. LONG, WITH A CAPACITY OF 10 TONS. (P16) THE BARGE BURNED UP DURING THE WINTER. (P79)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 01742 944

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "A LARGE UNMAPPED AND PRACTICALLY UNPROSPECTED MOUNTAINOUS AREA LIES BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS. THE ONLY IMPORTANT MINERAL PRODUCTION FROM THE DISTRICT HAS BEEN FROM THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER AREA AND IN THE VICINITY OF SHUGNAK." (P22)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 02186 911

STOR 1602095006300000170

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

3081

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 PP17-44. SOME MINING WAS DONE ON SQUIRREL RIVER IN 1911. (P41)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 02208 909910

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST DURING A SKIFF TRIP DOWN THE KOBUK BETWEEN AUGUST 10 AND 20, 1910, BY A USGS CREW, A VISIT WAS MADE TO THE PLACERS OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER IN THE LOWER PART OF THE KOBUK BASIN. (P15) THE SQUIRREL RIVER VALLEY, IN ITS LOWER PART, IS A BROADLY OPEN GRAVEL-FILLED LOWLAND, IN WHICH THE STREAM MEANDERS IN IRREGULAR FASHION. GOLD PLACERS WERE DISCOVERED IN THE SQUIRREL RIVER REGION IN THE FALL OF 1909. (P125) PLATE XV LOCATED BETWEEN PAGES 134 AND 135 SHOWS GOLD PLACER PROSPECTS IN THE SE PART OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER BASIN. COPY ATTACHED.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 02558 964

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST GRAVEL AND LARGE BOULDERS OCCUR ALONG THE LOWER COURSE OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER NEAR KIAMA WHERE TILL HAS BEEN REPORTED. (P K7) REPORT DATED 1964.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 02691 962

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST SQUIRREL RIVER IS A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE LOWER KOBUK RIVER. (P245)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 03160 906

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST DOCUMENT DESCRIBED A BOAT TRIP MADE BY O H HERSHEY ALONG THE SQUIRREL RIVER DURING HIS SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE OF ANCIENT GLACIATION IN THE VICINITY OF THE KOBUK RIVER. HERSHEY NOTES THAT HE LANDED AT AN ESKIMO VILLAGE, LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF SQUIRREL RIVER. BLUE-GRAY TILL WAS OBSERVED EXPOSED IN THE BLUFF. THE BANK CONTAINS SAND, STONY TILL AND PEBBLES. (P.90)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04077 00034 898909

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST SOME GOLD WAS FOUND AT SQUIRREL RIVER AS A RESULT OF THE 1898 GOLD RUSH ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (HISTORICAL AND

ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES") THE VILLAGE OF KIANA WAS ESTABLISHED AROUND 1909 AS A SUPPLY POINT FOR THE SQUIRREL RIVER MINING AREA.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04077 00037 976

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE SQUIRREL RIVER'S LENGTH IS 72 MI. (P1-2) FROM THE NORTH FORK TO KLEARY CREEK THE RIVER MEANDERS. IN THIS SECTION THE RIVER IS FROM 100-150 FT WIDE AND FLOWS AT 2 MPH. (P2-3) THIS INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION'S "WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS".

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04077 00037 976

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE SQUIRREL RIVER'S LENGTH IS 72 MI. (P1-2) FROM THE NORTH FORK TO KLEARY CREEK THE RIVER MEANDERS. IN THIS SECTION THE RIVER IS FROM 100-150 FT WIDE AND FLOWS AT 2 MPH. (P2-3) THIS INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION'S "WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS".

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04077 00037 A 911976

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW RECREATION, RIVER, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT

ABST "THE SQUIRREL RIVER, A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS", FEB 26, 1976, IS A DOCUMENT BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE. INFORMATION IN THE DOCUMENT SUPPORTS RECOMMENDATIONS PERTAINING TO THE SQUIRREL RIVER'S INCLUSION IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM. AN INTERAGENCY FIELD INSPECTION OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER, AUG 6-13, 1975, INCLUDED PERSONNEL FROM US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BLM, BOR, AND ALASKA DEPT OF FISH AND GAME. THE SQUIRREL RIVER HEADS IN THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS AT AN ELEVATION OF 750 ABOVE SEA LEVEL. AT ITS MOUTH AT THE KOBUK RIVER WHERE IT IS LESS THAN 100 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE RIVER FALLS ABOUT 650 FT IN 72 MI. MOST OF THIS GRADIENT, APPROXIMATELY 550 FT, OCCUR ABOUT THE FIRST 15 MI OF THE RIVER; WITH ONLY A LOW GRADIENT FOR THE REMAINING RIVER. THE RESULTING GRADIENT FIGURE IS 400 FT PER MI IN THE MOUNTAIN SECTION AND 2 FT PER MI FOR THE REMAINING RIVER. (P1-2) THE SQUIRREL BEGINS AS A SMALL STREAM TUMBLING OVER A ROCK AND GRAVEL COURSE IN A NARROW, 1/2 MI WIDE VALLEY. THE HEADWATERS ARE TOO SHALLOW TO FLOAT A CANOE, AS OBSERVED DURING FIELD INSPECTION, BUT AFTER THE FIRST 10 MI THE NUMEROUS SIDE STREAMS ADD ENOUGH WATER TO MAKE FLOATING A CANOE POSSIBLE. FROM 10 MI BELOW THE RIVER'S SOURCE TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH FORK, THE SQUIRREL VARIED FROM 1 INCH TO 8 FT IN DEPTH, 15 FT TO 60 FT IN WIDTH, AND THE CURRENT AVERAGED 2 MPH. THERE ARE NO RAPIDS OR MAJOR HAZARDS FOR THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER. FROM THE SOURCE TO THE NORTH FORK THE RIVERBANK IS LINED WITH LARGE, LEVEL GRAVELBARS. MOST ARE 20 YDS WIDE AND 200 YDS LONG, SOME ARE 1000-1500 FT LONG. THE RIVER LEAVES ITS NARROW VALLEY 5 MI ABOVE THE NORTH FORK AND FLOWS THE REMAINDER OF ITS COURSE THROUGH A BROAD U-SHAPED FLOOD PLAIN CHARACTERIZED BY POTHOLE AND OXBOW LAKES, AND MARSH AREAS. FROM THE HEADWATERS TO KLEARY CREEK THE RIVER IS BRAIDED INTO SEVERAL SMALL CHANNELS, MANY OF WHICH FLOW ONLY DURING BREAKUP. (P2) FROM NORTH FORK TO KLEARY CREEK THE RIVER MEANDERS AND OFTEN TURNS BACK ON ITSELF RESULTING IN FORMATION OF HORSESHOE LAKES AND SLOUGHS. THE SQUIRREL RIVER IS DEEPER IN THIS SECTION, FROM SEVERAL INCHES TO 10 FT DEEP. (P2-3)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER
 REFN 04077 00037 B 911976
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW RECREATION, RIVER, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT
 ABST FROM KLERY CREEK TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOBUK RIVER, THE SQUIRREL "BENDS IN GREAT HEADERS NEXT TO KIANA HILLS". (P3) THIS SECTION IS 4 FT IN DEPTH WITH DEEPER POOLS, AVERAGES 200 IN WIDTH, AND FLOWS AT 2 MPH. THE RIVER VALLEY NARROWS TO ABOUT 1 MI FOR THE LAST 6 MI BEFORE ENTERING THE KOBUK RIVER. (P3) ALPINE-TUNDRA IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IN THE HEADWATER AREA. ABOUT 15 MI ABOVE THE NORTH FORK THE DOMINANT VEGETATION BECOMES "UPLAND SPRUCE-HARDWOOD FOREST". A FEW MI BELOW THE NORTH FORK VEGETATION CHANGES TO BOTTOM-LAND SPRUCE FOREST, THIS IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION TO THE RIVER'S MOUTH. (P3) TRIBUTARIES OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER APPEAR TO HAVE A LOW VOLUME OF WATER AND FLOW IN MANY SMALL CHANNELS. (P4) SQUIRREL RIVER CARRIES AN ESTIMATED SEDIMENT LOAD OF 100 MG PER LITER. FLOODING OCCURS DURING BREAKUP, FREQUENTLY FROM ICE JAMS, AND AFTER UNUSUALLY HEAVY RAINS. THE SQUIRREL RIVER IS EXTENSIVELY USED FOR SUBSISTENCE FISHING, HUNTING, TRAPPING, AND BERRY PICKING. (P6) THERE ARE 3 CABINS ALONG THE RIVER, ALL IN THE VICINITY OF TIMBER CREEK. (P7) THERE IS A LONG HISTORY OF GOLD MINING ALONG LOWER TRIBUTARIES OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER. DUE TO SHALLOW RIFFLES, THE RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE BY BOATS WITH DRAFTS OF MORE THAN SEVERAL INCHES. IT WAS REPORTED THAT IN 1911 SHALLOW DRAFT DORIES WERE USED TO HAUL PROSPECTING SUPPLIES FROM KIANA 7 MI UP THE SQUIRREL RIVER TO AN OVERLAND TRAIL. NATIVE PEOPLE AT KIANA TAKE SHALLOW DRAFT RIVERBOATS UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS OMAR RIVER WHEN ICE FREE. THE LOWER 10 MI CAN BE NAVIGATED BY POWER BOATS FOR ALL OF MOST SUMMERS. THE RIVER CAN BE DESCENDED DURING NORMAL TO HIGH WATER LEVELS BY CANOE, RAFT OR KAYAK 10 MI FROM ITS SOURCE TO THE MOUTH. (P9) A WINTER TRAIL RUNS FROM KIANA UP THE SQUIRREL RIVER TO KLERY CREEK. (P9-10) DURING HIGHER WATER LEVELS POWERBOATS ARE TAKEN UP SQUIRREL RIVER AS FAR AS OMAR RIVER. (P10) DURING WINTER, ACCESS IS POSSIBLE BY SMALL SKI-EQUIPPED PLANES, SNOWMACHINES, AND DOG SLEDS. IN 1911 PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT WERE HAULED BY DORY, DRAWING 8 IN OF WATER, 7 MI UP THE SQUIRREL RIVER FROM KIANA FOR 2 CENTS PER POUND PER MILE. (P19) PRESENT RECREATIONAL USE IS LOW, BELIEVED TO BE LESS THAN 50 PEOPLE ANNUALLY. (P22) THE SQUIRREL RIVER DRAINS AN ESTIMATED 1500 SQ MI AREA. (P1)

