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KANDEK RIVER
TO
LYNX CREEK

3 3755 000 65099 4

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1551

LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYH VEGETATION, PHOTO, NO TRAFF
 ABST DAURKIN REPORTED THE COUNTRY INHABITED BY PEOPLE WHO POSSESS REINDEER, COPPER AND ARROWHEADS, KNIVES, ETC. THERE WAS MUCH TIMBER AND THE "FORTIFIED SETTLEMENT OF A RULER, INULAN SITUATED ON THE RIVER CHEVUREN." (KAVIRUK) ON HIS MAP, HE PLACED KING ISLAND OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE KHEVEUREN. ONE OF HIS DRAWINGS ON THAT MAP SHOWS A TYPICAL ESKIMO DWELLING ON THE BANKS OF THE KHEVEUREN. (1765) THE BUILDING IS SURROUNDED BY A FENCE OF OVAL OBJECTS. INSIDE THE "FENCE" ARE MEN IN ESKIMO CLOTHING. THE NOTATIONS ON THE MAP READ: "THE FORT NEAR THE KHEVEUREN RIVER HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED; THE STRUCTURE IS A WOODEN ONE; AND THEY HAVE AN ELDER... (WHO) ARRIVED AND BUILT THE FORT IN 1761." (P30) ORTH CALLS THE KHEVEUREN, THE KAVIRUK, BUT THE AUTHORS CALLS IT THE KUZITRIN. (P31) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A STEEP PORTAGE, WHERE BAIDARS AND BAIDARKAS WERE CARRIED BETWEEN THE KVEIGAT TUKSNUK RIVER AT ITS SOURCE, AND THE KAVIIATAK. THE AUTHOR SAYS THAT THE KAVIIATAK IS THE KAUMERAK, WHICH ORTH DOES NOT LIST. THE KAVIRUK SEEMS TO BE THE ONLY LIKELY POSSIBILITY. THE FIRST RIVER ABOVE HAS POSSIBLY THE NIVKLUK OR THE TUKSUK ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR. (P71)

6705 WATN KAVIRUK RIVER MARYS RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160272900058000011000023600030
 MOUT N651138 W1651546 K030S 0320W 29
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD GOES UP THE E SIDE OF MARYS RIVER FROM DAVIDSON'S LANDING TO HUNTER CREEK AND ON TO COARSE GOLD.

6706 WATN KAWANAK PASS KAWANAK PASS
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1603347
 MOUT N630500 W1644000 K280S 0310W 19
 LUPR 31
 KEYH NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "KAWANAK PASS FROM ITS MOUTH TO WHERE IT JOINS THE KWIKPAK RUNS GENERALLY PARALLEL TO THE LATTER FOR 20 MI, AND CARRIES MUCH THE LARGER VOLUME OF WATER." (P45) "FROM THE MOUTH OF THE PASS, 18 FT CAN BE CARRIED WITH LITTLE DIFFICULTY TO NEW FORT HANLIN ON THE KWIKPAK, A DISTANCE OF 35 MI." (P45) THE REASON WHY THIS CHANNEL WAS NOT USED FOR NAVIGATION IS THE APPROACH FROM THE SEA IS LONG, NARROW AND CROOKED. (P45) THE OBSTRUCTION IS IN THE SEA, NOT THE RIVER.

6707 WATN KANDIK RIVER KANDIK RIVER
 REFN 03900 00001 B 972976
 STOR 1603399119100019310
 MOUT N652227 W1423040 F060N 0250E 01
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST THEIR BROKEN MOTOR FORCED THEM TO LINE SEVERAL RAPIDS WHICH THEY FELT THEY COULD HAVE HANDLED OTHERWISE. (P3) "THE KANDIK GIVES THE IMPRESSION OF MUCH WILDER HIGH WATER THAN THE CHARLEY RIVER. THERE ARE MANY UNDERCUT BANKS WITH MANY TOPPLED TREES IN WATER WHICH ARE USUALLY RIGHT WHERE ONE HAS TO HAVE (BE?) TO MAKE THE RAPIDS." (P3) THE VEGETATION IS MOSTLY ASPEN, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD. (P3) ON 6/27 THEY FOUND A CABIN JUST OUTSIDE JOHNSON GORGE. THE CABIN CONTAINED MANY STEEL TRAPS AND STRETCHING BOARDS, SAWS, AXE HANDLE, CANS AND A 1946 MAGAZINE. (P4) ON 6/30 THEY STOPPED AT "FRED'S" CABIN AT 3-MILE CREEK. (P4) FRED HAD LINED UP KANDIK AS FAR AS EASY MOOSE CREEK. (P4) DEVELOPMENT SITE SURVEY REPORT FOR YUKON-CHARLEY JUNE 15 AND 16 STATES THAT A FLOAT PLANE LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KANDIK RIVER. "KANDIK CHANNEL NEAR MOUTH OK FOR FLOAT PLANE LANDING."

6708 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KECHUMSTUK CREEK

ARLIS
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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1552

REFN 01087 929
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640100 W1423231 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, HUNTING

ABST RANON B VITT IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, STATED THAT A LARGE CARIBOU FENCE WAS LOCATED AT KETCHUMSTOCK. "MANAGEMENT OF THE LARGE CARIBOU FENCE AT KETCHUMSTOCK WOULD SOMETIMES TAKE THE ENTIRE POPULACE. IN SUCH CASES, THEY WERE OFTEN JOINED BY OTHER FRIENDLY NATIVES FROM ALLIED CAMPS...." (P62) 1929.

6709 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KECHUMSTUK CREEK

REFN 01909 911
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640100 W1423300 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FORTYMILE, SEVENTYMILE, AND EAGLE DISTRICTS. E A PORTER 1912. IN: MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA. A H BROOKS. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520: 219-239. DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF GOLD, MOSQUITO FORK, AND KECHUMSTUK CREEKS FOR 1911. (P228)

6710 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KECHUMSTUK CREEK

REFN 02175 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000000648000940
 HOUT N640100 W1423200 C260N 0150E 19
 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 SOUTH FORK, MOSQUITO FORK, AND KECHUMSTUK CREEK FOR 1910. (P206)

6711 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KECHUMSTUK CREEK

REFN 02719 976
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640055 W1423236 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST KECHUMSTUK CREEK IS 25 MI IN LENGTH. (P38)

6712 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KECHUMSTUK CREEK

REFN 02718 930
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640055 W1423236 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 S FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST SO A U S GEOLOGIST REPORTED THAT A WHITE MAN HAD A CABIN AT KECHUMSTUK CREEK NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH SOUTH FORK. (P4) PROSPECTORS FOUND COPPER ORE AT THE HEADWATERS OF KETCHUMSTOCK CREEK, BUT DUE TO LACK OF DEVELOPMENT NO DEVELOPMENT TOOK PLACE. (P29)

WATN KECHUMSTOCK CREEK KECHUMSTOCK CREEK

REFN 0354 921
 STOR 000000000000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT 260N 0150E 19
 LUPR SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/75 1553

KEYW EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST O J MURIE SURVEYED THE KETCHUMSTOCK REGION IN THE SUMMER OF 1921. THE TRIP WAS TAKEN TO LEARN AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE ABOUT THE SUMMER RANGE OF THE CARIBOU. TRAVEL WAS BY DOG PACK. "HERE WE TURNED UP KETCHUMSTOCK CREEK AND UP TELEGRAPH CREEK." (P2) FOLDER 24 "WE FOUND A FEMALE WITH YOUNG NEAR THE HEAD OF KETCHUMSTOCK CREEK JULY 14, 1921." (P18) FOLDER 23 "KETCHUMSTOCK IS A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE, CONSISTING OF 8 OR 9 CABINS ON THE BANKS OF KETCHUMSTOCK CREEK." (P3) FOLDER 24

6714 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KETCHUMSTOCK CREEK
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640100 W1423231 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST B. AUSTIN AND HIS COMPANIONS, ON ROUTE TO THE FORTY MILE TO PROSPECT FOR GOLD, NOTES IN THE "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER," REACHING BY SLED, THIS CREEK ON MAY 1, 1899. THE INDIAN VILLAGE OF KETCHUMSTOCK WAS LOCATED ON THE CREEK, AND CONSISTED OF ABOUT 30 CABINS. (P119)

6715 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK KETCHUMSTOCK
 REFN 02122 907
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640055 W1423236 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST DURING THE SUMMER OF 1907, "A DAM WAS BEING CONSTRUCTED AT KETCHUMSTUK" TO PROVIDE WATER FOR MINING OPERATIONS IN THE CHICKEN CREEK AREA. (P40)

6716 WATN KECHUMSTUK CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 03466 00001 900
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640055 W1423236 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 SOUTH FORK FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, LAKE
 ABST C A BRYANT, LIVING IN EAGLE IN 1900, WRITES ABOUT THE FIRST MAIL TO COME OVERLAND FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE. "IN APRIL 1900, OSCAR FISH AND AL PAXON SNOW-SHOED ACROSS FROM VALDEZ IN 30 DAYS WITH THE FIRST MAIL THAT CAME TO EAGLE BY THAT ROUTE. THEY CAME VIA TANANA CROSSING, HANSFIELD LAKE, AND KETCHUMSTOCK INDIAN VILLAGE." (P145) PER ORTH, KECHUMSTOCK IS ON KECHUMSTOCK CREEK. "ON MAY 20 (SAME YEAR), I WENT BACK WITH THEM WITH 3 HEAD OF PACK HORSES WITH SUPPLIES, MOSTLY FEED FOR THE HORSES. WE TOOK THE FIRST MAIL THAT WENT S FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ. WE WENT TO TANANA CROSSING WHERE I TURNED BACK AND GOT TO EAGLE ON JUNE 14." (P145)

6717 WATN KECHUMSTUK RIVER KECHUMSTUK RIVER
 REFN 03917 00001 909
 STOR 1603399000000000000000000000000000000000000
 HOUT N640055 W1423236 C260N 0150E 19
 LUPR 36 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A LETTER FROM GEORGE E BOULTER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION IN WASHINGTON, DC, DATED JAN 14, 1909, BOULTER NOTED THAT THE KECHUMSTUK RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR STEAMBOATS, BUT THAT POLING BOATS COULD PROBABLY BE USED TO TRANSPORT BUILDING MATERIALS FROM TANANA CROSSING TO KECHUMSTUK. IN THE EVENT THE KECHUMSTUK IS NOT NAVIGABLE FOR POLING BOATS, LUMBER WOULD BE WHIP SAWN AT KECHUMSTUK WITH OTHER MATERIAL FREIGHTED FROM TANANA CROSSING TO KECHUMSTUK BY PACK HORSE.

6718 WATN KEGAN CREEK KEGAN CREEK
 REFN 06132 955

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1554

STOR 1612271
MOU N550120 W1321011 C790S 0880E 16
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
ABST GOOD RAINBOW FISHING IN KEEGAN CREEK, AND HALIBUT AND SALMON FISHING IN MOIRA SOUND. (P114)

6719 WATN KEGAN CREEK KEGAN CREEK
REFN 00595 947
STOR 1611271
MOU N550120 W1321011 C790S 0880E 16
LUPR 60 KEGAN CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION
ABST J B CALDWELL IN DESCRIBING FISHING IN SE ALASKA MENTIONS THAT KEGAN CREEK ON MOIRA SOUND CAN BE REACHED BY
MAIL BOAT FROM KETCHIKAN. IT'S GOOD TROUT FISHING. (P50) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

6720 WATN KEGAN CREEK KEGAN CREEK
REFN 05227 974
STOR 1612271
MOU N550120 W1321011 C790S 0880E 16
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION
ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM NORTH SHORE OF MORIA SOUND UP KEGAN CREEK 0.5 MILES TO KEGAN LAKE. THERE
IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN AT BOTH ENDS OF TRAIL. (P259)

6721 WATN KEGAN LAKE KEGAN LAKE
REFN 05227 974
STOR 1612
MOU N550200 W1321200 C790S 0880E 07
LUPR 60 KEGAN CREEK
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION
ABST KEGAN LAKE IS 30 AIR MILES SW OF KETCHIKAN, IS CONNECTED BY TRAIL ALONG KEGAN CREEK TO MORIA SOUND, AND HAS A
FOREST SERVICE CABIN AND SKIFF. (P259)

6722 WATN KEGUN KAGATI LAKE UNNAHED LAKE
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1604
MOU N602000 W1642000 S030N 0870W 23
LUPR 41 KINIA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION
ABST AN UNNAHED LAKE AT 60 DEG 20 MIN N, 164 DEG 25 MIN W HAS AN AREA OF 14 SQ MI.

6723 WATN KEJULIK RIVER KEJULIK RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1605281
MOU N575200 W1555800 S270S 0410W 11
LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM COLD BAY TO IGAGIK, CROSSES KEJULIK RIVER
JUST SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE WITH KATRINE CREEK. IT THEN ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS N SIDE TO ITS MOUTH
ON BECHAROF LAKE.

6724 WATN KEJULIK RIVER KEJULIK RIVER
REFN 02358 922

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1555

STOR 1605281

MOUT N575200 W1555800 S2705 0410W 11

LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST IN "THE COLD BAY-CHIGNIK DISTRICT" BY W R SMITH AND ARTHUR A BAKER, THE AUTHORS NOTED THE KEJULIK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF BECHAROF LAKE, IS A LARGE SLUGGISH STREAM WHOSE WATER HAS A MILKY COLOR DUE TO ITS GLACIAL ORIGIN. IN ITS LOWER REACHES THE RIVER IS DEEP ENOUGH FOR HORSES TO SWIM. (P156) THE VALLEYS CONTAIN MANY CLUMPS OF COTTONWOOD TREES AND HIGH-BUSH CRANBERRIES. (P159) AUTHORS NOTED THAT THE KEJULIK VALLEY HAS MANY SMALL BAYS NORTHEAST OF COLD BAY, BUT MOST ARE TOO SHALLOW EVEN FOR SMALL BOATS AT LOW TIDE. (P167)

6725 WATN KEJULIK RIVER KEJULIK RIVER

REFN 05189 974

STOR 1605281

MOUT N575200 W1555800 S2705 0410W 11

LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION

ABST THE KEJULIK R WATERSHED IS AN IMPORTANT RECREATIONAL HUNTING AREA FOR MOOSE, BROWN BEAR AND, TO A LESSER EXTENT, CARIBOU. (P76)

6726 WATN KELLEY LAKE KELLEY LAKE

REFN 02740 972

STOR 1608

MOUT N603000 W1502500 S050N 0060W 20

LUPR 52 EAST FORK MOOSE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST THE SEVEN LAKES TRAIL FOLLOWS THE LAKE'S NORTH SHORE, TO A DEVELOPED CAMPGROUND. THERE IS HIGHWAY ACCESS TO THE CAMPGROUND. (P32) KELLEY LAKE IS LISTED IN ORTH, BUT NOT ON AVAILABLE USGS MAPS.

6727 WATN KELLEY LAKE KELLEY LAKE

REFN 01536 971

STOR 1608

MOUT N603000 W1502500 S050N 0060W 20

LUPR 52 EAST FORK MOOSE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAKE, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST KELLEY LAKE CAMPGROUND, AT MILE 68 ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN W MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE. A BOAT RAMP IS AVAILABLE. ACCESS IS AVAILABLE TO THE SEVEN LAKES TRAIL. KELLEY LAKE IS GOOD FOR RAINBOW TROUT AND FOR ICE FISHING IN WINTER. (P77) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

6728 WATN KELLY GULCH KELLY'S MISTAKE CREEK

REFN 03087 937

STOR 160339904913000947005565005450

MOUT N671800 W1501130 F290N 0120W 34

LUPR 33 KOTUKUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST KELLY'S MISTAKE CREEK LOCATED ABOUT 2 MILES BELOW ENHA CREEK FLOWS ON BEDROCK. IT WAS WORKED DURING THE EARLY SUMMER OF 1937 BY R H CREECY. (P91)

6729 WATN KELLY RIVER. KELLEY RIVER

REFN 04666 974

STOR 1602047010610000910

MOUT N675500 W1622000 K290N 0160W 16

LUPR 21 NDATAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1556

ABST MENTION WAS MADE OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ON KELLEY RIVER. (P18)

6730 WATN KELLY RIVER KELLY RIVER
 REFN 02728 965972
 STOR 1602047010610000910
 NOUT N675500 W1622000 K290N 0160W 16
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST A QUARRY SITE IS LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF THE HEADWATERS OF THE KELLY RIVER; AT A SERIES OF RIDGE TOPS IN A SMALL VALLEY JUST N OF A PASS BETWEEN TWO TRIBUTARIES OF THE KELLY RIVER. SPALLS WERE FOUND HERE CONCENTRATED UNDER THIN SOD. NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THE SITE. (LOCATION NUMBER 27) IN 1965 HALL CONDUCTED AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF KELLY RIVER SITES, IN 1972, HALL EXCAVATED KELLY RIVER QUARRY SITES. (TABLE 5 BETWEEN PP 21-22)

6731 WATN KELLY RIVER KELLY RIVER
 REFN 04077 00049 972
 STOR 1602047010610000910
 NOUT N675500 W1622100 K290N 0160W 16
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE KELLY RIVER IS ABOUT 75 FEET WIDE AND 2 TO 3 FEET DEEP AT ITS MOUTH. REPORT WRITTEN 1972.

6732 WATN KELLY RIVER KELLY RIVER
 REFN 07078 964965
 STOR 1602047010610000910
 NOUT N675500 W1622100 K290N 0160W 16
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1964 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE TESTED ALONG THE KELLY RIVER BY DOUGLAS ANDERSON AND RAYMOND LEE. IN 1965 ANDERSON RETURNED TO THIS RIVER WITH BRUCE LUTZ OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA TO CONTINUE EXCAVATIONS. (P69) DURING THE LAST 50 YEARS THE KELLY RIVER AREA HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT FUR TRAPPING AREA FOR THE INHABITANTS OF NOATAK VILLAGE ABOUT 40 MILES DOWNSTREAM. THE KELLY VALLEY PROVIDES A DIRECT ACCESS ROUTE FROM THE NOATAK TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

6733 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 00026 00071 909
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME IX, MARCH 1910, NO. 4. "ALASKA AS SEEN BY A CALIFORNIAN", BY E P CLARKE IS AN ARTICLE ABOUT A 1909 TRIP WHICH THE AUTHOR MADE TO ALASKA WITH OTHER MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL EDITORIAL ASSOCIATION. HE NOTES THAT IN THE REGION OF KENAI LAKE, HE PASSED THROUGH BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED COUNTRY-FIR, HENLOCK, BIRCH, POPLAR, AND COTTONWOOD. WILD FLOWERS WERE ABUNDANT. (P202)

6734 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 00038 92214 0 921
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST CHITINA LEADER VOL II, NO 17, JAN 14, 1922, P2 COL 2. IN THE SUMMER OF 1921, IRA A MINNICK TOOK A PLEASURE TRIP THROUGH KENAI LAKE, BY BOAT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1557

6735	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00139	950
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO	
	ABST	AUTHOR CARRIGAR IN A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF ALASKA IN HER BOOK AROUND 1950 INCLUDES A PHOTO OF KENAI LAKE. NO DESCRIPTION IN THE TEXT. CAPTION "KENAI LAKE, ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY." (P298) PICTURE IS OF AN AUTO ON THE ROAD BY THE LAKE.	
6736	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00462	903903
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	IN REPORT ON PROPOSED ROUTE OF ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, THE ROUTE SKIRTS THE E SHORE OF THE LAKE. (P7) THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED.	
6737	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00481	948
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WITH "DOC" AND "TEX" HIS CLIENTS, WENT HUNTING IN DECEMBER ON KENAI FOR MOOSE. THEY CHARTERED AN AIRPLANE IN ANCHORAGE AND FLEW TO MOUTH OF GRASS CREEK, A SOUTH SIDE TRIBUTARY OF KENAI LAKE. IT DOESN'T SAY IF PLANE HAD SKIS OR WHEELS. (P89-90) THEY HUNTED A SHORT DISTANCE UP GRASS CREEK, BUT THIS CREEK IS NOT IN ORTH OR ON THE USGS 1:63360 MAPS (SEWARD B-7; B-8) OF AREA. ANNABEL SAYS THAT EVERY MORNING GROUSE CAME DOWN "TO THE SHINGLE BEACH OF KENAI LAKE FOR GRAVEL." (P255) ABOVE LAKE SHORE IS "ALMOST IMPENETRABLE" ALDER BRUSH." (P255) PHOTO FACING P 307 OF 5 MEN IN A MOTORBOAT MOVING ACROSS THE LAKE. CAPTION: "KENAI LAKE PRODUCES GIANT RAINBOWS, DOLLY VARDEN AND LAKE TROUT."	
6738	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00524	896966
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MINING, MAP	
	ABST	DURING THE LATE 1890'S TRAVELLERS WENT FROM RESURRECTION BAY NORTH IN THE VALLEYS OF THE SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER. AFTER REACHING KENAI LAKE THEY FOLLOWED THE QUARTZ CREEK ROUTE TO SUNRISE. (P55) IN 1896 COOPER AND A PARTY OF MINERS PROCEEDED UP RIVER TO "LAKE LONG" (KENAI LAKE). AFTER STAYING THERE A MONTH STUDYING THE STREAMS ENTERING THE LAKE. THE MAMMOTH LODE WAS DISCOVERED ON JUNE 1 AND A MEETING WAS HELD AT LAKE CITY TO FORM THE LAKE MINING DISTRICT. (P68) AN EXPLORATION WAS CONDUCTED IN 1898 TO EVALUATE THE ROUTE FROM RESURRECTION BAY TO TURNAGAIN ARM. MOST OF THE COMPANY MEMBERS WERE ON KENAI LAKE. (P96) SEVERAL MEN GOT TO KENAI LAKE BY DORY DOWN THE SNOW RIVER. IN JUNE 1905 SKEEN AND LECHNER WENT DOWN KENAI LAKE AND UP FALLS CREEK PROSPECTING. (P123) HUBBARD HAD A MINING VENTURE, PRIMROSE MINE, ON PORCUPINE CREEK AT UPPER KENAI LAKE. IN 1912 HE BUILT A SMALL STOREHOUSE BY THE LAKE IN 1912 AND HE WAS LIVING THERE IN 1966. THIS SPOT WAS CALLED PRIMROSE LANDING AND THE LAKE CAME UP TO THE HOUSE FRONT SO A BOAT COULD BE TIED BY LINE TO THE DOOR. SINCE THEN THIS AREA HAS FILLED IN WITH SILT AND GRAVEL FROM THE RIVER. (P132) HUBBARD HAD ANOTHER MINE ACROSS KENAI LAKE FROM PRIMROSE, NEAR THE MILE 18 BRIDGE OF THE PRESENT SEWARD HIGHWAY. (P132) "IN 1923 NELLIE NEAL LAWING AND HER HUSBAND, BILL LAWING, OPENED A LODGE ON KENAI LAKE, AT A LOCATION ON THE RAILROAD SINCE KNOWN AS "LAWING". THERE SHE BUILT A MUSEUM OF BIG GAME TROPHIES, ALASKAN CURIOSITIES, AND ANTIQUES." (P147)	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1558

TERRY GILL CAME TO LAHING IN 1937 AND PILOTED LAHING'S CABIN CRUISER ON KENAI LAKE. THE BOAT WAS USED TO PICK UP PEOPLE FROM MILE 18. (P162) THE VICTOR ANTIMONY MINE WAS LOCATED ON KENAI LAKE. (P169) A MAP ON P 128 SHOWING THE MOOSE PASS AND FALSE (FALLS) CREEK GOLD DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

6739	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00593	948
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PHOTO	
	ABST	IN A PHOTOGRAPHIC INTRODUCTION TO ALASKA, 1948, PHOTO OF KENAI LAKE IS INCLUDED. CAPTION: "KENAI LAKE. GAME COMMISSION PLANE SERVES KENAI PENINSULA SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE." (P31) PHOTO TAKEN IN WINTER, FROM EDGE OF LAKE; SMALL PLANE, WITH 3 MEN AROUND IT, IS ON LAKE NEAR SHORE. (P31)	
6740	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00716	947
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY	
	ABST	IN BEN EAST'S "NARROW ESCAPES," IN 1947 CECIL RHODE HAD A CABIN ON KENAI LAKE. (P95) HE WAS A PHOTOGRAPHER.	
6741	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00936 00001	950
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF	
	ABST	KENAI LAKE OUTLET HAD AN AVERAGE FLOW OF 2,880 SECOND-FEET, WHICH IS EQUIVALENT TO 2,090,000 ACRE-FEET OR 63.9 INCHES OF RUNOFF FROM THE BASIN AREA OF 613 SQ MI. (P26) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET	
6742	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	00936 00001	950
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	PHYSICAL	
	ABST	KENAI LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 613 SQ MI.(P26) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIN REPORT #2, COOK INLET.	
6743	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	01032	952
	STOR	1608	
	MOU	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,DINENSION,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,NO TRAFF	
	ABST	THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 602 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 1600 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) LAKE IS 24 MI LONG AND OVER 1 MI WIDE. BOTH ENDS OF THE LAKE CAN BE REACHED BY ROAD FROM SEWARD. SEASONAL ROAD TRAVEL IS POSSIBLE TO THE MOUTH. TOURIST INDUSTRY HAS BEEN IMPORTANT. (P155) PUBLISHED 1952.	
6744	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	01469	915935

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1559

STOR 1608

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

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

ABST IN 1915, NELLIE FIRST CAME TO ALASKA. ONE OF HER FIRST STEPS WAS IN ROOSEVELT, ON KENAI LAKE. "AT ROOSEVELT, 23 MILES FROM SEWARD ON THE SHORE OF KENAI LAKE, THE GAS CAR STOPPED TO UNLOAD SOME FREIGHT...I NOTED THE SAWMILL, BLACKSMITH SHOP AND STORE." (P48) YEARS LATER, AUTHOR MARRIED BILLIE LAWING AND THEY LIVED AT ROOSEVELT. THEIR HOUSE BECAME A POPULAR TOURIST STOP. "BILLIE HAD PURCHASED A 36 FT LAUNCH THAT WAS OPERATED BY A 22 HORSEPOWER GASOLINE ENGINE. IN THIS BOAT HE INSTALLED A GENERATOR FOR A LIGHTING SYSTEM AND OTHERWISE REMODELED IT SO THAT IS COULD ACCOMMODATE 25 PASSENGERS AS WELL AS BE USEFUL IN HAULING FREIGHT AND LOGS...IT WAS CHRISTENED THE "NELLIE (EAL)". THIS WAS THE LARGEST AND FINEST BOAT THAT EVER PLIED THE WATERS OF KENAI LAKE." (P19) THIS WAS SOMETIME BETWEEN 1923 AND 1935.

6745 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE

REFN 01536 964971

STOR 1608

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION,RIVER,VEGETATION,MAP,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST TRAIL RIVER CAMP GROUND IS DESCRIBED IN M HILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. THE CAMP GROUND IS LARGE AND INCLUDES PORTIONS ON TRAIL RIVER AND ON KENAI LAKE. VEGETATION IN THE AREA INCLUDES SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND BERRIES. ONE CAN FISH FOR LAKE TROUT IN KENAI LAKE. (P67-68) PRIMROSE LANDING IS ANOTHER CAMPGROUND ON KENAI LAKE. IT IS LOCATED AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE AND HAS A SURFACED BOAT RAMP. EVIDENCE OF THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE CAN BE SEEN WHERE THE EARTH SANK, DROWNING TREES ON THE EDGE OF THE LAKE. "ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT ONLY ARE 3 PICNIC AREAS LOCATED ALONG THE LAKE'S EDGE: MEADOW CREEK PICNIC AREA, SHIP CREEK PICNIC AREA, AND PORCUPINE ISLAND PICNIC AREA." (P68) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITES ARE ALONG THE ANCHORAGE-SEWARD HIGHWAY.

6746 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE

REFN 01538 935

STOR 1608

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PHOTO

ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKY", A PHOTO, SUMMER, ABOUT 1935, STATES, "MCGEE AIRWAYS STINSON RESTS ON PEACEFUL KENAI PENINSULA LAKE DURING AN ALASKA SUMMER..." (P80-81)

6747 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE

REFN 01641 00001 918

STOR 1608

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW PHOTO,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD VOL ONE, THERE IS A PHOTO OF A CABIN, WITH 2 PEOPLE IN FRONT OF IT. CAPTIONED: "ROADHOUSE AT KENAI LAKE ON THE SEWARD DIVISION OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD." (P211) PHOTO CAPTIONED: "ROADHOUSE AND STATION AT KENAI LAKE-OCT 20,1918." (P212)

6748 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE

REFN 01645 953

STOR 1608

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,PHOTO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1560

ABST IN CONRAD PUHR'S PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953, A PHOTO SAYS, "KENAI LAKE, HEMMED IN BY THE HIGH MOUNTAINS OF THE COASTAL RANGE IS A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE. ALONG ITS SHORE IS THE THIN RIBBON OF THE STERLING HIGHWAY CONNECTING MOOSE PASS WITH HOMER AND KENAI TOWN." (P23)

6749 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 01752 912
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER
 ABST AFTER A DIFFICULT TRIP UP THE KENAI RIVER, GENTLEMAN HUNTER J.T. STUDLEY AND HIS HUNTING PARTY CROSSED KENAI LAKE TO HUNT ON THE OTHER SIDE. (P244) THEY CROSSED THE LAKE ON THE WAY BACK TOO. (P273)(A BOAT WAS USED FOR CROSSING BOTH TIMES.) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

6750 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 01994 964
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST W HANSEN AND E ECKEL'S ARTICLE ON THE SETTING AND EFFECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE INCLUDED IN "THE ALASKA EARTHQUAKE, MARCH 27, 1964: FIELD INVESTIGATIONS AND RECONSTRUCTION EFFORT" STATES THAT A STERLING HIGHWAY BRIDGE WAS DESTROYED ACROSS THE OUTLET OF KENAI LAKE. (P29) GROUND SLUMPING ALONG THE ALASKAN RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY WAS SEVERE AND MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF SLUMPING INTO THE LAKE. (P25&40)

6751 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 02065 904
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION,RIVER,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE
 ABST THE USGS EXPEDITION OF 1904 LEFT SEWARD AND TRAVELLED NORTHWARD BY WAY OF SALMON CREEK AND SNOW RIVER TO KENAI LAKE, WHERE, PROCURING A BOAT, SEVERAL DAYS WERE SPENT IN MAPPING THE SHORE LINES. AFTER THEIR WORK WAS COMPLETED THEY TRAVELLED FROM SUNRISE SOUTHWARD TO LAKE KENAI. (P12) KENAI LAKE HAS A LENGTH OF 22.5 MILES AND IS MERELY A WIDENING OF THE STREAM DUE TO THE DEPOSITION OF GRAVELS IN THE VALLEY AT ITS LOWER END. (P15) THE MAXIMUM WIDTH OF THE LAKE IS 1.5 MILES. ITS ELEVATION IS 435 FT. THE MOUNTAINS RISE ABRUPTLY FROM THE WATER AND ARE STREWN WITH DEBRIS FROM THE UPPER SLOPES, SO THAT TRAVELLING ALONG THE SHORES IS DIFFICULT. LAKES KENAI AND SKILAK ARE COMMONLY KNOWN TO THE MINERS OF TURNAGAIN ARM AS UPPER AND LOWER KENAI LAKES. (P15) HIGH TERRACES OR BENCHES ARE MOST PROMINENT AROUND THE LOWER END OF KENAI LAKE. (P25)

6752 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SNUG HARBOR ROAD PROVIDES ACCESS TO COPPER LAKE POWER PLANT ON KENAI LAKE. (P45)

6753 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1561

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RECREATION
 ABST KENAI LAKE IS DESCRIBED AS A "BEAUTIFUL GLACIAL BLUE, 26-MILE-LONG SERVING AS A POPULAR VACATION FOR BOATING AND LAKE TROUT FISHING."(P27) THE STERLING HIGHWAY SKIRTS AROUND THE NORTH SHORE OF KENAI LAKE TO ITS OUTLET. (P27)

6754 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD,NO TRAFF
 ABST KENAI LAKE IS SUBJECT TO THE EFFECTS OF OUTBURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMNED LAKES. (P157)

6755 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 04742 916930
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION
 ABST PHOTOGRAPHER-HUNTER HAROLD MCCrackEN AND FAMOUS EXPLORER-GUIDE ANDY SIMONS NAVIGATED KENAI LAKE IN A "LITTLE TWENTY FOOT OPEN RIVER BOAT," USING OARS,ON A EXPEDITION TO PHOTOGRAPH MOOSE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. (PP.188-189) PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1926.

6756 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 04926 918
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW 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 T R HUBBACK AND TRAVELLED BY BOAT ON KENAI LAKE GOING TO (AND RETURNING FROM) HUNTING AREAS FURTHER SOUTH. (P1-71)

6757 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 05181 924
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE LANING ROADHOUSE WAS SITUATED ON THE EAST SHORE OF KENAI LAKE ON THE ALASKA RAILROAD. THE ROADHOUSE WAS CALLED "ROOSEVELT" PRIOR TO 1924, WHEN IT WAS PURCHASED BY NELLIE NEAL-LAWING. (P52)

6758 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 05409 930
 STOR 1608
 NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,FLOOD,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE
 ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP TO THE KENAI-KILLEY RIVER AREA, J P HOLMAN AND PARTY TRAVELLED BY MOTOR-BOAT ACROSS KENAI LAKE TO THE KENAI RIVER. A CANOE AND MOTOR WERE ALSO USED ON THE LAKE. PHOTO, (P16) OF MEN AND BOATS ON KENAI LAKE, AT BOAT DOCK. (PP3-5) THE YEAR WAS ABOUT 1930. ON THE RETURN TRIP, AFTER THE HUNT, THE PARTY AGAIN TRAVELLED THE LAKE IN MOTOR BOATS, BUT HEAVY RAINS HAD MADE THE LAKE RISE TO FLOOD STAGE AND THEY WERE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1562

DELAYED. CABINS ALONG SHORE AND THE RAILROAD TRACKS WERE FLOODED. EVENTUALLY THEY HAD TO HIKE BACK TO SEWARD.
(PP55-73) IT WAS NOTED THAT "POT-HOLES AND ICE-JAMS HAD GIVEN WAY ON EVERY MOUNTAIN SIDE". (P65)

6759	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	05412	911
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER	
	ABST	"GAME NOTES FROM ALASKA" BY CAPT F E KLEINSCHMIDT APPEARED IN THE 1911 ISSUE OF "OUTDOOR LIFE". THE AUTHOR HUNTED SIX WEEKS AROUND KENAI LAKE THE PREVIOUS FALL. (P2) KLEINSCHMIDT STATES THAT TO HUNT MOOSE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA ONE SHOULD TAKE THE TRAIN AT SEWARD, WITH A CANOE ON A FLAT-CAR, GET OFF AT MILE 24, WHERE YOU CAN PUSH THE BOAT INTO THE LAKE AND FOLLOW THE LAKE TO ITS OUTLET AT THE HEAD OF THE KENAI RIVER. (P5)	
6760	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	05414	917
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, FREIGHT	
	ABST	ONE OF NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN'S EARLY EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA WAS A TRIP BY DOG TEAM INTO THE WINTER MOOSE COUNTRY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. THE TRIP BEGAN IN SEWARD WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE "LITTLE TOWN OF SEWARD IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1917 WAS THE NORTHERNMOST TERMINUS OF WINTER TRANSPORTATION ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AND ALL SUPPLIES AND MAIL FOR THE VAST ALASKAN INTERIOR HAD TO BE HAULED FROM THERE BY DOG TEAMS OVER THE TRAILS IN SUB-ZERO WEATHER." (P175) THEN BY RAILROAD TO KENAI LAKE; AND OVER THE LAKE ICE AND PARTWAY ON THE KENAI RIVER TO A "CABIN ON RUSSIAN RIVER", STOPPING ENROUTE AT THE "LANDING" WHERE A "SMALL GROUP OF CABINS HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO SUMMER ACCOMODATIONS TO ATTRACT VACATIONISTS TO INDULGE IN THE WONDERFUL TROUT FISHING." (P178) SNOWSHOES HAD TO BE USED FOR PART OF THE TRIP AND DURING EXCURSIONS FROM THE CABIN TO OBSERVE THE MOOSE. THE RETURN TRIP WAS ON SNOWSHOES TO THE LANDING, ON FOOT DOWN KENAI LAKE, AND, AGAIN, THE RAILROAD TO SEWARD. A FEW DAYS WERE SPENT AT KENAI LAKE WHERE MC CRACKEN BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH THE FAMOUS ALASKAN GUIDE ANDY SIMONS. (P175-184) THE "LANDING" REFERRED TO IS NOW KNOWN AS COOPER LANDING.	
6761	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	05414	917
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RECREATION, FREIGHT	
	ABST	ONE OF NOTED EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN'S EARLY EXPERIENCES IN ALASKA WAS A TRIP BY DOG TEAM INTO THE WINTER MOOSE COUNTRY OF THE KENAI PENINSULA. THE TRIP BEGAN IN SEWARD WHICH HE DESCRIBED AS THE "LITTLE TOWN OF SEWARD IN THE EARLY MONTHS OF 1917 WAS THE NORTHERNMOST TERMINUS OF WINTER TRANSPORTATION ON THE PACIFIC OCEAN, AND ALL SUPPLIES AND MAIL FOR THE VAST ALASKAN INTERIOR HAD TO BE HAULED FROM THERE BY DOG TEAMS OVER THE TRAILS IN SUB-ZERO WEATHER." (P175) THEN BY RAILROAD TO KENAI LAKE; AND OVER THE LAKE ICE AND PARTWAY ON THE KENAI RIVER TO A "CABIN ON RUSSIAN RIVER", STOPPING ENROUTE AT THE "LANDING" WHERE A "SMALL GROUP OF CABINS HAD BEEN CONVERTED TO SUMMER ACCOMODATIONS TO ATTRACT VACATIONISTS TO INDULGE IN THE WONDERFUL TROUT FISHING." (P178) SNOWSHOES HAD TO BE USED FOR PART OF THE TRIP AND DURING EXCURSIONS FROM THE CABIN TO OBSERVE THE MOOSE. THE RETURN TRIP WAS ON SNOWSHOES TO THE LANDING, ON FOOT DOWN KENAI LAKE, AND, AGAIN, THE RAILROAD TO SEWARD. A FEW DAYS WERE SPENT AT KENAI LAKE WHERE MC CRACKEN BECAME ACQUAINTED WITH THE FAMOUS ALASKAN GUIDE ANDY SIMONS. (P175-184) THE "LANDING" REFERRED TO IS NOW KNOWN AS COOPER LANDING.	
6762	WATN	KENAI LAKE	KENAI LAKE
	REFN	05421	913
	STOR	1608	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1563

MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL
 ABST AS THE FIRST STAGE OF THEIR JOURNEY INTO THE WILDERNESS IN 1913, SOME OF SCULL'S FRIENDS DEPARTED THE TRAIN AT GRANDMA WHITE'S ROADHOUSE AT MILE 18 AND PROCEEDED VIA LAUNCH DOWN KENAI LAKE. (P203) THE REST OF THE PARTY CONTINUED ON TO "WILD BILL" AND CHARLEY EMSWEILER'S ROADHOUSE AT MILE 23 1/2. THERE WAS ALSO A RAILWAY STOREHOUSE AND PIER 1/2 MILE FROM THE ROADHOUSE. "SOME ANXIETY WAS CAUSED BY THE DISCOVERY THAT THE ROWBOATS WHICH HAD BEEN PULLED UP AT SOME DISTANCE FROM THE WATER, WERE SWAMPED, THE LAKE HAVING RISEN SEVERAL FEET SINCE THE MEN WENT TO TOWN." (P203) A LARGE DORY WAS LOADED AND HEADED DOWN THE NARROW, 24 MILE LONG LAKE. THEY ARRIVED AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE AT COOPER CREEK LANDING A "CITY" CONSISTING OF 3 OR 4 TENTS AND CABIN. (P204) IN SPITE OF BAD WEATHER, THE RETURN TRIP ACROSS THE LAKE WAS UNEVENTFUL. (P254)

6763 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 05692 928932
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO 6 IS A VIEW OF A SMALL HOUSE WITH A COVERED SKIFF ANCHORED IN THE LAKE. THIS VIEW WAS TAKEN FROM THE LAKE. PHOTO 7 IS THE SAME HOUSE AND BOAT TAKEN FROM THE SHORE NEAR THE HOUSE. PHOTO 7 SHOWS THE MOUNTAINS RISING DIRECTLY UP FROM THE SHORE OF THE LAKE.

6764 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 06188 926
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR AND COMPANIONS TRAVELING BY RAILROAD FROM SEWARD TO FAIRBANKS NOTES THAT THE RAILROAD WINDS ALONG KENAI LAKE. (P10)

6765 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 06413 941
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,COMMUNITY,RECREATION,LAND TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE TOWNS OF LAWING AN COOPER LANDING ARE ON OPPOSITE ENDS OF KENAI LAKE AND CAN BE REACHED BY BOAT FROM ONE POINT OR THE OTHER. (P2, MAP) APPROACHED BY BOAT ON KENAI LAKE IS THE FOREST SERVICE'S CRESCENT LAKE TRAIL. (P2, MAP) A CAMPGROUND AND A RANGER STATION IS LOCATED ON KENAI LAKE. (MAP) "KENAI LAKE IS FAMOUS FOR SPORT FISHING AND BIG GAME HUNTING". (P2) THE RUSSIAN LAKE - KENAI LAKE TRAIL, A POPULAR 22-MILE ROUTE FOR FISHERMEN AND HUNTERS END AT KENAI LAKE. (P3)

6766 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER LEVEL,FLOOD
 ABST USGS MADE INVESTIGATIONS FOLLOWING WINTER SURGES IN THE GAGE HEIGHTS RECORDED ON KENAI RIVER BELOW THE MOUTH OF KENAI LAKE. INDICATIONS ARE THAT A GREAT SINK, LOCATED HIGH IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE BASIN, SLOWLY FILLS THEN SUDDENLY BREAKS OUT OF CONFINEMENT ALONGSIDE A LARGE GLACIER, THEREBY DISCHARGING ITS CONTENTS AND CAUSING A RAPID RISE IN THE KENAI LAKE LEVEL. THESE FLOODS OCCUR DURING WINTER. (P25) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1564

1960 REPORT.

6767 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
REFN 06553 960
STOR 1608
NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST ELEVATION OF KENAI LAKE IS 436 FEET. (P27) US CORPS ENGINEERS, 1960 REPORT. THE LAKE AREA IS 21.3 SQ MI OR 13,600 ACRES. (P28) DOCUMENT STATES THAT REGULATION ABOVE 442 (PROBABLY FEET) WOULD FLOOD SHORE DEVELOPMENTS. (P27) ELEVATION OF 436 FT MAY BE AVERAGE.

6768 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
REFN 06722 926
STOR 1608
NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
ABST LAKEVIEW RAILROAD STATION IS ON KENAI LAKE (P159) BEACH HAD HIS BOAT SHIPPED ON A FLAT RAILROAD CAR TO KENAI LAKE AND PUT IT IN LAKE ON SEP 16, 1926 AND BOATED OVER TO ANDY SIMON'S HOUSE AND TO COOPER LANDING, WHERE JACK LEAN HAD A CABIN. THEN TO KENAI R. TOOK THEM 2 HRS AND 45 MINS TO MOTOR ACROSS LAKE FROM LAKE VIEW TO COOPER'S LANDING. (P159)

6769 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
REFN 07187 00112 947
STOR 1608
NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION
ABST KENAI LAKE HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 23 MILES, WITH AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF SLIGHTLY OVER 1 MILE. NORMALLY THIS LAKE IS FROZEN OVER DURING WINTER, BUT THERE HAVE BEEN EXCEPTIONS TO THIS IN THE PAST. 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)

6770 WATN KENAI LAKE KENAI LAKE
REFN 07187 00144 967971
STOR 1608
NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THIS DOCUMENT PERTAINS TO THE HISTORY OF THE KNIK TURNAGAIN ARMS AREA AND PROPOSING CONSTRUCTION OF CAUSWAY CROSSING THE ARMS. KENAI LAKE, ACTS AS A SETTLING POND FOR THE MUDDY WATERS OF THE GLACIER-FED SNOW RIVER.

6771 WATN KENAI LAKE LAKE KENAI
REFN 00608 923
STOR 1608
NOUT N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923 THAT PEOPLE FROM SEWARD BATHE IN THIS LAKE. (P254) HE TOOK THE RAILROAD FROM SEWARD. KENAI LAKE IS 19 MI AND "WINDS ABOUT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS FOR 27 MI. IT IS ONLY A MILE OR SO WIDE AND NO ONE KNOWS HOW DEEP. SOUNDINGS HAVE BEEN MADE TO 1350 FT BELOW THE SURFACE BUT THE BOTTOM HAS NOT BEEN REACHED." (P258)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1565

6772	WATN	KENAI LAKE	LAKE KENAI
	REFN	02056 904	
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	THE FLAT-TOPPED BENCHES AROUND THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE, HAVE AN ELEVATION OF NEARLY 1000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P94)	
6773	WATN	KENAI LAKE	LAKE KENAI
	REFN	02598 898	
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1495239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER	
	ABST	THE AUTHOR TRAVELLED IN A DORY, RIGGING AN OLD RUBBER BLANKET ON 2 POLES TO SAIL DOWN THE LAKE. PARTWAY DOWN THE LAKE, ONE OF THE PARTY SPOTTED A BEAR UP THE MOUNTAINSIDE AND SHOT IT. THAT NIGHT THEY REACHED A VACANT INDIAN CABIN NEAR THE MOUTH OF QUARTZ CREEK. THE NEXT DAY THE AUTHOR WENT ON DOWN THE CREEK MAPPING, CLIMBING ABOUT THE TERRACES, AND PANNING GRAVEL FROM THEM. (P276) ALONG THE SHORES OF LAKE KENAI, A NUMBER OF FLAT-TOPPED SPURS ARE NOTICEABLE AND SMALL TRIBUTARIES WHICH ENTER THE LAKE FLOW IN FLAT-BOTTOMED VALLEYS (P331)	
6774	WATN	KENAI LAKE	UPPER KENAI LAKE
	REFN	04391 912	
	STOR	1608	
	HOUT	N602339 W1493239 S040N 0020W 36	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION	
	ABST	GEORGE SHIRAS TOOK TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO "UPPER KENAI LAKE". LOADED STUFF ONTO LAUNCH AND TRAVERSED THE 23 MILE LONG "UPPER LAKE" WHICH HAD A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 1.5 MILES AND WAS 460 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P431)	
6775	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KAKNI RIVER
	REFN	00575 888898	
	STOR	1608134	
	HOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN MINER BRUCES EXTENSIVE HISTORY RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY OF ALASKA HE MENTIONS IN A SECTION ON THE TOPOGRAPHY OF COOK INLET AREA NO OF KODIAK, THAT GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND IN LARGE QUANTITIES. "AND RECENT REPORTS TELL OF STILL RICHER PLACER DEPOSITS HAVING BEEN DISCOVERED ON THE INLET ITSELF AND ON THE KAKNI RIVER, WHICH DEBOUCHES INTO COOK INLET." (P23)	
6776	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KAKNI RIVER
	REFN	05314 848897	
	STOR	1608134	
	HOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	IT IS RECORDED THAT DOROSHIN, IN 1848, MADE A SMALL GOLD FIND ON THE KAKNI RIVER. HE EVENTUALLY QUIT PROSPECTING DUE TO OPPOSITION OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY, WHICH CONTROLLED THE LAND. (P145)	
6777	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KAKNU RIVER
	REFN	00729 886	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10779 1566

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, MAP
 ABST IN THIS STANDARD WORK "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY W ELLIOTT NOTES THAT "ONE OF THE OLDEST AND BEST OF RUSSIAN POSTS" WAS ON THE "LOW BANKS OF THE KINIK (HE NO DOUBT MEANS KAKNU RIVER), AND FACING THE GULF, THE RUINS OF THE "REDDOUBT ST NICHOLAS" ARE STILL TO BE PLAINLY SEEN, THOUGH AT THE TIME OF THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY. THIS OLD POST WAS YET FORTIFIED WITH A HIGH STOCKADE AND OCTAGONAL BASTIONS." (P84) CLOSE BY ARE NEW BUILDINGS AND A "NUMBER OF RUSSIAN HALF-BREEDS." (P84) THEY HAVE 10 OR 12 ACRES OF GROUND UNDER CULTIVATION. (P84) ELLIOTT PROBABLY MAKES A MISTAKE AND CONFUSES KENAI RIVER AND KINIK RIVER HE SAYS REDOUBT ST NICHOLAS IS ON THE KINIK RIVER, BUT IT IS ON THE KAKNU RIVER (KENAI RIVER), ON HIS MAP THE RIVERS ARE CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED. A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

6778 WATN KENAI RIVER KAKNU RIVER
 REFN 00900 898

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES ALL THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP IT SAYS THE KAKNU RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 70 MILES BY "SMALL BOATS". (P298)

6779 WATN KENAI RIVER KAKNU RIVER
 REFN 02617 848

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST FIRST GOLD DISCOVERED IN ALASKA WAS FOUND IN 1848 BY P P DOROSKIN ON THE KAKNU RIVER, NOT FAR FROM RESURRECTION CREEK. (P82)

6780 WATN KENAI RIVER KAKNU RIVER
 REFN 04452 893

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110N 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST MAJOR WILLIAM DOWNIE REPORTS THAT GOLD EXISTS ON THE KAKNU RIVER. (P342) ORTH REPORTS KAKNU RIVER AS AN OLD NAME FOR THE KENAI RIVER. NO SPECIFIC DATE IS GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1893 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

6781 WATN KENAI RIVER KAKNU RIVER
 REFN 05157 870

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ON THE EAST SHORE OF COOK'S INLET IS A SMALL INSIGNIFICANT STREAM FED BY A GLACIER CALLED THE KAKNU RIVER. DOROSKIN WAS SAID TO HAVE FOUND GOLD IN ITS SANDS. (P273)

6782 WATN KENAI RIVER KAKNU RIVER
 REFN 05748 855

STOR 1608134
 HQUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1567

LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1855 A RUSSIAN ENGINEER FOUND GOLD ON THE BANK OF THE KAKNU RIVER. HE FOLLOWED THE RIVER
 UPSTREAM, FINDING MORE SIGNS OF GOLD. (P267)

6783 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00026 00097 910
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY
 ABST PLACER GOLD GROUND, AS RICH AS \$5.00 TO THE YARD WAS DISCOVERED THIS YEAR NEAR THE MOUTH OF COOPER CREEK ON
 THE KENAI RIVER. AS A RESULT OF THIS DISCOVERY, ALMOST THE ENTIRE RIVER HAS BEEN STAKED AND GOLD HAS BEEN
 FOUND FROM THE LAKE TO SALT WATER. BECAUSE OF THE AMOUNT OF WATER IN THE VALLEY, VERY LITTLE PICK AND SHOVEL
 MINING WILL BE POSSIBLE BUT IT IS CONSIDERED A REMARKABLE DREDGING PROPOSITION. THE COUNTRY IS ALL WOODED AND
 FREE OF BOULDERS. THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY ON KENAI RIVER WAS BONDED FOR \$50,000. IT IS CLAIMED THAT AT LOW
 WATER ORDINARY SLUICE BOX MINING WILL YIELD FROM \$75 TO \$100 A DAY TO THE MAN ON SOME OF THE GROUND.
 (PP319-320)

6784 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00038 92214 0 921
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST CHITINA LEADER, VOL II, NO 17, JAN 14, 1922, P 2, COL 2. IN SUMMER 1921, IRA A HINNICK TOOK A HUNTING TRIP
 DOWN KENAI RIVER IN A BOAT. FROM RUSSIAN RIVER TO THE TOWN OF KENAI TOOK THEM 8 HRS. (72 MILES)

6785 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL IS SHOWN LEADING FROM THE TOWN OF KENAI TO THE
 TOWN OF RUSSIAN RIVER. IT FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF THE RIVER FROM KENAI TO SKILAK LAKE, PASSED THE LAKE, ALONG
 THE RIVER TO RUSSIAN RIVER.

6786 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00524 896973
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST IN 1896 A PARTY OF 12 MEN, 3 WOMEN AND SOME CHILDREN FROM NEW YORK WALKED TO SKILAK LAKE TRANSPORTING THEIR
 SUPPLIES ON WHEEL BARROWS. THE PARTY DISBANDED AND MOST OF THE PARTY BUILT BOATS OR WHIPSAWED LUMBER AND WENT
 DOWN THE KENAI RIVER TO LEAVE. (P59) J M COOPER AND SOME MINERS WENT UP COOK INLET IN 2 HEAVILY LADEN DORIES.
 AT THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER THEY FOUND A GROUP OF 10 MEN BUILDING A BOAT TO GO UP THE KENAI RIVER. AN ICE
 JAM UP RIVER PREVENTED THE PARTY FROM PROCEEDING UNTIL AN OPENING APPEARED IN THE ICE MAY 19, 1896. COOPER AND
 2 INDIAN GUIDES LED THE PARTY IN SKIN BOATS AND THE DORIES WERE TOWED. "TOWING THE DORIES UP KENAI RIVER, THE
 MEN ENCOUNTERED 2 SETS OF RAPIDS AND PORTAGED AROUND THEM." (P68) THEY CONTINUED ON THROUGH SKILAK LAKE.
 DURING JULY 1896 SEVERAL OTHER PEOPLE PROSPECTED ON KENAI RIVER. (P69) "DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1897 AND 1898,
 SOME WORK WAS DONE ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF KENAI RIVER AND STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE LOWER END OF KENAI LAKE."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1568

(P102) IN 1900 "ON THE KENAI RIVER, FRANK YOUNG OF SEWARD BROUGHT A RUBLE ELEVATOR TO DREDGE GOLD, AND BOATED IT DOWN TO THE KENAI RIVER, TO THE PRESENT SITE OF COOPER LANDING. THIS PROVED IMPRACTICAL, AS TOO MANY BOULDERS WERE MIXED WITH THE GOLD." (P105) CAPTAIN JAMES WARD HAULED HIS BOAT UP KENAI RIVER AND THROUGH THE LAKES IN 1901. (P107) FRED HENTON WHO HAD BEEN A MEMBER OF THE STEFANSSON EXPEDITION FROM 1913-1918, OPERATED THE HENTON LODGE ON THE KENAI RIVER FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (P169) THIS WAS PROBABLY IN THE 1950'S OR 1960'S. END DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

6787 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00544 947962
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, KENAI RIVER AT COOPER LANDING AREA OF 634 SQ MI; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1947-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON JUNE 29, 1953, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 12.36 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 20,600 CFS, 32.5 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 RIVER IS GIVEN AS "AT COOPER LANDING" (P13); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION THERE, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND HAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

6788 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00614 940
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF THE ALASKAN POSTAL SERVICE IN 1957. HE INCLUDES A LIST OF POST OFFICES OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. ONE IS KENAI AT MOUTH OF KENAI RIVER. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

6789 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00640 850
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN DISCUSSING THE NATURAL WEALTH OF ALASKA THE AUTHOR STATED THAT GOLD WAS FIRST DISCOVERED IN ALASKA BY PETER DOROSHIN, A MINING ENGINEER OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CO, IN THE KENAI RIVER BASIN IN 1850. (P66) "HIS (DOROSHIN'S) ATTEMPT TO MINE GOLD IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES WAS UNSUCCESSFUL." (P66)

6790 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 00933 00112 947
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,TIDE
 ABST THE KENAI RIVER HEADS LESS THAN 10 MILES FROM RESURRECTION BAY, FLOWING THROUGH KENAI LAKE AT AN ALTITUDE OF 470 FEET AND THEN THROUGH SKILAK LAKE, 15 MILES BELOW AT AN ALTITUDE OF 300 FEET.(P9) THERE ARE ROCKY RAPIDS BETWEEN THE LAKES AND BELOW SKILAK LAKE. SMALL CRAFT USING OUTBOARD MOTORS, WITH SHAFTS 18 INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE, HAVE BEEN USED TO TRAVEL FROM TIDEWATER TO SKILAK AND KENAI LAKES DURING THE HIGH WATER STAGE IN JULY AND AUG.LONG SWEEPING CURVES MARK THE RIVER'S COURSE THROUGH THE TIDAL FLATS. TIDAL ACTION EXTENDS UPSTREAM ABOUT 10 MILES, MAKING IT NAVIGABLE FOR VESSELS OF 4-5 FOOT DRAFT. (P10) KENAI RIVER IS DOTTED WITH ROCKS OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH FROM SKILAK LAKE TO COOK INLET DURING THE LOW STAGES OF WATER IN APRIL AND MAY. THE UPPER RIVER BETWEEN KENAI AND SKILAK LAKES HAS A MUCH SWIFTER CURRENT DURING HIGH WATER IN JULY AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1569

AUGUST. TWO-FOOT DRAFT BOATS CAN NAVIGATE UPSTREAM DURING HIGH WATER TO KENAI LAKE IF SUFFICIENTLY POWERED.
(P19)

6791 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN 00933 00115 A 958

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,CANNERY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE

ABST A LETTER FROM ALLEN F CLARK JR, JUNE 2, 1958 CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE KENAI RIVER, STATING THAT THE BAR AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER IS NEARLY DRY AT LOW WATER BUT THAT THERE ARE DEPTHS OF 8-10 FEET AT SOME PLACES IN THE RIVER. TIDAL CURRENTS AT THE MOUTH ATTAIN VELOCITIES OF 3 KNOTS OR MORE. THE FOLLOWING WAS TAKEN FROM A DOCUMENT ENTITLED "REQUEST FOR HARBOR SURVEY AT KENAI, ALASKA, NATURE, PURPOSE AND EVIDENCE AS TO ITS NECESSITY." IN 1957 TWO SALMON CANNERIES OPERATED ON THE KENAI RIVER, (P1) OPERATING 9 CANNERY TENDERS AND 75 DRIFT BOATS, RATHER UNCLEARLY STATED AS OPERATING IN THE ESTUARY. THE TENDERS RANGED IN SIZE FROM A CONVERTED LANDING CRAFT TO POWER SCOWS OF 164 GROSS TONS. THE DRIFT BOATS AVERAGED 32 FEET IN LENGTH WITH A DRAFT OF 2 TO 5 FEET. THE DRIFT FLEET HAS BEEN AS GREAT 700 BOATS AND ON SOME CLOSED PERIODS THIS AREA HAS BEEN THE ANCHORAGE FOR THE BULK OF THE FLEET. THE FISHING OPERATION IS CONDUCTED FROM MAY TILL AUG, WITH THE BULK OF THE FLEET IN THIS AREA IN JULY. THE U S ARMY HAS BEEN USING THIS AREA FOR BARGING OIL TO THEIR NEARBY BASE, WILDWOOD STATION. THEY HAVE A DOCK CONSTRUCTED HERE TO HANDLE OIL BARGES WHICH OPERATE FROM APRIL TO NOV. THE BARGING WAS DONE MAINLY BY COOK INLET TUG AND BARGE CO. THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ANCHORS IN THIS ESTUARY WHILE LAYING OVER FROM PATROL WORK IN COOK INLET. THEY OPERATE A YEAR-ROUND BASE AT KENAI FROM WHICH THEY OPERATE THEIR ENFORCEMENT VESSELS DURING THE FISHING SEASON. (P2) A TREMENDOUS FLEET IS NECESSARY TO HANDLE THE LARGE AMOUNT OF FISH THAT ARE TAKEN EACH SEASON. THIS CAUSES A GREAT DEAL OF CONGESTION IN THE KENAI ESTUARY WHEN THIS FLEET IS IN OPERATION. AT PRESENT THERE IS ONLY A RIVER CHANNEL AT LOW WATER, WITH A RESTRICTED ANCHORAGE. MANY STRANGE BOATS END UP ON ONE OF THE BARS BECAUSE OF NOT KNOWING THE LOCAL CONDITIONS. OTHERS DRAG ANCHOR ESPECIALLY DURING THE BIG TIDES. ONE OF THE CANNERIES, KENAI PACKERS, SHIP PART OF ITS PACK OVER THE HIGHWAY, THE BULK OF ITS PACK THOUGH, IS TRANSPORTED TO A WAITING FREIGHTER OFF-SHORE. LIBBY, MCNEILL AND LIBBY BARGE THEIR ENTIRE PACK TO THE SAME FREIGHTER. THIS OPERATION CAN BE VERY EXPENSIVE AND, IN ONE RECENT YEAR, THIS OPERATION LASTED 7 DAYS, DUE TO CONTINUING HEAVY WEATHER. ALSO THE COOK INLET TUG AND BARGE CO ON 2 OCCASIONS HAS HAD TROUBLE DUE TO LIMITED SPACE AND SWIFT RIVER CURRENT. IN ONE CASE A LOADED FREIGHT BARGE, THE "GIBRALTER", WITH ABOUT 700 TONS ON BOARD DRUG DOWN RIVER, FINALLY RESTING ON A BAR AND OPENING UP. THE KENAI AREA HAS EXPANDED GREATLY IN THE PAST FEW YEARS, NECESSITATING THE MOVEMENTS OF A LARGE VOLUME OF FREIGHT AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS TO SUPPLY THE DEMANDS OF A STEADILY GROWING COMMUNITY. (P3)

6792 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN 00933 00115 B 958

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,CANNERY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE

ABST (NOTE; THIS REMARK MAY HAVE BEEN INCLUDING SUPPLIES BROUGHT INTO THE AREA BY TRUCK ALSO.) PREVIOUSLY, THE NAVIGATION OF THE KENAI ESTUARY HAS BEEN SEASONED IN NATURE, DUE TO ICING CONDITIONS, AND FREEZING OF THE RIVER SURFACE. AN ATTACHMENT TO THE PROCEEDING DOCUMENT WAS A LETTER BY JAMES ARNESS, A LICENSED FREIGHTER, TO THE KENAI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, FEB 10, 1958. WHILE EMPLOYED BY BERGER DISTRIBUTING CO HE OPERATED FREIGHTERS ON COOK INLET UNTIL THE STERLING HIGHWAY WAS DEVELOPED, WHEN BERGER CEASED OPERATIONS. KENAI WAS A MAIN UNLOADING POINT. THE RIVER CHANNEL INTO THE THEN-EXISTING ROAD COMMISSION DOCK WAS QUITE NARROW AT LOW WATER. THIS CAUSED THEM MUCH CONCERN WHILE AT ANCHOR, LONGSHORING OPERATIONS BEING CONDUCTED AT HIGH WATER. THE HOLDING GROUND WAS VERY BAD, OFTEN CAUSING THEM TO DRAG ANCHOR IN THE SWIFT CURRENT, ESPECIALLY DURING BIG TIDES. IN THE LATE FALL AND EARLY WINTER THEY WOULD ENCOUNTER ICE IN THE RIVER. AFTER LEAVING THE RIVER THEY WOULD CLEAR THIS ICE, APPARENTLY DUE TO THE SALT WATER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1570

6793	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	00936 00001 950	
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	KENAI RIVER, THE LARGEST STREAM ON KENAI PENINSULA, BELOW SKILAK LAKE FOLLOWS A TORTUOUS COURSE 50 MILES THROUGH FLAT, PLATEAU-LIKE COUNTRY TO COOK INLET. TRIBUTARIES ENTERING KENAI LAKE AND KENAI RIVER ABOVE SKILAK LAKE ARE SHORT AND STEEP, AND MANY FLOW THROUGH SMALL ALPINE LAKES. (P21) THE VILLAGE OF KENAI IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE TOWN GREW UP AROUND THE CANNERY. POOLS IN THE STREAM CHANNELS CAN BE ENTERED (BY BOATS) AT HIGHER STAGES OF TIDE. (PP83-4) THE TOWN OF KENAI HAS ABOUT 375 PEOPLE. THREE FISH CANNERIES SUPPORT THE PRESENT COMMUNITY. AN AIRFIELD IS MAINTAINED BY THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION. THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS USED AS A BOAT BASIN BY BOATS UP TO THE SIZE OF CANNERY TENDERS. A BAR AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER IS A HAZARD, BUT IT MAY BE CROSSED EVEN AT MINUS TIDES WITH A FAVOURABLE WIND. (PP117-8) THE LOWER 1 1/2 MI OF THE RIVER HAVE BEEN SURVEYED. WIDTH OF THE STREAM VARIES FROM 600 TO 1,600 FT AT LOW WATER. THAT PORTION OF THE CHANNEL WITH AN ELEVATION BELOW MINUS 10 FT HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF 300 FT. 3 CANNERIES NEAR THE MOUTH HAVE CONSTRUCTED WHARVES THAT ARE USABLE AT HIGH STAGES OF TIDE. THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION HAS BUILT A SMALL PUBLIC DOCK. 1 1/2 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH A COVE WAS SELECTED AS A POSSIBLE SITE FOR A SMALL BOAT HARBOR FOR BOATS UP TO 8 FT DRAFT. THIS LOCATION WOULD BE OUT OF THE MAIN CURRENT AND WOULD BE PROTECTED FROM FLOATING ICE AND DEBRIS. THE BASIN WOULD BE INOPERATIVE FOR ABOUT 4 MO. OF EACH YEAR DUE TO FREEZING OF KENAI RIVER. (P118) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.	
6794	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	01222 00002 929955	
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	AN ITEM IN FROM KETCHIKAN TO BARROW SECTION OF THE JANUARY ISSUE OF ALASKA SPORTSMAN 1955 REPORTED THAT R L STOCK BUILT A COVERED BRIDGE AT SCHOONER BEND ON THE KENAI RIVER IN 1929. THE BRIDGE WAS TO BE REPLACED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1955. (P25)	
6795	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	01427 950	
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT	
	ABST	ON BOAT RIDE TO HOMER FROM ANCHORAGE, AUTHOR WRITES: "AT KENAI WE TURNED INTO THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER TO UNLOAD FREIGHT." (P224) DATE OF PUBLICATION IS USED.	
6796	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	01506 937	
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE	
	ABST	THE 1937 "REGIONAL PLANNING: PART VII-ALASKA" STATED THAT SMALL BOATS GO UP THE KENAI RIVER FOR SHORT DISTANCES ON HIGH TIDES. (P121)	
6797	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	01536 971	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1571

STOR 1608134

NOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST COOPER CREEK CAMPGROUND, ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY 102 NIS FROM ANCHORAGE, IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. PART OF THE CAMPGROUND IS ON COOPER CREEK AND PART ON KENAI RIVER. "THE SITES ALONG THE KENAI RIVER OFFER THE VIEW...OF RUSHING WATER. THERE'S ENOUGH BEACH ALONG THE RIVER FOR A FAMILY BASEBALL GAME." (P73) THERE'S FISHING FOR SILVER SALMON, DOLLY YARDEN, AND RAINBOW TROUT. (P73) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SOLDOTNA CITY CAMPGROUND IS ALSO ON THE KENAI RIVER. IT IS "LOCATED IN A RIVERSHORE WOODED AREA JUST OFF THE STERLING HIGHWAY AT ABOUT MILEPOST 96.2. A BOAT RAMP...IS LOCATED HERE." (P79)

6798 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 01752 A 912

STOR 1608134

NOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER
 GEOLOGY, LAKE, DIMENSION, TIDE

ABST ENGLISH SPORTSMAN J T STUDLEY REPORTS VISITING WITH SOME NATIVE PEOPLE LIVING AT THE PLACE WHERE THE KENAI RIVER ISSUES FROM ITS MOUTH. HUNTER, HIS FRIEND AND GUIDE, "WAS DOUBTFUL IF WE SHOULD GET UP THE RIVER AT ALL, DOWING TO THE HEAVY RAINFALL, IT HAD BECOME IN A CHRONIC STATE OF FLOOD. THE METHOD WE ADOPTED WAS TO TOW THE BOATS WITH A LONG ROPE, THE INDIANS KEEPING TO THE SHALLOWS AND THE BITS OF STONEY STRAND.....(242) "THIS KENAI RIVER IS ABOUT SIXTY MILES LONG, AND FOR THE FIRST SEVEN OR EIGHT MILES OF THE ESTUARY VERY BROAD, ESPECIALLY AT THE FLOOD TIDES, OF WHICH WE TOOK ADVANTAGE. THE BOYS TOWED THE FIRST PART OF THE JOURNEY UNTIL WE GOT INTO SHALLOW WATER, WHEN WE USED POLES. THUS THE FIRST DAY, AND AT NIGHT WE PITCHED CAMP SOME FOURTEEN MILES AWAY FROM THE VILLAGE AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH." (P243) THE AUTHOR GOES ON TO DESCRIBE THE PARTY'S METHODS OF NAVIGATION ON THE KENAI AND THE DIFFICULTIES THEY FACED. THE INDIANS ACCOMPANYING THE AUTHOR PULLED A TOW ROPE WHILE THE AUTHOR HIMSELF REMAINED IN THE BOAT TO GUIDE IT. (P243) THE RIVER PROVED DIFFICULT. "UNDER SUCH CONDITIONS THE JOURNEY TOOK US FIVE AND A HALF DAYS; WE HAD ROCKS AND RAPIDS INNUMERABLE TO NEGOTIATE, AND VERY OFTEN ANXIOUS, EXCITING WORK." (P244) ON THE WAY BACK FROM THE HUNT, STUDLEY'S PARTY CAMPED AT A CABIN A FEW MILES DOWN THE RIVER FROM THE LAKE. "THE NEXT MORNING WE STARTED DOWN THE RIVER, THE STREAM NOT BEING NEARLY SO STRONG OR SO HIGH AS WHEN WE CAME UP IT...IN THE STREAM WE WERE CONTINUALLY HAVING TO DODGE ROCKS THAT JUST SHOWED THEIR UGLY HEADS ABOVE WATER...ONCE MY BIG BOAT NEARLY CAME TO GRIEF, FOR I HIT A SUNKEN ROCK HEAVILY, WHICH SHOOK US UP BADLY FROM STEM TO STERN...ABOUT MIDDAY WE CAME TO THE RAPIDS. IT WAS NOT POSSIBLE TO SHEER THE BOATS DOWN THESE FOAMING TORRENTS, SO THE LONG TOW-ROPE WAS MADE FAST, AND WE LET DOWN EACH BOAT SEPARATELY. IT WAS AN ANKWARD PLACE TO NEGOTIATE AT ANY TIME, FOR THE WATER CLOSE IN WAS VERY SHOAL, AND WHERE IT SUDDENLY GREW DEEPER THE WAVES WERE UNCOMFORTABLY BIG.

6799 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 01752 B 912

STOR 1608134

NOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THIS WAS THE WORST PLACE WE HAD TO ENCOUNTER, ALTHOUGH MANY OTHER PLACES HAD TO BE TAKEN WITH GREAT CARE. THE TRIP FROM THE INDIAN SHACK TO THE VILLAGE OF KENAI TOOK US JUST OVER TWELVE HOURS." (P274-275) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

6800 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 02056 904

STOR 1608134

NOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0100W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1572

LUPR 52

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

ABST THIS RIVER IS THE LARGEST STREAM ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. THE UPPER PART, SNOW RIVER, RISES IN THE WATERSHED BETWEEN RESURRECTION BAY AND PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND EMPTIES IN LAKE KENAI. IT FLOWS OUT OF THE LAKE WESTWARD FOR 15 MI TO LAKE SKILAK THEN ON THE INLET. THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER FROM LAKE SKILAK TO THE SOURCE, LIES IN A COUNTRY OF RUGGED MOUNTAINS. THE LOWER RIVER FLOWS IN A WINDING COURSE ACROSS A BROAD, MARSHY FLAT. (P92) GRAVEL DEPOSITS IN THE VALLEY NEAR KENAI RIVER ARE IMMENSE. (P94)

6801 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 02065 A 848

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO DEVELOP THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA WAS MADE IN 1848 BY P P DOROSHIN. THE LOCALITY WHICH HE CHOSE FOR INVESTIGATION ON KENAI PENINSULA WAS THE KENAI RIVER VALLEY, BUT ALTHOUGH HE FOUND GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS HE WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL IN FINDING GOLD IN COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES. DOROSHIN HIMSELF SAID THAT THE WORK WAS CONFINED TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE LOWER LAKE (LAKE SKILAK) AND TO 2 STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE RIVER CONNECTING THE UPPER AND LOWER LAKES. PROSPECTING WAS GREATLY HINDERED BY DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED IN ASCENDING THE RIVER, BY THE NECESSITY OF TRANSPORTING ALL SUPPLIES ON THE BACKS OF MEN, AND ON ONE CASE BY FOREST FIRES. (P8) AFTER THEIR WORK WAS COMPLETED THEY TRAVELLED DOWN THE KENAI RIVER. (P12) THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER IS MARKED BY SAND BARS OR MUD FLATS THAT EXTEND FOR LONG DISTANCES INTO THE INLET. (P13) THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF KENAI RIVER HAVE SMOOTH ROUNDED HILLTOPS, IN CONTRAST TO THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS WHICH ARE PREVALENT ON THE PENINSULA. (P14) THE KENAI RIVER, ONE OF THE LARGEST ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, DRAINS LARGE LAKES AND RECEIVES NO SMALL PART OF ITS WATERS FROM MELTING GLACIAL ICE, AS IS EVIDENT FROM THE WHITE APPEARANCE, DUE TO ROCK FLOW CARRIED IN SUSPENSION. (P15) THE PORTION OF KENAI RIVER BETWEEN THE UPPER AND LOWER LAKES KENAI AND SKILAK IS 16 MILES LONG. FOR A DISTANCE OF SEVERAL MILES BELOW KENAI LAKE THE GRADE IS GENTLE AND THE WATER QUIET, BUT AS THE STREAM APPROACHES THE LOWER LAKE THE SWIFTHNESS OF ITS CURRENT INCREASES, AND AT ONE POINT THE CHANNEL CONTRACTS TO A NARROW ROCK-WALLED CANYON. FROM LAKE SKILAK TO COOK INLET THE STREAM MEANDERS WIDELY, FORMING A SERIES OF BENDS AND OXBOWS, WHOSE TOTAL LENGTH OF 53 MILES IS MORE THAN 50% GREATER THAN THE DISTANCE DIRECTLY FROM THE LAKE TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MIDDLE RIVER (THE PORTION BETWEEN THE LAKES) TO THE HEAD OF THE LOWER RIVER THE DISTANCE IS 14.5 MILES, AND THE LENGTH OF THE LOWER RIVER IS 53 MILES, THUS MAKING THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE STREAM, INCLUDING SNOW AND KENAI RIVERS AND THE LAKES, 116 MILES. THE GRADE OF THE LOWER RIVER IS NOT GREAT; THE HIGHEST TIDES REACH A POINT ABOUT 15 MI ABOVE THE TOWN OF KENAI, AND THERE IS NO SWIFT WATER BELOW MOOSE RIVER. THE RAPIDS, ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE MOOSE RIVER ARE SOMEWHAT DANGEROUS FOR BOATS IN TIME OF LOW WATER, BECAUSE OF NUMEROUS BOULDERS IN THE CHANNEL. (P15) HIGH TERRACES OR BENCHES ARE MOST PROMINENT IN KENAI RIVER VALLEY BETWEEN THE 2 LAKES. (P25)

6802 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 02065 B 848

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW RIVER BASIN, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAKE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE IMMENSE DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL ALONG KENAI RIVER AFFORD GROUND EMINENTLY SUITED TO HYDRAULIC MINING AND HAVE BEEN PROSPECTED AT SEVERAL POINTS, IN THE HOPE OF FINDING GRAVELS OF SUFFICIENT VALUE TO PAY FOR WORKING IN THAT MANNER. SOME OF THE TRIBUTARIES HAVE ALSO BEEN PROSPECTED. (P44) AN UNSUCCESSFUL HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH SHORE OF KENAI RIVER NEAR THE LOWER END OF LAKE KENAI IN 1898, BUT WAS ABANDONED LATER. A SECOND HYDRAULIC PLANT IS LOCATED ON THE HIGH GRAVELS SOUTH OF KENAI RIVER ABOUT 2 MILES ABOVE LAKE SKILAK. (P44)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1573

6803 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 02569 848913
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THIS RIVER BY P P DOROSHIN, EMPLOYEE OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN CO, IN 1848. THIS WAS THE FIRST PLACER GOLD DISCOVERED IN ALASKA. (P35) LARGE SCALE MINING DID NOT OCCUR UNTIL THE LATE 1890'S. ALL MINING ON THE RIVER STOPPED WITH THE ABANDONMENT OF THE DREDGE IN 1913. (P37)

6804 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 02694 975
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AT THE OUTLET OF SKILAK LAKE AND FOR A DISTANCE EXTENDING SEVERAL MI DOWNSTREAM ON THE KENAI RIVER STEPHANKA VILLAGE WAS LOCATED. THE DOCUMENT NOTES A CEMETERY WAS LOCATED 3 MI FROM THE SKILAK LAKE OUTLET ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE KENAI RIVER. (P48-49) THE DOCUMENT STATES THAT STEPHANKA VILLAGE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN SUSTAINED HISTORICAL ACTIVITY AS IT WAS LOCATED ON A PRINCIPAL ROUTE FROM COOK INLET TO THE INTERIOR MOUNTAIN AREAS OF THE KENAI PENINSULA AND BEYOND. (P49) A SPIT LOCATED AT THE SOUTH SIDE OF SKILAK LAKE OUTLET EXTENDING DOWN STREAM TO THE WEST IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN A REGULAR FISHING VILLAGE AND AN INTEGRAL PART OF STEPHANKA VILLAGE. (PP49-50) THIS SPIT IS COVERED WITH A MEDIUM GROWTH OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH. (P49) PHIL ANES WRITES THAT WIDE GRAVEL BARS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER (NEAR SKILAK LAKE OUTLET) WOULD ALLOW "EASY ACCESS ALONG THE BANK WHEN THE WATER IS LOW". HE FURTHER ADDS "THIS AREA IS SHELTERED AND MORE SUITED TO CANOE TRAVEL, WITH THE RIVER PROVIDING A ROUTE CLEAR TO THE INLET..." (P52) AT THE HEAD OF DOROSHIN BAY THE RUSSIANS HAD A PORTAGE ROUTE TO THE KENAI RIVER THAT FOLLOWED THE TRADITIONAL NATIVE ROUTE, PORTIONS OF WHICH ARE STILL DISCERNABLE. (P53) ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KENAI RIVER, MI 53.8 ON THE STERLING HIGHWAY, IS A SITE WITH WELL DEFINED HOUSE DEPRESSIONS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN A VILLAGE. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAJOR ROUTE BETWEEN THE PENINSULA LOWLANDS AND THE KENAI MOUNTAINS. (P57)

6805 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 02716 898
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1898 THE ALASKAN HYDRAULIC SYNDICATE BROUGHT A HYDRAULIC OUTFIT TO THE GRAVEL BANKS ABOUT THE LOWER END OF KENAI LAKE. HOWEVER, BY AUTUMN, THE MANAGERS WERE CONVINCED THAT THE GRAVEL WAS NOT RICH ENOUGH FOR PROFITABLE MANIPULATION. THEIR PROPERTY OCCUPIED THE NORTH BANK OF KENAI RIVER ABOUT THE MOUTH OF JUNEAU CREEK. (P.129) W C HENDENHALL, LATER TO BE NAMED THE DIRECTOR OF USGS, WROTE OF THIS AND OTHER HAPPENINGS THAT OCCURRED IN THE COOK INLET VICINITY.

6806 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 02740 970972
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, TIDE, BOAT LAUNCHING
 SITE, COMMUNITY, LAKE, MAP, PHOTO
 ABST "LATE IN 1970, MOOSE RANGE PERSONNEL CLEARED AND MARKED A NEW TRAIL ALONG KENAI RIVER." THE KENAI RIVER TRAIL LEAVES SKILAK LAKE ROAD AND FOLLOWS THE RIVER SOUTH FOR 5 MI, TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE HIDDEN LAKE TRAIL. (P35) THIS TRAIL IS LOCATED ON U S G S MAP KENAI 01. (P35) THE KENAI RIVER CANOE ROUTE EXTENDS ALONG THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10779 1574

KENAI RIVER FROM KENAI LAKE TO KENAI. THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND THERE ARE RAPIDS IN PARTS. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ROUTE, FROM KENAI LAKE TO SKILAK LAKE, IS A GOOD 1-DAY TRIP, AND HAS TWO STRETCHES OF RAPIDS. THE SECOND SECTION, FROM SKILAK LAKE TO KENAI, HAS ONE STRETCH OF RAPIDS. BOATS MAY BE PORTAGED OR LINED AROUND THE RAPIDS. THE ENTRANCE AT COOPER LANDING IS AT THE KENAI RIVER BRIDGE, MILE 47.5 STERLING HIGHWAY, IS 23 MI TO UPPER SKILAK LAKE CAMPGROUND AND 81 MI TO KENAI. ANOTHER ENTRANCE IS AT A BRIDGE AT MILE 52 STERLING HIGHWAY, WITH SCHOONER BEND RAPIDS RIGHT AFTER THE BRIDGE. (ADVISED THAT CANOEISTS KEEP AGAINST RIGHT BANK) THERE IS AN ENTRANCE AT A PICNIC SITE (MILE 57.8 STERLING HIGHWAY) WITH THE KENAI RIVER CANYON SHORTLY AFTER WITH 2 MI OF RAPIDS. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS THE CANYON IN MAY. (P42) SKILAK LAKE IS ABOUT 3 MI BELOW THE CANYON. THERE IS ANOTHER SECTION OF RAPIDS 10 MI DOWN RIVER FROM THE RIVER'S OUTLET FROM SKILAK LAKE, WITH CONFLUENCE OF MOOSE AND KENAI RIVERS SHORTLY AFTER. AT MILE 95.9 STERLING HIGHWAY IS THE KENAI RIVER BRIDGE AT SOLDOTNA. "TIDAL ACTION INFLUENCES RIVER FLOW BEGINNING HALFWAY BETWEEN SOLDOTNA AND KENAI. A CITY DOCK IS LOCATED AT KENAI. BOATERS ARE CAUTIONED THAT MOST OF THE TRIP IS NOT NEAR A ROAD, AND THAT HELP IS FAR AWAY. (PP40 TO 43) THE LENGTH OF THE RIVER TRAIL IS 23 MI FROM KENAI LAKE TO SKILAK LAKE WITH A GRADIENT OF 14 FT PER MI, AND 51 MI FROM SKILAK LAKE TO KENAI, WITH A GRADIENT OF 4 FT PER MILE. (P43) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A CANOE ON THE RIVER BELOW KENAI LAKE, IN MAY. (P41) TWO MAPS, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOW THE LENGTH OF THE RIVER TRAIL AND INDICATE INTEREST POINTS ALONG THE WAY. (PP40,43) THE TRAIL IS ON U S G S MAPS KENAI B1 TO B3, C2 TO C4, AND SEWARD B8. (P43) THE KENAI RIVER CANOE ROUTE IS BEST TRAVELED MAY THRU OCTOBER. (P43)

6807	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	02863	850
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	"FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN ALASKA WAS IN 1850, IN THE KENAI RIVER BASIN." (P7)	
6808	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	02890	923
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, AGRICULTURE	
	ABST	H W ALBERTS STATES IN "INFORMATION FOR PROSPECTIVE SETTLERS IN ALASKA" THAT SMALL BOATS GO UP THE KENAI AND KUSILOF (KASILOF) RIVERS FOR SHORT DISTANCES ON HIGH TIDES, "DURING THE WINTER WHEN THE RIVERS ARE FROZEN OVER, PRACTICALLY NO TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE AVAILABLE TO THE LARGER PORTION OF THIS VALUABLE AGRICULTURAL LAND." (P18) THIS CIRCULAR WAS ISSUED BY THE U S DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN OCTOBER, 1923.	
6809	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	02900	950
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, ECONOMY	
	ABST	"PRE-SETTLEMENT STUDIES OF KENAI-KASILOF AREA, ALASKA", 1950 BLN ALASKA STATE OFFICE. POPULATION OF KENAI VILLAGE IN 1950 WAS ESTIMATED AT 350. (P4) THERE ARE 2 LARGE CANNERIES NEAR THE MOUTH. IN 1950, THEY EMPLOYED ABOUT 310 PEOPLE, 230 OF WHOM WERE ALASKA RESIDENTS. A TOTAL OF ABOUT \$420,000 WERE PAID IN WAGES. OF THE EMPLOYEES, ONLY ABOUT 70 WERE RESIDENTS OF THE AREA. (P6) FARMING IN THIS REGION IS FEASIBLE. (P15)	
6810	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	02992	967
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1575

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, CANNERY

ABST THE KENAI RIVER IS POPULAR FOR ITS TRIBUTARIES FOR FISHING, AND FOR ITS SURROUNDING RUGGED MOUNTAIN COUNTRY FOR HIKING. (P27) THE HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE KENAI RIVER THROUGH SPRUCE BIRCH FORESTS. (P27) AT SOLDOTNA (MILE 95) A SPUR ROAD FROM THE STERLING HIGHWAY, SKIRTS THE NORTH SIDE OF THE KENAI RIVER FOR 10 MILES TO THE TOWN OF KENAI, LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER. (P29) THERE ARE LARGE MARSH FLATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER, AS WELL AS A SALMON CANNERY. (P29)

6811 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN Q3012 967

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, TIDE, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, MAP, WATER LEVEL

ABST DOCUMENT ENTITLED "FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION, KENAI RIVER", APRIL 1967 PREPARED BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS. THE REPORT DISCUSSES THE FREQUENCY AND EXTENT OF POSSIBLE FLOODING ALONG THE KENAI RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF KENAI AND SOLDOTNA. THE REPORT CONTAINS GENERAL INFORMATION REGARDING FLOODING. THE U S G S MAINTAINS A WIRE HEIGHT GAGE STATION ON THE KENAI RIVER BRIDGE AT COOPER LANDING. RIVER STAGE INFORMATION TAKEN DAILY IS AVAILABLE AT THIS SITE FROM MAY 1947 TO DATE. ANOTHER GAGE STATION ESTABLISHED AT THE SOLDOTNA HIGHWAY BRIDGE. (P3) THE MAJOR PART OF THE KENAI RIVER DRAINAGE IS RESERVED IN NATIONAL FOREST LAND AND THE KENAI MOOSE RANGE. SOME AGRICULTURE OCCURS IN THE DRAINAGE AREA. (P4) THE HIGHEST TIDE OF PLUS 15.0 FEET MSL WILL OCCUR EVERY 19.6 YEARS. TIDES OF LOWER STAGES FLOOD THE ABOVE AREA ANNUALLY. (P6) 25 DETAILED MAPS ACCOMPANY THE DOCUMENT INDICATING AREAS THAT CAN BE EXPECTED TO FLOOD ONCE EVERY 20 YEARS AND ONCE EVERY 50 YEARS ALONG THE KENAI RIVER. THESE MAPS COMPRISE APPROXIMATELY 2/3 OF THE DOCUMENT. A MAP SHOWING THE KENAI RIVER AND THE AREA SUBJECT TO FLOODING IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. EXHIBIT 5, BACKWATER PROFILE COMPUTATIONS ON THE KENAI RIVER IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. A CHART INDICATING FLOOD PROFILES ALONG THE KENAI RIVER IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. A LARGE MAP SHOWING THE KENAI RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN WITH STREAM GAGING STATIONS AND CLIMATOLOGICAL STATIONS IS ALSO A PART OF THIS RECORD. INFORMATION OBTAINED AT BOTH OF THESE STATIONS IS NOTED ON THE MAP.

6812 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN Q3012 967

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE GAGE AT THE COOPER LANDING BRIDGE IS 634 SQUARE MILES. A MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF 20,600 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND WAS NOTED ON SEPT 23, 1953. MINIMUM DISCHARGE OF 0 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND WAS NOTED MAR 27, 1964. (P3) DRAINAGE AREA OF THE KENAI BASIN AT SOLDOTNA IS 2,010 SQUARE MILES. (P3) FLOODING FROM BIG EDDY, MILE 14.3, ABOVE THE SOLDOTNA BRIDGE IS CAUSED MAINLY BY ICE JAMS OR FALL RUNOFF. FLOODING DOWNSTREAM FROM BIG EDDY TO THE MOUTH CAUSED BY GLACIAL MELT, RAINFALL AND HIGH TIDES. TIDES AFFECT THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER UP TO MILE 11.5 OR THE VICINITY OF EAGLE ROCK. (P6)

6813 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN Q3236 975

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW FLOOD, NO TRAFF

ABST KENAI RIVER IS SUBJECT TO OUTBURST FLOODS FROM GLACIER-DAMNED LAKES. (P157)

6814 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER

REFN Q3962 957

STOR 1608134

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1576

N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE KENAI RIVER IS A TURBID STREAM, THUS IT IS DIFFICULT TO ENUMERATE ADULT SALMON IN IT. IN 1957 A PROJECT WAS INITIATED IN THE KENAI RIVER INVOLVING TEST FISHING WITH FYKE TRAPS. TWO METAL FYKE TRAPS WERE LOCATED JUST OFF SHORE IN THE RIVER ON OPPOSITE BANKS ABOUT 9 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE RIVER MOUTH. THE TRAPS WERE FISHED THROUGHOUT THE RED SALMON RUN ON THE KENAI. THE CATCHES GAVE AN INDICATION OF THE RELATIVE DAY TO DAY ABUNDANCE OF FISH, AND THE TOTAL FOR THE SEASON WAS USED TO ESTABLISH AN INDEX OF ESCAPEMENT. (P14)

6815 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 04264 00907 907
STOR 1608134
MOU N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, FISHING
ABST THE SAN JUAN FISHING AND PACKING COMPANY HAD A FISH TRAP ON THE RIGHT-HAND SIDE OF THE KENAI RIVER, A FEW MILES UP FROM THE MOUTH. (P23) THE KASILOF CANNERY OPERATED A TRAP ON THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE MOUTH. (P23)

6816 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 04318 851
STOR 1608134
MOU N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT A RUSSIAN MINING ENGINEER, DOROSCHIN, ASCENDED THE KENAI RIVER IN 1851 WITH A PROSPECTING PARTY. (P35)

6817 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 04370 938944
STOR 1608134
MOU N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT, LAKE
ABST TRAVEL TO THE HOMESTEADS ON SKILAK LAKE WAS BY BOAT DOWN THE KENAI RIVER FROM COOPERS' LANDING. (P18) WHITE SPRUCE, BIRCH, ALDERS, WILLOWS, AND COTTONWOODS GREW ALONG THE RIVER. (P21) ON THE FIRST TRIP DOWN TO THE LAKE IN 1938, MRS SHARPLES SAW 2 FISHERMEN AS THEY PASSED THE MOUTH OF THE RUSSIAN RIVER (P20-21) THE RIVER NARROWS INTO A CANYON WITH SOLID ROCK WALLS 20 FEET HIGH. (P22) BOATS COME UP THE KENAI RIVER FROM KENAI. (P52) DURING THE WINTER THEY WALKED UP THE TRAIL FROM THE LAKE TO COOPER'S LANDING. (P110) THE WATER OF THE RIVER WAS CLEAR AND THE CURRENT SHIFT. (P23) THE LOWER RIVER HAD SHOALS WHICH MADE IT DIFFICULT FOR HEAVY BOATS. (P144) IT IS 30 MILES FROM SKILAK LAKE TO THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI RIVER. (P167)

6818 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 04391 912
STOR 1608134
MOU N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, PHOTO, RIVER
CHANNEL, DIMENSION, LAKE
ABST GEORGE SHIRAS, 3RD HIRED A LOCAL GUIDE NAMED THOMAS B TOWLE WHO HAD A PROSPECTING CAMP ON UPPER KENAI RIVER. (P430) THE UPPER RIVER IS 16 MI. LONG. "THE CLEAR, WARM WEATHER, WITH AN UNUSUAL AMOUNT OF WINTER SNOW REMAINING ON THE MOUNTAIN RANGES, HAD CAUSED THE RIVER TO OVERFLOW ITS BANKS. THE RAPID CURRENT MADE IT POSSIBLE TO COVER THE 16 MILES TO THE LAKE IN A FEW HOURS, AND THIS CONDITION HAD PREVENTED ANY BOAT FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1577

COMING UPSTREAM FOR SEVERAL WEEKS." (P432) THE HOT WEATHER CONTINUED UNTIL THE FIRST WEEK IN SEPT AND CAUSED FOUR DAYS OF HARD WORK TO LINE UP THE SKIFF BACK TO THE LAKE WHEN THEY RETURNED. (P432) THEY "LOADED DOWN A SMALL, FRAIL, FLAT-BOTTOM, SQUARE-STERN SKIFF WITH 1000 LBS. OF STUFF AND 2 OCCUPANTS. DOWN THE RIVER WRONG-END FOREMOST WHERE EVERY 100 YARDS OR SO THE COMBERS IN THE NARROWER CHANNELS, OR CROSS-CURRENTS, THROW THE WAVES A FOOT OR TWO HIGHER THAN THE STERN OF THE BOAT." (P433&434) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 436 SHOWS 3 MEN TOWING BOAT AND CAPTION READS, "TOWING OUR BOAT UP KENAI RIVER ON THE RETURN TRIP". PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 437 SHOWS 3 MEN PULLING BOAT AND CAPTION READS, "THE WORST PART OF TRACKING: REQUIRING THE MEN TO WADE IN SWIFT WATER OF UNCERTAIN DEPTH TO AVOID LOG JAMS AND OVER HANGING TREES." SHIRAS WROTE ON PAGE 436, "AT A BOX CANYON, SOME 3 MILES ABOVE THE LAKE AND WHERE THE RIVER RUNS LIKE A MILL-COURSE BETWEEN HIGH AND PERPENDICULAR CLIFFS FOR NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILE, WE PORTAGED OVER THE CANOE AND OUR MORE VALUABLE STUFF, SINCE I WAS UNWILLING THAT ANY RISK BE TAKEN. A WEEK BEFORE A LARGE BOAT, CONTAINING GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, WAS NEARLY LOST AT THIS POINT." IN THE UPPER RIVER THERE WERE "QUIET, SHALLOW POOLS ON INSIDE CHANNELS BETWEEN LONG ISLANDS AND THE SHORE, WHERE THE MILKY GLACIAL SILT WAS PRECIPITATED TO THE BOTTOM". (P461) THE WATERS WERE VERY CLOUDY FROM GLACIAL SOURCE. (P461) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 470 SHOWS RIVER AND READS, "JUNCTION OF THE KENAI AND RUSSIAN RIVERS, SHOWING THE MILKY, GLACIAL WATERS OF THE FORMER COMMINGLING WITH THE CLEAR, SPRING FED WATERS OF THE OTHER." KENAI RIVER HAS A TORTUOUS 53 MILE RUN FROM SKILAK LAKE TO THE INLET. (P431)

6819	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	04742	916930
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,RECREATION	
	ABST	ON AN EXPEDITION TO FILM MOOSE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, TWO MEN TOOK A "LITTLE TWENTY FOOT OPEN RIVER BOAT", USING OARS, DOWN THE KENAI RIVER. THEIR BOAT "RACED DOWN ON THE TUMBLING, SWIRLING CURRENT BETWEEN THE TOWER ING CANYON CLIFFS LIKE A HIGH-POWERED SPEED BOAT."(PP.188-189) PERIOD HAS ABOUT 1926.	
6820	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	04743	951
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY	
	ABST	IN HIS ACCOUNT OF "THE KODIAK BEAR," THE AUTHOR TELLS OF A BEAR ATTACK ON A KENAI HOMESTEADER HENRY KNACKSTEDT WHO, WHILE MOOSE-HUNTING, HAD CROSSED THE KENAI RIVER" A FEW MILES UPRIVER FROM THE VILLAGE OF KENAI TO MY HUNTING CABIN ON THE SOUTH SHORE." WALKING ON A BEAR TRAIL IN THE MOSS, WITH "LOW BRUSH AND THE USUAL HIGH GRASS" ON BOTH SIDES OF THE TRAIL, WAS THE PRELUDE TO THE ATTACK BY A SOW BEAR. TRANSPORT ACROSS THE RIVER WAS UNSPECIFIED. DATE OF INCIDENT, "SEVERAL YEARS AGO" (P6-9)	
6821	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	04804 00001	913
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF,HUNTING	
	ABST	IN HASSELBORG'S PAPERS THERE IS A LETTER TO HASSELBORG FROM L CABBURY WHO NOTES HE IS HUNTING ON THE KENAI RIVER DATED NOV 10,1913. (BOX 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.	
6822	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	04926	918
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,HUNTING,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,PHOTO,GENERAL
 ABST THIS BOOK BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN, WRITER AND MUSEUM SPECIMEN COLLECTOR IS A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THREE EXTENDED HUNTING TRIPS TO THE KENAI PENINSULA, THE FAR ALASKAN PENINSULA AND THE SOUTHCENTRAL INTERIOR, THIS ABSTRACT CONCERNS THE KENAI IN 1918. THE ROUTE WAS BY TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO A CABIN ON THE "SNOWY RIVER" WHICH FLOWS INTO KENAI LAKE, STAGING AT A CABIN ON THE LAKE, THEN BY BOAT (WITH MOTOR) DOWN THE LAKE, BY OARS DOWN THE KENAI RIVER TO A "RANCH" ON SKILAK LAKE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK. FROM THERE, ON FOOT, THEY PACKED UP INTO THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, "LOOKING OVER A HIGH GORGE-IN SOME PLACES HALF A MILE WIDE, IN SOME PROBABLY TWO MILES WIDE--AND FAR AWAY AT THE BOTTOM, AT LEAST 2000 FEET BELOW US, WE COULD SEE THE SILKEN THREAD OF THE RIVER TWISTING AND TURNING IN ITS NEVER ENDING JOURNEY TO THE SEA." THE HUNTING THEN ENTERED THE BENJAMIN CREEK VALLEY, USING THE SITE OF AN OLD CABIN AS THEIR CAMP. (P14-20) THE CREEK ROSE AND FELL ACCORDING TO THE RAINFALL. A CAMP WAS ALSO ESTABLISHED ON A SLOPE OF THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, THE HUNTING EFFORT CONCENTRATING THERE, AND IN THE COURSE OF WHICH NUMEROUS SMALL CREEKS, UNNAMED, WERE CROSSED AND RE-CROSSED ON FOOT. THE HUNTING OBJECTIVE WAS THE "WHITE SHEEP". (P20-46) INCLUDED ARE PHOTOS OF BENJAMIN CREEK. (P26,52) AND KILLEY RIVER "NEAR STEVE'S CABIN", TO WHICH THE HUNTING CAMP WAS SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED. (P30) PHOTO OF BOAT ON KENAI RIVER. (P54) THE PARTY RETURNED TO SKILAK LAKE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK, RE-OUTFITTED, TOOK MOTOR-BOAT DOWN SKILAK LAKE TO CACHE AT KINGS MOUNTAIN CREEK, THEN PACKED UP THE "MOOSE HORN TRAIL" BACK INTO THE KILLEY RIVER COUNTRY. AN "OLD FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW" WAS USED TO CROSS THE KILLEY RIVER AND A CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED TO HUNT MOOSE ON THE FUNNY RIVER AREA. PHOTO OF MEN CUTTING TIMBER ON FUNNY RIVER. (P52) SMALL UNNAMED CREEKS AND LAKES WERE NOTED. THE HUNT COMPLETED, THE PARTY RETRACED THE ROUTE ACROSS THE KILLEY RIVER TO SKILAK LAKE, UP THE KENAI RIVER, KENAI LAKE AND BACK TO SEWARD. PHOTO OF "TOWING OUR BOAT UP THE KENAI RIVER" (P54) (P47-71) ANDY SIMONS WAS THE GUIDE AND HAD TRAVELLED AND HUNTED THE ENTIRE AREA EXTENSIVELY.

6823 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 04926 918
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,HUNTING,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,PHOTO,GENERAL
 ABST THIS BOOK BY AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN, WRITER AND MUSEUM SPECIMEN COLLECTOR IS A DETAILED ACCOUNT OF THREE EXTENDED HUNTING TRIPS TO THE KENAI PENINSULA, THE FAR ALASKAN PENINSULA AND THE SOUTHCENTRAL INTERIOR, THIS ABSTRACT CONCERNS THE KENAI IN 1918. THE ROUTE WAS BY TRAIN FROM SEWARD TO A CABIN ON THE "SNOWY RIVER" WHICH FLOWS INTO KENAI LAKE, STAGING AT A CABIN ON THE LAKE, THEN BY BOAT (WITH MOTOR) DOWN THE LAKE, BY OARS DOWN THE KENAI RIVER TO A "RANCH" ON SKILAK LAKE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK. FROM THERE, ON FOOT, THEY PACKED UP INTO THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, "LOOKING OVER A HIGH GORGE-IN SOME PLACES HALF A MILE WIDE, IN SOME PROBABLY TWO MILES WIDE--AND FAR AWAY AT THE BOTTOM, AT LEAST 2000 FEET BELOW US, WE COULD SEE THE SILKEN THREAD OF THE RIVER TWISTING AND TURNING IN ITS NEVER ENDING JOURNEY TO THE SEA." THE HUNTING THEN ENTERED THE BENJAMIN CREEK VALLEY, USING THE SITE OF AN OLD CABIN AS THEIR CAMP. (P14-20) THE CREEK ROSE AND FELL ACCORDING TO THE RAINFALL. A CAMP WAS ALSO ESTABLISHED ON A SLOPE OF THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, THE HUNTING EFFORT CONCENTRATING THERE, AND IN THE COURSE OF WHICH NUMEROUS SMALL CREEKS, UNNAMED, WERE CROSSED AND RE-CROSSED ON FOOT. THE HUNTING OBJECTIVE WAS THE "WHITE SHEEP". (P20-46) INCLUDED ARE PHOTOS OF BENJAMIN CREEK. (P26,52) AND KILLEY RIVER "NEAR STEVE'S CABIN", TO WHICH THE HUNTING CAMP WAS SUBSEQUENTLY MOVED. (P30) PHOTO OF BOAT ON KENAI RIVER. (P54) THE PARTY RETURNED TO SKILAK LAKE AT COTTONWOOD CREEK, RE-OUTFITTED, TOOK MOTOR-BOAT DOWN SKILAK LAKE TO CACHE AT KINGS MOUNTAIN CREEK, THEN PACKED UP THE "MOOSE HORN TRAIL" BACK INTO THE KILLEY RIVER COUNTRY. AN "OLD FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW" WAS USED TO CROSS THE KILLEY RIVER AND A CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED TO HUNT MOOSE ON THE FUNNY RIVER AREA. PHOTO OF MEN CUTTING TIMBER ON FUNNY RIVER. (P52) SMALL UNNAMED CREEKS AND LAKES WERE NOTED. THE HUNT COMPLETED, THE PARTY RETRACED THE ROUTE ACROSS THE KILLEY RIVER TO SKILAK LAKE, UP THE KENAI RIVER, KENAI LAKE AND BACK TO SEWARD. PHOTO OF "TOWING OUR BOAT UP THE KENAI RIVER" (P54) (P47-71) ANDY SIMONS WAS THE GUIDE AND HAD TRAVELLED AND HUNTED THE ENTIRE AREA EXTENSIVELY.

6824 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 05007 868
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1579

LUPR 52

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

ABST IN 1868 THE REVENUE CUTTER, "WAYANDA" CRUISED THE COAST FROM BERING SEA TO THE SOUTHERN TIP OF ALASKA. EXPLORING PARTIES WERE SENT ASHORE FROM THE CUTTER TO SEARCH FOR COAL, AND OTHER MINERALS, AND ONE SMALL BOAT EXPEDITION WENT UP THE KENAI RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE. (P120).

6825 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 05031 910

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,HUNTING,RECREATION,COMMUNITY,PHOTO

ABST IN THIS ACCOUNT OF HUNTING AND OUTDOOR OBSERVATIONS ON THE KENAI PENINSULA. W.S. THOMAS AND OTHERS, ASSISTED BY NATIVE PACKERS, LINED TWO 20 FT. DORIES UP THE "SHIFT, MEANDERING" KENAI RIVER TO SKILAK LAKE WHERE THEY CAMPED AND HUNTED. VEGETATION ALONG THE RIVER INCLUDED COTTONWOOD, BIRCH, SPRUCE AND ALDER. LINING THE BOATS WAS NECESSARY BECAUSE "THERE IS NO BEACH ALONG THE RIVER AND THE SHORE IS ALMOST IMPASSABLE BY FOOT ON ACCOUNT OF TREES GROWING AT EVERY CONCEIVABLE ANGLE AND HANGING OVER AND UNDER THE WATER." (P134) OCCASIONALLY THEY "STRUCK RAPIDS WHERE THE CURRENT WAS SWIFT" (P139,175) THE RETURN ROUTE WAS DOWN THE KENAI RIVER TO KENAI VILLAGE WHERE THEY HAD ORIGINALLY OUTFITTED THE PARTY. (P123-160) PHOTO OF "KENAI RIVER" (P129); PHOTO OF 5 MEN "LINING THE BOAT" (P133); PHOTO OF "MID-DAY ON THE KENAI" (P137) PERIOD IS ABOUT 1910.

6826 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 05409 930

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,COMMUNITY

ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP TO KENAI-KILLEY RIVER AREA, J P HOLMAN AND PARTY TRAVELLED BY MOTORBOAT TO COOPER CREEK LANDING ON THE KENAI RIVER, WHERE MEN AND GEAR WERE TRANSFERRED TO A RIVERBOAT. THEN DOWNRIVER TO SKILAK LAKE, STOPPING ENROUTE TO CAMP AT COOPER CREEK AND RUSSIAN RIVER. (PP5-7) ON THE RETURN TRIP, AFTER THE HUNT, THE BOAT HAD TO BE LINED BACK UP RIVER. SANDBARS AND BOULDERS IN THE RIVER WERE NOTED, THICK UNDERBRUSH ALONGSIDE, NARROW CANYONS WITH SHEER ROCK SIDES. CAMP WAS MADE ON THE RIVER BY COOPER CREEK. (PP51-55) PHOTO, (P64) SHOWS MEN AND RIVERBOAT PAUSING ON THE KENAI RIVER, TREE-LINED SHORES. YEAR ABOUT 1930.

6827 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 05414 917

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RECREATION

ABST EARLY IN 1917 ON A TRIP FROM SEWARD TO OBSERVE MOOSE ON THE KENAI PENINSULA, EXPLORER-NATURALIST HAROLD MC CRACKEN TRAVELLED BY DOG TEAM, SNOWSHOE AND FOOT ON THE FROZEN KENAI RIVER TO A CABIN ON THE RUSSIAN RIVER, STOPPING FOR REST AND FOOD AT THE "LANDING" (COOPER LANDING) ON THE UPPER RIVER NEAR THE LAKE, WHERE CABINS HAD BEEN CONVERTED FOR SUMMER SPORTSFISHING. (P175-184)

6828 WATN KENAI RIVER

KENAI RIVER

REFN 05421 A 913

STOR 1608134

MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06

LUPR 52

KEYW COMMUNITY,LAKE,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,BOAT-LAUNCHING SITE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER LEVEL,MISC TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1580

ABST AT COOPER CREEK LANDING, THE LAUNCHES WERE PREPARED "TO RUN THE 18 MILES OF SWIFT KENAI RIVER, WHICH DRAINED THE UPPER LAKE INTO THE LOWER OR SKILAK LAKE. THANKS TO CAREFUL NAVIGATION THROUGH THE NUMEROUS RAPIDS AND AROUND THE THREATENING ROCKS, IN THE SWIFT CURRENT WHICH SPED AT AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 6 MILES AN HOUR, WE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER 3 HOURS AFTER WE STARTED FROM THE LANDING, WITHOUT LOSS OR DAMAGE, ALTHOUGH SOME OF THE BOATS SHIPPED SEVERAL LARGE WAVES." (P204) ONE BOAT WAS EQUIPPED WITH AN OUTBOARD MOTOR AND THE OTHERS HAD OARS. ON PAGE 204 IS A PHOTO OF KENAI RIVER. THE CAPTION STATES THAT THE RIVER IS 18 MILES LONG BETWEEN KENAI LAKE AND SKILAK LAKE AND IS A RAPID STREAM WINDING THROUGH ROUGH COUNTRY. THE BANKS ARE WOODED, AND CONSIDERABLE GOLD HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT. ITS VALLEY IS LOOKED UPON AS A PROMISING FIELD FOR DREDGING. THE HUNTING PARTY WAS EQUIPPED WITH TWO BOATS, A HEAVY DORY, AND A LIGHT, ROUND-BOTTOM SKIFF. WITH THIS EQUIPMENT IT TOOK 5 FULL DAYS FOR THEM TO REACH COOPER CREEK LANDING FROM COTTONWOODS CREEK CABIN ON THEIR RETURN TRIP. (P250) DURING THE FIRST 3 DAYS, THREE OF THE MEN TOWED ONE BOAT AT A TIME, HAULING ONE UP SEVERAL HUNDRED YARDS AROUND OR THROUGH THE RAPIDS AND THEN GOING BACK FOR ANOTHER. (P250) "THE THIRD DAY WAS TEDIOUS. WE COVERED HARDLY A MILE AND A HALF IN THE FORENOON AND WERE TOWING BOTH BOATS TOGETHER." (P250) ONE BOAT WAS DAMAGED ON THE ROCKY BOTTOM. SINCE COMING DOWN THE RIVER, THE WATER HAD FALLEN SEVERAL FEET AND WAS SHALLOW IN MANY OF THE SIDE BRANCHES WHERE THE CURRENT WOULD HAVE BEEN SLOWER. (P251) IT WAS ALSO NECESSARY FOR SOMEONE TO GO AHEAD AND SWAMP OUT A CLEAR TRAIL FOR THE TOWING OF THE BOATS. ONE OF THE MEN WALKED ON THE BANK OR IN THE SHALLOW WATER HOLDING THE HEAD OF THE BOAT WITH A "GEE-POLE" OUT OR IN FROM THE BANK AS CONDITIONS REQUIRED, WHILE 2 MEN PULLED ON THE LONG ROPE, 115 FEET FARTHER UP STREAM. (P251)

6829 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 05421 B 913
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL
 ABST OFTEN THE WATER WADED IN WAS DEEPER THAN THE HEIGHT OF THE MEN'S BOOTS. (P252) THERE WERE DEAD SPRUCE TREES ALL ALONG THE TRIP. (P252) THEY SPENT THE NIGHT IN A CABIN AT SCHOONER BEND. (P252) A PHOTO ON P252 SHOWS THE 3 MEN TOWING 2 BOATS UP THE KENAI RIVER. ANOTHER PHOTO SHOWS THE MEN LUNCHING ON THE BANK OF THE RIVER. 5 MILES FROM COOPER CREEK LANDING THE RIVER WAS NOT AS BAD. THE PATH ON THE BANK WAS CLEAR AND MOST OF THE WATER OFFERED COMPARATIVELY FEWER OBSTRUCTIONS. THEY WERE PASSED BY 5 BOATS GOING DOWNRIVER. SOME WERE GOING HUNTING, OTHERS TRAPPING, AND ONE NAMED WILLIAM HESSE WAS GOING TO TAKE MOVING PICTURES OF MOOSE. (P253) A LARGE ROADHOUSE HAD BEEN BUILT AT COOPER CREEK LANDING DURING THE MONTH THE MEN WERE GONE IN 1913. (P253) ELTING WALKED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE KENAI RIVER TOWING HIS BOAT. THE TRIP TOOK 2 DAYS, WHICH WAS RECORD TIME. (P263)

6830 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 06071 791
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST SINCE THE FIRST SETTLEMENT OF KENAI IN 1791 BY RUSSIAN FUR TRADERS, THE KENAI RIVER MOUTH HAS BEEN USED CONTINUOUSLY AS A HARBOR. (P1) THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IS MAKING A STUDY OF A DEEP DRAFT HARBOR IN THE KENAI RIVER MOUTH BASIN. (P2)

6831 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
 REFN 06100 00060 957
 STOR 1608134
 MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST A RESEARCH PROJECT, INITIATED IN 1957 ON THE KENAI RIVER, INVOLVED A PROGRAM OF TEST-FISHING WITH 2 METAL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1581

FYKE TRAPS THAT WERE LOCATED JUST OFFSHORE IN THE RIVER ON OPPOSITE BANKS ABOUT 9 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE RIVER MOUTH. (P16)

6832	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06184	791962
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, CANNERIES, COMMUNITY, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	THICK BEDS OF SAND AND GRAVEL, NOW BROAD TERRACES, WERE DEPOSITED BY RETREATING GLACIERS ALONG THE KENAI RIVER. THE RIVER STILL CARRIES A HEAVY LOAD OF SILT FROM GLACIERS IN THE KENAI MOUNTAINS. (P1) IN 1791, FORT ST NICHOLAS WAS BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI BY A RUSSIAN FUR-TRADING COMPANY. (P3) UNDER AMERICAN RULE, FISHING BECAME THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY AND CANNERIES WERE BUILT NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KENAI. (P4) ON THE BROAD FLATS NEAR THE MOUTHS OF THE KENAI AND KASLOF RIVER, THE SOILS CONSIST OF VERY POORLY DRAINED MOSS PEAT. THESE SOILS OCCUR ONLY IN AREAS AFFECTED BY THE TIDES. IN ADDITION TO MOSS, THE PLANT COVER INCLUDES SEDGES, BOG BIRCH, LABRADOR TEA AND OTHER LOW SHRUBS COMMON TO MUSKEGS. (P10) THE PRINCIPAL SOILS OF THE LOW TERRACES ALONG THE RIVER AND A FEW TRIBUTARIES CONSIST OF WELL-DRAINED, VERY SHALLOW SOIL UNDERLAIN BY A GRAVELLY SUB-STRATION. SOME OF THE TERRACES ARE NARROW STRIPS ALONG THE RIVER, OTHERS ARE PLAINS AS MUCH AS 1/2 MILE WIDE. THEY ARE SEPARATED FROM THE FLOOD PLAINS BY SHORT ESCARPMENTS 10-30 FEET HIGH. NARROW OLD STREAM CHANNELS CUT THROUGH THE TERRACES IN MANY PLACES. FOR THE MOST PART, THESE SOILS SUPPORT A YOUNG, OPEN STAND OF WHITE SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND ASPEN. (P14) (END DATE IS DATE OF ISSUE OF DOCUMENT, 1962, AS MOST OF THE INFO ABSTRACTED IS CURRENT AS OF THAT TIME)	
6833	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06212	911948
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	"THE CLENCHED FIST", BY ALICE M BROOKS AND WILLIETTA E KUPPLER IS THEIR ACCOUNT, WRITTEN IN 1948, OF THEIR YEARS SPENT AS SCHOOL TEACHERS IN KENAI. THEY WENT TO KENAI IN 1911 AND SPENT SEVERAL YEARS THERE. COMING FROM SEATTLE, THEY DOCKED AT A CANNERY ON THE KENAI RIVER AND WALKED TO THE VILLAGE OF KENAI, ABOUT 1 MILE FROM THE CANNERY. THEY NOTE THAT THE LAND BORDERING THE KENAI RIVER WAS FLAT FOR SOME DISTANCE. (PP24-5) SHORTLY AFTER THEY ARRIVED IN KENAI, ANOTHER CANNERY WAS BUILT AND SITES FOR FISH TRAPS WERE LOCATED. THE RIGHTS TO THESE TRAPS WERE ESTABLISHED BY FISHING THEM OVER A COUPLE OR MORE YEARS. (P51) ONE DAY THEY TOOK A BOAT TRIP TO ENGLISH BAY. ON THEIR RETURN TRIP, THEY ENTERED THE KENAI AT NIGHT. THE ENTRANCE TO THE KENAI WAS A "TRICKY BIT OF NAVIGATION AS THE SWIFT TIDES AND SISTER ROCKS MADE IT A SOURCE OF DANGER TO ANYONE NOT FAMILIAR WITH THIS PASSAGE." (PP110-111) THE AUTHORS ALSO ROWED ACROSS THE RIVER. (P154)	
6834	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06348	966968
	STOR	1608134	
	MOU	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT SOLDOTNA ON FEB. 11, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 0-10 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.5 FT AT 170 FT. ON APRIL 5, 1966, RANGE WAS 3.0 FT AT 10 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.0 FT AT 45 FT TO 8.5 FT AT 90 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 110 FT. ON MARCH 29, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 1.6 FT AT 15 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.9 FT AT 89 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 180 FT. ON MARCH 11, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 1.5 FT AT 5 FT FROM 6 FT BANK (FACING DOWNSTREAM) TO 10.3 FT AT 140 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 240 FT. (P100)	
6835	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06378	890

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1582

STOR 1608134
MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0100W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST KING SALMON IS PLENTIFUL IN THE KENAI RIVER FROM MAY TO AUGUST.(P122)

6836 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 06378 890
STOR 1608134
MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0100W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,GENERAL
ABST KING SALMON IS PLENTIFUL IN THE KENAI RIVER FROM MAY TO AUGUST.(P122)

6837 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 06422 960
STOR 1608134
MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,SPRING,LAKE,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED ON PARTS OF THE KENAI RIVER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1960. TWO PITS WERE EXCAVATED ON THE S BANK OF THE RIVER. (P109) THERE ARE 7 HOUSE PITS ONE-FOURTH MILE S OF BEAVER LOOP ROAD ABOUT 50 YARDS FROM THE KENAI RIVER.(P111) SEVERAL OTHER SITES ARE DESCRIBED ON THIS RIVER ON PAGES 121 AND 122. "MR MULLINS OF SOLDOTNA TOLD US OF AN OLD CAMPSITE ON THE KENAI RIVER WHICH WAS CALLED BIG EDDY. THE SITE IS SAID TO HAVE A SPRING AND A SMALL CREEK ON IT. (P121) ACCORDING TO TED MEINING OF NIKISHKA PEOPLE HAVE BEEN PICKING UP ARTIFACTS ON A SMALL KNOLL ON THE S BANK OF THE KENAI RIVER WHERE THE RIVER DRAINS OUT OF SKILAK LAKE. (P122)

6838 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 06506 969
STOR 1608134
MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050U 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TIDE,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST "CRUISING TEMPERAMENTAL COOK INLET."BY MARY LIND MORRISON, IS ONE OF THE STORIES INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT. SHE & HER FAMILY, AFTER LAUNCHING AT SHIP CREEK HARBOR, CROSSED THE INLET AND WENT UP THE KENAI R. THE KENAI R HARBOR HAS A SHALLOW ENTRANCE STREAM WITH ENORMOUS BOULDERS, SOME OF THEM SUBMERGED. THERE IS AN UNMARKED SPRING THROUGH THE BOULDERS ON THE S SIDE. THE AUTHOR HAD GONE TO NEAR THE SHORE TO PASS THROUGH THIS OPENING & HAD TO WAIT FOR HIGHER TIDE. THEY WENT THROUGH THE HARBOR, VISITED SOME FRIENDS, THEN CRUISED DOWN THE RIVER & SPENT THE NIGHT, HEADING FOR ANCHORAGE THE NEXT DAY (PP134-5) NO DATE GIVEN, DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE OF DOCUMENT.

6839 WATN KENAI RIVER KENAI RIVER
REFN 06553 960
STOR 1608134
MOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST AT SHELTER, 14.5 MILES BELOW KENAI LAKE, DRAINAGE AREA IS 634 SQ MILES, WITH AN ESTIMATED ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 2,320,000 ACRE-FEET OR 3,200 CFS. (P28) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT. AT MOOSE HORN, 11 MILES UPSTREAM FROM SKILAK LAKE, 660 SQ MI OF DRAINAGE ARE ADDED, OF WHICH NEARLY 25% WOULD BE IN ICE FIELDS AND GLACIERS, INSURING GREATER THAN AVERAGE FLOW DURING YEARS WITH HOT AND DRY SUMMERS. TOTAL DRAINAGE AREA IS ABOUT 1,510 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW IS ESTIMATED AT 3,570,000 ACRE-FEET OR 4,920 CFS. STREAM WIDTH AT MOOSE HORN IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1583

ABOUT 250 FT. STREAM IS CONSTRICTED BY 2 RIDGES LEADING OFF AT NEARBY RIGHT ANGLES. (P28)

6840	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06553	960
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	PHYSICAL	
	ABST	AT SHELTER, 14.5 MILES BELOW KENAI LAKE, DRAINAGE AREA IS 634 SQ MILES. AT MOOSE HORN, DOWNSTREAM FROM SHELTER 30 MILES AND 11 MILES UPSTREAM FROM SKILAK LAKE, 660 SQ MILES OF DRAINAGE ARE ADDED. (P28) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT. AT MOOSE HORN, ELEVATION IS 160 (PROBABLY FEET) AND VALLEY WIDTH IS 900 FEET AT CONTEMPLATED POOL ELEVATION 270. (P28)	
6841	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	06722	926
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING	
	ABST	IN SEPTEMBER 1926, BEACH, SIMONS AND LEAN MOTOR BOATED INTO KENAI R FROM KENAI LAKE AND REACHED THE CANYON IN 30 MINS AFTER HAVING PASSED SEVERAL MORE OR LESS ABANDONED CABINS. THEY OARED THROUGH CANYON. AFTER THE LOWER CANYON THEY REACHED MORE LEVEL WATER ENTERING SKILAK LAKE. "HE HAD SOME DIFFICULTY FINDING THE PROPER CHANNEL THROUGH WHICH TO GET INTO THE LAKE" (P160). THEY CONTINUED DOWN LOWER RIVER, BELOW SKILAK LAKE AS FAR AS KILLEY RIVER. (P161) AFTER SPORT HUNTING, THEY RETURNED TO KENAI LAKE VIA KENAI R AND HAD TO LINE FOR SHORT DISTANCES THROUGH THE CANYON. TOOK THEM 17 HRS AND 25 MINS TO GO FROM THEIR CAMP ON KILLEY R TO ANDY'S HOUSE ON KENAI LAKE AFTER MAKING 2 STOPS ALONG WAY. (P169)	
6842	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER
	REFN	07187 00144	967971
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL	
	ABST	KENAI RIVER, LOCATED IMMEDIATELY BELOW KENAI LAKE, IS CUTTING ITS WAY DOWN THROUGH THE EARLY GRAVEL DEPOSITS.	
6843	WATN	KENAI RIVER	KENAI RIVER AT COOPER LANDING
	REFN	05936	963
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	RECORDED OVER 15 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER (COOPER LANDING AREA), WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 634 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVE 2,702; MAX 20,600; MIN 190. AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 58 IN AND 1,956,000 ACRE FT. (P159)	
6844	WATN	KENAI RIVER	RIVER UNNAMED
	REFN	04390	903
	STOR	1608134	
	MOUT	N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06	
	LUPR	52	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, GENERAL	
	ABST	AT THE CONCLUSION OF A HUNTING AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE AND PARTY WALKING THE BEACH OF COOK INLET FROM KASILOFF TO KENAI CROSSED THE	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1584

KENAI RIVER IN BOAT. (P242) SUBSEQUENTLY ON THEIR RETURN JOURNEY TO THE U.S. VIA VALDEZ, THEY ENCOUNTERED "PROSPECTORS FROM THE SUSHITNA RIVER, WHERE THEY HAD MADE A WONDERFUL STRIKE OF GOLD IN A GRAVEL CREEK" WHICH HELPED REKINDLE THE "LONG TALKED-TALKED-OF RAILWAY FROM VALDEZ INTO THE TANANA AND YUKON DISTRICTS." (P272)

6845 WATN KENAI RIVER RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 04390 903
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,GENERAL
 ABST AT THE CONCLUSION OF A HUNTING AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER C R E RADCLYFFE AND PARTY WALKING THE BEACH OF COOK INLET FROM KASLOFF TO KENAI CROSSED THE KENAI RIVER IN BOAT. (P242) SUBSEQUENTLY ON THEIR RETURN JOURNEY TO THE U.S. VIA VALDEZ, THEY ENCOUNTERED "PROSPECTORS FROM THE SUSHITNA RIVER, WHERE THEY HAD MADE A WONDERFUL STRIKE OF GOLD IN A GRAVEL CREEK" WHICH HELPED REKINDLE THE "LONG TALKED-TALKED-OF RAILWAY FROM VALDEZ INTO THE TANANA AND YUKON DISTRICTS." (P272)

6846 WATN KENAI RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 06304 937947
 STOR 1608134
 HOUT N603254 W1511547 S050N 0110W 06
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY
 ABST "SOURDOUGH SCHOOLNA'AH" RECOUNTS EDNA BORIGO'S 25 YEAR CAREER, 1928-1953, AS A TEACHER IN VARIOUS ALASKAN VILLAGES LOCATED ON THE ALEUTIAN ISLANDS, ALASKAN PENINSULA, SOUTH CENTRAL, AND SOUTHEASTERN PARTS OF THE STATE. IN ADDITION SHE TRAVELLED TO ANCHORAGE, WASILLA, PALMER, CURRY, FAIRBANKS, LIVENGOD, CIRCLE CITY, AND CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS. WHILE IN KENAI, ESTIMATED DATE 1937, THE AUTHORESS AND HER 2 DAUGHTERS WORKED AT THE "LIBBY FISH COMPANY" FOR 45 CENTS PER HOUR. (P81) THE CANNERY WAS LOCATED ACROSS THE KENAI RIVER WHERE THE WORKERS LIVED IN TENTS BETWEEN MAY AND AUGUST. THE CANNING SEASON COMPLETE, THEY CROSSED BACK OVER THE RIVER TO THE VILLAGE. (P83) LATER IN THE ACCOUNT, ESTIMATED DATE 1947, THE AUTHORESS WORKED AT THE "SNUG HARBOR PACKING COMPANY," SNUG HARBOR, FOR GUARANTEED AMOUNT OF \$300 FOR 6 WEEKS WORK. (P103) ADDITIONAL REFERENCES TO ECONOMY CAN BE FOUND ON P 6 AND 64.

6847 WATN KENIBUNA LAKE KENIBUNA LAKE
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1607
 HOUT N611014 W1525447 S130N 0200W 32
 LUPR 52 CHAKACHATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ELEVATION IS ABOUT 1,210. (P130) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

6848 WATN KENIBUNA LAKE KENIBUNA LAKE
 REFN 02394 927928
 STOR 1607
 HOUT N611000 W1525500 S130N 0200W 32
 LUPR 42 CHAKACHATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER LEVEL,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE CHAKACHANNA-STONY REGION. S CAPPS 1928. U S G S BULL 813 97-123. IN PREPARATION FOR EXTENDED GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK IN THE STONY RIVER REGION IN 1927-1928, A TON OF SUPPLIES AND PROVISIONS WERE AIR-DROPPED AT THE HEAD OF KENIBUNA LAKE ON MAY 10, 11, 1928. (P100) A PACK TRAIN WAS LED BY TWO PACKERS AND A COOK FROM TRADING BAY TO THE HEAD OF KENIBUNA LAKE. (P100) EXCEPT IN ITS NORTHEASTERN MOST PORTION KENIBUNA LAKE IS SHALLOW AND IS RAPIDLY BEING FILLED BY GLACIAL SEDIMENTS. THE AVERAGE AREA OF THE LAKE IS 5 OR 6 MI. THE LAKE LEVEL FLUCTUATION IS 6 FEET AND IN THE LOWER STAGES SEVERAL SQUARE MILES OF SANDY BARS ARE EXPOSED. (P102) KENIBUNA LAKE LIES AT 1,250 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P104) KENIBUNA LAKE FORMED AS A RESULT OF THE ICE-BLOCKING OF THE

CHAKACHATNA DRAINAGE BY THE SHAMROCK GLACIER. (P121)

6849 WATN KENIBUNA LAKE KENIBUNA LAKE
 REFN 02432 927
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N611014 W1525447 S130N 0200W 32
 LUPR 42 CHAKACHATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST IS 7 MI LONG. IS LOCATED IN THE SAME VALLEY AS "CHAKACHAMNA" LAKE BUT IS SEPARATED FROM IT BY SHAMROCK GLACIER. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIS LAKE THE VALLEY WALLS RISE ABRUPTLY SO THAT TRAVEL IS IMPOSSIBLE ON THE SHORE EXCEPT AT THE MOUTHS OF TRIBUTARY STREAMS WHERE SMALL DELTAS HAVE BEEN BUILT OUT INTO THE LAKE. TRAVEL WITH HORSES AROUND THE LAKE IS IMPOSSIBLE. (PP.11,33) THIS INFORMATION BASED ON A REPORT BY A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY IN JUNE 1927. A THIRD U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION FLEW THE TECHNICAL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY TOGETHER WITH PROVISIONS TO KENIBUNA LAKE. IT IS NOT KNOWN IF THIS AIRCRAFT LANDED ON THE LAKE ITSELF, ON THE SHORE OR AT AN INLAND SITE. THIS GROUP WAITED AT THE LAKE FOR A PACK TRAIN TO TRAVEL THE OVERLAND ROUTE FROM TRADING BAY TO THE LAKE. THAT TRIP TOOK 3 WEEKS. THE EXPEDITION PROCEEDED WESTWARD TO THE HEAD OF "ANOTHER RIVER." (P.13) THE PARTY THEN TRAVELED ACROSS MERRILL PASS, DOWN A TRIBUTARY VALLEY TO THE NECONS RIVER AND DOWN THAT RIVER TO TWO LAKES. A GAME TRAIL WAS THEN FOLLOWED ACROSS TO THE VALLEY OF STONY RIVER. FROM THE HEAD OF STONY RIVER THE PARTY TURNED BACK AND RETURNED BY THE SAME ROUTE TO COOK INLET. (P.13) THIS LAKE IS 7 MI. LONG. (P.17) NEAR THE HEAD OF KENIBUNA LAKE GRANULAR INTRUSIVE ROCKS WERE FOUND. A GEOLOGICAL BREAKDOWN OF THIS ROCK IS DISCUSSED. (P.72)

6850 WATN KENNEY LAKE KENNY LAKE
 REFN 00053 93125 0 931
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614500 W1445500 C010S 0030E 31
 LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", JAN 25, 1931. A ROADHOUSE HAD BEEN LOCATED AT KENNY LAKE. (P1)

6851 WATN KENNEY LAKE KENNY LAKE
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614500 W1445500 C010S 0030E 31
 LUPR 53
 KEYW AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF
 ABST APPROX 70 FARMS ARE LOCATED IN THE COPPER RIVER-GULF OF ALASKA AREA. MOST OF THESE ARE NEAR KENNY LAKE. (P169) NOTE: "KENNY LAKE" IS NOT IN ORTH. I HAVE ASSUMED THIS LAKE TO BE THE SAME AS KENNEY LAKE.

6852 WATN KENNICOTT RIVER KENECOTT GLACIER
 REFN 04969 902
 STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070
 MOUT N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01
 LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF, SPRING
 ABST IN 1902 POWELL CAMPS FOR A WEEK AT "BIG SPRINGS" NEAR THE "KENECOTT" (KENNICOTT) GLACIER. ACROSS THE GLACIER CLARENCE WERNER AND "ARIZONA JACK" SMITH HAD DISCOVERED THE "BONANZA" COPPER MINE SAID TO BE THE LARGEST COPPER DEPOSIT EVER NATURALLY DISCLOSED. (P262) BETWEEN PP262 AND 263 IS A PHOTO OF A MAN SITTING AT THE PINNACLE OF THE BONANZA COPPER DEPOSIT; THE "KENECOTT" GLACIER IS TO THE RIGHT. A TRAIL DESCENDS ALONG THE GLACIER TO THE "KENECOTT" RIVER.

6853 WATN KENNICOTT RIVER KENECOTT RIVER
 REFN 06431 907911

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06/10/79 1586

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070

MOUT N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER

ABST WILLIAM C DOUGLAS IN "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES KENNECOTT, ALASKA," DESCRIBES THE RAILROAD BUILT BY M J HENEY. HE INDICATES THAT THE ROAD FOLLOWED THE WEST SIDE OF THE CHITINA RIVER THAN THE NIZINA AND KENNECOTT RIVER TO MILE 196 AT KENNECOTT. (P5) THE RAILROAD WAS BEGUN IN 1907, AND COMPLETED IN 1911.

6854 WATN KENNICOTT RIVER

KENNICOTT RIVER

REFN 00334 915920

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070

MOUT N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP

ABST ALAN M BATEMAN AND D H MCLAUGHLIN BEGAN FIELD WORK AT KENNECOTT IN 1915, AND THE RESULTS ARE PUBLISHED IN ECONOMIC GEOLOGY (VOLUME 15, 1920) UNDER THE TITLE "GEOLOGY OF THE ORE DEPOSITS OF KENNECOTT, ALASKA" (PP1-80) THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE MINING PROPERTIES OF THE KENNECOTT COPPER CORP, THE BONANZA AND JUMBO MINES, ARE LOCATED AT KENNECOTT, ALASKA. "THE MINES ARE ONE MILE APART AND EACH ONE IS AT A DISTANCE OF 3 MILES FROM THE TOWN OF KENNECOTT AND 4000 FT ABOVE IT, AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 6000 FT. THEY ARE CONNECTED WITH THE HILL IN TOWN BY AERIAL TRAMWAYS." (P3) STEEP, RUGGED MOUNTAINS RISE FROM THE KENNECOTT VALLEY WHICH IS ITSELF OCCUPIED BY THE KENNECOTT GLACIER. THE WIDTH OF THE GLACIER CLOSE TO TOWN IS 3 MILES AND IT EXTENDS 24 MI NW TO ITS ORIGIN ON MT BLACKBURN AND MT REGAL. (P4) THESE MINES ARE LOCATED IN V-SHAPED GULCHES WHICH HAVE "DASHING STREAMLETS" WHICH EMPTY INTO THE MAIN VALLEY AT THE EDGE OF THE GLACIER. (P5) "THE BUILDINGS OF THE JUMBO MINE ARE BUILT UPON THE EDGE OF ONE SUCH SMALL GLACIER AND ARE CONSTANTLY MOVING, WHILE A POWER LINE WHICH CROSSES IT SHOWS AN ANNUAL MOVEMENT IN THE CENTER." (P16) THE ORE IN THIS AREA IS WORKED PRIMARILY FOR ITS COPPER BUT AN APPRECIABLE AMOUNT OF SILVER AUGMENTS ITS VALUE. (P18) "IN FACT, WATER IS DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN AND THE AMOUNT NECESSARY FOR OPERATION AT THE BONANZA MINE IS LARGELY OBTAINED FROM MELTED SNOW." (P57) THIS ARTICLE DISCUSSES THE CHARACTER OF THE ORE, THE TYPES OF DEPOSITS, STRUCTURAL RELATIONS, OXIDATION OF ORE DEPOSITS, AND THEORETICAL CONSIDERATIONS. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

6855 WATN KENNICOTT RIVER

KENNICOTT RIVER

REFN 00608 900

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070

MOUT N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THE HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE OF THE KENNICOTT RIVER WHILE ON A TOUR OF ALASKA ABOUT 1923. CLARENCE WARNER AND JACK SMITH WERE PROSPECTING IN THE AREA OF THE RIVER AROUND 1900. THEY DECIDED TO END THEIR PROSPECTING IN THE AREA BY COVERING THE AREA BETWEEN THE KENNICOTT GLACIER AND NIKOLAS CREEK. (P291)

6856 WATN KENNICOTT RIVER

KENNICOTT RIVER

REFN 02165 909

STOR 161039501177000274000447500750010500070

MOUT N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01

LUPR 53 NIZINA RIVER

KEYW GLACIER, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST ORIGINATING IN GLACIERS, THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND HEAVILY LADEN WITH GLACIAL DEBRIS, ITS VALLEY FLOORED WITH BROAD, GRAVEL FLATS, THE RIVER CHANNEL VARYING FROM SINGLE TO SEVERAL CHANNELS, SOMETIMES IN A NETWORK. (PP9-10) IN EARLY 1909, THE SUBGLACIAL OUTLET OF THE KENNICOTT GLACIER FROZE UP AND THEN BURST OUT FROM A NEW OUTLET, FLOODING THE KENNICOTT AND CHITINA RIVERS. IT THEN RE-FROZE. (P14) AT THE LOWER END OF KENNICOTT GLACIER IS THE OPEN END OF A SUBGLACIAL CHANNEL, KNOWN AS THE "POTHOLE", THROUGH WHICH THE KENNICOTT RIVER "BOILS OUT AS A GIGANTIC SPRING". (P47) THE SUMMER MAIL ROUTE TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT FROM VALDEZ WAS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1587

VIA THE KENNICOTT GLACIER AND RIVER. (P17)

6857	WATN	KENNICOTT RIVER	KENNICOTT RIVER
	REFN	02980 913971	
	STOR	161039501177000274000447500750010500070	
	MOU	N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01	
	LUPR	53 COPPER RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, ECONOMY	
	ABST	THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE. THE UNIV. OF CALIF IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. FROM THE SOURCE OF THE KENNICOTT RIVER AT KENNICOTT GLACIER TO ITS MOUTH AT THE NIZINA THE DRAINAGE AREA ENCOMPASSES A GREAT VARIETY OF TERRAIN, INCLUDING ALPINE MEADOWS, CLIFFS, ICEFALLS AND FORESTED VALLEY. (P43) AN OLD RAILROAD GRADE ALLOWS VEHICLE ACCESS TO THE TOWN OF MCCARTHY, WHICH IS AT THE CONFLUENCE OF KENNICOTT RIVER AND MCCARTHY CREEK. (P43) DETAILED INFORMATION ON THE COMMUNITY OF MCCARTHY CAN BE FOUND IN THE WRITE-UP FOR MCCARTHY CREEK. (KT 021) THE TOWN OF KENNICOTT WAS ONCE THE SITE OF THE LARGEST KNOWN DEPOSITS OF CHALOCITE AS OVER ONE BILLION POUNDS OF HIGH GRADE ORE WERE SHIPPED FROM THE LODES. (P44) DURING THE PEAK MINING YEARS FROM 1913 TO 1938, THE RESEARCHERS REPORT THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED PEOPLE LIVED AT KENNICOTT. (P44) ABANDONMENT OCCURRED IN 1938 AND KENNICOTT IS NOW A STANDING GHOST TOWN COMPLETE WITH BULLDOZED ROADS UP THE MOUNTAINSIDES. A CARETAKER AND HIS FAMILY PRESENTLY RESIDE IN KENNICOTT BUT MORE PRIVATE LANDHOLDINGS EXIST IN THE AREA. (P45,47) THE FLATS OF THE WEST BANK OF THE KENNICOTT ARE REPORTED TO HAVE THE BEST HOME AND GARDEN SITES IN THE AREA AND THERE IS PRESENTLY A HOMESTEAD CLAIM ON THESE SITES. (P77)	
6858	WATN	KENNICOTT RIVER	KENNICOTT RIVER
	REFN	06891 900	
	STOR	161039501177000274000447500750010500070	
	MOU	N612239 W1425951 C060S 0130E 01	
	LUPR	53 NIZINA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	IN AUGUST, 1900, JACK SMITH AND CLARENCE WARNER DISCOVERED A GREAT VEIN OF COPPER ON THE KENNICOTT RIVER, AND LOCATED THE BONANZA AND MAMMOTH CLAIMS. (P6)	
6859	WATN	KENUNGA CREEK	KENUNGA CREEK
	REFN	01503 929939	
	STOR	160339904913000947005190005350065500390076300090	
	MOU	N680319 W1505050 U160S 0050E 13	
	LUPR	33 KOYUK RIVER	
	KEYW	OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, PAST USAGE	
	ABST	ABOUT ONE MILE ABOVE MOUTH "A SERIES OF CASCADES DROPPED DOWN FROM A HANGING BASIN ON THE LEFT." (P44) TOGETHER FALLS WERE 1500 FT. HIGH AND ONE DROPPED DOWN STRAIGHT 200 FT. FOR 6 MI "GOING WAS SURPRISINGLY EASY. THE RIVER CUT THROUGH WELL--WORN SLATE MOUNTAINS, MEANDERING NOW TO ONE SIDE OF THE VALLEY, NOW TO THE OTHER, THEN CURVING AROUND A HIGH, FLAT-TOPPED MOUNTAIN (KATIKTAK MOUNTAIN) SUDDENLY WE FOUND OURSELVES IN A RECENT GLACIAL VALLEY, FLANKED ON THE SOUTH BY A SERIES OF KNIFE-EDGE RIDGES. THEIR BLACK IGNEOUS FACES ROSE MORE THAN A THOUSAND FT. SHEER FROM THE VALLEY FLOOR, WHILE BETWEEN THEM WERE DEEP HANGING GORGES HIGH UP ABOVE THE MAIN VALLEY, SENDING DOWN WATERFALLS." (P44) ONE OF FALLS WAS 500 FT HIGH. NEXT 3 MI FOLLOWED "RAPIDLY RISING VALLEY FLOOR." (P45) "HERE THE RIVER DROPPED IN GREAT LEAPS FOR A QUARTER OF A MILE THROUGH A CANYON WHICH IT HAD CUT IN THE ROCK." (P45) HEAD OF CREEK WAS A BIG GLACIAL CIRQUE. A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.	
6860	WATN	KENWOOD CREEK	KENWOOD CREEK
	REFN	00589 942	
	STOR	1602965003270000450	
	MOU	N650647 W1610852 R040S 0120W 28	
	LUPR	22 KOYUK RIVER	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1588

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,DIMENSION,MAP

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE FOLLOWED KENWOOD CREEK FROM MILE 535 TO MILE 545. (MAP B-6,P.30) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

6861 WATN KENWOOD CREEK KENWOOD CREEK
 REFN 02166 909
 STOR 1602965003270000450
 MOUT N650647 W1610852 K040S 0120W 28
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING
 ABST ENTERS THE KOYUK FROM THE SOUTH ABOVE EAST FORK. HAS BEEN PROSPECTED NEAR ITS HEAD AND A LITTLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON ITS LOWER PARTS. TWO PROSPECTORS WENT TO THE LOWER PORTION OF KENWOOD CREEK IN THE SUMMER OF 1909. "LOW WATER PREVENTED THEIR GETTING UPSTREAM FAR ENOUGH WITH THEIR BOAT AND THEY RETURNED." (P113) A LIMESTONE AREA FOUND AT THE HEAD OF KENWOOD CREEK. SCHIST IS ALSO FOUND THERE. (P41)

6862 WATN KENWOOD CREEK KENWOOD CREEK
 REFN 02725 971
 STOR 1602965003270000450
 MOUT N650647 W1610852 K040S 0120W 28
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,HUNTING,FISHING,VEGETATION
 ABST ON THE RIGHT BANK OF KENWOOD CREEK, WHERE IT OPENS INTO THE KOYUK RIVER IS A CAMP SITE.THOUGH ONCE OCCUPIED FOR A LONGER TIME DURING THE SUMMER, TODAY IT IS USED FOR ONE WEEK AT A TIME. IT IS PRESENTLY USED BY A SINGLE FAMILY. A SALMON GILL NET IS SET AT THE MOUTH OF KENWOOD CREEK WHILE THE ENTIRE FAMILY PROCEEDS UP RIVER TO HUNT FOR MOOSE. (C-6) ON THE OPPOSITE BANK IS A SITE KNOWN AS NULAGUK ("PLACE TO REST").GOLD PROSPECTORS STOPPED THERE DURING THE GOLD-RUSH DAYS. A FISH TRAP FORMERLY WAS OPERATED HERE IN THE WINTER. LATER TRAPS WERE MADE FROM CHICKEN WIRE, EARLIER ONES FROM WILLOW LASHED WITH SPRUCE-ROOT. THE TRAPS WERE MADE WITH 2 FENCES OF VERTICAL SAPLINGS HELD TOGETHER BY LASHING THEIR TOPS AND BOTTOMS TO THE UPPER AND LOWER HORIZONTAL SAPLINGS. ONE FENCE WAS ATTACHED TO THE BOTTOM OF THE CREEK, THE OTHER WAS FROZEN IN THE ICE. WINTER FISHING NOW CONSISTS OF JIGGING, SUMMER FISHING OF GILL NETTING. THE LEFT BANK OF THE KENWOOD IS NO LONGER OCCUPIED BUT THERE ARE REMAINS OF STRUCTURES, IE: A SOD HOUSE, 2 LOG TENT PLATFORMS. THERE IS A TRASH PIT CONTAINING FISH AND CARIBOU BONES. CRANBERRIES "ABOUND" AND STANDING SPRUCE AND NEARLY. (C-7) NO DATE GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

6863 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 00524 911
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1911 THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD OPERATED IN THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN FROM SEWARD TO KERN CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 71 MI. (P134)

6864 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 00622 914
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
 ABST WHILE DESCRIBING POTENTIAL FARMING AREAS, CHUBBACK NOTES: "KNIK MAY BE REACHED BY OCEAN STEAMER FROM SEATTLE, OR FROM SEWARD OVER THE 70 MIS OF TRACK OF THE ALAKSA NORTHERN RAILROAD TO KERN CREEK, AND FROM THAT POINT BY GASOLINE LAUNCH THROUGH TURNAGAIN AND KNIK ARMS." (P13) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1589

6865 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 01469 916
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST "THE ALASKA CENTRAL, A RAILROAD BUILT AND OPERATED BY PRIVATE CAPITAL, TRAVERSED THROUGH SCENERY OF AMAZING BEAUTY FROM SEWARD TO KERN CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 71 MILES." (P48) "CAPTAIN NORTHWAY...ERECTED A CONFORTABLE ROADHOUSE AT KERN CREEK." (P83) "THE DISTANCE FROM GRANDVIEW TO ANCHORAGE WAS 69 MILES. THE TRAIN SERVICE ENDED AT SPENCER GLACIER, NEAR TUNNEL, WHERE THE TRACK WAS WASHED OUT BY THE GLACIER STREAM. A 'GAS' CAR TOOK PASSENGERS, FREIGHT AND MAIL TO KERN CREEK... FROM KERN CREEK A 'GAS' BOAT PLIED THE TURBULENT WATERS OF THE TURNAGAIN ARM TO ANCHORAGE." (P85) WHILE OPERATING THE ROADHOUSE AT KERN CREEK, NELLIE SET UP TRAPS: "WHEN THE TRAPPING SEASON OPENED, I MADE SETS FOR MINK, LYNX, LAND OTTER AND RABBIT SNARES, PLACING THEM ALONG THE CREEK AND USING DRIED FISH AS BAIT." (P96) THIS WAS AROUND 1916.

6866 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 01633 905
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MINING
 ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. A BOAT USED IN THE INLET REGION WAS PERKIN'S LAUNCH (KERN CREEK TO KNIK, 1913). (P18) 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 MI CREEK, PORTAGE CREEK, AND UP PLACER RIVER TO THE END OF THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY AT BARTLETT'S (MI 49). AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER THERE WERE GOLD STRIKES ON ALMOST ALL OF THE STREAMS DRAINING INTO TURNAGAIN ARM INCLUDING KERN CREEK. (P35)

6867 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 01641 00001 910920
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL ONE, PRINCE HAS TWO PHOTOS OF KERN CREEK BRIDGE, CAPTIONED:"BRIDGE OVER KERN CREEK AT MILE 71, A 121 FOOT SPAN", AND "ANOTHER VIEW OF THE BRIDGE OVER KERN CREEK." (P106) BRIDGE WAS BUILT BETWEEN 1910 AND 1920.

6868 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 01788 913
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,FREIGHT
 ABST "A RAILROAD AUTOMOBILE CAR MAKES TRIPS FROM SEWARD TO THE HEAD OF THE LINE AT KERN CREEK, CARRYING SUPPLIES TO A NUMBER OF QUARTZ MINES, WHICH, OWING TO A LACK OF FUEL, ARE OPERATED ON A LIMITED SCALE"(P 64)KERN CREEK IS THE STARTING POINT FOR MANY MINING FIELDS IN THE INTERIOR AND ALONG THE SHORE OF COOK INLET.(P65)DATE OF PUBLICATION"USED IN LIEU OF OTHER SPECIFIC DATES.

6869 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK
 REFN 02451 906915
 STOR 1608058
 MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1590

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: FROM THE END OF THE RAILROAD AT KERN CREEK A WINTER DOG SLED TRAIL HAD BEEN BUILT BY WAY OF GLACIER AND CROW CREEKS ACROSS A DIVIDE TO THE EAGLE RIVER AND DOWN THAT STREAM TO FOLLOW AROUND THE HEAD OF KNIK ARM TO KNIK. (P41) THIS WAS FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915.

6870 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK

REFN 04880 955

STOR 1608058

MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, COMMUNITY

ABST THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD SUSPENDED CONSTRUCTION AFTER REACHING KERN CREEK, 72 MILES FROM SEWARD. ITS ORIGINAL DESTINATION WAS THE TANANA RIVER TO MAKE CONNECTIONS WITH BOATS FOR THE YUKON. (P8)

6871 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK

REFN 05181 915

STOR 1608058

MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST NELLIE NEAL-LAWING, ARRIVING IN SEWARD IN EARLY JULY 1915, MAINTAINED A ROADHOUSE AT KERN CREEK. (P7)

6872 WATN KERN CREEK KERN CREEK

REFN 05748 909914

STOR 1608058

MOUT N605439 W1490510 S100N 0020E 34

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST CONSTRUCTION OF THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD STOPPED AT MILE 72, AT KERN CREEK. FROM 1909 TO 1914 THE ROAD WAS INOPERATIVE. IN 1914 THE GOVERNMENT TOOK OVER THE RAILROAD & EXTENDED IT TO ANCHORAGE & FAIRBANKS (P128)

6873 WATN KETA RIVER UNNAMED RIVER

REFN 04804 00002 911

STOR 1611314

MOUT N552010 W1302829 C750S 0980E 26

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR LOG NOTES GOATS UP RIVER 10 MI. (I BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE KETA RIVER) THAT BRANCHES OFF THE BOCA DE CUADRA WHERE HE WAS LOCATED JUN 9, 1911. "THERE HAD BEEN LOTS OF BLACK AND CINNAMON BEAR HERE BUT THE INDIANS HAVE BEEN TRAPPING AND HUNTING, THEY HAD 20 SKINS" (JUNE 13, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) THIS WAS AFTER DUKE ISLAND AND BEFORE CHICKAHIN RIVER. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION. MODE OF TRANSPORT WAS NOT SPECIFIED; I BELIEVE IT WAS CANOE.

6874 WATN KETCHEN CREEK KETCHEN CREEK

REFN 00124 923

STOR 160339909782101664002561000740017920135

MOUT N653204 W1443756 F080N 0150E 10

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE TRAIL FROM CENTRAL TO CIRCLE HOT SPRINGS CROSSES KETCHEN CREEK ABOUT 2 MILES FROM ITS HEAD.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1591

6875 WATN KETCHUM CREEK KETCHUM CREEK
 REFN 03623 00001 961
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740017920135
 MOUT N653151 W1443721 F080N 0150E 10
 LUPR 34
 KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC AREAS, STATE OF ALASKA, THIS SITE OFFERS FISHING AND HUNTING. MILE 149, STEESE HIGHWAY.

6876 WATN KETCHUM CREEK KETCHUM CREEK
 REFN 02084 906
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740017920135
 MOUT N653151 W1443721 F080N 0150E 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST INTRUSIVE GRANITE IS VERY PROMINENT IN THE VALLEY OF KETCHUM CREEK, WHERE WEATHERING HAS CARVED IT INTO VERY STRIKING PINNACLED FORMS. (P21)

6877 WATN KETCHUM CREEK KETCHUM CREEK
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 160339909782101664002561000740017920135
 MOUT N653151 W1443721 F080N 0150E 10
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST THERE IS AN OLD MINING ROAD OPEN TO PUBLIC TRAVEL BESIDE KETCHUM CREEK. (P13)

6878 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
 REFN 00544 917
 STOR 1612202
 MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY LISTS KETCHIKAN CREEK ON A CHART OF UNUSUAL FLOODS AT SHORT-TERM GAGING STATIONS. THE GAGING STATION IS GIVEN AS "KETCHIKAN CREEK AT KETCHIKAN", AND LAT/LONG IS GIVEN IN DOCUMENT. (P15) DRAINAGE AREA (PROBABLY ONLY ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) IS 13.5 SQ MIS (APPROX) A FLOOD ON NOV. 18, 1917, REGISTERED 4,400 CFS (326 CFS PER SQ MI) AND FOOTNOTE READS: "MAXIMUM OBSERVED; FLOW REGULATED BY KETCHIKAN LAKES." (P15); 50-YR FLOOD DISCHARGE" (P50 IN CFS)" (P15) IS 2,770 CFS; RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD IS 1.59 (PROBABLY *YEARS*) (P15)

6879 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1612202
 MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST J B CALDWELL, A FISHERMAN, HUNTER, AND RESEARCHER OF LIFE IN ALASKA DESCRIBES FISHING STREAMS IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA. KETCHIKAN CREEK FLOWS THROUGH THE HEART OF THE CITY. SALMON IN GREAT NUMBERS MAY BE SEEN DURING JULY, AUG, AND SEPT, ATTEMPTING TO CLIMB THE FALLS DIRECTLY BELOW THE BAWDEN STREET BRIDGE. STEELHEAD TROUT MAY BE CAUGHT ALONG THE CREEK IN EARLY SPRING AND SUMMER AND DOLLY VARDEN CUTTHROAT, AND RAINBOW ARE ALSO NATIVE TO THIS STREAM. (P49) THERE IS GOOD FISHING BELOW THE BAWDEN STREET BRIDGE. (P50) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

6880 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
 REFN 00692 949

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1592

STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION
ABST WHILE DESCRIBING KETCHIKAN AND AREA, DENISON STATES: "RUNNING ALMOST THROUGH THE HEART OF THE TOWN IS KETCHIKAN CREEK, WHICH MOST INLANDERS WOULD CLASS AS A RIVER. FOUR BLOCKS FROM THE MAIN STEAMER DOCKS, TOURISTS MAY WATCH THOUSANDS OF SALMON SWIMMING UP THE CREEK TO SPAWN, AND LEAPING THE PRECIPITOUS FALLS. IN THE VARIOUS SEASONS THIS CREEK IS LITERALLY ALIVE WITH TROUT RAINBOWS, DOLLY VARDENS, AND STEELHEADS." (P102) "A FEW BLOCKS FARTHER UP THE STREAM IS THE CITY PARK, A BEAUTY SPOT OF WIDE GREEN LAWNS, LITTLE RIPPLING BROOKS, A WADING POOL, WELL-KEPT FLOWER GARDENS, TENNIS AND ARCHERY COURTS, BASEBALL DIAMOND, AND TOTEM POLES OF HISTORIC INTEREST 'LEASED' FROM THE HAIDA TRIBE ON PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND." (P102) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE

6881 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
REFN 00810 931
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,FISHING,CANNERY,MINING
ABST R. LESLIE GORDON IN A TRAVELOGUE OF 1931, DESCRIBED THE TOWN OF KETCHIKAN AS AN OUTFITTING HEADQUARTERS FOR FISHING BOATS. IT BEGAN AS A CANNERY SITE IN 1885. KETCHIKAN CREEK FLOWS, THROUGH THE TOWN AND WAS A SALMON STREAM. PLACER MINING WAS ALSO DONE IN THE AREA. (PP.30-36)

6882 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
REFN 00992 903905
STOR 1612202
MOUT N550230 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,OBSTRUCTION,LAKE
ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "KETCHIKAN CREEK IS A LARGER STREAM THAN HELM BAY CREEK...IT DRAINS A LAKE AND IS FREQUENTED BY HUMPBACKS AND COMOS. NO SOCKEYES ARE KNOWN TO ENTER IT. THEY COULD NOT REACH THE LAKE OWING TO FALLS ABOUT A MILE FROM THE MOUTH."(P93)

6883 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
REFN 01338 908
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY
ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908 INCLUDED A LIST OF PER DIEM AND WAGE COSTS FOR MAJOR CITIES. FOR KETCHIKAN, MECHANICS RECEIVED \$5.00, MINERS \$3.50 TO \$4.00 AND LABORERS \$3.00 TO \$3.50. PER DIEM COST WAS \$1.00 (P.224)

6884 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
REFN 02147 908
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST IN 1908, THE CITIZENS' LIGHT, POWER AND WATER COMPANY OPERATED 2 WATER WHEELS ON THE CREEK, WHICH PRODUCED 240 HORSEPOWER. (P157)

6885 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1593

REFN 04954 951
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,FISHING,DISCHARGE
ABST KETCHIKAN CREEK RUNS THROUGH THE CENTER OF KETCHIKAN. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE WATER AS "TUMBLING." IT IS REPUTED TO BE AN EXCELLENT SALMON RIVER CREEK. (P61)

6886 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN CREEK
REFN 05691 906932
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST PHOTO 300 SHOWS MANY SMALL FISHING BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THIS CREEK WHICH LATER BECAME KNOWN AS THOMLES BASIN. PHOTO 384 IS A VIEW LOOKING UP KETCHIKAN CREEK SHOWING THE WATER WHEEL OF THE CITIZAN POWER AND LIGHT CO. AT WAS TAKEN IN THE WINTER.

6887 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN RIVER
REFN 05821 889
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,ECONOMY,CANNERY,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY
ABST REFERENCE MADE TO THE GROWTH OF A TINY NATIVE HAMLET--KICHIKAN--ON THE BANKS OF AN ABUNDANT SALMON STREAM. BECAUSE OF THE ATTRACTION FOR A PROFITABLE ENTERPRISE SUCH AS A CANNERY AND BECAUSE THE SITE WAS ON A PRINCIPAL STEAMER CHANNEL THE HAMLET GREW TO BECOME "THE WORLD'S SALMON CAPITAL." (P75) A 46 MILLION DOLLAR PULP MILL WAS LOCATED JUST NORTH OF KETCHIKAN. (P38) THE FIRST SALMON CANNERY AT "KICHIKAN" WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1889.

6888 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN RIVER OR FISH CREEK
REFN 00467 906906
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IN 1906 ALASKAN STEAMSHIP ADVERTISEMENT, CITY HAS RUN PIPES TO THE FALLS ON THIS RIVER IN ORDER TO PROCURE ITS DRINKING WATER. KETCHIKAN TOWN EXTENDS 1/2 MI WEST FROM MOUTH OF RIVER. DOCUMENT ALSO CALLS THIS CREEK-FISH CREEK.

6889 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK KETCHIKAN STREAM
REFN 00586 919
STOR 1612202
MOUT N552030 W1313820 C750S 0910E 30
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE
ABST BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE ATTEMPTS TO PRESENT A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT ALASKA. IN KETCHIKAN A FOAMING MOUNTAIN STREAM WITH RAPIDS RUSHES DOWN THROUGH THE TOWN, AND A WALK UP THE BANKS OF THE STREAM IS ONE OF THE EVENTS OF TIME SPENT ASHORE FROM THE FERRY. THIS IS A SALMON STREAM AND DURING THE RUN THE FISH CAN BE SEEN SWARMING UP ITS WATERS. (P38) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

6890 WATN KETCHIKAN CREEK UNNAMED
REFN 02706 968

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/779 1594

STOR 1612202

MOUT N552030 W1313020 C750S 0910E 30

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT A RIVER RUNS THROUGH KETCHIKAN FROM DEER MOUNTAIN. WHEN THE SALMON ARE RUNNING THEY CAN BE SEEN LEAPING OVER THE RAPIDS. (P96) THE DATE ABOVE REPRESENTS THE PUBLICATION DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

6891 WATN KETIK RIVER KETIK RIVER

REFN 00804 954

STOR 160139600523000055000017000040

MOUT N700700 W1593600 U090N 0300W 19

LUPR 11 KUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION

ABST OTTO GEIST, PAUL SELLMANN AND RHOLAND TOOVAK, AUG 21, 1954, WENT BY BOAT UP THE KETIK RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH FOR 2 MILES "WHEN THE RIVER SHALLOWED OUT TO ONLY A COUPLE OF INCHES, MAKING FURTHER TRAVEL UP RIVER IMPOSSIBLE BY BOAT". (P33) THEY FOUND 2 OLD BONE ARROWHEADS IN THE SAND DUNES. (P33)

6892 WATN KEYSTONE CREEK KEYSTONE CREEK

REFN 03438 948

STOR 160339907005001230003063005490001800010

MOUT N641630 W1460415 F070S 0080E 36

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING

ABST FROM FRED CAMPBELL'S DIARY; APRIL 11, 1946, CAMPBELL HUNTED KEYSTONE CREEK. "NOT MANY TRACKS." OCT 11, 1948 HE SAW BEAR TRACKS AND A PORCUPINE IN THE CANYON. HE HUNTED THE CREEK REGULARLY THE FALL OF 1948.

6893 WATN KHOTOL RIVER KHOTOL RIVER

REFN 02440 934

STOR 16033990416600008700

MOUT N640214 W1584329 K170S 0010E 08

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST USGS 1934. THE KHOTOL RIVER IS SAID TO HAVE 2 INLETS FROM THE YUKON RIVER, ONE ABOUT 20 MI ABOVE KALTAG AND THE OTHER, KAIYUH SLOUGH, JOINS THE KHOTOL ABOUT 15 AIR LINE MILES FROM THE YUKON. FROM THE JUNCTION OF KAIYUH SLOUGH, THE RIVER FLOWS SW, MORE OR LESS PARALLEL TO THE YUKON WHICH IT REJOINS ABOUT 20 MILES BELOW KALTAG. THE KHOTOL RIVER, IN ITS LOWER COURSE, IS ESSENTIALLY A WIDE SLUGGISH SLOUGH IN WHICH LITTLE OR NO CURRENT CAN BE DETECTED AT ORDINARY STAGES OF THE YUKON, THOUGH THE BANKS GIVE AMPLE EVIDENCE OF THE EFFECTS OF EROSION AND DEPOSITION AT STAGES OF HIGH WATER. SEVERAL TIMBERED SPURS EXTEND WESTWARD FROM THE LOW HILLS WEST OF THE HEADWATERS OF THE KLUKLAKLATNA RIVER DOWN TO THE KHOTOL RIVER. THE 1934 EXPEDITION RAFTED THE SLOUGH AT THE FOOT OF ONE OF THESE SPURS. AT THAT POINT, THE STREAM WAS DEEP, FROM 150 TO 200 YDS WIDE, AND WITH NO APPRECIABLE CURRENT. PEOPLE WHO HAVE TRAVERSED IT IN BOATS SAY THERE ARE SHALLOW STRETCHES OR PERHAPS BARS IN ITS COURSE THAT EVEN SMALL BOATS HAVE DIFFICULTY CROSSING. THE SIDES OF THE SLOUGH ARE MAINLY STEEP-CUT BANKS, LINED WITH LOGS AND MUCH DRIFTWOOD, AND ONLY HERE AND THERE DO GOOD BARS OCCUR, MAINLY AT THE MOUTHS OF TRIBUTARY GULCHES. (PP149-150) AMPLE TIMBER WAS AVAILABLE TO BUILD 30 FOOT RAFTS. (P152)

6894 WATN KHOTOL RIVER KHOTOL RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 16033990416600008700

MOUT N640214 W1584329 K170S 0010E 08

LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE CRIPPLE-KALTAG TRAIL CROSSES KHOTOL RIVER ABOUT 10 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1595

6895 WATN KIAGNA RIVER KIAGNA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501177000274000775501340
 MOUT N610700 W1422200 C090S 0160E 11
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE KIAGNA RIVER, DRAINING AN AREA OF ABOUT 180 SQ MI, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 500 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-105)

6896 WATN KICHAIKAKA CREEK KICHAIKAKA CREEK
 REFN 02628 901
 STOR 1602095035350002300
 MOUT N670500 W1541000 K190N 0210E 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST USGS RECON 1901. IN AUG 1901, MENDENHALL AND HIS PARTY WENT DOWN THE CREEK IN PETERBORO CANDES. (P10)

6897 WATN KICHAIKAKA CREEK KICHAIKAKA CREEK
 REFN 02628 901
 STOR 1602095035350002300
 MOUT N670500 W1541000 K190N 0210E 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST USGS RECON 1901. IN AUG 1901, MENDENHALL AND HIS PARTY WENT DOWN THE CREEK IN PETERBORO CANDES. (P10)

6898 WATN KICHAIKAKA CREEK KIT-CHAH-EE-YAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1602095035350002300
 MOUT N670500 W1541000 K190N 0210E 12
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, ROUTE, EXPEDITION
 ABST TRAVELING UP THE SMALLER BRANCH OF THE KOWAK RIVER IN 1885, LT CANTWELL'S PARTY PASSED THE MOUTH OF THE KIT-CHAH-EE-YAK RIVER, WHICH DRAINS A VALLEY TO THE SOUTHEAST OF LAKE CAR-LOOG-AH-LOOK-TAH. THE NATIVES TOLD CANTWELL THAT BY CROSSING THE RIDGE WHICH FORMS THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE KIT-CHAH-EE-YAK ONE DAY'S JOURNEY IN WINTER BRINGS THEM TO THE AH-LASH-OK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK. THIS WAS A TRADE ROUTE BETWEEN KOWAK AND KOYUKUK INDIANS. (P39)

6899 WATN KICHATNA RIVER KEECHATNA RIVER
 REFN 00714
 STOR 160714300260000019000650000630
 MOUT N620552 W1513005 S230N 0120W 08
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST ROBERT DUNN, IN AN EXPLORATION TRIP TO MT MCKINLEY IN 1903, WAS AMONG A GROUP OF SIX MEN, TWO OF WHICH TRAVELLED THE KICHATNA RIVER BY BOAT JULY 1903. THE REMAINING MEMBERS OF THE PARTY HAD TRAVELLED OVERLAND WITH PACK HORSES REACHING THE RIVER ON JULY 12. (P80) JULY 14, TWO OF THE PARTY CONTINUED UP THE BROWN WATERS OF THE KICHATNA, FOLLOWING THE PACK TRAIN. DUNN NOTES THAT BOTH SIDES THE RIVERS' MEADOWS ARE FLOODED FOUR FT. DEEP, REPORTEDLY WORST THAN LAST YEAR. (P84) REFERENCE IS MADE TO BROOKS AND CAPT. HERRON'S 1899 EXPEDITION HAVING NAVIGATED TO THE KICHATNA BY LAUNCH AND THEN FINDING AN OVERLAND PASS THROUGH THE ALASKA RANGE. (P83)

6900 WATN KICHATNA RIVER KICHATNA RIVER
 REFN 00644 903906
 STOR 160714300260000019000650000630

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1596

MOUT N620552 W1513005 S230N 0120W 08
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, MINING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1903 FREDERICK COOK ON HIS FIRST ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT. MCKINLEY, ASCENDED YENTNA RIVER, AND CLIMBED MT YENLO. (P21) FROM MOUNTAIN THEY COULD SEE HEAD OF KICHATNA RIVER, "TAKING ITS FIRST MILKY WATERS FROM FLEISHMANN AND CALDWELL GLACIERS, TAKES A COURSE NEARLY PARALLEL TO THAT OF THE SKWENTNA, THROUGH A DEEP GORGE, AND POURS OVER A SUCCESSION OF RAPIDS ALMOST ITS ENTIRE COURSE, EMPTYING INTO THE YENTNA OPPOSITE MT YENLO." (P27) RIVER IS ABOUT 50 MI LONG, AND 150 FT. WIDE AT MOUTH; "NAVIGABLE WITH DORIES FOR ONLY ABOUT 10 MI. GOLD IS FOUND AT A POINT JUST BEYOND NAVIGATION." (P27) COOK THEN ASCENDED KICHATNA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF YENTNA, IN HIS BOAT ON JULY 13, AND MET THEIR PACK TRAIN, WHICH HAD COME OVERLAND FROM SKWENTNA RIVER THEY FINALLY BROUGHT HORSES ALONG BANK, AND THE BOAT, FOLLOWING IN WATER TO ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF RIVER, WHERE THERE WAS A HIGH BANK. (P28) IT'S NOT CLEAR IN TEXT, BUT PERHAPS COOK LEFT BOAT HERE OR GAVE IT TO INDIANS TO RETURN WITH. FROM HERE THEY WENT WEST ALONG KICHATNA RIVER, AND IN MANY WAYS THIS "PROVED TO BE OUR MOST DIFFICULT TRAIL." (P28) THEY CROSSED MANY RAPID SIDE STREAMS, AND HORSES WERE ALMOST WORN OUT. (P28-29) WHEN THEY GOT FAR UP RIVER SAW CALDWELL GLACIER, "NEARLY 2 MI WIDE." (P29) THE WATER "COMES OVER UNDER, AND THROUGH THIS GLACIER." (P29) THEY WALKED THROUGH THE RANGE VIA THE GLACIERS AND PASSES AT HEAD OF KICHATNA. (P29-32) IN 1906 ON HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY, COOK EXPLORED YENTNA RIVER. HE SENT 2 OF HIS MEN FROM YENTNA TO "CUT A TRAIL INTO THE KICHATNA," TO PREPARE FOR COOK'S PROPOSED (LATER ABANDONED) WESTERLY ASSAULT ON MCKINLEY. (P178) WHEN HE RETURNED TO YOUNGSTOWN BRIEFLY IN AUGUST, COOK SENT PRINTZ AND MILLER INTO THE VALLEY OF THE KICHATNA WITH 5 HORSES, "TO GATHER GAME SPECIMENS." (P186) A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON MAP "HEAD OF DORY NAVIGATION" IS MARKED ON KICHATNA RIVER WITH AN X.

6901 WATN KICHATNA RIVER KICHATNA RIVER

REFN 02432 899902

STOR 160714300260000019000650000630

MOUT N620552 W1513015 S230N 0120W 08

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

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

ABST IN 1899 AN EXPEDITION PARTY FOR THE U.S. ARMY TRAVELED BY BOAT UP THE KICHATNA (P.6) IN 1902 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GROUP HEADED BY BROOKS ASCENDED WITH PACK HORSES THE KICHATNA TO ITS HEAD. THEY THEN PROCEEDED OVERLAND ALONG THE FACE OF THE RANGE TO THE NENANA RIVER. THE EXPEDITION ENDED THAT FALL AT RAMPART, ON THE YUKON. (P.6)

6902 WATN KICHATNA RIVER KICHATNA RIVER

REFN 02569 917

STOR 160714300260000019000650000630

MOUT N620552 W1513015 S230N 0120W 08

LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST PLACER-MINING MACHINERY WAS INSTALLED ON RIVER IN 1917 AT THE MOUTH OF NAKOCHNA RIVER GOLD AND PLATINUM WERE REPORTEDLY FOUND. THERE WAS NO REPORT OF THE MACHINERY BEING SUCCESSFUL OPERATED. (P23)

6903 WATN KICHATNA RIVER KICHATNA RIVER

REFN 02727 899903

STOR 160714300260000019000650000630

MOUT N620552 W1513015 S230N 0120W 08

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN 1899 THE HERRON EXPEDITION, AN ARMY PARTY OF SIX MEN LEAD BY JOSEPH HERRON, TRAVELED UP THE YENTNA AND KICHATNA CROSSING SIMPSON'S PASS. (P55) IN 1903 THE FIRST COOK EXPEDITION LED BY DR COOK WENT UP THE YENTNA AND KICHATNA ON FOOT AND HORSEBACK CROSSING SIMPSON'S PASS. (256)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1597

6904 WATN KIGALIK RIVER KIGALIK RIVER
 REFN 03333 974
 STOR 1601274016800001010
 HOUT N691948 W1543521 U010S 0120W 36
 LUPR 11 IKPIKPUK RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING PATTERN OF FROZEN MEANDERING KIGALIK RIVER, TAKEN JUNE 1974 BY C D EVANS. NUMEROUS SMALLER WATER BODIES AND SEVERAL OXBOX LAKES, WHICH APPEAR TO BE FROZEN, ARE ALSO SEEN IN PHOTOGRAPH.