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER
 REFN 04077 00059 A 975
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION
 ABST THIS DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY DAVID DAPKUS AND SUMMARIZES THE FIELD INSPECTION TRIP OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER, AUGUST 6-13, 1975. PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERAGENCY INSPECTION FORCE WERE 4 INDIVIDUALS REPRESENTING BOR, BLM, AK FISH AND GAME, AND U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE. 2 FIFTEEN-FOOT KLEPPER KAYAKS WERE USED FOR THE TRIP.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER
 REFN 04077 00059 B 975
 STOR 1602095006300000170
 MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE SQUIRREL RIVER IS ABOUT 72 MILES LONG. ON AUGUST 6, 1975, THE FIELD INSPECTION GROUP LANDED IN A HELICOPTER 67 MILES UP RIVER ON A LONG GRAVEL BAR. FROM AFT THE RIVER LOOKED TOO SHALLOW FURTHER UPSTREAM TO FLOAT THE CREW'S 2 KAYAKS. CAMP WAS MADE AND THE IMMEDIATE AREA EXPLORED. THE RIVER WAS VERY LOW VARYING FROM 2 INCHES TO 3 FEET, 20 FEET WIDE, CURRENT BETWEEN 2 AND 3 MPH, AND CRYSTAL CLEAR BLUE/GREEN IN COLOR. THE UPPER

do not
type

SECTION OF THE RIVER RUNS IN A U-SHAPED 1/2 MILE WIDE VALLEY LYING BETWEEN 300-400 FEET ROLLING HILLS. PREDOMINANT VEGETATION IS ALPINE TUNDRA WITH SCATTERED WILLOW BRUSH. AUGUST 7 THE FLOAT TRIP BEGAN WITH THE GROUP COVERING 8 MILES BEFORE AGAIN MAKING CAMP. RIVER WAS A CLEAR, EMERALD GREEN COLOR, 15 TO 60 FEET WIDE, CURRENT AVERAGING 2 MPH, AND FLOWING BETWEEN 8 FEET DEEP POOLS ACROSS GRAVEL BARS AT USUAL WATER DEPTH OF ONE INCH. HALF THE TIME WAS SPENT FLOATING THE OTHER HALF DRAGGING ACROSS THE GRAVEL BARS. SOME OVERHANGING WILLOWS BRUSH AND WHITE SPRUCE TREES PRESENTED SOME HAZARD. NO RAPIDS WERE ENCOUNTERED ALONG THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE RIVER. THE RIVER WAS FOUND TO BE CLASS I ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITENATER SCALE FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOBUK RIVER AT KIANA. VEGETATION GRADUALLY CHANGED FROM ALPINE TUNDRA DOMINANT TO WHITE SPRUCE WITH THICK WILLOW BRUSH INTERSPERSED ALONG THE RIVERBANKS. RIVERBANKS WERE CONTINUOUS, SMOOTH SKIPPING ROCK, GRAVELBARS. MOST BARS WERE LEVEL AND ABOUT 200 YARDS LONG. SEVERAL WERE OVER 1000 TO 1500 FEET LONG. AUGUST 8 TEN MILES WERE COVERED, AND THE GROUP CAMPED A FEW MILES BELOW THE NORTH FORK. ONCE AGAIN FLOATED AND DRAGGED THE BOAT. WATER REMAINED GREEN AND CLEAR, 100 FEET WIDE, 1 INCH TO 10 FEET, AND CURRENT AVERAGED 2 MPH. MANY DRY CHANNELS WERE PASSED WHICH HAD BEEN FLOWING WHEN FLOWN OVER IN JUNE.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04077 00052 C 975

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOU N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT

USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION

ABST AUGUST 9 SIXTEEN MILES WERE FLOATED THROUGH SHALLOW RIFFLES AND DEEP POOLS. THE KAYAKS ONLY HAD TO BE DRAGGED

A FEW TIMES. NORTH FORK AND OHAR RIVER CONTRIBUTED ENOUGH WATER TO DEEPEN MOST RIFFLES TO 3-6 INCHES. RIVER

CURRENT WAS 2/3 MPH IN A 100 FEET WIDE SLIGHTLY MEANDERING CHANNEL. WATER REMAINED CRYSTAL CLEAR AND EMERALD

GREEN. AUGUST 10 FIFTEEN MILES WERE COVERED. RIVER WAS FLOWING 2-3 MPH, IT WAS 100-150 FEET WIDE, MORE THAN

10 FEET DEEP IN THE LARGER POOLS, AND REMAINED CLEAR GREEN IN COLOR. DURING THE LAST 2 MILES THE RIVER

BOTTOM, BANKS, AND BARS TURNED FROM GRAVEL TO SAND. THE RIVER STARTED TO FLOW IN LARGE MEANDERS WITH LONG

OXBOG BACKWATERS APPEARING OFF TO THE S SIDE OF THE RIVER. AN OLD NATIVE FISH CAMP WITH 2 PARTIALLY STANDING

CABINS WAS NOTED ON THE S BANK; ALSO ONE NEW CABIN. AUGUST 11 TEN MILES WERE TRAVELED. THE RIVER WIDENED TO

200 FEET WITH AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 4 FEET AND FLOW RATE WAS 2/3 MPH. IT REMAINED CLEAR AND GREEN AS IT FLOXED

IN GREAT MEANDERS ALONG THE KIANA HILLS. RIVER BOTTOM AND BANKS CONSISTED OF SAND WITH SOME SUBMERGED

SANDBARS. THESE MUST BE CAREFULLY AVOIDED DUE TO THE DANGER OF SINKING IF ONE WALKS ON THEM. CLUSTERS OF

BLACK SPRUCE APPEARED. AUGUST 12 EIGHT MILES OF SLOW (1MPH) MOVING RIVER WERE COVERED TO THE VILLAGE OF

KIANA. RIVER VARIED FROM 100 TO 200 FEET WIDE, HAD AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 4 FEET, AND REMAINED CLEAR AND GREEN

COLOR. THE RIVER VALLEY NARROWED ALONG THE RIVER'S LAST 6 MILES TO ABOUT ONE MILE. 1/2 MILE UPSTREAM OF

KIANA GILL NETS WERE SET. THERE IS AN AIRPORT AT KIANA FROM WHICH THE CREW DEPARTED. IN SUMMARY, 67 OF 72

MILES OF THIS RIVER WERE FLOATED IN SIX DAYS. THE RIVER IS SLOW AND SMOOTH CLASS I WATER WITH LITTLE HAZARD

OTHER THAN THE SUBMERGED SANDBARS IN ITS LOWER REACH. THE FIRST 25 MILES ARE SHALLOW AND ARE SPENT IN AND OUT

OF THE CANOE DRAGGING AND FLOATING.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 04766 903

STOR 1602095006300000170

MOU N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST TWO MEN CAME TO THE KOTZEBUE MISSION IN A LAUNCH FROM SQUIRREL RIVER. THEY USED 15 GALLONS OF GASOLINE ON A TRIP LASTING 18 HOURS. (P183) REPORTED ON JULY 2, 1903.

**** WATN SQUIRREL RIVER SQUIRREL RIVER

REFN 06321 944

STOR 1602095006300000170

do not type →

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3085

MOUT N665829 W1602452 K180N 0080W 09
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST NEAR THE WEST SIDE OF SMITH BAY VAN VALIN STAKED A CLAIM TO OIL. HE FILED IT AT "KIANA ON THE SQUIRREL RIVER, UP THE KOBUK." (P122)

**** WATN ST MICHAEL CANAL ST MICHAEL CANAL
 REFN 01530 898
 STOR 1603175
 MOUT N632500 W1622500 K240S 0200W 24
 LUPR 31

KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON THEIR WAY FROM DAWSON TO ST MICHAEL'S IN 1898, THE MEDILL BROTHERS AND 3 PARTNERS BROUGHT THEIR BOAT DOWN THE YUKON AND OUT TO ST MICHAEL'S. MEDILL SAW THE CANAL AND SAID IT LOOKED LIKE IT WAS BUILT BY PAUL BUNYAN, AND ABOUT 16 OR 17 MILES LONG, AND 10 TO 20 YARDS WIDE. (PP168-169) MEDILL SAYS THE TIDES FLOW IN AND OUT ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. A MAN ADVISED THEM NOT TO ENTER THE CANAL, UNTIL THE FLOOD TIDE, BUT THEY TRIED IT ANYWAY, WITH 5 MEN ON THE OARS, ONE ON THE SWEEP. (P169) THEY FOUGHT THE TIDE FOR 15 MILES, GETTING RELIEF FROM IT ON LAST 2 MILES. IT TOOK 8 HOURS TO REACH ST MICHAEL'S. (P171)

**** WATN ST PATRICK'S CREEK ST PATRICK'S CREEK
 REFN 00494 905
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470011000030007000020006500010000500020
 MOUT N645208 W1475424 E010N 0020W 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE CREEK DRAINS ESTER DOME, NEAR FAIRBANKS. IT BECAME A GOLD-MINING CREEK AROUND 1905. (P5) THE MOHAWK MINE LOCATED AT AN ELEVATION OF 1000 FT. ON THIS CREEK HAS AN AUTO ROAD 8 MI. LONG CONNECTING IT TO FAIRBANKS. (P33) GRANT PROPERTY, LOCATED ABOUT 6,000 FT. N E OF MOHAWK MINE, HAS A WAGON ROAD CONNECTING IT TO THE MINE. (P37)

**** WATN STAMPEDE CREEK STAMPEDE CREEK
 REFN 00110 93726 0 937
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420004500060
 MOUT N634536 W1501925 F130S 0140W 30
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" MARCH 26, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 8. SEE ARTICLE ON PAGE 5 COLUMN 1, "START ADVANCED WORK ON ANTIMONY MINE". STAMPEDE CREEK IS TRIBUTARY OF CLEARWATER RIVER IN KANTISHNA DISTRICT. MINING PROPERTY HERE IS "THE BIGGEST KNOWN DEPOSIT OF ANTIMONY IN THE WORLD". DAILY AVERAGE RECOVERY IS 15 TONS.

**** WATN STAMPEDE CREEK STAMPEDE CREEK
 REFN 01615 922933
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420004500060
 MOUT N634536 W1501925 F130S 0140W 30
 LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ERNST PATTY EXAMINED OUTCROPPING OF ANTIMONY ON CREEK. (P87)

**** WATN STAMPEDE CREEK STAMPEDE CREEK
 REFN 02405 930
 STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430700063800420004500060
 MOUT N634536 W1501925 F130S 0140W 30

do not type

LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST STAMPEDE CREEK IS ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS ABOUT 45 MILES BY THE MOST DIRECT LINE FROM THE ALASKA RAILROAD. THE STREAM IS LESS THAN 5 MILES LONG AND OCCUPIES A NARROW TIMBERED VALLEY; THE TIMBER, HOWEVER, EXTENDS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE UP THE SLOPES, LEAVING BARE THE TOPS OF THE LOW-ROUNDED HILLS. (P311)

**** WATN STAMPEDE CREEK STAMPEDE CREEK

REFN 02588 915

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420004500060

HOUT N634536 W1501925 F130S 0140W 30

LUPR 35 TOKLAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP

ABST U. S. G. S. BULLETIN #936-N, "ANTIMONY DEPOSITS OF THE STAMPEDE CREEK AREA, KANTISHNA DISTRICT, ALASKA", BY DONALD E WHITE, 1942. THE STAMPEDE CREEK AREA LIES ABOUT 120 MILES SOUTHWEST OF FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. IT IS MOST READILY ACCESSIBLE BY AIR DURING THE SUMMER AND BY TRACTOR ROAD DURING THE WINTER. SINCE 1936 APPROXIMATELY 2,400 TONS OF SHIPPING-GRADE ANTIMONY ORE AND CONCENTRATES, CONTAINING ABOUT 1,300 TONS OF METALLIC ANTIMONY, HAVE BEEN PRODUCED AT THE STAMPEDE MINE. THE MINE WAS CLOSED DOWN IN THE SPRING OF 1941, PRINCIPALLY BECAUSE OF THE HIGH COST OF TRANSPORTATION. (P331) THE STAMPEDE CREEK AREA IS IN THE EAST-CENTRAL PART OF THE KANTISHNA HILLS, A SMALL OUTLYING RANGE NORTH OF THE ALASKA RANGE IN INTERIOR ALASKA. THE STAMPEDE ANTIMONY MINE, THE PRINCIPAL MINE IN THE AREA, IS ON STAMPEDE CREEK, ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CLEARWATER RIVER, ONE OF THE MAIN TRIBUTARIES OF THE TOKLAT RIVER. (P332) THE DATE OF THE DISCOVERY OF THE DEPOSIT IS NOT KNOWN. THE FIRST ACTIVE MINING WAS DONE IN 1915, IN RESPONSE TO THE VERY HIGH PRICES PREVAILING FOR ANTIMONY AT THAT TIME. ABOUT 150 TONS OF ORE WAS MINED, PROBABLY IN 1915, BUT NO SHIPMENTS WERE MADE. THE PROPERTY HAS CHANGED OWNERSHIP SEVERAL TIMES. WILLIAM TAYLOR WAS A PART OWNER IN 1926. HIS PLANS FOR MINING THE DEPOSIT WERE DISRUPTED BY A SUDDEN DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF ANTIMONY. IN 1936, EARL R PILGRIM ACQUIRED THE CLAIMS UNDER LEASE AND OPTION FROM TAYLOR AND TWO PARTNERS, DRAYTON AND TRUNDY. PILGRIM THEN TRANSFERRED THE CLAIMS TO MORRIS P. KIRK AND SON, INC., A SUBSIDIARY OF THE NATIONAL LEAD CO. ACTIVE MINING WAS STARTED DURING THE WINTER OF 1936, WITH PILGRIM IN CHARGE OF THE OPERATIONS. THE FIRST SHIPMENTS WERE MADE IN THE SPRING OF 1937. ONLY HANDPICKED ORE ASSAYING 52 PERCENT OR MORE OF ANTIMONY WAS SHIPPED UNTIL 1939, WHEN A 40-TON MILL WAS CONSTRUCTED TO CONCENTRATE THE LOW-GRADE ORE. THE MILL WAS IN OPERATION DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1939, AND FROM MAY TO SEPTEMBER 1940. DIFFICULTIES WERE ENCOUNTERED IN OBTAINING A SATISFACTORY RECOVERY AND A HIGH-GRADE PRODUCT COARSE ENOUGH TO BE ACCEPTABLE TO THE SMELTERS OF THE NATIONAL LEAD CO. THE MINING OF HIGH-GRADE SHIPPING ORE WAS CONTINUED THROUGH THE WINTER MONTHS OF 1940-41 UNTIL MARCH, WHEN ALL OPERATIONS AT THE STAMPEDE MINE WERE DISCONTINUED. THE HIGH COST OF TRANSPORTATION WAS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR CLOSING THE MINE. THE AREA IS MOST READILY ACCESSIBLE BY AIRPLANE AND, DURING THE WINTER MONTHS, BY TRACTOR ROAD OVER THE ICE AND SNOW FROM LIGNITE, A STATION ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD, 45 MILES EAST OF THE STAMPEDE MINE. THE PRESENT COST FOR TRANSPORTATION OF ORE OR CONCENTRATES FROM THE MINE TO SEATTLE, WASH, IS APPROXIMATELY 3 CENTS PER POUND OF CONTAINED ANTIMONY CALCULATED ON THE BASIS OF MATERIAL CONTAINING 52 PERCENT ANTIMONY. CATERPILLAR TRACTORS WERE USED TO HAUL THE LARGE ORE SLEDS DURING THE WINTER. THE TRACTOR ROAD WAS NOT USED DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS BECAUSE MUCH OF THE COUNTRY IS LOW AND MARSHY, AND THE VALLEYS OF SEVERAL LARGE RIVERS WOULD HAVE HAD TO BE CROSSED. SIX WEEKS IN THE SUMMER OF 1941 WERE SPENT IN MAPPING APPROXIMATELY 25 SQUARE MILES SURROUNDING THE MINE. THE AREA MAPPED EXTENDS ALONG THE CLEARWATER RIVER FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE TOKLAT RIVER SOUTHWARD TO THE NORTH FORK OF CANYON CREEK. THE AREA INCLUDES ALL OF THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF STAMPEDE CREEK, AND PARTS OF THE BASINS OF LITTLE MOOSE CREEK AND THE NORTH FORK OF CANYON CREEK. BOTH GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAPPING WERE DONE BY PACE AND COMPASS TRAVERSES CONTROLLED BY PLANE-TABLE TRIANGULATION. THE MINE AND THE SURFACE WORKINGS WERE MAPPED IN DETAIL. (P332-334) A MAP IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS REPORT.