6905 WATN KIGALIK RIVER KIGALIK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00021 955
 STOR 1601274016800001010
 HOUT N691948 W1543521 U010S 0120W 24
 LUPR 11 IKPIKPUK RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST KIGALIK RIVER HAS SEVERAL BEDS OF EXPOSED SUBBITUMINOUS COAL 2 1/2 TO 5 FEET THICK. TITALUK TEST WELL EAST OF THE VALLEY OF THE WILLOWS AREA REVEALED TWO BEDS OF COMPARABLE THICKNESS. BY 1955 37 OIL TEST WELLS HAD BEEN PLACED IN THE ARCTIC REGION, ONE WAS LOCATED NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF IKPIKPUK AND FIVE AT CAPE SIMPSON NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. NO PAGE NUMBERS WERE PRESENT IN THE DOCUMENT.

6906 WATN KIGIKTOWK CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 01177 904932
 STOR 1601449
 HOUT N685330 W1645100 U060S 0540W 30
 LUPR 11 KIGIKTOWK CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST TAKING MAIL FROM POINT BARROW TO KOTZEBUE BY DOGSLED SOMETIME AROUND 1904, KLENGENBERG PLANNED ROUTE AND NOTED: "NEAR CAPE SABINE THERE ARE TWO COAL-MINES-CORWIN COAL MINE AND THETIS COAL MINE." (P177) ACCORDING TO DELONG MOUNTAINS D-5 MAP, THETIS COAL MINE IS ON KIGIKTOWK CREEK, NEAR THETIS CREEK. "BUT AT THAT TIME (OF MAIL TRIP) THERE WAS ONLY THE CORWIN COAL MINE." (P185) PUBLICATION OF BOOK WAS IN 1932. SINCE KLENGENBERG WAS TRAVELLING DOWN THE COAST ON THIS TRIP, HE MUST HAVE CROSSED THE CREEK. (P192)

6907 WATN KIINGYAK LAKE KIINGYAK LAKE
 REFN 02728 500900
 STOR 1602
 HOUT N681000 W1570000 K330N 0080E 35
 LUPR 21 ANIUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST DURING ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT KIINGYAK LAKE THE AUTHOR DUG SOME TEST PITS AT THE NORTH END OF THE LAKE. HE NOTED THAT NUMEROUS CACHE PITS WERE LOCATED HERE AND DATES THIS SITE 1500-1900. (LOCATION NUMBER 125) DATE FOR HALL'S ACTIVITIES IS NOT GIVEN.

6908 WATN KIINGYAK LAKE KIINGYAK LAKE
 REFN 04666 974
 STOR 1602
 HOUT N681000 W1570000 K330N 0080E 35
 LUPR 21 ANIUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON A BEACH RIDGE ON THE NORTH END OF KIINGYAK LAKE. (P15)

6909 WATN KIJIK LAKE KIJIK LAKE
 REFN 02753 970
 STOR 1605

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1598

MOUT N601803 W1541932 S030N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST VANSTONE AND ONE ASSISTANT SPENT 6 DAYS AT THE KIJIK LAKE FISH CAMP MAKING TEST EXCAVATIONS. (P194)

6910 WATN KIJIK RIVER KEEGHK CREEK
REFN 00233 902
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, COMMUNITY
ABST THE NATIVES OF LAKE CLARK ARE COLLECTED IN ONE VILLAGE SITUATED ON THE NORTH SIDE AT THE MOUTH OF KEEGHK CREEK. THEY UNIVERSALLY CALL THIS SETTLEMENT KEEGHK, ALTHOUGH THE NAME NIKHAK, WHICH HAS BEEN USED, IS KNOWN TO MOST OF THEM. (P229)

6911 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 02253 914
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
MOUT N601700 W1541400 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN 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. IN 1914 A QUARTZ-PEGMATITE VEIN WAS DISCOVERED ON THE UPPER KIJIK RIVER. GOLD ASSAYS INDICATED PROFITABILITY IN MINING, BUT THE INITIAL EXPENSE IN OPENING THE PROPERTY WAS BELIEVED CAPABLE OF PRECLUDING DEVELOPMENT FOR SOMETIME. (P264) MOLYBDENITE WAS ALSO FOUND ASSOCIATED WITH THIS VEIN. (P268)

6912 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 02432 935
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IN A TRIBUTARY TO LAKE CLARK FROM THE NORTH ENTERS THE LAKE 17 MI. BELOW THE HEAD OF THE LAKE. IT HEADS IN "RUGGED MTS." AND ITS CLOUDY WATERS INDICATE ACTIVE GLACIERS AT ITS HEAD. THERE IS A LOW PASS NORTHEAST OF INGERSOLL LAKE THAT THE AUTHOR THINKS INDICATES THAT THE KIJIK BASIN MAY ONCE HAVE DRAINED TO THE TLIKAKILA RIVER BUT WAS DIVERTED SOUTHWARD BY A GLACIER OR THE PASS WAS EXCAVATED BY ICE FLOWING WESTWARD FROM A GLACIER IN TLIKAKILA VALLEY. (P.23) THE UPPER COURSES OF THIS RIVER IS CHARACTERISTIC OF A GLACIAL STREAM. IT FLOWS "IN BRAIDED CHANNELS OVER EXTENSIVE SAND BARS." (P.84) A LITTLE PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON SEVERAL HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE KIJIK RIVER. (P.94)

6913 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 02694 966
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
ABST PEOPLE FROM KIJIK VILLAGE USED PROTOHISTORIC FISH CAMPS LOCATED ON BOTH SIDES OF KIJIK RIVER BANKS 1/2 KM BELOW OUTLET OF KIJIK LAKE. SITE WAS EXCAVATED IN 1966 BY VAN STONE AND TOWNSEND. ACCORDING TO LEGENDS THERE WAS AN OLD VILLAGE, PRIOR TO KIJIK, LOCATED AT KIJIK MOUNTAIN. (PP123-124)

6914 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 02721 910966
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1599

MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE REPORT BY DRS J B TOWNSEND AND J VAN STONE CONCERNING ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS, IN 1966, OF THE ILIAMNA LAKE-LAKE CLARK AREA, REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE TANATNA ATHAPASKAN VILLAGE OF KIJIK. THIS COMMUNITY IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH-WEST SHORE OF LAKE CLARK AT THE MOUTH OF THE KIJIK RIVER. KIJIK VILLAGE'S SUMMER FISH CAMP, ALSO A CENTER OF RESEARCH, IS LOCATED ON THE KIJIK RIVER WHERE IT FLOWS FROM KIJIK LAKE. THE VILLAGE OF KIJIK WAS ABANDONED SOMETIME AFTER 1910. (P1) (SEE MAP ATTACHED)

6915 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER

REFN 02753 A 966

STOR 160523601069700175000565001430

MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01

LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER

KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST THE KIJIK VILLAGE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KIJIK RIVER AT THE POINT WHERE THIS STREAM FLOWS INTO LAKE CLARK. THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES THE RIVER. "THE KIJIK RIVER, ALTHOUGH NOT LONG NOR PARTICULARLY WIDE, IS THE MOST IMPRESSIVE RIVER TO FLOW INTO THE LAKE ALONG THE NORTH SHORE AND ITS CHANNEL IS NEARLY A KILOMETER IN WIDTH AT THE MOUTH. HOWEVER, WATER ACTUALLY FLOWS IN ONLY A SMALL PORTION OF THIS TOTAL AREA. AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE MAIN CHANNEL IS ON THE SOUTH SIDE AND THE STRETCH OF WATER ALONG WHICH THE SITE IS LOCATED IS VIRTUALLY A SLOUGH. IT IS POSSIBLE, HOWEVER, THAT THIS MAY HAVE BEEN THE MAIN CHANNEL AT THE TIME THE SITE WAS OCCUPIED. IN BETWEEN THESE 2 CHANNELS IS A LOW GRAVEL BEACH COVERED IN SOME PLACES WITH GRASS AND WILLOWS. AS IT EXTENDS INLAND, THIS DELTA AREA IS COVERED WITH A HEAVY GROWTH OF WILLOWS, SOME BIG COTTONWOODS, AND SPRUCE. THE 2 CHANNELS MERGE AT A POINT APPROXIMATELY 2 KM UP STREAM FROM THE SITE NEAR WHERE THE SURROUNDING HILLS BEGIN TO RISE. THERE ARE INDICATIONS THAT THE TOTAL RIVER MOUTH MAY, AT ONE TIME, HAVE BEEN EVEN WIDER THAN IT IS TODAY AND THAT OTHER CHANNELS EXISTED. SUCH AN ABANDONED GRASS AND TREE COVERED CHANNEL APPEARS TO RUN RIGHT THROUGH THE MIDDLE OF KIJIK SITE AND WIDENS OUT INTO A FLAT, WILLOW COVERED AREA AT THE SOUTHEAST END OF THE SETTLEMENT." (P27) IN MID-AUGUST OF 1966, SHORTLY AFTER EXCAVATIONS HAD BEEN COMPLETED, THE LEVEL OF THE RIVER IN FRONT OF THE SITE ROSE TO WITHIN ABOUT 40 CM OF THE TOP OF THE BANK. (P27) THE FLAT TOPOGRAPHY WHICH CHARACTERIZES THE RIVER MOUTH AND SURROUNDING AREA GRADUALLY SLOPES UPWARD TOWARD THE INTERIOR AND TO THE NORTH OF THE SITE, ALMOST DIRECTLY BEHIND IT, KIJIK MOUNTAIN RISES TO A HEIGHT OF MORE THAN 1,000 M. TO THE NORTHWEST THE MOUNTAINS ARE CLOSER BUT CONSIDERABLY LOWER AND COMPLETELY FOREST COVERED. THE KIJIK RIVER CUTS A DEEP CANYON THROUGH THIS RANGE OF LOW MOUNTAINS THAT REPRESENT A DIVIDE SEPARATING THE KVICHAK AND MULCHATNA-NUSHAGAK DRAINAGES. (P29) A FISH CAMP WAS LOCATED ABOUT 5 KM UP THE KIJIK RIVER FROM THE SETTLEMENT. (P134) THE CAMP WAS LOCATED AT A POINT WHERE THE WATER IS EXTREMELY SHALLOW. (P158) THE RIVER AT THIS POINT APPEARS TO BE 30-35 M WIDE, AND IS EXTREMELY SHALLOW WITH A HARD GRAVEL BOTTOM. THE VEGETATION ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER INCLUDES A GREATER NUMBER OF DECIDUOUS TREES.

6916 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER

REFN 02753 B 966

STOR 160523601069700175000565001430

MOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01

LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER

KEYW LAKE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, NO TRAFF

ABST COTTONWOODS AND BIRCH ARE PARTICULARLY PLENTIFUL AND THERE ARE SOME SPRUCE. COTTONWOODS APPEAR TO HAVE ENCRONCHED ON THE FORMERLY OCCUPIED AREA TO SOME EXTENT. A CHARACTERISTIC FEATURE OF THIS SOUTHERN SECTION IS THAT THE RIVER BANK IS LESS THAN A METER ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL. (P195)

6917 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER

REFN 03056 00001 954

STOR 160523601069700175000565001430

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1600

NOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST MENTION IS MADE OF A LEAD-SILVER LOSE PROSPECT ON THE KIJIK RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF LAKE CLARK, IN THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT OF HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. (P48)

6918 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 06127 964
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
NOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY
ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF KIJIK RIVER IS 80 FEET. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A DEEP GLACIAL VALLEY HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE AND BIRCH. THE STREAM IS VERY PRECIPITOUS EXCEPT IN THE LOWER 3-4 MILES. IT IS SUBJECT TO OCCASIONAL SEVERE FLOODING. ITS SOURCE IS LACHABUNA LAKE. ITS GRADIENT IS 43 FEET PER MILE, AND IT FLOWS AT A RATE OF 300-500 CFS MEAN ANNUAL DISCHARGE. (P200) THERE ARE USUALLY 2 OR MORE SUMMER FISH CAMPS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH. (P201)

6919 WATN KIJIK RIVER KIJIK RIVER
REFN 06127 964
STOR 160523601069700175000565001430
NOUT N601716 W1541334 S020N 0290W 01
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THIS STREAM IS 18.0 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 291 SQUARE MILES. (P200)

6920 WATN KIKITALIORAK LAKE KIKITALIORAK LAKE
REFN 03841 973
STOR 1602
NOUT N680800 W1561400 K320N 0120E 31
LUPR 21 ANIUK RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, RIVER, DIMENSION, FISHING, NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST PLATE 13 SHOWS KIKITALIORAK LAKE IN THE FLORA CREEK DRAINAGE WITH CAMP IV ON THE FAR SHORE. THIS LAKE WAS SAMPLED EXTENSIVELY FOR WATER QUALITY IN SUMMER 1973. IT WAS FOUND TO BE FAIRLY SHALLOW FOR ITS SURFACE AREA. THE DEEPEST SPOT FOUND WAS 5 METERS, BUT MUCH OF IT WAS FOUND TO BE LESS THAN 3 METERS DEEP. (P170) FISH SAMPLES WERE ALSO TAKEN. CAMP IV WAS OCCUPIED FROM JULY 10 TO 17, 1973. 2 GROUPS OF SEMI-SUBTERRANIAN HOUSES WERE FOUND ALONG THE SHORES OF THIS LAKE AND SOME EXCAVATION WAS DONE ON A SERIES OF CACHE PITS ON A SMALL ISLAND IN THE LAKE. (P35) ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT AROUND KIKITALIORAK LAKE.

6921 WATN KIKNIK CREEK KIKNIK CREEK
REFN 00591 941945
STOR 160405402910000552001123000730
NOUT N605700 W1574240 S100W 0480W 24
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST CADDY, WALLACE, HOARE, AND WEBBER MADE A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IN 1941 TO 1945. KIKNIK 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 BOAT, CANOE AND FOOT IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION HOWEVER THEIR MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY IS NOT SPECIFIED.

6922 WATN KILIGWA RIVER KILIGWA RIVER
REFN 02660 951
STOR 1601192034650001670

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1601

HOUT N690045 W1581648 U050S 0270W 15
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST SHALE SAMPLES 51A RR 126 AND 51A RR 134 WERE COLLECTED BY H N REISER FROM THE HEADWATERS OF KILIGWA RIVER.
 (P13) NOTE: MODERN NAME WAS RECORDED FROM THE U S G S MAP, AS IT DID NOT APPEAR IN ORTH.

6923 WATN KILIKMAK CREEK KILIKMAK

REFN 04462 966975

STOR 1602034

HOUT N672053 W1634854 K230N 0230W 32

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING

ABST THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE KILIKMAK WAS 100 PLUS SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

6924 WATN KILLAK RIVER KILLAK RIVER

REFN 04077 00051 974

STOR 1602095027150001930

HOUT N664900 W1560500 K160N 0130E 05

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF

ABST ON AUGUST 16, 1974, A CREW ANALYSING THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE UPPER KOBUK AREA STOPPED AT THE KILLAK RIVER. IT HAS 6-8 FEET WIDE AND 6 INCHES TO ONE FOOT DEEP NEAR THE MOUTH. THERE WAS A WELL-USED CAMP AT THE CONFLUENCE.

6925 WATN KILLEY RIVER KILLEY RIVER

REFN 04926 918

STOR 1608134004340000420

HOUT N602857 W1503736 S040N 0070W 35

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, PHOTO

ABST AN ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND HIS GUIDE (ANDY SIMONS) PACKED INTO THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY, "LOOKING OVER A HIGH GORGE--IN SOME PLACES HALF A MILE WIDE, IN SOME PROBABLY TWO MILES WIDE--AND FAR AWAY AT THE BOTTOM, AT LEAST 2000 FEET BELOW US, WE COULD SEE THE SILKEN THREAD OF THE RIVER TWISTING AND TURNING IN ITS NEVERENDING JOURNEY TO THE SEA." (P191) A CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED ON A SLOPE THERE, AND IN THE COURSE OF THE HUNTING NUMEROUS SMALL, UNNAMED CREEKS WERE CROSSED AND RE-CROSSED ON FOOT. SUBSEQUENTLY A CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE KILLEY RIVER ITSELF, USING AN "OLD FLAT-BOTTOMED SCOW" TO CROSS THE RIVER. PHOTO OF KILLEY RIVER "NEAR STEVE'S CABIN". (P30) PERIOD WAS 1918.

6926 WATN KILLEY RIVER KILLEY RIVER

REFN 05409 930

STOR 1608134004340000420

HOUT N602857 W1503736 S040N 0070W 35

LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, VEGETATION, GLACIER, LAKE, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ON A HUNTING TRIP, ABOUT 1930, J P HOLMAN AND PARTY FORDED THE KILLEY RIVER OVER A LOG BRIDGE THEY BUILT AND PACKED UP THE RIVER TO A SMALL LAKE WHERE THEY ESTABLISHED THEIR "PERMANENT CAMP". ENROUTE FROM SKILAK LAKE AND IN THE KILLEY RIVER VALLEY THEY NOTED SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK, COTTONWOOD, BIRCH, ALDER AND WILLOWS. SHEEP AND BEAR WERE HUNTED IN THE AREA. REFERENCE IS MADE TO SEEING THE "BEAR GLACIER"--"SOURCE OF THE KILLEY" (PROBABLY, THEN, KILLEY GLACIER). ATTEMPTING TO CROSS THE RIVER ONE DAY, THE MEN FOUND IT TOO HIGH AND SHIFT, SHEEPING AWAY LOGS THEY CUT TO BRIDGE IT. THE HUNT FOR SHEEP WAS SUCCESSFUL. (PP12-45) PHOTO, (P32) OF MEN "CROSSING KILLEY RIVER ON COTTONWOOD LOGS", ALSO SHOWING GRAVEL BARS, TREES ALONG SHORE, TREE COVERED MOUNTAINS. PHOTO, (P56) SHOWS THE "CAMP ON KILLEY RIVER", AMIDST TREES AND ON HIGH BANK.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1602

6927 WATN KILLEY RIVER KILLEY RIVER
REFN 05421 A 913
STOR 1608134004340000420
MOUT N602857 W1503736 S040N 0070W 35
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,RIVER
BASIN,PHOTO,OBSTRUCTION,LAKE,NO TRAFF,RIVER,MISC TRANSPORT,DISCHARGE,HUNTING
ABST THE KILLEY RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH LOW COUNTRY AND ENTERS COOK INLET AT KENAI. (P209) THE BANKS OF THIS RIVER ARE COVERED WITH GREEN TIMBER. (P212) WHILE SHEEP HUNTING, IN 1913, THE PARTY ENTERED THE GORGE OF THE KILLEY RIVER WITH MOUNTAINS NEARLY A MILE HIGH. (P212) THEY TRAVELLED ABOUT 6 MILES UP RIVER TO STEVE MELCHER'S CABIN. A DAY WAS SPENT PROSPECTING THE TRAILS THAT LED UP THE RIVER. (P213) AN OLD TRAIL WENT UP THE N SIDE OF THE KILLEY RIVER WHICH ONE OF THE MEN HAD CUT OUT FOR SEVERAL MILES. (P214) ABOUT 5 MILES ABOVE BENJAMIN CREEK, THE RIVER PASSED THROUGH A DEEP GORGE. (P215) THE PARTY CAME TO A CABIN BY THE RIVER WHERE THEY WERE TO CROSS IT. "THE RIVER RAN WITH CONSIDERABLE FORCE OVER A VERY STONY BED. IT WAS OUT OF THE QUESTION FOR US TO FORD IT, AND NUMEROUS TREE STUMPS ON BOTH BANKS SHOWED THAT FORMER TRAVELERS HAD CUT TREES AND LAID THEM ACROSS THE NARROW PARTS AS FOOT LOGS. IT WAS EASY TO PUT A TREE ACROSS THE LITTLE CHANNEL WHICH SEPARATED THE N BANK FROM A PATCH OF ROCKS IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM, BUT WE HAD MORE DIFFICULTY BRIDGING THE MAIN CURRENT ON THE OTHER SIDE." FINALLY THE CROSSING WAS ACCOMPLISHED. (P215 AND 219) LOOKING UP THE VALLEY OF THE KILLEY RIVER TO BEAR GLACIER, THEY SPOTTED A FINE CATARACT WHICH PLUNGED THROUGH A VERY NARROW, ROCKY GORGE. (P217) NEAR THE CABIN ON KILLEY RIVER THERE WERE NUMEROUS SLUICE BOXES LYING AROUND WHICH HAD BEEN USED AT DIFFERENT MINING CLAIMS WITHIN THE AREA. (P219) IN A PHOTO OF THE KILLEY RIVER ON P221, THE RIVER APPEARS VERY NARROW WITH LARGE BOULDERS LIEING ABOUT. (P221) IN PURSUIT OF SHEEP, THE HUNTERS DECIDED TO CROSS THIS RIVER AT THE WATERFALL WHICH THEY SPOTTED. AFTER SEARCHING THE BANKS FOR AN HOUR, THEY DETERMINED THE ONLY PLACE TO CROSS WAS JUST BELOW THE WATERFALL. "HERE THE MAIN CHANNEL PLUNGED INTO A VERY NARROW PASSAGE, A MERE SLIT BETWEEN THE ROCKS ABOUT 3 FEET WIDE. ACROSS THIS WE JUMPED OVER THE BOILING TORRENT." (P228) A PHOTO ON P228 SHOWS "VIEW TOWARD THE HEAD OF KILLEY RIVER".

6928 WATN KILLEY RIVER KILLEY RIVER
REFN 05421 B 913
STOR 1608134004340000420
MOUT N602857 W1503736 S040N 0070W 35
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,RIVER
BASIN,PHOTO,MISC TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,DISCHARGE,LAKE,NO TRAFF,HUNTING
ABST ELTING AND 2 GUIDES PROCEEDED 10 TO 12 MILES UP THE KILLEY RIVER, THROUGH SWAMPS AND OVER RIDGES, MOST OF THE WAY WITHOUT ANY TRAIL. THE TRIP TOOK 8 1/2 HOURS. (P256 AND 257) THEY MADE CAMP AT GUEST'S LAKE AND FROM HERE SCoured THE LEFT-HAND SIDE OF THE KILLEY RIVER. (P257)

6929 WATN KILLEY RIVER KILLEY RIVER
REFN 06722 926
STOR 1608134004340000420
MOUT N602857 W1503736 S040N 0070W 35
LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,PAST USAGE,HUNTING
ABST IN SEP 1926, BEACH, SIMONS AND LEAN MOTOR BOATED DOWN KENAI R TO KILLEY R. THEY WORKED UP AROUND A MILE AND A HALF THROUGH CONSTANTLY CHANGING CHANNELS, SWEEPERS, ROCKS AND SAND BARS AND CAMPED. THE NEXT DAY THEY PLUGGED UP FARTHER UNTIL REACHED A HIGH BANK ON WHICH TO CAMP. THEY SCOUTED AROUND AREA FOR MOOSE. THE NEXT DAY THEY PUSHED UP RIVER AS FAR AS A SWAMP WHICH THEY CROSSED TO REACH A SMALL LAKE WHERE THEY CAMPED. (P161) RETURNED DOWN RIVER (P169)

6930 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 00760 800961
STOR 1601192018800000950

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1603

HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGY DISSERTATION NOTES A GROUP OF FAMILIES AROUND THE KILLIK VALLEY (P47)-ABOUT 8 FAMILIES. (P48) IN 1903, TWO PROSPECTORS "CROSSED THE BROOKS RANGE TRAVELLING UP THE KOBUK RIVER, OVER TO THE HEAD OF THE NOATAK AND ALATNA RIVER AND THEN DOWN THE KILLICK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE. (P27) "IN THE SPRING BEFORE BREAK-UP THE KILLIKMIUT (A NUNAMIUT BAND WHICH LIVED IN THE KILLIK RIVER VALLEY) TRAVELLED BY SLED DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF THE KILLIK RIVER ON THE COLVILLE". (P160) AUTHOR NOTES THAT IRON OXIDE OCCURS IN THE KILLIK VALLEY.(P248) ALSO OBSIDIAN OR "ROCK YOU CAN SEE THROUGH" IS FOUND IN ONLY ONE PLACE HIGH IN THE MOUNTAINS 10-15 MI WEST OF THE KILLIK VALLEY. (P248) "SMALL CHUNKS OF PYRITE ARE FOUND IN THE KILLIK AND RECENTLY HAVE BEEN USED TO START FIRES." (P249) IN THE 1800'S, THE AUTHOR NOTES THE INDIANS (KUTCHIN) LIVED IN THIS VALLEY. (P83)

6931 HATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 00804 959
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ICE,EXPEDITION,BREAKUP
 ABST OTTO GEIST REPORTED IN HIS FIELD COLLECTIONS FOR FOSSILS, JUNE 29, 1959, THAT THEY FLEW AN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KILLIK RIVER BUT COULD NOT LAND THE PONTOON AIRPLANE BECAUSE RIVER ICE WAS STILL HOLDING. "WE DECIDED THAT THE AUF-ICE OF THE LOWER RIVER COURSE WOULD NOT BE SUFFICIENTLY MELTED IN LESS THAN 10 DAYS TO PERMIT BOAT TRAVEL." (P3)

6932 HATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 16011920088000009500
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON MENTIONS GROUPS OF ESKIMO LIVING ALONG RIVERS NEAR THE COAST AND INLAND. "THE KILLINERHINT CENTERED ALONG THIS RIVER" (P.9) IT WAS A WINTERING PLACE OF GOOD FISHING. HE SAW THESE PEOPLE.

6933 HATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 01915 924963
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,PHOTO,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,EXPEDITION
 ABST "GEOLOGY OF THE CHANDLER RIVER REGION", DETTERMAN, 1963. IN 1924 P S SMITH AND J B MERTIE, JR (1930) TRAVERSED THE KILLIK AND PART OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. IN 1945 A PARTY CONTINUED FROM THEIR CAMP, 5 MI N OF THE KILLIK LAKES, DOWN THE KILLIK TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, USING 2 BOATS AND A CANOE. (P224) PHOTO SHOWS BRAIDED NATURE OF KILLIK. (P248)

6934 HATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 02660 949959
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE
 ABST THE KILLIK RIVER HEADS NEAR THE CENTER OF THE BROOKS RANGE AND MEANDERS NORTHWARD THROUGH "DEEP FLAT-FLOORED U-SHAPED GLACIAL VALLEYS." SHALL LAKES ARE COMMON ALONG THE VALLEY FLOOR. A PHOSPHATIC LIMESTONE SAMPLE 49A DT 134 WAS COLLECTED BY R L DETTERMAN FROM WEST SIDE OF KILLIK RIVER. (P12)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1604

6935 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1601192018800000950
MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST THERE IS A COAL FIELD AT KILLIK RIVER WHICH HAS RECEIVED SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. (P52)

6936 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 02691 937962
STOR 1601192018800000950
MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THE KILLIK RIVER LIES WITHIN THE NUNAMUIT ESKIMO TERRITORY. (P17) IN 1937, SOME NUNAMUIT FAMILIES RETURNED INLAND FROM THE COAST AND SETTLED IN THE KILLIK RIVER VALLY, AFTER A PERIOD OF ABSENCE FROM THE MOUNTAIN AREA. (P89)

6937 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 03073 973
STOR 1601192018800000950
MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
ABST MAJOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS ARE REPORTED FOR THE UPPER KILLIK RIVER DRAINAGE. THIS AREA ALSO CONTAINS SOME OF THE BEST DALL SHEEP HUNTING AREAS.

6938 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 03130 924
STOR 1601192018800000950
MOUT N600033 W1535445 U050S 0090W
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP, ICE, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN 1924, THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY, LED BY PHILIP S SMITH, WAS ABLE TO FIRST USE CANDES IN THE MAIN STREAM OF THE KILLIK RIVER NEAR THEIR WINTER CAMP IN THE MOUNTAINS ON MAY 31. THE EARLIEST A SMALL STREAM BROKE NEAR THEIR WINTER CAMP WAS MAY 19, WATER WAS FLOWING IN THE MAIN STREAM OF KILLIK RIVER ON MAY 28. (PP 246) PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 245, FIGURE 7, SHOWS "WINTER HEADQUARTERS IN WILLOW THICKET IN THE MOUNTAINS NEAR THE HEAD OF BOATING WATER ON KILLIK RIVER A NORTHWARD FLOWING TRIBUTARY OF COLVILLE RIVER." PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN APRIL 12, 1924 SHOWS FROZEN CONDITION OF THE RIVER. PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 250, FIGURE 12 SHOWS "CHARACTERISTIC TOPOGRAPHY OF THE PLATEAU PROVINCE, WITH CHANNELS OF KILLIK RIVER IN FOREGROUND, WHICH HAVE BEEN CUT THROUGH OVERFLOW ICE FORMED DURING THE PRECEDING WINTER. PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN JUNE 9, 1924."

6939 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
REFN 03681 950951
STOR 1601192018800000950
MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST IN 1950 OR 1951 WILLIAM IRVING TRAVELED ALONG 40 MILES OF THE KILLIK RIVER SEARCHING FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES.

6940 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1605

REFN 04077 00025 973
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST ACCORDING TO ORTH THE KILLIK RIVER FLOWS 105 MI FROM ITS SOURCE N TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION GIVES THE RIVER A TOTAL LENGTH OF 135 MI. (P1)

6941 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00025 A 973
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,ICE,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,HUNTING,EXPEDITION,RECREATION,DIMENSION

ABST THE DOCUMENT IS A PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MADE CONCERNING THE KILLIK RIVER FOR INCLUSION IN THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEM. THE DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA TASK FORCE, AND WAS SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR ON JUN 1, 1973. ACCORDING TO ORTH, THE KILLIK IS FORMED BY APRIL CREEK AND KAKIVILAK CREEK AND FLOWS 105 MI N TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. THE BOR FOUND THAT ON MODERN USGS MAPS, THE RIVER HEADS IN TOWNSHIP 27 N, RANGE 19 E; WHICH GIVES IT A TOTAL LENGTH OF 135 MI. THE DOCUMENT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH THE LATTER, UNOFFICIAL LENGTH. (P1) THE KILLIK RIVER RISES AT THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE RIVER, FROM ABOUT MIDWAY TO THE MOUTH, FLOWS THROUGH THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS WHICH CONSIST OF ROLLING PLATEAUS AND LOW LINEAR MOUNTAINS. (P2) THE KILLIK RIVER IS SMALL WHILE FLOWING THROUGH A 3 TO 5 MI WIDE U-SHAPED VALLEY IN THE BROOKS RANGE. MOIST TUNDRA IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IN THE VALLEY FROM THE RIVERBANKS TO THE SNOWLINE. SOME DWARF SHRUBS GROW IMMEDIATELY ALONG THE RIVER. NUMEROUS LAKES DOTING THE VALLEY HAVE OUTLETS INTO THE KILLIK RIVER. THE VALLEY AND THE RIVER BECOME LARGER ALONG THE RIVER'S LOWER REACH IN THE ARCTIC FOOTHILLS. (P2) THREE LARGE LAKES LINE THE RIVER AT ITS MIDPOINT. BLUFFS ALONG THE RIVER RISE TO HEIGHTS OF 200 FT. (P3) BECAUSE THERE ARE NO GAGING STATIONS ON THE KILLIK, STREAM FLOW DATA HAS NOT BEEN COLLECTED. STREAM VELOCITY IS ESTIMATED TO VARY FROM 3 TO 4 MPH IN RAPID AND BRAIDED AREAS, TO LESS THAN 1 MPH IN SLUGGISH POOLS PARTICULARLY FOUND IN THE RIVER'S MIDDLE SECTION. THE RIVER IS BRAIDED NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF APRIL CREEK, AND FOR MOST OF THE RIVER'S LOWER REACH. THE RIVER, ESPECIALLY AT THE BRAIDED PORTIONS, FLOWS ACROSS GRAVEL FLATS THAT ARE SOMETIMES COVERED IN WINTER WITH ICE SHEETS (AUFES). THE AUFES FREEZES TO THE RIVERBED AND FILLS THE CHANNELS CAUSING THE RIVER TO FLOOD ACROSS THE GRAVEL FLATS.(P3) MAXIMUM SPRING FLOW OCCURS IN JUNE AS A RESULT OF SPRING BREAKUP AND SNOW MELT. STREAM FLOW THEN BEGINS TO TAPER DOWN UNTIL FREEZEUP IN SEPT, HOWEVER, RAIN STORMS IN AUG CAN BE EXPECTED TO RAISE THE WATER LEVEL SOMEWHAT. (P3)

6942 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER

REFN 04077 00025 B 973
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 MOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,LAKE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,ICE,FREEZEUP,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,HUNTING,RECREATION,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION

ABST THE KILLIK RIVER IS A "FREE-FLOWING INTERMEDIATE-SIZED RIVER..."(P1,"RIVER SETTING") PERMANENT HUMAN USE OF THE LAND WITHIN A 2 MI CORRIDOR SURROUNDING THE KILLIK RIVER IS PRACTICALLY NONEXISTENT. HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN VISIT THE AREA EACH YEAR, AND A FEW ORGANIZED GROUPS EXPLORING FOR MINERALS OR STUDYING FLORA AND FAUNA HAVE CAMPED ALONG THE RIVER AND/OR USED THE RIVER AS A TRANSPORTATION ROUTE. (P5) IN THE PAST NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS LIVED IN THE AREA FROM THE ANAKTUVUK RIVER WEST TO THE KILLIK RIVER.("LAND USE" P5) THERE ARE NO AGRICULTURAL LANDS OR COMMERCIAL TIMBER AREAS IN THE RIVER CORRIDOR. THE LOWER TWO-THIRDS OF THE KILLIK RIVER ARE LOCATED IN "THE NORTHERN ALASKA PETROLEUM PROVINCE", AN AREA CONSIDERED AS HIGHLY PROMISING FOR PETROLEUM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1606

POTENTIAL. (P6, "MINING") THERE ARE NO MINING CLAIMS OR PROSPECTING PERMITS ALONG THE KILLIK RIVER. EVIDENCE COLLECTED BY THE STUDY ALLOWED THE BOR TO CONCLUDE THAT THE RIVER GENERALLY HAS A SUFFICIENT WATER VOLUME TO PERMIT SMALL NON-MOTORIZED WATERCRAFT TO TRAVEL THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE RIVER. (P7, "WATER RIGHTS, NAVIGABILITY, RIVERBED OWNERSHIP"; P16 "RECREATION") ACCESS TO THE RIVER CAN BE GAINED BY LANDING AIRCRAFT ON SOME OF THE LARGER LAKES LINING THE RIVER, LANDING ON WIDE STRECHES OF THE KILLIK, LANDING ON THE COLVILLE RIVER NEAR THE KILLIK'S MOUTH, OR LANDING WITH WHEELS ON GRAVEL BARS PARALLELING THE KILLIK. (PP7-8, "ACCESS") COAL BEDS ARE KNOWN TO OCCUR ALONG THE KILLIK. A BELT OF ORGANIC RICH SHALES SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES LONG INTERSECTS THE KILLIK IN THE "SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS PROVINCE". OIL SHALE HAS NOT BEEN SPECIFICALLY IDENTIFIED ALONG THE KILLIK RIVER, ONLY AT THE TRIBUTARY OKPIKRUAK RIVER. COAL IS PRESENT IN "THE NORTHERN FOOTHILLS PROVINCE" ALONG THE KILLIK RIVER. FROM ABOUT 3 MI ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE OKPIKRUAK RIVER TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. GRAVEL BARS AND SMALL INLAND SAND DUNES ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER. (PP10-11, TOPIC: "GEOLOGY AND SOILS")

6943 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00025 C 973
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, ICE, FREEZEUP, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, RECREATION, DIMENSION
 ABST MOIST TUNDRA IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IN THE RIVER VALLEY FROM THE HEADWATERS TO ITS MIDPOINT. SOME DWARF SHRUBS GROW ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. FROM THE MIDPOINT TO THE MOUTH THE VEGETATION IS MOIST TUNDRA AND FLOODPLAIN THICKETS WHICH FORM ON NEWLY EXPOSED ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS THAT ARE PERIODICALLY FLOODED. THESE THICKETS, USUALLY WILLOWS OR ALDERS, ARE 5 TO 10 FT IN HEIGHT. THE RIVER FALLS IN CLASS II/III OF THE INTERNATIONAL WHITE WATER SCALE. (P16, "POTENTIAL USES") THE ONLY KNOWN RECREATIONAL USE OF THE KILLIK RIVER VALLEY CONSISTS OF SPORT HUNTERS IN PURSUIT OF GRIZZLY BEARS AND DALL SHEEP. (P16 "RECREATION, EXISTING USES")

6944 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 04689 924
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO STEFANSSON ON JUNE 18, 1924, DR PHILIP S SMITH, CHIEF ALASKAN GEOLOGIST OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WAS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KILLIK AND COLVILLE RIVERS. (P320)

6945 WATN KILLIK RIVER KILLIK RIVER
 REFN 06434 963964
 STOR 1601192018800000950
 HOUT N690033 W1535445 U050S 0090W 13
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
 ABST THE DOCUMENT, ENTITLED "SOME QUATERNARY EVENTS OF NORTHERN ALASKA," (1964) IS A REPORT ON STUDIES OF THE UPPER KILLIK RIVER AREA. DISCOVERY OF AN ORGANIC DEPOSIT IN 1963 NECESSITATED (TO THE AUTHORS JOHN C F YEDROW AND GRANT F WALTON) RE-EXAMINATION OF THE GLACIAL CHRONOLOGY AND COMMENTS ON THE PRESENT AND PAST CLIMATE OF THE AREA. THE STUDIES WERE CARRIED OUT WHERE THE KILLIK RIVER FLOWS NORTHWARD FROM THE BROOKS RANGE THROUGH THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS. THE VALLEY IS 2-5 MI WIDE AND HAS TERRACE REMNANTS 70 TO 100 FT. HIGH. FIELD OBSERVATIONS INDICATE THAT MOST OF THE VALLEY FLOOR WAS ONCE COVERED WITH GLACIAL - FLUVIAL DEPOSITS, MOST OF WHICH WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ERODED AWAY. ALONG THE LEFT BANK OF THE KILLIK, 0.5 MI. SOUTH OF THE S E CORNER IS A TERRACE. AT 0 TO 10 FT. DEPTH GRAVEL-FREE SANDS SHOW VIRTUALLY NO STRATIFICATION, WHICH, TOGETHER WITH THE PRESENCE OF ACTIVE SAND DUNES CONFIRMS THE REMORKING AND TRANSPORTATION OF SURFICIAL MATERIAL BY WIND ACTION.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1607

BELOW 10 FT, SANDS ARE POORLY STRATIFIED BUT SHOW DEFINITE EVIDENCE OF BEING WATER-DEPOSITED. THERE IS A DIAGRAM (FIG 1, P269) SHOWING QUATERNARY DEPOSITS ALONG THE RIVER. HISTOGRAMS SHOW THE PARTICLE - SIZE DISTRIBUTION OF THE 10 TO 70 FOOT DEPTH. A RICH ORGANIC BED WAS ENCOUNTERED AT THE 40 FOOT DEPTH IN WHICH SOME OF THE PLANT REMAINS WERE WELL PRESERVED. ALDER LEAVES, ALDER CATHINS, WILLOW LEAVES, AND WATERWORM WILLOW STEMS WERE FOUND IN ABUNDANCE, AND DATED (P268) PRESENTLY. THERE IS NO ALDER PRESENT ALONG THE UPPER KILLIK; HOWEVER, THERE ARE OCCASIONAL SMALL CLUMPS OF ALDER TO THE NORTH NEAR THE KILLIK - COLVILLE JUNCTION. GLACIAL DEPOSITS, ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, ARE NO OLDER THAN THE LATE ECHOOKA AGE (KARESTROM) OR THE LATE - ANVIK LAKE AGE (PORTER). PORTER ASSIGNED ANVIK LAKE TIME TO THE LATE ITKILLIK GLACIAL EVENTS, THE LATTER BEING CORRELATED WITH THE LATE CLASSICAL WISCONSIN GLACIATION OF N AMERICA.

6946	WATN	KILUSIKTOK LAKE	LAKE 4
	REFN	03121	957
	STDR	1601	
	MOUT	N705800 W1570300 U190N 0200W 27	
	LUPR	11	INARU RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT	
	ABST	WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THIS LAKE FROM THE FLOAT OF A HYDROPLANE,AUG 13,1957. (P890,893)	
6947	WATN	KINAK RIVER	KINAK RIVER
	REFN	00640	944
	STDR	1604039	
	MOUT	N601914 W1623441 S030N 0770W 25	
	LUPR	41	
	KEYW	LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF	
	ABST	"DALL LAKE, IN THE DELTA BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKHIM RIVERS, IS DRAINED BY THE UNCHARTED KINAK RIVER." (P358)	
6948	WATN	KINAK RIVER	KINAK RIVER
	REFN	06348	966967
	STDR	1604039	
	MOUT	N601914 W1623441 S030N 0770W 25	
	LUPR	41	
	KEYW	ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION	
	ABST	ICE THICKNESS WAS MEASURED AT TUNTUTULIAK. IT WAS 71 CM ON DEC. 31,1966. 84 CM ON JAN. 31,1967. 91 CM ON APRIL 5,1967. (P107)	
6949	WATN	KINAK RIVER	UNNAMED
	REFN	03138	958
	STDR	1604039	
	MOUT	N601914 W1623441 S030N 0770W 25	
	LUPR	41	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,LAKE	
	ABST	DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF "TUNTATULING" (ON THE KINAK RIVER) COMES FROM THE RIVER AND "LAKE" (WHICH ONE OF SEVERAL IS NOT SPECIFIED). VILLAGE NAME IN ORTH AND ON MAP IS TUNTUTULIAK. TWO SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P15)	
6950	WATN	KING COUNTY CREEK	KING COUNTY CREEK
	REFN	05421	913
	STDR	1608134005342000560	
	MOUT	N602436 W1502819 S040N 0070W 27	
	LUPR	52	KENAI RIVER
	KEYW	RIVER BASIN,LAKE,VEGETATION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,HUNTING	
	ABST	THERE WAS A CABIN AT THE HEAD OF KING COUNTY CREEK. (P240) THIS STREAM ROSE AT THE FOOT OF THE HILLS ADJOINING THE PLATEAU ON THE N, FLOWED S AND BENT AROUND TO THE W AND N AND ENTERED SKILAK LAKE. (P241) IT	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1608

WAS FROM THE MOUTH OF KING COUNTY CREEK THAT ELTING, COLLINS, AND LOVERING HAD ENTERED THE HUNTING COUNTRY IN 1913. (P241) WHILE HUNTING, THE PARTY CROSSED THIS CREEK. (P243) "GREEN WOODS" LED DOWN THE CREEK. (P245)

6951	WATN	KING COUNTY CREEK	KINGSMOUNTAIN CREEK
	REFN	04926 918	
	STOR	1608134005342000560	
	MOUT	N602436 W1502819 S040N 0070W 27	
	LUPR	52 KENAI RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RECREATION	
	ABST	DURING A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1918, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN/WRITER AND MUSEUM-SPECIMEN COLLECTOR T R HUBBACK STOPPED AT KINGSMOUNTAIN CREEK BY SKILAK LAKE TO OBTAIN SUPPLIES FROM A CACHE THERE. (P47-71)	
6952	WATN	KING CREEK	KING CREEK
	REFN	03632 00014 913	
	STOR	160339901510000379000044000200007700290	
	MOUT	N615215 W1615230 S210N 0690W 35	
	LUPR	31 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	PILCHER NOTES FROM THE YUKON AT MARSHALL, NOV 7, "MRS BLANCHER WALKED OUT TO KING CREEK LOOKING FOR HER WAYWARD HUSBAND" NOV 9 "BLANCHER IS MOVING OUT TO KING CREEK LADY AND ALL" DEC 25 "I VISITED THE BLACHERS AND OTHERS TODAY ON KING CREEK AND SHOT A RABBIT AND PTARMIGAN." JAN 18 HE AGAIN WENT TO KING CREEK.	
6953	WATN	KING CREEK	KING CREEK
	REFN	03632 00017 917	
	STOR	160339901510000379000044000200007700290	
	MOUT	N615215 W1615230 S210N 0690W 35	
	LUPR	31 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING	
	ABST	PILCHER NOTES ED ANDERSON CAME OVER (TO ELEPHANT) FROM KING CREEK ON MAY 19, 1917. OCT 21, 1918, "I WENT TO KING CREEK. (ON FOOT) SEPT 28, "I TOOK A HUNT TO KING CREEK."	
6954	WATN	KING CREEK	KING CREEK
	REFN	03632 00018 919	
	STOR	160339901510000379000044000200007700290	
	MOUT	N615215 W1615230 S210N 0690W 35	
	LUPR	31 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, HUNTING	
	ABST	PILCHER NOTES NOV 23, "I WENT HUNTING OVER TO KING CREEK" FEB 25, "I HUSHED OVER TO KING CREEK. SHOT 2 RABBITS."	
6955	WATN	KING CREEK	KING CREEK
	REFN	03632 00019 927	
	STOR	160339901510000379000044000200007700290	
	MOUT	N615215 W1615230 S210N 0690W 35	
	LUPR	31 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, TRAPPING	
	ABST	PILCHER NOTES SETTING A TRAPLINE HERE DEC 15, 1927.	
6956	WATN	KING SALMON CREEK	KING SALMON CREEK
	REFN	00452 943	
	STOR	1605253001510000290	
	MOUT	N584115 W1564228 S110S 0450W 21	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1609

LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THIS BOOK WAS A M A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A BRIEY. IT CONCENTRATES ON FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PEOPLE IN THE NUSHAGAK AREA IN 1966. HE CONCENTRATES ON THE BAY AREA AND NOT THE RIVER, BUT MAKES FREQUENT MENTION OF RIVERS AND LAKES. IN 1943 THERE WAS AN AIRBASE BUILT NEAR NAKNEK, 20 MI INLAND ON KING SALMON CREEK AND NAKNEK RIVER.

6957 WATN KING SALMON CREEK KING SALMON CREEK
 REFN 04396 948
 STOR 1605253001510000290
 HQUT N584115 W1564225 S170S 0450W 21
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST AT HIGH TIDE THE LOWER CREEK IS AN ESTUARY. (P39) CREEK IS AFFECTED BY TIDAL ACTION AND THE RISE OF 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 OF MIXED SHRUBS GROW ALONG ITS BANKS. (P84)

6958 WATN KING SALMON CREEK KING SALMON RIVER
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605253001510000290
 HQUT N584115 W1564225 S170S 0450W 21
 LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ARCHEOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931, INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. ON JUNE 28, HE CROSSED EGIGIK RIVER FROM VILLAGE TO LIBBY'S CANNERY AND THERE TOOK A BOAT "TOWARDS KING SALMON RIVER". FOUND 2 OLD SITES, BUT NO TRACE OF BURIALS. (P384)

6959 WATN KING SALMON RIVER KING SALMON RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1605281000015000050
 HQUT N581330 W1572000 S220S 0490W 32
 LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE PACK TRAIL FROM EGEKIK CROSSES EGEKIK RIVER, HEADS N A SHORT DISTANCE AND CROSSES KING SALMON RIVER. IT ROUGHLY FOLLOWS THE N BANK FOR 20 MI AND THEN HEADS DUE N TO NAKNEK.

6960 WATN KING SALMON RIVER KING SALMON RIVER
 REFN 00660 929
 STOR 1605297
 HQUT N573000 W1573900 S310S 0520W 24
 LUPR 42 UGASHIK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "EGEKIK IS A VILLAGE VERY CLOSE TO THIS RIVER. THE VILLAGE TAKES ITS NAME FROM AN ESKIMO WORD MEANING SHIFT WATER WITH RAPIDS. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED DEC. 30, 1929." (P.39)

6961 WATN KING SALMON RIVER KING SALMON RIVER
 REFN 01079 907
 STOR 1605160010675002690
 HQUT N601500 W1571700 S020N 0450W 16
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1610

ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES COARSE GOLD FOUND IN THE UPPER VALLEY OF THIS RIVER IN 1907.
 (P84) THERE MAY HAVE BEEN A TRAIL HOUSE LOCATED HERE, "BECAUSE OF THE UNSTABLE NATURE OF THE RIVER BANKS IN
 THIS REGION, IT IS DOUBTFUL WHETHER THE EXACT SITE COULD BE DETERMINED TODAY." (P52)

6962 WATN KING SALMON RIVER KING SALMON RIVER

REFN 04072 00012 942

STOR 1605281000370000050

MOUT N581500 W1572000 S2205 0490W 32

LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1504-01 BASIC TOPO DATA FILE IS LOCATED IN FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER. DOCUMENT TITLE
 IS "ROAD RECONNAISSANCE, CHICK, 1942". DOCUMENT IS FIELD DIARY KEPT BY FRANK CHICK. ON OCT 27, 1942 THE
 RECONNAISSANCE PARTY WAS TOLD THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO CROSS KING SALMON RIVER WITHOUT A BOAT. (P48)

6963 WATN KING SALMON RIVER KING SALMON RIVER

REFN 04264 00906 906

STOR 1605281000370000050

MOUT N581500 W1572000 S2205 0490W 32

LUPR 42 EGEKIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN

ABST KING SALMON RIVER, THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARY OF UGAGUK RIVER, ENTERS THAT RIVER ABOUT 7 1/2 MILES FROM THE
 MOUTH. IT IS ABOUT 60 MILES IN LENGTH, AND HAS ITS RISE IN A LAKE. (P40)

6964 WATN KING SALMON RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 04750 928

STOR 1611184

MOUT N580500 W1342000 C440S 0680E 19

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST REFERENCE IS MADE BY AUTHOR HOLZORTH TO KING SALMON COVE WHERE "THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW PLACES WHERE THE
 CREEK IS DEEP ENOUGH FOR THE KING SALMON TO SPAWN." (THE RIVER ON THE NORTHEAST SIDE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND,
 THOUGH UNIDENTIFIED BY THE AUTHOR MUST BE KING SALMON RIVER, BOTH BY NAME AND THE TOPOGRAPHICAL
 CHARACTERISTICS, ESPECIALLY GRADIENT, DEPICTED ON THE MODERN MAP, WHICH DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE OTHER CREEKS
 THAT FLOW INTO THE COVE.) THE YEAR WAS 1928.

6965 WATN KING SOLOMON CREEK KING SOLOMON CREEK

REFN 00124 923

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000

MOUT N642930 W1411115 C050S 0210E 10

LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD GOES ALONG KING SOLOMON CREEK FROM ITS MOUTH UPWARD
 ABOUT 15 MI. KING SOLOMON FLOWS INTO O'BRIEN WHICH GOES TO FORTYMILE RIVER.

6966 WATN KING SOLOMON CREEK KING SOLOMON CREEK

REFN 01909 911

STOR 160339900000000000000000000000000000000000

MOUT N643000 W1411100 F050S 0330E 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
 LIBERTY FORK AND KING SOLOMON CREEKS FOR 1911. (P225)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1611

6967 WATN KING SOLOMON CREEK KING SOLOMON CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N643000 W1411100 F050S 0330E 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 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FORTYMILE RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN IN 1910. (P205)

6968 WATN KING SOLOMON CREEK NOT NAMED
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 16033990000000000000000000000000
 MOUT N642930 W1411115 F050S 0330E 10
 LUPR 36 FORTYMILE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,MAP
 ABST LIBERTY CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "GOLD PANNING CAN BE SUCCESSFUL HERE...THE CAMPGROUND...IS SITUATED IN A GROVE OF WHITE SPRUCE TREES, ABOUT 30 YDS OFF THE HIGHWAY." (P23)
 AUTHOR'S MAP OF AFEA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THIS CAMPGROUND IS AT MI 132 OF TAYLOR HIGHWAY. MODERN MAP AND MILEPOST BOOK SAY THAT THIS CAMPGROUND IS ON KING SOLOMON CREEK.

6969 WATN KINGS CREEK KINGS CREEK
 REFN 02083 905
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST "KINGS CREEK IS ABOUT 20 MILES LONG, DRAINS AN AREA OF 100 SQUARE MILES, IS 100 FEET WIDE AND 4 TO 10 FEET DEEP AT THE MOUTH,AND HAS A VELOCITY AT MANY POINTS OF ABOUT 7 MILES PER HOUR." (P7) SEVERAL PLACES ON THE LOWER COURSE IT IS NARROW ENOUGH TO BE BRIDGED, "AND THERE ARE SEVERAL FORDS." (P7) YOUNG CREEK IS ITS LARGEST TRIBUTARY. (P7) A SECTION ON THE E BANK OF KINGS CREEK "ABOVE UPPER BRIDGE" SHOWS: SHALE, SANDSTONE AND COAL. (P14)

6970 WATN KINGS RIVER KING CREEK
 REFN 02062 905
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON KING CREEK A 10-FOOT AND A 6-FOOT SEAM OF COAL ARE SAID TO BE EXPOSED. (P154)

6971 WATN KINGS RIVER KING RIVER
 REFN 03466 00002 941
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN
 ABST C A BRYANT, A MINER FROM EAGLE, VISITED RELATIVES IN PALMER IN LATE AUG 1941. HE SPENT A FEW DAYS AT KING RIVER, WHERE A CAMP OF MEN WORKING ON THE NEW HIGHWAY WAS LOCATED. "I PUT IN 6 DAYS WITH KING RIVER AS HEADQUARTERS. IT ENTERS THE MATANUSKA AT THIS POINT WHICH IS BROAD AND FLAT. BOTH ARE GLACIER STREAMS...PILING HAS BEEN DRIVEN AT...KING RIVER FOR (A) NEW BRIDGE, BUT THE MATERIAL HAS NOT COME IN FROM THE OUTSIDE. THEY ARE USING (A) TEMPORARY BRIDGE AT THIS TIME." (P66)

6972 WATN KINGS RIVER KINGS CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1612

REFN 02076 905
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BITUMINOUS COAL WAS REPORTED ON KINGS CREEK IN 1905. (P92) REFERENCE IS MADE TO AN UPPER BRIDGE ON THE CREEK. (P94)

6973 WATN KINGS RIVER KINGS CREEK

REFN 02598 898
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, HIST TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST JULY 29, 1898. THE AUTHOR AND HIS PARTY, WHILE GOING UP THE MATANUSKA VALLEY CAME TO THE FORD OF KING'S CREEK THE STREAM IS TURBULENT BUT ORDINARILY ITS VOLUME OF WATER IS NOT GREAT. RECENT RAINS HOWEVER HAD RAISED IT TO MUCH BEYOND NORMAL. JUST BELOW THE BROAD AND COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW FORD IS A REACH OF SWIFT, WILD WATER WHERE THE STREAM IS CONFINED IN A NARROW CHANNEL, ACROSS WHICH A COUPLE OF LOGS HAD BEEN PLACED SIDE BY SIDE AS A FOOT BRIDGE. CANWELL, THE EX-CAVALRYMAN OF THE PARTY VOLUNTEERED TO TRY THE FORD. IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL HIS HORSE STUMBLER ON A ROCK IN THE CREEK BED. SHE FELL AND THE CURRENT CARRIED HER AND CANWELL INTO THE RAPIDS IN THE SWIFT WATER THE HORSE ROLLED OVER AND OVER IN THE MUDDY CURRENT UNTIL SHE AND CANWELL CRASHED INTO THE FOOTBRIDGE. CANWELL WAS PULLED OUT A FEW YARDS BELOW. THE HORSE REGAINED HER FOOTING IN THE QUIETER WATER FARTHER DOWN STREAM (P280) A DIORITE MASS FORMS A PART OF THE N WALL OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY JUST BELOW KINGS CREEK THE SHALES AND SANDSTONES JUST ABOVE THE CROSSING OF KINGS CREEK DIP AWAY FROM THE PORPHYRY MTN BUT THE HEAVY CONGLOMERATE JUST ACROSS KINGS CREEK STRIKES DIRECTLY TOWARD IT (P309-310)

6974 WATN KINGS RIVER KINGS RIVER

REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE
 ABST KINGS RIVER HAS A RELATIVELY UNIFORM, STEEP GRADIENT. LOW FLOW DUE TO WINTER FREEZEUP PRECLUDES ITS CONSIDERATION FOR POWER DEVELOPMENT. (P139) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

6975 WATN KINGS RIVER KINGS RIVER

REFN 01330 905
 STOR 1608016003005000250
 MOUT N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP, PHOTO
 ABST "A VERY PROMINENT EXPOSURE OF COAL IS FOUND ON KINGS RIVER, AT AN ELEVATION OF ABOUT 1000 FT ABOVE TIDE AND ABOUT 6 MIS UP THE STREAM FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE MATANUSKA." (P17-18) THE KINGS RIVER AND CHICKALOON RIVER AREA IS A NATURAL DISTRICT OF COAL THAT IS LOW IN VOLATILE MATTER AND HIGH IN FIXED CARBON AND OF MUCH HIGHER GRADE THAN COALS OF OTHER AREAS IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY. (P16) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. THE COALS OF THE KINGS RIVER, COAL CREEK, AND CHICKALOON RIVER COMPRISE AN AREA OF ABOUT 10 MIS LONG AND 3 MIS WIDE, OR ABOUT 30 SQ MIS. (P18) "AT KINGS RIVER... THERE ARE 2 SEAMS, ONE OVERLYING THE OTHER ABOUT 20 FT, THE LOWER ONE APPROXIMATELY 10 FT IN THICKNESS AND THE UPPER ONE ABOUT HALF AS THICK. THE OUTCROP EXTENDS IN A N AND S DIRECTION ACROSS KINGS RIVER AT A POINT WHERE THE E BANK OF THE STREAM HAS BEEN WASHED AWAY, LEAVING A HIGH, PRECIPITOUS CLIFF. THE TOP OF THIS CLIFF IS COMPOSED OF ABOUT 50 FT IN THICKNESS OF IGNEOUS ROCK, GRANITIC IN NATURE. UNDER THIS IGNEOUS SHEET IS FOUND A COMPARATIVELY REGULAR DEPOSIT OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS, CONTAINING THE COAL." (P18) A SAMPLE WAS TAKEN FROM A COAL SEAM TO DETERMINE CHEMICAL QUALITY, WHICH IS SHOWN IN TABLE ON. (P25) FROM PHOTO SECTION AT BACK OF BOOK (NO PAGE NUMBERS): NO-4 "LOOKING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1613

DOWN KINGS RIVER FROM THE TRAIL CROSSING." SHOWS MOUNTAINS IN DISTANCE; OPPOSITE BANK IS A HILL; STREAM BED IS ROCKY; STREAM DOES NOT COVER ENTIRE BED AND IS VERY SHALLOW; NO PEOPLE OR CRAFT IN PICTURE. NO-5 "LOOKING UP KINGS RIVER FROM THE CROSSING CASTLE MOUNTAIN IS IN THE DISTANCE ON RIGHT." OPPOSITE SHORE IS VERY ROCKY; NO PEOPLE OR CRAFT. NO-7 "KINGS RIVER CAMP, LOOKING UP THE STREAM FROM BRIDGE. COAL OUTCROP PASSES THROUGH TREE TO LEFT OF THE TENTS, CROSSING THE STREAM THROUGH THE TIMBER ON HILL BEHIND THE CAMP. THE DIP OF THE COAL IS TO THE RIGHT, CARRYING IT UNDER THE STREAM." BRIDGE IS ABOUT 6 FT WIDE, MADE WITH LOGS LAID CROSS-WISE; MAN IS STANDING ON BRIDGE ON OPPOSITE SIDE. LARGE BOULDERS ARE ON BANKS. INVESTIGATION OF THIS AREA WAS MADE IN 1905.

6976	WATN	KINGS RIVER	KINGS RIVER
	REFN	01641 00001 921	
	STOR	1608016003005000250	
	MOU	N614500 W1484500 S190N 0040E 16	
	LUPR	52 HATANUSKA RIVER	
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, PHOTO, MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF TWO TENTS, SEVERAL HORSES, AND HALF-A-DOZEN MEN, CAPTIONED: "JULY 21, 1921-KINGS RIVER CAMP ON THE CHICKALOON BRANCH. THIS CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED TO PROSPECT SEVERAL BEDS OUTCROPPING ALONG THE BANK OF THE RIVER, (KINGS RIVER PROBABLY) AND TO ACT AS A BASE CAMP FOR THE GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE IN THAT AREA." (P418)	
6977	WATN	KINGS RIVER	KINGS RIVER
	REFN	02163 905908	
	STOR	1608503	
	MOU	N602706 W1484225 S040N 0040E 11	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	PROSPECTING FOR PLACER GOLD ON THIS RIVER WAS REPORTED. (P71) FIELD WORK FOR THIS STUDY WAS DONE IN 1905 AND 1908.	
6978	WATN	KINGS RIVER	KINGS RIVER
	REFN	02203 913	
	STOR	1608583	
	MOU	N602706 W1484225 S040N 0040E 11	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER	
	ABST	THE HEAD OF PORT NELLIE JUAN, IN PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, IS KEPT MUDDY BY KINGS RIVER AND OTHER SMALLER STREAMS BRINGING SILT FROM NEIGHBORING GLACIERS. (P45)	
6979	WATN	KINGS RIVER	KINGS RIVER
	REFN	02800 963	
	STOR	1608583	
	MOU	N602706 W1484225 S040N 0040E 11	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	CHUM SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1963 ON KINGS RIVER. GROUND COUNTS WERE NOT INDICATED. (P40)	
6980	WATN	KINGS RIVER	KING'S RIVER
	REFN	00524 896	
	STOR	1608583	
	MOU	N602706 W1484225 S040N 0040E 11	
	LUPR	53	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	JOSEPH WILSON AND JIMMIE TECK TOOK A RIVERBOAT FROM SUNRISE AND WENT UP THE KING'S RIVER, NORTH OF THE	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1614

MATANUSKA VALLEY IN JUNE 1896. THEY SAW THE COAL DEPOSITS NOW KNOWN AS THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELDS. (P58)

6981 WATN KINGSLEY CREEK KINGSLAND CREEK
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 160289000265000033000469000540
 MOUT N650613 W1640215 K0405 0260W 32
 LUPR 22 FISH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED ON BENDELEBEN MOUNTAIN, ON DIVIDE BETWEEN THIS CREEK AND NUGGET CREEK. KINGSLEY CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE NIUKLUK RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE FISH RIVER. FISH RIVER FLOWS INTO GOLOVNIIN BAY OFF NORTON SOUND.

6982 WATN KINIA RIVER UKSOKNAK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603707
 MOUT N601048 W1642919 S010N 0880W 13
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, FISHING
 ABST THE UKSOKNAK RIVER DRAINS THE DALL LAKE SYSTEM AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

6983 WATN KINIA RIVER UKSOKNAK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603707
 MOUT N601048 W1642919 S010N 0880W 13
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, FISHING
 ABST THE UKSOKNAK RIVER DRAINS THE DALL LAKE SYSTEM AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

6984 WATN KINNORUTIN CREEK KINNORUTIN CREEK
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 160339904913000947005680005570040500250
 MOUT N675521 W1501240 F360N 0120W 26
 LUPR 33 HAMMOND RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN 1939 ROBERT MARSHALL, KENNETH HARVEY, JESSE ALLEN, AND NUTIRWIK WALKED DOWN "STEEP COURSE" OF CREEK TO MOUTH OF HAMMOND RIVER. (P159) MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

6985 WATN KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER
 REFN 02660 949953
 STOR 160119201045000051000740000360
 MOUT N684426 W1521916 U080S 0020W 22
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST PHOSPHATE ROCK WAS FIRST FOUND IN THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AREA IN 1949 BY A GEOLOGIC MAPPING FIELD PARTY, WHICH USED "WEASELS" (AMPHIBIOUS TRACTORS) FOR TRANSPORTATION. (P1) ON JUNE 3, 1953, THE AUTHOR LANDED ON WHITE LAKE AND PACKED THEIR EQUIPMENT ACROSS THE DIVIDE TO KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER. SIX DAYS WERE SPENT IN THE AREA, THREE DAYS OF WHICH WERE DEVOTED TO SAMPLING AND MEASURING THE PHOSPHATE ZONE ON THE KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER AND MONOTIS CREEK. (P2) THE DEPOSITS ON THIS RIVER ARE ONLY ACCESSIBLE DURING SUMMER BY LANDING FLOAT EQUIPPED BUSH PLANES ON NEARBY LAKES. (P3) THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE UPPER KIRUKTAGIAK RIVER IS MANTLED BY GLACIAL GRAVEL, WHICH IS MOSTLY HIDDEN BY TUNDRA, RESULTING IN DISRUPTED DRAINAGE AND LOW RIDGES. "THE ABRUPT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1615

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)

6986 WATN KISARALIK RIVER KISARALIK RIVER
REFN 04708 961
STDR 160405400581000114000214800280
MOUT N605044 W1611405 S090N 0670W 30
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, COMMUNITY
ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ESKIMOS USED TO HAVE THEIR SPRING AND SUMMER CAMPS IN THE ALASKA RANGE IN THE VICINITY OF THE KISARALIK RIVER. (P238) TROUT WERE HOOKED THROUGH THE ICE IN SEVERAL LARGE LAKES AT THE HEADWATERS OF THIS RIVER. (P277)

6987 WATN KISARALIK RIVER KISARALIK RIVER
REFN 05189 974
STDR 160405400581000114000214800280
MOUT N605044 W1611405 S090N 0670W 30
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING
ABST BETHEL RESIDENTS FISH FOR RAINBOW TROUT IN KISARALIK R. WHICH IS CLEAR AND DRAINS INTO LOWER KUSKOKWIM R (P227)

6988 WATN KISARALIK RIVER KISARALIK RIVER
REFN 05676 00003 921
STDR 160405400581000114000214800280
MOUT N605044 W1611405 S090N 0670W 30
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, WATER CRAFT
ABST PHOTO NUMBERED "SCENICS RIVERS NO 3, NUMBER 40-250-3 IS OF 2 MEN RAFTING DOWN A VERY FAST SET OF RAPIDS AT GOLDEN GATE FALLS. THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN IN 1921. MANY LARGE ROCKS LINE THE SHORE.

6989 WATN KISARALIK RIVER KISELAKIK RIVER
REFN 03496 926
STDR 160405400581000114000214800280
MOUT N605044 W1611405 S090N 0670W 30
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROAD AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT A FERRY BOAT WAS INSTALLED ON THE KISELAKIK RIVER. (P46)

6990 WATN KITLIK RIVER KITLIK RIVER
REFN 04077 00060 975
STDR 160209501025000043000095000050
MOUT N671500 W1594000 K210N 0050W 12
LUPR 21 SALMON RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
ABST AT ITS MOUTH KITLIK RIVER IS 7-8 YARDS WIDE, HAS A 3-4 MPH CURRENT, AND IS 1 FOOT DEEP. DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY PAT POURCHOT AND SUMMARIZES FIELD NOTES OF A FLOAT INSPECTION TRIP OF THE SALMON RIVER, AUGUST 13-21, 1975.

6991 WATN KITLIK RIVER KITLIK RIVER
REFN 07190 977

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1616

STOR 160209501025000043000095000050
NOUT N671500 W1594000 K210N 0050W 12
LUPR 21 SALMON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER
ABST "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY", JOHN MCPHEE, 1977. "THE KITLIK, NARROW, AND CLEAR AS THE SALMON, RUSHES IN WHITE TO THE LARGER RIVER, AND AT THE CONFLUENCE IS A POOL THAT COULD BE MEASURED IN FATHOMS. TWO, ANYWAY". (P7)

6992 WATN KIVALINA RIVER KIVALENA RIVER
REFN 02063 904
STOR 1602007
NOUT N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST A SPECIMEN OF CANNEL COAL OF GOOD QUALITY WAS OBTAINED IN 1904, BY W THOMPSON NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF THE KIVALENA RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE OCEAN SOUTH OF CAPE THOMPSON. (P184)

6993 WATN KIVALINA RIVER KIVALINA RIVER
REFN 00478 923924
STOR 1602007
NOUT N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN C L ANDREWS "ESKIMOS AND REINDEER," THE ESKIMOS ELEKTOONA AND SEVICK MAINTAINED 2 HERDS OF REINDEER IN HILLS SURROUNDING RIVER. (P43) ANDREWS TAKES REINDEER SLEIGH TRIP TO BARROW FROM TOWN OF KAVILINA, UP THE RIVER TO THE DIVIDE OF DELONG MOUNTAIN 30 MI OUT, ARRIVE AT REINDEER CAMP OF SEVICK. RIVER IN BRAIDED CHANNELS AND GLACIAL.

6994 WATN KIVALINA RIVER KIVALINA RIVER
REFN 00660 942
STOR 1602007
NOUT N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, NO TRAFF
ABST "KIVALINA IS A COASTAL TOWN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KIVALINA RIVER. HUNTING AND FISHING ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 6, 1942." (P.21)

6995 WATN KIVALINA RIVER KIVALINA RIVER
REFN 00854 904905
STOR 1602007
NOUT N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION
ABST IN DEC, 1904, ASCENDING TO REPORT (1905) OF DANA H THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT KOTZEBUE REINDEER STATION, NATIVES OWNING ABOUT 170 DEER WERE PERMITTED TO LEAVE THE KOTZEBUE STATION AND GO TO A POINT ON KIVALINA RIVER. EXCELLENT PASTURES FOR DEER ABOUND IN THE VICINITY. (P58)

6996 WATN KIVALINA RIVER KIVALINA RIVER
REFN 01081 962
STOR 1602007
NOUT N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, FISHING
ABST IN HIS BOOK ON PT HOPE, VANSTONE SAYS THAT WITHIN THE MEMORY OF OLD PEOPLE, VILLAGERS HUNTED AND FISHED AS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1617

FAR SOUTH AS THE KIVALINA RIVER. (P18) THE KIVALINA WAS CARIBOU HUNTING COUNTRY. (P18) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

6997	WATN	KIVALINA RIVER	KIVALINA RIVER
	REFN	04058 957	
	STOR	1602007	
	MOU	N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	RIVER, NO TRAFF, FISHING, RECREATION	
	ABST	RIVERS UP THE COAST AS FAR AS THE KIVALINA PROVIDE CONSIDERABLE COMMERCIAL AND SPORT FISHING. (P51) REPORT DATED 1957.	
6998	WATN	KIVALINA RIVER	KIVALINA RIVER
	REFN	04673 968	
	STOR	1602007	
	MOU	N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, FREEZE UP, COMMUNITY, LAKE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE	
	ABST	KIVALINA RIVER FLOWS FROM THE DELONG MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA. IT FLOWS THRU THE 3 OR 4 MILES OF FLAT LAND AROUND KIVALINA. (P62-63) IS LISTED AS ONE OF THE IMPORTANT RIVERS AROUND THE AREA OF THE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA. IT PROVIDES DRINKING WATER FOR THE PEOPLE OF KIVALINA, 6 MILES AWAY. (P68) (P84) TREES FAIL TO GROW AT THE LATITUDE OF THE KIVALINA RIVER. (P69) THE KIVALINA RIVER ENTERS THE SEA THROUGH THE KIVALINA LAGOON. (P69) THE KIVALINA RIVER "HIBERNATES", FREEZES SOLID, IN MOST WINTERS AND DOES NOT SUPPLY "FRESH RUNNING WATER." (P70) AUTHOR CONTRADICTS THIS STATEMENT BY STATING LATER IN THE DOCUMENT THAT "THE KIVALINA RIVER CONTINUES TO SUPPLY WATER EXCEPT IN VERY COLD WINTERS." (P84) AUTHOR NOTES THERE IS "NOTHING BUT WILLOW BUSHES ALONG THE KIVALINA RIVER." WOOD GATHERING NEVER CEASES AND "USUALLY MEANS A 25-TO-50 MILE ROUND TRIP ALONG THE BEACHES AND UP THE RIVERS PILING DRIFTWOOD ONTO DOG SLEDS AND CUTTING GREEN WILLOWS." (P92)	
6999	WATN	KIVALINA RIVER	KIVALINA RIVER
	REFN	04731 898	
	STOR	1602007	
	MOU	N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	ON A MISSION TO RESCUE APPROXIMATELY 250 STRANDED WHALERS IN 1898, AN EXPEDITION FROM THE "BEAR", A REVENUE MARINE VESSEL, DROVE A REINDEER HERD OF 438 ANIMALS ALONG A ROUTE UP THE KIVALINA RIVER, WITH THE DESTINATION BEING THE MOUTH OF THE PITMEGEA RIVER. (P181)	
7000	WATN	KIVALINA RIVER	KIVILENYA RIVER
	REFN	00853 904	
	STOR	1602007	
	MOU	N674902 W1644042 K280N 0270W 23	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	BUILDING MATERIALS FOR A NEW REINDEER STATION WERE FORWARDED TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF HOPE (KIVILENYA RIVER) IN 1904. (P17) PLATE 5 SHOWS EROSION ON THE BANKS OF THE YUKON. A STEAMSHIP IS IN THE BACKGROUND, AND A LOG CABIN PERCHES ON THE OVERHANGING BLUFF. ROOTS AND DRIFTWOOD ARE IN EVIDENCE.	
7001	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KEEWALIK RIVER
	REFN	00026 00035 907	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	
	LUPR	21	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1618

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

ABST THE CANDLE-ALASKA DITCH IS ABOUT 40 MI LONG, ITS INTAKE ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE KEEMALIK. IT FOLLOWS THE RIVER TO A POINT OPPOSITE TO THE TOWN OF CANDLE, DELIVERING WATER TO MINERS AT A HEAD OF 348 FT AN "INVERTED SIPHON" CARRIED THE WATER ACROSS BONANZA CREEK. THE CANDLE-ALASKA DITCH IS 9 FT 6 IN WIDE AT BOTTOM, 15 FT WIDE AT TOP AND 4 FT DEEP. FOR HYDRAULIC MINING. (P287)

7002 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KEEMALIK RIVER

REFN 00361 907908

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655800 W1615200 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST ARTICLE IX NOTES ON ALASKAN MAMMOTH EXPEDITION OF 1907-1908. BULL. AM. MUS. NAT. HISTORY XXVI 87-130. JAMES HOFFMANN AND L.S. QUAKENBUSH ROWED DOWN THE KIWALIK RIVER FROM CANDLE TO KIWALIK TOWARDS THE END OF JUNE 1908 IN A BOAT. (P90)

7003 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KEEMALIK RIVER

REFN 01177 907

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

ABST KLENGENBERG SAILED TO CANDLE, "A LITTLE TOWN ON THE INSIDE OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, UP THE KEEMALIK RIVER THE MARSHAL THERE WAS...J C TOLMAN." (P250) THE S S "UMATILLA" CAME INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND ABOUT A WEEK LATER KLENGENBERG TOOK IT TO NOME. (P252) THIS WAS 1907.

7004 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KEEMALIK RIVER

REFN 03138 958

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF CANDLE ON THE "KEEMALIK RIVER" COMES FROM THE RIVER AND RIVER ICE. FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P28)

7005 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KEEMALIK RIVER

REFN 04071 00033 945

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, MINING

ABST THE DEPT OF INTERIOR, POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY, 1945 THERE IS A FOLIO FOR CANDLE. AREA FOR SUBSISTENCE UP KEEMALIK TO QUARTZ CREEK AND 30 MI AROUND IT. FREIGHT IS LIGHTERED BY FERGUSON FROM KOTZEBUE TO KEEMALIK. RIVER FREIGHTING DONE BY J SHERMAN WITH A POWER DRIVEN SCOW, TOWING BARGES AND SCOWS. CAN HANDLE 70 TONS PER TRIP EACH 24 HRS. SOME COAL AND OIL HAULED TO CANDLE BY TRACTORS DURING WINTER. RIVER OPEN JUNE 1-OCT 15. THERE IS 1-8 MI ROAD UP CANDLE CREEK TO MINING CAMP. 99 % INCOME FROM ARCTIC CIRCLE EXPLORATION CO. OPERATING DREDGES AND HYDRAULIC MINES. A GOLD PRODUCING AREA SINCE 1902. LITTLE SUBSISTENCE. RIVER FREIGHTING EMPLOYS 4-6 RESIDENTS WITH J T SHERMAN, AND D F WERNARD AND SON.

7006 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KEEMALIK RIVER

REFN 04489 908

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1619

LUPR 21

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

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED CROSSING A RIVER AS HE ENTERED CANDLE WHERE MEN WERE MINING WITH LANTERNS. (P379) HE LATER MENTIONED THE TREES ALONG THE KEEWALIK RIVER. (P383) THEY PORTAGED THE RIVER TO SHORTEN THE TRIP. (P384) I BELIEVE HE MEANS SIMPLY CUTTING CROSS COUNTRY TO AVOID SWEEPING CURVES IN THE RIVER. A PHOTOGRAPH OF A DOG TEAM IN PORTAGE IS ON P 385. THIS ALL TOOK PLACE DURING THE AUTHOR'S RETURN TRIP IN 1908.

7007 WATN KIHALIK RIVER KEEWALIK RIVER

REFN 06802 963

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT

ABST CANDLE IS LOCATED ON THE KEEWALIK RIVER, 9 MILES UP RIVER FROM THE TOWN OF KEEWALIK. ALL THE HEAVY FREIGHT IS BROUGHT UP RIVER WITH THE TIDE WITH SMALL TUGS AND BARGES. (P1) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1963.

7008 WATN KIHALIK RIVER KEEWALIK STREAM

REFN 00695 902904

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

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

ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS DOING MISSIONARY WORK IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE MENTIONS KEEWALIK AS ONE OF SEVERAL STREAMS DRAINING THE SEWARD PENINSULA NORTHWARD INTO THE ARCTIC. (P154) "THE KEEWALIK HAS SEVERAL TRIBUTARIES, ONE OF WHICH IS CANDLE CREEK." (P154) AUTHOR MADE TRIP TO KEEWALIK AND CANDLE CREEK. FROM NOME TO KEEWALIK HARBOR HE TRAVELLED ABOARD THE SAIDIE, A SMALL ROUND-BOTTOMED TUG-BOAT. (P156) WHICH HAD TO BE PILOTTED INTO THE HARBOR. FROM THERE TO CANDLE MINING CAMP (12 MILES AWAY), HE RODE ON A GASOLINE BARGE, THE KEEWALIK FLYER, WHICH WAS VERY SLOW. "IT TOOK US 4 OR 5 HRS TO MAKE THE TRIP THROUGH THE TORTUOUS, SHALLOW KEEWALIK." (P160) CANDLE CAMP IS AT MOUTH OF CANDLE CREEK ON KEEWALIK RIVER WHILE IN THIS AREA, HE EXPLORED THE HILLS, NOTING PTARMIGAN AND "HUNTING FOR RELICS OF THE MAMMOTH." (P164-65) THE LARGEST PAIR OF MAMMOTH TUSKS HE SAW WERE AT THE ROADHOUSE IN KEEWALIK; EACH WAS OVER 12 FT LONG AND 9 INS THICK AT THE HEAVY END, AND ONE WEIGHED 168 LBS AND THE OTHER 172 LBS. (P166)

7009 WATN KIHALIK RIVER KEEWALIK RIVER

REFN 00026 00008 907

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST IN THE "SQUAW MAN" BY PIERRE MARCHON, ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOL III, NO 2, APRIL 1907, (P112-115) THE AUTHOR TELLS OF MEETING AN OLD COLLEGE CLASSMATE, NED HAZLETT, AT A CABIN "NEAR THE BANK OF THE KEEWALIK RIVER". HAZLETT, WHO HAD MADE THE DISCOVERY CLAIM ON CANDLE CREEK AND OWNED PROPERTY THERE, HAD SETTLED DOWN IN THE AREA WITH AN ESKIMO WIFE AND CHILDREN. TRAVEL WAS BY DOG TEAM BUT THERE IS NO DIRECT INDICATION OF USE OF THE RIVER. (P112-115)

7010 WATN KIHALIK RIVER KEEWALIK RIVER

REFN 00631 901

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

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

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK NOTES THAT GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON CANDLE CREEK IN 1901, BY A MAN NAMED BLANKENSHIP. SUPPOSEDLY HIS DISCOVERY WAS DUE TO INFLUENCE OF A SPIRITUAL MEDIUM AND IT PULLED HIS BOAT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1620

UP THE KEWALLIK RIVER. (P139)

7011	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KIWALICK RIVER
	REFN	05442 937	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	IN 1937 REV PAUL CARLSON TOOK UP MISSIONARY WORK AT CANDLE WHICH IS 60 MILES N OF DIME CREEK AND A MINING TOWN.	
7012	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KIWALIK RIVER
	REFN	00124 923	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MAP	
	ABST	ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FOLLOWS THE W SIDE OF KIWALIK RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH, THROUGH CANDLE AND SNYDER WHERE IT SPLITS, ONE FORK GOING OVERLAND TO COUNCIL, AND THE OTHER FORK CONTINUING ALONG THE RIVER TO ABOUT 5 MIS FROM ITS HEADWATERS WHERE IT HEADS OVERLAND TO DIME CREEK AND HAYCOCK. A COAST TRAIL CONNECTS DEERING AND KIWALIK. A COAST TRAIL CONNECTS KIWALIK TO NOORVIK VIA BUCKLAND.	
7013	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KIWALIK RIVER
	REFN	00460 940940	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP	
	ABST	MAP NO 11 SHOWS SLED TRAIL UP RIVER FROM MOUTH TO 12 MI. PAST CANDLE WHERE IT SPLITS AND GOES OVER PASSES. ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE REPORT. KIWALIK RIVER FLOWS INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND S OF DEERING.	
7014	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KIWALIK RIVER
	REFN	00496 881	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, LAKE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	MUIR, ON THE STEAMER CORWIN ON JULY 14, 1881, ANCHORED AT HEAD OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, "OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE KIWALIK RIVER." (P122) LIEUT REYNOLDS, WITH 6 SEAMEN, TOOK MUIR AND E W NELSON "UP THE RIVER IN ONE OF THE (SHIP'S) BOATS. WE REACHED A POINT ABOUT 8 MIS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE ESTUARY NEAR THE HEAD OF THE DELTA. SINCE THE BAY IS SHOAL OFF THE ESTUARY, THE SHIP WAS ANCHORED ABOUT 4 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. WE, THEREFORE, HAD A JOURNEY OF ABOUT 24 MIS ALTOGETHER. WE FIRST LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE ESTUARY AND WALKED A MILE OR TWO ALONG A BAR SHOVED UP BY THE WAVES AND THE ICE." (P122) THEY FOUND ONE NATIVE HUT HERE. SIX MILES FARTHER UP, "I NOTICED OTHER RUINS, INDICATING THAT MANY NATIVES ONCE LIVED HERE, THOUGH NOW THEIR NUMBER HAS DWINDLED TO ONE FAMILY." (P123) MUIR SAYS, "THE DELTA IS ABOUT 5 MIS WIDE AND ABOUT 8 MIS LONG. IT IS COVERED WITH A GRASSY, FLOWERY, SEDGY VEGETATION, WITH POOLS, LAGOONS, AND BRANCHES OF THE RIVER HERE AND THERE." (P123)	
7015	WATN	KIWALIK RIVER	KIWALIK RIVER
	REFN	00589 942	
	STOR	1602370	
	MOU	N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1621

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 KIWALIK RIVER. (P-21)

7016 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 00640 944

STOR 1602370

MOU N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST "ACROSS THE KIWALIK RIVER, A MUNICIPAL AIRPORT IS LOCATED. ROOM AND BOARD COST ONLY \$2.50 A DAY AT ROUSTS ROADHOUSE. A DOG TEAM MAY BE HIRED FOR \$15.00 A DAY." (P396)

7017 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 00660 905907

STOR 1602370

MOU N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF

ABST "KIWALIK IS A VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED OCT. 7, 1905. CLOSED NOV. 30, 1907." (P.51)

7018 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 00786 958

STOR 1602370

MOU N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN 1958 GIDDINGS AND PARTY OF TEN CAMPED OVER NIGHT HERE WHILE LOOKING FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. (P19) "THE KIWALIK RIVER MOUTH IS BORDERED TO THE WEST BY LONG RIBS OF FORMER BEACHES" (P19).

7019 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 00898 908

STOR 1602370

MOU N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "KIWALIK RIVER ENPTIES ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE ABOUT 8 MILES SOUTHWARD OF CHAMISSO ISLAND, IT IS REPORTED THAT WITH LOCAL KNOWLEDGE A DEPTH OF 12 FEET AT HIGH WATER CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE RIVER TO AN ANCHORAGE BEHIND THE SPIT AT THE MOUTH." (P58) PUBLISHED 1908.

7020 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 01429 955

STOR 1602370

MOU N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

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

ABST CHARLES KEIN, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1955 GEIST FLEW TO CANDLE WHERE HE AND HIS GUIDE GEORGE MOTO BOATED DOWN RIVER TO ELEPHANT POINT WHERE THEY SEARCHED FOR FOSSILS ON THE BEACHES AND MUCK BANKS. (P288)

7021 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1622

REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602370003680000420
MOU T N655800 W1615200 K070N 0150W 33
LUPR 21
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 KIWALIK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

7022 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 02166 907909
STOR 1602370
MOU T N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING
ABST THE WESTERN END OF THE AREA STUDIED BY THE 1909 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION IS A "SHORT DISTANCE NORTH OF THE TOWN OF CANDLE ON KIWALIK RIVER". (P11) THE KIWALIK "FLOWS MORE OR LESS PARALLEL WITH THE MOUNTAINS". (P17-18) DITCH CAMPS WITH 1 OR 2 MEN EACH ARE LOCATED ALONG THE CANDLE DITCH LINE ON THE KIWALIK RIVER. THESE ARE VACANT DURING THE WINTER. (P38) A DITCH 33 MILES LONG WAS CONSTRUCTED IN 1907 ALONG THE WEST BANK OF THE KIWALIK FROM THE MOUTH OF GLACIER CREEK TO THE MOUTH OF CANDLE CREEK. THE PURPOSE WAS TO BRING A SUPPLY OF WATER TO THE CANDLE CREEK PLACERS SUFFICIENT FOR MINING OPERATIONS. THE DITCH HAS A "CAPACITY OF 20 TO 30 SECOND-FEET". THE HEIGHT AT THE LOWER END IS ABOUT 250 FEET. (P127)

7023 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 0266 949
STOR 1602370
MOU T N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
LUPR 21
KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST THE KIWALIK RIVER DRAINS 800 SQ MILES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF SEWARD PENINSULA, ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATIONS. THERE IS A POSSIBLE DAM SITE JUST ABOVE CANADA, BUT THE RUNOFF OF THE STREAM IS TOO SMALL FOR A POWER DEVELOPMENT. (P41)

7024 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 02853 975
STOR 1602370
MOU T N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
ABST ZAGOSKIN, A RUSSIAN EXPLORER, MENTIONED A PORTAGE USED BY THE MALEMIUT FROM THE SOURCE OF THE KOYUK TO THE KIWALIK. "THEY CAN TAKE KAYAKS FAIRLY FAR UPSTREAM, AND ERECT FENCES ON THE BANKS FOR THE DEER HURST. (P137) THE "PLOVER" SEARCHED FOR FRANKLIN (WHO WAS SEEKING A NORTHWEST PASSAGE) AND VISITED THE KIWALIK RIVER THEY DIDN'T TRAVEL FAR UP RIVER FOR LACK OF NATIVE GUIDES. (P143) DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE.

7025 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

REFN 03967 962
STOR 1602370
MOU T N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE KIWALIK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 195 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL CHUM SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 3,500 FISH. (P9)

7026 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1623

REFN 04058 957
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
 LUPR 21
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE DRAINAGE BASIN AREA OF KIWALIK RIVER IS 761 SQUARE MILES. (P101) REPORT DATED 1957.

7027 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER
 REFN 04058 957
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
 LUPR 21
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST THE DRAINAGE BASIN AREA OF KIWALIK RIVER IS 761 SQUARE MILES. (P101) REPORT DATED 1957.

7028 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
 LUPR 21
 KEYW BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,NO TRAFF,FISHING,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE WATER SUPPLY FOR CANDLE WAS PREVIOUSLY OBTAINED FROM KIWALIK RIVER. (MAP 6) BREAKUP AT CANDLE VARIES FROM MAY 5 TO MAY 27, WITH AN 8 YEAR AVERAGE OF MAY 18. FREEZEUP VARIES FROM OCTOBER 10-23, WITH AN 8 YR AVERAGE OF OCTOBER 17. (MAP 13) THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH WAS 3,500 CHUM SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

7029 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER
 REFN 04832 927
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING
 ABST IN 1927 NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, FLEN TO THE MINING CAMP OF CANDLE AND LANDED ON A 700 FOOT SAND BAR IN THE KIWALIK RIVER. (P177)

7030 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER
 REFN 06018 901906
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33
 LUPR 21 KIWALIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF GOLD MINING AND ADVENTURE ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA, 1901, ASAILBOAT JOURNEY FROM NOME TO THE KIWALIK RIVER AND UP TO CANDLE CREEK IS MENTIONED. (P.138) MENTION IS ALSO MADE OF LATER TRIP FOR "A LITTLE SURVEY OF THE UPPER KIWALIK" BY DOG TEAM. (P.141-142) THERE IS A LATER REFERENCE TO A DOGSLED TRIP "UP THE KIWALIK RIVER TRAIL...A 130 MILE TRIP, MOSTLY ON RIVER TRAILS, NEAR THE TIME FOR SPRING BREAKUP." (P202) MORAN'S TRADING STATION ON KIWALIK LAGOON WAS THE SUPPLY CENTER FOR THE AREA. (PP.137-138, 140,202.) AND A TRIP BY DOGSLED "FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KIWALIK DOWN THROUGH DEATH VALLEY TO THE FISH RIVER TRAILS. THERE WE CROSSED THE FOX RIVER DIVIDE TO SOLOMON AND FROM THERE IT WAS STRAIGHT GOING TO NOME." (PP.143-144)

7031 WATN KIWALIK RIVER KIWALIK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1602370
 MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1624

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 SELANIK, BUCKLAND, KIVALIK, 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)

7032 WATN KIVALIK RIVER KIVALIK RIVER

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST ACCORDING TO A W GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," THE KIVALIK IS ONE OF 3 CENTRES OF GOLD PRODUCTION IN THE FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT. (P85) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

7033 WATN KIVALIK RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 00026 00011 907

STOR 1602370

MOUT N655812 W1615206 K070N 0150W 33

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,PHOTO

ABST PHOTO, P157, OF "CANDLE CITY", SHOWING BUILDINGS, BEND OF RIVER, BOAT ON SHORE, HILLS IN BACKGROUND.

7034 WATN KLAHINI RIVER KLAHINI RIVER

REFN 00692 949

STOR 1612211

MOUT N560230 W1310600 C670S 0930E 17

LUPR 60 KLAHINI RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO P.3: "A SOLID MASS OF TREES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE MOUTH OF THE KLAHINI R, BURROUGHS BAY, TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST." THE TREES ARE ON HILLS AND GO RIGHT TO WATER'S EDGE. ONE CHANNEL FLOWS THROUGH WHAT APPEAR TO BE MUD FLATS. DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

7035 WATN KLAHINI RIVER KLAHINI RIVER

REFN 04220 967

STOR 1612211

MOUT N560230 W1310600 C670S 0930E 17

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER

ABST AN OVERLAND TRAIL LED FROM KLUKWAN UP THE KLAHINI RIVER TO A PLACE CALLED TCANWUKAH AND ON TO ATLSEX AT THE HEAD OF THE ALSEK RIVER. THIS WAS A TRADE ROUTE. (P26)

7036 WATN KLAHINI RIVER KLAHINI RIVER

REFN 05860 950

STOR 1612211

MOUT N560230 W1310600 C670S 0930E 17

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RECREATION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION

ABST JACKSON ROWED UP THIS RIVER WITH A HUNTER TO LOOK FOR SIGNS OF GAME. HE DESCRIBES ROWING ALONG THE RIVER THROUGH MEADOWS AND AROUND BIG BENDS. AT A SHALLOW SPOT NET STONES AND GRAVEL WERE OBSERVED. SAND ON THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1625

SHORELINE. THEY OBSERVED BEAR TRACKS ON A SANDBAR. A SLOUGH CUT FROM THE RIVER INTO A MEADOW. (P172) THEY CAMPED AT THIS SPOT AND THE FOLLOWING DAY CONTINUED ROWING UP THE CREEK. SPRUCE TIMBER WAS OBSERVED ALONG THIS RIVER. (P173) THIS OCCURED APPROXIMATELY DURING THE 1950'S.

7037	WATN	KLAKAS LAKE	KLAKAS LAKE
	REFN	05245 898	
	STOR	1612	
	MOU	N550100 W1322200 C790S 0870E 07	
	LUPR	60	
	KEYW	PHYSICAL, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	J MOSER DESCRIBES THE KLAKAS LAKE IN HIS 1898 REPORT, AS BEING A SEEMINGLY DEEP, 3 TO 3 1/2 MILES LONG BY 3/4 MILE WIDE LAKE. THE SHORES ARE HIGH AND HEAVILY WOODED. AUTHOR NOTES "THERE WERE NO MEANS FOR MAKING A DETAILED EXAMINATION OF IT (LAKE).	
7038	WATN	KLAWAK LAKE	KLAWACK LAKE
	REFN	04646 900	
	STOR	1612	
	MOU	N553052 W1325835 C730S 0820E 29	
	LUPR	60	KLAWAK RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	GEORGE M GERAIS AND WILLIAM CROSWELL WERE PROSPECTING FOR PLACER GOLD IN THE VICINITY OF THIS LAKE IN SPRING OF 1900. (P10)	
7039	WATN	KLAWAK LAKE	KLAWAK LAKE
	REFN	00992 903905	
	STOR	1612	
	MOU	N553052 W1325835 C730S 0820E 29	
	LUPR	60	KLAWAK RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION	
	ABST	AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES AN OBSERVATION MADE IN KLAWAK LAKE ON OCT 1: "IN KLAWAK LAKE, HOWEVER, ON OCT 1, CREEPODS SEEN TO HAVE BEEN ABUNDANT NEAR THE SURFACE AT ANY TIME OF DAY, BUT THIS WAS NOTED IN COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW WATER, WHEREAS THE TRAILS ON THE OTHER LAKES HAD BEEN MADE IN WATER OF GREATER DEPTH. AS THESE FORMS HAVE LITTLE HORIZONTAL MOVEMENT IT MAY BE THAT THEIR PRESENCE IN KLAWAK LAKE DURING THE DAY WAS TO BE ACCOUNTED FOR BY THE SHALLOWNESS OF THE WATER." (P33)	
7040	WATN	KLAWAK LAKE	KLAWAK LAKE
	REFN	04220 967	
	STOR	1612061	
	MOU	N553052 W1325835 C730S 0820E 29	
	LUPR	60	KLAWAK RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE	
	ABST	A PARTY OF TLINGITS TRAVELED TO KLAWAK LAKE. THEY TESTED THE WATER, AND THEN FOUND A GOOD ANIMAL TRAIL NEARBY WHICH TOOK THEM BACK TO CAMP. (P103) THE FOLLOWING DAY THE LEADER OF THE PARTY TRAVELED ON THE LAKE ON A RAFT OF RED CEDAR. (P103)	
7041	WATN	KLAWAK LAKE	KLAWAK LAKE
	REFN	04264 00906 906907	
	STOR	1612	
	MOU	N553052 W1325835 C730S 0820E 29	
	LUPR	60	KLAWAK RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, FISHING	
	ABST	DURING THE SEASON OF 1906-07, THE KLAWAK HATCHERY, ON KLAWAK LAKE WAS IN OPERATION. (P23)	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1626

7042 WATN KLAHAK LAKE KLAHAK LAKE
REFN 06663 906907
STOR 1612
MOUT N553052 W1325035 C730S 0820E 29
LUPR 60 KLAHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
ABST ACCORDING TO A M GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A SALMON HATCHERY WAS OPERATED ON THE KLAHAK LAKE IN 1906-1907 BY THE NORTH PACIFIC TRADING AND PACKING CO. (P132)

7043 WATN KLAHAK LAKE KLAHAK SALT LAKE
REFN 04804 00002 910
STOR 1612
MOUT N553052 W1325035 C730S 0820E 29
LUPR 60 KLAHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,HUNTING,EXPEDITION
ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG MENTIONS GOING TO THIS LAKE MAY 26,1910. (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) THIS CREEK WAS NOTED AFTER PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND ON THE WAY TO FORESTER ISLAND. ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

7044 WATN KLAHAK RIVER KLAHAK RIVER
REFN 00992 897905
STOR 1612061
MOUT N553300 W1330419 C730S 0810E 10
LUPR 60 KLAHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING,LAKE,EXPEDITION
ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "SEPT 12,1897, THE WRITER SEINED A NUMBER OF YOUNG COHOS AT THE MOUTH OF KLAHAK RIVER...AT THIS TIME THE HATCHERY WAS OPERATING AND SOCKEYES WERE SPANNING IN THE LAKE TRIBUTARIES ABOVE." (P46)

7045 WATN KLAHASI RIVER KLAHOSINAK
REFN 07208 00001 898
STOR 1610395016307003720
MOUT N615800 W1451800 C020N 0010E 07
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST JUNE 3,1898, AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND A FRIEND, IN A BOAT, WENT UP THE CREEK FOR A DISTANCE OF 5 MI WHERE THE CREEK FORKS AND HEADS OFF FOR MOUNT DRUM, PROSPECTING AS THEY WENT AND FINDING COLOURS FROM 3 TO 5 OR 6 IN EACH PAN. THEIR OBJECT IN GOING UP THIS CREEK WAS TO SEE IF THEY COULD GET PAST MOUNT DRUM TO MOUNT WRANGELL AND THUS REACH THE HEADWATERS OF THE COPPER. THERE WERE 4 OTHER PEOPLE IN THEIR PARTY. 2 WENT UP THE RIGHT FORK OF THE CREEK AND 2 WENT UP THE LEFT, LOOKING FOR A ROUTE. (P71) THERE IS NO ROUTE. ON THIS 10 MILE STRETCH OF COUNTRY THERE IS NOT A STICK OF WOOD TO BE FOUND. (P72)

7046 WATN KLAHASI RIVER RIVER KLOWOSINAK
REFN 03422 898
STOR 1610395016307003720
MOUT N615800 W1451800 C020N 0010E 07
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
ABST NEAL BENEDICT AUTHOR OF THIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ AND COPPER R TRAIL IN 1898 NOTES THIS RIVER AS HEAD OF THE HILLARD TRAIL (P.95). TRAIL RUNS FROM HERE TO THE TANANA MTS. AND TO FORTY-MILE R TO CIRCLE CITY. (P.95). THE TRAIL FOLLOWS N.E. DIRECTION UP THE BLUFF-LIKE EASTERN BANK OF THE RIVER THROUGH GROVES OF SMALL SPRUCE TREES. (P.97).

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1627

7047 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLAHEELA RIVER
REFN 01457 897
STOR 1611431001490000470
MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER
ABST JOSEPH LADUE, IN "KLONDYKE FACTS", 1897, STATED "J DALTON, A TRADER, HAS USED A ROUTE OVERLAND FROM CHILKAT INLET TO FORK SELKIRK. GOING UP THE CHILKAT AND KLAHEELA RIVERS, HE CROSSES THE DIVIDE TO THE TANKEENA RIVER (CANADA)." (P35)

7048 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINA RIVER
REFN 01349 951
STOR 1611431001490000470
MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
ABST MAE EVANS HARRIS IN "YOU CAN ALCAN", 1951, STATED THAT COMING FROM THE CANADIAN ALCAN BY CAR, THEY CROSSED CHILKAT PASS AND DROVE DOWN THE KLEHINA RIVER VALLEY TO THE CHILKAT RIVER. THERE WAS A RESTAURANT AND GAS STATION 10 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF KLEHINI RIVER. (P67)

7049 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
REFN 00026 00038 897907
STOR 1611431001490000470
MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
ABST ACCESS TO THE PORCUPINE MINES WAS VIA A "MISERABLE ROAD FOLLOWING THE BED OF THE KLEHINI". IMPROVEMENTS ON THE ROAD WERE BEING MADE IN 1907. FORMERLY HEAVY TEAMS OF HORSE-WAGON WERE "COMPELLED TO CROSS THE KLEHINI" WITH FREIGHT FOR THE MINES. (P301)

7050 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1611431001490000470
MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
ABST A ROAD FROM THE CHILKAT FOLLOWS THE KLEHINI RIVER ON ITS S SIDE. ROAD BEGINS AT WELLS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND CONTINUES UP TO THE BOUNDARY. AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP 1923.

7051 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
REFN 00469 00002 893
STOR 1611431001490000470
MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN SECOND VOL OF BOUNDARY TRIBONAL PROTOCOLS, THE DEPOSITION OF O H TITTMANN, ASSISTANT IN COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY, STATES THAT HE WENT UP THE CHILKAT RIVER AND ON TO THE KLEHINI RIVER AND FOUND NO CONTINUOUS MOUNTAIN CHAIN PARALLEL TO THE COAST WITHIN A DISTANCE OF 10 MARINE (P529-30) IN 1893. TITTMANN TRAVELED BY CANOE AND STEAMER ON HIS LEAGUES OTHER SURVEYING TRIPS. APPARENTLY, HE DID SO ON THIS ONE TOO.

7052 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
REFN 00469 00003 898899
STOR 1611431001490000470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1628

MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST IN THIRD VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, THE CANADIAN JOHN J MCGEE SUGGESTS THE JUNCTURE OF KLEHINI RIVER WITH CHILKAT AS A BOUNDARY MARK. JUNE 27, 1898. (P378) OCT 20, 1899 A MODUS VIVENDI WAS AGREED TO WHERE BOUNDARY LINE RAN FROM A PEAK W OF PORCUPINE CREEK (CANADA) TO KLEHINI RIVER, THEN ALONG ITS RIGHT BANK TO ITS JUNCTION WITH CHILKAT, 1 1/2 MI N OF KLWAN. (P395)

7053 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER

REFN 00469 00004 899903

STOR 1611431001490000470

MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, EXPEDITION

ABST IN THE FOURTH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, GOLD PLACER MINES OF THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT ARE LOCATED ON THE CREEKS OF THE KLEHINI RIVER ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF A PROVISIONAL LINE AGREED TO IN 1899. (P88) THESE DEPOSITS WERE BEING WORKED. (P88) IN A REPORT BY ALFRED E BROOKS, JUNE 4, 1903, THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT "COMPRISES SEVERAL CREEKS WHICH ARE TRIBUTARY FROM THE SOUTH TO THE KLAHEELA RIVER, 12 MILES ABOVE ITS JUNCTION WITH THE CHILKAT." SEVERAL PLACER MINES WERE LOCATED THERE. (P286)

7054 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER

REFN 00469 00006 899900

STOR 1611431001490000470

MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION

ABST IN THE 6TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, SIR ROBERT FINLAY, BRITISH COUNSEL, QUOTED MR TITTHAN, U S SURVEYOR IN 1900 FOR THE MODUS VIVENDI OF 1899, WHO WENT UP THE CHILKAT, ON TO THE KLEHINI, AND MARKED THE PROVISIONAL BOUNDARIES ON THE LAST RIVER. (P272)

7055 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER

REFN 02042 898

STOR 1611431001490000470

MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE VALLEY OF THE KLEHINI IS A FLAT-BOTTOMED GRAVEL FLAT, AVERAGING 1/4 MILE IN WIDTH. ITS TRIBUTARY CREEKS TYPICALLY CUT DEEP CANYONS AND MANY OF THEM ARE GLACIER-FED. FREIGHT WAS BROUGHT INTO THE AREA BY CANOE UP THE CHILKAT RIVER TO A CACHE OPPOSITE WELLS AT THE MOUTH OF THE KLEHINI, AND FROM THERE BY WAGON TO PORCUPINE CITY, ABOUT 10 MILES DISTANCE. (P60) A GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA IS GIVEN ON P 61. IT WAS SPECULATED THAT THE GOLD HAD BEEN DERIVED FROM THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY ROCK. THERE WERE ALSO IMPORTANT BENCH DEPOSITS FILLING ABANDONED CHANNELS A FEW HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE PRESENT CREEK BOTTOMS WHICH FURNISHED WORKABLE PLACERS. (P61) THE GOLD PROSPECTING DATES FROM THE SUMMER OF 1898. (P62)

7056 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER

REFN 02710 898916

STOR 1611431001490000470

MOUT N592445 W1355543 C250S 0560E 29

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER

ABST THE KLEHINI RIVER ORIGINATES IN CANADA, CROSSES THE BORDER AT PLEASANT CAMP AND FROM THAT POINT FLOWS EASTWARD APPROXIMATELY 16 MILES TO THE CHILKAT RIVER. THE ROUTE OF THE DALTON TRAIL AND THORP'S TRAIL LED INTO CANADA ALONG THE KLEHINI RIVER. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE PORCUPINE DISTRICT BY A PARTY OF MEN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1629

TRAVELING ALONG THE KLEHINI RIVER, FOLLOWING THE DALTON TRAIL. THE PARTY WAS ACTUALLY PROCEEDING ALONG THORP'S TRAIL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE KLEHINI RIVER. THEY WERE FORCED TO HALT NEAR BOULDER CREEK BY HIGH WATER AND LACK OF PROVISIONS. THEY FOUND TRACES OF GOLD IN THE GRAVELS ON BOULDER CREEK. AT THIS POINT, APPARENTLY DESPITE THE HIGH WATER, THE PARTY FORDED THE KLEHINI TO THE PORCUPINE SIDE (SOUTH) OF THE RIVER WHERE THEY DISCOVERED GOLD AND STAKED CLAIMS ON PORCUPINE CREEK. THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES WERE MOVED TO THE TOWN OF PORCUPINE OVER THE KLEHINI RIVER WHEN IT WAS FROZEN DURING WINTER TIME. DURING THE SUMMER FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES WERE "CARRIED ON WAGONS FAIRLY EASILY ALONG THE BANKS OF THE KLEHINI RIVER TO PORCUPINE". (P14)

7057 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
 REFN 04218 00002 949
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN A 1949 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE N TLINGIT TERRITORY, F DELAGUNA STATES THAT HUBERT HOLDER HAS A HOMESTEAD ON THE KLEHINI RIVER "THERE IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN A NATIVE CAMPING PLACE AT MILE 28 ON THE HIGHWAY, ON A HIGH TERRACE ON THE EAST BANK OF THE KLEHINI RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE CHILKAT." (P6)

7058 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLEHINI RIVER
 REFN 04802 949
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE HAINES ROAD FOLLOWS THIS RIVER. THE LOWER LEVELS OF THE RIVER NEAR THE SEA THE CHANNEL BECOMES BRAIDED WITH LARGE GRAVEL BARS. OLD KLUKWAN INDIAN VILLAGE IS LOCATED IN THIS RIVER. (P261)

7059 WATN KLEHINI RIVER KLIHINAH RIVER
 REFN 01219 914
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR FORDED THE KLIHINAH RIVER. (P94) "IN THE KLIHINAH FLATS WHERE THE RIVER WINDS ITS WAY, CRISSCROSSING THE WIDE, GRAVEL-STREWN VALLEY THAT IS ITS BED", THE AUTHOR CROSSED THE RIVER OVER A BRIDGE, NEAR PLEASANT CAMP. (P95)

7060 WATN KLEHINI RIVER THLEHEENA RIVER
 REFN 00026 00014 898
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, AGRICULTURE
 ABST IN A PROJECT TO DRIVE REINDEER TO THE YUKON MINING REGION, UNDER DR. SHELDON JACKSON'S SUPERVISION, THE ANIMALS WERE DRIVEN UP THE CHILKAT VALLEY TO THE "MOSS PASTURAGE AT THE HEAD OF THLEHEENA RIVER", BEFORE PROCEEDING FURTHER NORTH. THE YEAR WAS 1898. CANOES WERE USED. A TEMPORARY CAMP WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE RIVER. (PP377-378)

7061 WATN KLEHINI RIVER THLEHINI RIVER
 REFN 00469 00007 879899
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1630

LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN THE 7TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, JACOB M DICKINSON CITED A DEPOSITION FROM LIEUT EMMONS WHO HAD "TRAVELLED THROUGH THEIR (CHILKAT) COUNTRY FROM THE HEAD OF THE KAR-ARLTH TO THE HEAD OF THE TLEHINI RIVERS." (P920) UNDER CAPTAIN BEARDSLEE, 1879 TO 1881, A SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE RIVER. (P921) EMMONS WAS AN OFFICIER UNDER BEARDSLEE AND ACTIVE IN THE AREA FROM ABOUT 1879 TO 1899.

7062 WATN KLEHINI RIVER TLAHEENA RIVER
 REFN 00469 00005 898
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, MR FLENER, A U S SURVEYOR, IN 1898 WAS ORDERED TO ALASKA TO EXTEND THE SURVEYS UP THE TLAHEENA RIVER. DOCUMENT ALSO USES MODERN NAME OF KLEHINI. (P101)

7063 WATN KLEHINI RIVER TLEHINI RIVER
 REFN 00469 00001 880
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0590E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN PROCEEDINGS OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE U S, U S DELEGATES STATE THAT NAVAL OFFICERS SURVEYED THE TLEHINI RIVER 8 MI ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF KLUKHWANVOL I, PART II, P93) SYMOND'S REPORT OF 1880.

7064 WATN KLEHINI RIVER TLEHINI RIVER
 REFN 01452 882
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, EXPEDITION, MAP
 ABST AUREL KRAUSE NOTES THAT HIS BROTHER ARTHUR WENT UP "THE CHILKAT RIVER AND UP ITS RIGHT TRIBUTARY, THE TLEHINI TO THE HIGH TUNDRA" IN JUNE 1882. (P6) THIS WAS PART OF A GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION, WITH HIM WERE TWO INDIAN GUIDES. THE MAP SHOWS THIS RIVER.

7065 WATN KLEHNI RIVER KLEHNI RIVER
 REFN 02885 934968
 STOR 1611431001490000470
 MOUT N592445 W1355543 C280S 0560E 29
 LUPR 60 CHILKAT RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO
 ABST THIS 74 PG DOCUMENT IS A TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE VALUE OF ALASKA'S FOREST RESOURCES. A PHOTO ON PG 4 SHOWS A COMMERCIALY IMPORTANT STAND OF BLACK COTTONWOOD ALONG THE KLEHINI RIVER. THESE TREES ATTAINED HEIGHTS OF 120 FT AND DIAMETERS OF 36 IN INDICATING A WELL-DRAINED AREA.

7066 WATN KLERY CREEK CLEARY CREEK
 REFN 02882 909
 STOR 160209500630000017000160000160
 MOUT N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON "CLEARY CREEK" IN 1909. (P32)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1631

7067	WATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	05189 974	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	*THERE ARE PLACER GOLD DEPOSITS IN THE KLEARY CREEK AREA NEAR THE WESTERN BOUNDARY OF THE AREA* MEANING THE KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT (P29)	
7068	WATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	00110 93728 S 910937	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN	
	ABST	DOCUMENT IS A NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" MAY 26, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 17. SEE ARTICLE "KIANA ON THE KOBUK" PAGE 4 COLUMN 1. ARTICLE IS BY ORAH DEE CLARK. KLERY CREEK IS BRANCH OF SQUIRREL RIVER. IN 1910 THERE WAS A MILD STAMPEDE TO KLERY CREEK. TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES AND OTHER FACTORS DISCOURAGED MOST PERSONS FROM DEVELOPING THE AREA'S MINES. AT DATE OF THIS PAPER, HOWEVER, THERE IS STILL MINING IN THE AREA.	
7069	WATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	00124 923	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, MAP	
	ABST	ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD CONNECTS KIANA WITH KLERY CREEK TOWN AT THE MOUTH OF KLERY CREEK.	
7070	WATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	02186 911	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL 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. PRODUCTIVE MINING WAS CONDUCTED ON KLERY CREEK IN 1911. (P42)	
7071	WATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	02208 910	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL RIVER	
	KEYW	RIVER, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	WHEN THE SQUIRREL RIVER REGION WAS VISITED IN 1910 BY A USGS PARTY LED BY PHILLIP SMITH, KLERY CREEK WAS THE ONLY STREAM WHERE MINING WAS IN PROGRESS. NOT OVER 50 MEN WERE AT WORK AND ABOUT A THIRD OF THESE WERE EMPLOYED ON ONE CLAIM. (P133) THE MOST ACTIVE WORK WAS IN PROGRESS NEAR THE MOUTH OF A SMALL TRIBUTARY, JACK CREEK. HERE THERE IS A ROCK-CUT GORGE WITH A GRAVEL-COVERED FLOOR ABOUT 150 YARDS WIDE. ON THIS FLOOR THE STREAM FORMERLY FOLLOWED THE EASTERN SIDE, BUT IN ORDER TO ALLOW MINING THE STREAM WAS TURNED TO THE OTHER SIDE BY A ROUGHLY CONSTRUCTED DAM. OWING TO THE EXCEPTIONALLY RAINY SEASON OF 1910 THE STREAM WAS ABNORMALLY HIGH, AND 3 TIMES DURING THE SUMMER THE DAMS WERE COMPLETELY WASHED AWAY BY FLOODS. (P134) WATER FOR SLUICING IS OBTAINED FROM KLERY CREEK BY RUNNING AN HYDRAULIC HOSE SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET UPSTREAM AND BRINGING DOWN THE WATER THUS OBTAINED ON AS FLAT A GRADE AS CAN BE MAINTAINED. (P136) *NO ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS OF THE	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1632

VOLUME OF KLERY CREEK WAS MADE, BUT THE FACT THAT A CROSSING, EVEN ON A RIFFLE, COULD NOT BE MADE IN LESS THAN 2 1/2 FEET OF WATER, IN A CURRENT OF SUCH SPEED THAT CARE HAD TO BE TAKEN IN KEEPING ONE'S FEET, SHOWS THAT SEVERAL THOUSAND MINER'S INCHES ARE PROBABLY AVAILABLE DURING A WET SEASON SUCH AS 1910." (P136)

7072	HATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	02569 909	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL CREEK	
	KEYW	MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE	
	ABST	PLACER GOLD WAS FOUND IN 1909 ON KLERY CREEK. (P57) A SMALL DREDGE WAS USED ON LOWER PART OF THE STREAM FOR SEVERAL YEARS ALTHOUGH GENERALLY A ONE OR TWO MAN OPERATION WAS USUALLY USED. (P58)	
7073	HATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	04077 00037 900968	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 SQUIRREL RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	MOST GOLD MINING ACTIVITY NEAR THE SQUIRREL RIVER HAS CENTERED ON KLERY CREEK. A TOTAL OF 160 CLAIMS, MOSTLY PLACER, DATING 1900-1968 WERE LOCATED IN THE AREA. SOME WERE EXTENSIVELY WORKED FROM 1900-1920. (P7) A WINTER TRAIL RUNS FROM KIANA TO KLERY CREEK, AND UP KLEARY CREEK TO JUST PAST JACK CREEK. (P10)	
7074	HATN	KLERY CREEK	KLERY CREEK
	REFN	04462 966975	
	STOR	160209500630000017000160000160	
	MOUT	N670550 W1603615 K200N 0090W 34	
	LUPR	21 KOBUK RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	APPROXIMATELY 50,000 OZ GOLD WERE OBTAINED FROM KLERY CREEK IN THE KIANA DISTRICT (MAP 7) BY PLACER MINING.	
7075	HATN	KLETSAN CREEK	KLETSAN CREEK
	REFN	02038 891899	
	STOR	16033990000000000000000000	
	MOUT	N614500 W1410000 C010S 0240E 35	
	LUPR	36 WHITE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN	
	ABST	IN 1891 DR. C.W. HAYES VISITED THE COPPER DEPOSITES ON KLETSAN CREEK WHICH IS ON THE UPPER WHITE RIVER. (P141) IN 1899 THIS SAME AREA WAS VISITED BY A H BROOKS OF THE "GEOLOGICAL SURVEY." MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IS NOT SPECIFIED. (P142) DRAINS THE NORTH BASE OF MOUNT NATAZHAT. IS A SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY OF UPPER WHITE RIVER. NATIVE COPPER IN PLACER FORM HAS BEEN KNOWN SINCE THE VISIT BY C W HAYES IN 1891. IT WAS PROBABLE SUPPLY SOURCE FOR INDIANS. A H BROOKS IN 1899 REPORTED ONE NUGGET WEIGHING 8 OR 10 POUNDS AND SEVERAL SMALLER PIECES FROM THIS REGION. (P148)	
7076	HATN	KLETSAN CREEK	KLETSAN CREEK
	REFN	02141 908	
	STOR	16033990000000000000000000	
	MOUT	N614400 W1410100 C010S 0240E 35	
	LUPR	36 WHITE RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY	
	ABST	MASSIVE CARBONIFEROUS LIMESTONE IS EXPOSED ABOUT THE HEAD OF KLETSAN CREEK (P18) SOME PLACER COPPER WAS PRESENT IN THE STREAM GRAVELS OF KLETSAN CREEK NEAR THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY (P51) FOSSILS WERE COLLECTED ON THE CREEK. (P24)	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1633

7077	WATN	KLETSAN CREEK	KLETSAN CREEK
	REFN	05373 919	
	STOR	160339900000000000000000000000	
	MOUT	N614400 W1410100 C010S 0240E 35	
	LUPR	36 WHITE RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,PHOTO,MISC TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,HUNTING	
	ABST	ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION FOR MUSEUM-SPECIMENS, J. A. MCGUIRE AND PARTY ESTABLISHED THEIR "FIRST PERMANENT CAMP" AT KLETSAN, WHERE THE CREEK JOINS THE WHITE RIVER. PHOTO, P96, SHOWS "THE BEAUTIFUL KLETSAN CAMP ON WHITE RIVER", MEN, TENTS, HORSES AMIDST SPRUCE TREES, GRASS AND BUSHES, AND, IN BACKGROUND, BARREN BLUFFS ACROSS RIVER AND TREE--COVERED MOUNTAINSIDES. ON ONE EXCURSION TWO MEN WENT "UP THE KLETSAN EIGHT MILES TO THE JACK DALTON CABIN" TO HUNT CARIBOU. SIX MILES UPSTREAM WAS THE "TOO-MUCH JOHNSON CABIN". PHOTO, P106, OF THE "TOO-MUCH JOHNSON CABIN, KLETSAN CREEK", SHOWING CABIN AMIDST SPRUCE TREES, HORSE NEARBY. WHILE HUNTING THEY CROSSED THE CREEK BY HORSES; LATER WALKED THE STREAM BED. (PP106-110) OTHER STREAMS AND GULCHES ARE NOT IDENTIFIED. SOME OF THE HUNTING FROM THIS CAMP WAS DONE ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY IN THE YUKON. MUCH HUNTING WAS DONE AROUND "FIGGINS MOUNTAIN", DIRECTLY ACROSS THE WHITE RIVER FROM THE CAMP. (THE NAME WAS PROPOSED BY THE AUTHOR.) OTHER TRIPS UP THE KLETSAN ARE RECORDED. AFTER A WEEK, THE PARTY MOVED CAMP INTO THE YUKON. (PP110-131) ON THEIR RETURN ROUTE FROM CANADA, THE PARTY TRAVELLED "DOWN THE KLETSAN" TO THEIR CAMP. ANOTHER PARTY WAS ALSO HUNTING FROM THAT CAMP, AND FURTHER HUNTING WAS DONE ON THE KLETSAN CREEK AND A TRIBUTARY, UNIDENTIFIED. OTHER STREAMS AND LAKES UNIDENTIFIED. (PP160-178) THEY DEPARTED THE CAMP ON THE RETURN ROUTE TO MCCARTHY, SEPT 12, 1919. (P191)	
7078	WATN	KLOKERBLOK RIVER	KUTCHERBLOCK RIVER
	REFN	05310 903	
	STOR	16028900006200000070	
	MOUT	N644000 W1632500 K100S 0240W 11	
	LUPR	22 FISH RIVER	
	KEYW	MINING,NO TRAFF,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	THE KUTCHERBLOK RIVER WAS USED AS A SOURCE OF WATER FOR PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ON DANIELS CREEK AND ELDORADO CREEK IN THE TOPKOK DISTRICT. THE WATER WAS SUPPLIED VIA A 22 MI. LONG DITCH CONSTRUCTED BY THE TOPKOK DITCH COMPANY IN 1903. (P54-55) THERE ARE SEVERAL SPELLING VARIATIONS FOR THE NAME OF THIS RIVER: 1) DICTIONARY OF ALASKA PLACE NAMES (ORTH) 2) KLOKERBLOK; VAR KLOKBLOK, KLUCHABLOK, KLOCHEBLOK; USGS MAP, SOLOMON C-3, 1950, 1:63,360, 4) KOCKEBLOK; NAVSAT DOCUMENT NO 05310, KUTCHERBLOCK	
7079	WATN	KLUTINA LAKE	ABERCROMBIE LAKE
	REFN	06893 899	
	STOR	1610	
	MOUT	N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03	
	LUPR	53 KLUTINA RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,GLACIER	
	ABST	JOHN RICE STATED IN HIS REPORT TO CAPT. ABERCROMBIE THAT JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW TRAVELED ACROSS THIS LAKE ON A DOG SLED. THEY TRAVELED TO THE LAKE VIA THE VALDEZ GLACIER, TRAVELING BY HIKING AND DOG SLED UP AND OVER THE GLACIER. (P56-57)	
7080	WATN	KLUTINA LAKE	KLUTENA LAKE
	REFN	00652 898902	
	STOR	1610	
	MOUT	N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03	
	LUPR	53 KLUTINA RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,RECREATION	
	ABST	H. H. HILDRETH IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS AND TOURISTS", PUBLISHED IN 1902, DESCRIBES HIS TRIP BY DOG TEAM FROM VALDEZ TO COPPER CENTER. THE TRAIL RUNS AROUND THE KLUTENA LAKE. ALONG THIS TRAIL THE CARIBOU, MOOSE, AND SHEEP HUNTING IS GOOD AND THE FISHING IS EXCELLENT. (P39) IN 1898 G. C. HAZELET, A. J. MEALS AND A. H. MCNEER BUILT A BOAT AT KLUTENA LAKE AND PROCEEDED DOWN KLUTENA RIVER. (P47)	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1634

7081 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTENA LAKE
 REFN 01384 848
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 04
 LUPR 53 KLUTENA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1848, SEREBRENNIKOF EXPLORED KLUTENA RIVER AND KLUTENA LAKE BY BOAT. (P157)

7082 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTENA LAKE
 REFN 01653 898899
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,DIMENSION,FISHING,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN HIS TRIP DOWN KLUTINA RIVER IN 1898, DESCRIBED A SAN JOSE OUTFIT THAT BUILT A TWO-MASTED SCHOONER, THE ADMIRAL DEWEY, WHICH CARRIED MINERS, ETC FROM ONE END OF THE LAKE TO THE OTHER FOR \$5 A PIECE. THE LAKE WAS 25 MI LONG AND 2 TO 4 MILES WIDE. (P36-37) CAPE HORN WAS MIDWAY DOWN THE LAKE. (P37) JOE AND HIS BROTHER GRANT APPARENTLY CAMPED AT THE HEAD AND FOOT OF THE LAKE FOR SOMETIME, GOING ON PROSPECTING TRIPS. (P40) THEY CAUGHT AND DRIED SALMON ON THE LAKE. (P40) DOC OTTAWA OPERATED A STEAMER ON THE LAKE. (P47) JOE AND GRANT SAILED 2 BOATS DOWN THE LAKE FOR THEMSELVES AND JUNE (A MAN) AND ANNE BARRETT. (P49) ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE LAKE THE BARRETT'S AND JOE BUILT WINTER CABINS, AT THE TENT CITY OF KLUTENA CITY. (P50) IN THE FALL OF 1899, THE BROTHERS WENT BY BOAT FROM THEIR CABINS TO ST ANNE RIVER FOR HUNTING. A FRIEND TOOK THE BOAT HOME AND THEY WALKED BACK ON A TRAIL THAT FOLLOWED THE SHORELINE. (P164)

7083 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTENA LAKE
 REFN 03422 898
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,FISHING,HUNTING,PHOTO,ROUTE,ECONOMY
 ABST NEAL BENEDICT, AUTHOR OF THIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO COPPER CENTER IN 1898 SHOWS PHOTOS OF BOATS ON THIS LAKE, CAPTIONS: "NO. 39. THE SCHOONER MANHATTAN" (P.43) "NO. 40. DR. OTTOWAY'S LAUNCH". (P.43) KLUTENA L. WAS ABOUT 30 MI LONG. THIS WAS AN ENLARGEMENT OF THE KLUTENA R. WATERS (P.55). A CAMP CALLED PENINSULA CAMP WAS LOCATED ON A PENINSULA 500 YDS WIDE AND 30-40 FT. HIGH. (P.69). AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE WE CAME TO ANOTHER CAMP...CALLED KLUTENA CITY...A COMPARATIVE HANDFUL OF CANVAS TENTS, WITH HERE AND THERE...A LOG HUT" (P.76). PROBABLY 100 OR MORE TENTS AND WINTER CACHES (P.78). IN AUGUST ON A RETURN TRIP, BENEDICT NOTES THAT AT AN AUCTION FLOUR SOLD FOR \$3 PER 100 LB THAT IN APRIL WAS WORTH \$18, BEANS BROUGHT A CENT AND HALF A POUND. \$15 BLANKETS SOLD FOR \$3, \$16 RIFLES, FOR \$2.75, CONDENSED MILK *SOLD AT 50¢ CAN AND SUGAR SOLD FOR \$30 PER 100 LBS. (P.117). PEOPLE WERE TRYING TO GET OUT BEFORE WINTER. AUTHOR NOTES FISHING FRESH SALMON HERE. PHOTO CAPTION "NO. 149. MANHATTAN BOYS CATCHING SALMON" (P.155). DUCKS WERE ALSO KILLED HERE AND SOME HUNTING OF ANIMALS WAS DONE (P.160). AUTHOR NOTES A MAN CHASED BY A BEAR AND WAS BOXED ON THE EAR KNOCKING HIM UNCONSCIOUS." AFTER A WHILE THE YOUNG MAN CAME TO HIMSELF AND MANAGED TO GET BACK TO HIS BOAT AND ACROSS THE MILE OF LAKE BETWEEN HIM AND THE CAMP" (PENINSULA CAMP) (P.160).

7084 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTENA LAKE
 REFN 04969 898
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,LAKE
 ABST WEST DESCRIBES TO THE AUTHOR A LAKE ABOUT 20 MI LONG, NOT MARKED ON MAPS, THAT HE REACHED BY ASCENDING THE KLUTINA RIVER.WEST SAID HE PLANS TO ASCEND A CREEK ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAKE TOWARD THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1635

(P6) PLEASE NOTE: THIS IS UNLIKELY ACCORDING TO MODERN MAPS AS THE CHISTOCHINA RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 70-75 MI NORTHEAST OF KLUTINA LAKE. THEREFORE, THE ROUTE APPEARS HIGHLY IMPROBABLE. WEST SAYS THAT ON HIS TRIP HE CROSSED A GLACIER FROM THAT LAKE TO VALDEZ BAY. IN 1898 POWELL AND HIS GROUP TRAVEL ALONG THE SPRUCE-COVERED SHORES OF THE KLUTENA FOR 4 DAYS. (P42) THE LAKE WATER WAS MILKY-COLORED WITH CLEAR STREAMS ENTERING IT. (P43) AFTER TRAVELING ALONG ST ANNE CREEK, THE AUTHOR NOTES TRAVELING ALONG AN UNNAMED LAKE SHORE; IT APPEARS THAT THEY ARE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF KLUTINA LAKE. ON THE LAKE SHORE IS A TENT-TOWN WHERE THERE ARE 146 TENTS AND 84 ROW BOATS. THE OCCUPANTS OF THIS TENT TOWN WERE DRYING SALMON, NOT PROSPECTING. THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE IS DEEP AND SLOW RUNNING. (P45)

7085 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTENA LAKE
 REFN 05308 898
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST BASIL AUSTIN, IN HIS BOOK, DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER, NOTES THAT SAILS WERE RIGGED TO SLEDS LOADED WITH SUPPLIES AND USED TO CROSS THE KLUTENA LAKE, DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL 1898. AUSTIN AND HIS TWO COMPANIONS, NELS SEAVER AND ED BURMEISTER, THEN USED A TRAIL THAT LED UP THE CREEK BED UNTIL THEY REACHED A LAKE THEY CALLED "LAKE HUDSON." (P45) CAMPS WERE FORMED ON THE LAKE BY PARTIES THAT HAD STOPPED BY RAPIDS THAT COULD NOT BE NAVIGATED. (P65) IN OCT., WHILE MAKING A TWO DAY DOG SLED TRIP FROM HUDSON LAKE TO KLUTENA LAKE, AUSTIN NOTES THAT UPON REACHING THE DEEP WATERS OF KLUTENA LAKE HE WAS SURPRISED TO FIND IT OPEN. ICE HAD NOT EVEN FORMED ON SHORE REQUIRING THEM TO SLED ALONG SHORE ON GRAVEL, SINCE THE WOODS NEAR THE SHORE WERE TOO THICK TO GO THROUGH. (P79) AUSTIN MENTIONS ANOTHER DOG SLED TRIP TO KLUTENA LAKE DURING LATE JAN. OR EARLY FEB. 1899 IN WHICH HE NOTES PULLING ALONG NEAR THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE LONG CRESCENT-SHAPED LAKE. (P92)

7086 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
 REFN 00823 957
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,ICE,COMMUNITY,RIVER
 ABST THIS IS A BIOGRAPHY OF TONY DIMOND BY EDWARD A HERRON. DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. TONY DIMOND ARRIVED AT KLUTINA CITY AS A PACKER FOR THE COPPER RIVER DRAYING CO. LAKE KLUTINA HAS A WIDE SPACE IN THE KLUTINA RIVER. A MAN FELL THROUGH THE ICE ON THE LAKE AND LOST EVERYTHING HE OWNED BUT DIMOND WAS ABLE TO SALVAGE SOME BAGS OF FLOUR, MOLASSES ETC BY WALKING OUT ON THE ICE SEVERAL TIMES AND FISHING THEM OUT OF THE WATER. (P63)

7087 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
 REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER,DIMENSION,NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST KLUTINA IS A GLACIER-FED LAKE 17 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE. AREA IS 29,000 ACRES AT ELEVATION 1790 FT. (P152) PUBLISHED 1952.

7088 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
 REFN 02248 914
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST KLUTINA LAKE IS 22 MILES LONG.(P121) INFORMATION TAKEN FROM U S G S DOCUMENT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1636

7089 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 02737 897898
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,VEGETATION
ABST THE PROSPECTORS FOLLOWING THE "ALL-AMERICAN" ROUTE TO THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS CUT TIMBER NEAR KLUTINA LAKE,
BUILT BOATS, AND CROSSED KLUTINA LAKE TO THE KLUTINA RIVER. (P65) THE ROUTE WAS FIRST TRAVELED IN 1897-98.

7090 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 02831 00001 975
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,PHOTO
ABST FREIGHT WAS CARRIED BY BOAT ON KLUTINA LAKE. (3-42) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS KLUTINA LAKE. (P2-58)

7091 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 02831 00002 975
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO
ABST KLUTINA RIVER FLOWS THROUGH 16.5 MILE LONG KLUTINA LAKE, WHICH ACTS AS A SETTLING POND FOR SUSPENDED
SEDIMENTS. (P4-147) A PHOTOGRAPH WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION APPEARS ON P 4-156; "KLUTINA LAKE, ELEVATION
1,719 FEET, MILE 27".

7092 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 03467 00008 898
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY
ABST JOHN BUFVERS SUMMARIZED THE BOOK, "A GOLDEN CROSS". "IN 1898 A PARTY FROM SAN JOSE, CALIFORNIA HAD COME OVER
THE GLACIER AND BUILT A TWO MASTED SCHOONER AT SAW MILL LANDING 6 MI ABOVE THE HEAD OF KLUTINA LAKE. AFTER
GETTING THE SCHOONER DOWN TO THE LAKE IT WAS USED MUCH OF THAT SUMMER FOR GENERAL TRANSPORTATION IN CARRYING
PROSPECTORS AND FREIGHT FROM THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE TO THE LOWER EAST END.COST WAS \$5.00 ONE WAY AND
CERTAIN AMOUNT OF FREIGHT WAS ALLOWED WITHOUT EXTRA PAY. THE SCHOONER WAS NAMED "ADMIRAL DEWEY" AND WAS
CAPTAINED BY CHRIS TJOSEVIG..."

7093 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 03984 953
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03
LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,RIVER
ABST J YOAKUM OF THE USFW LANDED ON KLUTINA LAKE ON JULY 16,1953 WHILE INVOLVED IN SALMON AND GAME SURVEYS.WHILE
ON THE LAKE, J YOAKUM WALKED UP MILE CREEK AND QUEEN ANN CREEK.

7094 WATN KLUTINA LAKE KLUTINA LAKE
REFN 04348 900900
STOR 1610
MOUT N614325 W1455618 C020S 0040W 03

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LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SLIM WILLIAMS TRAVELED THIS LAKE BOTH BY DOGSLED AND BY CANVAS SKINNED CANOE, IN THE SPRING OF 1900.
 (P.32)

7095 WATN KLUTINA LAKE LAKE KLUTENA

REFN 02599 898
 STOR 1610
 HOUT N614325 N1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 53 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER,RIVER,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,WATER
 GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION
 ABST LAKE KLUTENA WAS 24 MILES FROM THE SUMMIT OF VALDES GLACIER. HALLET RIVER ENTERED IT FROM THE SOUTHWEST. A TRAIL PAST IT WENT OVER FOOTHILLS PARTIALLY OBSTRUCTED BY FALLEN AND BURNING TIMBER. WEST OF THE HEAD OF THE LAKE THE BURNING TIMBER WAS SERIOUS. BELOW THIS THE TRAIL WAS GOOD, FOLLOWING THE LOWEST GRAVEL TERRACE NEAR SHORE. CRANBERRY MARSH WAS A CAMP OF 80 PEOPLE AT THE NORTHWEST ELBOW OF THE LAKE. STARTING AUGUST 18, TOPOGRAPHIC AND GEOLOGIC WORK WAS DONE BY BOAT AROUND THE LAKE. AT THE FRONT OF THE LAKE WAS A CAMP OF 200 TENTS, SHACKS AND CABINS AND 350 PEOPLE. A SMALL STEAM YACHT PLIED FROM THE FOOT TO THE HEAD OF THE LAKE TO ACCOMMODATE THE KLUTENA EXODUS FROM COPPER RIVER COUNTRY. SMALL PARTIES WERE ENCOUNTERED DAILY WHO HAD LOST THEIR OUTFITS IN THE FIERCE RAPIDS OF THE KLUTENA. (P357-358) LAKE KLUTENA IS MERELY AN ELONGATED DEPRESSION IN THE VALLEY OF KLUTENA RIVER WHICH IS CONTINUOUS. THE LENGTH IS A LITTLE LESS THAN 30 MI. ITS AVERAGE WIDTH IS 4 MI WITH A MAXIMUM OF 5 MI ACROSS THE MIDDLE PART AT THE ELBOW. AVERAGE DEPTH DOES NOT EXCEED 200 FT. THE LAKE WAS FORMERLY LARGER AS IS EVIDENCED BY GRAVEL TERRACES SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE LAKE. THE LAKE MAY HAVE FORMERLY EXTENDED TO TWELVEMILE CAMP. RAPID LAKE FILLING IS STILL GOING ON. (P390-1) THE CURRENT IS 1/2 MI PER HOUR, AVERAGE. (P392) AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE HALLET RIVER AND KLUTENA LAKE THE WIDTH OF THE LAKE IS ABOUT 4 MI. (P389)

7096 WATN KLUTINA LAKE LAKE KLUTINA

REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1601
 HOUT N614325 N1455618 C020S 0040W 03
 LUPR 13 KLUTINA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,NO TRAFF,RIVER
 ABST "AT LAKE KLUTINA THE PROSPECTORS ESTABLISHED WHAT THEY CALLED KLUTINA CITY, CONSISTING OF 100 OR SO TENTS, A LOG HUT OR TWO, AND A SINGLE STREET DUBBED MOSQUITO AVENUE. MANY PROSPECTORS PREFERRED TO CAMP ABOVE THE RAPIDS AND WAIT FOR THE ICE TO FORM RATHER THAN ATTEMPT THE DANGEROUS JOURNEY BY BOAT TO COPPER CENTER."
 (P238) (DOWN KLUTINA RIVER)

7097 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA GLACIER

REFN 02599 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 HOUT N615719 N1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,HISC
 TRANSPORT,LAKE,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,FORESTRY,GLACIER
 ABST THE KLUTENA GLACIER IS ON THE COPPER RIVER SIDE OF THE DIVIDE AT THE SUMMIT OF VALDES GLACIER. IT OCCUPIES A CANYON 2 MILES WIDE AND AFTER 6 MILES IS THE SOURCE OF THE KLUTENA RIVER. (P353) IN AUGUST THE PARTY OF 23 HORSES AND MULES, AND 23 MEN DESCENDED TO ONE MILE CAMP, A MILE BELOW THE FOOT OF KLUTENA GLACIER. THE COUNTRY WAS ROUGH SO HORSES WERE NOT RIDDEN, BUT WERE USED FOR TRANSPORT. THE HILLSIDES IN THE KLUTENA VALLEY WERE COVERED WITH FLOWERS, MOSS AND TIMBER. TWELVEMILE CAMP (12 MI FROM SUMMIT) WAS WHERE THE VALLEY NATURALLY WIDENS TO RECEIVE THE SOUTHWEST FORK OF THE KLUTENA, OR STEPHENS CREEK. HERE ALSO IS THE FIRST GOOD TIMBER. THE FALL OF THE RIVER FOR SOME MILES HAS 60 FT TO THE MILE. TWELVEMILE CAMP HAD 100 MEN. MOST OF THEM WERE BUILDING BOATS OF ROUGH SAWN GREEN SPRUCE TO FLOAT DOWN THE KLUTENA. 3 MI DOWNRIVER A SAWMILL WAS LATER SET

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UP. THE TRAIL WAS ON THE NW SIDE OF THE RIVER. AFTER CROSSING STEPHENS CREEK THE MAIN PART OF THE RIVER IS ON THE S SIDE OF THE HIDENING VALLEY WITH A FEW MEANDERING SLOUGHS ON THE N SIDE. TWENTYFOUR MILE CAMP IS AT THE HEAD OF LAKE KLUTENA AND HAD 100 PEOPLE. (P356-7) AFTER THE LAKE, THE TRAIL FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF THE RIVER BETWEEN CLAY AND GRAVEL BLUFFS 500-600 FT HIGH. COPPER CENTER WAS REACHED AUGUST 29. IT WAS ON A LOW TERRACE ON THE NORTHERN BANK OF THE KLUTENA AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH COPPER RIVER. (P358) ON AUG 30 13 MEN AND 17 HORSES CROSSED THE KLUTENA. PROVISIONS WERE BOATED OVER AND THE TRAIL CONTINUED DOWN THE COPPER RIVER. (P359)

7098	WATN	KLUTINA RIVER	KLUTENA RIVER
	REFN	00652 898902	
	STOR	1610395016226003690	
	MOUT	N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18	
	LUPR	53 COPPER RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RECREATION	
	ABST	H H HILDRETH IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS, AND TOURISTS", PUBLISHED IN 1902, DESCRIBES HIS TRIP ACROSS THE VALDEZ GLACIER AND DOWN THE KLUTENA RIVER, AROUND KLUTENA LAKE AND ON TO THE COPPER RIVER. ALONG THIS TRAIL THE CARIBOU, MOOSE, AND SHEEP HUNTING IS GOOD AND THE FISHING IS EXCELLENT. TRAVEL WAS BY DOG TEAMS AND SLEDS. AT COPPER CENTER THE VILLAGE INCLUDED CABINS, HOTEL, STORE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, AND GOVERNMENT STORE HOUSES AND BARN. (P39) IN 1898 G C HAZELET, A J MEALS, AND A H MCNEER BUILT A BOAT AT KLUTENA LAKE AND THEN PROCEEDED DOWN THE KLUTENA RIVER TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE COPPER RIVER. (P47)	
7099	WATN	KLUTINA RIVER	KLUTENA RIVER
	REFN	01384 848	
	STOR	1610395016226003690	
	MOUT	N615718 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18	
	LUPR	53 COPPER RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION	
	ABST	CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1848 SEREBRENNIKOF WENT BY BOAT UP THE KLUTENA RIVER AND EXPLORED KLUTENA LAKE.	
7100	WATN	KLUTINA RIVER	KLUTENA RIVER
	REFN	01653 B 898899	
	STOR	1610395016226003690	
	MOUT	N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18	
	LUPR	53 COPPER RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,OBSTRUCTION,FISHING,SPRING,LAND-WATER CRAFT,FLOOD,LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	ABOUT 1898, A PROSPECTOR NAMED WILCOX FOUND A NUMBER OF BURROS MAROONED "ON AN ISLAND CAUSED BY GLACIAL FLOODS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE KLUTENA RIVER." HE USED THESE PACK BURROS WHICH HAD BEEN ABANDONED ON THE VALDEZ GLACIER. (P9)	
7101	WATN	KLUTINA RIVER	KLUTENA RIVER
	REFN	02599 898	
	STOR	1610395016226003690	
	MOUT	N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18	
	LUPR	53 COPPER RIVER	
	KEYW	GLACIER,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,LAKE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,DIMENSION,MISC TRANSPORT	
	ABST	THE KLUTENA HEADS IN KLUTENA GLACIER AS THE UNION OF SEVERAL SUBGLACIAL STREAMS. THE FIRST 4 MI NE TOWARD COPPER ARE THRU A CANYONLIKE VALLEY. MOUNTAINS ON EACH SIDE RISE TO 5000 FT. THE GRAVEL COVERED VALLEY IS 1 MI WIDE. ITS GRADIENT IS 60 FT/MILE DOWN TO TWELVEMILE CAMP. DURING NORMAL STAGES, THE RIVER WHICH MAY NOT EXCEED 100 YDS IN WIDTH AND 3-4 FT IN DEPTH OSCILLATES FROM SIDE TO SIDE. EVEN AT NORMAL STAGES THE CURRENT IS SO SWIFT THAT IT CAN BE FORDED BY MAN OR HORSE WITH "THE GREATEST DIFFICULTY". AT TWELVEMILE CANYON THE	

VALLEY IS DOUBLED WITH THE ADDITION OF STEPHENS CREEK. (P388-9) FROM THE SAWMILL CONFLUENCE TO THE HEAD OF LAKE KLUTENA, THE RIVER FOLLOWS THE S SIDE OF THE VALLEY AND ENTERS THE LAKE THRU MANY NARROW MOUTHS OVER A LARGE DELTA. (P389) AT THE FOOT OF LAKE KLUTENA, THE RIVER IS VERY RAPID. THE TOTAL FALL FROM HERE TO COPPER RIVER IS 620 FT, MAKING IT OVER 22 FT PER MILE. THE VELOCITY AVERAGES 14 MILES PER HOUR. A BOAT LOAD OF PROVISIONS WEIGHING 3/4 TON WAS RUN FROM THE FOOT OF THE LAKE TO COPPER CENTER IN 2 HRS. THE ROUGHEST AND MOST RAPID CURRENT RUNS FROM AMYS LANDING (6 MI BELOW LAKE) TO COPPER CENTER. FOR 20 MI THE RIVER IS CONTINUOUS WHITECAPS THROUGH A NARROW BLUFF-BORDERED CANYON. THE ROUGHNESS IS DUE TO HUGE BOULDERS. THE FIERCENESS IS SHOWN BY THE WRECKING OF HUNDREDS OF CRAFT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898 BY PROSPECTORS AND EXPERIENCED AND INEXPERIENCED BOATMEN. (P391-2) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898 A 4 OZ NUGGET OF NATIVE COPPER WAS FOUND BY PROSPECTORS ON THE KLUTENA RIVER. (P421) PART OF THE EXPEDITION (13 MEN AND 17 HORSES) CROSSED THE KLUTENA ON AUGUST 30. THE OUTFITS WERE BOATED AND THE HORSES SWAM. HAVING CROSSED THE RIVER THEY WENT DOWN THE W BANK OF THE COPPER RIVER TO VALDEZ. (P356-359)

7102 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA RIVER
 REFN 03422 A 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,ROUTE,BREAKUP
 ABST NEAL BENEDICT AUTHOR OF THIS MANUSCRIPT ON THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO COPPER CENTER IN 1898 NOTE 12 MILE CAMP LOCATED HERE AFTER COMING DOWN THE VALDEZ GLACIER.(P.44). MEN WERE CAMPED HERE WAITING FOR BOATS TO BE BUILT. PHOTOS OF HANDMADE BOATS ON THE RIVER, CAPTIONS: "NO. 37. THE CHICAGO YAWL, MAY 29 '98". (P.47) "NO. 38. CANVAS DOUBLE-ENDER, WITH FALSE BOTTOM OUTSIDE, 12-MILE CAMP, MAY 25, 1898" (P.47) "THREE-MILE CAMP" OR SAW-MILL CAMP WAS ANOTHER BOAT BUILDING PLACE ON THIS RIVER. THERE WAS A SAW-MILL HERE. PHOTO OF BOATS ON RIVER, CAPTION, "NO. 49. BOATS WITH RIVER VIEW." (P.52) "THE UPPER KLUTENA, AS THAT PORTION OF THE RIVER ABOVE KLUTENA L. WAS CALLED, WAS, ROUGHLY SPEAKING, ABOUT 20 MI LONG, OF WHICH LENGTH 4 MI LAY ABOVE AND 16 BELOW TWELVE-MILE CAMP" (P.55). THE "LOWER KLUTENA" IS THE RIVER CHANNEL RUNNING ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE LAKE AND FLOWS 30 MI TO THE COPPER R. THERE ARE THEN 46 MI OF RIVER AND LAKE FROM TWELVE-MILE CAMP TO COPPER R. (P.55). "BY THE FIRST OF JUNE THE WATER IN THE KLUTENA HAD BECOME SO DEEP FROM THE MELTING OF THE GLACIERS AND SNOWS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, THAT BOATING UPON IT BECAME QUITE PRACTICABLE AND MANY BOATS WERE TO BE SEEN PASSING DOWN THE RIVER EVERY DAY...BUT JUST BELOW TWELVE-MILE CAMP, BECAUSE OF THE FLATNESS OF THE VALLEY-BOTTOM, THE RIVER SHALLOWED ITSELF OUT OVER A WIDE SPACE THAT A HEAVILY LOADED BOAT COULD NOT PASS WITHOUT SCRAPING HARD UPON THE BOTTOM" (PP.57-58) PHOTO OF BOAT IN SHALLOW WATER, CAPTION "NO. 57. A SHOAL AT TWELVE-MILE CAMP, MAY 19, 1898." (P.58) AT A NARROW CHANNEL BOATS WERE OFTEN FLUNG AGAINST THE BANKS BY THE CURRENT WHICH WAS VERY POWERFUL (P.59). PHOTO BOAT IN THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER, CAPTIONS, "NO. 58. THE DANGEROUS BEND BELOW TWELVE-MILE CAMP" (P.59). "A STUMP WITH A LARGE PROJECTING ROOT HAD ALREADY CAUSED A NUMBER OF BOATS TO LOSE THEIR LOADS" (P.60). PHOTO OF BOAT CAPTION, "NO.59. LOADED BOAT PASSING THE ELBOW ABOVE SAW-MILL CAMP" (P.60).

7103 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA RIVER
 REFN 03422 B 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,ROUTE
 ABST A HUNDRED YDS. OR SO BELOW THIS PLACE, THE STREAM DIVIDED AND FORMED A FORK. BECAUSE OF THE SWIFT CURRENT SOMETIMES A ROPE WAS USED TO GUIDE THE BOAT FROM SHORE AND TO PREVENT IT FROM RUNNING INTO THE BANKS. MEN WOULD RUN ALONG SHORE WITH THIS GUIDE ROPE. (P.62-63). ANOTHER OBSTRUCTION BESIDES THE STUMP WAS "TWO SPRUCE TREES, A SHORT DISTANCE APART, WHICH STAND IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SHIFTEST CURRENT, AND BETWEEN WHICH BOATS ARE COMPELLED TO PASS" (P.63). ON LOWER KLUTENA, "THE SWIFTESS OF THE CURRENT WILL BE RECOGNIZED IN THE FACT THAT IT REQUIRES BUT 2 1/2 HRS TO *SHOOT* THE TORRENT FROM KLUTENA L. TO COPPER R., A DISTANCE OF 30 MI".

THERE IS A CAMP STRETCHED ALONG THE KLUTENA FOR HALF MI CALLED COPPER CENTER. IT IS JUST ABOVE THE COPPER R. (P.80). THERE IS ALSO A CAMP 4 MI FROM THE LAKE AND ABOVE THE RAPIDS, CALLED UPPER ANIE'S RAPIDS. IT HAS ABOUT 100 TENTS AND SOME CACHES. (P.81). ANOTHER CAMP "COX'S LANDING" IS LOCATED 5 MI FURTHER AND CONTAINS LOG CABINS AND CACHES (P.84). THE AUTHOR NOTES THE "STEEP AND BLUFF-LIKE RIVER BANKS" (P.85). THE BANKS ARE IN SOME PLACES 3/4 MI APART AND IN OTHER PLACES 100 FT. (P.85). TEN MILES BELOW COX'S LANDING IS MOOSE CAMP, ONE TENT (P.86). A BANK CALLED "HELL GATE" IS COMPOSED OF CLAY AND SAND. EIGHT OR NINE MILES FURTHER THE BANKS ARE AT RIVERS LEVEL AND CONTINUE AT THIS LOW LEVEL TO COPPER CENTER. COPPER CENTER HAS 75 TENTS, SOME LOG CABINS, A FEW CACHES, A HOTEL AND POST OFFICE (P.90). PHOTO OF BOATS ON KLUTENA, CAPTION NO. 92. LOOKING UP THE KLUTENA FROM COPPER CENTER" (P.91). ANOTHER GROUP OF 20 TENTS IS COPPER FERRY WHERE PROSPECTORS ARE FERRIED ACROSS THE COPPER R. TO THE MILLARD TRAIL. (P.93) IN AUGUST, BENEDICT RETURNED. AT SAWHILL CAMP THE FERRY FEE WAS 10¢. (P.122) AT 8 MILE CAMP THERE WAS HALF DOZEN TENTS AND A RESTAURANT WHICH CHARGED \$1.00 FOR DINNER, SUPPER, BREAKFAST AND A SLEEP. (P.120) THE RESTAURANT AT 12-MI CAMP HAD TO BE REACHED BY CROSSING THE RIVER TO THE POPLAR GROVE.

7104 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA RIVER
 REFN 03422 C 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO,ECONOMY,OBSTRUCTION,ROUTE
 ABST PHOTO OF MAN WADING IN THE RIVER CAPTION "NO. 128. THE KLUTENA AT 12-MILE CAMP, AUG 24 '98" (P.122). PHOTO OF BURROS ON THE KLUTENA, CAPTION NO. 157. BURROS CROSSING THE KLUTENA ABOVE TWELVE MILE CAMP, JULY 3, 1898" (P.175)

7105 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA RIVER
 REFN 05308 898899
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FLOOD
 ABST BASIL AUSTIN REFERS TO A OVERLAND TRIP HE MADE ALONG A TRAIL ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE KLUTENA RIVER, NOTING THAT ALTHOUGH THE RIVER WAS NOT AS LARGE AS THE TAZLINA, NOR WERE THE BLUFFS AS HIGH, THE RIVER WAS JUST AS BAD OR WORST TO NAVIGATE. (P66) HE REMARKS THAT DURING A DOG SLED TRIP TO VALDEZ, HE AND SEVEN COMPANIONS WERE STOPPED BY A FLOOD ON THE RIVER CAUSED BY PRESSURE-HEAD OF WATER FROM AMY'S RAPIDS ABOVE. THE NEXT DAY THAT WATER HAD FROZEN ALLOWING THEM TO CONTINUE TO WITHIN 5 MILES OF THE HEAD OF KLUTENA LAKE. (P92) THE EXACT DATE OF THIS TRIP IS NOT GIVEN HOWEVER IT OCCURRED BETWEEN LATE JAN. AND MIDDLE OF FEB; 1899. THESE PROSPECTING MEMORIES WERE RECORDED IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER."

7106 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTENA RIVER
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PHOTO
 ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW BUILT A RELIEF STATION AT THE RAPIDS ON THIS RIVER. RICE STATED THIS IN A REPORT WRITTEN TO CAPT. ABERCROMBIE. RICE AND HIS CREW TRAVELED ON THIS RIVER BY DOG SLED AND BY HIKING ALONG THE BANK. HE ENDED HIS VENTURE BY RETURNING TO VALDEZ, HIS STARTING POINT, MAY 11, 1899. (P56-57) AT THE TOWN OF RAPIDS CITY A MAN, PRIVATE GARRETT, OPERATED A FERRY ACROSS THE RIVER. (P96) PHOTO SHOWING BOATS ON THE RIVER AND A HORSE IN THE FOREGROUND. (FIG 157) PHOTO OF VALLEY LOOKING SOUTHWEST. (FIG 165) PHOTO OF THREE RAPIDS. (FIG 166)

7107 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1641

REFN 00053 93203 0 932
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, ICE
ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD", JAN 3, 1932. THE BRIDGE OVER THE KLUTINA RIVER HAD A LARGE HOLE, SO THEY WENT DOWNSTREAM A WAYS AND CROSSED OVER THE ICE. HOWEVER, THERE WAS A WARM SPELL, THE ICE LOOSENED AND IT OVERFLOWED, MAKING IT TOO HARD TO CROSS. (P1)

7108 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00544 913962
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, KLUTINA RIVER AT COPPER CENTER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 880 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) (APPROX); PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1913 AND 1949-62. MAXIMUM STAGES: MAY 9, 1953, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 15.55 FT; JUNE 29, 1953, WITH GAGE HEIGHT OF 9.24 FT AND DISCHARGE OF 9,040 CFS, 10.3 CFS PER SQ MI; RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 1.6 YRS. (P13) LOCATION OF GAGING STATION ON RIVER IS GIVEN AS "AT COPPER CENTER" (P13) MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION THERE, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

7109 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00640 898
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST "NINE MILES FROM THE SUMMIT IN 1898-9 THERE WAS A CAMP OF ABOUT 100 TENTS ON THE KLUTINA RIVER. MANY PROSPECTORS ATTEMPTING TO CROSS ITS SWIFT, ICY WATERS WITH PACKS ON THEIR BACKS LOST THEIR FOOTING AND DROWNED IN KNEE-DEEP WATER." (P237)

7110 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00791 964
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ICE
ABST R GILFILIAN, DESCRIBING AUFEIS FORMATION IN CONNECTION WITH HIS RESEARCH PROJECT, WRITES: "THE VILLAGE OF COPPER CENTER, ALASKA, LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE KLUTINA RIVER EXPERIENCED AN EXTENSIVE OVERFLOW OF THAT RIVER IN 1964; THE ENTIRE VILLAGE HAD TO BE EVACUATED AS THEIR HOMES WERE PARTIALLY FILLED WITH ICE." (P3) FIELDWORK WAS NOT CONDUCTED HERE, HOWEVER.

7111 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00791 964
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY
ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT E GILFILIAN, AS STATED IN HIS THESIS ON A "WINTER HIST DRY OF A SMALL SUBARCTIC STREAM," THE VILLAGE OF COPPER CENTER HAD TO BE EVACUATED BECAUSE THEIR HOMES WERE PARTIALLY FILLED WITH ICE DUE TO EXTENSIVE OVERFLOW IN 1964. (P3)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1642

7112 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00823 957
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOU N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,LAKE
ABST THIS IS A BIOGRAPHY OF TONY DIMOND BY EDWARD A HERRON. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. TONY DIMOND ARRIVED AT KLUTINA CITY AS A PACKER FOR THE COPPER RIVER DRAYING CO. "LAKE KLUTINA" WAS A WIDE SPACE IN THE KLUTINA RIVER. 10 MI FROM THE TENT CITY THE RIVER. NARROWED ABRUPTLY, PLUNGED THROUGH A STEEP GORGE AND THEN FLOWED TOWARD THE COPPER RIVER.

7113 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00933 950
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOU N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAKE,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST THE KLUTINA RIVER FLOWS IN A DEEP VALLEY WHICH WAS BLOCKED BY MORAINAL AND OUTWASH MATERIAL TO FORM A LARGE LAKE BASIN. THE LAKE ACTS AS A LARGE VOLUME SETTLING BASIN FOR GLACIAL DEBRIS, SO THAT FOR THE FIRST FEW MILES AFTER DISCHARGE FROM THE LAKE THE RIVER IS NOT HEAVILY SILT-LADEN. IT DOES CARRY FINE ROCK FLOUR HOWEVER. (P17)

7114 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 00933 950
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOU N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST KLUTINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 860 SQ MI WITH A LENGTH OF 55.8 MILES. (P105)

7115 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 02248 914
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOU N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST KLUTINA RIVER HEADS IN KLUTINA GLACIER AND FLOWS THROUGH KLUTINA LAKE. BELOW THE LAKE THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A GORGE FOR ABOUT 25 MILES TO ITS MOUTH. (P121)

7116 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 02711 969970
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOU N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST HOMESTEADER'S ROAD RUNS BY THE RIVER WHERE THE PIPE CROSSES THE BANK. AT THE CROSSING THE BANK WAS LOW, AND VERY BRUSHY. A BRUSHY ISLAND WAS FORMED HERE BY THE FORKING OF THE RIVER CHANNEL.THE KLUTINA BOYS CAMP ROAD GOES DIRECTLY TO THE LEFT BANK PIPE CROSSING OF THE KLUTINA. HERE A 200 FT SILT AND COBBLE BLUFF WAS DIVIDED BY A SLOUGH. (P23)

7117 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 02713 897898
STOR 1610395016226003690

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1643

HOUT N615718 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE

ABST IN 1897 AND 1898 GOLD PROSPECTORS TRAVELING TO THE KLONDIKE VIA THE VALDEZ GLACIER TRAIL BUILT RAFTS, AFTER CROSSING THE GLACIER AND REACHING KLUTINA RIVER, AND FLOATED DOWN "THE FIRST FEW MILES OF RIVER WERE DECEPTIVELY GENTLE, BUT THE RIVER THEN DETERIORATED INTO A SEETHING MASS OF WHITE WATER LACED WITH SNAGS. OF THE 3500 ADVENTURERS WHO STARTED, ONLY SOME 200 SUCCESSFULLY NAVIGATED THESE WATERS." (P53)

7118 WATN KLUTINA RIVER

KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02737 897898

STOR 1610395016226003690

HOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,ROUTE,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST SEEKING AN "ALL-AMERICAN" ROUTE TO THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS, A STAMPEDE IN 1897-98 CLIMBED VALDEZ GLACIER, REACHING THE KLUTINA VALLEY. THEY FOUND TIMBER TO CUT FOR MAKING BOATS, WHICH CARRIED THEM ACROSS KLUTINA LAKE AND DOWN KLUTINA RIVER TO THE COPPER RIVER. THE LAST 20 MILES ARE SWIFT RAPIDS, WHICH BROKE UP MANY BOATS. (P65)

7119 WATN KLUTINA RIVER

KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00001 848

STOR 1610395016226003690

HOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN,LAKE,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE STREAM HEADS IN KLUTINA GLACIER AND FLOWS 58 MILES IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION TO JOIN COPPER RIVER AT COPPER CENTER. SEVENTEEN MILES OF ITS COURSE IS THROUGH KLUTINA LAKE WHICH LIES AT ELEVATION 1,719 FEET, MEAN SEA LEVEL. PRIOR TO ENTERING THE LAKE, KLUTINA RIVER IS JOINED BY STEPHENS CREEK WHICH HEADS IN ONE OF THE LARGER GLACIERS. THE OUTFLOW FROM THE LAKE IS FREE FROM MOST OF THE SUSPENDED SOLIDS. KLUTINA LAKE AND RIVER LIE IN A BROAD AND EXTENSIVELY GLACIATED VALLEY THAT HAS BEEN FILLED TO GREAT BUT UNKNOWN DEPTHS BY REMORKED GLACIAL DEBRIS. THE BANKS ARE COMPOSED OF REMORKED UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIALS FROM WHICH MOST OF THE EXTREME FINES HAVE BEEN WASHED, LEAVING A FAIRLY CLEAN SERIES OF GRAVEL AND SAND BEDS WHICH ARE HIGHLY PERVIOUS. (2-148) AT THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE, THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUN-OFF IS 1,100,000 ACRE-Feet FROM A DRAINAGE AREA OF 670 SQUARE MILES. THIS RUN-OFF IS EQUIVALENT TO AN AVERAGE FLOW OF 1,520 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. FROM THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE AT ELEVATION 1,725 FEET, THE KLUTINA RIVER DROPS ABOUT 725 FEET ON A UNIFORM GRADE TO ITS MOUTH IN A DISTANCE OF 23.0 MILES. (2-149) IN 1848 SEREBRENNIKOF AND SEVERAL CREWLES TRAVELED IN BOATS TO THE MOUTH OF THE KLUTENA AND UP THAT RIVER, EXPLORING THE LAKE AT ITS HEAD, THEN BACK TO THE COPPER AND UPSTREAM.(3-37) FREIGHT WAS CARRIED BY BOAT ON THE LOWER KLUTINA RIVER. (3-42) THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY CROSSES THE KLUTINA RIVER. (3-58)

7120 WATN KLUTINA RIVER

KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00001 975

STOR 1610395016226003690

HOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST KLUTINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 870 SQUARE MILES ON THE NORTH SLOPE OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. THE STREAM IS 58 MILES LONG. (2-148)

7121 WATN KLUTINA RIVER

KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975

STOR 1610395016226003690

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1644

MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYH PHYSICAL

ABST THE KLUTINA RIVER DESCENDS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 23.9 FEET PER MILE, WITH THE MIDDLE SECTION OF THE RIVER, WHICH INCLUDES KLUTINA LAKE AND STRETCHES FROM MILE 51.4 TO MILE 17, DESCENDING AT ONLY 5.8 FPM. (P4-147) IN ITS UPPER REACH IT DESCENDS FROM KLUTINA GLACIER, ELEVATION 2,400 FEET TO KLUTINA LAKE, ELEVATION 1,719 FEET, A DISTANCE OF 17.2 MILES, AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 45.9 FPM. (P4-151) FROM THE OUTLET FROM KLUTINA LAKE TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE COPPER RIVER, ELEVATION 990 FEET, A DISTANCE OF 25 MILES, THE KLUTINA RIVER DESCENDS AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 29.2 FPM. (P4-153)

7122 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 A 970974

STOR 1610395016226003690

MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT

ABST THE KLUTINA RIVER, INVESTIGATED BY HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE IN JULY 1974, HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 870 SQ MI, DISCHARGING AN AVERAGE FLOW OF 1,700 CFS. (P4-20) THE RIVER IS 59 MILES LONG, HEADING IN KLUTINA GLACIER. THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH 16.5 MILE LONG KLUTINA LAKE, WHICH ACTS AS A SETTLING POND FOR SUSPENDED SOLIDS. THE KLUTINA RIVER IS FROZEN ESSENTIALLY 6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. "OPEN" FLOWS ARE SELDOM AVERAGE, REACHING A MAXIMUM IN JULY DUE TO PRECIPITATION AND GLACIAL MELT. (P1-147) THERE HAS BEEN COMMERCIAL RIVER USAGE FOR THE SHIPMENT OF FREIGHT. (P4-149) THE RIVER PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY CLASSIFICATION, HOWEVER IN OCT 1970 THE COAST GUARD CONDUCTED A SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE CROSSING AT MILE 1.3 AND CONSIDERED THE KLUTINA RIVER NAVIGABLE. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS CONSIDERED THE RIVER NAVIGABLE BELOW THE KLUTINA LAKE OUTLET, MILE 25, AS OF SEPT 1973. THE KLUTINA RIVER IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 41.8, THE UPPER END OF KLUTINA LAKE. (P4-150) LANDFORM ABOVE THE LAKE IS CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH, RUGGED MOUNTAINS AND V-SHAPED TRIBUTARY VALLEYS. THE KLUTINA VALLEY IS U-SHAPED BUT STEEP-WALLED. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS TOTALLY NON-EXISTENT. THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY A SWIFT-FLOWING STEEP GRADIENT, SEDIMENT-CHOKED, SHALLOW AND NARROW-CHANNELED MOUNTAIN GLACIER STREAM. (P4-151) IT IS RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THIS REACH OF THE KLUTINA RIVER, ABOVE KLUTINA LAKE, BE CONSIDERED NOT NAVIGABLE BECAUSE OF EXCESSIVE STREAM GRADIENT AND INADEQUATE DEPTH FOR BOATING. (P4-152) LANDFORM BETWEEN KLUTINA LAKE AND THE MOUTH IS CHARACTERIZED BY ROLLING HILLS ON THE RIGHT BANK AND GENTLY SLOPING LAND ON THE LEFT. THE KLUTINA RIVER HAS CUT A GORGE, UP TO 500 FEET IN PLACES, ALONG THE ENTIRE REACH. VEGETATION IS MOSTLY WHITE SPRUCE AND MIXED HARDWOOD. DEVELOPMENT IN THIS REACH IS ESSENTIALLY LIMITED TO COPPER CENTER AT THE MOUTH OF THE KLUTINA, WITH ACCESS TO THE RIVER FOR BOAT LAUNCHING OBSERVED IN SEVERAL PLACES NEARBY. A CAMPSITE IS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE LAKE AND A TRAIL CONNECTS ALONG THE RIVER TO COPPER CENTER. (P4-153) THIS REACH OF THE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED BY A STEEP GRADIENT, SWIFT FLOW, BOULDERS IN THE CHANNEL, SOME GRAVEL BARS, WATER TINTED BY GLACIAL FLOUR AND NUMEROUS RIFFLES. THE FIRST 8 MILES SLOPE ONLY 15 FEET PER MILE, WHILE THE REMAINING 17 MILES SLOPE 36 FPM. FLOW IS SOMEWHAT LAMINAR THE FIRST 5 MILES, BUT AS THE RIVER ENTERS THE GORGE, THE GRADIENT STEEPENS AND BOULDERS AND RIFFLES PREDOMINATE. FLOW IS GENERALLY CONFINED TO A SINGLE CHANNEL, BUT EVEN WHERE GRAVEL BARS SPLIT THE CHANNEL, THE MAIN FLOW IS EASILY DISTINGUISHED. RIVER VELOCITY WAS MEASURED NEAR MILE 6 DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY, RECORDING A READING OF 10 FPS AT WHAT WAS THOUGHT TO BE A MODERATELY HIGH STAGE.

7123 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 B 970974

STOR 1610395016226003690

MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT

ABST THE WIDTH REMAINED RELATIVELY UNIFORM IN THIS REACH, GRADUALLY NARROWING FROM ABOUT 200 FEET JUST BELOW

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1645

KLUTINA LAKE, TO ABOUT 100 FEET AT THE MOUTH. (P4-154) VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THIS REACH OF THE KLUTINA IS BOATABLE WITH EXTREME CAUTION. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THIS REACH OF THE KLUTINA RIVER, BELOW AND INCLUDING KLUTINA LAKE, BECAUSE OF VISUAL OBSERVATION AND HISTORIC COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC, BE CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE. (P4-155) 16 PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL APPEAR ON PP 4-156 TO 4-164, AERIAL SHOTS AT NUMEROUS LOCATIONS. OF PARTICULAR INTEREST ARE THE FOLLOWING: "BOATING ACTIVITY NEAR KLUTINA LAKE, MILE 24" (P4-156) "LANDING SITE AT MILE 5.8", "10 FOOT BANKS AT MILE 5.8" SHOWING HELICOPTER ON GRAVEL BAR, (P4-161) "RICHARDSON HIGHWAY BRIDGE AT MILE .7". (P4-163) FOLLOWING P 4-164 IS A FORM ENTITLED "ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY, SITE DATA" WITH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION: LOCATION, 5 MILES UPSTREAM FROM BRIDGE; WIDTH OF RIVER, 400 FEET; WIDTH OF VALLEY, 400 FEET; RELATIVE STAGE, MOD HIGH; FLOW RATE, 10 FPS; BANKS OF RIVER, 10 FEET; STREAMBED, GRAVEL; VEGETATION, SHRUBS, SPRUCE; QUALITATIVE INFERENCES, TURBULENT, ROCK, FORGET IT. DATED 7-14-74.

7124 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615718 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT IN 1926, 2 NEW BRIDGES OVER THE 2 KLUTINA RIVER CROSSINGS WERE BUILT. (P47) A 1944 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW STEEL BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER KLUTINA RIVER ON THE RICHARDSON HWY. (P101) A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT A NEW BRIDGE WAS BUILT AT MILE 101.0. (P130)

7125 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAKE, RECREATION
 ABST "HEADS IN KLUTINA GLACIER, FLOWS 63 MI TO COPPER RIVER AT COPPER CENTER, 66 MI NE OF VALDEZ, COPPER RIVER BASIN; 61 57 20 N 145 17 W. REASONS FOR PROPOSAL POSSESSES OUTSTANDING CANOEING, KAYAKING, AND RIVER BOATING OPPORTUNITIES. VEGETATION: BOREAL FOREST YIELDS TO ALPINE SLOPES. "BECAUSE OF ITS ACCESSIBILITY VIA A SHORT DIRT ROAD LEADING OFF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY THE LAKE IS USED BY MANY CANOEISTS WHO ALSO RUN THE RIVER. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS: ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS).