**** WATN STAMPEDE CREEK STAMPEDE CREEK

REFN 03084 973

STOR 160339907005001230000979802120062430770063800420004500060

HOUT N634536 W1501925 F130S 0140W 30

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3087

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST A LEASE FOR AN AIRPORT IS REPORTED FOR THIS CREEK. THIS REPORT WAS WRITTEN IN 1973.

**** MAIN STAR CREEK STAR CREEK

REFN 00460 940940

STDR 1602519001320000080

MOUT N660704 W1651541 K080N 0310W 05

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND BISMARCK CREEK, 3 1/2 MI. NW OF KOUGROK MOUNTAIN. STAR CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF SERPENTINE RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO SHISHMAREF INLET OFF BERING STRAITS.

**** MAIN STAR CREEK STAR CREEK

REFN 01857 946

STDR 1602519001370000080

MOUT N660704 W1651541 K080N 0310W 05

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT M MOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST, DEVELOPMENT WORK IN COPPER AREAS WAS SEEN AT THE WARD PROPERTY BETWEEN BISMARCK AND STAR CREEKS. (P4) SEVERAL TRENCHES HAVE BEEN DUG AT THE WARD PROSPECT. (P4)

**** MAIN STAR CREEK STAR CREEK

REFN 02666 949

STDR 1602519001370000080

MOUT N660704 W1651541 K080N 0310W 05

LUPR 22 SERPENTINE RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST COPPER WAS FOUND BETWEEN BISMARCK AND STAR CREEKS. (P23)

**** MAIN STAR GULCH STAR GULCH

REFN 02050 904

STDR 160339912579002040000009000010009600070001500010

MOUT N644000 W1412000 F030S 0320E 10

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST LOCALITIES ON AMERICAN CREEK CAN BE REACHED BY THE STEELE CREEK TRAIL FROM EAGLE BY A BRANCH TRAIL LEADS DOWN TO STAR GULCH. (P11)

**** MAIN STARISKI CREEK STARISKI CREEK

REFN 01743 950

STDR 1608150

MOUT N595500 W1515000 S030S 0150W 26

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, SPRING, BREAKUP, FISHING, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, MAP, OBSTRUCTION, TRAPPING, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST GORDON STODDARD HOMESTEADED IN ANCHOR POINT AREA IN 1950. STARISKI CREEK FLOWED THROUGH HIS LAND. IN 1951, HE LOOKED FOR A SPOT TO BUILD A SECOND HOUSE. THE SPOT HE DECIDED ON "HAD A FINE VIEW OF STARISKI CREEK, PLUS A SPRING WHICH FLOWED ABOUT 5 GALS A MINUT... (P64) BREAKUP 1952: "IT BECAME IMPOSSIBLE FOR ME TO REACH MY TRAPLINE ACROSS THE RAGING RIVER THE CREEK HAD BECOME." (P123) IN 1951 OR 1952: "TWO OF MY NEIGHBORS AND I FOLLOWED THE CREEK (STARISKI) TO A POINT A MI ABOVE THE BRIDGE WHERE THERE WAS A LARGE HOLE DAMMED BY SOME COOPERATIVE BEAVERS." (P161) STODDARD FISHED IN THIS CREEK IN ORDER TO CAN HIS WINTER SUPPLY OF 5 CASES OF PINT JARS OF FISH. (P163) ONE WINTER, AROUND 1952 OR 1953, STODDARD WAS OUT ON SNOWSHOES. HE "CROSSED THE

ICE-BOUND CREEK A HALF-MILE UP THE VALLEY". (P219) PHOTO SHOWS MAN "PANNING FOR GOLD ON STARISKI CREEK, WHICH RUNS THROUGH THE HOMESTEAD. MOST LOCAL GOLD IS TOO FINE TO BE WORTH THE TROUBLE, SAYS STODDARD." (PHOTOS BETWEEN P60 AND 61). ONLY PART OF CREEK IS VISIBLE BUT APPEARS TO BE AT LEAST 10-12 FT WIDE; IT MAY BE DEEP AS NO ROCKS OR RIFFLES ARE VISIBLE; MAN IS ON ROCKY SPOT OF SHORE; BRUSH GROWS NEARBY RIGHT TO WATER EDGE; LAND RISES STEEPLY IN BACKGROUND. PHOTO SHOWS STARISKI CREEK AS SEEN FROM WINDOW OF STODDARD'S HOUSE. HOUSE MUST BE ELEVATED SOME, AS IT LOOKS DOWN ON CREEK; CREEK COURSE DOUBLES BACK SO CAN BE SEEN ON BOTH SIDES OF TREES OUTSIDE WINDOW; THERE ARE NO BANKS; GRASS GROWS TO WATER'S EDGE. (PHOTOS BETWEEN P 188 AND 189) STODDARD HAD A GREENHOUSE AND SOME CLEARED LAND, AND HE RAISED VEGETABLES FOR SALE. HE MADE A ROOT CELLAR AND WAS ABLE TO SELL SOME DURING WINTER. (P143-149; P183-190; P213-214) AUTHOR'S MAP OF KENAI PENINSULA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

**** WATN STARISKI CREEK STARISKI CREEK
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1608150
 MOUT N595500 W1515000 S030S 0150W 26
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST STARISKI CREEK WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

**** WATN STATION CREEK STATION CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100012200180001400020000500020
 MOUT N625700 W1432130 F140N 0110E 32
 LUPR 35 LITTLE TOK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS STATION CREEK FROM A FEW MILES E OF MENTASTA LAKE TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH TOK RIVER.

**** WATN STEEL CREEK STEEL CREEK
 REFN 00660 901949
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "JACK WADE WAS AN EASTERN MINING TOWN NEAR THE BORDER. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 17, 1901. CLOSED JUNE 1, 1949." (P.48)

**** WATN STEEL CREEK STEEL CREEK
 REFN 01749 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTY MILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1910 HUDSON STUCK TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM FROM TANANA CROSSING TO FORTY MILE. TO SHORTEN THE TRIP HE TOOK THE TRAIL UP THE WALKER FORK, THEN UP JACK WADE CREEK TO THE ROADHOUSE AND INTO STEEL CREEK. (P280) THE TRAIL FROM THE HEAD OF JACK WADE CREEK DOWN INTO STEEL CREEK DROPS FROM BENCH TO BENCH IN GREAT SWEEPING CURVES AND DESCENDS MAYBE A THOUSAND FEET IN A COUPLE MILES. AT THE MOUTH OF STEEL CREEK THEY AGAIN FOLLOWED THE FORTY MILE RIVER. (P281)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL COMES FROM JACK MADE CREEK OVER TO STEEL CREEK AND
FOLLOWS IT FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTH ON FORTY MILE.

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
REFN 02737 964
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST THE GOLD DIGGINGS AT STEEL CREEK WERE PART OF THE RICH FORTYMILE AREA STRIKE. (P14)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
REFN 03466 00001 902
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, ECONOMY
ABST C A BRYANT, IN EAGLE IN SUMMER OF 1902, TOOK A CONTRACT "TO CUT A TRAIL TO STEEL CREEK ON THE 40-MILE. WE HAD
5 MEN BESIDES MYSELF AND 4 HEAD OF PACK HORSES, TO MOVE CAMP AND CARRY SUPPLIES...WE FINISHED THE JOB IN 2
WEEKS AND MOVED BACK TO EAGLE. WE GOT \$1000 FOR THAT JOB." (P147)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
REFN 03496 926
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED, "A CURRENT FERRY WAS INSTALLED OVER THE FORTY MILE
RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF STEEL CREEK." (P46)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
REFN 04066 00232 925
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER
ABST EAGLE DISTRICT ROADS. IN A 10 PAGE LETTER FROM R J SHEPPARD TO THE BOARD OF ROAD COMMISSIONERS, DATE JULY
3, 1925, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE FACT THAT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE STEEL CREEK WAS USED AS A SLED ROAD IN
WINTER. FURTHER MENTION IS MADE OF A WINTER SLED ROUTE FROM JACK MADE POST OFFICE DOWN MADE CREEK TO WALKER'S
FORK, DOWN WALKER'S FORK TO CANYON CREEK DOWN CANYON CREEK TO FORTY MILE AND THENCE ON FORTY MILE TO
FRANKLIN. AT ONE CANYON IN WALKER'S FORK JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF MADE CREEK, FORMATION OF AURFIES ON A
BOULDER-STREWN DECLINE MADE EARLY WINTER FREIGHTING DIFFICULT.

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
REFN 05181 974
STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THE STEEL CREEK ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT STEEL CREEK, 38 MILES SOUTH OF EAGLE NEAR THE FORTY MILE RIVER. (P18)

THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEEL CREEK
 REFN 06561 00906 906
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, F E G BERRY STATED THAT THE NEW ROAD FROM STEEL CREEK TO JACK WADE CREEK FACILITATED THE SUPPLY OF JACK WADE AND WALKER'S FORK, SITES OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE DREDGING OPERATIONS. THE ROAD WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE THE FORTYMILE RIVER WAS CONSTANTLY OVERFLOWING IN THIS SECTION. (P27) THE ENTIRE BUDGET WAS SPENT ON BUILDING THE ROAD TO THE DIVIDE. AS A CONSEQUENCE, THE WINTER TRAIL ALONG THE VALLEY WOULD BE ON THE ICE OF THE CREEK. (P27) A BRIDGE CROSSED THE RIGHT FORK OF STEEL CREEK 3,276.3 FT FROM THE MEETING OF THE FORKS. (P27) THE UPPER PART OF THE SUMMIT TRAIL FOLLOWED "AN OLD HORSE AND DOG TEAM TRAIL." (P27) BERRY ALSO SURVEYED A ROUTE FROM STEEL CREEK UP FORTYMILE RIVER TO EAGLE. (P27)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEELE CREEK
 REFN 01909 911
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641600 W1411700 F070S 0330E 31
 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 STEELE AND THIN CREEKS FOR 1911. (P224)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEELE CREEK
 REFN 02050 904
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST PLATE II, A, SHOWS A PHOTOGRAPH OF A SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF STEELE CREEK. A ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED HERE. (P10)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEELE CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641600 W1411700 F070S 0330E 31
 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 SQUAH CREEKS FOR 1910. (P204)

**** WATN STEELE CREEK STEELE CREEK
 REFN 02718 973
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N641616 W1411656 F070S 0330E 31
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND SIEVERS FROM BLM VISITED STEEL CREEK BY HELICOPTER ON JULY 13, 1973 AND MET THURNEAU. HE MINES AND PLANS TO OPERATE RECREATIONAL HORSEBACK PACK TRIPS. STEEL CREEK WAS ONCE THE SITE OF A ROADHOUSE AND POST OFFICE AS WELL AS A GENERAL STORE. IT WAS THE CROSSROADS OF A WAGON TRAIL FROM WADE TO DONE CREEK AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3092

REFN 02666 949
 STOR 160283300284000050000040000060000370020
 MOUT N644450 W1652341 K080S 0330W 32
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ZINC OCCURS AT STEEP CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF GOLDBOTTOM CREEK). (P26)

**** WATN STELLA CREEK ESTELLA CREEK
 REFN 03632 00019 925
 STOR 160339901169000263000368500760031550190058250740003400080
 MOUT N615219 W1614650 S210N 0680W 32
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING
 ABST PILCHER NOTES SETTING A TRAPLINE BETWEEN WILSON CREEK AND ESTELLA CREEK NOV 4, 1925.

**** WATN STELLAR CREEK STELLAR CREEK
 REFN 02800 963964
 STOR 1610159
 MOUT N610500 W1465000 C090S 0090W 27
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE MADE DURING 1963 ON STELLAR CREEK: GROUND COUNTS WERE MADE ON 07/14 AND 09/22. (P29) CHUM SALMON COUNTS WERE ALSO MADE. GROUND COUNTS WERE NOT INDICATED. (P38) CHUM SALMON AGE ANALYSIS WAS DONE ON THE CREEK DURING 08/05/64. (P53)

**** WATN STEPHAN LAKE STEPHAN LAKE
 REFN 00535 969
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N624218 W1485238 S300N 0003E 10
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, HUNTING
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, AN ADVERTISEMENT FROM O H VOGEL, ANCHORAGE OUTFITTER; "STEPHAN LAKE HUNTING CAMP-LOG LAKE CAMP-DNE OF SEVEN-LOCATION TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS-ALTITUDE 2600 FEET--11 LAKES IN TIMBERLINE COUNTRY-AMPHIBIAN AND PONTOON LAKE SERVICE." (P172) PUBLISHED 1969.

**** WATN STEPHENS CREEK STEPHENS CREEK
 REFN 02599 898
 STOR 161039501622600369000358000600
 MOUT N612845 W1460150 C040S 0040W 31
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST STEPHENS CREEK JOINS THE KLUTENA NOT FAR DOWNSTREAM FROM THELVEMILE CAMP. IT WAS AS LARGE AND SWIFT AS THE MAIN FORK AND HAD TO BE WADED AND SWAM WITH CARE. IT WAS SEEN TO HEAD IN LARGE GLACIERS LESS THAN 10 MI FROM CONFLUENCE. THE STREAM BROUGHT MUCH GRAVEL FROM THE GLACIERS. (P357) IT WAS EXPLORED BY THE USGS 1898 EXPEDITION.

**** WATN STEPHENS CREEK STEPHENS CREEK
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501622600369000358000600
 MOUT N612845 W1460150 C040S 0040W 31
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST STEPHENS CREEK HAS DRAINAGE AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 65 SQ MI AND IS A GLACIAL STREAM. (P4-151)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3093

**** WATN STERLING CREEK STERLING CREEK
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 160262700082000020000045000090
 LUPR 52 MINT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST SOME GOLD SIFTED OUT OF THE STREAM-TIN CONCENTRATES FROM STERLING CREEK WAS FLAT, COARSE, NOT GREATLY WATER WORN, AND HAD QUARTZ STILL ADHERING TO IT. (P62)

**** WATN STETSON CREEK STETSON CREEK
 REFN 00544 958962
 STOR 160813400788500110000033700040
 MOUT N602645 W1495050 S040N 0030W 08
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, STETSON CREEK NEAR COOPER LANDING HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 8.6 SQ MILES; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1958-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON SEPT. 12, 1961, GAGE HEIGHT OF 3.00 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 291 CFS, 33.8 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 40 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR COOPER LANDING". (P13)

**** WATN STETSON CREEK STETSON CREEK
 REFN 02301 917
 STOR 160813400788500110000033700040
 MOUT N602645 W1495050 S040N 0030W 08
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER OPERATIONS FOR GOLD WERE IN PROGRESS ON STETSON CREEK. SMALL HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS ARE ALSO REPORTED ON THIS CREEK. (P176)

**** WATN STEVENS CREEK FISH CREEK
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1603399074260012960
 MOUT N652334 W1505303 F070N 0160W 32
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, VEGETATION
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, IT PROPOSES A LAND ROUTE FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE YUKON WHICH FROM A PASS AT ROUGH TOP AND BALDRY MOUNTAINS CONTINUES WEST 9 MILES DOWN THE LEFT BANK OF FISH CREEK, TURNING NW OVER A 700 FT PASS TO DICKEY CREEK. (P.12) THE AREA BETWEEN THE 2 CREEKS HAS SPRUCE BIRCH AND COTTONWOOD OF SUFFICIENT SIZE FOR TIE AND CULVERT MATERIAL. (P.13) THE DOCUMENT MAP MISLABELED THE STREAMS.

**** WATN STEWART RIVER STEWART RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602820002830000400
 MOUT N644800 W1654300 K080S 0350W 14
 LUPR 22 SINUK 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.