7126 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 04077 00058 972
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST AUG 22, 1972. A RIVERBOAT ON THE KLUTINA RIVER AIDED A RAFT WITH A BROKEN PROPELLER WHICH WAS ON THE COPPER RIVER, BY TOWING THE RAFT TO THE WEST BANK OF THE COPPER. (P1)

7127 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 04096 900
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST ROBERT DUNN AND TWO OTHERS CROSSED THIS RIVER TO GET TO COPPER CENTER WHERE THEY STAYED IN AN OLD CABIN. (P58) THERE WAS ALSO A BRIDGE UNDER CONSTRUCTION. (P58)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1646

7128 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 04348 900900
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST IT WAS THE SPRING OF 1900 WHEN SLIM WILLIAMS TRAVELED THIS RIVER IN A CANVAS SKINNED CANOE. THE WATER THIS SPRING WAS VERY HIGH AND FAST. MENTION HAS MADE OF OTHER TRAVELERS IN FLAT BOTTOM, WOOD RIVERBOATS. MANY LARGE ROCKS MADE THE RIVER DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE. (PG 37)

7129 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 04969 898
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,LAKE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST FIVE MI FROM THE NORTHERN OUTLET OF KLUTINA LAKE RAPIDS BEGIN IN WHICH HUNDREDS OF OUTFITS HAD BEEN LOST WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BOAT THROUGH THEM. THIRTY MI BELOW THE RAPIDS COPPER CENTER IS SITUATED, A TENT TOWN AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND THE KLUTINA RIVER. (P45) WHILE AT COPPER CENTER IN 1898, MEMBERS OF THE AUTHOR'S PARTY VISITED AN UNNAMED, NEAR-BY TENT-TOWN. (P51) A HIGH CLAY BANK OPPOSITE COPPER CENTER HAS PROSPECTED WITHOUT SUCCESS. (P52)

7130 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 06271 948972
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST THE AREA AROUND THE JUNCTION OF THE KLUTINA AND COPPER RIVERS HAS SUFFERED FROM TOO MUCH WATER AT SPRING RUNOFF TIME. UNDER TERMS OF THE 1948 FLOOD CONTROL ACT THIS AREA BECAME THE SITE OF A FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT. PREAUTHORIZATION STUDIES OF POSSIBLE CONTROL MEASURES WERE MADE BY THE DISTRICT DURING THE PERIOD BETWEEN 1965 AND 1967 AT A COST OF \$5,000. THESE STUDIES FOUND THAT 4,400 FEET OF LEVEE WAS NEEDED ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE KLUTINA TO PROTECT THE DEVELOPED AREA OF COPPER CENTER AND THE NORTHERLY APPROACH TO THE KLUTINA RIVER BRIDGE. SUCH IMPROVEMENTS WERE MADE AND THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE LEVEE WAS COMPLETED IN 1972. (P91)

7131 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 06348 967
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY
ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT COPPER CENTER ON JAN. 18,1967. THE ICE RANGED FROM 3.8 FT THICK AT 18 FT FROM RIGHT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 3.2 FT AT 38 FT FROM RIGHT. LEFT SIDE WAS AT 40 FT. ON MAY 24,1967, ICE RANGED FROM 1 FT THICK AT 4 FT FROM RIGHT TO 4.8 FT ICE AT 21 FT FROM RIGHT TO 4.6 FT AT 36 FT WHICH WAS THE LEFT BANK. (P93)

7132 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
REFN 06663 909
STOR 1610395016226003690
MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST A W. GREELY IN, "THE HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," INDICATES THAT THE ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS CROSSES THE KLUTINA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1647

RIVER. (P28) AS NO DATE WAS GIVEN I HAVE USED THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE.

7133 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 07187 00129 965
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST FILE CONTAINS A MEMO FROM ROBERT SCHILLING, SEPT 23, 1965 REGARDING A FIELD TRIP TO THE KLUTINA RIVER. HE OBSERVED THERE THAT THE RIVER SPLITS DOWNSTREAM FROM THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY BRIDGE AND, AT THE SPLIT, IT APPEARS QUITE SHALLOW, PROBABLY NO MORE THAN 3 FEET DEEP. THE FLOW AT THE TIME OF INSPECTION WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 2,500 CFS, AND SURFACE VELOCITY ESTIMATED AT 10 FPS. THE RIVER BOTTOM APPEARED TO BE COMPOSED OF SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL RANGING UP TO COBBLE SIZE. AN AREA FOR ACTIVE EROSION IS DISCUSSED, THE MATERIAL SLOUGHING INTO THE RIVER BEING SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL, WITH SOME STONES UP TO 12 INCHES IN DIAMETER. ON THE RIGHT BANK ALMOST DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE COPPER CENTER LODGE, A PILE OF BRUSH AND UPROOTED TREES HAS ACCUMULATED AND IS RESTRICTING FLOW SOMEWHAT. AT ITS MOUTH, THE KLUTINA RIVER FANS OUT SLIGHTLY AND THE VELOCITY DROPS TO ABOUT 8 FPS. THIS FILE CONTAINS SUBSTANTIAL FLOODING INFORMATION, TO BE ABSTRACTED FROM OTHER SOURCES.

7134 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 07208 00001 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST MAY 1898, THE AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND A FRIEND WENT DOWN THE KLUTINA IN A BOAT TO REACH THE COPPER RIVER. (PP60-70) FOR THE 1ST 2 MILES THE CURRENT CARRIED THEM SLOWLY AND SMOOTHLY. THEN THE CURRENT BEGAN TO QUICKEN AND THEY SAW THEIR 1ST RAPIDS. THEY LINED THE BOAT THROUGH THESE RAPIDS AND ON THROUGH THE SECOND RAPIDS. (PP61-2) THE RIVER AT THAT POINT WAS FULL OF LARGE ROCKS. MANY EXTENDED OUT OF THE WATER FROM 2 TO 3 FT AND SOME LARGE ONES WERE SO CLOSE TOGETHER THAT A BOAT 6 FEET ON THE BOTTOM COULD BARELY GET THROUGH. THE WATER RUSHES THROUGH AT A "TERRIBLE RATE" MAKING A NOISE LIKE A WATERFALL. RAFTS AND BOATS WERE PILED HIGH UPON EACH OTHER WHERE THE AUTHOR CAMPED. (P62) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT SOME WERE GETTING THEIR BOATS THROUGH THE ROCKS BY LINING THEM. IT TOOK THREE DAYS TO GO 6 MILES DOWN FROM THE RAPIDS. (PP63-4) THE RIVER FROM THAT POINT TO THE LAKE WAS STREWN WITH WRECKS OF ALL KINDS. (P65) MAY 9, 1898, THE AUTHOR AND FRIEND STARTED DOWN THE RIVER, ABOUT 20 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. THE RIVER CARRIED THEM ALONG AT THE RATE OF ABOUT 10 MPH PAST ROCKS, FALLEN TREES, AND AROUND BENDS UNTIL THEY REACHED "BULL RAPIDS". THEY STARTED TO GO OVER THE RAPIDS BUT ONE MAN "LOST HIS NERVE" AND THEY HAD TO LINE THE BOAT THROUGH. THEY REACHED COPPER RIVER ON THE NIGHT OF JUNE 20, 1898. (P70)

7135 WATN KLUTINA RIVER KLUTINA RIVER
 REFN 07208 00002 898
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL
 ABST AUGUST, 1898, AUTHOR GEORGE HAZELETT AND A FRIEND WENT UP THE KLUTINA FROM COPPER CITY TO THE RAPIDS, A DISTANCE OF 25 MILES, WHERE THEY BOUGHT A BOAT FOR \$3.00 AND PREPARED TO "SHOOT HER DOWNSTREAM". THEY "PULLED OUT OF THE 1ST RAPIDS IN GOOD SHAPE AND WENT RACING DOWN THE RIVER AT BREAKNECK SPEED" UNTIL THEY HIT A SHARP HIDDEN ROCK WHICH OPENED UP A SEAM IN THE BOAT TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THEY HAD TO BEACH HER. THEY HAD GONE 17 MILES. THEY CACHED THEIR GOODS AND WALKED INTO COPPER CITY. (PP102-3) ABOUT A WEEK LATER THEY WENT BACK UP THE KLUTINA, FIXED THE BOAT AND CAME BACK TO COPPER CENTER. THEY LINED THE BOAT ABOUT 1 MILE, THROUGH HELL GATE AND AROUND THE DEVIL'S ELBOW. SEPT, THEY PULLED THEIR BOAT UP THE KLUTINA TO THEIR CACHE. (P104) HAZELETT STATES THAT THIS WAS THE HARDEST WORK HE HAD DONE IN ALASKA. THEY MADE ABOUT 4 1/2 MI THE 1ST DAY. 2 DAYS LATER THEY LOADED THEIR GOODS ON THE BOAT AND STARTED DOWNSTREAM, PADDLING THE BOAT. THEY ROUNDED A

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BEND, STRUCK THE BANK, SLIPPED OFF THE BANK AND WENT CHASING DOWN THE STREAM UNTIL IT STRUCK A ROCK. THEY GOT OFF THE ROCK, AND RAN THE BOAT INTO A BAR. AS THEY WERE ALMOST INTO THE DEVIL'S ELBOW, THEY LINED THE BOAT THROUGH AS FAR AS HELL'S GATE. HUNG UP ON A LARGE ROCK AT HELL'S GATE BUT GOT THROUGH (P105), THEN ROWED INTO COPPER CENTER STRIKING ROCK AFTER ROCK AND ONCE RUNNING UP ONTO THE BANK. (P106) THE DAY AFTER THEY RETURNED THE RIVER BEGAN TO RISE AND IN A FEW DAYS WAS HIGHER THAN AT ANY TIME THIS SEASON. (P106)

7136 HATN KLUTINA RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 00552 908
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN HER 1926 M A THESIS ON ALASKA'S RESOURCES, BOLTON DESCRIBES THE COPPER CENTER EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURAL STATION. "IN 1908 THE STATION WAS TEMPORARILY CLOSED. ...IT WAS AN EXPENSIVE STATION TO OPERATE, AS ALL SUPPLIES HAD TO BE BROUGHT OVER THE TRAIL FROM VALDEZ. IF THEY WERE BROUGHT IN DURING THE WINTER ON A SLED THE COST OF HAULING WAS 10 CENTS PER POUND, OR IF IN THE SUMMER ON HORSEBACK, THE COST WAS 50 CENTS PER POUND." (P7) COPPER CENTER IS ON THE KLUTINA RIVER.

7137 HATN KLUTINA RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 03444 00002 915
 STOR 1610395016226003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BACKGROUND OF B F HILLARD: HE "CUT A TRAIL FROM COPPER CENTER TO THE MOUTH OF THE SLINA." (P13) COPPER CENTER IS ON THE KLUTINA RIVER; THE "SLINA" AS USED HERE IS PROBABLY ACTUALLY THE SLANA RIVER. DATA ABOVE IS THAT OF SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

7138 HATN KLUTINA RIVER WET SEAT CREEK
 REFN 01653 A 898899
 STOR 1610395016225003690
 MOUT N615719 W1451700 C020N 0010E 18
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, FISHING, SPRING, LAND-WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE, IN 1898, COMING OFF THE VALDEZ GLACIER, STATED THAT MANY BUILT BOATS AT WET SEAT CREEK, IN OTHER WORDS THE UPPER WATERS OF KLUTINA RIVER. THEY WENT BY BOAT DOWN THE SWIFT WATERS TO COPPER CENTER ON THE COPPER RIVER. (P24) WET SEAT CREEK WAS THE EAST FORK OF THE KLUTINA RIVER. COPPER RIVER JOE AND HIS BROTHER GRANT CAMPED ON A GRAVEL BAR ON THIS FORK 5 MI FROM THE GLACIER WHERE BEAVERS HAD BUILT A DAM AND FORMED A POND WHICH WAS SPRING FED. (P27) THE KLUTINA WAS FILLED WITH GLACIAL SILT. (P28) COPPER RIVER JOE AND HIS BROTHER GRANT BUILT A BOAT TO GO DOWN THE KLUTINA AT 12 MILE CAMP. IT WAS 4 FT WIDE AND 16 FT LONG. THE RIVER WAS SWIFT AND SHALLOW. (P30) THE BOAT WAS 18 IN DEEP. (P35) 2 MEN WALKED ALONG THE BANK WITH ROPE IN HAND PULLING OR HOLDING THE BOAT. (P35-36) AT SAW MILL, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER GOING DOWNSTREAM, A SAN JOSE DUFFIT SET UP A SAW MILL AND BUILT BOATS FOR MINERS AS WELL AS THEIR OWN, A TWO-MASTED SCHOONER, THE ADMIRAL DENEY. (P36) THIS UPPER PORTION HAD COTTONWOOD AND SPRUCE. (P37) THEY WENT DOWN THE RIVER IN HIGH WATER. (P35-36) BELOW KLUTINA LAKE, THE BROTHERS PORTAGED AROUND THE DEVIL'S ELBOW AT FISHERVILLE. SAW MILL CAMP WAS 6 MI UP RIVER FROM THE HEAD OF KLUTINA LAKE. (P55) EIGHNIG'S LANDING WAS A FERRY SITE ACROSS THE RIVER WHICH WAS DEEP AND SWIFT AT THIS POINT. (P61) EIGHNIG'S LANDING WAS A CAMP OF 200 TO 300 PROSPECTORS LIVING IN TENTS AND SOME LOG CABINS. (P61) OLD DADDY ROKES SET A NET FOR FISHING JUST PASSED THE OUTLET OF KLUTINA LAKE. THE RIVER STAYED OPEN AFTER MANY OTHERS HAD FROZEN BECAUSE OF SPRINGS COMING UP FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER. (P63) JOE SAID EIGHNIG'S LANDING WAS 5 MI BELOW KLUTINA LAKE AT HEAD OF RAPIDS, "WHEN IN REALITY THE PROPER HEAD OF THE RAPIDS IS DIRECTLY BELOW ON LEAVING THE LAKE, FROM THERE AT HIGH WATER IN JUNE AND JULY, IT IS RAPIDS AND DEVIL'S ELBOWS PLOMB TO COPPER CENTER, WHERE THE KLUTINA JOINS THE COPPER RIVER."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1649

(P79) IN JAN 1899, JOE WENT DOWN THE RIVER TO COPPER CENTER, PULLING A SLED WITH 125 LBS. (P85) JOE AND REESE RETURNED TO JOE'S CABIN ON THE KLUTINA IN THE SUMMER OF 1899 BY WALKING ON THE TRAIL ALONG THE RIVER'S N BANK. (P150)

7139	WATN	KLUTUK CREEK	KLUTUK CREEK
	REFN	01079 965	
	STOR	1605160006880001860	
	HOUT	N592200 W1573000 S100S 0480W 02	
	LUPR	42 NUSHAGAK RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES TRAPPING BY NATIVES HERE IN THE SPRING. (P136) DATE IS HIS EXPEDITION DATE.	
7140	WATN	KLUTUK CREEK	KLUTUK CREEK
	REFN	02754 890964	
	STOR	1605160006880001860	
	HOUT	N591300 W1573700 S110S 0500W 13	
	LUPR	42 NUSHAGAK RIVER	
	KEYW	COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT	
	ABST	BY 1923, THE LARGEST VILLAGE ON THE NUSHAGAK, EKWOK IS LOCATED JUST ABOVE MOUTH OF KLUTUK CREEK. ESTABLISHED SOMETIME IN 1890'S, WITH POPULATION OF 79 IN 1898. (P45) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.	
7141	WATN	KLUTUK CREEK	KLUTUK CREEK
	REFN	06802 966	
	STOR	1605160006880001860	
	HOUT	N591300 W1573700 S110S 0500W 13	
	LUPR	42 NUSHAGAK RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	KLUTUK CREEK PROVIDES SOME OF THE WINTER FISH REQUIREMENTS FOR THE VILLAGE OF EKWAK. (P4) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1966.	
7142	WATN	KLUVESNA CREEK	KLUVESNA CREEK
	REFN	02121 907	
	STOR	161039501198000276000317200250	
	HOUT	N614500 W1440000 C020S 0080E 06	
	LUPR	53 KOTSINA RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION	
	ABST	KLUVESNA CREEK DRAINS THE MAIN LOBE OF KLUVESNA GLACIER AND ITS SMALL WESTERN FORK, FALL CREEK, ORIGINATES IN A MINOR LOBE OF THE SAME ICE MASS. IT'S VALLEY FLOOR IS A BROAD GRAVEL FLAT, AND WAS ONCE OCCUPIED BY GLACIER ICE, WHICH HAD RETREATED BY 1907 TO A POSITION 7 MILES FROM THE RIVERS MOUTH. BY THAT TIME THERE HAD BEEN COPPER PROSPECTING ON KLUVESNA AND FALL CREEKS, BY THE KOTSINA MINING CO. (P60)	
7143	WATN	KNIFE CREEK	KNIFE RIVER
	REFN	00570 972	
	STOR	160525300797800126000119500170002290030	
	HOUT	N582222 W1552157 S210S 0370W 08	
	LUPR	51 UKAK RIVER	
	KEYW	PHOTO, GLACIER, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE VALLEY OF TEN THOUSAND SMOKES. "EROSION BY RAIN AND WATER FROM MELTING GLACIERS FURTHER SCARRED THE SURFACE WITH CREVICES. INTO THESE POURED RIVER WATER, INCLUDING THE FLOW FROM THE KNIFE RIVER, WHICH HAS CUT THRU AT LEAST NINE LAYERS OF COMPRESSED ASH TO FORM A DEEP CANYON. THE VALLEY SURFACE, ONCE PERILOUSLY THIN AND FRAGILE IN PLACES, IS NOW FIRM ENOUGH TO HOLD A WALKER'S WEIGHT, WITHOUT DANGER OF COLLAPSING." (P101) THIS IN FORMATION IS INCLUDED IN A DESCRIPTION OF THE PHOTO. IT IS THE CAPTION.	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1650

7144 WATN KNIK LAKE KNIK LAKE
REFN 01633 912
STOR 1608
MOUT N612739 W1494346 S160N 0030W 24
LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE KLONDIKE AND BOSTON COMPANY WINTER TRAIL WENT FROM KNIK LAKE VIA 3 MILE LAKE AND OVER THE ICE ON BIG LAKE TO HEADQU LAKE AND GRUBSTAKE GULCH. (P23)

7145 WATN KNIK LAKE KNIK LAKE
REFN 04226 930966
STOR 1608
MOUT N612739 W1494346 S160N 0030W 24
LUPR 52 UNNAMED
KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,MAP
ABST "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALONG KNIK ARM," BY D E DUMOND AND ROBERT L A MACE, PRESENTS THE RESULTS OF AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1966. "MODERN" RESIDENTS WERE REPORTED AS HAVING A GARDEN ON THE N SHORE OF KNIK LAKE. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS EXCAVATED ON A HILL SLIGHTLY N OF THE GARDEN. THE AUTHORS STATED: "THIS MAY WELL BE THE KNIK LAKE SITE MENTIONED AND VISITED BY DE LAGUNA," ANOTHER ARCHAEOLOGIST, IN THIS AREA IN 1930. (P7) FOR SITE LOCATION SEE ATTACHED MAP.

7146 WATN KNIK RIVER KINIK RIVER
REFN 00729 886
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,MAP
ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT SAYS RUSSIANS MADE "SYSTEMATIC EXAMINATIONS," BETWEEN 1848 AND 1855 LOOKING FOR GOLD IN COOK INLET. A PARTY OF 40 MEN UNDER LIEUT. DOROSHIN HAD "ACTIVE OPERATIONS AT THE HEAD OF THE INLET ON THE KAKNOO (HE NO DOUBT HAS CONFUSED KAKNOO ON KENAI RIVER AND THE KNIK RIVER) RIVER. ON HIS MAP THIS STREAM IS CORRECTLY IDENTIFIED AS KINIK RIVER. (P96-97) "GOLD WAS FOUND, BUT IN SUCH SMALL QUANTITIES," THAT THEY SOON GAVE UP. (P97) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

7147 WATN KNIK RIVER KNEEP RIVER
REFN 03937 868
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST AUTHOR IN A LETTER TO THE SUPERINTENDENT DATED FEBRUARY 12,1868 STATED THAT TRADERS FOLLOWED THE "KNEEP RIVER REACHING LAKE PLAVEJNO IN LATITUDE 62 10, LONGITUDE 149 DEG AND THENCE ASCENDING THE TLISHEETNO RIVER REACHED COPPER RIVER". ORTH DOES NOT LIST LAKE PLAVEJNO OR TLISHEETNO RIVER NOR WERE THEY INDICATED ON MODERN MAPS. (P2)

7148 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00469 00005 894
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST IN THE 5TH VOLUME OF THE TRIBUNAL BOUNDARY PROTOCOLS OF 1903, DURING 1894, MR DICKENS SURVEYED THE KNIK RIVER. (P196)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1651

7149 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00481 948
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,HUNTING
ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, NOTES THERE ARE GOOD RANGES FOR SHEEP AND GRIZZLY AT HEADWATERS OF KNIK RIVER.(P47) ANNABEL HUNTED GOATS ONE YEAR "AT HEAD OF KNIK RIVER." HE THOUGHT HE HAD CORNERED A GOAT "ON A CLIFF OVER WHICH A WATERFALL SPILLED." (P188) ANNABEL HUNTED GLACIER BEARS WITH BUD DAVIS, AT HEAD OF KNIK RIVER. (P191)

7150 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00566 956
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST "THERE ARE SEVERAL WELL-MADE HIGHWAYS CONNECTING ANCHORAGE WITH NEAR-BY VILLAGES, FARMS AND MINES. THE ROUTE TO PALMER IN THE MATANUSKA VALLEY GOES OVER THE LONGEST STEEL BRIDGE IN ALASKA, WHICH SPANS THE KNIK RIVER IT IS 207 FEET LONG." (P122)

7151 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00637 963
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST "WE CROSSED THE LONG BRIDGE ON THE KNIK RIVER, AND THAT WAS MY FIRST TIME TO SEE A DUST STORM ON THE RIVER. AT FIRST, WE COULDN'T FIGURE IT OUT. STOPPING, WE WATCHED THIS ROLLING CLOUD OF DUST GOING RIGHT UP THE MIDDLE OF KNIK ARMS, AND IT WAS AMAZING. GOING UP ON THE BRIDGE, WE SAW WHERE IT WAS CREATED. THE RIVER WAS SCATTERED WITH HUGE PILES OF DEBRIS, AND HERE SAND HAD COLLECTED, AND FROM THESE DUNES THE TERRIFIC WIND HAD CAUGHT, UP THE SAND AND BLOWN IT UP THE RIVER LIKE A TEXAS DUST STORM." (P99)

7152 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00771 967
STOR 1608013
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST EDWIN M FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT THE KNIK RIVER CARRIES A LOAD OF GLACIAL SILT FROM A LARGE ICE FIELD ON THE NORTH SLOPES OF CHUGACH MOUNTAINS, ESPECIALLY FROM LAKE GEORGE WHICH IS KNOWN FOR ITS OUTBURST FLOODS. WHEN IT DUMPS, KNIK RIVER FLOODS AND MAY WASH OUT RAILROAD TRACK. THE RAILROAD BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER HAS BEEN ENDANGERED. (P27)

7153 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 00936 00001 950
STOR 1608013
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST PEAK DISCHARGES IN 1948 AND 1949 AS MEASURED AT THE GLENN HIGHWAY BRIDGE WERE 197,000 AND 190,000 SECOND-Feet RESPECTIVELY.(P30) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1652

7154 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 01633 899916
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUIS 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 1899. THERE ON THIS MAP IS SHOWN A WINTER TRAIL FROM OLD KNIK UP THE KNIK RIVER AND THEN NORTH BY EAST TO THE COPPER RIVER (P19) ON PAGES 17 TO 19 IS A LIST OF OCEAN GOING SHIPS THAT SERVED THE INLET AREA AND SMALLER BOATS USED ON THE WATER WAYS: "BINA, A LAUNCH...KNIK-SUSITNA RIVER 1913; BURTON ...IN KNIK, OCT 1916; BYDARKY....IN KNIK, 1911; CHASE (CAPT CRAMER....IN KNIK, 1911; GEORGE PALMER'S SCHOONER AND SCOWS...KNIK 1901 AND AFTER; VIDA, GAS FREIGHTER...IN KNIK, MAY 1911." (P17-19)

7155 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 01634 959
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST THIS IS A STUDY OF WASILLA TO 1959 BY A RESIDENT OF THE AREA, LOUISE POTTER. THE KNIK GLACIER COMES DOWN OUT OF THE CHUGACH RANGE TO FORM THE KNIK RIVER, THE BEGINNING OF KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET. THIS TURBULENT, GRAY, GLACIER FED RIVER IS HEAVY WITH SILT AND CREATES TREMENDOUSLY WIDE FLATS WHEN IT SPREADS OUT AT SEA LEVEL, FLATS COMPOSED CHIEFLY OF ROCK FLOUR, GLACIAL SILT, LOESS. THE LOESS IS SCATTERED OVER THE BENCH LANDS OF THE VALLEY. (P21)

7156 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 01641 00002 923
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF KNIK BRIDGE CAPTIONED: "THE KNIK RIVER BRIDGE LOOKING SOUTHEAST." (P512) THIS WAS TAKEN IN ABOUT 1923.

7157 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 01994 964
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
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" STATES THAT THE PIERS OF THE KNIK RIVER BRIDGE WERE DAMAGED. (P29)

7158 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
REFN 02740 972
STOR 1608018
MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
ABST ABOUT MILE 30 ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY, THERE IS A BRIDGE OVER THE KNIK RIVER. (P120) A TRAIL FROM KNIK COULD BE REACHED BY BOAT IN SUMMER. (P137)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1653

7159 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 03139 973

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR PALMER IS 1180 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. SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973. (P.26)

7160 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 03466 00002 940

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST C A BRYANT CAME TO KENAI PENINSULA IN 1938 FROM EAGLE. IN 1940 HE WAS IN ANCHORAGE AREA, DRIVING N. BEYOND EAGLE RIVER: "THE RAILROAD TURNED N AND CROSSED KNIK RIVER ON A BRIDGE A MI LONG. THE RIVER WAS SHALLOW WITH BARS, SO PILING WAS DRIVEN TO SUPPORT THE BRIDGE. HE CROSSED THE RIVER FARTHER UP ON A STEEL BRIDGE A HALF MILE LONG, SINGLE TRACK, SUPPORTED ON CONCRETE PIERS. THE BOTTOM SOIL LOOKS GOOD, AND THERE IS HEAVY COTTONWOOD TIMBER; MOST OF THE HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE HAVE BEEN CUT." (P49)

7161 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 03496 A 934

STOR 1608013

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL, TIDE, FLOOD, DIMENSION, OBSTRUCTION, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", DONALD MACDONALD, 1934, MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OF A PROPOSED REED TO PALMER ROAD, TRAVELING BY BOAT UP THE KNIK. A POSSIBLE ROAD WAS MEASURED OFF ALONG THE KNIK RIVER. "TOPOGRAPHY WAS TAKEN ALONG THE PRELIMINARY FROM THE RAILROAD TO GOAT CREEK BUT ACCUMULATION OF ICE IN THE RIVER AT GOAT CREEK COMPELLING THE MOVING OF CAMP AND THE LATENESS OF THE SEASON (NOV 10, 1934) PREVENTED THIS WORK FROM BEING COMPLETED TO THE (PROPOSED) RIVER CROSSING." (P67) "THE SECTION LYING BETWEEN THE KNIK AND MATANUSKA RIVERS HAS BEEN FORMED ALMOST ENTIRELY BY THE DEPOSITS OF THE 2 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." (P68) "BECAUSE OF THE PHENOMENAL CONDITION OF A "SELF DUMPING" LAKE AT ITS HEAD, THE KNIK RIVER "GROUND SLICES" ITS BURDEN CLEAR THROUGH TO THE HIGH TIDE LINE, WHERE, WHEN THE TIDAL CONDITIONS ARE FAVORABLE, IT DROPS ITS LOAD. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE JUNCTURE OF THE 2 CURRENTS IS CAUSING A SLOW ACCRETION DOWN STREAM. THE DEPOSITS AT THIS JUNCTURE ARE VERY ECCENTRIC. APPARENTLY IMMENSE LOADS ARE DROPPED WHEN THE STREAM VELOCITIES ARE CHANGED, BLOCKING CHANNELS AND THEN CUTTING NEW ONES AS THE TIDE CHANGES AND VELOCITIES RESUMED... THE CHANNEL ABOVE THE JUNCTURE IS IN PRACTICAL EQUILIBRIUM, THE RIVER GRADIENT IS FLAT BOTH ABOVE AND BELOW THE JUNCTURE WHEREAS AT THE JUNCTURE IN THE VICINITY OF GOAT CREEK, THERE IS A DROP OF 7 FT IN 4000." (P68) "THE WATER (FROM SELF DUMPING LAKE GEORGE) RISING IN WAVES, COMPLETELY FILLS THE KNIK RIVER CHANNELS VERY RAPIDLY RISING TO A HEIGHT OF 15 FT ABOVE LOW WATER LEVEL. THE UP STREAM LOWLANDS ARE FLOODED OVER AN AREA 10 MIS WIDE AND 12 MIS LONG. AN IDEA OF THE VOLUME OF WATER INVOLVED MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE FACT THAT THE NORMAL WIDTH OF THE STREAM IS ABOUT 800 FT WHERE THE RAILROAD CROSSES IT WITH A DEPTH OF 4 FT BUT AT HIGH WATER IT IS 12 FT DEEP AND THE RAILROAD REQUIRES ALMOST A MILE OF BRIDGES TO ACCOMMODATE THE FLOW. OF COURSE WITH SUCH A RUSH OF WATER AN IMMENSE AMOUNT OF DEBRIS IS CARRIED. COTTONWOOD TREES 3 FT THICK AND 100 FT LONG ARE TORN FROM THE BANKS AND BORNE AT HIGH SPEED.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1654

7162 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 03496 B 934
 STOR 1608013
 MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,ICE,VEGETATION,WATER LEVEL,TIDE,FLOOD,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS CONDITION HAS NECESSITATED THE MAINTENANCE OF A CRANE BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD NEAR ITS BRIDGES AND TRESTLES DURING THE CREST OF THE FLOOD. THE CRANE PICKS UP THE LARGE TREES AND SWINGS THEM OVER THE BRIDGE AND DUMPS THEM DOWN STREAM." (P69) "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 RIVER...THE PRESENT LOCATION OF THE PROPOSED ROAD FROM MILE 40.5 TO MILE 43.5 IS LOCATED ON THE DELTA OF THIS CHANNEL." (P69) "THE COUNTRY ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF THE KNIK RIVER FROM THE PROPOSED CROSSING OF THE KNIK TO THE ALASKA RAILROAD, CONSISTS OF ONE LONG MOUNTAIN SIDE WITH SOME NARROW STRETCHES OF LOW BENCH LAND BROKEN BY NUMEROUS ALLUVIAL FANS. THE WHOLE DISTANCE HAS A NORTHERN EXPOSURE, WINTER COMES EARLY AND STAYS LATE...THERE IS NOTHING OF ECONOMIC VALUE APPARENT IN THIS STRETCH." (P69) FROM GOAT CREEK TO THE CROSSING THE PROPOSED ROAD FOLLOWED BENCHES. "BELOW GOAT CREEK THE RIVER, DEFLECTED BY THE GOAT CREEK FAN, SWINGS AWAY FROM THE MOUNTAIN SIDE AS THE CHANNEL FROM HERE ON SEEMS TO BE BUILDING UP...WATER IN THIS AREA BACKS IN FROM A MUCH LOWER ELEVATION DOWN STREAM AND THERE IS LITTLE INDICATION OF EROSION." (P70) THE PROPOSED CROSSING WAS 8 MIS UP STREAM FROM THE RAILROAD CROSSING. "THIS IS THE NARROWEST PART OF THE RIVER CHANNEL AND BOTH HIGH AND LOW WATER ARE CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL. THE CHANNEL IS ABOUT 900 FT WIDE AT LOW AND 1500 FT WIDE AT HIGH WATER WITH AN ADDITIONAL FLOODED AREA OF 700 FT." (P70) THE RECONNAISSANCE STUDY RECOMMENDED AGAINST THIS ROAD BUT A 1936 REPORT STATED THAT ON THE NEW ANCHORAGE-MATANUSKA ROAD, 6 250-FT SPANS OF IRON BRIDGE CROSSED THE KNIK. (P82)

7163 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 04228 948965
 STOR 1608018
 MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO,BREAKUP,LAND TRANSPORT,FLOOD,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,LAKE
 ABST FOUR PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE KNIK RIVER ARE LOCATED ON PAGE 21. ONE SHOWS THE HIGH WATER LEVEL CAUSED BY LAKE GEORGE BREAKUP.TWO ARE OF BRIDGES SPANNING THE RIVER AND THE LAST SHOWS THE RIVER AS IT ENTERS THE COOK INLET. (P21) AS LAKE GEORGE'S BREAKUP REACHES ITS PEAK, THE FLOW OF WATER COVERS THE ENTIRE RIVER BED AND USUALLY OVERFLOWS ON THE HIGHWAY CAUSING GREAT DAMAGE AT TIMES. USGS HAS MEASURED THIS ACTION SINCE 1948 AND HAS FOUND THE FLOW TO BE AS HIGH AS 2,690,000 GALLONS PER SECOND AT TIME OF CREST AT THE KNIK RIVER BRIDGE. (P19) AFTER THE GREAT RUSH OF WATER HAS RECEDED HUGE ICEBERGS ARE FOUND ON THE SAND BARS. (P19)

7164 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 04417 967
 STOR 1608018
 MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,PRESENT USAGE
 ABST SWAMP BUGGY-TYPE VEHICLES CAN DRIVE UP THE KNIK RIVER PLAIN TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO THE METAL CREEK AREA. (P2) PUBLICATION DATE IS 1967.

7165 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 04832 924
 STOR 1608018

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1655

MOUT N612936 W1491541 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 FROM ANCHORAGE TO FAIRBANKS. 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)

7166 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 04850 914

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KNIK ARM OF COOK INLET

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, TIDE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE

ABST "SMALL POWER BOATS FROM KNIK, SUSITNA, AND OTHER POINTS MEET THE OCEAN STEAMERS AT KNIK ANCHORAGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING FREIGHT, PASSENGERS, AND MAIL TO THEIR VARIOUS DESTINATIONS ALONG THE NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE REGION. NAVIGATION IS CLOSED BY ICE AT KNIK ABOUT THE FIRST TO THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER AND OPENS USUALLY FROM ABOUT THE FIRST TO THE MIDDLE OF APRIL." ALSO, AT KNIK, "WHERE THE WATER AT HIGH TIDE IS ABOUT 15 TO 20 FEET DEEP, THERE IS NO WATER WHATEVER AT LOW TIDE. BOATS HAVE NO TROUBLE ASCENDING TO THIS POINT WITH THE TIDE, BUT AGAINST IT HEADWAY IS DIFFICULT." (P. 99) STUDY DATED 1914. PHOTO OF "HIGH BENCHES BORDERING KNIK ARM" SHOWS BUILDINGS AND BOATS ALONG KNIK RIVER NEAR MOUTH. (SEE PLATE III.) THESE OBSERVATIONS WERE RECORDED DURING A "SOILS RECONNAISSANCE OF ALASKA WITH AN ESTIMATE OF AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES."

7167 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 04880 948

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST BY ABOUT 1948, THE HIGHWAY SYSTEM OF THE MATANUSKA VALLEY HAD BEEN IMPROVED AND EXPANDED TO BRIDGE THE KNIK RIVER. (P62)

7168 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 05029 967

STOR 1608013

MOUT N612900 W1491500 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT "JUST BEYOND EKLUTNA THE ROAD CROSSES KNIK RIVER" AND MENTIONED GRAVEL BARS AND HEAVY SILTING IN THE WATER. (PP98-99)

7169 WATN KNIK RIVER

KNIK RIVER

REFN 05806 948964

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, AGRICULTURE

ABST KNIK RIVER ORIGINATES AT THE DOWNSTREAM FACE OF KNIK GLACIER, THAT IN THE PAST HAS DAMMED A GLACIAL MELT FROM SEVERAL GLACIERS AND FORMED LAKE GEORGE. (INTRO.) THE RIVER IS BRAIDED AND HAS A TOTAL WIDTH BETWEEN EXTREME BANKS OF APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES AND EXTENDS WESTERLY APPROXIMATELY 24 MILES TO THE CONFLUENCE OF KNIK AND MATANUSKA RIVERS WHICH FORM THE HEAD OF KNIK ARM. (P3) THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STARTED KEEPING RECORDS ON THE FLOOD PEAKS OF THE KNIK RIVER DUE TO THE ANNUAL OUTBREAK OF LAKE GEORGE IN THE SUMMER OF 1948. THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1656

GREATEST PEAK FLOW SINCE 1948 OCCURRED IN 1958 WHEN THE DISCHARGE WAS 359,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND COMPARED WITH A NORMAL BASE FLOW OF 10,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. PRIOR TO 1959 THE FLOOD SITUATION HAD PROGRESSIVELY BECOME MORE ACUTE; HOWEVER, IN 1959, 1962 AND 1963 THE GLACIER APPARENTLY FAILED TO ADVANCE AND COMPLETELY SEAL THE GORGE AS IN PRIOR YEARS. (P3) IT WAS REPORTED THAT PRIOR TO THE DISTURBANCE OF THE MARCH 1964 EARTHQUAKE THE KNIK RIVER WAS FLOWING ABOVE NORMAL FOR THAT TIME OF THE YEAR. AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE, THE RIVER FLOW THEN INCREASED TO ABOUT 3 TIMES GREATER THAN NORMAL FOR THAT TIME OF THE YEAR; HOWEVER, ON 13 APRIL 1964 A SLOUGH OCCURRED THAT FORMED A TEMPORARY DAM BLOCKING THE FLOW. (P4) SOME AGRICULTURAL AREA OF SEMI-MARGINAL VALUE IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF KNIK RIVER AND KNIK ARM. THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER IS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY FLOODING. (P4)

7170 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 05936 948962
 STOR 1608018
 HOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, LAKE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ICE-DAMMED LAKE GEORGE NEAR ANCHORAGE DISCHARGES DOWN THE KNIK RIVER VALLEY. ANNUAL MAXIMUM DISCHARGES OBSERVED DURING THE PERIOD 1948-62 AT THE KNIK RIVER HIGHWAY BRIDGE NEAR PALMER RANGE FROM 165,000 TO 359,000 CU FT PER SEC WITH THE HIGHEST PEAK OCCURRING IN JULY 1958. THE VOLUMES DISCHARGED FROM THE LAKE HAVE EXCEEDED 2 MILLION ACRE FT. THE 1955 PEAK FLOW AT THE HIGHWAY BRIDGE WAS 355,000 CU FT PER SEC, THE TOTAL BASIN DISCHARGE EXCEEDED 5 MILLION ACRE FT AND THE LAKE DISCHARGE MAY HAVE BEEN ABOUT 3 MILLION ACRE FEET. (P163-164)

7171 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1608018
 HOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY
 ABST ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS MADE AT PALMER ON NOV. 17, 1966 ICE RANGED FROM 0.4 FT AT 5 FT FROM RIGHT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 1.2 FT AT 260 FT. ON JAN. 9, ICE RANGED FROM 0.3 FT AT 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.4 FT AT 240 FT. ON FEB. 17, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 0.3 FT AT 30 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 2.9 FT AT 150 FT. ON MARCH 22, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 0.1 FT AT 10 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 3.0 FT AT 140 FT. LEFT BANK AT 200 FT. ON JAN. 16, 1968 IN THE MAIN CHANNEL, ICE RANGED FROM 0.9 FT AT 14 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 1.4 FT AT 80-90 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 166 FT. ON JAN. 16, 1968 IN A "SECOND CHANNEL", ICE RANGED FROM 1.1 FT AT 330 FT FROM LEFT BANK TO 2.2 FT AT 390 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 400 FT. ON JANUARY 16, 1968, IN CHANNEL TO EXTREME RIGHT OF RIVER, ICE RANGED FROM 0.3 FT AT 6 FT FROM RIGHT SIDE TO 1.5 FT AT 34 FT. LEFT SIDE AT 44 FT. (P97-98)

7172 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00112 947
 STOR 1608018
 HOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE KNIK RIVER HAS FORMED BROAD RIVER FLATS. IN AUG, FOR ABOUT 2 WEEKS, THE RIVER SWELLS 15 FEET, MAKING THE RIVER NAVIGABLE 8 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. THIS IS THE ONLY PERIOD DURING WHICH THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE. ALSO DURING THIS PERIOD ITS MOUTH CAN BE ENTERED ONLY AT HIGH TIDE. (P12)

7173 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00138 958
 STOR 1608018
 HOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1657

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST 1517-08 CIVIL WORKS PROJECT FILES KNIK RIVER (LAKE GEORGE) FLOOD CONTROL DEC 65, BOX G-2-E. JULY 1959 CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT. AT THE PEAK OF THE FLOOD RESULTING FROM LAKE GEORGE OVERFLOW, IN 1958, THE DISCHARGE WAS 359,000 CFS, COMPARED WITH A NORMAL BASE OF LESS THAN 10,000 CFS.

7174 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00138 961965

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD

ABST 1517-08 CIVIL WORKS PROJECT FILES KNIK RIVER (LAKE GEORGE) FLOOD CONTROL, DEC 1965, BOX G-2-E JUNE 1965 LETTER FROM WILSON, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS: FLOODS IN KNIK RIVER BASIN ARE CAUSED BY THE OUTFLOW OF WATER THAT OCCURS WHEN THE ACCUMULATED RUN-OFF, TRAPPED BY KNIK GLACIER, BUILDS UP SUFFICIENT HEAD TO CUT A CHANNEL BETWEEN THE MOUNTAIN AND THE GLACIER. AT THIS TIME, NO FLOOD CONTROL OR RELATED IMPROVEMENTS ARE RECOMMENDED. DUNCAN, HYDRAULIC ENGINEER, 1964 MEMO TO THE FILES: THE 1964 EARTHQUAKE HAS HAD SOME EFFECT ON KNIK GLACIER. U S G S HAS REPORTED CONSIDERABLE SLOUGHING ALONG THE GLACIER, AND THE GLACIER APPEARS TO HAVE MORE FRACTURES AND CREVASSES IN THE AREA NEAR THE FACE. THE FLOW OF KNIK RIVER AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE WAS ABOUT 3 TIMES GREATER THAN NORMAL FOR THAT TIME OF YEAR. 13 APRIL 1964, A SLOUGH WAS OBSERVED ON THE GLACIER FRONT CAUSING A TEMPORARY DAM WHICH BLOCKED THE FLOW IN KNIK RIVER. REPORTS ARE THAT THE GLACIER IS NOT SEALING AGAINST THE MOUNTAIN AS IT DID PRIOR TO 1963. INDICATIONS ARE THAT LAKE GEORGE IS FILLING AND THAT IN JULY OR AUGUST WHEN IT BREAKS OUT BETWEEN KNIK GLACIER AND THE MOUNTAIN, THERE WILL BE A PERIOD OF EXTREMELY HIGH WATER IN THE LOWER KNIK RIVER. FROM JUNE 1961 CORPS OF ENGINEERS PLAN OF SURVEY, KNIK RIVER BASIN: THE RIVER IS ABOUT 25 MI LONG AND SHARES A COMMON DELTA WITH THE MATANUSKA.

7175 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00139 957

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THIS IS A REPORT ON CONCRETE AGGREGATE TESTS FOR KNIK RIVER GRAVEL. IT IS STATED THERE IS A BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER AT MILE 38 OF PALMER HIGHWAY. THE MATERIAL WAS ACQUIRED FROM BOX G-2-E, CIVIL WORKS PROJECT FILES KNIK RIVER (LAKE GEORGE) FLOOD CONTROL, DEC 31, 1965, 1517-08.

7176 WATN KNIK RIVER KNIK RIVER

REFN 07187 00157 964

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, AGRICULTURE, FLOOD

ABST SOME AGRICULTURAL AREA IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF KNIK RIVER. THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER IS NOT AFFECTED BY ANY FLOODING. DAMAGING FLOODS OCCUR ONLY WITH THE SUDDEN RELEASE OF LAKE GEORGE WATER.

7177 WATN KNIK RIVER NORTH FORK KNIK RIVER

REFN 00481 948

STOR 1608018

MOUT N612936 W1491541 S160N 0010E 10

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING

ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, TEX COBB, AND GUNN BUCKINGHAM, WITH 15 HORSES HUNTED FOR SHEEP ON THE "NORTH FORK" OF KNIK RIVER. (P27-28)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1658

7178 WATN KNOB CREEK KNOB CREEK
 REFN 01940 964
 STOR 160801600248000019000044000040
 MOUT N614504 W1485504 S190J 0030E 09
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST THE AUTHORS OF THE DOCUMENT "TERTIARY STRATIGRAPHY AND PALEOBOTANY OF THE COOK INLET REGION, ALASKA," OBTAINED MEGAFOSSIL FLORAS FROM THE COAL-BEARING SEQUENCE EXPOSED IN STRIP-MINING PITS IN THE KNOB CREEK AREA. (PA9)

7179 WATN KNOB CREEK KNOB CREEK
 REFN 02499 943953
 STOR 160801600248000019000044000040
 MOUT N614504 W1485504 S190N 0030E 09
 LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PAYNE AND BARNES, THE WISHBONE HILL DISTRICT, MATANUSKA COAL FIELD, ALASKA, USGS BULLETIN 1016, WASHINGTON GPO 1956, BASED ON WORK DONE DURING WW II. (1943 AND 1944) AND LATER WORK (CA 1953) THERE ARE OUTCROPS OF COAL ALONG KNOB CREEK. (P81) THE REST OF THE DOCUMENT COVERS COAL MINE PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED.

7180 WATN KNOWLES CREEK KNOWLES CREEK
 REFN 02725 971
 STOR 1602965013590001340
 MOUT N652248 W1623531 K010S 0190W 21
 LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN THE VICINITY OF KNOWLES CREEK IS A LARGE VILLAGE SITE ATTRIBUTED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UPPER FISH RIVER DRAINAGE. DUE TO LOW WATER, THE AUTHOR WAS UNABLE TO LOOK FOR IT. (C-19) 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE USED.

7181 WATN KNUTSON CREEK KNUTSON CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 1605236012825002550
 MOUT N594800 W1540900 S040S 0290W 30
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHYSICAL
 ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH IS 40 FEET, AND THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 18 INCHES. THE STREAMBED IS COMPOSED ALMOST ENTIRELY OF LARGE BOULDERS EXCEPT NEAR THE MOUTH WHERE SOME GRAVEL AND RUBBLE OCCUR. THE WATERSHED IS A GLACIAL VALLEY HEAVILY FORESTED WITH SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND COTTONWOOD. IT IS SUBJECT TO SEVERE FLOODING. ITS SOURCE IS SURFACE RUNOFF. IT HAS A GRADIENT OF 168 FEET PER MILE. (P71) THE AREA CAN EASILY BE SURVEYED ON FOOT EXCEPT WHEN FLOODING. (P72) THE TOTAL LENGTH OF KNUTSON CREEK IS 12.5 MILES. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 48 SQUARE MILES. IT HAS A FLOW RATE OF 90 CFS, MEASURED 1 MI FROM THE MOUTH IN JULY, 1962. (P71)

7182 WATN KOBUK LAKE KOBUK LAKE
 REFN 04247 928
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N671048 W1481106 F270N 0030W 10
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST AN ESKIMO FROM KOTZEBUE, KNOWN FOR EXAGGERATING, TOLD AUTHOR KAARE RODAHL THAT HE WAS BORN IN A SKIN BOAT ON KOBUK LAKE. (P47) ESTIMATED DATE OF EVENT IS 1928.

7183 WATN KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04490 917918

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1659

STOR 1602095

HQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST IN EARLY WINTER 1917, ARCHDEACON STUCK AND WALTER HARPER TRAVELED BY DOGSLED. THEY PORTAGED 40-50 MILES FROM THE ALATNA RIVER VIA LAND, AND LAKES AND STREAMS LEADING TO THE KOBUK. THEN THEY TRAVELED 300 MI DOWN KOBUK TO KOTZEBUE SOUND. THEY HAD TO PORTAGE 24 MILES 12 MILES BELOW SHUNGNAK FROM ONE STRETCH OF THE RIVER TO ANOTHER (NO REASON GIVEN). THE COMMUNITY OF NOORVIK, NEAR THE HEAD OF THE DELTA OF THE KOBUK, WAS A BUREAU OF EDUCATION'S EXPERIMENT IN ESKIMO CONCENTRATION.

7184 WATN KOBUK RIVER

REFN 04601 929930

STOR 1602295

HQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE REINDEER HERDERS CAMPED ALONG KOBUK NEAR HUNT RIVER. ALL SUMMER OF 1930 - OVER A DISTANCE OF 60 MILES. (P64) THE KOBUK WAS TOO SWIFT, NEAR ITS JUNCTION WITH HUNT RIVER, TO CROSS WITHOUT BOAT DURING SUMMER SO THE OLD LAPP HERDER, CHASING A RUNAWAY HERD, ROLLED A LOG INTO WATER AND PADDED ACROSS. (P69)

7185 WATN KOBUK RIVER

EGITUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00065 897

STOR 1602095

HQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST "THE NEXT TWO DAYS WE KEPT TRAVELING UP THE BUCKLAND RIVER, MAKING THIRTY MILES A DAY, AND THEN TRAVELED OVER THE PORTAGE BY COMPASS, IN THE DIRECTION WHICH I THOUGHT WOULD BRING ME TO THE EGITUCK RIVER (PROBABLY THE KOGUK RIVER-ED), LEAVING THE BUCKLAND AT 3 AM AND REACHING THE EGITUCK AT 10 PM, WHERE WE PITCHED OUR CAMP. MY INTENTION ON THE 29TH (DECEMBER, 1897) WAS TO WORK ALONG THE EGITUCK AND MAKE NORTON SOUND, BUT FOUND THE SNOW VERY DEEP AND THE RIVER SO CROOKED THAT WE MADE DIRECT ACROSS THE COUNTRY, STEERING AGAIN BY COMPASS AND CROSSING THE EGITUCK FOUR TIMES. WE REACHED THE EGITUCK THAT NIGHT AT 7 O'CLOCK." (P200) RESEARCHER'S NOTE: ORTH DOES NOT LIST EITHER THE KOGUK OR EGITUCK RIVER. ASSUMING THAT THE EDITOR'S NOTE THAT THE REFERENCE IS IN REGARDS TO KOGUK RIVER, I WOULD INFER THAT THEY ARE DISCUSSING THE KOYUK RIVER.

7186 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUC RIVER

REFN 00726 917

STOR 1602095

HQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING

ABST LOUIS EISENLOHR AND RILEY WILSON TOOK A TRIP TO ALASKA IN 1917. THEY CAME DOWN YUKON FROM DAWSON AND WENT TO NONE, WHERE THEY HEARD A GOOD FISH STORY BY JUDGE MARTIN MORAN, WHO "SPENT 20 YRS ON THE KOBUK" AT A PARTY ONE NIGHT. IN KOBUC THERE IS A VERY LARGE FISH CALLED "SHE" THAT IS ALWAYS FEEDING AND HAS A BIG MOUTH. THE NATIVE MAKES A BONE FISH, ATTACHES IT TO THE END OF A 10 FT. POLE, STICKS IT IN THE WATER, AND WHEN FISH NIBBLES, JAWS POLE INTO ITS MOUTH. THE PAIN OF FISH CAUSES IT TO "WIGGLE ITS TAIL" AND IS "PROPELLED UP THE POLE AND THEN LIFTED INTO THE BOAT." (P61-63)

7187 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUC RIVER

REFN 02682 800899

STOR 1602095

HQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1660

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER, MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, BREAKUP

ABST A RANGE OF HILLS LIES TO THE S OF THE KOBUK, SEPARATING IT FROM THE SELAWIK RIVER. (P5) SPRUCE AND BIRCH GROW IN THE HIGHER, BETTER DRAINED AREAS RIGHT ALONG THE RIVER. (P8) DURING FALL AND WINTER MOST OF THE "KOBUK RIVER" PEOPLE LIVED IN COMPARATIVELY LARGE SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE KOBUK. MOST WERE LOCATED AT OR NEAR THE MOUTHS OF MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. (P19) IN THE FALL THEY "FISHED THROUGH THE STILL THIN RIVER ICE." (P19) THEY HUNTED AND FISHED WHILE THE ICE IN THE RIVER AND STREAMS BROKE UP. DURING 19TH CENTURY SOME FAMILIES WHO SPECIALIZED IN INTER-SOCIETAL TRADE "WOULD FOLLOW THE SPRING FLOOD" TO SISUALIK. (P20) NEARLY 1000 PROSPECTORS SPENT THE WINTER OF 1898-99 ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER DUE TO THE GOLD RUSH. (P31) ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER LOCAL FAMILIES WERE OFTEN COMPRISED OF AS MANY AS 10 OR MORE DOMESTIC UNITS IN EARLY FALL, SOMETIMES INVOLVING OVER 100 PEOPLE. (P242)

7188 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00094 910

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE ESTIMATE OF GOLD OUTPUT FOR THIS YEAR (1910) FROM THE KOBUK DISTRICT IS \$200,000. THE KOBUK IS A RECENT DISCOVERY AND SEVERAL HUNDRED MINERS CAME IN FROM NOME AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA THIS YEAR. THERE IS SOME TIMBER THROUGHOUT THE REGION AND ALTHOUGH SPARSE, AND OF STUNTED GROWTH, IT HAS PROVED LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE BUILDING OF SLUICE BOXES. A MR FLOYD HAD A GARDEN. HE GREW 6 CRATES OF GOOD POTATOES PLUS A LARGE SUPPLY OF TURNIPS AND CABBAGES. THERE IS A LIGNITE COAL DEPOSIT NEAR THE MINING CAMP. (PP316-7)

7189 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00094 910

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, VEGETATION, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE ESTIMATE OF GOLD OUTPUT FOR THIS YEAR (1910) FROM THE KOBUK DISTRICT IS \$200,000. THE KOBUK IS A RECENT DISCOVERY AND SEVERAL HUNDRED MINERS CAME IN FROM NOME AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA THIS YEAR. THERE IS SOME TIMBER THROUGHOUT THE REGION AND ALTHOUGH SPARSE, AND OF STUNTED GROWTH, IT HAS PROVED LARGE ENOUGH FOR THE BUILDING OF SLUICE BOXES. A MR FLOYD HAD A GARDEN. HE GREW 6 CRATES OF GOOD POTATOES PLUS A LARGE SUPPLY OF TURNIPS AND CABBAGES. THERE IS A LIGNITE COAL DEPOSIT NEAR THE MINING CAMP. (PP316-7)

7190 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE KIVALIK TO NOORVIK COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE KOBUK RIVER AT NOORVIK ON ITS WAY TO THE COAST. ANOTHER TRAIL FOLLOWS THE KOBUK RIVER ON ITS N SIDE FROM NOORVIK TO ITS HEAD AT NDRUTAK LAKE AND CONTINUES OVERLAND TO THE KOYUKUK.

7191 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00139 946950

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, MINING

ABST AUTHOR CARRIGHAN NOTES A STORY ABOUT THE "LITTLE PEOPLE". (ESKIMO BELIEVE IN BEINGS THEY CALL LITTLE PEOPLE). SHE WAS IN UNALAKLEET TO OBSERVE ANIMAL LIFE AROUND 1950. PEOPLE OF NOORVIK ON KOBUK RIVER WERE HUNGRY AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1661

SET OUT IN SEARCH OF CARIBOU BY SLED. THEY BECAME DISCOURAGED BUT THEN ONE MAN SAW 100'S OF LITTLE PEOPLE BECKONING. THE ESKIMOS FOLLOWED AND FOUND A HUGE HERD OF CARIBOU. (P172-173) MENTION IS ALSO MADE OF A MISSIONARY AT NOORVIK. (P186) MENTION WAS MADE OF JADE MOUNTAIN, A HISTORIC LANDMARK ON THE KOBUK RIVER, WHERE JADE COMES FROM. (P263)

7192 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00457 973
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST "ANOTHER "DOOR OPENER" FOR ME IN THE VILLAGES WAS THE FACT THAT I HAD JUST COMPLETED A RATHER EXCITING TRIP WITH A FRIEND BY LOG RAFT FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK, AND DURING ITS COURSE HAD ACCIDENTLY BEEN SWEEP THROUGH THE DANGEROUS LOWER KOBUK GORGE AND HAD COME OUT OF THE ORDEAL ALIVE AND IN COMPARATIVELY GOOD HEALTH. ACCORDING TO THE RESIDENTS ALONG THE LOWER RIVER THIS HAD NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE AND WAS A SOURCE OF A WE FOR THE DURATION OF OUR VISIT WITH THEM." (P17)

7193 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00476 930931
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS, DR ANDERSON STATES THAT THE FRIENDS MAINTAINED MISSION AT SHUNGNAK AND NOORVIK ON THIS RIVER. (P204) A HOSPITAL HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN LOCATED AT NOORVIK, BUT BY 1930 IT HAD BEEN MOVED TO KOTZEBUE. (P406)

7194 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00478 900
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613223 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST IN C L ANDREW'S "ESKIMOS AND REINDEER," ESKIMOS WERE MOVED FROM VILLAGE AT MOUTH OF IPNETCHUK RIVER TO NOORVIK ON THE KOBUK 100 MI TO THE INTERIOR, WHEN GOLD RUSH STRUCK. (P175-76)

7195 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00479 883898
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING
ABST IN C L ANDREW'S STORY OF ALASKA, DR JOHN SIMPSON, SURGEON OF "HMS PLOUER," A SHIP SEARCHING FOR THE LOST FRANKLIN EXPEDITION, EXPLORED AND MAPPED S MOUTH OF RIVER FOR A FEW MILES.(P162) 1884-86 LEUT GEORGE M STONEY EXPLORED RIVER AND ADJACENT AREA.(P162) AT SAME TIME, LEUT. J C CANTWELL OF U S REVENUE MARINE WAS SENT TO EXPLORE HEAD OF RIVER.(P162) 1898, 1500 PROSPECTORS IN AREA. (P192) THE EXPLORERS USED BOATS.

7196 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00589 A 942
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW PHOTO,ROUTE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,FLOOD,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,LAKE,DIMENSION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER

CRAFT

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE CROSSED THE KOBUK RIVER IN VICINITY OF BRIDGE CREEK. IT FOLLOWS RIGHT BANK OF KOBUK FOR 70 MI. TO A POINT 2 MI. N. OF VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK. (PP.20-21) VALLEY HAS MEDIUM SPRUCE. (P.21) BENCHLAND ALONG FOOTHILLS IS SAND AND SILT AND ABOVE FLOOD LINE. (P.21) "FROM SHUNGNAK TO THE MOUTH OF THE AMBLER RIVER THE KOBUK MEANDERS ACROSS A WIDE, RELATIVELY FLAT VALLEY TO THE EXTENT THAT 100 RIVER MILES EQUAL APPROXIMATELY 40 AIR MILES. SAND RIDGES INTERPERSE THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS IN THIS SECTION." (P.21) BELOW THE AMBLER RIVER, THE KOBUK DOES NOT MEANDER "ALTHOUGH SEVERAL LARGE BENDS OCCUR AT THE PASSES OF THE BENCHES." (P.21) BETWEEN TUNUKTUK AND KOVET CREEKS, ON LEFT SIDE OF KOBUK IS A 200 SQ. MI. AREA "COMPLETELY DENUDED BY WINDS AND BLOWING SAND AND NOW CONSISTS OF DUNES RANGING FROM 50 TO 100 FT. IN HEIGHT BETWEEN THE TROUGHS." (P.21) THIS CONDITION EXTENDS UP THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS TO A HEIGHT OF 500 FT. (P.21) THE ROUTE CONTINUES ON TO KIANA. FROM SHUNGNAK TO KIANA IT IS 120 MI. LONG. (P.21) BELOW KALLARICHUK RIVER, THE KOBUK PASSES BETWEEN HIGH MOUNTAINS TO VICINITY OF KIANA "WHERE IT AGAIN BRANCHES INTO MANY SLOUGHS AND A MAZE OF CHANNELS ON THE FLAT DELTA." (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." (P.21) THE DELTA IS MUCH AND ICE OVERLAIN BY PEAT BOGS AND SHALLOW LAKES OF A "QUAKING BOG" VARIETY. (P.21) FOREST DECREASES FURTHER WEST ONE GOES. VALLEY AVERAGES 10 MI. WIDE. (P.21) ROUTE CONTINUES ALONG RIVER 20 W. OF KIANA THEN NW INTO THE BAIRD MTS. (P.21) REGION BETWEEN KIANA AND SHUNGNAK IS VIRTUALLY UNINHABITED EXCEPT FOR 4 WHITE PEOPLE. (P.21) STRAIGHT-GRAINED FAST GROWING TIMBER FOUND AS FAR WEST AS SHUNGNAK. AFTER THAT TIMBERLINE DROPS QUICKLY AND ONE FINDS TWISTED AGAIN. (P.27) "FROM ITS GORGE BETWEEN LAKE NORUTAK AND REED RIVER THE KOBUK, ENTERS A VALLEY SOME SIX MILES WIDE IN ITS UPPER REACHES, AND NEARLY TWICE THIS WIDTH BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE PAK RIVER. THIS WIDTH OF VALLEY IS UNDERLAIN BY SILT-GRAVEL TERRACES STANDING 100 TO 200 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM WHICH MEANDERS OVER A FLOOD PLAIN INCISED THROUGH THE TERRACES. EXCEPT THAT TRIBUTARY STREAMS ALSO CUT DEEPLY THROUGH THE SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS, THE TERRACES ARE COMPARATIVELY LEVEL AND WELL-DRAINED. BEDROCK OUTCROPS OCCUR ONLY IN THE MOUNTAINS WHICH RISE ON EACH SIDE OF THE VALLEY. THE VALLEY IS OF THIS CHARACTER WESTWARD TO ABOUT 15 MILES ABOVE SQUIRREL RIVER, WHERE, FOR A DISTANCE OF 8 MILES, THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ONLY ABOUT 2 MILES WIDE WITH ROCK OUTCROPS ON BOTH BANKS OF THE STREAM." (P.33) "BELOW SQUIRREL RIVER THE KOBUK ENTERS UPON THE DELTA PORTION OF ITS COURSE, THE DELTA BEING 35 MILES LONG AND 20 TO 30 MILES WIDE. IN THE AREA THE MAIN STREAM SPLITS INTO A NETWORK OF CHANNELS WITH THE INTERVENING ISLANDS BELOW FLOOD LEVEL.

7197 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00589 8 942
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, LAKE, DIMENSION
 ABST COASTAL LOWLAND OF GRAVEL AND SILT SKIRT THE SIDES OF THE DELTA." (P.33) PHOTO "RIVER BOATS ON THE KOBUK" SHOWS A STEAMER AND BARGE TIED UP TO THE BANK. (C-29)

7198 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00601 952
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY
 ABST GIDDINGS AN ARCHEOLOGIST, MENTIONS HIS ONION PORTAGE SITE ON THE KOBUK RIVER WHICH HE EXCAVATED ABOUT 1952. NOTCHED POINTS WERE FOUND DATING 400 YEARS AGO. (P.37). A MICROBLADE WAS FOUND ON THE FLOOR OF A 13TH CENTURY HOUSE AT ALTEUT ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (THESE ARTIFACTS INDICATE PEOPLE LIVED THERE AT THAT TIME.)

7199 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00605 949950
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1663

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FISHING,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING CARLSON AND WIGUTOFF'S ASSESSMENT OF COMMERCIAL FISHING POSSIBILITIES IN THE SEWARD PENINSULA AREA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1949 THEY VISITED KIANA, A COMMUNITY OF ABOUT 65 PEOPLE. "WATER IS READILY AVAILABLE FROM THE KOBUK RIVER. MOST OF THE LOCAL RESIDENTS SIMPLY DIP WATER FROM THE RIVER WHEN IT IS NEEDED. SUPPLIES ARE BROUGHT IN BY RIVER BOAT FROM KOTZEBUE AT WHICH PLACE THEY ARE LANDED BY STEAMSHIP. SOME SUPPLIES ARE BROUGHT IN BY SMALL AIRPLANES, WHICH LAND ON THE DRY SAND BARS IN THE RIVER IN THE SUMMER AND ON THE ICE OR SNOW IN THE WINTER." (P17) GILL NETS ARE SET OFF THE BANKS OF THE RIVER OR ACROSS THE MOUTHS OF SLOUGHS WHICH CONNECT TWO BRANCHES OF THE RIVER.(P17) IN THE SUMMER SEINES WERE SET FROM A SKIFF OR ROWBOAT. "THE RIVER BANK WHERE THE FISHING IS DONE IS SANDY AND SLOPES GRADUALLY INTO THE MAIN CHANNEL WHERE IT DROPS OFF RAPIDLY." (P18) END DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

7200 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00613 826886

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1612332 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST JOHN EDWARDS CASHWELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U S ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS IN 1956, AROUND 1880, THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE SENT OFFICERS ON SEVERAL EXPLORATIONS TO THE KOBUK RIVER. (P195) CASHWELL ALSO SPELLS THE NAME KOWAK. IN 1883, GEORGE M STONEY, U S NAVY AND ASSIGNED TO THE CORWIN, ESTABLISHED THAT THE KOBUK FLOWED INTO HOTHAM INLET. (P198) IN 1826, A MEMBER OF CAPTAIN F W BEECHEY'S EXPEDITION HAD DISCOVERED THE SAME FACT. (P198) THE OFFICERS OF H M S PLOVER EXPLORED THE RIVER TO TREE-LINE IN 1849. (P198) IN THE SUMMER OF 1884, STONEY AND LIEUT. J C CANTWELL OF REVENUE MARINE SERVICE LED RIVAL PARTIES 300 MI. UP RIVER. IN 1885, BOTH MEN RETURNED TO THE RIVER. CANTWELL CAME BACK AND PUBLISHED HIS REPORTS. STONEY WINTERED OVER. (P198-99) STONEY USED TWO STEAM LAUNCHES. SOUNDINGS WERE MADE OF THE CHANNEL, A TIDE GAUGE SET UP AND A METEOROLOGICAL LOG KEPT. (P199) ON AUG. 20, 1885, SET UP WINTER CAMP. ON SEPT. 8, STONEY SENT ENSIGN W L HOWARD UP RIVER FOR RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY. (P199) ON DEC. 6, A PARTY UNDER NASH WENT UP RIVER FROM WINTER CAMP.

7201 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00616 958962

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

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 NUNAHUT (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)

7202 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00627 969

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY

ABST CLARK REFERS TO GIDDING'S ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P248/P339) ALSO: "ON THE KOBUK RIVER GIDDINGS FOUND A *KNOBBED CUP* AT AHTEUT." (P456). DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

7203 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00631 900

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1664

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, COMMUNITY

ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK WROTE THAT THE ESKIMOS RELIED HEAVILY ON WHALES AND THEY WERE BEING DEPLETED. "A SCARCITY OF WHALES MEANS STARVATION. IN 1900 AN ENTIRE FAMILY ON THE KOBUK RIVER STARVED TO DEATH. FISH TRAPS AT THE MOUTHS OF THE RIVERS MEAN THE SAME AS SCARCITY OF THE WHALE. (P193)

7204 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00660 914

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF

ABST "NOORVIK IS ON THE KOBUK R. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED ON SEPT. 20, 1939." (P.24) "SHUNGNAK IS ON THE KOBUK. PEOPLE HUNT, FISH AND TRAP AS WELL AS OTHER THINGS. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 27, 1914." (P.24)

7205 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00691 968

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, MAP, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, DREDGING

ABST "ONE AREA, ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER, IN THE VICINITY OF AMBLER RIVER, IS SO STRONGLY CHARGED WITH GROUND WATER THAT THE KOBUK HAS AN ABNORMAL INFLUENT FLOW ALL YEAR AND THE PERMAFROST CONDITIONS ARE STRONGLY MODIFIED WELL AWAY FROM THE RIVER ITSELF." (P14) DEPOSITS OF GRAVEL MAYBE FOUND ALONG THE BANKS OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P15) B AND R TUG AND BARGE CO AT KOTZEBUE LIGHTERS GOODS A SHORE AND SHIPS THEM UP THE KOBUK RIVER. "FLOW ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER IS MORE VARIABLE AND SHIPMENTS OFTEN ARE DELAYED FOR LONG PERIODS. THE CIVIL WORKS, PLANNING AND REPORTS BRANCH, ALASKA DISTRICT ENGINEERS U S ARMY, PRESENTLY IS COMPLETING A NAVIGATION STUDY OF THE KOBUK RIVER TO DETERMINE THE ECONOMIC FEASIBILITY OF DREDGING A FIVE-FOOT CHANNEL FROM TIDEWATER TO KOBUK." (P19) "THE WORK INCLUDES RECONNAISSANCE OF THE RIVER, AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY, LOCATIONS OF BANKS AND BARS, AND PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES FOR DREDGING A 5 FT DRAFT] (P26) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. THREE MAPS ARE PART OF THIS RECORD.

7206 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00692 949

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING

ABST GENERALLY DESCRIBING OTHER MINERALS FOUND IN ALASKA, DENISON STATES: "JADE, FORMERLY CONSIDERED INDIGENOUS ONLY TO CHINA, IS BEING TAKEN OUT OF THE VALLEY OF THE KOBUK R IN GREAT QUANTITIES." (P 2) "ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING DISCOVERIES OF THE EXPLORATORY WORK (BY ARCTIC CIRCLE EXPLORATION CO.) WAS THGE VALUABLE DEPOSIT OF JADE IN THE SHUNGNAK AREA OF THE ARCTIC. SO FAR AS IS KNOWN, THIS IS THE ONLY PLACE ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, EXCEPT A MINOR FIELD IN WYOMING, WHERE JADE... IS FOUND. ...EQUIPMENT FOR A COMPLETE LABORATORY TO CUT AND GRIND THE JADE WAS IMMEDIATELY FORWARDED TO SHUNGNAK." (P 193) SHUNGNAK IS ON KOBUK R. "THE ARCTIC EXPLORATION CO... ALSO FOUND LARGE QUANTITIES OF TREMOLITE ASBESTOS, USED AS A FILTERING AGENT FOR FLOOD PLASHA.... THE COMPANY REPORTED THAT 25 TONS WERE SHIPPED OUT THE FIRST SEASON.... SHIPMENTS WERE MADE FROM SHUNGNAK TO FAIRBANKS BY PLANE AT TRANSPORTATION COSTS OF \$500 A TON." (P193) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.

7207 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00747 965966

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0103W 06

LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1665

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FLOOD,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,RIVER CHANNEL,FISHING,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION
ABST AUTHOR DON FOOTE ON A HUMAN GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITION CAME TO THIS RIVER IN 1965-66. THERE HE RECORDED DATA ON THE FAUNA AND GEOLOGY OF THE AREA AS WELL AS RECORDED STORIES BY NATIVES. HE NOTES ONE STORY TELLER FROM SHUNGNAK (APPENDIX C) REFERENCE IS MADE IN THE STORIES OF PEOPLE LIVING ON THE KOBUK (STORY 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 35, 52) STORIES WERE RECORDED AT SHUNGNAK AND BLACK R. STORY NUMBER 5 & 16 ARE ABOUT A FLOOD ON THE KOBUK R. STORY NUMBER 8 REFERS TO A COMMUNITY SULUPONAKTUK ON THE KOBUK. INFORMANT, ROBT. CLEVELAND GAVE AN ACCOUNT OF HIS LIFE. "WHEN THE ICE WENT OUT (KOBUK R) IN THE SPRING PEOPLE MOVED TO THE RIVER SLOUGHS WHERE THEY COULD CATCH FISH. THE BOATS USED THEN HAD BIRCH BARK COVERS" (STORY I PART II P.1) THE WOMEN DID THE FISHING AT THEIR FISHING SITES WHILE THE MEN HUNTED NEAR THE NOATAK (STORY I, PART II, P. 1). THEY MADE SUMMER HOUSES OF WILLOW AND SPRUCE BARK. "THE WOMEN ON THEIR WAY UP RIVER WITH THE BOATS WOULD GATHER WILLOW BARK, IN ORDER TO MAKE NETS" (STORY I PART II P.2) THE WOMEN ALSO GATHERED BLACK BERRIES, BLUEBERRIES, SALMON BERRIES, CRANBERRIES AND MASA. (P.4). REFERENCE IS MADE TO EELISTASEERVIK, A COMMUNITY, IN THE KOBUK (STORY 33, STORY 12)

7208 **WATN** KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00749 920

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING

ABST CLAIRE FEJES RECORDED THE BOYHOOD EXPERIENCES OF AN ESKIMOS, TINGOOK, WHO CAME FROM KOBUK VILLAGE. "THOSE DAYS WE MAKE NETS OF WILLOW BRANCHES TIED TOGETHER TO CATCH FISH IN THE KOBUK RIVER." (P261) ABOUT 1920.

7209 **WATN** KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00760 800940

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTES THAT PEOPLE FROM THE KOBUK WERE EXPERIENCED WITH WHITE MEN BY 1885. (P21,22) IN 1885-86 LIEUTENANT GEORGE STONEY EXPLORED KOBUK COUNTRY. "STONEY TRAVELLED UP THE KOBUK RIVER AND ESTABLISHED A WINTER CAMP AT FORT COSMOS CONDUCTING FREQUENT EXPLORATION TRIPS OUT OF THIS CAMP." (P21) HOWARD TRAVELLED UP FROM THE KOBUK RIVER IN THE SPRING OF 1886. (P23) MENDENHALL, IN 1901, APPARENTLY ALSO TRAVELLED THE KOBUK ON THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (P26) "IN 1903 TWO PROSPECTORS CROSSED THE BROOKS RANGE TRAVELLING UP THE KOBUK RIVER." (P27) THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH IS ESTABLISHED ON THE KOBUK BUT THERE IS NOW SO LITTLE CONTACT WITH THE NUNAMIUT THAT IT (EPISCOPALIAN) HAS NOT HAD ANY INFLUENCE ON THE NUNAMIUT. (P30) THE QUAKERS CLAIMED THE KOBUK RIVER. (P30) BY 1940, NUNAMIUT NO LONGER TRAVELLED NORTH TO THE COAST BUT ONCE A YEAR. "SEVERAL FAMILIES MADE TRIPS TO BETTLES OR TO THE SMALL VILLAGES ON THE KOBUK RIVER." (P47) (FOR SUPPLIES) AUTHOR NOTES FIGHTING BETWEEN KOBUK ESKIMOS AND INDIANS WHO INTRUDED ON THEIR TERRITORY. FIGHTING BEGAN BEFORE 1800. (P82) MOST PEOPLE THINK THAT CARIBOU NOW REMAIN NORTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P331)

7210 **WATN** KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00765 A. 800966

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST CHANNEL,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FISHING,FLOOD,LAKE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,HUNTING
 DON CHARLES FOOTE AND BRYN GREER-WOOTTEN WROTE "MAN ENVIRONMENT INTERACTIONS IN AN ESKIMO HUNTING SYSTEM", AS A PAPER PREPARED FOR "MAN-ANIMAL LINKED CULTURAL SUB-SYSTEMS", A SYMPOSIUM SPONSORED BY THE ANTHROPOLOGY SECTION OF THE 133RD ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE. IT IS DATED DEC 27, 1966 BUT IS A DRAFT ONLY. FOOTE DID FIELD WORK JULY 6 TO AUG 28, 1965 AT SHUNGNAK AND LIMITED THE STUDY TO THE UPPER KOBUK. TO THE NORTH, THE REGION IS BORDERED BY THE BAIRD AND SCHMATKA MOUNTAINS, PARTS OF THE

BROOKS RANGE, WITH PEAK ELEVATIONS RANGING FROM 4,000 TO 6,000 FT. THE BROAD, UNDULATING VALLEY OF THE KOBUK RIVER, BROKEN BY THE HARING MOUNTAINS, ANGUTIKADA PEAK AND LOCKWOOD HILLS, FORM THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY." (P4) "FROM N TO S IT IS DIVIDED INTO 6 PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREAS. FIRST, THE ROCKY BARE PEAKS OR TUNDRA COVERED LOWER MOUNTAINS DISSECTED BY CLEAR, SWIFT SOUTH FLOWING STREAMS; SECOND, THE WOODED LOWER SLOPES AND THIRD, FOOTHILLS GRADING INTO A ROLLING TUNDRA-FOREST LANDSCAPE, DOTTED WITH OCCASIONAL LAKES AND BOGS; FOURTH, THE CUT BANKS, GRAVEL BARS, SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS OF THE KOBUK RIVER; FIFTH, THE RELATIVELY LEVEL, LAKE AND BOG COVERED, LOWLAND OF THE KOBUK VALLEY CROSSSED BY SLOW, N MOVING STREAMS, AND SIXTH, THE SOUTHERN HILLS." (P4) PAGE 5 IS A PROFILE OF THE AREA ENTITLED "PHYSIOGRAPHIC REGIONS OF UPPER KOBUK" AND IS INCLUDED IN THE REPORT. "THE KOBUK IS ABOUT 400 MIS LONG AND DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 25,000 SQ MIS. IN LONGITUDINAL PROFILE, FROM WALKER LAKE TO SEA LEVEL, A DISTANCE OF 300 MIS, THE RIVER DROPS ABOUT 710 FT. IT DESCENDS LESS THAN 230 FT IN THE LOWER 220 MIS OF ITS LENGTH, WHILE IN THE UPPER 100 MIS, IT LOSES SOME 490 FT IN ELEVATION. THUS FROM SHUNGNAK DOWNSTREAM TO ITS DELTA THE KOBUK IS A RELATIVELY SLOW AND MEANDERING STREAM WITH A LARGE NUMBER OF CUTOFFS, DISTRIBUTARIES AND SWAMPS. UPSTREAM FROM SHUNGNAK THE RIVER CHANNEL IS CONSIDERABLY MORE CONFINED AND DOTTED WITH OCCASIONAL RAPIDS AND SMALL GORGES." (P6 AND 8) "UNFORTUNATELY THERE ARE NO ACCURATE DATA ON THE DISCHARGE RATES OF THE KOBUK... CHAPMAN AND STRAUS (1952) HAVE CALCULATED STREAM FLOW OF THE KOBUK BASED UPON A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF PRECIPITATION AND RUNOFF FIGURES. OBSERVATIONS AT SHUNGNAK DURING THE SUMMER OF 1965 INDICATED THAT BOTH THESE FACTORS CAN VARY GREATLY DURING ONE SEASON.

7211 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00765 B 800966

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYV TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, FISHING, FLOOD, LAKE, VEGETATION, ROUTE, HUNTING

ABST RIVER LEVEL COULD INCREASE AT ONE INCH PER HOUR OR FASTER FOLLOWING PERIODS OF HEAVY RAIN. SURFACE CURRENT SPEED AND TEMPERATURE ALSO VARIED WITH RIVER LEVEL. THE AVERAGE SPEED MEASURED AT SHUNGNAK IN SUMMER 1965 WAS BETWEEN 2.5 AND 3.0 MPH." (P8) "FREEZEUP AND BREAKUP RECORDS FOR THE UPPER KOBUK HAVE BEEN KEPT PERIODICALLY AT KOBUK VILLAGE AND SHUNGNAK. NORMALLY THE RIVER CAN BE EXPECTED TO BE ICE COVERED BETWEEN THE 2ND AND 3RD WKS OF MAY. AT THIS TIME ICE JAMS AND HIGH WATER NEARLY ALWAYS CAUSE A FLOOD THREAT TO LOW LYING AREAS. AS A RESULT PARTS OF KOBUK AND SHUNGNAK VILLAGES ARE OFTEN UNDER WATER IN SPRING." (PP8-9) "IN 1965, SOME LAKES, SHALLOW STREAMS AND SHADED HOLLOWES ALONG THE KOBUK VALLEY CONTAINED WINTER ICE AND SNOW UNTIL MID-JULY... NEW SNOW FELL ON THE MOUNTAINS ON AUG 11 AND 24. GROUND FROST OCCURRED AT SHUNGNAK ON JULY 19TH. BY THE LAST WEEK OF AUG, GROUND FROSTS WERE COMMON EACH NIGHT. PERMAFROST IS PRESENT THROUGHOUT THE REGION AND GENERALLY LIES AT DEPTHS OF FROM ONE TO FIVE FT." (P6) "IN GENERAL, THE VEGETATION IS CHARACTERIZED BY WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCE, BIRCH ASPEN, AND WILLOW ALONG THE RIVER PROPER, TUSsock TUNDRA, WILLOW CHOKED STREAMS, MUSKEGS AND SWAMPS ON THE ROLLING LOWLAND ADJACENT TO THE RIVER AND ALPINE HABITATS ON THE HIGHER ELEVATIONS." (P10) "FIGURE 3 ILLUSTRATES THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PRECIPITATION MEASURED AT KOBUK VILLAGE AND KOBUK RIVER LEVEL MEASURED AT SHUNGNAK, PLOTTED FROM A SEASONAL AVERAGE LEVEL DETERMINED ON AUG 1, 1965 FROM THE OPINIONS OF LOCAL RESIDENTS, AND OBSERVATIONS OF THE RIVER BANK AND BED MORPHOLOGY AND VEGETATION. ONLY ONCE DURING THE STUDY PERIOD DID THE RIVER FALL TO ITS AVERAGE SEASONAL LEVEL. OTHERWISE IT WAS ALWAYS ABOVE NORMAL." (P13) FIG 3 IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. THIS WAS A SUMMER OF UNUSUALLY HEAVY RAINS. "BECAUSE WATER AND AIR TEMPERATURES ARE RELATED ONE WOULD EXPECT ON DAYS WITH NO PRECIPITATION, RIVER TEMPERATURE TO INCREASE AND WATER LEVEL TO DECREASE. THIS INTERACTION IS SHOWN IN FIG 4." (INCLUDED IN REPORT-P13) "STREAMS DRAINING THE SOUTHERN VALLEY ARE USUALLY SLOW, MEANDERING, WARM AND PROBABLY CONTAIN RELATIVELY LARGE AMOUNTS OF DISSOLVED ORGANIC MATTER AND SALTS. STREAMS FLOWING FROM THE N, ON THE OTHER HAND, ARE CLEAR, COLD AND PROBABLY CARRY LESS DISSOLVED MINERALS AND ORGANIC COMPOUNDS.

7212 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00765 C 800966

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1667

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,FISHING,FLOOD,LAKE,VEGETATION,ROUTE,HUNTING

ABST IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT AMONG THE SHUNGNAK ESKIMOS THAT NETS SET IN STREAMS DRAINING THE LOWLAND PRODUCE CATCHES OF WHITEFISH, PIKE AND SUCKERS, WHILE THOSE SET IN THE TURBULENT NORTHERN TRIBUTARIES YIELD SALMON, TROUT AND GRAYLING." (P17) "TRADITIONALLY, CHUM SALMON IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FISH SPECIES IN THE SUMMER ESKIMO FISHERY OF THE UPPER KOBUK." (P17) THE RUN ARRIVES AT SHUNGNAK IN MID-JULY. (P17) NEAR THE HEADWATERS, AROUND WALKER LAKE LIVED A PEOPLE WHO SPOKE ATHAPASKIN AND ESKIMO. BELOW THE PAH, WERE ESKIMOS ONLY. IN 1880, TOTAL POPULATION WAS 500. (P21) THE ESKIMOS FOLLOWED EITHER OF 2 ROUTES IN THE SUMMER. SOME FOLLOWED THE ICE DOWN THE RIVER BY BOAT AND VISITED SHESHALIK ON KOTZEBUE SOUND WHERE THEY TRADED. MOST FAMILIES, THE WOMEN STAYED ON THE RIVER AND FISHED WHILE THE MEN WALKED N TO THE UPPER NOATAK RIVER VALLEY TO HUNT FOR CARIBOU, SHEEP, BEAR. ALL RETURNED TO THE RIVER FOR WINTER. CARIBOU WERE PRESENT IN THE VALLEY DURING WINTER. (P21) "EUROPEAN TRADE GOODS REACHED THE UPPER KOBUK LONG BEFORE THE PEOPLE MADE FACE-TO-FACE CONTACT WITH EUROPEANS. IN FACT, THE KOBUKMIUT MADE IMPORTANT TRADE CONNECTIONS WITH THE KOGUKUK RIVER TO THE S, KOTZEBUE SOUND TO THE W AND THE NOATAK RIVER AND CENTRAL BROOKS RANGE TO THE N AND NE. THEY OFTEN ACTED AS MIDDLEMEN IN THE EXCHANGE OF GOODS THROUGH INLAND ARCTIC ALASKA." (P22) BEFORE MID-19TH, THEY RECEIVED EUROPEAN GOODS FROM THE COAST AND SW BUT AFTER 1840 WERE TRADING WITH HUDSON BAY TO THE E. (P22) "AS LATE AS 1890 LIFE ON THE UPPER KOBUK HAD CHANGED LITTLE FROM ITS TRADITIONAL WAYS." (P22) "THE NORMAL METHOD OF FISHING WAS BEACH SEINING, A TECHNIQUE WHICH REQUIRED A RELATIVELY EVEN RIVER BOTTOM AND BEACH UNOBSTRUCTED BY ROCKS, TREE STUMPS AND OTHER MATERIALS...SUCCESSFUL SEINING REQUIRED LOW RIVER LEVELS THAT NOT ONLY EXPOSED THE SAND AND GRAVEL BEACHES BUT CONFINED THE FISH TO A RELATIVELY NARROW RIVER CHANNEL."(P22) AFTER THE 1950'S COTTON TWINE WAS USED FOR BEACH SEINES AND NYLON FOR GILL NETS. (P23) A MAP SHOWING THE NET SITES OF 11 FAMILIES FROM SHUNGNAK (P36) IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT.

7213 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 00786 A 940964
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613220 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,FISHING,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY,PHOTO

ABST GIDDINGS SPENT CONSIDERABLE TIME ON THE KOBUK RIVER DOING ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK IN 1940, 1941, 1961, 1963, 1964. HIS CHIEF SITE, ONION PORTAGE, IS LOCATED ON JADE CREEK JUST OFF THE KOBUK RIVER. HE NOTES SPRUCE FORESTS NEAR THE KOBUK RIVER. (P291) AFTER LEAVING THE KOYUKUK HE FOLLOWED THE ALATNA AND HOTZOGA RIVER 10 MI. I REACHED THE GRAVELLY BANK OF THE KOBUK, HERE IN ITS "HEADWATERS A WILD RIVER MADE UP OF MANY TRIBUTARIES SLICING FROM THE NORTH THROUGH SHARP, STEEP WALLED MOUNTAINS" (P297) HE BUILT A RAFT FOR SAILING DOWN THE KOBUK. "AROUND A BEND, THE GRAVEL BANKS GREW NARROW, AND, STILL FURTHER THEY DISAPPEARED. I MOUNTED THE LEFT BANK ABOVE A WALL OF ROCK AND CAME TO THE EDGE OF A CLIFF, WHERE I LOOKED DOWN TO SEE THE WHOLE RIVER NOW GATHERED INTO A NARROW GORGE AND PLUNGING, WHITE WITH FOAM, OVER A RAPIDS AND WATERFALL." HE GAVE UP THE RAFT IDEA AND WALKED ALONG THE KOBUK UNTIL HE REACHED AN AREA WHERE THE RIVER WIDENED. HE THEN BUILT ANOTHER RAFT. HE NOTES FISHING AND EATING BLUEBERRIES. HE DID NOT SEE PEOPLE UNTIL HE REACHED MAUNELUK TRIBUTARY ON THE THIRD DAY OF RAFTING." I DRIFTED WITH THE 5-MILE-AN-HOUR CURRENT RAPIDLY AROUND THE GREAT BEND AND SAW HANNELUK MOUTH." (P299) THERE WERE 2 FAMILIES WITH TENTS, A LOG CACHE AND FISH DRYING RACKS. HENRY STOCKING GUIDED HIM IN A KAYAK TO LONG BEACH, A VILLAGE. PHOTO CAPTION: "HENRY STOCKING PUTTING HIS KAYAK INTO THE RIVER; ITS DECK AND SIDES ARE CANVAS COVERED." (P301) AT LONG BEACH HE NOTES WOMEN SETTING FISH NETS IN THE RIVER FROM A LIGHT WOODEN BOAT. HE BOUGHT A KAYAK FROM THE NATIVES AND WENT DOWN TO SHUNGNAK." A LARGE VILLAGE BUILT ON A HILLSIDE WITH ITS IMPOSING SCHOOL BUILDING AT TOP OF A HIGH BANK." (P304) FROM THERE HE WENT TO ONION PORTAGE AND "WELL BELOW ONION PORTAGE, AT A GREAT BEND OF THE RIVER CALLED AHTEUT, I MADE AN EVEN MORE STRIKING DISCOVERY...PADDLING SWIFTLY WITH THE CURRENT, I HAD ALMOST PASSED A RIVERBANK STAND OF TREES...TALL, DARK-GREEN SPRUCES, BIG BIRCHES, AND POPLARS, WITH THE USUAL UNDER BRUSH OF ALDER AND WILLOW." "I CLIMBED A SPHAGNUM-COVERED BANK INTO A BROMBLIE OF WILD CURRENT AND ROSE BUSHES. THE BIRCH TREES WERE A FOOT OR MORE IN DIAMETER."(P306) HERE WERE HOUSE PITS. "CONTINUING DOWN STREAM, I CAME TO THE TOWN OF KIANG, A VILLAGE BUILT ON A STEEP BANK...A MASS OF MUD DURING PROTRACTED RAINS."(P307)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1668

7214 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00786 B 940964
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER
CHANNEL,OBSTRUCTION,FISHING,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY,PHOTO
ABST THE HOUSES WERE LOG AND THE VILLAGE HAD A TRADER W R BLANKEN SHIP, FROM KIANA HE WENT TO EKSEAVIK, BACK TO
KIANA AND THEN KOTZEBUE. (P309) IN 1941, GIDDINGS AND NEW COMB AND 4 SHUNGNAK NATIVES IN A KAYAK AND ROWBOAT
WENT DOWNSTREAM FROM LONG BEACH TO BLACK RIVER, AMBLER RIVER, AND ONION PORTAGE PHOTO P 313 CAPTION "RAFTING
DOWN THE KOBUK RIVER 1941" AT AHTeut THEY EXCAVATED 3 HOUSES. (P317) IN 1961 HE WENT UP THE KOBUK RIVER AGAIN
IN A KAVAK TO ONION PORTAGE. IN 1963 HE AND A PARTY OF 8 WENT UP THE KOBUK TO ONION PORTAGE. (P349) IN 1964
HE AND A PARTY OF 10 WENT UP THE KOBUK TO ONION PORTAGE. (P357)

7215 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00788 940
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,MAP,LAKE,RIVER
ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 WENT TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES.(P29) "THE
GROWTH ON THE UPPER KOBUK IS LIKE THAT OF THE TANANA VALLEY. THE SPRUCES GROW TALL AND STRAIGHT, FORMING
DENSE STANDS ALONG THE SLOPES AND FLATS OF THE RIVER VALLEY. TIMBERLINE REACHES ABOUT 2,500 FEET AT THE GORGE
BELOW WALKER LAKE.A CHANGE TAKES PLACE RAPIDLY BETWEEN MOUNELUK RIVER AND SHUNGNAK VILLAGE, A DISTANCE OF
ABOUT 30 MI, WHERE TALL TREES SUITABLE FOR LUMBER GIVE WAY TO STOCKY TREES WITH A TWISTED GRAIN AND A RAPID
TAPER IN THE TRUNK...AT NORVIK ON THE LOWER RIVER, THE TREES AND WESTWARD...ARE NOT SUITABLE FOR LUMBER AND
HAVE APPEARANCE OF TIMBERLINE TREES. TIMBERLINE AT SHUNGNAK IS STILL RELATIVELY HIGH...REACHING ABOUT 1,500
FEET...FROM SHUNGNAK TO THE DELTA OF THE KOBUK, TIMBERLINE ON THE NEIGHBORING MOUNTAINS GRADUALLY DROPS TO
ABOUT 1000 FEET OR LESS. ON THE DELTA ITSELF PATCHES OF SPRUCE OCCUR ONLY AT WIDE INTERVALS." (P32) ACROSS
THE KOBUK RIVER FROM THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK. THE PITS OF SEVERAL OLD HOUSES WERE DISCOVERED IN A
THICKET OF ALDER.(P49) SITE NUMBER 59 (P38) AT LONG BEACH WERE LOGS FROM OLD VILLAGE SITE. SAMPLES TAKEN
1941. SITE NUMBER 61 (P38) ON SOUTH HILLSIDE OF KUGULUKTUK AT 600 FEET.GROUND COVER WAS THIN MOSS. SPRUCE
STAND WAS OPEN WITH ALDERS, STOCKY LITTLE THIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 150 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 62 (P38) WERE LOGS
AT SHUNGNAK VILLAGE. SITE NUMBER 70 (P39) WERE SAMPLES FROM RIVER MARGIN AT 200 FEET WITH GROUND COVER OF
THIN MOSS. SPRUCE STAND WAS OPEN WITH ALDERS AND NO THIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 100 YEARS. SITE IS AT KIANA.
SITE NUMBER 71 (P39) AT OKSIK AT RIVER MARGIN OF 100 FEET WITH GROUND COVER OF THIN MOSS. SPRUCE STAND OPEN
WITH SLIGHT THIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 200 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 72 (P39) AT NOORVIK AT RIVER MARGIN OF 100 FEET
WITH THIN MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STAND WAS ORIGINALLY DENSE, TALL, WITH SLIGHT THIST. OLDEST TREES WERE
150 YEARS. SITE NUMBER 73 IN THE KOBUK DELTA (P39) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM RIVER MARGINS AT SL ELEVATION WITH
SILTY SOIL GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE OF MODERATE PROPORTIONS. OLDEST TREES WERE 100
YEARS. ALL SITES ARE LOCATED ON MAP.

7216 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 00789 941
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO
ABST GIDDINGS ON AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1941 RAFTED DOWN THE RIVER. A PHOTO (P54) CAPTIONED, "AN
ARCHEOLOGICAL CREW RAFTING DOWN THE RIVER 1941". THE REST OF THIS MATERIAL IS AN ETHNOGRAPHIC SKETCH
CONSTRUCTED FROM STORIES OF INFORMANTS LIVING ON THE RIVER. THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN COVERED IN OTHER DOCUMENTS
BY GIDDINGS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1669

7217 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00816 936
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 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 KOBUK 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)

7218 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00985 A 890947
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AGRICULTURE,PHOTO,EXPEDITION,FREEZEUP,LAKE
 ABST J L GOODINGS DID AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WITH THE KOBUK RIVER PEOPLE AROUND 1940-1941 AND 1947. (P11) HE DESCRIBES THE PEOPLE AS ESKIMOS, HUNTERS AND FISHERS. (P9,128) THE KOBUK RIVER FLOWS WESTWARD 350 MI TO KOTZEBUE SOUND. "HEAVY RIVER BANK FORESTS GROW ALONG ITS UPPER HALF AND SCATTERED FORESTS REACH ALL THE WAY TO THE DELTA." (P10) SHUNGNAK IS 250 MI FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND, KIANA IS 100 MI BELOW SHUNGNAK AND NOORVIK IS 150 MI BELOW SHUNGNAK, VILLAGES HAVE LOG CABINS, TRADING POST, SCHOOLS AND FRIENDS MISSION. (P10) GEORGE H STONEY AND J C CANTWELL WERE THE FIRST EUROPEANS TO TRAVEL THE KOBUK RIVER AROUND 1884-1886. THE GOLD RUSH OF 1898 BROUGHT MISSIONARIES, TRADERS AND TEACHERS. (P11) ONE ESKIMO REMEMBERS STONEY COMING UP RIVER BY GAS BOAT. STONEY TOOK GAS BOAT AS FAR AS HE COULD AND THEN A SKIN BOAT TO WALKER LAKE. (P13) HE ALSO REMEMBERED A TERRIBLE EPIDEMIC HIT AND ALL PEOPLE LEFT SHUNGNAK IN THEIR BOATS. MOST OF THE PEOPLE DIED ON THE WAY. (P19) THE OLD SHUNGNAK ESKIMO, PEGLIROK, MENTIONS A MAN COMING UP RIVER IN HIS KAYAK AROUND 1941 AND WALKING ON A SANDBAR ACROSS THE RIVER. (P29) HE LATER MENTIONS HIS MOTHER TAKING HIM TO A SANDBAR ON THE RIVER BY BIRCH BARK CANOE TO GET WILLOW FOR WHITEFISH NETS. (P35,133) SPRUCE ROOT WAS ALSO USED FOR MAKING NETS AND SPRUCE BARK FOR HOUSES. (P35) MENTION WAS MADE OF FISHING THROUGH THE ICE WITH TRAPS. (P41) THE TRAP NET IS SET DOWN WITH POLES THAT STICK DOWN "IN THE MUD ON THE BOTTOM OF THE RIVER." (P42) MUD SHARK TRAPS ARE PUT IN THE RIVER WITH COTTONWOOD POLES AROUND DEC. WHEN THE ICE IS THICK. (P44) MENTION IS MADE BY ANOTHER ESKIMO, KAHKIK, OF A PORTAGE ON THE KOBUK AT THE MOUTH OF IKOYUK RIVER (UNABLE TO IDENTIFY RIVER). (P96) MENTION IS MADE IN A STORY OF A FIGHT BETWEEN NOATAK VILLAGE AND EKSEAVIK VILLAGE. (P110) (EKSEAVIK IS, APPARENTLY, AN OLD VILLAGE LOCATED NEAR THE KOBUK RIVER, 50 MI NE OF SELANIK AND FIRST REPORTED BY THIS AUTHOR ACCORDING TO ORTH.) AUTHOR NOTES STONE CAIRNS ALONG THE RIVER THAT WERE USED AS PART OF CARIBOU DRIVES "BEFORE RIVER FREEZEUP IN THE FALL AND AGAIN AT BREAKUP TIME IN THE SPRING OR EARLY SUMMER." (P130)

7219 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 00985 B 870947
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,FISHING,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN,BREAKUP,AGRICULTURE,PHOTO,EXPEDITION,LAKE
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES GARDENS IN THE VILLAGE. (P135) IN A STORY BY ONE OLD ESKIMO MENTION IS MADE OF A SLED (P98) USED ON THE RIVER. "GROUPS OF FAMILIES LIVED AT STREAM MOUTHS ALONG THE WHOLE OF THE KOBUK RIVER BELOW THE SERIES OF RAPIDS NEAR WALKER LAKE IN THE HEAD WATERS." (P123) THERE WAS A TRADING ROUTE DESCRIBED BY STONEY FROM THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER DOWN TO ST MICHAEL. (P124) PHOTO OF ONE INFORMANT IN A KAYAK CAPTION "KAHKIK IN RIVER KAYAK ON UPPER KOBUK." (P164) REFERENCES FROM KEY INFORMANT REFER TO ETHNOGRAPHIC PRESENT 1870-1890,WHEN THESE MEN WERE REACHING MATURITY. (P11) ONE SHUNGNAK INFORMANT REFERS TO A LAKE, "OVER THE MOUNTAINS ON THE ARCTIC SIDE." (P103) THIS WAS NOT IDENTIFIABLE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1670

7220 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 01002 884972
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED
TRANSPORT,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION
ABST THE KOBUK RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 6,570 SQUARE MILES, WITH A MEAN ANNUAL UNIT RUN-OFF OF 1.35 CUBIC FEET PER SEC PER SQUARE MILE. THE DATA IS BASED ON MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FROM 1967 TO 1972. (P55) IN 1884 AND 1885 TWO FEDERAL PARTIES EXPLORED THE KOBUK RIVER. IN 1901 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY DESCENDED THE KOBUK BY CANOE AND IN 1906 THERE WAS A GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF THE KOBUK AS FAR AS THE SHUNGNAK RIVER. (P101) AT THE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK THE RIVER ICE HAS GONE OUT BY JUNE AND IS FROZEN OVER BY OCT. WHEN THE RESIDENTS FISH BY TRAPPING OR NETTING UNDER THE ICE. (P113)

7221 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 01128 949
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING
ABST "THE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK TOOK A TOTAL OF 12 BEAVER BY A TOTAL OF 2 TRAPPERS IN 1949. THIS WAS TAKEN FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS." (P8)

7222 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 01128 949
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING
ABST "THE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK TOOK A TOTAL OF 12 BEAVER BY A TOTAL OF 2 TRAPPERS IN 1949. THIS WAS TAKEN FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS." (P8)

7223 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 01146 884901
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
ABST DOCUMENT IS A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS ON ALASKA, WRITTEN BY ALFRED H BROOKS, THE LATE HEAD OF THE USGS IN ALASKA. BROOKS NOTES THAT LT. J C CANTHELL OF THE U S REVENUE-MARINE SERVICE, USED STEAM LAUNCH AND SKIN BOATS, DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1884 AND 1885 TO MAKE HIS WAY UP THE KOBUK RIVER AS FAR AS WALKER LAKE, WHICH IS NEAR THE HEAD OF KOBUK RIVER. (P.278) ALSO NOTED WERE THE TRIPS UP THE KOBUK, MADE BY LT. GEORGE M STONEY OF THE NAVY, IN 1884 AND 1885. HE MADE THE PASSAGE TO HOTHAM INLET, 1884, BY SCHOONER AND ASCENDED THE KOBUK ON A STEAM CUTTER FOR SOME 200 MI. (P.277) T C HENDENHALL AND D L RAEBURN FOLLOWED THE WATERS OF THE KOBUK RIVER TO ITS MOUTH, IN 1901, USING CANOES. (P.287)

7224 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 01147 886914
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,WATER TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION
ABST THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THE EARLY EXPLORERS OF ALASKA. "IN 1886-87, LT G M STONEY, U S N WINTERED ON THE KOBUK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1671

RIVER AND PENETRATED THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS." (P15) A PHOTO SHOWS THE KOBUK WITH TWO CANOES TIED UP TO THE SHORE. (P14) (PLATE VII)

7225	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	01204 956956	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	PAST USAGE, DIMENSIONS, RIVER BASIN, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION	
	ABST	THIS PRELIMINARY STUDY OF THE KOTZEBUE, AND NOATAK, KOBUK REGION WAS COMPILED BY THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD. THE KOBUK RIVER DELTA, COVERING MORE THAN 150 SQUARE MI ON HOTHAM INLET OF KOTZEBUE SOUND IS INTERLACED WITH MULTIPLE CHANNELS. IT IS 450 MI TO THE HEADWATERS BUT THE LOWER 400 MI OF CHANNEL HAVE A GRADIENT OF ONLY 1 FT PER MI. THE UPPER 50 MI OF THE STREAM IS PRECIPITOUS WITH MANY RAPIDS AND SMALL GORGES. THE STUDY PROPOSES THAT THE MOST FAVORABLE SITE FOR A DAM WOULD BE 25 MI BELOW THE STREAM DRAINING WALKER LAKE. (P11) THE ENTIRE KOSUH VALLEY IS TIMBERED TO WITHIN 50 MILES OF THE COAST.	
7226	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	01354 956	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, MAP	
	ABST	IN A PRELIMINARY ECONOMIC STUDY FOR THE ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD IN 1956, AUTHOR JAMES E HAWKINS DESCRIBES THE KOBUK RIVER BASIN. "THE KOBUK RIVER BASIN LIES BETWEEN THE NOATAK RIVER BASIN ON THE N AND THE YUKON RIVER BASIN ON THE S. THE RIVER DELTA, COVERING MORE THAN 150 SQ MIS ON HOTHAM INLET OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, IS INTERLACED WITH MULTIPLE CHANNELS. IT IS 450 MIS TO THE HEADWATERS, BUT THE LOWER 400 MIS OF CHANNEL HAVE A GRADIENT OF ONLY 1 FT PER MI...THE UPPER 50 MIS OF THE STREAM IS PRECIPITOUS WITH MANY RAPIDS AND SMALL GORGES." (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) "THE ENTIRE KOBUK VALLEY IS TIMBERED TO WITHIN 50 MIS OF THE COAST." (P9) "DEPOSITS OF GOOD GRADE ASBESTOS HAVE BEEN WORKED SPORADICALLY IN THE KOBUK REGION. A SMALL AMOUNT OF THIS MINERAL WAS MINED AND SHIPPED TO THE STATES IN 1944 AND 1945 TOTALING ABOUT 45 TONS. HOWEVER, THE ORE BODY DOES NOT APPEAR TO BE LARGE, ALTHOUGH THE AREA MERITS FURTHER INVESTIGATION." (P8) "A HIGH GRADE COPPER PROSPECT IS BEING INVESTIGATED ON THE UPPER KOBUK, AND EXTENSIVE EXPLORATORY WORK IS GOING ON AT THE PRESENT TIME." (P9) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.	
7227	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	01384 902	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT," 1970, STATED THAT BY 1902 THE QUAKERS HAD ESTABLISHED A MISSION AT SHUNGNAK ON THE KOBUK. (P239)	
7228	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	01399 953	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1672

ABST "THE COUNTRY OF THE KOBUK IS WOODED." (P202)

7229 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01418 913914

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613328 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR JENNESS WHILE ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION 1913-1914 NOTES THERE ARE NATIVES WHO SPEND THEIR WINTERS INLAND ON THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS WHO 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)

7230 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01425 898

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN JED JORDAN'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALOON KEEPER JOHN DEXTER OF GOLOVIN SAID THAT HE AND CAPT. CHARLES W. THORNTAN WERE STAMPEDING TO KOTZEBUE SOUND IN 1898 WHEN THEY HEARD NEWS OF THE NOME STRIKE. THEIR CAMP WAS ON THE UPPER KOBUK. THEY MADE BOATS AND WENT DOWN THE RIVER TO CAPE BLOSSOM, INTENDING TO GO BY SEA TO NOME. (P.114)

7231 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01429 952955

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION

ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1955, GEIST FLEW TO KIANA WHERE HE HOPED TO TRAVEL UP RIVER 12 MILES TO COAL MINE FOR FOSSILS, BUT RAINS MADE RIVER TRAVEL IMPOSSIBLE. HE EARLIER HAD COLLECTED FOSSILS IN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ALONG ITS MOUTH. (P287) IN 1952.

7232 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01445 954

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613223 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,RIVER

ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 HAVENSTRITE MINING CORP MINED PLACER JADE WITH MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT "ALONG THE HAIN RIVER (KOBUK) AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, EVEN AS FAR AS MAUNELUK RIVER." (P240)

7233 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01471 924

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,BOUY,PHOTO,DINENSION,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST WRITER D M LE BOURDAIS VISITED THE KOBUK WHILE TRAVELLING IN THE ARCTIC. "THE KOBUK DISCHARGES THROUGH MORE THAN TWENTY CHANNELS; WE EXPECTED TO TAKE THE ONE KNOWN AS THE RILEY CHANNEL, NEARER THAN SOME OTHERS TO KOTZEBUE, AND ALSO ONE OF THE DEEPEST. WE HAD SOME DIFFICULTY IN FINDING THE CHANNEL AND RAN AGROUND THICE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1673

BEFORE WE LOCATED IT. CHANCE (A MAN-NOT THE NOUN) HAD BUOYED THE COURSE ON HIS WAY DOWN, BUT SOME OF THE BUOYS HAD BROKEN AWAY. IT WAS THEREFORE ABOUT 9:30 PM WHEN WE BEGAN THE ASCENT OF THE RIVER. THE KOBUK IS PROBABLY THE THIRD LARGEST STREAM IN ALASKA. I SAY "PROBABLY" BECAUSE NOT A GREAT DEAL IS KNOWN OF THE ACTUAL VOLUME OF WATER IT CARRIES, AND ALSO BECAUSE IT MAY YET BE FOUND THAT THE COLVILLE IS LARGER. AT ANY RATE, THE KOBUK IS A LARGE RIVER, NAVIGABLE BY SMALL VESSELS FOR 350 MILES." (P147) ON THE WAY BACK, "THIS TIME HE TOOK A DIFFERENT CHANNEL, KNOWN AS THE NAZOOKUK, THE MOST SOUTHERLY ONE, ENTERING HOTHAM INLET ALMOST AT ITS UPPER END..." (P150) PHOTO: A SMALL PHOTO CAPTIONED "THE HAZEL IN THE KOBUK RIVER AT NOORVIK AND THE TRAMWAY LEADING UP TO THE VILLAGE", SHOWS A TWO MASTED BOAT SITTING ON WHAT APPEARS TO BE A WIDE RIVER. A TRAMWAY IS IN THE FOREGROUND. (P160) LE BOURDAIS ALSO PROVIDES THE HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF NOORVIK, ON THE KOBUK, A MODERN VILLAGE FOUNDED BY FEDERAL INTERVENTION. (P148-149)

7234 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01522 933

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST MCKENNA ON 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION NOTES THAT ONE CLAN (NATSAI) CAME FROM THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE CHANDALAR RIVER. (P61) A STORY MAKES REFERENCE TO ESKIMOS CAMPED ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P81)

7235 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01632 930

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ICE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST JEAN POTTER DESCRIBES ARCHIE FERGUSON'S FLYING IN NW ALASKA. THE DATE IS NOT SPECIFIED BUT IT IS AROUND 1980. AS FERGUSON APPROACHED THE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK WITH A HEAVY LOAD HE WAS WARNED THAT THE RIVER ICE WAS ONLY 3 1/2 INCHES THICK AND UNSAFE TO LAND ON. HE TRIED TO LAND ANYWAY, AND THE PLANE BROKE THROUGH THE ICES HEARING SEVERAL INCHES OFF THE WOODEN PROPELLER. SO FERGUSON TOOK AN AX AND CHOPPED OFF THE OTHER SIDE TO MATCH IT. THE PLANE RAN THREE MILES DOWN THE RIVER BEFORE IT WAS AIRBORNE. (P161) ANOTHER TIME HE HAD LANDED ON A SHORT RIVER BAR BY KIANA. THE NEXT MORNING THE WATER HAD RISEN DURING THE NIGHT, SWIRLING TO THE BELLY OF THE PLANE SO HE DRAGGED THE CESSNA OVER TO THE BANK AND HAULED IT ONTO A BARGE. HE MOUNTED INTO THE COCKPIT, OPENED THE ENGINE AND THE BARGE ROARED UP THE RIVER BY AIRCRAFT POWER TO THE NEAREST FIELD. HE GUESSES THAT THE BARGE AIRPLANE MADE 10 MPH UPSTREAM. (P162)

7236 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01749 906

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION

ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON, WAS TRAVELLING BY DOGTEAM FROM BETTLES TO KOTZEBUE SOUND DURING JANUARY 1906. HE CAME INTO THE KOBUK VALLEY BY WAY OF THE ALATNA-KOBUK PORTAGE. (P73) THE PORTAGE WAS APPROXIMATELY 46 MI. THE KOBUK RIVER WAS REACHED AT A POINT JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE REED RIVER. STUCK CONTINUED DOWN THE RIVER OCCASIONALLY PORTAGING ACROSS BARREN FLATS TO AVOID THE TURNS OF THE RIVER. THE LOWER KOBUK BECAME MONOTONOUS AND HAD BENDS OF MANY MILES. THEY PASSED THE JADE MOUNTAINS AT THE ESKIMO VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER (KIANA TODAY). STUCK HAD SERVICES AND SPENT 2 DAYS. THE VEGETATION BECAME SMALLER AND SPARSE UNTIL THEY KNEW THEY WERE ON THE KOBUK DELTA. (P96) THEY CROSSED HOTHAM INLET AND HEADED TOWARDS KOTZEBUE.

7237 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01750 917

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1674

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW ROUTE,PAST USAGE,TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE ALATNA PROVIDES THE READIEST AND MOST-USED AVENUE OF TRAVEL FROM THE KOYUKUK TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P329) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

7238 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01702 883

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST LT. GEORGE E STONEY, OF THE REVENUE CUTTER CORWIN, EXPLORED THE DELTA OF THE KOBUK IN 1883. (P.406) "THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO REACH THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK WAS LIEUTENANT JOHN C. CANTWELL, OF THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE, WHO, IN 1884, NAVIGATED THIS STREAM AS FAR AS WALKER LAKE" (P406-407)

7239 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01792 00002 963964

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL

ABST DOCUMENT IS THE CONGRESSIONAL REPRINT, 88TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE DOCUMENT 218 OF THE "US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS, ALASKA" PUBLISHED IN 1964. WITHIN THE DOCUMENT IS A LETTER FROM WILLIAM A EGAN DATED JUNE 25,1963. AT THAT TIME EGAN WAS GOVERNOR OF ALASKA. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION WAS CONTAINED IN GOVERNOR EGAN'S LETTER. (PIX-XI) EGAN SAYS THE KOBUK RIVER IS SHALLOW AND UNDEPENDABLE WITH A DIFFICULT OUTLET THROUGH HOTHAM INLET AND KOTZEBUE SOUND."EVEN SMALL BOATS NOW USED ON THE KOBUK RIVER ARE SUBJECT TO LONG DELAYS BY LOW WATER..." EGAN SAYS, "EARLY SEASON OF HIGH WATER ON THE KOBUK IS WASTED BECAUSE OF ICE IN HOTHAM INLET". (PX)

7240 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01844 950

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE KOBUK 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.

7241 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 01982 965

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS ARE PARTIALLY DRAINED BY STREAMS THAT FLOW SOUTH TO THE KOBUK RIVER. (P21) SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE BROOKS RANGE FLOW TO THE KOBUK RIVER THROUGH FLAT-FLOORED GLACIATED VALLEYS 1/2 TO 2 MI WIDE IN BROAD DENDRITIC PATTERN. "MINOR TRIBUTARIES FLOW E AND W PARALLEL TO THE STRUCTURE SUPERIMPOSING A TRELLIS PATTERN ON THE DENDRITIC PATTERN OF THE MAJOR DRAINAGE." (P22) THE WESTERN PART OF THE AMBLER-CHANDALAR RIDGE AND LOWLAND SECTION IS DRAINED BY TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOBUK RIVER.(P22)PROCESS OF LOESS FORMATION IS CREATING BARREN DUNES IN KOBUK VALLEY. (P17) THE UPPER VALLEY OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1675

KOBUK RIVER IS BORDERED BY GRAVEL AND SAND TERRACES 100 TO 200 FT ABOVE THE RIVER THAT ARE DOTTED WITH THAM LAKES; LARGE SAND DUNES ON SOUTH SIDE OF RIVER. KOBUK RIVER PARTIALLY DRAINS THE KOBUK-SELAWIK LOWLAND. (P27)

7242	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02051 903904	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOU	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, WATER LEVEL	
	ABST	UPWARDS OF 100 MEN WERE PROSPECTING IN THE KOBUK RIVER REGION, AND ACCORDING TO REPORTS MANY FOUND "ENCOURAGEMENT IN WHAT THEY HAD DISCOVERED" AND SOME MEN WERE AVERAGING \$10 A DAY (P.24,25) BROOKS ESTIMATED THAT THE ACTUAL GOLD OUTPUT OF THE MINING PLACERS HAD NOT EXCEEDED \$10,000 OR \$15,000 (P.25). BROOKS FURTHER REPORTED THAT THE 1903 MINING SEASON WAS A VERY WET ONE WITH OPERATIONS HAMPERED BY HIGH WATER IN THE CREEKS (P.25).	
7243	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02123 908	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOU	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	SUPPLIES ARE SENT UP THE KOBUK RIVER BY STEAMER TO SHUNGNAK, ABOUT 200 MI, THEN BY POLING BOATS OR DOG TEAMS TO THE PLACER MINES. (P58)	
7244	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02123 908	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOU	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	SUPPLIES ARE SENT UP THE KOBUK RIVER BY STEAMER TO SHUNGNAK, ABOUT 200 MI, THEN BY POLING BOATS OR DOG TEAMS TO THE PLACER MINES. (P58)	
7245	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02166 901	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOU	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	IN 1901 MENDEHALL ON THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION EXPLORED THE KOBUK RIVER. (P16)	
7246	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02208 A 849911	
	STOR	1602095	
	MOU	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE	
	ABST	DURING THE FIELD SEASONS OF 1910 AND 1911 A USGS PARTY LED BY PHILLIP SMITH TRAVERSED THE KOBUK VALLEY. (P9) DURING THE WINTER OF 1849-50 JOHN SIMPSON, SURGEON OF THE "PLOVER", VISITED HOTHAM INLET AND VICINITY. HE MEASURED THE WIDTH OF THE MAIN CHANNEL OF THE KOBUK, TRACED ITS COURSE FOR MANY MILES, AND LEARNED OF A VILLAGE 7 DAY'S JOURNEY UPSTREAM. (P11) DURING THE 1910 FIELD SEASON THE PARTY CROSSED THE KOBUK BELOW THE MOUTH OF BEAVER RIVER. THEY THEN TRAVELED ALONG THE NORTHERN MARGIN OF THE LOWLAND OF THE KOBUK, REACHING	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1676

SHUNGNAK JULY 22. ON AUG 10 THE PARTY STARTED DOWN THE KOBUK IN A SKIFF AND REACHED KOTZEBUE ON THE 20TH. (P15) THE KOBUK'S DELTA IS ABOUT 35 MILES LONG AND FROM 20 TO 30 MILES WIDE. HERE THE MAIN STREAM SPLITS INTO A GREAT NUMBER OF CHANNELS WHICH FURTHER SUBDIVIDE AND REUNITE FORMING AN UNTRAVERSIBLE NETWORK OF STREAMS. (P20) THE MIDDLE ROUTE IS THE ONE MOST USED. A PERSON UNFAMILIAR WITH THE RIVER WOULD HAVE CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY IN FINDING THE WAY, "FOR THE CURRENT IS SLIGHT AND IS OFTEN REVERSED BY THE TIDE DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER OR STRONG ONSHORE WINDS." (P20) ISLANDS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT DISTRIBUTARIES ARE LOW, FEW BEING MORE THAN 5 FEET ABOVE THE SUMMER STAGE OF THE RIVER ACCORDING TO THE LOCAL NATIVES THESE FLATS ARE USUALLY OVERFLOWED IN THE SPRING AND ARE COVERED WITH BLOCKS OF ICE DISCHARGED BY THE RIVER. (P20 AND 21) A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE SQUIRREL RIVER THE HILLS CONVERGE AND FOR 6 TO 8 MILES THE VALLEY FLOOR IS ONLY 2 MILES OR SO IN WIDTH AND ROCKS OUTCROP ON BOTH BANKS OF THE STREAM. FARTHER UPSTREAM THE HILLS AGAIN RECEDE AND THE FLOOR AVERAGES 10 MILES OR MORE IN WIDTH ALMOST AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF REED RIVER FOR THIS STRETCH OF THE RIVER THE BANKS ARE COMPOSED OF SANDS, GRAVELS, AND SILTS WITH OCCASIONAL ICE MASSES UP TO 20 FEET THICK. THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE RIVER IS USUALLY NOT MORE THAN 2 TO 3 MILES WIDE, AND EXCEPT IN THE PART JUST ABOVE AMBLER RIVER THE STREAM DOES NOT MEANDER EXTENSIVELY.

7247	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02208	B 849911
	STOR	1602095	
	HOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER CRAFT, TIDE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, DIMENSION	
	ABST	"THE RIVER IS FROM ONE-QUARTER TO ONE-EIGHTH OF A MILE WIDE AND HAS NO OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION. THE CURRENT IS FROM 1 TO 3 MILES AN HOUR, WHICH, THOUGH NOT STRONG, MAKES TRACKING NECESSARY. THE RIVER DOES NOT SPLIT UP MUCH INTO BLIND SLOUGHS, SO THAT IT IS EASY TO TRAVERSE, EVEN BY ONE UNACQUAINTED WITH THE ROUTE." (P21) BACK OF THE FLOOD PLAIN ARE PROMINENT GRAVEL TERRACES STANDING 100 TO 200 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. TRAVELING ON THESE TERRACES IS FAIRLY GOOD AS THEY ARE USUALLY WELL DRAINED. HORSES HAVE BEEN TAKEN ON THESE BENCHES WITH LITTLE OR NO DIFFICULTY FROM REED RIVER TO SHUNGNAK. (P21) NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE REED RIVER THE KOBUK IS ABOUT ONE-EIGHTH OF A MILE WIDE, BUT IT DECREASES IN WIDTH TOWARD ITS HEADWATERS. DEPTH ALSO DIFFERS GREATLY. NEAR THE MOUTH OF BEAVER RIVER IT'S ABOUT 14 FEET, BUT NATIVES REPORT THAT ABOVE KICHAIKAKA CREEK THE RIVER SPLITS INTO MANY SMALL STREAMS ALL OF WHICH ARE TOO SHALLOW EVEN FOR CANOE NAVIGATION. KIANA WAS ESTABLISHED APPROXIMATELY THE SAME TIME AS GOLD WAS DISCOVERED NEARBY IN THE FALL OF 1909, ALTHOUGH A NATIVE VILLAGE HAD BEEN LOCATED THERE PREVIOUSLY. (P44) KALLA IS ABOUT 7 MILES ABOVE SHUNGNAK AND IS THE PLACE WHERE MOST OF THE SALMON FISHING IS DONE ON THE UPPER RIVER. ACCORDING TO THE 1910 CENSUS, THE POPULATION OF SHUNGNAK WAS 210. (P47) IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE KOBUK BASIN THE MAIN NATIVE FISHING CAMP IS AT KALLA, NEAR THE MOUTH OF KOLLYOKSOK CREEK, A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE SHUNGNAK.	

7248	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	02558	901964
	STOR	1602095	
	HOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY	
	ABST	THE FLOOD PLAIN DEVELOPED BY THE MEANDERING KOBUK RIVER RANGES IN WIDTH FROM 1 TO 8 MILES. HUNDREDS OF THAW LAKES AND INUMERABLE ICE-WEDGE POLYGONS OCCUR OVER LARGE PART OF THE VALLEY. (P K2) IN 1960 SHUNGNAK'S POPULATION WAS 135, AND KOBUK, 54. THERE IS A SMALL AIRPLANE LANDING FIELD SITUATED ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER 3 MILES E OF SHUNGNAK. (P K5) IN 1901 A U S G S PARTY DESCENDED THE KOBUK RIVER BY CANOE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF W C MENDENHALL. IN 1906 O H HERSHEY ASCENDED THE RIVER TO THE VICINITY OF SHUNGNAK RIVER AND MADE OBSERVATIONS ON THE SURFICIAL DEPOSITS. A 1952 U S G S RECONNAISSANCE TEAM MADE THEIR BASE CAMP 3 MILES E OF SHUNGNAK. (P K5) CANOE TRAVERSES WERE MADE FROM LAKE MINAKOKOSA TO SHUNGNAK. LOCAL OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ALONG THE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM THIS VILLAGE AND ALSO AT THE GREAT KOBUK SAND DUNES. (P K5) GRAVEL AND LARGE BOULDERS OCCUR ALONG THE KOBUK AS FAR WEST AS TUTUKSUK RIVER. (P K7) THERE IS A 100 FT BLUFF ALONG THE KOBUK	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1677

4 MILES UPSTREAM FROM HUNT RIVER. (P K7) ONE MILE DOWNSTREAM FROM PAH RIVER IS A 50 FEET BLUFF. ACTIVE AND STABILIZED DUNE FIELDS COVER MORE THAN 300 SQUARE MILES OF THE CENTRAL KOBUK RIVER VALLEY. (P K16) MEANDERING TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUGARAK AND KOBUK RIVERS FLOW IN HIGHLY IRREGULAR COURSES THROUGH THE DUNE FIELDS. DISSECTED ALLUVIAL TERRACES AND FANS ARE PRESENT ALONG PARTS OF THE KOBUK RIVER AND SOME OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE KOBUK IS CHARACTERIZED BY GENTLE SLIP-OFF SLOPES, STEEP CUT BANKS, MANY OXBOW LAKES IN VARIOUS STAGES OF FORMATION AND INNUMERABLE ICE-WEDGE POLYGONS. (P K28) LARGE SAND BARS, COMPLETELY BARE OF VEGETATION LINE MUCH OF THE KOBUK THROUGHOUT ITS COURSE. DOCUMENT IS U S G S BULLETIN 1181-K, DATED 1964, BY ARTHUR T FERNALD.

7249 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02666 932949

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, FORESTRY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF

ABST

THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THERE IS EVERY REASON TO BELIEVE THAT TIN WILL BE FOUND IN THE KOBUK RIVER REGION. SAMPLES OF CASSITERITE FROM KIANA, ON THE KOBUK RIVER WERE SENT TO THE COLLEGE ASSAY OFFICE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES IN 1932; HOWEVER, THE LOCATION FROM WHICH THE SAMPLE CAME IS NOT KNOWN. (P13) EIGHT YEARS AGO, A SAMPLE OF TANTALITE OR COLUMBITE, FOUND IN THE VICINITY OF KIANA WAS IDENTIFIED AT THE NOME OFFICE OF THE TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF MINES. THE LOCATION OF THE DEPOSIT IS NOT KNOWN BUT IS BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN IN THE HILLS NORTH OF KIANA. (P14) ASBESTOS DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE DAHL CREEK AND SHUNGNAK REGIONS OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P15) NEPHRITE-TYPE JADE HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE KOBUK RIVER. PLACER JADE IS FOUND IN THE KOBUK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P16) VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES ARE REPORTED TO BE HEAVILY TIMBERED AND POLES MEASURING 90 FT IN LENGTH AND 18 IN AT THE BUTT HAVE BEEN CUT IN YEARS PAST. THE HAVENSTRITE MINING CORPORATION OPERATED A PROFITABLE SAW MILL AT SHUNGNAK ON THE KOBUK THIS YEAR, CUTTING TIMBER FOR THEIR OWN NEEDS. (P34) ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATIONS, THE RIVER DELTA, COVERING 150 SQ MILES ON HOTHOM INLET IS INTERLACED WITH MULTIPLE CHANNELS. IT IS 450 MILES TO THE HEADWATERS BUT THE LOWER 400 MILES OF CHANNEL HAVE A GRADIENT OF ONLY ONE FOOT PER MILE. THE UPPER 50 MILES IS "PRECIPITOUS" WITH MANY RAPIDS AND SMALL GORGES. THE MOST FAVORABLE DAMSITE IS IN THE "LOWER GORGE" 25 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM DRAINING WALKER LAKE. THE DRAINAGE AREA TRIBUTARY TO THIS SITE IS RATHER SMALL, POSSIBLE REQUIRING DIVERTING THE FLOW OF THE ALATNA AT A POINT ABOVE HELPREJACK CREEK. (P42)

7250 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02684 00001 933

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, ECONOMY

ABST

IN 1933, THE DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR PROPOSED 2 RESERVATIONS FOR THE NATIVES: ONE AT BARROW AND THE OTHER, 1,472,000 ACRES AT SHUNGNAK ON THE KOBUK RIVER THE ESKIMOS REFUSED TO RATIFY IT. (P27) THE JADE JEWELRY INDUSTRY WAS SUPPORTED IN KOTZEBUE AND NOORVIK BY THE BUREAU OF INDIANS AFFAIRS AFTER AN INITIAL SUCCESS IN 1951 AT SHUNGNAK. \$300 CAPITAL YIELDED SALES OF \$2,000 THE FIRST SEASON. (P46)

7251 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02691 A 250952

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, MINING, FISHING

ABST

SOME OF THE ESKIMOS HAD MIGRATED FROM THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE KOYUK RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S TO BECOME PERMANENT RESIDENTS. (P8,9,7) THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER (EAST OF ANBLER) LIES WITHIN THE UPPER KOBUK ESKIMO TERRITORY. (P17) THE WHOLE RIVER IS WITHIN THE ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THE KOVAGMUIT ESKIMOS LIVE ALONG THE

UPPER PART OF THE RIVER, WHICH IS IN A BOREAL FOREST ZONE. (P1,6) THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK ARE NORTH OF 6 N LAT AND JUST WEST OF 154 W LONG IN THE EASTERN END OF THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. IT FLOWS 300 MI WEST FROM ITS HEADWATERS NEAR THE WALKER AND NUTUVUKTI LAKES, TO ITS CONFLUENCE AT HOTHAM INLET. THE SELAWIK RIVER IS TO THE SOUTH, AND THE NOATAK RIVER IS TO THE NORTH. (P23) THE KOBUK RIVER NEAR ITS HEADWATERS FLOWS THROUGH A VALLEY MORE THAN 3 MI WIDE AND FORESTS OF BIRCH AND WHITE SPRUCE. THE TRANSITION FROM FOREST TO TUNDRA PROGRESSES TOWARD THE COAST. THE AUTHOR QUOTES GIDDINGS (1952) DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. THE FORESTS BECOME THINNER WITH SHORTER AND STOCKIER TREES ABOUT 50 MI BELOW SHUNGNAK. BIRCH BECOMES SCARCE AND SCRUBBY NEAR KIANA, HOWEVER SPRUCE APPEAR ALL THE WAY TO THE HOTHAM INLET. UPSTREAM, WILLOW AND ALDER FORM A FOLIAGE ROOF 10 TO 15 FT ABOVE GROUND, WHICH GRADUALLY LOWERS PROGRESSIVELY DOWNSTREAM. AT THE COAST, THE UNDERBUSH IS SO LOW, THAT TRAVEL THROUGH THE THICKETS IS DIFFICULT. (P23-24) RIVER EROSION IS SEVERE, BUT NOT LADEN WITH SILT. (P24) SOME OF THE ESKIMOS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER CAN TRACE THEIR ANCESTRY BACK TO THE KOBUK RIVER AREA. (P54) ONE ESKIMO WAS BORN BETWEEN SHUNGNAK AND AMBLER ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P54) GIDDINGS HAS DONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER SINCE 1941 AND HAS DEVELOPED A TIME SEQUENCE OF HABITATION DATING BACK TO 1250 AD, AND HAS BEGUN EXCAVATIONS AT ONION PORTAGE ON THE MIDDLE RIVER WHICH HAS LEVELS DATING BACK TO 8000 BC. (P76) IN 1850, SIMPSON TRAVELED SEVERAL MILES UP RIVER FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884, CANTWEL EXPLORED THE RIVER TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. IN 1885, STONEY TRAVELED UP THE KOBUK RIVER AND ESTABLISHED FORT COSMOS, NEAR THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK ON THE UPPER RIVER. EXPLORATORY TRIPS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH WERE MADE FROM THIS POINT. IN 1898 AND 1899, MORE THAN 800 GOLD MINERS WERE REPORTED LIVING ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER IN RESPONSE TO GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. TRADERS, MISSIONARIES, AND SCHOOL TEACHERS FOLLOWED. MOST OF THE MINERS HAD LEFT THE AREA BY 1900. (P86-87)

7252 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02691

A 250952

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, MINING, FISHING

ABST SOME OF THE ESKIMOS HAD MIGRATED FROM THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S TO BECOME PERMANENT RESIDENTS. (P8,9,7) THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER (EAST OF AMBLER) LIES WITHIN THE UPPER KOBUK ESKIMO TERRITORY. (P17) THE WHOLE RIVER IS WITHIN THE ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THE KOVAGHUIT ESKIMOS LIVE ALONG THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER, WHICH IS IN A BOREAL FOREST ZONE. (P1,6) THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK ARE NORTH OF 6 N LAT AND JUST WEST OF 154 W LONG IN THE EASTERN END OF THE BAIRD MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. IT FLOWS 300 MI WEST FROM ITS HEADWATERS NEAR THE WALKER AND NUTUVUKTI LAKES, TO ITS CONFLUENCE AT HOTHAM INLET. THE SELAWIK RIVER IS TO THE SOUTH, AND THE NOATAK RIVER IS TO THE NORTH. (P23) THE KOBUK RIVER NEAR ITS HEADWATERS FLOWS THROUGH A VALLEY MORE THAN 3 MI WIDE AND FORESTS OF BIRCH AND WHITE SPRUCE. THE TRANSITION FROM FOREST TO TUNDRA PROGRESSES TOWARD THE COAST. THE AUTHOR QUOTES GIDDINGS (1952) DESCRIPTION OF THE AREA ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. THE FORESTS BECOME THINNER WITH SHORTER AND STOCKIER TREES ABOUT 50 MI BELOW SHUNGNAK. BIRCH BECOMES SCARCE AND SCRUBBY NEAR KIANA, HOWEVER SPRUCE APPEAR ALL THE WAY TO THE HOTHAM INLET. UPSTREAM, WILLOW AND ALDER FORM A FOLIAGE ROOF 10 TO 15 FT ABOVE GROUND, WHICH GRADUALLY LOWERS PROGRESSIVELY DOWNSTREAM. AT THE COAST, THE UNDERBUSH IS SO LOW, THAT TRAVEL THROUGH THE THICKETS IS DIFFICULT. (P23-24) RIVER EROSION IS SEVERE, BUT NOT LADEN WITH SILT. (P24) SOME OF THE ESKIMOS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER CAN TRACE THEIR ANCESTRY BACK TO THE KOBUK RIVER AREA. (P54) ONE ESKIMO WAS BORN BETWEEN SHUNGNAK AND AMBLER ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P54) GIDDINGS HAS DONE ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER SINCE 1941 AND HAS DEVELOPED A TIME SEQUENCE OF HABITATION DATING BACK TO 1250 AD, AND HAS BEGUN EXCAVATIONS AT ONION PORTAGE ON THE MIDDLE RIVER WHICH HAS LEVELS DATING BACK TO 8000 BC. (P76) IN 1850, SIMPSON TRAVELED SEVERAL MILES UP RIVER FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884, CANTWEL EXPLORED THE RIVER TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. IN 1885, STONEY TRAVELED UP THE KOBUK RIVER AND ESTABLISHED FORT COSMOS, NEAR THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK ON THE UPPER RIVER. EXPLORATORY TRIPS TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH WERE MADE FROM THIS POINT. IN 1898 AND 1899, MORE THAN 800 GOLD MINERS WERE REPORTED LIVING ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER IN RESPONSE TO GOLD DISCOVERIES IN THE SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. TRADERS, MISSIONARIES, AND SCHOOL TEACHERS FOLLOWED. MOST OF THE MINERS HAD LEFT THE AREA BY 1900. (P86-87)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1679

7253 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 B 250962
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, WATER
 GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, MINING, FISHING
 ABST THE ESKIMOS ALONG THE RIVER ABOVE AMBLER ISLAND BUILT WINTER HOUSES ON THE RIVER NEAR SUMMER FISH CAMPS.
 THEIR HUNTING TERRITORY RANGED FROM 200 TO 300 MILES TO THE EAST. VILLAGES, HOWEVER, WERE LARGER NEAR THE
 MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P98-99) GIDDINGS, IN 1941 AND 1947, EXCAVATED HOUSE SITES ALONG THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH
 EAST AS FAR AS SHUNGNAK. (P126) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS DOGSLEDS WERE USED AS FAR BACK AS 1550 FOR THE
 LOWER RIVER, AND ABOUT 1745 FOR THE UPPER RIVER. (P145) MCILLWAIN (1901) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS KOWAK RIVER.
 (P109) THE KOBUK RIVER ESKIMOS HAD TRADE LINES WITH ESKIMOS AT KOTZEBUE SOUND, BROOKS RANGE (NUNAMIUT) AND
 WITH INDIANS ALONG THE KOYUKUK. THE PRIMARY TRADE CENTER WAS AT THE VILLAGE OF AKISHOOK-KOSH-KUNNO. (P212)
 ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANTS RELATES HIS GRANDFATHER (FROM THE KOYUKUK AREA) SOMETIMES WENT DOWN THE KOBUK
 RIVER TO THE SEA TO TRADE, PRIOR TO 1885. (P216) STONEY (1899) MADE AN OVERLAND SLEDGE JOURNEY FROM THE RIVER
 TO POINT BARROW. (P215) THE FIRST TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE KOBUK RIVER IN 1910. (P208) ALLEN
 (1887) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS HOLOATNA RIVER. (215)

7254 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 B 250962
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, WATER
 GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, MINING, FISHING
 ABST THE ESKIMOS ALONG THE RIVER ABOVE AMBLER ISLAND BUILT WINTER HOUSES ON THE RIVER NEAR SUMMER FISH CAMPS.
 THEIR HUNTING TERRITORY RANGED FROM 200 TO 300 MILES TO THE EAST. VILLAGES, HOWEVER, WERE LARGER NEAR THE
 MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P98-99) GIDDINGS, IN 1941 AND 1947, EXCAVATED HOUSE SITES ALONG THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH
 EAST AS FAR AS SHUNGNAK. (P126) ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE SHOWS DOGSLEDS WERE USED AS FAR BACK AS 1550 FOR THE
 LOWER RIVER, AND ABOUT 1745 FOR THE UPPER RIVER. (P145) MCILLWAIN (1901) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS KOWAK RIVER.
 (P109) THE KOBUK RIVER ESKIMOS HAD TRADE LINES WITH ESKIMOS AT KOTZEBUE SOUND, BROOKS RANGE (NUNAMIUT) AND
 WITH INDIANS ALONG THE KOYUKUK. THE PRIMARY TRADE CENTER WAS AT THE VILLAGE OF AKISHOOK-KOSH-KUNNO. (P212)
 ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANTS RELATES HIS GRANDFATHER (FROM THE KOYUKUK AREA) SOMETIMES WENT DOWN THE KOBUK
 RIVER TO THE SEA TO TRADE, PRIOR TO 1885. (P216) STONEY (1899) MADE AN OVERLAND SLEDGE JOURNEY FROM THE RIVER
 TO POINT BARROW. (P215) THE FIRST TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE KOBUK RIVER IN 1910. (P208) ALLEN
 (1887) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS HOLOATNA RIVER. (215)

7255 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A PHOTO ON P 189 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "DEEP-CUT BANK OF KOBUK RIVER SHOWS THIN LAYER OF TUNDRA, WHICH
 SUPPORTS SPINDLY, SHALLOW-ROOTED TREES."

7256 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 02725 970971
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, SPRING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1680

ABST WHILE VISITING A "HOT SPRING" IN GRANITE MOUNTAIN, DURING THE WINTER OF 1970-1971, A SNOWMOBILE PARTY FROM KOYUK MET ANOTHER PARTY FROM NOORVIK ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (C-20)

7257 HATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02728 952

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYH RIVER BASIN, RIVER, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST FROM OCTOBER TO APRIL PEOPLE OF THE KOBUK RIVER REGIONAL GROUP LIVE IN LARGE SETTLEMENTS AT THE MOUTHS OF MAJOR TRIBUTARIES FROM THE HEAD OF THE KOBUK DELTA TO REED RIVER. FROM APRIL TO OCTOBER MEMBERS OF THIS REGIONAL GROUP LIVE IN SMALL CAMPS SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER. (TABLE 2 BETWEEN P12-13) THE AUTHOR REFERS TO GIDDINGS 1952, AND NOTES THAT IN THE 1940'S GIDDINGS CONDUCTED DENDROCHRONOLOGICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESEARCH ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. (P21)

7258 HATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02729 970971

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR REFERENCES GIDDINGS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT VARIOUS SITES ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER, SPECIFICALLY THE EKSEAVIK AND AHTEUT SITES. DURING THE LAST 1000 YEARS, THESE SITES SHOW INCREASING REGIONALISM IN CULTURAL MATERIAL. (P25, 142, 146, 152, 156, 171)

7259 HATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02729 970971

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYH GENERAL, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR REFERENCES GIDDINGS ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK AT VARIOUS SITES ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER, SPECIFICALLY THE EKSEAVIK AND AHTEUT SITES. DURING THE LAST 1000 YEARS, THESE SITES SHOW INCREASING REGIONALISM IN CULTURAL MATERIAL. (P25, 142, 146, 152, 156, 171)

7260 HATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02737 898904

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP

ABST IN 1898, NOTICES OF A HUGE GOLD STRIKE IN KOTZEBUE SOUND STARTED A SMALL RUSH TO THE AREA. THE REPORTS WERE FRAUDULENT, BUT SOME PEOPLE STAYED TO PROSPECT. ONE GROUP WENT UP THE KOBUK RIVER AND SPENT THE WINTER. AFTER A SECOND WINTER WITHOUT FINDING ANY GOLD, THEY LEFT AND WENT TO NONE. (P57) SAM HARSH WINTERED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER IN 1903 WHEN HIS BOAT WAS CAUGHT BY FREEZE UP. IN 1904 "HE BOATED HIS PROVISIONS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK," ENROUTE TO THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT. (P235)

7261 HATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 02849 00003 967

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYH TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1681

ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, US COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE KOBUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ANBLER (191 MILES) FROM MAY 18 TO OCT 18 BY BOATS WITH 3 FT DRAFT. FROM ANBLER TO KOBUK VILLAGE BOATS WITH 2 FT DRAFT CAN NAVIGATE MAY 19 TO OCT 21.

7262 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 02853 961
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYH TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST THE AUTHOR TOOK A CANOE TRIP ON THE REED AND KOBUK RIVERS IN 1961. (PVI) SHE THEN BEGAN RESEARCH ON ESKIMO SETTLEMENT AND SUSTISTENCE PATTERNS IN VILLAGES ON THE KOBUK.

7263 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 02858 974
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYH DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF
ABST THE UPPER KOBUK IS SWIFT BUT HAS EXCELLENT RECREATION POTENTIAL AS A FLOATABLE RIVER. (P141&142) THE LOWER KOBUK IS EASILY TRAVELED BY RIVER-BOAT. (P142)

7264 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 02864 976
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYH NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO
ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS SAND DUNES RISING 100 FT ALONG A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (PP148,149)

7265 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 02864 976
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYH NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,PHOTO
ABST A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS SAND DUNES RISING 100 FT ALONG A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (PP148,149)

7266 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 02892 895947
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,ICE
ABST IN EARLY 1927 WHILE RETURNING FROM BARROW TO FAIRBANKS IN HIS SWALLOW, JOE CROSSON FLEW FROM KOTZEBUE "AND FOLLOWED THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE TOWN OF NOORVIK. THERE, AS HE LANDED ON ROUGH RIVER ICE, THE RIGHT LANDING GEAR STRUT WAS BROKEN." REPAIRS WERE MADE AND HE CONTINUED ON TO FAIRBANKS. (PP.99-100). SOMETIME BETWEEN 1928 AND 1931 FREDDIE MÖLLER "PREPARED FOR TAKE-OFF FROM A SNOW-COVERED RIVER BAR NEAR SHUNGNAK" (P.118). AFTER A SLIGHT MISHAP AND REPAIRS TO HIS PLANE, HE ACTUALLY MANAGED TO TAKEOFF AND RETURN HOME TO FAIRBANKS. ARCHIE FERGUSON (1895-1947) USED TO HAUL FREIGHT ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER IN A HOMEMADE SCOW: "EVERY YEAR THE CHANNEL CHANGES, GITTIN' WIDER *N* SHORTER. ONCE I GOT STUCK ON A BAR FOR THREE WEEKS, BUT WHEN SHE RAISES, SHE RAISES FAST." (P.199). SHUNGNAK "WAS LOCATED 175 MILES UP THE KOBUK RIVER. THERE WAS A C.A.A. RADIO STATION THERE AND AN ESKIMO VILLAGE NEARBY." (P.195)-WRITTEN IN 1947. ARCHIE FERGUSON'S FIRST TRIP WITH A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1682

PASSENGER, A MNER NAMED JIMMY DONOVAN, WAS TO SHUNGNAK. HE CAME DOWN TO LAND "ON A SMOOTH PLACE IN THE RIVER" BUT MISSED IT, AND HIT ON THE NEXT BEND.(P202)"ONE WINTER DAY ARCHIE'S SHIP, HEAVILY LOADED WAS APPROACHING SHUNGNAK.THE RADIO STATION WARNED HIM THAT THE RIVER ICE WAS ONLY THREE AND A HALF INCHES THICK. THIS DID NOT DETER HIM: HE HAD LANDED THE WEEK BEFORE ON ONLY THREE INCHES. HE CAME DOWN ...THE PLANE BROKE THROUGH." SEVERAL INCHES WERE BROKEN OFF THE PROPELLER; ON TAKE-OFF" THE PLANE RAN THREE MILES DOWN THE RIVER" BEFORE IT LIFTED OFF. (P.206). ABOUT 1943 ARCHIE FERGUSSON "PARKED HIS CESSNA AT KIANA ONE SUMMER EVENING ON A SHORT RIVER BAR. THE WATER ROSE DURING THE NIGHT, SWIRLING TO THE BELLY OF THE PLANE." THE PLANE WAS HAULED ONTO A BARGE & TIED DOWN. THEN THIS "HYBRID CONTRAPTION" MOVED UPSTREAM BY AIRCRAFT POWER TO THE NEAREST FIELD. (P.206-207).

7267 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 02995 883910
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,LAKE,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1883,STONEY WENT UP THE KOBUK. THE NEXT YEAR HE REACHED A POINT ABOUT 156 DEGREES W LONG. ALSO THAT YEAR J C CANTWELL REACHED ABOUT THE SAME POINT. IN 1885 CANTWELL REPEATED THE TRIP AND CONTINUED UP TO THE HEAD OF THE KOBUK REGION AND WALKER LAKE. "DURING THE WINTER OF 1885-6 STONEY REMAINED NEAR SHUNGNAK ON THE UPPER PORTION OF THE KOBUK AND HE AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY MADE SEVERAL EXTENSIVE TRIPS," INCLUDING TRIPS TO THE ALATNA RIVER AND CHANDLER LAKE. (P2) JOSEPH GRINNELL JOINED A GROUP OF MINERS WHO WINTERED ON THE KOBUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HUNT RIVER AND MADE SIDE TRIPS ALONG THE MAIN KOBUK. (P3) SUMMER 1901 "W C NENDENHALL AND PARTY WENT FROM FT HANLIN, ON THE YUKON RIVER, TO HELP NEJACK CREEK DIVIDE AND THENCE DOWN THE KOBUK TO ITS MOUTH." IN 1910 PHILIP SMITH" WENT FROM THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE UPPER PART OF THE KOBUK BASIN AND THEN TO THE MOUTH OF THE LATTER N." (P3)

7268 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 03073 973
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,RECREATION,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST DRAINAGES IN THE REGION EXTEND SOUTH FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, THROUGH MOUNTAINS AS WIDE STREAMS TO THE KOBUK RIVER BLM.HAS FILED AN APPLICATION FOR A TRAIL RESERVATION ALONG THE RIVER. STANDS OF SAW-LOG SIZE WHITE SPRUCE AND POPLARS ARE FOUND IN VALLEYS ALONG THE RIVER. GRIZZLY BEARS LIVE AND ARE FOUND NEAR THE RIVER'S BOTTOMLANDS.

7269 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF NOORVIK ON THE KOBUK RIVER (NAZURUK CHANNEL) COMES FROM THE RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P29) FOR THE VILLAGE OF KIANA ON THE KOBUK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER AND RIVER ICE. FOUR SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P30) FOR THE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK ON THE "SHUNGNAK RIVER" (ACTUALLY THE KOBUK RIVER) IT COMES FROM THE RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P30) FOR THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK ON THE KOBUK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P30) FOR THE VILLAGE OF AMBLER ON THE KOBUK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER. FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (PP31-32)

7270 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 03139 973
 STOR 1602095

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1683

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER AT AMBLER IS 6570 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF AMBLER AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

7271 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03160 906

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE

ABST D H HERSHEY DESCRIBES A BOAT TRIP HE MADE IN 1906 UP THE KOBUK RIVER IN HIS SEARCH FOR EVIDENCE OF ANCIENT GLACIATION IN THE KOBUK RIVER REGION. (P.90)

7272 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03238 975

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS PROVIDE THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA WITH THE MAJORITY OF ITS WATER SUPPLY. (P38) BITUMINOUS COAL OCCURS IN SEVERAL AREAS ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. (P39) THE KOBUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY BARGE FOR A PORTION OF ITS LENGTH. (P40)

7273 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03494 929930

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST "MAY 14: THE RIVER BREAKING UP, IT WILL GO OUT TOMORROW AT ABOUT 3:00 O'CLOCK PM. BOAT IN DANGEROUS PLACE, HOPE TO HAVE SAFE TOMORROW." (P35) "MAY 22: DOWN TO SEE IF KOBUK WAS OUT. OUT ALREADY FOR MANY A DAY; THE RIVER IS ALL CLEAR OF ICE." (P36) "OCT 9: WORK ALL DAY AT BROWN STORE. SLUSH ICE RUNNING STRONG IN KOBUK RIVER TONIGHT." (P49) "OCT 10: RIVER ALL CLEAR AGAIN, VERY WARM WEATHER AND SNOW VERY WET." (P49) "OCT 13: SLUCE ICE RUNNING STRONG NOW IN KOBUK RIVER. ONE YEAR AGO TOMORROW KOBUK ALL FROZEN UP." (P49)

7274 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03494 929930

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST "MAY 14: THE RIVER BREAKING UP, IT WILL GO OUT TOMORROW AT ABOUT 3:00 O'CLOCK PM. BOAT IN DANGEROUS PLACE, HOPE TO HAVE SAFE TOMORROW." (P35) "MAY 22: DOWN TO SEE IF KOBUK WAS OUT. OUT ALREADY FOR MANY A DAY; THE RIVER IS ALL CLEAR OF ICE." (P36) "OCT 9: WORK ALL DAY AT BROWN STORE. SLUSH ICE RUNNING STRONG IN KOBUK RIVER TONIGHT." (P49) "OCT 10: RIVER ALL CLEAR AGAIN, VERY WARM WEATHER AND SNOW VERY WET." (P49) "OCT 13: SLUCE ICE RUNNING STRONG NOW IN KOBUK RIVER. ONE YEAR AGO TOMORROW KOBUK ALL FROZEN UP." (P49)

7275 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03496 923

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1684

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND 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 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON TANANA VILLAGE/KOYUKUK/KOTZEBUE TRAIL, 1923-1924, REPORTED THAT ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT, THEY LEFT MARSAN ON THE ALATNA ON JAN 28TH AND REACHED THE KOBUK FEB 1ST. (P12) THEY CAMPED 2 MIS ABOVE REED RIVER AND AT A TRAPPERS CABIN BELOW SELBY CREEK. (P12) AGAIN OVERNIGHTED AT PAH AND SHUNGNAK. (P12) SHUNGNAK HAD A STORE, SAWMILL AND MINING ENTERPRISE. (P13) HE CONTINUED TO NOORVIK AND DID NOT GO ON TO KOTZEBUE BECAUSE DISTEMPER WAS EPIDEMIC AMONG THE DOGS ALONG THE KOBUK. (PP12-13)

7276 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03496 923

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND 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 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY ON TANANA VILLAGE/KOYUKUK/KOTZEBUE TRAIL, 1923-1924, REPORTED THAT ON THE SECOND ATTEMPT, THEY LEFT MARSAN ON THE ALATNA ON JAN 28TH AND REACHED THE KOBUK FEB 1ST. (P12) THEY CAMPED 2 MIS ABOVE REED RIVER AND AT A TRAPPERS CABIN BELOW SELBY CREEK. (P12) AGAIN OVERNIGHTED AT PAH AND SHUNGNAK. (P12) SHUNGNAK HAD A STORE, SAWMILL AND MINING ENTERPRISE. (P13) HE CONTINUED TO NOORVIK AND DID NOT GO ON TO KOTZEBUE BECAUSE DISTEMPER WAS EPIDEMIC AMONG THE DOGS ALONG THE KOBUK. (PP12-13)

7277 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03548 00001 922923

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,RIVER,LAKE,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION

ABST DR OLAUS MURIE, BIOLOGIST, DID FIELDWORK IN ALATNA RIVER AREA BETWEEN DEC 25,1922, AND MAR 23,1923. U OF A ARCHIVES, BOX 1, MURIE COLLECTION. IN FOLDER #3, "ALATNA RIVER-PHYSIOGRAPHY",MURIE DESCRIBES THE ALATNA-KOBUK PORTAGE. "THE ESKIMO HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL TO THE KOBUK BY A ROUTE WHICH LEAVES THE ALATNA RIVER NEARLY 40 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH, BY WINTER TRAIL, AND EXTENDS IN A GENERAL NW DIRECTION TO THE KOBUK, PASSING OVER NORUTAK LAKE. I SHOULD JUDGE HE WENT ABOUT 30 OR 40 MIS ACROSS THIS PORTAGE. NO ONE HAD BEEN ACROSS THIS WINTER, AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR US TO BREAK TRAIL ALL THE WAY." (P2-3) THEY HAD LEFT THE ALATNA RIVER JAN 8, 1923, AND CAMPED ONLY A FEW MIS FROM THE KOBUK RIVER JAN 14. THEY TURNED BACK TO THE ALATNA FROM THIS POINT. SHUNGNAK WAS SEVERAL DAYS' TRAVEL DOWN THE KOBUK, AND THE AREA WAS "GAMELESS". (P3)

7278 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03548 00001 922923

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,RIVER,LAKE,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION

ABST DR OLAUS MURIE, BIOLOGIST, DID FIELDWORK IN ALATNA RIVER AREA BETWEEN DEC 25,1922, AND MAR 23,1923. U OF A ARCHIVES, BOX 1, MURIE COLLECTION. IN FOLDER #3, "ALATNA RIVER-PHYSIOGRAPHY",MURIE DESCRIBES THE ALATNA-KOBUK PORTAGE. "THE ESKIMO HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO TRAVEL TO THE KOBUK BY A ROUTE WHICH LEAVES THE ALATNA RIVER NEARLY 40 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH, BY WINTER TRAIL, AND EXTENDS IN A GENERAL NW DIRECTION TO THE KOBUK, PASSING OVER NORUTAK LAKE. I SHOULD JUDGE HE WENT ABOUT 30 OR 40 MIS ACROSS THIS PORTAGE. NO ONE HAD BEEN ACROSS THIS WINTER, AND IT WAS NECESSARY FOR US TO BREAK TRAIL ALL THE WAY." (P2-3) THEY HAD LEFT THE ALATNA RIVER JAN 8, 1923, AND CAMPED ONLY A FEW MIS FROM THE KOBUK RIVER JAN 14. THEY TURNED BACK TO THE ALATNA FROM THIS POINT. SHUNGNAK WAS SEVERAL DAYS' TRAVEL DOWN THE KOBUK, AND THE AREA WAS "GAMELESS". (P3)

7279 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1685

REFN 03917 00047 883907

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663300 W1613200 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST RECORD GROUP 75 BIA ALASKA DIVISION. LETTER RECEIVED 1883-1907 ALATNA-7 1908. AFTER A 50 MI PORTAGE FROM THE ALATNA RIVER THE KOBUK RIVER IS REACHED 300 MILES UPSTREAM FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P4)

7280 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE KOBUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 11,767 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 125,000 FISH. (P9)

7281 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 04022 964972

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, DREDGING, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ALASKA RAILROAD FILE TITLED "KENNECOTT COPPER" CORRESPONDENCE, 1964-72 INCLUDED A REPORT ON NAVIGATION IMPROVEMENTS DESIRED ON THE KOBUK RIVER, DATED MARCH 15, 1967. LOCAL MINING, TRADING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS REQUESTED DREDGING OF SANDBARS TO PROVIDE PASSAGE FOR SHALLOW-DEPTH TUG AND BARGE OUTFITS. PROPOSED CHANNEL DEPTH WOULD BE 5 FEET, CHANNEL WIDTH 500 FEET. PRIMARY PURPOSE IS TO PROVIDE MORE RELIABLE AND LESS COSTLY RIVER TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES, FUEL, AND MERCHANDISE TO 5 UPRIVER VILLAGES. DREDGING WAS PROPOSED FROM THE MOUTH NEAR MILE 20 TO THE PROPOSED OFF LOADING SITE AT RABBIT CREEK, ABOUT MILE 195. MATERIALS TO BE REMOVED, BY INSPECTION, ARE SANDY GRAVEL AND FINE SAND. THE RIVER IS CLEAR-WATER, INDICATING THE TRANSPORT OF LITTLE FINES OR SILTS. (P1) THE FREIGHTING SEASON ON THE KOBUK RIVER IS FROM MID-JUNE TO LATE SEPT. BESIDES THE B AND R TUG AND BARGE CO 2 INDEPENDANT FREIGHTER USE THE RIVER TO SUPPLY THEIR TRADING POSTS AT KIANA AND NODRVIK. FREIGHT TONAGES FOR THE YEARS 1958-1964 ARE GRAPHED AND COPIED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD. (P1, SEC II) UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS A RELATIVELY EXPENSIVE TUG AND BARGE SYSTEM IS REQUIRED TO HANDLE FREIGHT UNDER KOBUK AND KOTZEBUE CONDITIONS. WITH ONLY A LIMITED SUPPLY OF FREIGHT AND A RESTRICTED OPERATING SEASON, FREIGHT RATES ON THE KOBUK ARE UNAVOIDABLY HIGH. (P2) AT PRESENT FREIGHT RATES MOVE ON THE RIVER AT \$40 PER TON FOR BULK ITEMS AND CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT. LIGHTERING COSTS AT \$12 PER TON INTO KOTZEBUE ARE INCLUDED IN THIS TOTAL. (P7)

7282 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 04058 957

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW FISHING, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE

ABST SHEEFISH ARE CAUGHT IN GREAT NUMBERS IN THE KOBUK RIVER BY ICE FISHING IN THE WINTER AND NETTING IN THE SUMMER. PRESENTLY THIS SUPPLY IS PRIMARILY FOR LOCAL SALE. AUTHORITIES CONSIDER THIS RESOURCE CAPABLE OF SIZEABLE EXPANSION. (P51) THE KOBUK RIVER REGION IS RICH IN ASBESTOS AND JADE. BOTH MINERALS HAVE BEEN USED BY THE ESKIMOS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED YEARS. ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THERE ARE STANDS OF MERCHANTABLE WHITE SPRUCE THAT COULD YIELD 6 TO 12 INCH BOARDS. (P65) "FROM KOTZEBUE, BARGES ON TRIPS FAR UP KOBUK RIVER WITH SUPPLIES ALSO TAKE TOURIST PASSENGERS BY ARRANGEMENT." (P66) AT KIANA, 60 MILES UP RIVER, THERE IS A WELL EQUIPPED FISHING LODGE. "BARGES CAN BE TAKEN UP THE KOBUK RIVER AS FAR AS KOBUK VILLAGE, A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1686

DISTANCE OF ABOUT 210 MILES. ITS MODERATE VELOCITY FAVORS BARGING. HOWEVER, IT IS REPORTED THAT SOME SILTING HAS TAKEN PLACE IN THE UPPER REACHES DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS." (P79) THERE IS A LARGE BED OF COPPER ORE NEAR KOBUK WHERE EXTENSIVE DEVELOPMENT WORK IS SCHEDULED FOR THE SUMMER OF 1957. (P87) DELTA WIDTH OF THE KOBUK IS 20 MILES. (P89) REPORT DATED 1957. ABSTRACTED FROM "HARBORS AND RIVERS IN AIC SURVEY REPORT, INTERIM REPORT NO 6, NORTHWEST ALASKA" BY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DATED 1957.

7283 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 04068 00012 963
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT
ABST REPORT ON TRIP TO RUBY CREEK EXPLORATION OF BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY (1963). CONCERNING A PROPOSED ROAD FROM THE RUBY CREEK AREA TO A POINT ON THE KOBUK RIVER, THE PLACE SHUNGNAK IS PREFERRED AS NAVIGATION IS MORE SUITABLE FROM THAT POINT. THE TOWN OF KOBUK IS SUPPLIED BY BARGE FROM KOTZEBUE.

7284 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 04069 00017 972
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW VEGETATION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST "FLOWS W 280 MI TO HOTHAM INLET 25 MI SE OF KOTZEBUE; 66 54 N, 160 31 W." REASONS FOR THE PROPOSAL: THE KOBUK IN THIS AREA IS UNMODIFIED AND IDEAL FOR FLOATING AND RIVERBOATING. THE AREA IS EXTREMELY RICH IN ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND THERE IS PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHY. TAIGA FORESTS YIELD TO TUNDRA AND ALPINE CLIMAX VEGETATION. SOME COMMERCIAL BARGING PROBABLY EXISTS BETWEEN VILLAGES. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.)

7285 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 04069 00017 972
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW VEGETATION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST "FLOWS W 280 MI TO HOTHAM INLET 25 MI SE OF KOTZEBUE; 66 54 N, 160 31 W." REASONS FOR THE PROPOSAL: THE KOBUK IN THIS AREA IS UNMODIFIED AND IDEAL FOR FLOATING AND RIVERBOATING. THE AREA IS EXTREMELY RICH IN ARCHEOLOGICAL MATERIAL AND THERE IS PLENTY OF OPPORTUNITY FOR WILDLIFE OBSERVATIONS AND PHOTOGRAPHY. TAIGA FORESTS YIELD TO TUNDRA AND ALPINE CLIMAX VEGETATION. SOME COMMERCIAL BARGING PROBABLY EXISTS BETWEEN VILLAGES. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS.)

7286 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 04077 00034 884899
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION
ABST FLOAT PLANES CAN LAND ON THE KOBUK RIVER AT THE SALMON RIVER CONFLUENCE. POWERBOATS AND BARGES TRAVEL UP AND DOWN THE KOBUK RIVER BETWEEN VILLAGES ABOVE AND BELOW THE SALMON RIVER MOUTH. ("ACCESS") IN 1884 STONEY, OF US NAVY, ASCENDED THE KOBUK AS FAR AS THE SELBY LAKE OUTLET. ABOUT 800 PEOPLE ATTRACTED BY RUMORS OF GOLD SPENT THE WINTER OF 1898-1899 ON THE KOBUK. MOST LEFT THE CAMP IN THE SPRING BUT A FEW CONTINUED TO LIVE ALONG THE RIVER FOR SEVERAL YEARS. ESKIMO PEOPLE HAVE LIVED AND TRAVELED IN THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY FOR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1687

THOUSANDS OF YEARS. REMAINS OF WINTER AND SUMMER HOUSES, CAMPS, ARTIFACTS AND EVIDENCE OF HUMAN PRESENCE HAVE BEEN FOUND ALONG THE KOBUK. J LOUIS GIDDINGS HAS CONDUCTED ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY. FROM THE SALMON RIVER IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO FLOAT DOWN THE KOBUK FOR 45 MI TO THE VILLAGE OF KIANA, OR 70 MI TO NOORVIK, OR DOWN TO THE KOBUK DELTA (RECREATION)

7287 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00043 A 854972
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER

CHANNEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,FISHING,HUNTING,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,LAKE,ROUTE,EXPEDITION

ABST THE KOBUK RIVER FLOWS APPROXIMATELY 380 MILES FROM ITS HEADWATERS IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS TO ITS MOUTH IN HOTHAM INLET. THE STUDY SEGMENT EXTENDS FROM THE RIVER'S HEADWATERS TO THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK, APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES. ONLY THE UPPERMOST 20 MILES OF THE KOBUK RIVER ARE WITHIN THE RUGGED MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE. AFTER LEAVING THE MOUNTAINS NEAR WALKER LAKE FLOWS THROUGH AN AREA OF BROAD VALLEYS SEPARATING RIDGES OF LOW MOUNTAINS. FOR NEARLY 200 MILES THE RIVER IS BORDERED BY HIGH HILLS AND LOW MOUNTAINS AVERAGING 5-10 MILES TO EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. SEVERAL LARGE LAKES ARE LOCATED NEAR THE RIVER TO THE NORTH. RELIEF ALONG THE UPPER 20 MILES IS GREAT, WITH PEAKS RISING 3,000-4,000 FEET ABOVE THE VALLEY FLOOR. OVER THE NEXT 40 MILES RELIEF IS MODERATE WITH NEARBY HILLS AND RIDGES 1,000-1,500 FEET HIGHER THAN THE RIVER. WITHIN THE UPPER AND LOWER KOBUK CANYONS THE IMMEDIATE CANYON WALLS AND BLUFFS RISE 100-200 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. BELOW THE LOWER KOBUK CANYON TO THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK THE VALLEY FLOOR BROADENS TO 6-12 MILES ACROSS. RELIEF OVER THE VALLEY IS SLIGHT. THE ELEVATION OF THE RIVER IN ITS HEADWATERS IS ABOUT 1,200 FEET AND AT KOBUK ABOUT 150 FEET. ALTHOUGH THE RIVER DROPS AN AVERAGE OF 7 FEET PER MILE OVER THIS DISTANCE, OVER 500 FEET ARE DROPPED IN THE FIRST 25 MILES. FROM THE OUTLET FROM WALKER LAKE TO THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK, ABOUT 125 MILES, THE RIVER DROPS AT LESS THAN 4 FEET PER MILE. CURRENT ABOVE WALKER LAKE IS GENERALLY SHIFT, 5-10 MPH. AT LEAST 2 MAJOR RAPIDS EXIST BETWEEN THE OUTLET FROM WALKER LAKE AND KICHAIAKAKA CREEK. ABOVE THE CREEK THE RIVER IS EXTREMELY SHALLOW AND ROCKY. OVER MOST OF THE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM WALKER LAKE OUTLET THE CURRENT AVERAGES 3-4 MPH. SWIFTER RIFFLES ARE PRESENT PERIODICALLY ALONG THE RIVER TO THE VICINITY OF SELBY RIVER. A MAJOR RAPIDS IS LOCATED IN LOWER KOBUK CANYON, ABOUT 30 MILES BELOW THE WALKER LAKE OUTLET. NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK THE RIVER SLOWS TO 2-3 MPH, MEANDERING GENTLY OVER MUCH OF ITS LENGTH. THE UPPER KOBUK VALLEY IS FORESTED OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH. OPEN LOW-GROWING WHITE SPRUCE DOMINATE THE VALLEY FLOOR AND ADJACENT SLOPES. THE KOBUK RIVER IS NON-GLACIAL AND THE UPPER RIVER HAS VERY CLEAR WATERS. SPRING RUN-OFFS AND HEAVY SUMMER RAINS CAN RESULT IN TEMPORARY AMOUNTS OF SEDIMENT. THE BOTTOM IS GENERALLY GRAVELLY TO STONEY IN CHARACTER. IN THE UPPER REACHES THE RIVER AVERAGES 10-15 YARDS WIDE WITH DEPTHS OF A FOOT OR LESS. AT THE WALKER LAKE OUTLET THE RIVER IS ROUGHLY 25 YARDS WIDE AND 4-5 FEET DEEP WITH HOLES UP TO 10 FEET DEEP. AT THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK THE RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 150 YARDS WIDE AND 4-10 FEET DEEP. THE KOBUK RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 12,000 SQUARE MILES. A U.S.G.S. GAGING STATION LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 66 MILES DOWNRIVER FROM KOBUK VILLAGE HAS MEASURED THE DISCHARGE FOR AN AVERAGE DAILY DISCHARGE OF 8,843 CFS.

7288 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00043 B 854972
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER

CHANNEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,FISHING,HUNTING,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT,LAKE,ROUTE,EXPEDITION

ABST A MAXIMUM OF 95,000 CFS WAS MEASURED IN MAY 1971, AND A MINIMUM OF 900 CFS WAS MEASURED IN APRIL 1972. DUE TO PERMAFROST, RAPID RUN-OFF OCCURS AND FLOODING IS COMMON. IT DOES EXHIBIT A SOMEWHAT MORE STABLE WATERSHED THAN OTHER BROOKS RANGE RIVERS, PROBABLY DUE TO THE SOURCE LAKES IN THE UPPER RIVER AREA. NATIVES FROM KOBUK AND SHUNGNAK RELY ON FISH AND GAME IN THE AREA. SUBSISTENCE FISHING GENERALLY DOES NOT OCCUR ABOVE THE SELBY

RIVER AND HUNTING AND TRAPPING NOT ABOVE LOWER KOBUK CANYON. BELOW THE PAH RIVER SEVERAL FISH DRYING RACKS, OLD CABINS AND CAMPS ARE LOCATED BETWEEN THE PAH AND THE LOWER CANYON. A HUNTING AND FISHING GUIDE IS BUILDING A HOUSE ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE KOBUK VILLAGE. FROM THIS LOCATION CLIENTS ARE APPARENTLY TAKEN BY PLANE OR RIVERBOAT TO NEARBY AREAS TO HUNT AND/OR FISH. SEVERAL CABINS ARE LOCATED AROUND WALKER LAKE. A SMALL AMOUNT OF RECREATIONAL USE CURRENTLY TAKES PLACE. THE CORPS OF ENGINEER HAS FOUND THE KOBUK TO BE NAVIGABLE UP RIVER FOR ABOUT 200 MILES. BOATS AND BARGES OF UP TO 3 FOOT DRAFT PRESENTLY CARRY GOODS UP RIVER AS FAR AS AMBLER. SHALLOWER DRAFT VESSELS ARE TAKEN UP RIVER TO KOBUK AND SKIFFS TRAVEL UP RIVER AS FAR AS THE LOWER KOBUK CANYON. UNDER CRITERIA DEVELOPED BY THE STATE, MUCH OF THE KOBUK WOULD APPEAR TO BE NAVIGABLE. PRIMARY ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS BY AIRCRAFT. COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE TO KOBUK AND BETTLES. WALKER LAKE PROVIDES EXCELLENT LANDING CONDITIONS FOR FLOATPLANES. FLOATPLANES CAN ALSO LAND ON OTHER LAKES AND SLOUGHS NEAR THE RIVER AND ON THE RIVER ITSELF BELOW THE SELBY. ONLY A FEW GRAVEL BARS, MOSTLY IN THE LOWER RIVER AREA, WOULD PERMIT LANDINGS BY SMALL, WHEELED AIRCRAFT. DURING WINTER MONTHS SNOWMACHINES AND DOG SLEDS CAN BE TAKEN INTO THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER AREA FROM KOBUK. A SHORT LOW PASS INTO THE KOBUK HEADWATER TRIBUTARY OF KICHAIAKAKA CREEK FROM HELPMEJACK CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO THE ALATNA RIVER CAN ALSO BE USED BY SNOWMACHINES AND DOGSLEDS COMING FROM THE VILLAGES IN THE UPPER KOKUKUK DRAINAGE. THIS SAME ROUTE WAS USED HISTORICALLY IN SUMMER MONTHS BY TRAVELERS ON FOOT OR IN CANOES. SMALL BOATS CAN BE LINED UP THE ALATNA TO HELPMEJACK THEN UP TO THE PASS. A RELATIVELY SHORT 5-6 MILE PORTAGE IS REQUIRED BEFORE REACHING CANOEABLE WATERS IN THE KOBUK DRAINAGE. IN SPRING ICE JAMS CAN AGGRAVATE THE FLOODING, CAUSING HEAVY CHANNEL EROSION AND SCOURING. SOME OF THE FORESTED LANDS IN THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER VALLEY CAN BE CONSIDERED COMMERCIAL FOREST LANDS. IN THE LOWER CANYON THE RIVER HAS EXPOSED BEDROCK ON THE CANYON FLOOR AND ALONG THE SIDES FOR OVER A MILE.