**** WATN STEWART RIVER STEWART RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602820002830000400
 MOUT N644800 W1654300 K080S 0350W 14

LUPR 22 SINUK 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.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER SITIKINE RIVER
 REFN 04984 964
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER
 ABST IN DESCRIBING THE ATTRIBUTES OF WRANGELL, THE MAGAZINE POINTS TO WRANGELL AS THE TAKE-OFF POINT FOR "A 4-DAY
 SITIKINE RIVER TRIP, A THRILL FOR THOSE WHO LIKE TO GET OFF THE BEATEN PATH." (P44) THEY REPORT THAT A
 "STURDY STEAMER TAKES YOU THROUGH DEEP CANYONS IN THE COAST MOUNTAINS, OVER RIFFLES AND RAPIDS AND PAST A
 HUNDRED GLACIER TO THE OLD MINING TOWN OF TELEGRAPH CREEK, 8 C." (P44)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STAHKEEN RIVER
 REFN 04540 879
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN JULY, 1879, THE AUTHOR TOOK AN EXCURSION TOUR ON A STEAMBOAT UP THE STAHKEEN RIVER. (P18)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STAKEEN RIVER
 REFN 03937 868
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE STAKEEN RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR BOATS 150 MILES TO THE "GREAT CANON". THE SETTLEMENT OF SHAKESORTH IS 140
 MILES UP THE RIVER. (P4) ABOVE INFORMATION TAKEN FROM LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT DATED FEBRUARY 12, 1868.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STEKEEN RIVER
 REFN 05872 839
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1839 THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY ESTABLISHED A 10-YEAR POSSESSION AGREEMENT WITH THE RUSSIANS OF SOUTHEASTERN
 ALASKA AS FAR AS CAPE SPENCER, INCLUDING THE SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE STIKINE RIVER (P39) REFERRED TO
 VARIOUSLY AS FT HIGHFIELD, FT DIONYSIUS, AND FT STIKINE. (P26)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STEKINE RIVER
 REFN 00469 00006 A 832894
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ICE, GLACIER, TRAPPING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, SIR ROBERT FINLAY, BRITISH COUNSEL, QUOTED FROM
 ARTICLE IX, OF THE LEASE AGREEMENT BETWEEN HUDSON BAY CO. AND RUSSIA, 1839, "...FOR INJURY AND DAMAGE SAID TO
 BE SUSTAINED BY THE RUSSIAN AUTHORITIES ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA TO AN EXPEDITION BELONGING TO THE
 HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE RIVER STIKINE, ON THE NORTH-WEST COAST OF AMERICA, IN THE YEAR

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FOUR, OUT FITTED AND EQUIPPED BY THE SAID HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY FOR THE PURPOSE OF FORMING A COMMERCIAL STATION IN THE INTERIOR BRITISH TERRITORY ON THE BANKS OF THE SAID STIKINE RIVER." (P153) THIS REFERS TO THE DRYAD AFFAIR. (P153) THE BRITISH COUNSEL ALSO CITED MR JOSEPH HUNTER'S INSTRUCTIONS AND THE RESULT OF HIS SURVEY IN 1878. (P215-217) HE CITED DR MENDENHALL'S INSTRUCTIONS TO O H TITTMAN, SURVEYOR OF THE RIVER, GIVEN MAR 18, 1893. (P220) HE QUOTED A REPORT BY MR KING, CANADIAN SURVEYOR IN 1893. "IN LIKE MANNER, A VERY EXTENSIVE ICEFIELD LYING TO THE WEST OF STIKINE RIVER DISCHARGES BY THE GREAT GLACIER AND OTHER GLACIERS TOWARD THE EAST TO THE STIKINE.. (P269) HE QUOTED MR OGDEN, U.S. SURVEYOR IN 1893, "IN ESTABLISHING A CAMP SOME 6 OR 8 MILES ABOVE POINT ROTHSAY, AT THE MOUTH OF THE STIKINE, I ASCENDED THE RIVER IN CANOE TO MR TITTMAN'S CAMP UP THE RIVER... MY WORK ON THE STIKINE ASCENDED THE RIVER ABOUT 12 MILES. BY THE COURSE OF THE RIVER, WHERE I JOINED HCGARTH, WHO WORKED THE SECTION ABOVE ME UNTIL HE JOINED WITH MR TITTMAN ABOVE HIM." (P273) HE QUOTED MR FLEMER, U.S. SURVEYOR IN 1894, "WE ASCENDED THE STIKINE RIVER AS FAR UP AS THE MOUTH OF THE KATETE, ABOUT 20 MILES FROM THE COAST, AND ENCAMPED THERE TO EXPLORE THE NORTHEASTERN PART OF THE AREA ALLOTTED TO US." (P277) HE QUOTED MR PRATT, U.S. CIVIL ENGINEER WHO ACCOMPANIED THE CANADIANS IN 1893, WHO ASCENDED "...STIKINE RIVER AS FAR AS THE GREAT GLACIER ABOUT 25 MILES FROM POINT ROTHSAY IN AN AIR LINE..." (P278) HE CITED A REPORT FROM CAPTAIN JOCELYN, OCT 1, 1876, "I HAVE PERSONALLY EXAMINED THE COUNTRY NEAR THE RIVER (STIKINE) FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE HEAD OF STEAM NAVIGATION..." (P280) HE QUOTED THE INSTRUCTIONS TO JOSEPH HUNTER WHO SURVEYED THE RIVER 10 MARINE LEAGUES. (P304) HE ALSO QUOTED HUNTER'S REPORT, 1878. (P305) HE QUOTED A REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO, DATED MAY 6, 1832 IN WHICH THE GOVERNOR DESCRIBED THE PROGRESSIVE ENCROACHMENT OF HUDSON BAY CO. INTO THEIR TERRITORY MR SIMPSON OF HUDSON BAY HAD WANTED TO ESTABLISH A SETTLEMENT IN 1831 BUT DIED BEFORE HE COMPLETED IT. THE GOVERNOR RESPONDED BY SENDING A GUNBOAT TO WINTER AT WRANGELL AND BUILD A REDOUBT. "THE GREATEST TROUBLE I HAVE NOW IS THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY, WHICH IS ALLOWED BY THE CONVENTION TO NAVIGATE FREELY ON RIVERS FALLING INTO THE SEA IN OUR POSSESSIONS..." (P322) "I WILL HINDER THE BRITISH BY FORCE FROM SAILING UP THE STACKIN RIVER." (P323)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STEKINE RIVER
 REFN 00469 00006 B 832894
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ICE, GLACIER, TRAPPING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST THE RUSSIANS TRADED IN BEAVER SKINS AND OTTERS ON THE RIVER SINCE THEY WERE INSTRUCTED TO PAY LOWER PRICES ON TAKU RIVER THAN THEY DID ON STIKINE. (P323) HE REITERATED THE DRYAD AFFAIR WHEN RUSSIA STOPPED THE HUDSON'S BAY CO BOAT, THE DRYAD FROM GOING UP THE STIKINE TO ESTABLISH A SETTLEMENT IN 1834. THIS WAS AN APPARENT VIOLATION OF THE RIGHTS OF NAVIGATION STATED TO LAST FOR 10 YEARS IN THE 1825 TREATY. (P326) THEN RUSSIA SURVEYED THE RIVER IN 1837 AND LEASED IT TO HUDSON BAY CO IN 1839. (P326-327) THE LEASE EXPIRED MAY 31, 1867 AT WHICH TIME THE U.S. BOUGHT ALASKA. (P329) HE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED THE PETER MARTIN AFFAIR OF 1876-1877. (P335) MARTIN WAS FREED IN BRITISH COLUMBIA BUT "NOTHING WAS SAID ABOUT IT... BECAUSE THAT MIGHT IMPERIL THE POSITION THEY WERE DISPOSED TO ASSERT WITH REGARD TO THE NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER." (P336) THIS REFERRED TO THE FACT THAT SOME OFFICIALS INTERPRETED THE RIGHT OF NAVIGATION TO BE CONFINED SOLELY TO PURPOSES OF COMMERCE. THE AGREEMENT OF THE BOUNDARY BASED ON HUNTER'S SURVEY WAS A LOCAL AGREEMENT NOT SANCTIONED BY CENTRAL AUTHORITY. THE BRITISH COUNSEL ASSERTED. (P313)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 00729 886
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, MAP
 ABST HENRY ELLIOTT IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," WAS DISCUSSING FISHING BY NATIVES IN SOUTHEAST. HE DREW A SKETCH WITH 3 BOATS, 2 MEN IN EACH, RAKING UP FISH IN STICKEEN RIVER, CAPTIONED. "INDIANS RAKING OOLOCHANS AND HERRING---STICKEEN RIVER." (P57) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 01123 879884
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60 STIKINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,AGRICULTURE
 ABST IN HIS AUTOBIOGRAPHY "MUSHING PARSON" HALL YOUNG RECALLS A TRIP TO THE "HEAD" OF NAVIGATION ON THE STIKINE DURING 1879. THERE WERE EXCURSIONS WITH VARIOUS PRESBYTERIAN DIGNITARIES SUCH AS SHELDON JACKSON (P172),AND LATER "CHARTERING OF THE 'CASSIAR' FOR A TRIP TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES UP THE STICKEEN RIVER." (P175) YOUNG PURCHASED A FARM NINE MILES FROM FT. WRANGELL ON THE DELTA OF THE STIKINE FOR \$500. (P271) IT WOULD APPEAR THAT THE PURCHASE TOOK PLACE IN 1884.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 01317 879
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,GLACIER
 ABST JOHN MUIR AND S. HALL YOUNG CHARTERED A LITTLE STEAMER, THE "CASSIAR", "ON WHICH OUR PARTY STEAMED BETWEEN THE TREMENDOUS GLACIERS AND THROUGH THE COLUMNED CANYONS OF THE SWIFT STICKEEN RIVER" FROM WRANGELL TO GLENORA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, IN 1879. (P33) FROM A CHAPTER IN "ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA" ENTITLED "THE RESCUE ON THE MOUNTAIN", TAKEN FROM "ALASKA DAYS WITH JOHN MUIR" BY S. HALL YOUNG.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 01338 908
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,GLACIER,RIVER,AGRICULTURE
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK WROTE A TRAVEL DESCRIPTION OF ALASKA IN 1908. "WRANGELL LIES OUT THE MOUTH OF THE STICKEEN....THERE IS STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION FOR 160 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH TO GLENORA (CANADA) UP TO WHICH POINT THE RIVER IS USUALLY CLEAR OF ICE BY THE MIDDLE OF APRIL....SEVERAL FINE GLACIERS ARE SEEN ENROUTE, AND A NUMBER OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS OR BRANCHES FLOW INTO THE MAIN RIVER." (P.28) THE MISSIONARIES AT WRANGELL, MR. AND MRS. YOUNG, HAD "A RANCH OF 1600 ACRES AT THE MOUTH OF THE STICKEEN RIVER." (P.49)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 01555 A 879
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,GLACIER,RIVER,DIMENSION,BREAKUP,VEGETATION
 ABST MUIR NOTES THAT 2 STERN WHEEL STEAMERS RAN FROM WRANGELL UP STICKEEN TO TELEGRAPH CREEK, 150 MILES AWAY, THE "HEAD OF NAVIGATION". (P26) 1800 MINERS PASSED THROUGH WRANGELL FOR THE MINES IN 1879. ONE-THIRD OF THEM LEFT IN FEBRUARY, TRAVELLING ON STICKEEN RIVER ICE, WHICH USUALLY REMAINS FROZEN UNTIL APRIL. THE REST WENT ON STEAMERS IN MAY AND JUNE. (PP26-27) IN HIS CHAPTER ON THE STICKEEN RIVER, MUIR SAYS IT "IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS 150 MIS. TO GLENORA, AND SOMETIMES TO TELEGRAPH CREEK, 15 MILES FARTHER". (P45) HE MADE HIS FIRST TRIP UP THE STICKEEN IN THE SPRING OF 1879. LEFT WRANGELL IN AFTERNOON, ANCHORED FOR THE NIGHT ABOVE THE RIVER DELTA, AND WENT UPSTREAM IN THE MORNING. (P46) "WE ARRIVED BEFORE NOON AT THE OLD TRADING-POST CALLED 'BUCK'S IN FRONT OF THE STICKEEN GLACIER, AND REMAINED LONG ENOUGH TO ALLOW THE FEW PASSENGERS WHO WISHED A NEARER VIEW TO CROSS THE RIVER TO THE TERMINAL MORaine." (P47) MUIR SAYS OF THE 100 OR MORE GLACIERS ON STICKEEN, THIS IS LARGEST. IT POURS THROUGH A NARROW CANYON TWO MILES WIDE, AND EXPANDS INTO A BROAD FAN 5 OR 6 MILES WIDE, "SEPARATED FROM THE STICKEEN RIVER BY ITS BROAD TERMINAL MORaine, FRINGED WITH SPRUCES AND

WILLOWS". (P47) "THE INDIANS HAVE A TRADITION THAT THE RIVER USED TO RUN THROUGH A TUNNEL UNDER THE UNITED FRONTS OF THE TWO LARGE TRIBUTARY GLACIERS", AND "ON ONE OCCASION AN INDIAN, ANXIOUS TO GET RID OF HIS WIFE, HAD HER SENT ADRIFT IN A CANOE DOWN THROUGH THE ICE TUNNEL, EXPECTING THAT SHE WOULD TROUBLE HIM NO MORE". BUT SHE SURVIVED. (P48)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 01555 B 879
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER
 CHANNEL,GLACIER,RIVER,DIMENSION,BREAKUP,VEGETATION
 ABST MUIR SAYS ALL EVIDENCE INDICATES THEY WERE CONNECTED AND "FORMED A DAM ACROSS THE RIVER AFTER THE SMALLER TRIBUTARIES HAD MELTED OFF AND HAD RECED TO A GREATER OR LESSER HEIGHT ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOOD". (P48) EARLY IN THE WINTER OF 1879, MUIR RETURNED FROM A TRIP TO CHILKAT COUNTRY, AND ON HIS WAY BACK TO WRANGELL THEIR CANOE RAN AGROUND IN SEVERAL PLACES, WHILE CROSSING THE STICKEEN DELTA. THEY DID HOWEVER MAKE CAMP ON AN ISLAND BEFORE THE TIDE FELL. (P194)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 02699 877
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN 1877, SHELDON JACKSON WROTE ABOUT AN INTERPRETER FOR THE MISSION SCHOOL IN WRANGELL CALLED MRS. DICKINSON. ACCORDING TO JACKSON, MRS. DICKINSON "WAS A HUNDRED MILES UP THE STICKEEN RIVER GATHERING HER WINTER SUPPLY OF BERRIES, LEARNING FROM A PASSING STEAMER THAT THE MISSIONARIES HAD COME, SHE PLACED HER CHILDREN, BEDDING, AND PROVISIONS IN HER CANOE, AND PADDED HOME, AGAINST HEAVY HEAD WINDS..." (P182)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 04121 898
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
 ABST HENRY WYSHAM LANIER STATES THAT ONE OF THE LAND ROUTES INTO THE YUKON IN 1898 FOLLOWED THE "STICKEEN" FROM WRANGELL INTO THE YUKON. HE STATES THAT THIS ROUTE AND ANOTHER "ARE OUT OF THE QUESTION FOR PEDESTRIANS, ALTHOUGH PERFECTLY POSSIBLE FOR RAILROADS." (P172)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 04360 875
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE AUTHOR IN THIS COLLECTION OF LETTERS, WROTE OF HEARING OF MINERS WHO HAD ASCENDED THE STICKEEN RIVER, FURTHER THAN ANY WHITE MAN HAD GONE BEFORE, IN SEARCH OF GOLD VEINS. THEY'D COME TO A WATERFALL; "THEY COULD NOT SEE THE TOP, IT WAS LOST IN THE CLOUDS EVEN THOUGH THEY'D CLIMBED A GREAT DISTANCE." AT SOME TIME PRIOR TO 1875. (P99)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER
 REFN 04366 877889
 STOR 1612048

N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FREIGHT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST W H PIERCE AUTHOR OF "13 YEARS OF TRAVEL AND EXPLORATION IN ALASKA" RODE THE FERRY "GRAPPLER" TO FORT WRANGELL, THERE HE AND HIS PARTNERS DISEMBARKED AND PREPARED TO GO UP RIVER. THEY HAD TO WAIT FOR THE ICE TO BREAK UP SO "THE STREAM WOULD BECOME NAVIGABLE FOR THE LITTLE STEAMER THAT EVERY SPRING CARRIED THE MINERS AND THE FREIGHT TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION 160 MI UP THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH." (P4-5) THEY TRAVELED TO GLENORA LANDING, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION, AND PROCEEDED FROM THERE ON FOOT. (P5) PHOTO (DRAWING) OF A BOAT IN THE STIKINE DELTA. THE BOAT IS A TYPICAL RIVER BOAT FOR THE RIVER CHARACTERISTICALLY HAVING AN UPTURNED BOW.(P4)PIERCE TRAVELED UP THIS FROZEN RIVER PULLING A FULL SLED OF SUPPLIES TO AGAIN TRY HIS LUCK AT GOLD MINING. (P19)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 04951 897