7289	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	04077 00043 C 854972	
	STOR	1602095	
	HOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FISHING, HUNTING, LAKE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ROUTE, EXPEDITION	
	ABST	DESPITE A SMALL RUSH TO THE UPPER KOBUK IN 1898, NO KNOWN STRIKES WERE EVER MADE ALONG OR NEAR THE RIVER. WILDLIFE AND FISHERIES RESOURCES OF THE RIVER ARE DESCRIBED. IN 1854 LT. STONEY OF THE U. S. NAVY MADE THE FIRST OFFICIAL EXPLORATION OF THE KOBUK, REPORTED AS THE "KOWAK" RIVER. AFTER TRANSFERRING FROM STEAMER TO SKINBOAT AT SHUNGNAK HE REACHED LAKE SELBY IN THE UPPER RIVER AREA. THE NEXT YEAR LT. J C CANTWELL OF THE REVENUE MARINE SERVICE TOOK A STEAMER UP THE KOBUK, THEN A SKIN BOAT UP THE ALATNA AND HELPMEJACK CREEK. CROSSING THE PORTAGE, HE DESCENDED KICHAIAKAKA CREEK AND THEN THE UPPER KOBUK AFTER "DISCOVERING" WALKER LAKE. A STEAMER SERVING WOULD-BE MINERS SPENT TWO WINTERS ON THE KOBUK RIVER DURING THE GOLD RUSH OF 1898-99. IN 1901 A U.S.G.S. PARTY HEADED BY W C MENDENHALL RETRACED CANTWELL'S STEPS OVER THE ALATNA PORTAGE AND DOWN THE KOBUK. MENDENHALL REPORTED AN ESKIMO VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE SELBY AND MANY FISH CAMPS BETWEEN THE SELBY AND AMBLER RIVERS. THE RIVER FROM WALKER LAKE TO KOBUK IS LARGELY EASY CLASS I WATER ON THE INTERNATIONAL WHITENWATER SCALE. ONE SECTION OF EXTREMELY RUGGED RAPIDS, CLASS V, EXISTS IN WALKER LAKE OUTLET ABOUT A MILE FROM THE LAKE. AN EASY PORTAGE OF ABOUT 5 MILES CAN BE MADE AROUND THESE RAPIDS. BELOW THIS PORTAGE IS ABOUT 1/2 MILE OF CLASS II WATER. THE LOWER KOBUK CANYON CONTAINS SEVERAL SETS OF RAPIDS OVER ABOUT A MILE OF THE RIVER. ALL BUT THE LAST OF THESE ARE CLASS III, AND THE LAST ARE CLASS IV. IT WAS RECOMMENDED THAT THE STUDY SEGMENT OF THE KOBUK RIVER BE INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM.	
7290	WATN	KOBUK RIVER	KOBUK RIVER
	REFN	04077 00051 A 974	
	STOR	1602095	
	HOUT	N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06	
	LUPR	21	
	KEYW	RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT	

ABST DOCUMENT IS A DAY-BY-DAY ACCOUNT OF A FLOAT TRIP INSPECTION OF THE UPPER KOBUK RIVER FROM WALKER LAKE TO THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK AUGUST 8-20, 1974. SEVEN PERSONS IN ADDITION TO THE AUTHOR, PATRICK POUREHOT, PARTICIPATED IN THE ANALYSIS OF THE AREA'S RESOURCES IN TERMS OF THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVER PROGRAM. BELOW THE CONFLUENCE OF THE OUTLET RIVER OF WALKER LAKE AND THE KOBUK THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 25 YARDS WIDE, 4-5 FEET DEEP WITH 10 FOOT HOLES, HAD A 3-4 MPH CURRENT, AND WAS EXTREMELY CLEAR WITH VISIBILITY TO 10 FEET. CAMP WAS SET UP 4 MILES BELOW THIS CONFLUENCE AFTER 2 1/2 HOURS ON THE RIVER WITH VERY LITTLE PADDLING. THERE WERE 100 FOOT BLUFFS ALONG THE RIVER AND ALDER AND WILLOW COVERED THE BANKS. WENT SWIMMING AT THE CAMP. ON AUG 11 TRAVELED 13 MILES DOWNSTREAM AND SET UP CAMP NEAR NUTUVUKTI LAKE OUTLET. WIDTH WAS 40 YARDS, 4-5 FEET DEEP, AND 3-4 MPH CURRENT. VERY FEW GRAVEL BARS WERE PRESENT AND WATER LEVELS WERE FAIRLY STABLE. THE UPPER KOBUK CANYON HAD 100-200 FOOT BLUFFS ON EITHER SIDE AND EASY CLASS II WATER WITH 1/2 MILE STRETCH OF SCATTERED BOULDERS REQUIRING SOME EASY MANEUVERING. REST OF RIVER ALL CLASS I SMOOTH WATER WITH FEW RIFFLES. VEGETATION IS MOSTLY WHITE AND BLACK SPRUCE WITH SCATTERED BIRCH AND POPLAR GROVES AND WILLOW AND ALDER ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. ON AUGUST 12 THE PARTY TRAVELED 14 MILES AND CAMPED ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW LOWER CANYON. HERE THE RIVER WAS 50-60 YARDS WIDE, 3-5 FEET DEEP, 3-4 MPH CURRENT AND HAD CLEAR WATER. LOWER CANYON ABOUT 3/4 MILE LONG AND CONSISTS OF 3 MAJOR SECTIONS OF RAPIDS. STOPPED AND SCOUTED FIRST BEND OF RAPIDS FROM RIGHT BANK AND THEN ALL 3 CANOES SUCCESSFULLY RAN THEM AND PULLED OUT AGAIN ON RIGHT BANKS. THIS FIRST SET IS PROBABLY LOW CLASS III, HAS 2 FOOT STANDING WAVES BELOW FIRST CHUTE, STRONG CURRENT, AND SOME EASY BUT CRITICAL MANEUVERING TO AVOID ROCK OUTCROPS. FIRST BEND ABOUT 150 YARDS LONG. THE SECOND MAJOR BEND OF RAPIDS IS ABOUT 1/4 MILE DOWNSTREAM OF FIRST BUT IS EASY TO GET TOO FAR INTO BECAUSE OF ROCK BARRIERS JUST UPSTREAM, OFF RIGHT BANK. "AFTER SCOUTING IT LOOKED LIKE WE COULD RUN FIRST CHUTE AGAINST LEFT WALL AND GET OUT QUICKLY BEFORE GOING THROUGH SECOND AND LARGER CHUTE. TED JR. AND I AND BUFF AND SCOTT SUCCESSFULLY SHOT FIRST CHUTE WITH NO WATER SHIPPAGE ALTHOUGH GETTING OUT BELOW ON RIGHT BANK REQUIRED SOME FAST AND CAREFUL WORK BECAUSE OF SWIFT CURRENT." CLASS III RAPID. ED AND TED LINED AROUND THROUGH SMALL BACKCHANNEL ON RIGHT BANK.

7291 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00051 8 974

STOR 1602095

HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW LAKE, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT

USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST SECOND CHUTE WAS 5 OR 6 FOOT V-SHAPED CHUTE THROUGH WHICH THE WHOLE RIVER PLUNGED WITH A 3 FOOT HIGH RESURGE SWELL AT THE END. "IT APPEARED TOO HEAVY TO TAKE AN OPEN CANOE THROUGH WITHOUT FILLING WITH WATER, SO WE ALL LINED AROUND A HUGE BOULDER ON THE RIGHT SIDE SEPARATING THE CHUTE FROM A SMALL BACK CHANNEL JUST WIDE AND DEEP ENOUGH TO FLOAT A LOADED CANOE." THE THIRD AND LARGEST STRETCH OF WHITEWATER WAS ABOUT 1/3 OF A MILE DOWNRIVER AND CONSISTED OF 2 MAJOR CHANNELS OF WHITEWATER DIVIDED BY A CONTINUOUS WALL OF HUGE BOULDERS. EACH CHANNEL HAD ABOUT 4 DROPS OVER THE SPACE OF ABOUT 100 YARDS. ALTHOUGH HARD TO SEE THE LEFT ONE APPEARED TO HAVE HEAVIER WATER BUT STRAIGHTER APPROACHES AND CHUTES. THE RIGHT ONE REQUIRED SEVERAL RADICAL MANEUVERS BETWEEN DROPS TO GO DOWN CHUTES AT PROPER ANGLE. BOTH WERE CLASS IV. "TED JR. AND I SUCCESSFULLY RAN RIGHT CHANNEL ALTHOUGH THE STERN HIT THE ROCK LEDGE ON 2 OF THE DROPS AND WE SHIPPED 3 TO 4 INCHES OF WATER IN THE BOTTOM OF THE CANOE." THE CANOE WAS EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO HANDLE WITH THE EXTRA WEIGHT BY THE END OF THE RAPID. REST OF PARTY LINED AROUND AND DOWN RIGHT CHANNEL FROM RIGHT BANK AND EXCEPT FOR SOME ROCK-HOPPING WAS FAIRLY EASY. NEAR BOTTOM HAD TO GET IN CANOES AND SKIRT ALONG EDGE BECAUSE NO BANK OR ROCKS TO STAND ON. A COUPLE PLACES REQUIRED CLOSE ATTENTION AND FIRN HOLDS ON LINES BY BOW AND STERN MEN TO AVOID STRONG CURRENT FROM TAKING CANOE OUT INTO RAPIDS. IT TOOK 2-1/2 HOURS TO GET THROUGH CANYON. CANYON WALLS RISE RIGHT FROM RIVER 150 FEET AND BEDROCK MATERIAL VISIBLE THROUGHOUT CANYON FLOOR. THE TIGHTLY-FOLDED SHALE THAT COMPRISED THE BANKS LAY IN SHARP SHEETS ALMOST VERTICALLY ALONG THE RIVER. ASSOCIATED WITH THIS SHALE FORMATION WAS QUARTZ. LARGE CHUNKS OF JASPER OR JADE WERE ALSO PRESENT. ON AUGUST 13 PARTY TRAVELED 14 MILES DOWNRIVER TO ABOUT 3 MILES BEYOND THE BEAVER CREEK CONFLUENCE. HERE THE RIVER WAS 60-70 YARDS WIDE, 5-8 FEET DEEP, AND HAD A 3-4 MPH CURRENT. AUGUST 14 TRAVELED 25 MILES IN 5 HOURS WITH STEADY MODERATE PADDLING. SET UP CAMP ACROSS FROM THE SELBY RIVER CONFLUENCE. KOBUK WAS 70-80 YARDS WIDE, 3-5 FEET DEEP, AND HAD A 3-4 MPH CURRENT. THERE WERE MANY FAST SMOOTH RIFFLES DURING THE DAY AND THE WATER WAS SURPRISINGLY CLEAR. AUGUST 15 COVERED 8 MILES IN ABOUT 2 HOURS AND SET UP CAMP AT THE PAH RIVER CONFLUENCE. AUGUST 16 TRAVELED 10 MILES IN 2 1/2 HOURS AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06710779 1690

CAMPED 2 MILES UP RIVER FROM THE MAUNELUK RIVER. A COUPLE OF MILES FROM THE KILLAK RIVER CONFLUENCE NELSON WALKER WAS CONSTRUCTING A PLYWOOD HOUSE.

7292 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00051 C 974
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW LAKE, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST HE IS A LOCAL GUIDE AND HAD A RIVER BOAT TIED UP IN THE RIVER AND A GRAVEL BAR AIRSTRIP OUT FRONT OF HIS PLACE. ON AUGUST 17 SPENT 2 HOURS ON THE RIVER COVERING 8 MILES TO A NEW CAMP 2 1/2 MILES UPSTREAM OF KOLLIOKSAK RIVER. AUGUST 18 TRAVELED 7 1/2 MILES IN 1 3/4 HOURS ON THE RIVER. PASSED 3 NATIVES TRAVELING UP RIVER BY RIVER BOAT. AT MAJOR FORK TOOK NORTH CHANNEL. THIS CHANNEL MUCH SMALLER THAN SOUTH BRANCH, BEFORE FORKS. RIVER 100-120 YARDS WIDE, 4-10 FEET DEEP, 3 MPH CURRENT. NORTH BRANCH 25 YARDS WIDE, 2-3 FEET DEEP, 2-3 MPH CURRENT. ONE MILE DOWN NORTH FORK, STOPPED AT GEOLOGISTS TENT CAMP. VILLAGE SITE OF KALLA IS LOCATED AT THE MAJOR FORK IN THE RIVER. ON AUGUST 19 THE WATER WAS DARK BUT STILL CLEAR. VISIBILITY HAS 3 FEET. AUGUST 20 COVERED 13 1/2 MILES IN 3 HOURS OF STEADY, MODERATE PADDLING AND ARRIVED AT KOBUK VILLAGE. DEPARTED VILLAGE VIA FLOATPLANE FROM THE KOBUK. TRAVELED THE 121 MILES FROM WALKER LAKE TO KOBUK IN ROUGHLY 30 HOURS ON THE WATER. MOST OF THE TIME WAS LIGHT TO MODERATE PADDLING. IN ADDITION 3-1/2 HOURS WERE TAKEN IN PORTAGING UPPER RAPIDS AND SCOUTING, LINING, AND RUNNING THROUGH LOWER CANYON. HAD MORE THAN ENOUGH TIME TO COVER THE DISTANCE AND SEE THINGS ALONG THE WAY. FLOAT PLANE ACCESS IS GOOD AT WALKER LAKE AND AT MANY DOWNSTREAM POINTS (INCLUDING BEYOND KOBUK) FOLD-BOATS OR RAFTS COULD EASILY BE FLOWN IN BY CHARTER AND COMMERCIALIZED OUT FROM KOBUK OR OTHER VILLAGES DOWNSTREAM.

7293 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00060 975
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, BUOY, LAND TRANSPORT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN BY PAT POURCHOT AND SUMMARIZES FIELD NOTES OF A FLOAT INSPECTION TRIP OF THE SALMON RIVER, AUGUST 13-21, 1975. PURPOSE OF THE TRIP WAS TO PROVIDE RESOURCE INFORMATION TO THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. ON AUGUST 18 FLOAT TEAM REACHED THE KOBUK-SALMON JUNCTION AND PROCEEDED 5 MILES DOWN THE KOBUK AND SET UP A NEW CAMP. KOBUK 150-200 YARDS WIDE, ESTIMATED 6-8 FEET DEEP, ONE RIFFLE 1 MILE BELOW SALMON 2-3 FEET DEEP, AVERAGE CURRENT 2 MPH. CLEAR LOW WATER, MUCH EXPOSED GRAVEL ON BOTH BANKS. TWO BOATS WITH NATIVE FAMILIES CAME UP KOBUK DURING THE DAY, ONE BOAT RETURNED IN EVENING. AUGUST 19 TRAVELED ABOUT 21 MILES. LOTS OF STEADY, HARD PADDLING, ESPECIALLY IN 12 FT TWO-MAN KLEPPER. KOBUK WAS ABOUT 200 YARDS WIDE AND CURRENT 2 MPH. GREAT SWEEPING GRAVEL BARS ALONG RIVER, VIRTUALLY NO ROCKS BIGGER THAN A TENNIS BALL. SOME ROCK OUTCROPS ALONG KOBUK JUST BELOW KALLARICHUK RIVER CONFLUENCE. WATER CLARITY GOOD IN KOBUK WITH ABOUT FOUR FEET VISIBILITY. SURPRISINGLY SHALLOW "RIFFLE" SPOTS IN RIVER. CHANNEL MARKERS IN FRONT OF NEW CAMP BECAUSE LARGE BOAT OR BARGE RAN AGROUND EARLIER IN YEAR, ACCORDING TO LOCAL NATIVES. EIGHT SMALL MOTOR BOATS CAME UP RIVER WITH NATIVE FAMILIES. FIVE CAME BACK DOWN IN EVENING. CLARENCE JACKSON, HIS WIFE, AND UNCLE FROM NOORVIK HAD BEEN UP FROM NOORVIK THAT DAY MAKING ANNUAL TRIP UP RIVER TO GREAT GRANDMOTHER'S GRAVE. PEOPLE GO UP SALMON IN WINTER TO HUNT. SAW A TENT CAMP, A COUPLE OF FRAMES OR FISH RACKS, AND ONE VERY NICE HOUSE ON BLUFF NEXT TO RIVER. (OWNED BY STORE OWNER IN KIANA) AUGUST 20 TRAVELED ABOUT 16 MILES TO NEW CAMP ABOUT 3 MILES UP RIVER FROM KIANA. 15 TO 20 KNOT WINDS CAUSED WHITE CAPS ON THE RIVER WITH WATER OCCASIONALLY BREAKING OVER THE BOW OF THE CANOE. AUGUST 21 TRAVELED 3 MILES TO KIANA WHERE THE PARTY DEPARTED BY AIR FOR ANCHORAGE. IN SUMMARY, TRAVELED 45 MILES IN 2 1/2 DAYS ON THE KOBUK WITH STEADY, HARD PADDLING.

7294 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04234 941967

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1691

STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST UNION PORTAGE, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, IS LOCATED ON THE BANK OF THE KOBUK RIVER. IT WAS EXCAVATED FROM 1964-1967. (P24) SOME 125 MILES UPSTREAM FROM WHERE THE KOBUK RIVER ENTERS THE CHUKCHI SEA THE COURSE OF THE RIVER IS A LAZY MEANDER FIVE MILES LONG. SITUATED AT THE UPPER END OF THE MEANDER, UNION PORTAGE IS BOUNDED BY STEEPLY CUT BANKS ON THE UPSTREAM SIDE AND BY A LONG NATURAL LEVEE DOWNSTREAM. THE TERRAIN HAS NOT BEEN RADICALLY ALTERED BY STREAM EROSION FOR AT LEAST 8,000 YEARS. THE NAME UNION PORTAGE COMES FROM THE WILD ONIONS THAT GROW PROFUSELY ALONG THE GRAVELLY SHORE AND FROM THE OVERLAND HAUL ACROSS THE BASE OF THE POINT, WHICH SAVES 5 MILES OF UPSTREAM PADDLING. TODAY THE BOUNDARY BETWEEN TREES AND TUNDRA IS ONLY A FEW HUNDRED YARDS NORTH OF UNION PORTAGE. BEYOND THE TREES THE OPEN TUNDRA CONTINUES ALL THE WAY TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN, 270 MILES FARTHER NORTH. TO THE SOUTH THE TERRAIN IS OPEN TAIGA, DOTTED WITH PATCHES OF SPRUCE, WILLOW AND (IN SHELTERED PLACES) BIRCH. A SANDY KNOLL DOMINATES THE WOODED LANDSCAPE AT THE SITE. HUNTERS BOTH ANCIENT AND MODERN HAVE USED THIS VANTAGE AS A LOOKOUT FOR THE THOUSANDS OF CARIBOU THAT CROSS THE RIVER AT UNION PORTAGE, MOVING NORTH IN THE SPRING AND SOUTH IN THE FALL. (P24) THE UNION PORTAGE SITE WAS DISCOVERED IN 1941 BY THE LATE J. L. GIDDINGS, JR. OF BROWN UNIVERSITY, WHO WAS TRAVELING DOWN THE KOBUK ON A RAFT. (P27) CHORIS IS THE NAME GIVEN TO ONE REGIONAL PEOPLE THAT INHABITED THE ALASKAN COAST NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER, HUNTING CARIBOU AND LIVING IN LARGE OVAL HOUSES. (P31)

7295 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04348 905905
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1905 SLIM WILLIAMS TRAVERSED THIS RIVER BY BOTH DOGSLED AND CANVAS SKINNED CANOE. (PP 72-74)

7296 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04374 904
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST J. HUNTINGTON RECOUNTS THE STORY OF HIS MOTHER TRIP, ON FOOT, FROM NOME TO HER VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF HOGATZA RIVER. SHE FOLLOWED THE KOBUK INTO THE WARING MOUNTAINS, NOTING THE BREAKUP SEASON STARTING IN MAY AND ITS FLOODING EFFECT. (P13-14) SHE WAS EVENTUALLY DISCOVERED, AFTER OVER THREE MONTHS OF WALKING, BY A YOUNG ESKIMO BOY WHO HAD SPOTTED HER WHILE PADDLING UPSTREAM IN HIS KAYAK. SHE WAS TAKEN, BY BOAT, TO THE ESKIMO VILLAGE AND CARED FOR. (P15-19) THE YEAR WAS 1904.

7297 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04462 920975
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, FISHING, RECREATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST BREAKUP AT KIANA ON THE KOBUK RIVER VARIES FROM MAY 5-29, WITH A 6 YR AVERAGE OF MAY 18. FREEZEUP VARIES FROM OCTOBER 10 TO NOVEMBER 4, WITH A 6 YR AVERAGE OF OCTOBER 18. (MAP 13) BREAKUP AT NOORVIK ON THE KOBUK RIVER VARIES FROM MAY 18 TO JUNE 11, WITH A 17 YR AVERAGE OF MAY 29. FREEZEUP VARIES FROM SEPTEMBER 26 TO OCTOBER 25, WITH A 17 YR AVERAGE OF OCTOBER 11. (MAP 13) AERIAL SURVEYS ON THE KOBUK ESTIMATE ESCAPEMENT OF CHUM SALMON AT 62,977 (1962) AND 104,287 (1974). TAGGING STUDIES REVEAL 75% OF CATCH IS BOUND FOR THE NOATAK AND 25% FOR THE KOBUK RIVER SYSTEM. SPEARS, NETS, DECOYS, FISH HOOKS AND TRAPS WERE USED TO CATCH FISH ON THE KOBUK INTO THE 1920'S. FISH CAMP SITES ARE SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER ABOVE AND BELOW SHUNGNAK. CHUM SALMON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1692

IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FOOD RESOURCES AND IS OBTAINED BY SEINING AND GILL NETTING, AT SHUNGNAK AND AT KIANA IN THE 1950'S. SOME OF THE WINTER FISHING CATCH OF WHITE FISH AND INCONNU WAS SOLD TO BUSH PILOTS AND TRADERS IN KOTZEBUE. THE 1965 HARVEST OF INCONNU BY KIANA RESIDENTS FROM SELAWIK LAKE WAS 4,000 TO 5,000. IN 1974, RESIDENTS OF KIANA AND NOORVIK TOOK 52,000 WHITE FISH FOR PERSONAL USE. SPORTS FISHING INCREASED FROM 1950 - 1960 WHEN 2 GUIDES BEGAN AN OPERATION ON THE KOBUK WHICH STARTED AN INFLUX OF AIRPLANE TRAFFIC AND FLOAT TRIPS. NEARLY ALL SPORT FISHING IN THE AREA REQUIRES TRAVEL BY PLANE OR BOAT. (MAP 24) THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH WAS 125,000 CHUM SALMON AT THE KOBUK RIVER, AS SEEN ON MAP 24. THE KOBUK (AT AMBLER) HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 6,570 SQ MI. OVER A 3 YEAR PERIOD OF RECORD .4 MILLION TONS PER YEAR OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT YIELDS 60 TONS PER SQ MI. (MAP 6)

- 7298 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04626 909
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR COMMENTED THAT THE FIRST FOOTBALL GAME HE SAW IN ALASKA OCCURRED ON THE KOBUK RIVER. (P796)
- 7299 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04676 957
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER
 ABST THE AUTHOR DISCUSSES SUBSISTENCE HUNTING IN THE KOBUK VALLEY THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND KOBUK DRAINAGES FOR MANY YEARS. THE KOBUK VALLEY CONTAINS RANGE THAT COULD APPARENTLY SUPPORT A SIZABLE MOOSE POPULATION. HOWEVER, THE PEOPLE IN THE KOBUK VALLEY HAVE CONTINUALLY KILLED ALMOST ALL OF THE MOOSE THAT HAVE ATTEMPTED TO PUSH WESTWARD INTO THE KOBUK VALLEY, AND BY THIS "BIOLOGICAL BARRIER" HAVE EFFECTIVELY PREVENTED MOOSE FROM BECOMING ESTABLISHED IN THE AREA. (P27) 1957 WAS THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE DOCUMENT.
- 7300 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04708 920959
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP
 ABST SHUNGNAK ESTABLISHED 1920, IS LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE KOBUK RIVER WHICH ARE COVERED WITH WILLOW, ALDER, BIRCH, AND SPRUCE. (P22) A FEW OF THE MEN IN THIS VILLAGE WORK IN MINES NEARBY. IN 1959 THE AVERAGE CASH INCOME PER FAMILY WAS ESTIMATED AT \$2014. (P23) SHUNGNAK PEOPLE NO LONGER JOURNEY TO THE COAST AS IN THE PAST TO HUNT AND TRADE."INSTEAD, SEAL OIL SUPPLIES ARE NOW SHIPPED IN." (P42) A PHOTO ON P 142 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "PREPARING SALMON FOR DRYING RACKS AT SUMMER FISH CAMP ON THE KOBUK RIVER". AT KOTZEBUE SUPPLIES "ARE RESHIPED BY PLANE, RIVER BARGE OR HEAVY DUTY CATERPILLAR TO NOATAK AND THE VILLAGES ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER". (P160) EDIBLE ROOTS ARE COLLECTED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER NEAR SHUNGNAK "AND FROM THE INNUMERABLE GRAVEL BARS IN THE RIVER." (P253) FISH ARE OBTAINED BY TRAPPING OR NETTING THEM UNDER THE ICE. (P254) IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE, AS SOON AS THE ICE BEGAN TO MOVE OUT OF THE KOBUK RIVER, THE PEOPLE (AT SHUNGNAK) LOADED THEIR SKIN BOATS AND TRAVELLED DOWN RIVER TO KOTZEBUE, "OFTEN RIGHT BEHIND THE RIVER ICE." (P279) MOST RETURNED TO THE UPPER KOBUK AREA BY MID-SUMMER, SCATTERING TO THEIR FAMILY FISH CAMP SITES ALL ALONG THE RIVER. (P279) "PRESENT DAY" KOBUK IS ABOUT 5 MILES UP RIVER FROM SHUNGNAK. (P280) "SINCE MUCH OF THE KOBUK CAMPSITE FLOODED IN THE SPRING WHEN THE ICE WENT OUT OF THE RIVER (MAY), SMALL GROUPS OF RELATED FAMILIES ESTABLISHED TEMPORARY CAMPS ON HIGHER GROUND IN THE SAME GENERAL AREA. (P281)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1693

- 7301 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04765 941961
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER
 ABST THE RIVER BANK CAMPSITE "PATITAKH" (ONION PORTAGE) IS A STOP FOR TRAVELERS ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER. A BIRCH AND SPRUCE COVERED PIECE OF HIGH GROUND TERMINATES IN A RIDGE OF JADE MOUNTAIN, STEEPLY IN FRONT OF THE RIVER, ABOUT 175 MI FROM THE COAST. THE WESTERN MARGIN LEVELS OFF TO SWAMPS AND PONDS MARKING AN OLD CHANNEL OF THE RIVER. PORTAGES, FORMERLY BY CANOE AND NOW ONLY BY DOG TEAM IN WINTER, USE THIS FLAT GROUND TO SAVE MILES OF RIVER TRAVEL AROUND A GREAT MEANDER. THICKETS OF ALDER AND WILLOW, FORESTS OF SPRUCE, AND SPONGY MUSKEG HAMPER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEARCHES HERE AND ALL ALONG THE UPPER SECTION OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P6) THE 1961 INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER WERE DONE BY J L GIDDINGS, ASSISTED BY D A ANDERSON, P K DAYTON, AND R K STEWART. (P6) IN 1941, THE AUTHOR FIRST SAW HOUSE PITS THAT LINE THE RIVER BANK AND SLOPES AT ONION PORTAGE. ON JULY 18, 1941, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TIED UP THEIR SKIFF AND RAFT ON ONION PORTAGE, ON ONE OF THE DRY DAYS OF THE SEASON. LOCAL INHABITANTS ASSURED THAT THE RIVER HAD REACHED ITS HIGH WATER MARK, CONSIDERED BY MANY AS AN ALL TIME RECORD. (P6) FIGURE 2 IS A SKETCH MAP OF ONION PORTAGE SITE, SHOWING ITS RELATIONSHIP OF THE 1941 AND 1961 EXCAVATIONS TO THE RIVERBANK AND HILLSIDE. (P7) IN SUMMER 1961, THE AUTHOR FLEW TO THE UPPER KOBUK WITH A COLLAPSIBLE KAYAK AND PADDLED DOWNSTREAM AS FAR AS KIANA. THE OLD EXCAVATIONS AT ONION PORTAGE WERE UNCHANGED EXCEPT FOR A MAT OF TALL GRASS OVER BLACK DIRT AND A THICKET OF WILD ROSES IN THE PITS. THE LOWER LEVELS OF THE EXCAVATIONS SHOWED YELLOW SAND AND AN INDICATION OF A BRUSH FIRE. (PP8,14) THE AUTHOR TOOK A KAYAK TRIP DOWNRIVER TO THE "PLACE ON THE RIVER BANK WHERE JACKSON AND I HAD CAMPED." THE AUTHOR CROSSED THE RIVER HERE AND WALKED 3/4 MI TO HIGH GROUND OF AN ERODED BAND OF SAND AND GRAVEL EXTENDING UP THE VALLEY OF SQUIRREL RIVER. VEGETATION COVER WAS MUSKEG, BIRCH AND ALDER. AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEARCH WAS MADE OF THE AREA OF SQUIRREL RIVER AND KOBUK RIVER CONFLUENCE. (P16)
- 7302 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04841 940
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST A NATIVE BY THE NAME OF NAKTUK WAS HANDLING A BOAT FOR A TRAPPER WHO WAS WORKING DOWN THE KOBUK ON HIS WAY *OUTSIDE.*
- 7303 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 04860 969
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAKE,FREIGHT
 ABST ED BADTEN FLEW THE NORSEMAN OUT OF THE KOBUK RIVER. (P101) ARCHIE FERGUSON FLEW JIMMY DONOVAN FROM KOTZEBUE TO SHUNGNAK. (P79) ONCE ARCHIE FERGUSON LANDED HIS CESSNA PLANE ON SHORT RIVER BAR AT KIANA. (P82) GEORGE HOOD TOLD HELMERICKS THAT AN EPIDEMIC HAD KILLED MOST OF PEOPLE AT LITTLE CAMP AT MOUTH OF KOBUK RIVER AT TURN OF CENTURY. THE FEW SURVIVORS WERE FLEEING UPRIVER, INCLUDING GEORGE AND HIS MOTHER AND PERHAPS 8 OTHERS. THE FEW PEOPLE LIVING ALONG THE KOBUK HELPED THE OTHERS AS BEST THEY COULD. ONE TRADING BOAT CAME UP RIVER TO VILLAGE OF KOBUK AND DECKHANDS GAVE GEORGE A SHIRT, ORANGE AND 50 CENTS. SOME PEOPLE WALKED 250 MILES UP RIVER TO NAYUTAK LAKE. (P291&292)
- 7304 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 05007 845886
 STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,DISCHARGE,EXPEDITION,LAKE,COMMUNITY,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST IN 1883 GEORGE H STONEY EXPLORED THE HOTHAM INLET BY BOAT. AND IN DOING SO HE ENCOUNTERED THE KOBUK DELTA, AND TRAVELED UPRIVER SOME 40 MILES. THE KOBUK WAS KNOWN TO BRITISH OFFICERS WHO HAD BEEN SENT DURING THE RUSSIAN PERIOD IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN, THE GREAT BRITISH EXPLORER WHO DISAPPEARED IN THE ARCTIC IN 1845. FURTHERMORE, THE KOBUK MAY HAVE BEEN NAVIGATED A SHORT DISTANCE IN 1874. ON JULY 8, 1884, JOHN C. CANTHELL WAS GIVEN COMMAND OF A STEAM LAUNCH MANNED BY A BOAT'S CREW, AND ACCOMPANIED BY ASSISTANT ENGINEER S. B. MCLENEGAN, QUARTERMASTER HORACE WILBER, AND FIREMAN J. LEWIS. CANTHELL MADE GOOD TIME-NEARLY 25 MILES A DAY AGAINST A STRONG CURRENT. COAL FOR THE STEAM LAUNCH WAS MINED ALONG THE WAY. ON JULY 21, THIRTEEN DAYS AFTER SETTING OUT, THE EXPLORERS ABANDONED THE STEAMER AND CONTINUED UPSTREAM IN SKIN BOATS. BY AUGUST 29, WHEN THE PARTY WAS BACK ABOARD THE "CORWIN", A ROUGH SURVEY OF THE KOBUK SOME 300 MILES INLAND HAD BEEN MADE. (P126) FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 13, 1884, GEORGE STONEY TRAVELED UPRIVER IN A STEAM CUTTER AND THEN TRANSFERRED FROM THE STEAMER TO SKIN BOATS, AS CANTHELL HAD DONE. NEITHER EXPEDITION REACHED THE HEADWATERS, THOUGH STONEY GOT A FEW MILES FARTHER UP THAN CANTHELL. (P127) IN 1885, CANTHELL WAS ONCE AGAIN EXPLORING THE REGION, THIS TIME ACCOMPANIED BY CHARLES H. TOWNSEND, FROM SPENCER BAIRD'S FISH COMMISSION. (P127) ONE DAY'S JOURNEY ABOVE STONEY'S HIGHEST POINT OF 1884, CANTHELL LEFT THE LAUNCH IN CHARGE OF TOWNSEND AND CONTINUED UPRIVER IN A SKIN BOAT. THIS TIME HE ATTAINED THE RIVER'S SOURCE, WALKER LAKE. (P128) STONEY'S FINAL SOJOURN ON THE KOBUK IN 1885 INCLUDED 3 OTHER OFFICERS, AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER, AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, AND 12 MEN. TWO BOATS, ONE A SMALL STEAM CUTTER AND THE OTHER A SPECIALLY DESIGNED 60-FOOT FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMBOAT, WERE TO PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION. TOWARD THE END OF AUGUST THE PARTY BEGAN CONSTRUCTION OF A WINTER CAMP THAT STONEY NAMED FORT COSMOS. THIS CAMP WAS LOCATED WELL UP THE RIVER TO PERMIT EXPLORATION IN ALL DIRECTIONS. (P129) BY THE END OF THE SUMMER OF 1886, STONEY HAD COMPLETED AN INSTRUMENTAL SURVEY OF THE KOBUK VALLEY. (P130)

7305 MATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 05074 920924

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT

ABST FRANK DUERESNE SPEAKING OF HIMSELF IN HIS BOOK "MY WAY WAS NORTH" WAS RIDING A DOGSLED DOWN THIS RIVER (P.86) IN ABOUT THE YEAR 1922.

7306 MATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 05114 967

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,MINING,BREAKUP,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY

ABST THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF KOBUK RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "CONTROLLING CHANNEL DEPTH IS ABOUT 5 FEET THROUGH HOTHAM INLET, 3 FEET TO AMBLER AND 2 FEET TO KOBUK VILLAGE, ABOUT 210 RIVER MILES." (P10) THE DOCUMENT OUTLINED A DESIRED IMPROVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF SHALLOW-DRAFT NAVIGATION OF THE LAST 175 MILES OF THE KOBUK. (P137) THIS IMPROVEMENT INVOLVES DREDGING OF SANDBARS AND THE MAINTAINING OF A MINIMUM CHANNEL DEPTH OF 5 FEET AND WIDTH OF 300 FEET. (P137) THE PURPOSE OF THE IMPROVEMENT IS TO INCREASE THE RELIABILITY AND LOWER THE COST OF RIVER TRANSPORT OF SUPPLIES, FUEL, AND MERCHANDISE TO UPRIVER VILLAGES AND ALLOW THE SHIPMENT OF COPPER ORE CONCENTRATES, (200,000 TONS INITIALLY) TO THE SEA FROM THE MAJOR RUBY CREEK FIND NEAR THE VILLAGE OF KOBUK. (P137) THE FREIGHTING SEASON ON THE KOBUK RIVER IS FROM MID-JUNE TO LATE SEPTEMBER WITH THE DATES VARYING ACCORDING TO BREAKUP CONDITIONS. (P137) A TUG AND BARGE COMPANY AND SEVERAL INDEPENDENT FREIGHTERS REPORTEDLY USE THE RIVER TO SUPPLY THE VILLAGES. (P137) AT PRESENT THE FREIGHT OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS AND BUILDING SUPPLIES MOVES ON THE KOBUK AT \$40 PER TON, INCLUDING \$12.00 LIGHTERING CHARGE. (P139) IN JUSTIFYING THE NEED FOR THIS IMPROVEMENT PROJECT THE DOCUMENT CITES A BENEFIT-TO-COST RATIO ON THE ORDER OF 3. (P139) ICEBREAKING ON THE KOBUK RIVER WAS ALSO SUGGESTED AS A MEANS OF ENHANCING THE KOBUK'S NAVIGABILITY. (P8)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1695

7307 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, UNSPECIFIED
 TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST "SUBSISTENCE FISHING OCCURS PRINCIPALLY ALONG THE KOBUK (NOT KOYUKUK) RIVER" (P17) "BOAT TRAVEL FROM KOTZEBUE TO THE MONUMENT (KOBUK VALLEY IS NOT PRACTICABLE" (P27). "THE VERY RICH COPPER-LEAD-ZINC METALLOGENIC BELT THAT HAS RECENTLY BEEN DEFINED ALONG THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE BROOKS RANGE TRENDS INTO THE PROPOSAL AREA (KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT). KNOWN RESERVES IN THIS BELT NEAR ARCTIC CAMP NORTH OF BORNITE ARE REPORTED AS MORE THAN \$2 BILLION IN VALUE." (P28) "REPEATED OBSERVATIONS BY FISH AND GAME BIOLOGISTS INDICATE THAT THE KOBUK R IN THE PROPOSAL AREA IS OFTEN TURBID IN THE SUMMER DUE TO NATURAL EROSION FACTORS." (P29) "KOBUK HAS AIR TRANSPORTATION AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH MINING" (P30). "KOBUK HAS 2 STORES" (P30) "RIVER BARS PROVIDE ONLY LIMITED LANDING FACILITIES FOR AIRCRAFT; THEY MAY BE SOFT AND MUDDY OR TOO DRY AND FLUFFY TO USE. SEASONAL FLOODS RUT AND SCOUR THEM AND LEAVE DRIFTWOOD AND OTHER DEBRIS. IN THIS STRETCH OF THE KOBUK, THE FEW BARS THAT MIGHT MAKE MARGINAL LANDING AREAS ARE NOT SUITED FOR OTHER FACILITIES. VISITORS, BAGGAGE, FOOD STUFFS AND OTHER SUPPLIES WOULD HAVE TO BE LIGHTERED TO SOME OTHER HEADQUARTERS SITE. RIVER BARS DO NOT CONSTITUTE SAFE, DEPENDABLE AIRCRAFT LANDING AREAS." (P31) "LOSS OF A KOBUK VALLEY CORRIDOR FOR A RAILROAD COULD SERIOUSLY DETER DEVELOPMENT OF COAL FIELDS NORTHWEST OF THE PROPOSAL AREA." (P32) THE KOBUK RIVER IS DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE DURING SEASONAL LOW WATER. (P33) MINE AT BORNITE. (P34) THERE ARE STATE AIRPORT FACILITIES AT AMBLER KIANA AND NOORVIK (P203) "LT. STONEY ACTUALLY PENETRATED THE KOBUK AS FAR AS THE SQUIRREL R IN 1883. (REFERENCES USGS BULLETIN 536, P12....) (P203)

7308 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 05257 942
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1942, "KOBUK MIKE" HOLLAND ARRIVED BY PLANE FROM HIS STAMPING GROUNDS ALONG THE KOBUK RIVER NORTH OF NOME. (P128)

7309 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 05580 00004 962
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST VOLUME IV OF "REPORT TO THE STATE OF ALASKA" ENTITLED "ALASKA'S MINERAL RESOURCES AS A BASE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT" EXPLORES ALASKA'S POTENTIAL FOR IMMEDIATE INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT THROUGH AVAILABLE MINERAL RESOURCES. THE AUTHOR'S NOTED THE OCCURENCE OF IRON RESOURCES ON THE RUBY CREEK REGION OF THE KOBUK RIVER, ABOUT 150 MILES EAST OF KOTZEBUE SOUND NORTH OF THE SEWARD PENINSULA. "TRANSPORTATION WILL BE DIFFICULT, BUT THE KOBUK RIVER COULD BE DREGDED TO KOTZEBUE SOUND FOR HEAVY TRANSPORT DURING THE "OPEN" MONTHS OF THE YEAR." (P64)

7310 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 05617 930
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT WITH AN OUTFIT AND DOGS, SEPPALA WENT UP TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND CAMPED. THEY BUILT A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1696

LOG CABIN AND PROSPECTED ALL WINTER. (P156) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

7311 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 05748 885901
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1901, MENDENHALL AND REABURN PORTAGED FROM THE ALATNA RIVER TO THE KOBUK RIVER, THEN TRAVELED DOWN RIVER TO ITS MOUTH, TRAVELING BY CANOES. (P117) IN SUMMER OF 1885 LT. CALDWELL LED AN EXPEDITION TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK (KOBUK) RIVER. IN SPRING OF 1885 AN ARMY EXPEDITION EXPLORED THE PUTNAM (KOBUK) RIVER ON THE "VIKING", A STEAM LAUNCH BUILT FOR THAT PURPOSE. THEY PLANNED TO GO 250 MILES UPRIVER BEFORE WINTER, & CONTINUE BY MEANS OF SLEDGE THROUGH THE WINTER. THE LAUNCH WAS USED TO CONVEY PROVISIONS FOR CAMP, & HER ENGINES AND BOILERS WERE USED TO RUN A SAWMILL TO CUT TIMBER FOR FRAME HOUSES. (P122-123).

7312 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 05748 901
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER
ABST IN 1901 MENDENHALL AND REABURN PORTAGED FROM THE ALATNA TO THE KOBUK WHICH THEY FOLLOWED TO ITS MOUTH IN CANOES. (P117)

7313 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 05791 00071 971
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW EXPEDITION,NO TRAFF,RIVER
ABST AN AERIAL SURVEY OF THE KOBUK RIVER WAS MADE IN 1971 BY THE DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES. ALSO OF THE TUTUKSUK RIVER, SALMON RIVER AND SQUIRREL RIVER. (P152) SHEEFISH WERE COUNTED FROM 24 MI ABOVE KOBUK TO BEAVER RIVER ON AUG 30,1971. (P148)

7314 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 05881 883963
STOR 1602095
MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN
ABST EXPLORATION OF THE KOBUK BEGAN WITH STONEY'S TRIPS IN 1883 AND IN 1884 TO 156 W. J C CANTWELL TRAVELED UP THE KOBUK IN 1884 TO 156 W AND IN 1885 TO HEAD OF THE KOBUK. IN 1885-1886 STONEY WINTERED NEAR SHUNGNAK ON THE UPPER KOBUK. (P1) JOSEPH GRINNELL, AN ORNITHOLOGIST, WINTERED WITH A GROUP OF MINERS ON THE KOBUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HUNT RIVER AROUND THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. (P2) 1901, W C MENDENHALL AND SURVEY PARTY WENT DOWN THE KOBUK TO ITS MOUTH FROM HELPEJACK CREEK DIVIDE. 1910 PHILLIP SMITH LED A SURVEY PARTY DOWN THE KOBUK FROM ITS HEAD. (P2) THE VALLEY BOTTOM IS COVERED WITH DEPOSITS OF SAND, GRAVEL AND MUD.(P6)

7315 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
REFN 05930 959
STOR 1602095
MOU N663300 W1613200 K130N 0130W 06
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1697

ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP-BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY WAS DRILLING A LARGE COPPER CLAIM NORTH OF THE KOBUK RIVER FOR THE THREE YEARS PRIOR TO 1959. (P31)

7316 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 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 AT KOTZEBUE, WHERE THERE ARE NO FACILITIES FOR BERTHING SHIPS, THE B AND R TUG AND BARGE COMPANY PROVIDES LIGHTERAGE SERVICES FROM SHIP TO SHORE, AS WELL AS MOVING CARGO WITHIN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA AND UP THE KOBUK RIVER. THIS OPERATOR HAS A TARIFF ON FILE WITH THE FEDERAL MARITIME COMMISSION NAMING RATES FROM SEATTLE TO GAMBELL ON ST LAWRENCE ISLAND, AND ON THE MAINLAND COVERING PORTS FROM NOME TO BARRON. IF MINING OPERATIONS IN THE KOBUK AREA DEVELOP AS NOW BEING PLANNED, TUG AND BARGE OPERATIONS WOULD PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN TRANSPORTATION FROM THE MINE TO SEA-GOING ORE SHIPS OFF KOTZEBUE. (P99)

7317 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06313 00006 970
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
 ABST KIANA IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOBUK. POPULATION WAS 278 IN 1970. A BIA SCHOOL HAS 80 STUDENTS. WATER SUPPLY IS FROM THE RIVER. SUBSISTENCE IS THE ECONOMIC BASE. (P41) SHUNGNAK VILLAGE OR KOBUK IS ALSO SUPPLIED BY THE KOBUK RIVER. POPULATION WAS 56 IN 1970. NOORVIK IS ALSO SUPPLIED BY A STORAGE TANK FILLED BY THE KOBUK. POPULATION 463 IN 1970. 3 WELLS ABANDONED. SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY. SHUNGNAK IS SUPPLIED BY THE KOBUK RIVER. POPULATION WAS 165 IN 1970. STATE SCHOOL HAD 49 STUDENTS. EMPLOYMENT IS SUBSISTENCE. A WELL WAS ATTEMPTED BY BIA TO 246.8 FT. (P58)

7318 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06313 00006 970
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
 ABST KIANA IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOBUK. POPULATION WAS 278 IN 1970. A BIA SCHOOL HAS 80 STUDENTS. WATER SUPPLY IS FROM THE RIVER. SUBSISTENCE IS THE ECONOMIC BASE. (P41) SHUNGNAK VILLAGE OR KOBUK IS ALSO SUPPLIED BY THE KOBUK RIVER. POPULATION WAS 56 IN 1970. NOORVIK IS ALSO SUPPLIED BY A STORAGE TANK FILLED BY THE KOBUK. POPULATION 463 IN 1970. 3 WELLS ABANDONED. SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY. SHUNGNAK IS SUPPLIED BY THE KOBUK RIVER. POPULATION WAS 165 IN 1970. STATE SCHOOL HAD 49 STUDENTS. EMPLOYMENT IS SUBSISTENCE. A WELL WAS ATTEMPTED BY BIA TO 246.8 FT. (P58)

7319 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06320 924
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY
 ABST EVA A RICHARDS, TEACHER AT VILLAGE SCHOOL IN WAINWRIGHT, DESCRIBES HER TRIP AND OBSERVATIONS IN ARCTIC ALASKA, 1924. SHE NOTES A LAUNCH TRIP UP THE KOBUK AS FAR AS NOORVIK, THEN ACROSS HOTHAM INLET. THE VILLAGE OF NOORVIK SITS ON A HIGH GLACIAL BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE RIVER, AND MAINTAINS A CO-OPERATIVE SAWMILL. (P.30)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1698

7320 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06320 924925
 STOR 1602095
 MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST EVA RICHARDS, A SCHOOLTEACHER IN WAINWRIGHT DURING 1924 AND 1925, WAS AMONG A SMALL GROUP FROM THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION'S SHIP THE BOXER WHO TRAVELED IN A SMALL LAUNCH 90 MILES UP THE KOBUK RIVER TO NOORVIK TO INSPECT THE TOWN'S SAWMILL, LIGHT PLANT, HOSPITAL, SCHOOL AND NEW HOUSES.

7321 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06321 944
 STOR 1602095
 MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION
 ABST HARDY VEGETABLES ARE GROWN AT SHUNGAK, 175 MILES UP THE KOBUK RIVER. (P14) LENA WILSON, DOG MUSER AND CLAIM STAKER, "WAS MUSHING DOWN THE KOBUK WITH A DOG TEAM, THROUGH DEEP SNOW." THEY WENT UP FROM THE RIVER "THROUGH THE TIMBER" AND TO A "LONELY MINER'S" CABIN. (P33) "WE ARRIVED AT KOTZEBUE, OFF THE FLATS OFF SILT FROM THE KOBUK RIVER." (P138) THERE ARE DEPOSITS OF JADEITE AT JADE MOUNTAIN UP THE KOBUK RIVER. (P235)

7322 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602095
 MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE
 ABST THE KOBUK RIVER FLOWS INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND AND HAS A 12,000 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. BARGES CAN BE TAKEN UP THE RIVER AS FAR AS KOBUK VILLAGE, ABOUT 210 MI. ITS MODERATE VELOCITY FAVORS BARGING.

7323 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966968
 STOR 1602095
 MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW ICE,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY
 ABST FREEZEUP BEGAN AT KOBUK ON OCT. 16,1966 AND ENDED OCT. 19,1966. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 84 CM FROM 25 MARCH TO 15 APRIL,1967. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 20,1967 AND ENDED MAY 28. OUTBOARD MOTOR BOATS WERE USING THE RIVER BY MAY 25. (P31-32) FREEZEUP WAS OCT. 18,1967. FREEZEUP BEGAN 15 OCT. 1968. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 97 CM ON MAY 4,1968. BREAKUP ON MAY 27,1968. (P73) ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT AMBLER. THIS INFO IS NOT ON STORET, BECAUSE ORTH DID NOT LIST AMBLER. ON DEC. 13,1966, AT 60 FT ACROSS RIVER FROM LEFT SIDE FACING DOWNSTREAM THE ICE WAS 1.6 FT THICK. AT 80 FT, 1.6 FT THICK. AT 100 FT, 1.5 FT THICK. AT 120 FT, 1.6 FT THICK. AT 140 FT, 1.8 FT THICK. AT 160 FT, 1.4 FT THICK. AT 180 FT, 1.5 FT THICK. AT 200 FT, 1.6 FT THICK. AT 220 FT, 1.6 FT. AT 260-340 FT, 1.5 FT. AT 380-440, 1.8 FT. AT 480 FT, 2.1 FT. AT 520 FT WAS THE RIGHT BANK. ON MARCH 17,1968: AT 50 FT, 3.7 FT ICE. AT 100 FT, 3.5 FT ICE. AT 150 FT, 3.3 FT ICE. AT 200 FT, 3.6 FT ICE. AT 250 FT, 3.6 FT ICE. FROM 300 TO 350 FT, 3.5 FT ICE. AT 375 FT, 4.0 FT ICE. AT 400 FT, 3.7 FT. 425 FT, 3.4 FT. AT 450 FT, 4.0 FT. AT 500 FT, 3.9 FT. AT 525 FT, 2.8 FT. AT 550 FT, 4.6 FT. AT 590 FT, THE RIGHT BANK. (P92) ICE THICKNESS AT KIANA, APRIL 9,1967 WAS 185 CM.

7324 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06398 975
 STOR 1602095
 MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1699

LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS ACCESSIBLE TO THE INVESTIGATORS ONLY BY BOAT AS IT WAS SITUATED ON A SLOUGH ISLAND APPROXIMATELY ONE FOURTH MILE DOWNRIVER FROM AMBLER VILLAGE. (P7)

7325 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06676 918
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE BOOK COMPILED BY E C WAID, IT IS INDICATED THAT A MISSION OF THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS AMONG THE ESKIMOS WAS LOCATED 200 MILES UP THE KOKUK RIVER.(P107) NO APPROPRIATE DATE WAS MENTIONED CONCERNING THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE LATEST DATE MENTIONED THROUGHOUT THE BOOK, ASSUMING THIS TO BE CLOSEST TO THE PUBLICATION DATE.

7326 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 06902 898968
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,MINING
 ABST KOBUK IS THE EASTERN MOST POINT ON THE RIVER REACHED BY TUGBOATS AND BARGES. (P.2) GRINNELL (1901) DESCRIBED PROSPECTOR ACTIVITIES ALONG THE "KOWAK" (KOBUK) RIVER DURING THE 1898 GOLD RUSH AND THE SUBSEQUENT MASS EXODUS IN 1899. (P.26)

7327 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07144 00001 966
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,VEGETATION,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,MAP,PRESENT USAGE
 ABST IN THE KOBUK RIVER VALLEY TYPICAL TREE VEGETATION INCLUDE SPRUCE (PICEA GLAUCA (MOENCH) VOSS), WILLOW (SALIX SP), POPULAR (POPULUS BALSAMIFERS AUCT), BIRCH (BETULA RESINIFERA BRITT AND B NANA L S SP), COTTONWOOD (POPULUS TRICHOCORPS TORR AND GRAY), AND ALDER (ALNUS INCANA (L) MOENCH) (P15) OPEN TUNDRA VEGETATION INCLUDE LICHENS (CLADONIA) AND "NIGGERHEAD TUSsocks"(CERIOPHORUM VAGINATUM SPISSUM (FERN) HULT). WILD RHUBARD (POLYGONUM ALASKANUM (SMALL) WRIGHT) IS ENCOUNTERED ALONG ROCKY PORTIONS OF KOYUKUK TRIBUTARIES ALONG WITH LICORICE PLANT (GALRIUM KAMSCHATICUM STELLER), WILD ONION (ALLIUM SIHIRICUM L) AND WILD PARSNIPS (PASTINACA SATINA L).(P16) INTER ZONAL AREAS FEATURE BLUEBERRY (VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM L), RASPBERRIES RUBUS PUBESCENS (RAF), CRANBERRIES (VACCINIUM URTUS-IDEA L AND V PARUIFOLIUM), SALMON BERRIES (RUBUS SPECTABILIS (PURSH) AND ROSES (ROSA ACICULARIS LINDL).(P16) ON BURNED-OVER AREAS AND OLD VILLAGE SITES ONE FINDS FIREWEED (EPILOLIUM LATIFOLIUM L)RED TOP (AGROSTIS ALASKANA HULT), A NON-NATIVE GRASS GROWS ON HILLSIDES AND AROUND VILLAGES. ELYMUS WILD RYE, GROWS ALONG RIVERS. (P17) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884 CAPTAIN M A HEALEY EXPLORED THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. (P87) DURING THE WINTER 1885-1886 HOWARD REACHED PT BARROW VIA HOWARD PASS AND THE UPPER KOBUK. (P88) TWO TYPES OF CANOES WERE USED ON THE KOBUK RIVER: 1) A SMALL CANOE ABOUT 10 FEET IN LENGTH AND TWO FEET WIDE USED BY HUNTERS 2) A LARGER CANOE ABOUT 20 FEET LONG USED BY WOMEN FOR TRANSPORTING FAMILY AND FISHING. (P138) WOOD IN THE KOBUK VALLEY PERMITTED THE CONSTRUCTION OF RAFTS IN THE SPRING AND THESE WERE USED FOR LONG, DOWN-RIVER TRIPS. (P140) FIGURE 5 ON PAGE 211 SHOWS FORMER TRAVEL ROUTES ON THE KOBUK, USED BY KOBUK ESKIQUES, NUNANIUT ESKIMOS, AND KOYUKUK INDIANS.

7328 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00202 953
 STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, FORESTRY, WATER LEVEL

ABST AN AERIAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KOBUK RIVER WAS MADE FROM THE RILEY CHANNEL ENTRANCE TO KOBUK VILLAGE, A RIVER DISTANCE OF ABOUT 210 MILES. THE KOBUK IS CONSIDERED A GOOD RIVER FOR BARGING, AS IT IS NOT FAST FLOWING, AND THE CHANNEL IS GOOD TO KOBUK VILLAGE. LIGHTERAGE BARGES ARE LOADED LIGHT, 50 TO 75 TONS, SO THAT THE DRAFT IS ABOUT 28 INCHES. A GOOD CHANNEL OF ABOUT 6 FT DEPTH IS FOUND TO THE COAL MINE ABOVE KIANA (BELOW THE MOUTH OF KALLARICHUK RIVER). MR FERGUSON, THE FERGUSON COMPANY, STATED THAT A 6 FT CHANNEL WAS FOUND TO SHUNGNAK VILLAGE, UNTIL AUGUST DURING NORMAL YEARS. FROM 500 TO 600 TONS OF FREIGHT ARE BARGED ANNUALLY TO THE KOBUK RIVER VILLAGES OF NOORVIK, KIANA, KOBUK AND SHUNGNAK. AN ESTIMATED 500 PEOPLE LIVE ALONG THE RIVER. THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS ARE GOLD, ASBESTOS, JADE AND FURS. TWO SMALL SAW MILLS HAVE OPERATED ON THE KOBUK, BUT ARE NOT PRESENTLY IN OPERATION. THE NAVIGATION SEASON USUALLY EXTENDS MID-MAY TO OCTOBER. THE KOBUK RIVER HAS THE LOWEST THIS SPRING THAT MR FERGUSON HAD SEEN IT IN THE LAST 35 YEARS. THE FLOW IS USUALLY LOWEST IN AUGUST, THEN INCREASES WITH THE FALL RAINS. (PAGES 3 AND 4) ABSTRACTED FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER'S DRAFT COPY OF INTERIM REPORT #6 DATED JUNE 10-14, 1953.

7329 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 07187 00203 A 895965

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION

ABST THE US ARMY CORPS PUBLISHED A REVIEW REPORT ON THE KOBUK RIVER INCLUDING A PUBLIC HEARING AT KOTZEBUE ON MAY 25, 1965. IT WAS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE ARMY CORPS AT ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ANCHORAGE. IN 1964, KENNECOTT TOOK 2100 TONS UPRIVER. THIS WAS THE DRIEST YEAR ON RECORD SINCE 1895 ACCORDING TO RESIDENTS OF KOTZEBUE AND KOBUK RIVER VILLAGES. (P5) B AND R RECORDS WERE DESTROYED IN 1958 BY FIRE ACCORDING TO EDITH BULLOCK, THE PRESIDENT. IN 1964, A BARGE WAS STUCK ON A SANDBAR A BIT BELOW ANBLER FROM JULY 3 TO THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. (P7) RAY HEINRICHS OF B AND R TUG AND BARGE SAID: WE HAVE, GOING IN FROM KOTZEBUE HERE, A SHOAL SPOT HERE THAT RUNS ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN MILES. WE HAVE ABOUT 4 1/2 OR 5 FEET OF WATER AND GET UP HERE WE GET INTO LOUIE RICH CHANNEL. THAT'S THE CHANNEL WE USE GOING UP THE RIVER. WE HAVE A SHOAL SPOT IN THERE 4 1/2 TO 5 FEET. AND THEN WE HAVE GOOD WATER 6 1/2 FEET AT PRACTICALLY ANY STAGE OF THE RIVER TO WHAT WE CALL DUFFY'S CAMP. IT'S MARKED AS 10 MILE POST ON THE CHART HERE. NOW WE MADE QUITE A STUDY ON EQUIPMENT ESPECIALLY WHAT THEY USE IN GERMANY ON THEIR CANALS. DRAWINGS 6-6 1/2, IT IS NOT UNCOMMON FOR BARGES THERE THAT HAVE TO CARRY THOUSANDS OF TONS AT 6 1/2 FEET DRAFT. IF WE CAN TAKE OUT SOME OF THE BARS, SOME OF THE SHORT BENDS HERE TO LENGTHEN OUT OUR TOWS AND KNOCK OUT SOME OF THE BARS AND RFFLES WHICH ARE NOT TOO NUMEROUS, THERE'S POSSIBLY 7 OR 8 AND IN OUR BRIEF THERE WE HAVE CHARTS THAT POINT THESE PLACES OUT, THEN WE FEEL THAT WE WOULD NOT HAVE A PROBLEM AS FAR AS ANBLER. HEINRICHS SAID THAT SHARP BENDS AND LACK OF WATER HINDER NAVIGATION. WITH 6-6 1/2 FT WATER HE COULD CARRY THE TONNAGES. (P9) 3 BIA SCHOOLS: NOORVIK, KIANA AND SHUNGNAK ARE SERVICED ON THE RIVER BY B AND R. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO AFFORD FLYING IN OF SUPPLIES. SHUNGNAK GETS 10,000 GALS OF FUEL OIL AND THE STORE AND SCHOOL TOGETHER GET 2-300 TONS IN ADDITION. (P10) THE PRESIDENT OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF SHUNGNAK DISCUSSED TROUBLES WITH LOW WATER DELAYING FUEL DELIVERIES WHICH HAD TO BE FLOWN AT EXORBITANT PRICES. (P14) HEINRICHS TALKED OF THE PROBLEMS OF AN INADEQUATE CHANNEL. WHEELS ARE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE TUGS, SO WHEN THEY RUN AROUND THEY'RE NOT DAMAGED. HOWEVER, THE LOSS OF MONEY IN TIME IS GREAT. (P15) KOTZEBUE IS NOT A GOOD OCEAN PORT BECAUSE A LARGE SHALLOW SANDBAR REQUIRES VESSELS TO ANCHOR 15 MI OFFSHORE. THE KOBUK ENTRANCE IS A 45 MI WIDE DELTA WHERE THE CHANNEL IS OFTEN NONEXISTENT DUE TO TRIBUTARIES AND SHOALS.

7330 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOBUK RIVER

REFN 07187 00203 A 895965

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION

ABST THE US ARMY CORPS PUBLISHED A REVIEW REPORT ON THE KOBUK RIVER INCLUDING A PUBLIC HEARING AT KOTZEBUE ON MAY 25, 1965. IT WAS CONTAINED IN THE FILES OF THE ARMY CORPS AT ELMENDORF AIR FORCE BASE, ANCHORAGE. IN 1964, KENNECOTT TOOK 2100 TONS UP RIVER. THIS WAS THE DRIEST YEAR ON RECORD SINCE 1895 ACCORDING TO RESIDENTS OF KOTZEBUE AND KOBUK RIVER VILLAGES. (P5) B AND R RECORDS WERE DESTROYED IN 1958 BY FIRE ACCORDING TO EDITH BULLOCK, THE PRESIDENT. IN 1964, A BARGE WAS STUCK ON A SANDBAR A BIT BELOW AMBLER FROM JULY 3 TO THE FIRST OF SEPTEMBER. (P7) RAY HEINRICHS OF B AND R TUG AND BARGE SAID: WE HAVE, GOING IN FROM KOTZEBUE HERE, A SHOAL SPOT HERE THAT RUNS ABOUT SIX OR SEVEN MILES. WE HAVE ABOUT 4 1/2 OR 5 FEET OF WATER AND GET UP HERE WE GET INTO LOUIE RICH CHANNEL. THAT'S THE CHANNEL WE USE GOING UP THE RIVER. WE HAVE A SHOAL SPOT IN THERE 4 1/2 TO 5 FEET. AND THEN WE HAVE GOOD WATER 6 1/2 FEET AT PRACTICALLY ANY STAGE OF THE RIVER TO WHAT WE CALL DUFFY'S CAMP. IT'S MARKED AS 10 MILE POST ON THE CHART HERE. NOW WE MADE QUITE A STUDY ON EQUIPMENT ESPECIALLY WHAT THEY USE IN GERMANY ON THEIR CANALS. DRAWINGS 6-6 1/2. IT IS NOT UNCOMMON FOR BARGES THERE THAT HAVE TO CARRY THOUSANDS OF TONS AT 6 1/2 FEET DRAFT. IF WE CAN TAKE OUT SOME OF THE BARS, SOME OF THE SHORT BENDS HERE TO LENGTHEN OUT OUR TONS AND KNOCK OUT SOME OF THE BARS AND RFFLES WHICH ARE NOT TOO NUMEROUS, THERE'S POSSIBLY 7 OR 8 AND IN OUR BRIEF THERE WE HAVE CHARTS THAT POINT THESE PLACES OUT, THEN WE FEEL THAT WE WOULD NOT HAVE A PROBLEM AS FAR AS AMBLER. HEINRICHS SAID THAT SHARP BENDS AND LACK OF WATER HINDER NAVIGATION. WITH 6-6 1/2 FT WATER HE COULD CARRY THE TONNAGES. (P9) 3 BIA SCHOOLS: NOORVIK, KIANA AND SHUNGNAK ARE SERVICED ON THE RIVER BY B AND R. IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO AFFORD FLYING IN OF SUPPLIES. SHUNGNAK GETS 10,000 GALS OF FUEL OIL AND THE STORE AND SCHOOL TOGETHER GET 2-300 TONS IN ADDITION. (P10) THE PRESIDENT OF THE VILLAGE COUNCIL OF SHUNGNAK DISCUSSED TROUBLES WITH LOW WATER DELAYING FUEL DELIVERIES WHICH HAD TO BE FLWEN AT EXORBITANT PRICES. (P14) HEINRICHS TALKED OF THE PROBLEMS OF AN INADEQUATE CHANNEL. WHEELS ARE ON THE BOTTOM OF THE TUGS, SO WHEN THEY RUN AROUND THEY'RE NOT DAMAGED. HOWEVER, THE LOSS OF MONEY IN TIME IS GREAT. (P15) KOTZEBUE IS NOT A GOOD OCEAN PORT BECAUSE A LARGE SHALLOW SANDBAR REQUIRES VESSELS TO ANCHOR 15 MI OFFSHORE. THE KOBUK ENTRANCE IS A 45 MI WIDE DELTA WHERE THE CHANNEL IS OFTEN NONEXISTENT DUE TO TRIBUTARIES AND SHOALS.

7331 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER

REFN 07107 00203 B 895965

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21.

KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION

ABST LARGE SANDBARS UPSTREAM CAUSE NAVIGATION TO BE DEPENDENT ON TIME AND QUANTITY OF SEASONAL RAIN. THIS WAS MENTIONED BY KENNECOTT COPPER. (P42) DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL TESTING WENT ON FROM 1957 THRU 1963. THE TONNAGE REQUIRED WAS CARRIED ON THE RIVER. (P43) BECAUSE OF THE 1964 DRY SEASON, KENNECOTT SUPPLIES WERE TAKEN 75 MI UP RIVER AND UNLOADED AFTER THE RAINS CAME THEY WERE RELOADED AND TAKEN 100 MI UPSTREAM TO ONION PORTAGE. OVERLAND TRACTOR TRAIN CARRIED THE GOODS THE LAST 50 MI. (P44) COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC STOPS AT THE 254 MI POINT, KOBUK VILLAGE. 13 MI INLAND IS THE KENNECOTT RUBY CREEK PROJECT. KOTZEBUE IS THE TRANSPORT CENTER FOR PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC FOR 10 VILLAGES INCLUDING AMBLER, SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, NOORVIK, KIANA. (P52) IN 1951 B AND R TUG AND BARGE HAD 3 WOODEN TUGS. TULA, 70.6 FT LENGTH, 330 HP. HERALD J, 40 FT J BOAT, 165 HP. LITTLE TULA, 36 FT TOWBOAT, 165 HP. BARGES WERE: B AND R NO 1, 60,000 GAL BULK CAPACITY, 125 TON DRY CARGO, 79.7 FT LONG, 24.0 FT WIDE, 6.4 FT DEEP; B AND R NO 2 HAD 40,000 GAL BULK CAPACITY, 60.0 FT LONG, 22.0 FT WIDE, 6.4 FT DEEP; B AND R NO 3 WAS SAME AS NO 2. FROM 1958-64 THERE WAS A 475% INCREASE IN FREIGHT DELIVERED TO KOBUK VILLAGE. IN 1964 THE LIST OF VESSELS WAS: 5 STEEL TUGS: NANUK II, 53.6 FT LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 3.5-5.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; AVIK, 59.4 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 4.5-5.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; NATCHIK, 45.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 3.0-4.5 DRAFT, 330 HP; BLUE FOX, 51.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 3.0-4.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; TUTU, 45.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 3.0-4.5 DRAFT, 330 HP. 2 WOODEN TUGS: WENAH, 49.1 FT LONG, 14 BEAM, 2.5-4.3 DRAFT, 330 HP; VICKY C, 50.4 LONG, 12.8 BEAM, 4.5-5.6 DRAFT, 165 HP. 7 BARGES: B AND R NO 1, 79.7 LONG, 24 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 2, 60 LONG, 22 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 3, 60 LONG, 22 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 4, 102.3 LONG, 29 BEAM, 7.1 DRAFT; B AND R NO 5, 115 LONG, 34 BEAM, 6.5 DRAFT; SKOOKUM, 99 LONG, 20 BEAM, 4 DRAFT; DANICO, 85.1 LONG, 16.65 BEAM, 3.45 DRAFT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1702

7332 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 B 895965
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST LARGE SANDBARS UPSTREAM CAUSE NAVIGATION TO BE DEPENDENT ON TIME AND QUANTITY OF SEASONAL RAIN. THIS WAS
 MENTIONED BY KENNECOTT COPPER. (P42) DRILLING AND GEOLOGICAL TESTING WENT ON FROM 1957 THRU 1963. THE TONNAGE
 REQUIRED WAS CARRIED ON THE RIVER. (P43) BECAUSE OF THE 1964 DRY SEASON, KENNECOTT SUPPLIES WERE TAKEN 75 MI
 UP RIVER AND UNLOADED. AFTER THE RAINS CAME THEY WERE RELOADED AND TAKEN 100 MI UPSTREAM TO ONION PORTAGE.
 OVERLAND TRACTOR TRAIN CARRIED THE GOODS THE LAST 50 MI. (P44) COMMERCIAL TRAFFIC STOPS AT THE 254 MI POINT,
 KOBUK VILLAGE. 13 MI INLAND IS THE KENNECOTT RUBY CREEK PROJECT. KOTZEBUE IS THE TRANSPORT CENTER FOR
 PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC FOR 10 VILLAGES INCLUDING ANBLER, SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, NOORVIK, KIANA. (P52) IN
 1951 B AND R TUG AND BARGE HAD 3 WOODEN TUGS. TULA, 70.6 FT LENGTH, 330 HP. HERALD J, 40 FT J BOAT, 165 HP.
 LITTLE TULA, 36 FT TONBOAT, 165 HP. BARGES WERE: B AND R NO 1, 60,000 GAL BULK CAPACITY, 125 TON DRY
 CARGO, 79.7 FT LONG, 24.0 FT WIDE, 6.4 FT DEEP; B AND R NO 2 HAD 40,000 GAL BULK CAPACITY, 60.0 FT LONG, 22.0
 FT WIDE, 6.4 FT DEEP; B AND R NO 3 WAS SAME AS NO 2. FROM 1958-64 THERE WAS A 475% INCREASE IN FREIGHT
 DELIVERED TO KOBUK VILLAGE. IN 1964 THE LIST OF VESSELS WAS: 5 STEEL TUGS: NANUK II, 53.6 FT LONG, 14.1 BEAM,
 3.5-5.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; AVIK, 59.4 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 4.5-5.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; NATCHIK, 45.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM,
 3.0-4.5 DRAFT, 330 HP; BLUE FOX, 51.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM, 3.0-4.8 DRAFT, 330 HP; TUTU, 45.9 LONG, 14.1 BEAM,
 3.0-4.5 DRAFT, 330 HP. 2 WOODEN TUGS: WENAHA, 49.1 FT LONG, 14 BEAM, 2.5-4.3 DRAFT, 330 HP; VICKY C, 50.4
 LONG, 12.8 BEAM, 4.5-5.6 DRAFT, 165 HP. 7 BARGES: B AND R NO 1, 79.7 LONG, 24 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 2,
 60 LONG, 22 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 3, 60 LONG, 22 BEAM, 6.4 DRAFT; B AND R NO 4, 102.3 LONG, 29 BEAM,
 7.1 DRAFT; B AND R NO 5, 115 LONG, 34 BEAM, 6.5 DRAFT; SKOOKUM, 99 LONG, 20 BEAM, 4 DRAFT; DANICO, 85.1 LONG,
 16.65 BEAM, 3.45 DRAFT.

7333 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REEN 07187 00203 C 895965
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THIS EQUIPMENT WAS UTILIZED AS FOLLOWS ON THE RIVER: TUG AVIK USED FOR TOWING TO THE 70-MILE POINT, VICKY C
 AND NANUK II USED FOR TOWING TO THE 172 MILE POINT (ONION PORTAGE), NATCHIK, BLUE FOX, TUTU, AND WENAHA USED
 FOR TOWING TO ONION PORTAGE, AND TO KOBUK VILLAGE 254 MILES UP RIVER. BARGES: B AND R NO 4 AND B AND R NO 5
 DELIVERED FREIGHT AS FAR AS ONION PORTAGE, 172 MILES UP RIVER, ONLY AFTER RIVER CONDITIONS IMPROVED ABOUT
 SEPTEMBER 1ST. THE REMAINDER OF THE BARGES DELIVERED FREIGHT FROM KOTZEBUE TO KOBUK (TRANSFERRED AT LEAST
 ONCE, AT DUFFY'S CAMP, AND IN SOME CASES TWICE) AND FROM ONION PORTAGE TO KOBUK FOR ALL CONSIGNEES WHEN RIVER
 CONDITIONS ALLOWED. (P54) THE KOBUK IS A RELATIVELY SLOW RIVER, WITH AVERAGE VELOCITY OF CURRENT BETWEEN 3
 OR 4 MILES PER HOUR. THERE APPEARS TO BE SUFFICIENT WATER IN THE RIVERS TO ALLOW NAVIGATION THROUGHOUT THE
 OPERATING SEASON, IF THE BARS AND RIFFLES ARE DREGGED. DREGGING COULD COMMENCE ABOUT THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE
 ICE IS GONE FROM HOTHAM INLET AND SELANIK LAKE. WE BELIEVE ONCE THE OBSTACLES ARE REMOVED BY DREGGING EARLY
 IN THE SEASON THE RIVER WOULD STAY OPEN, AND EVEN POSSIBLY DEEPEN BY WATER ACTION, IF CONFINED TO ONE
 CHANNEL. VOLUME IS GREAT, AND AT THE 70 MILE DUFFY'S TRANSFER CAMP IN 1964 AT NO TIME WAS THERE LESS THAN 18
 FEET OF WATER, AND THIS WAS THE DRIEST PERIOD ON RECORD. IT IS ESSENTIAL THE KOBUK RIVER BE DREGGED,
 DEPENDENT, AND SOME BENDS STRAIGHTENED, FOR A FEASIBLE BARGE OPERATION TO DELIVER DOWN RIVER 40,000 TONS
 MINIMUM IN A 90-DAY PERIOD. SOME BENDS ARE SHARP ENOUGH TO RESTRICT US TO THE USE OF NO MORE THAN A TOTAL
 LENGTH OF 180 FEET FOR PUSHER AND BARGE COMBINED. (P56) ANBLER POPULATION WAS 70 IN 1960 AND 127 IN MAY,
 1965. SHUNGNAK POPULATION WAS 193 IN 1940, 141 IN 1950, 135 IN 1960 AND 149 IN MAY, 1965. KOBUK POPULATION
 WAS 31 IN 1940, 38 IN 1950, 54 IN 1960, 70 IN MAY, 1965. NOORVIK POPULATION WAS 211 IN 1940, 248 IN 1950, 384
 IN 1960, 459 IN MAY, 1965. KIANA POPULATION WAS 167 IN 1940, 181 IN 1950, 253 IN 1960, AND 254 IN MAY, 1965.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1703

KOTZEBUE POPULATION WAS 372 IN 1940, 623 IN 1950, 129 IN 1960, AND 1800 IN MAY, 1965. AMBLER IS A NEW VILLAGE MADE OF PEOPLE WHO MOVED DOWNRIVER FROM SHUNGNAK. (P60) B AND R FREIGHT DELIVERIES IN 1958 WERE 232 TONS TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK AND AMBLER FROM JUNE 18-SEPT 11; AND, 506 TONS TO KIANA AND NOORVIK FROM JUNE 27-SEPT 13. 25 TONS WERE FOR A NEW SCHOOL AT NOORVIK. IN 1959, 277 TONS TAKEN TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 17 AND 2206 TONS TO KIANA AND NOORVIK FROM JULY 9-SEPT 28. 1700 TONS WERE FOR THE NOORVIK SCHOOL. IN 1960, 385 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 23 AND 436 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 23.

7334 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 C 895965
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST THIS EQUIPMENT WAS UTILIZED AS FOLLOWS ON THE RIVER: TUG AVIK USED FOR TOWING TO THE 70-MILE POINT, VICKY C AND NANUK II USED FOR TOWING TO THE 172 MILE POINT (ONION PORTAGE), NATCHIK, BLUE FOX, TUTU, AND WENHA USED FOR TOWING TO ONION PORTAGE, AND TO KOBUK VILLAGE 254 MILES UP-RIVER. BARGES: B AND R NO 4 AND B AND R NO 5 DELIVERED FREIGHT AS FAR AS ONION PORTAGE, 172 MILES UP-RIVER, ONLY AFTER RIVER CONDITIONS IMPROVED ABOUT SEPTEMBER 1ST. THE REMAINDER OF THE BARGES DELIVERED FREIGHT FROM KOTZEBUE TO KOBUK (TRANSFERRED AT LEAST ONCE, AT DUFFY'S CAMP, AND IN SOME CASES TWICE) AND FROM ONION PORTAGE TO KOBUK FOR ALL CONSIGNEES WHEN RIVER CONDITIONS ALLOWED. (P54) THE KOBUK IS A RELATIVELY SLOW RIVER, WITH AVERAGE VELOCITY OF CURRENT BETWEEN 3 OR 4 MILES PER HOUR. THERE APPEARS TO BE SUFFICIENT WATER IN THE RIVERS TO ALLOW NAVIGATION THROUGHOUT THE OPERATING SEASON, IF THE BARS AND RIFFLES ARE DREDGED. DREDGING COULD COMMENCE ABOUT THREE WEEKS BEFORE THE ICE IS GONE FROM HOTHAM INLET AND SELAWIK LAKE. WE BELIEVE ONCE THE OBSTACLES ARE REMOVED BY DREDGING EARLY IN THE SEASON THE RIVER WOULD STAY OPEN, AND EVEN POSSIBLY DEEPEN BY WATER ACTION, IF CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL. VOLUME IS GREAT, AND AT THE 70 MILE DUFFY'S TRANSFER CAMP IN 1964 AT NO TIME WAS THERE LESS THAN 18 FEET OF WATER, AND THIS WAS THE DRIEST PERIOD ON RECORD. IT IS ESSENTIAL THE KOBUK RIVER BE DREDGED, DEEPENED, AND SOME BENDS STRAIGHTENED, FOR A FEASIBLE BARGE OPERATION TO DELIVER DOWN RIVER 40,000 TONS MINIMUM IN A 90-DAY PERIOD. SOME BENDS ARE SHARP ENOUGH TO RESTRICT US TO THE USE OF NO MORE THAN A TOTAL LENGTH OF 180 FEET FOR PUSHER AND BARGE COMBINED. (P56) AMBLER POPULATION WAS 70 IN 1960 AND 127 IN MAY, 1965. SHUNGNAK POPULATION WAS 193 IN 1940, 141 IN 1950, 135 IN 1960 AND 149 IN MAY, 1965. KOBUK POPULATION WAS 31 IN 1940, 38 IN 1950, 54 IN 1960, 70 IN MAY, 1965. NOORVIK POPULATION WAS 211 IN 1940, 248 IN 1950, 384 IN 1960, 459 IN MAY, 1965. KIANA POPULATION WAS 167 IN 1940, 181 IN 1950, 253 IN 1960, AND 254 IN MAY, 1965. KOTZEBUE POPULATION WAS 372 IN 1940, 623 IN 1950, 129 IN 1960, AND 1800 IN MAY, 1965. AMBLER IS A NEW VILLAGE MADE OF PEOPLE WHO MOVED DOWNRIVER FROM SHUNGNAK. (P60) B AND R FREIGHT DELIVERIES IN 1958 WERE 232 TONS TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK AND AMBLER FROM JUNE 18-SEPT 11; AND, 506 TONS TO KIANA AND NOORVIK FROM JUNE 27-SEPT 13. 25 TONS WERE FOR A NEW SCHOOL AT NOORVIK. IN 1959, 277 TONS TAKEN TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 17 AND 2206 TONS TO KIANA AND NOORVIK FROM JULY 9-SEPT 28. 1700 TONS WERE FOR THE NOORVIK SCHOOL. IN 1960, 385 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 23 AND 436 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 23.

7335 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 D 895965
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN 1961, 320 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 18-SEPT 11; AND, 461 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 14. IN 1962, 415 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 26-SEPT 18; AND, 433 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JULY 9-SEPT 12. IN 1963 359 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KOBUK FROM JUNE 26-SEPT 9 AND 1,192 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JULY 7-SEPT 11. 750 TONS WERE FOR NEW SCHOOL AT KIANA. IN 1964, 344 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KOBUK AND 740 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK. 388 TONS WENT TO KOBUK FOR KENNECOTT AND 2,824 TO ONION PORTAGE. THE SHIPPING SEASONS WERE JULY 3-SEPT 30 AND JUNE 30-SEPT 25, RESPECTIVELY. (P61) ON JULY 6

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1704

AT 10:30, THERE WAS ONLY 3 1/2 FT. WATER 4 MILES ABOVE ONION PORTAGE SO THAT THE BLUE FOX COULD NOT GET THROUGH. ON JULY 25 AT 7:15 BARGE NO 3 HAD TO STOP AT THE MIDWAY SANDBAR, 3 FT WATER, 7 MI ABOVE KIANA. LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED RATES, BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND POINTS ON THE KOBUK IN 1965. THE FREIGHT RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND KOBUK WAS \$32.70 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; \$12.70 BETWEEN KOBUK AND AMBLER; \$45.90 BETWEEN KOBUK AND BUCKLAND; \$20.70 BETWEEN KOBUK AND KIANA. (P61)

7336 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00203 D 895965
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, DREDGING, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, MINING, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN 1961, 320 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 18-SEPT 11; AND, 461 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JUNE 22-SEPT 14. IN 1962, 415 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, KOBUK, AMBLER FROM JUNE 26-SEPT 18; AND, 433 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JULY 9-SEPT 12. IN 1963 359 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KOBUK FROM JUNE 26-SEPT 9 AND 1,192 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK FROM JULY 7-SEPT 11. 750 TONS WERE FOR NEW SCHOOL AT KIANA. IN 1964, 344 TONS WENT TO SHUNGNAK, AMBLER, KOBUK AND 740 TONS TO KIANA-NOORVIK. 388 TONS WENT TO KOBUK FOR KENNECOTT AND 2,824 TO ONION PORTAGE. THE SHIPPING SEASONS WERE JULY 3-SEPT 30 AND JUNE 30-SEPT 25, RESPECTIVELY. (P61) ON JULY 6 AT 10:30, THERE WAS ONLY 3 1/2 FT WATER 4 MILES ABOVE ONION PORTAGE SO THAT THE BLUE FOX COULD NOT GET THROUGH. ON JULY 25 AT 7:15 BARGE NO 3 HAD TO STOP AT THE MIDWAY SANDBAR, 3 FT WATER, 7 MI ABOVE KIANA. LOCAL FREIGHT TARIFF 6-A PUBLISHED RATES, BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND POINTS ON THE KOBUK IN 1965. THE FREIGHT RATE BETWEEN KOTZEBUE AND KOBUK WAS \$32.70 PER TON OR 40 CU FT; \$12.70 BETWEEN KOBUK AND AMBLER; \$45.90 BETWEEN KOBUK AND BUCKLAND; \$20.70 BETWEEN KOBUK AND KIANA. (P61)

7337 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER
 REFN 07190 975977
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUG 19, 1975, THE BOATS (2 KAYAKS AND A CANOE) ENTERED THE KOBUK. THE RIVER BOTTOM IS GRAVELLY AND LIGHTLY COVERED WITH SILT. (P25) THE GROUP SAW A SKIFF OF PLYWOOD WITH A MOTOR, 2 WOMEN AND A MAN, ON THEIR WAY FROM KIANA TO AMBLER. (P26) OTHERS PASS BY ALSO. (P30-31) "COMING INTO THE COUNTRY" BY JOHN MCPHEE, 1977.

7338 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOBUK RIVER SOUTH FORK
 REFN 00660 928
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY, HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "IT IS ON THE SOUTH-FORK OF THE RIVER. HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPEN ON SEPT. 19, 1928." (P.21) (VILLAGE OF KOBUK)

7339 WATN KOBUK RIVER KODAK RIVER
 REFN 00792 886
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW FISHING, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, MAP
 ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HENRY ELLIOTT NOTES THAT ALL THE INNUITS "FROM ICY CAPE TO THE FAR NORTH AND BERING STRAITS IN THE SOUTH," GO SALMON FISHING AROUND HOTHAM INLET IN AUGUST. "INTO THE MOUTHS OF A HALF-DOZEN SMALL STREAMS WHICH EMPTY THERE, AND THAT LARGE ONE, OF KODAK RIVER, THE HUMPBACKED SALMON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1705

RUNS, FOR A BRIEF PERIOD, IN GREAT NUMBERS: THEN THE HARVEST OF THE ESKIMO IS AT HAND. NOWHERE ELSE ABOVE THIS POINT CAN A SALMON EVER BE TAKEN." (P434-435) ELLIOTT SAYS NORTHERN ESKIMOS "ARE NOT KNOWN ANYWHERE TO HAVE A VILLAGE LOCATED FAR BACK FROM THE SEA" EXCEPT AT 3 SPOTS, ONE ON KOOK RIVER. (P432) SAYS AT LEAST 50 PEOPLE LIVE IN EACH OF 3 INLAND SETTLEMENTS, WHICH ARE ALL BETWEEN 100 AND 200 MI INLAND. (P432) ABOUT 25 MI UP KOOK, ELLIOTT HAS ON HIS MAP A SETTLEMENT CALLED KOOGANUTES (KOBUK VILLAGES) A MAP ACCOMPANIES THIS RECORD.

- 7340 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOOK RIVER
 REFN 04488 885
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST CHARLES BRAWER AND TWO ESKIMO COMPANIONS TRAVELED BY DOGSLED FOR TWO DAYS ON THE KOOK RIVER TO REACH KOTZEBUE IN THE SPRING OF 1885. (P40)
- 7341 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOOK RIVER
 REFN 05277 894
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT HE USED A SMALL BIRCH BARK CANOE WHICH DID NOT WEIGH OVER 25 POUNDS, ALMOST CONTINUOUSLY IN THE RAPIDS AND SHOAL WATER OF THE UPPER KOOK RIVER. (P39)
- 7342 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOKAK RIVER
 REFN 00232 884885
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613223 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST LIEUT J C CANTHELL MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KOKAK RIVER DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1884-85 AND WROTE AN ARTICLE FOR THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINE IN 1896. THE KOKAK RIVER WAS 550 MI. LONG WITH A TORTUROUS COURSE AND ITS MOUTH AT HOTHAM BAY IN KOTZEBUE SOUND. CANTHELL TRAVELED FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS HEAD. (P345) ICE-CLIFFS WERE LOCATED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER 80 MILES FROM MOUTH. CLIFFS WERE FROM 80 TO 150 FT. HIGH. WATERMARKS ON SOIL AND ROCK SHOWED THAT WATER LEVEL HAD NEVER BEEN THAT HIGH. THE TOP OF THE CLIFFS WAS COVERED BY BLACK, SILT-LIKE SOIL 6-8 FT. DEEP FROM WHICH TYPICAL ARCTIC SHRUBS OF WILLOW, ALDER, BERRYBUSHES GROW. ALSO SOME SPRUCE, MOSSES AND GRASSES. (P345) ON TOP OF ONE CLIFF, FOUND A LAKE ABOUT 1 MI IN DIAMETER. THE WATER WAS CLEAR BUT WHEN DISTURBED, BECAME TURBID BECAUSE OF FINE, DECAYED VEGETABLE MATTER LYING ON THE BOTTOM. (P346) FROM THE GENERAL DESCRIPTION, CANTHELL APPARENTLY WENT BY BOAT SINCE HE MADE EXCUSES FOR SEEING THE TOP OF ONLY ONE CLIFF. IT WAS TOO DIFFICULT TO WALK VERY FAR BECAUSE OF THE DENSE UNDERGROWTH.
- 7343 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOKAK RIVER
 REFN 00498 883898
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION
 ABST IN "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," ALFRED E BAILEY BRIEFLY MENTIONED THE EXPEDITIONS ON KOBUK RIVER OF LIEUT. G M STONEY (1883-1884), J C CANTHELL (1884-1885) JOSEPH GRINNELL (1898). GRINNELL ACCOMPANIED PROSPECTORS WHO ARRIVED ON THE YACHT "PENELOPE." THEY WINTERED ON THE RIVER, AND GRINNELL WORKED THE DELTA REGION DURING THE SUMMER THEY WERE THERE, THEN LEFT FOR SAN FRANCISCO. (P37-38) HE ALSO MENTIONED S B MCLENAGAN WHO SERVED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1706

UNDER CANTWELL, AS WELL AS CHARLES H. TOWNSEND. (P37) THE AREA HAS SPRUCE BECAUSE GRINNELL COLLECTED SOME GROUSE SPECIMENS AMONG THE SPRUCE. (P187) GRINNELL AND MCLENEGAN WERE IN THE VICINITY OF JADE MOUNTAIN. (P192) MCLENEGAN'S, GRINNELL'S AND TOWNSEND'S OBSERVATIONS ARE CONTINUOUSLY REFERRED TO. (P137-304) CANTWELL AND STONEY USED BOATS FOR THEIR EXPEDITIONS UP THE RIVER.

7344 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 00575 897
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES AN EXTENSIVE BOOK ON ALASKA'S HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES AND SCENERY FOR THE YEARS BETWEEN (1889-1899) IN DISCUSSING GOLD FINDINGS, HE MENTIONS THAT IN 1897 REPORTS WERE BROUGHT TO SAN FRANCISCO THAT CAPT. COGHLAN, OF THE STEAM WHALING SHIP THRASHER, THAT THERE WAS WIDE SPREAD INTEREST IN THE KOTZEBUE SOUND AREA. "SEVERAL EXPEDITIONS REACHED KOTZEBUE SOUND ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY, AND OVER 600 MEN STARTED UP THE KOWAK RIVER." (P50) "HIGH WATER DELAYED THEIR PROGRESS UP THE STREAM. THE FEW THAT REMAINED TO TRAVERSE UP THE STREAM BARELY HAD TIME TO REACH THE UPPER-RIVER REGION BEFORE WINTER SET IN." (P50)

7345 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 00852 902903
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IT IS MENTIONED THAT SOME WHITE MEN SPENT THE WINTER OF 1902-1903 ON THE UPPER "KOWAK" RIVER. (P31) IN DEC OF 1902, CHARLES DANKURT DROVE 5 REINDEER 300 MI UP THE "KOWAK" RIVER. (P31) DURING THE WINTER OF 1903, WHITE MEN WERE USING REINDEER ON THE UPPER "KOWAK" RIVER. (P60)

7346 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 00853 903
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130N 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST EARLY IN OCTOBER, 1903 A RIVER STEAMER WAS CAUGHT IN THE ICE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOWAK WITH A NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON BOARD. SOME OF THE KOTZEBUE HERD WAS SOLD TO THESE PEOPLE. (P23) ONE MAN PURCHASED SLED DEER AT KOTZEBUE MISSION. HE TOOK 800 LBS SUPPLIES 200 MILES UP THE KOWAK RIVER, HELPING THE DEER OVER THE HARDEST PARTS OF THE TRAIL. HE SOLD A PART OF THE SUPPLIES AT RILEY CAMP AND FREIGHTED THE BALANCE OVER DIVIDE TO THE KOYUKUK. THEN HE SOLD HIS DEER FOR \$35 MORE THAN HE HAD PAID. (P116)

7347 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 00854 904
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ON THEIR 1904 TRIP FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES, WITH A HERD OF REINDEER, LIND AND HIS PARTY WITH THEIR REINDEER SLEDS, AFTER REACHING THE SILAVIK RIVER, SET THEIR COURSE EAST OF NORTH ON A BIG MOUNTAIN ON THE KOWAK RIVER. (P106) THEY REACHED RILEY CAMP, A SMALL VILLAGE ON THE KOWAK IN DEC 8. THEY FOLLOWED THE KOWAK FOR ABOUT A MILE, ON THE RIVER, BUT THEY FOUND THE SLIPPERY ICE AND BARE GRAVEL BARS TOO DIFFICULT AND DECIDED TO TRAVEL ON THE TUNDRA. THAT NIGHT THEY CAMPED ON THE S SIDE OF THE RIVER, JUST IN THE OUTER EDGE OF THE TIMBER. SUNDAY DEC 11, THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF POT/AND GOT NEW PROVISIONS. (PP109-112) THEY CONTINUED ON AND AS THEY GOT HIGHER AND HIGHER UP THE KOWAK, THE VALLEY BECAME NARROWER UNTIL THEY ARRIVED AT A PLACE

WHERE THE HILLS ON THE S SIDE CAME RIGHT DOWN TO THE RIVER. AT THAT PLACE, THEY HAD TO TRAVEL ON THE ICE ON THE RIVER AGAIN. FOR ABOUT 2 1/2 MI, THEY STOPPED AND CAMPED ALMOST OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE PAH RIVER. (P113) THE NEXT DAY THEY CONTINUED ON THE ICE ON THE RIVER, AND CAMPED IN AN AREA WHERE THERE WAS MOSS FOR THE REINDEER. THEY HAD TO CLEAR THE TIMBER 1ST SO THAT THE DEER WOULD NOT SCATTER. MOST OF THE HERD SPENT THE NIGHT ON A MOSSY HILL NEAR THE RIVER. (PP114-5) THE NEXT NIGHT WHEN THEY MADE CAMP, THEY AGAIN HAD TO CUT SPRUCE. MOSS WAS PLENTIFUL BUT HARD TO GET. "UP ON THE STEEP BANKS OF THE RIVER." (P115) AT NOON, THEY MET A PARTY OF 9 ESKIMOS AND 3 DOG TEAMS GOING DOWN THE RIVER. ON DEC 15, LIND NOTES THAT TRAVELING HAD BEEN FAIR. THERE WAS NOT MUCH GLARE ICE, BUT THERE WERE QUITE A FEW OPEN PLACES. LIND TRIED TO CROSS ONE CREEK, BUT THE ICE BROKE AND HE GOT WET. HE DID, HOWEVER, MAKE ACROSS. (P116) THE NEXT DAY, THEY HAD TO LEAVE THE RIVER FOR GOOD BECAUSE OF GLARE ICE AND OVERFLOWS. (P117)

7348 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 00897 898900

STOR 1602095

MOUJ N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,CURRENT,ROUTE,WATER LEVEL,RIVER,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED:"IN CROSSING THE BAR IT IS SOMEWHAT DIFFICULT TO FIND A CHANNEL, BUT WHEN FAIRLY BETWEEN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER THERE IS COMPARATIVELY DEEP WATER. IN 1898 A LARGE NUMBER OF PROSPECTORS WERE ATTRACTED TO THE REGION OF HOTHAM INLET. TWO STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS WERE USED IN TRANSPORTING THEIR SUPPLIES UP THE KOWAK RIVER, AND IT IS SAID THAT THESE STEAMERS ASCENDED THE RIVER 200 MILES. THE CURRENT IN THE RIVER WAS FOUND VERY STRONG, RUNNING AT SOME POINTS WITH A VELOCITY OF 5 OR 6 MI AND HOUR. THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE YUKON." (P55)

7349 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 00898 898908

STOR 1602095

MOUJ N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "IN CROSSING THE BAR, WHICH IS INDICATED BY DRIFT LODGED ON THE SHOALS, IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND A CHANNEL, THE ONE GENERALLY USED BEING KNOWN AS THE 'MIDDLE MOUTH'. THE DELTA FROM THE INLET IS ABOUT 45 MILES LONG AND VERY DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE, BUT WHEN FAIRLY BETWEEN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER THERE IS COMPARATIVELY DEEP WATER. IN 1898 A LARGE NUMBER OF PROSPECTORS WERE ATTACHED TO THE REGION OF HOTHAM INLET. TWO STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS WERE USED IN TRANSPORTING THEIR SUPPLIES UP THE KOWAK RIVER, AND IT IS SAID THAT THESE STEAMERS ASCENDED THE RIVER 200 MILES. THE CURRENT IN THE RIVER WAS FOUND VERY STRONG, RUNNING AT SOME POINTS WITH A VELOCITY OF 5 OR 6 MILES AN HOUR. THE CURRENT IS DANGEROUS FOR SMALL BOATS. EIGHT MEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN 1898 WHILE BOATING THEIR PROVISIONS UP THE RIVER. THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE YUKON." (P59)

7350 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 00898 898908

STOR 1602095

MOUJ N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST THE COAST PILOT NOTES SAY, "IN CROSSING THE BAR, WHICH IS INDICATED BY DRIFT LODGED ON THE SHOALS, IT IS DIFFICULT TO FIND A CHANNEL, THE ONE GENERALLY USED BEING KNOWN AS THE 'MIDDLE MOUTH'. THE DELTA FROM THE INLET IS ABOUT 45 MILES LONG AND VERY DIFFICULT TO NAVIGATE, BUT WHEN FAIRLY BETWEEN THE BANKS OF THE RIVER THERE IS COMPARATIVELY DEEP WATER. IN 1898 A LARGE NUMBER OF PROSPECTORS WERE ATTACHED TO THE REGION OF HOTHAM INLET. TWO STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS WERE USED IN TRANSPORTING THEIR SUPPLIES UP THE KOWAK RIVER, AND IT IS SAID THAT THESE STEAMERS ASCENDED THE RIVER 200 MILES. THE CURRENT IN THE RIVER WAS FOUND VERY STRONG, RUNNING AT SOME POINTS WITH A VELOCITY OF 5 OR 6 MILES AN HOUR. THE CURRENT IS DANGEROUS FOR SMALL BOATS. EIGHT MEN LOST THEIR LIVES IN 1898 WHILE BOATING THEIR PROVISIONS UP THE RIVER. THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE

HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER, A BRANCH OF THE YUKON." (P59)

- 7351 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM INCLUDES A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZED EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP IT SAYS THE KOWAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR 450 MILES BY "STEAM LAUNCH". (P298)
- 7352 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 01332 898899
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, BREAKUP, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE GROUP LEFT THE CAPE BLOSSOM AREA AUGUST 12 BY RIVER-STEAMER FOR THE KOWAK. THEIR WINTER CAMP SITE WAS REACHED THE 20TH OF AUGUST ON THE KOWAK WHERE THE AUTHOR AND PART OF THE COMPANY BUILT A LARGE CABIN. THEY REMAINED FOR THE WINTER OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE HUNT RIVER IN A STRETCH OF SPRUCE WOODS ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE KOWAK. SEVERAL SHORT TRIPS INTO THE SURROUNDING COMPANY WERE MADE. JUNE 7, '99 THEY BROKE CAMP AND STEAMED DOWN THE KOWAK TO THE DELTA. (P1) AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOWAK DWARFED SPRUCE EXTENDS TO WITHIN 10 MILES OF HOTHAM INLET, AND TIMBER BECOMES LARGER AND THICKER TOWARDS ITS UPPER PART, ATTAINING HEIGHTS OF 50 FEET AND DIAMETER OF 20 INCHES OR MORE. NUMEROUS CHANNELS OF THE KOWAK DELTA ARE DENSE WITH ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS. THESE MAKING THE UPPER KOWAK ALMOST IMPENETRABLE. THE KOWAK VALLEY AVERAGES ABOUT 15 MI WIDE. THE NORTH SIDE IS FORMED BY A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS RISING AS HIGH AS 4,000 FEET AND THE SOUTH IS BORDERED BY A LOWER RANGE FORMING THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE KOWAK AND SELAWIK. ON MAY 21, '99, THE ICE BROKE UP AT THE WINTER CAMP. (P2) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS MOORING THEIR STEAMER TO THE RIVER BANK OF THE KOWAK IN THE DELTA REGION JUNE 11, '99. (P4) HE LATER MENTIONS A SWALE CONNECTED INTO THE MAIN RIVER CHANNEL BY A SLOUGH, AND SITUATED ABOUT 30 FEET FROM A SMALL POND OF OPEN WATER. THIS IS IN THE DELTA VICINITY; ALSO 2 OTHER LAKES IN THE AREA ARE MENTIONED. (P15-16) ON JUNE 9, '99 THE AUTHOR MENTIONED "STEAMING DOWN THE KOWAK AND... JUST PASSING THE MOUTH OF THE SQUIRREL RIVER". (P16) AUGUST 12, 1898, THE AUTHOR MENTIONS "STEAMING UP ONE OF THE CHANNELS IN THE KOWAK DELTA"; SPRUCE ARE MENTIONED. (P37)
- 7353 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 01333 A 898899
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, OBSTRUCTION, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, PHOTO, FLOOD, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, BREAKUP, ICE, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, WATER LEVEL
 ABST IN 1898 THE LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. LANDED ON KOTZEBUE SOUND TO PROSPECT THE AREA. ON JULY 16 "OUR FIRST PROSPECTING PARTY STARTS OUT, ONE OF TWO, TO GO UP THE KOWAK RIVER (KOBUK RIVER) IN ADVANCE OF THE MAIN PARTY." (P14) ADVANCE PARTY HAS ONE MONTHS SUPPLIES, AND BESIDES PROSPECTING THEY MUST LOCATE WINTER QUARTERS. "WE HOPE TO MAKE TWO TRIPS WITH SUPPLIES UP THE RIVER BEFORE IT FREEZES." (P14) THREE PEOPLE MADE UP ADVANCE PARTY. THE COMPANY COMPLETED ASSEMBLING THEIR KNOCKED DOWN BOAT ON JULY 23 AND CALLED IT THE "HELEN." THEY DISCOVERED THAT "HELEN" COULD NOT HAUL ALL THEIR GOODS UP RIVER SO BUILT A BARGE 2 FT DEEP, 10 FT WIDE, AND 18 FT LONG, WITH A CAPACITY OF 10 TONS. (P16) THE "HELEN" WITH BARGE IN TOW LEFT FOR KOBUK RIVER ON AUGUST 9. WITH 2/3 OF THE YEAR'S SUPPLIES AND LARGE PART OF COMPANY MEMBERS ON PAGE 17 THERE IS A DARK PHOTO OF BOAT AND 7 CREW MEMBERS, CAPTION READS "HELEN AND CREW START UP THE KOWAK RIVER." ON AUGUST 9 GRINNELL NOTES, "SOME OF THE PROSPECTORS WHO WENT UP THE RIVER EARLIER ARE NOW RETURNING BROKEN HEARTED, AND ARE GOING HOME." (P18) THE HELEN MADE IT ABOUT 100 MI. UP KOBUK BEFORE TURNING BACK TO MOUTH TO FERRY REST OF THEIR GOODS UP RIVER. THEY MET PART OF FIRST PROSPECTING PARTY WHO HAD GONE 300 MI UPRIVER TO

FORT COSMOS, WHERE THEY FOUND A GOOD WINTER HARBOR. THEY ALSO REPORTED FINDING "COLORS", BUT NOTHING DEFINITE AS TO GOLD." (P18) GRINNELL WAS ON THE "HELEN" ON ITS SECOND TRIP UP RIVER. THEY STOPPED 170 MI ABOVE MOUTH AND STARTED BUILDING THEIR WINTER CABIN. "THE 'HELEN' IS ALMOST A FAILURE, ELSE WE SHOULD HAVE BEEN MUCH FARTHER UP THE RIVER. THE RIVER IS SWIFT AND HAS MANY RAPIDS WHICH WE COULD NOT STEM. THE BOAT IS SLOW. HER WHEEL IS TOO SMALL. SHE WILL BE REMODELED THIS WINTER. IT TOOK 5 DAYS TO COME THIS FAR, AND AS THERE ARE 2 MORE LOADS TO BRING UP, WE THOUGH IT BEST TO HALT." (P18) "THE KOWAK RIVER (KOBUK), THOUGH SCARCELY INDICATED ON GOOD-SIZED MAPS, IS AS LARGE AS THE MISSOURI. AT OUR CAMP IT IS NEARLY A MILE ACROSS, AND VERY DEEP ON THIS SIDE, WITH SANDBARS IN THE MIDDLE OTHER FOLKS ARE HAVING A HARDER TIME THAN WE. ONLY 3 OUT OF THE DOZEN OR MORE RIVER STEAMERS ARE A SUCCESS. ONE IS FAST ON SANDBAR, AND IT LOOKS AS IF SHE WOULD STAY THERE." (P18) ON JOURNEY UP KOBUK, "HELEN" MADE GOOD PROGRESS UNTIL THEY REACHED FIRST RAPIDS, ABOVE MOUTH OF SQUIRREL RIVER.

7354 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 B 898899

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FLOOD,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,FISHING,BREAKUP,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION
 ABST THE BOAT WOULD BE SWUNG BROADSIDE AND KEPT LOSING GROUND UNTIL A GROUP OF THE MEN GOT A LONG TOW ROPE AND STARTED WALKING ON THE BANK. THERE WERE 6 RAPIDS WHERE THEY HAD TO PULL BOAT. THE WIND WAS ALSO VERY BAD AND ONCE IT WAS ALMOST BLOWN AWAY FROM THEM. (P18) THE "HELEN" PASSED 30 PARTIES IN ONE DAY WHO WERE PULLING THEIR PROVISIONS, AND GRINNELL SAID THERE WERE "HUNDREDS" TOILING UP IN THE RAIN, TOWING THEIR LOADED SKIFFS MILE AFTER MILE ALONG MUDDY BANKS." (P18) GRINNELL ALSO NOTES THAT "HUNDREDS" OF DISAPPOINTED PROSPECTORS ARE GOING DOWN RIVER EVERY DAY. (P19) THEY FINISHED THEIR WINTER CABIN 170 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF KOBUK AND CALLED IT "PENELOPE CAMP." THE COMPANY SPLIT UP FOR WINTER 10 MEN TOOK "HELEN" AND PUSHED UP RIVER AS FAR AS POSSIBLE WHILE 9 MEN STAYED AT PENELOPE CAMP. TWO SWEDISH SAILORS WHO WERE HIRED MEN, HEADED BACK DOWN RIVER ON SEPT 1. THE LOG CABIN WAS 25X30 FT, AND BUILT INTO THE SIDE OF A HILL. THE RIVER ROSE "VERY HIGH" AND FLOODED SPOT WHERE THEIR TENTS HAD BEEN. (P19) THE WALLS WERE CHINKED WITH MOSS, AND LOGS AVERAGED 10-15 IN AT THE BUTT. (P20) OCT. 15, 1898- "ALL STANDING WATER IS FROZEN." (P22) THE KOWAK IS STARTING TO FILL WITH ICE, AND "IN A DAY OR TWO THE ICE WILL SUPPORT US, AS IT DOES NOW ON THE MARGIN." (P22) GRINNELL SAYS THAT THERE WILL BE NO MORE BOATS AND THAT STEAMER JOHN RILEY WAS WRECKED ON A SANDBAR. THERE IS A VERY SMALL AND DARK PICTURE CAPTIONED "THE WRECK OF THE 'JOHN RILEY'". (P22) TWO OTHER STEAMERS ARE ALSO AGROUND. (P22) ON OCT. 21 "EVERYTHING" WAS "FROZEN SOLID." THE RIVER HAS A FOOT OF ICE AND NATIVES ARE FISHING THROUGH ICE. (P23) THERE WERE 12 PROSPECTORS IN DIFFERENT CAMPS WITHIN ONE MI OF THEIR CAMP, AND ABOUT 20 PROSPECTORS 6 MI BELOW, AND 5 ABOVE US. (P24) ABOUT 1 MI ABOVE CAMP IN WOODS, 20 ESKIMOS BUILT WINTER DUG-OUTS. 3 OF PARTY STARTED UP KOBUK RIVER TO VISIT OTHER HALF OF COMPANY, 150 MI NORTH, WALKING, AND PULLING A SLED. (P26) ONE DAY A GERMAN SKATED UP RIVER ON ICE FROM MOUTH OF KOWAK, WHO WANTED TO CARRY LETTERS TO CAPE BLOSSOM AT ONE DOLLAR A PIECE. (P27)

7355 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 C 898899

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,MINING,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,PHOTO,FLOOD,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT,FISHING,BREAKUP,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION
 ABST GERMAN, SKATING MAILMAN WAS CALLED "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN," AND 12 DAYS AFTER HE PASSED THEIR CAMP GOING UP, HE CAME BACK DOWN. HE MET A MAN ABOVE THE PAH RIVER (PAH RIVER) WHO REPORTED A GOLD STRIKE ON HEAD OF KOYUKUK. (P28) TWO MEN CAME FROM "AMBLER CITY" 36 MI UP KOWAK-ON SKATES, AND 2 OR 3 FROM JESSE LOU CAMP 12 MI BELOW. FOR CHURCH SERVICES. (P30) 10 IOWANS STARTED FOR KOYUKUK VIA KOBUK AND PAH RIVERS WITH HEAVILY LOADED SLEDS TO GET AS FAR AS POSSIBLE BEFORE SNOWFALL. (P28) THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN" GAVE NAMES OF CAMPS AND MILEAGES ALONG KOBUK AS FOLLOWS: FIRST CAMP IS 40 MI ABOVE MOUTH OF KOWAK-BUCKEYE CAMP; 35 MI MORE-ORPHAN'S HOUSE; 1/2 MI-

SPROUD'S CAMP; 9 MI-RILEY WRECK; 9 MI, FALKENBERG CAMP; 1 MI-LOWER KOTZEBUE CAMP; 12 MI. INDIAN CAMP; 20 MI, JESSE LOU CAMP; 12 MI SUNNYSIDE; 1/2 MI LOWER HANSON CAMP; 3 MI LOWER PENELOPE CAMP (GRINNELL'S CAMP) AND LOWER IOWA CAMP; 4 MI, GUARDIAN CAMP; 30 MI, AMBLER CITY; 3 MI, UPPER HANSON CAMP; 50 MI, MULKEY'S LANDING; 4 MI CAMP RILEY; 4 MI, AGNES BOYD CAMP; 10 MI, UPPER IOWA CAMP; 2 MI, KOGOLUKTUK RIVER, ON WHICH ABOUT 6 MI FROM MOUTH ARE THE UPPER PENELOPE CAMP (OUR BOYS) AND RIVERBOAT "HELEN"; 10 MI, STONY CAMP; 1 1/2 MI, UPPER KOTZEBUE CAMP, AND KATE SUDDEN GULCH; 3 MI, FARNSWORTH CAMP; 3 MI, NUGGET CAMP; 8 MI, UPPER GUARDIAN CAMP; 5 MI, DAVENPORT CAMP; 5 MI, LESLIE D. CAMP; 8 MI, RALSTON CAMP; 2 MI, PAR RIVER, CAPTAIN GREEN'S CAMP. "FROM THIS POINT THERE ARE CAMPS ON UP TO THE REED RIVER, 75 MI FURTHER UP THE KOWAK, BUT THE "FLYING DUTCHMAN" DID NOT GO FARTHER THAN THE PAR (PAH) RIVER. HE REPORTS 800 MEN IN WINTER QUARTERS ON THE KOWAK ALONE." LAST YEAR THERE WAS NO ONE. (P31-32) GRINNELL NOTES THAT ON NOV. 14, 3 OF THEIR NEIGHBORS STARTED UP KOBUK WITH AN 1100 POUND LOAD ON A SLED GOING UP THE RIVER ICE. AT FIRST THE ICE WAS SMOOTH, BUT 5 MI UP WIND BLOWN SAND FROM BANKS HAD COVERED ICE CLEAR ACROSS THE RIVER. THEY GOT STUCK AND AFTER A FEW HOURS CAME BACK. (P33) ON THANKSGIVING ALL 9 MEN AT PENELOPE CAMP WALKED 3 MI DOWN ICE TO HANSON CAMP. (P35) AND BACK AGAIN AT NIGHT. (P36) GRINNELL NOTED SAND DUNES ALONG RIVER. (P36) HARRY COX, HARRY REYNOLDS, AND INDIAN TOM STARTED UP RIVER ICE WITH A SLED AND 2 DOGS. (P37)

7356 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 D 898899

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

CRAFT,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,FLOOD,FREEZEUP,MISC. TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,BREAKUP,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER LEVEL

ABST THEY ARE HEADED FOR THE PAR RIVER (PAH RIVER) AN INDIAN CAME DOWN FROM KALAMUTE RIVER 150 MI ABOVE PENELOPE CAMP WITH NEWS OF GOLD STRIKE ON ALASHOOK (ALATNA) RIVER. (P37) COX AND REYNOLDS ONLY MADE IT ABOUT 50 MI UP KOBUK BEFORE SNOW GOT OVER ONE FT. DEEP AND THEY TURNED BACK. (P42-43) GRINNELL WALKED DOWN ON ICE TO HANSON CAMP. (P43) UNCLE S. AND MR AND MRS SAMMS CAME UP ICE WITH DOG SLEDGES. UNCLE S. WAS CARRYING LETTERS FROM ST MICHAELS, ABOUT 250 LBS. OF MAIL AND 9 DOGS. THE SNOW WAS TOO DEEP SO HE LEFT MOST OF IT AT KOTZEBUE CAMP. (P46) GRINNELL AND 4 OTHERS HEADED DOWN 60 MI TO KOTZEBUE CAMP MADE IT DOWN AND RETURNED IN 7 DAYS. IT WAS HE SAID, "THE HARDEST JOURNEY I EVER HOPE TO MAKE." (P46) THEY STARTED WITH 13 DOGS ON ONE HEAVY SLED. ONE MI BELOW HANSON'S CAMP SNOW WAS LIGHT AND SLED HIT GRAVEL SOME SPOTS ICE BROKEN; OTHER SPOTS LIGHT SNOW COVER, ON RETURN THEY HAD 400 LBS AND 6 DOGS. (P47) THERE IS A PICTURE OF 4 MEN PULLING A SLED ON ROUGH RIVER ICE CAPTIONED: "WINTER TRAVELERS." ON JAN. 9, 1899 UNCLE S. AND SAMMS STARTED ON THEIR WAY UP RIVER TO UPPER PENELOPE CAMP. (P52) GRINNELL DESCRIBES STRONG WIND BLOWING ACROSS VALLEY THAT FORMS SAND DUNES ON SOUTH SIDE OF VALLEY BY FIRST BLOWING ALL THE SNOW OFF THE SAND BARS, AND THEN ALL THE LOOSE SAND, AND FINALLY THE GRAVEL IS DRIVEN ONTO THE ICE, WHERE IT TRAVELS TO SOUTH BANK OF RIVER. (P54) THERE IS A DARK PHOTO OF 4 MEN STANDING ON RIVER BANK WITH A SMALL BOAT FLOATING IN THE WATER, CAPTIONED "ON THE RIVER BANK." (P54) THREE BOYS FROM UPPER PENELOPE CAMP CAME DOWN RIVER ON JAN 26. THEY REPORT NO GOLD. (P57) TWO RIVER STEAMERS, WHICH WERE PUT IN A WARM SPRING FED SIDE STREAM FOR WINTER, ARE ENTOMBED IN ICE UP TO SMOKESTACKS, CAUSED BY FREEZING OF WARM WATER ON THEM. ONE WAS "AGNES E BOYD." (P58) SAMMS TOOK A CENSUS OF NATIVE POPULATION ON KOBUK AND SAYS THERE ARE 450 ON RIVER. (P59) MR AND MRS SAMMS LEFT PENELOPE CAMP FOR THE MISSION ON BALDWIN PEN. ON FEB. 7. (P60) DARK PICTURE OF AN OPEN RIVER AND A TRAP FOR WHITE FISH, CAPTIONED: "AFTER WHITE FISH." (P61)

7357 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 E 898899

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FISHING,OBSTRUCTION,WATER LEVEL,WATER CRAFT,MINING,FLOOD,DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,PHOTO,FREEZEUP,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION

ABST THREE MEN RETURNED TO UPPER PENELOPE CAMP AND 4 "AGNES BOYD BOYS" AND TWO "HANSON BOYS" ALSO WENT WITH THEM

UP RIVER. (P62) ON FEB. 16 4 OTHERS LEFT FOR UP RIVER WITH 2 SLEDS AND 4 DOGS. (P62) DARK PHOTO OF 3 MEN ON RIVER ICE AND A SLED AND SOME DOGS CAPTIONED: "ON A JOURNEY." (P62) ON FEB. 18, 5 OF THE MEN WHO STARTED UP RIVER RETURNED AND GAVE UP THE TRIP. THEY ONLY WENT 15 MILES UP, AND TURNED BACK BECAUSE SNOW WAS TOO DEEP. THOSE WHO KEPT GOING HAD TO BREAK TRAIL FOR THEIR DOGS. (P63) ON FEB. 22 UNCLE S ARRIVED AT PENELOPE CAMP FROM UP RIVER. (P64) GUY SOLSBURY AND NORMANDIN WALKED INTO PENELOPE CAMP 3 MI FROM HANSON CAMP. (P65) IN SECOND WEEK OF MARCH SEVERAL MEN FROM AMBLER CITY CAME DOWN RIVER ICE. (P69) "SEVERAL MEN HAVE LATELY COME DOWN THE KOWAK (KOBUK)." (P70) AND THE ENTIRE REGION IS SAID TO BE "NOTHING." ON APRIL 12 GRINNELL WROTE, "MANY PEOPLE ARE TRAVELLING ON THE RIVER, SO AS TO GET AS FAR AS THE MISSION (ON THE TIP OF BALDWIN PEN.) BEFORE THE ICE BREAKS UP." (P72) THREE DAYS LATER ON APRIL 15 HE WROTE, "THE ICE IN THE RIVER IS 7 FT THICK, AND THERE ISN'T SNOW ENOUGH TO FLOAT OUT ALL THE ICE WHEN IT SELTS SO THEY SAY. LAST WINTER THERE WERE 7 OR 8 FT. OF SNOW, AND NOW ONLY 2 OR 3 FT. IT DOES LOOK DREARY FOR THOSE WHO ARE IN A HURRY TO GET OUT." (P72) ON APRIL 13 "THE FLYING DUTCHMAN" ARRIVED FROM ST MICHAELS WITH A DOG TEAM AND IS "HURRYING ON UP THE RIVER." (P73) ON APRIL 22 GRINNELL WROTE, "MEN HAVE BEEN PASSING DOWN THE RIVER EVERY DAY. AND WE HAVE LOTS OF VISITORS FOR MEALS AND TO STAY ALL NIGHT." (P73) END OF APRIL STARTED DIGGING "HELEN" OUT OF THE ICE AT UPPER CAMP. "AGNES E BOYD" WHICH WAS BURIED IN GLACIAL TRIBUTARY. "STANDS LITTLE CHANCE OF BEING SAVED." SO ALSO WITH THE "HERO." (P74) ON MAY 21, 1899, GRINNELL WROTE, "ALL THE SLUSH ICE HAS GONE, BUT THE THICK WINTER ICE IS ON TOP AND EXTENDS UNBROKEN DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER." (P77) ESKIMOS SAY ICE WILL BREAK SOON. (P77)

7358 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 F 898899
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,BREAKUP,ICE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,PHOTO,FLOOD,FREEZEUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,FISHING,WATER LEVEL

ABST ON MAY 21 HE WROTE ALL "PONDS AND SLOUGHS ARE FULL OF WATER." AND RIVER HAS RISEN 8 FT. (P77) ON MAY 24 HE WROTE, "THE KOWAK IS BREAKING UP AND IT IS A TREMENDOUS SIGHT. THE WATER HAS RISEN UNTIL IT IS ON A LEVEL WITH THE BANK ON THIS SIDE, AND ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE IT IS SPREADING OUT OVER THE TUNDRA." (P78) ICE IS CRUMBLING AND IS FROM 3 TO 5 FT THICK. (P78) INDIAN CHARLEY BORROWED A KAYAK TO GO 4 MI UPSTREAM TO GET A BIRCHBARK CANOE AT GUARDIAN CAMP. HE WAS GOING TO PADDLE ALONG THE EDGES BUT HAS NOT YET RETURNED. (P78) LATER GRINNELL SAW A CRUSHED CANOE LYING ON A PASSING CAKE OF ICE. AND THEY FEAR CHARLEY IS DEAD. (P78) LATER FOUND ALIVE. ON 31, 1899 GRINNELL WROTE, "THE RIVER IS ENTIRELY FREE OF ICE NOW AND PEOPLE ARE STARTING DOWN. MANY ARE PASSING EVERY DAY, BUT THEY WILL BE UNABLE TO GO FARTHER THAN THE DELTA, FOR THE SOUND DOESN'T CLEAR EARLIER THAN JULY 1." (P79) "THE STEAMER "RILEY" HAS BEEN REPAIRED. SHE CAME UP AS FAR AS HANSON CAMP YESTERDAY." (P79) THE "HELEN" CAME DOWN RIVER FROM KOGOLUKTUK RIVER ON THE EVENING OF JUNE 2 WITH 8 PASSENGERS. (P79) "NEARLY EVERYONE ABOVE HAS ALREADY PASSED DOWN THE RIVER IN ALL SORTS OF BOATS AND RAFTS." (P80) THEY DID NOT LEAVE IMMEDIATELY BECAUSE THEY COULD NOT GET INTO THE SOUND "SO EARLY." (P80) "THE STEAMER "AGNES BOYD" WAS SAVED FROM THE ICE, BUT IS NOW HIGH AND DRY ON A SANDBAR AND THE RIVER IS STILL FALLING." (P80) THAT PARTY (HANSON BOYS) WILL HAVE TO WAIT FOR AUGUST RAINS. (P80) GRINNELL AND HIS PARTY LEFT THEIR WINTER CABIN AT PENELOPE CAMP, 170 MI UP KOBUK RIVER ON JUNE 8, 1899. ON JUNE 12 GRINNELL WROTE, "WE ARE STEAMING DOWN ONE OF THE NUMEROUS CHANNELS OF THE KOWAK DELTA. THE CHANNEL IS NARROW BUT DEEP AND VERY TORTUOUS. HALF AN HOUR AGO WE WERE GOING IN AN EXACTLY OPPOSITE DIRECTION." (P80) BANKS ARE LOW AND LINED WITH WILLOWS NO ICE IN STREAM BUT THERE IS ICE STRANDED ON SAND BARS. (P80) ONE MORNING THEY PASSED A CAMP OF NATIVES. SIX OF THEIR KAYAKS CAME OUT AND FOLLOWED "HELEN" FOR A "LONG WAY" THE KAYAKS COULD "SAIL CIRCLES AROUND THE SCOW." (P81) THEY RAN AGROUND ONLY ONE TIME, EVEN THOUGH THEY ARE VERY HEAVILY LOADED.

7359 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 01333 G 898899
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,DIMENSION,WATER

LEVEL, FLOOD, FREEZEUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC. TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, FISHING, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION

ABST THE WHEEL HAS BEEN ENLARGED BUT THEY DON'T MOVE FAST ENOUGH TO RUN HARD AGROUND, LIKE MANY OTHER RIVER STEAMERS. THEY ARE RUNNING 150 TO 175 LBS. OF STEAM IN BOILER. (P81) BY JUNE 18 THEY WERE CAMPED ABOUT 10 MI. ABOVE MOUTH OF KOWAK WAITING FOR THE ICE TO BREAK UP IN THE SOUND. ONE OF THE OTHER PARTIES CAMPED NEARBY TOOK TRIPS DOWN TO MOUTH EVERY DAY IN LAUNCH "IOWA" TO SEE ICE CONDITIONS. (P81) ON JUNE 25 LAUNCH "IOWA" REPORTS THAT ICE IS BREAKING UP AT KOWAK DELTA, AND MOST OF OTHER PEOPLE ON RIVER STARTED DOWN. "AGNES BOYD" PASSED BY, AFTER HAVING BEEN ON A SANDBAR SEVERAL DAYS. (P82) THERE IS A DARK PHOTO OF A STERNWHEELER FROM BACK, WITH GANGPLANK DOWN, CAPTIONED: "STEAMER ON THE RIVER." (P82) THERE IS A PHOTO ON P78, OF MAN ON BANK IN FRONT OF ICE CAPTIONED: "THE KOWAK BREAKING UP."

7360 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 02033 884

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, LAKE, ICE

ABST ABOUT 75 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOWAK R. EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF LIGNITE, ASSOCIATED WITH SANDSTONE, SHALE, AND CONGLOMERATE, WERE DISCOVERED BY LIEUT. J.C. CANTWELL, U.S. REVENUE MARINE, AND PARTY, WHILE EXPLORING UNDER DIRECTION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN 1884. THE COAL BELT ON THIS R. IS ABOUT 30 MI. WIDE AND PASSES THROUGH A SERIES OF HIGH & PARTLY TIMBERED HILLS. IT IS OFTEN EXPOSED ALONG THE RIVER BOAT AND IS FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED WITH BEDS OF CLAY. IT IS SOFT, FRIABLE, AND JET BLACK IN COLOR. (P248) A GROUND-ICE FORMATION IS SITUATED ON THE LOWER PART OF THE KOWAK R. THE CLIFFS ARE SITUATED ALONG THE BENDS OF THE RIVER WHICH IS EXTREMELY TORTUOUS. THEY ARE COMPOSED OF SOLID ICE, COVERED BY A LAYER OF DARK COLORED EARTH, UNIFORMLY ABOUT 6 FT THICK, RISING TO A HEIGHT OF 15-150 FT WITH TREES 4-8 INCHES IN DIAMETER GROWING ON THE SURFACE. NOT A STONE OR PEBBLE WAS SEEN UP TO THIS POINT. THE BLUFFS ALONG THE RIVER APPEARED TO BE COMPOSED OF CLAY OR SOFT EARTH, WHICH FELL IN LARGE MASSES WHERE UNDERMINED BY THE RIVER. AT ABOUT 158 W LONGITUDE, A CLAY BLUFF WAS REACHED. QUANTITIES OF MAMMOTH TUSKS WERE OBSERVED IN THE CLAY & ITS DEBRIS WHERE UNDERMINED BY THE STREAM. THE BLUFF WAS ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE R., NEAR WHERE THE KOWAK R. ENTERS A DEFILE WHICH LATER BECOMES A CABIN OBSTRUCTED BY RAPIDS. THE ICE CLIFFS APPEAR & DISAPPEAR AT REGULAR INTERVALS, SO THAT THEY RECUR IN BENDS THAT ARE PARALLEL WITH EACH OTHER. CLIMBING TO THE TOP, CANTWELL & TOWNSEND PUSHED THEIR WAY THROUGH DENSE THICKETS OF WILLOWS & LUXURIANT GROWTH OF GRASS INTO THE INTERIOR FOR ABOUT A MI. WHERE THEY FOUND A SHALLOW LAKE ABOUT ONE MI. IN DIAMETER. THE SOIL WAS PEATY & IF THE TRAVELLERS STOOD STILL ON IT FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, THE SPONGY MOSS BECAME SATURATED AND A POOL OF DARK COLORED WATER MADE THEIR POSITION UNTENABLE (P265)

7361 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 02573 903

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST THE "KOWAK" PLACERS PRODUCED A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS IN 1903. THE GOLD HAS ITS SOURCE IN A COMPLEX OF METAMORPHIC SCHISTS, LIMESTONE, QUARTZITES, AND GREENSTONES, WHICH ARE EXTENSIVELY DEVELOPED IN THE KOWAK VALLEY. THE JOURNEY TO SHINGNEK CREEK FROM HOTHAM INLET IS MADE BY RIVER STEAMER, "FROM WHICH POINT THE CREEKS ARE REACHED OVERLAND." (P45) THE VALLEY FLOORS AND SLOPES ARE COVERED WITH SPRUCE, POPLARS, AND BIRCHES TO AN ALTITUDE OF 2000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P45)

7362 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 02615 884885

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, OBSTRUCTION, LAKE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1713

ABST ABOUT 75 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOWAK R., EXTENSIVE DEPOSITES OF LIGNITE WITH SANDSTONE, SHALE AND CONGLOMERATE WERE DISCOVERED BY A TREASURY DEPARTMENT PARTY IN 1884. THE COAL BELT ON THIS RIVER IS 30 MILES WIDE. IT IS OFTEN EXPOSED ALONG THE RIVER BANK WITH BEDS OF CLAY. IN 1885 OBSERVATIONS BY THE CORWIN PARTY DETERMINED THAT THE COAL BEDS OF THE KOWAK DO NOT EXTEND TO THE VALLEY OF THIS NOATAK. (P.819) EMPTIES INTO HOTHAM INLET. CLIFFS ARE SITUATED ALONG THE BENDS OF THE RIVER AND WERE DISCOVERED IN 1884. THEY ARE COMPOSED OF SOLID ICE COVERED WITH 6 FEET OF EARTH, RISING 15 TO 150 FEET WITH TREES WITH DIAMETER OF 4 TO 8 INCHES GROWING ON THE TOP. (P.855) THESE CLIFFS ARE ALMOST EXACTLY DUE NORTH FROM ELEPHANT POINT. (P.855) ON THE LEFT BANK AT A POINT ABOUT W LONGITUDE 158, A CLAY BLUFF IS LOCATED. IT IS 3/4 OF A MILE LONG AND 150 FEET HIGH. THIS IS NEAR WHERE THE KOWAK RIVER ENTERS "A SORT OF CANYON OBSTRUCTED BY RAPIDS." THE EXPLORATION PARTY OF 1885 OBSERVED ICE CLIFFS "FOR MILES ALONG THE RIVER" SEVERAL MEMBERS OF THE PARTY CLIMBED THESE CLIFFS "THROUGH DENSE THICKETS OF WILLOWS" AND GRASS. A SHALLOW LAKE ABOUT A MILE IN DIAMETER WAS LOCATED ABOUT 1 MILE INTO THE INTERIOR. (P.856)

7363 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 04251 898899

STOR 1602095

MOU T N663300 W1613200 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, PHOTO, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP

ABST EUGENE MCELWAIN, AUTHOR OF "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" NOTED THE LENGTH OF THE KOWAK RIVER AS 600 MI, VARYING FROM FIFTY TO ONE THOUSAND YARDS IN WIDTH. (P92) HE STATES THAT THE RIVER IS VERY CROOKED, AND ITS CHANNEL IN MANY PLACES VERY NARROW. (P92-93) HE CALLS THE KOWAK A "VERY HARD AND DANGEROUS RIVER TO NAVIGATE". (P93) THE AUTHOR SAID THAT WITH A NATIVE PILOT, LIGHT DRAFT STEAM LAUNCHES COULD NAVIGATE THE RIVER TO A POINT ABOUT THREE HUNDRED MILES FROM THE MOUTH, AND THAT RIVER BOATS COULD TRAVEL NEARLY 500 MI UPRIVER. 50 MI FROM THE DELTA, ABUNDANT SPRUCE TIMBER LINES THE BANKS. (P93) BY THE 16TH OF OCTOBER, 1898, THE KOWAK WAS FROZEN OVER AT A POINT 350 MI FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH, AND DOGTEAMS WERE TRAVELING ON THE ICE. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT ICE BEGAN TO BREAK IN THE LATTER PART OF MAY AND THE RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES WERE NEARLY FREE OF ICE BY JUNE 1. (P95) MCELWAIN NOTED THAT BIRCH AND SPRUCE TREES WERE ABUNDANT IN THE KOWAK RIVER VALLEYS. (P152) ON (P87) THE AUTHOR HAS SIX VIEWS OF VARIOUS MINER'S CABINS ON THE KOWAK RIVER, 1899. A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING FOUR BOATS, ONE WITH A TENT ON THE DECK, ANOTHER WITH A MAST, APPEARS ON P. 95, AN 1899 VIEW ON KOWAK RIVER. PAGE 97 HAS A PHOTOGRAPH OF FOUR NATIVES ON THE BANK OF THE KOWAK RIVER WITH PART OF THE BOAT, "LUCIE MAY" VISIBLE. PAGE 98 SHOWS A LARGE SCOW WITH MAST IN PLACE ON THE KOWAK RIVER AND SIX CANOES ALSO DOCKED THERE. (P98) THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWING THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION ON THE KOWAK RIVER ON PAGE 105. THERE ARE 4 INDIAN CANOES SHOWN IN A PHOTOGRAPH AND DESCRIBED AS BEING ON THE KOWAK RIVER. (P115)

7364 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 04253 885887

STOR 1602095

MOU T N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

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

ABST "LIST OF MIDSUMMER BIRDS OF KOWAK RIVER NORTHERN AK" WAS WRITTEN BY CHARLES H TOWNSEND AND APPEARED IN THE JAN 1887 ISSUE OF "THE AUK." HE WAS ABOARD THE REVENUE CUTTER "CORWIN" DURING ITS 1885 EXPEDITION UNDER THE COMMAND OF CANTWELL. FROM EARLY JULY TO LATE AUGUST THEY WERE "ON THE RIVER" AND ACCORDING TO TOWNSEND WERE THE FIRST WHITENEN TO REACH THE KOBUK'S HEADWATERS 500 MILES FROM THE SEA. THE DELTA WAS 40 MILES WIDE.

7365 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 04689 885

STOR 1602095

MOU T N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST V. STEFANSSON STATES IN "ULTIMA THULE" THAT ON JULY 2, 1885, AN EXPLORING EXPEDITION, UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT J C CANTWELL, BEGAN THE ASCENT OF THE "KOWAK RIVER." (P299) A PORTION OF THE RIVER IS ENCLOSED BY HIGH BLUFF BANKS. (P300)

7366 MATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 04766 899903
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21

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

ABST DURING HER YEARS AT THE QUAKER MISSION AT KOZEBUE, MARTHA HADLEY REPORTS FREQUENT TRAVEL TO AND FROM THE KOWAK RIVER. MINERS TRAVELED UP AND DOWN WITH SLEDS, BOATS, OR DOGS. (P17,61,63,71,25,153, ETC.) NATIVES FREQUENTLY TRAVELED TO AND FROM THE MISSION IN SLEDS, BOATS, WALKING, OR WITH DOGS. (P23,48,50,51,127,129, ETC) IN MARCH 1900, ONE OF THE MISSION PEOPLE WAS ASKED TO GO UPRIVER AND TAKE THE CENSUS AGAIN, SINCE THE FIRST EFFORT WAS UNSATISFACTORY. (P46)

7367 MATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 05761 A 883885
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,HISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT LIEUTENANT CANTWELL AND MR TOWNSEND LEFT THE "CORWIN" WITH A STEAM LAUNCH AND 2 MEN TO CONTINUE THE EXPLORATION OF THE KOWAK RIVER BEGUN BY LIEUTENANT CANTWELL THE YEAR BEFORE. CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY AROSE IN LOCATING A SUITABLE BOAT FOR THE EXPEDITION AS THE INDIANS WHO NORMALLY CONGREGATED AT SHESHALIK, HAD NOT ARRIVED. AN INFERIOR BOAT WAS FINALLY FOUND. (P7) THE MEMBERS OF THE EXPEDITION WERE PICKED UP AT HOTHAM INLET LATE IN AUGUST, HAVING REACHED THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KOWAK RIVER IN A CANOE. (P12) INDIANS WHO HAD ACCOMPANIED THE EXPEDITION WERE PAID IN TRADE GOODS. (P13) CANTWELL REPORTS THAT THE NATIVE SKIN BOAT WAS 28 FEET LONG AND CARRIED CAMP SUPPLIES AND COAL FOR THE TRIP. HE NOTED THE RIVER BANKS AT THE MOUTH WERE LOW AND GREEN. THE STEAM LAUNCH HAD AN ENLARGED FURNACE AND A SHEET IRON STOVE ADDED FOR THE EXPEDITION. HE NOTED LITTLE CURRENT IN THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER. AT AN INDIAN VILLAGE 30 MILES FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH, THEY LEFT THE MAST AND SAILS AND OTHER SUPPLIES. (P25) CANTWELL FOUND THAT IT TOOK TWO DAYS IN 1885 TO COVER THE SAME PART OF THE RIVER IT HAD TAKEN TEN DAYS OF HARD WORK TO REACH IN 1884, BEING THE POINT WHERE THE RIVER LEAVES DEVIATION PEAK AND TURNS SOUTHWARD TOWARD MOUNTAINS LYING BETWEEN THE KOWAK VALLEY AND THE SELANIK LAKE REGION. AT THE "LOWER RAPIDS" INDIANS FROM A NEARBY VILLAGE HELPED PULL THE BOATS THROUGH AND RECOGNIZED CANTWELL FROM THE PRIOR YEAR. WITH RAINFALL AND RISING WATER, THE SECOND RAPIDS WERE PASSED ON JULY 4TH THROUGH A HEAVY CURRENT. ON JULY 5TH, CAMP WAS MADE FOR THE FIRST TIME ON A SAND SPIT 10 MILES SHORT OF THE POINT WHERE A STEAM LAUNCH WAS ABANDONED IN 1884. HE NOTED REACHING THE POINT WHERE THE RIVER WINDS AROUND THE FOOT OF JADE MOUNTAIN BEFORE MEANDERING TO THE SOUTHEAST. THIS IS THE WIDEST PART OF THE STREAM, 800 YARDS WIDE IN PLACES. (P26) THE EXPEDITION FOUND AN OLD WINTER HABITATION NEAR THE RIVER AND EXAMINED IT. (P26) SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE DAY, ALL PARTY MEMBERS HAD TO GET OVER BOARD AND PULL THE LAUNCH OFF A SAND BAR. (P27) RAIN THROUGH THE NIGHT CAUSED HIGH WATER. (P27) CAMPING IN A DOWN POUR, CANTWELL DESCRIBED THE OVER HANGING DENSE SPRUCE GROWTH BORDERING THE STREAM, SOME TREES 10-14 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND FROM 80-100 FEET HIGH. THOUGH THE SHORES WERE WIDELY SEPARATED, THE CHANNEL BECAME NARROW AND INTRICATE BY JULY 8 IN A HEAVY RAIN. SAND BARS AND GRAVEL BEDS MADE FINDING THE CHANNEL VERY DIFFICULT. (P27) BY NOON, THE RIVER WAS 500 YARDS WIDE AND ALMOST COMPLETELY CHOKED WITH SAND BARS AND CANTWELL NOTED THE CHANNEL HAD CHANGED COMPLETELY FROM THE PREVIOUS YEAR. (P28) THE CURRENT WAS 5-6 KNOTS AND INCREASING WITH THE RISE OF THE RIVER. CANTWELL REPORTED THAT FOR HUNDREDS OF MILES AFTER LEAVING THE DELTA, WITH ITS BROKEN, PERPENDICULAR BANKS OF BLACK SILT-LIKE EARTH, THE COUNTRY IS THE SAME LOW, ROLLING TUNDRA LAND, BACKED BY A MOUNTAIN CHAIN TO THE NORTH.

7368 MATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1715

REFN 05761 B 883885

STOR 1602095

MOUW N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER

GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST FOR LONG STRETCHES THE TIMBER ALONG THE BANKS IS SPARSE, AND AT TIMES LEVEL PLAINS ARE PASSED FOR MILES. THE BANKS ARE 10-15 FEET HIGH AND COMPOSED LARGELY OF ICE. CONTINUED RAINFALL CAUSED A FRESHET AND IT WAS FULL OF DRIFTWOOD AND DEBRIS FROM THE SHORES, AND WASHED OUT INDIAN VILLAGES APPEARED FROM TIME TO TIME. AT 9:30 AM THE NEXT MORNING, THEY REACHED A FISHING VILLAGE ON A GRAVEL BEACH AT THE LOWER END OF A LARGE ISLAND IN THE RIVER. OPPOSITE THE VILLAGE A BRANCH OF THE RIVER FLOWS IN AT SUCH AN ANGLE AS TO FORM A DANGEROUS WHIRLPOOL. TIMBER ALONG THE BANKS IN THIS REGION BECOMES PLENTIFUL WITH FORESTS OF SPRUCE, PINE AND LARCH EXTENDING FROM THE WATER'S EDGE TO THE MOUNTAINS. THE STREAM HERE FLOWS SOUTHEAST THEN TURNS TO THE NORTHEAST BY A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS, UNTIL TURNED EASTWARD BY ANOTHER RANGE WHICH FORMS THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY OF THE KOWAK VALLEY. WHERE THE STREAM TURNED NORTHEAST THE SHORES CONTRACTED FROM 450 TO 200 YARDS, AND THE CURRENT INCREASED FROM 4 TO 7 KNOTS. USING 100 POUNDS OF STEAM RATHER THAN NORMAL 80, THEY STILL NEEDED INDIANS PADDLING TO STEM THE CURRENT. WILLOW AND SMALL SPRUCE GREW DENSELY ALONG THE SHORE. (P28) THEN THE RIVER DIVIDED INTO THREE PARTS AND MANY ISLANDS WERE FOUND. EACH DAY'S ADVANCE BROUGHT COLDER WATER, APPARENTLY FROM SNOW AND ICE FED TRIBUTARIES. CANTHELL NOTES THAT MANY OF THE STREAMS FEEDING THE KOWAK DO NOT FREEZE IN THE WINTER, BEING SPRING FED AND NOT ATTAINING A LOW ENOUGH TEMPERATURE TO FREEZE. HE SAID THE TRIBUTARY STREAMS, SOME HOLDING 2 TO 2 1/2 FATHOMS OF WATER, WOULD AFFORD EXCELLENT FACILITIES FOR LAYING UP BOATS USED BY FUTURE EXPLORERS OR TRADERS ON THIS RIVER. THE LAUNCH, THOUGH GENERATING FULL POWER, MADE LITTLE PROGRESS. THEN THEY ARRIVED AT A SPOT WHERE THE RIVER WIDENS SUDDENLY AND FORMS A KIND OF LAKE, HALF A MILE IN DIAMETER. THE WATER SEPARATED INTO MANY CHANNELS DUE TO SAND AND GRAVEL BARS, NECESSITATING GOING OVERBOARD AND TOWING THE LAUNCH OVER THE WORST PARTS. THEY ALSO TOWED IT FROM SHORE, BUT HIGH WATER AND SUBMERGED BEACHES MADE THIS DIFFICULT. ON JULY 10, CANTHELL TOLD OF THE CONSTANT THREAT FROM FLOATING TREES. THE RIVER CONTRACTS AGAIN TO 150 YARDS WITH ROCKY SHORES AND MOUNTAINS WHICH WERE MOSS-COVERED TO THEIR TOPS. FORESTS OF SPRUCE, PINE AND BIRCH ADD TO THE MOUNTAIN VEGETATION. THE MOUNTAINS TREND EAST TO WEST AND THE RIVERS COURSE, THOUGH EXCEEDINGLY TORTUOUS, FOLLOWS THE SAME GENERAL DIRECTION. CANTHELL NOTES PASSING TWO MOUTHS OF THE E-YOG-A-LUK-TAK OR ROCKY RIVER AND IT IS EVIDENTLY OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, WITH A DELTA TWO OR THREE MILES LONG. (P29)

7369 WAIN KOBUK RIVER

KOWAK RIVER

REFN 05761 C 883885

STOR 1602095

MOUW N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER

GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST NATIVES ASSURED CANTHELL OF THE LARGE NUMBERS OF LAKES AND RIVERS BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND THE NOATAK RIVERS. (P30) THE RIVER SPLIT INTO MANY CHANNELS WITH A DECREASE IN DEPTH. CANTHELL WAS INFORMED BY NATIVES THAT LIEUTENANT STONEY IN 1884 HAD NOT BROUGHT HIS LAUNCH SO FAR UP RIVER BUT CANTHELL DECIDED TO CONTINUE AND RELY ON LATER RAINS TO GET BACK DOWN STREAM. CANTHELL DESCRIBED THE RIVER FOLLOWING THE RAINFALL AS A TURBID, MUDDY TORRENT. CANTHELL TOOK AN APPROXIMATE LOCATION READING OF 66 51 N LATITUDE AND 156 21 W LONGITUDE, DESCRIBING THE STREAM AS 200 YARDS WIDE AND FILLED WITH GRAVEL BEDS IN EVERY DIRECTION, WITH ROCKY SHORES AND HEAVY VEGETATION DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE. THE PARTY HAD TO PULL THE LAUNCH THROUGH AREAS OF FAST CURRENT AND COULD NO LONGER TOW THE BIDARKA. THE STREAM PASSED SOME RUGGED MOUNTAINS, JUDGED BY CANTHELL TO BE 2500 TO 3000 FEET HIGH. THE PARTY THEN CAME TO A NARROW POINT IN THE RIVER, THE SHORES COMPOSED OF ALMOST PERPENDICULAR MASSES OF CONGLOMERATE ROCK, AND THE BED OF THE STREAM STREWN WITH HUGE BOULDERS, WORN SMOOTH BY EROSION. WITH A HEAVY CURRENT, IT TOOK THE MEN TWO HOURS OF PULLING ON TOW LINES WITH THE LAUNCH AT FULL STEAM TO PASS THIS NARROW POINT. (P30) A MILE OR TWO FURTHER AN EVEN NARROWER PASSAGE WITH FASTER CURRENT WAS FOUND, WHERE THE PARTY'S EFFORTS WERE TO NO AVAIL AND THE LAUNCH COULD GO NO FURTHER. CANTHELL THEN PROCEEDED IN THE SKIN BOAT ON JULY 12, ENTERING AN AREA WHERE THE STREAM WAS LITTERED WITH HUGE BOULDERS OF

CONGLOMERATE ROCK. THE WATER DEPTH WAS ABOUT SIX FEET, THE VALLEY NOT MORE THAN 8 MILES WIDE, AND QUICKLY SWOLLEN BY RAIN WHICH SWELLS THE MOUNTAIN TRIBUTARIES. THE STREAM DIVIDED INTO SEVERAL CHANNELS AND CANTWELL REPORTED A RIVER FLOWING IN FROM THE SOUTH. CANTWELL GAVE THE INDIAN NAME OF THE STREAM AS CHOK-WAY-CHOK AND THE JUNCTION AS PAH. THEY CAMPED ON A LEVEL, TUNDRA PLAIN. (P31) THE STREAM WIDTH VARIED FROM 200 TO 250 YARDS WITH LOW SHORES EXCEPT WHERE RIDGES CROSSED THE STREAM, FORMING STEEP ROCKY BANKS. THE STREAM BED IS MOSTLY GRAVEL. A NATIVE ENCAMPMENT WAS FOUND ON AN ISLAND, WHICH TURNED OUT TO BE THE HIGHEST POINT IN LIEUTENANT STONEY'S RIVER ASCENT IN 1884. THE NATIVES SAID THE PARTY WOULD REACH CATARACTS IN 5 DAYS WHICH MARKED THE END OF BOAT NAVIGATION. (P32) CANTWELL REPORTED THIS VILLAGE WAS THREE QUARTERS OF THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND THE HEAD WATERS. THE SKIN BOAT WAS POLED THROUGH AN AREA FREE OF ROCKS AS PADDLING AGAINST THE CURRENT IN SUCH A BOAT WAS IMPOSSIBLE. AS THE WATER SUBSIDED AND CLEARED AND HAD A CURRENT AVERAGING 8 KNOTS, THE STREAM WAS TWO MILES WIDE WITH MANY ISLANDS AND WITH MOUNTAINS 2-3,000 FEET HIGH. (P32)

7370 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 05761 D 883885

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST AS THE WATER SUBSIDED FROM THE BEACHES THE PARTY WAS ABLE TO WALK MUCH MORE EASILY AND MADE RAPID PROGRESS. THE STREAM MEANDERED, CAUSING THE PARTY TO CROSS THE RIVER REPEATEDLY TO FIND BEACH AREA TO WALK ON. WHEN CROSSING THE RIVER, THE INDIANS PADDLE, OFTEN DRIETING DOWNSTREAM TWO HUNDRED YARDS TO CROSS THE STREAM ONLY 100 YARDS WIDE. DURING THE DAY OF JULY 15, 1885, MANY SMALL STREAMS WERE PASSED AND THE NATIVES ASSURED CANTWELL THAT THEY FLOWED FROM SMALL LAKES. (P33) STREAM BANKS ARE LOW AND THE VEGETATION IS BACK ON THE SIDES OF MOUNTAINS, NEARING THE STREAM ONLY WHERE A RIDGE RUNS IN ON THE STREAM FROM THE FOOTHILLS. (P33) ON JULY 16, AT 8 PM, THE PARTY REACHED A POINT WHERE THE CHANNEL WAS TOTALLY BLOCKED BY POINTED ROCKS, WHERE THE CURRENT WAS VERY FAST. CANTWELL NOTED THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION JUST 12 DAYS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P34) LIEUTENANT CANTWELL PLANNED TO PASS THE ROCK STREWN SECTION BY FLOATING LOGS DOWN STREAM, BUILDING A BRIDGE ABOVE THE ROCKS, AND PULLING THE BOAT ON TOP OF THE BRIDGE. THIS WAS ACCOMPLISHED ON JULY 19 WHEN THE BOAT WAS DRAWN THROUGH THE MILE LONG GORGE. THE RIVER BANKS WERE COVERED WITH MOSS AND OVER GROWN WITH WILLOW AND BIRCH TREES. THE RIVER WAS HARDLY 30 YARDS WIDE AND THE CURRENT WAS VERY FAST. PASSING THROUGH THE GORGE, THE CURRENT EASED AND SAND BEACHES MADE BANK TRAVEL EASIER. AN AREA OF RED SANDSTONE BANKS AND WITH THE CHANNEL FULL OF ROCKS MADE PASSAGE DIFFICULT. THE RIVER WAS RUNNING ALMOST DUE NORTH. (P35) THE PARTY, ON JULY 20, 1885, PASSED FROM THE LOW COUNTRY TO AN AREA WHERE THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 25 YARDS WIDE AND HIGH ABRUPT BANKS, 50 TO 75 FEET HIGH, CHANNELED THE WATER INTO A SWIFT CURRENT. THE ROCK BLUFFS WERE FREE OF VEGETATION EXCEPT FOR OCCASIONAL PATCHES OF MOSS. THIS GORGE WAS 2 1/2 MILES LONG AND WAS FOLLOWED BY AN AREA OF LOW COUNTRY BOUNDED ON ALL SIDES BY MOUNTAINS. AT ONE POINT THE RIVER PASSED THROUGH A WIDE AREA WHICH HAD BEEN A LAKE. FROM THAT POINT THE WATER BECAME VERY SHALLOW, WITH NUMEROUS GRAVEL BEDS. ON JULY 21, THE STREAM BECAME EVEN MORE SHALLOW, IN SOME AREAS AS LITTLE AS A FOOT DEEP AND 100 TO 125 YARDS WIDE WITH LOW SHORES BACKED BY MOUNTAINS. SEVERAL MOUNTAINS, NOT OVER 1500 FEET HIGH AND COVERED WITH TIMBER STOOD ON THE LEFT BANK. IN THE AFTERNOON OF THE TWENTY-FIRST OF JULY THE PARTY CAME TO A STREAM ENTERING FROM THE NORTH WHICH THE INDIANS SAID WAS THE OUTLET OF LAKE LAR-LOG-AH-LOOK-TAH. THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM WAS 60 YARDS WIDE AND WAS 4-6 FEET DEEP, WIDER AND DEEPER THAN THE MAIN STREAM AT THAT POINT. LIEUTENANT CANTWELL'S PARTY ENTERED THE TRIBUTARY UNTIL BLOCKED BY RAPIDS.

7371 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 05761 E 883885

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,RIVER,LAKE

ABST. THEY PROCEEDED ACROSS THE TUNDRA ON FOOT AND AFTER TWO AND ONE HALF HOURS REACHED LAKE LAR-LOOG-AH-LOOK-TAH. (P37) CANTWELL, AFTER EXPLORING THE VICINITY OF THE LAKE PROCEEDED UP THE SMALLER BRANCH OF THE KOWAK WHERE THE STREAM WAS NO MORE THAN 50 YARDS WIDE AND SELDOM MORE THAN 1 FOOT DEEP. THEY PUSHED THE BOAT PAST THE MOUTH OF THE KIT-CHAH-EE-YAK RIVER AND PROCEEDED UNTIL THE BOAT, WHICH DREW FIVE INCHES, WOULD NO LONGER FLOAT, AND THE RIVER BECAME A BROOK. STARTING BACK DOWNSTREAM IN ADVANCE OF A THREATENING STORM, CANTWELL'S PARTY PASSED THROUGH THE FIRST ROCKY GORGE, THOUGH SUFFERING SOME BOAT DAMAGE. TO GET BELOW THE SECOND GORGE, THE BOAT WAS UNLOADED AND LOWERED BY HAND TO A CALM POINT WHERE THE PARTY MADE CAMP. JULY 27 FOUND THE PARTY STARTING DOWNSTREAM AGAIN, PASSING NUMEROUS ISLETS, HEAVILY WOODED, AT THE RATE OF 10 MILES PER HOUR. REACHING THE FURTHEST POINT OF STONEY'S TRIP OF 1884, CANTWELL HEARD THAT THE LAUNCH HAD BEEN DAMAGED DOWNSTREAM AND HE PROCEEDED TO SHOOT THE LOWER RAPIDS WHERE THE LAUNCH HAD BEEN CACHED. (P40) AN ILLUSTRATION BETWEEN PAGES 34 AND 35 WAS OF THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION, KOWAK RIVER, ALASKA. ANOTHER PAGE OF ILLUSTRATIONS BETWEEN PAGES 26 AND 27 HAS A TENT FRAME ALONG THE KOWAK RIVER AT THE TOP AND AN ENGRAVING OF A BOAT ON THE KOWAK RIVER NEAR THE FIRST RAPIDS, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE PAGE. AN ENGRAVING BETWEEN PAGES 24 AND 25 SHOWS THE KOWAK RIVER AND ITS TREE LINED SHORES. BELOW THE LOWER RAPIDS, CANTWELL REJOINED THE LAUNCH CREW AFTER TRAVELING THROUGH A WIDE AREA FULL OF GRAVEL BEDS. (P41) ON JULY 28 THE PARTY STARTED FOR THE COAST ON THE LAUNCH. THE LAUNCH HAD SOME DIFFICULTY MANEUVERING IN SHALLOW WATER, BUT SOON REACHED PASSABLE WATER. A SMALL STREAM WAS PASSED, BY WHICH CANTWELL BELIEVED ONE MIGHT REACH A SERIES OF THREE LAKES, OF WHICH CAR-LE-OK-SHUK IS THE NEAREST. ON JULY 30, 1885, CANTWELL'S PARTY CONTINUED THEIR TRIP THROUGH TORTUOUS CHANNELS WITH SAND AND GRAVEL PITS STANDING OUT FROM THE SHORES. THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 200-250 YARDS WITH A 6-8 FOOT WATER DEPTH. THE RIVER CURRENT WAS ABOUT 5 KNOTS BUT FASTER IN NARROW CHANNELS. AT THE SOUTHERN MOST POINT ON THE RIVER, CAMP WAS MADE. (P43) WILD ONIONS, RHUBARB, PARSNIPS, AND BERRIES ABOUNDED IN THE AREA. ON JULY 31, 1885, THEY PASSED TWO MOUTHS OF THE EL-YOG-O-LOK-TOK OR ROCKY RIVER. THEY PASSED MANY ISLANDS COVERED WITH SPRUCE AND WILLOW AS THE RIVER TURNED NORTH AND WEST TOWARD THE JADE MOUNTAINS. THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 500 YARDS WIDE AND THE LAUNCH RAN SWIFTLY ALONG.

7372 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 05761 F 883885

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO, MAP, MISC TRANSPORT, FISHING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER

ABST. CANTWELL EXPLAINED HOW STREAMS NEAR AWAY THEIR BANKS THROUGH EROSION UNTIL THE STREAM CUTS THROUGH TO FORM A STRAIGHT CHANNEL. HE SHOWS A DIAGRAM ON PAGE 45. HE NOTES THAT THIS FORMATION CAN BE SEEN FROM ANY HILL OVERLOOKING THE RIVER. THE PARTY WAS STALLED FOR 8 DAYS AS IT RAINED INCESSANTLY, AND THE RIVER ROSE 2 FEET PER DAY. CANTWELL NOTED FLOODING IN LOW PLACES. (P45) NATIVES TOLD CANTWELL THAT BY PORTAGING 10 DAYS IN THE WINTER FROM THE KOWAK BROUGHT THE TRAVELER TO THE BANKS OF A STREAM BEYOND THE NOATAK, AND WHICH FLOWED INTO THE SEA WHERE "THERE WAS ALWAYS ICE". THERE WAS A LAKE REPORTED NEAR ITS HEADWATERS. (P45) THE INDIAN NAME WAS KAR-NYER-NOK, AND CANTWELL SAID IT WAS THE COLVILLE. (P46) ON AUGUST 8 THE RAIN STOPPED AND THE RIVER BEGAN TO FALL. ON AUGUST 9, 1885, CANTWELL TOOK THE LAUNCH BACK UPSTREAM TO THE POINT WHERE THEIR CAMP HAD BEEN FLOODED OUT TO TAKE OBSERVATIONS. RETURNING DOWN RIVER, CANTWELL NOTED THE VIEW OF JADE MOUNTAIN, TWO VIEWS OF WHICH ARE SHOWN IN ENGRAVINGS ON THE PAGE FACING P 46. CANTWELL WROTE OF FINDING DAMAGE DONE BY ICE AT SPRING BREAKUP, THOUGH HE HAD NEVER WITNESSED AN ACTUAL BREAKUP. HE NOTED THE STRENGTH OF HEAVY ICE MOVING DOWNSTREAM AND WHAT IT COULD DO TO TREES, FOLIAGE, AND THE RIVER BANK. (P46) ON AUGUST 11, 1885, CANTWELL WAS PROCEEDING DOWNSTREAM AND MET LIEUTENANT GEORGE M STONEY ON THE STEAM LAUNCH, "EXPLORER". (P46) ON THE PAGE FACING PAGE 46 THERE ARE TWO ENGRAVINGS, BOTH OF THE KOWAK RIVER. THE TOP ENGRAVING IS OF JADE MOUNTAIN, WHILE THE SECOND IS OF THE KOWAK RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF JADE MOUNTAIN. FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE NOT-MOK-TO-WAK-OK WITH THE KOWAK, THE KOWAK TRENDS WESTWARD, LOSES ITS ERRATIC AND TORTUOUS WINDINGS, AND ASSUMES THE ATTRIBUTES AND FUNCTIONS OF "A MAJESTIC STREAM". (P47) "BETWEEN THE JADE MOUNTAIN AND THE MOUTHS OF THE RIVER BUT LITTLE IS SEEN BY THE TRAVELER BUT A TORTUOUS STREAM WINDING THROUGH A FLAT UNINTERESTING COUNTRY, VARIED IN ONE OR TWO PLACES BY HIGH BLUFFS, WHICH ARE FORMED BY THE FOOTHILLS OF THE CONFINING CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS." (P47) THE MOUNTAINS TREND NORTH AND THE RIVER WEST-SOUTHWEST, FORMING A VALLEY OR PLAIN OVER WHICH THE RIVER HAS FLOWED IN A HUNDRED DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS. (P47) A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS TOUCHED THE

RIVER AT A POINT 80-100 MILES UP STREAM, A POINT REACHED ON AUGUST 17 ON CANTWELL'S RETURN JOURNEY. (P47-48) FROM A MOUNTAIN TOP VANTAGE POINT, CANTWELL AND MR TOWNSEND VIEWED THE LOWER PORTION OF THE KOWAK AND NOTED THE HUNDREDS OF CHANNELS AND LAGOONS WHICH GAVE THE APPEARANCE THAT A SLIGHT RISE IN THE KOWAK WOULD TURN THE ENTIRE LOWER DELTA INTO A CONTINUOUS BODY OF WATER. (P48)

7373 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 G 883885
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST CANTWELL STATED THAT JUST BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE SQUIRREL AND KOWAK RIVERS WAS THE SPOT WHERE HE DISCOVERED COAL ON HIS FIRST EXPEDITION IN 1884. (P48) HE NOTED THE COAL WAS MIXED WITH A FINE WHITE CLAY AND WAS PROBABLY USELESS FOR SMALL FURNACES. THE RECENT HEAVY RAINS AND RESULTANT HIGH WATER CAUSED ICE TO FORM HIGH ON SHORE RIDGES. FOUR ENGRAVINGS SHOWING THE SHORE AD THE ICE CLIFFS APPEAR ON THE TWO PAGES BETWEEN PAGE 48 AND 49. BERRIES, MOSS, WILLOWS AND CLUSTERS OF SPRUCE TREES GREW AROUND THE AREAS OF ICE CLIFFS OR ON THE THIN LAYER OF SOIL ON TOP OF THE ICE. (P49) CANTWELL DESCRIBED THE CANOES IN USE ON THE KOWAK AS BEING 8-10 FEET LONG, 12-15 INCHES WIDE, OF THIN BIRCH BARK FASTENED TO THE FRAME BY STRIPS OF WILLOW BARK. THE SEAMS ARE MADE TIGHT BY RUBBING THEM WITH MELTED SPRUCE GUM. ON THE LOWER RIVER, "KYACKS" OF SEAL SKIN ARE COMMON, WHILE BIRCH BARK CANOES ARE BUILT AND USED FURTHER INLAND. CANTWELL NOTED THAT THE RIVER IN THE LOW TUNDRA REGION NEAR THE RIVER'S MOUTH WAS UNINTERESTING, THE SHORES BARE OF TREES EXCEPT ON THE IMMEDIATE RIVER BANK, AND THE CLOSER ONE APPROACHES THE RIVER'S MOUTH, THE LESS VEGETATION APPEARS UNTIL ONLY RANK GRASS AND STUNTED WILLOWS LINE THE BANKS. (P50) AT 5 PM ON AUGUST 22, 1885, THE PARTY UNDER LIEUTENANT CANTWELL REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE KOWAK RIVER AT HOTHAM INLET. WHILE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE "CORWIN" CANTWELL'S PARTY EXAMINED THE DIFFERENT ENTRANCES TO THE KOWAK, FINDING 15 SEPARATE ONES. (P51) AT THE BEGINNING OF THE REPORT ON THE NOATAK RIVER BY S B MCLENGGAN, HE NOTED THAT LIEUTENANT STONEY'S 10 DAY EXPLORATION OF THE KOWAK IN 1883 WAS THE FIRST SUBSTANTIAL EXPLORATION OF THE AREA. HE FURTHER NOTED THAT LIEUTENANT CANTWELL LED A SECOND PARTY IN A 6 WEEK, 300 MILE TRIP UP THE KOWAK IN 1884, AND THAT LIEUTENANT STONEY EXPLORED THE RIVER IN 1884 FOR THE SAME DISTANCE. (P57) CHARLES H TOWNSEND, A NATURALIST ABOARD THE "CORWIN" WROTE A REPORT ENTITLED "NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY OF NORTHERN ALASKA." NOTING THE ICE CLIFFS ALONG THE KOWAK AND THE FACT THAT THEY FALL INTO THE RIVER PERIODICALLY WITH TREES AND OTHER VEGETATION ATTACHED, SAID THAT NAVIGATION WAS IMPEDED AT TIMES BY EARTH-ANCHORED SPRUCE SNAGS. IN NOTING SAND-BARS OR BEACHES ALONG THE KOWAK, TOWNSEND DESCRIBES THEM IN RELATION TO THE ABSENCE OR PRESENCE OF BIRDS OR OTHER FAUNA. WHERE THE RIVER RUNS NEAR HILLS THE FOREST OF SPRUCE IS QUITE HEAVY WHILE LEVEL COUNTRY IS BORDERED BY MOSSY TUNDRA PLAINS, USUALLY TREELESS. (P85) KOWAK RIVER NATIVES HAVE CAMPS SCATTERED ALONG THE LOWER TWO-THIRDS OF THE RIVER, BUT SUMMER HUNTING PARTIES RANGE AS FAR AS THE HEADWATERS.

7374 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 H 883885
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,MAP,MISC TRANSPORT,FISHING,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,COMMUNITY,DIMENSION,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST TOWNSEND NOTED THAT WOMEN AND OLD MEN USUALLY STAYED ALONG THE STREAMS FOR THE SALMON RUNS. (P86) A MAP OF THE KOWAK RIVER, DRAWN BY LIEUTENANT CANTWELL APPEARS AT THE FRONT OF THE BOOK AND A COPY IS APPENDED TO THIS FORM. A MAP OF LAKE CAR-LOOG-AH-LOOK-TAH DONE BY LIEUTENANT CANTWELL APPEARS AS AN ENGRAVING BETWEEN PAGES 36 AND 37 AND A COPY IS ATTACHED TO THE FORM CONCERNED WITH THAT LAKE.

7375 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06663 884904
 STOR 1602095

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1719

MOU# N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEY# TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ICE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN
 ABST ACCORDING TO A W GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," LIEUT J C CANTWELL, IN HIS EXPLORATIONS IN 1884,
 DISCOVERED ICE-CLIFFS ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ABOUT 80 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. ONE CLIFF MEASURED BY
 SEXTANT ANGLES SHOWED 185 FT. THE TOPS OF THE CLIFFS WERE SUPERPOSED BY A LAYER OF BLACK, SILTY SOIL FROM
 6-8 FT. THICK, AND FROM THIS SPRINGS A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF MOSSES,GRASS, AND THE CHARACTERISTIC ARCTIC
 SHRUBBERY, CONSISTING FOR THE MOST PART OF WILLOW, ALDER, AND BERRY BUSHES, AND A DENSE FOREST OF SPRUCE
 TREES FROM 50-80 FT. HIGH AND FROM 4-8 INCHES IN DIAMETER. (P229) CANTWELL REPORTED THE RIVER TO BE NAVIGABLE
 FOR 375 MILES. (P229) A W GREELY ALSO INDICATES THAT THE KOBUK VALLEY IS QUITE HEAVILY TIMBERED WITH BIRCH
 AND COTTONWOOD IN ADDITION TO SOME LARGE SPRUCES. (P52) ACCORDING TO GREELY, A G HADDEN, IN 1904, MADE A
 JOURNEY OF NEARLY 300 MILES THROUGH AN UNKNOWN COUNTRY, ACROSS THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE KOBUK. (P226) THE
 TRAVELLED PART OF THE WAY BY SMALL BOAT.

7376 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 06671 885886

STOR 1602095

MOU# N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEY# TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST A.P. SWINEFORD'S BOOK, PUBLISHED IN 1898, IS PARTLY BASED ON A 5-MONTH CRUISE. IN HIS DISCUSSION OF THE KOWAK
 RIVER HE MENTIONS THAT IT WAS EXPLORED BY LIEUTENANTS STONEY AND HOWARD IN 1885. THEY TRAVELLED UP THE KOWAK,
 AND FROM ITS HEAD WATERS TRAVERSED THE PORTAGE TO THE HEAD WATERS OF THE COLVILLE, WHICH RIVER HE DESCENDED
 TO ITS MOUTH. (P194)

7377 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 06897 A 826884

STOR 1602095

MOU# N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEY# TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS ABSTRACTED FROM LT J C CANTWELL'S JOURNAL OF AN EXPLORATORY EXPEDITION UP THE
 KOWAK RIVER (KOBUK RIVER) IN THE YEAR 1884 WHICH IS CONTAINED IN THE "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE
 MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884" WHICH WAS PUBLISHED IN 1889. JULY
 8,1884.-CANTWELL, WITH A PARTY OF FIVE MEN, DEPARTED THE CORWIN IN THE VICINITY OF CAPE KRUSENSTERN. THE
 PARTY TRAVELED IN A STEAM LAUNCH AND ALSO HAD TWO SMALL BOATS ALONG. THEY HAD SOME DIFFICULTY FINDING AN
 ENTRANCE TO HOTHAM INLET BECAUSE OF FALLING TIDE AND SHALLOW WATER BUT LATE IN THE DAY THEY FOUND A DEEP
 CHANNEL AND SHORTLY AFTER PITCHED CAMP FOR THE NIGHT HAVING COVERED A DISTANCE OF 22.5 MILES. (P53) JULY
 9,1884.-ONE OF THE SMALL BOATS TAKEN ALONG IS A SKIN BOAT ON WHICH SOME REPAIRS WERE MADE BEFORE DEPARTING
 CAMP. SOME ADJUSTMENTS WERE MADE TO THE MAST AND SAIL OF THE STEAM LAUNCH. THE LAUNCH WAS TOWING THE TWO
 SMALLER BOATS. AN INDIAN GUIDE, SENT BY THE CORWIN JOINED THE PARTY. "WE NOW STOOD FOR THE ENTRANCE TO THE
 INLET, RUNNING UP A DEEP CHANNEL WHICH TRENDS CLOSE TO THE EASTERN SHORE, FINDING FROM FOUR TO FIVE FATHOMS
 OF WATER. ROUNDING THE BLUFF HEADLANDS OF HOTHAM INLET WE STOOD UP THE BAY TO THE SOUTHEAST..." "THE SHORES
 ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE BAY WERE STEEP AND COMPOSED OF CLAY BLUFFS SOME TWO OR THREE HUNDRED FEET HIGH,
 BACKED BY ROLLING TUNDRA LAND. THE LEFT SHORE, HOWEVER, WAS LOW AND SWAMPY AND COVERED WITH MANY LAGOONS." "LT
 CANTWELL LEARNED FROM THE INDIAN GUIDE "THAT THE KOWAK HAD FIFTEEN MOUTHS, AND THAT THE LOW SHORE ON OUR LEFT
 WAS THE DELTA, AND WAS SOME FIFTY MILES IN LENGTH". THE PARTY PITCHED CAMP ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE INLET, IN
 THE PROTECTION OF A LAGOON, HAVING MADE 22.5 MILES THAT DAY. (P53-54) JULY 10,1884.-THE PARTY CACHED SOME
 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES AT THEIR CAMP SITE AND THEN HEADED UP THE BAY HAVING EASY GOING UNTIL THEY "LOST THE
 SHELTER OF A POINT JUTTING INTO THE INLET FROM THE WEST SIDE". THE DEPTH OF WATER DECREASED FROM 4 FATHOMS
 (24 FT) TO 4 FEET. THEY SITED A BREAK IN THE LOW LAND OF THE DELTA CONTAINING A CHANNEL LEADING TO THE MOUTH
 OF THE RIVER."A REMARKABLE PEAK AHEAD AND A HIGH BLUFF POINT ON THE WESTERN SHORE FORM A RANGE FOR THIS

ENTRANCE. WE CARRIED IN ONE AND A HALF FATHOMS, BUT THE CHANNEL IS NARROW AND WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO FIND. THIS MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS SOME TWO HUNDRED YARDS IN WIDTH, AND WE FOUND FROM TWO AND A HALF TO THREE FATHOMS OF WATER, WITH NO SHOALS OR OBSTRUCTIONS. THE BANKS ARE LOW AND MARSHY AND COVERED BY A DENSE UNDER GROWTH OF WILLOW AND BIRCH TREES.

7378 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 B 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST THE PARTY PITCHED CAMP ON THE RIGHT BANK AND WERE IMMEDIATELY ATTACKED BY MYRIADS OF MOSQUITOES OF A MOST MALIGNANT DISPOSITION. THE DISTANCE TRAVELED ON JULY, 10TH IS NOT REPORTED. (P54) JULY 11, 1884.-ON THIS DAY THE PARTY MADE A DISTANCE OF 31.5 MILES IN A TIME OF 11.5 HOURS (7:30 AM TO 7:00 PM). THE BANKS OF THE RIVER CONTINUED LOW AND COVERED WITH DENSE UNDER GROWTH UNTIL ABOUT 10 AM WHEN, AFTER PASSING MANY DESERTED NATIVE HUTS, THE PARTY STOPPED AT A COLLECTION OF HUTS ON THE RIGHT BANK AND ENCOUNTERED A NATIVE FAMILY WHICH REPORTED THAT MANY NATIVES HAD STARVED DURING THE WINTER. AFTER LEAVING THIS POINT THE BANKS GRADUALLY INCREASED IN HEIGHT AND THE RIVER CURRENT WHICH THAT MORNING HAD BEEN ESTIMATED AT 2 KNOTS PER HOUR INCREASED TO 3 KNOTS BY NIGHT. "THE COURSE OF THE RIVER WAS EXCEEDINGLY TORTUOUS, AND WE SOMETIMES FOUND OURSELVES, AFTER RUNNING TWO HOURS, BACK WITHIN A QUARTER OF A MILE OF OUR STARTING POINT." AT 4 O'CLOCK THE PARTY OBSERVED A GROUP OF HUTS ON A HIGH BLACK BLUFF ON THE RIGHT BANK. THE PARTY STOPPED THERE AND THE NATIVES GAVE THEM A LETTER WHICH HAD BEEN LEFT BY LT. G. M. STONEY JULY 27, 1883, IN WHICH HE NAMED THE SETTLEMENT "GILDERVILLE". WATER DEPTH MEASUREMENTS WERE MADE THROUGHOUT THE DAY AND SHOWED AN INCREASE FROM 3.5 TO 5.0 FATHOMS, "AND THE WIDTH OF THE STREAM VARIED FROM ONE-HALF TO THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE. MANY OFFSHOOTS OF THE MAIN STREAM WERE OBSERVED AND ALL WERE ON THE LEFT SIDE." (P54) JULY 12, 1884.-DISTANCE TRAVELED 24.5 MI, TIME UNDERWAY APPROX 14 HRS. THEY CACHED TWO BAGS OF COAL FOR USE ON THE RETURN TRIP AND PROCEEDED UP RIVER. "UP TO THIS SPOT NO TIMBER HAD BEEN SEEN, BUT DURING THE DAY WE PASSED MANY CLUSTERS OF PINE TREES AND TOWARDS THE RIGHT THE BANKS WERE WELL COVERED WITH A GROWTH OF PINE, BIRCH AND WILLOW." AT 8:30 AM, ONE HOUR UNDERWAY, THEY "STOPPED TO CUT WOOD IN A BEND OF THE RIVER WHERE IT HAS A LARGE OFFSHOOT RUNNING TO THE WESTWARD". CANTWELL'S GUIDE REPORTED THIS DISTRIBUTARY TO BE "THE LAST BRANCH OF THE RIVER DELTA, AND FLOWED INTO HOTHAM INLET NEAR ITS LOWER PORTION". PROCEEDING ON THEY STOPPED AT NOON WHEN THE SUN CAME OUT AND CANTWELL FIXED THEIR POSITION AS 66 DEGS 45 MINS 17 SECS NORTH LAT AND 161 DEGS 46 MINS 10 SECS WEST LONG. THEY HAD TROUBLE KEEPING UP STEAM BUT AFTER CHOPPING THE WOOD FINER, WERE ABLE TO MAKE SLOW BUT SURE PROGRESS AGAINST THE "STRONG CURRENT". AT 2:30 IN THE AFTERNOON THE PARTY ENCOUNTERED WHAT HAS LATER BEEN REFERED TO AS...ICE CLIFFS. "AT 2.30 WE DISCOVERED A REMARKABLE GLACIER-LIKE FORMATION EXTENDING FOR A DISTANCE OF THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE ALONG THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RIVER."

7379 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 C 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST A SOLID MASS OF ICE, SUPERPOSED BY A THIN LAYER OF DARK-COLORED SOIL, THE WHOLE RISING TO A HEIGHT OF SOME 150 FEET, FORMS THE BANK. TREES STOOD TOPPLING OVER THE EDGE OF THE BANK, READY TO FALL, AND OTHERS HAD FALLEN AND LAY LIKE A FRINGE ALONG ITS BASE." UPON REACHING A NARROW BEND IN THE RIVER AT 9 PM THEY ATTEMPTED TO ANCHOR FOR THE NIGHT. THE CURRENT WAS "RUNNING WITH GREAT VELOCITY" AND THE ANCHOR WAS LOST. IN ATTEMPTING TO RECOVER THE ANCHOR THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER WAS DETERMINED TO BE FROM 6 TO 8 FATHOMS AND THE CURRENT ABOUT 7 KNOTS. (P54-55) JULY 13, 1884.-DISTANCE TRAVELED 24.9 MI, TIME UNDERWAY APPROX 10 HRS. THE PARTY HAD BREAKFAST AT 6:30 AND THEN TRIED FOR 3 HRS TO RECOVER THE ANCHOR LOST THE PREVIOUS EVENING. FAILING THIS, THEY MADE AN ANCHOR OF WILLOW FORKS AND PROCEEDED UP RIVER. CANTWELL APPARENTLY HAD CAMPED IN THE VICINITY OF THE HIGH

ICE-RICH BANKS, FOR HE REPORTS THAT DURING THE NIGHT HE WAS AWAKENED BY A "SUDDEN AND TREMENDOUS ROAR, AND IN THE MORNING" OBSERVED THAT "A HUGE PIECE OF EARTH, ONE HUNDRED FEET SQUARE, HAD BECOME DETACHED FROM THE BANK AND HAD FALLEN INTO THE WATER". AS THEY PROCEEDED UP RIVER ON THE 13TH THE RIVER BECAME NARROWER AND THE CURRENT STRONGER. THE BENDS OF THE RIVER BECAME SHARPER AND ALONG THE OUTSIDE OF THE BENDS THE WATER SWIRLED INTO EDDIES WHICH THE LAUNCH COULD NOT OVERCOME. THEY KEPT TO THE BACKWATER AND HAD MUCH TROUBLE KEEPING STEAM. "DURING THE AFTERNOON WE RAN INTO A REACH OF THE RIVER EXTENDING FOR ABOUT SIX MILES IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION...THE RIVER SUDDENLY WIDENED TO HALF A MILE, AND BOTH BANKS WERE LOW". AT THIS POINT THEY COULD SEE A RANGE OF RUGGED MOUNTAINS IN THE DISTANCE. AT THE END OF THIS REACH THEY "CAME UPON A SUCCESSION OF HIGH BLUFFS FORMED BY THE FOOT-HILLS OF THE MOUNTAINS RUNNING IN ON THE RIVER". THESE FOOTHILLS WERE COVERED WITH ABUNDANT "PINE AND JUNIPER, AND A NARROW, ROCKY BEACH LAY AT THEIR BASES. CAMP WAS PITCHED AT 7:30 PM. (P55) JULY 14, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 15.5 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 9 HRS. THEY STARTED CHOPPING WOOD FOR THE STEAM LAUNCH AT 5 AM AND STARTED UP RIVER AT 10 AM. AT 1 PM THEY ENCOUNTERED THE SHEELEELICTOK OR SQUIRREL RIVER WHICH ENTERED THE KOWAK FROM THE NE AND IS SAID TO HAVE ITS SOURCE IN THE MOUNTAINS ONE DAY'S PORTAGE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE NUNATOK (KOWAK RIVER), WHICH FLOWS INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND AT HOTHAM INLET. AT THIS POINT THEY HAD TO MAKE A CHOICE BETWEEN THREE WATERWAYS, ALL EQUALLY LARGE, WHICH WERE IN SIGHT.

7380 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 D 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST THEY CHOSE THE CENTER STREAM "AND SOON ENTERED INTO A PART OF THE RIVER WHERE MANY SAND-BARS CONTRACTED THE CHANNEL SO MUCH THAT IT WAS HARD WORK TO GET AHEAD AGAINST THE CURRENT". THEY HAD CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY KEEPING UP ENOUGH STEAM PRESSURE TO MAKE PROGRESS AGAINST THE CURRENT. EARLY IN THE AFTERNOON THE TWO SMALLER BOATS WERE UNLOADED AND WENT AHEAD IN "SHOAL WATER". AT THIS POINT CANTWELL REPORTS, "THE LEFT SHORE WAS HIGH, ROLLING LAND TO THE WATER'S EDGE, AND TERMINATED BY A BEACH COMPOSED OF VARIOUSLY COLORED STONES OF LIME FORMATION,HUGE BOULDERS OF METAMORPHIC ROCK CROP OUT AT INTERVALS FROM AMONG THE DENSE GROWTH OF PINE AND BIRCH WHICH LINES THE SHORE.ON THE RIGHT SIDE THE SHORES WERE SO LOW THAT I SUSPECTED THE LAND TO BE AN ISLAND, AND AT 6 PM I DISCOVERED THIS TO BE A FACT, AS WE ARRIVED AT THE OTHER END, WHERE THE RIVER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, FORMING AN ISLAND OF ABOUT TEN MILES IN LENGTH." AT 7 PM THEY PITCHED CAMP ON THE NORTH END OF THE ISLAND. (P55-56) JULY 15, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 28 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 13.5 HRS. THEY GOT UNDERWAY AT 5 AM. AT 6 AM THEY CACHED THE SKIFF WHICH THEY HAD BEEN TOWING. THE RIVER BROADENED, THE BENDS BECAME LESS ABRUPT AND THE CURRENT ALONG THE SHORES NOT AS STRONG. AT ABOUT 9 AM THEY HAD ADVANCED BEYOND THE MOUNTAINS AND COULD SEE A LONG STRECH OF THE RIVER AHEAD OF THEM. CANTWELL HERE REPORTS THAT THE MOUNTAINS ON HIS LEFT WERE ABOUT 3000 FEET HIGH AND HAD HEAVY TIMBER AROUND THEIR BASES. THE SHORE WAS FRINGED BY DROOPING WILLOWS AND ALDER TREES. "THE MOUNTAINS IN THIS LOCALITY ARE FROM THREE TO FOUR THOUSAND FEET IN HEIGHT AND LIE PARALLEL TO THE RIVER'S COURSE." AT ABOUT NOON THEY SAW A PECULIAR LOOKING BLUFF ON THE LEFT BANK WHICH PROVED TO BE "CARBONIFEROUS SANDSTONE" NEAR WHICH THEY FOUND PARTICLES OF COAL ON THE BEACH. IT APPEARED THAT THE COAL PARTICLES HAD NOT TRAVELED FAR AND THEY SEARCHED UP RIVER FOR ITS SOURCE SOON FINDING "A DARK COLORED BLUFF JUTTING INTO THE WATER FROM THE LEFT SIDE OF THE STREAM, AND LANDING, DISCOVERED COAL IN LARGE QUANTITIES AND OF FAIR QUALITY LYING ON THE SURFACE."THEY LOADED THE LAUNCH BUNKERS WITH COAL BUT IT DID NOT BURN AS FREELY AS THEY WISHED. DURING THIS DAY THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VARIED FROM 500 TO 900 YARDS AND THE DEPTH OF WATER FROM 2 TO 5 FATHOMS IN MID-CHANNEL. CAMP WAS MADE AT A DESERTED INDIAN VILLAGE AT 6:30 PM. (P56)

7381 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 E 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER

BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER

ABST JULY 16, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 6 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 10.5 HRS. HEAVY RAIN PREVENTED THEIR DEPARTURE UNTIL 9 AM. IN THE LEFT BANK OF THE RIVER WHICH WAS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF "A BEAUTIFUL WHITE CLAY SUITABLE FOR POTTERY" THEY FOUND LARGE QUANTITIES OF COAL. THIS COAL DID NOT BURN WELL EITHER, POSSIBLY BECAUSE OF THE CLAY ADHERING TO IT. ON THIS DAY THEY ENCOUNTERED THEIR FIRST RAPIDS. "THE WATER RUSHED AROUND THE ROCKS BORDERING THE LEFT SHORES WITH GREAT VELOCITY". THEY HEADED FOR A SLOUGH CUTTING THE RIGHT BANK THINKING THE CURRENT THERE WOULD BE LESS. CROSSING THE SLOUGH "THE STEAM SUDDENLY WENT DOWN" AND THE CURRENT CARRIED THEM ON TO A GRAVEL SPIT WHERE THE LAUNCH "ROLLED OVER ON HER BEAM ENDS". "ALL HANDS PLUNGED OVERBOARD AND RIGHTED HER, AND HE GOT HER BACK BY HARD PUSHING AND PULLING TO A SAFE ANCHORAGE." AT THIS POINT THEY THREW OUT THE COAL AND LOADED THE BOATS WITH WOOD. WITH THE WOOD THEY GOT THE STEAM UP AGAIN, RAN A LINE TO SHORE AND WITH MOST OF THE PARTY PULLING ON THE LINE TO SHORE THEY MADE IT THROUGH THE WORST PART OF THE RAPIDS. THE SKIN BOAT WAS THEN BROUGHT UP AND THE PROCEEDED UP RIVER HAVING TO STOP MANY TIMES TO BUILD UP ENOUGH STEAM "TO STERN THE CURRENT". AT 7:30 PM THEY ARRIVED AT AN INDIAN FISHING VILLAGE. DURING THIS DAY THE RIVER DID NOT CHANGE MUCH IN APPEARANCE OR WIDTH BUT SHALLOW AREAS INCREASED MAKING THE CHANNEL MORE CROOKED. (P56) JULY 17, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 14.5 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 7 HRS. DEPARTURE FROM CAMP WAS DELAYED BY HEAVY RAIN UNTIL 9 AM. SEVERAL INDIANS FROM THE VILLAGE HAD GONE AHEAD TO CUT WOOD FOR THE LAUNCH. THEY WERE PAID WITH TOBACCO. AT THE VILLAGE CANTWELL REPORTS HAVING SEEN A SPECIMEN OF GREEN STONE (JADE?) WHICH THE INDIANS TOLD HIM CAME FROM A MOUNTAIN ABOUT FIVE DAYS FURTHER UP STREAM. THE INDIANS BELIEVED THAT "WHOEVER GOES TO THAT MOUNTAIN AND BRINGS AWAY ANY STONE WILL BE AFFLICTED WITH SOME DREADFUL MALADY EVER AFTERWARDS". THEY ALSO SAID THE STONE BELONGED TO THE INDIANS AND NOT TO THE WHITE MAN. CANTWELL REPORTS THAT ALL DAY THE INDIANS HOVERED ABOUT THEIR PARTY IN BIRCH-BARK CANOES AND HE WAS IMPRESSED BY THE EASE WITH WHICH THEY GOT AROUND. AT 4 PM THEY REACHED ANOTHER INDIAN VILLAGE. HERE THEY CAMPED EARLY TO OBLIGE THE VILLAGE "SHAMAN" (QUOTES ARE CANTWELL'S). CANTWELL DESCRIBES THE SECTION OF RIVER TRAVERSED THIS DAY: "THE RIVER VARIED FROM TWO TO SIX HUNDRED YARDS IN WIDTH. THE BANKS WERE MODERATELY HIGH, AND BACK OF THEM WAS THE USUAL ROLLING TUNDRA LAND RUNNING TO THE MOUNTAINS ABOUT TWENTY MILES DISTANT. SOUNDINGS WERE FROM TWO TO FIVE FATHOMS AND THE CURRENT VARIED FROM TWO TO SIX KNOTS PER HOUR. (P56-57)

7382 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER

REFN 06897 F 826884

STOR 1602095

MOU N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130M 06

LUPR 21

KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER

BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER

ABST JULY 18, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 14.5 MI, TIME UNDERWAY APPROX 10 HRS. DEPARTURE DELAYED UNTIL AFTER 9 AM BY HEAVY RAIN. RAPIDS WERE ENCOUNTERED SHORTLY AFTER LEAVING THE VILLAGE. THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 0.5 MI WIDE AND THE DEPTH OF WATER DECREASED FROM 6 FATHOMS TO 6 FEET. "THE CHANNEL CONTAINS MORE WATER, BUT THE SHOALS EXTEND IN ALL DIRECTIONS, AND IN SOME PLACES ARE BARE. THE VELOCITY OF THE CURRENT WAS ABOUT SEVEN KNOTS, AND IT WAS ONLY BY BOTTLING UP STEAM AND SETTING OUT WARPS AHEAD THAT WE MANAGED TO GET THROUGH..." PAST THE RAPIDS CANTWELL COULD SEE ON HIS LEFT HIGH, RUGGED MOUNTAINS WITH SNOW COVERED SUMMITS, THE REFLECTION OF WHICH COULD NOW BE SEEN IN THE SMOOTH SURFACE OF THE KOWAK. "BETWEEN US AND THE MOUNTAINS THERE STRETCHED A LOW UNULATING COUNTRY, CROSSED BY MANY STREAMS WHICH TUMBLED DOWN THE GULCHES AND FORMED CASCADES AND SMALL LAKES..." THEY CONTINUED ON, FINDING THE CURRENT SOMETIMES ALMOST TOO STRONG TO OVER COME AND AT OTHER TIMES HARDLY PERCEPTIBLE. WOOD ALONG THE BANKS BECAME SCARCE CAUSING THEM SOME DELAY. AT 7 PM THEY SITED A HIGH SERRATED MOUNTAIN AHEAD WHICH THE INDIAN GUIDE SAID WAS THE GREEN-STONE MOUNTAIN, CALLED ASHIGANOK. CANTWELL REPORTS THAT SOME OF HIS PARTY ARE ALMOST UNRECOGNIZABLE FROM THE EFFECTS OF MOSQUITO BITES. THE CAMPED ON A HIGH HOODED BLUFF ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE STREAM AT 7:30 PM. JULY 19, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 16.3 MI, TIME UNDERWAY NOT CLEAR BUT PROBABLY ABOUT 10 HRS. DEPARTED CAMP AT 9:30 AM. "DURING THE DAY THE LEFT SHORES WERE OBSERVED TO BE LOW, WITH ROLLING BACK COUNTRY TO THE MOUNTAINS, SIXTEEN MILES DISTANT, VARIED BY OCCASIONAL RIDGES RUNNING IN AT AN ANGLE WITH THE RIVER COURSE AND FORMING BLUFFS. ON OUR RIGHT THE BANKS WERE FROM SEVENTY-FIVE TO ONE HUNDRED FEET HIGH, WITH HIGH ROLLING COUNTRY BACK OF THE RIVER, COVERED BY A THICK GROWTH OF PINE, BIRCH, AND SPRUCE TREES OF SMALL SIZE." CANTWELL HIRED TWO OF THE INDIANS FOLLOWING ALONG WITH THEM TO HELP WITH THE SKIN BOAT. CANTWELL MENTIONS OCCASIONALLY GETTING STUCK ON SAND BARS. THERE WERE NO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1723

OBSTRUCTIONS IN MID-CHANNEL HOWEVER NEAR THE SHORE THERE WERE MANY JUTTING ROCKS JUST BENEATH THE SURFACE. ABOUT 3 PM THEY OBSERVED A DANGEROUS LEDGE EXTENDING INTO THE RIVER ABOUT 30 FEET FROM SOME HIGH ROCKY CLIFFS ON THEIR RIGHT. THEY WERE APPROACHING THE GREEN STONE MOUNTAIN ALL DURING THE DAY. AT TWILIGHT THE PARTY PITCHED CAMP ON THE SIDE OF A WOODY HILL NEAR A WATERFALL. CANTWELL OBSERVES "THE RIVER IS MUCH DISCOLORED BY THE STREAMS RUNNING IN FROM THE MOUNTAINS, AND ARE USUALLY OF A DARK REDDISH COLOR, WHILE THAT OF THE MAIN STREAM IS BEAUTIFULLY CLEAR AND SEVERAL DEGREES LOWER IN TEMPERATURE." (P57-58)

7303 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 G 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST JULY 20,1884.-DISTANCE TRAVELED 26.4 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 11 HRS. HEADED UP RIVER AT 8:30 AM. DURING THIS DAY "THE LEFT SHORES WERE GENERALLY LOW, WITH ROLLING COUNTRY BACK TO THE MOUNTAINS. ON THE RIGHT THE BANKS WERE HIGH, AND OCCASIONALLY SAND BLUFFS WERE OBSERVED WITH A SPARSE GROWTH OF PINE TREES ON TOP. IN MANY PLACES THE HIGH BANK HAD CRUMBLED AWAY AND TREES HAD TUMBLED DOWN WITH THEIR TOPS IN THE WATER AND THEIR ROOTS RESTING ON THE ACCUMULATION OF LOOSE EARTH NEAR THE WATER'S EDGE." SHORTLY AFTER STARTING THEY REACHED THE CAMP OF THEIR "INDIAN FELLOW-VOYAGERS" AND THERE THEY RECEIVED A "BRACE OF GEESE" WHICH HAD BEEN OBTAINED BY ONE OF THE HIRED INDIANS WHOM CANTWELL HAD SENT OUT HUNTING THE DAY BEFORE. AS TAKING TIME OUT TO HUNT WOULD SLOW THE PROGRESS OF THE EXPEDITION THEY WERE SHORT ON MEAT AND THE GEESE WERE MOST WELCOME. CANTWELL NOTES THEY HAD A BRIEF RESPIRE FROM THE MOSQUITOS DURING A VIOLENT RAIN STORM WHICH HE CONSIDERED A LESSER EVIL. A STRONG WIND CAME BLOWING UP RIVER, THEY PICKED UP THE SKIN BOAT WHICH WAS BEING TOWED ALONG THE BANK, HOISTED THE SAIL ON THE LAUNCH AND "SPED UP STREAM AT A FAMOUS RATE". AT 7:30 PM THEY CAMPED AT THE FOOT OF A SAND-HILL ON THE RIGHT BANK. (P58) JULY 21,1884.-THE PARTY GOT UNDERWAY AT 8 AM. "THE GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE SHORES REMAINED THE SAME AS YESTERDAY, BUT THE CURRENT WAS FOUND TO BE STRONGER THAN EVER, AND ABOUT NOON WE RAN INTO A PART OF THE RIVER WHERE THE CHANNEL IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS BY A SAND SHOAL EXTENDING FOR ABOUT A QUARTER OF A MILE PARALLEL TO THE RIVER'S COURSE AND REACHING NEARLY FROM SHORE TO SHORE. HERE THE CURRENT WAS FOUND TO BE SO STRONG THAT IT WAS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO GET AHEAD AT ALL. FREQUENT STOPS HAD TO BE MADE TO ALLOW THE STEAM TO RUN UP, AND THE TIME THUS LOST WAS NOT REGAINED, AS WE FOUND WITH THE UTMOST PRESSURE THAT WE COULD SAFELY CARRY THAT WE COULD NOT GO HALF AS FAST AS THE SKIN BOAT, WHICH WAS BEING TOWED AND PADDOLED BY THE INDIANS. IN VIEW OF THESE CIRCUMSTANCES I DECIDED TO ABANDON THE LAUNCH FOR THE PRESENT AND GO AHEAD IN THE SKIN BOAT." AT THIS POINT CANTWELL DETAILED TWO MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY TO MAKE A THREE DAY ROUND TRIP TO INSPECT THE MOUNTAIN OF THE GREEN STONE. CANTWELL PROCEEDED BACK DOWN RIVER TO FIND A SAFE ANCHORAGE FOR THE LAUNCH. HE TRAVELED 11 MI IN ONE HOUR AND WAS AT THE SITE OF THE PREVIOUS NIGHT'S CAMP WHEN THEY ENCOUNTERED A NUMBER OF CANOES COMING UP RIVER. THE INDIANS PLANNED TO SET UP A FISHING CAMP NEAR BY SO CANTWELL DECIDED TO LEAVE THE LAUNCH NEAR THEIR CAMP SINCE IT NEEDED SOME REPAIRS AND THE INDIANS COULD BE OF ASSISTANCE IF NEEDED.

7304 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 H 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
 BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST CANTWELL THEN HELD A CONSULTATION WITH THE INDIANS REGARDING HIS EXPEDITION. HE WANTED 6 MEN WITH THEIR BOATS TO HELP HIM REACH THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK. AFTER MUCH NEGOTIATION HE OBTAINED THE SERVICES OF THREE MEN. DURING THE JOINT CONSULTATION THE INDIANS MADE SEVERAL CONFLICTING ESTIMATES OF THE TIME IT WOULD TAKE TO REACH THE HEADWATERS. "THEY ALL AGREE, HOWEVER, IN THE STATEMENT THAT THE CURRENT GROWS MUCH STRONGER AS THE HEAD OF THE RIVER IS APPROACHED. THE INDIANS DO NOT TRAVEL ALL THE WAY UP THE RIVER IN BOATS, AS THE CHANNEL IS FILLED BY ROCKS AND THE BANKS ARE SO STEEP THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO TOW. THE RIVER, THEY SAY, IS DIVIDED

INTO TWO PARTS, ONE OF WHICH TAKES ITS SOURCE IN A LAKE TWENTY-FIVE OR THIRTY MILES IN DIAMETER AND ALMOST SURROUNDED BY VERY HIGH AND RUGGED MOUNTAINS, WHILE THE OTHER RISES FARTHER TO THE EASTWARD VERY NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE KURYUKUK, A LARGE RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO THE YUKON AT NULATO." (P58-59) JULY 22, 1884. -CANTWELL REMAINED IN CAMP PREPARING FOR THE TRIP IN CANOES. SOME REPAIRS WERE MADE ON THE LAUNCH. "WITH THE CLAY WHICH HAD BEEN PICKED UP AT THE COAL BLUFF THE FRONT AND BACK CONNECTION WERE RELINED AND A NEW LINING FOR THE FURNACE DOOR WAS CUT OUT." JULY 23, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 13 MI, TIME UNDERWAY NOT CLEAR (CANTWELL REPORTS DEPARTING CAMP AT 4 PM AND ARRIVING UP RIVER AT 1 PM??). THEIR DEPARTURE WAS DELAYED BY HEAVY RAIN. WHEN THE RAIN CEASED, CANTWELL WITH GUIDE, INTERPRETER, THREE INDIAN HELPERS AND TWO BOATS STARTED OUT. "WE PADDED LUSTILY ALONG, AND WHERE THE STEEP, BROKEN BANK ALLOWED A Foothold, I PUT ALL HANDS ON THE BANK WITH A LONG TOW-LINE, AND AWAY WE BOWLED UP THE RIVER A GREAT DEAL FASTER THAN THE LAUNCH COULD POSSIBLY GO." THEY REACHED THE PLACE WHERE THEY WERE TO MEET THE TWO MEN WHO HAD GONE TO EXAMINE THE MOUNTAIN OF THE GREEN STONE AND AS THEY HAD NOT RETURNED CANTWELL SET UP CAMP AND WAITED. ONE OF THEIR "BOATS", A BIRCH BARK CANOE, HAD BEEN BADLY DAMAGED BY BEING DRAGGED OVER A FALLEN TREE. THE RIVER ROSE 1 FT OVER NIGHT. "THE INDIANS SAY IT IS VERY HIGH NOW, BUT THAT LATER, WHEN DRY WEATHER COMES ON, IT WILL RAPIDLY FALL, AND THE WHOLE BED OF THE RIVER, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE CHANNEL, WILL BECOME DRY." JULY 24, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 28.6 MI. "AT 7 AM MR MCLENEGAN AND MR MILLER RETURNED FROM THE MOUNTAINS, AND THEY WERE IN A TERRIBLY EXHAUSTED CONDITION." THESE MEN BROUGHT BACK SAMPLES OF A GREEN STONE THOUGHT TO BE JADE OR NEPHRITE. MCLENEGAN, MILLER, ONE INDIAN HELPER AND THE BIRCH BARK CANOE RETURNED TO THE LAUNCH.

7385 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
REFN 06897 I 826884
STOR 1602095
MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER

BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST CANTWELL PUSHED ON WARD IN THE SKIN BOAT. HE STATES THAT "THE JADE MOUNTAIN COULD EASILY BE DISTINGUISHED FROM THE SURROUNDING PEAKS ON ACCOUNT OF ITS PECULIAR GREENISH COLOR...WE MADE GOOD TIME THROUGHOUT THE DAY, PASSING THROUGH A LOW, ROLLING COUNTRY, BACKED BY MOUNTAINS ON BOTH SIDES. THE CURRENT REMAINED STRONG AND THE DEPTH OF WATER SHOWED NO DIMINUTION. AT 4:30 PM WE PASSED A REMARKABLE CLAY BLUFF, SOME 150 FEET HIGH AND THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILE LONG, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE RIVER. THE CONSTANT WEAR OF THE EVER-RUSHING STREAM HAD UNDERMINED THE BASE, AND HUGE MASSES OF THE BLUFF WOULD BECOME DETACHED AND FALL INTO THE WATER...MAMMOTH TUSK ABOUND IN THIS BLUFF. SOME WERE SEEN WHICH WERE EIGHT INCHES IN DIAMETER, BUT WERE OUT OF REACH UNDER THE WATER. THE COURSE OF THE STREAM IN THIS LOCALITY IS VERY CROOKED, AND ALTHOUGH WE MADE NEARLY THIRTY MILES TODAY OUR POSITION IN RELATION TO PROMINENT MOUNTAINS IN THE VICINITY HAD NOT MATERIALLY CHANGED." THEY CAMPED AT TWILIGHT IN A DESERTED VILLAGE, SLEEPING IN A VACANT HUT SINCE THE TENT HAD BEEN SENT BACK TO THE LAUNCH. (P60) JULY 25, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 27.4 MI, TIME UNDERWAY 12.5 HRS. MORNING DEPARTURE DELAYED 4 HRS TO REPAIR SEVERAL HOLES IN BOTTOM OF THE BOAT. CANTWELL REPORTS THE STREAM IS VERY CROOKED WITH A GREAT MANY ISLANDS LYING IN THE BENDS. ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER LIES THE TYPICAL SPONGY TUNDRA BACKED BY ROLLING COUNTRY WITH THE MOUNTAINS BEING 16 TO 20 MI DISTANT. "THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ARE MODERATELY HIGH, AND COMPOSED OF A DARK-COLORED SOIL OF A CLAYEY NATURE, ABOVE WHICH LIES A THICK LAYER OF BLACK EARTH IN WHICH THE FIBER OF DECAYED VEGETABLE MATTER CAN BE SEEN IN GREAT QUANTITIES. THE BANKS SEEM TO BE UNDER GOING A CONTINUAL CHANGE OF FORM, AS WE FREQUENTLY SAW PORTIONS TWENTY-FIVE TO FIFTY FEET SQUARE BECOME DETACHED AND FALL INTO THE WATER. SAND-BARS AND SHOALS ABOUND IN MANY PLACES, AND THE CURRENT REMAINED ABOUT AS USUAL." CANTWELL LEARNED THAT ALL THE INDIANS WHO FISH ON THE KOWAK IN THE SUMMER LIVE NEAR THE HEADWATERS DURING THE WINTER. IN WINTER THEY WOULD MAKE SLEDGE JOURNEYS TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK TO TRADE WITH THE YUKON INDIANS. CANTWELL'S PARTY WAS UNDERWAY FROM 9 AM TO 9:30 PM. JULY 26, 1884. -DISTANCE TRAVELED 25.4 MI, TIME UNDERWAY NOT CLEAR. THE DEPARTED CAMP AT 5:30 AM. CANTWELL NOTES THAT THE BEACH ON WHICH THEY HAD CAMPED WAS COMPOSED OF FINE SAND WITH A GREAT QUANTITY OF MICA. THE SKIN BOAT IS BECOMING WATER LOGGED AND ABRADED BY SAND.

7386 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
REFN 06897 J 826884

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST CANTWELL IS INFORMED BY THE INDIANS THAT TOMORROW THEY SHOULD REACH A VILLAGE WHERE HE HOPES TO GET A NEW BOAT AND SEND ONE OF THE MEN BACK WITH WORD TO BRING UP THE LAUNCH. "THE COUNTRY BORDERING THE RIVER IN THIS LOCALITY IS A LEVEL PLAIN STRETCHING AWAY TO THE MOUNTAINS, WHICH EXTEND TO THE LEFT IN A NORTHEASTERLY DIRECTION AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN SEE, AND ON OUR RIGHT THERE WERE TWO RANGES VISIBLE, THE FARTHER ONE BEING COMPOSED OF HIGHTIER PEAKS THAN THAT NEARER AT HAND...WE CAME TODAY TO A PLACE WHERE THE RIVER IS DIVIDED INTO TWO PARTS, THE LEFT BRANCH WINDING ITS SINUOUS WAY ROUND THE MOUNTAINS, WHILE THE RIGHT, CONFINED BY STEEP, CRUMBLING BANKS, STILL FOLLOWS THE GENERAL TREND OF THE RIVER TO THE NORTHEAST." THEY CHOSE THE RIGHT BRANCH BECAUSE IT WAS STRAITER AND "TOWARD EVENING ARRIVED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KOWAK WITH A SMALL RIVER TRENDING TO THE SOUTHWARD, ON WHICH STREAM I WAS INFORMED THERE IS A VILLAGE WHERE I RESOLVED TO GO IN SEARCH OF BOATS NEXT MORNING." THEY PITCHED CAMP AND SLEPT UNDER THE BOAT BECAUSE OF RAIN. (P61) JULY 27, 1884.-CANTWELLS PARTY ASCENDS THE UMAKALOOKTA, OR BLACK RIVER. THEY PORTAGE BACK TO THE KOWAK ON JULY 28, 1884 CROSSING TWO UNNAMED LAKES ON THE WAY. (P61-62) (SEE MM161, 162, 163, 164) JULY 28, 1884.-THE PORTAGE TOOK 8 HRS AND THEY ARRIVED ON THE KOWAK AT A POINT ABOUT 35 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE UMAKALOOKTA RIVER.FROM THERE THEY PADDOLED UP RIVER TO A SMALL FISHING SETTLEMENT WHERE REPAIRS WERE MADE TO THEIR SKIN BOAT. AT THIS POINT CANTWELL ASSESSED HIS SITUATION. HE WAS 275 MI FROM "THE WATERFALL AT THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION" AND ABOUT 125 MI ABOVE THE LAUNCH. THEIR SKIN BOAT WAS IN BAD SHAPE AND CANTWELL FEARED THAT AN ACCIDENT TO IT WOULD PLACE THE PARTY IN A "VERY BAD POSITION". HE ESTIMATED 12 DAYS TRAVEL TIME TO THE HEAD OF THE RIVER AND HAD ONLY 5 DAYS OF PROVISIONS LEFT. THE WATER LEVEL OF THE RIVER HAD BEEN DROPPING FOR SEVERAL DAYS AND THE INDIANS EXPECTED THIS TO CONTINUE IF THE WEATHER REMAINED FAIR. CANTWELL DECIDED "TO RETURN TO THE LAUNCH, THERE TO MAKE A FRESH START, AND BY WORKING DAY AND NIGHT TO GET BOTH BOATS AS HIGH AS THE RAPIDS, AND THEN RENEW THE ATTEMPT TO REACH THE WATER-FALL WITH THE SKIN BOAT". (P62) JULY 29, 1884.-CANTWELL'S PARTY DEPARTED DOWN RIVER AT 7 AM. HE NOTES THAT THEIR LIGHT SKIN BOAT WAS SOMETIMES UNMANAGELBLE IN THE SWIRLS AND EDDIES OF DEEP POOLS. "ABOUT 2 PM WE WERE RUNNING THROUGH A NARROW AND DEEP SLOUGH OF THE RIVER WHEN SUDDENLY THE BOAT WAS CAUGHT IN AN EDDY AND HURLED WITH GREAT VIOLENCE AGAINST A STEEP BANKS." (CONT MM165)

7387 WATN KOBUK RIVER

KOWAK RIVER

REFN 06897 K 826884

STOR 1602095

MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06

LUPR 21

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER
BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER

ABST THE BOAT SUFFERED ONLY SLIGHT DAMAGE AND NO ONE WAS INJURED. CANTWELL EXAMINED THE MOUTH OF THE NOTHOKTOWAK OR PACK RIVER ON HIS WAY BACK TO THE LAUNCH. CONTINUING DOWN THE KOWAK CANTWELL NOTES PASSING THROUGH TWO SLOUGHS NOT SEEN ON THE WAY UP. "THE CHARACTER OF THE SHORES REMAINED THE SAME THROUGHOUT THE DAY. STEEP BLACK BANKS FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY FEET HIGH, AND OCCASIONALLY A JUTTING POINT OF FINE MICA AND GRAVEL, SHOW THAT UNDERNEATH THIS LAYER OF MOLD THERE IS A SUBSTRATUM OF SAND AND, I THINK, CLAY." THEY STOPPED AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT WHICH THEY HAD FIRST CAMPED AFTER LEAVING THE LAUNCH. THEIR BOAT WAS LEAKING BADLY AND NEEDED A DAY TO DRY OUT. (P62-63) JULY 30, 1884.-CANTWELL, WITH HIS GUIDE AND INTERPRETER, WALK TO THE "JADE MOUNTAIN" WHICH IS ABOUT 12 MILES FROM HIS RIVER CAMP. THE TERRAIN IS APPARENTLY RATHER DIFFICULT TO TRAVERSE ON FOOT AS CANTWELL REPORTS, "OUR WALK ACROSS TO THE MOUNTAINS WAS ATTENDED BY EXCESSIVE FATIGUE. OUR WAY LAY ACROSS THE SOFT, YIELDING TUNDRA, THROUGH LAGOONS, AROUND LAKES AND DENSE THICKETS OF TANGLED WILLOWS AND COTTONWOOD, AND LONG STRETCHES OF PINE WOODS, WHERE FALLEN TREES CAUSED US CONSTANTLY TO TURN ASIDE AND TRAVEL BY A CIRCUITOUS ROUTE." (P63) (SEE MM166) JULY 31, 1884.-CANTWELL RETURNS FROM THE "JADE MOUNTAIN" TO HIS RIVER CAMP SITE AND LEARNS THAT LT STONEY, OF THE US NAVY, HAD PASSED UP THE RIVER. CANTWELL DISPATCHED A MESSENGER DOWN RIVER TO HAVE THE STEAM LAUNCH BROUGHT UP RIVER. AUGUST 1, 1884.-WATER LEVEL OF THE KOWAK WAS RAPIDLY FALLING AND THE CURRENT DECREASING. DURING THE DAY THEY WENT UP A SLOUGH OF THE RIVER AND RAFTED DOWN FIRE WOOD FOR THE LAUNCH. LATE IN THE EVENING CANTWELL RECEIVED WORD THAT THE LAUNCH ENGINE

HAD SUSTAINED SOME DAMAGE. AUGUST 2, 1884. - AT ABOUT NOON CANTWELL RECEIVED WORD THAT THE LAUNCH WAS IN BAD SHAPE, AND THE STEAM ENGINE MIGHT FAIL COMPLETELY IF IT CONTINUED UP RIVER. CANTWELL TOOK THE SKIN BOAT DOWN RIVER TO MEET THE LAUNCH, WHICH HE DETERMINED WAS SCARCELY IN CONDITION TO GO DOWN STREAM, MUCH LESS UP. THE KOWAK WAS FALLING RAPIDLY AND TAKING INTO CONSIDERATION THE MANY SHOAL PLACES AND RAPIDS BELOW HIS PRESENT POSITION HE DECIDED TO RETURN TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THE STEAM ENGINE WOULD NOT FURNISH ENOUGH POWER TO CONTROL THE LAUNCH SO THEY HAD TO USE OARS AND THEY WERE OFTEN GROUND ON SANDBARS. AT MIDNIGHT THEY REACHED THE INDIAN VILLAGE AT WHICH THE LAUNCH HAD BEEN LEFT BEFORE. (P64-65)

7388 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 L 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST AUGUST 3, 1884. - CANTWELL'S PARTY SPENT THE ENTIRE DAY AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE OVERHAULING AND RESTORING EVERYTHING. (P65) AUGUST 4, 1884. - THEY BEGAN ROWING THE LAUNCH DOWN RIVER, THE DISTANCE TO THE MOUTH BEING 225 MILES. THE SAIL OF THE LAUNCH WAS OF LITTLE USE BECAUSE OF THE MEANDERING COURSE OF THE RIVER. THEY ENCOUNTERED MANY SHOALS AND OFTEN HAD TO PLUNGE OVERBOARD AND PUSH THE LAUNCH BODILY INTO DEEPER WATER. "AT 4 PM WE RAN THE RAPIDS ABOVE THE VILLAGE VISITED JULY 18." "AT 7:30 PM WE PITCHED OUR CAMP ON THE SIDE OF A ROCKY CANON (CANYON) ABOUT SIX MILES FROM THE INDIAN VILLAGE VISITED JULY 18, AND UPON RECKONING UP THE DISTANCE, I FOUND WE HAD GONE NEARLY FIFTY MILES THIS DAY, AND AS THE OARS WERE OF LITTLE USE EXCEPT TO KEEP THE LAUNCH IN MID-CHANNEL, SOME IDEA OF THE FORCE OF THE CURRENT CAN BE OBTAINED." TRAVEL TIME 11.5 HRS. AVE SPEED BETWEEN 4.0 AND 4.5 MPH. (P65-66) AUGUST 5, 1884. - DEPARTED DOWN RIVER AT 7:30 AM. AT 9:30 AM THEY WENT BY THE SECOND VILLAGE PASSED IN COMING UP. TRYING TO AVOID A SHOAL THEY WENT AROUND AN ISLAND BY A WAY THEY DID NOT DISCOVER IN PASSING UP. AT 11:30 AM THEY ARRIVED AT THE FIRST VILLAGE AND STOPPED TO TAKE OBSERVATIONS FOR LAT AND LONG. THEY LEFT THE VILLAGE AT 1 PM AND ARRIVED AT THE RAPIDS ABOVE THE COAL MOUNTAIN AT 2 PM. SINCE THEIR ORIGINAL PASSAGE THE WATER HAD FALLEN 10 FT AND NOW IT COULD BE SEEN THAT THE BED OF THE RIVER CONTAINED MANY GRAVEL SHOALS AND THAT MANY UGLY ROCKS PROJECTED INTO THE CHANNEL FROM THE EAST BANK. IN ATTEMPTING TO AVOID THE ROCKS THE LAUNCH "RAN HARD ON TO ONE OF THE SHOALS". A FAVORABLE WIND CAME UP AND THEY USED THE SAIL TO TACK THE LAUNCH THROUGH NARROW SLOUGHS MANAGING "TO SHOAL THE RAPIDS WITHOUT FURTHER ACCIDENT". THE RIVER WAS NOW STILL, WITH VERY LITTLE CURRENT FOR ABOUT 10 MILES. AS THERE WERE NO SHOALS IN THIS PART OF THE RIVER CANTWELL DECIDED TO RUN ALL NIGHT. THEY PICKED UP THE SKIFF WHICH HAD BEEN CACHED ON THE WAY UP. "AT 12 O'CLOCK (MIDNIGHT) WE PASSED THE MOUTH OF THE SHEELEELICTOK AND DISCOVERED A LARGE SHOAL IN THE RIVER AT THIS PLACE." (FROM CONTEXT, THE LARGE SHOAL IS IN THE KOWAK RIVER) (P66) AUGUST 6, 1884. - AT 2 AM THEY PASSED THEIR CAMP SITE OF JULY 13. JUST BELOW THIS POINT THE RIVER WIDENS TO 1,100 YARDS WITH A SLIGHT DECREASE IN CURRENT. AT 5:30 AM THEY ARRIVED AT SOME HIGH BLUFFS IN A BEND OF THE RIVER A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THEIR CAMP SITE OF JULY 12. THEY STOPPED AT THIS POINT, HAD BREAKFAST, MADE SOME OBSERVATIONS FOR LAT AND LONG AND AFTER NOON PROCEEDED DOWN RIVER. "THE BANKS IN THIS LOCALITY ARE PERPENDICULAR MASSES OF BLACK MUD AND DECAYING VEGETABLE MATTER, BROKEN INTO MANY IRREGULARITIES BY THE ACTION OF THE CURRENT."

7389 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 M 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, EXPEDITION, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST AT 9 AM THEY ARRIVED AT THE "GLACIER BEND", THE AREA ENCOUNTERED ON JULY 12 IN WHICH THE SOUTH BANK OF THE RIVER IS COMPOSED MOSTLY OF MASSIVE ICE. UPON LANDING THEY "FOUND THE SOIL TO BE COMPOSED OF AN EXCEEDINGLY FINE DUST, WHICH HAD BEEN FASHIONED INTO MANY CURIOUS DESIGNS BY THE PERCOLATION OF WATER FROM THE MELTING ICE ABOVE." AT MIDNIGHT THEY REACH THEIR CAMP SITE OF JULY 11 WHERE THEY HAD CACHED TWO BAGS OF COAL. AUGUST 7, 1884. - CANTWELL'S PARTY REMAINED AT THE "COAL CACHE" CAMP SITE UNTIL 7 AM IN ORDER TO OVERHAUL THE BOILER ON

THE LAUNCH BEFORE AGAIN USING COAL. DEPARTING AT 7 AM THEY PASSED GILDERVILLE (VISITED JULY 11) AT 10 AM. "HERE WE COMMENCED STEAMING, AS THERE WAS VERY LITTLE IF ANY CURRENT TO AID US. THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ARE LOW AND COVERED WITH A DENSE GROWTH OF SWAMP TREES AND RANK GRASS, WITH VERY LITTLE TIMBER, AND THIS ENTIRELY DISAPPEARS AS WE APPROACH THE DELTA. TOWARDS 7 O'CLOCK WE FOUND OURSELVES TEN OR FIFTEEN MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND CHOOSING A PASSAGE WHICH WE HAD NOT PREVIOUSLY SEEN, PASSED ON TOWARD THE INLET, FINDING FROM TWO TO THREE FATHOMS OF WATER IN THE RIVER; BUT THE MOUTH WAS CLOSED BY AN EXTENSIVE SHOAL AND WE COULD NOT FIND MORE THAN THREE FEET OVER IT. OUR COAL LASTED TO THIS POINT, AND BY MIXING A LITTLE WOOD WITH IT WE MANAGED TO KEEP ENOUGH STEAM TO CROSS THE BAY (HOTHAM INLET) AND REACH THE OPPOSITE SHORE, WHERE WE CAMPED." (P67) AUGUST 8, 1884. --AT THEIR CAMP ACROSS HOTHAM INLET, CANTHELL OBSERVED THE KOWAK DELTA FROM THE TOP OF SOME BLUFFS. "THE LOW, FLAT COUNTRY EXTENDS AS FAR AS THE EYE CAN REACH TO THE NORTHEAST, AND IS COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF LOW WILLOW TREES AND RANK GRASS. MANY LAKES AND LAGOONS COULD BE SEEN, AND THE DIFFERENT PASSAGES FROM THE MAIN RIVER TO THE INLET SEEMED ALMOST COUNTLESS." (P67) AUGUST 9, 1884. --CANTHELL SPENT THE DAY "SOUNDING AND EXPLORING THE MANY MOUTHS OF THE KOWAK". HE REPORTS THAT THE MAIN STREAM ENTERS HOTHAM INLET "JUST AT THE ENTRANCE OF SELAWIK LAKE..." ON AUG 10 HE BEGINS EXPLORATION OF SELAWIK LAKE. (P67)

7390 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 N 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884". LT CANTHELL, OF THE CORWIN, IS IN CHARGE OF AN EXPEDITION EXPLORING THE KOWAK RIVER. ON JULY 27 CANTHELL REACHES AN INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE UMAKALOOKTA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE KOWAK. AT THE VILLAGE CANTHELL LEARNS MORE ABOUT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOWAK. "I WAS INFORMED THAT IT WOULD TAKE US AT LEAST TWELVE DAYS TO REACH THE HEAD OF BOAT NAVIGATION, AND THAT THEN WE WOULD HAVE TO LEAVE OUR BOATS AND TRAVEL BY FOOT ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ONE DAY MORE, AS THERE ARE TWO WATER-FALLS TO BE PASSED, AND THE RIVER-BED IS FILLED WITH ROCKS, AND IT WOULD BE FOLLY TO ATTEMPT TO PASS THROUGH THE RAPIDS WITH A BOAT." (P62) ALTHOUGH SECOND HAND, THIS INFORMATION APPEARS TO BE VALID INFORMATION CONCERNING AN "OBSTRUCTION" TO NAVIGATION IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK RIVER.

7391 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 O 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER
 ABST THE "REPORT OF THE CRUISE OF THE REVENUE MARINE STEAMER CORWIN IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN IN THE YEAR 1884", CONTAINS A SECTION WRITTEN BY ENGINEER S. B. MCLENEGAN ENTITLED "EXPLORATION OF THE KOWAK RIVER, ALASKA. NOTES ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND RESOURCES.", FROM WHICH THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS TAKEN. (P105-108) "THE DELTA IS A LOW TRACT OF LAND COVERED WITH A SERIES OF MARSHES, LAKES, LAGOONS, AND A THICK GROWTH OF WILLOWS. ABOVE THE DELTA, WHICH EXTENDS FOR ABOUT TEN MILES, THE RIVER WIDENS OUT INTO A STALEY STREAM, ON WHICH LARGE STEAMERS MIGHT SAFELY RIDE. "THE EXISTENCE OF THIS RIVER WAS UNDOUBTEDLY KNOWN TO CAPTAIN BEECHY AS FAR BACK AS 1826 AND 1827. SINCE HIS TIME, HOWEVER, LITTLE OR NOTHING WAS LEARNED CONCERNING IT, EXCEPT FROM THE REPORTS OF SURGEON JOHN SIMPSON, R. N. IN 1848. "CAPT E. E. SMITH INFORMS THE WRITER THAT HE ASCENDED THAT RIVER A FEW MILES IN THE YEAR 1874. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1883 LIEUT. GEORGE H. STONEY, U. S. NAVY, THEN A PASSENGER ON THE REVENUE STEAMER CORWIN, IN A BOAT MANNED BY CAPTAIN HEALY FROM THE CORWIN'S CREW, WENT ABOUT FIFTY MILES UP THE RIVER. "FOR A DISTANCE OF FIFTY MILES ABOVE THE DELTA THE ADJACENT REGION IS A LEVEL STRETCH OF TUNDRA, ALONG THE RIVER BANKS, AND EXTENDING A SHORT DISTANCE IN, THERE IS A SPARSE GROWTH OF TIMBER CONSISTING PRINCIPALLY OF SPRUCE. ABOVE THIS POINT THERE IS A GRADUAL CHANGE INTO A HILLY, BROKEN, AND PARTLY TIMBERED COUNTRY. IN THIS SECTION WE FIND THE COAL BELT OF THIS REGION. "DURING THE SPRING FRESHETS A

VERY HIGH STAGE OF WATER PREVAILS. ALONG THE BANKS AND AMONG THE ADJACENT TIMBER EVIDENCES ARE EVERYWHERE VISIBLE OF THE HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE ICE. LARGE TREES ARE UPROOTED AND SMALLER ONES ARE RIDDEN DOWN. GREAT FURROWS ARE PLOUGHED IN THE BANKS, AND MASSES OF EARTH ARE UNDERMINED AND CARRIED AWAY. ALONG THE LOWER RIVER THERE ARE SEVERAL MILES OF ICE CLIFFS SIMILAR TO THOSE AT ESCHOLTZ BAY. THESE RISE TO A HEIGHT OF TWO HUNDRED FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. DETACHED MASSES ARE CONSTANTLY FALLING INTO THE RIVER, RENDERING A NEAR APPROACH EXCEEDINGLY DANGEROUS. AT THIS POINT A STRONG CURRENT SWEEPS DIRECTLY UNDER THE CLIFFS, AND IT IS NECESSARY FOR PURPOSES OF NAVIGATION TO KEEP WELL OUT IN THE STREAM. MASSES OF EARTH AND QUANTITIES OF TIMBER ARE BEING UNDERMINED AND PRECIPITATED INTO THE RIVER. "THE SOURCE OF THE VAST SHOALS IN HOTHAM INLET IS NOW APPARENT..." AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE FOOT-HILLS THE RIVER ENTERS A MOUNTAINOUS REGION. ON EITHER BANK THE COUNTRY HAS A GRADUAL SLOPE FROM THE MOUNTAINS. THE RANGES, WHICH ARE SOMEWHAT BROKEN, RISE FROM TWO TO THREE THOUSAND FEET ABOVE THE SEA. "FOR A DISTANCE OF FULLY 250 MILES THERE ARE FROM TWO TO FIVE FATHOMS OF WATER IN THE CHANNEL. ABOVE THIS POINT THE RIVER SHOALS AND THE CURRENT BECOMES VERY STRONG. DURING HIGH WATER THE CHANNEL IS OBSCURE IN PLACES; AT A LOWER STAGE IT IS WELL DEFINED AND ITS NAVIGATION COMPARATIVELY EASY. IN REGARD TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE RIVER THE WRITER CAN NOT SPEAK FROM OBSERVATION. THE NATIVES SAY THAT THE CURRENT IS VERY STRONG AND THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO STEM IT. THE CHANNEL IS SAID TO HAVE MANY DANGEROUS ROCKS, AND FREQUENT PORTAGES ARE NECESSARY TO AVOID RAPIDS. "IT IS SAID THAT A PORTAGE CAN BE MADE TO AN UNKNOWN RIVER FLOWING INTO THE YUKON. IT IS ALSO SUPPOSED THAT A SHORT PORTAGE CAN BE MADE TO THE COLVILLE RIVER, WHICH FLOWS INTO THE ARCTIC NEAR POINT BARROW. "THE VALLEY OF THE KOWAK ABOVE THE DELTA IS PLEASANTLY DIVERSIFIED WITH FORESTS AND PLAINS....THE FORESTS ARE MADE UP OF WHITE SPRUCE, BIRCH, POPLAR, AND COTTONWOOD. THE TIMBER SHOWS MORE OR LESS CLIMATIC REPRESSION. THE SPRUCE SELDOM ATTAINS A DIAMETER EXCEEDING EIGHTEEN INCHES AND IS STUNTED IN GROWTH. THIS SPECIES FORMS THE GREAT BULK OF THE TIMBER IN THIS REGION.

7392 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK RIVER
 REFN 06897 P 826884
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,OBSTRUCTION,EXPEDITION,LAKE,RIVER *
 ABST "IN THE LOWER RIVER REGION, ABOUT SEVENTY-FIVE MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH, WE FOUND EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF COAL. OUR ATTENTION WAS FIRST DIRECTED TO THIS MATTER BY THE LARGE MASSES OF CONGLOMERATE ROCK ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. WHEREVER THIS FORMATION IS FOUND WE HAVE DISCOVERED DEPOSITS OF COAL. "THE COAL BELT IN THIS REGION IS ABOUT THIRTY MILES IN WIDTH, AND IT PASSES THROUGH A SERIES OF HIGH, ROLLING, AND PARTLY TIMBERED HILLS. IN MANY PLACES THE VEINS CROP OUT ALONG THE WATER'S EDGE, AND DURING THE SPRING FRESHETS LARGE QUANTITIES ARE DETACHED AND WASHED DOWN INTO THE BED OF THE RIVER. "THE OUTCROP IS SELDOM FREE FROM SLATY IMPURITIES. NOTWITHSTANDING THIS, WE OBTAINED A QUANTITY OF REMARKABLY PURE SPECIMENS. IT IS JET-BLACK IN COLOR, AND OF A SOFT, FRIABLE TEXTURE. "ALL THE COAL IN THIS REGION IS OF A LIGNITE COMPOSITION, WHICH IS THE MOST RECENT FORMATION OF THE COAL SERIES. IN MANY RESPECTS THE PRODUCT RESEMBLES THAT OF THE WELL-KNOWN VEIN NEAR CAPE LISBURNE. BELOW THE COAL FORMATION WE FOUND EXTENSIVE DEPOSITS OF FIRE CLAY. THIS MATERIAL IS USED TO A LIMITED EXTENT AMONG THE NATIVES FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF RUDE EARTHENWARE. "IN REGARD TO THE EXISTENCE OF GOLD IN THIS REGION THERE SEEMS TO BE NO DOUBT. IN ALMOST EVERY STREAM, LARGE AND SMALL, WE FOUND THE COLOR OF GOLD, AND IF THIS BE AN INDICATION THIS PRECIOUS METAL UNDOUBTEDLY EXISTS IN SOME SECTIONS OF THIS COUNTRY. GOLD NEVER EXISTS IN THE SECONDARY OR COAL-BEARING FORMATION, HENCE WE MAY LOOK FOR IT IN VAIN ALONG THE LOWER RIVER. (MCLENEGAN)

7393 WATN KOBUK RIVER KOWAK, KOBUK, PUTNAM
 REFN 02886 884896
 STOR 1602095
 MQUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,RIVER,VEGETATION,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,BREAKUP
 ABST CANTWELL WROTE IN A DOCUMENT OF 1887 OF ASCENDING THE KOBUK RIVER, THEN CALLED THE KOWAK. HE NOTED THE

TREMENDOUS WHITE WATER PRESSURE TEARING UP BANKS AND TREES AS RIVER BROKE UP; AND A SERIES OF ICE CLIFFS ABOUT 80 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH DURING SUMMERS OF 1884-5 (RESEARCHER'S NOTE: POSSIBLY ICE WEDGES), THIS IN A DOCUMENT OF 1896. MCLENEGAN NOTED THE DIFFERENCE IN VEGETATION BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND NOATAK RIVERS IN 1887 THE FORMER HAVING ABUNDANT SPRUCE. (P45) JULY 19, 1885, GEORGE STONEY SET UP A SAWMILL ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOBUK ABOUT 90 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH. ON AUG 11, SHORTLY THEREAFTER, THE MILL WAS MOVED UPSTREAM TO WINTER QUARTERS CALLED FORT COSMOS NEAR LONGITUDE 157 DEGREES. STONEY CALLED THE KOBUK "THE PUTNAM". HE NOTED WOODED CONDITIONS. (P46) "ABOVE THE AN-NE-LA-GAG-GE-RACK RIVER (REED RIVER)... THE PUTNAM (KOBUK) VALLEY NARROWS, AND THE RIVER GETS MORE WINDING AND FULL OF BOULDERS, AND THE BANKS ARE HIGH." (P47)

7394 WATN KOBUK RIVER KUVAK RIVER
 REFN 04681 923924
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, PHOTO
 ABST IN KOTZEBUE, RASMUSSEN ENCOUNTERED A YOUNG NATIVE, PETER SHELDON, AND ARRANGED TO GO UP THE KUVAK AS FAR AS NOORVIK IN A SMALL MOTORBOAT WITH CABIN AND SKYLIGHTS. NOORVIK WAS A MODEL TOWN OF 300 INHABITANTS BUILT BY THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION. (P335) THE KUVAK DELTA IS A BIG PLAIN WITH A MAZE OF CHANNELS. VEGETATION GROWS RICHER AND TALLER AS THE TRIP PROCEEDS UP RIVER. AFTER 1/2 DAYS TRAVEL, A SMALL "ROADHOUSE" OR TRAVELLER'S SHELTER IS ENCOUNTERED, COMPLETE WITH A SMALL HOUSE AND A KENNEL FOR 15 DOGS. DESERTED VILLAGES WERE NOTED. NOORVIK WAS EQUIPPED WITH A MODERN HOSPITAL. THE ESKIMOS LIVE IN NEAT WOODEN HOUSES WITH ELECTRIC LIGHTS FOR A DOLLAR PER MONTH PER HOUSE. A SAWMILL WAS NOTED AND IS PICTURED IN A PHOTO OPPOSITE. (P338) ON AUGUST 21, THE MAILBOAT FROM NOME ARRIVED. IT WAS A SMALL SCHOONER NAMED THE "SILVER WAVE". (P336-339)

7395 WATN KOBUK RIVER PUTNAM OR KUBUCK RIVER
 REFN 01746 B 883886
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ICE, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, FORESTRY, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, ROUTE
 ABST AND ON AUGUST 11 A SUITABLE SITE FOR SPENDING THE WINTER WAS FOUND. "IT WAS A DRY, ELEVATED SPOT ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER, AT THE OUTLET OF A SMALL DEEP CREEK, ABOUT 300 MILES FROM THE MOUTH." (P19) THIS CAMP WAS NAMED FORT COSMOS. ON SEPTEMBER 24 DRIFT ICE CAME DOWN THE RIVER. (P21) ON OCTOBER 1 THE RIVER BECAME CLOGGED WITH ICE; BY THE 13TH IT WAS FROZEN SOLID FOR THE WINTER. NOVEMBER 1 THE ICE WAS 16 INCHES THICK. THIS CAMP WAS WELL SITUATED SO THAT THE SURROUNDING AREA WAS EXPLORED DURING THE WINTER. ON MAY 19, THE ICE CRACKED ALONG THE BANKS AND BEGAN DRIFTING AND A FEW DAYS LATER THE MAIN ICE IN MID RIVER DRIFTED DOWN. "THE WATER IN THE RIVER WOULD RISE A COUPLE OF INCHES IN ONE HOUR AND FALL SUDDENLY THE NEXT, INDICATING THE FORMING AND BREAKING OF LARGE ICE GORGES. MAY 30TH, THE WHOLE BODY OF ICE STARTED AND THEN JAMMED, RAISING THE WATER 5 INCHES IN 15 MINUTES." (P30) ON FEBRUARY 28, 1886 STONEY LEFT FORT COSMOS TO EXPLORE THE HEADWATERS OF THE PUTNAM AND THE COUNTRY TO THE NORTHWARD. HIS PARTY CONSISTED OF 2 NATIVES, AN INTERPRETER, 3 SLEDS, 19 DOGS, AND PROVISIONS FOR 20 DAYS. (P41) THE JOURNEY UP THE PUTNAM WAS VERY DIFFICULT DUE TO EXTENSIVE SNOW DRIFTS AND OPEN WATER. (P42) ON THE BANKS OF THIS RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES THERE ARE SPRUCE, WILLOW, BIRCH, ALDER OR COTTONWOOD EXTENDING BACK FOR A HALF A MILE. THE DELTA COUNTRY IS FLAT WITH AN OCCASIONAL LOW HILL AND NUMEROUS LAKES AND LAGOONS, WITH MARSHES OF VARIOUS SIZES, ALL CONNECTED BY SMALL STREAMS RUNNING IN EVERY DIRECTION AND COMMUNICATING WITH SEVERAL ARMS LEADING TO THE MAIN STREAM. (P48) "OF THE 13 MOUTHS TO THE RIVER, THE SMALLEST AND SHOALEST, WITH A MUD FLAT AT THE ENTRANCE, EMPTIES INTO SELAWIK LAKE; ALL THE OTHERS EMPTY INTO HOTHAM INLET AND HAVE MUD BARS WITH VERY NARROW CHANNELS FROM 3 TO 14 FEET DEEP AT THEIR MOUTHS. THE ENTRANCE OFF NINYUK SAND-SPIT IS THE WIDEST AND CARRIES 2 FATHOMS OVER THE BAR BUT IT SOON GROWS NARROW AND WINDING. THE MAIN ENTRANCE AND THAT MOST EASILY NAVIGATED LIES ABOUT ONE MI WEST OF SELAWIK LAKE SAND SPIT; IT IS ABOUT 50 YARDS WIDE WITH A 20 YARD CHANNEL CARRYING 2 FATHOMS OVER THE BAR. AFTER CROSSING, THE ENTRANCE WIDENS AND DEEPENS, AND SEVEN MILES ABOVE THE BAR IS ELEVEN HUNDRED YARDS WIDE, WITH FIVE FATHOMS OF WATER IN MIDSTREAM. THE WIDTH OF THE PUTNAM VARIES FROM 1200 YARDS TO 50 YARDS, ACCORDING TO THE NATURE OF

THE COUNTRY; WHEN THE VALLEY IS BROAD AND THE MOUNTAINS WELL BACK THE RIVER WIDENS AND HAS MANY ISLANDS, SOME OF THEM QUITE LARGE; BUT AS THE MOUNTAINS CLOSE IN, THE RIVER NARROWS AND GROWS WINDING; AND TOWARDS THE HEADWATERS IT THISTS AND TURNS, FINALLY BECOMING A NARROW, SINUOUS MOUNTAIN STREAM. TRACES IN THE VALLEY AND THE MANY LAKES SHOW THAT THE RIVER HAS OFTEN CHANGED ITS COURSE." (P49)

7396 WATN KOBUK RIVER PUTNAM OR KUBUCK RIVER
 REFN 01746 C 883886
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,ICE,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,FORESTRY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ROUTE

ABST THE CURRENT IS VARIABLE WITH SLOWER WATER ON THE LOWER RIVER AND AT THE WIDEST PLACES,WHILE HIGHER UP IT MAY ATTAIN 3 TO 5 KNOTS AROUND THE CURVES AND STILL HIGHER ONE MEETS RAPIDS AND RUSHING TORRENTS. "NEAR THE HEADWATERS, WHERE THE RIVER RUNS CLOSE TO THE MOUNTAINS, THE BANKS ARE NEARLY PERPENDICULAR; AND A GEOLOGICAL FORMATION OF SLATE WITH QUARTZ, IN STRATA INCLINED AT AN ANGLE OF ABOUT 45 DEGREES, IS EASILY SEEN." (P49) "ABOVE THE PAR RIVER MANY TRIBUTARIES ENTER AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE PUTNAM, BUT THEY ARE TOO SMALL FOR ANY EXTENDED NAVIGATION BEYOND THEIR MOUTHS. ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE THE PAR, THE SU-LOOK-POW-VUCK-TO-ARK (SELBY RIVER) RIVER ENTERS FROM THE NORTH. IT IS THE OUTLET OF LAKE SELBY." (P51) "ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE THE PAR, THE AN-NE-LA-GAG-GE-RACK RIVER COMES IN FROM THE NORTH BY A MOUTH 100 YARDS WIDE." (P51) ABOVE THIS RIVER THE PUTNAM VALLEY NARROWS AND THE RIVER GETS MORE WINDING AND FULL OF BOULDERS, AND THE BANKS ARE HIGH. PROCEEDING THE RIVER NARROWS TO 30 YARDS, MAKING THE FIRST RAPIDS THROUGH A CUT IN A CROSS HILL WHERE ON THE GROWTH IS SCANT, GOING ON UP, THE RIVER WIDENS AND THE SAME GROWTH APPEARS AS BEFORE, MEETING THE NARROWS. STILL HIGHER, THE SECOND RAPIDS ARE MET RUSHING IN A 50 FT CUT THROUGH A HILL, OVER AND AROUND HUGE BOULDERS. ABOVE THE SECOND RAPIDS THE VALLEY OPENS TO 10 MI IN WIDTH." (P51) "THE PUTNAM RIVER FREEZES IN OCTOBER AND OPENS IN JUNE. THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT IS FROM THE OBSERVATIONS MADE AT FORT COSMOS. ON SEPT 13, ICE MADE ON THE LAKES? ON SEPT 23, ON THE CREEKS AND ON SEPT 25, ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AND AT THE HEADWATERS, AND DRIFTED DOWN OCCASIONALLY, JAMMING AND THEN PASSING ON. BY OCT 18, THE RIVER WAS FROZEN SOLID. ON THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH THE THICKNESS OF THE ICE WAS MEASURED TO ASCERTAIN THE AMOUNT MADE DURING THE MONTH AND ALSO THE TOTAL THICKNESS. THE GREATEST THICKNESS MEASURED FOR THE WINTER WAS 5 FT 11 IN; IN THE MO OF FEB, 5 FT 4 IN. MADE; THE MAXIMUM THICKNESS MADE IN 24 HRS, WAS 4 IN. THE MINIMUM 1/2 IN. THE CURRENT UNDER THE ICE WAS MEASURED AND THE GREATEST SPEED FOUND WAS 1.6 KNOTS, THE LEAST .9 KNOTS. THE WATER UNDER THE ICE ROSE AND FELL ALL SEASON, VARYING FROM 1 IN TO 2 1/2 IN. IN A DAY." (P52) BREAKUP: AT FORT COSMOS ON APRIL 29, ICE SUDDENLY BECAME COVERED WITH WATER A FT DEEP, INCREASING ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER AND DECREASING TOWARDS THE MIDDLE. ON MAY 19 THE ICE CRACKED ALONG BOTH BANKS AND THE MAIN BODY IN MID STREAM ROSE TO THE SURFACE, THEN THE ICE ALONG THE BANKS BEGAN BREAKING AWAY AND RISING TO THE SURFACE. ON MAY 30 THE WHOLE MASS MOVED 200 YDS AND THEN JAMMED, CAUSING THE RIVER TO RISE 5 IN. IN 15 MIN AND ON JUNE 1 THE ICE MOVED ALL DAY, SOMETIMES FILLING THE RIVER WITH LARGE CAKES. BY JUNE 6 THE RIVER WAS CLEAR. (P52)

7397 WATN KOBUK RIVER PUTNAM OR KUBUCK RIVER
 REFN 01746 D 883886
 STOR 1602095
 HOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,ICE,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,FORESTRY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ROUTE
 ABST 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 WITH 2 DOG TEAMS. (P57) THEY TRAVELLED THE USUAL ROUTE ALONG THE PUTNAM RIVER. BETWEEN KALLAMUTE AND PAR VILLAGE MANY OPEN PLACES IN THE ICE ALONG THE LEFT BANK WERE NOTICED. THEY LEFT THE PUTNAM TO FOLLOW THE PAR (PAK) RIVER (P58) RETURN TO FORT COSMOS WAS BY A SIMILAR ROUTE IN 1886.

7398 WATN KOBUK RIVER PUTNAM OR KUBUCK RIVER
 REFN 01746 A 883886

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1731

STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,ICE,WATER LEVEL,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,FORESTRY,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,ROUTE
 ABST "NAVAL EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA" BY LIEUTENANT GEORGE H STONEY, PUBLISHED IN 1900 IS AN ACCOUNT OF 2 NAVAL EXPEDITIONS TO NORTHERN ALASKA. IN 1883 STONEY WAS LEFT NEAR THE MOUTH OF HOTHAM INLET WITH ONE DINGHY, ONE WHITE MAN, TUCKER, AND A NATIVE. ANOTHER NATIVE DUNALANA, WAS EMPLOYED TO HELP SEARCH FOR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. "WE REACHED A STREAM AFTER TWO DAYS' HARD WORK, AND WERE SOON LOST IN THE INTRICACIES OF WHAT PROVED TO BE AN EXTENSIVE DELTA. AFTER 8 DAYS OF EXTREME HARDSHIP, PULLING ABOUT 16 HOURS EACH DAY, AND BEING NEARLY DEVoured BY THE MOSQUITOS, WE MADE THE HEAD OF THE DELTA, 45 MILES FROM THE COAST OR OUTLET. THE MAIN STREAM, WHICH FED THE SEVERAL DELTA CHANNELS, HAD EVERY INDICATION OF BEING WHAT WAS REPORTED-A LARGE RIVER. WE WORKED OUR WAY SOME 40 MILES FURTHER UP, WHEN WE WERE COMPELLED TO TURN BACK FOR LACK OF TIME." (P2) STONEY SUGGESTED THE NAME "PUTNAM" FOR THIS RIVER STONEY WAS ORDERED TO MAKE A FURTHER EXPLORATION OF THE STREAM AND THE SCHOONER "DUNALASKA" WAS FITTED FOR THE TRIP. IT WEIGHED 49 TONS AND CARRIED 6 MONTHS PROVISIONS. LATER, A 28 FEET NAVY STEAMER CUTTER WAS ADDED TO THE EQUIPMENT. (P2) THE PARTY ARRIVED AT HOTHAM INLET IN JULY 1884. ON JULY 16 STONEY LEFT "DUNALASKA", IN THE STEAM CUTTER, WITH THE DINGHY AND A 6 TON SKIN BOAT IN TOW. FACING (P8) IS A SKETCH TITLED TRACKING UP PUTNAM RIVER SHOWING 3 MEN PULLING A BOAT UP RIVER, WITH 4 MEN SITTING IN THE BOAT. "FROM JULY 20 TO AUGUST 13 WAS SPENT IN GOING UP THE RIVER IN THE STEAM CUTTER. AFTER ASCENDING ABOUT 275 MILES, THE CURRENT BECAME SO STRONG, AND THE SOUNDING OUT A CHANNEL IN THE LOW RIVER SO TEDIOUS, THAT I LEFT THE CUTTER IN CHARGE OF THE MACHINIST, AND PROCEEDED IN THE SKIN BOAT. HAVING TRIED PADDLING WITH POOR RESULTS, I RESORTED TO "TRACKING", DIVIDING THE PARTY INTO 2 CREWS, MYSELF LEADING ONE, AND MY BEST MAN THE OTHER. THIS MODE OF TRAVELING WAS KEPT UP TWELVE HOURS A DAY FOR 5 DAYS, UNTIL THE SU-LOOK-POW-VUCK-TO-ARK RIVER WAS REACHED, WHEN THE MEN BECAME EXHAUSTED FROM THE HARD WORK. SIX MILES BEFORE REACHING THE ABOVE STREAM THE TRACKING WAS THROUGH RAPIDS, WITH A CURRENT FROM 6 TO 7 KNOTS, SETTING AROUND AND OVER MANY LARGE BOULDERS, AMONG WHICH ONE FATHOM OF WATER WAS CARRIED." (P9) DURING AUGUST THERE WAS NO RAINFALL AND ON THE RETURN TRIP THE WATER LEVEL HAD FALLEN, EXPOSING NUMEROUS SAND BANKS. (P10) THE NEXT YEAR STONEY RETURNED WITH A 60 FOOT FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMBOAT. (P18) HE PROCEEDED UP THE RIVER JULY 19, 1885 AND ESTABLISHED CAMP DEPOT ON THE RIGHT BANK, ABOUT 90 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH WHERE HE SET UP A SAWMILL USING THE "HELENA" 5" BOILER TO SUPPLY STEAM. ON JULY 30 CAMP GLOOMY WAS SET UP ABOUT 100 MI ABOVE CAMP DEPOT.

7399 WATN KOBUK RIVER UPPER KUVUK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 1602095
 MOUT N663327 W1613228 K130N 0130W 06
 LUPR 21
 KEYW COMMUNITY,EXPEDIITION,NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON MENTIONS THAT GROUPS OF ESKIMO LIVED ALONG THE RIVERS NEAR THE COAST AND INLAND. "KUVUGHIUT PEOPLE LIVED ALONG THIS RIVER." (P.10) HE SAW THESE PEOPLE.

7400 WATN KOGOK RIVER KOGOK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1603187
 MOUT N631500 W1623500 K250S 0210W 36
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING
 ABST THE KOGOK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 82 SQUARE MILES. SOME CHUM SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THIS RIVER. (P8)

7401 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER E-YOG-A-LOK-TAK RIVER
 REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1602095024510001710
 MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1732

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION

ABST LT CANTWELL NOTED PASSING TWO MOUTHS OF THE "E-YOG-A-LOK-TAK, OR ROCKY RIVER," A STREAM OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE WITH A DELTA SOME TWO OR THREE MILES LONG. (P29) (NOTE: ORTH GIVES TWO NAMES, THE KOGULUK AND THE KOGOLUKTUK RIVERS AS THE MODERN VERSION OF THE E-YOG-A-LOK-TAK RIVER. IT APPEARS FROM THE MAP THAT THEY ARE ONE AND THE SAME STREAM.) ON JULY 31, 1885, CANTWELL'S PARTY, DESCENDING THE KOWAK, PASSED THE TWO MOUTHS OF THE EI-YOG-O-LOK-TOK OR ROCKY RIVER. NONE OF HIS PARTY HAD EVER ASCENDED IT AND LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT IT COULD BE OBTAINED EXCEPT THAT IT FLOWED THROUGH MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY AND ITS CHANNEL WAS FILLED WITH ROCKS. (P44)

7402 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGALUKUK RIVER

REFN 00747 965

STOR 1602095024510001710

MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

ABST A STORY TOLD TO DON FOOTE BY ROBT. CLEVELAND IN 1965 NOTES THE NOARAGMIUT PEOPLE CAME DOWN THIS RIVER BY RAFT. "THE KOGALUKTUK RIVER HAS TWO CANYONS. THE ONE UPRIVER HAS RAPIDS BUT THE DOWNRIVER CANYON HAS FALLS" (STORY II, PART II)

7403 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGOLOKTUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00043 974

STOR 1602095024510001710

MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST PLACER GOLD HAS BEEN LOCATED ON TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOGOLOKTUK RIVER ABOUT 6 MILES FROM THE KOBUK RIVER.

7404 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGOLUKTUK RIVER

REFN 01333 898899

STOR 1602095024510001710

MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST IN 1898 LONG BEACH AND ALASKA MINING AND TRADING CO. SENT STEAMER "HELEN" UP KOBUK RIVER HALF OF PARTY WAS LEFT ABOUT 170 MI UP KOBUK, WHILE THE OTHER HALF ASCENDED KOBUK TO KOGOLUKTUK RIVER SIX MI UP KOGOLUKTUK THEY MADE CAMP FOR WINTER OF 1898-1899. (P31) BY END OF APRIL THEY STARTED DIGGING "HELEN" OUT OF THE ICE ON KOGOLUKTUK RIVER. (P74)

7405 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGOLUKTUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00051 974

STOR 1602095024510001710

MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST ON AUGUST 20, 1974, THE 3 CHANNELS OF THE KOGOLUKTUK RIVER CONFLUENCE AT THE KOBUK WERE QUITE MUDDY. BECAME DILUTED AFTER NORTH BRANCH JOINED LARGER SOUTH BRANCH. MAIN RIVER DARK COLORED WITH VISIBILITY 2-3 FEET.

7406 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGOLUKTUK RIVER

REFN 06902 898968

STOR 1602095024510001710

MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36

LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER

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

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1733

ABST. THE CENTRAL PART OF THE COSMOS HILLS AREA CAN BE REACHED FROM KOBUK BY CANOE VIA THE KOGOLUKTUK RIVER. (P.2) FERNALD (1964) DISCUSSED GLACIATION IN THE VALLEY AND MAPPED MORAINES ALONG ITS SIDES. (P.6) GRINNELL (1901) DESCRIBED PROSPECTOR ACTIVITIES ALONG THE RIVER DURING THE 1898 GOLD RUSH AND THE SUBSEQUENT MASS EXODUS IN 1899. (P.26) SAMPLE COLLECTIONS WERE CONFINED TO THE KOGOLUKTUK RIVER VALLEY. (P.30) GRANITE IS EXPOSED ALONG THE RIVER. (P.18) COPPER IS ABUNDANT IN GREENSTONE, BUT LEAST ABUNDANT IN LIMESTONE IN AREAS ALONG THE RIVER. (P.30)

7407 WATN KOGOLUKTUK RIVER KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 REFN 00985 870890
 STOR 160209502451000171000027000020
 MOUT N665500 W1564500 K180N 0090E 36
 LUPR 21 KOBUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST GIDDINGS* INFORMANT TELLS A STORY OF A LADY COMING TO THIS RIVER, "NOW SHE GETS TO KOGOLUKTUK RIVER AND SHE HAS TO MAKE A RAFT AGAIN, USING ROOTS TO TIE IT TOGETHER." (P54) TOOK PLACE 1870-1890. GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

7408 WATN KOGOSUKRUK RIVER KOGOSUKRUK RIVER
 REFN 00615 959
 STOR 1601192006250000300
 MOUT N695605 W1513531 U070N 0020E 27
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON A WINTER FLIGHT BETWEEN BARRON AND ANAKTUVUK, AUTHOR AND PASSENGER HAD TO MAKE AN EMERGENCY LANDING IN THE FOOTHILLS NORTH OF THE COLVILLE RIVER. FROM THE LANDING SITE, AUTHOR NOTES: "SOUTHEASTERLY, ABOUT 5 MILES ACROSS THE SNOW FLAT, WERE SMALL BLUFFS ALONG THE KOGOSUKRUK RIVER. BEYOND, GENTLY ROLLING FOOTHILLS LOOKED SOUTH INTO THE BROOKS MOUNTAINS." (P77) NATIVE PASSENGER SAID UMAIT WAS DUE SOUTH. (P76) THIS FLIGHT WAS SOME TIME AFTER FEB 1959, STILL IN WINTER.

7409 WATN KOKECHIK RIVER KAKECHIK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603515
 MOUT N614038 W1655123 S180N 0910W 06
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
 ABST THE KAKECHIK RIVER EMPTIES INTO IGIAC BAY AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

7410 WATN KOKECHIK RIVER KAKECHIK RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603515
 MOUT N614038 W1655123 S180N 0910W 06
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
 ABST THE KAKECHIK RIVER EMPTIES INTO IGIAC BAY AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

7411 WATN KOKOLIK LAKE KOKOLIK LAKE
 REFN 00804 959
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N684300 W1615900 U080S 0420W 34
 LUPR 11 KOKOLIK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,EXPEDITION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1734

ABST OTTO GEIST REPORTED IN HIS FIELD COLLECTIONS ON FOSSILS FOR 1959 THAT ON AUG 8 THEY FLEW IN AND LANDED ON KOKOLIK LAKE. HE ALSO FLEW IN AND LANDED ON THE LAKE AFTER FREEZEUP. (P4)

7412 WATN KOKOLIK RIVER KOKOLIK RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1601424
 MQUT N694542 W1625800 U050N 0440W 30
 LUPR 11
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THERE IS A COAL FIELD IN THE KOKOLIK RIVER AREA WHICH HAS RECEIVED SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. (P52)

7413 WATN KOKOLIK RIVER KOKOLIK RIVER
 REFN 02882 976
 STOR 1601424
 MQUT N694542 W1625800 U050N 0440W 30
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE KOKOLIK IS ONE OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY SHALLOW-BOTTOMED RIVER BOATS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT PUBLICATION.

7414 WATN KOKOLIK RIVER KOKOLIK RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 970973
 STOR 1601424
 MQUT N694500 W1625800 U050N 0440W 30
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN LAUREL L. BLAND'S STUDY OF ALASKAN HISTORICAL SITES AROUND THE IHURUK BASIN, 1970-1973, FOLDER NO 21, A MAP FROM U.S.G.S. PT LAY C-2 AND D-2 SHOWS PT LAY ON A SANDSPIT OPPOSITE KOKOLIK RIVER MOUTH. THERE ARE 2 AIRFIELDS: ONE S OF PT LAY ON THE SANDSPIT, THE OTHER S OF KOKOLIK RIVER ALONG THE COAST. ONE RUNWAY EXTENDS N TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. OTHER HISTORIC NAMES FOR THE VILLAGE ARE KALEE AND KALI. ITS PRESENT USE IS AS AN OCCASIONAL HUNTING CAMP. PT LAY WAS ABANDONED WHEN THE SCHOOL CLOSED IN 1953. "THE IMMEDIATE COASTAL AREA IS FLAT, BUT BEGINNING SOME 15 TO 20 MILES INLAND ARE MOUNDS, HILLS, AND BUTTE-OR MESA-LIKE UPTHRUSTS..." "IT IS BELIEVED THAT PT LAY SPIT WAS THE LAST REMAINING SITE SETTLEMENT... (OF) THE KUKPOWRUK PEOPLE". WHEN THE INVESTIGATING TEAM ARRIVED IN 1973 "THEY FOUND 6 HUNTERS FROM WAINWRIGHT THERE INVESTIGATING THE BUILDINGS. THEY STATED THEY WERE CHECKING TO SEE WHAT STRUCTURES WERE STILL USEABLE, AND THAT 60 ADULTS AND 17 CHILDREN WERE PLANNING TO MOVE BACK TO THE VILLAGE IN THE COMING MONTHS. THEY ALSO STATED THEY HOPED TO ESTABLISH A NEW VILLAGE ACROSS THE LAGOON ON THE MAINLAND..."

7415 WATN KOKOLIK RIVER KOKOLIK RIVER
 REFN 04462 972
 STOR 1601424
 MQUT N694542 W1625800 U050N 0440W 30
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP
 ABST BREAKUP AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOKOLIK RIVER WAS ON MAY 27 IN 1972. (MAP 13)

7416 WATN KOKOMO CREEK KOKOMO CREEK
 REFN 00703 933
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240124470820
 MQUT N651039 W1471711 F040N 0020E 14
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, VEGETATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1735

ABST JOHN DORSH DID GEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN THE FAIRBANKS AREA IN 1933. "ON KOKOMO CREEK, ABOUT 2 MILES S OF CLEARLY CREEK, GREAT QUANTITIES OF BIRCH LEAVES HAVE BEEN UNCOVERED BY HYDRAULIC WORKING. THE LEAVES HAVE ACCUMULATED IN A DRIFT ABOUT 8 INS THICK AT A DEPTH OF SOME 8 FT BELOW THE SURFACE." (P25)

7417 WATN KOKOMO CREEK KOKOMO CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240124470820
 MOUT N651100 W1471700 F040N 0020E 14
 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. (PP198-205) SEE TABLE 2 MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN CHATANIKA RIVER BASIN, 1907. SEE TABLE 3 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, 1907.

7418 WATN KOKOMO CREEK KOKOMO CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240124470820
 MOUT N651100 W1471700 F040N 0020E 14
 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)

7419 WATN KOKOMO CREEK KOKOMO CREEK
 REFN 04377 933938
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240124470820
 MOUT N651039 W1471711 F040N 0020E 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST BOB ROGERS MANAGED ZIMMERMAN'S PLACER MINING OPERATION ON KOKOMO CREEK IN THE MID-THIRTIES. (P30)

7420 WATN KOKOMO CREEK KOKOMO RIVER
 REFN 03494 929930
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240124470820
 MOUT N651039 W1471711 F040N 0020E 14
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ECONOMY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "MAY 8: ON KOKOMO DOING SOME PANNING FOR DAN EAGAN ON HOLES ABOVE CUT." (P51) "KOKOMO RIVER PLACER CLAIM I USED TO HAVE AND HOW THEY ALL TURN OUT: \$20,000.00."

7421 WATN KOKSETNA RIVER KOK-SET-NO RIVER
 REFN 00464 905905
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190023000580
 MOUT N601045 W1545411 S010N 0320W 18
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST IN PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY FROM COOK INLET TO ANVIK ON THE YUKON, THE ROUTE GOES UP THE KOKSETNA RIVER TO A PASS THROUGH THE KEE-GIK MOUNTAIN RANGE TO MULCHATNA RIVER. (P8) THE KOKSETNA IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE CHULITNA RIVER.

7422 WATN KOKSETNA RIVER KOKSETNA RIVER
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 160523601069700175000475001190023000580

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MOUT N601045 W1545411 S010N 0320W 18
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IS A NORTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THE CHULITNA R. THE PRESENT STREAM PATTERN OF FLOWING FIRST NORTH, THEN SOUTHWEST, SOUTH, EAST AND SOUTHWEST TO THE CHULITNA IS DUE TO HEAVY GLACIATION. (P.23)

7423 WATN KOKTULI RIVER KAKHTUL RIVER
 REFN 01079 887900
 STOR 160516000495000224000340000300
 MOUT N595100 W1564000 S030S 0420W 12
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES THAT PLACER MINING "SEEMS TO HAVE TAKEN PLACE ALONG THE MULCHATNA RIVER ON A CUT BAR NEAR THE KAKHTUL RIVER IN 1887-1888." (P83) "FINE FLOUR GOLD COULD BE FOUND IN ALL THE RIVER BARS (KATZ, 1910, PP201-202). (P84) IT IS DOUBTFUL MUCH EXPLORATION TOOK PLACE BELOW THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER AFTER 1900. (P85)

7424 WATN KOKTULI RIVER KOKTALEE
 REFN 02152 909
 STOR 160516000495000224000340000300
 MOUT N595600 W1562500 S030S 0420W 12
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE
 ABST "CANOES CAN BE TAKEN FROM BRISTOL BAY UP TO THE KOKTALEE AND, IT IS REPORTED, TO THE FORKS OF THE MULCHATNA, AND EVEN BEYOND IN HIGH WATER." (P201). THIS IS ONE OF THE ROUTES USED TO GET TO THE GOLD PLACERS IN THE MULCHATNA REGION.

7425 WATN KOKTULI RIVER KOKTULI RIVER
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 160516000495000224000340000300
 MOUT N595600 W1562500 S030S 0420W 12
 LUPR 42 MULCHATNA RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THE KOKTULI RIVER BEGINS IN THE OPEN COUNTRY JUST N OF LAKE ILIAMNA. IT FLOWS MORE-OR-LESS WESTWARD FOR ABOUT 75 TWISTING MILES BEFORE IT REACHES THE MULCHATNA RIVER. FOR ITS FIRST 30 MILES OR SO, THE KOKTULI IS A TINY CREEK WINDING THROUGH EXTREMELY DENSE WILLOW GROWTH. IN SOME STRETCHES IT IS COMPLETELY CANOPIED BY THESE WILLOWS. IN SEVERAL PLACES THE WILLOW STANDS ARE SEVERAL MILES WIDE. BELOW THIS AREA, THE KOKTULI GRADUALLY INCREASES IN SIZE AND BECOMES A FULL-FLEDGED RIVER. FOR THE REMAINDER OF ITS LENGTH, UNTIL IT EMPTIES INTO THE MULCHATNA RIVER, IT WANDERS THROUGH HEAVY SPRUCE FOREST. MANY LARGE TREES LYING OUT OVER THE WATER SWEEP THE SURFACE. SEVERAL HUGE LOG JAMS CLOG PORTIONS OF THE RIVER ALTHOUGH THE MAIN CHANNEL IS RARELY BLOCKED." (P49) ON JULY 15, 1971, FRED PITZMAN AND A DEPARTMENT OF GAME PERSONNEL STARTED DOWNSTREAM IN AN AVON 12 FOOT RAFT FROM THE HEADWATERS. THE FIRST 10 MILES OR SO THE RIVER WAS SO SHALLOW THAT THE RAFT WOULD BARELY FLOAT. "WE HAD TO STUMBLE ALONG ON FOOT OVER MOST OF THIS." (P49) GRADUALLY THE RIVER INCREASED IN SIZE. ON JULY 20 THEY ARRIVED AT SWAN RIVER AND AT THE MULCHATNA THE FOLLOWING DAY. (P49) REFERENCE IS MADE TO GRAVEL BARS IN THE RIVER. (P49) NEAR ITS HEADWATERS, THE KOKTULI RIVER IS SO NARROW THAT THE MEN WERE FORCED TO WALK THE BOAT DOWNSTREAM FOR THE FIRST SEVERAL MILES. (P51) THE RIVER WAS HIGH AT THIS TIME OF YEAR. (JULY 13-24, 1971) FISHING ON THIS RIVER WAS FOUND TO BE GENERALLY POOR BY THE SURVEY TEAM. (P52) THERE IS A STRAIGHT STRETCH OF WATER JUST BELOW SWAN RIVER ON THE KOKTULI WHERE FLOAT PLANES CAN LAND EASILY. (P52) THIS RIVER IS NEARLY FREE FROM SIGNS OF MAN. ONLY ONE LEAN-TO SHELTER WAS SPOTTED. AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH SWAN RIVER THERE ARE RUINS OF AN OLD CABIN WHICH WAS USED BY TRAPPERS OF THE LOWER RIVER YEARS AGO. (P52) "I WOULD SUSPECT THAT PEOPLE FROM NONDALTON TRAVEL AND TRAP THE UPPER KOKTULI AREA." (P53) ACCORDING TO A TRAPPER FROM NEW STUYAHOK, NEARLY ALL WINTER TRAVEL IS BY SNOW VEHICLE. (P53) "OTHER THAN FOR THE PROBLEM OF

ACCESS, THIS IS NEARLY A PERFECT RIVER FOR CANOEING OR KAYAKING. (P53)

- 7426 WATN KOKWOK RIVER KOKWOK RIVER
 REFN 00452 966
 STOR 1605160001550001950
 MOUT N591751 W1573551 S100S 0490W 19
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE BOOK IS A M.A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A. BRIEBY. WHILE THE MAIN FOCUS WAS ON NUSHAGAK BAY, HE MAKES FREQUENT MENTION OF RIVERS AND LAKES IN THE AREA. THERE ARE FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES BY PEOPLE OF THE AREA IN 1966. THE KOKWOK IS A BRANCH OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER WHERE PEOPLE LIVED AND TRAPPED IN WINTER. (P178, 188) THEY MAINLY TRAPPED BEAVER. THERE WAS ALSO A REINDEER HERD HERE. (P189)
- 7427 WATN KOKWOK RIVER KOKWOK RIVER
 REFN 01079 930965
 STOR 1605160001550001950
 MOUT N591751 W1573551 S100S 0490W 19
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, HUNTING, TRAPPING
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES IN 1964-65 THAT "THE KOKWOK RIVER, THE MOST IMPORTANT TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK ALONG ITS WEST BANK BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE NUYAKUK, DRAINS MOST OF THE AREA BETWEEN THE MUKLUNG HILLS AND KEMUK MOUNTAIN. (P-XVIII) A HERD OF REINDEER WAS REPORTED HERE IN 1930. (P87) "MOST OF ALL THE FALL MOOSE HUNTING TAKES PLACE IN THE MULCHATNA RIVER REGION OR ALONG THE KOKWOK RIVER." (P132) "ONE NEW STUYAHOK INFORMANT SAID THAT WHEN HE WAS A SMALL BOY, HIS FATHER HAD A TRAPPING CABIN ON THE KOKWOK RIVER." (P137)
- 7428 WATN KOKWOK RIVER KOKWOK RIVER
 REFN 02754 882964
 STOR 1605160001550001950
 MOUT N591751 W1573551 S100S 0490W 19
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE
 ABST KOKWOK IS ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE NUSHAGAK AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOKWOK. AT THE CONFLUENCE THE BANK IS FLAT AND 7 M ABOVE WATER LEVEL. IT IS BEING CUT BACK RAPIDLY. THE FORMER SITE IS 340 M BY 170 M. THE AREA TO THE REAR IS COVERED WITH THICK WILLOWS. HOUSE SITES AND A FORMER CHURCH WERE FOUND. IN 1882, THE POPULATION WAS 104 WHICH WAS THE PEAK. IN 1902 OSGOOD'S PARTY VISITED THERE AND FOUND ONLY 25 PEOPLE BUT THEY WERE PROBABLY HUNTING UP RIVER. THE VILLAGE DECLINED BECAUSE RESIDENTS MOVED TO THE BAY AFTER THE START OF COMMERCIAL FISHING. IN 1923, THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES PASSED BY THE VILLAGE AND 2 FAMILIES WERE LIVING THERE. (P55-56) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.
- 7429 WATN KOLLIOKSAK LAKE CAR-LE-OK-SHUK LAKE
 REFN 05761 885
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N670000 W1563000 K180N 0110E 09
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST LT CANTWELL STATED THAT LAKE CAR-LE-OK-SHUK IS ONE OF THREE LAKES LYING NORTH OF THE KOWAK RIVER AND IS THE NEAREST OF THE THREE TO THE RIVER. A RANGE OF MOUNTAINS SEPARATES THE LAKE FROM THE RIVER, RANGING IN HEIGHT FROM 3,000 TO 3500 FEET. (P41) CANTWELL NOTES THAT THE VICINITY OF THE LAKES CAN BE REACHED BY FOLLOWING A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE KOWAK, THOUGH HE ADMITTED KNOWING OF NO DIRECT WATER ROUTE TO THE LAKE. (P41-42) HE MADE THIS OBSERVATION IN 1885, WHILE DESCENDING THE KOWAK RIVER.
- 7430 WATN KOLLIOKSAK LAKE KOLLIOKSAK LAKE

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REFN 06902 968
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N670000 W1563000 K180N 0110E 09
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE EASTERN PART OF THE COSHOS HILLS AREA CAN BE REACHED FROM KOBUK BY FLOAT PLANE VIA KOLLIOKSAK LAKE. (P.2)

7431 WATN KOLMAKOF RIVER KOLMAKOF RIVER
 REFN 00591 945
 STOR 1604054019973003850
 MOUT N613428 W1585317 S170N 0530W 09
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,RIVER BASIN,WATER GEOLOGY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST CODY AND HOARE MADE A GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KOLMAKOF RIVER IN 1945. DURING THE 2ND AND 3RD WEEKS IN AUG THEY TRAVERSED THE KOLMAKOF RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS AND CONTINUED ON OVER THE DIVIDE TO THE HEAD OF THE IDITAROD RIVER. (P7) THIS IS A CLEAR WATER STREAM DRAINING THE LOW SMOOTH HILLS N OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. ITS VALLEY IS RELATIVELY BROAD AND OPEN. (P11) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTY USED POLING BOATS, CANOE, AND FOOT FOR TRANSPORTATION IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, BUT TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY WAS NOT SPECIFIED. A SKETCH MAP SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945 IS PART OF THIS RECORD. (P6)

7432 WATN KONESS RIVER KONESS RIVER
 REFN 01522 933
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410122500590
 MOUT N674500 W1434500 F340N 0180E 29
 LUPR 34 SHEENJEK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST MCKENNAN NOTES IN 1933 ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION THAT THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN WERE HUNTING AND TRAPPING HERE. (P16) EXPEDITION DID NOT GO TO THIS RIVER. THE ARCTIC VILLAGE BAND TERRITORY EXTENDED TO THIS RIVER. (P19)

7433 WATN KONESS RIVER KONESS RIVER
 REFN 04077 00036 973
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410122500590
 MOUT N674500 W1434500 F340N 0180E 29
 LUPR 34 SHEENJEK RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC,RIVER,VEGETATION,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE KONESS RIVER "DOES NOT APPEAR CANOEABLE EXCEPT BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE WITH VANTICLESE CREEK DURING ALL BUT THE EARLIEST PART OF THE RECREATION SEASON." (P24) THE KONESS RIVER LIES ENTIRELY WITHIN THE "PIEDMONT PROVINCE". OPEN TUNDRA MEADOWS WITH SCATTERED STANDS OF SPRUCE, BIRCH AND WILLOW CHARACTERIZE ITS COURSE. DOWNSTREAM THE TUNDRA TENDS TO GIVE WAY TO LARGER, DENSER STANDS OF FOREST. (P26) THE RIVER FREEZES IN OCTOBER AND BREAKS UP IN JUNE. (P28) WATER IS IN "CLASS I" OF THE INTERNATIONAL DIFFICULTY RATING. (P30) THE KONESS RIVER DROPS 15-20 FT PER MI IN THE "PIEDMONT ZONE" AND 2-6 FT PER MI IN THE FLATS ZONE". AVERAGE CURRENT SPEED IS 5-7 MPH. (P30) THE KONESS RIVER IS CANOEABLE FROM THE MOUTH OF VANTICLESE CREEK. (P30)

7434 WATN KONESS RIVER KONESS RIVER
 REFN 04077 00061 973978
 STOR 160339910319001769000479000410122500590
 MOUT N674500 W1434500 F340N 0180E 29
 LUPR 34 SHEENJEK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE
 ABST B O R FIELD NOTES, SHEENJEK RIVER, #73. THE KONESS IS A LARGE CLEAR RIVER SNILAR TO THE UPPER CHENA. (P3), DATE JUN 18,1973. ABSTRACTED JUL 31,78.

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- 7435 WATN KONGAKUT RIVER ICY REEF RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 1601020
 MOUT N694634 W1414213 U050N 0420E 20
 LUPR 13
 KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON KEPT A RUNNING DIARY OF HIS TRAVELS. HE CAMPED ABOUT 10 MI WEST OF WESTERN OUTLET THROUGH REEF OF ICY REEF RIVER. "THE OUTLET IS MARKED BY TWO TIPI-LIKE FRAMES OF POLES AND A SORT OF WHITE MAN'S LOG CABIN, OLD HOUSE, A FEW RODS AWAY FROM THE TIPI, ALL JUST EAST OF THE BREAK IN THE REEF." (P.38-2)
- 7436 WATN KONGAKUT RIVER KONGAKUT RIVER
 REFN 01853 971
 STOR 1601020
 MOUT N694634 W1414213 U050N 0420E 20
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST THE AUTHORS INDICATE THAT THE CARBONIFEROUS SECTION SOUTH OF THE KONGAKUT RIVER IS WELL EXPOSED EXCEPT THAT THE LOWER PART OF THE KAYAK SHALE AND OLDER BEDS ARE CUT OUT BY A FAULT AND COVERED BY TUNDRA. THE KAYAK SHALE FROM THE BASE TO 134 M IS DARK-GRAY FISSILE SHALE WITH A FEW 3-10 CM THICK ARGILLACEOUS BEDS AND LENSES OF BROWN TO GRAY SILTSTONE AND FINE-GRAINED SANDSTONE. FROM 134-341 M THE KAYAK SHALE IS AN ALTERNATING SERIES OF DARK-GRAY SHALES AND DARK-GRAY ARGILLACEOUS SPICULITIC LIME MUDSTONES AND WACKESTONES. A BLACK, ARGILLACEOUS LIME MUDSTONE WITH NODULAR TO BEDDED CHERT IS PRESENT FROM 192-223 M. (P4) PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS AN OUTCROP OF THE LOWER PART OF THE KONGAKUT RIVER SECTION, INDICATING THE WELL-EXPOSED UPPER PART OF THE KAYAK SHALE AND THE LOWER PART OF THE ALAPAH LIMESTONE. (P9) THE LOWER PART OF THE ALAPAH LIMESTONE FROM 342 TO 571 M IS AN ARGILLACEOUS, CORALLIFEROUS, THIN-BEDDED FORAMINIFERAL-ALGAL-BRYOZOAN-ECHINODERM WACKESTONE AND PACKSTONE. (P4)
- 7437 WATN KONGAKUT RIVER KONGAKUT RIVER
 REFN 04077 00011 975
 STOR 1601020
 MOUT N694634 W1414213 U050N 0420E 20
 LUPR 13
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST FROM INFORMATION TAKEN FROM A 1975 U.S.G.S. DOCUMENT WRITTEN BY R RITCHIE AND R CHILDERS, THE ESTIMATED DISCHARGE OF KONGAKUT RIVER ON AUG 8, 1975 WAS 2000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.
- 7438 WATN KONGAKUT RIVER TURNER RIVER
 REFN 01383 A 937
 STOR 1601020
 MOUT N694634 W1414213 U050N 0420E 20
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT, PHOTO, FISHING, HUNTING, MAP
 ABST A PARTY OF 4 MEN INCLUDING WILL HUDSON, A PHOTOGRAPHER AND NEWS REEL CAMERAMAN, AND CAPTAIN LOUIS LANE, LEFT THEIR SHIP THE "POLAR BEAR" WHICH WAS FROZEN IN ARCTIC OCEAN FOR THE WINTER, AND HEADED SOUTH ACROSS THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS TO THE YUKON VALLEY. NO YEAR GIVEN. A NUMBER OF HOURS AFTER LEAVING THE COAST, THE GROUP WITH 2 SLEDS AND 10 DOGS STARTED "DROPPING DOWN SLIGHTLY TO THE VALLEY OF TURNER RIVER." (P245) "THERE WAS NOT A LIVING THING OR A TREE OR BUSH TO BE SEEN", IN TURNER VALLEY. (P246) "WE EXPECTED TO FOLLOW TURNER RIVER CLEAR TO THE SUMMIT. WE HAD BEEN TOLD THERE WAS A LOW DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER THAT WOULD LEAD INTO THE YUKON WATERSHED. IF THE DIVIDE WE FINALLY FOUND AND CROSSED WAS LOW I WOULD HATE TO SEE A HIGH ONE. EXCEPT FOR THE LOCATION OF THE STREAM MOUTHS ON THE ARCTIC BEACH ALL OF THE MAPS AND INFORMATION CONCERNING THIS COUNTRY ARE VERY INACCURATE." (P246) THEY CAMPED ON A WINDSWEPT GRAVEL BAR ON THE BED OF THE RIVER, ONE DAY FROM COAST. SNOW WAS GENERALLY ONLY 1 FT. DEEP. (P246) THEY WERE IN FOOTHILLS OF MOUNTAINS. "TURNER RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM IN THE WINTER TIME. WHERE WE MADE OUR FIRST CAMP IT WAS PERHAPS 200 FT WIDE. IT WAS FROZEN

SOLID. ON ACCOUNT OF THE ROUGH GROUND WE DECIDED TO TRAVEL AS NEARLY AS POSSIBLE OVER THE FROZEN SURFACE OF THE RIVER. WE WERE SOON TO GET OUR INITIATION IN TRAVELLING OVER THE WORST POSSIBLE KIND OF WINTER FOOTING ON EARTH-CLEAR STRETCHES OF GLARE ICE AS SMOOTH AS A MIRROR." (P248) HAD NO ICE CREEPERS. THEY WERE CONSTANTLY SLIPPING IN THEIR MUKLUCKS AND HITTING ICE. THEY ALSO ENCOUNTERED OVERFLOWS. THEY CAMPED FOR NIGHT. HUDSON SAID HE HAD "FALLEN SO MANY TIMES THAT I COULD HARDLY WALK." (P248) THE NEXT DAY THEY MADE 5 MI. THE WAY WAS SO HARD AGAINST GLARE ICE AND THE WIND, THEY COULDN'T MAKE 5 MI IN 5 HOURS. NEXT DAY WALKED FOR 7 HOURS, MADE LESS THAN 6 MILES. WALKED THROUGH MANY OVER FLOWS, CARRYING SLED AND TOBOGGAN. (P249) THEY WERE LOOKING FOR A HOT SPRING ON THE TURNER RIVER THAT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE OPEN ALL WINTER, WHERE THEY COULD GO FISHING, BUT NO SIGN OF IT. (P252) AS THEY NEARED THE HEAD OF THE RIVER, WHERE THE CANYON NARROWED, THEY FOUND WORST OVERFLOWS YET.

7439 WATN KONGAKUT RIVER TURNER RIVER
 REFN 01383 B 937
 STOP 1601020
 MOUT N694634 W1414213 U050N 0420E 20
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, MISC. TRANSPORT, PHOTO, FISHING, HUNTING, MAP
 ABST "THEY WERE TOO MUCH FOR US SO WE TOOK TO THE GRAVEL BARS ALONG THE SIDE OF THE RIVER. WE DOUBLED UP OUR TEAMS AND DRAGGED OUR SLEDS ONE AT A TIME WITH ALL 10 DOGS." (P253) "THERE WAS VERY LITTLE SNOW IN THE CANYON, BUT WE REALLY MADE PRETTY FAIR TIME CONSIDERING WHAT WE WERE FACING." (P253) NOTES THAT DOGS FEET WERE HURTING THEY HAD NO PROTECTION FROM ICE. (P250) FACING P 250 THERE IS A PHOTO OF BOTH THE TOBOGGAN, AND SLED, 3 OF 4 MEN ON TRIP, AND THE 10 DOGS, CAPTIONED: "TWO OR THREE MILES FROM THE BEACH WE STOPPED TO TAKE A FAREWELL LOOK AT THE DISMAL SCENE. CUTIACK, OUR FAITHFUL LEADER, SEEMED TO REALIZE WHAT WAS IN STORE FOR US." ONE DAY IN THE CANYON THEY MET A NATIVE NAMED IGLOON, COMING THE OTHER WAY. HE HAD BEEN HUNTING UP IN THE CANYON WEEKS EARLIER, AND WAS "TAKING A SLED LOAD OF MEAT FROM THE CACHE TO HIS CAMP ON THE BEACH." (P253) THEY GAVE HIM AMMO IN EXCHANGE FOR SOME CARIBOU MEAT. (P253) CAMPED AT SOME TIMBER THE NEXT NIGHT, 10 DAYS FROM COAST. SAYS "NO MUSHING PARTY IN THE HISTORY OF ARCTIC TRAVEL EVER ATTEMPTED A TRIP SUCH AS WE WERE MAKING WITH SUCH LIGHT EQUIPMENT." (P254) -IE- THEY HAD LESS THAN 3 DOGS PER MAN, WHILE HUDSON SAYS MOST WOULD USE 5-10 DOGS PER MAN. (P254) ON AFTERNOON OF 11TH DAY THEY FOUND OPEN HOT SPRING AND SAW DOZENS OF BIG GRAYLING SWIMMING THERE. THEY SHOT SEVERAL GRAYLING. (P254-255) NEXT DAY STRUGGLED PAST "OVERFLOWS, SLIPPERY ICE, AND WIND-SWEPT GRAVEL BARS", 15 MI TO A BOX CANYON 30 FT. WIDE. BY THIS TIME THE RIVER "HAD DEGENERATED" INTO A CREEK. THEY CAMPED AT WOOD IN BOX CANYON AND FOLLOWED LARGEST STREAM. (P256) ABOVE CANYON CLIMBED TO PLATEAU 4500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P258) FACING P 286 IS A PHOTO OF 2 MEN, A SLED, AND DOG TEAM, ON A GRAVEL BANK COMPOSED OF LARGE STONES, NEXT TO A FROZEN RIVER, FLOWING FROM ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS, CAPTIONED: "THE SNOWFALL NORTH OF THE ENDICOTTIS WAS VERY LIGHT, AND AT TIMES WE DRAGGED OUR SLEDS OVER BARREN ROCKS AND GRAVEL." A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

7440 WATN KONGUNAVIK CREEK KANGOMOVIK CREEK
 REFN 03681 953
 STOP 160119200985000045001045000660002750020
 MOUT N681200 W1513800 U140S 0020E 23
 LUPR 12 ANAKTUVUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE CONFLUENCE OF ANAKTUVUK AND KANGOMOVIK CREEKS IS A CENTER FOR ABORIGINAL AND CONTEMPORARY ACTIVITY. AT KANGOMOVIK THERE IS A DENSE GROWTH OF WILLOWS. SOME OF WHICH ARE 15 FEET HIGH. REPORT DATED 1953.

7441 WATN KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE
 REFN 02432 935
 STOP 1605
 MOUT N601119 W1540211 S010N 0270W 07
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST IS A "TRIBUTARY TO LAKE CLARK FROM THE EAST (FLOWING) THROUGH THE TANALIAN R." IT IS 14 MI. LONG, 1/2 TO 1

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MI. WIDE AND 560 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P.24) ORTH DOES NOT LIST KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE. HE DOES REFER TO IT IN A CROSS-REFERENCE FOR KONTLALHEVENA LAKE BUT DOES NOT LIST IT IN HIS DICTIONARY. KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE, HOWEVER, IS CLEARLY INDICATED AND NAMED ON THE U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MAPS.

7442 WATN KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE
 REFN 05189 973974
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601119 W1540211 S010N 0270W 07
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENTS' BUREAU OF MINES, IN A REPORT ISSUED IN JUNE OF 1973, DESCRIBES A PART OF THE LAKE CLARK (D) (2) WITHDRAWAL AS FOLLOWS: THE TRACT IS LOCATED IN AN AREA WHICH IS HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF HIGH TEMPERATURE VEIN AND REPLACEMENT DEPOSITS OF GOLD, SILVER, LEAD AND ZINC. PROPHYRY DEPOSITS OF COPPER EXIST AT SEVERAL LOCATIONS WITHIN THE AREA. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FROM MINING COMPANIES IN THE AREA SHOW THE EXISTENCE OF A LARGE DEPOSIT CONTAINING 12 MILLION TONS PROVEN ORE, 20 MILLION TONS PROBABLE AND 40 MILLION TONS POSSIBLE ORE WITH AN AVERAGE GRADE IN EXCESS OF 1 PERCENT COPPER LOCATED JUST SOUTH OF KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE JUST SOUTH OF THE WITHDRAWAL. A CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF THE RESOURCE VALUE OF THIS DEPOSIT ALONE IS \$250,000,000." (P92)

7443 WATN KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA
 REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601119 W1540211 S010N 0270W 07
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA IS ABOUT 215 FT ABOVE LAKE CLARK IN ELEVATION. IT HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 10 SQ MILES AND RECEIVES THE DRAINAGE FROM ABOUT 205 SQ MILES.

7444 WATN KONTRASHIBUNA LAKE LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601119 W1540211 S010N 0270W 07
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF FROM LAKE KONTRASHIBUNA IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 394,000 ACRE-FEET, ACCORDING TO THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA. (P85)

7445 WATN KOPPEN CREEK KOPPEN CREEK
 REFN 02800 963964
 STOR 1610325
 MOUT N604000 W1455500 C130S 0040W 27
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE MADE DURING 1963 IN KOPPEN CREEK: GROUND COUNTS WERE MADE ON 06/23 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 ACCOMPLISHED ON THE CREEK ON 07/28/64 AND 08/15/64. (P53)

7446 WATN KOSEREFSKY RIVER KOSEREFSKI RIVER
 REFN 03176 957
 STOR 1603399028700006170
 MOUT N621440 W1595821 S250N 0580W 23
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1742

ABST THIS RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON SOME 7 MI UPSTREAM FROM HOLY CROSS AND HAS A NUMBER OF TRIBUTARIES AND BRANCHES. THE SURVEY INVOLVED FIVE OF THESE TRIBUTARIES AS WELL AS ABOUT 45 MI. OF THE MAIN RIVER. SURVEYED AUG. 18-20, 1957. MODE OF TRAVEL NOT SPECIFIED. THE TRIBUTARIES ARE NOT FURTHER IDENTIFIED OR DISCUSSED. THE LOWER PORTION OF THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 350 FT. WIDE AND FLOWED SO SLOWLY NO VELOCITY MEASUREMENTS COULD BE MADE. FLOW IN THE UPPERMOST TRIBUTARY WAS CALCULATED AT 40 CFS IN AN AREA WHERE THE WIDTH WAS 50 FT., THE DEPTH 2 FT., AND THE WATER VELOCITY 0.5 FPS. THE RIVER WINDS BETWEEN LOW TUNDRA HILLS AND HAS A VERY FLAT GRADIENT. THE BOTTOM CONSISTS MOSTLY OF MUD. THERE IS A SMALL AMOUNT OF ALGAE IN THE WATER. LOW, SLOPING MUD BANKS PREVAIL IN THE LOWER AREAS, AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS SPRINGS ALONG THESE BANKS. SHORE VEGETATION CONSISTS MOSTLY OF ALDERS, SEDGES AND EQUISETUM IN THIS LOWER AREA. MOST OF THE UPPER REACHES WERE SUBJECT TO FIRE ABOUT 16 YEARS AGO, AND A HEAVY GROWTH OF SMALL HILLOWS, ALDERS AND BLUEBERRIES HAS DEVELOPED. OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING USE&S STUDY OF "FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE YUKON RIVER BASIN." (P60-61)

7447 WATN KOTLIK RIVER KOTLIK RIVER
 REFN 00614 940
 STOR 1602234000629000190
 MOUT N630210 W1633328 K280S 0260W 26
 LUPR 31 APOON PASS
 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 THE ALASKAN COMMERCIAL CO. ONE IS KOTLIK ON THE KOTLIK RIVER. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

7448 WATN KOTLIK RIVER KOTLIK RIVER
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1602234000629000190
 MOUT N630210 W1633328 K280S 0260W 26
 LUPR 31
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST "KOTLIK, ON AN ISLAND IN THE DELTA OF THE YUKON, IS AN ESKIMO VILLAGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOTLIK RIVER. IT HAS AN IMPORTANT FUR-TRADING STATION." (P211)

7449 WATN KOTLIK RIVER KOTLIK RIVER
 REFN 06309 968
 STOR 1602234000629000190
 MOUT N630210 W1633328 K280S 0260W 26
 LUPR 31 APOON PASS
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF KOTLIK IS SUBJECT TO FLOODING WHEN THERE IS A STORM IN THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER OR EARLIER PART OF THE YEAR. (P5)

7450 WATN KOTLIK RIVER KOTLIK RIVER
 REFN 06802 963
 STOR 1602234000629000190
 MOUT N630210 W1633328 K280S 0260W 26
 LUPR 31 APOON PASS
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST THE KOTLIK IS PRESENTLY NAVIGABLE BY BARGE. IT IS USED BY TWIN ENGINE AMPHIBIAN AIRCRAFT IN THE SUMMER SEASON AND THE USUAL BUSH PLANES IN WINTER. (P5) THE STUDY WAS MADE IN 1963.

7451 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1743

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST OSCAR ROHN STATES IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE THAT RICH DEPOSITS OF COPPER WERE FOUND ON THIS RIVER. (P110)
HE ALSO TRAVELS UP THIS RIVER PASSING MANY PROSPECTING CAMPS ALONG THE WAY. (P115)

7452 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA

REFN 01338 908

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908, STATED THAT THE KOTSINA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES HAD HIGH
GRADE COPPER ORE. (P.126)

7453 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER

REFN 00026 00086 910

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE

ABST ON THE KOTSINA RIVER, ALONG THE LINE OF THE COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, SEVERAL RANCHES HAVE BEEN
STARTED IN THE ANTICIPATION OF THE OPENING OF THAT "REMARKABLE" MINING REGION. A LOCAL MARKET IS EXPECTED THE
FOLLOWING YEAR. (P238)

7454 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER

REFN 00026 00088 910

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY

ABST THE NEARNESS OF THE RAILROAD TO THE KOTSINA-CHITINA MINING REGION HAS GREATLY INCREASED DEVELOPMENT AMONG THE
COPPER AND LEAD PROPERTIES OF THE REGION. AT LEAST 8 OUTFITS HAVE BEEN WORKING IN THE KOTSINA VALLEY THIS
SEASON. THERE ARE REPORTS OF HOMESTEADERS AND THE BEGINNINGS OF RANCHING IN THE VALLEY. (P270)

7455 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER

REFN 00122 917917

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY FOLLOWS KOTSINA RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH ON N SIDE OF RIVER. CROSSES RIVER
A SMALL DISTANCE PAST CHAKOSNA STOP AND HEADS OVERLAND. THE MAP IS INACCURATE. RAILROAD STOPS AT CHITINA,
KOTSINA, STRELMA, CHAKOSNA AND AFTER CROSSING THE RIVER, MOOSE LAKE COMMUNITY. GOES OVERLAND TO LONG LAKE
COMMUNITY, PORPHYRY, MCCARTHY AND KENNECOTT COPPER MINES. THIS 1917 MAP, PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO IS
PART OF THE RECORD.

7456 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1610395011980002760

MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

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

ABST IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE COPPER RIVER AND N W R R FOLLOWS THE SOUTH DISTRIBUTARY AND
THEN GOES ON TO THE CHITINA RIVER. A PACK TRAIL BEGINS AT THE RAILROAD AT ITS MOUTH, CROSSES THE RIVER AND

FOLLOWS IT, CROSSING AND RE-CROSSING IRREGULARLY TO ELLIOT, A COMMUNITY.

- 7457 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 00571 908909
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE COPPER COUNTRY AND MAKES PASSING REFERENCE TO THEIR VALUE. HE SIMPLY STATES THAT IT IS A RICH COUNTRY DRAINED BY THIS RIVER AND SEVERAL OTHERS. (P42) "THERE IS 75 MI OF COPPER STAINED THROUGHOUT." (P42)
- 7458 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 00660 908915
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "KOTSINA IS A MINING TOWN. POST OFFICE OPENED JUNE 19, 1908. CLOSED AUGUST 31, 1915." (P.52)
- 7459 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 01653 A 899
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, MINING, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE AND COMPANY, IN 1899, WENT FROM HIS CAMP ON THE CHISNUNA, MOVED TO KOTSINA, ALSO NAMED BLACKBURN RIVER WHERE THEY CAMPED ON BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER 2 MILES ABOVE SHEEP CREEK. (P120) THE KOTSINA HAD COAL FORMATIONS ON THE N BANK 10 MILES ABOVE ITS MAIN FORKS. (P120) SOME CONTINUED 17 MILES UP RIVER. (P120) ADOLPH KRAFT BROKE HIS THIGH WHEN A ROCK FELL OFF THE LONG'S GLACIER AND WAS CARRIED DOWN THE KOTSINA INDIAN TRAIL ALONG THE KOTSINA TO ITS MOUTH AT COPPER RIVER. (P121) THE MAIN FORK OF THE RIVER BEGINS AT LONG'S GLACIER WHERE IT IS 100 YDS WIDE AND PUSHING BOULDERS. (P122) THE 5 MI TRAIL FROM LONG'S GLACIER TO KOTSINA MET THE RIVER WHERE IT HAD 5 CHANNELS AND COULD BE FORDED A MILE OR 2 ABOVE BIG LEHY ROTHKRAZ' CAMP. (P123) THE RIVER BREAKS LOOSE LIKE AN HYDRAULIC PUMP AT CERTAIN TIMES IN JUNE AND JULY, CAUSING FLASH FLOODS. (P123) IT IS REDDISH IN COLOR. (P123) THE RIVER IS VERY SHIFT AND MUST BE FORDED WITH A POLE. (P124) THE FORD IN FRONT OF ROTHKRAZ' CAMP AVERAGED 2 1/2 FT DEEP AND WAS 3 FT IN MID-CHANNEL. (P125) IT WAS 75 YDS ACROSS. (P125) JOE AND FRANK THEN VISITED THE CAMP 17 MI UPRIVER. THEY FORDED 7 TIMES AND WALKED ON GRAVEL BARS RATHER THAN BANK. (P134) ADDISON POWELL, A U.S GOVERNMENT SURVEYOR ARRIVED UP THE KOTSINA TO THE HEADWATERS CAMP WITH A PACK TRAIN OF 20 HORSES CARRYING FRESH PROVISIONS FROM VALDEZ BUT GAVE NONE TO THE SCURVY MEN. (P136)
- 7460 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 02038 898
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER, GLACIER
 ABST SINCE 1898 PROSPECTORS HAVE THOROUGHLY EXPLORED THE BASIN OF THE KOTSINA. THEY HAVE LOCATED MANY CLAIMS IN THIS AREA AND A LITTLE DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE. IS AND EASTERN BRANCH OF THE COPPER RIVER. (P141) SCATTERED DEPOSITS OF COPPER ORES HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE RIVER. (P142) A NUMBER OF CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED FOR THE PURPOSE OF COPPER MINING IN KOTSINA RIVER AREA OF PEACOCK CREEK AND ROARING GULCH. GREENSTONE AND LIMESTONE "CARRY BUNCHES" OF COPPER ORE." NO DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE HERE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1745

"MOST OF THE COPPER IS IN THE FORM OF SULPHIDES, BORNITE, CHALCOHITE, AND CHALCOPYRITE BUT NATIVE COPPER ALSO IS KNOWN." ON THE UPPER KOTSINA SEVERAL CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED IN GREENSTONE 4,000 OR 5,000 FEET BELOW LIMESTONE. NATIVE COPPER OCCURS IN THESE CLAIMS ASSOCIATED WITH OTHER ORES. (P146) TWO GLACIAL STREAMS UNITE TO FORM THE KOTSINA RIVER. THE SOUTHERN STREAM DRAINS TWO GLACIERS. THE KEYSTONE COPPER CLAIM IS LOCATED JUST BELOW THE FOOT OF THE NORTHERN MOST OF THESE TWO GLACIERS. NATIVE COPPER OCCURS IN THE QUARTZ HERE. GREENSTONE IS ALSO PRESENT. ON THE NORTH SIDE OF KOTSINA VALLEY 1/4 MILE WEST OF KEYSTONE CLAIM THE COPPER KING CLAIM IS LOCATED. NATIVE COPPER ALSO OCCURS HERE. (P146)

7461 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
REFN 02121 907
STOR 1610395011980002760
MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, VEGETATION
ABST BOTH SEDIMENTARY AND IGNEOUS ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THE KOTSINA-CHITINA AREA, INCLUDING SHALE AND LIMESTONE FORMATIONS. FURTHER GEOLOGICAL DETAIL IS GIVEN IN THE DOCUMENT. (P21) THE KOTSINA RIVER RECEIVES A LARGE PART OF ITS WATER FROM SNOW FIELDS AND GLACIERS ON THE SOUTHERN SLOPES OF MOUNT WRANGELL. PRACTICALLY THE ONLY COPPER PROSPECTING ON THE KOTSINA ITSELF IN 1907 WAS CARRIED ON BY THE GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO, WITH ITS HEADQUARTERS LOCATED ON THE KOTSINA AT THE MOUTH OF ROARING CREEK, WHICH INCLUDE A SAWMILL AND TELEPHONE CONNECTION WITH THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH AT TONSINA. (P54) A PHOTOGRAPH OF RIVER APPEARS ON P24, PLATE III, B, WITH THE FOLLOWING CAPTION, "SHEARED GREENSTONE ON SOUTH SIDE OF KOTSINA RIVER, BELOW SURPRISE CREEK," WHICH ALSO SHOWS THE VEGETATION ALONG THE RIVER.

7462 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
REFN 02148 909
STOR 1610395011980002760
MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST PROSPECTING AND DEVELOPMENT OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON BY THE ALASKA-KOTSINA COPPER COMPANY ON THE KOTSINA RIVER, AS WELL AS BY THE GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, BY 1909. (P161)

7463 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
REFN 02165 909
STOR 1610395011980002760
MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST LIMESTONE IS EXPOSED ON THE KOTSINA RIVER. (P23) TUFFACEOUS AND SHALE BEDS NOTED IN THE KOTSINA VALLEY. (P62)

7464 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
REFN 02578 912
STOR 1610395011980002760
MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE GREAT NORTHERN DEVELOPMENT CO HAS PROPERTY ON KOTSINA RIVER BUT SO FAR LITTLE DEVELOPMENT HAS BEEN DONE. ASSESSMENT WORK WAS DONE BY OTHER MINERS ON MANY CLAIMS ON KOTSINA RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P82-3)

7465 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
REFN 06431 964
STOR 1610395011980002760
MOUT N613227 W1442432 C040S 0050E 12

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1746

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST IN THE DOCUMENT, "A HISTORY OF THE KENNECOTT MINES, KENNECOTT ALASKA," W C DOUGLAS INDICATES THAT A WELL-DEFINED CONTOUR LINE IMMEDIATELY CATCHES THE EYE AS ONE LOOKS UP AT THE MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTHEAST OF THE KENNECOTT GLACIER. THIS CONTOUR LINE IS AT ABOUT 6,000 FOOT ELEVATION. THIS IS THE SAME CONTACT BETWEEN THE NIKOLAI GREENSTONE AND THE CHITSTONE LIMESTONE NOTED AND REPORTED BY THE U.S.G.S. GEOLOGISTS. IT CAN BE TRACED FOR ABOUT 75 MILES IN A NORTHWEST, SOUTHEAST DIRECTION FROM THE CHITSTONE RIVER TO THE KOTSINA RIVER. (P4) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1964.

7466 WATN KOTSINA RIVER KOTSINA RIVER
 REFN 06561 00907 907
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C0405 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE
 ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, J INGRAM STATED, (P21): THE KOTSINA BRIDGE.-THE KOTSINA RIVER IS A TRIIBUTARY TO THE COPPER RIVER AND IS CROSSED BY THE LAND TRAIL TO THE COPPER DEPOSITS AND PLACER MINES ON THE CHITINA. THE CROSSING HAS BEEN A DANGEROUS ONE, AS THE STREAM IS DEEP AND SWIFT. A BRIDGE WAS CONSTRUCTED OVER THIS STREAM IN MARCH 1907, BY A CREW FROM VALDEZ. D C OLSON, FOREMAN.

7467 WATN KOTSINA RIVER LONG'S GLACIER
 REFN 01653 8 899
 STOR 1610395011980002760
 MOUT N613227 W1442432 C0405 0050E 12
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, MISC TRANSPORT, GLACIER, MINING, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER
 CHANNEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST COPPER RIVER JOE IN 1899, STATED THAT LONG'S GLACIER SEPARATED THE KOTSINA AND CHISNUNA RIVERS. HIS MINING EXPEDITION CROSSED IT FROM THEIR CAMP ON THE CHISNUNA IN JUNE, PARTLY BY PULLING SLEDS AND PARTLY PACKING. (P120) THEY THEN DROPPED THEIR GOODS OFF A PRECIPICE SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET HIGH AT THE N EDGE OF THE GLACIER. (P121) THE GLACIER FILLED A VALLEY 8 MI LONG AND 2 MI WIDE. (P122) FRANK DOLLOFF AND JOE CROSSED FROM CHISNUNA TO KOTSINA AT THE FOOT OF THE GLACIER THROUGH ITS MORaine. (P127) THE GLACIER SOMETIMES BROKE OUT ALONG THE S AND CREATED A 1 MI WIDE GRAVEL FLAT. (P123)

7468 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 03460 00005 954
 STOR 1602729004660000490
 MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE
 ABST ESTELLE ANGLER, IN HER TOURING SCRAPEBOOK OF 1954, VOL 4, P17E, HAS A PROFESSIONAL PHOTO OF REINDEER CROSSING THE KOUGAROK RIVER. "REINDEER CROSSING AT KOUGAROK RIVER."

7469 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602729004660000490
 MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM SHELTON ON THE KUZITRIN RIVER GOES OVERLAND TO THE KOUGAROK RIVER FOLLOWING THE RIVER RIGHT ON TOP OF IT FROM ABOUT 30 MIS FROM ITS HEAD TO TAYLOR WHERE IT HEADS OVERLAND TO AURORA. ANOTHER TRAIL GOES UP THE W FORK OF THE KOUGAROK AT TAYLOR FOR 7 MIS ON ITS WAY TO HOT SPRINGS ON THE SERPENTINE RIVER. ANOTHER OVERLAND RIDGE TRAIL FROM DAHL TO AURORA CROSSES THE KOUGAROK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1747

ABOUT 20 MIS FROM ITS HEAD.

7470 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
ABST BEDROCK OF RIVER VALLEY MADE UP OF GOLD BEARING SCHISTS (BASAL SCHISTS AND THIN LIMESTONE. (P5) MAP NO 11 SHOWS WAGON ROAD FOLLOWING RIVER FROM ITS JUNCTURE WITH NOXAPAGA TO BLACK DOME. SLED TRAILS FOLLOW RIVER EITHER SIDE OF TAYLOR N ABOUT 7 MI., S ABOUT 15 MI. ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COPPER LOCATED ON RIVER NEAR MOUTH OF TAYLOR CREEK. TRAIL CROSSES RIVER. MAP IS INCLUDED AS PART OF THE REPORT. THE KOUGAROK FLOWS INTO THE KUZITRIN RIVER WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE IMURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.

7471 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 00631 900901
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER, ROUTE
ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M. CLARK RECORDS THE CONVERSATION OF A MAN WHO "PROSPECTED THOROUGHLY, GOING DOWN DEEP ON 14 CLAIMS IN THE KOUGAROK AND GOLD RUN DISTRICT, AND NOT AN OUNCE DID HE FIND". (P175) IT IS NOT CLEAR WHICH "GOLD RUN" HE IS REFERRING TO. CLARK'S NOTES THAT SOME MEN "COMING OUT OF THE KOUGAROK IN THE FALL OF 1901" FOUND SOME WOOD TURNING INTO LIGNITE AT MOUTH OF TURNER CREEK. (P108) HE DOES NOT SAY ANY MORE ABOUT THEIR ROUTE.

7472 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 01857 946
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT
ABST ACCORDING TO ROBERT M MOXHAM AND WALTER S WEST AIRSTRIPS WERE IN USE AT MOST OF THE ACTIVE MINING CAMPS, INCLUDING KEENAN'S AND JOHN KANARI'S CAMPS, 4 AND 6 MILES, RESPECTIVELY, NORTH OF TAYLOR ON THE KOUGAROK RIVER. ANOTHER AIRSTRIP WAS LOCATED AT THE CAMP OF THE NORTH FORK DREDGING CO., ON NORTH FORK, 5 MILES EAST OF THE KOUGAROK RIVER. (P2) TAYLOR CAN BE REACHED BY ROAD FROM SHELTON IN THE LOWER KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY, THE TERMINUS OF A NARROW GAGE RAILWAY FROM NOME. FREIGHT FOR THE KOUGAROK AREA IS ALSO BROUGHT IN BY BARGE FROM TELLER TO DAVIDSON'S LANDING, 25 MILES SOUTH OF TAYLOR, AND THEN HAULED BY TRACTOR TO THE VARIOUS MINING CAMPS. (P2) CINNABAR HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED IN SOME GRAVELS OF THE LOWER KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY. (P4) IN ADDITION TO THIS, GOLD-QUARTZ LODES ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN EXPOSED BY PLACER MINING AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOUGAROK RIVER BUT NONE HAVE BEEN WORKED COMMERCIALY. (P4) SOME GOLD-PLACERS, HOWEVER, HAVE BEEN MINED IN THE KOUGAROK BASIN. (P4) MINING IN THE UPPER KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY HAS CENTERED AROUND TAYLOR, WHERE A NUMBER OF BULLDOZER-HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS WERE ACTIVE DURING THE PREWAR PERIOD. MOST OF THE OTHER WORKINGS WERE WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE OF TAYLOR ON THE MAIN STREAM, BUT MANY OF THE UPPER TRIBUTARIES HAVE BEEN WORKED SPORADICALLY IN THE PAST, SOME NEARLY TO THEIR SOURCES. IN 1946, THE OPERATIONS IN THE UPPER KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY ABOVE THE MOUTH OF NORTH FORK, WERE AS FOLLOWS. JOHN KANARI, 6 MILES NORTH OF TAYLOR; THE KOUGAROK CONSOLIDATED PLACERS, INC., 4 MILES NORTH OF TAYLOR WHERE DREDGING HAS NOT YET BEEN RESUMED, BUT DRILLING WAS IN PROGRESS; JIM CARROLL AT TAYLOR. PLACER DEPOSITS IN THE KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY OCCUR BOTH IN THE GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS AND IN THOSE ON BENCHES AT 2 OR MORE LEVELS. THE MORE CONSPICUOUS BENCHES ARE AT ALTITUDES OF 25 AND 50 FEET ABOVE THE PRESENT STREAM. DRILLING AT THE DREDGE SITE OF THE KOUGAROK CONSOLIDATED PLACERS, INC., IN 1946, SHOWED THE STREAM GRAVELS TO BE 18 FEET THICK. (P6)

7473 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1748

REFN 02051 904
 STOR 1602729004660000490
 MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SEVERAL DITCHES WERE IN OPERATION IN 1904 IN THE KOUGAROK RIVER REGION, AND A NUMBER OF OTHERS WERE PLANNED AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION (P.24). BROOKS NOTED THAT THE LACK OF ACCESS MADE THE KOUGAROK REGION AN EXPENSIVE MINING CAMP TO WORK. (P.24) HEAVY BENCH GRAVELS ARE CHARACTERISTIC OF THE KOUGAROK RIVER VALLEY (P.24).

7474 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02118 906907
 STOR 1602729004660000490
 MOUT N651500 W1643400 K030S 0290W 02
 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. SEE TABLE 2 MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN SEWARD PENINSULA, 1906-7 (TWO LOCATIONS) KOUGAROK RIVER AT HOMESTAKE INTAKE AND KOUGAROK RIVER ABOVE COARSE GOLD CREEK.

7475 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02120 907
 STOR 1602729004660000440
 MOUT N651522 W1643757 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A SAMPLE OF CONCENTRATES FROM KOUGAROK RIVER WAS FOUND TO CONTAIN CONSIDERABLE CASSITERITE BUT FAR LESS THAN HUMBOLDT CREEK SAMPLE. IT CARRIED, HOWEVER, 85 OUNCES OF GOLD PER TON, AND CONTAINED 66% PYRITE AND ABOUT 10% MAGNETITE. (P63)

7476 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 16027290046600004900
 MOUT N651500 W1643400 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, MINING
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP370-401. SEE TABLE: MEAN WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND FT OF KOUGAROK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND FEET, OF KOUGAROK RIVER BELOW HOMESTAKE INTAKE AND OF HOMESTAKE DITCH AT INTAKE, 1908. SEE TABLE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND FT, OF KOUGAROK RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, 1908. SEE TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN KOUGAROK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

7477 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02455 938
 STOR 1602729004660000490
 MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938 P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP1-113. A MINING DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON THE KOUGAROK RIVER IN 1938. (P75)

7478 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 02666 949

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1749

STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST COPPER WAS FOUND AT KOUGAROK RIVER (NEAR MOUTH OF TAYLOR CREEK). (P24)

7479 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 02853 849896
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST A NATIVE MAN BORN IN 1896, HEARD A STORY FROM HIS GRANDFATHER ABOUT A WHITE MAN TRAVELLING UP THE KUZITRIN RIVER WHO WAS ADVISED TO AVOID THE LAVA BED. THE GRANDFATHER'S COUSIN TOOK HIM UP THE KOUGAROK, AND THERE THE WHITE MAN WENT TOWARD THE GOODHOPE RIVER. THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THIS STORY COULD BE A COMBINATION OF ALL THE TRIPS TAKEN BY ENGLISH PARLORS BETWEEN 1849 AND 1854. (P183)

7480 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03163 973
STOR 1602729004660000470
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST WEATHER OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE AT TAYLOR ON KOUGAROK CREEK BY THE TWEET FAMILY FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. RECORDS ARE INTERMITTENT. P41 THE TWEET FAMILY DOES MINING ALONG THE KOUGAROK RIVER NEAR TAYLOR. (P455)

7481 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03163 973
STOR 1602729004660000470
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST WEATHER OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE AT TAYLOR ON KOUGAROK CREEK BY THE TWEET FAMILY FOR THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT. RECORDS ARE INTERMITTENT. P41 THE TWEET FAMILY DOES MINING ALONG THE KOUGAROK RIVER NEAR TAYLOR. (P455)

7482 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03444 00002 910915
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST BACKGROUND OF J P DALY: "SINCE 1910 HE HAS BEEN ALLIED WITH A SUCCESSFUL DREDGING COMPANY IN THE KOUGAROK, WHICH HE ASSISTED IN PROMOTING." (P22) END DATE GIVEN ABOVE IS DATE OF SECOND TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

7483 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03556 00007 971972
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON THE INURUK BASIN 1971 TO 1972, FOLDER NO 2, PHOTOS 2-14, 2-11.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1750

SHOW THE COMMUNITY OF TAYLOR ON THE KOUGAROK AND HYDRAULIC MINING. 2-17 SHOWS THE KOUGAROCK ROAD CROSSING THE RIVER WITH A BRIDGE. 2-16 SHOWS A DREDGE MINING ON THE RIVER.

7484 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03807 915
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
ABST THE KELLEHER DREDGE WAS SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED ON THE UPPER KOUGAROK RIVER IN 1915 IN KOUGAROK DISTRICT.

7485 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03807 915
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF
ABST THE KELLEHER DREDGE WAS SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED ON THE UPPER KOUGAROK RIVER IN 1915 IN KOUGAROK DISTRICT.

7486 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03807 915
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST DRILLING WAS CARRIED OUT ON THIS RIVER IN 1915 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF DREDGING.

7487 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 03807 915
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
ABST DRILLING WAS CARRIED OUT ON THIS RIVER IN 1915 IN ORDER TO DETERMINE THE FEASIBILITY OF DREDGING.

7488 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 04058 957
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING
ABST A ROAD RUNS FROM NOME TO TAYLOR IN THE HEART OF THE KOUGAROK RIVER PLACER GOLD MINING AREA. (P48) REPORT DATED 1957.

7489 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 05181 974
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST THE COARSE GOLD ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE KOUGAROK RIVER NEAR TAYLOR. (P61) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1751

7490 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 05861 899966
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST THE TWEETS HAD GOLD MINES ON THE KOUGAROK RIVER, NEARLY 65 MI FROM TELLER. (P153)

7491 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK RIVER
REFN 05930 959
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651500 W1643400 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. THE LUCKY SYNDICATE AND N.B. TWEET AND SONS DREDGED THE KOUGAROK RIVER IN 1959. (P29)

7492 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGAROK STREAM
REFN 00695 902904
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1643357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST AUTHOR DEVINE WAS ON MISSIONARY WORK IN NOME AREA IN 1902-04. HE MENTIONS KOUGAROK AS ONE OF SEVERAL STREAMS DRAINING THE SEWARD PENINSULA NORTHWARD INTO THE ARCTIC. (P154) HE ALSO REFERS TO "NEWLY-FOUND PLACER-BEDS ON THE BANKS OF THE KOUGAROK" WHERE MINERS HEADED IN 1903. (P286)

7493 WATN KOUGAROK RIVER KOUGOROCK STREAM
REFN 05106 914
STOR 1602729004660000490
MOUT N651522 W1043357 K030S 0290W 02
LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
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 \$75.00 /TON HERE. (P47) GOLD BEARING GRAVEL IS ALSO NOTED ON THIS RIVER (P62) "THE KOUGOROCK VALLEY HAS PRODUCED TO DATE BETWEEN 1/2 - 2 MILLION DOLLARS. (P63)

7494 WATN KOUWEGOK SLOUGH KOUWEGAK RIVER SLOUGH
REFN 06348 967968
STOR 1602068000020000030
MOUT N635224 W1604657 K190S 0110W 03
LUPR 22 UNALAKLEET RIVER
KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, EXPEDITION
ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT UNALAKLEET. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 145 CM ON APRIL 22, 1967. BREAKUP WAS MAY 20, 1967. (P47) FREEZEUP COMPLETE 21 OCT. 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS 155 CM ON 27 APRIL AND 4 MAY, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 4, 1968. (P88)

7495 WATN KOWEE CREEK KOWEE CREEK
REFN 05227 974
STOR 1611277
MOUT N581800 W1342600 C410S 0670E 22
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, MAP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1752

ABST ON DOUGLAS ISLAND THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG KOWEE CREEK ALL THE WAY TO KOWEE BASIN. THERE ARE 2 WARMING HUTS AND ONE CABIN FOR PUBLIC USE ALONG THE TRAIL AND A ROPE TOW FOR SKIING IN KOWEE BASIN. (P93&94) SEE MAP

7496 WATN KOWKOW CREEK KOWKOW CREEK

REFN 02335 913921

STOR 160410400203000010000043500050000150010002030040

MOUT N592800 W1612700 S080S 0720W 13

LUPR 41 AROLIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST "MINERAL RESOURCES OF GOODNEWS BAY REGION" IS A USGS BULLETIN NUMBER 714-E, 1921, BY GEORGE L HARRINGTON. SURVEY OF AREA WAS DONE IN 1919. KOWKOW CREEK YIELDED GOLD IN 1919. DITCHES BRING WATER FROM THE FORKS OF THE CREEK FOR MINING ON CREEK. (P227) MINING BEGAN IN 1913 ON KOWKOW. EXCAVATION IS CARRIED TO A FALSE BEDROCK CALLED "GUMBQ". DEPTH OF BEDROCK IS NOT KNOWN. (P227) SEE MAP PLATE VII.

7497 WATN KOYANA CREEK KOYANA CREEK

REFN 00460 940940

STOR 1602000

MOUT N643409 W1634000 K110S 0250W 04

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: MERCURY LOCATED ON CREEK NEAR BLUFF. MICA LOCATED E OF CREEK. KOYANA CREEK FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND 23 MI. E OF SOLOMON.

7498 WATN KOYANA CREEK KOYANA CREEK

REFN 02666 949

STOR 1602000

MOUT N643409 W1634000 K110S 0250W 04

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST NEAR BLUFF ON KOYANA CREEK, MERCURY OCCURS (P25) MICA ALSO OCCURS THERE. (P25)

7499 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK

REFN 02853 850

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND-WATER CRAFT

ABST ONE EXPLORER OF THE KOYUK COUNTRY DESCRIBED THE ROLLING TUNDRA AND COPSES OF SPRUCE AS "ENGLISH PARKLAND." ZAGOSKIN, A RUSSIAN EXPLORER SUGGESTS THAT THE WALKMIUT USED THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK AS A STOPPING PLACE ON THE ROUTE BETWEEN THE BUCKLAND AND KIVALIK RIVERS AND NORTON SOUND: "A PORTAGE FROM THE SOURCE OF KUYNKHAK (KOYUK)... TO THE KUALYUG (KIVALIK) WHICH EMPTIES INTO KETZEBUE SOUND. THEY CAN TAKE KAYAKS FAIRLY FOR UPSTREAM, AND ERECT FENCES ON THE BANKS FOR A DEER HURST." (P137) LIEUTENANT PIM WAS THE FIRST MAN TO TRAVEL OVERLAND ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (IN 1850) HE TRAVELLED VIA THE KOYUK RIVER ACROSS THE ICE BY DOGSLED TO CAPE DEUBIGH, SHAKTOOLIK, EGAVIK, UNALAKLEET AND ST MICHAEL. THE TRIP WAS UNDERTAKEN TO CHECK OUT RUMORS OF A SHIP

7500 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 00124 923

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

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

ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL LEADS OVERLAND ALONG THE DIVIDES FROM ISAACS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1753

ROADHOUSE ON NORTON BAY TO DIME LANDING ON THE KOYUK. A WAGON ROAD HEADS N FROM DIME LANDING TO HAYCOCK, ABOUT 30 MIS. THE OVERLAND TRAIL CROSSES THE KOYUK AT DIME LANDING. THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE KOYUK AT ITS MOUTH. THE KIWALIK-COUNCIL TRAIL CROSSES THE KOYUK ABOUT 60 MIS ABOVE DIME LANDING.

7501 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00139 950
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, MINING, FREIGHT, TIDE
 ABST AUTHOR CARRIGHAR MAKES NOTE OF THE KOYUK RIVER LOCATED ON NORTON SOUND WHILE FLYING OVER THE AREA DURING AN EXPEDITION TO OBSERVE ANIMAL LIFE PRIOR TO 1950. KOYUK IS A VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK RIVER. (P232) "AT A PREVIOUS TIME THERE HAD BEEN A SCHOOL AND STORE IN KOYUK, BUT NO MORE." (P232) IT HAD LOG CABINS AMONG THE SPRUCE TREES. THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER ICE WAS HEAVED AND BROKEN WHERE THE TIDE FLOWED UP, SO MURPHY, THE PILOT, AND SHE COULD NOT LAND. THIS WAS IN MAY. (P233) THEY DECIDED TO LAND ON THE SEA BEACH. SHE ALSO MENTIONS A ROUTE THROUGH KOYUK FROM THE YUKON TO NOME WHICH MINERS USED TO TAKE. (P234) FREIGHT LEFT AT KOYUK AT THAT TIME WAS ROCK SALT, FISHNET THINE, A GUN, 2 CARTONS AND SOME FLANNEL. (P234) ALSO AN OUT BOARD MOTOR. (P236)

7502 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST BEDROCK OF RIVER VALLEY IS SANDSTONE AND SHALE, GREATLY REDUCED BY EROSION. (P6) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA APPENDIX II: COAL LOCATED ON RIVER NEAR MOUTH. COPPER LOCATED IN UPPER BASIN OF RIVER. THE KOYUK RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON BAY.

7503 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00478 927
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE
 ABST C L ANDREW'S IN "ESKIMOS AND REINDEER," INSPECTION TRIP BY DOG SLED, LEFT TERESA CREEK FOR KOYUK OVER 10 MI OF RIDGES. SPRUCE COVERED THE SLOPES OF KOYUK BUT WILLOW, COTTONWOOD AND BIRCH GREW ALONG THE BANKS OF KOYUK. LOOKING FOR A CABIN AT THE HEAD OF THE STREAM WHICH A LARGE REINDEER CORPORATION SUPPOSEDLY CONSTRUCTED IN ORDER TO SECURE THEIR CLAIM TO THE RANGE. (P189) TOOK THE DOG SLED ON THE RIVER.

7504 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, MAP, DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE GOES NW AND W ALONG THE EDGE OF KOYUK DELTA. (P.17) THE ROUTE CROSSES THE RIVER 4 MI. BELOW DIME LANDING AND TURNS S & W TO KWIK RIVER. (P.17) AN ALTERNATE TELLER ROUTE COMES FROM INGLUTALIK RIVER AND REACHES KOYUK AT DIME LANDING WHERE A CROSSING IS MADE. THE ROUTE CONTINUES ON S. SIDE OF KOYUK CLOSE TO VALLEY SIDES BECAUSE FLOOR IS FILLED WITH LAKES AND SWAMPS. (P.22) THE ROUTE GOES TO HEADWATERS OF KOYUK AND A PASS 1300 FT. HIGH. (P.22) SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS OCCUR ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY. (P.31) THE KOYUK MEANDERS THROUGH A BROAD, SOMETIMES SWAMPY VALLEY. "FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK IT IS PRACTICALLY AT SEA-LEVEL AS EVIDENCED BY UPSTREAM TIDAL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1754

(SIC) CURRENTS. ITS IS REPORTED NAVIGABLE BY CANOE PAST THE MOUTH OF KNOWLES CREEK BEYOND WHICH THE VALLEY NARROWS, THE GRAVEL FILL ENDS, AND THE GRADIENT STEEPENS." (PP. 31-32) THE UPPER PART OF THE VALLEY IS IN AN AREA COVERED BY VESICULAR BASALTIC LAVA. THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES THE RIVER AT MILE 511 WHERE THE RIVER HAS AN ELEVATION OF 150 FT. (MAP B-5,P.29) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

7505 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00660 930950
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "KOYUK IS A VILLAGE ON THE SAME RIVER AT THE MOUTH. TRAPPING IS THE NUMBER ONE INDUSTRY. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 24, 1930. CLOSED JULY 1, 1950." (P.52)

7506 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00788 940
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST GIDDINGS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1940 TOOK TREE RING SAMPLES ON THE HILL SIDE BACK OF THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK. (P33) KOYUK, THE ESKIMO VILLAGE ON THE NORTH SHORE OF NORTON BAY AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK RIVER, IS BUILT OVER AN EARLIER ESKIMO VILLAGE." (P50) SITE NUMBER 83 (P39) SAMPLES WERE FROM SOUTH HILLSIDE, 100-300 FEET ELEVATION WITH MODERATE MOSS GROUND COVER. SPRUCE STANDS WERE FAIRLY DENSE, MODERATE PROPORTIONED WITH SOME TWIST. OLDEST TREES WERE 300 YEARS. SITE IS LOCATED ON MAP.

7507 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00854 904
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, ICE, FLOOD
 ABST ON NOV 19, 1904. LIND AND HIS PARTY, LEADING REINDEER FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES, CAMPED ON THE KOYUK RIVER JUST AT THE JUNCTION OF ONE OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. FOR A WHILE LIND WAS IN DOUBT WHETHER TO GO UP THE CREEK TO THE E OR CONTINUE ALONG THE KOYUK. IT WAS DECIDED TO CONTINUE ALONG THE KOYUK. THE NEXT DAY WAS SUNDAY AND THEY STAYED IN CAMP. THE DEER WERE MOVED SO AS TO HAVE FEED IN ABUNDANCE. A MR. BOHR WENT OUT WITH HIS GUNS AND BROUGHT 6 SPRUCE CHICKENS BACK FOR SUPPER. (P93) THE NEXT DAY, THEY SET OUT. THERE WAS PLENTY OF MOSS FOR THE DEER. THEY TRAVELLED WELL UNTIL THEIR ROAD WAS ENTIRELY OBSTRUCTED BY BRUSH. "RECOURSE WAS THEN TAKEN TO THE CREEK") IT APPEARS HE MEANS THE RIVER). THEY DID WELL FOR A FEW MILES UNTIL THE OVERFLOW GOT SO BAD THAT THEY HAD TO GET OFF THE ICE AGAIN. THE 1ST HILL ON THE RIGHT HAND SIDE WAS ALL BURNED, THE OTHER HILLS WERE COVERED BY A FOREST OF SPRUCE, WILLOWS AND ALDER, SO THEY DECIDED TO GO BACK ABOUT 1 MILE AND CROSS TO THE OTHER N. SIDE OF THE RIVER WHERE THERE WAS PLENTY OF MOSS AND THEY COULD CAMP WHILE DETERMINING THE BEST ROUTE TO TAKE. THEY CAMPED ON A BAR IN A TRIBUTARY TO KOYUK RIVER. (P93-5)

7508 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00856 901
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ON FEBRUARY 27TH, 1901, DR GAMBELL LEFT EATON REINDEER STATION AND TRAVELED NORTHWARD TO THE HEAD OF NORTON BAY. THE ASCENDED THE KOYUK RIVER 25 MILES. (P14)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1755

- 7509 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
REFN 01090 900901
STOR 1602965
MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST VETERAN DOG MUSHER AND MINER ARTHUR WALDEN JOINED THE RUSH FROM DAMSON TO NOME. FINDING PROSPECTS POOR IN NOME, HE MOVED ON FOR PART OF HIS JOURNEY TO THE HUNTERLANDS, HE TRAVELLED BY DOGSLED ON THE KOYUK. (P253) ON ANOTHER TRIP HE CAMPED ON THE KOYUK. (P258)
- 7510 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
REFN 02105 907
STOR 1602965
MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN LATE 1907, AN IMPORTANT PLACER GOLD DISCOVERY WAS MADE IN THE KOYUK DISTRICT. (P31)
- 7511 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
REFN 02166 850909
STOR 1602965
MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT-DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,LAKE,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,MINING,DISCHARGE,TIDE
ABST SUPPLIES FOR THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 WERE SHIPPED TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK WHERE THEY WERE CACHED PENDING THE ARRIVAL OF THE EXPEDITION. (P9) THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF JUNE 1909, TRAVELING ON FOOT AND BY PACKHORSE, REACHED THE KOYUK ON JULY 16, 1909. THEY TRAVELED NE BETWEEN THE INGLUTALIK AND KOYUKUK DRAINAGE BASINS. THEN TRAVELED E AND RETURNED TO THE KOYUK. THE "KOYUK WAS CROSSED NEAR THE MOUTH OF EAST FORK" AND THEN THEY TRAVELED TO WHERE THE SUPPLIES WERE CACHED. THEY ARRIVED HERE ON AUGUST 8TH. (P9) THE PARTY REMAINED HERE TILL AUGUST 12 WHEN THEY VISITED AN AREA BETWEEN KOYUK RIVER AND NORTON SOUND. (P10) ABOUT 1850 AN EXPLORATION PARTY LED BY SURGEON SIMPSON TRAVELED FROM CHAMISSO ISLAND BY WAY OF BUCKLAND AND KOYUK RIVERS TO ST MICHAEL. (P13) IN 1900 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY HEADED BY MENDENHALL ASCENDED THIS RIVER BY CANOES. (P15) THE KOYUK "FLOWS MORE OR LESS PARALLEL WITH THE MOUNTAINS." (P17-18) THE RIVER IS OVER 80 MILES LONG. IT FLOWS S FOR THE FIRST 15 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH ON NORTON BAY. ABOVE THIS POINT IT FLOWS FROM THE W TO THE E. THE RIVER MEANDERS FOR 60 MILES. MENDENHALL AND PETERS IN 1900 TRAVELED THE RIVER AS FAR W AS THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION, A FEW MILES ABOVE KNOWLES CREEK. IN 1903 MOFFIT AND WITHERSPOON EXAMINED MAPPED PORTIONS OF THE KOYUK BASIN NORTH OF THE MAIN STREAM AND THE RIVER ITSELF BEYOND THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION. CAMP B12 FOR THE 1909 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION WAS LOCATED ON A BRANCH OF THIS RIVER 300 FT ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF EAST FORT AND THE KOYUK. THERE IS A STRONG CURRENT DUE TO TIDES AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF PEACE RIVER. NORTH OF CAMP B12 IS A BROAD VALLEY WITH SEVERAL LAKES. ELEVATION OF THESE LAKES NOT MORE THAN 100 FEET ABOVE THE CAMP. (P25) BIRCHES ARE FOUND ON THE KOYUK UP TILL NEAR KENWOOD CREEK. (P32) ON THE UPPER KOYUK BASALTS AND GRAVELS WERE OBSERVED BY MENDENHALL. HE FOUND 5 FEET OF GRAVEL COMPOSED OF SCHIST, QUARTZ AND GRANITE. (P73) IN THE KOYUK BASIN NO GOLD PLACERS ARE NOW BEING MINED AND COMMERCIAL MINING HAS BEEN SCARCE. GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON MANY STREAMS BUT RESULTS FROM MINING HAVE BEEN LOW. ABOUT A MILE WEST OF CAMP B17 AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK SCHIST AND LIMESTONE OCCUR. (P110)
- 7512 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1602965
MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
LUPR 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1756

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, NO. TRAFF

ABST SOME CHROMITE HAS BEEN FOUND IN PLACER CONCENTRATES TAKEN IN THE KOYUK RIVER DISTRICT. (P13) COAL WAS FOUND AT KOYUK RIVER NEAR MOUTH AND COPPER WAS FOUND IN THE UPPER BASIN. (P23) THE KOYUK RIVER REGION ON NORTON SOUND IS REPORTED TO HAVE HEAVY STANDS OF MERCHANTABLE TIMBER. (P34) ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION, THE KOYUK HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 2000 SQ MILES. (P40)

7513 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 02725 A 971940

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT HIS INFORMANTS REPORTED THAT THERE WAS AN OLD "STORE" NEAR THE BEACH, ABOUT 1/2 MILE ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK. BECAUSE OF THE PERMAFROST, HE COULD NOT DIG DOWN TO THIS "SEMI-SUBTERRANEAN SOD(?) STRUCTURE." HISTORIC SOURCES AND TRADITION INDICATE THAT THE STRUCTURE IS "NORTON BAY STATION" ESTABLISHED IN 1900 TO SERVE GOLD PROSPECTORS. AN ALTERNATE EXPLANATION IS THAT THIS WAS A STRONGHOLD MANNED BY EARLY RUSSIAN SETTLERS OR ESKIMOS. FEDORAVAC(1964) SUGGESTS THAT THE KHEUVEREN RIVER, APPEARING ON NIHOLAI DAURHIN'S MAP OF 1765 IS THE KOYUK. THE TUNDRA AT THE LOCATION IS ONLY 8-10 FEET ABOVE THE HIGH WATER MARK. (N-11) ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE 1ST SLOUGH ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK, 1/4 MILE FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE KOYUK RIVER IS A RECENT SHOOTING BLIND. (N-12) ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOYUK RIVER, ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE KOYUK VILLAGE IS THE SUMMER CAMP OF A SINGLE FAMILY. (N-13) LITTLE FARTHER UPSTREAM, ON THE LEFT BANK, IS THE SUMMER CAMP AND CORRAL OF KAYUK'S REINDEER BREEDER. (N-14) THERE IS A RECENT SHOOTING BLIND ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOYUK RIVER ON THE SWAMPY AND LAKE DOTTED FLATS 4 MILES BELOW ALANEDA CREEK. (C-1) DIRECTLY OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE EAST FORK, ON THE INSIDE OF A MEANDER, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KOYUK RIVER (65 07 N 161 00 W), ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED FROM THE SLOPE OF THE RIVER BANK, AMONG SOD TUFTS WHICH HAD FALLEN TO THE SLOPE AFTER SPRING FLOODS HAD UNDERCUT THE UNDERLYING DEPOSITS. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT IT IS "APPARENT THAT THIS SITE WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY ERODED BY THE SHIFTING AND SPRING-SWOLLEN CHANNEL OF THE KOYUK RIVER." (C-2) ON THE N SIDE OF A SLOUGH 3/4 OF A MILE ABOVE DIME LANDING IS A SITE KNOWN AS UKSAKUNUN. IT WAS THE MAIN ENCAMPMENT OF THE HOUSEHOLD RUNNING THE WINTER FISH TRAP IN KENWOOD CREEK. OTHER FAMILIES WERE REPORTED TO HAVE LIVED THERE, KNOWN AS THE "DIME CREEK PEOPLE" BECAUSE THEY EARNED WAGES OCCASIONSLY AT HAYCOCK OR DIME LANDING. THE LOWER SLOPES OF THE HAYCOCK RANGE DEFINE THE N SIDE OF THE SLOUGH AND ARE WELL DRAINED, AND FORESTED WITH MIXED BIRCH, ASPEN AND SPRUCE.

7514 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 02725 B 900940

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, HUNTING, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, RIVER

ABST IT IS A GRASSY AREA SURROUNDED BY TREES. THE SLOPE IS STEEP. THERE ARE SIGNS OF BUILDING AND ARTIFACTS WERE FOUND IN AND BELOW THE SOD LAYER. (C-9) FARTHER UP, ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE BANK, ON THE INSIDE OF A MEANDER, IS A RECENT CAMP USED BY MOOSE HUNTERS. IT LIES ON THE GRASSY GROUND ABOVE THE SANDY BEACH. (C-10) ON THE LEFT BANK, 4 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE PEACE RIVER, IS ANOTHER RECENT CAMP USED MOOSE HUNTERS. THIS CAMP LIES ON HIGH, DRY GROUND ON THE BANK ABOVE THE SANDY BEACH ON THE INSIDE OF A MEANDER, "NESTLED IN THE TIMBER." THERE IS NO SPRING NEARBY, BUT THE KOYUK RIVER IS CLEAR AND DRINKABLE AT THIS POINT (C-11) ABOUT 1/4 MILE UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF WILLOW CREEK ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE KOYUK, ON HIGH WELL DRAINED GROUND, ARE THE REMAINS OF WHAT MIGHT INDICATE A WINTER HOUSE. THE AREA IS COVERED WITH LARGE BIRCH TREES. (C-12) OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE PEACE RIVER IS A CAMP-SITE WHICH WAS USED BY A SINGLE FAMILY AS A SUMMER FISHING CAMP IN THE 1930'S AND 1940'S. (C-13) DIME LANDING IS A GOLD RUSH TOWN ON THE KOYUK RIVER DURING THE BOOM, SUPPLIES WERE FERRIED TO DIME LANDING FROM GOLOVIN DURING THE SUMMER (C-14) DIME LANDING CURRENTLY HAS ONE INHABITANT LIVING IN A CABIN NEAR THE OLD STORE (C-14, C-15) THERE IS A CARIBOU CROSSING CALLED "KUTYAROK" ON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1757

THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER AROUND ALAMEDA CREEK. IT IS DESCRIBED AS A GOOD SPOT FOR INTERCEPTING CARIBOU BECAUSE ONE BANK OF THE RIVER IS FLAT WHILE THE OPPOSITE BANK IS STEEP. KUTYAROK IS THE FLAT AREA. (C-17) BETWEEN SITE A-14 (3 OR 4 MILES ABOVE KOYUK) AND SITE C-2, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 10 RIVER MILES. ONLY ONE SITE, A RECENT SHOOTING BLIND) WAS ENCOUNTERED. THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER CORRESPONDS WITH A DISTINCTIVE BIOME. THE RIVER THROUGH THIS AREA IS BRACKISH, SILT-LADEN, AND TIDAL. THE SURROUNDING LAND IS FLAT, TREELESS, AND WET. THE AREA ABOUNDS WITH DUCKS (SUPPLYING MEAT AND EGGS IN EARLY SUMMER) AND BERRIES (IN LATE SUMMER).

7515 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 02725 C 900940
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 M1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,HUNTING,LAND GEOLOGY,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER LEVEL,RIVER BASIN,FISHING
 ABST REINDEER OCCASIONALLY RANGE THERE IN WINTER. DRINKING WATER IS HARD TO FIND AND FIREWOOD IS ALMOST COMPLETELY ABSENT. TODAY, JIGGING FOR FISH IS OCCASIONALLY CARRIED ON. PEOPLE MAKE SHORT TERM EXCURSIONS INTO THE AREA FOR PARTICULAR RESOURCES AND HAVE PERMANENT BASES ELSEWHERE.

7516 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 M1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL,PHOTO,LAKE,NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1971 THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME INVESTIGATED THE COASTAL HABITAT OF THE KOYUK RIVER DELTA. (P32) FIGURE 13 ON P34 SHOWS "A RIVER AND SLOUGH COMPLEX ON THE KOYUK RIVER FLATS. LAKES AND PONDS IN THIS AREA ARE LARGELY OLD, STREAM MEANDERS." FIGURE 14, PAGE 35, IS OF A SERIES OF LAKES ON THE SE END OF THE KOYUK FLATS.

7517 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 906
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 M1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", U OF A ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE, FROM A 1906 SURVEY OF FAIRBANKS-NOME MAIL TRAIL, "OF THE 26 HORSES COMPOSING THE PACK TRAIN ON THESE 2 SECTIONS, 10 WERE LOST, 2 WERE DROWNED IN CROSSING THE KOYUK RIVER...." (P8)

7518 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 906
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 M1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", U OF A ARCHIVES, VERTICAL FILE, FROM A 1906 SURVEY OF FAIRBANKS-NOME MAIL TRAIL, "OF THE 26 HORSES COMPOSING THE PACK TRAIN ON THESE 2 SECTIONS, 10 WERE LOST, 2 WERE DROWNED IN CROSSING THE KOYUK RIVER...." (P8)

7519 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 900972
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 M1610830 K070S 0120W 32

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1758

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY

ABST LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON SEWARD PENINSULA, 1971--1972, STATED THAT DINE, LOCATED JUST ABOVE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOYUK AND ITS EAST FORK, WAS A TRANSPORT CENTER FOR ORES AND SUPPLIES TO HAYCOCK AND THE SURROUNDING MINING CAMPS. FOLDER NO 3 APPARENTLY SUPPLIES CAME UP RIVER BY BOAT AND THEN FREIGHTED OVERLAND TO HAYCOCK. ABOUT 1900.

7520 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,FISHING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE KOYUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,634 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES IN THIS RIVER TOTAL 55,600 FISH. (P8)

7521 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 05455 962

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE VILLAGE OF KOYUK LIES ON THE KOYUK RIVER MOUTH. (P86) THE DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

7522 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 05617 916

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO STORIE BEING TOLD BY A GUIDES SEPPALA HAD HIRED AT COUNCIL. ONE SUCH STORY RELATES HOW A PARTNER OF HIS WAS ON THE KOYUK RIVER IN MOSQUITO SEASON, HAVING BEEN OUT PROSPECTING IN THE AREA. (P171) DURING THE WINTER OF 1916, STEVENSON AND SEPPALA MADE A TRIP TO KOYUK RIVER. (P242)

7523 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 06313 00007 973

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST KOYUK ON THE RIGHT BANK AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK RIVER, GETS ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM A WELL DRILLED BY THE US PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. RIVER FLOODING IS A HAZARD TO THIS WATER SUPPLY. POPULATION IS 122. A STATE SCHOOL HAS 44 STUDENTS. (P54) PUBLICATION 1973.

7524 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER

REFN 06313 00007 973

STOR 1602965

MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST KOYUK ON THE RIGHT BANK AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK RIVER, GETS ITS WATER SUPPLY FROM A WELL DRILLED BY THE US PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE. RIVER FLOODING IS A HAZARD TO THIS WATER SUPPLY. POPULATION IS 122. A STATE SCHOOL HAS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1759

44 STUDENTS. (P54) PUBLICATION 1973.

7525 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 06337 900973
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE KOYUK RIVER, ALONG WITH IMURUK BASIN AND IMURUK LAKE, SERVED AS A HIGHWAY FOR EARLY MAN, ESKIMO TRADERS, EARLY EUROPEAN EXPLORERS AND MEN HAUNTED BY THE GOLD FEVER OF THE EARLY 1900'S.

7526 WATN KOYUK RIVER KOYUK RIVER
 REFN 06663 868905
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST COPPER LODES PRESENT ON THE UPPER KOYUK BUT ARE "UNFAVORABLY LOCATED FOR ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS." (P86)

7527 WATN KOYUK RIVER QUOYUK RIVER
 REFN 00631 900
 STOR 1602965
 MOUT N645540 W1610830 K070S 0120W 32
 LUPR 22
 KEYW ROUTE,MINING,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M CLARK SAYS, "A GREAT MANY PROSPECTORS WENT TO THE ARCTIC BY WAY OF...QUOYUK (KOYUK) RIVER."(P80) "THEY SEEM TO THINK THAT IN THE FUTURE FINE MINES OF QUARTZ WILL BE FOUND IN THE NORTON BAY AND COUNCIL CITY COUNTRY." (P80) CLARK NOTES IN HIS BOOK THAT GOLD WAS FOUND ON QUOYUK. (P114)

7528 WATN KOYUKOK RIVER KAYUKOK RIVER
 REFN 04489 908
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT RUMORS OF A NEW STRIKE ON THE KAYUKOK HAD REACHED SULLIVAN CREEK IN 1908 AND THAT TWO MEN HAD TAKEN ENOUGH GOLD TO FILL A 5 GALLON KEROSENE TIN. (P408)

7529 WATN KOYUKTUVUK CREEK KOYUKTUVUK CREEK
 REFN 07206 977
 STOR 160339904913000947006050005910
 MOUT N675500 W1495000 U630N 0100W 21
 LUPR 33 DIETRICH RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PRESENT USAGE,RECREATION,MISC TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "A GENTLE WELCOMING WILDERNESS" BY BOYD NORTON "AUDUBON", LXXIX (SEP 77),PP38-49, TELLS OF A TRIP UP THE KOYUKTUVUK CREEK BY A GROUP OF 5. THE GROUP TRAVELLED EASILY UP GRAVEL BARS ON THE RIVER, CROSSING THE RIVER NUMEROUS TIMES. THIS IS THE MOST DESIREABLE WAY OF TRAVELING IN ORDER TO AVOID HEAVY BRUSH AND BOGGY TUNDRA. ALONG THE LOWER VALLEY, TAIGA FOREST IS MENTIONED. (P42) THE GROUP HIKEED ALL THE WAY UP THE CREEK AND OVER OOLAH PASS. (P45)

7530 WATN KOYUKOK RIVER DIETRICH RIVER
 REFN 02604 899

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1760

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

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) DIETRICH RIVER WAS ASCENDED BY A SURVEY PARTY TO FAULT MOUNTAIN NEAR THE 68TH PARALLEL. THIS POINT SEEMS TO BE THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION DURING NORMAL WATER STAGES. (P468) SEE: DISTANCES ALONG DIETRICH RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH AND FROM MOUTH OF KOYUKUK.

7531 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER DIETRICH RIVER

REFN 02832 00001 969

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,FLOOD,NO TRAFF

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. NOTE PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION TRANSECTS 1, 2, ARBITRARY STATIONING, 3, 4 IN RELATION TO CHANNEL PROFILE MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD, AND WATER SURFACE (7/29/71). (FIG 2-19) DIETRICH RIVER WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS AND REPORTED IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, AK (TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSINGS) DATED 31 OCT 1973.(P3-60) THE US COAST GUARD INVESTIGATED THE DIETRICH RIVER AND LISTED IT IN NAVIGABLE WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES, AK (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAULROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCT 1970. TABLE 2-15 GIVES DISCHARGES FOR THE DIETRICH RIVER FOR THE YEARS 1969 AND 1970. TABLE 2-16 GIVES FLOOD DIMENSIONS FOR THE DIETRICH RIVER AT BETTLES RIVER.