STOR 1612048

N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,GLACIER,DISCHARGE

ABST FORT WRANGEL IS LOCATED ON WRANGEL ISLAND NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. AS FEW HUNDRED PEOPLE LIVE HERE, WHITES AND INDIANS. (P515) A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED HER "ABOUT A HUNDRED YEARS AGO" A FORT WAS BUILT. (P516) ON ARRIVAL OF A STEAMER INDIANS SELL CURIOSITIES AND FRUIT TO THE PASSENGERS. (P516) IS THE WAY TO THE CASSIAR GOLD-MINES, IS ABOUT 350 MILES LONG. "IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMERS 150 MILES TO GLENORA." (P519) IT TRAVELS WEST THRU GRASSY PLAINS WITH PATCHES OF EVERGREENS. IT THEN CURVES SOUTH AND RECEIVES MANY TRIBUTARIES FROM THE NORTH. IT ENTERS THE COAST RANGE, CROSSES IT TO THE SEA. THE RIVER FLOWS "THROUGH A YOSEMITE THAT IS MORE THAN 100 MILES LONG, 1 TO 3 MILES WIDE, AND FROM 5000 TO 8000 FT. DEEP." SAILING UP THE RIVER THE CANYON IS A SERIES OF MOUNTAINS, GLACIERS, WATERFALLS, GRASSY MEADOWS, ETC. (P519) THE RIVER IS "SWIFT-FLOWING." ALONG THE RIVER WITH SUMMER WILDFLOWERS CLOVER, BIRCH AND WILLOWS CAN BE SEEN. (P519) THE STICKEEN RIVER COMES FROM BEYOND THE COASTAL RANGE. IT HEADS IN THE AREA OF THE YUKON AND THE MACKENZIE. (P519)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 05011 894

STOR 1612048

N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE STICKEEN RIVER AND THE OUTLETS OF SOME OF THE INLAND WATERS TO THE SALT WATER ARE AT CERTAIN SEASONS CHOKED WITH SALMON CAUSING THEM TO CROWD EACH OTHER ABOVE THE SURFACE OF THE WATER,THUS CREATING, FOR THE TIME, A SOLID BANK OF FISH. (P31) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1894.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 05073 879

STOR 1612048

N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN 1879 S HALL YOUNG, JOHN MUIR, DR HENRY KENDALL, DR AARON L LINDSLEY, AND DR SHELDON JACKSON CHARTERED "THE LITTLE STEAMER, CASSLAR" AND TRAVELLED 150 MI UP THE STICKEEN RIVER TO GLENANA IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. THE DOCUMENT MAKES REFERENCES TO THE CANYONS AND SWIFT WATERS OF THE STICKEEN. (P13) MUIR MADE FREQUENT TRIPS TO THE GREAT GLACIER -THIRTY MILES UP THE RIVER, TO THE HOT SPRINGS, THE MUD GLACIER AND THE INTERIOR LANDS, UNTIL STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION WAS CLOSED BY ICE. (P59)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 06188 926
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THOUSANDS OF GOLD SEEKERS HAD TRAVELED INTO THE INTERIOR VIA THE STICKEEN RIVER AND TESLIN TRAIL ROUTES. IT WAS CALLED THE "ALL CANADIAN ROUTE". A ROAD WAS BEING CONSTRUCTED FROM TELEGRAPH CREEK (HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE STICKEEN) TO TESLIN. (P5) BILL ROBINSON'S (STICKEEN BILL) CAMP WAS LOCATED ON COTTONWOOD ISLAND, AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P15)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 06278 893
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY
 ABST ABOUT ITS HEADWATERS ARE THE CASSIAR MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE RIVER IS NEAREST ROUTE, ALTHOUGH TORRENTIAL RIVER TO GO UP AGAINST. WATER IS MILK - WHITE DUE TO GLACIAL EROSION OF CALCAREOUS HILLS. WRANGELL IS NEAR ITS MOUTH. (P27)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKEEN RIVER

REFN 06718 890
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,ECONOMY,MINING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN EXCURSION CRUISE OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA IN 1890, H.M. BALLOU, WRITER OF TRAVELOGUES, DESCRIBES THE STOP AT FORT WRANGELL, ON AN ISLAND IN THE MOUTH OF THE "STICKEEN" RIVER. HE NOTES THAT THE RIVER HAS A "CHALK-LIKE, FROTHY FLOW" AND THAT IT "IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT DRAFT STERN WHEEL STREAMERS TO GLENORA, A HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES FROM ITS MOUTH." HE FURTHER NOTES THAT THE "SANDY BED AND BANKS OF THE STICKEEN ARE HEAVILY CHARGED WITH PARTICLES OF GOLD, TEN DOLLARS PER DAY EACH BEING FREQUENTLY REALIZED BY GANGS OF MEN. THREE HUNDRED GLACIERS ARE KNOWN TO DRAIN INTO ITS SWIFT RUNNING WATERS, OVER ONE HUNDRED OF WHICH ARE TO BE SEEN BETWEEN FORT WRANGELL AND GLENORA. IT REQUIRES THREE DAYS OF HARD STEAMING AGAINST THE CURRENT TO ASCEND THE RIVER AS FAR AS GLENORA FROM THE MOUTH, WHERE AS THE SAME DISTANCE RETURNING, DOWNSTREAM, HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN MADE IN EIGHT OR TEN HOURS." A LEDGE OF GARNET CRYSTALS NEAR THE RIVER MOUTH PROVIDES "CABINET SPECIMENS" FOR VISITORS TO THE AREA; AND USE OF THE RIVER BY INTERIOR FUR TRAPPERS IS NOTED. (P222,235-237,241)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKINE RIVER

REFN 00510 902
 STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE
 ABST T W BALCH, IN DESCRIBING THE DISPUTE OVER THE ALASKA-CANADIAN BOUNDARY IN THE SOUTHEASTERN AREA, DESCRIBES AN INCIDENT WHICH HAPPENED IN 1876. CANADIAN CONSTABLES, TAKING A PRISONER NAMED PETE MARTIN FROM THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS CONVICTED TO THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS TO BE IMPRISONED, CROSSED, WITH THE PRISONER, INTO U S TERRITORY ALONG THE STIKINE RIVER. THEY ENCAMPED WITH MARTIN AT A POINT SOME 13 MI UP THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH. THERE MARTIN ATTEMPTED TO ESCAPE AND ASSAULTED AN OFFICER. SECRETARY OF STATE, HAMILTON FISH PROTESTED MARTIN'S SUBSEQUENT CONVICTION IN VICTORIA AS THIS WAS AN INFRINGEMENT OF THE TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY OF THE U S IN THE TERRITORY OF ALASKA. (P37)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKINE RIVER

REFN 00728 861897

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 3100

STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF
 ABST OF THE STIKINE, ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL WRITE: "AS EARLY AS 1861 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED THERE AND BY 1874 SEVERAL THOUSAND MINERS WERE AT WORK. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE YIELD FROM THE PLACER MINES THAT YEAR WAS MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS. LATER WHEN THE PLACER CLAIMS SEEMED EXHAUSTED, AND EXPENSIVE MACHINERY WAS NEED TO OPERATE IN THE QUARTZ, MANY OF THE MINERS DISAPPEARED, AND ONLY A FEW ARE AT WORK THERE NOW." (1897) (P149)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKINE RIVER
 REFN 00891 901

STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING

ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKAN FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THE ICY STRAIGHTS PACKING COMPANY OF WRANGELL NARROWS FISHED THE STIKINE RIVER 22 MILES AWAY. (P23) THE PACIFIC COAST AND NORWAY PACKING CO. CANNERY AT TONKA ALSO FISHED THE STIKINE 35 MILES AWAY. (P23) THE THLINKET PACKING CO. FISHES THE STIKINE 27 MILES AWAY. (P24) THE ALASKA PACKERS ASS CANNERY NEAR WRANGELL FISHES THE STIKINE RIVER 4 MILES AWAY. (P24)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKINE RIVER
 REFN 04108 897

STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE ROUTE UP THE STIKINE AND TELEGRAPH CREEK IN CANADA IS SAID BY SOME TO BE THE BEST WAY TO THE GOLD FIELDS. THE STICKINE IS NAVIGABLE FOR STERN-WHEEL STEAMER OF 4 OR 5 FT DRAUGHT. (P154-155) RIVER IS 250 MILES LONG.

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STICKINE RIVER
 REFN 05092 00009 920

STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,FORESTRY
 ABST THE "MONTHLY BULLETIN" REPORTS THAT A POWER SITE ON THE STICKINE RIVER WAS TO BE DEVELOPED BY A LOCAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE PURPOSE OF ESTABLISHING A PUP AND PAPER PLANT. LEASES FOR TIMBER WERE IN THE PROCESS OF BEING SECURED FROM THE GOVERNMENT. (VOL 2, #6)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STIKEEN RIVER
 REFN 00503 898898

STOR 1612048
 MOUT N564137 W1321244 C600S 0840E 05
 LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER TRANSPORT
 ABST W A BAILLIE-GRAHMAN IN DESCRIBING HOW ONE CAN REACH THE KLONDIKE SAYS THAT THE BEST "ALL CANADIAN" ROUTE IS THE STIKEEN ROUTE.THE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE STIKEEN RIVER FOR ABOUT 150 MI TO TELEGRAPH CREEK. THE STIKEEN RIVER IS NAVIGABLE ONLY DURING 4 TO 5 MONTHS OF THE YEAR BY LIGHT RIVER STEAMERS.(P394)

**** WATN STIKINE RIVER STIKEEN RIVER
 REFN 00575 898

STOR 1612042

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