7532 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER DIETRICH RIVER

REFN 02832 00003 A 971

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975 VOL III. THE DIETRICH RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 330 SQUARE MI AND DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 490 CUBIC FT PER SEC INTO THE MIDDLE FORK.(P4-217) DURING A JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY DIETRICH RIVER WAS OBSERVED TO BE ABOUT 80 FT WIDE AND 3 FT DEEP. AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF DIETRICH RIVER IS ABOUT 490 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-274) THIS RIVER IS NEVER KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN USED FOR COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT.(P4-274) IN SEPT 1973, THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS MADE A HELICOPTER SURVEY OF PIPELINE CROSSINGS AND CONSIDERED DIETRICH RIVER NAVIGABLE BELOW KUYUKTUVUK CREEK. (P4-277) ACCORDING TO THE GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS REPORT VOL III, DIETRICH RIVER IS RECOMMENDED TO BE DETERMINED NAVIGABLE TO MILE 3.5. (P4-277) DIETRICH RIVER ABOVE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK (MI 21.5 TO HEAD) DIETRICH RIVER DESCENDS FROM AN ELEVATION OF 4480 FT FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS OF THE BROOKS RANGE TO 2080 FT AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK. MI 21.5 WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 155.2 FT PER MI. (P4-278) DIETRICH RIVER BECOMES BRAIDED IN CHARACTER JUST ABOVE NUTIRVIK CREEK. (P4-279) THE AVERAGE VELOCITY IN THIS REACH WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 5 FT PER SEC. (P4-279) AVERAGE DEPTH IN THIS REACH WAS ONLY INCHES DURING BOTH 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEYS. AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE DIETRICH RIVER OBSERVED DURING JULY AND SEPT 1974 WAS 10 TO 20 FT. VISUAL OBSERVATION IN THIS REACH RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT THIS STRETCH OF RIVER WAS NOT BOATABLE UNDER ANY CONDITIONS. (P4-280) DIETRICH RIVER BELOW KUYUKTUVUK CREEK (MI 21.5 TO MOUTH) THE DIETRICH RIVER DESCENDS FROM 2080 FT AT THE CONFLUENCE OF KUYUKTUVUK CREEK TO 1340 FT AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH BETTLES RIVER ABOUT 15 MI NORTHEAST OF WISEMAN WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 34.4 FT PER MI. (P4-284) DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY VELOCITY WAS DETERMINED TO BE 4 FT PER SEC AT BOTH THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK CONFLUENCE AND THE MOUTH OF THE DIETRICH RIVER. DURING SEPT THE VELOCITY WAS 5 FT PER SEC AT THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK CONFLUENCE, WHILE IT WAS ONLY 3 FT PER SEC AT THE MOUTH. (P4-285) DEPTH, DETERMINED DURING THE 1974 SURVEYS WAS 12 IN AT THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK AND 3 FT AT THE MOUTH. (P4-285) IN SEPT THE DEPTH WAS ONLY INCHES AT KUYUKTUVUK CREEK AND IT DROPPED TO ABOUT 18 IN NEAR THE MOUTH. IN JULY 1971 THE U.S.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PERFORMED A CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE DIETRICH RIVER. ON JULY 29 THE SURVEY TEAM OBSERVED A DEPTH OF 3 FT AT THE CENTER LINE CROSS-SECTION FOR THE PIPELINE CROSSING AND 5 FT ABOUT 900 FT UPSTREAM. (P4-286) MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD DEPTH WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 8 OR 9 FT IN THIS AREA. (P4-286) AVERAGE WIDTH IN THIS REACH WAS 20 TO 30 FT ABOVE DIETRICH CAMP DURING THE SEPT SURVEY WHILE 30 FT WAS TYPICAL DURING JULY 1974. BELOW DIETRICH CAMP WIDTH INCREASES TO 60 FT DURING SEP AND 80 FT DURING JULY. (P4-286) DURING THE CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY, THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY TEAM DETERMINED A MAIN CHANNEL WIDTH OF 180 FT ON JULY 29, 1971. MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOODING WIDTH AT THE PIPELINE CROSSING CENTER LINE WAS 750 TO 800 FT. (P4-286) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING BOTH THE JULY AND SEPT 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT MOST OF THE REACH ON THE DIETRICH RIVER BELOW THE JUNCTION WITH KUYUKTUVUK CREEK WAS NOT NAVIGABLE EVEN BY RAFTS. (P4-287) BELOW DIETRICH CAMP AT MILE 3.5 DOWNSTREAM THE RIVER SEEMED BOATABLE BY WATER CRAFT OF LITTLE DRAFT. (P4-287)

7533 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER DIETRICH RIVER

REFN 02832 00003 B 971

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/04/74 AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK ON THE DIETRICH RIVER DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 30 FT AND A DEPTH OF 12 IN AT MODERATE WATER STAGE. A FLOW RATE OF 4 FT PER SEC WAS RECORDED. A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS QUALIFIED THIS RIVER AS NOT BOATABLE. (P4-294) ANS DATED 09/18/74 AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUYUKTUVUK CREEK DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH ON THE DIETRICH OF 30 FT AND A VALLEY WIDTH OF 1/2 MI. WATER DEPTH AVERAGED 1 FT AT LOW RELATIVE WATER STAGE. A FLOW RATE OF 5 FT PER SEC WAS RECORDED. (P4-295) BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE 1-3 FT HIGH. ACCORDING A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THIS RIVER IS NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-295) ANS DATED 09/18/74 AT THE MOUTH OF THE DIETRICH RIVER DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 60 FT AND A DEPTH OF 1-2 FT AT LOW RELATIVE WATER STAGE. FLOW RATE WAS ABOUT 3 FT PER SEC AT AN ELEVATION OF 1300 FT. BANKS OF THE RIVER ROSE TO 3-4 FT. A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS DECLARED THIS RIVER NOT NAVIGABLE. (P4-296) ANS DATED 07/06/74 ON THE DIETRICH RIVER AT DIETRICH CAMPS DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 50 FT AND A DEPTH OF 2 FT AT MODERATE WATER STAGE. FLOW RATE WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING SWIFT. (P4-297) A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS MADE THE QUALITATIVE INFERENCE THAT DIETRICH CAMPS WAS THE OPTIMUM HEAD OF NAVIGATION TO FLOATABLE WATER CRAFT. (P4-297) SEE PLATE 6-13 FOR A RIVER PROFILE OF DIETRICH RIVER. SEE TABLE 5-1 FOR PHYSICAL DATA PERTAINING TO DIETRICH RIVER. SEE P 8-16 FOR NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT.

7534 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER DIETRICH RIVER

REFN 04069 00017 972

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N673835 W1494418 F330N 0100W 35

LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER

KEYH RIVER, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, LAKE, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF

ABST *FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE HANHOND RIVER JUST NORTH OF WISEMAN, INCLUDING THE EASTERN TRIBUTARY HEADING AT CHANDALAR LAKE (IT) FLOWS SOUTH 35 MI TO JOIN BETTLES RIVER TO FORM MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER 4.5 MI NORTHWEST OF HIEHL MOUNTAINS AND 35 MI WNW OF CHANDALAR, BROOKS RANGE. 67 38 30 N, 149 45 W. THE RIVER IS SHALLOW WITH MANY BRAIDED CHANNELS WHICH LIMITS BOATING POSSIBILITIES. THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE IS EXPECTED TO RUN THE COURSE OF THE RIVER IF APPROVED. UPLAND SLOPES FEATURE ALPINE TUNDRA, MOUNTAINS: ALPINE CLIMAX, AND WHITE SPRUCE ALONG THE LOWER RIVER. RIVER WATER: CLEAR. PUBLISHED JAN. 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

7535 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KAYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01212 927

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1762

ABST ARTHUR GREY FULLERTON IN NOV. 1927, LEFT FOR ALLAKAKET OR ST JOHNS IN THE WILDERNESS, ON THE KOYUKUK BY OVERLAND TRAIL WHICH WAS 120 MILES. (P43) HE WENT BY DOG SLED WITH A DOCTOR NEEDED AT KOYUKUK. THERE WERE RELIEF CABINS EVERY 10 MILES. (P43) HE LEFT FROM TANANA ON THE YUKON.

7536 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOGUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00765 800900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
 ABST D.C. FOOTE IN A PAPER ON ESKIMO HUNTING SYSTEM OF UPPER KOBUK, 1965, STATED THAT IN THE 19TH CENTURY THE KOBUK ESKIMOS AROUND PAH HAD TRADE CONNECTIONS WITH THE PEOPLE OF THE KOGUKUK RIVER. (P22) APPARENTLY THIS IS A TYPO ERROR SINCE THE ARTICLE WAS A ROUGH DRAFT AND SEVERAL TYPOS APPEARED. IT SHOULD BE THE KOYUKUK.

7537 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOKUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00026 00098 910
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST THE MINING POPULATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER THIS YEAR HAS ABOUT 125 MEN. THE AMOUNT OF GOLD TO THE MAN IS REPORTED AT ABOUT \$1,500, MAKING A TOTAL OF NEARLY \$200,000. MOST OF THE GOLD CAME FROM NOLAN CREEK. THE ISOLATION OF THE REGION IS ALL THAT KEEPS IT FROM INCREASING ITS PRODUCTION MANY TIMES. TRAVEL UP THE RIVER IS LONG. WITH INCREASING RIVER TRANSPORTATION, THE AREA WILL BE FURTHER PROSPECTED WITH ALMOST A COMPLETE ASSURANCE OF A REALLY GREAT PRODUCTION. IN "THE KOYUKUK'S PRODUCTION \$1500 TO A MAN". (P322) ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV 1910, NO 5.

7538 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00102 82401 0 882824
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER LEVEL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER,COMMUNITY,MINING,WATER CRAFT
 ABST YUKON PRESS VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1, FORT ADAMS, ALASKA, JAN 1,1894. "NEWS FROM THE KOUKUK RIVER." (P1, COLUMN 3) THE KOYUKUK RIVER FLOWS SW "PROBABLY 800 MILES" TO ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON. IN THE YEAR 1889 A NUMBER OF PROSPECTING MINERS TRAVELED OVERLAND (SLEDS AND SNOWSHOES) TO A POINT ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER ABOUT 400 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. ALTHOUGH THEY STAYED FOR MUCH OF THE SEASON, THE WATER LEVEL WAS TOO HIGH TO ACCOMPLISH MUCH. AS THEIR SUPPLIES WERE LOW, THEY DECIDED TO GO DOWN RIVER. THEY DID THIS WITH A BOAT OF UNKNOWN SIZE. AS THEY TRAVELED DOWN RIVER THE WATER LEVEL FELL. AT A POINT ABOUT 250 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH, THE GROUP CAME UPON A GRAVEL BAR WHICH PRODUCED SOME GOLD. THEY REMAINED AT THIS SITE FOR A FEW DAYS AND SET UP A ROCKER. THEIR SUPPLIES BEING VERY LOW, THEY WERE FORCED TO CONTINUE TO THE YUKON RIVER. ON ARRIVING AT NULATO, THEY OBTAINED SUPPLIES FROM THE STEAMER "YUKON" WHICH WAS THERE AT THE TIME. PART OF THE GROUP RETURNED TO THE GRAVEL BAR WHILE THE OTHERS RETURNED TO THE TANANA TRADING STATION TO PREPARE FOR THE WINTER. UPON RETURNING THE NEXT SPRING, THEY FOUND THE WATER LEVEL TO BE MUCH THE SAME AS IT HAD BEEN THE PREVIOUS YEAR. THEY WERE OF THE OPINION THAT THE GOLD WAS ONLY IN THE GRAVEL BARS OF THE MAIN RIVER AND THEREFORE THEY WERE AT THE MERCY OF THE WATER LEVEL. BECAUSE OF THIS, THEY PRODUCED NOTHING OF NOTE. IN THE SUMMER OF 1892, TWO MINERS WENT TO THE REGION TO ATTEMPT SOME RED-ROCK MINING. THEY HAD GOOD RESULTS ALONG THE NORTH FORK OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. IN 1893 THERE WAS PROSPECTING DONE ON CHAPMAN CREEK, DAVIS CREEK, SOUTH FORK AND QUARTZ CREEK. IN THE WINTER OF 1894 THERE WERE 22 MINERS IN THE REGION AND SIX OTHERS WINTERING AT THE TANANA TRADING STATION WITH INTENTIONS TO MOVE TO THE AREA IN THE SPRING. "ONE OF THE GREATEST FEATURES OF THE MINING SECTION OF THIS RIVER IS THE NON-APPEARANCE OF FROST." HOLES HAD BEEN SUNK TO 12 FT WITHOUT EVIDENCE OF "FROST" (PERMAFROST).

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1763

7539 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYAK RIVER
REFN 00122 917917
STOR 1603399049130009470
MQUT N645219 W1574152 KOTOS 0060W 20
LUPR 33
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MAP
ABST 1917 MAP SHOWS TRAIL FROM TANANA TO BETTLES CROSSING AT BETTLES AND JOINING THE KOYAK RIVER TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWED THE RIVER ON ITS N SIDE THE MAP BEGINS 50 MI BELOW ARCTIC CITY. TRAIL GOES TO ARCTIC CITY, BERGMAN, ALLEKAKET MISSION, PEAVEY, BETTLES AND N OFF THE MAP. THE MAP PRODUCED BY ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. IS PART OF THE RECORD.

7540 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYKUK RIVER
REFN 05914 886
STOR 1603399049130009470
MQUT N645219 W1574152 KOTOS 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,RIVER,EXPEDITION
ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1886, LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLAN AND PRIVATE FREDERICK W FICKETT EXPLORED THE KOYKUK RIVER FOR THE US ARMY. THEY HAD TWO ROWBOATS AND 3 NATIVES, AND ARRIVED AT ST MICHAEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON RIVER AUG 30,1886.

7541 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYOKUK RIVER
REFN 05248 901902
STOR 1603399049130009470
MQUT N645219 W1574152 KOTOS 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST IN 1902 HENDENHALL AND REABURN DESCENDED THE KOYOKUK TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA IN CANOES. (P117) IN 1901 F.C. SCHRADER AND PETERS WENT IN WINIER TO THE KOYOKUK WITH DOGTEAMS. THEY ASCENDED ONE OF THE NORTH FORKS OF THAT STREAM WITH CANOES, AND PORTAGED TO A BRANCH OF THE COLVILLE. (P117)

7542 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK
REFN 01396 885897
STOR 1603399049130009470
MQUT N645219 W1574152 KOTOS 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,ROUTE,RIVER
ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA," 1897, STATED THAT THE YUKON COULD BE REACHED FROM KOTZEBUE SOUND VIA THE KOYUKUK. (P18) "THE KOYAKUK WAS ASCENDED BY LIEUTENANT ALLEN FOR 532 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH. HE SAYS THAT AT THAT POINT, ALTHOUGH THERE HAD BEEN SEVERAL LARGE TRIBUTARIES, THE VOLUME OF WATER IN THE RIVER HAD NOT APPARENTLY DIMINISHED. HE ESTIMATES THAT THE KOYAKUK DRAINS 55,000 SQUARE MILES." (P23) 1885.

7543 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK
REFN 02853 975
STOR 1603399049130009470
MQUT N645219 W1574152 KOTOS 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST ZAGOSKIN, OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY, WAS AWARE OF THE FACT THAT NATIVES TRADED FURS FROM THE YUKON RIVER TO THE BUCKLAND VIA THE UPPER KOYUKUK. (P129) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

7544 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK
REFN 02892 928931

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1764

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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

ABST "ONCE (EREDDIE MOLLER) RAN OUT OF GAS IN THE KOYUKUK REGION AND LANDED ON A RIVER BAR. IT WAS 200 MILES TO THE NEAREST TOWN. HE BUILT A RAFT ON LOGS, FLOATED DOWNSTREAM TO THE SETTLEMENT AND BOUGHT SOME MOTORBOAT GAS. LOADING IT INTO A CANDE, HE PADDLED LABORIOUSLY UPSTREAM, FUELED HIS PLANE WITH THE HEAVY STUFF AND TOOK OFF." (P.119)

7545 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00046 907

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY

ABST A 1907 LETTER INDICATED A STEAMBOAT WHICH TRAVELED AS FAR AS BETTLES ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, THE WATER ABOVE BETTLES BEING TOO SHALLOW FOR STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION. FROM BETTLES UP RIVER TRAVEL WAS BY MEANS OF A SCOW DRAWN BY TWO HORSES AND MEN POLING. WHEN THE WATER WAS TOO RAPID OR DEEP THE HORSES WERE TAKEN ON BOARD THE SCOW, WHICH HAD A CAPACITY OF 10 TO 15 TONS. THIS SERVICE WAS CONDUCTED BY THE GLENN BROTHERS FREIGHTERS. THERE WAS ONE STORE AND ONE ROADHOUSE IN COLDFOOT. (P410)

7546 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00049 908

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY

ABST IN A 1908 MAGAZINE EDITORIAL AN IMPORTANT GOLD STRIKE WAS REPORTED ON ONE OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER. AN OLD CHANNEL HAD BEEN FOUND 125 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE, AND PAY HAD BEEN FOUND AS HIGH AS \$200 A PAN. MOST OF THE GOLD PREVIOUSLY EXTRACTED FROM THE KOYUKUK HAD COME FROM SHALLOW PLACERS, WHICH ARE USUALLY WASHED OUT OF OLD CHANNEL DEPOSITS. (P428)

7547 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00026 00055 908

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "PROMISING MINING CAMP" IS AN ARTICLE FROM ALASKA-YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME V, APRIL, 1908, NUMBER 2, P90-93, DESCRIBING MINING ACTIVITIES IN THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT. AT THAT TIME IT WAS REPORTED THAT \$15,000 WERE PANNED OUT IN 50 PANS OF GRAVEL FROM AN OLD CHANNEL WHICH WAS FOUND 125 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE. PROBABLY \$1,000,000 IN GOLD HAD COME FROM SHALLOW PLACERS IN THE REGION. (P90) THE COMMUNITY OF COLDFOOT IS THE BASE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW STRIKE. IT IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, 600 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH, AND A FEW MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION. THE KOYUKUK IS A DIFFICULT STREAM TO NAVIGATE, IN PLACES SO SHALLOW THAT ORDINARY RIVER STEAMBOATS CANNOT ASCEND IT. A FEW YEARS BEFORE THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY CONSTRUCTED A RIVER BOAT ESPECIALLY FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER, CALLED THE "KOYUKUK". IT DRAWS NEAR 23 INCHES OF WATER AND HAS BEEN ABLE TO ASCEND THE RIVER AS FAR AS BERGMAN. FROM THIS POINT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ARE TRANSPORTED HIGHER UP RIVER ON SCOWS DRAWN BY HORSES. (P91) THE PREVAILING WAGE FOR MINERS IN THE REGION IS \$10 DOLLARS A DAY. THERE APPEARS TO BE A MINERALIZED BELT 15 OR 20 MILES WIDE WHICH CROSSES THE RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF IRON MOUNTAIN. THERE ARE HIGH BARS ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER COVERED WITH SPRUCE FOREST, ON IN THESE BARS GOLD MAY BE FOUND VERY NEAR THE SURFACE AND TO A DEPTH OF 15 OR 16 FEET. (P92)

7548 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1765

REFN 00026 00084 910
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THERE HAVE BEEN SPLENDID REPORTS FROM THE KOYUKUK COUNTRY. SEVERAL NEW DISCOVERIES HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE REGION AND GOOD PAY HAS BEEN TAKEN OUT. (P421) (DATE OF ARTICLE 1910)

7549 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00044 95901 W 959
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT
 ABST "THE NOME NUGGET", FRIDAY, SEPT. 1, 1959. "DRILLING RIG FOR KATEEL EXPLORATION REACHES THE KOYUKUK RIVER."
 "TUGS ARE BEING ASSEMBLED NOW AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO TRANSPORT OIL DRILLING EQUIPMENT TO THE KATEEL AREA. JACK BULLOCK'S B AND R TUG AND BARGE CO BROUGHT THE OIL RIG FROM BARROW TO THE KOYUKUK FOR THE EXPLORATION SERVICES. DRILLING IS STARTING AS SOON AS THE EQUIPMENT CAN BE ERECTED ON THE SITE." (P6)

7550 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00076 90603 U 906
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY
 ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, TUES JUL 3, 1906. VOL 1. "THE 'DELTA' SAILED FROM NULATO YESTERDAY FOR BETTLES."

7551 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00076 90604 Y 906
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES", AUG 4, 1906, ON PAGE 3, AN ARTICLE ON G H HOLMES TRAVELS TO BETTLES ON THE KOYUKUK BY STEAMBOAT. "THE LAST PRACTICAL STAM NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER." THE 70 MI FROM BETTLES TO COLDFOOT WAS COVERED IN A POLING BOAT. (P3)

7552 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00076 90611 Y 906
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES" OF SATURDAY AUG 11, 1906 MENTIONED A NEW, LIGHT STEAMER "KOYUKUK" TO REPLACE WRECKED STEAMER OF THAT NAME AND TO RUN ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. PROPERTY OF THE N. C COMPANY, THE CRAFT DRAWS 20 INCHES WHEN LOADED WITH 65 TONS. SHE WILL REPLACE THE "DELTA" WHICH HAD BEEN USED ON THE BETTLES RUN. (P3)

7553 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00076 91301 T 913
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1766

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.

7554 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00076 91306 W 913

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUW N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ARTICLE ENTITLED "ROADS GREATEST NEED OF KOYUKUK, SAYS MINING MAN" PUBLISHED SEPTEMBER 6, 1913. AT PRESENT THE MAIL GOES FROM GIBBON TO THE KOYUKUK BY WATER AND "THE CONSIGNMENTS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN." J. M. HASTINGS STATED THAT IF THE TRAIL COULD BE IMPROVED IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO RUN AN AUTOMOBILE FROM GIBBON THROUGH TO WISEMAN, THUS CUTTING THE MAIL ROUTE FROM 1,000 MILES TO A LITTLE MORE THAN 120 MILES. THE WORST STRETCH OF THIS TRAIL IS THE FIRST 30 MILES OUT OF GIBBON. IF THIS COULD BE PREPARED IT WOULD BE POSSIBLE TO RUN AUTOS THROUGH WINTER AND SUMMER. MR HASTINGS, WHO WAS INTERVIEWED FOR THIS ARTICLE, TRAVELED FROM BETTLES TO GIBBON IN A GASOLINE LAUNCH, THE "DAN."

7555 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00076 91311 T 913

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUW N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES JUNE 11, 1913 ARTICLE ENTITLED "EIGHT ARE GOING ON THE STEAMER" THE SIDE-WHEELER "SILVER KING" WITH GASOLINE AUXILIARY IS TO LEAVE FAIRBANKS THIS AFTERNOON FOR WILD CREEK IN THE KOYUKUK CAMP. SIDE WHEELS MAKE IT ADAPTABLE TO THE SWIFT KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. THE GASOLINE AUXILIARY FURNISHES POWER IN THE REAR, WHILE SIDEWHEELS ARE USED TO DIRECT THE BOAT WHERE A RUDDER WOULD BE IMPRACTICAL. THE CRAFT IS USEFUL IN SWIFT SHALLOW WATER.

7556 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00076 91325 S 913

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUW N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON 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. FERRO 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.

7557 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00076 91423 U 914

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUW N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1767

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER,ROUTE

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, JULY 23,1914 ARTICLE ENTITLED "HEDGER RETURNS FROM SUCCESSFUL TRIP. DR HEDGER RETURNED TO FAIRBANKS AFTER A 3 MONTH TRIP TO WISEMAN, BETTLES AND THE SURROUNDING AREA. THIS MINING REGION HAS PRODUCED APPROXIMATELY \$250,000 ANNUALLY FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS THEY LEFT FAIRBANKS ON APRIL 2ND AND ARRIVED AT WISEMAN ON THE 16TH. THE TRAIL THEY FOLLOWED WAS GOOD AND WITH THE "DOG'S, WE MADE GOOD TIME". WHILE IN THE KOYUKUK HE SECURED SOME PLACER GROUND ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK AND ALSO ON ADA CREEK. THE POPULATION OF THE WHOLE KOYUKUK DISTRICT ESTIMATED AT 250 AND AVERAGE PRODUCTION OF \$1,000 PER PERSON. FREIGHT TO BETTLES IS \$80. PER TON, WITH EXCEPTIONS. THE EXCEPTIONS INCLUDE EVERYTHING BUT PIG IRON. THE DISTANCE BETWEEN BETTLES TO WISEMAN IS 80 MILES BY RIVER AND FREIGHT RATES ARE \$140 A TON. METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION IS BY SCOWS, HAULED BY HORSES. DURING HIGH WATER OR EXTREMELY LOW WATER THE SCOWS CANNOT OPERATE. ON EACH TRIP THE SCOWS TAKE FROM 9 TO 14 TONS TOGETHER WITH 3 OR 4 HORSES. AUTHOR NOTES THAT WITH GOVERNMENT AID THE ROADS COULD BE IMPROVED AND FREIGHT RATES LOWERED. FREIGHT RATES WERE NOTED AS BEING A GREAT HANDICAP TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE AREA. A WINTER TRAIL EXISTS FROM BETTLES TO WISEMAN, ABOUT 70 MILES LONG. WINTER FREIGHT RATE IS 10 CENTS PER POUND OR \$200 PER TON. FROM WISEMAN TO NOLAN CREEK 7 MILES, THE SUMMER FREIGHT RATE IS 7 CENTS A POUND AND IN THE WINTER 3 CENTS A POUND. FROM WISEMAN TO HAMMOND RIVER, 6 MI, THE SUMMER RATE IS 5 CENTS AND WINTER RATE IS 2 CENTS. IN WINTER MAIL SERVICE CONSISTS OF ONE CONSIGNMENT LANDING EVERY MONTH AND IN THE SUMMER THE MAIL GETS AS FAR AS BETTLES WHENEVER A BOAT GETS UP THERE WHICH IS SELDOM. FROM BETTLES TO WISEMAN THE MAIL IS DISPATCHED WHENEVER THE SCOWS RUN WHICH VARYS FROM ONCE A MONTH TO TWICE DURING THE ENTIRE OPEN SEASON. THE AUTHOR LEFT BETTLES ON THE 10TH OF JULY AT 8 PM ONE THE STEAMER "RELIANCE" AND TRAVELED 75 MILES. THERE THEY NOTED THE LAUNCH "SEAL PUP" WAS SUNK. AFTER REMOVING THE MUD AND WATER THEY TOWED IT TO THE "RELIANCE" AND BROUGHT IT DOWN TO NULATO. THE LAUNCH CONTAINED A 30-30 RIFLE, A 22 PUMP GUN AND SOME MEN'S CLOTHING.

7558 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00076 91428 U 914

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES, JULY 28,1914, ARTICLE ENTITLED "SHUSANA OFF ON LONG TRIP" THE LITTLE STEAMER "SHUSANA" LEFT FAIRBANKS LAST EVENING WITH A LIGHT LOAD OF FREIGHT AND A GOOD SIZED CREW. THE BOAT IS TO CONNECT WITH THE STEAMER "JULIA" AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK AND FROM THERE TO BETTLES WILL HAVE A CARGO OF APPROXIMATELY 150 TONS OF FREIGHT FOR SMITH AND NELSON. A BARGE, THE "PELICAN" BUILT FOR THE SHUSANA HAS AN EXTREMELY LIGHT DRAFT. THE ROUND TRIP TO BETTLES AND BACK IS EXPECTED TO TAKE 25 DAYS. CAPTAIN T S HAYNES HAS MADE MANY SUCCESSFUL TRIPS TO THE KOYUKUK. ED HACKETT IS THE OWNER OF THIS STEAMER.

7559 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00079 91910 X 919

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,RIVER

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ABOUT ACTIVITY IN THE KOYUKUK AREA. 10/22/19. REGARDING THE HOG RIVER DISTRICT, WHERE A NUMBER OF OUTFITS WILL PROSPECT THIS WINTER, AVERILL SAYS HE WAS INFORMED BY HARRY OWENS THAT ONLY PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND THUS FAR. PROVISIONS FOR THE DISTRICT ARE SUPPLIED BY SAN DUBIN, WHO HAS ESTABLISHED A STORE AND TRADING-POST ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF HOG, AND ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE DIGGINGS. TWELVE OR FIFTEEN MEN WILL WINTER IN THE CHANDALAR COUNTRY, MOSTLY ALONG THE WEST FORK. SOME OF THE WORK CONTEMPLATED WILL BE DONE ON LITTLE SQUAW CREEK.

7560 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00079 92013 V 920

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1768

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW RIVER,FLOOD,OBSTRUCTION,ICE,TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE

ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS CONTAINED AN ARTICLE IN THE 8/13/20 ISSUE. "KOYUKUK FLOODED AT BREAKUP TIME." THE HIGHEST WATER EVER RECORDED IN THE KOYUKUK VALLEY INUNDATED A LARGE SECTION OF COUNTRY BELOW HOG RIVER DURING THE BREAKUP LAST SPRING, ACCORDING TO FUEL AGENT J.W. WILSON, OF THE WHITE PASS COMPANY, WHO ARRIVED IN NENANA TODAY ABOARD THE STEAMER TANANA. MR WILSON IS MAKING THE ROUNDS OF THE INTERIOR CAMPS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS OFFICIAL DUTIES AND IS JUST BACK FROM HIS FIRST VISIT TO THE KOYUKUK. HE SAW ICE MARKS ON THE TREES MORE THAN 30 FEET ABOVE THE PRESENT LEVEL OF THE RIVER AND WAS INFORMED BY AN INDIAN THAT THE COUNTRY JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HOG RIVER RESEMBLED A VAST LAKE. THE INDIAN TRAVELED ACROSS COUNTRY IN A CANOE, WINDING HIS WAY THROUGH THE STANDING TIMBER WHICH WAS ALL BUT SUBMERGED. THE COMPANY HAD A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF CORD WOOD PILED ALONG THE BANK WHEN THE HIGH WATER CAME, BUT VERY LITTLE OF IT WAS REALLY LOST, ALTHOUGH MOST OF IT WAS DISTURBED BY THE ICE, ENTIRE PILES HAVING BEEN PUSHED FAR BACK INTO THE WOODS, WHERE IT WAS LEFT BY THE RECEDING FLOOD. THE HIGH WATER WAS CAUSED BY AN ICEJAM. (P3)

7561 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00079 92310 S 923

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON MAY 10,1923 IT STATES, "ESPECIALLY GREAT VIGILANCE IS TO BE HAD IN REFERENCE TO SERVICE, NOTABLY TO CONNECTING SMALL BOATS ON THE UPPER TANANA, THE TOLOVANA, KOYUKUK, IDIAROD, AND INNOKO RIVERS. THE FLOATING HOTEL "OIL CITY" AT HOLY CROSS IS TO SUPERVISED. IN THIS CONNECTION THE SUPERINTENDENT WILL NEED TO MAKE FREQUENT TRIPS ALONG THE RIVER AND SEE THAT EVERY POSSIBLE CLASS OF BUSINESS, FREIGHT AND PASSENGER, IS BEING OBTAINED. (P2)

7562 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00079 92324 S 923

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NENANA NEWS ON MAY 24,1923, IT STATES THAT THE NEW RAILROAD STEAMER SERVICE WILL CONNECT WITH "PRIVATELY OWNED LAUNCHES" TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK.

7563 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00102 89501 T 895

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST YUKON PRESS VOLUME 1 NUMBER 3, JUNE 1,1895, FORT ADAMS, ALASKA "NEWS FROM THE KOYUKUK" (P3, COLUMN 2) MINERS WERE HAVING GOOD LUCK ON THE TRAMWAY BAR. THE CLAIM WAS PAYING \$20-\$40 PER DAY. OTHER BARS IN THE AREA WERE BEING PROSPECTED.

7564 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00102 89931 D 898

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST YUKON PRESS VOLUME IV, NUMBER 3, CIRCLE CITY, ALASKA, JAN 31,1899. "NEWS FROM THE KOYUKUK" (P1, COLUMN 1) A PARTY OF PEOPLE TRAVELLED UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898 ON THE STEAMER DOROTHY AS FAR AS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1769

ARCTIC CITY. THE GROUP CAME OUT OF THAT AREA IN JAN 1899 IN ORDER TO OBTAIN ANOTHER BOAT WITH THE SAME POWER AND DIMENSIONS AS THE DOROTHY, BUT WITH LESS DRAFT "SO AS TO BE ABLE TO PASS THE RIFFLES ABOVE ARCTIC AND REACH JIM TOWN, THE PRESENT CENTER OF SUPPLIES FOR THE KOYUKUK MINING DISTRICT. JIM TOWN IS SUPPOSED TO BE THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AND IS THE FARTHEST VILLAGE UP THE RIVER." THE FOLLOWING AREAS ARE MENTIONED AS HAVING GOOD OR FAIR PROSPECTS IN THE AREA: DAVIS CREEK, EUREKA CREEK, TRAMWAY BAR, SQUAW CREEK, DOUGLAS CREEK, COLEMAN CREEK, CHAPMAN CREEK, HACKENZIE CREEK, MOSQUITO CREEK, GRANITE CREEK AND TWELVE MILE CREEK. ALSO GOLD AND WASHINGTON GULCHES. "PEAVY IS THE LARGEST TOWN AT PRESENT ON THE KOYUKUK." THE POST OFFICE IS AT BERGEMAN. THERE WERE TRAILS LEADING INTO THE AREA FROM TANANA, MUNOOK AND FORT HANLIN. THE POPULATION OF THE AREA WAS SAID TO BE 2000 AND 53 BOATS WINTERED THERE DURING 1898-1899.

- 7565 WAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00108 93014 U 930
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER
 ABST THE FAIRBANKS NEWS MINER CARRIED AN ARTICLE ON JULY 14, 1930. "KOYUKUK BOAT REACHES HERE." CAPTAIN GEORGE BLACK MOORED THE GAS BOAT BERTHA AT THE NORTH SIDE OF THE CHENA SLOUGH SATURDAY EVENING AFTER MAKING A TRIP UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO BETTLES WITH MAIL AND FREIGHT IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FRED CLARK. CLARK WILL MAKE THE REMAINING THREE VOYAGES. TWENTY-TWO TONS WERE TAKEN TO BETTLES ON THE FIRST TRIP, 10 TONS BEING MAIL FOR KOYUKUK POINTS WHICH HAD ACCUMULATED DURING THE WINTER. MAIL AND FREIGHT FOR WISEMAN WAS TO BE CARRIED FROM BETTLES BY JACK WHITE BUT HE HAD NOT ARRIVED THERE WHEN THE BERTHA LEFT. THERE IS LITTLE ACTIVITY IN THAT DISTRICT CAPTAIN BLACK REPORTS OUTSIDE OF PROSPECTING OPERATIONS BEING CARRIED ON AT WILD RIVER, ABOUT 60 MILES FROM BETTLES. SEVERAL OUTFITS ARE PROSPECTING ALONG THE RIVER. GUS WAGNER, WHO HAS BEEN COOKING AT THE MODEL CAFE, WAS MET AT RUBY. HE WAS ENROUTE TO WILD RIVER, WHERE HE INTENDS TO PROSPECT DURING THE NEXT TWO YEARS. HE IS MAKING THE TRIP IN A BOAT POWERED WITH AN OUTBOARD MOTOR. (P5)
- 7566 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE KOYUKUK TRAIL FOLLOWS THE E SIDE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM WISEMAN PAST COLDFOOT AND HARRIET CREEK. IT CROSSES THE KOYUKUK ABOUT 20 MILES ABOVE BETTLES AND CONTINUES ON THE W SIDE OF THE RIVER TO BERGMAN WHERE IT AGAIN CROSSES THE RIVER AND HEADS OVERLAND TO FORT GIBBON.
- 7567 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT ON PIPELINE, SOUTHERN FOOTHILLS OF BROOKS RANGE HAVE S AND W FLOWING STREAMS WHICH ARE TRIBUTARIES OF KOYUKUK. VEGETATION VARIES FROM OPEN TREELESS LOWLAND AND UPLAND TUNDRA TO HEAVILY TREED LOWLAND AND UPLAND TAIGA LOCATED BETWEEN DIETRICH RIVER ON N AND FISH CREEK ON S.
- 7568 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00457 973
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1770

ABST A PHOTO SHOWS FOUR BOATS TIED UP ON THE RIVER'S SHORE. CAPTION: "RIVER TRANSPORT...KOYUKUK RIVER." (P125)

7569 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00464 905905
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN PROPOSAL TO BUILD ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS FOR 600 MI.(P20)

7570 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00479 885885
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN C L ANDREWS STORY OF ALASKA 1885, H T ALLEN PARTIALLY EXPLORED THE RIVER. (P161) BY BOAT.

7571 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00497 877
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE
 ABST SISTER MARY HILDRED TRANSLATED MAURICE DE BAETS' LIFE OF BISHOP SEGHERS FROM FRENCH TO ENGLISH IN 1943. BISHOP SEGHERS WAS A MISSIONARY ACTIVE IN ALASKA FROM 1877 TO 1886. ON OCT. 30, 1877, BISHOP SEGHERS LEFT NULATO WITH A RUSSIAN AND CANADIAN TO VISIT THE KOYUKUK RIVER. HE WENT BY DOG SLED. ON OCT. 31, 1877 HE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, BUT TOOK A SHORT CUT ALONG ONE OF ITS BRANCHES AND MET THE RIVER AGAIN 6 DAYS LATER. THE PARTY FOLLOWED IT FOR 12 MI. ON NOV. 7, THE ICE GAVE WAY AT A POINT WHERE THE RIVER WAS 30 FT. DEEP. RETURNED TO NULATO BY NOV. 11, 1877. THE RETURN WAS NOT RECORDED.

7572 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00497 877
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ICE
 ABST SISTER MARY HILDRED TRANSLATED MAURICE DE BAETS' LIFE OF BISHOP SEGHERS FROM FRENCH TO ENGLISH IN 1943. BISHOP SEGHERS WAS A MISSIONARY ACTIVE IN ALASKA FROM 1877 TO 1886. ON OCT. 30, 1877, BISHOP SEGHERS LEFT NULATO WITH A RUSSIAN AND CANADIAN TO VISIT THE KOYUKUK RIVER. HE WENT BY DOG SLED. ON OCT. 31, 1877 HE REACHED THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, BUT TOOK A SHORT CUT ALONG ONE OF ITS BRANCHES AND MET THE RIVER AGAIN 6 DAYS LATER. THE PARTY FOLLOWED IT FOR 12 MI. ON NOV. 7, THE ICE GAVE WAY AT A POINT WHERE THE RIVER WAS 30 FT. DEEP. RETURNED TO NULATO BY NOV. 11, 1877. THE RETURN WAS NOT RECORDED.

7573 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00529 936
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,VEGETATION
 ABST THE FORESTS OF THE ALLUVIAL FLATS (LIMITED TO THE SHORES OF STREAMS OR THE MEANDER BELTS OF THE LARGER RIVERS) CONTAIN WHITE SPRUCE, BALSAM POPLAR, WILLOWS, THE WHITE AND THE BLACK BIRCH, AND ALDER. THEY ARE FOUND ALONG ALL THE RIVER COURSES IN THE REGION EXCEPT AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1771

RIVERS." (P17-18) AUTHORS BAXTER AND HADSWORTH MADE THIS STATEMENT IN REGARD TO THEIR FORESTRY FIELDWORK IN 1936 ON THE YUKON RIVER NEAR VILLAGE OF KOYUKUK. FIELDWORK DID NOT INCLUDE KOYUKUK RIVER.

- 7574 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00559 800900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST AUTHOR BRADAC DISCUSSES THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ALASKA. "THE KOYUKUK NAVIGABLE FOR 600 MI. DRAINS AN AREA OF 25,000 SQ MI. IT IS CHARACTERIZED BY STRONG CURRENTS, GREAT EROSION AND SHIFTING CHANNELS THAT ARE THE BANE OF RIVER PILOTS." (P16)
- 7575 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00567 909
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFFIC
 ABST THE CHART OF ANALYSIS OF ALASKA COAL, COMPILED FROM U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORTS SHOW THAT THE KOYUKUK RIVER HAS SUBBITUMINOUS COAL. (P18)
- 7576 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00571 909
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE GREAT INTERIOR OF ALASKA AND MENTIONS THE LARGER RIVERS. "NUMEROUS REPORTS OF PAYING GOLD IN PLACER AND QUARTZ HAVE RECENTLY BEEN MADE. THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION IS ABOUT \$150,000. BOATS RUN UP AS FAR AS BETTLES AND POLING EXTENDS TO COLD FOOT." (P89)
- 7577 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00575 895898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW MINING, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, DREDGING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, PAST USAGE
 ABST MINER BRUCE WRITES AN EXTENSIVE HISTORY, RESOURCES, GOLD FIELDS, ROUTES, AND SCENERY OF ALASKA. IN DISCUSSING MINERALS HE MENTIONS THAT IN THE SUMMER OF 1890, TWO MINERS FROM THE YUKON MADE THEIR WAY TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER FOLLOWING DOWN THIS STREAM TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SELAWIK RIVER THEY FOUND GOLD IN EVERY INSTANCE." (P50) IN MENTIONING THE NAVIGABLE TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON FOR SMALL LIGHT DRAFT BOATS THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE FOR A DISTANCE OF 300 MILES. (P166) "SIX YEARS AGO SOME RICH GOLD DISCOVERIES WERE MADE IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER WHICH WERE PROSPECTED VIGOROUSLY THE FOLLOWING YEAR WITH GOOD RESULTS." (P186) THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THAT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898 MINERS HAD STARTED FOR THE KLONDIKE LEFT OFF AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK AND DISTRIBUTED THEMSELVES ALONG THE RIVER AND ITS BRANCHES FOR OVER 300 MILES. "OVER 20 RIVER BOATS ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK, AND SEVEN DREDGING MACHINES OPERATED ALONG ITS BANK AND ON THE BARS, IT IS SAID, WITH SPLENDID RESULTS. A TOWN NAMED PEAVY WAS LOCATED JUST ABOVE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND SEVERAL MINERS ARE WINTERING IN THIS VICINITY AND PROSPECTING THE COUNTRY VIGOROUSLY." (P187)
- 7578 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00586 919
 STOR 1603399049130009470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1772

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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

ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE KOYUKUK IS SOME 700 MI LONG AND "NAVIGABLE FOR A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE DISTANCE." (P207) THE TRIP BY BOAT ON THE LOWER PART IS MONOTONOUS DUE TO THE SLACK CURRENT AND WINDING CHANNEL. THE SHORES ARE DENSELY WOODED. GRADUALLY THE BANKS GROW ROCKIER AND THE CURRENT GETS SWIFTER. IN ONE PLACE ARE RAPIDS TO WHICH MINERS MAKING THEIR WAY UP RIVER IN SMALL BOATS HAVE GIVEN THE NAME OF "MEASLEY CHUTE." ALLAKAKET IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENTS. BEYOND HERE NAVIGATION BECOMES DIFFICULT AS NUMEROUS BARS AND SLOUGHS APPEAR. AT LAST BETTLES IS REACHED, "PRACTICALLY THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION AND THE CHIEF SETTLEMENT OF THE RIVER." (P208) BEYOND BETTLES FREIGHT AND SUPPLIES ARE SENT BY HORSE SCOWS. THESE ARE LARGE FLAT BOATS WITH AN INTERCHANGEABLE PROPELLING POWER OF GAS ENGINES AND HORSES. (P209) NORTHWARD OF BETTLES THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO FORKS. ON THE MIDDLE FORK THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH A CANYON, THE CHANNEL IS NARROW, THE BANKS STEEP AND HERE AND THERE ARE ERODED ROCK MASSES RESEMBLING HUMANS. COLD FOOT IN ON THIS FORK. FROM COLDFOOT ONE CAN PORTAGE TO THE UPPER WATERS OF THE CHANDALAR. DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

7579 MATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00589 942

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC, ROUTE, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, VEGETATION, MAP, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE THE ROUTE GOES NW FROM THE VICINITY OF GALENA ACROSS A SILT TABLE, THEN ALONG FOOTHILLS TO THE CROSSING OF KOYUKUK 7 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. WIDTH OF RIVER AT CROSSING IS 800 FT. (P.16) BENCHES ON BOTH SIDES ARE 20 FT. HIGH (P.16) HIGH WATER MARK ON TIMBER IS 6 FT. ABOVE GROUND. (P.16) FOLLOWS BLUFF 19 MILES TO A PASS 750 FT. HIGH. (P.16) THE FAIRBANKS TO KOTZEBUE ROUTE COMES N. FROM LAKE MANTENOUTI TO BERGMAN, AN ABANDONED VILLAGE IN THE KOYUKUK, 8 MI SW OF ALATNA VILLAGE. (P.20) THE ROUTE WILL CROSS THE RIVER EITHER 1500 FT UPSTREAM FROM BERGMAN WHERE RIVER IS 720 FT. WIDE OR 4500 FT. UPSTREAM WHERE RIVER IS 1340 FT. WIDE. (P.20) FIRST CROSSING HAS SILT BANKS; THE SECOND GRAVEL BANKS. ALSO A GRAVEL ISLAND IN THE SECOND CROSSING. (P.20) AT HIGH WATER, RIVER REMAINED IN ITS BANKS ACCORDING TO LOCALS. (P.20) AN ALTERNATE ROUTE TO TELLER CROSSES THE RIVER 24 MI. N. OF ITS MOUTH. (P.22) IT CONTINUES N ON W BANK OF RIVER UNTIL KATEEL RIVER IS REACHED. (P.22) STRAIGHT-GRAINED FAST GROWING TIMBER HAS BEEN FOUND AT ALATNA. (P.27) A SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSIT OF 20 -30 MILES WIDE EXTENDS FROM MOUTH OF WHAKATNA CREEK TO EAST SIDE OF LOWER KOYUKUK. (P.31) THE VALLEYS IN THE AREA ARE SILT-GRAVEL BOTTOMED. (P.33) BLUFF CUTS ALONG THE RIVER ARE PROBABLY SILT WITH MINOR GRAVEL LENSES. (P.33) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE CROSSES THE RIVER AT MILE 331 WHERE THE RIVER HAS AN ELEVATION OF 300 FT. (MAP B-5, P. 28) A MAP IS INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT. 2 PHOTOS OF KOYUKUK VILLAGE--1) "KOYUKUK VILLAGE AT LOW WATER" SHOWS VILLAGE QUITE A REASONABLE DISTANCE UP ON BANK. IT IS A LONG DISTANCE SHOT AND NOT CLEAR. 2) "KOYUKUK VILLAGE DURING 1937 FLOOD" A CLOSE UP SHOWS THE WATER UP TO THE EAVES OF THE ROOFS. NO PAGE NO. BUT C-19. J L MCPHERSON SUBMITTED A PROPOSED ALTERNATE ROUTE. "THE POINT OF CROSSING OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER CAN ONLY BE DECIDED AFTER A CAREFUL EXAMINATION IS MADE OF THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL. THE LENGTH OF THE CROSSING WILL PROBABLY BE ABOUT 1,200 FEET AS THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE, A DRAW SPAN WILL BE REQUIRED, ...THE CURRENT IS SLIGHT." (P D-3)

7580 MATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00599 902

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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

ABST MR F LISCHKE, A FORMER RESIDENT OF DAWSON WHO WORKED FOR THE YUKON SUN PROVIDES AN ACCOUNT OF THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT. THE RIVER IS 800 MI LONG AND DRAINS AN AREA OF 44,000 SQ MI. FOR THE FIRST 600 MI FROM ITS

CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON IT IS DEEP, SLUGGISH AND CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL. AFTER THIS POINT NUMEROUS LARGE TRIBUTARIES COME IN FROM DIVERSE LOCALITIES. THESE TRIBUTARIES HEAD IN THE RUGGED MOUNTAIN PEAKS AND HAVE CONSIDERABLE FALL AND ARE OBSTRUCTED BY SHALLOW RIPPLES AND BARS WHICH MAKE THEM UNNAVIGABLE FOR ANYTHING OUTSIDE OF A POLING BOAT. (P25) THE COARSE GOLD IS FOUND IN A BELT OF MICA SCHIST WHICH CROSS-CUTS THE COUNTRY FROM NORTHWEST TO SOUTHEAST FOR A DISTANCE OF 200 MI. IN THE SHAPE OF HIGH, ABRUPT, CLEAR-CUT MT. PEAKS. BELOW THE SCHIST BELT IS A FORMATION OF SEMI-GRANITE, BELOW THIS ARE VAST REEFS OF CONGLOMERATE COMPOSED OF SMOOTH WASH GRAVEL, AND BELOW THIS IN THE FLATS ARE THE AURIFEROUS GRAVEL BANKS AND BEDS. (P26) THE PRINCIPAL MINING OPERATIONS DURING THE 1901 SEASON WERE ON GOLD BENCH, MYRTLE, EMMA AND GOLD CREEKS. NEW GROUND OF A PAY CHARACTER HAS BEEN RECENTLY UNEARTHED ON UNION GULCH, CONFEDERATE GULCH, HAMMOND R, KELLY'S MISTAKE, HERRIMAN, SLATE, BOULDER, GLACIER, CALIFORNIA, VERMONT, BUCKEYE AND SWIFT CREEKS. THE AREA IS ALSO PROMISING AS A QUARTZ CAMP, IN ALL THE BEDS CAN BE FOUND FLOAT AND WASH OF ALL KINDS OF MINERAL-BEARING QUARTZ. FRAGMENTS OF COPPER ORE, NATIVE AND PEACOCK, IRON, SILVER, LEAD, GOLD, FREE AND REFRACTORY, NICKEL AND PLATINUM CAN BE FOUND IN ALMOST EVERY CREEK BED. ORE HAS BEEN FOUND ON MILK CREEK AND A TRIBUTARY OF JOHN RIVER. BETTLES IS AT THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION "UP TO THE PRESENT BOATS HAVE HAD A HARD TIME TO REACH BETTLES, AND VERY FEW OF THE LARGER ONES COULD REACH THAT POINT. ONE MI ABOVE BETTLES THE KOYUKUK WATERS ARE CUT IN TWAIN BY THE INFLOW OF JOHN CREEK. NINE MI FARTHER UP THEY AGAIN SPLIT AT WILDCREEK, AND 17 MI STILL FURTHER BY THE INFLOW OF THE NORTH FORK, SO IT CAN BE READILY SEEN THAT IT IS NOT PRACTICABLE TO GO FAR ABOVE BETTLES WITH STEAM BOATS. (P11,27) COLFOOT IS 60 MI ABOVE BETTLES AT THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK. GOLDR WILL BE BUILT AT THE MOUTH OF HAMMOND RIVER.

7581 MAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00600 970973

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,MAP

ABST THIS IS A REPORT BY AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF ANTHROPOLOGISTS ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES ALONG THE PROPOSED TRANSALASKA OIL PIPELINE ROUTE. SURVEY CREWS WALKED NEARBY THE TOTAL LENGTH OF THE NORTHERN SECTION IN THE VALLEY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. RECONNAISSANCE WAS ALSO ACCOMPLISHED BY GROUND VEHICLES, BOATS, CONVENTIONAL AIRCRAFT, AND HELICOPTERS. MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE FOUND IN THE VALLEY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P15) A MAP SHOWING THE LOCATION OF THIS SITE CAN BE FOUND ON PAGE 21.

7582 MAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00608 923

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER MENTIONS THE KOYUKUK RIVER WHILE ON BOAT DOWN THE YUKON AS PART OF AN ALASKAN TOUR AROUND 1923, "BETTLES IS ONE OF THE...TRADING STATIONS, THE HEAD OF STEAMSHIP NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM BETTLES SUPPLIES ARE CARRIED SOMETHING LIKE 50 MI ACROSS COUNTRY TO PLACER MINES." (P146) ANOTHER TRADING STATION IS WISEMAN, 90 MI FROM BETTLES, ALSO ON THE KOYUKUK. THE STREAM THERE IS SHALLOW AND GOODS ARE HAULED ON BARGES DRAWN BY HORSES. MERCHANDISE IS PAID IN GOLD DUST. (P146) THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK IS A LITTLE BELOW RUBY. IT IS NAVIGABLE 500 MI NORTH OF WHERE IT FLOWS INTO THE YUKON. (P179)

7583 MAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00614 940

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST JOSEPH CAVAGNOL WROTE A HISTORY OF ALASKAN POSTAL OFFICES IN 1957. HE INCLUDES A LIST OF TRADING POSTS OWNED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. BERGMAN ON THE KOYUKUK IS ONE. (P100) ANOTHER IS BETTLES. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1774

IN 1940.

7584 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00629 939
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST CLARK SAYS THAT THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE FOR 600 MILES. (P12) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

7585 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00660 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,FISHING,HUNTING,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF BETTLES IS ON THIS RIVER. "TRAPPING IS THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY OF THE TOWN. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 6, 1901 AND DISCONTINUED DEC. 31, 1956." (P.20) "COLDFOOT IS ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK R. IT WAS ON NEAR A MINING SITE. OPENED APRIL 28, 1902 AND DISCONTINUED ON OCT. 24, 1908. "WISEMAN IS A MINING, TRAPPING & FISHING AREA. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 24, 1909." (P.25) "HUGHES IS AVERAGE. IT IS THE NORTHERN TERMINUS FOR THE SLED TRAIL FROM TANANA VILLAGE. FISHING AND TRAPPING ARE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 26, 1914." (P.46) "HUSLIA IS A TOWN FORMERLY CALLED CUTOFF. TRAPPING, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED. NOV. 1, 1947." (P.46) "KOYUKUK IS ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE YUKON R. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK R. THE NAME MEANS LONG WANDERING RIVER. TRAPPING, FISHING, AND HUNTING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED JULY 12, 1898." (P.52)

7586 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00728 897
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 24
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN THEIR 1897 WORK, THE AUTHORS ELLIOT AND INGERSOLL STATE THAT THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE BY LIGHT CRAFT FOR 300 MILES. (P32)

7587 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00760 890898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MINING
 ABST GUBSER IN HIS 1961 ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION NOTES INDIANS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P24) SOME MALEMIUT (COASTAL ESKIMO) HAD CROSSED THE BROOKS RANGE AND ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P24) IN THE LATE 1890'S GOLD WAS FOUND ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, "AND IN THE FALL OF 1898, OVER A 1000 WHITE MEN RUSHED TO THE AREA ONLY TO LEAVE THE FOLLOWING SPRING. THE POPULATION OF BETTLES JUMPED TO NEARLY 1500 AND THEN DROPPED TO ALMOST A HUNDRED IN ONE YEAR. FROM 1900 TO 1904, HOWEVER, THE POPULATION DID CLIMB BACK TO 350; SOME GOLD WAS FOUND." (P29) THE EPISCOPALIAN CHURCH IS ESTABLISHED ON THE KOYUKUK. (P30) THE NUNAMIUT WERE FAMILIAR WITH THE KOYUKUK INDIANS (KOYUKON) BUT HAD LESS CONTACT WITH THEM THAN DID THE KOBUK ESKIMOS. OCCASIONALLY THE KOYUKON WOULD BE INVITED TO FEAST AND TRADE WITH THE NUNAMIUT. ONE SUCH TIME WAS AT HUNT FORK IN THE JOHN RIVER. (P92)

7588 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00786 940

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1775

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST GIDDINGS ARRIVED AT ALLAKAKET BY PLANE IN 1940, TO DO AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE AREA AND REACH THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOBUK. THEY LANDED ON THE KOYUKUK (PXXI) "ONLY A FEW 100 YDS AWAY WAS ANOTHER VILLAGE ALATNA, MADE UP LARGELY OF ESKIMOS FROM THE KOBUK RIVER WHO HAD MOVED TO THE KOYUKUK AS A RESULT OF THE GOLD RUSH OF 1898." (P293)

7589 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00792 922

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,PHOTO

ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "LOOKING ACROSS THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER." (P169) THERE A COUPLE BUILDINGS IN FOREGROUND; MOUTH OF ALATNA IS ACROSS RIVER; LAND IS FLAT; MOUTH OF ALATNA IS BARELY DISCERNIBLE. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.

7590 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00806 903906

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN THE COURSE OF HIS TRAVELS IN ALASKA (PROBABLY IN A YEAR BETWEEN 1903 AND 1906 THOUGH NO DATE IS GIVEN, JAN WELZL SAYS THAT A HEALTHY GERMAN KNOWN AS "OLD JAGER, WHO LIVED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, HAD BEEN AN IMMENSELY SUCCESSFUL MINER IN THE KOYUKUK REGION. A STORY ABOUT HIS WEALTH, WHICH HE GAVE TO A REPORTER, HAD BEEN RESPONSIBLE FOR A RUSH INTO THE KOYUKUK, A RUSH IN WHICH MONEY WAS MADE BUT MANY LIVES WERE LOST. (P173-175)

7591 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00816 936

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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 PUBLICATION DATE. "THE KOYUKUK R IS NAVIGABLE FOR RIVER BOATS AS FAR AS BETTLES." (P16)

7592 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 00828 898900

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST BETTLES AND PARTY, ABOARD THE "ILLINOIS" FROM ST MICHAEL, TURNED UP THE KOYUKUK. "HE NAVIGATED THE MANY CROOKED CHANNELS OF THE LOWER KOYUKUK AND REACHED ARCTIC CITY WITHOUT A SINGLE MISHAP...HE FOUND IT DESERTED IN FAVOR OF A NEW TOWN NAMED BERGMAN-LOCATED 5 MILES FARTHER NORTH." (P65) THE GROUP WENT UP THE ALLENKAKET AND WERE VISITED BY A NATIVE PREACHER, WHO GAVE THEM INFORMATION REGARDING THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN THAT AREA. "THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE KOYUKUK WAS NOW 1,000, MANY ON THE UPPER STREAMS, SEVERAL HUNDRED AT BERGMAN, AND A HUNDRED OR MORE ON THE ALLENKAKET." (P73) HEWITT PLANNED A TRIP WITH BETTLES BY DOGSLED TO POSSIBLY

FIND RICH COUNTRY ON THE KOYUKUK. BETTLES ONLY HAD AN IDEA WHERE TO LOOK. THEY LEFT IN EARLY MARCH. "WE MADE THE KOYUKUK SOUTH FORK, 35 MIS THE FIRST DAY, AND THE TRADING POST PEAVY ON THE 3RD DAY - A TOTAL OF 75 MIS." (P98) ACCORDING TO ORTH, "PEAVEY" IS "ON N BANK OF KOYUKUK RIVER 3-8 MIS N OF ITS JUNCTION WITH SOUTH FORK." "WE MUSHED ON, PASSING LANDMARKS LIKE THE WELL-KNOWN TRAMWAY BAR." (P100) BETTLES' GOAL WAS FARTHER N, ON THE MAIN OR MIDDLE FORK. (P100) "FAR ABOVE WISEMAN CREEK (PER ORTH, 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... AFTER 2 MIS, BETTLES SAW STRAIGHT AHEAD HIS "REAL" DOME-SHAPED MOUNTAIN... THE ENDICOTTS AHEAD..." (P103-104) FINDING NOTHING ON THE NORTH FORK, THEY HEADED BACK TO BERGMAN, MAKING 50 MIS A DAY FOR THE FIRST 3 DAYS DUE TO A SMOOTH SURFACE FROM OVERFLOW THAT HAD FROZEN. "BY THE TIME WE REACHED PEAVY WE WERE ALL SNOWBLIND... WE LAID OVER FOR 3 DAYS... WE REACHED BERGMAN ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL." (P109-111) "THE BREAKUP CAME ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF MAY AND WAS NOT EXCITING, THE RIVER AT BERGMAN BEING TOO WIDE FOR A JAM." (P111) THIS WAS BETWEEN 1898 AND 1900.

7593 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00852 898904
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, RIVER, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, DISCHARGE, OBSTRUCTION, MAP, AGRICULTURE
 ABST IN 1898 THE FIRST PERMANENT WHITE SETTLEMENT WAS MADE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P156) COLDFOOT WAS THE CENTER OF MINING ACTIVITY ALONG THE KOYUKUK. (P158) FREIGHT WAS BROUGHT UP THE YUKON RIVER FROM ST MICHAEL 630 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, THEN UP THAT RIVER IN A SMALL STEAMER "A DISTANCE OF 540 MI TO BETTLES, THE END OF STEAMER NAVIGATION". (P158) THE FREIGHT IS THEN CARRIED 60 MI FARTHER UPSTREAM AGAINST A RAPID CURRENT IN SMALL POLING BOATS. (P158) THE FREIGHT FROM BETTLES TO COLDFOOT WAS 10 CENTS PER POUND. IT WAS SOMETIMES NECESSARY TO CARRY THESE GOODS ON PACK ANIMALS FOR AN ADDITIONAL 10 TO 40 MI AT A COST OF 10 TO 30 CENTS PER POUND. (P158) IT WAS MENTIONED THAT FRESH POTATOES WERE PURCHASED IN THE KOYUKUK VALLEY AT A COST OF \$16 FOR 20 POUNDS. (P159) A MAP IS INCLUDED.

7594 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00854 904905
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN "TESTIMONY AS TO VALUE OF REINDEER FOR TRANSPORTATION PURPOSES", APRIL 17, 1905, A MR SILVER STATES THAT LAST SPRING, HE BOUGHT 4 REINDEER AND LEFT UNALAKLEET ON MAY 1, 1904 FOR A TRIP ACROSS NORTON BAY TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE SELAWIK RIVER AND ON THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUKUK HEADING AGAINST THE SELAWIK. HE USED THE DEER FOR PACKING, AS WELL AS FOR SLEDS. (P82) LIND AND HIS PARTY OF MEN AND REINDEER, TRAVELING FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETTLES, IN DECEMBER 1904, WENT ON THE KOYUKUK. MOSS WAS IN ABUNDANCE ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P127) LIND NOTED THAT THE RIVER WAS WIDE AND WELL BORDERED BY STEEP AND HIGH BANKS. PAST THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA MOSS WAS HARD TO FIND. (P128) HE ALSO NOTED THAT IN ONE PLACE HILLS 300 TO 400 FEET HIGH CAME RIGHT OUT TO THE RIVER BANK. (P129) AN OLD REINDEER WAS PUSHED AND CHASED UP ON A SANDBAR IN THE RIVER UPON WHICH A LARGE PILE OF DRIFTWOOD GATHERED. THE DEER CAME INTO A TRAP AND BROKE ITS LEG. (P132) MOVING ON, THEY FOUND A GRASSY SPOT ALONG A SLOUGH UPON WHICH THEY TRAVELED. (P128, 132) ON DECEMBER 31, THE PARTY AND DEER REACHED BETTLES. (P133) ON THE RETURN FROM BETTLES, THEY CAMPED AGAIN ON THE KOYUKUK IN JANUARY 1905. (P136)

7595 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00898 908
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE
 ABST THE 1908 COAST PILOT NOTES SAY THE NATIVES PORTAGE FROM THE KOWAK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK. (P59)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1777

7596 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT, SAM DUNHAM NOTES, "FOR BOATS DRAWING 3 FEET...THE KOYUKUK (IS NAVIGABLE) FOR 300 MILES". (P413) DUNHAM HAS A MAP IN HIS REPORT WHICH SUMMARIZED CURRENT KNOWLEDGE OF ALASKA. HE GIVES A CHART OF MILEAGES ON KOYUKUK RIVER. (P298) ON THE MAP IT IS NOTED HALF WAY UP THE KOYUKUK, "MODERATE CURRENT, NO FALLS OR RAPIDS, FIRM BOTTOM, NO QUICKSANDS". (P298) DUNHAM'S MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP HE ALSO NOTES THAT THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE FOR 200 MILES BY "LIGHT DRAFT STEAMER".

7597 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 00985 870890
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,COMMUNITY
 ABST GIDDINGS REFERS TO TRADE ROUTE FROM KOBUK RIVER TO KOYUKUK AND DOWN YUKON TO ST MICHAEL (P124) AROUND 1870-1890. KOBUK PEOPLE MAKE REFERENCE TO KOYUKUK PEOPLE WHO WERE ATHAPASKAN AND WERE RELATIVELY HOSTILE. (P124,78) MENTION IS MADE OF VILLAGES ALATNA AND ALLAKAKET ON THE KOYUKUK. (P125) GIDDINGS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS ON THE KOBUK RIVER.

7598 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01074 B 900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,MINING,FREIGHT
 ABST CAPT YOUNG THEN DECIDED TO MAKE NO FURTHER EFFORT TO REACH BETTLES AND NOTIFIED THE PASSENGERS, NUMBERING 110, OF HIS INTENTION TO LAND THEM, THEIR EFFECTS AND ALL HIS CARGO CONSISTING OF 160 TONS OF PROVISIONS, ON THE BANK WHERE THE VESSEL WAS THEN TIED UP. FROM YOUNGS CITY IT WILL BE NECESSARY FOR THE MINERS TO POLE IN SMALL BOATS TO THEIR DESTINATIONS, ABOUT 75 MILES. MR BETTLES, OWNING THE STORE AT BETTLES, FROM WHICH STATION THE MINERS PROCURE THEIR PROVISIONS AND SUPPLIES, STATED THAT THEIR STOCK OF PROVISIONS WAS VERY NEARLY EXHAUSTED AT BETTLES, THERE BEING ONLY A SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO LAST THE MINERS THEN IN THE COUNTRY UNTIL JULY 1 (ABOUT TWO WEEKS). IN ORDER TO PREVENT THIS SCARCITY OF FOOD HE REQUESTED THAT THE "DOROTHY", A SMALL STEAMER OF LIGHT DRAFT, LYING ABOUT 22 MILES ABOVE PEAVEY, ABANDONED AND PLACED IN HIS HANDS FOR SALE, BE ALLOWED TO TRANSFER HIS STOCK LANDED BY THE "LEAH" TO BETTLES. TO THIS REQUEST I ACCEDDED, STIPULATING, HOWEVER, THAT THE VESSEL SHOULD ONLY MAKE THE NECESSARY NUMBER OF TRIPS TO TRANSPORT HIS CARGO, AND THAT THEY SHOULD NOT CARRY PASSENGERS FOR HIRE. AT MIDNIGHT ON THE 18TH INSTANT THE WATER ROSE RAPIDLY, RISING 2 FEET IN FOUR HOURS, AND FLOATED THE "LEAH". WE CAST OFF, BUT WERE OBLIGED TO BACK DOWN THE RIVER BELOW PEAVEY BEFORE THE RIVER WIDENED SUFFICIENTLY TO PERMIT US TO TURN THE VESSEL'S HEAD DOWNSTREAM. A STEAMER BUILT TO BE EMPLOYED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER SHOULD NOT BE OVER 100 FEET IN LENGTH, WITH A DRAFT OF NOT OVER 2 1/2 FEET LOADED, AND SHOULD HAVE EXTRA RUDDER POWER. THE FOLLOWING VESSELS ARE LAID UP ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER: AMERICAN STEAMERS "EDITH M KYLE", BOSTON, BERGMAN; "DOROTHY", BOSTON, 22 MILES ABOVE PEAVEY; "LUELLA", CHICAGO, 30 MILES ABOVE PEAVEY, SUNK-FROZEN TO THE BOTTOM; "JAMES DIETRICH", NEW YORK, AT PEAVEY, THE AMERICAN STEAMER "CITY OF PARIS", OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY, IS THE ONLY STEAMER PLYING ON THE KOYUKUK AT THE PRESENT TIME. UPON ENTERING THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AFTER STEAMING UP THE YUKON, ONE IS INCLINED TO BELIEVE THAT THE VESSEL HAS HEADED UP A SLOUGH, FOR THE WATER IS MUDDY, NARROW IN WIDTH, AND THE CURRENT SLUGGISH. HOWEVER, NOTWITHSTANDING ITS APPEARANCE, THE RIVER DRAINS A LARGE EXTENT OF TERRITORY, THE AREA OF WHICH IS APPROXIMATELY 30,000 SQUARE MILES. ITS COURSE IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING, FREQUENTLY TURNING THROUGH 180 DEG AND HEADING IN A PARALLEL BUT OPPOSITE DIRECTION, SO THAT THE RIVER IS NOT ONLY DIFFICULT TO

NAVIGATE, BUT VERY TEDIOUS TO FOLLOW ON ACCOUNT OF THE MANY SHARP TURNS IN THE CHANNEL. AT ONE POINT ON THE RIVER, THE RIVER MAKES A 3-MILE BEND AND THE TWO CHANNELS APPROACH WITHIN 50 FEET OF EACH OTHER, ONLY A NARROW HIGH-CUT BANK INTERVENING. THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER VARIES FROM A QUARTER TO A THIRD OF A MILE AT THE LOWER END, WIDENING TO A HALF MILE IN A FEW PLACES, AND GRADUALLY NARROWS TO 150 FEET AT PEAVEY, NEARLY 600 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. THE DEPTH OF WATER CAN NOT BE RELIED UPON, AS THE RIVER IS SUBJECT TO MANY RISES AND FALLS DURING THE SUMMER. I WAS INFORMED BY A MAN OF EXPERIENCE THAT A VESSEL DRAWING 4 FEET OF WATER COULD SAFELY COUNT ON REACHING BERGMAN AT ANY STAGE OF THE WATER. ALL THAT I CAN ADD TO THIS INFORMATION IS THAT DURING LOW WATER NO VESSEL DRAWING OVER 3 FEET OF WATER SHOULD ATTEMPT TO GO THROUGH THE CUT-OFF, AS THE DEPTH OF WATER AT EITHER END WILL NOT EXCEED THAT.

7599 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01074 C 900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,RIVER,MINING,FREIGHT

ABST THE WATER BEING HIGH AT THE TIME WE STARTED UP THE RIVER, THE "LEAH" WENT THROUGH THE "CUT-OFF", WHICH I WAS ASSURED WAS ABOUT FIFTY MILES LONG AND CUT OFF ABOUT 54 MILES, OR, IN OTHER WORDS, THE DISTANCE BY THE SUSKITA CHANNEL WAS 104 MILES. THE CURRENT IN THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER IS VERY SLUGGISH, THE STRENGTH VARYING FROM 1 TO 2 MILES PER HOUR, BUT INCREASES RAPIDLY AFTER PASSING THROUGH THE CUT-OFF UNTIL IT HAS ATTAINED A VELOCITY OF 6 MILES AT PEAVEY. THE CUT BANKS, SOME OF WHICH ARE GLACIER, AS A RULE INDICATE THE CHANNEL. GENERALLY SPEAKING, TO FOLLOW THE CHANNEL A VESSEL MUST KEEP CLOSE TO THE CUT BANKS AND AVOID THE POINTS. ONE OF THE MOST NOTICEABLE FEATURES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS THE FORMATION OF ITS BARS, WHICH ARE, ALMOST WITHOUT EXCEPTION, COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, DIFFERING MATERIALLY FROM THOSE OF THE YUKON RIVER, WHICH ARE SAND. THE TIMBER ALONG THE RIVER CONSISTS OF SPRUCE, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD, AND WILLOW. ON THE UPPER RIVER SPRUCE IS MORE ABUNDANT, AND FUEL IS MUCH EASIER TO OBTAIN. THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ALONG THE NAVIGABLE PORTION OF THE RIVER ARE: ON THE RIGHT BANK, THE MANILLARATSITAH, GISSAKAKAT, COTILLAKAKAT, HODATIC, DOGITSKAKAT, HOSYEKAKAT, LITTLE HOGATSIKAKAT, AND HOGATSIKAKAT RIVERS; ON THE LEFT BANK, THE DULEBEKAKAT, KATILLAKAKAT, KOTACHIKAKAT, AND THE BATSKAKAT RIVERS. "KAKAT", THE TERMINATION OF THE NAMES OF MOST OF THE RIVERS, IS A NATIVE WORD SIGNIFYING "THE MOUTH OF"; THUS, DULEBEKAKAT MEANS THE MOUTH OF THE DULEBE. NO AUTHENTIC REPORTS OF THE DISCOVERY OF QUARTZ OR COAL ALONG THE NAVIGABLE PORTION OF THE RIVER HAVE BEEN RECEIVED, ALTHOUGH PILOT HASTINGS CLAIMED TO HAVE DISCOVERED A COAL MINE ABOUT 3 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE BATSKAKAT RIVER, ON THE RIGHT BANK, WHICH I WAS INFORMED BY OTHER PARTIES WAS NOT COAL, BUT SLATE. THE ICE BREAKS ABOUT THE SAME TIME AS THE YUKON ICE, BUT DOES NOT RUN OUT WITH ANY GREAT FORCE, I IMAGINE, AND SO IT WOULD VERY LIKELY BE A GOOD PLACE TO WINTER A VESSEL. THE NATIVES ALONG THE RIVER DO NOT DIFFER FROM THE YUKON NATIVES, EXCEPT IN THEIR LANGUAGE. THE TOTAL POPULATION RESIDING ON THE RIVER IS NOT OVER 300. FISHING IN THE SUMMER AND HUNTING AND TRAPPING IN THE WINTER IS THEIR CHIEF OCCUPATION AND MEANS OF SUBSISTENCE. THE GREAT OBSTACLE TO BE OVERCOME BY THE MINERS OF THIS DISTRICT IS THE SCARCITY OF FOOD AND OTHER SUPPLIES. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY IS THE ONLY COMPANY THAT HAS MADE AN EFFORT TO SUPPLY THE MINERS OF THIS DISTRICT WITH PROVISIONS. ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMOTENESS OF THE GOLD-BEARING CREEKS, THE NEAREST SOURCE OF SUPPLIES, BETLES, IS SOME 75 MILES AWAY. THE COST TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OF GETTING THESE PROVISIONS TO THIS STATION IS ENORMOUS, AND HENCE FLOUR, BACON, AND THE ACTUAL NECESSARIES OF LIFE MUST NOT ONLY BE HAULED 75 OR 100 MILES BY THE MINER TO HIS CAMP, BUT CAN ONLY BE PURCHASED FOR AN ENORMOUS SUM.

7600 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01128 949
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,RIVER BASIN,NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE KOYUKUK RIVER DRAINAGE WAS SELECTED AS AN AREA ON WHICH TO DEVELOP A MANAGEMENT PLAN BECAUSE IT APPEARED TO BE AN APPROPRIATE AREA FOR STUDY AND FOR WHICH RECOMMENDATIONS COULD BE MADE. AFFIDAVITS WERE TAKEN FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1779

EACH VILLAGE. AFFIDAVITS WERE TABULATED AND THE NUMBER OF TRAPPERS IN EACH VILLAGE TAKEN, AND THE TOTAL NUMBER OF PELTS TAKEN." (P5) THIS WAS TABULATED FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS. "ALATNA HAD 43 TRAPPERS WHO TRAPPED THE LEGAL LIMIT OF BEAVER. A TOTAL OF 323 BEAVER WAS TAKEN." (P8) THIS WAS TABULATED FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS. "HUGHES AND HUSLIA, BOTH ALONG THE KOYUKUK TOOK A TOTAL OF 676 BEAVER AND 71 TRAPPERS WERE INVOLVED." (P8) THIS WAS TABULATED FROM 1949 AFFIDAVITS. IN ALL, THERE WERE 270 TRAPPERS IN FUR REPORTING DISTRICT #29 (THE KOYUKUK RIVER AREA) AND 2,209 BEAVER TRAPPED. (P9) THIS INFORMATION WAS TAKEN FROM 1949 AFFIDAVIT ANALYSIS BY FUR REPORTING DISTRICTS. "THE KOYUKUK RIVER WAS SELECTED FOR AN AERIAL SURVEY IN ORDER TO DETERMINE A FEASIBLE METHOD OF SAMPLING BEAVER POPULATIONS IN ALASKA. (1952-1953) REASONS WERE GIVEN: (1) IT WAS KNOWN TO HAVE A HIGH BEAVER POPULATION. (2) PELTS WERE OBTAINED BECAUSE ALL FOUR VILLAGES WERE SEALED IN AND ENFORCEMENT AGENTS MADE THE STOPS READILY. (3) THE ANNUAL HARVEST OF BEAVER IN THE AREA IS RELATIVELY CONSTANT BECAUSE THE NUMBER OF TRAPPERS IS CONSTANT FROM YEAR TO YEAR. (4) A LARGE PORTION OF THE DRAINAGE APPEARED TO BE RELATIVELY HOMOGENEOUS." (P54)

7601 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01146 885901
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE KOYUKUK JOINS YUKON FROM THE NORTHWEST ABOUT 450 MILES FROM BERING SEA. THE DRAINAGE BASIN HAS AREA OF APPROX 25,000 SQ MI. (P24) A H. BROOKS REPORTS THAT H. T. ALLEN, OF THE U S CALVARY, CROSSED TO THE KOYUKUK FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE MELOZI RIVER AND EXPLORED IT ALMOST TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. THIS EXPLORATION OF ALLEN'S BEGAN IN MARCH 1885. (P276) OTHERS WHO EXPLORED THIS RIVER INCLUDE F. C. SCHRADER OF THE USGS AND T. G. GERDINE. IN 1899 THEY ASCENDED THE CHANDALAR RIVER IN CANOES, PORTAGED 16 MILES TO THE KOYUKUK WATERS AND FOLLOWED THEM TO THE YUKON. (P286) TWO YEARS LATER, 1901, T. C. MENDENHALL AND D. L. REABURN MADE SURVEYS AND EXPLORATIONS IN THE NORTHERN REGION OF THE STATE WHICH CARRIED THEM TO THE WATERS OF THE KOYUKUK. THEY DESCENDED THE RIVER, IN CANOES, TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER AND ONWARD TILL THEY EVENTUALLY REACHED THE KOBUK. (P287)

7602 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01147 914
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN DISCUSSING EARLY EXPLORATION, AUTHOR BROOKS MENTIONS THAT MAJOR HENRY T. ALLEN--ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND MAPPED THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, WHICH HE TERMED THE ENDICOTT RANGE. (P15) (NO DATE GIVEN.)

7603 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01175 954
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST "MOST FASCINATING ARE THE ACCOUNTS OF THE FEASTS HELD IN COMMON WITH THE KOYUKUK INDIANS IN THE MOUNTAINS OR IN THE FOREST COUNTRY NEAR THE OLD INDIAN CAPITAL, TAGJARWIK (EAST OF PRESENT DAY ALLAKAKET) ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER." (P128)

7604 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01208 790938
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1780

LUPR 33

KEYW VEGETATION, NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR, A J BARRON, IN THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA DESCRIBES AREAS AND DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA. HE STATES THERE WAS A LARGE MEADOW EAST OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. IT WAS 20 MI LONG AND 4-5 MI BROAD. THE VEGETATION WAS GRASS. (P77)

7605 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01364 898

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION

ABST ANGELO HEILPEN'S GUIDEBOOK TO THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKA CONTAINS AN ENTRY FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF THOMAS R HILL WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF THE EXPEDITION OF THE PHILADELPHIA EXPLORATION AND MINING COMPANY AND COMMANDER OF THE STEAMER "JENNY M" (NO DIMENSIONS ARE PROVIDED FOR THE "JENNY M") HILL'S ENTRY IS DATED AUGUST 2, 1898, 130 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "THERE SEEM TO BE FEW NATIVES ON THIS RIVER. WE HAVE SEEN BUT ONE VILLAGE SO FAR, AND THAT A DESERTED ONE." HILL GOES ON WITH A STANDARD COMPLAINT ABOUT THE PLAQUE OF MOSQUITOES ON THE RIVER. (P93-95)

7606 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01371 945

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS SUMMER WITH THE ESKIMOS IN NORTHERN ALASKA. AFTER WINTER IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS THEY CANOED DOWN THE ALATNA TO THE VILLAGE OF ALATNA ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "FIVE DAYS LATER, WHEN WE STEPPED ASHORE AT ALATNA, THE MUDDY, TURBULENT RIVER WATERS SURGING WITH STRENGTH FROM MELTED SNOW, WERE LASHING AND UNDERCUTTING THE TOPPLING BANKS." (P5) THE AIRPORT WAS A GRAVEL BAR OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND IN HIGH WATER THE RIVER ROSE OVER THE BAR AND LEFT DRIFTWOOD STRANDED. (P6) THE KOYUKUK RIVER HAD BEEN RISING STEADILY WITH THE THAWS AS THEY STARTED OUT IN THEIR 14 FT HOMEMADE CANOE WITH A 10 HORSEPOWER KICKER. WITH ROUGHLY 450 LBS IN THE CANOE THEY HAD ABOUT 3 IN FREEBOARD. THE SWIFT KOYUKUK RIVER CURRENT CARRIED THEM DOWNSTREAM AND WHEN THEY GOT THE MOTOR GOING A WAKE SPREAD BEHIND THEM BUT THE SHORELINE BARELY MOVED SO THAT AFTER ONE HOUR THEY ONLY GOT 1 MI ABOVE HUGHES WHEN THE ENTIRE TANK RAN DRY. WHILE GASSING UP THE CURRENT CARRIED THEM DOWNSTREAM 1/2 MI FROM HUGHES. (P15) SINCE THERE WAS DANGER OF BEING STRUCK BY AN ARMY OF FLOATING TREES AND THEY WEREN'T MAKING ANY PROGRESS THEY DECIDED TO WAIT UNTIL THE RIVER DROPPED. (P16) A NATIVE WITH A HEAVY PLANK RIVER BOAT AGREED TO TOW THEM TO ALATNA ALONG WITH HIS PARTY WHEN THE RIVER DROPPED. (P16) THIS WAS AROUND JUNE 21ST. ABOVE ALATNA A DAY'S RUN WITH THE MOTOR IN THEIR CANOE PROVED THAT THIS PART OF THE KOYUKUK WAS TOO MUCH FOR THEM TO NAVIGATE. IN FACT THE BIG RIVER BOATS OF TRADERS OFTEN HAD TO PROCEED BY CABLE. SLIM, NARROW, PLANK BUILT BOATS WERE CAPABLE TO BUCKING THIS RIVER TO BETTLES. REALIZING THAT THEY COULD NOT MAKE IT THEY RETURNED TO ALATNA AND WAITED A MONTH FOR AN AIRPLANE. THE AIRPLANE LANDED ON THE RIVER BAR BELOW ALATNA. (P23) THEY FLEW TO BETTLES WHERE THEY AWAITED A PLANE TO TAKE THEM TO UMIAT. THE HELMERICKS WERE ON A BOTANICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND GEOGRAPHICAL EXPEDITION.

7607 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01384 841920

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN THE WINTER OF 1841-1842, L A ZAGOSKIN ASCENDED THE FROZEN KOYUKUK TO THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL RIVER. (P158) IN 1887 JOHN BREMNER AND PETER JOHNSON, TRADER-PROSPECTORS, DISCOVERED GOLD ON THE KOYUKUK. (P228) JOHN FOLGER PROSPECTED THE RIVER IN 1891 AND

CONTINUED TO DO SO FOR SEVERAL YEARS AFTER. (P228) "IN 1893, N. V. HENDRICKS WENT UP THE KOYUKUK WITH A SMALL STEAMER AND MINED CONSIDERABLE GOLD." (P228) HE ALSO FOUND GOLD ON TRAMWAY BAR. (P228) MINERS WERE ACTIVE ON THE RIVER BETWEEN 1887 AND 1897, BUT THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE BROUGHT A DECLINE TO THE AREA. (P282) AFTER THE KLONDIKE DECLINED, MINERS RETURNED TO THE AREA. GORDON BETTLES OPENED A TRADING POST ON THE RIVER JUST BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE JOHN RIVER AND NORTHERN COMMERCIAL OPENED A STORE AT COLDFOOT, CLOSER TO THE GOLD RICH MYRTLE AND EMMA CREEKS. (P283) ABOUT 1912, NEW GOLD FINDS WERE REPORTED AND THE TOWN OF WISEMAN WAS ITS SERVICE CENTER. THE RUSH PEAKED IN 1915 AND DECLINED AFTER 1920. (P283)

7608 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01429 924926
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 HOUT N645219 W1574252 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,TRAPPING,BREAKUP,MINING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FISHING,WATER LEVEL,FREEZEUP,EXPEDITION
 ABST CHARLES J KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1924 OTTO GEIST BECAME A MECHANIC FOR THE KOYUKUK MINER, HARPER WORKMAN. THEY WENT FROM NENANA ON THE TANANA, DOWN THE YUKON AND UP THE KOYUKUK ON A 30 FT ENGINE-DRIVEN BOAT. ON THE KOYUKUK, AT CUTOFF, DINED ON BEAVER FURNISHED BY A TRADER. (P52-53) BETWEEN CUTOFF AND HUGHES THEY PICKED UP THE TRAPPER JOE ARMSTRONG WHO HAD BEEN FLOODED OUT DURING BREAKUP. (P53) THEY LET HIM OFF AT HUGHES AND WENT ON TO ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA. (P53) THEY CONTINUED ON TO BETTLES. (P55) WORKMAN WENT ON TO WISEMAN BUT OTTO STAYED AT BETTLES. (P55) HARPER FOUND GOLD THERE \$64,000 PER YEAR FOR 2 YEARS. (P56) OTTO THEN WORKED AS SECOND ENGINEER FOR SAM DUBIN, TRADER, ABOARD THE TEDDY H, A STEAMER WHICH BROUGHT SUPPLIES UP THE KOYUKUK. (P56) THE RIVER HAD MANY SANDBARS AND HIDDEN LOGS. WHEN THE WATER WAS LOW, THE CREW LOADED SUPPLIES ON A MOTOR SCOW TO LIGHTEN THE STEAMER. (P56-57) ON THE SEASON'S LAST TRIP, THE TEDDY H GROUNDED ON A GRAVEL BAR ABOVE ALATNA; THEY THEN WINTERED THE BOAT IN A NEARBY SLOUGH. THEY TOOK THE SCOW TO BETTLE BUT IT TOO GOT STUCK ON A SANDBAR. THEY THEN TRANSPORTED THE PERISHABLE GOODS IN A SMALL BOAT TO BETTLES. MR AND MRS OLAUS J MURIE WERE PASSENGERS ON THIS TRIP. (P58-60) OTTO REMAINED IN BETTLES AND BECAME A MINING PARTNER OF FRANK SMITH, WHO HAD CLAIMS ON WILD RIVER. THEY WAITED UNTIL THE KOYUKUK FROZE SOLID SO THAT THEY COULD TRANSPORT THEIR SUPPLIES BY DOG SLED UP RIVER TO WILD RIVER. (P61-63) OTTO, JOHN SUMMERS (HIS THIRD PARTNER), SMITH, SMITH'S WIFE AND THE MURIES WITH MINERS, INDIAN AND ESKIMO WOMEN) DROVE DOG TEAMS OVER THE NEW ICE TO A GRAYLING FISHING PLACE A FEW MILES ABOVE BETTLES AND FISHED. (P63) IN THE SPRING OF 1925 OTTO GEIST ONCE AGAIN WORKED AS SECOND ENGINEER ABOARD THE TEDDY H FOR SAM DUBIN. (P77) BETTLES WAS HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR BIG BOATS. (P80) OTTO RETURNED TO THE KOYUKUK AS A RIVER GUIDE AND TABLE WAITER ABOARD THE ALASKA RAILROAD RIVERBOAT, THE "JACOBS," WHICH WAS PUSHING 2 BARGELoadS OF MACHINERY FOR CONSTRUCTION OF THE AIRSTRIP AT WISEMAN IN THE SPRING OF 1926. (P87) HE CAME TO WISEMAN TO GO ON A PRIVATE EXPEDITION UP THE JOHNS RIVER AND THROUGH ANAKTUVUK PASS WITH HIS ESKIMO FRIEND FROM POINT BARROW, BIG CHARLIE. (P86-87) BUT HE HAD TO RETURN BECAUSE THE WATER LEVEL WAS TOO HIGH. (P87)

7609 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01445 899903
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 HOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY,TRAPPING,ROUTE,DIMENSION,OBSTRUCTION,MINING,FREIGHT
 ABST L.D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL'S STEAMER "CITY OF PARIS" BURNED WHILE SHE LAY IN WINTER QUARTERS ON THE KOYUKUK AT BERGMAN IN 1901. THE COMPANY HAD WAREHOUSES THERE. (P104-105) IN 1901, VOLNEY RICHMOND WAS ASSIGNED TO THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL STORE AT BETTLES, DURING ITS GOLD BOOM. (P156) BETTLES WAS 900 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. (P155) THE TOWN WAS NAMED FOR ITS FOUNDER GORDON C BETTLES WHO BUILT A TRADING POST THERE IN 1899-PICHART, BETTLES AND PICHART. (P156) A.C. BOUGHT THE STORE IN 1899. GORDON BETTLES WAS THE PRINTER FOR FORT ADAMS PRESS. (P156-157) THE KOYUKUK WAS NAVIGABLE TO BERGMAN, 800 MILES, WHERE GOODS WERE TRANS-SHIPED IN SMALLER BOATS. (P157) RICHMOND WENT UP TO BERGMAN ABOARD THE "SEATTLE III" WHERE IT UNLOADED HALF ITS CARGO. BUT IT ONLY

MADE IT TO UNION CITY. (P157) RICHMOND POLED A SMALLER BOAT TO BETTLES WHERE HE MET HIS EMPLOYEES CHARLES GRIMM, BOOKKEEPER, AND TOMMY WOODEN SHOES, ROUSTABOUT. (P157) RICHMOND CONTRACTED SMALL BOAT OWNERS TO BRING IN THE CACHED CARGO AT UNION CITY AND BERGMAN. (P157) THE DISTANCE BETWEEN BERGMAN AND BETTLES WAS COVERED BY POLING-BOAT IN SUMMER AND DOG SLED IN WINTER. (P157) NATIVES TRAPPED SOME MARTEN. (P157) MOST OF BETTLES GOLD WAS VALUED AT \$13.40 PER OUNCE AND PRODUCED AT GOLD BENCH, 45 MILES UPRIVER FROM BETTLES. (P158) IN 1901, STAMPEDERS FROM DAWSON HEADED FOR THE KOYUKUK AND BETTLES. (P159) RICHMOND USED 2 SMALL FREIGHTS TO TAKE SUPPLIES FROM BETTLES TO MINES. IN THE SUMMER OF 1902, RICHMOND OPENED A BRANCH STORE AT COLDFOOT, 75 MILES UPRIVER AND CLOSER TO THE MINES. (P159) R.D. MENZIES WAS IN CHARGE OF THE STORE. (P159) TO GET MERCHANDISE FROM BETTLES TO COLDFOOT, THEY USED SCOWS WITH A PLATFORM LARGE ENOUGH FOR A HORSE. "THREE MEN WOULD POLE THE CRAFT THROUGH SLACK WATER, BUT AT THE SHALLOWS, THEY PUT THE HORSE OVERBOARD TO TOW THE SCOW. MINERS USED TO MARVEL AT THE HORSES AUTOMATICALLY LEAVING THE SCOWS TO TAKE UP THEIR TOWS AND CLIMBING BACK ON BOARD OF THEIR OWN ACCORD AT DEEP WATER." (P159) VOLNEY RICHMOND LEFT BETTLES IN 1903. (P160)

7610 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01485 910966
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST IN LOYENS ANTHROPOLOGICAL DISSERTATION OF 1966 THE PRESENCE OF FISH WHEELS WERE FIRST NOTED ON THE KOYUKUK, 18 MI UPRIVER, IN 1910. (P152) FISH WHEELS ARE STILL FOUND ON THE RIVER. (P152)

7611 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01492 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, MINING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ON HIS WAY UP YUKON TO DAWSON IN 1898, LYNCH, ON "LEAH" SAW A PARTY OF 20 PEOPLE CAMPED AT MOUTH OF KOYUKUK. "THE KOYUKUK, WHICH THEY PROPOSED TO EXPLORE WITH A VERY SMALL STEAM LAUNCH, WAS THEN COMPARATIVELY UNKNOWN, AND STRETCHED AWAY TO THE NORTH-EAST FOR OVER 800 MILES, ITS SOURCES BEING ADJACENT TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN." (P19-20) AFTER THE PARTY PROCEEDED "SOME DISTANCE UP THE KOYUKUK, THAT RIVER BECAME TOO SHALLOW FOR VOYAGING, WHILE YET 200 MILES FROM THE REPORTED GOLD FIELDS. THE EXPEDITION THEN CACHED PART OF ITS SUPPLIES, AND WITH THE REST JOURNEYS ONWARD THROUGH THE UNEXPLORED." (P20) THEY DID FIND SOME GOLD ON TRIBUTARY CREEKS BUT THEY SOON RETURNED AND SOME DIED. THE TRIP WAS A FAILURE.

7612 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD, FISHING, PHOTO
 ABST "IT TOOK THE KOYUKUK RIVER APPROXIMATELY 90 MI OF FISHHOOK BENDS AND OXBOXS... TO MAKE THE 36 MILES AIR LINE FROM BETTLES TO ALATNA, THE NEXT TOWN DOWNSTREAM." (P85) R MARSHALL AND JOHNSON WENT DOWN IN THEIR 25 FT. SPRUCE BOAT WITH 10 HORSEPOWER OUTBOARD IN SUMMER OF 1931. INDIANS AT ALLAKAKET WERE ALL AT THEIR FISHING CAMPS ON MAIN KOYUKUK AND SOUTH FORK. ESKIMO AT ALATNA ON NORTH BANK HAD GONE TO THEIR FISH CAMPS ON ALATNA RIVER ON RETURN HEADED UP KOYUKUK IN THEIR BOAT. IT STARTED TO RAIN AND "THE RIVER WAS IN ONE OF ITS FREQUENT FLOOD STAGES. HOWEVER, THE WATER WAS DEEP AND NOT HIGH ENOUGH TO MAKE THE GOING DIFFICULT." (P99) SAW INDIANS FISH CAMPS EVERY FEN HOURS, REACHED BETTLES SECOND EVENING. ON RETURN TO WISEMAN IN 1931 THEY "SAILED STEADILY AND EASILY UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER, THE MAIN ARTERY OF THIS PART OF THE ARCTIC WORLD. THE WATER WAS DEEP AND THE OUTBOARD MOTOR PUSHED US ALONG WITH ALMOST NO NEED FOR ACTION ON OUR PART." (P108) ON THIRD PICTURE PAGE-PHOTO OF BETTLES AND KOYUKUK ON LEFT "BETTLES, MAIN STREET."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1783

7613 HAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01504 A 930931
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND
 CRAFT,PHOTO,MINING,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,AIR-WATER CRAFT,LAND
 TRANSPORT,HUNTING,TRAPPING,FISHING,FREIGHT,FORESTRY

ABST THE FOLLOWING EVENTS, FINDINGS, AND RECORDS ARE RECORDED FROM "ARCTIC VILLAGE" A BOOK BY ROBERT MARSHALL. TWO VILLAGES ARE FOUND ON THE RIVER NEAR THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, THE ALATNA AND ALLAKAKET VILLAGES. THE RIVER IN ITS LOWER REACHES FLOWS THROUGH FLAT SWAMPY COUNTRY, WHILE THE UPPER PARTS "CUT THROUGH THE MOST RUGGED TERRAINS IMAGINABLE, WITH PRECIPICES RAISING SHEER FOR HUNDREDS AND EVEN THOUSANDS OF FT., WITH DEEP, GLACIAL CANYONS...AND WITH GREAT ROCK MOUNTAINS JUTTING ALMOST STRAIGHT UP FROM THE VALLEYS." (P15) THE VILLAGE OF BETTLES LAY 38 TRAIL MI. AND 90 RIVER MI. FROM ALATNA AND IS AT THE MOUTH OF THE JOHN RIVER (P.17) 85 MILES UP RIVER FROM BETTLES IS THE VILLAGE OF WISEMEN AND IS LOCATED ON THE MOUTH OF WISEMEN CREEK. (P18) STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ENDS 85 MI. DOWN RIVER FROM BETTLES. (P18) THERE ARE TWO PHOTOS OF THE RIVER CROSSING AT WISEMEN, ONE IN SUMMER ONE IN WINTER. (P21) WHEN SNOW COMES TO STAY, EARLY OCT., THE RIVER FREEZES. BREAKUP IS USUALLY IN MAY. (P.27) THE FIRST WHITE MEN TO THE ARCTIC KOYUKUK WERE LT. HENRY T ALLEN AND PRIVATE FRED FICKEIT OF THE U.S. ARMY. ALLEN IN AUG 1885 TRAVELED TO A PLACE ABOUT 5 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE JOHN RIVER. (P29) IN 1887 TWO MEN JOHN BRENNER AND PETER JOHNSON WERE THE FIRST TO MINE THE HEADWATERS OF THIS RIVER FOR GOLD. (P30) IN 1891 JOHNNIE FALGERS WAS GOLD MINING AT A PLACE CALLED TRAHWAY BAR WHERE THE FIRST REAL QUANTITIES OF GOLD WERE DISCOVERED IN 1893. (P.30) FROM NULATO (A TOWN ON THE YUKON JUST BELOW THE KOYUKUK) A GASOLINE PROPELLED BOAT WOULD TRAVEL UP THIS RIVER 565 MI. TO BETTLES. THERE A HORSE DROWN SCOW WOULD TRAVERSE 85 MORE MI. UP RIVER TO WISEMEN. (P117,118) FROM THE FIRST THROUGH THE TWENTIETH OF OCT., FREEZEUP, THROUGH THE FIRST THROUGH THE TWENTIETH OF MAY, BREAKUP, THE ONE DEFINITE FORM OF TRANSPORTATION IS DOG TEAM. (P.118-119) DURING THE BREAKUP AND FREEZEUP MONTHS I.E. OCT AND MAY THERE IS NO TRAVELING ON WATERWAYS IF A PERSON IS SAIN. (P119) THERE ARE TWO TYPES OF DOGSLEDS USED, THE YUKON SLED AND THE BASKET SLED. BOTH SLEDS HAVE SPRUCE WOOD PLATFORM ABOUT 1 FT ABOVE BIRCH RUNNERS WHICH ARE TURNED UP IN FRONT. THE YUKON SLED HAD NOTHING ABOVE THIS PLATFORM. THE BASKET SLED HAS BASKET LIKE SIDES AND THE RUNNERS EXTEND 1 FT BEYOND THE REAR OF THE SLED. A SET OF HANDLE BARS ARE AT THE REAR SO IF A PERSON HAD A LIGHT LOAD AND GOOD TRAIL HE WOULD RIDE ON THE RUNNERS STICKING OUT BEHIND THE SLED. THERE IS NO PLACE TO RIDE ON THE YUKON SLED EXCEPT ON TOP OF THE LOAD. STEERING IS DONE FROM A POLE (ON THE YUKON SLED) ATTACHED TO THE RIGHT FRONT OF THE SLED, POLE CALLED GEE-POLE. (P122) RIVERS IN THE KOYUKUK AREA ARE THE BEST MEANS OF SLED TRAVEL BUT

7614 HAIN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01504 B 930931
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYH TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,AIR-WATER CRAFT,LAND
 TRANSPORT,HUNTING,TRAPPING,FREIGHT,FORESTRY,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER
 GEOLOGY,FREEZEUP,BREAKUP,MINING,VEGETATION,FISHING

ABST ALSO CAN BE THE MOST DANGEROUS BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF FALLING THROUGH. (P123) PAGE 124 SHOWS PHOTOS OF A DOG TEAM ON A TRAIL AND A DOGTEAM ONCE AND PAGE 125 SHOWS A WELL TRAVELED TRAIL AND A FRESHLY BROKEN TRAIL AND NOTES HOW MUCH EASIER IT IS TO TRAVERSE ON A WELL TRAVELED TRAIL. AUTHOR AND TWO OTHERS WERE RIDING DOGSLEDS UP THIS RIVER. (P124) SCOWS, EQUIPED WITH MOTORS FOR DEEP PARTS, BUT PULLED MOSTLY BY HORSES WERE THE CHIEF FORM OF TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS UP THE RIVER IN SUMMER. THEY CARRIED AS MUCH AS 20 TONS. (P127) THE DEEPEST CHANNEL CHANGES DAY TO DAY. (P127) THE MOST COMMON BOAT IS THE POLING BOAT WHICH GOES MANY PLACES THE LARGER BOATS DON'T. TYPICALLY THE BOAT IS 20 FT LONG, FROM 3 TO 5 FT WIDE ON TOP, AND HAS AN ARROW BOTTOM FROM 18 TO 30 INCHES WIDE. THE NOSE IS HIGH SO IT DOESN'T GET BURIED IN THE CURRENT. THE RAFT IS MOST PRIMITIVE MEANS OF TRAVEL. (P128-129) ON MAY 11, 1925 AN AIRPLANE LANDED ON A BAR IN THIS RIVER. (P132) ON JULY 3, 1931 AN AUTOMOBILE WAS SHIPPED UP TO WISEMEN, HOWEVER THERE WERE ONLY 6 MI TO TRAVEL ON AND A PERSON COULD TRAVEL ON THOSE 6 MI ONLY FOUR MONTHS. (P136) BOTH HUNTING AND TRAPPING ARE IMPORTANT

TO THE PEOPLES OF THE KOYUKUK. (P164-171) ALSO FISHING.(P172) AND LOGGING.(P174)

- 7615 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01524 903
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER
 ABST J.S. MCCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE TO ALASKA, IN 1903, REPORTS "THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGATED BY SMALL BOATS A DISTANCE OF 600 MILES NORTH FROM THE YUKON RIVER, AND COLDFOOT IS ONE OF THE MOST NORTHERN SETTLEMENTS IN ALASKA. THERE ARE, HOWEVER, ABOUT 400 WHITES IN THAT REGION ENGAGED IN MINING. FREIGHT FROM SEATTLE OR SAN FRANCISCO MUST GO UP BY DUTCH HARBOR, NORTH TO ST MICHAEL, AND UP THE YUKON AND THE KOYUKUK, AND THE RATE IS OVER \$300 A TON. WHEN IT GETS TO COLDFOOT IT MUST BE DISTRIBUTED BACK ON THE CREEKS AMONG THE MINERS AT AN ADDED EXPENSE OF 15 TO 20 A POUND, MAKING THE TOTAL CHARGE FOR TRANSPORTATION REACH THE RATE OF ABOUT \$600 A TON." (P226) MINING IS RENUMERATIVE, HOWEVER. SOME CLAIMS PAY \$115 TO \$125 PER MAN FOR 10 HRS WORK. LARGE QUANTITIES OF LOW GRADE ARE HANDLED AT \$15 TO \$20 PER MAN PER DAY. (P226)
- 7616 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01574 912
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE
 ABST IN A 1912 PAMPHLET, THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO SAYS THAT BETTLES IS SITUATED AT THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION, 520 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH. BEYOND BETTLES SUPPLIES ARE CARRIED IN SMALL BOATS. (P33) ABOVE BETTLES. "ONLY THE HARDIEST MINERS OPERATE IN THIS DISTRICT, FOR IT IS REMOTE AND COMPARATIVELY INACCESSIBLE. THE ONLY VESSELS CAPABLE OF ASCENDING THE EXTREMELY SHALLOW RIVER BEING THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS, WHICH DRAW ONLY TWENTY INCHES LOADED." (P34)
- 7617 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01746 885886
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN DECEMBER 1885, THE ASSISTANT ENGINEER, A V ZANE, SOCOLOFF (W.R.S.) RILEY (INTERPRETER) AND 2 NATIVES BEGAN A TRIP TO ST MICHAELS FROM FORT COSMOS ON THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK) WITH 2 DOG TEAMS THEY CUT OVERLAND FROM THE PAR RIVER (PAH) TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER "AFTER GOING 8 MILES MADE THE KOYUKUK OR TUG-GA-RAG-A-WICK RIVER; CHANGED COURSE TO SW BY S TO FOLLOW THE RIVER, A FINE STREAM ABOUT A MILE WIDE WITH HIGH, THICKLY WOODED BANKS." (P59) THE KOYUKUK WAS FOLLOWED OFF AND ON SINCE THE PARTY OFTEN WENT OVERLAND TO AVOID THE WINDINGS OF THE RIVER. THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE WAS FOLLOWED UNTIL THE YUKON WAS MET. (P60) THE RETURN TRIP FOLLOWED A SIMILAR ROUTE IN 1886.
- 7618 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01749 906908
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,FREIGHT,ICE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST HUDSON STUCK, ARCHDEACON OF THE YUKON WAS TRAVELLING BY DOG TEAM FROM FORT YUKON TO BETTLES IN DECEMBER 1905 AND JANUARY 1906. COLD FOOT IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF SLATE CREEK AND BY 1906 WAS NEARLY DESERTED. THE CENTER OF INTEREST FOR GOLD MINING HAD MOVED UP RIVER AND THE TOWN OF WISE MAN WAS BUILT

AT THE MOUTH OF WISEMAN CREEK. BETTLES IS THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK. (P48) AND FREIGHT MUST BE HAULED UP RIVER FROM THERE BY HORSE SCOWS. AT 49 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT STUCK LEFT COLDFOOT WITH 2 OTHER DOG TEAMS TO GO DOWN RIVER 65 MILES TO BETTLES. 20 OR 50 MILES BELOW COLDFOOT THE KOYUKUK PASSES FOR SEVERAL MILES IN A NARROW CHANNEL BETWEEN STEEP ROCK BLUFFS SO THAT THERE ARE GREAT DETACHED MASSES OF ROCK STANDING IN THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER. THIS PART OF THE RIVER, CALLED THE CANNON OF THE KOYUKUK, OFFERS GLARE ICE AND SHIFT TRAVELING IF THE WATER IS NOT OPEN. THEY STAYED THE NIGHT AT THE HALF-WAY ROADHOUSE. (P53) ON JANUARY 12 THEY REACHED BETTLES AND STAYED THERE FOR 2 WEEKS DUE TO MINUS 50 DEGREES FAHRENHEIT TEMPERATURES. FROM BETTLES STUCK PLANNED TO TRAVEL TO KOTZEBUE SOUND. HE FOLLOWED THE KOYUKUK FOR 65 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER. (P62) IN 1908 STUCK, DR G BURKE, AND ARTHUR-A HALF-BREED WERE TRYING TO GET THE PELICAN, A 32 FOOT GASOLINE LAUNCH WITH A 4 CYLINDER ENGINE TO ALLAKAKET FROM THE YUKON. ON SEPTEMBER 17 THEY HEADED UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND 5 DAYS MADE IT TO ABOUT 25 MILES ABOVE HOGATZAKAKET. THE NEXT MORNING ICE WAS FORMED ALL AROUND THE BOAT AND CHUNKS WERE RUNNING IN THE RIVER. THEY BECAME FROZEN IN WITH THE EARLIEST FREEZE UP ANYONE COULD REMEMBER ON SEPTEMBER 23. THEY HAD TO PULL THE 4 TON BOAT OUT OF THE RIVER WHICH THEY ACCOMPLISHED WITH A SPANISH WINDLASS AND HALF INCH CABLE. BETWEEN PAGES 122 AND 123 THERE IS A PHOTO TITLED, "PULLING THE PELICAN OUT WITH A SPANISH WINDLASS" WHICH SHOWS THE BOAT BEING PULLED UP OVER THE NEW ICE. ON OCTOBER 6 THEY SET OUT ON FOOT PULLING SLEDS TOWARDS ALLAKAKET. MUCH OF THE RIVER WAS STILL WIDE OPEN BUT TRAVEL ALONG THE SHORE ICE WAS DIFFICULT. (P164) ALLAKAKET WAS REACHED BUT ONLY AFTER MUCH DIFFICULTY WITH THIN ICE, OVERFLOW, LACK OF SNOW ON GROUND FOR SLEDS ETC.

7619 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01750 A 884917
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 24
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, FREEZEUP, MINING, OBSTRUCTION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT
 ABST HUDSON STUCK PROVIDES CONSIDERABLE INFORMATION ON THE KOYUKUK. THE KOYUKUK ENTERS THE YUKON BY NUMBER OF SLOUGHS AND INTRICATE CHANNELS. "AND TO REACH THE SETTLEMENT (PROBABLY THE VILLAGE OF KOYUKUK) AT THE WELL-DEFINED PRINCIPAL MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK IT IS NECESSARY TO GO DOWN BELOW IT, CROSS THE RIVER, AND TURN UP AROUND A SAND-BAR, EXCEPT AT HIGH STAGES OF WATER." (P164-165) STUCK SAYS THAT THIS GREAT RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMERS BETWEEN 500 AND 600 MILES, WITH AN IMPORTANT GOLD-MINING CAMP 70 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION. KOYUKUK VILLAGE, IS OF SLIGHT IMPORTANCE SINCE NULATO IS THE POST OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P165) TRAVELLERS TO THE KOYUKUK DIGGINGS ARE TRANSPORTED TO LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMBOATS AT NULATO. THESE VESSELS MAKE 3 OR 4 TRIPS A SUMMER, WITHOUT REGULAR SAILING DATES. (P169) STUCK REMARKS THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO TELL WHICH IS THE LARGER IN VOLUME, THE KOYUKUK OR THE TANANA. "NOR WOULD IT BE AN ENTIRELY EASY MATTER TO DECIDE WHICH IS THE LONGEST TRIBUTARY; LENGTH TO THE REMOTEST HEADWATERS WOULD BE ONE THING AND NAVIGABLE LENGTH WOULD BE ANOTHER, AND THE TERM "NAVIGABLE" IS TOLERANT OF SEVERAL INTERPRETATIONS, PARTICULARLY IN ALASKA. THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THE TANANA IS NAVIGABLE BY STEAMBOATS (OR, AT LEAST, IS NAVIGATED BY STEAMBOATS) FOR A GREATER DISTANCE THAN THEY ARE EVER ABLE TO PROCEED UP THE KOYUKUK, BUT ON THE OTHER HAND, NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE MUCH FARTHER ON THE KOYUKUK THAN THE TANANA DURING THE GREATER PART OF THE SUMMER." (P312) A DESCRIPTION OF TRAVELING ON THE KOYUKUK IS AS FOLLOWS: "FOR NEARLY HALF THE DISTANCE THE JOURNEY IS OF THE UTMOST MONOTONY. THE CURRENT IS SLACK, THE CHANNEL IS SERPENTINE, THE BANKS ARE DENSELY HOODED WITH SCRUBBY TREES AMONGST WHICH WILLOW PREDOMINATES... SUCH AFFLUENTS AS ARE RECEIVED IN THIS REGION ARE SMALL, AND INTERLOCK WITH STREAMS FLOWING INTO NORTON SOUND ON THE ONE HAND AND INTO THE MELOZITNA ON THE OTHER... THE CHIEF IMPRESSION WHICH THE REGION WILL LEAVE UPON THE VISITOR IS LONELINESS. MORE THAN ONCE I HAVE JOURNEYED THREE HUNDRED MILES UP THIS RIVER WITHOUT SEEING A LIVING SOUL, WHITE OR NATIVE." (P313-314) PHOTO: CAPTION, "THE "PELICAN" NEAR THE MOUTH OF KOYUKUK, "SHOWS LAUNCH ON WATER. (P314) PHOTO: CAPTION, "ESKIMOS ON THE RIVER SHORTLY AFTER THE BREAKUP, "SHOWS ESKIMOS, DOG, AND SUPPLIES. (P314)

7620 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01750 B 884917
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,FREEZEUP,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST "THE RIVER IS THE HIGHWAY TO AN OLD AND NOT UNIMPORTANT MINING-CAMP; ITS WATERS ARE FOLLOWED BY STEAMBOATS AND LESSOR CRAFT, BUT THE STRETCH OF DESOLATE WILDERNESS THEY PASS THROUGH IS VERY LONG AND THE BOATS JOURNEYS VERY INFREQUENT. FOUR SAILINGS IN THE SUMMER IS THE USUAL SCHEDULE." (P317) STUCK NOTES A THIRTY MILE LONG "CUT-OFF" ABOUT 250 MILES FROM THE MOUTH THAT CAN SAVE THE TRAVELLER 20 MILES.(P319) HE RECALLS THAT HE WAS FROZEN IN ON THE KOYUKUK ON SEPT. 23,1908 AND HAD TO LEAVE HIS LAUNCH FOR THE WINTER. (P322-323) HUGHES HAD A BRIEF LIFE EVEN FOR A PLACER-MINING TOWN. FOUNDED IN 1910, IT WAS ALMOST DESERTED IN 1915, THOUGH A LITTLE STORE LANGUISHED IN 1917. ALLEN DEEMED HIMSELF THE FIRST MAN WHO HAD EVER BEEN ON THIS PART OF THE KOYUKUK WHEN HE PASSED THIS WAY IN 1885, BUT IF TRADITION IS CORRECT, SAYS STUCK, "HUGHES BAR IN THIS VICINITY IS THE SITE OF THE FIRST GOLD-WORKING ON THE RIVER AND WAS NAMED FOR A MAN WHO, IT IS SAID, CAME UP A YEAR BEFORE ALLEN. (P323-325) "TEN MILES OR SO ABOVE HUGHES CITY ONE OF THE FIRST REAL DIFFICULTIES OF KOYUKUK NAVIGATION IS ENCOUNTERED. AT THE LOWER END OF AN ISLAND WHICH DIVIDES THE STREAM THERE IS A SHARP DECLIVITY IN ITS BED WHICH AT THE SAME TIME TURNS AT ALMOST A RIGHT ANGLE, SO THAT FOR A SHORT DISTANCE THERE IS A VERITABLE RAPID, IN THE MIDST OF WHICH IT IS NECESSARY TO SWING THE BOAT HALF ROUND. THIS BAD WATER IS KNOWN BY THE EXPRESSIVE NAME OF "THE MEASLY CHUTE" (P3295) THE KOYUKUK, SAYS STUCK, IS A POOR PLACE FOR THE NATIVES TO MAKE A LIVING--IT IS NOT A GOOD SALMON RIVER NOR A GOOD COUNTRY FOR GAME AND FUR. (P325) STUCK PASSED THE DESERTED TOWNS OF ARCTIC CITY AND BERGMAN. THE MAIL TRAIL FROM TANANA TO ARCTIC CITY ONCE REACHED THE KOYUKUK AT ARCTIC CITY. (P328) TWO MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA, THE "MALEMUTE RIFFLE" ANOTHER "WELL-KNOWN" IMPEDIMENT TO NAVIGATION IS ENCOUNTERED. (P329) STUCK STOPPED AT THE MISSION OF ST-JOHN-IN-THE-WILDERNESS (PRESUMABLY ALLAKAKET) THE PRINCIPAL NATIVE VILLAGE OF THE KOYUKUK. THIS IS AS FAR AS HIS LAUNCH PELICAN EVER WENT. (P329)

7621 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01750 C 884917

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,FREEZEUP,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST THE ALATNA PROVIDES THE READIEST AND MOST-USED AVENUE OF TRAVEL FROM THE KOYUKUK TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND KOTZEBUE SOUND. (P329) FREIGHT RATES TO THE UPPER RIVER AREA MUCH MORE EXPENSIVE THAN ON THE YUKON. (P331) THE RUSH OF 1898 REACHED THE REGION ABOVE THE SOUTH FORK. HEARING OF A NEW STRIKE ON THE KOYUKUK, MEN IN ALL KINDS OF THE MOST HASTILY BUILT VESSELS ASCENDED THE RIVER. MOST GOT NO FURTHER THAN THE MOUTH OF THE SOUTH FORK, "ABOVE WHICH THE DIFFICULTIES OF NAVIGATION GREATLY INCREASE." (P344) BOATS THAT COULD WENT AS FAR AS THE DRAUGHT WOULD ALLOW BEFORE TYING UP FOR THE WINTER. "IT IS SAID THAT UPWARDS OF FIFTY STEAMBOATS ALL TOLD AND NEARLY A THOUSAND MEN WINTERED IN THIS REGION THAT YEAR. (P345) THESE STAMPEDERS DID LITTLE OR NO MINING AND FLED THE COUNTRY THE FOLLOWING SPRING. (P345) BUT, AN OFFICIAL FROM THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE LAID OUT A TOWN-SITE, NAMED PEAVEY, THAT NEVER EXTENDED BEYOND BLUE-PRINTS. WHEN THE LAND OFFICE MAN RETURNED TO WASHINGTON, HE BROUGHT WITH HIM THE NAMES OF VILLAGES, WHICH WERE PUT ON MAPS THAT HAD NO MORE THAN ONE WINTER'S EXISTENCE. (P346) PHOTO: CAPTION, "INDIANS COMING TO THE MISSION," SHOWS SIX SMALL BOATS WITH MEN PADDLING. (P346-347) "WE ARE NOW TO THE END OF THE NAVIGABLE KOYUKUK, FOR BETTLES, BETWEEN FORTY AND FIFTY MILES ABOVE THE SOUTH FORK, IS THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION. AT A LOW STAGE OF WATER THE BOATS CANNOT REACH BETTLES WITH ANY LOAD, AND FREQUENTLY IT IS NECESSARY FOR THEM TO DOUBLE-TRIP AND TREBLE-TRIP, AND EVEN ON THE LAST JOURNEY OF THE SEASON, TO LEAVE CACHES BEHIND THAT CANNOT BE CARRIED UP AT ALL." (P347) "DOROTHY" SLOUGH WITH ITS WHIRLPOOLS AT HEAD AND FOOT, THE "CRIMINS" BAR, THE "BADGER" BAR WITH ITS SNAGS ALL NAMED FOR CRAFT THAT CAME TO GRIEF ARE SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES OF NAVIGATION IN THIS PART OF THE RIVER. THE KOYUKUK RISES AND FALLS WITH MUCH RAPIDITY; A HEAVY RAIN UPON ITS UPPER BASIN WILL GIVE GOOD WATER FOR TWO OR THREE DAYS UPON WHICH A BOAT MAY EASILY REACH ITS DESTINATION; BUT IF THIS BE MISSED A LONG WAIT MAY BE NECESSARY ERE ANOTHER OPPORTUNITY SERVE OR MUCH LABORIOUS RELAYING AND WARPING OVER BARS MUST BE RESORTED TO.

7622 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1787

REFN 01750 D.884917

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 24

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL,DIMENSION,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION RIVER BASIN,PHOTO,FREEZEUP,MINING,OBSTRUCTION,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST THE STEAMBOATS EMPLOYED WERE SPECIALLY DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR THIS WORK; OF VERY LIGHT CONSTRUCTION. DRAWING ONLY A FEW INCHES OF WATER, THEY ARE PROVIDED WITH POWERFUL ENGINES AND UNUSUALLY STRONG... (EQUIPMENT)."
(P347) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

7623 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01792 959

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP

ABST IN "INTERIM REPORT NO 7" OF THE HARBORS AND RIVERS IN ALASKA SURVEY REPORT, "INTERIM REPORT NO 7" CONCERNED THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS AND WAS PREPARED BY THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS IN DECEMBER, 1959. THE REPORT STATES THAT THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT ALLAKAKET CLOSES ABOUT OCTOBER 25 AND BREAKUP OCCURS IN THE LATTER PART OF MAY. (P13)

7624 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01824 898899

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST MOST OF THE INFORMATION IN THE TEXT CONCERNING THE GENERAL LOCATION AND REGIONAL DESCRIPTION OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER HAS BEEN PREVIOUSLY ABSTRACTED. PLACER GOLD OCCURS AT TRAMWAY BAR, 570 MI ABOVE THE RIVER'S MOUTH. STEAMBOATS ASCENDED THE RIVER DURING THE 1898 GOLD RUSH, AND FOLLOWED THE ICE DOWN RIVER IN 1899. (P55) BERGMAN (ARCTIC CITY) IS 440 MI FROM THE RIVER'S MOUTH AND 146 MI FROM THE DIGGINGS. IT IS THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLY POST FOR THE REGION; SUPPLIED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO, AND OWNED AND RUN BY PICKARTS, BETTLES, AND PICKARTS. IT IS PRACTICALLY THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION ON THE RIVER. (P56) PEAVY IS ANOTHER POST ON THE RIVER ABOUT 104 MI BELOW SLATE CREEK. (P56) THE PRINCIPAL SUMMER ROUTE IN THE REGION IS UP RIVER BY FLATBOTTOMED STEAMBOAT. WINTER OVERLAND TRAIL ROUTES ARE FROM FORT HANLIN (YUKON RIVER) VIA DALL RIVER, AND FORT YUKON VIA CHANDALAR RIVER. (P56) IN AUG, 1899 THERE WERE REPORTS OF GOLD ON THE UPPER WATERS OF THE ALLATNA, OR ALLENKAKET RIVER. (P56)

7625 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01844 950

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO D J CEDERSTROM, BOTH HUGHES AND ALLAKAKET OBTAIN THEIR WATER SUPPLY FROM CISTERNS, FROM THE RIVER, OR FROM MELTED ICE AND SNOW. (P31) NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

7626 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01879 967

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW. TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE SMALL VILLAGE OF HUGHES IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P1) AUTHOR STATES THAT THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY BARGE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS WHICH PROVIDES ACCESS TO SHIPPING POINTS FARTHER SOUTH. (P6) SCATTERED OCCURRENCES OF CHALCOPYRITE, MALACHITE AND PYRITE WERE OBSERVED ALONG THE KOYUKUK NEAR SUN MOUNTAIN. (P6)

7627 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01982 965

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, LAKE, DIMENSION, PHOTO

ABST PROCESS OF LOESS FORMATION HAS CREATED STILL-ACTIVE BARREN DUNES IN PARTS OF KOYUKUK FLATS. (P17) SOME OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE BROOKS RANGE FLOW INTO THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P22) THE CENTRAL PART OF THE AMBLER-CHANDALAR RIDGE AND LOWLAND SECTION IS DRAINED BY THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P22) THE KANUTI AND THE SOUTH FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVERS DRAIN THE HODZANA-KOKRINE HIGHLANDS AND DRAIN INTO THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P25) THE KOYUKUK MEANDERS THROUGH THE KANUTI FLATS BORDERED BY FOREST. (P26) MOST OF THE INDIAN RIVER UPLAND IS DRAINED BY THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. NUMEROUS THAW LAKES ARE IN THE LOWLANDS, VALLEYS AND BROAD PASSES OF THE INDIAN RIVER UPLAND, THE LARGEST LAKE BEING 2 1/2 MI ACROSS. (P26) THE CENTRAL PART OF THE KOYUKUK FLATS ARE FLAT PLAINS 5 TO 20 MI WIDE ALONG THE MAJOR RIVERS, WITH MEANDER BELTS 5-10 MI WIDE ADJACENT TO RIVERS AND MANY THAW LAKES FARTHER AWAY. LATERAL MIGRATION OF MEANDERS IS UP TO 75 FT PER YR, LEAVING AN ELABERATE MEANDER-SCROLL PATTERN. THE MEANDER BELT HAS INNUMERABLE MEANDER-SCROLL LAKES AND SOME OXBOW LAKES WHICH ARE GENERALLY SILTED BY FLOODS. (P27) THERE IS A PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 6 OF PLATE 4 THAT SHOWS "VIEW SOUTH ACROSS THE NORTH END OF THE KOYUKUK FLATS SHOWING MEANDERS AND MEANDER SCROLLS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER TERRACE DOTTED WITH THAW LAKES. IN THE LEFT DISTANCE IS 50 TO 100 FT HIGHER THAN THE RIVER. THE STRAIGHT TERRACE FRONT MAY MARK AN ACTIVE FAULT. PHOTOGRAPH BY U S AIR FORCE."

7628 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02035 899

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN

ABST MINING HAS BEEN GOING ON IN THE UPPER BASIN OF THIS RIVER SINCE 1899. "PROBABLY PRODUCED FROM \$100,000 TO \$200,000 ANNUALLY." THIS GOLD HAS BEEN CHIEFLY REMOVED FROM 6 TRIBUTARY CREEKS ABOUT 600 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. APPROXIMATELY "500 MILES OF THIS DISTANCE UP THE KOYUKUK CAN BE MADE BY RIVER STEAMER." HIGH PRICE OF PROVISIONS AND SHORT SEASON HAVE PREVENTED MANY MINES FROM BEING WORKED AT A PROFIT. (P.46)

7629 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02039 903

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A COAL BED OCCURS NEAR TRAHWAY BAR ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER. (P.282)

7630 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02051 904

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FREIGHT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY

ABST FREIGHT FOR MINERS WORKING IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER DISTRICT WAS \$90 A TON (P.30). ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS SCATTERED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1789

OVER AN AREA 50 BY 100 MILES IN DIMENSION INDICATED TO BROOKS THAT THERE WAS A WIDE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACER GOLD IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER DISTRICT (P.30).

7631	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	02078 905	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	MOUT	N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT	
	ABST	SUPPLIES, AFTER BEING LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, ARE TRANSSHIPPED TO A SMALLER STEAMER WHICH ASCENDS THE RIVER ABOUT 500 MI. "FROM THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION THE SUPPLIES ARE TAKEN TO THE PRODUCING CREEKS, 50 TO 100 MILES ABOVE, IN POLING BOATS DURING THE SUMMER AND BY DOG TEAMS IN WINTER." (P127)	
7632	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	02078 905	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	MOUT	N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,ECONOMY	
	ABST	THE KOYUKUK REGION HAD PRODUCED APPROXIMATELY \$200,000 IN GOLD BY 1905. SUPPLIES, AFTER BEING LANDED AT THE MOUTH, THEN HAD TO BE TRANSSHIPPED TO A SMALLER STEAMER, WHICH ASCENDED THE RIVER ABOUT 500 MILES. FROM THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION "THE SUPPLIES ARE TAKEN TO THE PRODUCING CREEKS", 50 TO 100 MILES ABOVE, IN POLING BOATS DURING THE SUMMER AND BY DOG TEAMS IN THE WINTER. (P127)	
7633	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	02105 899907	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	MOUT	N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,MINING,COMMUNITY	
	ABST	THE KOYUKUK RIVER HAS PRODUCED GOLD SINCE 1899, BUT MINING COSTS ARE VERY HIGH. GOLD PRODUCTION IN 1907 WAS ABOUT \$100,000. STEAMERS TRAVEL 3 OR 4 TIMES A YEAR TO BETTLES. FROM THERE POLING BOATS TRAVEL ABOUT 100 MILES FARTHER TO COLDFOOT, NEAR THE PRODUCING CREEKS. IN WINTER SLEDS ARE USED. ABOUT 200 MEN WORK THE AREA, WITH OUTPUT RANGING FROM \$100,000 TO \$125,000 ANNUALLY. (P45-46)	
7634	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	02123 908	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	MOUT	N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY	
	ABST	STEAMBOAT TRANSPORTATION SERVICES ON THE KOYUKUK WERE DISRUPTED DUE TO LOW-WATER CONDITIONS IN SUMMER 1908. STEAMERS HAVE USUALLY REACHED BETTLES BY JUNE 20, BUT THE FIRST STEAMER IN 1908 ARRIVED JULY 4, AND WAS FORCED TO DISCHARGE FREIGHT 6 MI BELOW BETTLES. (P57)	
7635	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	02158 907909	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	MOUT	N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL	
	ABST	THIS RIVER IS CONSIDERED THE ONLY NATURAL HIGHWAY FOR APPROACHING THE KOYUKUK REGION. IT MAY BE ASCENDED BY A MEDIUM-SIZED STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOAT WITH ABOUT A 2 FOOT DRAFT FROM MID JUNE UNTIL EARLY SEPTEMBER.SUPPLIES FOR	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1790

THE REGION ARE SENT TO THE WAREHOUSE STATION CALLED BETTLES BY THIS METHOD SOME LOW WATER PERIODS HAVE PREVENTED TRAVEL ALL THE WAY TO BETTLES, AND HIGH WATER PERIODS HAVE ALLOWED STEAMBOAT TRAVEL ABOVE BETTLES. THE GENERAL PRACTICE IS TO TAKE SUPPLIES FROM BETTLES, OR NEARBY UPSTREAM TO COLDFOOT OR TO THE MOUTH OF WISEMAN CREEK. DURING THESE SUMMER MONTHS SHALLOW-DRAFT SCOWS WITH A CARRYING CAPACITY OF 8-12 TONS, ARE TOWED BY HORSES, OR BY POLING BOAT THAT CARRY ABOUT 1 TON, OR PROPELLED BY MEN. BOATING SEASON IS ABOUT JUNE 15 TO SEP 15. *THE FREIGHT CHARGES DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS (1907-1909) HAVE BEEN FROM SEATTLE OR SAN FRANCISCO TO BETTLES BY OCEAN AND RIVER STEAMBOATS, 4 TO 6 CENTS A POUND. FROM BETTLES TO MOUTH OF WISEMAN CREEK BY HORSE-TOWED SCOWS, 6 TO 8 CENTS A POUND. WINTER SLEDDING OF FREIGHT FROM COLDFOOT TO NOLAN CREEK COST 4 CENTS A POUND. (P289)

7636 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02166 842906
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1842 ZAGOSKIN OF THE RUSSIAN NAVY EXPLORED THE KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL. (P13) IN 1885 LIEUTENANT ALLEN TRAVELED AND MAPPED A PORTION OF THE KOYUKUK. (P14) ABOUT 1885 ZANE, EXPLORING FOR THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE EXPLORED ALONG THE KOYUKUK TO NULATO. (P14) SCHRADER CAME DOWN THE KOYUKUK IN 1899. (P15) IN 1901 SCHRADER VISITED PORTIONS OF THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE BASIN. (P16) IN 1906 A PARTY SENT BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT TRAVELED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK TO NORTON SOUND AND THEN TO COUNCIL. AN AREA EXTENDING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUK (5 TO 10 MILES WIDE) WAS EXAMINED AND MAPPED. (P16) ROCK, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, IS COMPOSED PARTLY OF QUARTZ AND CALCITE. (P71) MODE OF TRAVEL FOR MANY EXPEDITIONS WAS NOT SPECIFIED.

7637 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02201 912
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST ALLAKAKAT IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK AT THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA. MARSANS, A TRADING POST, IS ABOUT A MILE DOWNSTREAM. THE POST OFFICE IS AT BETTLES, BUT MAIL IS DELIVERED ALONG THE ROUTE. IN SUMMER COMMUNICATION IS BY BOAT AND IN WINTER BY DOG SLEDGE THAT LEAVES THE KOYUKUK NEAR ALLAKAKAT AND REACHES THE YUKON NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE TANANA. (P319) REPORT DATED 1912.

7638 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02204 913
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL
 ABST USGS 1913. FROM THE MIDDLE OF JUNE TO EARLY SEPT FREIGHT IS BOUGHT UP THE KOYUKUK TO BETTLES IN MEDIUM-SIZED STERN-WHEEL STEAMBOATS WITH 2 FT DRAFT. AT SOME SEASONS OF LOW WATER, BETTLES CANNOT BE REACHED, AT SOME OF HIGH WATER, BOATS CAN GO A SHORT DISTANCE BEYOND BETTLES. GENERALLY SHALLOW DRAFT SCOWS CARRYING 8--12 TONS TOWED BY HORSES, OR POLING BOATS CARRYING 1 TON PROPELLED BY MEN TAKE FREIGHT TO COLDFOOT FROM BETTLES. SLEDS HAVE FREIGHT IN WINTER. (P30) NEARLY ALL PASSENGER TRAVEL AND MAIL DELIVERY ARE BY BOAT IN THE SUMMER SEASON. (P31)

7639 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02208 910
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1791

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW RIVER, EXPEDITION, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP

ABST IN 1910 A U S G S FIELD PARTY, WITH A SIX-HORSE PACK TRAIN, LEFT THE KOYUKUK NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA ON JUNE 22 AND TRAVERSED THE MOUNTAINS BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND THE KOBUK. (P15) THE FIRST BOAT OF THE SEASON SELDOM REACHES ALLAKAKET MUCH BEFORE JULY 1, AND THE LAST STEAMER DOWN THE RIVER LEAVES NOT LATER THAN THE SECOND WEEK OF SEPTEMBER. (P43)

7640 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02239 913

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST U S G S 1913. POPULATION OF HUGHES IN 1913 WAS 75. (P373)

7641 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02259 911916

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST U S G S BULLETIN 631, 1916. BASED ON 1911-1914 FIELD WORK. 1913, POPULATION OF HUGHES WAS 75. STEAMBOATS PLY ON THE RIVER DURING THE OPEN SEASON AND MAIL SERVICE IS MAINTAINED DURING THE SUMMER. IN WINTER MAIL IS CARRIED BY DOG SLED. (P22) A LITTLE GOLD HAS BEEN RECOVERED FROM THE S BANK OF THE RIVER AT A PLACE CALLED RED MOUNTAIN, A FEW MILES ABOVE HUGHES. GOLD IS SAID TO OCCUR ON SOME OF THE SOUTHERLY TRIBUTARIES BELOW INDIAN RIVER. (P82)

7642 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02604 898

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, RIVER, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, 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) FIELD WORK BY THE KOYUKUK PARTY IN 1899 WAS CONDUCTED FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK 700 MI DOWN THIS RIVER TO NULATO. (P449) FROM THE MOUTH OF BETTLES RIVER THE PARTY ASCENDED DIETRICH RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF 20 MI. (P449) SEE TABLES OF DISTANCES BY RIVER (DISTANCES BY RIVER ALONG THE KOYUKUK FROM SUMMIT OF CHANDLAR RIVER-ROBERT CREEK-KOYUKUK PORTAGE (LATITUDE 67 50, LONGITUDE 149 DEG) TO THE MOUTH OF KOYUKUK RIVER ON THE YUKON) ALSO SEE DISTANCES ALONG DIETRICH RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH AND FROM MOUTH OF KOYUKUK. THE MOST PRACTICAL WAY OF ENTERING THE KOYUKUK REGION DURING THE ICE-FREE SEASON IS BY FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMBOAT. (P455) ABOUT 1500 PEOPLE ENTERED THE REGION BY THIS MEANS IN 1898. (P455) BERGMAN, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK, IS ABOUT 440 UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH. THIS IS THE FARTHEST UPSTREAM POINT CAPABLE OF BEING REACHED BY STEAMBOAT. DURING HIGH WATER STEAMBOATS HAVE REACHED TRAMWAY BAR, 100 MI ABOVE BERGMAN. (P455) ONE OF THE LARGEST WHITE SETTLEMENTS ON THE KOYUKUK WAS AT THE PRESENT SITE OF ARCTIC CITY WHERE IN 1898-1899 500 TO 600 PEOPLE WINTERED. (P458) OTHER WINTERING SITES INCLUDED PEAVEY, UNION CITY, AND BERGMAN. AT BREAK-UP MOST DESCENDED THE KOYUKUK BY BOAT. (P458) BERGMAN WAS THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLY POST KEPT UP BY PICKARTS, BETTLES, AND PICKARTS TO WHOM THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY DELIVERED FREIGHT. (P458) THE PRINCIPAL TIMBER OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER BASIN IS SPRUCE. (P460) CONSIDERABLE BIRCH IS ENCOUNTERED ON THE KOYUKUK BUT OF THAT OBSERVED NONE WAS LARGER THAN 5 OR 6 INCHES IN DIAMETER. (P461) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE KOYUKUK RIVER DRAINS ABOUT 32,000 SQUARE MI. (P467) IN THE YUKON PLATEAU REGION OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM TRAMWAY BAR TO THE ARCTIC CIRCLE SEVERAL LARGE RIVERS ENTER THE KOYUKUK INCLUDING: NORTH FORK, HOKOTENA, TOTSENBITNA, FICKETT AND ALLEN RIVERS. ALL AVERAGE ABOUT 100 MI IN LENGTH AND FLOW WITH A VELOCITY OF 6 MI PER HOUR OR MORE. AT HIGH WATER SOME OF THESE STREAMS HAVE

BEEN ASCENDED FOR CONSIDERABLE DISTANCES BY PROSPECTORS IN FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMBOATS. (P469) ALLEN REPORTED THAT AT ITS MOUTH THE KOYUKUK RIVER WAS ABOUT 500 YARDS WIDE WITH A CURRENT OF ABOUT 3 MI PER HOUR. (P470)

7643 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02618 896
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST NARROW LOCAL FLATS OCCUR BELOW THE RIVER ON BOTH SIDES. THE BANKS ARE USUALLY NOT OVER 12 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. THEIR TOPS ARE COVERED WITH SILT. STUMPS OF DEAD TREES WERE NOTED 4 FEET BELOW THE SURFACE. (P209) THE LOCATION WHEN THE GREATEST PRODUCTION OF GOLD FOUND ON THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 300 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH WHERE THE ROCKS ARE SANDSTONES, GRITS, AND SHALES. (P365) AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1896.

7644 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02665 838
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN 1838 A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION EXPLORED THE KOYUKUK. (P31)

7645 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02686 972
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ICE
 ABST SEVERAL OF THE PEOPLE IN GALENA HAD BEEN RAISED AT AN ISOLATED TRADING POST ON THE KOYUKUK, NEAR GALENA. (111) CHARLES EVANS, A RESIDENT WHO "HAD ALWAYS LIVED ON THE RIVER," REPORTS THAT ONE WINTER HIS FATHER HAD BEEN FROZEN IN ON THE KOYUKUK AFTER HIS FATHER HAD SOLD 30 HEAD OF CATTLE IN IDAHO FOR AN 1/10 SHARE OF A SAILING SHIP. AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON THE PARTY HAD FIELD THE CAPTAIN AND SOLD THE SHIP FOR SMALLER BOATS. (P122) THE SMALLER BOAT WAS FROZEN IN ON THE KOYUKUK.

7646 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 A 838962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST THE AUTHOR ACCOMPLISHED FIELD WORK ALONG THE KOYUKUK DURING AN 8 MO PERIOD IN 1961-1962, AND INTERVIEWED THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED ALONG THE RIVER. TIME WAS SPENT MOSTLY IN THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET, ALATNA AND EVANSVILLE, WHICH BORDER THE RIVER. SOME OF THE KOBUK ESKIMO FAMILIES HAD MIGRATED FROM THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S TO BECOME PERMANENT RESIDENTS. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THE KOYUKUK RIVER PEOPLE NET FISH ALONG THE RIVER AT TRADITIONALLY LOCATED CAMP SITES. THE AUTHOR WENT WITH THEM AND FISHED WHILE INTERVIEWING. LATER IN THE YEAR, THE AUTHOR WENT ON WOOD-CUTTING AND SEINING TRIPS UP THE RIVERS (UNIDENTIFIED IN TEXT) (P7-12,7) THE KOYUKUK RIVER CROSSCUTS THE KOYUKUK INDIAN TERRITORY (P17) AND THE KOYUKON TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THIS IS A BOREAL FOREST ZONE WHERE INDIANS OF THE KOYUKUK BRANCH OF NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN KOYUKON LIVE ALONG THE RIVER NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. THE AUTHOR REFERENCES DE LAGUNA (1947) AS DIVIDING THE KOYUKON TRIBE INTO TWO: THE LOWER KOYUKUK RESIDING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK NORTH TO ALATNA, AND THE UPPER KOYUKUK AS OCCUPYING THE RIVER AREA NORTH OF ALATNA. (P1) AS A RESULT OF THE AUTHOR'S WORK, IT IS SPECULATED THERE MAY HAVE BEEN THREE LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT THE TIME OF

(WHITE) CONTACT AT NULATO IN 1838. ONE GROUP LIVED BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE HUSLIA-DALBI REGION; A SECOND GROUP OCCUPIED THE AREA BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA RIVER TO LAKE TODADONTEN; AND A THIRD GROUP LIVED NORTH FROM THE KANUTI RIVER TO NORTH OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. AS 1961, THE AUTHOR NOTES ONLY TWO LINGUISTIC GROUPS, "THAT OF THE HUSLIA-DALBI REGION AND THAT OF THE SOUTH FORK." (P3) THE AUTHOR ALSO SPECULATES THAT IN 1838, THERE WERE 4 BANDS OF KOYUKON INDIANS LIVING ON OR NEAR THE RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH AT THE YUKON RIVER AND THE SOUTH FORK (REFERENCE MADE TO ZAGOSKIN-1847). THE YUKON-KATEEL BAND LIVED BETWEEN THE MOUTH AT THE YUKON RIVER NORTH TO KATEEL RIVER. THE HUSLIA-DALBI BAND RANGED BETWEEN THE HUSLIA AND DALBI RIVERS. THE HOGATZA-TODADONTEN BAND OCCUPIED THE AREA BETWEEN THE HOGATZA RIVER AND LAKE TODADONTEN. AND THE SOUTH FORK BAND LIVED BETWEEN THE KANUTI RIVER AND THE SOUTH FORK. MEMBERS FROM THE LATTER THREE BANDS PRESENTLY (1961) LIVE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA, A FEW MILES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. (P3-5) THE AUTHOR REFERENCES ZAGOSKIN (1847) THAT THE SOUTH FORK BAND LIVED WHERE "MANY (UNIDENTIFIED) STREAMS ENTERED THE KOYUKUK." (P5) THE RIVER RUNS NORTHEAST FROM ITS MOUTH AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. (P9) IT FLOWS SWIFTLY AND MEANDERS THROUGH VALLEYS FORMING HORSESHOE BENDS, GRAVEL BARS, ISLANDS, AND SLOUGHS. (P11)

7647 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02621 A 838262

STOR 1603399049130009470

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR ACCOMPLISHED FIELD WORK ALONG THE KOYUKUK DURING AN 8 MO PERIOD IN 1961-1962, AND INTERVIEWED THE PEOPLE WHO LIVED ALONG THE RIVER. TIME WAS SPENT MOSTLY IN THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET, ALATNA AND EVANSVILLE, WHICH BORDER THE RIVER. SOME OF THE KOBUK ESKIMO FAMILIES HAD MIGRATED FROM THE KOBUK RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S TO BECOME PERMANENT RESIDENTS. DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS THE KOYUKUK RIVER PEOPLE NET FISH ALONG THE RIVER AT TRADITIONALLY LOCATED CAMP SITES. THE AUTHOR WENT WITH THEM AND FISHED WHILE INTERVIEWING. LATER IN THE YEAR, THE AUTHOR WENT ON WOOD-CUTTING AND SEINING TRIPS UP THE RIVERS (UNIDENTIFIED IN TEXT) (P7-12, 7) THE KOYUKUK RIVER CROSSCUTS THE KOYUKUK INDIAN TERRITORY (P17) AND THE KOYUKON TRIBAL AREA. (P2) THIS IS A BOREAL FOREST ZONE WHERE INDIANS OF THE KOYUKUK BRANCH OF NORTHERN ATHAPASKAN KOYUKON LIVE ALONG THE RIVER NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. THE AUTHOR REFERENCES DE LAGUNA (1947) AS DIVIDING THE KOYUKON TRIBE INTO TWO: THE LOWER KOYUKUK RESIDING FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK NORTH TO ALATNA, AND THE UPPER KOYUKUK AS OCCUPYING THE RIVER AREA NORTH OF ALATNA. (P1) AS A RESULT OF THE AUTHOR'S WORK, IT IS SPECULATED THERE MAY HAVE BEEN THREE LINGUISTIC DIVISIONS LIVING ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT THE TIME OF (WHITE) CONTACT AT NULATO IN 1838. ONE GROUP LIVED BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE HUSLIA-DALBI REGION; A SECOND GROUP OCCUPIED THE AREA BETWEEN THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA RIVER TO LAKE TODADONTEN; AND A THIRD GROUP LIVED NORTH FROM THE KANUTI RIVER TO NORTH OF THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. AS 1961, THE AUTHOR NOTES ONLY TWO LINGUISTIC GROUPS, "THAT OF THE HUSLIA-DALBI REGION AND THAT OF THE SOUTH FORK." (P3) THE AUTHOR ALSO SPECULATES THAT IN 1838, THERE WERE 4 BANDS OF KOYUKON INDIANS LIVING ON OR NEAR THE RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH AT THE YUKON RIVER AND THE SOUTH FORK (REFERENCE MADE TO ZAGOSKIN-1847). THE YUKON-KATEEL BAND LIVED BETWEEN THE MOUTH AT THE YUKON RIVER NORTH TO KATEEL RIVER. THE HUSLIA-DALBI BAND RANGED BETWEEN THE HUSLIA AND DALBI RIVERS. THE HOGATZA-TODADONTEN BAND OCCUPIED THE AREA BETWEEN THE HOGATZA RIVER AND LAKE TODADONTEN. AND THE SOUTH FORK BAND LIVED BETWEEN THE KANUTI RIVER AND THE SOUTH FORK. MEMBERS FROM THE LATTER THREE BANDS PRESENTLY (1961) LIVE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA, A FEW MILES NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. (P3-5) THE AUTHOR REFERENCES ZAGOSKIN (1847) THAT THE SOUTH FORK BAND LIVED WHERE "MANY (UNIDENTIFIED) STREAMS ENTERED THE KOYUKUK." (P5) THE RIVER RUNS NORTHEAST FROM ITS MOUTH AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON RIVER TO ITS HEADWATERS IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. (P9) IT FLOWS SWIFTLY AND MEANDERS THROUGH VALLEYS FORMING HORSESHOE BENDS, GRAVEL BARS, ISLANDS, AND SLOUGHS. (P11)

7648 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 B 838962

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUW N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST BETWEEN BETTLES FIELD AND ALLAKAKET, RIVER DEPTHS VARY FROM 20 FT NEAR ALLAKAKET TO 3 TO 4 FT ABOVE BETTLES FIELD, EXCEPT DURING LOW WATER WHEN DEPTHS ARE MUCH LESS. BETWEEN BETTLES FIELD AND HUGHES, THE RIVER BED FOLLOWS A NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN HIGH HILLS AND BLUFFS, AND HAS CUT CLOSE TO THE BEDROCK IN MANY AREAS. THE TOPOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS IN THIS AREA SEEM TO BE EITHER HIGH BLUFFS 100 TO 200 FT ABOVE THE RIVER BED, OR LOW AREAS OF SWAMP AND MATERIAL DEPOSITS. THE BLUFFS MAKE POOR RIVERINE HABITATION SITES, WHILE THE SWAMP LAND IS TOO WET FOR HUMAN OCCUPATION, BUT PROVIDING GOOD FORAGE FOR MOOSE AND OTHER GAME, AND GOOD BREEDING GROUND FOR MOSQUITOES. "FOR A PEOPLE WHOSE ECONOMY IS PARTIALLY DEPENDENT UPON FISHING, THE SITUATION BECOMES UNTENDABLE AND ONLY A FEW AREAS ALONG THE ENTIRE RIVER MEET THE REQUISITE CRITERIA FOR HUMAN OCCUPATION. (P12-13) THE TREE LINE RUNS UP TO ABOUT 2,000 FT ALONG THE RIVER AS FAR NORTH AS BETTLES FIELD. INTERSPERSED WITH THE FOREST IS TUNDRA PRAIRIE. SPRUCE, WILLOW, AND A FEW POPLAR, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD AND ALDER ARE THE MAJOR TREES FOUND. IN OPEN TUNDRA AREAS ABOVE THE TREELINE GROW DWARF SPRUCE AND WILLOW, LICHENS, ARCTIC FLOWERING PLANTS AND "NIGGER HEAD" TUSsocks. THE LATTER SEVERELY IMPEDES TRAVEL BY MAN OR ANIMAL. (P15) THE INDIANS AND ESKIMOS WHO LIVE ALONG THE RIVER USE THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET, ALATNA AND EVANSVILLE AS THEIR MAIN BASES OF OPERATION. ADULT NATIVES IN EVANSVILLE ARE EMPLOYED YEAR-ROUND BY EITHER HIEN-ALASKA AIRLINES OR THE FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY OF BETTLES FIELD. DURING SOME SEASONS, THE OTHER VILLAGES ARE USUALLY DESERTED, EXCEPT FOR THOSE WHO MAINTAIN THE SCHOOL, STORE AND POST OFFICE. THESE PEOPLE SUBSIST ON SALMON FISHING AND CARIBOU AND MOOSE HUNTING, SUPPLEMENTED BY OTHER NATURAL FOOD RESOURCES, THOUGH COMMERCIAL ITEMS FROM THE STORE HAVE BEEN RECENTLY INTRODUCED. THE PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR VILLAGES DURING THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF JULY FOR THEIR SUMMER CAMPS LOCATED UP AND DOWN STREAM FROM THE VILLAGES TO FISH FOR SALMON, WHICH IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THEIR ECONOMY. PRIOR TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE SALMON, NEW BOATS AND CANOES ARE MADE, AND OLD ONES ARE REPAIRED, AS WELL AS OTHER ACTIVITIES ACCOMPLISHED IN PREPARATION FOR THE SUMMER FISHING SEASON. (P34-35) AS JULY APPROACHES, PEOPLE BEGIN TO MOVE THEIR EQUIPMENT TO THE FISH CAMPS. (P36) "SMALL, FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS OR CANOES ARE USED TO TEND THE NETS.

7649 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 02691 B 838962
STOR 1603399049130009470

KOYUKUK RIVER

MOUT N645219 W1574152 KOZOS 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1795

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 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
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 ABST THESE ARE EITHER POLED, ROWED ALONG THE SHORE, OR PROPELLED BY OUTBOARD MOTORS." (P38) ESKIMO WOMEN, MORE THAN INDIANS, USE MOTORS OUT OF ENJOYMENT AND EFFICIENCY. YOUNGER BOYS ARE TAUGHT BY THEIR FATHERS TO OPERATE OUTBOARD MOTORS AND LEARN THE "WAYS OF THE RIVER. (P39) THE PEOPLE LEAVE THE CAMPS EITHER EARLY IN SEPTEMBER (FOR SCHOOL) OR UNTIL FREEZEUP (USUALLY AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER). (P40) BOATS AND CANOES ARE HAULED FROM THE RIVER AT FREEZEUP AND STORED BOTTOM SIDE DOWN; BOATS ON THE RIVER BANKS, AND CANOES ON RACKS NEAR VILLAGE CABINS. PREPARATIONS ARE THEN MADE FOR TRAPPING. (P41) "IN THE FALL OF 1961, THE OLDER WOMEN AVERAGED TEN RABBITS A DAY DURING THE EARLY PART OF THE SEASON AND CONTINUED TO CATCH THREE OR FOUR A DAY THROUGHOUT DECEMBER. (P41) WHEN THE RIVER FREEZES, ICE FISHING BEGINS. HOLES ARE CUT CLOSE TO THE BANK AND FISH ARE CAUGHT WITH HOOKS AND WILLOW POLES. LATER IN THE SEASON, "LARGER HOLES ARE CUT IN THE ICE NEAR ALATNA WHERE THE WATER IS DEEP", AND GILL NETS ARE SET. AS MANY AS 150 FISH PER DAY PER PERSON MAY BE CAUGHT IN THIS MANNER. (P41) SLEDS ARE USED TO PULL THE FISH CATCH HOME. AS THE RIVER FREEZES DEEPER, ESKIMOS SET "KEY-HOLE TRAPS" IN THE CHANNEL TO CATCH EVEN MORE FISH. THE ESKIMOS KEEP LARGER DOGTEAMS AND THEREFORE NEED MORE FISH FOR FEED. (P42) HUNTING AND TRAPPING ACTIVITIES PROGRESS THROUGHOUT WINTER. EVANSVILLE, NEAR BETTLES FIELD IS SIX MILES NORTH FROM THE CONFLUENCE OF THE JOHN RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE GHOST TOWN OF THE VILLAGE OF BETTLES JUST SOUTH OF THE JOHN RIVER ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER WAS THE END POINT OF THE OLD RIVER BARGE LINE, AND IN THE PAST, SERVED AS THE NORTHERN COMMUNICATION POINT FOR THIS PART OF THE INTERIOR. AS THE NEED FOR AIR TRANSPORTATION INCREASED, RIVER SERVICE DECREASED, AND THE RESULT WAS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN AIRSTRIP AT BETTLES FIELD. A GRAVEYARD ON A HILL DOWNSTREAM FROM THE OLD VILLAGE CONTINUES TO BE USED BY THE INDIANS. EVANSVILLE IS 1/8 MI NORTH OF THE AIR INSTALLATIONS, AND IS ON THE EAST BANK OF THE KOYUKUK AT A POINT WHERE IT MAKES A LONG BEND THROUGH A SPARSELY FORESTED REGION. THE BUILDING ARE ABOUT 200 FT FROM THE RIVER BANK ON A FLAT LOWLAND PLAIN NEXT TO A FLOAT PLANE LANDING AREA. A DIRT ROAD BETWEEN THE DOCKS AND THE AIRSTRIP SEPARATES THE VILLAGE FROM THE RIVER. BOATS ARE MOORED AT THE RIVER'S EDGE NEAR THE FLOAT PLANE DOCK IN THE SUMMER, AND ARE STORED ON THE BANKS IN THE WINTER.

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7652 MAIN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 D 838962

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST THE EVANSVILLE PEOPLE HAVE ABANDONED THE OLDER PATTERN OF SUBSISTENCE AND PRESENTLY LIVE ON A MONEY-BASED ECONOMY THROUGH AVIATION-RELATED EMPLOYMENT. "AIR TRAVEL HAS REPLACED THE OLDER MODES OF TRANSPORTATION, AND ONLY LIMITED USE IS MADE OF BOATS, DOGSLEDS, AND SNOWSHOES, AND NO CANOES ARE USED TODAY." (P46-48) THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET AND ALATNA ARE LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ALATNA RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER. ALATNA IS ON THE NORTH BANK AND ALLAKAKET IS ABOUT 1/4 MI UPSTREAM ON THE OPPOSITE BANK. THERE IS A MISSION, STORE, SCHOOL, COMMUNITY HALL, AND AIR STRIP IN ALLAKAKET. ALATNA IS ON A WELL-DRAINED BANK 20 FT ABOVE THE RIVER WITH ABOUT A 200 FT HIGH BLUFF BEHIND. THE SOIL IS FERTILE AND FREE FROM PERMAFROST. VEGETABLES FOR TABLE USE HAVE BEEN GROWN SUCCESSFULLY. THE GROUND BEHIND ALLAKAKET IS A LOW, SWAMPY FLOOD PLAIN, WHICH ONCE WAS AN ISLAND IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "IN SOME PLACES THE BANK IS LESS THAN FIFTEEN FEET ABOVE THE RIVER AND DURING SPRING BREAKUP AND THE HEAVY RAINS IN AUGUST, THE RIVER OVERFLOWS ITS BANKS AT ALLAKAKET AND INUNDATES A LARGE PORTION OF THE VILLAGE." RIVER EROSION IS ACTIVE HERE, AND ABOUT 100 FT OF BANK HAS BEEN CUT AWAY IN THE LAST 60 YRS. DRAINAGE IS POOR, AND DITCHES HAVE BEEN DUG AROUND THE HOUSES. ALLAKAKET IS IN A PERMAFROST ZONE WITH LESS THAN 6 IN THAW DURING SUMMER. THE MISSION, BUILT IN 1906, HAD TO BE REBUILT FURTHER BACK FROM THE RIVER IN 1938 WHEN EROSION BECAME SO SEVERE THAT THERE WAS DANGER OF THE BUILDING BEING WASHED AWAY DURING HIGH WATER. AT THE EXTREME NORTHEAST END OF THE VILLAGE LIES AN ABANDONED ROAD HOUSE WHICH WAS USED UNTIL REGULAR RIVER TRANSPORTATION WAS DISCONTINUED IN 1942. (P48-51) INDIANS FROM THE HUSLIA-DALBI AND HOGATZA-TODADONTEN BANDS USE FISH CAMPS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER SOUTH OF THE VILLAGES. ESKIMO FISH CAMPS ARE LOCATED ON THE RIVER SOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER. INDIAN TRAPPING CAMPSITES ARE LOCATED ON THE SOUTHEAST SIDE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, WHILE ESKIMO CAMP SITES ARE ON THE NORTHWEST SIDE. BOTH INDIANS AND ESKIMOS HUNT ON EITHER SIDE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P52) IN 1961, 153 PEOPLE LIVED ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER, WITH 28 PEOPLE IN EVANSVILLE, 103 IN ALLAKAKET, AND 22 IN ALATNA. (P53) A YEARLY RIVER BARGE SERVICE BRINGS IN HEAVY SUPPLIES. TRIPS BETWEEN VILLAGES ARE MADE BY OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT IN SUMMER AND BY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1797

DOGSLED IN WINTER. SEVERAL TYPES OF BOATS ARE MADE AND USED ON THE RIVER. "SQUARE-ENDED, FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS OF SPRUCE PLANKS, ABOUT TEN FEET IN LENGTH AND THREE FEET WIDE"...AND ROWED OR POLED BY INDIAN WOMEN TO TEND FISH NETS.

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 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST ESKIMOS PREFER OUTBOARD MOTORS ON THESE BOATS. THE MEN USE BOATS FROM 18 TO 30 FT LONG AND CORRESPONDINGLY WIDER. "THESE HAVE BOTH SQUARE AND POINTED BOWS AND SQUARE STERN SECTIONS, AND NEARLY ALL HAVE FLAT-BOTTOMS THAT FACILITATE TRAVEL OVER THE SHALLOW, ROCKY PORTIONS OF THE RIVER." OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE USED FOR LARGER CRAFT, AND, "SOME MEN HAVE CONSTRUCTED LIFTS FOR THEIR MOTORS WHICH ENABLE THEM TO MORE READILY RAISE THE MOTORS FROM THE WATER WHEN GOING OVER EXTREMELY SHALLOW PLACES." THE BOATS ARE CONSTRUCTED FROM EITHER

PLYWOOD OR SPRUCE PLANKS. SPEED BOATS ARE NOW POPULAR WITH THE YOUNGER MEN FOR FAST TRIPS BETWEEN VILLAGES AND FISH CAMPS. (P61-63) SMALL, ONE MAN, CANVAS-COVERED CANOES ARE USED BY THE OLDER PEOPLE FOR TRIPS UP AND DOWN RIVER AND FOR TENDING FISH NETS. SHORT WILLOW POLES ARE USED FOR UPSTREAM TRAVEL, WHILE SINGLE BLADE PADDLES ARE USED FOR DOWNSTREAM TRAVEL. IN EARLIER DAYS, BIRCH BARK WAS USED INSTEAD OF CANVAS, AND BOWS AND STERNS WERE LONG AND POINTED, AND BOTTOMS WERE FLAT. PRESENTLY CANOE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN MODIFIED, RESULTING IN CONVEX OR SLIGHTLY V-SHAPED BOTTOMS. (P63,73) SPRUCE RAFTS ARE OFTEN USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. "SEVERAL (HUNTERS) MAY GO UP RIVER TO HUNT TOGETHER IN A SINGLE BOAT... THEY CONSTRUCTED A RAFT TO TRANSPORT THEIR MEAT TO THE VILLAGE." IN EARLIER DAYS, LOGS WERE BOUND WITH SPRUCE ROOT AND BABICHE, BUT ARE NOW BOUND WITH ROPE. (P63) SLEDs, TOBAGGANS AND SNOWSHOES ARE ALSO USED METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION. (P63-65) FISHING TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER INCLUDE GILL NETS, SEINES, KEY-HOLE TRAPS, WEIRS AND BASKET TRAPS, AND FLY HOOKS AND SPOONS. NETS ARE MARKED BY FLOATS SO THAT "THEY ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE TO THOSE TRAVELING ON THE RIVER." NETS ARE SET SEASON LONG IN EDDIES OR THE ENTRANCES OF SMALL TRIBUTARIES. BOATS ARE USED FOR SEINING OPERATIONS. (P65-68) IN 1937, DE LAGUNA SURVEYED THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH NORTHWARD AS FAR AS THE KATEEL RIVER, ABOUT 50 MI. (P75) IN 1843, ZAGOSKIN MADE PLANS FOR A SURVEY TRIP TO KOTZEBUE, SOUND FROM NULATO VIA A ROUTE UP THE "UNNA-KA" (KOYUKUK) RIVER. HE REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "HOTIL-KOKOT" (KATEEL) OPPOSITE THE KATEEL RIVER, AND PROCEEDED FROM THERE ON A SHORT-LIVED OVERLAND TREK, FINALLY RETURNING TO NULATO. THE ALLEN JOURNEY IN 1867 TRACED THE KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR AS THE JOHN RIVER, AND RETURNED DOWNSTREAM TO THE YUKON RIVER ENROUTE, HE MET INDIANS OF THE SOUTH FORK, HUSLIA-DALBI, AND KATEEL-YUKON BANDS. (P82-83)

7655 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 E 838962

STOR 1603199049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST ESKIMOS PREFER OUTBOARD MOTORS ON THESE BOATS. THE MEN USE BOATS FROM 18 TO 30 FT LONG AND CORRESPONDINGLY WIDER. "THESE HAVE BOTH SQUARE AND POINTED BOWS AND SQUARE STERN SECTIONS, AND NEARLY ALL HAVE FLAT-BOTTOMS THAT FACILITATE TRAVEL OVER THE SHALLOW, ROCKY PORTIONS OF THE RIVER." OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE USED FOR LARGER CRAFT, AND, "SOME MEN HAVE CONSTRUCTED LIFTS FOR THEIR MOTORS WHICH ENABLE THEM TO MORE READILY RAISE THE MOTORS FROM THE WATER WHEN GOING OVER EXTREMELY SHALLOW PLACES." THE BOATS ARE CONSTRUCTED FROM EITHER PLYWOOD OR SPRUCE PLANKS. SPEED BOATS ARE NOW POPULAR WITH THE YOUNGER MEN FOR FAST TRIPS BETWEEN VILLAGES AND FISH CAMPS. (P61-63) SMALL, ONE MAN, CANVAS-COVERED CANOES ARE USED BY THE OLDER PEOPLE FOR TRIPS UP AND DOWN RIVER AND FOR TENDING FISH NETS. SHORT WILLOW POLES ARE USED FOR UPSTREAM TRAVEL, WHILE SINGLE BLADE PADDLES ARE USED FOR DOWNSTREAM TRAVEL. IN EARLIER DAYS, BIRCH BARK WAS USED INSTEAD OF CANVAS, AND BOWS AND STERNS WERE LONG AND POINTED, AND BOTTOMS WERE FLAT. PRESENTLY CANOE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEEN MODIFIED, RESULTING IN CONVEX OR SLIGHTLY V-SHAPED BOTTOMS. (P63,73) SPRUCE RAFTS ARE OFTEN USED FOR TRANSPORTATION. "SEVERAL (HUNTERS) MAY GO UP RIVER TO HUNT TOGETHER IN A SINGLE BOAT... THEY CONSTRUCTED A RAFT TO TRANSPORT THEIR MEAT TO THE VILLAGE." IN EARLIER DAYS, LOGS WERE BOUND WITH SPRUCE ROOT AND BABICHE, BUT ARE NOW BOUND WITH ROPE. (P63) SLEDs, TOBAGGANS AND SNOWSHOES ARE ALSO USED METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION. (P63-65) FISHING TECHNIQUES AND EQUIPMENT ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER INCLUDE GILL NETS, SEINES, KEY-HOLE TRAPS, WEIRS AND BASKET TRAPS, AND FLY HOOKS AND SPOONS. NETS ARE MARKED BY FLOATS SO THAT "THEY ARE PLAINLY VISIBLE TO THOSE TRAVELING ON THE RIVER." NETS ARE SET SEASON LONG IN EDDIES OR THE ENTRANCES OF SMALL TRIBUTARIES. BOATS ARE USED FOR SEINING OPERATIONS. (P65-68) IN 1937, DE LAGUNA SURVEYED THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH NORTHWARD AS FAR AS THE KATEEL RIVER, ABOUT 50 MI. (P75) IN 1843, ZAGOSKIN MADE PLANS FOR A SURVEY TRIP TO KOTZEBUE, SOUND FROM NULATO VIA A ROUTE UP THE "UNNA-KA" (KOYUKUK) RIVER. HE REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "HOTIL-KOKOT" (KATEEL) OPPOSITE THE KATEEL RIVER, AND PROCEEDED FROM THERE ON A SHORT-LIVED OVERLAND TREK, FINALLY RETURNING TO NULATO. THE ALLEN JOURNEY IN 1867 TRACED THE KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR AS THE JOHN RIVER, AND RETURNED DOWNSTREAM TO THE YUKON RIVER ENROUTE, HE MET INDIANS OF THE SOUTH FORK, HUSLIA-DALBI, AND KATEEL-YUKON BANDS. (P82-83)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1799

7656 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 F 838962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 N1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER
 BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST ZANE, OF STONEY'S EXPEDITION, ALSO EXPLORED THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER REGION IN 1887, VIA THE PAK RIVER-DALBI
 PORTAGE BETWEEN THE KOBUK AND KOYUKUK RIVERS. IN 1898, NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPENED A POST NEAR THE
 MOUTH OF THE RIVER AT KOYUKUK STATION, TO SUPPLY MINERS ON THE RIVER. IN THIS YEAR, MORE THAN 1000 MEN
 ENTERED THE REGION AND CAMPED ALONG THE UPPER RIVER. BY 1899, THERE WERE LESS THAN 100 MINES LEFT, HOWEVER,
 LIMITED MINING CONTINUED TIL ABOUT 1949, WHEN EXTENSIVE PLACER OPERATIONS BEGAN IN THE HOGATZA DISTRICT.
 (P84) IN 1906, ARCHDEACON STUK ESTABLISHED A MISSION ON THE RIVER OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA RIVER.
 (P84) SOMETIME AFTER 1851, ACCORDING TO INDIAN INFORMATIONS, FAMILIES FROM THE KATEEL-YUKON BAND LEFT THEIR
 AREA AND MOVED EITHER TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND NULATO, OR NORTH ALONG THE RIVER TO THE
 HUSLIA-DALBI REGION, PROBABLY DUE TO INCREASED TRADE OPPORTUNITIES. IN 1898 A LARGE VILLAGE OF KOYUKUK
 INDIANS WAS FOUND AT CHIEF MOSES VILLAGE ABOUT 2 MI NORTHEAST OF THE MOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER. IT WAS CALLED
 ARCTIC CITY BY MINERS. IN 1906 AND 1907, MEMBERS FROM THE HUSLIA-DALBI AND HOGATZA-TODADONTEN BANDS WHO LIVED
 AT MOSES VILLAGE, AS WELL AS SOME SOUTH FORK BAND MEMBERS, MOVED TO ALLAKAKET WHEN THE MISSION, ST JOHN'S IN
 THE WILDERNESS, WAS ESTABLISHED. PRIOR TO THIS, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE BANDS HAD MOVED TO BETTLES, JUST SOUTH
 OF JOHN RIVER ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AND FURTHER NORTH. (P85) THE KATEEL-YUKON BAND ESTABLISHED PERMANENT
 VILLAGES ON THE LOWER KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR SUMMER FISH CAMPS. THE BANDS ALONG THE RIVER ABOVE THE KATEEL RIVER
 HAVE SUMMER FISH CAMPS ON THE RIVER AND WINTER CAMPS OFF THE RIVER NEAR LAKES AND SMALLER TRIBUTARIES. DURING
 THE FALL AND SPRING, THE BAND UNITS DISPERSE FOR HUNTING AND FISHING. EACH BAND HAS A RANGE OF ABOUT 50 MI IN
 DIAMETER. THE VILLAGES ARE LARGER NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P96-97) DELAGUNA IN 1935 SURVEYED THE RIVER
 FROM KOYUKUK STATION AT ITS MOUTH TO KATEEL AT THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL RIVER, AND REPORTED THAT MOST OF THE
 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES REPORTED BY EARLIER EXPLORERS HAD BEEN LOST BY RIVER BANK EROSION. THE EXCEPTION IS AT
 KATEEL WHERE THE PRESENT EAST BANK OF THE RIVER IS NOW ABOUT 1/4 MI WEST OF ITS LOCATION IN 1842
 (ZAGOSKIN-1847). THE OLD VILLAGE (SEVEN HOUSES AND A NUMBER OF CACHES) IS ON A NARROW TERRACE 20 FT ABOVE
 RIVER LEVEL AND SEPARATED FROM THE RIVER BY A SWAMP. (P119)

7657 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 F 838962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 N1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC
 TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER
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 ABST ZANE, OF STONEY'S EXPEDITION, ALSO EXPLORED THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER REGION IN 1887, VIA THE PAK RIVER-DALBI
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 (P84) SOMETIME AFTER 1851, ACCORDING TO INDIAN INFORMATIONS, FAMILIES FROM THE KATEEL-YUKON BAND LEFT THEIR
 AREA AND MOVED EITHER TO THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND NULATO, OR NORTH ALONG THE RIVER TO THE
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7658 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 G 838962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 N1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST AN INFORMANT TOLD THE AUTHOR OF A RAFT TRIP FROM NEAR THE MOUTH OF WILD RIVER DOWN THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P141) AN INDIAN INFORMANT RELATED A STORY OF A BATTLE IN 1851, JUST AFTER SPRING BREAKUP, BETWEEN TWO TRIBES WHEN MANY KOYUKUK INDIANS GATHERED TO FISH AT THE MOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER AND WERE INVADDED BY KUTCHIN INDIANS. THE DEAD WERE BURIED ON THE RIVER'S EAST BANK SOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER. (P186) IT IS NOTED THAT INDIAN AND ESKIMO MEN WORKED TOGETHER ON RIVER BARGES WITH MINERS OR ON CONSTRUCTION CREWS. (P184) ZAGOSKIN (1847) REFERS TO THE RIVER AS THE KVIPAK RIVER. (P187) ALLEN IN 1885 MET AN ESKIMO FAMILY LIVING ON THE RIVER NEAR THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF HUGHES. (P124) THE CHANDALAR KUTCHIN AND DIHAI TRIBES ONCE LIVED IN THE HEADWATER AREA OF THE KOYUKUK. (P198) THE INDIANS ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER TRADED WITH ESKIMOS FROM NORTON SOUND, KOBUK RIVER, AND BROOKS RANGE, AND WITH INDIANS ALONG THE UPPER YUKON RIVER. THE MAIN TRADE CENTER ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER PRIOR TO WHITE CONTACT WAS AT KATEEL, WHERE KOYUKUK INDIANS AND ESKIMOS FROM NORTON SOUND AND KOBUK RIVER MET. (P212-214) ZAGOSKIN VISITED KATEEL, 50 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, AND WAS INFORMED THAT THE TRADE ROUTE LED FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE KOBUK RIVER AND DURING FEBRUARY, ESKIMOS CAME TO TRADE. (P213) ANOTHER TRADITIONAL TRADING RENDEZVOUS USED BY THE INDIANS AND ESKIMOS WAS LOCATED ON A HIGH BLUFF BEHIND ALATNA ON THE RIVER CALLED NISH-THLA-TOT-LIE. THIS IS SUPPORTED BY INDIAN INFORMANTS. (P216, 217) CANTHELL (1889) REPORTED MIDDLE AND UPPER KOBUK ESKIMOS MAKING WINTER SLEDGE JOURNEYS TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER FOR TRADE. (P215) ALLEN (1887) REPORTS MEETING AN ESKIMO IN A BIRCHBARK CANOE FILLED WITH DRIED FISH HEADING UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER FOR THE JOHN RIVER, WHO HAD COME FROM OVER THE MOUNTAINS AND LIVED ON A TRIBUTARY TO THE KOBUK RIVER. (P215) ONE OF THE AUTHOR'S INFORMANTS RELATES HIS GRANDFATHER MAKING TRADING TRIPS FROM THE KOYUKUK RIVER THROUGH PORTAGES TO THE KOBUK RIVER BY SLEDGE IN THE WINTERS, AND SOMETIMES SUMMERS, BEFORE 1885. (P216) THE FIRST TRADING POST ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER WAS ESTABLISHED AT BETTLES IN 1899, AND HENCEFORTH, KOBUK AND NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS SOLD FURS TO TRADERS THERE UNTIL ABOUT 1910. (P208)

7659 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02691 G 838962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 N1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYH GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FLOOD, FREEZEUP, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER

BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

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7660 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 H 838962

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST PRESENTLY, THE KOYUKUK INDIANS FROM ALATNA AND ALLAKAKET TRADE (EXPORT) NATIVE MANUFACTURE ITEMS TO THE KOBUK ESKIMOS, ANAKTUVUK PASS (NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS HAS BEEN SPORADIC SINCE 1898), LOWER KOYUKUK INDIANS, YUKON RIVER INDIANS, KOYUKUK INDIANS LIVING IN THE U S, AND PEOPLE IN FAIRBANKS AND TANANA. THEY TRADE (IMPORT) A FEW ITEMS FROM THE INDIANS AT RUBY ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P199-213) JUST PRIOR TO AN INVITATION FEAST HOSTED BY INDIANS AT ALLAKAKET IN THE 1920'S, KOBUK, NUNAMIUT AND LOWER KOYUKUK INVITED FAMILIES "PITCHED THEIR TENTS IN SEPARATE ENCAMPMENTS ALONG THE RIVER BANK NEAR THE MISSION." (P240) THE VILLAGE OF BERGHAN ON THE RIVER NEAR THE ARCTIC CIRCLE OFFERED INCENTIVES (WHITE MAN'S GOODS) FOR VISITING TRIPS FROM THE KOBUK REGION IN ABOUT 1900. (P249) AN ELDERLY ESKIMO WOMAN RECOUNTS IN 1956 TO MCCLELLAN ABOUT TRIPS SHE MADE TO THE KOYUKUK REGION ABOUT 1900. FROM THE ALATNA RIVER, SHE WENT DOWN THE KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR SOUTH AS HUSLIA. (P250)

7661 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02691 H 838962

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW GENERAL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, MISC TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, ECONOMY, TRAPPING, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, MINING, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, FREEZEUP, FLOOD, FREIGHT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST PRESENTLY, THE KOYUKUK INDIANS FROM ALATNA AND ALLAKAKET TRADE (EXPORT) NATIVE MANUFACTURE ITEMS TO THE KOBUK

ESKIMOS, ANAKTUVUK PASS (NUNAMIUT ESKIMOS-HAS BEEN SPORADIC SINCE 1898), LOWER KOYUKUK INDIANS, YUKON RIVER INDIANS, KOYUKUK INDIANS LIVING IN THE U S , AND PEOPLE IN FAIRBANKS AND TANANA. THEY TRADE (IMPORT) A FEW ITEMS FROM THE INDIANS AT RUBY ON THE YUKON RIVER. (P199-213) JUST PRIOR TO AN INVITATION FEAST HOSTED BY INDIANS AT ALLAKAKET IN THE 1920'S, KOBUK, NUNAMIUT AND LOWER KOYUKUK INVITED FAMILIES "PITCHED THEIR TENTS IN SEPARATE ENCAMPMENTS ALONG THE RIVER BANK NEAR THE MISSION." (P240) THE VILLAGE OF BERGMAN ON THE RIVER NEAR THE ARCTIC CIRCLE OFFERED INCENTIVES (WHITE MAN'S GOODS) FOR VISITING TRIPS FROM THE KOBUK REGION IN ABOUT 1900. (P249) AN ELDERLY ESKIMO WOMAN RECOUNTS IN 1956 TO MCCLELLAN ABOUT TRIPS SHE MADE TO THE KOYUKUK REGION ABOUT 1900. FROM THE ALATNA RIVER, SHE WENT DOWN THE KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR SOUTH AS HUSLIA. (P250)

7662 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02723 971
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST DONALD W CLARK, IN HIS 1971 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AREA, NOTES THE PRESENCE OF SPARSE GROWTH OF SCRUB TREES AND BRUSH NEAR THE SITES LOCATED NEAR KOYUKUK RIVER. (P35) MOST OF THE SITES WERE FOUND ON TWO SHORT RIDGES BETWEEN KOYUKUK RIVER FLATS AND THE RIVER'S TRIBUTARIES, INDIAN AND LITTLE INDIAN RIVERS. (P34) AUTHOR AND THREE FELLOW INVESTIGATIONS WERE FLOWN INTO AREA ABOARD FLOAT PLANE. ON AUG. 28 RETURNED TO HUGHES TO PACK SPECIMENS AND EQUIPMENT FOR SHIPMENT AND TO AWAIT TRANSPORTATION DOWNRIVER TO HUSLIA VILLAGE. USE OF SOME FORM OF WATER VEHICLE IS IMPLIED. (P42)

7663 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02724 969
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF
 ABST "PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 1969 FIELD WORK IN THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND ALASKA" BY DONALD CLARK, SEP 69, IS AN INFORMAL DRAFT ACCOUNT NOT FOR PUBLICATION. THE BOOKLET COVERS AN 8 DAY PERIOD AT AN OBSIDIAN-SOURCE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P2) VEGETATION OF MIXED SPRUCE SCRUB SPRUCE, BIRCH, AND SCRUB POPLAR FOREST WAS NOTED ON THE RIDGE TOP NEAR CAMP. (P4)

7664 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02737 886931
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1886 PROSPECTOR JOHN BREHNER WAS KILLED BY AN INDIAN, WHO WAS HANGED BY MINERS. (P7) THERE WAS A RUSH TO THE KOYUKUK AREA IN 1898, AND THE KOYUKUK TRAIL FROM FAIRBANKS TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER WAS ESTABLISHED (P143-144) IN 1902 A RICH STRIKE WAS REPORTED ON THE MYTHICAL MIDAS CREEK, SUPPOSEDLY A TRIBUTARY OF THE KOYUKUK, ABOUT 200 MILES FROM THE MOUTH A STAMPEDE FROM NOME BROUGHT MANY PEOPLE TO THE AREA. THE PERPETRATORS OF THE FRAUD TRAVELED FROM NOME TO A POINT ON THE KOYUKUK ON THE "LOUISE," TOOK THE RIVERBOAT THEY HAD HIDDEN A YEAR EARLIER, AND WENT BACK DOWNRIVER AND OUTSIDE. OTHER MINERS TRAVELED ON THE "RESEARCH" FROM NOME UP THE KOYUKUK, A CLAIM HAD BEEN STAKED AT THE MOUTH OF KOYUKUK CREEK, MERELY TO FURTHER THE FRAUD. THE MINERS KEPT SEARCHING THROUGH SEPTEMBER, THEN RETURNED TO NOME. (P178-181) THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS 554 MILES LONG AND DRAINS 32,600 SQ MILES. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1898, AND ABOUT 200 PEOPLE STAMPEDED TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION. THE TOWNS OF BETTLES COLDFOOT AND WISEMAN DEVELOPED. LARGER STEAMBOATS COULD NOT TRAVEL THE UPPER RIVER. STAMPEDES OCCURRED AGAIN IN 1905 AND 1908. SEVERAL GOLD DEPOSITS TOGETHER PRODUCED OVER A MILLION DOLLARS OVER SEVERAL SEASONS. FROM 1900 TO 1918 AVERAGE PRODUCTION WAS OVER \$200,000; IN 1909 IT WAS \$420,000, AND IN 1913 IT WAS \$368,000. FROM 1900 TO 1931 TOTAL PRODUCTION IS ESTIMATED AT 5 MILLION DOLLARS (P232-233).

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1803

7665 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02763 974
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST THIS RIVER IS MENTIONED AS A PRINCIPAL NAVIGABLE WATERWAY BY GERALD MCMAHON IN THE RESOURCES INVENTORY OF 1974 OF THE JOINT FED-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION. KOYUKUK-NAVIGABLE FOR 544 MILES, PARTLY ON FRESHETS. (P3)

7666 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, ROUTE, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER
 ABST LIEUTENANT H T ALLEN (USA) MADE FIRST OFFICIAL EXPLORATION OF UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER DRAINAGE IN 1885. HE CROSSED OVERLAND FROM YUKON RIVER ALONG DIVIDE BETWEEN TOZITNA AND MELOZITNA RIVERS, DOWN KANUTI RIVER, THEN UP KOYUKUK RIVER AS FAR NORTH AS THE JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE. (P2) THAT SAME YEAR LIEUTENANT CANTHELL (U S REVENUE MARINE SERVICE) WENT UP KOYUKUK BY STEAMER, THEN TOOK SKIN BOATS UP ALATNA RIVER AND PORTAGED INTO KOBUK RIVER DRAINAGE. (P2) JOHN BREMNER (WAS WITH LT ALLEN) AND HIS PARTNER WERE FIRST KNOWN PROSPECTORS ON UPPER KOYUKUK IN 1887. (P2) IN SUMMER 1898 OVER 1,000 PERSONS REPORTED TAKING STEAMERS UP KOYUKUK TO UPPER-DRAINAGE GOLD FIELDS. MANY LEFT, BUT 200-600 OVERWINTERED IN INSTANT TOWNS OF ARCTIC CITY AND BERGMAN (ON KOYUKUK BELOW ALAINA RIVER CONFLUENCE), AT PEAVEY (NEAR S FORK CONFLUENCE), AND IN CAMPS ALONG S FORK. (P2) IN 1899 BETTLES FOUNDED, ON KOYUKUK RIVER JUST BELOW JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE. IN 1900 BETTLES LARGELY REPLACED THE DOHNRIVER TOWN OF BERGMAN AS SUPPLY POINT FOR UPRIVER PLACER MINES. (P2) HEAD OF NAVIGATION BY STEAMER WAS BERGMAN, LATER BETTLES. (IE, OLD BETTLES, P11) FROM THERE, HORSE-DRAWN SCOWS OR POLEBOATS WENT UPSTREAM TO COLDFOOT OR NOLAN (WISEMAN). IN WINTER HORSE-OR DOG-SLEDs TOOK SUPPLIES FROM BETTLES TO NOLAN. (P11) IN 1906 WINTER MAIL CARRIED NORTH FROM FORT GIBBON TO UPPER KOYUKUK VIA TOZITNA DRAINAGE AND KOYUKUK RIVER. ARC FINISHED THIS TRAIL TO WINTER TRAIL STANDARDS IN WINTER OF 1909-10. BY 1917 THE SECTION BETWEEN BETTLES AND NOLAN HAD BEEN UPGRADED TO WINTER SLED ROAD STANDARDS. HORSES AND DOGS FREIGHTED OVER THIS SLED ROAD. (P11)

7667 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00001 A 842974
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER, PRESENT USAGE, FLOOD
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. THE KOYUKUK RIVER BEGINS WITH THE CONFLUENCE OF ITS NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS AT AN ELEVATION OF 740 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA LEVEL AND FLOWS SOUTHWEST FOR 538 MI TO THE YUKON RIVER. (P2-50) THE KOYUKUK FLOWS THROUGH LOW HILLS FROM MILE 369 TO MILE 435. UPSTREAM FROM MILE 435 THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH KOYUKUK FLATS. (P2-51) UPSTREAM FROM MILE 369 THE RIVER MAINTAINS A DEPTH OF 3 TO 5 FT. THE RIVER GRADIENT NEAR HUGHES IS ABOUT 1.6 FT PER MI WHILE UPSTREAM FROM BETTLES THE SLOPE APPROACHES 6 FT PER MI. (P2-51) RIVER TRANSPORTATION ON THE KOYUKUK IS LIMITED TO A 70 TON BARGE MAKING A YEARLY TRIP TO ALLAKAKET. SMALL RIVER CRAFT ARE USED BY LOCAL RESIDENTS FOR HUNTING AND FISHING TRIPS. SMALL RIVER BOATS ARE USED BY NATIVES FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN VILLAGES. (P2-91) H V HENDRICKS ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK IN A SMALL STEAMER IN 1893 AND MINED CONSIDERABLE GOLD. (P3-18) GORDON BETTLES OPENED A TRADING POST NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE JOHN RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK AND A SMALL SETTLEMENT DEVELOPED THERE. (P3-18) ABOUT 1912 NEW GOLD PLACER DISCOVERIES ATTRACTED PROSPECTORS TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK NEAR CHANDALAR AND THE TOWN OF WISEMAN CAME INTO EXISTENCE.

(P3-18) MINING BOOMS WERE FELT IN 1900, 1906, AND 1911. BY 1915, 35 MINES EMPLOYING 150 MEN WERE OPERATING. BETWEEN 1912 AND 1916 \$1,000,000. WORTH IN GOLD WAS MINED. (P3-18) MOSES VILLAGE OR ARCTIC CITY IS LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER OPPOSITE THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KANUTI RIVER. MAIL AND RAIL SERVICE LATER CHANGED THE NAME TO ARCTIC CITY. MOSES VILLAGE IS PRESENTLY USED AS A SEASONAL CAMP SITE. (P3-20) HUGHES WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1910 TO STORE HOUSE SUPPLIES FOR SOURDOUGHS IN THE INDIAN RIVER REGION. (P3-20) BATZA WAS A NATIVE VILLAGE LOCATED NEAR THE CONFLUENCE OF THE BATZA RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK. PRESENTLY IT IS A SEASONAL CAMP SITE. (P3-20) KANUTI WAS A FORMER ESKIMO VILLAGE LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KANUTI AND KOYUKUK RIVERS, REPORTED TO NUMBER 13 INHABITANTS IN 1885 BY LIEUTENANT ALLEN, TODAY IT IS A SEASONAL CAMPING SITE. (P3-21) PRIOR TO ZAGOSKIN'S EXPLORATION OF THE LOWER KOYUKUK IN 1842 AND ALLEN'S EXPLORATION OF THE UPPER KOYUKUK IN 1885, THE RIVERS IN THIS REGION WERE PROBABLY NOT USED FOR ANY REAL PURPOSE OTHER THAN SUBSISTENCE, AND THEN ONLY IN THEIR LOWER REACHES. (P3-21) ACCORDING TO FRANK TOBUK, BARGES USED TO TRAVEL UP TO OLD BETTLES 4 OR 5 TIMES PER YEAR. THE TRIPS CEASED IN THE 1920'S WITH THE FALL-OFF OF GOLD MINING ACTIVITIES. IN 1915, 400 TONS OF CARGO WAS MOVED ON THE KOYUKUK. 14 TON SCOWS PLIED THE KOYUKUK BETWEEN BETTLES AND WISEMAN. THE SCOWS WERE HORSE-DRAWN FROM THE BANKS. (P3-22) IN GOLDRUSH TIMES, MINERS USED TO HAND HAUL THEIR BOATS UP MANY TRIBUTARIES WHILE PROSPECTING. IN 1912 THE STEAMER DOROTHY REACHED WISEMAN DURING HIGH WATER. THIS SAME BOAT WAS ABANDONED IN A SLOUGH SOUTHWEST OF BETTLES. (P3-22) THE FARTHEST UPSTREAM ASCENT MADE BY FRANK TOBUK WAS WHEN HE AND FRIEND TOOK A 14-TON RIVERBOAT UP TO THE CONFLUENCE OF THE MIDDLE AND NORTH FORKS OF THE KOYUKUK. PRESENTLY RIVER TRAFFIC IS LIMITED TO SMALL RIVER BOATS FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING. A 70-TON BARGE MAKES TWO TRIPS PER YEAR TO ALLAKAKET. (P3-22) ROBERT MARSHALL BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939 EXPLORED AND NAMED MANY OF THE SOUTH-FLOWING TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P3-23) MARSHALL TRAVELLED THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM ALATNA TO THE FORKS BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939. (P3-23)

7668 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00001 B 842974

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, RIVER, FLOOD

ABST THERE ARE NAVIGATIONAL FACILITIES TO HANDLE SMALL RIVER BOATS AND FLOAT PLANES AT HUGHES, ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, BETTLES AND WISEMAN LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVERS. (P3-30) THE PRESENT NAVIGABLE REACH ON THE KOYUKUK IS TO ALLAKAKET BY 3-FT DRAFT VESSELS, PRINCIPALLY THE 70 TON BARGE. UPSTREAM NAVIGABILITY TO BETTLES IS LIMITED TO SMALLER RIVERBOATS. (P3-31) ROBERT MARSHALL INDICATED THAT MOTOR BOATS HAVE BEEN USED ON THE KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER TO WISEMAN SINCE 1914. (P3-32) DURING A HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY DURING JULY AND SEPTEMBER, 1974 NO BOATS OF ANY KIND WERE OBSERVED ABOVE BETTLES. (P3-32) AS PER DAVE KETSER PACKAGE STORE OWNER AND CANOE RENTAL DEALER, TRIBUTARIES TO THE KOYUKUK ARE LITTLE USED AS AVENUES OF TRANSPORT AND ARE USED IN HUNTING, FISHING, AND SCENIC TRIPS. (P3-36) THE US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE (1971) DECLARED THIS RIVER VALUABLE FOR SCENIC, RECREATIONAL, HUNTING AND FISHING PURPOSES. (P3-42) KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES VARIES FROM LESS THAN 500 CUBIC FT PER SECOND DURING WINTER ICE PERIOD TO OVER 100,000 CUBIC FT PER SEC AT BREAKUP. (P3-48) A LETTER DATED 13 MAY 1974 FROM THE ALASKA STATE OFFICE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT TO THE COOK INLET REGION INC STATED THAT FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES ONLY THE JOHN AND KOYUKUK RIVERS ARE NAVIGABLE. (P3-60) TABLE 2-7 DEPICTS PHYSICAL DATA (DISCHARGE) FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER 1971 TO SEPTEMBER 1972. TABLE 2-14 PRESENTS PHYSICAL AND DISCHARGE DATA FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES DURING THE SUMMER OF 1970. TABLE 2-13 PRESENTS PHYSICAL AND DISCHARGE DATA FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES IN 1971. TABLE 2-12 PRESENTS PHYSICAL AND DISCHARGE DATA FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN 1972. TABLE 2-11 PRESENTS PHYSICAL AND DISCHARGE DATA FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES IN 1973. FIGURE 2-39 PRESENTS GRAPHIC DISCHARGE RATES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES FROM A STARTING REFERENCE POINT. TABLE 2-15 PRESENTS DISCHARGE RATES FOR THE KOYUKUK RIVER AT BETTLES FIELD. TABLE 2-17 PRESENTS FLOOD FREQUENCY RECORDS FOR KOYUKUK RIVER AT HUGHES.

7669 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 02832 00002 A 974

STOR 1603399049130009470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1805

MOU# N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE

ABST IN THE GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS "REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA" VOLUME II, WATERWAYS, DESCRIPTIONS, AND NAVIGABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS ARE FOUND. THE KOYUKUK IS 538 MI LONG WITH A 32,600 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. FROM HUGHES TO THE HEADWATERS, THE KOYUKUK INCLUDES 18,700 SQ MI DRAINAGE. THE AVERAGE MID-SUMMER WIDTH IS ABOUT 700 FT AND AN AVERAGE DEPTH AT HUGHES OF 8 FT. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW IS 15,000 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-4) AVERAGE FLOW IS OFTEN EXPERIENCED IN SEPTEMBER. OCTOBER WITNESSES ONLY ABOUT ONE-THIRD THE ANNUAL AVERAGE. DURING BREAK-UP IN MAY THE FLOW IS 7 OR 8 TIMES THE AVERAGE ANNUAL FLOW. (P4-5) IN NAVIGABLE PARTS OF THE RIVER, BOATS ARE CAPABLE OF BEING EMPLOYED FOR ONLY ABOUT 6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. (P4-5) COMMERCIAL TRANSPORT EXTENDS UPSTREAM TO ALLAKAKET. SMALL RIVER BOATS TRANSPORT GOODS ANOTHER 70 MILES UPSTREAM TO BETTLES. (P4-5) AS A MATTER OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE STEAMERS PLIED THE KOYUKUK SEVERAL TIMES WEEKLY TO BETTLES DURING THE GOLD RUSH. (P4-5) TODAY THE ONLY FAIR-SIZED WATER CRAFT USING THE RIVER IS THE SEMI-ANNUAL BARGE GOING ONLY AS FAR AS ALLAKAKET. (P4-5) A REACH BY REACH DISCUSSION OF THE KOYUKUK FOLLOWS. KOYUKUK RIVER ABOVE JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE (MILE 511.5 TO M 538). THE RIVER DESCENDS FROM AN ELEVATION OF 740 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS TO 590 FT AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE JOHN RIVER (P4-9) JUST BELOW BETTLES. IN THIS STRETCH OF THE RIVER THE MAIN BODY IS MORE OR LESS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL. (P4-10) AN AVERAGE FALL RATE OF 5.7 FT PER MI APPLIES TO THIS STRETCH. WATER VELOCITY WAS MODERATE FOR THIS SECTION 3 TO 4 FT. WIDTHS WERE GENERALLY 100 TO 200 FT FOR THE MAIN CHANNEL WHILE BANK TO BANK MEASUREMENTS APPROACHED ONE-QUARTER MILE. HISTORICALLY-SPEAKING BOATING IS POSSIBLE IN THIS SECTION. (P4-11) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 7/6/74 ON THE KOYUKUK AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE NORTH AND MIDDLE FORKS THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 200 FT, THE DEPTH 3 FT, RIVER STAGE MODERATE, AND FLOW RATE 3-4 FT PER SEC. BANKS OF RIVER DESCRIBED AS TO 5 FT HIGH. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THE RIVER SEEMS BOATABLE. (P4-15) AT A STATION SOUTHWEST OF BETTLES ON 07/05/74 THE WIDTH OF THE RIVER WAS ABOUT 100 FT, THE DEPTH 5 FT, THE RIVER STAGE MODERATE, AND THE FLOW RATE 4 FT PER SEC. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THE RIVER WAS BOATABLE. (P4-16) KOYUKUK RIVER IN KOYUKUK FLATS (M 446.5 TO M 511.5) FROM MILE 511.5, THE CONFLUENCE OF THE JOHN RIVER TO MILE 446.5 THE CONFLUENCE OF THE ALATNA RIVER, THE KOYUKUK RIVER DESCENDS 310 FT WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 4.8 FT PER MI. BLUFFS ALONG THE KOYUKUK IN THIS STRETCH REACH 150 FT. (P4-17) THE RIVER ANASTOMOSES EXTENSIVELY IN THIS SECTION. RIVER VELOCITIES OBSERVED BOTH IN JULY AND SEPTEMBER, 1974 WERE 2 TO 4 FT PER SEC. DEPTHS MEASURED IN JULY, 1974 RANGED BETWEEN 5 AND 7 FEET, WHILE FOR SEPTEMBER THE DEPTH WAS MORE LIKE 2 TO 4 FT. RIFFLES WERE 2 FT DEEP IN JULY AND ONLY 1 FT IN SEPTEMBER. (P4-18) HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE OF THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER IN JULY, 1974 REVEALED THAT THE RIVER MEASURED FROM 100 TO 200 YARDS IN THE MAIN CHANNEL, WHILE FOR SEPTEMBER WIDTHS VARIED FROM 30 TO 300 FT AND THAT THE RIVER WAS BOATABLE. (P4-19) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/05/74 FOR THE KOYUKUK AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE SOUTH FORK DESCRIBED THE RIVER AS BEING 700 FEET WIDE WITH AN AVERAGE DEPTH OF 7 FT AT RIVER STAGE MODERATE. (P4-26)

7670 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REF# Q2832 Q0002 B 974

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOU# N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE

ABST THE FLOW RATE WAS ABOUT 2 FT PER SEC. THE BANKS OF THE RIVER REACHED TO 15 FT. A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS DESCRIBED THE RIVER AS APPEARING BOATABLE. (P4-26) ON 07/05/74 AT THE MOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER THE KOYUKUK WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING 200 YARDS WIDE, ABOUT 7 FT DEEP AT MODERATE WATER STAGE AND FLOWED AT A MEAN VELOCITY OF 2 FT PER SEC. (P4-27) THE RIVER WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING VERY BOATABLE. (P4-27) KOYUKUK RIVER FROM HUGHES TO THE ALATNA RIVER (MILE 369 TO MILE 446.5) DESCENDS 130 FT WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 1.7 FT PER MI. THE RIVER CHANNEL IN THIS SECTION IS WELL-DEFINED WITH FEW GRAVEL BARS. (P4-28) RIVER VELOCITIES OBSERVED IN JULY AND SEPTEMBER 1974 BY HELICOPTER SURVEILLANCE WERE BETWEEN 3 AND 4 FT PER SEC. (P4-29) DEPTH TAKEN NEAR THE KANUTI CONFLUENCE WAS 7 FT. A US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GAGING STATION AT HUGHES REVEALED THAT AT A DISCHARGE RATE OF 15000 CUBIC FT PER SEC, THE DEPTH OF THE RIVER IS ABOUT 8 FT. DURING PERIODS OF LOW FLOW, JUST BEFORE FREEZE-UP DEPTH DROPS TO 5 FT. 20 FT DEPTHS HAVE BEEN RECORDED AT SPRING BREAK-UP. (P4-29) THE MAIN CHANNEL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1806

WIDTH WAS ABOUT 200 YARDS. THE WIDTH NEAR ALLAKAKET WAS ABOUT 400 FT IN SEPTEMBER AND 600 FT IN JULY. (P4-30) AT THE U S G S GAGE AT HUGHES RIVER WIDTHS VARY BETWEEN 600 FT DURING LATE SUMMER FLOW TO ABOUT 1100 FT DURING BREAK-UP. (P4-30) VISIBLE OBSERVATION OF THE KOYUKUK IN THIS SECTION REVEALED THAT THE RIVER WAS NAVIGABLE BY SHALLOW-DRAFT BARGES. (P4-30) NOTE PHOTO ENTITLED: "RIVER TRAFFIC NEAR ALLAKAKET, MILE 444 ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER". (P4-33) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 09/19/74 WAS CONDUCTED ABOUT 2 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM RED HILL CREEK. RIVER WIDTH WAS 500 FT. RIVER VALLEY WIDTH WAS 3/4 MILE. AVERAGE DEPTH OF THE RIVER WAS 2 FT AT AN EXTREMELY LOW STAGE. FLOW RATE WAS 3 TO 4 FT PER SEC. ELEVATION WAS 500 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL. BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE 6 FT HIGH IN PLACES. (P4-39)

7671 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060W 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GENERAL MAP
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975, VOL III. SEE FIGURE 4-3. UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER BASIN NAVIGABILITY RECOMMENDATIONS. SEE P8-3. NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT.

7672 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02849 00003 967
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 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 KOYUKUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ALLAKAKET BY BOATS WITH A 3 FT DEPTH FROM ALLAKAKET TO BETTLES. BOATS OF THE SAME DEPTH CAN BE USED DURING HIGH WATER.

7673 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02882 885976
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE COMMUNITY OF NULATO IS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KOYUKUK AND YUKON RIVERS. (P3) IN 1885 THERE WAS A MILITARY RECONNAISSANCE EXPEDITION ON THE KOYUKUK. (P24) GOLD HAD BEEN DISCOVERED AT TRAMWAY BAR BY 1890. (P25) THE KOYUKUK RIVER JOINS THE YUKON RIVER AT RUBY. IT IS TYPICALLY MEANDERING, HOWEVER IT RUNS CLEAR IN THE SUMMER, UNLIKE MOST OTHER RIVERS IN THE AREA. ONLY DURING YEARS OF HEAVY RUNOFF IS THE KOYUKUK NAVIGABLE BY RIVERBOAT UPSTREAM TO BETTLES. (P162)

7674 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03073 973
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST DRAINAGE IN THE REGION EXTEND SOUTH FROM THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE, THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AS WIDE STREAMS, TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER.

7675 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 1603399049130009470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1807

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, RIVER

ABST DEPT MINES. IN 1937, THE AUTHOR ROWED DOWN THE KOYUKUK FROM BETTLES TO ALLAKAKET. HE FLEW FROM ALLAKAKET TO FAIRBANKS, THEN TO WISEMAN. FROM WISEMAN, HE AND AN ESKIMO PACKER WENT BY POLING BOAT TO PORCUPINE CREEK. AFTER INVESTIGATING PORCUPINE CREEK, HE CONTINUED BY POLING BOAT TO FRANK'S ROADHOUSE BELOW THE CANYON OF THE MIDDLE FORK RIVER. (P1) AT WISEMAN, PRACTICALLY THE ONLY SETTLEMENT IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION, THERE ARE 3 STORES. THE POPULATION OF THE SURROUNDING CREEKS CONGREGATES THERE FOR THE WINTER. SUMMER POPULATION IS LIGHT AND CONSISTS OF A FEW NATIVES BESIDES THE STOREKEEPERS. THE OLD SETTLEMENT AT COLOFOOT IS NOW ABANDONED. AT BETTLES, THE POPULATION HAS DWINDLED TO 2 OR 3 FAMILIES OF NATIVES AND A STOREKEEPER AND ROADHOUSE MAN. THE POPULATION OF THE UPPER KOYUKUK REGION IS PROBABLY 110 ADULTS, BOTH NATIVE AND WHITE. HEAVY FREIGHT AND SECOND CLASS MAIL COMES BY RIVER BOAT FROM NENANA ON THE TANANA TO BETTLES. FROM BETTLES A WINTER TRACTOR TRAIL HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED TO WISEMAN. IN SUMMER, POLING BOATS OR OUT BOARD MOTORS ARE USED ON THE RIVER BETWEEN BETTLES AND WISEMAN. THERE ARE TRACTOR TRAILS AND WAGON ROADS CONNECTING TO SOME OF THE MINING AREAS IN THE REGION: WAKEUP CREEK, GOLD CREEK, LINDA CREEK, GLACIER CREEK, NOLAN CREEK, GOLDEN CREEK, AND SEATTLE RIVER. (PP10-11) FREIGHT RATE FROM KOYUKUK STATION TO BETTLES IS 2 CENTS A POUND. FROM BETTLES TO WISEMAN IN SUMMER BY POLING BOATS EQUIPPED WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS, THE RATE IS 6 CENTS A POUND. IN WINTER THE RATE IS ABOUT 4 CENTS. PARCEL POST RATE FROM SEATTLE TO WISEMAN IS 12 CENTS A POUND. PERISHABLES ARE FLOWN IN AT THE RATE OF 16 CENTS A POUND. (P11) THERE IS WEEKLY PLANE SERVICE CARRYING 1ST CLASS MAIL TO WISEMAN, BETTLES, AND ALLAKAKET FROM FAIRBANKS. (P11)

7676 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03139 973

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER AT HUGHES IS 18700 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF HUGHES, AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN THE 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P. 26)

7677 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03173 971

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K370S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, LAKE, RECREATION, COMMUNITY, FISHING, LAKE, RECREATION, NO TRAFF

ABST THERE IS NO COMMERCIAL FISHERY IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE. IN 1971 A TOTAL OF 507 KING SALMON AND 22,175 CHUM SALMON WERE HARVESTED AT THE VILLAGES OF ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, HUGHES AND HUSLIA. IN 1971, NEARLY 2,000 SHEEFISH WERE HARVESTED AT HUGHES AND ALLAKAKET. SPORT FISHING OCCURS ON HELPEJACK LAKE AND INIAKUK LAKE. (P7) LITTLE SPORT FISHING ACTIVITY TAKES PLACE IN THE KOYUKUK DRAINAGE. THE LARGER LAKES OR RIVER MOUTHS ARE CONCENTRATED POINTS FOR FISHING THE AREA IS ACCESSIBLE BY PLANE OR BOAT ONLY. (P8) SALMON WERE CAPTURED IN GILL NETS IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER. SPORT FISHING OCCURS ON THE KOYUKUK. (P7) IN 1971 A TOTAL OF 507 KING SALMON AND 22,175 CHUM SALMON WERE HARVESTED AT THE VILLAGES OF ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, HUGHES AND HUSLIA. IN 1971, NEARLY 2000 SHEEFISH WERE HARVESTED AT HUGHES AND ALLAKAKET. (P7)

7678 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03238 975

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, PRESENT USAGE

ABST THE KOYUKUK RIVER, DURING HIGH WATER, IS NAVIGABLE BY BARGE AS FAR NORTH AS BETTLES. (P94) THE COMMUNITY OF HUSLIA IS SUBJECT TO PROPERTY DAMAGE CAUSED BY FLOODING DURING SPRING BREAKUP. (P96)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1808

7679 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03260 962
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST J. KALFE, ZOOLOGIST AT MC GILL UNIV. MONTREAL, MAKES REFERENCE ON AUG. 1, 1962, TO THE KOYUKUK NOTING THAT BETTLES FIELD, LOCATED 65 DEGREES 54 MINUTES N, 151 DEGREES 45 MINUTES W, IS ADJACENT TO THE RIVER. (P2583)

7680 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03424 00001 893
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, FLOOD, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
 ABST BETTLES, "WHY I CAME TO ALASKA" (1897) "IN 1893 I TOOK THE STEAMER "CORRA" UP THE KOYUKUK WITH 20 TONS OF SUPPLIES, AND REACHED A POINT A FEW MILES BELOW HUGHES BAR. HERE I BUILT A STORE AND LIVING QUARTERS AND CALLED THE LOCATION ARCTIC VILLAGE. WE HAD A VERY HEAVY SNOWFALL THAT WINTER AND HEAVY RAINS. JUST BEFORE AND DURING BREAKUP, THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS UNDER WATER. IT WAS THE LUCKIEST-THING THAT EVER HAPPENED FOR US. THAT PICKARTS AND SINCLAIR HAD COMPLETED THE STEAMER KOYUKUK AND HAD HER AFLOAT. THE WATER WAS OVER THE BANKS OF THE RIVER AND INSIDE OF ALL THE CABINS. IN THE STORE AND DHELLINGS DEEP ENOUGH TO STEAM RIGHT OVER THE BANK AND UP TO THE BUILDINGS AND TAKE ALL HANDS ABOARD." (P17) "WE DROPPED DOWN RIVER A FEW MILES TO HIGH GROUND AND CAMPED FOR SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE MEN COULD START UP RIVER. WHEN THEY DECIDED TO LEAVE, I STARTED DOWN RIVER BUT THE CLOSER I GOT TO THE YUKON, THE HIGHER THE WATER BECAME WE HAD A TEN TON BARGE WITH US, AND WHEN WE NEEDED WOOD WE WOULD STEAM INTO THE TIMBER. AS THE WATER WAS 15' DEEP ON THE HIGH BANKS, WE COULD FALL THE DRY TREES AND HAUL THEM ALONG SIDE AND SAW THEM UP. SOMETIMES WE WOULD BE A QUARTER OF A MILE FROM THE RIVER CHANNEL." (P18) "AFTER SHE WAS COMPLETED, I NAMED HER THE "KOYUKUK." THERE WERE TWO OTHER "KOYUKUKS" BUILT LATER BY THE A C CO, BUT THIS WAS THE FIRST BOAT TO NAVIGATE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER." (P14)

7681 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03461 00001 917
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST THE WALTER ANGIER COLLECTION HAD A WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE MAP ENTITLED "MAP OF ALASKA ATLIN AND THE YUKON," PUBLISHED 1917. IT SHOWED STEAMER SERVICE ON THE KOYUKUK FROM ITS MOUTH TO BETTLES. THIS WAS A 1917 MAP. A MAP IS PART OF THE REPORT STOPS ALONG THE WAY WERE DUBLIKAKET, HOG RIVER, HUGHES, ARCTIC CITY, ALATNA, PEAVY, BETTLES, GOING UP RIVER.

7682 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03474 00001 892912
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST "THE YUKON RIVER PIRATE OF THE KLONDIKE STAMPEDE"--HENDRICKS "THEY PROCEEDED UP THIS RIVER SOME 250 MILES TO THE VILLAGE WHERE THE INDIANS LIVED WHO DID THE KILLING, MADE THEM GIVE HIM UP AND BROUGHT HIM DOWN TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND HUNG HIM IN A TREE." (P4)

7683 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 923

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1809

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, FROM A 1923-24 RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY, AN OLD ESTABLISHED TRAIL LED FROM TANANA VILLAGE ON THE YUKON TO THE KOYUKUK AND UP IT TO ALKAKAKET, BETTLES, COLDFOOT, AND WISEMAN, A DISTANCE OF 180 MILES. IT BRANCHED OFF AT ALAKAKAKET TO KOTZEBUE VIA THE ALATNA AND KOBUK RIVERS TO KOTZEBUE, 280 MILES AWAY. (P12) FEB 28TH, AFTER RETURNING FROM THE KOBUK, HE LEFT MARSAN BY WINTER TRAIL FOR NOLAN AND OVERNIGHTED AT HENSHAW CABIN, CHINOKO CABIN AND COLDFOOT. (P13) FREIGHT FROM NENANA TO BETTLES WAS \$90 PER TON BY BOATS OWNED BY STORES ON THE KOYUKUK. (P13)

7684 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03548 00002 A 923

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,VEGETATION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN

ABST BOX #2, (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION). BIOLOGIST O J MURIE DID GEOLOGICAL SURVEY WORK IN THE KOYUKUK-CHANDALAR REGION FROM MARCH 24-APRIL 15, 1923. HE WAS OBSERVING THE CARIBOU POPULATION. HE SECURED ALL POSSIBLE INFORMATION FROM PROSPECTORS, TRAVELERS, AND NATIVES THAT HE MET. (P1) (FOLDER 28) HE LEFT ALLAKAKET MARCH 24 WITH A DOG TEAM AND FOLLOWED A MAIL TRAIL. "ON MARCH 29TH WE REACHED WISEMAN, THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN THIS DISTRICT. ON APRIL 2ND WE STARTED DOWN RIVER AGAIN TO COLDFOOT, A DISTANCE OF 12 MI, AND NEXT MORNING STARTED ACROSS TO CHANDALAR. THE ROUTE FROM COLDFOOT TO THE CHANDALAR, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 60 MI, IS LITTLE TRAVELED. WE REACHED BIG CREEK ON APRIL 6." (P1,2) BIOLOGIST MURIE DOES SURVEY WORK IN THE AREA FOR MAMMALS AND BIRDS. (FOLDER 28)

7685 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03548 00002 B 923

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MAP,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER REGION, MARCH 24-APRIL 15, 1923. HE DISCUSSES THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "THE KOYUKUK IS A VERY CROOKED STREAM, WHICH IS INDICATED BY THE FACT THAT WE TRAVELED OVER 700 MILES, BY STEAMER, FROM THE MOUTH TO ALATNA. NEAR THE MOUTH WE PASSED SOME HIGH BLUFFS, THEN WENT THROUGH A RATHER FLAT COUNTRY UNTIL WE APPROACHED THE MOUTH OF HOGATZA OR "HOG" RIVER, WHERE THE COUNTRY BECAME MORE ROLLING AND HILLY. THE SAND BARS OF THE LOWER RIVER GAVE WAY TO GRAVEL BARS IN THE VICINITY OF HOG RIVER, ON THE LOWER REACHES THE RIVER DOES NOT SPLIT UP INTO NUMEROUS CHANNELS TO THE EXTENT THAT MANY OTHER RIVERS DO BUT WE DID FIND PLACES WHERE THERE WERE SO MANY CHANNELS THAT WE HAD DIFFICULTY IN FINDING ONE DEEP ENOUGH FOR OUR STEAMER. NUMEROUS SAND AND GRAVEL BARS FORM RIFFLES WHICH ARE A HINDRANCE TO NAVIGATION, ESPECIALLY AT A LOW STAGE OF WATER SUCH AS MAY BE THE CASE LATE IN THE SUMMER. ABOUT THIRTY MILES ABOVE BETTLES THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A RUGGED CANYON BY A CIRCUITOUS COURSE, WHERE IMMENSE CLIFFS RISE UP ON EITHER SIDE WITH OCCASIONAL STRIKING PINNACLES AND MONUMENT-LIKE ROCKS RISING FROM THE STREAM BED. THE KOYUKUK ACTUALLY EMERGES FROM THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS ABOUT TEN MILES BELOW COLDFOOT. ABOVE THAT POINT IT FLOWS THROUGH A MOUNTAIN VALLEY, NARROWING NORTHWARD. ABOUT 26 MILES ABOVE WISEMAN THE BETTLES RIVER FLOWS IN, ITS MOUTH MARKED BY A HIGH ANGULAR MOUNTAIN ON EITHER SIDE, A STRIKING LANDMARK IN THE DISTANCE. ABOVE THIS POINT THE KOYUKUK DWINDLES IN SIZE." (P3)

7686 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER

KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 03548 00002 C 923

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1810

STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW VEGETATION, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER
 BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BIOLOGIST MURIE DESCRIBES THE VEGETATION ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "THE REGION TRAVERSED BY THE KOYUKUK IS
 COVERED BY THE CHARACTERISTIC FOREST GROWTH OF INTERIOR ALASKA CONSISTING OF BLACK SPRUCE, WHITE SPRUCE,
 BIRCH, COTTONWOOD AND QUAKING ASPEN. THERE IS THE USUAL ABUNDANCE OF WILLOWS IN SUITABLE PLACES, AND THE
 SMALLER SHRUBS SUCH AS DWARF BIRCH AND LABRADOR TEA. THE COTTONWOODS WERE CHARACTERISTIC ON LOW SANDY SOIL
 NEAR THE RIVER BANKS, WHILE BIRCH WAS ABUNDANT ON MANY HIGH SLOPES RISING ABOVE THE RIVER." (P3)

7687 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 D 923
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, MAP, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER
 GEOLOGY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR MURIE CONTINUES TO DISCUSS THE KOYUKUK AND HIS OBSERVATIONS MADE IN MARCH AND APRIL 1923. "MARCH 29TH
 WE REACHED WISEMAN, THE LARGEST COMMUNITY IN THIS DISTRICT. HERE WE REMAINED SEVERAL DAYS IN ORDER TO MEET
 THE PEOPLE AND GATHER VARIOUS DATA. ON APRIL 2ND WE STARTED DOWN RIVER AGAIN TO COLDFOOT, A DISTANCE OF
 TWELVE MILES, AND NEXT MORNING STARTED ACROSS FOR THE CHANDALAR." (BY DOG-SLED) MURIE DISCUSSES THE
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "BOTH THE KOYUKUK AND CHANDALAR RIVERS HEAD, BY VARIOUS
 TRIBUTARIES, IN THE ENDICOTT MOUNTAINS. THE KOYUKUK EMERGES FROM THE MOUNTAINOUS AREA NEAR BETTLES AND FROM
 THERE FLOWS THROUGH A FLAT, OR SLIGHTLY ROLLING COUNTRY. I DID NOT TRAVEL OVER THE LOWER CHANDALAR BUT AM
 INFORMED THAT IT ENTERS THE YUKON FLATS IN THE VICINITY OF THE MOUTH OF EAST FORK. AS WE TRAVELED ALONG THE
 TRAIL FROM CARO TO BEAVER WE SAW A MOUNTAINOUS AREA TO THE WESTWARD." (P4) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

7688 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03610 934
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE
 ABST "IT IS ONLY DURING THE SHORT SUMMER SEASON THAT THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE." (P84) "DECKS OF THE PELICAN ARE
 FREIGHTED HIGH WITH WINTER SUPPLIES BEING CARRIED TO THE MISSION STATION." (P84) "THE BANKS HAVE BEEN CUT
 AWAY BY ICE DURING THE SPRING BREAKUP AND DRIFTWOOD HAS PILED UPON THE BEACHES." (P85) "WE WENT FOR A ROWBOAT
 RIDE ON THE RIVER. A WHIRLPOOL PREVENTED OUR ENTERING THE MOUTH OF THE ALATNA." (P105)

7689 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03621 A 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREEZEUP, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION, ROUTE, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, RIVER
 CHANNEL
 ABST THE WILLIAM MICHAELS COLLECTION CONTAINS FIVE FOLDERS IN A BOX, UA ARCHIVES. IN A FILE MARKED
 "CORRESPONDENCE" A LETTER TO MOTHER AND MATE FROM JESSE, CLEAR CREEK 11-22-98, SAYS 43 STEAMERS WERE FROZEN
 IN THE KOYUKUK (FRONT PAGE) IN A FILE MARKED "NEWSPAPER CLIPPINGS AUG 1898-MAY 1899," THE ALTON, IOWA
 "DEMOCRAT" OF 05-13-99 CONTAINS A LETTER FROM J D THOMAS CLEAR CREEK, AK 11-21-98. THOMAS REPORTS 44 STEAMERS
 FROZEN IN THE KOYUKUK. 3 STEAMERS (MARBLE C, GOLD HUNTER AND UNITY) WERE FROZEN IN NEAR TREAT'S ISLAND.
 (FRONT PAGE) IN THE SAME FILE, A LETTER IN THE SAME PAPER DATED 08-07-98 AND PUBLISHED 11-29-98 BY J H
 STARBUCK SAYS STARBUCK HAS A FIFTH INTEREST IN CLAIM NO 8 ON THE FAMOUS TRAMWAY BAR. "IT HAS PAID \$10 TO \$90

A DAY." (FRONT PAGE) A LETTER IN THE SAME FILE PUBLISHED IN THE EXACT SAME PLACE, DATED 08-06-98, WRITTEN BY MILO BURNETT, SAYS HIS PARTY STARTED UP THE KOYUKUK AND CAME UP THE RIVER 300 MILES BEFORE TURNING ON THE MALLMOOT. (FRONT PAGE) THE "ALTON DEMOCRAT" FOR 10-22-98 CONTAINS A FRONT PAGE ACCOUNT OF THE IOWA PARTY, AS REPORTED BY C F HASELMAN. THE PARTY WAS ABOUT TO QUIT MINING WHEN, ON THE WAY DOWN THE KOYUKUK, THEY TOOK A SIDE TRIP UP THE HOGOTZA AND FOUND PROMISING AMOUNTS OF GOLD ON CLEAR CREEK. A LETTER FROM MR THOMAS ALSO APPEARED ON THE 10-22-98 FRONT PAGE THOMAS REPORTS MORE PEOPLE GOING UP THE RIVER "AS QUITE A STEAMBOAT PASSED US ON HER WAY UP AND THERE WAS ANOTHER AHEAD." (THE LETTER WAS DATED 08-17-98). A LETTER FROM A L BROWNSLOW APPEARED ON THE 10-01-98 FRONT PAGE BROWNSLOW DESCRIBED HIS TRIP UP THE KOYUKUK ON THE "LITTLE JIM," THE FIRST AND SMALLER OF THE TWO BOATS THE IOWA PARTY (OR IOWA BOYS) HAD ON THEIR TRIP THROUGH THE YUKON, KOYUKUK, HOGOTZA, AND CLEAR CREEK OF THE KOYUKUK; HE SAYS, "FOR ABOUT 150 MILES WE HAD SMOOTH WATER, THEN WE HAD SAND BARS AND SHIFT WAR. THE LITTLE JIM WORKED VERY HARD TO GET UP BUT IN LOTS OF PLACES WE HAD TO GET OUT WITH A LINE AND HELP HER UP. SOMETIMES WE COULD WALK ON THE BARS AND SOMETIMES WE HAD TO GO INTO WATER THREE FEET DEEP TO GET OVER THE BARS.

7690 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03621 B 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREEZEUP,MINING,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,ROUTE,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST I TELL YOU WE HAD A TIME. WHEN WE GOT ABOUT 280 MILES UP THE KOYUKUK AND ABOUT TWENTY MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MALLAMOOT (HOGATZA) THE "IOWA" (THE LARGER BOAT) CAUGHT UP WITH US AND WHEN WE CAME TO SHIFT WATER SHE GAVE US A LINE AND TONED US." IN A LETTER TO THE ALTON, IOWA "DEMOCRAT" FROM RAMPART (DATED 07-14-98, PUBLISHED 08-20-98), WALTER HALL SAYS, "THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMERS, DRAWING FROM EIGHTEEN INCHES TO TWO FEET OF WATER, AND SMALL BOATS FROM NULATO, ON THE YUKON TO ARCTIC CITY A DISTANCE OF 450 MILES. THE RIVER IS THEN ONLY NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS FROM THE LATTER PLACE TO THE MINING BELT ON THE FORKS." HALL THEN DESCRIBES THE OVERLAND KOYUKUK-YUKON ROUTE MENTIONED IN SO MANY OTHER WORK. (FRONT PAGE) HALL ALSO MENTIONS THE ACTIVITIES OF A JOHN NOMATH WHO TOOK THE OVERLAND ROUTE IN MARCH, PROSPECTED THE KOYUKUK AREA, AND ON JUNE 16TH BROKE CAMP AND FLOATED DOWN THE YUKON TO GIVE "WONDERFUL REPORTS" ON THE KOYUKUK REGION. (FRONT PAGE) HALL SAYS 10 MEN WINTERED AT THE FORKS OF THE KOYUKUK IN 1898. (FRONT PAGE) "THE ICE BROKE IN THE RIVER THE FIFTH OF MAY" (FRONT PAGE) "BEFORE NOMATH BROKE CAMP ON THE SOUTH FORK FIFTEEN TO TWENTY MEN HAD ARRIVED THEN, HAVING POLED UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN SMALL BOATS FROM NULATO." (FRONT PAGE) HALL QUOTES THE FOLLOWING RATES: MINOOK TO THE KOYUKUK FARE \$7 TO ARCTIC CITY: FREIGHT \$100 A TON. (FRONT PAGE)

7691 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03835 918
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST ONE EAGLE RESIDENT AS A BOY AROUND 1918 TRAVELED UP THE KOYUKUK TWICE TO OLD BETTLES WHILE WORKING ON THE BOATS AS A DECK HAND. (P16)

7692 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 03865 907
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,RIVER
 ABST YUKON FRONTIERS BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN, 1977. CPT JAMES GRAY OF THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION CO DESIGNED THREE LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMERS, THE "KOYUKUK", THE "TANANA" AND "DELTA". EACH DREW LESS THAN SIX INCHES OF WATER AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1812

THUS COULD TRANSPORT SUPPLIES ON THE SHALLOW TANANA AND KOYUKUK RIVERS. (P146)

7693 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 03917 00009 910911
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST NATIONAL ARCHIVES RECORD GROUP 75 ENTRY 806. BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS ALASKA DIVISION. FILES. NORTHERN DISTRICT (DR BARBOUR) 1910-11. THE 1910 CENSUS OF KOYUKUK WAS 10 WHITE PEOPLE, 99 NATIVES AND THE CENSUS OF HUSLIAKAKET VILLAGE WAS 38. THE WATER SUPPLY FOR KOYUKUK IS THE YUKON RIVER.

7694 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 03917 00047 883907
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645200 W1574200 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
ABST RECORD GROUP 75 VIA ALASKA DIVISION LETTERS RECEIVED 1883-1907 ALATNA-7 1908. A LETTER DATED 11/11/08 FROM GEORGE BOUTTER TO THE COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION, WASHINGTON, D C DESCRIBED AN OVERLAND TRIP FROM TANANA TO ARCTIC CITY. LIGHT-DRAUGHT STEAMERS ARE SAID TO PLY THE RIVER TO BETTLES ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER DURING THE SUMMER. (P3) UPSTREAM FROM BETTLES POLING BOATS AND SCOWS ARE USED IN THE SUMMER AND DOGTEAMS IN THE WINTER. (P3) STEAMER FREIGHT RATES VARIED FROM \$110 TO \$135 PER TON FROM SEATTLE TO ARCTIC CITY. (P3)

7695 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 03935 00001 942
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K040S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
ABST A LETTER TO CAPTAIN GEORGE BLACK FROM S W PURDUM, SECOND ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL, DATED JANUARY 7, 1942, TAKEN FROM RECORD GROUP 28, BOX 78090, POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF ASSISTANT POST MASTER GENERAL POWER BOAT REGISTERS, UPPER YUKON, 1938-1939, WASHINGTON, D C. THE LETTER MENTIONS BLACK AS MAIL CONTRACTOR ON POWER BOAT ROUTE NO. 78095, NULATO TO WISEMAN, ALASKA AND NOTES BLACK'S EFFORTS TO OBTAIN SPARE PARTS FOR HIS POWER BOAT ENGINE.

7696 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 03936 00017 930938
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645200 W1574200 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST RECORD GROUP 28. RECORDS OF THE P O DEPT BUR OF ASST POSTMASTER GENERAL POWER BOAT AND STAR ROUTE REGISTERS 1930-38 ALASKA AND HAWAII. ACCORDING TO CONTRACT ROUTE NO 78091 MAIL WAS TO BE DELIVERED TO BETTLES BY WAY OF NULATO AND ALATNA, 4 TIMES BETWEEN 06/01/ AND 09/01/29 FOR THE NAVIGABLE SEASON ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P1) CONTRACT 78095 AUTHORIZED MAIL TO BE DELIVERED TO BETTLES BY WAY OF ALATNA FROM NULATO FOUR TIMES FOR THE NAVIGABLE WATER SEASON OF 06/01/ TO 09/20/ FOR THE YEAR 1934.

7697 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 04066 00158 921925
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1813

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

ABST IN A LETTER FROM FISHER TO MAJOR OLIVER DATED JAN 9, 1925 IT IS STATED THAT IN WINTER SUPPLIES ARE HAULED UP RIVER FROM BETTLES TO WISEMAN. SHORTAGES ARE SAID TO RESULT FOLLOWING FREEZE-UP DUE TO THE UNSAFE CONDITION OF THE RIVER, THESE FACTS JUSTIFYING CONSTRUCTION OF A ROAD. IN A LETTER DATED MAY 30, 1921 FROM J G STEESE TO F H HOWARD ACKNOWLEDGEMENT IS MADE FOR REQUESTS FOR WORK ON (1) WINTER DOG SLED TRAIL FROM ALATNA UP THE KOYUKUK TO WISEMAN, (2) WINTER DOG SLED TRAIL FROM ALATNA UP THE ALATNA RIVER AND ACROSS THE KOBUK RIVER. IN A LETTER FROM SAM DULRIN TO THE ALASKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE-SEATTLE DATED 11/26/1924, IT IS INDICATED THAT THE TOWN OF BETTLES IS THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER.

7698 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04072 00014 A 917942

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,PHYSICAL,FREEZEUP

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 DURING THE FLOOD OF 1938, 30 FEET OF THE LEFT BANK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, IN FRONT OF THE POST OFFICE, WAS WASHED AWAY. (P9) THE HIGH WATER LEVEL WAS NOTED IN RELATION TO THE ANEROID STATION #1 BETWEEN 1917-1920 THE LEVEL WAS REPORTED TO BE 24 INCHES ABOVE STATION #1. THE DOORSTEP OF THE POST OFFICE AT ALATNA. (P9) THE VELOCITY OF THE RIVER AT BERGMAN AT THE AVERAGE WATER LEVEL WAS 5 OR 6 MILES PER HOUR, AT HIGH WATER IT WAS 9 OR 10 MILES PER HOUR. (P11)

7699 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04072 00014 B 917942

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW PHYSICAL,FLOOD,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,FREEZEUP

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 KOYUKUK RIVER WAS FROZEN ON MAY 3, 1942. HEAVY RAINS IN SEPTEMBER 1938 RESULTED IN A FLOOD AT ALATNA. (P9)

7700 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04075 00009 950951

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT

ABST RECORD GROUP 322. BOX 146486, FILE 420.1 FY51, FRC A RECORD OF TONNAGE FROM NENANA TO BETTLES IN 1950 AND 51 WAS 540.463 AND 466.794 RESPECTIVELY. THIS WAS CARRIED BY AND FOR C.A.A.

7701 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04075 00034 951

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE

ABST RIVERBOATS-MATANUSKA II. IN A LETTER DATED JUN 18, 1951 FROM A D HULEN TO THE CIVIL AERONAUTICS ADMINISTRATION IT WAS MENTIONED THAT THREE TUGS AND BARGES WERE PRESENTLY IN USE ON THE KOYUKUK, AND ENCOUNTERED CONSIDERABLE DIFFICULTY ABOVE ALATNA DUE TO LOW WATER.

7702 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1814

REFN 04075 00051 955
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST LETTER FILE (SEPT-DEC)-NENANA DOCK. IN A LETTER DATED OCT 12,1955 FROM R F LYNCH TO O VICTOR REFERENCE IS MADE TO SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY WATER CRAFT 275 MILES UP THE KOYUKUK TO HUGHES, ALASKA. LAND TRANSPORT WAS INDICATED BEYOND HUGHES.

7703 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04075 00058 917
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE INFORMATION DESCRIBES A MAIL TRAIL AND THE BANK OF THE RIVER "HARKNESS AND THE DOG-MUSHER TOOK THE SUPPLIES BY WAY OF THE KOYUKUK AND KANUTI RIVERS." (P10)

7704 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04075 00061 947955
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL
 ABST DOCUMENT IS ARCHIVAL MATERIAL FROM FEDERAL RECORDS CENTER, ALASKA RAILROAD RECORDS BOX 117925. CORRESPONDENCE FILE 025-601.2 FREIGHT RATE HEARINGS 1947,1952. THIS FILE CONTAINS CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO RIVER SERVICE PROVIDED BY ALASKA RAILROAD FROM NENANA TO POINTS ON THE YUKON. A LETTER DATED MARCH 17,1954 IS FROM W K HUSEMEYER, SENIOR GEODETIC ENGINEER FOR U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY TO E J KUNZ, TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR ALASKA RAILROAD. THE LETTER STATES THAT THE "BLACK NAVIGATION CO" PROVIDES SERVICES UP THE KOYUKUK TO HUGHES. A LETTER DATE JUNE 29,1954 IS FROM E J KUNZ, TRAFFIC MANAGER FOR ALASKA RAILROAD TO BEN ATKINSON. LETTER STATES "NAVIGATION AS FAR AS HUGHES ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS PRACTICAL AT CERTAIN STAGES OF WATER". ALL INFORMATION IN FILE 025-601.2 CONTAINED IN FOLDER LABELED FILE 590 JULY 1951-JUNE 1955.

7705 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00020 976
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST TRANSPORTATION INTO THE KOYUKUK RIVER AREA IS MAINLY BY PLANE. "THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY BARGE DURING HIGH WATER.(P9) PEOPLE IN HUSLIA PRESENTLY GET HOUSE LOGS FROM THE HOGATZA RIVER AND FLOAT THEM DOWN THE KOYUKUK TO HUSLIA. (P3)

7706 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00023 970
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 HEAD N665416 W1514046 F240N 0190W 16
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION
 ABST ACCESS TO THE LOWER JOHN RIVER AREA IS POSSIBLE BY SMALL MOTORBOAT UPSTREAM FROM THE KOYUKUK RIVER WITH NORMAL WATER LEVELS. BOTTLES, ONE MILE DOWNSTREAM FROM THE JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE, WAS THE UPPERMOST POINT ON THE RIVER THAT COULD USUALLY BE REACHED BY SMALL STEAMERS COMING UP FROM THE YUKON. GOODS WERE BROUGHT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1815

UPRIVER DURING THE SUMMER TO BETTLES, THEN TRANSFERRED TO SMALLER POLE BOATS AND TAKEN UP TO THE MINING CAMPS, OR MORE COMMONLY, LEFT UNTIL WINTER AND TAKEN UPRIVER BY SLED. THE PRESENT TOWN OF BETTLES AND THE ADJACENT SMALL VILLAGE OF EVANSVILLE ARE LOCATED UPRIVER 6 MILES FROM THE HISTORIC COMMUNITY. REPORT WRITTEN EARLY 1970'S.

7707 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00072 974
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1544152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST B O R FIELD NOTES 1974, KOYUKUK RIVER WAS LOW, CLEAR, ABOUT 3-4 MPH CURRENT. FIELD CREW HIKEED FROM JOHN RIVER CONFLUENCE DOWN KOYUKUK TO BETTLES. MANY OLD CABINS AND BUILDINGS WERE STILL STANDING. (JULY 1974)

7708 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04095 898899
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MINING, WATER LEVEL, RECREATION
 ABST SAM C DUNHAM STATES IN "THE YUKON AND ITS TRIBUTARIES" THAT AS A GENERAL RULE, WHERE THE PAY STREAK IS LOST IN THE CREEK, IT CAN BE FOUND IN THE HILLSIDE. THIS CONDITION HAS BEEN PROVEN TO EXIST AT THE HEAD WATERS OF THE KOYUKUK. (P838) ESTIMATED DATE: 1899. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT IN A FORMER REPORT (BULLETIN NO. 16) THE KOYUKUK WAS BELIEVED TO BE NAVIGABLE FOR ONLY ABOUT 300 MI. (P842) "DURING THE SUMMER OF 1898 IT WAS PRACTICALLY DEMONSTRATED THAT 300-TON STEAMBOATS COULD ASCEND THE RIVER AT A GOOD STAGE OF WATER FOR A DISTANCE OF 650 MILES." (P843) THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT REGARDING CORRUPT PRACTICES IN STAKING CLAIMS WAS MADE BY AN OLD PLACER MINER WHO LIVED AT CIRCLE CITY: "IT IS EVEN WORSE ON THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED KOYUKUK, AS THERE I AM CREDIBLY INFORMED THAT IT IS NOT UNUSUAL FOR A MAN TO GO UP A CREEK ON A MOOSE HUNT AND AS HE PROCEEDS STAKE OUT THE WHOLE CREEK, OF COURSE USING DIFFERENT NAMES." (P870)

7709 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04121 883
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN 1883 A "STAMPEDE" OF PROSPECTORS LOOKED FOR GOLD ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P170) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM HENRY W LANIER'S "THE NEW ARCTIC EL DORADO."

7710 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04149 887
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES (IN HIS 1887 YUKON TRIP) THAT THERE SEEM TO BE GOOD PROSPECTS FOUND UP THE KOYUKUK R. FOR THERE WERE 3 MEN THERE & THE STEAMER WAS CARRYING 4 MEN BOUND FOR THERE. (P70) SOMETIME LATER, ON THE RETURN TRIP, HE MEETS 2 MEN WHO HAVE BEEN PROSPECTING UP THE KOYUKUK ABOUT 500 MI BUT WHO FOUND NOTHING (P75)

7711 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04154 890
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1816

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST SUCCESSFUL PROSPECTING ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER RESULTED IN A SMALL STEAMER BEING PLACED ON THE STREAM, PROBABLY SOMETIME DURING THE LATE 1890S, ACCORDING TO W OGILVIE. (P.113)

7712 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04200 898899
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1474152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY
 ABST M D K WEIMER, MINER IN THE EAGLE CITY AREA BETWEEN 1898-1899, BRIEFLY NOTES THE KOYUKUK AS BEING NAVIGABLE FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES. STEAMERS USED THE RIVER TO DELIVER SUPPLIES TO TRADING STATIONS ALONG THE ROUTE. "54 BOATS ARE WINTERING ALONG THE STREAM." (P239) WEIMER NOTES THAT MANY PEOPLE, HAVING RECEIVED SUPPLIES FROM BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, RETURNED TO UPPER SECTION OF THE COUNTRY WHILE OTHERS TRANSPORTED THEIR GOODS TO RAMPART CITY, A 100-150 MILES PORTAGE, WHICH WAS SAID TO BE A SHORT DISTANCE WHEN COMPARED TO TAKING 5 OR 6 TIMES THAT DISTANCE BY WATER. (P239)

7713 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,TRAPPING
 ABST KOYUKUK, LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, CONSISTS OF A SMALL TRADING POST AND A TELEGRAPH STATION. THE REGION ROUND ABOUT IS LOW, SOMEWHAT HILLY, COVERED WITH SPRUCE, AND IS A GOOD COUNTRY FOR MINK AND MUSKRAT. (P108)

7714 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04341 968
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE TAKU CHIEF, ONE OF THE SMALLER BOATS AMONGST THE YUTANA BARGE LINE, IS SAID TO GENERALLY MAKE A FEW TRIPS UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER EACH SEASON. (P16) THE DATE OF THE DOCUMENT IS 1968.

7715 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04342 920
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST KLONDY E NELSON DUFRESNE NOTES HER TRIP ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER ABOARD THE POWER DRIVEN HOUSEBOAT THE "BEAVER" IN THE 1920'S. A FLOAT PLANE WAS OBSERVED STUCK ON A SANDBAR IN RIVER AND WAS TOWED OFF BY F DUFRESNE. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE USE OF AIRPLANES FOR CARRYING PASSENGERS, FURS AND MAIL RATHER THAN THE USE OF DOG SLEDS AND THE RESENTMENT BY THE MUSHERS TOWARDS THE PILOTS. (P130)

7716 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04348 910910
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1910 SLIM WILLIAMS WAS DOGSLEDING DOWN THIS RIVER. (PG 171)

7717 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04364 921

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,COMMUNITY,WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL,ICE,WATER LEVEL

ABST MARGARET E. MURIE RECOUNTS A TRIP MADE ABOARD THE STEAMER TEDDY H SEPTEMBER 1921. SHE AND HER BRIDE-GROOM WERE MAKING A TRIP FROM NULATO TO BETTLES ABOARD THE STERN-WHEEL STEAMER, OWNED BY A TRADER BY THE NAME OF SAM DUBIN.(P.103-131) SHE NOTES THE CRYSTAL CLEAR QUALITY OF THE WATER OF THE KOYUKUK AND THE SANDY BANKS OF ITS BEACH. (P.132) BUT SHE DOES MENTION THE SAND BAR THE TEDDY LANDED ON THE FIFTH DAY OUT OF NULATO. (P.137) ON SEPTEMBER 8, THEY MADE A STOP AT SAM DUBIN'S TRADING POSTS AT ALATNA. PRIOR TO ARRIVING AT ALATNA, HOWEVER, THEY HAD TO MANEUVER THE STEAMER THROUGH MALEMUTE-RIFFLE WHERE THEY HAD RUN ONTO ANOTHER SAND BAR. (P.140) THE BOAT WAS LATER DOCKED AT THE TWO-STORY STORE AND GOODS UNLOADED. AFTERWARDS THE STEAMER MOVED ACROSS THE RIVER AND UNLOADED SUPPLIES FOR THE EPISCOPAL MISSION, "ST JOHN'S IN THE WILDERNESS" AND THE INDIAN VILLAGE. (P.141) THE STEAMER ENCOUNTERED SEVERAL RIFFLES ONLY AN HOUR OUT OF ALATNA, AND BECAME STUCK ON A SAND BAR ELEVEN MILES ABOVE ALATNA. HOWEVER THE CHICKEN CHASER, A MOTORBOAT THAT WAS PICKED UP AT ALATNA AND TOWED ALONG, WAS USED BY SEVERAL OF THE PASSENGERS ON THE TEDDY TO TRY TO GET TO WISEMAN BEFORE FREEZEUP. (P.143) ON SEPTEMBER 15 WITH NO RAIN, THE TEDDY WAS FORCED TO RETURN TO ALATNA. THREE DAYS LATER A GAS 30 FT SCOW PUSHING A BARGE, THE DOOLEY, AND TOWING THE CHICKEN CHASER, ARRIVED IN ALATNA. IT WAS ABOARD THIS BOAT, THE BLACK MARIA, THAT THE MURIES AND A LOAD OF PERISHABLE SUPPLIES, ALONG WITH THE DOOLEY BARGE, LEFT ALATNA. (P.149) NUMEROUS RIFFLES ON THE RIVER SLOWED THE STEAMER'S PROGRESS UNTIL THE DOOLEY BECAME STUCK AND FORCED AGROUND. AFTER RELOADING THE BARGE IT WAS DECIDED THAT THE BARGE WOULD BE POLED TO BETTLES. THE NEXT DAY THE TASK WAS BEGAN IN WHAT WAS NOTED TO BE MUCH LESS WATER. IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT THE WATER HAD DROPPED ABOUT 8 INCHES DURING THE NIGHT. (P.156) SLUSH ICE WAS OBSERVED FLOATING IN THE KOYUKUK, BUT EVENTUALLY THE BARGE WAS PULLED AND POLED INTO BETTLES (P.159-160) HER DIARY ENTRY DATED OCT. 1 MENTIONS HORSE-DRAWN SCOWS CARRYING SAM DUBIN'S FREIGHT FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KOYUKUK TO WISEMAN. (P.169) ON OCT 3 MRS. MURIE WROTE THAT THE LAST POLING BOAT ARRIVED IN BETTLES AND THAT THE RIVER WAS "ALMOST BANK-FULL OF ICE NOW AND RIVER TRAVEL HAS COME TO AN END." TRAVEL TO ALATNA WAS NOW MADE OVERLAND, ALONG THE DOWNRIVER TRAIL. (P.170) THE MURIES MADE A DOGSLED TRIP ALONG THE KOYUKUK RIVER TO KING'S ROADHOUSE 19 MILES AWAY. (P.178-183) HOWEVER THE ROADHOUSE SERVED ONLY AS A STOPOVER, AS THE NEXT DAY THEY BEGAN THEIR TRIP ALONG THE FROZEN RIVER HEADING FOR WISEMAN. FOURTEEN MILES AWAY FROM WISEMAN, AT A SPOT CALLED COLDFOOT, THE MURIES WERE INFORMED BY A RESIDENT OF COLDFOOT THAT THE OVERLAND TRAIL TO WISEMAN WAS PASSABLE. (P.206)

7718 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04374 904932

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

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

ABST JAMES HUNTINGTON RECOUNTS THE STORY OF THE MURDER OF HIS MOTHER'S FIRST HUSBAND. HE NOTES THAT SHE TRAVELLED IN 1904 BY RIVERBOAT DOWN THE KOYUKUK AND YUKON AND EVENTUALLY REACHED NOME TO TESTIFY AT THE TRAIL OF THE ACCUSED MURDERER. (P29) IN SEPT. 1908 ANNA, HUNTINGTON'S MOTHER, REMARRIED, WITH THE CEREMONY ADMINISTERED BY THE EPISCOPAL ARCHDEACON WHO WAS TRAVELLING UP RIVER. IN 1919 THEY BUILT 2 RAFTS AND WHEN THE RIVER WAS FREE OF ICE, THEY TRAVELLED DOWN THE KOYUKUK TO THE MOUTH OF HOGATZA RIVER AND ESTABLISHED A TRADING POST. THAT NEXT YEAR HUNTINGTON'S FATHER BOARDED A STEAMER TO TAKE HIS DAUGHTERS TO THE ANVIK MISSION SCHOOL. (P30) HUNTINGTON RECALLS THAT DURING HIS FATHER'S ABSENCE, HIS MOTHER DIED, MAY 28, 1920, AND HE AND HIS BROTHER ATTEMPTED A BOAT TRIP DOWN THE KOYUKUK IN THE SPRING IN SEARCH OF HIM. HE NOTED HIS FEAR OF MAKING THE ATTEMPT BECAUSE THE RIVER RAN ROUGH IN THE SPRING. (P35) HOWEVER THE ATTEMPT WAS MADE BUT DUE TO THE SWIFT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1818

CURRENT, SHOAL WATERS AND ROCKS THAT SEEMED TO NEARLY SPAN THE RIVER, THE BOYS WERE FORCED TO ABANDON THE BOAT ON THE RIVER'S BANK. (P39-40) IN AUG., THE EPISCOPAL ARCHDEACON, FRED DRANE, MAKING HIS ANNUAL MISSION UP THE RIVER FROM THE ANVIK MISSION TO THE VILLAGES AND FISH CAMPS ALONG THE WAY, STOPPED TO SEE THE HUNTINGTONS. HE CARRIED THE CHILDREN ABOARD HIS GAS BOAT DOWNRIVER TO THE MISSION. (P53-55) IN 1927, WHEN THE ICE WAS OUT OF THE RIVER, J. HUNTINGTON, HIS BROTHER, FATHER AND AN OLD TRAPPER FRIEND BOARDED A GAS BOAT, LOADED WITH THE SUPPLIES BROUGHT DOWN BY A STEAMER AND THEY MADE THEIR WAY UP THE YUKON, ONTO THE KOYUKUK, PASSING THE VILLAGE OF HOGATZA. (P57-58) HUNTINGTON REMAINED WITHIN THE KOYUKUK RIVER AREA BETWEEN 1928-1932, HUNTING AND TRAPPING. HE DESCRIBES THE FLOODING EFFECTS OF THE KOYUKUK ON THEIR BOAT AND SUPPLIES, DURING BREAK-UP ABOUT 1929. (P59-80) IN THE AUTUMN OF 1939, THE LAST MAIL BOAT ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF CUTOFF, NOW NAMED HUSLIA. (P128)

7719 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN HALLOCK C. BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910 "THE INDEPENDENT BOATS, SUCH AS THE MINNEAPOLIS, THE JULIA B, THE WHITE SEAL, THE MARTHA CLON, THE TANANA, ETC, MAKE A NUMBER OF TRIPS EACH SUMMER WITH MERCHANDISE AND PASSENGERS TO THE INNOKO, IDITAROD, KOYUKUK, UPPER TANANA AND KANTISHNA." (P37)

7720 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04577 961
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THE LOWER REACHES OF THE KOYUKUK ARE NAVIGABLE DURING THE ICE FREE SEASON, BOATS OF VARIOUS SIZES ARE USED DURING SUMMER AND DOGSLEDS AND MECHANIZED TRACK VEHICLES IN WINTER. (P2-5)

7721 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04622 908
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST BISHOP ROWE AND TWO COMPANIONS TRAVELED TO ST JOHNS-IN-THE WILDERNESS TO VISIT A MISSION LOCATED THERE. FROM PREVIOUS READINGS REGARDING THIS MISSION I KNOW IT IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER IN THE VICINITY OF ALLAKAKET. THEY TRAVELED BY DOGSLED FROM TANANA. HE SPENT A FEW DAYS HERE AND STOPPED AGAIN ON THE RETURN TRIP. (P441-442) THE MISSION MINISTERED TO KOBUK AND KOYUKUK INDIANS.

7722 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04623 912
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE BISHOP CAME TO VISIT THE MISSION AT ALLAKAKET IN MARCH TRAVELING WITH TWO COMPANIONS AND TWO DOG TEAMS. PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE BISHOP WITH HIS DOG TEAM IN FRONT OF ST JOHN'S CHURCH. (P645) NATIVES CAME IN GROUPS TO SEE THE BISHOP. MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED. (P645) A ROAD-HOUSE WAS LOCATED ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE MISSION WHERE THE BISHOP'S TWO COMPANIONS STAYED. THIS IMPLIES TRAFFIC ACROSS THE RIVER FROM THE MISSION TO THE ROADHOUSE AND BACK AGAIN. ONE OF THE KOYUKUKS "CAME UP THE RIVER" TO BE BAPTIZED. MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED. (P646)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1819

- 7723 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 04624 907
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN 1907 ARCHDEACON STUCK BUILT A NEW INDIAN MISSION AT THE SITE KNOWN AS "ALLACHAKET" WHICH MEANS "WHERE THE ALATNA RIVER JOINS THE KOYUKUK." THERE WAS NO INDIAN VILLAGE THERE AND THE NEAREST WHITE SETTLEMENT WAS ABOUT 80 MILES AWAY. A NEW CHURCH AND MISSION RESIDENCE WAS BUILT. IN JULY 1907 A BOAT BROUGHT TWO WOMEN TO TAKE OVER THE MISSION AND CARRIED THE ARCHDEACON OUT. THE NEW MISSION WAS CALLED ST JOHN'S-IN-THE-WILDERNESS. THE WOMEN WERE CLARA CARTER AND CLARA HEINIZ. ABOUT 100 INDIANS GATHERED AT THE MISSION TO CELEBRATE FOURTH OF JULY. MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED. CLIFFS WERE LOCATED ON THE OPPOSITE RIVER BANK. (P231) IN OCTOBER 1908 ARCHDEACON STUCK RETURNED TO ALLACHAKET FOR SEVERAL WEEKS. MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED. THIS DOCUMENT MENTIONS INDIANS FROM UP TO 30 MILES AWAY TRAVELING TO THE MISSION FOR RELIGIOUS SERVICES. ROUTES FOLLOWED AND MODE OF TRANSPORTATION IS NOT SPECIFIED. (P232) THE CHILDREN AT THE MISSION PLAYED FOOTBALL OUT ON THE FROZEN RIVER. (P233) THE FISH CATCH THAT YEAR WAS NOTED TO BE EXCEPTIONALLY POOR. (P233) IN THE SPRING THE TWO WOMEN WERE ON HALF RATIONS BEFORE THE STEAMBOAT CAME. (P234)
- 7724 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 04625 910
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 F070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,RIVER BASIN,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,MISC TRANSPORT,PHOTO
ABST IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON RIVER COMES FROM THE NORTH AND THE AUTHOR ESTIMATES ITS LENGTH AT 750 MILES. IT IS THE YUKON'S MOST NORTHERLY TRIBUTARY. A SMALL STEAMBOAT WILL TAKE YOU FROM NULATO 450 MILES UP THE KOYUKUK TO ALLAKAKET WHERE THE MISSION ST JOHN'S-IN-THE-WILDERNESS IS LOCATED. (P180) 10 MILES AWAY FROM THE MISSION IS A TRADING POST. BETTLES IS 75 MILES AWAY. THE MISSION IS LOCATED ON THE RIVER SURROUNDED BY SPRUCE TREES. TO THE LEFT OF THE MISSION ARE HIGH SAND BLUFFS. JUST ABOVE THE MISSION IS A VILLAGE OF KOYUKUKS AND JUST AROUND THE BEND OF THE RIVER IS A VILLAGE OF KOBUKS. (P181) THE BOYS PLAY FOOTBALL ON THE FROZEN RIVER. A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS "GEORGE" CARRYING WATER FROM A HOLE IN THE ICE OF THE RIVER. (P83) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS APPROXIMATELY 10 INDIVIDUALS CROSSING THE FROZEN RIVER. BUILDINGS AND TREES CAN BE SEEN ON THE FAR SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P179) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE MISSION BUILDINGS SURROUNDED BY TREES. (P181)
- 7725 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 04626 909
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,BREAKUP
ABST PEOPLE CAME FROM THE KOBUK VILLAGE, A MILE AWAY, "ACROSS THE RIVER" FOR SUNDAY. (P795) ARTIC CITY NATIVES TRAVEL 10 MILES AND SOME FROM SOUTH FORK TRAVEL 30 MILES. ALTERNATING WITH RELIGIOUS SERVICES ARE FOOTBALL GAMES ON THE RIVER. TWO PHOTOGRAPHS DEPICT THE VILLAGERS PLAYING FOOTBALL ON THE RIVER. (P796,797) THE AUTHOR DESCRIBES SPRING BREAKUP IN VERY GENERAL TERMS. (P797-798) ONCE THE RIVER IS FREE OF ICE THE AUTHOR WILL TRAVEL TO THE YUKON BY BOAT. (P798) MODE OF TRAVEL FOR THE INDIANS TRAVELING TO THE MISSION IS NOT SPECIFIED.
- 7726 HATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 04650 938
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY
ABST THE RESIDENTS OF KOYUKUK USE THE RIVER FOR THEIR WATER SUPPLY. THE NATIVES TRAVEL BY BOAT ON THE RIVER. (P2)

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THIS SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1938.

- 7727 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04701 843
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE VILLAGE OF "KHUTULEKAKAT (KHOTULKAKET)" IS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P39) ON FEB. 25,1843, ZAGOSKIN LEFT NULATO FOR "A TRIP UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER, RETURNING MARCH 18. (P39)
- 7728 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04708 907957
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,VEGETATION,TRAPPING,WATER GEOLOGY,BREAKUP,ECONOMY,FLOOD,FREEZEUP,MINING
 ABST ALLAKAKET IS SITUATED ON THE BANKS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE ALATNA RIVER. (P16) THE FIRST PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR THE "UPRIVER" KOYUKUK INDIANS WAS AT ARCTIC CITY WHICH WAS 7 OR 8 MILES DOWN RIVER FROM THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF ALLAKAKET. AROUND 1907 A SMALL GROUP LEFT ARCTIC CITY AND ESTABLISHED ALLAKAKET. LATER ANOTHER GROUP SETTLED AT HUGHES AND A THIRD AT CUTOFF. (P16) ALLAKAKET IS SITUATED IN A WOODED AREA. THE SALE OF BEAVER, MINK, AND MARTEN PELTS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF CASH INCOME. (P16) THERE ARE GOLD MINES NEAR THIS TOWN. (P16) THE VILLAGE OF HUSLIA IS ALSO IN NORTHCENTRAL ALASKA AND ON THE BANKS OF THE KOYUKUK. THIS VILLAGE IS RELATIVELY NEW AS PEOPLE MOVED HERE FROM CUTOFF "LESS THAN 10 YEARS AGO." (P17) THE PEOPLE MOVED BECAUSE OF FREQUENT SPRING FLOODING. AT HUSLIA THE MEN HAVE HAD TO EXTEND THEIR TRAPPING LINES UP TO 60 MILES, AND "THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS CONSTANTLY CHANGING BECAUSE OF EROSION ALONG THE BANK, ESPECIALLY FROM THE ICE AS IT BREAKS UP AND GOES OUT OF THE RIVER IN THE SPRING AND FROM RUNOFF FROM MELTING SNOW AND ICE." (P17) THE VILLAGE HAS ALREADY BEEN MOVED BACK SEVERAL TIMES, AND THE ORIGINAL HUSLIA SITE IS NOW UNDER WATER IN APPROXIMATELY THE MIDDLE OF THE RIVER. (P17) HUSLIA IS IN AN AREA WOODED WITH SPRUCE AND BIRCH. INCOME IS DERIVED FROM SALE OF PELTS, AND FROM "SUMMER WAGE WORK IN NEARBY MINES AND ON RIVER BOATS." (P18) GARDENING IS POSSIBLE. IN 1957 ONE FAMILY AT ALLAKAKET SOLD MINK AND MARTEN FOR \$500; 3 OR 4 FAMILIES MADE \$300 TO \$400; AND SEVERAL MADE \$30 TO \$40. (P244) ICE IS USUALLY "SUFFICIENTLY SET" BY THE END OF NOV. (P244) APRIL AND MAY ARE NOT GOOD MONTHS FOR TRAVELLING IN THIS AREA, (ALLAKAKET AND HUSLIA) "BECAUSE IT IS USUALLY TOO SOFT UNDER FOOT AND THE RIVERS ARE NOT YET OPEN FOR BOAT TRAVEL." (P245)
- 7729 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04806 A 943969
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PAST USAGE,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,FLOOD,RIVER CHANNEL,HUNTING,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,ECONOMY,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST HARMON HELMERICKS AND OTHER PILOTS FLEW IN AND OUT OF HUGHES MANY TIMES. (P32,39,102,122) LES AND PATTY JAMES LIVED AT HUGHES, RAN THE TRADING STORE, BUILT A RUNWAY AND MANNED THE RADIO. (P18,19,26) LES JAMES FREIGHTED SUPPLIES FROM KOYUKUK STATION TO HUGHES ON HIS RIVERBOAT. (P17) THE FIRST YEAR THE JAMESES RAN THE TRADING STORE THERE WAS NO WAY TO GET SUPPLIES BY BOAT FROM FAIRBANKS SO THEY HAD POLLACK FLY THEM IN FOR \$400. A TRIP, LANDING UPON RIVER ICE AND IN SUMMER A GRAVEL BAR ACROSS RIVER FROM TRADING POST. PLANE CAME ABOUT ONCE A MONTH. (P20) JACK SACKET RAN A LITTLE TRADING POST AT CUTOFF IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER, NEAR THE PRESENT TOWN OF HUSLIA. (P14&15) "THE KOYUKUK IS A BIG, CLEAR RIVER THAT DRAINS THE SOUTH SLOPES OF THE ARCTIC BROOKS RANGE AND IS ONE OF THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE YUKON, MERGING WITH IT AT KOYUKUK STATION." AS YOU ASCEND RIVER YOU PASS HUSLIA, HUGHES, ALATNA AND BETTLES. BETTLES AS END OF RIVER NAVIGATION BY BARGE-PUSHING RIVERBOATS. UPRIVER WERE COLDFOOT AND WISEMAN. "THE GOLD SEEKERS CAME UP THE KOYUKUK FROM THE YUKON AND SEARCHED OUT

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EVERY LAST CREEK. THEY HAD MANY PERMANENT CAMPS THAT BECAME LITTLE VILLAGES AND LATER FADED BACK TO THE WILDERNESS AGAIN." (P15) "THE KOYUKUK WOUND AND TWISTED A COUPLE OF 100 UNINHABITED MILES PAST, OR RATHER AROUND ROUNDABOUT MOUNTAIN, ... PAST WHERE HUSLIA WOULD LATER BE BUILT WHEN THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF CUTOFF FLOODED ONCE TOO OFTEN AND WAS ABANDONED." (P16) LES JAMES BOUGHT A STINSON STATION WAGON PLANE AND HAULED PRODUCE FROM FAIRBANKS TO HUGHES AND DELIVERED ORDERS ALONG KOYUKUK RIVER. (P76) SAM WHITE WAS FLYING NEAR RIVER AND HAD TO MAKE EMERGENCY LANDING SO USED THE RIVER BAR AND FROZEN RIVER CHANNEL. (P89) "BETTLES WAS QUITE A PROSPEROUS LITTLE VILLAGE UNTIL 1943, WHEN THE CAA DECIDED IT WOULD BUILD AN AIRFIELD THERE"... THE FINAL AIRFIELD WAS BUILT ACROSS THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND 6 MILES UPSTREAM AND ENDED ORIGINAL BETTLE'S IMPORTANCE. (P23&94) "MIGHTY KOYUKUK WITH UNLIMITED LANDING PLACES." (P106) HELMERICKS FLEW TO OLD BETTLES TO REFUEL. (P107) MR & MRS BOB KITTENGER FLEW INTO HUGHES IN 1950 IN A NAVION AND LATER TRIED TO LAND A FEW MILES FROM HUGHES TO PAN FOR GOLD. INSTEAD OF LANDING ON THE RIVER BAR AS SUGGESTED BY LES JAMES, THEY TRIED TO LAND IN FIELD NEXT TO RIVER AND WERE UNABLE TO FLY OUT DUE TO NIGGERHEAD TERRAIN. (P332)

7730 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04806 B 943969
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE WOOD WORKED IN THE MINES OR HUNTED GAME TO SELL TO THE MINERS IN THE KOYUKUK AREA DURING THE GOLD RUSH. (P293)

7731 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04924 898
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE FOR LONG DISTANCE. (P71) STATEMENT MADE BY MINER. NO SPECIFIC TRAFFIC MENTIONED.

7732 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04942 911892
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, MINING, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, WATER CRAFT
 ABST FLOWS INTO THE YUKON 20 MILES FURTHER FROM NULATO. THE "STREAM IS NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT CRAFT FOR 620 TO WISEMAN." THE DISTANCE TO BETTLES IS 520 MILES. GOLD PRODUCED IN THIS AREA IN 1911 AMOUNTED TO \$250,000. BETTLES IS THE SUPPLY POST FOR THE KOYUKUK DISTRICT. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THIS DISTRICT IN 1892 ON TRAMWAY, FRYING PAN AND OTHER RIVER BARS ABOUT 30 MILES ABOVE BETTLES. A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED IN THIS DISTRICT IN 1896. IMPORTANT MINING OPERATIONS ARE AT COLDFOOT, 60 MILES UP RIVER FROM BETTLES. BETTLES IS AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR STEAMBOATS. SUPPLIES ARE FREIGHTED TO COLDFOOT IN SMALL BOATS. (P89) IN 1909 THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY ESTABLISHED A STATION AT WISEMAN, AT THE CONFLUENCE OF WISEMAN CREEK AND KOYUKUK RIVER, A FEW MILES ABOVE COLDFOOT. (P90)

7733 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04980 908
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN AN ACCOUNT OF A JOURNEY BY STEAMER ON THE YUKON, AUTHOR T A RICKARD NOTES THAT THE STEAMER KOYUKUK "RUNS

520 MILES UP THE RIVER OF THAT NAME." (P251,257) SOURCE OF HIS INFORMATION IS NOT INDICATED. REFERRING ALSO TO FLAT-BOTTOMED STEAMERS LATER IN THE ACCOUNT, THE AUTHOR WRITES: "ONE OF THE MOST USEFUL WAS THE FIRST KOYUKUK WHICH, WITH STEAM UP, DREW ONLY 8 INCHES FORWARD AND 10 1/2 INCHES A FT, WHEN LOADED WITH FUEL FOR THREE HOURS, BESIDES ALL HER EQUIPMENT AND STORES." (P259)

7734 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05007 885889
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, RIVER, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1885 LIEUTENANT ALLEN AND FICKETT TRAVELED UP THE KOYUKUK IN CANOES. (P114) WHILE SETTLED IN FORT COSMOS ON THE KOBUK RIVER, GEORGE STONEY SENT ENGINEER A. V. ZANE ON AN EXPLORATION. HE CROSSED OVER TO THE KOYUKUK AND DESCENDED IT TO THE YUKON RETURNING IN FEBRUARY OF 1886. (P130) MCQUESTON EXAMINED A PART OF THE KOYUKUK AROUND 1889. (P149) IN THE 1880'S HENRY ALLEN EXPLORED THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P87) SURVEYS WERE CARRIED DOWN THE KOYUKUK 700 MILES TO NULATO. (P180)

7735 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05030 959
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE AUTHOR VISITED BETTLES, AN ESKIMO TOWN, ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P142)

7736 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05062 897900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, FORESTRY, BREAKUP, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, FLOOD
 ABST WINCHESTER, AND ENGLISHMAN TOOK A HAULBOAT WITH SUPPLIES. USED SAIL AND TOW ROPE. ALASKA UNION CO. REGULARLY SENT LAUNCHES UP THE KOYUKUK. (P167) STEAMERS BELONGING TO THE KELLY PARTY FROM NEW YORK, CARRIED HEAVY BOATS LOADED WITH STORES. (P167) WATER LEVEL WAS LOW, CURRENT NOT SWIFT AND SAND-BARS. SHORELINE MUDDY, SANDY BOTTOM UNDER CURRENT. (P168-169) AFTER 3 WKS, MET FIRST RAPIDS. (P172) INDIAN VILLAGE ABOVE RAPIDS--FISH CAMP. (P173) NAVIGATED BY FOLLOWING SHORE SIGNS OF TENT STAKES AND STEAMBOAT WOOD PILES. (P172) USED A SLOUGH WHICH HAD A NARROW ENTRANCE WITH A LONG SANDBAR ACROSS ITS MOUTH FROM ONE SIDE, STRONG CURRENT ON ONE SIDE. ENTERED IT AND CAME TO THE MAIN RIVER. (P176-77) PASSED MOUTH OF HAGATIAKAKAT. (P177) RIVER SWOLLEN WITH RAIN, EVEN WITH ITS BANKS SO WAITED UNTIL WATER LEVEL FELL. (P178-179) RAPIDS ABOVE MOUTH OF HAGATIAKATAT. (P179) SHORELINE--SOME PLACES HAD A SHELF UNDER A FT. OR MORE OF WATER. WALKED ALONG IT IN ORDER TO TOW. (P180) BANK HAS THICK WOODS OF WHITEWOOD AND ALDERS. "THE TREES HAD BEEN FLOODED WHEN SHALL AND THERE WAS A NETWORK OF THEM, THE SAME AS TALL GRASS WHEN IT HAS BEEN BEATEN DOWN BY A HEAVY RAIN." (P180) "OCCASIONALLY, WE WOULD LAND WHERE THE BANK LOOKED ALL RIGHT, ONLY TO FIND A SWAMP ON THE TOP OR PERHAPS A LONG LOW REACH WHERE NOTHING BUT WILLOWS GREW." (P180) 5 STEAMERS STUCK ON SAND BAR BELOW ARCTIC CITY. (P181) INDIAN METHOD OF MEASURING DISTANCES "WHEN ASKED HOW MANY MILES WE WERE FROM THE CITY (ARCTIC CITY). HE TRIED TO EXPLAIN BY CROOKING HIS ELBOW IN AND OUT. THIS MEANT THE CROOKS IN THE RIVER AND SIGNIFIED THAT IN MAKING ONE MILE OF PROGRESS IT WAS NECESSARY TO TRAVEL SIX OR SEVEN. SO MANY CROOKS OF THE ELBOW, AND ONE STEAMER STOP, SO MANY CROOKS AND ANOTHER STEAMER STOP." (P181) CATCH A TOW FROM THE STEAMER FLORENCE. FLORENCE OWNED BY THE CAPTAIN AND HIS BROTHER. BUILT IN SAN FRANCISCO AND SAILED TO ST MICHAELS SCHOONER-RIGGED. (P182-184) PILOT IS MAGRATH. (P184) HUGHES BAR 65 MI. DOWNSTREAM FROM ARCTIC CITY. (P185) FLORENCE STUCK ON SANDBAR 180 MI. DOWNSTREAM FROM ARCTIC CITY. (P185) SHEET-IRON BOATS. (P186) RED MOUNTAIN--ALL ITS WASH PRECIPITATED INTO RIVER. FOUND GOLD PEBBLES THERE. (P188) STEAMERS HYLE, MITCHELL AND LUELLA. (P187-189) SAW-MILL AT NEW ARCTIC

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1823

CITY. (P192) ARCTIC CITY 18 MI. BELOW MOUTH OF ALLENKAKAT RIVER. (P192) OLD ARCTIC CITY SHEPT AWAY FROM 12 FT. BANK DURING BREAKUP-TREES MEASURED 14 FT. ABOVE THE BANKS. (P228) JUNE-RIVER IS HIGH AND SHORES COVERED PART WAY DOWN. (P234) THE STEAMER AURORA DREDGED FOR GOLD OFF SANDBARS. (P235)

7737 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05081 913
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN DESCRIBING THE NAVIGABILITY OF THE YUKON'S TRIBUTARIES THE KOYUKUK IS CITED AS HAVING 620 NAVIGABLE MILES. (P492)

7738 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05114 967
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER HAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "NAVIGABLE BY VESSELS DRAWING UP TO 3 FT TO ALLAKAKET DURING NORMALLY HIGH RIVER FLOW AND TO BETTLES DURING OCCASIONAL HIGHER FLOWS." (P101)

7739 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05151 885899
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST IN 1885, LIEUTENANT HENRY T ALLEN TRAVELLED TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND EXPLORED IT FROM ABOVE THE ARCTIC CIRCLE TO ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON. (P10) THE PLACER MINES OF THE UPPER KOYUKUK WERE DISCOVERED IN 1899. (P17)

7740 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05176 A 888900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT JOHN BREMNER, A MINER, ACCOMPANIED LIEUTENANT ALLEN UP THE KOYUKUK AND REMAINED TO PROSPECT. IN 1888, HE WAS KILLED BY INDIANS. MINERS FROM THE YUKON WENT UP THE KOYUKUK ABOARD THE STEAMER "EXPLORER" AND TRIED THE GUILTY INDIANS. (P127-128) IN 1893, THE TRADER ON THE RIVER WAS G C BETTLES, ARCTIC CITY. (P152)

7741 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05176 B 888900
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MQUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" RELATED THAT SUCH A MASS OF REMAINS FROM PREHISTORIC ANIMALS WERE SOMETIMES UNCOVERED BY RECENT RIVER BANKS CAVING THAT THEY LITERALLY STANK. "ONE OF THESE ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, KNOWN TO THE GEOGRAPHIC DICTIONARY OF ALASKA AS THE "MASTODON BANK" THREW OUT SUCH AN OFFENSIVE OOR THAT IT IS SAID THE RIVER PILOTS WERE ABLE TO GUIDE THEIR BOATS THROUGH THE RIVER CHANNELS IN THE DARK BY THE WELL KNOWN LOCATION OF ITS STENCH." (P387-388) SOMEWHERE AROUND 1900'S.

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- 7742 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 05179 888890
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING
ABST EARLY JULY 1888, 22 PROSPECTORS, INTENT ON FINDING AND TRYING AN INDIAN WHO MURDERED JOHN BREMNER, COMMANDEERED THE STEAMER, "THE EXPLORER", TO TAKE THEM UP KOYUKUK. THEY WENT 18 MI. UP FROM ITS MOUTH THE FIRST DAY. WENT FARTHER UP NEXT DAY, TO THE DOLBY RIVER. (P56,57,121) THIS WAS THE FIRST STEAMBOAT TO NAVIGATE THE KOYUKUK (P121) STEAMER RETURNED TO MOUTH.(P122) IN MAR. 1890, HENRY DAVIS AND JOHN HUGHES WENT TO KOYUKUK TO PROSPECT AND FOUND JOE LAQUE, HARPER AND THE STEAMER "NEHRACKET" IN THE SLOUGH, HAVING BEEN THERE ALL WINTER. HUGHES AND DAVIS ONLY ROCKED FOR A SHORT WHILE ON THE TRAMWAY BAR BEFORE HEADING BACK TO YUKON RIVER.(P71) JIM BENDER AND SOME OTHER PROSPECTORS WENT DOWN RIVER, IN A BOAT THEY HAD BUILT AROUND MOUTH OF OLD JOHN'S RIVER, IN SPRING 1888.(P87)
- 7743 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 05181 887912
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,ROUTE
ABST THE ARCTIC CITY ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER, OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE KANUTI RIVER. AN INDIAN VILLAGE CALLED "MOSES VILLAGE" WAS HERE PRIOR TO THE ROADHOUSE AND STORE, AFTER WHICH THE NAME WAS CHANGED TO ARCTIC CITY. THIS WAS THE TERMINUS OF A MAIL TRAIL FROM TANANA AROUND 1900. (P61) A SCORE OF PROSPECTORS WHO HAD PENETRATED THE KOYUKUK RIVER BASIN IN THE DECADE BETWEEN 1887 AND 1897 HAD FOUND EVIDENCE OF GOLD. AFTER THE DECLINE OF THE KLONDIKE PLACERS, SOME 1,000 PROSPECTORS PUSHED INTO THE KOYUKUK AREA. SOME FOUND THEIR WAY NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE AND PROSPECTED THE SOUTH FORK, MIDDLE FORK AND ALATNA DRAINAGE BASINS. A SERIES OF TINY VILLAGES, SUCH AS BEAVER, RAPID CITY, UNION CITY, SOO CITY AND JIMTOWN CAME INTO EXISTENCE ALONG THE BLEAK AND FRIGID RIVERS THAT EMPLY INTO THE UPPER KOYUKUK. WHEN, IN ABOUT 1912, NEW FINDS OF PLACER GOLD WERE DISCOVERED ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK, NOT TOO FAR FROM CHANDALAR, THE TOWN OF WISEMAN SPRANG INTO EXISTENCE. (P3)
- 7744 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 05189 908
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,FISHING
ABST "THE VILLAGE OF ALLAKAKET HARVESTED ABOUT 1800 SHEEFISH DURING 1968" (P17)
- 7745 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 05308 899
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
ABST BASIL AUSTIN REMARKS IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER," HAVING HEARD THAT THE KOYUKUK "WAS NAVIGABLE FOR STERN WHEELER, 1,000 MILES UP ITS COURSE. (P132)
- 7746 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 05314 848897
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1825

LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MINING
 ABST THIS TRIBUTARY OF THE YUKON WAS REPORTED NAVIGABLE TO 300 MI. (P32) IN 1886, NEW DISCOVERIES OF GOLD IN THE MIDDLE YUKON INCREASED THE WORK FORCE ON NEW CLAIMS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (P37)

7747 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05748 89901
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST IN 1899 SCHRADER AND GERNDINE PORTAGED 16 MILES FROM THE CHANDALAR RIVER TO THE KOYUKUK, THEN TRAVELED DOWNRIVER TO THE YUKON, USING CANOES. (P116) IN 1901 SCHRADER AND PETERS WENT TO THE KOYUKUK WITH DOGTEAMS. THEY WENT UP "ONE OF THE NORTH FORKS" WITH CANOES, & PORTAGED TO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P117) IN 1901 MENDENHALL AND REABURN WENT DOWN THE KOYUKUK IN CANOES TO THE AELATNA RIVER (P117.)

7748 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 05778 968975
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION
 ABST A NATURAL SOURCE OF OBSIDIAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES OCCUR NEAR THE KOYUKUK RIVER, BETWEEN INDIAN RIVER AND LITTLE INDIAN RIVER, SE OF THE VILLAGE OF HUGHES. IT IS LOCATED ON A SHORT RIDGE (ELEVATION 300 TO 500 FT) BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK RIVER FLATS AND THE UPLANDS. VEGETATION COMPROMISES OF SMALL AND SCRUB TREES (ASPEN, BIRCH, SPRUCE, AND BUSHES), WITH GROUND COVER OF SPHAGNUM MOSS AND LICHENS. THE AREA WAS BURNED OVER IN 1968. THE SOIL CONTAINS CONSIDERABLE STONE FROM BEDROCK. (P31)

7749 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06073 965
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 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 SELAKIK, BUCKLAND, KIHALIK, 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)

7750 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06227
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,WATER LEVEL
 ABST DOWN THE YUKON, AT THE TOWN OF KOYUKUK, CONNECTION IS MADE WITH BOATS OPERATING ON THE KOYUKUK TO BETTLES. (P2) THE KOYUKUK RIVER BASIN IS A POTENTIALPOWER DEVELOPMENT AREA. (P2) THE KOYUKUK IS NAVIGABLE FOR 544 MILES, PARTLY, ON FRESHETS. (P3) BARGE TRAFFIC IS NORMALLY ONLY AS FAR UPSTREAM AS BETTLES AND THEN ONLY DURING HIGH WATER FLOWS. (P52)

7751 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1826

REFN 06309 968
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE FLOODING OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER CAUSES MUCH DAMAGE TO THE VILLAGE OF KOYUKUK. (P5)

7752 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K007S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE RIVER MEANDERS THROUGH A WIDE FLAT VALLEY FOR MUCH OF ITS LENGTH. SAND DUNES COVER A PORTION OF THE VALLEY FLOOR. PERMAFROST ZONES ARE PRESENT IN THE BASIN. THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 32,400 SQ MI.

7753 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06348 966967
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, DIMENSION
 ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT ALLAKAKET. ICE WAS FLOWING ON RIVER ON OCT. 9, 1966. FREEZE OVER WAS OCT. 20, 1966. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 86 CM FROM 25 FEB TO 29 APRIL 1967. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 14, 1967 AND THE RIVER WAS CLEAR OF ICE ON MAY 23, 1967. (P11) FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 7, 1967 AND ENDED OCT. 23, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 89 CM FROM 13 APRIL TO 4 MAY. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 13 AND ENDED MAY 26, 1968. (P51-52) MEASUREMENTS ALSO TAKEN AT EVANSVILLE. FREEZEUP WAS OCT. 22, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 81 CM FROM 20 APRIL TO 4 MAY, 1968. ICE WAS EXPECTED TO BE GONE WITHIN ONE WEEK OF MAY 18, 1968, WHEN BREAKUP BEGAN. (P58) ICE THICKNESS MEASURED AT HUGHES ON DEC. 14, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 1.7 FT AT 40 FT FROM LEFT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 2.0 FT AT 240 FT. RIGHT BANK IS AT 560 FT. ON MARCH 16, 1967, ICE RANGED FROM 3.3 FT AT 40 FT FROM LEFT TO 2.2 FT AT 240 FT. ON MARCH 16, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 3.4 FT AT 100 FT FROM LEFT TO 3.5 FT AT 350 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 550 FT. (P95)

7754 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06663 899909
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, AGRICULTURE, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A. W. GREELY HAS GIVEN A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. HE INDICATES THAT POTATOES AND OTHER VEGETABLES ARE SUCCESSFULLY GROWN IN THE VALLEY. (P47) HE ALSO INDICATES THAT BETTLES, BEING THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION, IS THE CENTRE OF SUPPLIES FOR THE KOYUKUK MINING CAMPS. (P94) THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE KOYUKUK VALLEY HAVE BEEN MINED SINCE 1899, THE OUTPUT AVERAGING ABOUT \$125,000 ANNUALLY. THE RICHEST PLACERS ARE MORE THAN 600 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, WHICH IS NAVIGATED IRREGULARLY 2 OR 3 TIMES A YEAR AS FAR AS BETTLES, 500 MILES, WHENCE FREIGHT IS TAKEN TO COLDFOOT, 100 MILES FURTHER, BY POLING BOAT IN SUMMER AND BY SLED IN WINTER. THE LAST STEAMBOAT COMES OUT OF THE KOYUKUK ABOUT THE END OF SEPTEMBER. (P97) GREELY INDICATES THAT THE KOYUKUK VALLEY HAS CONSIDERABLE FOREST AREAS, ESPECIALLY IN THE LOWER REACHES WHERE THERE ARE MANY LARGE TREES. (P52) THERE ARE ONLY 2 OR 3 BOATS EACH SUMMER UP THE KOYUKUK, BUT THE ENTIRE YUKON VALLEY CAN BE SPEEDILY REACHED THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE OPEN SEASON BY BOATS RUNNING WEEKLY OR MORE OFTEN. (P245) THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPERATES A LARGE TRADING STORE AT BETTLES. (P250)

7755 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06676 918
 STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FREIGHT

ABST IN THE BOOK COMPILED BY E C WAID, IT IS INDICATED THAT THE KOYUKUK 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.

7756 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 06769 907930

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY

ABST THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK IS AT NULATO FROM WHICH ONE CAN TRAVEL MORE THAN 800 MILES ON IT TO THE VILLAGES OF ALLAKAKET, BETTLES AND COLDFOOT. (P100) ENIL ENGSTROM TOLD DAVIS THAT HE PROSPECTED ON THE KOYUKUK IN 1907. (P101)

7757 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 06885 A 843885

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE

ABST ON FEB 25,1843, LIEUT ZAGOSKIN DEPARTED NULATO TO EXPLORE IN THE DIRECTION OF KOTZEBUE SOUND, AND THUS BEGAN HIS ASCENT OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. (YUNAKA) AT ITS JUNCTION WITH THE YUKON, HE FOUND A SIZEABLE SETTLEMENT CALLED "TOKAKAT" BY THE NATIVES. ON MARCH 4, HE WAS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KOTEELKAKAT WITH THE KOYUKUK (56 MILES FROM THE YUKON). HE LATER RETURNED AFTER GOING A WAYS UP THE KOTEELKAKAT. (REF: LT ZAGOSKIN'S JOURNAL, BY S I ZELONAI). IN "HISTORY OF ALASKA" BY H H BANCROFT, IT IS NOTED THAT LT ZAGOSKIN FOLLOWED THE KOYUKUK TO ITS HEADWATERS, BUT THE AUTHOR DISCOUNTS THIS AND POINTS OUT THAT HE WENT UP THE KOTEELKAKAT INSTEAD. DALL STATES THAT THE KOYUKUK IS A LARGE STREAM FLOWING FROM THE NORTH, FORMED BY THE KUTHLATINO AND KUTELNO RIVERS FROM THE WEST AND THE KOTEELKAKAT FROM THE EAST, AND ESTIMATES ITS LENGTH AT 100 MI. THE AUTHOR ALSO NOTES THAT DALL WAS PROBABLY UNDER THE IMPRESSION THAT ZAGOSKIN HAD REACHED ITS HEADWATERS. EXPLORATIONS WERE ALSO MADE BY THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITIONS AFTER THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY IN 1868. AMERICAN FUR TRADERS ESTABLISHED A POST AT THE JUNCTION OF THE KOTEELKAKAT AND KOYUKUK, BUT THIS WAS LATER ABANDONED. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT IT WAS HARDLY PROBABLE THAT ANY WHITE MAN HAD SEEN THE PORTION OF THE KOYUKUK ABOVE THE ABANDONED TRADING STATION, PRIOR TO HIS JOURNEY. (PP27 TO 28) LT ALLEN BEGAN HIS KOYUKUK EXPLORATION FROM NUKLUKYET IN SUMMER 1885, BY DESCENDING THE YUKON ABOUT 6 MI, PORTAGE N BY E ACROSS THE YUKON MOUNTAINS TO THE KONOOTENA RIVER, DOWNSTREAM TO THE KOYUKUK. HIS PARTY CONSISTED OF HIMSELF, FICKETT, 7 NATIVES WITH 50 LB PACKS AND 5 DOGS WITH 25 LB PACKS. (P93) ON REACHING THE KOYUKUK RIVER VIA THE KONDOTENA RIVER, THE AUTHOR FOUND A "GREAT VOLUME OF WATER" WITH A CURRENT OF NEARLY 4 MPH. (AUTHOR NOTES THAT HE HAD BEEN INFORMED THAT THE SOURCE OF THE KOYUKUK COULD BE REACHED IN 6 DAYS FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KONDOTENA, WHICH HE SUPPOSED WAS IMPOSSIBLE UNLESS IT'S HEADWATERS WERE OUTLETS OF HUGE LAKES.)

7758 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 06885 B 843885

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE

ABST AT THE JUNCTION WITH THE KONOOTENA, THE KOYUKUK WAS FOUND TO BE A SINGLE CHANNEL ABOUT 300 YDS WIDE, WITH

HIGH BANKS COVERED WITH MOSS AND BURNT SPRUCE ON THE NORTH SIDE. (P97) THE PARTY ADOPTED THE NATIVE METHOD OF POLING, AND OBSERVED THAT THE BOTTOM OF THE KOYUKUK WAS FIRM, NOWHERE IN THE RIVER WAS QUICKSAND OBSERVED. ON AUG 3, IT WAS NOTED THAT THE WATER IN THE RIVER WAS AT A HIGH STAGE, DUE TO RAIN, AS SNOW MELT HIGH WATER TOOK PLACE "SEVERAL WEEKS PREVIOUSLY". CAMP WAS MADE THIS DAY 7 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KONDOTENA, ON A SOUTH BANK AT A FOOT OF A KNOLL. DURING THE NIGHT OF THE 3RD, BETWEEN 8 PM AND 6 AM, THE RIVER ROSE 18 IN. DURING THE 4TH, IT FELL 24 IN; FELL 10 IN AUG 6 EVENING; ROSE 6 IN AUG 7 EVENING; ROSE 13 IN AUG 8 EVENING; FELL 6 IN AUG 9 EVENING. "FREQUENT" ISLANDS WERE PASSED FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KONDOTENA TO THE ALLENKAKAT RIVER ON THE KOYUKUK (RECORDED ON MAP). (P98) AUG 4 CAMP WAS MADE ON AN ISLAND ABOUT 6 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE ALLENKAKAT. HERE, A MAMMOTH BONE WAS FOUND, AND A FOOD CACHE MADE. A "DECIDED" HORSESHOE BEND WITH LOWLAND ON EACH SIDE WAS SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE. 5 MI BELOW AUG 5 CAMP WAS THE MOUTH OF A SMALL STREAM FLOWING FROM THE NORTH CALLED SOHJEKLAKAKAT. (P99) AN INDIAN AT THE VILLAGE ON THE MOUTH OF THE NOHDOLCHITNA INFORMED THE AUTHOR ABOUT THE KOYUKUK HEADWATERS; THAT IT WOULD TAKE 3 SHORT OR 2 LONG DAYS TO REACH THE ASCHEESHNA (A TRIBUTARY ON THE RIGHT BANK), 15 DAYS TO REACH TOTZUNBITNA (A SECOND TRIBUTARY ON THE RIGHT BANK), AND 30 DAYS TO REACH THE HEADWATERS. OTHER TRIBUTARIES MENTIONED IN ORDER WERE: KLAKASIUKA AND NUZUNTOTAKYUHOQ ON THE LEFT, EZDZMAINA ON THE RIGHT, AND HOOCHITNA, THE LAST. THESE ARE INDICATED ON THE MAP BY DOTTED LINES. THE NEXT CAMP WAS MADE 8 MI BELOW THE NORTH END OF MOORE ISLAND, APPROXIMATELY LAT 66 54, LONG 150 27. ABOUT 10 MI ABOVE MOORE ISLAND WERE NATIVE GRAVES ON THE RIGHT BANK. EROSION WAS EVIDENT. THE NEXT CAMP WAS MADE ON A SMALL ISLAND NEAR THE FOOT OF BECK'S HILLS. THE CHANNEL ABOVE THE ALLENKAKAT IS MORE DIVIDED BY ISLANDS THAN BELOW, AND THE RIVER HAS A MORE RAPID CURRENT. (P100)

7759 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06885 C 843885
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE
 ABST TREES IN THIS AREA ARE DWARFED AND LIMITED TO SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, ALDERS, WILLOW, AND SOME BIRCH. THIS CAMP WAS ABOUT LATITUDE 67 10, LONGITUDE 150 30. THREE MI ABOVE THE CAMP WAS THE MOUTH OF THE ASCHEESHNA, OR THE FICKETT RIVER. "UP TO THIS TIME NO DIMINUTION IN THE VOLUME OF WATER IN THE RIVER WAS APPARENT, NOTWITHSTANDING WE HAD PASSED THREE TRIBUTARIES..." THE KOYUKUK HAD 18 TO 20 FT OF WATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE ASCHEESHNA. OBSERVING FROM MT LOOKOUT, THE AUTHOR NOTES THE BEARING OF THE FARTHEST VISIBLE WATER OF THE KOYUKUK IS NE BY E. FOR ABOUT 6 MI THE RIVER BEARS NE 1/2 DEG N, THEN FOR 15 MI, E BY N, THEN MANY TURNS TO NE BY E. NO LAKES WERE VISIBLE ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P101) AT THIS POINT, THE AUTHOR'S PARTY TURNED TO DESCEND THE KOYUKUK. THEY MET AN ESKIMO IN A CANOE HEADING FOR THE HEADWATERS OF ASCHEESHNA RIVER FOR PORTAGE OVER THE MOUNTAINS. AFTER CAMP, 17 MI BELOW THE KONDOTENA, 17 ISLANDS IN 46 MI WERE PASSED (LARGEST WAS WAITES ISLAND NAMED AFTER MISS WAITE IN WASHINGTON CITY) DURING AUG 12. 37 DIFFERENT COURSES WERE FOLLOWED, WITH RIVER WIDTH VARYING 250 TO 400 YDS. 20 MI BELOW THE KONDOTENA WERE HIGH BLUFFS OF SANDSTONE. 5 MI FURTHER BELOW WAS A HIGH RED HILL, BARREN OF VEGETATION. CAMP OF AUGUST 13 WAS LATITUDE 65 44 OPPOSITE HUGGIN'S ISLAND (NAMED AFTER E L HUGGINS) BEING 14 MI LONG. IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE BATZAKAKAT RIVER CAME IN FROM THE NORTH ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ISLAND, BUT WAS NOT OBSERVED. AUTHOR NOTES IT IS ONLY TRIBUTARY WITHIN AN 181 MI DISTANCE. (PP102 TO 103) BATZAKAKAT VILLAGE WAS 10 MI BELOW THE AUG 13 CAMP; FROM HERE THE RIVER RAN SW 15 MI, NW 10 MI WITH HIGH ROCK BLUFFS ON THE RIGHT BANK. "IN THE MIDDLE OF THE CHANNEL IS AN OCCASIONAL HIGH, ROCKY ISLAND, PARTIALLY TIMBER COVERED." THE COURSE FLOWS ON N 8 MI, THEN NW 15 MI, BELOW WHICH THE RIVER FOLLOWS A "TORTUOUS" COURSE TO THE YUKON. PASSING THE HOGATZAKAKAT RIVER, CAMP WAS MADE AT THE MOUTH OF DAKLIAKAKAT RIVER.

7760 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 06885 D 843885
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,RIVER,EXPEDITION,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL,MAP,LAND GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PAST

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1829

USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE

ABST BETWEEN, WAS TREAT'S ISLAND, 10 MI LONG. THE PARTY TOOK THE NORTHERN CHANNEL, 28 MI LONG. A PORTAGE ON THE NORTHERN PART OF THE ISLAND COULD SAVE 12 MI OF WATER TRAVEL. ON THE 16TH, THE PARTY PASSED THE DOTLEKAKAT, A SMALL STREAM, AND CUMBERLAND ISLAND, CAMPING A FEW MI ABOVE THE HUSLIAKAKAT RIVER. BELOW THIS RIVER, THE KOYUKUK, RUNS IN A ZIG-ZAG COURSE SOUTH TO CANTASKAKAT RIVER. THE PARTY PASSED THE DOGGETLOOSKAT RIVER, AND THE DULBEKAKAT RIVER. 8 MI BELOW THE CANTASKAKAT AND 3 MI BELOW THE DULBEKAKAT IS A VILLAGE, HOME OF THE FAHUS RED SHIRT, WHO HAD RECENTLY GONE OVER THE MOUNTAINS TO THE KOYUK RIVER VIA THE TRAIL OF THE DOTLIKAKAT. THE VILLAGE IS 45 PEOPLE BIG, LOCATED ON THE RIVER'S RIGHT BANK, LATITUDE 65 29, LONGITUDE 157 07, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE COLWELL BEND. IT IS THREE MI ACROSS THE NECK, AND 30 MI BY CHANNEL, ABSENT OF ISLANDS. THE PARTY FOLLOWED THE SOUTH CHANNEL PAST WEST'S ISLAND. (PP104 TO 105) AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KOTEELKAKAT AND THE KOYUKUK IS A SMALL ISLAND. A STATION WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE RIGHT BANK BELOW THE JUNCTION, AFTER THE TRANSFER OF THE TERRITORY. (P105) THE STATION HAD BEEN ABANDONED FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS. ITS LOCATION WAS LATITUDE 65 18, LONGITUDE 157 46. BELOW THE KOTEELKAKAT, THREE SMALL TRIBUTARIES (BITZLATOILOETA, GISSASSAKAKAT, AND SUCCOSLEANTY) WERE PASSED; THE LAST TWO BEING ON THE RIGHT BANK. THE KOYUKUK IN THIS AREA VARIES 500 TO 1000 YDS IN WIDTH, WITH A 3 MPH CURRENT. COAL BEDS WERE NOTED A FEW MILES ABOVE THE SUCCOSLEANTY. NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK, COTTONWOOD TREES WERE SCARRED TO 5 OR 6 FT, SHOWING A RIVER RISE DURING CERTAIN SEASONS OF 15 OR 16 FT. (P106) THE KOYUKUK DRAINS ABOUT 55,000 SQ MI. (P118) A TABLE OF DISTANCES ON THE KOYUKUK IS GIVEN. (PP122 TO 123) A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, IS FROM THIS EXPLORATION TRIP.

7761 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07055 969
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO
 ABST "GLACIAL GEOLOGY OF THE LOWER ALATNA VALLEY" BY THOMAS HAMILTON, 1969. RIVER BLUFFS OF 100 FT HEIGHT EXTEND ALONG THE NORTHERN SIDE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER FROM NEAR THE ALATNA CONFLUENCE DOWNSTREAM TO THE VICINITY OF BERGMAN CREEK. COMPARABLE BLUFFS ALONG THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER EXTEND ABOUT 15 MI FARTHER UP VALLEY. (P187) BLUFFS ARE MENTIONED UPRIVER FROM ALLAKAKET. PHOTO (P192) SHOWS BLUFFS OF RIVER, 145 FT HIGH.

7762 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07107 935947
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP
 ABST "PREHISTORY OF NORTHERN NORTH AMERICA AS SEEN FROM THE YUKON" BY FREDERICKA DELAGUNA, 1947; SOC FOR AN ARCHEOLOGY, IS AN ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDY IN 1935 ALONG THE LOWER TANANA AND MIDDLE AND LOWER YUKON RIVERS. THE KOYUKUK OPENS FOR NAVIGATION ABOUT MAY 20 AT ALLAKAKET. FREEZE UP ABOUT OCT 20. (P25)

7763 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07144 00001 A 885
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, PHYSICAL, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, COMMUNITY, MAP, FREIGHT
 ABST KOYUKUK RIVER CULTURE OF THE ARCTIC WOODLANDS. BY ANN MCFADYEN CLARK, 1966. THE DEPTH OF THE KOYUKUK VARIES BETWEEN TWENTY FEET NEAR ALLAKAKET TO THREE OR FOUR FEET ABOVE BETTLES FIELD. (P12) UPRIVER GRAVEL BARS ARE COMMON AND GREAT ROCKS MAKE NAVIGATION DIFFICULT. (P12) BETWEEN BETTLES FIELD AND HUGHES HIGH BLUFFS BETWEEN 100 AND 200 FEET ALTERNATE WITH SWAMPY LOWLANDS. (P12) IN THE KOYUKUK RIVER REGION RIVERS USUALLY FREEZE DURING THE SECOND WEEK IN OCTOBER AND BY THE THIRD WEEK THE ICE IS THICK ENOUGH TO SUPPORT SLED TRAVEL, OR

FOUR-WHEELED VEHICLES. BREAK-UP OCCURS DURING THE SECOND OR THIRD WEEK IN MAY. ONLY A FEW DAYS AFTER BREAKUP, THE RIVERS ARE READY FOR BOAT TRAVEL. (P14) AT ALLAKAKET, THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS ABOUT 300 YARDS WIDE. (P15) TYPICAL TREE VEGETATION OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER VALLEY INCLUDE SPRUCE, PICEAGLAUCA (MOENCH) VOSS), WILLOW (SALIX SP), POPLAR (POPULUA BALSAMIFERA AUCT.), BIRCH (BETULA RESINIFERA BRITT AND B NANA L SSP), COTTONWOOD (POPULUS TIRCHOCARPA TORR AND GRAY), AND ALDER (ALHUS INCANA (L) MOENCH) (P15) OPEN TUNDRA VEGETATION INCLUDE LICHENS (CLADONIA) AND "NIGGERHEAD TUSsocks" (CERIOPHORUM VEGINATUM SPISSUM (FERN) HULT) WILD SHUKARB (POLYGONUM ALASKANUM (SMALL) WRIGHT) IS ENCOUNTERED ALONG, ROCKY PORTIONS OF KOYUKUK TRIBUTARIES ALONG WITH, LICORICE PLANT (GALLIUM KANSCHETICUM STELLER), WILD ONION (ALLIUM SIBIRICUM L) AND WILD PARSNIPS (PASTINACA SATINA L) (P16). INTERZONAL AREAS FEATURE BLUEBERRY (VACCINIUM ULIGINOSUM L) RASPBERRIES RUBUS PULSCENS (RAF), CRANBERRIES (VACCINIUM CRITIS-IDEA L AND V PARUIFOLIUM), SALMON BERRIES (RUBUS SPECTABILIS (PURSH) AND ROSES (ROSA ACICULARIS LIND L) (P16). ON BURNED-OVER AREAS AND OLD VILLAGE SITES ONE FINDS FIREWEED (CEPILOBIUM LATEFOLIUM L) RED TOP (AGROSTIS ALASKANA HULT), A NON-NATIVE GRASS GROWS ON HILLSIDES AND AROUND VILLAGES. ELYMUS, WILD RYE, GROWS ALONG RIVERS. (P17) AMONG IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES PREPARATORY FOR THE SUMMER SEASON ARE BOAT AND CANOE BUILDING AND/OR REPAIR. (P35) SMALL FLAT-BOTTOMED BOATS AND CANOES WERE EITHER POLED, ROWED OR PROPELLED ALONG THE SHORE BY OUTBOARD MOTORS. (P38) DURING HUNTING ACTIVITIES WHEN MOOSE ARE TAKEN, THE CARCASS IS RAFTED OR TRANSPORTED BY BOAT. (P39) BOATS AND/OR RAFTS ARE UTILIZED TO FACILITATE TRANSPORT BETWEEN SPRING MUSKRAT AND FISHING CAMPS AND THE SUMMER VILLAGES. (P46). IT IS MENTIONED THAT BETTLES WAS THE END OF THE OLD RIVER BARGE LINE LOCATED JUST SOUTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE JOHN RIVER WITH KOYUKUK. (P47) EVANSVILLE IS A NEWLY CREATED VILLAGE LOCATED SIX MI NORTH OF THE CONFLUENCE OF THE JOHN RIVER WITH THE KOYUKUK RIVER. AT EVANSVILLE BOATS ARE MOORED AT THE RIVER'S EDGE NEAR A FLOAT PLANE DOCK. (P47) AT ALLAKAKET, THE KOYUKUK RIVER ERODES ITS NORTHERN BANKS AT THE RATE OF 100 FT IN 30 YRS. (P50) OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT IS USED FOR TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN VILLAGES DURING THE SUMMER AND DOG SLED DURING THE WINTER. (P61) IN ORDER TO TEND THEIR FISH NETS WOMEN USE FLAT-BOTTOMED, SQUARE-ENDED BOATS COMPOSED OF SPRUCE PLANKS ABOUT 10 FEET LONG AND 3 FEET WIDE. INDIAN WOMEN POLE OR ROW SUCH CRAFT WHILE ESKIMOS USE OUTBOARD MOTORS. (P62) THE BOATS MEN USE ARE FROM 18 TO 30 FEET LONG AND MUCH WIDER THAN THE WOMEN'S BOATS. STERN SECTIONS ARE SQUARE WHILE BOWS CAN BE EITHER SQUARE OR POINTED. THE FLAT BOTTOMS PERMIT EASY TRAVEL OVER SHALLOW, ROCKY SECTIONS. (P62) THOUGH PLYWOOD IS THE FIRST CHOICE FOR CONSTRUCTING BOATS, COST CONSIDERATIONS RESULT IN MANY SPRUCE-WOOD CRAFT. (P63)

7764	WATN	KOYUKUK RIVER	KOYUKUK RIVER
	REFN	07144 00001 B 885	
	STOR	1603399049130009470	
	HQUT	N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20	
	LUPR	33 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, VEGETATION, PHYSICAL, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT, MAP, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	OF LATE SPEED BOATS AMONG YOUNG MEN HAVE BECOME POPULAR AND ALLOW FOR RAPID TRIPS BETWEEN VILLAGES AND TO AND FROM FISH CAMPS. (P63) SMALL, ONE-MAN, CANVAS CANOES ARE CURRENTLY USED BY OLDER MEN FOR RIVER TRIPS, AND FISH NET TENDING. (P63) SPRUCE RAFTS ARE USED DURING THE FALL ACTIVITIES OF HUNTING AND WOOD GATHERING. (P63) TODAY ROPE IS USED FOR LASHING LOGS TOGETHER, FORMERLY SPRUCE-ROOT AND BABICHE WERE USED FOR THIS PURPOSE. (P63) DOUBLE AND SINGLE-ENDED SLEDS ARE USED AS WELL AS TOBOGGANS DURING THE WINTER. (P63) TWO KINDS OF BASKET SLEDS ARE IN USE: ONE FOR PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION AND RACING HAS AN OVERALL LENGTH OF 8 FEET AND IS TWO AND ONE-HALF FEET WIDE AND THE OTHER IS FROM 10 TO 15 FEET IN LENGTH AND USED FOR HAULING FREIGHT. (P64). BOATS ARE USED IN SEINING OPERATIONS. A BOAT IS USED TO DRAG ONE END OF THE NET TOWARDS THE CENTER OF THE RIVER, WHILE TWO PERSONS ON THE BANK TEND THE OPPOSITE END. THE BOAT THEN DRAWS THE END TOWARD SHORE WHERE OCCUPANTS JUMP OUT AND CLOSE THE NET. (P68) RAINEY CITES THAT A PATTERN EXISTS FOR TRIBUTARIES TO THE KOYUKUK RIVER: THE "REAL HOMES" OR "OLD SITES" WERE FOUND TO BE LOCATED SOME DISTANCE UP EACH CLEAR WATER STREAM. (P102) THE EROSIIVE FORCE OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER IS SUCH THAT AT KATEEL THE PRESENT RIVER CHANNEL IS ONE-QUARTER MILE WEST OF ITS LOCATION IN 1842, WHEN ZAGOSKIN REACHED KATEEL ON AN ABORTIVE TRIP. (P119) ALLEN DESCRIBED THE CANOE USED ON THE KOYUKUK IN 1887. TWO SIZES WERE USED ON THE KOYUKUK 1) A SMALL CANOE, ABOUT TEN FEET LONG AND TWO FEET WIDE, USED BY HUNTERS, 2) A LARGE CANOE, 20 FEET LONG AND USED BY WOMEN FOR TRANSPORTING FAMILIES AND FISHING. (P138) RAFTS WERE EMPLOYED BY THE KOYUKUK INDIANS BUT ONLY FOR SHORT JAUNTS NEAR THEIR VILLAGES. (P141) ONE ESKIMO DESCRIBED HAVING TRAVERSED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE KOYUKUK FROM NEAR THE MOUTH	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1831

OF THE WILD RIVER. (P141) THREE TYPES OF SLEDS WERE USED ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER. 1) A VARIATION OF THE INNOKO SLED, 2) THE BUILT-UP BASKET TYPE, POSSIBLY ACQUIRED FROM THE RUSSIANS, 3) THE TOBOGGAN. (P142) IN 1885 WHEN ALLEN FIRST VISITED THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER HE MET AN ELDERLY ESKIMO HEADED FOR THE JOHN RIVER IN A BIRCH BARK CANOE LOADED WITH DRIED FISH. ALLEN LATER FOUND OUT THAT THE OLD MAN LIVED ON A TRIBUTARY TO THE KOBUK. (P215) FIGURE 5 (P211) DEPICTS ROUTES USED BY THE KOYUKUK INDIANS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER.

7765 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00400 955958
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 HEAD N665416 W1514046 F240N 0190W 16 N663348 W1523954 F200N 0240W 15
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, PAST USAGE
 ABST "TRANSPORTATION ON THE YUKON RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES" NOV 1958. "ALATNA IS THE HEADWATER OF NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND IS AS FAR AS THE YUTANA BARGE LINES SENDS ITS EQUIPMENT ON THIS TRIBUTARY. SINCE THE STREAM IS PRIMARILY FED FROM SNOW MELT AND RAIN, SEASONAL STAGES FLUCTUATE MORE THAN DO THOSE ON THE GLACIER-FED YUKON RIVER. TUGS WITH SHALLOWER DRAFTS SUCH AS THE STERNWHEELER "YUTANA", DRAWING 2 FT, ARE ENGAGED IN THE MOVEMENT OF SMALLER CARGO BARGES. NORMALLY 400 TONS OF MIXED CARGO AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE SHIPPED UP THE KOYUKUK RIVER EACH YEAR. ONE TRIP IS MADE ANNUALLY TO ALATNA, AND TWO TRIPS ARE MADE ANNUALLY TO THE MOUTH OF THE HOG RIVER (HOGATZA RIVER). IN 1958 THE TRANSPORTATION OPERATION ON THE YUKON AND KOYUKUK RIVERS EXTENDED OVER A PERIOD OF 120 DAYS. JOSEPH T GAY, JR AND GLEN W SHOEMAKER CO-AUTHORED "RECONNAISSANCE TRIP, YUKON-KUSKOKWIM", SEP 1955. REPORT SEEMS TO BE NOTES JOTTED DOWN BY AUTHORS WHILE DOING FIELD SURVEY. THEY WRITE "BETTLES... END OF NAVIGATION". AT HUGHES FREIGHT IS "2 1/2 CENTS A POUND ON BARGE". FROM CONTEXT, RATE FOR FREIGHT IS FIGURE OF COST FROM FAIRBANKS. "JAMES HUNTINGTON OPERATES BARGE FROM HUSLIA." THERE IS A GRAVEL AIR STRIP AT HUGHES 30 FT FROM THE RIVER BANK. (11) INFORMATION FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEP 1955 AND JULY 1958". ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.

7766 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00401 958
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PAST USAGE
 ABST IN FILE 1517-08, CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE INTERIM REPORT #7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS 1956-61, FROM BOX G-4-D OF THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILES CONTAINS INFORMATION ON THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS AND SOME OF THE LARGER TRIBUTARIES. THIS DOCUMENT INCLUDES A LETTER BY THE VICE PRESIDENT OF YUTANA BARGE LINES CONCERNING NAVIGABILITY OF THE STREAM. HE NOTED, "ALATNA IS THE HEADWATER OF NAVIGATION ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER AND IS AS FAR AS THE YUTANA BARGE LINES SENDS ITS EQUIPMENT ON THIS TRIBUTARY." YUTANA TRANSPORTS 400 TONS OF MIXED CARGO AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS UP THE KOYUKUK EACH YEAR. THERE WERE 120 DAYS OF NAVIGATION ON THE YUKON AND KOYUKUK RIVERS.

7767 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00402 963
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN A LETTER FROM ALASKA GOVERNOR EGAN TO W K WILSON, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS FOR THE U S ARMY, THE GOVERNOR DISCUSSES THE POSSIBILITY OF SHIPPING COPPER ORE 85 MIS FROM KOBUK VILLAGE UP THE PICK RIVER, ALONG THE ZANE HILLS TO THE MOUTH OF THE HOGATZA RIVER ON THE KOYUKUK. THE ORE WOULD THEN BE SHIPPED DOWN THE KOYUKUK AND YUKON TO THE PROPOSED YUKON-KUSKOKWIM CANAL AND THEN TO BETHEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P2) BOATS GO UPSTREAM TO BETTLES ON THE KOYUKUK. (P43)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1832

7768 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00403 940941
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,FREIGHT
 ABST "REPORT OF NAVIGABILITY OF TANANA RIVER, ALASKA" BY HARRY L HART ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE 1517-08 TANANA RIVER REPORT OF SURVEY 1940-41 BOX 6-4-F. SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT. THE BLACK NAVIGATION COMPANY OPERATES THEIR VESSEL "MUDHEN" AS A GO-BETWEEN BETWEEN DIFFERENT POINTS AND ON STREAMS THAT REQUIRE SHALLOW DRAFT. IT TAKES CARE OF SETTLEMENTS IN REMOTE LOCALITIES, AND TRAVELS UP MANY TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, GOING UP AS FAR AS WISEMAN AT THE HEAD OF THAT RIVER. THE "MUDHEN" IS PROPELLED BY A SINGLE SCREW PROPELLER DRIVEN BY A DIESEL ENGINE. WHEN SHALLOW WATER IS ENCOUNTERED, THE PROPELLER CAN BE RAISED MANUALLY BY A SYSTEM OF PULLEYS. THIS BOAT DRAWS BETWEEN 1 1/2 AND 2 AND HAS AN AVERAGE SPEED OF 3 1/2 MPH UPSTREAM AND ABOUT 7 MPH DOWNSTREAM. "ALL FREIGHT CARRIED BY THE RIVER BOATS CONSISTS CHIEFLY OF MINING EQUIPMENT, FUEL, LUMBER, AND GROCERY SUPPLIES. THE FREIGHT IS MAINLY CARRIED ON LARGE BARGES MEASURING ABOUT 16 FT BY 75 FT, AND WHEN LOADED, DRAW BETWEEN 2 1/2 TO 3 FT. THE BARGES ARE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE BOW OF THE RIVER BOATS BY MEANS OF TACKLE AND SHOVED IN THAT MANNER. THIS METHOD HAS PROVEN THE MOST SATISFACTORY AS THE NAVIGABILITY OF THE BARGE CAN BE CONTROLLED AT WILL FROM THE PILOT HOUSE OF THE RIVER BOAT." (P4) "THE BLACK NAVIGATION COMPANY MAINTAINS NO CERTAIN SCHEDULES FOR THEIR BOATS." (P4) THE OPERATING SEASON IS USUALLY MAY 15 TO OCTOBER 8, DEPENDING ON ICE CONDITIONS. (P4)

7769 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00502 940941
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST IN A CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT FILE, "TANANA RIVER REPORT OF SURVEY, 1940-1941", IT NOTES THE CRAFT OF THE BLACK NAVIGATION COMPANY. "THE MUDHEN TAKES CARE OF SETTLEMENTS SITUATED IN REMOTE LOCALITIES, AND IT TRAVELS UP MANY OF THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER, GOING UP AS FAR AS WISEMAN AT THE HEAD OF THAT RIVER." FROM SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT. (NO PAGE) REPORT IS BY H HART.

7770 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 07203 94826 Q 916948
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,FREIGHT,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA VOLUME 7, NO 13, MARCH 26, 1948. "JACK WHITE FOUND DEAD IN HIS CABIN ON NOLAN CREEK" (P11, COLUMN 3). IT WAS SAID THAT JACK WHITE WAS THE "LAST MAN TO RUN A STRING OF FREIGHTING SCOWS ON THE KOYUKUK RIVER BEFORE THE ADVENT OF AIRPLANES, HAVING STARTED IN THE SCOW BUSINESS AROUND 1916".

7771 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KOYUKUK, IUNNA-KA, JUNNAKA
 REFN 02886 843899
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ZAGOSKIN OF RUSSIA ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK IN MARCH 1843 AT LEAST AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL RIVER, WHERE NEARBY WAS A NATIVE VILLAGE, CALLED KHOTYLJKAKAT OR CKOTYLJNAKAT. (P52) ALLEN, AFTER DESCENDING THE KANUTI RIVER IN 1885, NOTED THE KOYUKUK WAS "IN A SINGLE CHANNEL ABOUT 300 YARDS WIDE WITH HIGH BANKS". HE THEN ASCENDED THE KOYUKUK AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF WHAT IS NOW THE JOHN RIVER (CALLED BY HIM THE ASCHEESHNA OR FICKETT, P52). SHRADER IN 1899 NOTED A SAWHILL AT BERGMAN, AN OLD TRADING POST AND SETTLEMENT, ABOUT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1833

LONGITUDE 153 DEGREES, AND ONE AT UNION CITY, A MINING CAMP ON THE SOUTH FORK, NEAR LONGITUDE 152 DEGREES, 2 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KOYUKUK. (P53)

7772 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KUOKUK RIVER
REFN 00535 800820
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY
ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR CO BUILT TRADING STATIONS AND FORTS ON THE KOYUKUK (P64) 1800-1820.

7773 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER KUYUKUK RIVER
REFN 03463 00001 899
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE
ABST "ONE PARTY OF 2 STARTED FROM HERE (RAMPART CITY) OVER THE DAHL RIVER TRAIL TO THE KUYUKUK DISTRICT AND WERE FOUND DEAD." (P12) 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.

7774 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK
REFN 04077 00073 973
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
ABST ESTIMATED DIMENSIONS OF THE RIVER WERE GIVEN IN THIS JULY 1973 FIELD DESCRIPTION WRITTEN BY P POURCHOT, A MEMBER OF THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION. THE RIVER WAS SAID TO BE 75-100 YARDS WIDE, 3-8 FEET DEEP, WITH 3-4 MILES PER HOUR CURRENT, AND HAVING NO RAPIDS. (P7) CANOE TRAVELLED BY THE AUTHOR AND THREE OTHER MEMBERS OF HIS GROUP WAS NOTED. THE CRAFT USED WAS 19 FEET IN LENGTH.

7775 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 02787 971974
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
ABST DURING BIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED FROM 1971-1974 NINE SPECIES OF FISH WERE THOUGHT TO BE IN THIS STREAM. (P10) THIS STREAM WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. THIS STREAM IS ABOUT 80-150 FEET WIDE AND 1-5 FEET DEEP WITH MILKY COLORED WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SAND TO COBBLES. THE STREAM IS BRAIDED WITH SEVERAL CHANNELS. (P10) PLANES LAND ON GRAVEL BARS OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK.

7776 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
REFN 02832 00001 914
STOR 1603399049130009470
MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FLOOD
ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS.

CORPORATIONS, 1975. THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER GAGE LOCATED 1.6 MI ABOVE WISEMAN, HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1426 SQ MI AND AN ESTIMATED AVERAGE FLOW OF 1865 CU FT PER SEC. THIS RIVER FORMS AT ABOUT 1360 FT ABOVE MEAN SEA-LEVEL AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE DIETRICH AND BETTLES RIVERS. IT FLOWS SOUTHERLY 70 MI BEFORE JOINING THE NORTH FORK TO FORM THE KOYUKUK RIVER. THE DRAINAGE AREA ENCOMPASSES ABOUT 1591 SQUARE MI. (P2-62) THE CHANNEL OF THIS RIVER IS USUALLY NO MORE THAN THREE FT DEEP AND HAS WIDTHS OF ABOUT 60 FT. THE AVERAGE GRADIENT OVER ITS ENTIRE LENGTH IS 8.5 FT PER MI. ITS RANGE IS 25 FT PER MI JUST BELOW THE DIETRICH AND BETTLES RIVER CONFLUENCE TO 5.6 FT BELOW TRAMWAY BAR. (P2-62) NOTE TRANSECTS OF STREAM PROFILES UPSTREAM FROM, DOWNSTREAM FROM AND AT THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSING SHOWING LEVELS OF MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD AND WATER SURFACE OF THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER AT HAMMOND RIVER AND NEAR WISEMAN (FIGURES 2-21, 2-25) ROBERT MARSHALL TRAVELLED THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER TO WISEMAN BETWEEN 1929 AND 1939. (P3-23) THERE ARE NAVIGATIONAL FACILITIES TO HANDLE SMALL RIVER BOATS AND FLOAT PLANES AT HUGHES, ALATNA, ALLAKAKET, BETTLES, AND WISEMAN LOCATED ON THE KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVERS. (P3-30) ROBERT MARSHALL INDICATED THAT MOTOR BOATS HAVE BEEN USED ON THE KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER TO WISEMAN SINCE 1914. (P3-32) ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY EXCAVATED GRAVEL FROM THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER FOR THE PURPOSE OF CONSTRUCTING THE TRANS-ALASKA OIL PIPELINE SERVICE ROAD. (P3-42) THE U S FISH AND WILD LIFE SERVICE (1971) DECLARED THIS RIVER AS A VALUABLE SCENIC, RECREATIONAL, FISHING, AND HUNTING RIVER. (P3-42) MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK AT WISEMAN VARIES FROM 0.5 CUBIC FT PER SECOND IN WINTER TO ABOUT 5000 CUBIC FT PER SEC DURING BREAK-UP. (P3-40) THE MIDDLE 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) MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER WAS INVESTIGATED BY THE U S COAST GUARD AND LISTED IN NAVIGABLE RIVERS OF THE UNITED STATES, ALASKA (ALYESKA PIPELINE SERVICE COMPANY, HAUL ROAD STREAM CROSSINGS) DATED 16 OCTOBER 1970. (P3-60) TABLE 2-8 LISTS DISCHARGE RATES FOR THE MIDDLE FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR WISEMAN. FIGURE 2-38 PRESENTS A GRAPHIC PORTRAYAL OF STREAM DISCHARGE FROM A STARTING POINT ON THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR WISEMAN. TABLE 2-15 LISTS DISCHARGE RATES FOR THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR WISEMAN FOR THE YEARS 1969, 70, AND 1972. TABLE 2-16 LISTS FLOOD DIMENSIONS FOR MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER NEAR WISEMAN.

7777 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00002 975
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION, 1975. DISCHARGE FROM THE MIDDLE FORK IS ESTIMATED TO BE 1865 CUBIC FT PER SEC ANNUALLY. (P4-11)

7778 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00003 A 970
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975. VOL III. MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER DRAINS 1591 SQUARE MI OVER A 70 MILE COURSE. DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY MIDDLE FORK WAS FOUND TO BE 150 FT WIDE AT THE MOUTH WHERE IT WAS 3 FT DEEP. THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF THE MIDDLE FORK IS 1382 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-209) THE RIVER IS NOT NOW KNOWN TO BE COMMERCIALY NAVIGABLE BUT IT WAS IN THE PAST, PARTICULARLY DOWNSTREAM FROM WISEMAN. (P4-210) IN SEPT 1973 THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS MADE A HELICOPTER SURVEY OF THE TRANS ALASKA PIPELINE CROSSINGS ON THE RIVER AND UNOFFICIALY CONSIDERED MIDDLE FORK NAVIGABLE. IN 1970 THE U S COAST GUARD SURVEYED PIPELINE CROSSINGS AND ALSO CONSIDERED MIDDLE FORK NAVIGABLE. (P4-212) MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER ABOVE WISEMAN. (MI 48 TO MI 70) THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER DESCENDS FROM 1340 FT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE DIETRICH AND BETTLES RIVER TO 1050 FT AT WISEMAN WITH AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 13.2 FT PER MI. (P4-213) WISEMAN IS AN OLD MINING TOWN AND IN ITS PERIOD OF PEAK PRODUCTION WITNESSED THE REMOVAL OF \$1 MILLION WORTH OF GOLD. (P4-214) VELOCITY WAS RECORDED AT WISEMAN DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY AND APPROXIMATED 4 FT PER SEC. (P4-215) DEPTH THROUGHOUT

THE REACH WAS CONSISTENT AT 3 FT. ON MAY 25, 1973 THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDED A FLOW OF 6770 CUBIC FT PER SEC AND A CORRESPONDING DEPTH OF ABOUT 4 1/2 FT AT WISEMAN. (P4-215) ON JULY 8, 1972 AT THE SAME LOCATION, THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY RECORDED A FLOW OF 548 CUBIC FT PER SEC AND A DEPTH OF 1 1/2 FT. THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE DETERMINED A DEPTH OF 3 FT IN THE SAME VICINITY WITH AN ESTIMATED FLOW OF 900 CUBIC FT PER SEC. (P4-215) IN JULY, 1971 THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PERFORMED A CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY FOR TWO PIPELINE CROSSINGS AT MILE 51 AND 53.5. AT MILE 51, NEAR WISEMAN, THE DEPTH OF THE MAIN CHANNEL WAS 4.5 FT WITH THE MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD ESTIMATED TO BE 8 FT. AT MILE 53.5 THE HAMMOND RIVER CONFLUENCE, THE DEPTH OF MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOOD FLOW WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 10 FT IN THE MAIN CHANNEL. BANK FULL DEPTHS AVERAGE 8 FT. (P4-216) AVERAGE RIVER WIDTH IN THIS REACH WAS ABOUT 60 FT DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE. IN 1971 WHEN THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PERFORMED A CHANNEL EROSION SURVEY NEAR THE LOWER PIPELINE CROSSINGS, THE MAIN CHANNEL WIDTH WISEMAN (MILE 51) WAS 210 FT AND THE MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOODING CHANNEL WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 1000 FT. (P4-216) THE MAXIMUM EVIDENT FLOODWAY WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 320 FT AT THE PIPELINE CENTERLINE, AT THE HAMMOND RIVER CONFLUENCE IN THE MAIN CHANNEL. DOWNSTREAM THE FLOOD WIDTH INCREASES TO 1100 FT. BANK FULL WIDTHS IN THE HAMMOND RIVER CONFLUENCE AREA AVERAGE 100 FT. (P4-216) AT THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY GAGE NEAR WISEMAN A FLOW OF 548 CUBIC FT PER SEC, RECORDED 07/08/72, CORRESPONDS TO A CHANNEL WIDTH OF 230 FT. A FLOW OF 6770 CUBIC FT PER SEC, RECORDED 05/25/73, CORRESPONDS TO A CHANNEL WIDTH OF 280 FT. (P4-217) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE FROM THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY RESULTED IN THE OPINION THAT THIS REACH OF THE MIDDLE FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER WAS BOATABLE BY SMALL RIVER BOATS, CANOES, AND RAFTS. (P4-217) ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/04/74 INDICATED A RIVER WIDTH OF 100 FT AT THE CONFLUENCE OF DIETRICH AND BETTLES RIVERS AND A DEPTH OF 3-4 FT AT MODERATE WATER LEVEL. THE FLOW RATE IS ABOUT 4 FT PER SEC. (P4-222) RIVER BANKS APPROACH 3 FT.

7779 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 02832 00003 B 970
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, PHOTO, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUKUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975. VOL III. ACCORDING TO A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS THIS RIVER IS BOATABLE BY SHALLOW DRAFT CRAFT. (P4-222) MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER BELOW WISEMAN (MOUTH TO MI 48) THE MIDDLE FORK DESCENDS FROM 1050 FT AT WISEMAN TO 745 FT AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NORTH FORK, KOYUKUK RIVER AND HAS AN AVERAGE GRADIENT OF 6.4 FT PER MI. (P4-223) THE MIDDLE FORK IS CHARACTERIZED BY A BRAIDED CHANNEL BETWEEN COLDFOOT CAMP AND 12-MILE MOUNTAIN AND BELOW MILE 5 AND A SINGLE WATER CHANNEL FROM WISEMAN TO COLDFOOT AND FROM 12-MILE MOUNTAIN TO MILE 5. DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER RECONNAISSANCE A VELOCITY OF 3 FT PER SEC AND A DEPTH OF 3 FT WERE RECORDED. (P4-225) RIFLES WERE 12 IN WHILE POOLS WERE AS DEEP AS 6 FT. WIDTH OF THE MIDDLE FORK IN THIS STRETCH RANGED FROM 200 TO 30 FT WIDE IN THIS REACH. (P4-225) VISUAL OBSERVATION MADE DURING THE JULY, 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY RESULTED IN THE EVALUATION THAT THIS REACH OF MIDDLE FORK WAS BOATABLE BY SHALLOW DRAFT CRAFT. MOTORIZED WATER CRAFT HAVE BEEN USED ON THE MIDDLE FORK TO WISEMAN SINCE 1914. A STEAMER, BEARING CARGO ONCE ASCENDED THE RIVER TO WISEMAN DURING HIGH WATER. (P4-225) SEE (P4-230) AND NOTE BOAT TRAFFIC NEAR TRAMWAY BAR MILE 20 ALASKA NAVIGABILITY STUDY DATED 07/06/74 DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 100 FT ON THE MIDDLE FORK AT WISEMAN AND A DEPTH OF 3 FT. (P4-234) THE FLOW RATE IS ESTIMATED AT 3-4 FT PER SEC. BANKS OF THE RIVER REACH TO 6 FT. A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS STATE THAT WISEMAN WAS A HEAD OF NAVIGATION ONCE. (P4-234) ANS DATED 07/06/74 OF THE MIDDLE FORK NEAR COLDFOOT DETERMINED A RIVER WIDTH OF 100 FT AND DEPTH OF 3 FT AT MODERATE WATER STAGE. THE FLOW RATE WAS DESCRIBED AS VERY SWIFT (GREATER THAN 5 FT PER SEC). BANKS OF THE RIVER WERE TO 3 FT. (P4-235) THIS RIVER IS BOATABLE TO A DEGREE, DECLARED BY A BJORNSEN AND D BRIGGS. (P4-235) SEE P 4-230 FOR BOAT TRAFFIC NEAR TRAMWAY BAR MILE 20. SEE P 8-12 NAVIGABILITY INFORMATION REFERENCE FORMAT. SEE PLATE 6-9 FOR A STREAM PROFILE OF THE MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER.

7780 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 04066 00052 956
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1836

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT

ABST IN THE 1956 REPORT OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION A NOTATION ON PAGE 35 STATES "THE HAND CABLE FOR THE TROLLEY OVER MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER WAS STRUNG AND THE TROLLEY TOWERS WERE REPAIRED AND BRACED."

7781 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04077 00023 900910

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST DURING 1900-1910 A SMALL GOLD RUSH TOOK PLACE IN THE UPPER KOYUKUK DRAINAGE AND APPROXIMATELY \$2,200,000 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN OUT. MOST OF THIS PRODUCTION WAS IN THE WISEMAN AREA ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK. THE MINING CAMPS AT NOLAN, WISEMAN, AND COLDFOOT ON THE MIDDLE FORK WERE SUPPLIED FROM BETTLES ON THE KOYUKUK.

7782 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 04832 911925

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER GEOLOGY,ECDNOMY

ABST NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, MADE HIS FINAL FLIGHT OF THE SUMMER OF 1924 TO WISEMAN, A GOLD-MINING COMMUNITY ESTABLISHED IN 1911 ON THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK RIVER. "BY WATER IT WAS 1300 MILES FROM FAIRBANKS. IN WINTER A DOG TEAM REQUIRED 2 WEEKS. ON MAY 5, 1925 WIEN FLEW TO WISEMAN ONCE MORE. HE LANDED ON A SANDBAR AND RAN THROUGH THE WATER IN THE SLOUGH BETWEEN THE ROADHOUSE AND THE BAR. THE VILLAGERS WERE VERY EXCITED AND WIEN NOTED: "PEOPLE RUNNING IN ALL DIRECTIONS AND RIGHT THROUGH THE WATER OVER TO THE BAR WHEN WE LANDED." (P114) WIEN BOUGHT 20 GALLONS OF FUEL AT \$1.60 A GALLON WHICH HAD BEEN SENT TO WISEMAN VIA DOG SLED. "THE ONLY OTHER TRANSPORT TO WISEMAN BEFORE THE AIRPLANE WAS BY BOAT FROM BETTLES, LABORIOUSLY POLED THE LAST 50 MI UP THE KOYUKUK." (P115) AN ADDITIONAL REFERENCE TO LANDING AT WISEMAN IS ON PAGE 208.

7783 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER MIDDLE FORK OF THE KOYUKUK

REFN 02691 961962

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY

ABST MCKENNAN REPORTS ESKIMO SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE RIVER, WHERE DIHAI KUTCHIN INDIANS ONCE LIVED, BUT WERE FORCED OUT DUE TO HOSTILITY. (P199)

7784 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 03479 924926

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K0705 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,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 TANANA TO WISEMAN ROUTE INCLUDES STOPS AT BETTLES, COLDFOOT, AND WISEMAN, "LANDING ON FROZEN RIVER". (P4) THESE TOWNS ARE ON KOYUKUK RIVER.

7785 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER UNNAMED RIVER

REFN 03935 00001 938942

STOR 1603399049130009470

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1837

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT

ABST IN A LETTER FROM S W PURDUE, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL TO CAPTAIN GEORGE BLACK, DATED 1/7/42 STATED THAT BLACK WAS SELECTED AS CONTRACTOR ON BOAT ROUTE 78095, NULATO TO WISEMAN, ALASKA. RECORD GROUP 28, BOX 78090 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL, POWERBOAT REGISTERS, UPPER YUKON, 1938-39 DC. THERE ARE TWO PIECES OF CORRESPONDENCE WHICH ARE DATED IN 1941 AND 1942 RATHER THAN 1938-39.

7786 WAIN KOYUKUK RIVER UPPER KOYUKUK AND MIDDLE FORK

REFN 02040 902

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST AUTHOR NOTES THAT "NEAR TRAMWAY BAR ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK, A LARGE COAL BED HAS BEEN REPORTED BY SCHRADER AND OTHERS, TRAMWAY BAR IS ON THE MIDDLE FORK, 569 MILES BY RIVER FROM THE JUNCTION OF THE KOYUKUK WITH THE YUKON." COAL-BEARING ROCKS ARE EXPOSED ALONG THE KOYUKUK HERE FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 130 MI. (P48)

7787 WAIN KOYUKUK RIVER, MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01788 892

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

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

ABST "THIS STREAM IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL RIVER STEAMERS FOR A DISTANCE OF MORE THAN 500 MILES FROM ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE YUKON. IN 1898, MANY GOLD HUNTERS, FINDING DAWSON OVERCROWDED, STAMPEDED TO THE KOYUKUK, AND ESTABLISHED THE

7788 WAIN KOYUKUK RIVER, MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER

REFN 01750 -A 886917

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20

LUPR 33

KEYW EXPEDITION,MINING,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND-WATER CRAFT,OBSTRUCTION,PHOTO,RIVER BASIN

ABST STUCK NOTES THAT THE JOHN RIVER ENTERS THE KOYUKUK. (P349) STUCK ALSO NOTES LT. ALLEN'S WELL KNOWN EXPLORATIONS, HIS ACTIVITIES ON THE KOYUKUK IN PARTICULAR. ALLEN WAS ACCOMPANIED BY A PROSPECTOR NAMED BREMNER, WHO, WITH A PARTNER NAMED JOHNSON, WENT TO THE SITE OF BETTLES IN 1886 AND AGAIN IN 1887. (P351) BETTLES IS THE DEPOT FOR THE MINING DISTRICT WHICH BEGINS HERE AND EXTENDS 75 MILES UP THE RIVER. (P353) "THE SUPPLIES FOR THE CAMP, FOOD, FODDER, AND MACHINERY, BROUGHT HITHER BY STEAMBOAT, ARE CARRIED HENCE BY OTHER AND SLOWER AND MORE EXPENSIVE MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION TO THE CREEKS WHERE THERE ARE DIGGINGS. CHIEF AMONGST THEM IS THE HORSE-SCON, A LARGE, FLAT, DOUBLE-BOTTOMED BATEAU, WHICH IS PROPELLED BY GASOLINE-ENGINES THROUGH THE DEEPER REACHES AND HAULED BY THE HORSES OVER THE SHALLOWS AND THE BARS, ONE OF ITS BOTTOMS BEING SCRAPED AND TORN OFF EACH SEASON AND REPLACED BEFORE THE NEXT. THE POINT OF MAXIMUM MINING ACTIVITY VARIES FROM YEAR TO YEAR, BUT IS COMMONLY AT THE OTHER END OF THE DISTRICT, AND THE BULK OF THE SUPPLIES ARE CARRIED FROM SIXTY-FIVE TO SEVENTY-FIVE MILES. THE OPEN SEASON ALWAYS COMES TO AN END BEFORE ALL THE FREIGHT IS REMOVED AND WHEN THE WINTER IS SET IN, HORSE-SLEDS AND DOG-SLEDS ARE USED AND FREIGHTING GOES ON MORE AS LESS ALL WINTER OVER THE ICE." (P353-354) A BAND OF KOBUKS ALSO PERFORM WINTER FREIGHTING. (P354) PHOTO: A PHOTO LABELED "FREIGHTING ON THE UPPER KOYUKUK" PROVIDES AN EXCELLENT ILLUSTRATION OF THE USES OF HORSES. THREE HORSES, THE THIRD WITH RIDER, ARE SHOWN PULLING A LONG BOAT WITH 3 MEN AND EQUIPMENT. (BETWEEN 353-354) BETWEEN BETTLES AND COLD FOOT, STUCK NOTES THAT THE KOYUKUK RECEIVES THE NORTH FORK, WILD CREEK, AND TWELVE MILE. (P354) "CREEKS ABOVE THE HAMMOND RIVER AND CREEKS BETWEEN NOLAN AND COLD FOOT HAVE YIELDED GOLD, AND THERE IS ALWAYS A NUMBER OF MEN SCATTERED IN TWOS AND THREES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT MAKING A LITTLE MONEY BY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1838

THE CRUDER METHODS OF MINING, BUT THE MAIN OUTPUT OF THE CAMP FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS PAST HAS BEEN FROM NOLAN CREEK AND THE HAMMOND RIVER.

- 7789 WATN KOYUKUK RIVER, MIDDLE FORK KOYUKUK RIVER
 REFN 01750 B 886917
 STOR 1603399049130009470
 MOUT N645219 W1574152 K070S 0060E 20
 LUPR 33
 KEYW EXPEDITION, MINING, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, PHOTO, LAND-WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER BASIN
 ABST A LITTLE BEYOND THE MOUTH OF THE HAMMOND RIVER... THE KOYUKUK FORKS NEAR THE 68TH PARALLEL INTO THE BETTLES AND THE DIETRICH RIVERS, WHICH ARE MOUNTAIN STREAMS QUITE UNNAVIGABLE, AND SEEMS TO PASS BEYOND ITS AURIFEROUS BELT." (P363) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 7790 WATN KROTO CREEK DESHKA RIVER
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1607143003790000290
 MOUT N614207 W1501858 S190N 0060W 26
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1958 5 SET NET SITES WERE OBSERVED IN THE DESHKA RIVER AND THEY ACCOUNTED FOR THE CAPTURE OF APPROXIMATELY 250 KING SALMON. (P6)
- 7791 WATN KROTO CREEK DESHKA RIVER, CROTO CREEK
 REFN 02886 900
 STOR 1607143003790000290
 MOUT N614207 W1501858 S190N 0060W 26
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW WATER CRAFT, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE
 ABST LEARNARD IN 1900 DESCRIBED THE BUILDING OF A BOAT AT THE MOUTH OF DESHKA RIVER (THEN CALLED CROTO CREEK), "A BOAT 35 FT LONG AND 5 FT WIDE AT THE BOTTOM", FROM FINE SPRUCE TREES. (P10)
- 7792 WATN KROTO CREEK KROTO CREEK
 REFN 04831 939940
 STOR 1607143003790000290
 MOUT N614207 W1501858 S190N 0060W 26
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING
 ABST AUTHOR STATES THAT SHELDON AND COMPANION ESTABLISHED SEVERAL LINE CABINS IN THE KROTO CREEK AREA AND RIGHT ON THE TRAIL TO THE CACHE CREEK MINES IN 1939. (P35) KROTO CREEK AREA IN 1940 WAS REPORTED TO BE RICH IN FUR. (P37)
- 7793 WATN KROTO CREEK KROTO RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1607143003790000290
 MOUT N614207 W1501858 S190N 0060W 26
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA 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 TALKEETNA VILLAGE ON THE SUSITNA TO PETERS CREEK CROSSES KROTO RIVER ABOUT 20 MIS ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH MOOSE CREEK.
- 7794 WATN KRUZGAMEPA RIVER KRUZGAMEPA RIVER AT IRON CREEK
 REFN 05936 963

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1839

STOR 1602729000750000140
 MOUT N651036 W1652002 K0405 0330W 01
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST RECORDED OVER 5 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (IRON CREEK AREA) OF 84 SQ MI, IS:
 DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 278; MAX 4,300; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 45 IN AND 201,000 ACRE FEET.
 (P159)

7795 WATN KUGARAK RIVER KUGAROK RIVER
 REFN 00660 902907
 STOR 1602120006450000250
 MOUT N663400 W1590000 K140N 0020W 35
 LUPR 21 SELAWIK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST "KUGAROK IS A VILLAGE ON THE RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 13, 1902. CLOSED NOV. 30, 1907." (P.52)

7796 WATN KUGRAK RIVER KUGAURAK RIVER
 REFN 01739 908912
 STOR 1602047039750003100
 MOUT N674021 W1553648 K260N 0140E 01
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, FISHING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON MENTIONS PEOPLE LIVING ALONG THE INLAND (HE SAW.) RIVERS DURING THE WINTERS. SOME PEOPLE
 WERE LIVING UP STREAM THREE OR FOUR MILES. "IT IS A STREAM 5-8 YDS. WIDE." (P.389) WINTER FISHING WAS FOUND
 HERE.

7797 WATN KUGRAK RIVER KUGRAK RIVER
 REFN 02995 910911
 STOR 1602047039750003100
 MOUT N674021 W1553648 K260N 0140E 01
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST SOME PHOTOS SHOW KUGRAK RIVER BUT ARE NOT REPRODUCED IN THIS DOCUMENT. (FIG. 24-26, 29, ETC). ONE SHOWS VIEW TO
 PORTAGE PASS WHERE PHILIP SMITH CROSSED WHILE MAKING A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND THEN TRAVELLED DOWN THE NOATAK
 (FIG. 25), DATE 1910 OR 1911.

7798 WATN KUGRAK RIVER KUGRAK RIVER
 REFN 05881 963
 STOR 1602047039750003100
 MOUT N674021 W1553648 K260N 0140E 01
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION
 ABST LAKE OHELAKTAVIK IS LOCATED 8 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF KUGRAK RIVER. THE KUGRAK NORMALLY CLEAR AND FORDABLE
 BECOMES SILTY AND NEARLY IMPASSABLE DURING RAINY PERIODS. (P17) FIG 26 IS A PHOTO TAKEN BY FREDRICK C DEAN
 SHOWING THE BRAIDED CHANNELS OF KUGRAK RIVER AND VEGETATION OF THE AREA. (P45) DATA OBTAINED 1963.

7799 WATN KUGRUA RIVER COGRUA RIVER
 REFN 00496 881
 STOR 1601386
 MOUT N704609 W1591636 U160N 0290W 02
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST MUIR, IN HIS ACCOUNT OF THE CRUISE OF THE CORWIN, INCLUDES THE STORY OF THE WRECK OF THE WHALER "DANIEL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1840

WEBSTER, IN 1881. IT WAS CRUSHED IN THE ICE, 5 MILES EAST OF BARRON, WITH A 28 MAN CREW. ALL BUT 3 OF THEM STARTED WALKING DOWN THE COAST TO REACH SOME OF THE OTHER WHALERS. "AT THE RIVER COGRUA 10 OF THE PARTY TURNED BACK, WEARY AND HUNGRY AND DISCOURAGED, TO CAPE SHYTH, TO PICK UP A LIVING OF OIL AND SEAL MEAT UNTIL RELIEVED, RATHER THAN FACE THE DANGER OF FORDING THE RIVER AND ENDURING YET GREATER HARDSHIPS. THE OTHERS PUSHED FORWARD. DIRECTED BY ONE OF THE NATIVES, THEY WENT UP THE BANK OF THE RIVER ABOUT 20 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH, TO WHERE IT IS MUCH NARROWER. HERE THEY FORDED WITHOUT DANGER, CARRYING THEIR CLOTHES ON THEIR HEADS TO KEEP THEM DRY." (P190)

7800 WATN KUGRUA RIVER KUGRUA RIVER
 REFN 00500 921
 STOR 1601386
 MQUT N704609 W1591636 U160N 0290W 02
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALFRED M. BAILEY, AN ORNITHOLOGIST DESCRIBES A DOGSLED TRIP THAT HE MADE WITH TRADER JIM ALLEN FROM WAINWRIGHT TO BARRON IN THE EARLY WINTER OF 1921. BELOW PEARD BAY WAS A LAGOON THAT RAN INLAND AND WAS NOT FROZEN. THEY DETOURED AROUND IT CROSSING THE MOUTH OF KUGRUA RIVER WHILE DOING SO. (P113) THE RIVER IS ABOUT 9 MI N OF WAINWRIGHT.

7801 WATN KUGRUA RIVER KUGRUA RIVER
 REFN 01211 931936
 STOR 1601386
 MQUT N704609 W1591636 U160N 0290W 02
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST FORD NOTES IN HIS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WORK DONE AROUND PT BARRON 1931-36. THAT "THE POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE PATTERNS OF KUK, KUGRUA, INARU, MEADE, TOPAGORAK AND CHIPPE RIVER HAVE BEEN INCISED." (P17) (BY OCEAN WATER)

7802 WATN KUGRUA RIVER KUGURAK RIVER
 REFN 01738 913
 STOR 1601386
 MQUT N704609 W1591636 U160N 0290W 02
 LUPR 11
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON DISCUSSES RECENT EXPLORATION OF THIS RIVER. "IT HAS RECENTLY BEEN EXPLORED GEOLOGICALLY BY MR E DEK LEFFINGWELL, AND HIS RESULTS HERE, AS WELL AS IN CHARTING A PART HITHERTO VERY IMPERFECTLY MAPPED NORTH COAST OF ALASKA, WILL DOUBTLESS SOON BE MADE AVAILABE THROUGH THE PUBLICATION OF THE USGS AND THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY." (P438) (NO DATE)

7803 WATN KUGRUK RIVER COOGROCK RIVER
 REFN 00849 900
 STOR 1602392
 MQUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST T L BREVIG, IN A SEP 15, 1900 LETTER TO DR JACKSON NOTED THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD ON THE "COOGROCK." (P144)

7804 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
 REFN 00026 00053 908
 STOR 1602392
 MQUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1841

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST FOR TWO YEARS PRIOR TO 1908 A COAL MINE OPERATED ON THE KUGRUK RIVER BETWEEN THE INMACHUK AND THE KEEMALIK, SUPPLYING THE ARCTIC MINING CAMPS, AND OPERATING AT A PROFIT. THE VEIN OF SEMI-BITUMINOUS COAL IS EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE AND THE QUALITY OF THE COAL IMPROVES WITH DEPTH. (P8)

7805 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1602392
MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE TRAIL FROM FINK CREEK TO CANDLE CROSSES THE KUGRUK RIVER AT CHICAGO CREEK TOWN.

7806 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 1602392
MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
ABST BEDROCK OF RIVER VALLEY IS SANDSTONE AND SHALE WITH OCCASIONAL BITUMINOUS COAL SEAMS, GREATLY REDUCED BY EROSION. (P6) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II: COAL LOCATED ON RIVER NEAR MONTANA CREEK. LEAD LOCATED ON RIVER AT FORKS OF FISH CREEK AND INDEPENDENCE CREEK, THE KUGRUK RIVER FLOWS INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND S OF DEERING.

7807 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 00478 927
STOR 1602392
MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST C L ANDREWS TOOK A REINDEER INSPECTION TRIP. 20 MI. FROM IPNETCHUK RIVER, HE CAMPED AT THE CROSSING OF KUGRUK RIVER WENT BY DOG SLED. (P188-89) SEWARD PENINSULA.

7808 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 00786 958
STOR 1602392
MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1958 GIDDINGS AND PARTY OF 10 CAME TO THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER LOOKING FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL SITES. EXAMINING BEACH RIDGES, HOUSE PITS WERE FOUND OF MORE RECENT THAN THULE. "IN THE ERODED MUCK BANK JUST INSIDE THE BACK OF THE BEACH RIDGES WHERE THE RIVER TURNED TOWARD ITS OUTLET, WE EXAMINED THE BONES OF EXTINCT ANIMALS WASHING FROM PLEISTOCENE DEPOSITS" (P20) THEY WERE ON FOOT.

7809 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02035 903
STOR 1602392
MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MINERS HAVE WORKED OUT THE CREEK BEDS IN THIS AREA BUT HAVE "NEGLECTED TO THOROUGHLY PROSPECT THE TERRACES AND BENCHES." AUTHOR SUSPECTS THESE UNPROSPECTED AREAS MAY CONTAIN GOLD. (P.46)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1842

7810 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02138 908
STOR 1602392
MOU N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP 355-369. DISCOVERY CLAIM ON THE KUGRUK A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHICAGO CREEK PRODUCED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN 1908. (P361)

7811 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02138 908
STOR 1602392
MOU N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST MINING IN THE FAIRHAVEN PRECINCT. F F HENSHAW 1908. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP 355-369. DISCOVERY CLAIM ON THE KUGRUK A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF CHICAGO CREEK PRODUCED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF GOLD IN 1908. (P361)

7812 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02139 908
STOR 1602392
MOU N660000 W1624000 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908. F F HENSHAW, U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379 PP 370-401. SEE TABLE: MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN KUGRUK RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN, 1908.

7813 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02573 903
STOR 1602392
MOU N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
ABST IN THE KUGRUK BASIN HARRIS, HOMESTAKE, NORTHFORK, AND DAHL CREEKS, AS WELL AS THE MAIN RIVER BED, WERE WORKED IN THE PAST SEASON. (P54)

7814 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 02666 949
STOR 1602392
MOU N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21 KUGRUK RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST COAL WAS FOUND AT KUGRUK RIVER (NEAR MONTANA CREEK) (P23) THERE IS LEAD ON KUGRUK RIVER, AT FORKS OF INDEPENDENCE CREEK. (P25)

7815 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
REFN 03163 973
STOR 1602392
MOU N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
LUPR 21
KEYW PHQTQ

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1843

ABST PLATE 1A, ATTACHED SHOWS SPRUCE WOODLAND IN THE KUGRUK RIVER. (P241)

7816 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602392
 MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST THE KUGRUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 635 SQUARE MILES. SOME CHUM SALMON ARE HARVESTED FROM THE KUGRUK. (P9)

7817 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
 REFN 04058 957
 STOR 1602392
 MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, LAKE, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE KUGRUK RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 855 SQUARE MILES. THIS RIVER HEADS IN IMURUK LAKE BUT THE LAKE DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE TO THE KUGRUK FLOW, BECAUSE MINERS HAVE DIVERTED THE FLOW TO THEIR WORKINGS ABOVE DEERING. (P104) REPORT DATED 1957.

7818 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
 REFN 04071 00032 945
 STOR 1602392
 MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21
 KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, MINING, AGRICULTURE, NO TRAFF
 ABST VILLAGE OF DEERING, POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY, 1945 BY DEPT OF INTERIOR. EMPLOYMENT BASE IS MOSTLY MINING: DRY CREEK DREDGING CO, ARCTIC EXPLORATION CO, KEENAN AND CASTLETON. A REINDEER HERD IS MANAGED. SUBSISTENCE LIFESTYLE. RIVER FISHED IN FALL FOR TOM COD.

7819 WATN KUGRUK RIVER KUGRUK RIVER
 REFN 05310 903904
 STOR 1602392
 MOUT N660020 W1623955 K070N 0190W 16
 LUPR 21
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER
 ABST THE KUGRUK RIVER IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL STREAMS OF THE NOME REGION. (P69) DURING THE MINING SEASONS OF 1903 AND 1904 THE BED OF THE KUGRUK RIVER AND THE BENCHES ADJACENT TO THE RIVER WERE DEMONSTRATED TO BE "AS RICH IN GOLD AS ANY SECTION OF THE COUNTRY HERETOFORE EXPLORED." (P48) ON THE KUGRUK RIVER, WHICH RUNS PARALLEL TO THE INMACHUK RIVER AND EMPTIES INTO KOTZEBUE SOUND, SOME REMARKABLY RICH GOLD STRIKES WERE MADE. (P53)

7820 WATN KUGUKLIK RIVER KIPNUK RIVER
 REFN 00660 951
 STOR 1604725
 MOUT N595823 W1640715 S020S 0860W 30
 LUPR 41 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, HUNTING, FISHING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "KIPNUK IS A VILLAGE. IT'S NAME MEANS MEANDERING (RIVER). HUNTING & FISHING ARE IMPORTANT INDUSTRIES. POST OFFICE OPENED NOV. 1, 1951." (P.50)

7821 WATN KUGUKLIK RIVER KIPNUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1844

REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1604725
 MOUT N595823 W1640715 S020S 0860W 30
 LUPR 41
 KEYH NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST THE "KIPNUK RIVER" EMPTIES INTO KINAK BAY AND IS MENTIONED IN THE REPORT BECAUSE OF ITS SIGNIFICANCE FOR FISHING. (P8)

7822 WATN KUGUKLIK RIVER KIPNUK RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1604725
 MOUT N595823 W1640715 S020S 0860W 30
 LUPR 41
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK ON THE "KIPNUK RIVER" COMES FROM THE RIVER AND FROM RAIN BARRELS. TWO SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P15) AUTHORS APPEAR TO HAVE SIMPLY ASSUMED THE RIVER NAME FROM THE VILLAGE NAME.

7823 WATN KUGUKLIK RIVER KUGUKLIK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1604725
 MOUT N595823 W1640715 S020S 0860W 30
 LUPR 41
 KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE KUGUKLIK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 381 SQUARE MILES. (P8)

7824 WATN KUGUKLIK RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 04812 930
 STOR 1604725
 MOUT N595823 W1640715 S020S 0860W 30
 LUPR 41
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST BLUNT AND THE BIA SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS LANDED IN A FLOAT PLANE AT THE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK DURING THE EARLY 1930'S. THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF ABOUT 150 PEOPLE PROVIDED A SUPPLY OF GASOLINE FOR THE PLANE. A SCHOOL WAS GOING TO BUILT THE FOLLOWING YEAR. (P61) THEY LANDED ON THE RIVER.

7825 WATN KUGUROROK RIVER KUGUROROK RIVER
 REFN 00784 953
 STOR 1602047012970001050
 MOUT N675800 W1615500 K300N 0140W 20
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST GIDDINGS NOTES IN 1953 THAT "DENBIGH FLINT COMPLEX TRADITION HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE KUGUROROK RIVER VALLEY... THE KUGUROROK RIVER SITE OCCUPIES GLACIATED BEDROCK KNOLLS." (P14) THIS IS NOT IN ORTH BUT IN ON BAIRD MOUNTAIN USGS MAP.

7826 WATN KUGURUROK RIVER KUGURUROK RIVER
 REFN 02728 001900
 STOR 1602047012970001050
 MOUT N675800 W1615500 K300N 0140W 20
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION
 ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUGURUROK RIVER IS THE SITE OF AN OLD NATIVE SETTLEMENT DATING CIRCA 1850-1900. SPRUCE ARE GROWING HERE. (LOCATION NUMBER 28) AT A TERRACE ON THE W SIDE OF THE RIVER'S FLOOD PLAIN ARE TWO SITE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1845

LOCATIONS WITHIN A MILE SECTION OF SPARSELY VEGETATED TERRACE MARKED BY BLOWOUTS. SPALLS ARE FOUND ALONG THE ENTIRE SECTION. ONE SITE IS AN EXPOSED AREA NEAR THE TERRACE CREST; THE OTHER IS 15 M AWAY FROM A BREAK IN THE SLOPE ALONG THE EDGE OF A DRY CREEK BED DISSECTING THE TERRACE. THE SITES ARE DATED CIRCA 400 AD. THESE LOCATIONS WERE PROBABLY CHERT MINING AREAS POSSIBLY RELATED TO THE IPIUTAK CULTURE. (LOCATION NUMBER 30) FURTHER REFERENCE TO SPALLS IN THIS AREA IS MADE AT LOCATION 31, LOCATED 1/2 MI UPSTREAM FROM LOCATION 30. ON THE E SIDE OF THE KUGURUROK ON A 30 M HIGH TERRACE BETWEEN 2 CREEKS DRAINING POKTOVIK MOUNTAINS AND UCHUGRAK HILLS. SPALLS WERE COLLECTED FROM A 3X50 M AREA. DATE IS POSSIBLY IN THE CENTURIES IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING BIRTH OF CHRIST. (LOCATION NUMBER 32) CITATION FOR SITES IN THIS AREA ARE FROM ANDERSON 1972 WHO CONDUCTED AN ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION OF THIS AREA.

- 7827 WATN KUGURUROK RIVER KUGURUROK RIVER
 REFN 02728 950951
 STOR 1602047012970001050
 MQUT N675800 W1615500 K300N 0140W 20
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, NO TRAFFIC, RIVER
 ABST IN 1950 M LACHENBRUCH OF USGS CONDUCTED A SURVEY AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KUGURUROK RIVER (SOLECKI, 1951) (TABLE 5 BETWEEN PP21-22) KUGURUROK RIVER IS THE NAME USED ON MODERN MAPS AS WELL AS IN THE DOCUMENT. IT APPEARS THAT ORTH OMITTED IT IN HIS DICTIONARY BUT HE DOES REFER TO KUNGIKROK CREEK FLOWING INTO THE NOATAK RIVER SE OF THE NOATAK RIVER, KUGURUROK RIVER CONFLUENCE. (ORTH)
- 7828 WATN KUGURUROK RIVER KUGURUROK RIVER
 REFN 07078 964
 STOR 1602047012970001050
 MQUT N675800 W1615500 K300N 0140W 20
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW OBSTRUCTION, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1964 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES WERE TESTED ALONG THE KUGURUROK RIVER BY DOUGLAS ANDERSON AND RAYMOND LEE. (P69) "FAILING IN OUR ATTEMPT TO BOAT UP THE KUGURUROK BECAUSE OF SHALLOW WATER, WE CONTINUED UP THE NOATAK THROUGH THE CANYONS AND THEN PROCEEDED DUE NORTH OVERLAND TO INTERSECT THE KUGURUROK NEAR LAKE KAYAK." (P85) FROM HERE THEY PROCEEDED TO SURVEY BOTH SIDES OF THE RIVER VALLEY YIELDING 6 SITES.
- 7829 WATN KUIRZINJIK LAKE LOBO LAKE
 REFN 06150 956
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N682300 W1435652 U120S 0350E 21
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP, EXPEDITION
 ABST THE EXPEDITION PARTY ARRIVED AT LOBO LAKE ON MAY 31, 1956. "ONLY THE ICE ON LOBO LAKE WAS STILL HARD ENOUGH FOR OUR SKI-EQUIPPED PLANE TO LAND, BUT THERE WAS ALREADY AN OPEN LEAD, 5 TO 10 FEET WIDE AROUND MOST OF THE EDGE." (P23) THE BASE CAMP WAS LOCATED ON THE EDGE OF THIS LAKE AT 68 21 LATITUDE, 143 56 LONGITUDE FROM MAY 31 TO JUNE 26, 1956. (P1) THE LAST ICE DISAPPEARED IN LOBO LAKE ON JUNE 22. (P23)
- 7830 WATN KUIUKTULIK RIVER KUIUKTULIK RIVER
 REFN 02725 971
 STOR 1602953
 MQUT N645034 W1611809 K070S 0130W 33
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KUIUKTULIK RIVER IS AN OLD SUMMER CAMP, ONE MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. IT IS LOCATED NEAR TIMBER WHICH PROVIDES BOTH BUILDING MATERIAL AND FUEL. (N-5) 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE USED.
- 7831 WATN KUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1846

REFN 03110 973000
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 09
 LUPR 11 KUK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST KUK RIVER HAS DENDRITIC DRAINAGE PATTERN.

7832 WATN KUK RIVER KILLIAMOOT RIVER OR KOK RIVER

REFN 00729 886
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
 LUPR 11
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, 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 PLACES, ONE OF WHICH IS KILLIAMOOT RIVER. ELLIOTT CALLS THIS THE KILLIAMOOT RIVER IN HIS TEXT BUT ON HIS MAP OF 1886 IT IS CALLED KOK RIVER AND LESS THAN 100 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, OR 50 MI SOUTH OF HODPER MOUNTAINS (WHICH DON'T REALLY EXIST) IS A VILLAGE MARKED KILLAINUTES. ELLIOTT NOTES THAT ON KOK RIVER AND THE 2 OTHER RIVERS, THERE "ARE SETTLEMENTS OF A FEW PEOPLE, WHO ARE AT LEAST 50 AND 100 OR 200 MI INLAND." (P432) HE IS NOT CLEAR BUT PROBABLY MEANS THAT AT LEAST 50 PEOPLE LIVE IN EACH OF THESE INLAND SETTLEMENTS.

7833 WATN KUK RIVER KOO RIVER

REFN 02615 889
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST SOMETIMES CALLED THE KOOG RIVER. FALLS INTO WAINWRIGHT INLET. COAL WAS FOUND ON THE BANKS OF THIS STREAM IN 1889. THE COAL EXISTS IN LARGE QUANTITIES "BUT THE STREAM IS SHALLOW AND HAS A BAR AT ITS ENTRANCE AND THEREFORE THE MINERAL COULD BE GOTTEN OUT ONLY BY MEANS OF LIGHTERS." (P.820)

7834 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 00804 959
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, HUNTING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER
 ABST OTTO GEIST, PAUL SELLMANN AND RHOLAND TOOVAK OF KIANA WENT DOWN THE KUK RIVER BY BOAT AFTER A PLANE HAD FLOWN THEM IN FROM WAINWRIGHT. (P31) THEY WENT TO AN OLD ESKIMO WINTER HUNTING CAMP UP RIVER FROM THEM AND RETURNED. (P31) ESKIMOS VISITED THEM. (P31) AUG 22, THEY STARTED DOWN RIVER LOOKING FOR FOSSILS AND SETTLEMENTS. (P34) THERE WAS PLENTY OF WATER TO CARRY THEIR HEAVY BOAT. (P34) THEY CAMPED ON AN ISLAND 12 MI BELOW THEIR FIRST CAMP. (P34) THEY FOUND A CHANNEL ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE ISLAND AND MADE CAMP ON "THE UPPER REACHES OF WHAT IS KNOWN AS THE 'WAINWRIGHT LAGOON', BUT ON THE MAP IS STILL SHOWN AS 'KUK RIVER'." (P35) A PLANE LANDED THERE AND AT THEIR SECOND CAMP TO PICK UP CACHED SPECIMENS. IT WAS CARRYING A CARIBOU HUNTER. (P35) THEY NEXT WENT DOWNSTREAM TO THE IVISARUK RIVER. (P35) A LITTLE BEYOND ITS MOUTH WAS AN ISLAND IN THE KUK. "A BAR CONNECTED THE ISLAND WITH THE MAINLAND, LEAVING ONLY A FIFTY FOOT OPENING IN THE KUK RIVER." (P36) THEY CAMPED 1 MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KUK. (P36) THEIR FIRST CAMP WAS LOCATED AT LAT. 70 05, LONG. 159 45. (P4 OF "COLLECTION OF BIRD STUDY SKINS.")

7835 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 00962 935
 STOR 1601396

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1847

MOU N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
LUPR 11
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST ALASKA-YUKON CARIBOU, OLAUS MURIE, 1935-NATIVES FROM POINT FAY, ICY CAPE AND WAINWRIGHT COME UP THE UTOKOK AND ALSO PORTAGE OVER FROM THE KUK TO GET TO CARIBOU ON THE UPPER UTOKOK. (P65)

7836 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
REFN 01211 931936
STOR 1601396
MOU N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
LUPR 11
KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER BASIN, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE
ABST FORD IN HIS SURVEY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL WORK AROUND 1931-36 IN THE VICINITY OF PT BARRON NOTES THE POORLY DEVELOPED DRAINAGE PATTERN OF THE KUK RIVER. (P17) HAS BEEN INCISED "THE DROWNED MOUTH OF THE KUK FORMS WAINWRIGHT INLET AND PROVIDES GOOD SHELTER FOR LAUNCHES AND SMALL BOATS." (P36)

7837 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
REFN 01429 959
STOR 1601396
MOU N703517 W1595354 U140N 0310W 04
LUPR 11
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT IN 1959 OTTO GEIST AND GRADUATE STUDENT PAUL SELLMAN "JOURNEYED TO THE HEAD OF THE KUK RIVER. THEY WORKED THEIR WAY BY CANVAS BOAT THROUGH THE VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES, THEN DOWN THE KUK'S LEFT LIMIT TO WAINWRIGHT INLET," LOOKING FOR FOSSILS. (P293) THEN BY OOMIAK THEY WENT UP THE RIGHT LIMIT OF THE KUK. (P293)

7838 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
REFN 03115 973
STOR 1601396
MOU N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
LUPR 11 KUK RIVER
KEYW WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST DOCUMENT IS AN INVENTORY OF COMMUNITIES IN THE NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH, COMPILED IN 1973. NUMEROUS WATER BODIES IN THE REGION ARE ALSO NOTED, AS THEY RELATE TO THE COMMUNITIES. THE KUK RIVER IS LOCATED IMMEDIATELY SOUTH OF WAINWRIGHT, AND EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 100 MILES INLAND TO THE SOUTH. THE RIVER PROVIDES A MEANS OF ACCESS TO INLAND HUNTING AND FISHING. (P-119)

7839 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
REFN 03116 970
STOR 1601396
MOU N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 09
LUPR 11 KUK RIVER
KEYW HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFFIC
ABST THE KUK RIVER, WHICH FORMS WAINWRIGHT INLET AT ITS LOWER REACHES, PROVIDES ACCESS TO THE INLAND HUNTING AND FISHING AREAS FOR THE 315 PEOPLE OF WAINWRIGHT (1970 CENSUS). SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN THE ECONOMY OF THE RESIDENTS OF WAINWRIGHT. THE KUK RIVER EXTENDS APPROXIMATELY 160 KM INLAND. THIS INFORMATION WAS PRESENTED AS GENERAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION.

7840 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
REFN 03139 973
STOR 1601396
MOU N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1848

LUPR 11

KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF

ABST THE VILLAGE OF ANAKTUK IS LOCATED ON EAST BANK OF KUK RIVER, 31 MI. SOUTH OF WAINWRIGHT, AND THE VILLAGE OF KANGIK IS LOCATED AT ITS HEAD. THESE TWO VILLAGES, AMONG OTHERS, ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

7841 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 04689 924

STOR 1601396

MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04

LUPR 11

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST ACCORDING TO STEFANSSON OR PHILIP S. SMITH AND HIS PARTY WAS ON ITS WAY SOUTHWARD UP THE KUK RIVER DURING EARLY JULY, 1924. ABOUT 275 MILES NORTH OF THE CIRCLE, STEFANSSON DESCRIBES THE KUK AS "REALLY A LONG FJORD STRETCHING SOUTH." (P321)

7842 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 06320 924

STOR 1601396

MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04

LUPR 11 KUK RIVER

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

ABST EVA RICHARDS, SCHOOL TEACHER AT THE VILLAGE OF WAINWRIGHT IN 1924-25, DESCRIBES HER OBSERVATIONS OF THE KUK RIVER. SHE NOTES THAT THE VILLAGE IS FORTUNATE IN THAT "AN EXCELLENT COAL IS OBTAINED ON THE KUK RIVER, A NAVIGABLE STREAM (FOR CANOES) WHICH FLOWS INTO THE INLET." THE BEST OF THE EXPOSED VEINS "IS ABOUT 25 MI. UP THE RIVER, A PLEASANT JAUNT EITHER BY SLED IN WINTER OR CANOE IN SUMMER". SHE REFERS TO THE KUK AS A CALM RIVER USED BY A CARAVAN OF VILLAGE CANDERS AS THEY PADDLE UP RIVER TO SACK COAL. OVER 400 SACKS WERE OBTAINED. MUCH OF IT TO BE LATER TRANSPORTED TO THE VILLAGE BY SLED WHEN THE RIVER AND INLET. (P.63) ON MAY 22, 1924, E RICHARDS NOTES A TRIP OVER THE FROZEN KUK RIVER IN A REINDEER-PULLED SLED. (P.195) COAL IS ALSO NOTED "ON THE BANKS OF OUR HIGHWAY." (P.195) AND AGAIN, ON PAGE 262, SHE REFERS TO THE KUK STATING THAT SHE RETURNED TO THE VILLAGE OF WAINWRIGHT AFTER A SUMMER'S WALK AMONG THE TUNDRA, BY WAY OF THE KUK RIVER. (P.262)

7843 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 06320 924925

STOR 1601396

MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04

LUPR 11

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

ABST EVA RICHARDS, THE SCHOOLTEACHER IN WAINWRIGHT IN 1924 AND 1925, RELATED THAT WAINWRIGHT ESKIMOS TRAVELED 25 MILES UP THE KUK RIVER, BY CANOE IN SUMMER AND DOGSLED IN WINTER, TO OBTAIN COAL FROM THE BANKS OF THE KUK RIVER. THEY TRANSPORTED ENOUGH COAL TO HEAT THEIR OWN VILLAGE PLUS FEW ADDITIONAL TONNAGE TO SELL TO THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION, WHICH THEN TRANSPORTED THE COAL TO OTHER VILLAGES VIA THEIR SHIP CALLED THE BOXER. (PP.63)

7844 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER

REFN 06321 944

STOR 1601396

MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04

LUPR 11

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AGRICULTURE,PHOTO,WATER CRAFT,ICE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST VAN VALIN AND AN ESKIMO GUIDE TRAVELED UP THE KUK RIVER BY DOG TEAM FOR 40 MILES AND "FINALLY" ARRIVED AT THE CAMP WHERE HE WAS "TO INSPECT AND MOVE A LARGE HERD OF REINDEER." (P30) A PHOTO ON P. 61 SHOWS A NATIVE WITH A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1849

LARGE FISH THAT HE CAUGHT IN THE KUK RIVER. A PHOTO ON P. 77 SHOWS 2 BOATS PULLED HALFWAY UP ON SHORE AND HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "KUK RIVER COAL LEAVES VERY LITTLE ASH WHEN BURNED." EN ROUTE TO WAINWRIGHT BY DOG SLED, THE SLED ALMOST FELL THROUGH THE ICE WHERE THE WARMER WATER FROM THE KUK WAS UNDER CUTTING THE ICE. THEY WENT A MILE FURTHER OUT ON THE FROZEN SEA TO GET AROUND THE THIN ICE. (P91) "SEVERAL MILES UP THE KUK RIVER, I LOCATED A TEN-FOOT VEIN, (COAL) 300 YARDS LONG, WHICH FORMED THE RIVER BANKS. HIGH WATER AND THE SUMMER BREAKUP OF THE ICE TEAR VAST QUANTITIES LOOSE AND SCATTER IT A FOOT DEEP FOR A MILE ALONG THE BEACH." (P97)

- 7845 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
 REFN 06802 963
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST COAL IS LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 6 MILES FROM WAINWRIGHT ALONG THE KUK RIVER. (P2) THE SURVEY WAS DONE IN 1963.
- 7846 WATN KUK RIVER KUK RIVER
 REFN 06942 915918
 STOR 1601396
 MOUT N703517 W1595324 U140N 0310W 04
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST "DAYLIGHT MOON", BY ELIZABETH FORREST, IS AN ACCOUNT OF THE 3 YEARS THE AUTHOR AND HER HUSBAND SPENT AS GOVERNMENT SCHOOL TEACHERS IN WAINWRIGHT, CIRCA 1915-1918. THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT WATER BODIES. THE AUTHOR AND HER HUSBAND USED COAL WHICH THEY TOOK FROM THE 15 FOOT CLIFFS OF COAL BORDERING THE KUK RIVER. (PP123, 132) UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE TEACHERS, THE NATIVES MINED SOME COAL FROM THE THREE MINES IN USE IN THE AREA. (PP250, 255)
- 7847 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKAKLEK LAKE
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF FROM KUKAKLEK LAKE, ACCORDING TO A 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT, IS ESTIMATED AS 876,000 ACRE-FEET. (P88)
- 7848 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKAKLEK LAKE
 REFN 03078 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A SITE ON KUKAKLEK LAKE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING POTENTIAL FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER. (P)
- 7849 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKAKLEK LAKE
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST TOTAL AREA OF THE LAKE IS 176 SQUARE METERS. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT IS 2.13 (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). THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1850

ALTITUDE IS 246 M. FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) MEAN SECCHI DISH READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 10.2 M. (P417)

- 7850 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKAKLEK LAKE
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, RIVER
 ABST "EXISTING ACCESS TO THE RIVER IS LIMITED TO THE USE OF POWERBOATS VIA KVICHAK RIVER OR KVICHAK BAY OR AIRCRAFT LANDING ON KUKAKLEK LAKE OR NONVIANUK LAKE." (P7)
- 7851 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKAKLEK LAKE
 REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST KUKAKLEK LAKE IS 750 FT IN ELEVATION ABOVE LAKE ILIAMNA. IT HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 70 SQ MI AND RECEIVES THE DRAINAGE FROM AN AREA OF ABOUT 483 SQ MI. THE NORMAL ELEVATION OF THE LAKE IS AT ABOUT ELEVATION 800.
- 7852 WATN KUKAKLEK LAKE KUKALEK LAKE
 REFN 02720 963
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591041 W1552000 S110S 0360W 34
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO WOMEN ROWING IN KUKALEK LAKE. (P221)
- 7853 WATN KUKAKLIK LAKE GRASSY LAKE KUKAKLIK LAKE
 REFN 07187 00306 927938
 STOR 1604
 MOUT N613900 W1603200 S130N 0620W 16
 LUPR 31 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 RHA JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY 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. HE REPORTS CROSSING A LARGE LAKE FOR A DISTANCE OF 2 MI. HE REPORTS THAT THE WATER DEPTH DOES NOT EXCEED 4 FEET AND BECOMES SHALLOWER NEAR THE SHORE. (P2) THIS LAKE DRAINS INTO CROOKED CREEK (JOHNSON RIVER). THIS FOLDER ALSO CONTAINED A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR STERLING OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION WHICH DESCRIBED THE PORTAGE IN DETAIL. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY MR TED LAMBERT OF BETHEL AND WAS DATED JULY 10, 1938 (8 PAGES). MR LAMBERT REPORTS THAT THE ROUTE CROSSED KUKAKLIK LAKE AFTER LEAVING A SMALL CREEK. DISTANCE ACROSS THE LAKE IS GIVEN AS 4 MI AND DEPTH AS NOT EXCEEDING 7 FT. (P4)
- 7854 WATN KUKAKLIK LAKE KUKAKLIK LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1604
 MOUT N613900 W1603200 S130N 0620W 16
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923 ASSIGNED THE NAME KUKAKLIK LAKE TO A LAKE S OF KULIK LAKE. TODAY IT IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1851

UNNAMED AND "KUKAKLIK" HAS BEEN GIVEN TO A LAKE ON THE E NEVERTHELESS, ON THE MAP THE TRAIL FROM KALTSHAK TO RUSSIAN MISSION, YUKON FOLLOWED THE S SHORE OF THE LAKE.

7855	WATN	KUKAKLIK LAKE	KUKAKLIK LAKE
	REFN	06337	973
	STOR	1604	
	MOU	N613900 W1603200 S180N 0620W 16	
	LUPR	41	JOHNSON RIVER
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, DIMENSION	
	ABST	THE AREA OF KUKAKLIK LAKE IS 10 SQ MI.	
7856	WATN	KUKAKLIK LAKE	KUKAKLIK LAKE
	REFN	07187 00306	928
	STOR	1604	
	MOU	N613900 W1603200 S130N 0620W 16	
	LUPR	41	JOHNSON RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT	
	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 G. H. GILLETTE, ENGINEER OFFICER, ENTITLED "REPORT OF INVESTIGATION YUKON-KUSKOKWIM-RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE" DATED JULY 26, 1928. (FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO BETHEL) GILLETTE MENTIONS A CHANNEL BETWEEN KULIK LAKE AND KUKAKLIK LAKE WHICH IS USED BY PEOPLE PASSING OVER THE PORTAGE. THIS PART OF THE PORTAGE ROUTE IS UNCLEAR.	
7857	WATN	KUKAKLIK LAKE	LAKE KUKAKLIK
	REFN	07187 00315	921925
	STOR	1604	
	MOU	N613900 W1603200 S180N 0620W 16	
	LUPR	41	JOHNSON RIVER
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION	
	ABST	THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25". WITHIN THIS FILE IS A DOCUMENT "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, ALASKA", SEPT 15, 1924. THIS REPORT IS FROM THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, STEESE, TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, US ARMY. IN SEPT 1921 THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, MADE A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE PORTAGE. EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF HIS TRIP ARE PART OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT. HIS GROUP OF 5 MEN INCLUDED 2 INDIAN HELPERS. GROUP HAD 32 FOOT POLING BOAT DRIVEN BY AN EVINRUDE; ONE OF INDIANS ALSO HAD KAYAK. (P2) AFTER TRAVELING UP "CROOKED CREEK" AND THROUGH A SERIES OF GRASSY SLOUGHS AND LAKES "WE THEN CAME TO LAKE KUKAKLIK, ABOUT 3 MI WIDE AND QUITE SHALLOW." (P3) AFTER CROSSING "LAKE KUKAKLIK" THEY PASSED THROUGH ABOUT 2 MI OF GRASSY LAKES TO A LARGE UNNAMED LAKE LYING BETWEEN KULIK LAKE AND KUKAKLIK LAKE. PARTY'S ROUTE TOOK THEM ACROSS THIS LARGE UNNAMED LAKE.	
7858	WATN	KUKPOWRUK RIVER	KOOKPOWRUK RIVER
	REFN	00852	904
	STOR	1601427	
	MOU	N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17	
	LUPR	11	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF	
	ABST	TWO NATIVE FAMILIES WERE LIVING AT THE MOUTH OF THE "KOOKPOWRUK" RIVER. (P136)	
7859	WATN	KUKPOWRUK RIVER	KUKPOWKUK RIVER
	REFN	04462	972
	STOR	1601427	
	MOU	N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17	
	LUPR	11	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1852

KEYW NO TRAFF,BREAKUP
 ABST BREAKUP AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER WAS MAY 24, IN 1972. (MAP 13)

7860 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 00499 922
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1922, ALFRED MARSHALL WENT BY DOG-SLED FROM BARROW TO CAPE PRINCE OF WALES ON A ZOOLOGICAL EXPEDITION.HE
 CROSSED THE MOUTH OF THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER. THE NATIVES SAID COAL WAS FOUND ALL ALONG THE RIVER. (P19)

7861 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 00643 945965
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1430106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST FRANCIS CONNOR'S MASTER THESIS INVOLVES AN ANALYSIS OF ALASKA'S COAL INDUSTRY DURING THE PERIOD 1945 TO 1964
 IN 1965 THE AUTHOR RECEIVED A LETTER FROM THE UNION CARBIDE CORP., MINING AND METALS DIVISION, SUMMING UNION
 CARBIDE'S TESTS OF COAL FROM THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER AREA SOUTH OF POINT LAY. THE COAL IS A HIGH VOLATILE B
 BITUMINOUS COAL; ASH AND SULFUR LEVELS ARE GOOD FOR BLENDING COAL, HOWEVER, THE CONTRACTION IS LOW FOR A
 HIGH VOLATILE COAL. COKE PRODUCED IS POOR TO FAIR AND UNION CARBIDE CONSEQUENTLY HAD NO CURRENT INTEREST IN
 THE KUKPOWRUK AREA.THE BUREAU OF MINES HAS BEEN CONDUCTING TESTS OF THE COAL IN THE SAME AREA. (P22)

7862 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 01177 904
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN
 ABST "FROM ICY CAPE SW TO THE LITTLE BAY FORMED BY THE MOUTH OF THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER THERE IS ONE LONG, NARROW
 LAGOON BETWEEN THE LIKE OF A SAUSAGE-SHAPED STRING OF ISLANDS AND THE FLAT SHORES OF THE MAINLAND...FROM THE
 MOUTH OF THE KUKPOWRUK THERE IS A CHAIN OF MOUNTAINS RUNNING DIRECTLY INLAND AND ALSO LOOPING AROUND AND
 FOLLOWING THE COAST SW PAST CAPE BEAUFORT." (P185) THIS WAS AROUND 1904.

7863 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF
 ABST THERE IS A COAL FIELD AT KUKPOWRUK RIVER WHICH HAS RECEIVED SOME GEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION. (P52) IT IS
 LOCATED ABOUT 45 MI UPSTREAM. (P61)

7864 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 02882 976
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER IS ONE OF THE MAJOR RIVERS DRAINING THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN AND CAN BE TRAVELED BY
 SHALLOW-BOTTOMED RIVER BOATS DURING THE SUMMER SEASON WHEN IT IS ICE-FREE. (P166) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1853

PUBLICATION.

- 7865 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 03110 973000
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630107 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST KUKPOWRUK RIVER IS ON THE ARCTIC COASTAL PLAIN, DRAINS TO THE WEST COAST, AND CUTS THROUGH TO BEDROCK NEARLY TO THE COAST.
- 7866 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 04666 974
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST CULTURAL REMAINS WERE COLLECTED BY E SCHELL OF U.S.G.S. FROM SANDSTONE RIDGES ALONG KUKPOWRUK RIVER. HIS CAMP WAS AT A POINT WHERE THE RIVER BREAKS AWAY FROM THE MOUNTAINS. (P17)
- 7867 WATN KUKPOWRUK RIVER KUKPOWRUK RIVER
 REFN 05580 0003 962
 STOR 1601427
 MOUT N693657 W1630106 U030N 0450W 17
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST VOLUME 3 OF A REPORT TO ALASKA, ENTITLED "POTENTIAL FOR USE OF ALASKA'S ENERGY RESOURCES" CONTAINS INFORMATION ON VARIOUS NATURAL RESOURCES AND THEIR POTENTIAL FOR IMMEDIATE AND LONG TERM DEVELOPMENT. THE AUTHORS NOTED THAT A RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY OF COAL DEPOSITS ALONG THE KUKPOWRUK RIVER, NEAR CAPE BEAUFORT SUGGESTS MINERABILITY FAR IN ADVANCE OF EITHER THE CHICKALDON OR BERING RIVERS. THIS WAS IN REFERENCE ESPECIALLY TO COKING COAL. (P72)
- 7868 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 01081 962
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, ROUTE, HUNTING
 ABST IN HIS BOOK ON PT HOPE, VANSTONE SAYS "WITH THE EXCEPTION OF FALL FISHING UP THE KUKPUK RIVER, HUNTING AND FISHING TRIPS ALONG THE COAST AND INTO THE INTERIOR ARE SELDOM MORE THAN A FEW DAYS' DURATION." (P19) "FISHING FOR GRAYLING AT THE MOUTH AND ALONG THE LOWER REACHES OF THE KUKPUK IS PROBABLY THE MOST IMPORTANT FALL ACTIVITY. DURING THE FIRST WEEK OF OCTOBER, BOATLOADS OF PEOPLE LEAVE THE VILLAGE FOR KUKPUK FISH CAMPS. IT IS ABOUT THIRTY MILES FROM THE VILLAGE TO THE CAMPS AND OFTEN THE SKIN BOATS, POWERED BY OUTBOARD MOTORS AND LOADED WITH CAMPING GEAR, ARE PULLED OVERLAND BY DOGS OR THE MISSION JEEP TO MARNYATT INLET... WHERE THEY ARE LAUNCHED FOR THE TRIP TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER... THE BOATS RETURN AFTER UNLOADING AT CAMP AS FREEZE-UP IS NEAR." (P28) THERE IS ALSO A LAND ROUTE FOR USE AFTER THE GROUND IS FROZEN. (P28) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED
- 7869 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 02063 904
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1854

ABST. THE DRAINAGE OF THE CAPE LISBURNE REGION IS EFFECTED MAINLY BY THE KUKPUK, WHOSE BASIN OCCUPIES MOST OF THE INTERIOR PORTION. IT RISES ABOUT 60 MILES S E OF CAPE LISBURNE AND DISCHARGES INTO MARRYAT INLET. (P172) RESIDENTS OF THE REGION WHO HAVE MADE THE TRIP FROM POINT HOPE TO CAPE SABINE, BY WAY OF THE KUKPUK AND PITHEGA RIVERS. REPORT FINDING COAL AT THEIR CAMP ON THE PORTAGE BETWEEN THESE RIVERS. (P180) THE PALEOZOIC COAL-BEARING FORMATIONS OUTCROPS IN SEVERAL SMALL AREAS ON THE KUKPUK RIVER, ABOUT 15 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH. (P183) EXPLORATION DATE IS 1904.

7870 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, FISHING
 ABST. THE KUKPUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 450 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES TOTAL ABOUT 500 FISH. (P9)

7871 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST. ZONE 1 OF THE CHUKCHI SEA COAST INCLUDES THE KUKPUK RIVER WHICH IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EXTENSIVE SHOALING IN THE LAGOON. (MAP 4) THE SUBSISTENCE CATCH ON THE KUKPUK WAS 500 CHUM SALMON AS SEEN ON MAP 24.

7872 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 04494 955956
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST. THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE STRUCTURE OF POINT HOPE PENINSULA IS CAUSED, IN PART, BY DEPOSITION FROM THE KUKPUK RIVER. (P26) FISHING FOR GRAYLING AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUKPUK RIVER AND ALONG ITS LOWER REACHES IS AN IMPORTANT FALL ACTIVITY FOR THE INHABITANTS OF POINT HOPE. TRIPS ARE MADE BY DOG TEAM FROM THE VILLAGE TO FISHING CAMPS, BY THE RIVER TO CARRY SUPPLIES AND BRING BACK LOADS OF FISH. CARIBOU IS HUNTED ALONG THE LOWER KUKPUK RIVER. (P18) THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED DURING VAN STONE'S STUDY OF POINT HOPE IN 1955-1956.

7873 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 04675 927
 STOR 1601488
 MOUT N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14
 LUPR 21
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, AGRICULTURE
 ABST. AFTER A SUCCESSFUL WALRUS HUNT IN THE ARCTIC, THE "BORDEN FIELD-MUSEUM 1927 ALASKA ARCTIC EXPEDITION" SAILED TO NOME TO PICK UP THEIR ORNITHOLOGIST AWAITING THERE. ENROUTE THEY STOPPED AT "TIKERAG" (PT HOPE) WHERE, AMONG OTHER OBSERVATIONS ABOUT THE COMMUNITY, THEY NOTED THE REINDEER AND FUR-TRAPPING ACTIVITIES. (P179-190) AT NOME THEY ALSO NOTED THE REINDEER-HERDING. (P197) SUBSEQUENTLY, ENROUTE BACK TO THE ARCTIC, THEY RETURNED TO THE PT HOPE AREA AND TRAVELLED ON THE KUKPUK RIVER "LOOKING FOR BIRDS." THE MODE OF TRAVEL WAS NOT SPECIFIED, THOUGH VERY LIKELY BY ROWBOAT OR KAYAK CARRIED ON THE YACHT. (P208) THE EXPEDITION CONCLUDED WITH POLAR BEAR HUNTING IN THE SIBERIAN ARCTIC.

7874 WATN KUKPUK RIVER KUKPUK RIVER
 REFN 04702 961

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1855

STOR 1601488

MOU N682451 W1662201 U120S 0620W 14

LUPR 21

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST A FEW POINT HOPE FAMILIES STILL MAKE SUMMER AND FALL CAMPS ALONG THE KUKPUK. (P46) THESE CAMPS HAVE BEEN MADE SINCE ABORIGINAL TIMES IN THE CAPE THOMPSON AREA. (P247)

7875 WATN KUKRUK CREEK

UNNAMED

REFN 01177 904

STOR 1601455

MOU N685215 W1650840 U070S 0560W 02

LUPR 11

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST TAKING MAIL FROM POINT BARROW TO KOTZEBUE BY DOGSLED SOMETIME AROUND 1904, KLENGENBERG PLANNED ROUTE AND NOTED: "NEAR CAPE SABINE THERE ARE 2 COAL MINES-CORWIN COAL MINE AND THETIS COAL MINE." (P177) ACCORDING TO POINT HOPE D-1 MAP, CORWIN COAL MINE IS ON "KOOKROOK" CREEK. "BUT AT THAT TIME (OF MAIL TRIP) THERE WAS ONLY THE CORWIN COAL MINE." (P185) KLENGENBERG HIT A BAD STORM WHILE CROSSING THE BLUFF AT CORWIN COAL MINE AND PRACTICALLY HAD TO CRAWL DOWN. ONE MAN NAMED BILL STARR WAS LIVING IN A CABIN AT THE MINE, AND KLENGENBERG AND HIS "GUIDE" AND THE DOG TEAM STAYED THERE A DAY. (P190-192) SINCE HE WAS TRAVELLING DOWN THE COAST, HE MUST HAVE CROSSED THIS CREEK.

7876 WATN KULIK LAKE

BIG LAKE KULIK LAKE

REFN 07187 00306 927938

STOR 1604

MOU N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27

LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION

ABST IN BOX G-4-D FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 RHA JAN 41 WAS A REPORT BY 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. HE REPORTS CROSSING BIG LAKE IN A ROWBOAT PROPELLED BY AN OUTBOARD MOTOR FOR 2 MIS. HE NOTES THAT THE LAKE HAS A DEPTH NOT OVER 5 FT AND BECOMES SHALLOWER AT THE EDGES-TO A DEPTH OF NOT OVER 1 FOOT 300 FT FROM SHORE. IN THIS FOLDER IS A TRIP REPORT OF INVESTIGATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM-RUSSIAN MISSION PORTAGE BY G H GILLETTE, ENGINEER OFFICER, DATED JULY 26, 1928. GILLETTE AND LT GARGES TRAVELED OVER THE PORTAGE WITH THE REGULAR MAIL CARRIER, CHARLIE JACOBSEN, JUNE 27-30, 1928. (FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO BETHEL) THEY TRAVELED FROM PORTAGE 2 TO PORTAGE 3 IN A ROWBOAT WITH JOHNSON MOTOR. A LETTER ADDRESSED TO MR STERLING OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNEAU CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF THE PORTAGE IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THE FILE. THE LETTER WAS WRITTEN BY TED LAMBERT OF BETHEL AND DATED JULY 10, 1938. (8 PAGES) MR LAMBERT NOTED THAT THE ROUTE ON THE PORTAGE INTO THIS LAKE WERE IN GOOD CONDITION. THERE IS A SHORT CANAL AFTER THE ROUTES INTO KULIK LAKE WHICH IS USUALLY PLUGGED WITH DEBRIS. THE ROUTE CROSSES KULIK LAKE FOR A DISTANCE OF 3 MILE. THERE IS A MARKER LOCATING THE EXIT FROM THE LAKE, A SMALL CREEK.

7877 WATN KULIK LAKE

FIVE MILE LAKE

REFN 01378 930

STOR 1604

MOU N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630N 27

LUPR 31 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, ICE, BREAKUP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, DIMENSION

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1930, STATED THAT WHILE HE AND MCGONIGAL WERE CROSSING THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE ON JUNE 1, THEY CANOED ACROSS A SECOND LAKE. "ACROSS THE (SECOND) LAKE, ENTER A NARROW ARTIFICIAL CANAL TO 'BIG WATER', PADDLE AND DRAG BOAT TO EDGE-AND SEE THE BIG LAKE COMPLETELY COVERED BY ICE AS FAR AS VISIBLE. ALONG THE SHORE ARE LARGE ICE SLABS, BRISTLING WITH NEEDLE-SHARP ICE CRYSTALS. MCG

FEARS FOR BOAT SHOULD WE TRY TO BREAK THROUGH...SO NOTHING REMAINS BUT TO LEAVE THE BOAT IN THE MOUTH OF THE CANAL AND WAIT FOR EITHER A STRONG WIND OFFSHORE OR THE MAILMAN WHO IS SOON TO RETURN THIS WAY WITH HIS HEAVIER BOAT AND NATIVE HELP..." (P277-278) "THE LAKE, LEARN LATER, IS 5 MILES BROAD AND CONSIDERABLY MORE IN LENGTH--ONE CANNOT SEE ACROSS IT FROM THE LOW SHORE." (P278) "TRY TO BREAK WAY THROUGH THE SHORE ICE BY WADING IN THE WATER AND BREAKING THE FLOES--WOULD GO--BUT DISTANCE TO BE SO COVERED IS GREAT, WATER TOO COLD EVEN THROUGH BOOTS AND WOOLEN STOCKINGS, AND ICE SLIVERS INCREDIBLY HARD AND SHARP...OUR LOADED 14 FOOT CANOE COULD NOT GET THROUGH WITHOUT DAMAGE." (P278) THEY RETURNED TO A CABIN ON THE FIRST LAKE AND WAITED FOR THE MAIL CARRIER, WHO ARRIVED THAT NIGHT. "STARTED OUT AT 7:30 AM AND REACHED BIG LAKE AT 9 AM. AN HOUR LATER CAME THE MAIL CARRIER WITH TWO BOATS, HIS SON, 2 ESKIMOS, AND 3 PASSENGERS--SAME 'DRUMMERS' THAT HAD ATTACHED THEMSELVES TO US SINCE NENANA--UNRIDGABLES. AT 10:45 START BREAKING THROUGH THE ICE. J'S SON AND THE ESKIMO IN HIP BOOTS, MADE AND BRAKE, HOLDING ON TO PROW OF BIG BOAT WHICH THEN WITH POLES IS PUSHED FORWARD, FOLLOWED BY SMALLER BOAT, A KAYAK AND LAST OUR CANOE. GET THROUGH 11:30, WITHOUT ACCIDENT, TO ENLARGING STRIP AND THEN BODY OF CLEAR WATER...LAKE VERY BROAD AND OVER 1/2 OF IT ON RIGHT AND BEHIND US COVERED WITH ICE..." (P279) A CREEK CONNECTED THIS LAKE WITH A FOURTH LAKE, ALSO VERY LARGE. (P279) PHOTO: FIG 156: "ON THE 5-MILE LAKE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE (1930)" PICTURE TAKEN FROM LAST CANOE SHOWING LINE OF BOATS BEING POLED THROUGH THE LAKE. ALL THE BOATS EXCEPT THE KAYAK HAVE MOTORS. (P279)

7878 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1604
 MOUT N614210 W1604145 S190N 0630W 27
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM KUSKOKWIM TO RUSSIAN MISSION, YUKON FOLLOWS THE SW SHORE OF THE KULIK LAKE.

7879 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 02767 00003 971
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1545700 S140S 0340W 07
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION
 ABST A DEPARTMENT OF GAME SURVEY PARTY MADE OBSERVATIONS BY KAYAK ON KULIK LAKE IN AUGUST OR SEP 1971. (P38)

7880 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1545700 S140S 0340W 07
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST KULIK LAKE IS 12 MILES LONG, NEARLY 1 MILE WIDE AND HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 10 SQUARE MILES. THE DRAINAGE AREA ABOVE THE LAKE IS ABOUT 236 SQUARE MILES AND THE ESTIMATED AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ABOUT 377,000 ACRE-Feet OR FLOW OF 520 SECOND-Feet. DATA WAS TAKEN FROM A 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT. (P90)

7881 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N590000 W1545700 S140S 0340W 07
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST KULIK LAKE IS 12 MILES LONG, ACCORDING TO A 1954 CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT. (P90)

7882 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1857

REFN 03081 973
 STOR 1604
 MQUT N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SUBSISTANCE FISHING ON KULIK LAKES VICINITY. A SINGLE RUNWAY AND A FLOAT PLANE LANDING SITE ARE DEVELOPED AT KULIK LAKE. THIS STUDY WAS COMPLETED IN 1973.

7883 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N590000 W1545700 S140S 0340W 07
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "IN A REPORT PREPARED BY THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT'S BUREAU OF MINES IN JUNE OF 1973, THIS SAME AREA (THE KULIK LAKE AREA IN KATMAI AREA) IS DESCRIBED: "THIS TRACT IS HIGHLY FAVORABLE FOR THE OCCURRENCE OF HIGH TEMPERATURE VEIN AND REPLACEMENT DEPOSITS OF GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND ZINC. A COPPER BELT ENCOMPASSES NEARLY THE ENTIRE TRACT." THE BUREAU OF MINES GOES ON TO REPORT A POTENTIAL MINERAL VALUE OF \$137,500,000 AND POTENTIAL BENEFITS TO THE FEDERAL AND STATE ECONOMICS (MULTIPLIER EFFECT) OF \$343,800,000." (P69)

7884 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1604
 MQUT N614210 W1604138 S019W 0630W 27
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, DIMENSION
 ABST DIMENSIONS 4.3 MI BY 2.4 MI AREA 10 SQUARE MI. OUTLET TALBIKSOK RIVER-YUKON RIVER MILE 204.

7885 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1604
 MQUT N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27
 LUPR 41 JOHNSON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE AREA OF KULIK LAKE IS 10 SQ MI.

7886 WATN KULIK LAKE KULIK LAKE
 REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N590000 W1545700 S140S 0340W 07
 LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST KULIK LAKE IS AT AN ELEVATION 120 FT. IT HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 24 SQ MI. ANNUAL RUN OFF FROM KULIK LAKE DRAINAGE BASIN IS ESTIMATED ABOUT 452,000 ACRE FT.

7887 WATN KULIK LAKE LAKE KULIK
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1604
 MQUT N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27
 LUPR 31 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 45 SQUARE KILOMETER. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 160 M WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 77 M. VOLUME IS 3.47 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 43 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 2.80 WHICH IS THE RATION OF THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1858

LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENCE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE.
(P409) MEAN SECCHI DISK READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 11.5 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED
BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

- 7888 WATN KULIK LAKE LAKE KULIK
REFN 05811 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N590000 W1545700 S1405 0340W 07
LUPR 42 NONVIANUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE KULIK IN 1961 AND 1962. (P2)
- 7889 WATN KULIK LAKE LAKE KULIK
REFN 07187 00315 921925
STOR 1604
MOUT N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27
LUPR 41 JOHNSON 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 THIS FILE IS A DOCUMENT "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, ALASKA", SEPT 15, 1924. THIS REPORT IS FROM THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, STEESE, TO THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, US ARMY. IN SEPT 1921 THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, IN HIS CAPACITY AS PRESIDENT OF ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, MADE A PERSONAL EXAMINATION OF THE PORTAGE. EXCERPTS FROM THE DIARY OF HIS TRIP ARE PART OF THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT. HIS GROUP OF 5 MEN INCLUDED 2 INDIAN HELPERS. TRIP FROM KUSKOKWIM TO YUKON MADE IN 3 DAYS. HAD 32 FOOT POLING BOAT DRIVEN BY AN EVINRUDE; ONE OF INDIANS ALSO HAD KAYAK. (P2) AFTER CROSSING KUKAKLIK LAKE AN A LARGE UNNAMED LAKE THE PARTY CAMPED AT THE SHORE OF "LAKE KULIK". "ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE NEXT MORNING THE WIND DIED DOWN SOMEWHAT AND WE STARTED ACROSS. THE DISTANCE WAS ABOUT 5 MI...WE THEN CAME TO THE MOST DIFFICULT PORTAGE OF ALL, ABOUT HALF A MILE OF DRY SLOUGH WHICH IS NAVIGABLE AT A HIGHER STAGE OF THE LAKES. HERE IT IS NECESSARY TO DRAG THE BOAT THROUGH THE MUD AND GRASS...THE WHOLE COUNTRY WAS SWAMPY BUT NOT SUFFICIENT TO FLOAT THE BOAT...THEN 2 MORE MI OF LAKES AND SLOUGHS BROUGHT US TO THE MAIN PORTAGE ON THE YUKON SIDE. THIS FINAL PORTAGE IS ABOUT HALF A MILE LONG OVER A BLUFF ABOUT 40 FT HIGH. THIS LANDED US ON THE TATLAWEKSUK RIVER." (P3-4)
- 7890 WATN KULIK LAKE OKNAKLUK LAKE
REFN 01823 898
STOR 1604
MOUT N614210 W1604138 S190N 0630W 27
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ROUTE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
ABST W S POST AND MR HINCKLEY INCLUDE THIS LAKE IN THEIR DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE SUMMER WATER ROUTE FROM KALCHAGAMUT, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, TO YUKON RIVER W S POST SAYS THE LAKE IS 2 1/2 MI LONG, AVERAGES 4 FT. IN DEPTH, HAS CLAY BOTTOM AND FLAT SHORES. (P99) HINCKLEY SAYS THE WATER IS CLEARER (THAN NEXT LAKE SOUTH OF KULIK LAKE) HAS A WHITISH TINGE AND A HARD SANDY CLAY BOTTOM. IT IS CONNECTED TO THE NEXT LAKE SOUTH OF IT BY A SHORT STREAM. (P98) THEY WERE TRAVELING IN BOATS. SEE MAP
- 7891 WATN KULUKAK RIVER KULUKUK
REFN 02869 930
STOR 1605104
MOUT N585532 W1594424 S140S 0630W 35
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST WHILE BUILDING THEIR CABIN ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK, THE SMITH FAMILY RECEIVED FRESH GARDEN PRODUCE FROM THE "SCHRAMMUCKS UP ON THE KULUKUK." (P43)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1859

7892 WATN KUN RIVER KHUN RIVER
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1603494
 MQUT N615107 W1653751 S200N 0900W 05
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED: "A NARROW CHANNEL WITH A MINIMUM DEPTH OF ABOUT 2 FATHOMS CONTINUES THROUGH SCAMMON BAY AND INTO THE KHUN RIVER." (P36)

7893 WATN KUN RIVER KUN RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603494
 MQUT N615107 W1653751 S200N 0900W 05
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST THE KUN RIVER EMPTIES INTO SCAMMON BAY AND IS MENTIONED AS HAVING SIGNIFICANT FISHING WATERS. (P8)

7894 WATN KUN RIVER KUN RIVER
 REFN 02665 964
 STOR 1603494
 MQUT N615107 W1653751 S200N 0900W 05
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST THE KUN RIVER EMPTIES INTO SCAMMON BAY AND IS MENTIONED AS HAVING SIGNIFICANT FISHING WATERS. (P8)

7895 WATN KUNAYOSH CREEK JOHNSTONE SLOUGH
 REFN 02697 962
 STOR 1610764
 MQUT N592615 W1393300 C280S 0350E 31
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST A SINGLE TL*UKNAXADI HOUSE WAS BUILT ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY ON JOHNSTONE SLOUGH, ABOUT 1 1/2 MILES ABOVE THE END OF THE RAILWAY FROM YAKUTAT. SITE NO 24, ATTACHED MAP 3. (P27)

7896 WATN KUNGIAKROK CREEK KANGIGUKSUK CREEK
 REFN 02728 880964
 STOR 1602047013080001060
 MQUT N680000 W1615000 K300N 0140W 28
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO NOATAK VILLAGERS A WINTER VILLAGE OF HISTORIC UPPER NOATAK ESKIMOS IS LOCATED 6 MI UP THE "KANGIGUKSAK" CREEK WHERE A MAJOR TRIBUTARY ENTERS FROM THE EAST. THE SITE IS DATED POST 1880. (LOCATION 37) HALL EXCAVATED THIS SITE 1964. (TABLE 5 BETWEEN PP 21-22)

7897 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KOOPOMRA RIVER
 REFN 04489 907
 STOR 1601168
 MQUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THE DIFFICULTY IN CROSSING THE RATHER WIDE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WITH THE DOG SLED. (P296)

7898 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1860

REFN 00455 970971
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13 KUPARUK RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, HUNTING, FREIGHT
 ABST IN AN ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE PIPELINE, THIS RIVER FEEDS INTO GWDYS BAY WHICH LIES 10 MI. W. OF PRUDHOE BAY. (P8) ABE STEIN TRAPPED ON THE RIVER PREVIOUS TO 1970. (P102) MAINLY WHITE FOX SOLD TO PEDERSEN OF NORTHERN WHALING AND TRADING CO.

7899 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 00498 909
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYM NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN "BIRDS OF ARCTIC ALASKA," ALFRED M BAILEY STATED THAT DR. RUDDOLPH M. ANDERSON SPENT A YEAR FROM AUG. 14, 1908 TO AUG. 21, 1909, COLLECTING BIRD SPECIMENS BETWEEN THE COLVILLE RIVER AND DENARCIATION POINT. (P38) ON JULY 21 AND 22, 1909, HE WAS AT THE MOUTH OF KUPARUK RIVER BECAUSE HE SAW 2 GOLDEN PLOVERS THERE. (P200) HE WAS STILL THERE JULY 25, 1909. (P223)

7900 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 01370 950
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYM TRAVEL, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAPPING, PHOTO
 ABST FROM THEIR WINTER CAMP ON THE ITKILLIK RIVER, HARMON HELMERICKS AND ESKIMO HELPER TRAVEL OVERLAND TO THE KUPARUK RIVER BY DOGSLED, TO EXPLORE, HUNT, AND TRAP. ON AN EARLIER TRIP HELMERICK AND HIS WIFE HAD BUILT A HOUSE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, HUNTING CARIBOU BY CANOE 40 MI. UPSTREAM. (P69-70) THE KUPARUK RIVER IS VARIOUSLY DESCRIBED AS HAVING WILLOWS AND CUT-BANKS ALONG ITS COURSE, "GRAVEL-LINED ALL THE WAY EXCEPT RIGHT AT THE DELTA, AND THE WATER IS AS CLEAR AS ANY EXPLORER DREAMS." (P77) "IN THE SUMMER THE KUPARUK RIVER HURRIES OVER RIFFLES AND SWIRLS QUIETLY AMONG FLOWER-COVERED PRAIRIE BANKS." (P78) IN THIS CASE, THE FROZEN RIVER WAS THEIR DOGSLED TRAIL AND THEIR EXPLORATIONS PROVED THAT ITS SOURCE WAS NOT IN A RUMORED "LARGE LAKE" BUT AROSE FROM MANY CHANNELS, OUT OF MOUNTAIN CANYONS, "EASY TO TRACE IN THE DISTANCE FOR THEY WERE ALL LINED WITH THE DARK WILLOW FRINGE." (P90) CARIBOU WERE HUNTED FOR FOOD AND FOX WERE TRAPPED FOR THEIR FUR. (P69-92) TIME PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1950. PHOTO: "BUD AND OOK-SOOK EXPLORE THE UPPER KUPARUK RIVER" (P64), SHOWING SLED, DOGS AND MAN ON KUPARUK RIVER ICE.

7901 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 01371 945
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICK'S STAY WITH THE ESKIMOS IN NORTHERN ALASKA, 1945. AT BEECHEY POINT THEY BUILT A SOD HOUSE AND WENT HUNTING UP THE KUPARUK RIVER. (P153) THE KUPARUK RIVER WAS MUCH LIKE THE COLVILLE WITH ITS SPRAWLING CHANNELS. THEY TRAVELLED IN A HOMEMADE CANOE WITH A MOTOR WHICH COULD BE USED ONLY PART OF THE TIME. OFTEN THEY HAD TO PUSH AND LINE THE BOAT OVER THE SHALLOW ROCKY BOTTOM UNTIL THE RIVER WOULD DEEPEN AGAIN ON THE NEXT CURVE. THE IMMENSE GRAVEL BARS OF THE CLEAR WATER KUPARUK HAD EVIDENCE OF BIG FLOODS IN SPRING TIME. (P156) AFTER KILLING 2 CARIBOU THEY HEADED DOWN STREAM BUT THE MOTOR BROKE SEVERAL SHEARPINGS ON THE ROCKS WHEN THEY TRIED TO NAVIGATE THE RIVER. AS THEY NEARED THE KUPARUK MOUTH THE FOG CLOSED IN ON THEM AND THEY DRIFTED DOWN PART OF THE KUPANUK DELTA AND DIDN'T KNOW HOW TO GET OUT OF IT. (P162) SINCE THEY MISSED THE CHANNEL TO BEECHEY POINT THEY HAD TO GO BACK UPSTREAM TO FIND THE RIGHT CHANNEL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1861

BUT ENDED UP WAITING OUT THE STORM AND HEADING INTO THE ARCTIC OCEAN TO GO AROUND THE DELTA. THE HELMERICK'S WERE ON A BOTANICAL, PHOTOGRAPHIC, AND GEOGRAPHIC EXPEDITION.

7902 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 01732 908900
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, HUNTING, FISHING
 ABST AUTHOR STEFANSSON DISCUSSES HIS EXPEDITION'S LUCK IN OBTAINING ENOUGH CARIBOU THE WINTER OF 1908-09. "AT THE KUPARUK RIVER, AFTER WE HAD KILLED TWO BULL CARIBOU AND CACHED THE MEAT SAFELY, WE SAW AN ABUNDANCE OF TRACKS." (P67) LOCAL NATIVE PEOPLE DID NOT ATTEMPT TO HUNT BECAUSE OF A BELIEF THAT THERE WERE NONE. THE AUTHOR SPEAKS ABOUT WATCHING FOR CARIBOU. "I WAS A LITTLE INEXPERIENCED IN THESE MATTERS AND DURING THE THREE OR FOUR DAYS WE CAMPED NEAR THE KUPARUK RIVER I SEVERAL TIMES ALLOWED MYSELF TO BE DECEIVED BY BLACK SPECKS MOVING ON THE DISTANT HORIZON, EXACTLY AFTER THE MANNER OF CARIBOU." (P72) AUTHOR STEFANSSON IS DESCRIBING FRIENDS AND THEIR PLANS. "THEY HAD JUST FINISHED EATING THE LAST REMNANT OF OUR MEAT AND WERE NOW WITHOUT FOOD, BUT WERE ON THEIR WAY UP THE KUPARUK RIVER TO WHERE THEY EXPECTED SOME OTHER ESKIMO WOULD BE CATCHING FISH IN CONSIDERABLE NUMBERS." (P99)

7903 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD A CONTRACTOR WAS CITED FOR DEPOSITING RAW SEWAGE DIRECTLY INTO THE KUPARUK RIVER. (P5)

7904 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 02786 974
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE KUPARUK'S HEADWATERS DRAIN TUNDRA ON THE N SIDE OF THE BROOKS RANGE NEAR THE UPPER LIMITS OF THE FOOTHILLS PROVINCE. ALTHOUGH GRADES ARE NOT STEEP, MANY RIFFLES AND POOLS ARE PRESENT ALONG ITS COURSE. (P32)

7905 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 04806 969
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER
 ABST GEORGE WOOD BURIED AN OLD MEDICINE MAN ON A HIGH BANK ABOVE WHERE A LITTLE STREAM COMES IN ABOVE THE SHALL OVERFLOW GLACIER. (P298)

7906 WATN KUPARUK RIVER KUPARUK RIVER
 REFN 06337 971
 STOR 1601168
 MOUT N702404 W1484803 U120N 0130E 15
 LUPR 13
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST SEDIMENT REPORTS IN THE KUPARUK RIVER FOR A SHORT PERIOD OF TIME RANGED FROM A HIGH OF 174 MG/L IN JUNE AND A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1862

LOW OF 2 MG/L IN SEPTEMBER. WATER TEMPERATURE FROM JUNE 24 TO SEPT. 15, 1971 VARIED FROM 15.5 DEG C TO 2 DEG C. DISCHARGE FOR SUMMER 1971 WAS AS FOLLOWS JUN-MEAN 17,800 CFS, MAX 77,000, MIN 380, AND 5.71 CFS PER SQ MI JUL-MEAN 300 CFS, MAX 365 CFS, MIN 213 CFS, AND 0.10 CFS PER SQ MI AUG-MEAN 426 CFS, MAX 944 CFS, MIN 244 CFS AND 0.14 CFS PER SQ MI SEPT-MEAN 219 CFS, MAX 320 CFS, MIN 160 CFS, AND 0.07 CFS PER SQ MI.

7907 WATN KURUPA RIVER KURUPA RIVER
 REFN 03073 973
 STOR 1601192022760001170
 MOUT N690335 W1550235 U0405 0130W 33
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST MOOSE WINTER HABITAT AREAS ARE FOUND ALONG THE RIVER.

7908 WATN KUSHLUK RIVER KUSHLUK RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 160405400581000114000036000080012550190
 MOUT N603500 W1605100 S060N 0660W 05
 LUPR 41 KWETHLUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT A FERRY BOAT WAS INSTALLED ON THE KUSHLUK RIVER. (P46)

7909 WATN KUSHTAKA LAKE KUSHTAKA LAKE
 REFN 01071 912
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602257 W1440648 C170S 0070E 23
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST AUGUST 29, 1912, FISHER, CALVERT AND PARTY MOVED CAMP DOWN TROUT CREEK TO THE KUSHTAKA TRAIL AND THENCE OVER THE LAKE TO THE ENGLISH COMPANY'S LAND TO EXAMINE COAL DEPOSITS. (P43) AUGUST 30, 1912, THE PARTY RECROSSED THE LAKE AND RETURNED TO GREEN CABIN. (P45)

7910 WATN KUSHTAKA LAKE LAKE KUSHAKAH
 REFN 02046 903
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602257 W1440648 C170S 0070E 23
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST SMALL SEAMS HAVE BEEN OPENED ON THE SHORES OF LAKE "KUSHAKAH." (P373)

7911 WATN KUSHTAKA LAKE LAKE KUSHTAKA
 REFN 02049 903904
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N602257 W1440648 C170S 0070E 23
 LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST ON THE SHORES OF LAKE KUSHTAKA IS A COAL-BEARING SERIES OF STRATA CALLED THE KUSHTAKA FORMATION. (P14) A YOUNG FLUVIATILE QUATERNARY FORMATION EXTENDS TO THE SOUTHERN END OF LAKE KUSHTAKA. (P16) THE KUSHTAKA GLACIER, A VALLEY GLACIER IN THE REGION N OF BERING RIVER, ENTERS THE LAKE. (P17) THE VALLEY OF LAKE KUSHTAKA HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CONTAIN A GOOD DEAL OF VALUABLE COAL A TRAIL RECENTLY BUILT NORTHWARD FROM THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE KUSHTAKA EXPOSES 15-16 SEAMS. THE WRITES HAS SEEN ONE SEAM ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE LAKE WHICH HAS A THICKNESS OF OVER 22 FT AND SEVERAL OTHERS WITH THICKNESSES OF 8-15 FT. (P29)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1863

- 7912 WATN KUSHTAKA LAKE LAKE KUSHTAKA
REFN 02061 903
STOR 1610
MOUT N602257 W1440648 C170S 0070E 23
LUPR 53 BERING RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST LAKE KUSHTAKA HAS BEEN SHOWN TO CONTAIN A GREAT DEAL OF VALUABLE COAL. A TRAIL, RECENTLY BUILT NORTHWARD FROM THE WESTERN SHORE OF LAKE KUSHTAKA EXPOSES 15 OR 16 SEAMS. (P143) THE HIGH RIDGE BETWEEN LAKE KUSHTAKA AND SHEPHERD CREEK CONTAINS A LARGE NUMBERS OF SEAMS. (P144) THE STUDY BEGAN IN 1903.
- 7913 WATN KUSKOKWAK RIVER KUEKOKWAK RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1604089
MOUT N600200 W1621400 S020S 0750W 32
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM QUINHAGAK TO KUSKOKWIM FOLLOWS THE COAST AND CROSSES THE KUEKOKWAK RIVER CLOSE TO ITS MOUTH.
- 7914 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER BETHEL SLOUGH
REFN 03496 926
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
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 "OTHER WORK INCLUDED ONE 30 AND 2.50 FT BRIDGES OVER BETHEL SLOUGH...." (P46)
- 7915 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KOSKOGUIM RIVER
REFN 05761 885
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, PAST USAGE, CANNERY
ABST CAPTAIN HEALY REPORTED THAT THE SALMON YIELD OF THE KOSKOGUIM RIVER EXCEEDED THAT OF THE COLUMBIA AND THE FISH CANNERIES IN BRISTOL BAY SHOULD BECOME A LEADING ALASKAN INDUSTRY. HE NOTED THAT THE STEAMER "DORA" ASCENDED THE KOSKOGUIM TO LATITUDE 59 52 NORTH AND THE CAPTAIN THOUGHT ANOTHER 50 TO 100 MILES WERE POSSIBLE OF NAVIGATION. (P17) THIS WAS AN 1885 OBSERVATION.
- 7916 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KOSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05748 884914
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1914, THE MAIN CHANNEL INTO THE KOSKOKWIM RIVER WAS CHARTED, OPENING THE RIVER TO COMMERCE. PRIOR TO THAT SHIPS WOULD BE DELAYED, FOLLOWING BLIND CHANNELS & RUNNING AGROUND. (P95) IN 1898 CONGRESS APPROPRIATED FUNDS FOR GEOLOGICAL EXPLORATIONS OF THE KUSKOKWIM. SPURR & POST PORTAGED FROM THE YENTNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM, DESCENDED TO THE MOUTH. (P116) IN 1884 DR EVERETTE PREPARED CHARTS OF THE ENTIRE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P122)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1864

7917 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUKSOKVIM RIVER
 REFN 04966 888
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 31 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST GUIDED BY THE "CHIEF OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM INDIANS," EXPLORER HARBURTON PIKE RETURNING FROM A CANADIAN SURVEY IN 1888, FOLLOWED THE PORTAGE-CANOE ROUTE FROM BELOW "IKOGHUT" (RUSSIAN MISSION) ON THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P246-250) MANY NATIVE VILLAGES ARE NOTED DOWN RIVER ENROUTE TO A "TRADING POST BUILT ON THE NORTH BANK" WHERE THE RIVER BEGINS TO BROADEN OUT TO THE DELTA. A MORAVIAN MISSION WAS LOCATED THERE. ALTHOUGH WARNED AGAINST IT, THEY THEN BEGAN A CANOE TRIP ON THE SEA, AROUND TO NUGASHAK, BRISTOL BAY. (P246-252) MENTION IS MADE OF "A LARGE SCHOONER RUNNING UP THE RIVER IN MIDSTREAM OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER." (P254) ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY STEAMER OPERATIONS ON THE KUSKOKWIM ARE MENTIONED ALSO (P261), WITH CARGOES FROM THE WAREHOUSE THERE (BROUGHT IN BY OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS.)

7918 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKAQUIEM RIVER
 REFN 00535 800820
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ECONOMY
 ABST IN BECKER'S PHOTOGRAPHIC ESSAY, THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN FUR CO BUILT FORTS AND TRADING POSTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM (P49) 1800-20.

7919 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKUIM RIVER
 REFN 04108 897
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW DIMENSION,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE KUSKOKUIM RIVER IS FROM 500 TO 600 MILES LONG. (P291)

7920 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKVIM RIVER
 REFN 00792 8 886
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,TRAPPING,FISHING,COMMUNITY,TIDE,HUNTING,VEGETATION,PHOTO,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST AT HIGH TIDE IT APPEARS TO BE ALL SUBMERGED, BUT WHEN TIDE RUNS OUT MUD FLATS REPLACE THE WATER. (P403) THE EASTERN BANK OF RIVER IS LIKE A "NATURAL DIKE" FORMED BY GROWTH OF SEDGES, BULRUSHES, AND LITTLE WILLOW, ALDER, BIRCH AND POPULAR SAPLINGS. "UPON THIS NATURAL DIKE THESE NATIVE VILLAGES RANGE IN CLOSE CONTINUITY, EACH OCCUPYING ALL THE DRY LAND IN ITS OWN IMMEDIATE LIMITS, AND OCCUPYING IT SO THOROUGHLY THAT A TRAVELER CANNOT, WITHOUT GREAT DIFFICULTY, FIND BARE LAND ENOUGH OUTSIDE OF THEIR SITES UPON WHICH TO PITCH HIS TENT. MUD, MUD EVERYWHERE - A WHITISH CLAY SILT, THROUGH WHICH, AT LOW TIDE, IT IS ALMOST A PHYSICAL IMPOSSIBILITY TO WALK FROM A STRANDED BIDARKA UP TO THE VILLAGES. INDEED, IF YOU ARE UNFORTUNATE ENOUGH TO REACH A SETTLEMENT HERE WHEN COMING DOWN OR GOING UP THE RIVER AS THE TIDE IS OUT, YOU ARE A WISE MAN IF YOU SIMPLY FOLD YOUR ARMS, SIT QUIETLY IN YOUR CRAMPED POSITION UNTIL THE RISING, ROARING FLOOD RETURNS AND CARRIES YOU

FORWARD." (P403) ON LOWER KUSKOKWIM THE RIVER IS SO WIDE THAT PEOPLE CANNOT EVER SEE OPPOSITE BANK. THE CURRENT IS RAPID AND WATER HAS A WHITISH TONE FROM A TRIBUTARY THAT HEADS IN NOOSHAGAK DIVIDE. ABOVE THIS TRIBUTARY, IT IS CLEAR. "IT IS A RAPID STREAM IN THE NARROWS, AND DULL AND SLUGGISH IN FLOW THROUGH WIDE OPENINGS." (P403) DURING THE SUMMER 2000 OR MORE NATIVES FROM YUKON DELTA FISH ON KUSKOKWIM, "MAKING A SUM-TOTAL OF 6000 OR 7000 FISH EATERS, WHO CATCH, CONSUME, AND WASTE AN ASTONISHING QUANTITY OF SALMON, WHICH WOULD, IF PROPERLY HANDLED, BE SUFFICIENT TO HANDSOMELY FEED THE ENTIRE NUMBER OF NATIVES INHABITANTS OF ALASKA, 4 TIMES OVER, EVERY YEAR." (P403-404) EARLY IN NOVEMBER ICE ON RIVER BECOMES "FIRMLY ESTABLISHED," AND NATIVE TRAP WHITE FISH THROUGH THE ICE. (P404) ON LOWER KUSKOKWIM BECAUSE OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIDE, "A SOLID COVERING OF ICE NEVER ENVELOPS THE SURFACE OF THE KUSKOKWIM." (P405) HERE NATIVES HUNT SEALS AND BELUGA DURING THE WINTER. (P405) 200 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM IS KOLMAKOVSKY, THE "FOCAL CENTER OF TRADE IN THIS DISTRICT." (P406)

7921 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00792 C 886

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER

CRAFT,TRAPPING,FISHING,COMMUNITY,TIDE,HUNTING,VEGETATION,MAP,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO

ABST THE TOWN CONSISTS OF 7 LARGE ROUGHLY BUILT DWELLINGS AND WAS ESTABLISHED BY THE RUSSIANS IN 1839. WHERE KOLMAKOVSKY IS LOCATED, ON SOUTH BANK, ON A "FLAT TIMBERED MESA WELL ABOVE THE RIVER." (P406) HERE THE RIVER IS NARROW AND "FLOWS BETWEEN HIGH BANKS OVER A GRAVELLY BED." (P406) ELLIOTT SAYS STARTING JUST BELOW KOLMAKOVSKY THE TREES ARE BIGGER THAN ANY PLACE ELSE IN THE INTERIOR. FACING P.406 IS A PICTURE OF KOLMAKOVSKY (KOLMAKOF) ABOVE THE RIVER, SHOWING A FEW CANOES ON THE BANK, AND TWO MEN CARRYING A CANOE UP THE BANK, CAPTIONED: "KOLMAKOVSKY, ON THE KUSKOKWIM, OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST ESTABLISHED IN 1839, 200 MI UP THE RIVER; THESE HOUSES WERE ONCE SURROUNDED WITH A STOCKADE, BUT SUCH A DEFENSE HAS LONG BEEN NEEDLESS. THE VIEW IS TAKEN FROM THE OPPOSITE BANKS OF THE RIVER, LOOKING OVER TO THE HIGH HILLS OF THE NOOSHAGAK DIVIDE, AND MOUNT TANAHLOOPAT IN THE DISTANCE." (P406) ABOVE KOLMAKOVSKY THE RIVER IS VERY SWIFT AND IT "IS ABOUT 700 FT. IN WIDTH, WITH BENDS ABOVE AND BELOW WHERE IT EXPANDS TO FULLY TWICE THAT DISTANCE." (P407) KOLMAKOVSKY IS THE "LIMIT OF INLAND NAVIGATION" OF THE ESKIMOS, WHO ARE NOT PERMITTED BY THE ATHABASKANS TO ASCEND THE RIVER FARTHER. ALSO WIND AND RAIN FROM BERING SEA DECREASE. (P407) FUR TRADE AT KOLMAKOVSKY MOSTLY CONCERNED WITH INDIANS UP RIVER AND LITTLE WITH ESKIMOS BELOW. (P407) ESKIMOS CAPTURE SEALS ON TIDAL FLATS IN ESTUARY, BUT THOSE BELOW KOLMAKOVSKY HAVE ALMOST NO LAND FURS AT ALL. (P408) INDIANS ON UPPER KUSKOKWIM WERE ONCE VERY NUMEROUS, BUT HE SAYS TODAY ONLY A FEW ARE LEFT. A TRADER NAMED SIPARI, "WHO HAS TRAVERSED THEIR ENTIRE COUNTRY IN 1872-1876," SAYS ONLY 100 OF THEM LEFT. (P408) ELLIOTT SAYS THE PORTAGE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE KUICHPAK (YUKON) "IS ONLY 3 DAYS JOURNEY IN WINTER, OR 5 DAYS BY WATER IN CANOES, DURING SUMMER. IT IS A TRIP MADE BY LARGE NUMBERS OF THE NATIVES OF BOTH STREAMS, IN THE PROGRESS OF THEIR NATURAL BARTER AND MOOSE HUNTING." (P408) "THE TRADERS AT KOLMAKOVSKY MAKE UP THEIR FURS INTO SNUG BALES AND DESCEND THE RIVER IN WOODEN AND SKIN BOATS, EVERY JUNE, TO A POINT BELOW, ABOUT 150 MI, WHERE THEY MEET THEIR RESPECTIVE SCHOONERS, OR GO STILL LOWER TO AN ANCHORAGE OF LARGER VESSELS, AND RENEW THEIR ANNUAL SUPPLIES.

7922 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00792 D 886

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER

CRAFT,TRAPPING,FISHING,COMMUNITY,TIDE,HUNTING,VEGETATION,PHOTO,MAP,DIMENSIONS,FREEZEUP,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THERE RIVER BOATS ARE THEN POLED AND ROPE WALKED UP THE RIVER BACK TO THE POST. THE PRINCIPAL TRADE HERE IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1866

BEAVER, RED FOXES, MINK, MARTEN, LAND OTTER, AND BROWN AND BLACK BEARS." (P409) TRADERS SAY IT IS "EXCEEDINGLY SELDOM" THAT WHITE MEN MEET LOWER KUSKOKWIM NATIVES BECAUSE THEY HAVE NOTHING TO TRADE. (P409) "THE USE OF THE TRUE ESKIMO KAYAK IS UNIVERSAL AMONG THE KUSKOKUAGHUTE, BUT IN TIMBERED REGIONS OF THE UPPER RIVER, IN THE VICINITY OF KOLMAKOVSKY, THE BIRCH - BARK CANOE ALSO IS QUITE COMMON. THE LATTER, HOWEVER, IS NOT USED FOR EXTENDED VOYAGES OR FOR HUNTING, BUT IS RESERVED CHIEFLY FOR ATTENDING TO FISH TRAPS, FOR THE USE OF WOMEN IN THEIR BERRYING AND FISHING EXPEDITIONS, AND FOR CROSSING RIVERS AND STREAMS." (P411) A MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD.

7923 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01688 893
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST NAVIGABLE FOR 900 MI. UP FROM MOUTH.(P144)

7924 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM
 REFN 04973 909
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION
 ABST 4 DAYS AFTER LEAVING OPHIR BY DOGSLED (MARCH 22,1909) PRIESTLY REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL STEAMBOATS OR LAUNCHES 800 MI FROM ITS MOUTH. AFTER 50 MILES HE CAME TO A TRIBUTARY WHICH HE EXPLORED. HE THEN RETURNED TO TRAVEL UPSTREAM. 30 MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE TRIBUTARY KWIKPUKNA, PRIESTLEY ARRIVED AT THE INDIAN CAMP OF NICOLAI'S. OLD NICOLAI TOLD HIM IT WOULD TAKE "6 SLEEPS" TO REACH THE SUSITNA AND HE DREW A ROUGHT MAP OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM AND THE PASS THROUGH THE ALASKA RANGE. THE RIVER WAS IN BAD SHAPE. CURRENT WAS SO SWIFT THAT ICE WAS A THIN CRUST. HE BROKE THROUGH AT ONE POINT AND TRIED TO TOUCH BOTTON WITH A LONG STICK BUT COULDN'T. IN ONE PLACE HE HAD TO CUT A 2 MI TRAIL THROUGH THICK WILLOWS IN ORDER TO AVOID THE RIVER KEPT OPEN BY RAGING CURRENT. 7 DAYS AFTER LEAVING NIKOLAI'S HE CAMPED IN THE FOOTHILLS IN A BELT OF SPRUCE. EVENTUALLY HE FOUND THE PASS AND TRAVELLED THROUGH WITH ONLY 1 DOG AND SLED. THE OTHERS WERE LOST IN ADVENTURES ALONG THE WAY. (P93-98)

7925 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00026 00049 908
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN A 1908 MAGAZINE EDITORIAL, THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SAID TO BE NAVIGABLE FOR 500 MILES. ITS VALLEY IS SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES LONG AND MANY OF ITS TRIBUTARIES TO THE SOUTH FLOW THROUGH DENSELY WOODED COUNTRY, A "FINE STREAM OF CLEAR WATER". (P425)

7926 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00026 00090 910
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,TIDE,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1867

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, THE SECOND LARGEST RIVER IN ALASKA, IS NAVIGABLE BY DEEP OCEAN GOING VESSELS SOME 60 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. "IN THE UPPER PART OF ITS VALLEY THE MAIN BRANCHES UNITE AND FORM ONE MAJESTIC STREAM THAT GRACEFULLY MEANDERS FOR 700 MILES. THE BENDS OF ITS LONG AND WINDING VALLEYS... IT IS A "MOST ADMIRABLE" WATER COURSE TO NAVIGATE, BEING SLUGGISH, SMOOTH, AND DEEP. CRAFT OF 4 FEET DRAFT CAN ASCEND ITS CHANNEL FOR NEARLY 700 MILES OR TO ITS FORKS. A LIGHTER DRAFT BOAT COULD ASCEND THE SOUTH OR EAST FORK FOR 60 MILES FURTHER. THERE IS NO IMPEDIMENT TO NAVIGATION. THE CURRENT VARIES FROM 3 TO 4 MILES AN HOUR ALL ALONG ITS NAVIGABLE LENGTH WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE RAPIDS ABOVE SHIFT RIVER. THE RAPIDS ARE ONLY RIPPLES AND VOID OF ANY ROCKS OR HAZARDOUS POINTS. THE KUSKOKWIM AS A WHOLE IS CONFINED IN ITS COURSE AND DOES NOT SPLIT UP IN MANY CHANNELS, SLOUGHS, AND WATER WAYS EXCEPT IN A LIMITED EXTENT FOR THE 1ST 75 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH. ITS CONFINED COURSE IS DUE TO THE SOLID FORMATION OF ITS BANKS. ABOVE KALSHAK, NEAR THE PORTAGE, THE RIVER IS GUARDED ON BOTH SIDES BY SLOPING GRASS-COVERED BLUFFS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES AND DOES NOT WIDEN AGAIN UNTIL AT THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE HOLITNA RIVER. THE TICE INFLUENCES THE CURRENT 20 MILES ABOVE BETHEL. THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY NARROWS CONSIDERABLY ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF ITS LENGTH. FROM THE PORTAGE DOWN, THE VALLEY BEGINS TO WIDEN GRADUALLY IN A FAN SHAPE MANNER AND ITS IDENTITY IS GRADUALLY LOST IN THE FLAT DELTA THAT SEPARATES THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE YUKON. THE FLOOR OF THE VALLEY IS COMPOSED OF HEAVY DETRITAL COVES AND RICH SEDIMENT, RICH ENOUGH TO PERMIT A LUXURIANT GROWTH OF VEGETATION AND TIMBER. IN THE UPPER VALLEY, SPRUCE, BIRCH, COTTONWEED, TAMARACK, AND ASPEN PREVAIL. (P295-6) CINNABAR HAS BEEN FOUND ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER FOR SEVERAL YEARS. NATIVE QUICKSILVER HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE BANKS. (P297-8) THE POPULATION OF THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY IS ESTIMATED AT 1600 NATIVES AND 100 WHITES. THE RIVER IS OPEN FOR NAVIGATION 2 OR 3 WEEKS EARLIER AND CLOSES ABOUT 2 WEEKS LATER THAN THE YUKON. (P301)

7927 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00039 00039 945

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602300 W1622300 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT

ABST DEPT INTERIOR POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE JAN 28,1945 CROOKED CREEK 431. LOCATION OF CROOKED CREEK STATION: LATITUDE: 61 1/2 TO 62 1/2; LONGITUDE: 157 1/2 TO 158 1/2. FISHING IS CONDUCTED IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WHILE EXTENSIVE TRAPPING (1000 SQ MI) IS DONE ON THE TRIBUTARIES. (P1) DURING THE SUMMER MAIL IS DELIVERED BY BOAT. (P6) THERE IS NO LIMIT ON FREIGHT DELIVERY IN TERMS OF KIND, NUMBER AND TONNAGE. (P4)

7928 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00040 00040 936944

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602300 W1622300 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST DEPT INTERIOR POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE JAN 10,1945. BETHEL 431. THE LOCATION OF BETHEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER: LATITUDE 60 48; LONGITUDE: 161 46. BETWEEN 1936 AND 1944, 800 FT OF THE VILLAGE WATER FRONT WAS CARRIED AWAY BY THE RIVER. (P3) A STEAMSHIP COMPANY MAINTAINS A LANDING BARGE FOR OCEAN GOING VESSELS FROM MAY 30 TO OCT 15. (P4) IN TRANSPORTING LOGS TO THE SAWMILL IN FORESTERY OPERATIONS THE RIVER IS USED TO FLOAT RAFTED LOGS. (P8) SUCH SUITABLE LUMBER IS OBTAINED 20 TO 50 MI UP RIVER OF BETHEL. (P10)

7929 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00044 95920 S 959

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW RIVER,COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF,ICE,WATER LEVEL

ABST WEDNESDAY MAY 20,1959 "THE NOME NUGGET" "RIVER FLOODING ABATED BY NAVY BOMBS AT FT YUKON" "BLASTING OF ICE JAMS BY MILITARY TEAMS HAS EASED DANGER OF FLOODING ON BOTH YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, ACTING CIVIL DEFENSE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1868

DIRECTOR, REPORTED YESTERDAY. A NAVY BOMBER DROPPED SIX 500-LB BOMBS ON AN ICE JAM TWO MILES BELOW FORT YUKON. AN ARMY HELICOPTER TEAM EASED THE DANGER AT TULUKSAK AND AKIACHAK, UPRIVER FROM BETHEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM, WITH DEMOLITIONS ON ICE JAMS BELOW EACH VILLAGE." (P5)

7930 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00044 96025 0 960
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY
ABST "NOME NUGGETT", JAN 25, 1960. "AIRFORCE CARGO PLANE DITCHES ON KUSKOKWIM ICE." "ELEVEN PERSONS ABOARD AN AIRFORCE C-123 ESCAPED INJURY WHEN THE CRIPPLED CARGOPLANE MADE A SUCCESSFUL BELLY LANDING YESTERDAY ON A FROZEN RIVER ABOUT 500 MI WEST OF HERE. TWO BUSH PILOTS WITH SKI EQUIPPED PLANES REACHED THE SCENE QUICKLY AND REMOVED THE FIVE CROW MEMBERS AND SIX PASSENGERS TO BETHEL." (P3)

7931 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00108 90610 W 906
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622550 S030W 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE
ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS EVENING NEWS ON SEPT 10, 1906, IT NOTES NEWS OF THE KANTISHNA. A VERY VAGUE AND CONFUSING ACCOUNT IS GIVEN OF SOME PROSPECTORS CROSSING FROM THE HEAD OF THE KANTISHNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM. AN ACCOUNT OF THE PORTAGE FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON BELOW RUSSIAN STATION IS ALSO GIVEN. (P4) IT NOTES BOATS ON THE RIVER INCLUDING THE HATTIE B, RESEARCH, AND A GAS BOAT, BUT IT DOESN'T SAY WHICH RIVER. THIS IS THE SAME AS THE NEWS-MINER.

7932 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS ALONG THE E BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM FROM ITS MOUTH TO BETHEL. ACROSS FROM BETHEL, IT CROSSES THE RIVER TO THE TOWN AND CONTINUES TO AKACKAGAMUT AND ENDS AT AKIAK ON W BANK. ANOTHER TRAIL YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE FOLLOWS N BANK OF THE RIVER 10 MILES N OF KALTSHAK TO RUSSIAN MISSION. ANOTHER TRAIL TO THE IDITAROD BEGINS AT GEORGETOWN AND GOES N AWAY FROM THE RIVER. AT MCGRATH A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS THE N BANK OF THE RIVER TO ITS EAST FORK.

7933 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00224 904
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ACCORDING TO THE AUTHOR, THE KUSKOKWIM INCLUDES PROBABLY UPWARD OF 1,000 MILES OF WATERS WHICH ARE NAVIGABLE FOR STEAMERS. ITS BASIN LIES WEST OF THE ALASKAN RANGE AND ENTIRELY WITHIN THE PLATEAU PROVINCE. (P219)

7934 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1869

REFN 00266 A 885
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

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

CHANNEL,TIDE,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,FISHING,RIVER BASIN,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST FLOWS INTO BERING SEA AND IS 800 MILES LONG. THE RIVER FLOWS IN A CURVED PATTERN THRU GRANITE WALLS, ROUNDED FOOTHILLS AND FLAT PLAINS. IT IS NAVIGABLE FOR BARGES 500 MILES UP THE RIVER. AT ITS MOUTH THE TIDE RISES 50 FEET. (P85) PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS BOATS TURNED UPSIDE DOWN ON THE BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM. (P85) WHEN THE TIDE RUNS OUT MUD FLATS 60 MILES WIDE ARE PRESENT AT THE MOUTH. THE HEAD OF TIDE IS 100 MILES UPSTREAM, AT A TRADING POST CALLED MUMTREKHLAGAMUTE. BOATS ASCENDING THE RIVER, INCLUDING STEAM BOATS, MUST SAIL WITH THE TIDE. THE TIDE RISES VERTICALLY OVER 8 FEET AN HOUR. WITHIN THE FIRST 400 MILES THERE ARE 16 TRADING POSTS AND VILLAGES. 200 MILES UP IN 1885 A SCHOOL AND MISSION WERE ESTABLISHED AT KOLMAKOVSKY BY TWO MISSIONARIES. IN JUNE WHEN THE MISSIONARIES ARRIVED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER SALMON FISHING WAS AT ITS HEIGHT. HUTS OF NATIVE ESKIMOS WERE LOCATED ON THE EASTERN BANK ALONG THE TOP OF A NARROW DIKE. THESE HUTS EXTENDED "FOR MILES" CROWDING EACH OTHER CLOSELY. ALDERS, WILLOWS, BIRCH AND POPLAR SAPLINGS WERE FOUND ON THE DIKE. THE RESIDENT INHABITANTS OF THIS AREA NUMBER SEVERAL THOUSAND. THE COUNTRY BACK OF THE DIKE IS FLAT COVERED WITH MOSS OR "TUNDRA" 6 INCHES TO A FOOT DEEP. (P86) THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS HERE INCREASES DURING THE FISHING SEASON TO 7000 OR 8000. A 60 MILE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM HAS BEEN TRAVELED "FOR A CENTURY BY EMPLOYEES OF THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY AND OTHERS. THE MISSIONARIES TRAVEL UP STREAM WITH A GROUP OF 4 BARGES HAULING FREIGHT UP THE RIVER TO UPPER POSTS. THE MISSIONARIES TRAVELED IN 2 "NATIVE BIDARKAS OR SEALSKIN CANOES" EACH HOLDING 3 PEOPLE. (P88) A PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THESE BIDARKAS ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM. (P88) AFTER TRAVELING 3 HOURS ON THE RIVER THEY REACHED, A STOREHOUSE LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH OF A SMALL, DEEP RIVER HERE THEY STAYED FOR 5 DAYS DUE TO THE WEATHER. 8 MILES FARTHER THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF KUSKOKWAGAMUTE WHICH HAS 10 BARALIARAHS OR NATIVE HOUSES. AFTER A 2 TWO HOUR PADDLE THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF APOKACHAMUTE WHICH HAS 150 INHABITANTS AND IS LOCATED ON A SMALL TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM. TRAVELING 5 HOURS FARTHER THEY ARRIVED AT TOGIARHAZORIMUTE. 60 MILES FARTHER WAS LONAVIGAMUTE. AS THEY TRAVELED ON THE RIVER IT BECAME NARROWER. (P88)

7935 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00266 B 885
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

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

CHANNEL,TIDE,PHOTO,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,FISHING,RIVER BASIN,ROUTE,FREIGHT

ABST THE RIVER, WHICH FORMERLY WAS AN UNBROKEN STREAM, WAS NOW DIVIDED BY ISLANDS INTO MANY CHANNELS. THE SHORES WERE COVERED WITH UNDERGROWTH WITH THICKETS OF BIRCHES ALTERNATING WITH GRASSY OR MOSSY AREAS. THE "TIDE WAS ALSO SLUGGISH. "THE NEXT DAY THEY CAME TO NAPAHAIAGAMUTE WHERE A LOT OF ESKIMOS WERE IN THEIR KAYAKS OR SEALSKIN BOATS FISHING FOR SALMON WITH GILL NETS. THEY PASSED NAPAHAIAGAMUTE AND CAME TO MUMTREKHLAGAMUTE, AN IMPORTANT TRADING STATION. PINE TREES WERE NOTED BEHIND THIS COMMUNITY. HERE THE TIDE RISES ABOUT 4 FEET. THIS STATION, SITUATED ON A HIGH BANK IS COMPOSED OF 2 LARGE LOG HOUSES AND SEVERAL SMALLER ONES, A RUSSIAN BATH HOUSE AND NATIVE BARABARAHS. A PHOTOGRAPH OF THIS COMMUNITY IS PRESENTED. (P89) THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY TRAVELED UP A WINDING CHANNEL. THE BANKS COVERED WITH PINE TREES ARE 40 FEET HIGH. THEY REACHED KIKKHLAGAMUTE WHERE THEY OBSERVED 50 BIRCH BARK CANOES. THE VILLAGE OF 216 PEOPLE WAS LOCATED ON LOW, MARSHY GROUND. ON JUNE 27 THEY STOPPED AT A SMALL ESKIMO FISHING STATION THERE THEY MET A MINING PROSPECTOR "COMING DOWN". THEY PASSED THE VILLAGES OF AKIAGAMUTE, IULUKIAK AND KIVIGALOGAMUTE. THE FOLLOWING DAY THEY STOPPED AT A FISHING STATION. PROCEEDING UP THE RIVER THEY PASSED UGAVIK, KALKHAGAMUTE, OOKHOGAMUTE ALL "UNDER THE INFLUENCE AND CIVILIZATION OF THE GREEK CHURCH". THEY REACHED KOLMAKOVSKY, A GREAT TRADE CENTER FOR THE DISTRICT AFTER A 9 DAY TRIP. A PHOTOGRAPH OF A PORTION OF THIS COMMUNITY IS PRESENTED. (P90) KOLMAKOVSKY CONSISTED OF 7 LOG BUILDINGS. (P90) IT STANDS ON A BLUFF. NAPAIMUTE IS LOCATED 10 MILES FARTHER UPSTREAM AND THERE ARE 50

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1870

CHILDREN. KOLMAKOVSKY IS 200 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM. VENIZALI, A TRADING POST, IS 20 DAYS JOURNEY FARTHER UP THE RIVER. FROM KOLMAKOVSKY THE MISSIONARIES RETURNED TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. THEY ARRIVED THERE IN 9 DAYS ON JULY 17. THE TRIP UPSTREAM HAD TAKEN 21 DAYS. (P91)

7936 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00430 965
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, FISHING, MINING
 ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, 30 FISH WHEELS USED ON UPPER PART BETWEEN RUSSIAN MISSION AND STONY RIVER. (P23) RED DEVIL MINE, 8 MI. DOWNSTREAM FROM SLEETHUTE, HAS PRODUCED 87 PER CENT OF ALASKA'S TOTAL PRODUCTION OF MERCURY UP TO 1965. ALL THE REST HAS ALSO BEEN DERIVED FROM THIS RIVER. (P144)

7937 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00464 905905
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0150W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW MAP, SOIL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, BREAKUP, MINING, HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE
 ABST IN PROPOSAL FOR BUILDING THE ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY 1903, THE PROPOSED ROUTE BEGINS AT ILIAMNA BAY OFF COOK INLET AND CONTINUES N W TO YUKON RIVER, CROSSING THE KUSKOKWIM. "THE WATER SHEDS OF THE KUSKOKWIM COMPRISE A VAST AND COMPARATIVELY UNEXPLORED REGION, KNOWN TO CONTAIN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD AND CINNABAR." (P4) ABUNDANCE OF LARGE GAME ANIMALS AROUND HEADWATERS. (P5) THE ROUTE FOLLOWS THE TRIBUTARY HOLQOKUK RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM, CROSSES THE KUSKOKWIM, AND CONTINUES ON THE YUKON. (P8) RIVER VALLEY IS RICH IN TIMBER, FISH, MINERALS AND AGRICULTURE, BUT THE MOUTH IS SO OBSTRUCTED BY SANDBARS THAT OCEAN AND LARGE RIVER BOATS CAN'T ENTER. A RAILWAY IS NECESSARY. (P13) QUOTED FROM MR E S HARRISON, "NONE AND THE SEWARD PENINSULA: RIVER IS 1,100 MI. LONG AND IS NAVIGABLE FOR STEAMERS OF LIGHT DRAFT FOR 900 MI. TO DATE, STEAMERS HAVE GONE 650 N. ABOVE MOUTH. 200 MI FROM MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE, RIVER IS WOODED. PEBBLY BEACHES ALONG RIVER. NO RAPIDS. ITS WATERS ARE CLEAR EXCEPT DURING FLOOD. ROCKS AND PEBBLES ON BOTTOM. SOURCE IS NEAR MT. MCKINLEY. WATERSHED WIDTH IN S IS 200 MILES, IN N LESS THAN 100 MI. WIDE. PORTAGE BETWEEN YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM IS 65 MI. WITH MANY LAKES. TUNDRA WITH ONLY WILLOW ON LOWER PART OF WATERSHED. LARGE SPRUCE, BIRCH, COTTONWOOD AND POPULAR ON SOUTHERLY WATERSHED. RICH IN MINERALS. NO MINES, BUT THE TRADER SIPARY DISCOVERED DEPOSIT OF CINNABAR 3 MI BELOW KOLMAKOFF 20 YEARS AGO. DEPOSIT LOCATED IN BLUFF 3,500 FT LONG AND 250 FT HIGH. GRAZING POTENTIAL IS HIGH. TRADING POST BUILT BY RUSSIANS IN 1835 IS STILL BEING RUN BY ED LIND-KOLMAKOFF WHICH IS 300 MI. FROM MOUTH. PLENTIFUL FISH AND GAME. ICE GOES OUT OF KUSKOKWIM BAY 2 MOS EARLIER THAN YUKON. SOIL IS RICH LOAM. (P14-17) A TRAIL FOR 90 MI FROM ILIAMNA LAKE TO CLARK LAKE CONNECTS WITH A TRAIL THAT GOES TO THE E FORK OF KUSKOKWIM. THESE TRAILS CAN EASILY BE MADE INTO WAGON TRAILS. (P32) MAP IS INCLUDED IN REPORT.

7938 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00475 896939
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, PHOTO
 ABST IN ANDERSON'S ACCOUNT OF DR JOSEPH ROMIG'S WORK AT THE MORAVIAN MISSION AT BETHEL THE KUSKOKWIM IS FREQUENTLY MENTIONED. ROMIG AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED AT BETHEL ON THE WOOD SAILBOAT, THE "SWAN". IT CARRIED 10 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR THE MISSION FROM AN UNSPECIFIED AREA OF THE DELTA TO BETHEL WHICH TOOK SEVERAL HOURS. (P34-42)

IN 1899 WHEN THE SWAN AWAITED THE "ROBERT KERR" AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM THE ROBERT KERR NEVER SHOWED UP WITH BETHEL'S WINTER SUPPLIES. SO AN EXPEDITION WAS LAUNCHED UP THE KUSKOKWIM AND OVER TO THE YUKON IN SEARCH OF FOOD. THE ARMADA CONSISTED OF 11 BOATS: ONE PETERSBOROUGH CANADIAN CANOE, 1 SKIN BOAT, AND 9 CANOES AND KYAKS; AND 26 MEN. THE ROUTE WAS UP THE KUSKOKWIM 80 MI, THEN UP THE BLOODY RIVER AND PORTAGE ACROSS TO THE YUKON. THE GROUP ARRIVED AT OGAVIK (UKNAVIK- 61 25 N, 160 37 W.) (P115) ON THE RETURN TRIP WITH LOADED BOATS IT TOOK THE GROUP 2 DAYS FROM OGAVIG TO BETHEL. (P135) IN 1903 ROMIG AND HIS FAMILY LEFT THE MISSION AT BETHEL. THE "SWAN" CARRIED THEM TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM WHERE THEY TRANSFERRED TO THE "VIKING." (P246) ON PAGE 40 IS A PHOTO OF THE SWAN ARRIVING AT BETHEL.

7939 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00475 896939

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41 31 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT

ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF DR JOSEPH ROMIG'S WORK AT THE MORAVIAN MISSION AT BETHEL. THE "PEARL" TRANSPORTED THE ROMIGS FROM UNALASKA BUT COULD NOT GET PAST THE SAND BARS AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM. ANCHORED 20 MILES FROM SHORE THEY AWAITED ARRIVAL OF THE MISSION BOAT, THE "SWAN", TO CARRY 10 TONS OF SUPPLIES UP TO BETHEL. (P34) UPON ARRIVAL AT THE SHORE THE TIDE OF ALMOST 30 FEET WAS HALFWAY OUT LEAVING 12 TO 15 FEET OF BANK TO CLIMB UP. (P38) THE SWAN MANEUVERED AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF SAND BARS TO THE OPEN CHANNEL AND HEADED TOWARD BETHYL. ON PAGE 40 IS A PHOTO OF THE SWAN- A WOODEN SAIL BOAT--ARRIVING AT BETHEL. FROM THE UNSPECIFIED POINT OF DEPARTURE IN THE DELTA IT TOOK SEVERAL HOURS OF MONOTONOUS SAILING TO REACH BETHEL. (P42) IN 1899 THE "SWAN" WAITED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM FOR THE "ROBERT KERR" TO PICK UP SUPPLIES FOR THE WINTER. THE SHIP WAS UNABLE TO FIND THE KUSKOKWIM BAY LEAVING THE MISSION WITHOUT SUPPLIES. IT WAS DECIDED TO LAUNCH AN EXPEDITION TO THE YUKON IN SEARCH OF FOOD ROMIG RODE IN THE PETERSBOROUGH, A CANADIAN CANOE, REVERAND NEHLICK IN A SKIN BOAT, AND A FLEET OF NINE CANOES AND KYAKS MANNED BY NATIVES. THE ARMADA CONSISTED OF 11 BOATS AND CANOES AND 26 MEN. THE ROUTE WAS UP THE KUSKOKWIM 80 MILES, THEN UP THE BLOODY RIVER, PORTAGE ACROSS TO PAIMIUT, THEN DOWN THE YUKON TO RUSSIAN MISSION. (P115) THE GROUP CAMPED AT OGAVIK (UKNAVIK-61, 25N, 160, 37W. THE BLOODY RIVER MODERN NAME AND LOCATION UNKNOWN) WAS SLUGGISH AND SNAGGY SO THAT MANY TIMES THE BOATS HAD TO BE HOISTED OUT OF THE MUSKY RED WATER AND LIFTED ON THE BACKS OF THE ESKIMOS. "TINE AND AGAIN, A TREACHEROUS SANDBAR OR PILE OF LOGS MEANT PORTAGE." (P118) FINALLY THE BOATS HAD TO BE CARRIED OVER THE SHAMPY TUNDRA. AN UNIDENTIFIED LAKE OF LENGTH 9 MI WAS CROSSED IN AN HOUR AND 45 MIN. (P123) THE PARTY STUMBLED ALONG A ROCKY LITTLE CREEK AT THE END OF THE LAKE FOR 2 MILES. WHEN THE CHANNEL BECAME CLEAR AND DEEP ENOUGH THEY SCRAMBLED INSIDE THE BOATS. (P124) 8 PORTAGES DRAGGED BY AND 3 OF THEM WERE SO DRY THAT IT WAS ONLY WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY THAT THE BOATS WERE DRAGGED ACROSS THEM. FINALLY THEY REACHED A CREEK LEADING TO PAIMIUT ON THE YUKON. (P125) "THE CREEK CHANNEL, NARROW AND SHALLOW AT FIRST, WAS SOON NAVIGABLE." (P126) UPON ARRIVAL AT PAIMIUT (58N, 160 14W) NO SUPPLIES WERE TO BE FOUND. ROMIG BOARDED THE "ROBERT KERR" WHICH HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL. 60 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON THE BOAT GOT CAUGHT ON A SAND BAR AND A TERRIBLE STORM RAGED FOR 2 DAYS FINALLY DISLODGING THE "ROBERT KERR" FROM THE SANDBAR THE "HANNAH" WITH SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TRAVELLED TO RUSSIAN MISSION. (P130) THE GOODS WRE LOADED IN THE CANOES AND BOATS AND THE PARTY BEGAN THE TRIP HOME. THE TRIP WAS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT DUE TO THE HEAVILY LOADED BOATS. THE BLOODY RIVER AGAIN PRESENTED NUMEROUS OBSTACLES. IT TOOK 2 DAYS FROM OGAVIG TO BETHEL. (P135)

7940 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00475 896939

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41 31 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW GENERAL, PHOTO, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT

ABST THIS IS THE STORY OF DR JOSEPH ROMIG'S WORK AT THE MORAVIAN MISSION AT BETHEL. THE "PEARL" TRANSPORTED THE ROMIGS FROM UNALASKA BUT COULD NOT GET PAST THE SAND BARS AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM. ANCHORED 20 MILES FROM SHORE THEY AWAITED ARRIVAL OF THE MISSION BOAT, THE "SWAN", TO CARRY 10 TONS OF SUPPLIES UP TO BETHEL.

(P34) UPON ARRIVAL AT THE SHORE THE TIDE OF ALMOST 30 FEET WAS HALFWAY OUT LEAVING 12 TO 15 FEET OF BANK TO CLIMB UP. (P38) THE SWAN MANEUVERED AMONG THE HUNDREDS OF SAND BARS TO THE OPEN CHANNEL AND HEADED TOWARD BETHEL. ON PAGE 40 IS A PHOTO OF THE SWAN-- A WOODEN SAIL BOAT--ARRIVING AT BETHEL. FROM THE UNSPECIFIED POINT OF DEPARTURE IN THE DELTA IT TOOK SEVERAL HOURS OF MONOTONOUS SAILING TO REACH BETHEL. (P42) IN 1899 THE "SWAN" WAITED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM FOR THE "ROBERT KERR" TO PICK UP SUPPLIES FOR THE WINTER. THE SHIP WAS UNABLE TO FIND THE KUSKOKWIM BAY LEAVING THE MISSION WITHOUT SUPPLIES. IT WAS DECIDED TO LAUNCH AN EXPEDITION TO THE YUKON IN SEARCH OF FOOD ROMIG RODE IN THE PETERSBOROUGH, A CANADIAN CANOE, REVERAND WEHLICK IN A SKIN BOAT, AND A FLEET OF NINE CANOES AND KYAKS MANNED BY NATIVES. THE ARMADA CONSISTED OF 11 BOATS AND CANOES AND 26 MEN. THE ROUTE WAS UP THE KUSKOKWIM 80 MILES, THEN UP THE BLOODY RIVER, PORTAGE ACROSS TO PAIMIUT, THEN DOWN THE YUKON TO RUSSIAN MISSION. (P115) THE GROUP CAMPED AT OGAVIK (KUKNAVIK-61, 25N, 160, 37W. THE BLOODY RIVER MODERN NAME AND LOCATION UNKNOWN) WAS SLUGGISH AND SNAGGY SO THAT MANY TIMES THE BOATS HAD TO BE HOISTED OUT OF THE MUSKY RED WATER AND LIFTED ON THE BACKS OF THE ESKIMOS. "TIME AND AGAIN, A TREACHEROUS SANDBAR OR PILE OF LOGS MEANT PORTAGE." (P118) FINALLY THE BOATS HAD TO BE CARRIED OVER THE SWAMPY TUNDRA. AN UNIDENTIFIED LAKE OF LENGTH 9 MI WAS CROSSED IN AN HOUR AND 45 MIN. (P123) THE PARTY STUMBLED ALONG A ROCKY LITTLE CREEK AT THE END OF THE LAKE FOR 2 MILES. WHEN THE CHANNEL BECAME CLEAR AND DEEP ENOUGH THEY SCRAMBLED INSIDE THE BOATS. (P124) 8 PORTAGES DRAGGED BY AND 3 OF THEM WERE SO DRY THAT IT WAS ONLY WITH GREAT DIFFICULTY THAT THE BOATS WERE DRAGGED ACROSS THEM. FINALLY THEY REACHED A CREEK LEADING TO PAIMIUT ON THE YUKON. (P125) "THE CREEK CHANNEL, NARROW AND SHALLOW AT FIRST, WAS SOON NAVIGABLE." (P126) UPON ARRIVAL AT PAIMIUT (58N, 160, 14W) NO SUPPLIES WERE TO BE FOUND. ROMIG BOARDED THE "ROBERT KERR" WHICH HEADED FOR ST MICHAEL. 60 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE YUKON THE BOAT GOT CAUGHT ON A SAND BAR AND A TERRIBLE STORM RAGED FOR 2 DAYS FINALLY DISLODGING THE "ROBERT KERR" FROM THE SANDBAR THE "HANNAH" WITH SUPPLIES FROM ST MICHAEL TRAVELLED TO RUSSIAN MISSION. (P130) THE GOODS WERE LOADED IN THE CANOES AND BOATS AND THE PARTY BEGAN THE TRIP HOME. THE TRIP WAS EVEN MORE DIFFICULT DUE TO THE HEAVILY LOADED BOATS. THE BLOODY RIVER AGAIN PRESENTED NUMEROUS OBSTACLES. IT TOOK 2 DAYS FROM OGAVIK TO BETHEL. (P135)

7941	WATN	KUSKOKWIM RIVER	KUSKOKWIM RIVER
	REFN	00476 930931	
	STOR	1604054	
	HOUT	N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06	
	HEAD	N604715 W1614558 S080N 0710W 16	
	LUPR	41	
	KEYW	VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT	
	ABST	IN SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY ON ESKIMOS (1930), LOWER REACHES OF RIVER ON FLAT TUNDRA PLAIN; ORIGINALLY, HAD CONSIDERABLE FOREST OF WILLOW AND OTHER TREES ALONG BANKS. ESKIMOS PENETRATED UPSTREAM, FOUNDING VILLAGES AND CAME IN CONTACT WITH TINNE INDIANS. (P21) AN ESKIMO TRADE ROUTE WAS A LAND PORTAGE FROM MISSION ON THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P81) ESKIMOS LIVING S OF YUKON WENT TO THE LARGER VILLAGES ON THE KUSKOKWIM TO TRADE. THOSE LIVING S OF THE KUSKOKWIM WENT EITHER TO THE KUSKOKWIM VILLAGES OR THE LARGE SETTLEMENT ON THE NUSHAGAK. (P82) A MISSION BOAT AND A FREIGHT-PASSENGER BOAT OPERATE ON THE RIVER. AN OCEAN VESSEL MAKES SEASONAL TRIP INTO MOUTH OF RIVER, 1930. (P114) MORAVIAN MISSIONS ARE LOCATED AT BETHEL, QUINHAGAK AND QUITGILLINGOK. (P206) ALSO AN ORPHANAGE AT NUNAPITSINGHOK (1926). (P207) RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH IN OPERATION AT QUITHLOOK. (P208) BETHEL IS HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR OCEAN VESSELS. PRESENTLY, FREIGHT SENT TO AKIAK, HEADQUARTERS FOR CENTRAL DIVISION OF NATIVE SCHOOLS. (P222) A HOSPITAL FOR NATIVES IS AT AKIAK. (P406)	
7942	WATN	KUSKOKWIM RIVER	KUSKOKWIM RIVER
	REFN	00479 884885	
	STOR	1604054	
	HOUT	N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06	
	HEAD	N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16	
	LUPR	41	
	KEYW	TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY	
	ABST	IN C L ANDREW'S ACCOUNT OF THE STORY OF ALASKA, 1884 GEORGE MARKS LEFT HIS WINTER QUARTERS AT TANANA ON YUKON, CROSSED THE PORTAGE TO KUSKOKWIM, WENT UPSTREAM 250 MI., LOST OUTFIT, AND RETURNED TO KOLMAKOFF. (P160) R SIPARY, INDEPENDENT TRADER WITH GOODS FURNISHED BY ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. (P161) 1884, MORAVIANS COME	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1873

TO RIVER, ESTABLISH MISSION 1885. (P165)

- 7943 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00488 969
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FISHING
 ABST IN "ESKIMOS POPULATION" BY ARLON TUSSING AND ROBERT ARNOLD. THE RIVER IS LOCATED IN WESTERN ALASKA AND FLOWS TO KUSKOKWIM BAY. BETHEL, LOCATED ON THE RIVER, IS THE ONLY WESTERN PORT RECEIVING OCEAN-GOING VESSELS. IT HAS AN AIRPORT, BUT NO HIGHWAY. SURFACE TRANSPORT IS BY WATER, DOG-SLED OR SNOW MACHINE. (P23) THE FISHERY RESOURCE IS NOT LARGE ENOUGH TO SUPPORT LARGE-SCALE PROCESSING ON THE RIVER'S DELTA. (P47) A FISHERIES CO-OPERATIVE OPERATES IN BETHEL. IN 1968, IT PROCESSED OVER 1/2 OF THE RIVER'S COMMERCIAL KING SALMON. (P51)
- 7944 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00546 924
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,VEGETATION,WATER-LAND CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDI, MENTIONS TRAVELING BY DOGSLED ON THE KUSKOKWIM TO MCGRATH ON A BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION IN 1924. (P.33). THE RIVER IS LINED WITH SPRUCE. THE TRAIL ON THIS RIVER IS 25 MI FROM BIG BEND TO MCGRATH, JUST BY THE RIVER CHANNEL IT IS MORE THAN 50 MI, SO THAT BY FOLLOWING THE MAIL TRAIL, WE WERE CONTINUOUSLY CUTTING ACROSS THE RIVER BENDS THROUGH THE TREES, WHICH ALONG THE STREAM WERE LARGE AND CLOSER TOGETHER, MAKING FOR US ROUGH GOING". (P.33). AS THEY LEFT MC GRATH HE CAME DOWN A STEEP BLUFF TO CROSS THE RIVER WHICH WAS 50 FT. WIDE AT THAT POINT, HE FELL INTO THE WATER, NOT AWARE THAT THERE WAS FRESH SNOW OVER NEW ICE. "IT PROVED TO BE AN OVERFLOW, RUNNING ON TOP OF THE THICK WINTER ICE." (P.36).
- 7945 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00559 964
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW RIVER BASIN,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR BRADAC DISCUSSES THE PHYSICAL FEATURES OF ALASKA. "NORTH OF BRISTOL BAY IS THE KUSKOKWIM SYSTEM DRAINING AN AREA OF OVER 50,000 SQ MI AND NAVIGABLE 500 MI TO THE TOWN OF MCGRATH." (P15)
- 7946 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00586 919
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A R BURR IN THIS TRAVELOGUE TYPE NARRATIVE PRESENTS A VARIETY OF FACTS ABOUT AND DESCRIPTIONS OF ALASKA. THE KUSKOKWIM IS "NAVIGABLE FOR SOME 500 MI" (P212) THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY HAS RICH RESOURCES. ITS SOURCE IS 3 FORKS THAT RISE ON THE WESTERN SLOPES OF THE ALASKA RANGE. IT FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD DEFINITE VALLEY WITH ROUNDED, LEVEL TOPPED LOW MOUNTAINS. AT PLACES THE RIVER BLUFFS ARE FROM 500 TO 600 FT HIGH. AT KOLMAKOF, A RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT, THE RIVER IS NEARLY A MI WIDE AND HAS AN UNOBSTRUCTED CHANNEL FOR A LONG DISTANCE ABOVE

THE RIVER MOUTH THE REGION IS A LEVEL SWAMP COVERED WITH A FEW FEET OF PEAT. CINNABAR IS FOUND AT VARIOUS POINTS ALONG THE RIVER, THE CHIEF DEPOSIT BEING NEAR KOLMAKOF IN A CLIFF ON THE RIVER BANK. (P214) DATE IS FROM PUBLICATION DATE.

- 7947 HAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00591 A 941945
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,MINING,MAP,ROUTE,FISHING,TRAPPING
 ABST CADY, WALLACE, MOARE, AND WEBBER DESCRIBE THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION: ITS GEOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY, GEOMORPHOLOGY, AND MINERAL RESOURCES. THERE ARE 4 VILLAGES WITH MORE THAN 20 INHABITANTS LOCATED ON THE RIVER. MOST OF THE PEOPLE LIVE IN FAMILY SETTLEMENTS OF 1 OR 2 CABINS SCATTERED ALONG THE RIVER BANK. (P1) THE RIVER FLOWS GENERALLY W-SH THROUGH THE NORTHERN PART OF THE REGION IN A RELATIVELY NARROW GORGE THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS. (P2) THE RIVER FLOWS IN A GORGE THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS FROM SLEETMUTE TO NAPAIMIUT. BETWEEN SLEETMUTE AND GEORGE TOWN THE RIVER LIES CHIEFLY ON THE NE SIDE OF THE COMPARATIVELY NARROW VALLEY BOTTOM, STEEP CUT BANKS AND BLUFFS (COMMONLY REFERRED TO AS RAMPARTS ELSEWHERE IN ALASKA) CHARACTERIZE THE GORGE FROM PARKS TO OSKAWALIK. THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF THE RIVER IN THE GORGE IS A LITTLE LESS THAN A QUARTER OF A MI. "ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE FEATURES OF THIS PART OF THE RIVER IS THE BIG MEANDERS LOOP AT THE VILLAGE OF CROOKED CREEK. IT IS SAID THAT IN THE OLD DAYS NATIVES USED TO PORTAGE ACROSS THIS LOOP, PARTICULARLY ON TRIP UP THE RIVER." (P11) THE ANIAK RIVER--LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER LOWLANDS EXTEND FROM RUSSIAN MISSION TO THE MOUTH OF THE ANIAK RIVER AND THEN W ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER MUCH OF THE BOTTOM LAND IS WET AND SWAMPY. THE RIVER FLOWS ON THE N. SIDE OF THE LOWLANDS FROM NAPAIMIUT W. A LITTLE S OF THE PRESENT COURSE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ARE NUMEROUS OXBOW LAKES AND SWAMPS, LEFT IN ABANDONED CHANNELS OF THE RIVER. (P11) W OF ANIAK THE BOTTOMLANDS ARE COVERED ONLY BY GRASSES, SEDGES, MARSHES, SMALL WILLOWS, AND ALDERS. THE LARGEST STANDS OF TIMBER ARE SOUTH OF THE RIVER BETWEEN NAPAIMIUT AND ANIAK. (P11) ON THE FLOOD PLAINS OF THE RIVER SEVERAL GARDEN VEGETABLES GROW RATHER WELL: CARROTS, LETTUCE, CABBAGE, AND POTATOES. (P12) 300 PEOPLE LIVE ON THE 120 MILES SECTION OF THE RIVER INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY. THE CHIEF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD IS FISHING AND TRAPPING IS 2ND IN IMPORTANCE. ANIAK IS THE LARGEST COMMUNITY AND HAS AN AIRFIELD. (P16) ABOUT 30 TO 40 WHITE PEOPLE AND 40 TO 50 NATIVES LIVE HERE. CROOKED CREEK VILLAGE HAS DEVELOPED INTO 2 PARTS--AN OLD VILLAGE SITUATED DOWN RIVER FROM THE SCHOOL, POST OFFICE, TRADING POST, AND ROADHOUSE LOCATED UPRIVER FROM MOUTH OF CROOKED CREEK. ABOUT 90 PEOPLE LIVE IN THE AREA. SLEETMUTE HAS ABOUT 60 PEOPLE AND TRADING POSTS ARE LOCATED ABOUT 1 MI UPSTREAM AND 4 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE VILLAGE ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE RIVER. RED DEVIL QUICKSILVER MINE IS ABOUT 6 MI AIRLINE NW OF SLEETMUTE ON THE SW SIDE OF THE RIVER. NAPAIMIUT IS ON THE N SIDE ABOUT 3 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE HOLOKUK RIVER. OTHER MORE OR LESS PERMANENT SETTLEMENTS INCLUDE RUSSIAN MISSION; OSKAWALIK, OPPOSITE MOUTH OF OSKAWALIK RIVER; GEORGETOWN NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE GEORGE RIVER; EIGHTMILE, NEARLY OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF EIGHTMILE CREEK; ABANDONED VILLAGE SITES ARE KOLMAKOF AND PARKS, 9 MI NW OF SLEETMUTE.
- 7948 HAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00591 B 941945
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,FREIGHT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,MINING,MAP,ROUTE,FISHING,TRAPPING
 ABST THERE IS A QUICKSILVER MINE AT PARKS, FORMERLY CALLED PARKS, NOW KNOWN AS ALICE AND BESSIE MINE. (P17) HEAVY NONPERISHABLE GOODS ARE BROUGHT UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY RIVERBOAT FROM BETHEL. TRUCKS HAVE BEEN USED ON THE FROZEN SURFACE OF THE RIVER. (P18) GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE SEEN IN THE BENCHES AND TERRACES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P58) PRINCIPAL DEPOSITS OF QUICKSILVER IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION ARE FOUND NEAR SLEETMUTE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1875

(P104) IN 1944 A FIELD PARTY OF THE U.S. BUREAU OF MINES UNDER THE DIRECTION OF B. S. WEBBER EXPLORED THE AREA ON THE NORTH BANK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 3 MI. DOWNSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KOLMAKOF RIVER. WHERE CINNABAR HAS BEEN FOUND IN THE BLUFFS. THE PARTY OPENED 29 TRENCHES AND TEST PITS IN AN AREA 600 FT LONG AND 200 FT WIDE. (P116) "A SKETCH MAP OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION SHOWING ROUTES OF TRAVERSE OF GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES DURING THE YEARS 1941 TO 1945" (P6) IS PART OF THIS RECORD. A MAP, "GEOLOGIC MAP AND STRUCTURE SECTION OF THE SLEETHUTE AREA, CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA" IS ALSO PART OF THIS RECORD. IT SHOWS LOCATIONS OF MINES, TRADING POSTS, PROSPECTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM FROM SLEETHUTE TO EIGHTMILE.

7949 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00608 923
STOR 16Q4054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, FISHING, RIVER BASIN, AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY
ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER MENTIONS THE KUSKOKWIM WHILE ON HIS TRIP AROUND ALASKA ABOUT 1923. HE NOTES THE SALMON THAT RUN IN THE STREAMS AND DELTA OF THE RIVER (P23) AND THAT THERE ARE 100'S OF INDIAN FISHWHEELS ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. (P26) HE ALSO NOTES THAT THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE RIVER ARE FED BY ICE MASSES. (P93) AUTHOR NOTES THE HOLDING OF AN ANNUAL REINDEER FAIR AT AKIAK. (P211) THE FAIRS LAST SEVERAL DAYS AND CONSISTS OF RACES AND CONTESTS ASSOCIATED WITH REINDEER. (P211) THE PEOPLE WHO LIVE ON THE KUSKOKWIM ARE ESKIMO. (P214)

7950 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00614 940
STOR 16Q4054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
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 BETHEL LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P100) ANOTHER IS GEORGETOWN. ALSO KUSKOKWIM RIVER, MCGRATH. (P100) THE LIST WAS MADE IN 1940.

7951 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00629 939
STOR 16Q4054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST CLARK SAYS THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE 500 MILES, TO MCGRATH. (P11) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

7952 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00631 900
STOR 16Q4054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST IN HIS BOOK ABOUT NOME IN 1900, M. CLARK MENTIONS A STAMPEDE FROM THERE TO THE KUSKOKWIM, VIA ST MICHAEL, CAUSED BY A FALSE REPORT. (PP165-166) HE DOES NOT SAY IF ANYONE EVER REACHED KUSKOKWIM.

7953 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1876

REFN 00640 900

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST "THE GREAT DRAINAGE BASIN OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SECOND ONLY TO THE YUKON IN SIZE AND IN THE IMPORTANCE OF ITS MINERAL RESOURCES. THERE HAS BEEN SOME MINING IN THE REGION SINCE 1900." (P358) "STONY RIVER IS A TRADING POST AND OUTFITTING POINT FOR TRAPPERS AND PROSPECTORS ON AN ISLAND IN THE KUSKOKWIM AT THE MOUTH OF STONY RIVER." (P360)

7954 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00660 913

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST AKIACHAK IS ON THIS RIVER. "FISHING, HUNTING AND TRAPPING ARE THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES. "THE POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 16, 1934." (P.25) "AKIAK IS ON THE KUSKOKWIM. FISHING IS A PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 5, 1916." (P.26) "ANIAK IS ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE KUSKOKWIM. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, MINING, SPRUCE LUMBERING ARE THE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. THE LUMBER IS SOLD TO RIVER BOAT CAPTAINS WHO TRANSPORT IT UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR SALE WHEREVER. CONSTRUCTION IS IN PROGRESS. POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 22, 1914 AND DISCONTINUED JAN. 31, 1923. REOPENED MAY 1, 1936." (P.27) "CROOKED CREEK IS A MINING AND TRADING CENTER ON THE KUSKOKWIM R. HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING ARE MAJOR INDUSTRIES. THE POST OFFICE OPENED OCT. 1, 1927." (P.37) "GEORGETOWN WAS A MINING TOWN ON THE KUSKOKWIM. POST OFFICE OPENED FEB. 24, 1912 AND DISCONTINUED MAY 15, 1913." (P.42) "KALSKAG IS AN INDIAN VILLAGE, MINING, TRAPPING, FISHING AND HUNTING ARE MAJOR OCCUPATIONS. POST OFFICE OPENED ON OCT. 1, 1937." (P.49) "KUSKOKWIM IS A VILLAGE ON THE RIVER. MINING, TRAPPING & HUNTING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED JAN. 10, 1950." "KWETHLUK IS A VILLAGE ON THIS RIVER. POST OFFICE OPENED (P.52) ON JUNE 3, 1947." (P.52) "MCGRATH IS A MINING TOWN. MINING & TRAPPING ARE IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED. MAY 17, 1913." (P.54)

7955 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP

ABST IN JUNE 1952, ABOARD A DC-3 ON A FLIGHT BETWEEN ANCHORAGE AND BETHEL, AUTHOR AND OTHERS STOP SHORTLY AT MCGRATH. AUTHOR MENTIONS THE "LIGHT BIRCH AND BALSAM POPLAR FOREST" AT MCGRATH. (P282) AT BETHEL: "HE LAND INTACT ON THE WRONG SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER...WE STEP INTO A NARROW FLAT-BOTTOMED DORY WITH AN OUTBOARD ENGINE...CROSSING THE MILE OF RIVER IS AN EXHILARATING EXPERIENCE ROUNDED OFF BY CHARGING THE SHALLOW BANK AT FULL SPEED AND THEREBY RUNNING THE BOAT UP THE BEACH SO THAT WE STEP ASHORE DRYSHOD." (P283) "THE HOSPITAL IS A GOOD 4 FEET HIGHER THAN BETHEL ITSELF AND THAT MUCH FARTHER OUT OF THE WATER. HERE ONE IS IN AN IMMENSELY FLAT LAND, THE ALLUVIAL PLAIN OF A GREAT RIVER, AND AT THE TIME OF THE BREAK-UP IN SPRING BETHEL IS UNDER A FOOT OF WATER." (P283) AUTHOR AND OTHERS PAID \$2.50 FOR A ROOM FOR 1 NIGHT. THEY WOULD LATER "GRADUATE" TO STAYING AT THE ROADHOUSE. (P284) AUTHOR MET DAVE SPENCER, PILOT-BIOLOGIST, OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AT BETHEL. SPENCER'S PLANE, A "RED AND BLACK GRUMMANT WIDGEON, WAS NOW FLOATING DAINTILY ON THE PLACID KUSKOKWIM". (P284) SPENCER AND ANOTHER "WENT OFF FOR 3 HOURS FLYING". (P284) DAFLING HIKEED FROM BETHEL OUT INTO THE TUNDRA. HE ENCOUNTERED "DRAWS OF WATER" WHICH HE COULD NOT CROSS. (P284) "EVENTUALLY I GOT INTO THE WIDE TUNDRA, MAKING MY WAY A MILE OR MORE TO A TINT KNOLL WHERE THERE WAS A SMALL WILLOW BUSH 3 FT HIGH AND A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1877

DWARF BIRCH OF 1 FOOT." (P285)

- 7956 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00692 949
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFFIC, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MINING
ABST DURING THE WAR, "AN INCREASED OUTPUT OF MERCURY WAS OBTAINED FROM ALASKA DEPOSITS NEAR SLEITMUT (SLEETMUTE) IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE KUSKOKWIM DISTRICT." (P193) DATE GIVEN IS PUBLICATION DATE.
- 7957 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00767 938
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, TRAFFIC, RIVER
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. OBSERVING THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE AIR, FRANCK NOTES IT IS "TUNDRA COUNTRY." HE SEES HUNDREDS OF "BLACK PONDS," "A HINT OF LOW-TREE VEGETATION," "HUNDREDS MORE LAKES," AND "INCREDIBLY SQUIGGLY RIVERS." (P138) HE VISITS BETHEL AND PROVIDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY. (P138) "BETHEL HAS CONSIDERABLE SMALL OCEAN CRAFT AND RIVER TRAFFIC. THE LITTLE STEAMER ANCHORED FAR OUT ACROSS THE MUDDY WATER HAD BROUGHT A NEW TEACHER FOR AKIAK UP THE RIVER." (P139) FRANCK STOPPED AT MCGRATH, VIA AIR, ON WAY BACK TO FAIRBANKS AND NOTES THAT THE WHOLE TOWN IS PREPARING TO SHIFT TO THE OTHER SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P141)
- 7958 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00808 A 832917
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, ROUTE, LAKE, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, TIDE, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON STATED THAT HE WANTED TO STUDY THE NATIVES OF THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM ON HIS TRIP IN 1907. "THAT REGION IS MUCH MORE ACCESSIBLE NOW (1917) THAN IT WAS IN 1907, FOR SINCE THAT TIME SETTLEMENTS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM AND THERE IS NOW, I BELIEVE, STEAMBOAT COMMUNICATION ON THAT RIVER...AWAIT A SMALL STEAMER THAT NOW SOMETIMES PASSES OVER THE GREATER FLATS THAT EXCLUDE LARGER VESSELS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM..." (P16-17) ONE COULD ALSO CROSS THE "YUKON PORTAGE" TO THE RIVER. (P17) THE RUSSIANS HAD SURVEYED THE RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE IACOTNA. J. E. SPURR AND W. S. POST OF USGS SURVEYED IT FROM ITS SOUTH FORK. (P19) CHIEF HENRY OF TANANA INDIANS DREW A MAP FOR GORDON IN 1905, WHICH SHOWED "THAT THE KUSKOKWIM COULD BE REACHED FROM THAT LAKE (MINCHUMINA)." (P24) GEORGE AND HIS BROTHER MACLARNON CONSIDERED THEMSELVES TO BE ON THE KUSKOKWIM AFTER THEY PASSED THE SOUTH FORK. THEY WERE CANOEING DOWN THE RIVER IN 1907 FROM THE LAKE MINCHUMINA PORTAGE. AFTER THE SOUTH FORK THE RIVER WAS "MUDDY AND OF A GRAYISH BROWN COLOR." (P105) OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE SOUTH FORK WAS A CABIN. THE TRAPPER HAD BECOME ILL THAT WINTER. WHILE HE WAS DYING HE KEPT A DIARY. THE INDIANS FOUND HIM DEAD AFTER BREAKUP. (P105-106) THEY STOPPED AT SIKHIUT AN INDIAN VILLAGE WHERE INNUIT WAS SPOKEN. THE VILLAGE HAD A POPULATION OF 150. (P109-112) A LITTLE AFTER THEY LEFT THE VILLAGE, THEY BEGAN TO SAIL THE CANOE BECAUSE THE RIVER WAS WIDE. (P119) 2 DAYS PAST SIKHIUT THEY PASSED THE SITE OF THE OLD RUSSIAN STATION AT KOLMAKOFF. IVAN LUKIEN, BORN IN CALIFORNIA OF RUSSIAN AND SPANISH PARENTS HAD BUILT THE POST IN 1832, 90 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE KOLIKNUK. (P119-120) IN 1835, THE RUSSIAN GLASUNOFF FORTIFIED IT. IN 1841, AFTER BEING BURNT BY NATIVES, KOLMAKOFF REBUILT IT. IT WAS DISMANTLED IN 1866. "LIKE ALL SUCH ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE RUSSIANS, KOLMAKOFF WAS DURING THE YEARS FROM 1836 TILL 1866 A TRADING CENTER,

VISITED BY NATIVE TRADERS WHO BROUGHT THEIR FURS. IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN A MEETING PLACE FOR THE TINNEK INDIANS FROM THE INTERIOR AND THE ESKIMO FROM BELOW." (P120) THE NEXT DAY THEY PASSED THE ESKIMO VILLAGE OF OHAGAMIUT AND THE YUKON PORTAGE. "AT THIS POINT THE GREAT BEND IN THE KUSKOKWIM TOWARDS THE NORTH BRINGS IT TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF THE YUKON. THE COUNTRY BETWEEN IS FLAT AND OCCUPIED BY A CHAIN OF SMALL LAKES." (P121) THE PORTAGE WAS STILL BEING AND HAD BEEN USED FOR CENTURIES. (P121) THEY CAMPED BELOW THE VILLAGE OF OGOVIK WHICH WAS 10 MILES BELOW THE PORTAGE. (P121) THE NEXT DAY THEY PASSED HIGH, SHEER BANKS. "ON OUR WAY WE PASSED A MOUNTAIN WHOSE STEEP SLOPE WAS WASHED BY THE RIVER AT ITS BASE." (P122) IN AUG. 30, THEY BROKE CAMP AFTER WAITING OUT A STORM ONE DAY. "THE RIVER NOW SPREAD OUT VERY WIDE AND WAS FULL OF BAD SANDBARS THAT COULD NOT BE SEEN." (P123)

7959 MATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00808 B 832917

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,TIDE,DIMENSION,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "THE COUNTRY WAS NOW CHANGED; THE TIMBER GAVE WAY TO A GROWTH OF WILLOW AND ADLER. THERE WERE NO LONGER ANY HIGH BANKS OR TABLES OF LAND LYING HIGH ABOVE THE WATER AS AT KOLMAKOFF. THE RIVER WOUND THROUGH A LOW FLAT LAND AND WE WERE APPROACHING THE TUNDRA..." (P124) THIS CHANGE OCCURRED ON THE 2ND FULL DAY OF TRAVEL FROM OGOVIK. HE CONTRASTED THE TUNDRA TO THE KUSKOKWIM UPRIVER. "QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THE HIGH TERRACES WITH FORESTS OF SPRUCE TIMBER AND STRETCHES OF OPEN MOSSY GROUND THAT WE HAD WITH US ON THE MIDDLE REACHES OF THE RIVER." (P124) "AS WE PADDED ALONG, THE RIVER SPREAD OUT UNTIL IT SEEMED MILES WIDE WITH ISLANDS AND LOW HEADLANDS, WHILE THE CURRENT BECAME IMPERCEPTIBLE." (P125) THEY CAME TO AN ESKIMO CAMP, WHERE AN ESKIMO DREW A MAP OF THE RIVER AND SHOWED THEM A SHORT CUT TO THE VILLAGES OF MANTRELICH AND MISSION. "HE SHOWED THAT AFTER FOLLOWING A STRAIGHT COURSE FOR SOME MILES THE RIVER DOUBLED BACK ON ITSELF...THERE WAS A SHORT CUT. ONLY ABOUT 4 MILES BELOW THE POINT WHERE WE STOOD HE DREW 2 STRAIGHT LINES INDICATING A CANAL UNITING THE 2 SIDES OF THE LOOP IN THE RIVER..." (P126) THEY FOUND THE CANAL. "IT WAS A NARROW, DEEP SLOUGH, OR NATURAL CANAL, RUNNING ALMOST STRAIGHT ACROSS A NECK OF LAND. IN ABOUT A HALF AN HOUR WE FOUND OURSELVES AGAIN ON THE BROAD RIVER..." (P127) THEY ARRIVED AT MANTRELICH, WHERE THE MORAVIAN MISSION WAS, ON THE SAME DAY. (P127) THE VILLAGE ALSO HAD A TRADING STORE. "AT BETHEL, WHICH IS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, WE FOUND TO OUR SURPRISE, TWO OF THE FLAT-BOTTOMED STERN-WHEEL STEAMERS SUCH AS ARE USED ON THE YUKON." (P128) THE STEAMERS WERE MEANT TO CARRY STAMPEDERS UP TO THE NEW GOLD FIELDS OF THE INNOKO, BUT "THE STAMPEDE WAS ABORTIVE." (P128) THEY REMAINED AT MANTRELICH FOR ABOUT 2 WKS. "A BOAT APPEARED ONE DAY COMING UP STREAM, DRIVEN BY A GASOLINE ENGINE AND HAVING ON BOARD 3 MEN: THE OWNER, HIS MATE AND HIS ENGINEER. THEY HAD COME FROM NOME ON A TRADING VENTURE ALONG THE COAST AND BEFORE RETURNING HAD DECIDED TO RUN UP TO THE BETHEL MISSION." (P140) THEY TOOK PASSAGE ON THIS BOAT "THE HETTIE B" INTENDING TO CATCH A STEAMER OUT OF NOME. (P142) "THE HETTIE B" WAS 40 FT. LONG, 10 FT. OF BEAM WITH A 5 OR 6 FT. OF DEPTH. (P143) THE PASSENGERS WERE THE 2 BROTHERS; BLOCK, A JEW; REETH, A FINN; FLAKERTY, THE IRISH CAPTAIN OF ONE OF THE STERN-WHEELERS AND LARSEN, A SWED. (P144) LARSEN HAD FLOATED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE HOLIKNUK ON A CRAFT WHICH "WAS SIMPLY A PIECE OF CANVAS FASTENED IN A VERY CASUAL WAY ABOUT SOME BENT WILLOW POLES." (P144) ON THE SAME DAY THEY LEFT BETHEL THEY RAN ON A BAR. "WE WERE NOW IN TIDAL WATER, WHICH, EBBING, LEFT US HOPELESSLY STUCK." (P146) THE TIDE FLOATED THEM OFF. (P147)

7960 MATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00808 C 832917

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,WATER GEOLOGY,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,TRAPPING,ECONOMY,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DISCHARGE,TIDE,DIMENSION,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE BOAT THEN DRIFTED ASHORE AGAIN WITH THE TIDE AND GOT STUCK BECAUSE A ROPE HAD SNARLED THE PROPELLERS.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1879

(P147-148) THEY GOT STUCK ON BARS 2 MORE TIMES BEFORE THEY REACHED THE SEA. (P151-153) GORDON ESTIMATED THAT THEY TRAVELED AT 5 MPH. HE GAVE A TABLE OF TIME AND DISTANCES: UPPER ISTNA MOUTH (SOUTH FORK) TO THE KEKLONE 6 HRS 30 MIS, UPPER ISTNA MOUTH (SOUTH FORK) TO THE TACOTNA, 16 1/4 HRS, 82 MIS, UPPER ISTNA MOUTH (SOUTH FORK) TO THE HOLIKNUK, 46 HRS, 230 MIS, FROM HOLIKNUK TO KOLNAKOFF, 18 1/2 HRS, 92 MIS, FROM KOLNAKOFF TO OGOVIK 11 HRS, 55 MIS, FROM OGOVIK TO MAMTRELICH 18 1/2 HRS, 92 MIS.

7961 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00816 936
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 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 PUBLICATION DATE. THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE FOR OCEAN GOING VESSELS AS FAR AS BETHEL 100 MI FROM MOUTH AND FOR LARGE RIVER BOATS A DISTANCE OF 500 MI FARTHER THAN MCGRATH SMALLER BOATS AND RIVER LAUNCHES PROCEED BEYOND THIS POINT FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. (P16)

7962 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00851 901902
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,COMMUNITY,AGRICULTURE
 ABST "ANNUAL REPORT OF KUSKOKWIM REINDEER STATION, "IN THE APPENDIX, IS THE 1901 REPORT BY ADOLF STECKER, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MORAVIAN MISSION IN ALASKA A REINDEER STATION WAS ESTABLISHED ABOUT 100 MILES FROM BETHEL. STECKER STATES THAT IT IS VERY EXPENSIVE TO SHIP TO BETHEL. UNTIL NOW (1901) THE MISSION COULD BE REACHED ONLY BY SHIPS OF THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CO. PASSAGE ON A SCHOONER WAS 112.00/PERSON. "THE FREIGHT FOR ALL SUPPLIES IS NEARLY \$7,000 WORTH, COST ALMOST \$4,000" (PP93-94) IT IS UNCLER FROM WHERE THE SHIPS CAME. IN 1902, (LETTER FROM SHELDON JACKSON TO REV T L BREVIG AT TELLER REINDEER STATION) SOME REINDEER WERE TRANSFERRED FROM TELLER TO THE KUSKOKWIM (P136)

7963 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00852 902904
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,DISCHARGE,VEGETATION
 ABST ON FEB 5, 1903, 2 HERDS OF REINDEER WERE TAKEN FROM UNALAKLEET TO BETHEL, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P14) IN APRIL OF 1903 IT WAS REPORTED THAT A HERD OF REINDEER TRAVELING FROM UNALAKLEET TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS UNABLE TO TRAVEL BEYOND ANDREAFSKI ON THE YUKON DUE TO ICE COVERING THE REINDEER MOSS. (PP86-87,89) THE BETHEL REINDEER CAMP WAS LOCATED ON A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM WHICH WAS NOT FROZEN AND TOO SHIFT TO CROSS IN JAN 1904. (P102) IN DEC OF 1902, ADOLF STECKER, TRAVELLING FROM BETHEL TO THE BETHEL REINDEER CAMP, HAD DIFFICULTY IN CROSSING "THE RIVER". (P107) IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THIS REFERS TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER OR THE TRIBUTARY ON WHICH THE CAMP WAS LOCATED.

7964 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 00854 905
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1880

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, AGRICULTURE, BREAKUP, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN

ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1905, A HERD OF REINDEER HAD BEEN DRIVEN OVER FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE NUSHAGAK. (T TAYLOR HAMILTON "SPECIAL BETHEL REPORT"). (P74) A D STECKER FROM BETHEL STATED THAT, DUE TO EXCEPTIONALLY MILD WEATHER, THE RIVER COULD BE EXPECTED TO OPEN 3 WEEKS BEFORE THE USUAL TIME. (P70) HAMILTON STATES THAT THE REINDEER AT BETHEL HAD "APPROVED THEMSELVES" AS "FREIGHTERS", BUT "AS YET, HOWEVER, THERE IS NOT THE DEMAND FOR THEIR SERVICES AS FREIGHTERS WHICH WILL ARISE IF THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY OPENS UP FOR WHITE SETTLERS". (P76-7)

7965 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00897 900

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY OF FOX PASSES, 1900 STATED: "THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS MUCH DREADED BY NAVIGATORS ON ACCOUNT OF ITS EXTENSIVE SHOALS, STRONG CURRENTS, ETC. THE "ALBATROSS" ASCENDED IT BETWEEN 35 AND 40 MILES WITHOUT DIFFICULTY, OR DELAY, BUT ENCOUNTERED EXTENSIVE SHOALS ON HER RETURN... GREAT QUANTITIES OF FRESH WATER ARE BORNE DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM BY THE RAPID CURRENTS, AND, WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN NO SURVEYS BY WHICH CHANGES CAN BE NOTED, THERE SEEMS NO REASONABLE DOUBT THAT GREAT ALTERATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE COOK ASCENDED THE RIVER IN THE LAST CENTURY." (P30)

7966 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00898 908

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE

ABST "THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER", WARNS THE COAST PILOT NOTES, "IS MUCH DREADED BY NAVIGATORS ON ACCOUNT OF ITS EXTENSIVE SHOALS, STRONG CURRENTS, ETC. THE "ALBATROSS" ASCENDED IT BETWEEN 35 AND 40 MILES WITHOUT DIFFICULTY OR DELAY, BUT ENCOUNTERED EXTENSIVE SHOALS ON HER RETURN. THICK WEATHER AND THE LACK OF TIME PREVENTED AN EXTENDED EXAMINATION. THE SHOALS COMMENCED ABOUT 9 MILES 268 DEGREES TRUE (W S W MAG) FROM GOODNEWS BAY AND EXTENDED IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION FOR 10 MILES OR MORE. THERE IS A CHANNEL BETWEEN THE SHOAL AND THE LAND ABOUT 4 MILES WIDE, HAVING A DEPTH OF 5 FATHOMS. FROM A POINT 5 MILES 268 DEGREES TRUE (W S W MAG) FROM THE WEST HEAD OF GOODNEWS BAY WE STOOD DIRECTLY FOR CAPE NEWENHAM, THE LEAST DEPTH BEING 4 FATHOMS. GREAT QUANTITIES OF FRESH WATER ARE BORNE DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM BY THE RAPID CURRENTS, AND WHILE THERE HAVE BEEN NO SURVEYS BY WHICH CHANGES CAN BE NOTED, THERE SEEMS NO REASONABLE DOUBT THAT GREAT ALTERATIONS HAVE TAKEN PLACE SINCE COOK ASCENDED THE RIVER IN THE LAST CENTURY." (P35) PUBLISHED 1908.

7967 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 00900 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, OBSTRUCTION, MAP, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1898 REPORT SAM DUNHAM HAS A MAP WHICH SUMMARIZES EVERYTHING KNOWN ABOUT ALASKA. THIS MAP IS A PART OF THIS RECORD. ON THE MAP IT SAYS THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE FOR "OVER 400 MILES" BY "BIRCH CANOES". (P298) ON THE MAP THERE IS A "PORTAGE TRAIL" ABOUT 80 MILES LONG, WHICH LEADS FROM THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM TO THE TACLAT (KANTISHNA RIVER). (P298)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1881

- 7968 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00997 959
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
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 U.S.G.S TO MAINTAIN A NUMBER OF GAGING STATIONS IN ALASKA, ONE OF WHICH WAS "AT CROOKED CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER". (P1895) CROOKED CREEK IS A VILLAGE ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND ALSO A STREAM THAT ENTERS THE KUSKOKWIM IN THE SAME AREA AS THE VILLAGE. FROM DOCUMENT'S TERMINOLOGY, HOWEVER, GAGING STATION IS PROBABLY DIRECTLY ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.
- 7969 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01032 952
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
ABST DRAINAGE AREA IS 30,800 SQ MI AND AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 1000 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.
- 7970 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01049 948
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
ABST "TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA" IS A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE, SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS IN JAN 1948. A SHORT SECTION ON INLAND WATERWAYS IS INCLUDED, COVERING MOSTLY YUKON RIVER TRAFFIC. "THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ALSO PROVIDE RIVER ACCESS, ALTHOUGH OF LESS IMPORTANCE THAN THE YUKON. THE USE OF THIS RIVER HAS DECLINED FROM EARLIER DAYS, WHICH SAW AS MANY AS 12 STEAMERS REGULARLY PLYING THE WATERWAYS, TO CURRENT INTERMITTENT SERVICE DURING THE SEASON FROM BETHEL, THE OCEAN PART, TO MCGRATH AND MEDORA." (P16)
- 7971 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01079 906965
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE
ABST VAN STONE IN "ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER", AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION FOR WHICH FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1964-65 MAKES REFERENCE TO 176 REINDEER BEING DRIVEN FROM UNALAKLEET TO THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1906. (P85) THERE WERE 30,000 REINDEER OWNED BY THE KUSKOKWIM REINDEER AND TRADING CO OF AKIAK IN 1926. (P87) SOME PEOPLE IN THE NUSHAGAK AREA MIGRATED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT AN EARLIER DATE. (P115) THESE PEOPLE WHO MIGRATED FROM THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM TO EKUK AND OTHER NUSHAGAK VILLAGES WERE KNOWN AS "WARRIOR PEOPLE". (P118) MENTION IS MADE OF AN ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AT CROW VILLAGE (OSWALT AND VAN STONE 1967). (P-XXIII)
- 7972 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01082 830
STOR 1604054

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1882

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYM EXPEDITION, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST AUTHOR VANSTONE DISCUSSES VASILIEV'S OVERLAND EXPEDITION SPONSORED BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN EXPEDITION. "TWO YEARS LATER, IN 1832, FEDOR KOLMAKOV AND SEMEN LUKIN, MIXED BLOOD ASSISTANT TO KOLMAKOV AT THE REDOUBT AND AN INTERPRETER FOR THE VASILIEV PARTY, MADE A SIMILAR TRIP WITH A PARTY OF ESKIMOS AND FOUNDED THE FIRST TRADING STATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM A SINGLE BARA BORA BUILT AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE HOLITNA." (P224)

7973 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01145 926

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, WATER CRAFT

ABST AUTHORS WERE AT PILOT STATION ON YUKON RIVER AND WERE LOOKING FOR A NURSE OR A HOSPITAL. THEY WERE TOLD THERE WAS A HOSPITAL ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, BUT TO GET THERE MEANT A LONG TRIP UP THE YUKON AND THEN A HIKE OVERLAND TO THE KUSKOKWIM, CARRYING A SKIN BOAT TO CROSS THE SLOUGHS AND PONDS. (P113) AN OLD TRADER IN MARSHALL (ON THE YUKON) SAID THEY'D NEVER GET THROUGH (IN JULY 1926): "THEM PONDS ARE BOGS THIS SUMMER, AND BOATS CAN'T CROSS THEM." (P117-118)

7974 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01146 833914

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY

ABST ACCORDING TO A H BROOKS THERE IS A RELATIVELY DEEP CHANNEL THAT WINDS THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA WHICH PERMITS SMALL OCEAN VESSELS TO TRAVEL INTO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. "ABOVE, THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR RIVER STREAMERS FOR SOME 800 MILES." BROOKS NOTES THAT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER RISES IN THE MOUNTAINOUS SOUTHERN EXTENSION OF THE ALASKA RANGE. ITS HEADWATERS ARE SAID TO PROBABLY INTERLOCK WITH STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO LAKE CLARK. (P.24) J E SPURR AND HIS PARTY DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO ITS MOUTH IN 1898, DURING AN EXPLORATION OF THE REGION. (P.285) A RUSSIAN TRADE POST WAS BUILT IN 1833 AT KOLMAKOF, ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P.220)

7975 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01147 914

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST AUTHOR BROOKS DISCUSSES THE GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF THE CENTRAL PLATEAU REGION. "IT IS A BROAD ROLLING UPLAND, BROKEN BY WIDE, FLAT, GRASS AND TIMBERED VALLEY FLOORS. HERE THE INTERSTREAM AREAS ARE FLAT WITH A MESA-LIKE FORM. THIS ENTIRE AREA IS DRAINED BY TWO MAJOR RIVERS. ONE IS THE (KUSKOKWIM). (P2) IN DISCUSSING EXPLORATION OF ALASKA, THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT RUSSIAN TRADERS PUSHED THEIR WAY UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FOR A THOUSAND MILES. (P15) ALSO, "FRANK DENSMORE, WROTE SEVERAL OTHERS CROSSED BY ONE OF THE PORTAGES FROM THE LOWER TANANA TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P18) (NO DATE GIVEN)

7976 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01155 880

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1883

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFFIC ROUTE

ABST IN 1880, FRANK DENSMORE, WITH SEVERAL OTHERS, CROSSED "BY ONE OF THE PORTAGES FROM THE LOWER TANANA TO THE KUSKOKWIM COUNTRY." (P36)

7977 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01168 883886

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST IN J. HAMILTON'S HISTORY OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS, REV A. HARTMANN AND MR WM WEINLAND, MISSIONARIES, JUNE 12, 1883, WENT UP THE KUSKOKWIM FROM ITS MOUTH 150 MI IN TWO BIDARKAS. (P5) THEIR INTERPRETER WAS THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL AGENT, MR LIND. (P6) "THE LAND SEEMED TO BE FLAT, SANDY SOIL ON EITHER SIDE OF THE RIVER..." (P6) THESE MEN RECOMMENDED THAT A MISSION BE SET UP AT BETHEL, 75 MI UP RIVER. (P6) WM WEINLAND RETURNED IN JUNE, 1844, WITH HIS WIFE, REV AND MRS JOHN HENRY KILBUCK AND BROTHER HANS TORGERSON, A CARPENTER. THEY BROUGHT THEIR OWN SAIL BOAT, THE BETHEL STAR, TO BRING THEIR SUPPLIES UP RIVER. (P6) THE MISSION WAS LOCATED ONE HALF MI W OF THE MUMTREKHLAGAMUTE TRADING POST ON A BANK 25 FT ABOVE WATER. (P9) THERE WAS AN ISLAND IN FRONT OF THE MISSION. (P9) FREEZEUP IN OCTOBER AND BREAKUP IN EARLY MAY AT BETHEL. (P11) IN THE SUMMER OF 1886, A SECOND HOUSE WAS MADE WITH LOGS RAFTED DOWN THE RIVER TO BETHEL. (P12)

7978 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01208 790938

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW VEGETATION,NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHOR, A J BARRON, IN THE HISTORY OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA DESCRIBES AREAS AND DEVELOPEMENT OF AGRICULTURE IN ALASKA. GRASS AND TUNDRA ARE PREVAILING TYPES OF VEGETATION NEAR THE MOUTH OF THIS RIVER. (P82) THERE ARE 1000'S OF ACRES OF POTENTIAL AGRICULTURE LAND HERE BUT BECAUSE OF REMOTENESS AND MAIN LINE TRAVEL THEY HAVE NOT BEEN DEVELOPED. (P82)

7979 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01317 800

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,EXPEDITION

ABST IN THE EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY NASILEF (A RUSSIAN) "EXPLORED THE KUSKOKWIM". (P15) FROM A CHAPTER IN ALASKA, ALASKA, ALASKA ENTITLED "BERING AND AFTER", TAKEN FROM ALASKA: A GUIDE TO THE LAST AMERICAN FRONTIER BY MERLE COLBY.

7980 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01338 908

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1884

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,HUNTING

ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN HIS TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION OF 1908 SAID, "THE HEADWATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM IS NOW THE PRINCIPAL BIG GAME REGION, ABOUT 400 MILES SQUARE." (P.167) HE STATED THAT STEAMBOATS RUN UP THE KUSKOKWIM 500 MILES. (P.214)

7981 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01378 A 930

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,FISHING,TIDE,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1930 TOOK AN ARCHEOLOGICAL TRIP DOWN KUSKOKWIM. HE ARRIVED ON KUSKOKWIM VIA YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. JUNE 3. "WATER OF THE LATTER (KUSKOKWIM) GRAYISH-GREENISH, MUCH CLEARER THAN IN THE YUKON, BUT RIVER MUCH LESS IMPRESSIVE THAN THE YUKON, NO HILLS HERABOUTS, AND ONLY THE COMMON VEGETATION OF THESE PARTS." (P284) HRDLICKA WAS ACCOMPANIED BY MCGONIGAL. FROM 4 PM TO 10 PM THEY ROWED TO TULUKSAK VILLAGE BECAUSE ENGINE BROKE. THEY STAYED OVERNIGHT AT THE STORE BUT COULD NOT REPAIR MOTOR BECAUSE NO PARTS. (P284-285) AN ESKIMO TOWED THEM TO AKIAK JUNE 4, FROM 10 AM TO 11:15 PM. (P286) AKIAK WAS "IN TWO PARTS, ON THE TWO SIDES OF THE RIVER-THE HOSPITAL, SCHOOL, AND THE WIRELESS ON THE LOW RIGHT, TRADERS AND A FEW OTHERS ON THE LEFT BANK." (P286) "SLEEP IN A LITTLE WARD OF THE HOSPITAL WHICH CURIOUSLY, TO EEK OUT THE PAY OF THE DOCTOR, IS ALSO USED AS A ROADHOUSE." (P286) AN ESKIMO TOWED THEM TO BETHEL 40 MILES AWAY, FOR A MOTOR PART ON JUNE 5. (P286-287) BETHEL "EXTENDS, THOUGH THINLY AND WITHOUT DEPTH, FOR ALMOST A MILE ALONG THE RIVER, ABOVE A LARGE BEND, ON HIGH BANK." (P287) THE S S TRAPPER FROM SEATTLE DOCKED AT BETHEL WITH A LOAD OF GASOLINE. (P288) JUNE 6, VISITED AN OLD SITE AND BURIAL PLACE 1 1/2 MILE UPSTREAM FROM BETHEL. (P288) JUNE 8, WENT DOWN RIVER TO SAMUELSON'S PLACE, 1/2 HOUR BELOW BETHEL. (P290) THE BOAT THEY PICKED UP AT SAMUELSON'S WAS 20 FEET LONG BY 6 BROAD. WITH THE CURRENT IT MADE 6 MILES PER HOUR. (P292) HRDLICKA CONTINUED DOWNRIVER. (P292) THEY SHELTER IN A SLOUGH FOR THE NIGHT. JUNE 9, 4 AM, THE BOAT IS ON MUD AND "LYING ON ITS SIDE-THE TIDE WENT OUT". (P292) THEY EXPLORED THE SLOUGH FOR 2 MILES "IT NARROWS AND SHALLOWS". (P293) "TOWARDS 5 ARRIVE IN *JOHNSON'S HARBOR*-A SHELTERED PLACE IN A LARGE SLOUGH." (P294) "DEEP STICKY MUD ON SLOPING BANK...WILL HAVE TO STAY HERE TILL HIGH TIDE TOMORROW, AT LOW TIDE MANY SHALLOWS ALONG SHORE." (P294) JUNE 10 WENT 20 MILES TO APOGAK VILLAGE WHICH HAD A STORE." (P294) JUNE 11, VISITED AN OLD BURIAL SITE AND AT 4 PM HEADED FOR EEK. (P295-296) JUNE 12, AT 11:30 ARRIVED AT AKULERAK. (P297) AT 1 PM AT ANOTHER FISHING CAMP. (P297) LATE IN AFTERNQDN REACHED "KLONDIKE JOHNSON'S" SLOUGH AGAIN." (P298) "LARGE TIDES HERE, THEY TELL, UP TO AND AT TIMES OVER 16 FEET AT LOW TIDE GREAT MUD FLATS EVERYWHERE, WITH SMALL CHANNELS LIKE GLANCING STREAKS BETWEEN, AND MUD SMELL. BOAT TRAVEL-NO OTHER POSSIBLE-MUST REGULATE ITSELF BY TIDES AND THE DEPTH OF WATER." (P298-299) JUNE 13, STARTED FROM JOHNSON'S SLOUGH, "AT 10 AM REACH A LARGE FISHING CAMP. PLACED SOME DISTANCE INLAND, ON A MAZE OF SLOUGHS." (P302) "COULD NOT VENTURE FARTHER OUT WITH OUR BOAT, SO RETURN TOWARDS THE RIVER, AT 6 PM ARRIVE AT LOMOHAVIK, AN OLD VILLAGE OF 10 CABINS, ON A SLOUGH." (P303) JUNE 14, "AT 10 AM REACH JOCELYN'S VILLAGE, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER-ALL PREVIOUS ONES WERE ON THE LEFT." (P304)

7982 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01378 B 930

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,FISHING,TIDE,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST "THE LAST VILLAGE HERE, OPPOSITE SAMUELSON'S, HAS ANOTHER REMARKABLE GRAVEYARD MUCH LIKE THAT AT LOMOHAVIK." (P304) JUNE 15, "ARRIVE BETHEL". (P305) JUNE 15-19 HRDLICKA WAS IN BETHEL WAITING FOR THE BOAT AND MOTOR TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1885

BE REPAIRED. (P305-309) JUNE 19, STARTED UP RIVER AT 9:15, AT 11:40 REACHED A FISHING CAMP. AT 3 PM ARRIVED AT KUSHLUK, 18 MILES UP RIVER. (P309) JUNE 20, HRDLICKA VISITED THE HARAVIAN ORPHANAGE 3 MILES UP FROM KUSHLUK AND A LARGE FISH CAMP. (P309) JUNE 21, "VISITED ABANDONED OLD AKIACHOK. 4 MILES FROM AKIACHOK IS OLD SITE OF NANAPAGAIMUT. "PROCEED TO A CAMP AT THE HEAD OF THE KUSHLUK (OR KWIGLAK) SLOUGH." (P312) IN EVENINGS, HE CAME TO ANOTHER CAMP 6 MILES DOWN FROM AKIAK, NEAR AN N.C STORE WITH A SITE OPPOSITE IT. (P312) JUNE 22, EXAMINED THE ABOVE SITE AND BY NOON AT AKIAK. (P312-313) JUNE 23, VISITED 4 FISH CAMPS. (P313)

7983 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01378 C 930

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,FISHING,TIDE,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST JUNE 24, "ON RIGHT SIDE (LEFT BANK) AS WE PROCEED UPSTREAM, SEE BLUFFS OF OLD SILTS OR LOESS SHOWING INTENSE EROSION...5:20 PM OOGQVIK, A PLACE ABANDONED SOME YEARS AGO." (P317) JUNE 25, "KOSKAGMUTE-A FAIR-SIZED VILLAGE. MOVED TO PRESENT SITE ABOUT 32 YEARS AGO, AFTER THE 'BIG SICKNESS' (INFLUENZA). THE FORMER SITE IS NEAR OLD MUD CREEK...AT 2:30 REACH GEORGE MORGAN, TRADER." (P318) "HAVE NOW ENTERED THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF THE KUSKOKWIM, A GREAT RELIEF AFTER THE VAST FLATS...LEARN OF 2 OLD VILLAGES FARTHER ABOVE, HITHERTO UNKNOWN." (P318) JUNE 26, "LEAVE DHAGAMUTE 8:15, STOP AT CAMP ABOVE." (P318) "PASSING PORTAGE MOUNTAINS ON THE LEFT, COVERED WITH DENSE DECIDUOUS YOUNG FOREST, WITH HERE AND THERE A SOMBRE SPRUCE. NO SHOULDERS OR PLATFORMS SUITABLE FOR HUMAN HABITATION ALONG THE BASES. ONLY ONE TENT, OFF LEFT BANK FLATS." (P319) "REACH OLD CROW SITE...WATER HERE SHALLOW, BOAT ANCHORED OFF." (P319) "TOWARDS EVENING REACH 'JOHNSON'-STILL ANOTHER OF THE NAME-MUST HAVE QUITE A TIME WITH THE MAIL...AN OLD CAMP AT HIS POINT, WHICH PROTRUDES BETWEEN THE KUSKOKWIM AND ANIOK RIVERS. THOUGH LOCATED ON A 20 FOOT HIGH BANK WAS NEARLY WASHED OFF BY FLOOD AND ICE THIS SPRING." (P320) JUNE 27, "A LONG, LONESOME STRETCH BEFORE US TODAY, NEXT CAMP 13 MILE DISTANT, AND AGAINST A STRONG CURRENT HERE WE ARE MAKING ONLY ABOUT 3 MILES PER HOUR. HIGH MOUNTAINS AHEAD, HIGHER THAN ANY ON THE YUKON-THE 'RUSSIAN MOUNTAINS'." (P321) "6 PM...RAN 8 HRS TODAY, THROUGH UNINHABITED PARTS-MADE 30 MI. STOPPED AT 2 OLD SITES, THE OLDER AND THE LATER 'KOLOMAKOVO'-FOUND NOTHING." (P321) ARRIVED AT NAPAIMUTE. (P321) JUNE 23, WENT TO SITE 1 MI BELOW MAPAIMUTE. (P321) "OUR NEXT STOP WILL BE HOFFSTED'S, 5 MILES FROM NAPAIMUTE." (P322) JUNE 29, STOPPED AT 2 LARGER CAMPS AND IN LATE AFTERNOON FIND SITE OF "CANOE VILLAGE". (P323) "MEET A FEW SMALL BOATS, SOME NATIVE, TWO WHITES. OUTBOARD MOTORS ON ALL-BUT SAW AGAIN TODAY 2 DOGS PULLING A BOAT. THE 'CANINE EXPRESS', A SPECIALTY OF THIS RIVER." (P323) JUNE 30, "THE FIRST INDIAN ('UP-RIVER-PEOPLE') VILLAGE LEARNED OF IS SITUATED ABOUT 12 MILES ABOVE CEDAR CREEK, ON RIGHT BANK." (P324) "12:30 GET TO FREDERICKS, LARGE, FAT, HALF-RUSSIAN, KNOWING AND KINDLY, AT GEORGETOWN." (P324)

7984 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01378 D 930

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,FISHING,TIDE,BREAKUP,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,FREIGHT,RIVER CHANNEL

ABST A SITE LOCATED JUST ABOVE MOUTH OF CREEK ABOVE GEORGETOWN. (P324) JULY 1, REACHED STEELMUTE AFTER STOPPING AT SEVERAL CAMPS. (P325) INFORMATION ON INDIANS, THEIR VILLAGES AND BURIAL SITES IS MEAGER. (P325) "DEPART, PASS A MAZE OF ISLANDS, SLOUGHS AND BARS ABOUT AND ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE HOOLITNA RIVER. LEAVE THE MOUNTAINS AND ENTER A MUCH LESS INTERESTING REGION. FOR 25 MILES ABOVE STEELMUTE NO SITES OF ANY CONSEQUENCE, NO CAMPS EVEN; AND THUS IT IS SAID TO BE GENERALLY FARTHER UP." (P326) JULY 2, "AT 11:30 REACH MOOSE CREEK, GRAVEYARD POINT AND SERGET ANDREIEV...USELESS TO GO ABOVE STONEY RIVER." (P326) "AFTER NOON REACH THE FINAL CAMP, ONE AND ONE-HALF MILES ABOVE MOOSE CREEK." (P327) THEY STARTED BACK. "JULY 3, ABOUT SUPPER TIME LAST NIGHT ARRIVED AT PARKS, BELOW STEELMUTE. P IS AN OLD MAN, OVER 70, VISIONARY, ALONE, WORKING A MERCURY MINE."

(P328) "AFTER NOON ARRIVE AT PARENTS, CROOKED CREEK. RUN FOR OVER 40 MILES FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER, TO HOFFSTED'S AND NAPAIMUTE." (P328) JULY 4, STOPPED FOR LUNCH AT JOHNSON'S AND AT 3 PM REACHED AKAHAMUTE WHERE HE FINDS A BURIAL SITE. (P329) JULY 5, REACHED OLD KOSKAGAMUTE; THE OLD SITE ABANDONED AFTER THE GREAT SICKNESS. (P330) JULY 6, REACHED AKIAK. (P332) JULY 7, STAYED AT N C STORE 5 MILES BELOW AKIAK DUE TO BAD WEATHER. (P332) JULY 8, WENT TO KARAVIAN ORPHANAGE. (P333) WENT ON TO BETHEL. JULY 10, WENT TO SAMUELSON TO PAY BOAT RENTAL AND ON TO NAPASIAK AND AN OLD BURIAL SITE THERE. (P334) JULY 15, TO JULY 21, HRDLICKA TOOK THE MAIL BOAT THROUGH THE PORTAGE AND ARRIVED AT RUSSIAN MISSION. (P336-337) FOR COMPLETE DESCRIPTION OF YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE SEE GENERAL SHEET.

7985 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01384 818897

STOR 1604054

MOU 602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD 604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,MINING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION

ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1818, KORASAKOVSKY LEFT NUSHAGAK RIVER AND CONTINUED TO THE ESTUARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM. VASILIEF AND LUKEEN, 1829, WENT UP THE NUSHAGAK AND OVER THE HOLITNA BY PORTAGE, TO THE KUSKOKWIM, WHICH THEY DESCENDED TO ITS MOUTH. (P154) IN 1832, KOLMAKOF AND LUKEEN MADE THE SAME TRIP. LUKEEN BUILT A POST SOME MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA AND KOLMAKOF ASCENDED THE RIVER AS FAR AS MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA. (P155) IN 1834, ANDREE GLAZANOF LEFT ST. MICHAELS FOR THE YUKON, CROSSED THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE AND REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM NEAR THE SITE OF THE FUTURE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. HE MET LUKEEN WHO TOOK HIM TO THE NEW POST, KOLMAKOF REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P156) ON FEB. 25, 1835, GLAZANOF ATTEMPTED TO REACH COOK INLET BY GOING UP THE KUSKOKWIM ON ICE. HE LEFT THE RIVER FOR AN OVERLAND ROUTE AT THE MOUTH OF SIGNY RIVER. STARVATION FORCED HIM TO RETURN TO KOLMAKOF REDOUBT. (P156) IN THE WINTER OF 1843-1844, L A ZAGOSKIN CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON VIA THE INNOKO RIVER AND WINTERED AT KOLMAKOF REDOUBT. IN THE SUMMER, HE WENT UP THE KUSKOKWIM AS FAR AS THE MOUTH OF THE TOKOTNA RIVER. (P158) THEY USED DOG SLEDS FOR THEIR WINTER TRAVEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P173) IN 1884, AFTER WINTERING AT THE A C TRADING POST NEAR THE TANANA RIVER MOUTH, THE PROSPECTORS GEORGE MARKS AND BEN BEACH CROSSED THE DIVIDE AND PROSPECTED THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN. (P226) BY 1897, THE MORAVIAN CHURCH OPENED A SECOND MISSION ON THE KUSKOKWIM AT UGAVIK, ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE RIVER, 30 MIS ABOVE BETHEL. (P237)

7986 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01396 880897

STOR 1604054

MOU 602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD 604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,DISCHARGE,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,TIDE,RIVER

ABST THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS' "ALASKA," 1897, STATED THAT THE KUSKOKWIM WAS CONNECTED TO THE SUSITNA BY TRAIL. (P19) IT QUOTED PETROFF 1880, "THE LENGTH OF THE MAIN ARTERY OF THIS DIVISION IS NOT KNOWN THE HEAD WATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM HAVING THUS FAR BEEN UNTOUCHED BY THE EXPLORER OR TRADER. WE HAVE THE STATEMENTS OF NATIVES TO THE EFFECT THAT THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER FLOWS SLUGGISHLY THROUGH A VAST PLATEAU OR VALLEY. THE CURRENT ACQUIRING ITS IMPETUS ONLY A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE VILLAGE OF NAPAIMUTE. FROM THIS POINT DOWN TO THE TRADING STATION OF KALMAKOVSKY AND TO THE SOUTHER END OF THE PORTAGE ROUTE BETWEEN THIS RIVER AND THE YUKON, THE BANKS ARE HIGH AND GRAVELLY AND CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS SEEM TO RUN PARALLEL WITH ITS COURSE ON EITHER SIDE. THIS SECTION OF THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY IS BUT THINLY POPULATED, THOUGH APPARENTLY THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES ARE FAR GREATER THAN ON THE CORRESPONDING SECTION OF THE YUKON. THE SOIL IS OF BETTER QUALITY AND IS SUFFICIENTLY DRAINED TO PERMIT OF A MORE LUXURIANT GROWTH OF FOREST TREES, SHRUBS AND HERBS... GAME AND FUR BEARING ANIMALS DO NOT ABOUND IN THIS SECTION OF THE RIVER VALLEY, AS IT IS AN OLD HUNTING GROUND, AND HAS BEEN DRAINED BY CONSTANT TRAFFIC FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY. THE PRINCIPAL BUSINESS OF THE TRADERS AT KALMAKOVSKY IS DERIVED FROM THE ALMOST UNKNOWN HEAD WATERS OF THE RIVER, WHERE THE BEAVER, MARTEN, AND FOX ARE STILL PLENTIFUL." (P19-20) "THE ESTUARY OF THE RIVER IS CAPACIOUS, AND THE TIDES HAVE A SURPRISING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1887

VELOCITY AND AN ENORMOUS RISE AND FALL." (P20)

- 7987 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01431 898
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, ROUTE, VEGETATION, HUNTING, TRAPPING, FISHING, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST DEBONNEVILLE KEIM, JOURNALIST, 1898, STATED THAT THE KUSKOKWIM WAS OVER 600 MILES LONG WHICH HAD A PORTAGE TO THE YUKON NEAR THE TRADING STATION OF KALMAKOVSKY. THE RIVER CROSSED A VAST PLATEAU. (P106-107) ITS VALLEY HAD GOOD SOIL AND FOREST AS WELL AS COMMERCIAL QUANTITIES OF CINNABAR, ANTIMONY AND SILVER QUARTZ. THE REGION ALSO HAS MANY FUR ANIMALS AND SALMON. (P107)
- 7988 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01435 900901
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN JED JORDON'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A NOME SALOONKEEPER HOLBROOK, MAC GULLIVER, MILLER, ALBRIGHT, DR. BEEBE LEFT ON SEPT. 6, 1900 BY DOG SLED FROM NOME TO A JACK BURKE'S CREEK ON THE KUSKOKWIM. JACK BURKE'S CREEK WAS A MYTHICAL GOLD CREEK JUST DISCOVERED, THEY RETURNED 5 MOS. LATER IN THE SPRING OF 1901, "MORE THAN ONE OF THEM DEAD, AND THOSE THAT WERE ALIVE WOULD HAVE COVERED ONE OF THE LONGEST TRIPS EVER MADE WITH DOGS, MORE THAN 2,200 MILES." (P.162) THE PARTY CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM MISSION ON THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM ON DEC. 17, 1900. JACK BURKE'S CREEK WAS SUPPOSED TO BE 4 MILES ABOVE THE PORTAGE, BUT NO CREEK. THEY WENT UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO KOLMAKOV WHERE THE TRADER MR. FIND TOLD THEM THERE WAS NO JACK BURKE'S CREEK. (PP.242-243) THEY CONTINUED UP THE RIVER TO THE NATIVE VILLAGE OF SLEEPMUTE 100 MI FROM KOLMAKOV AND ON TO THE MOUTH OF STONY RIVER, MET MR. FIND'S TRADER WHO SAID HE COULD FIND NO MINERS SO THEY TURNED BACK. (P.244) AT KOLMAKOV THEY DECIDED TO RETURN AND TAKE A SHORTER PORTAGE TO THE YUKON. THEY STARTED BACK TO NOME FROM KOLMAKOV JAN. 19, 1901.
- 7989 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01445 A 869954
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, MINING, TRAPPING, FLOODS, FISHING, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, DIMENSION, ROUTE, RIVER, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST SEVERAL PHOTOS WERE INCLUDED IN L. D. KITCHENER'S HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY. PHOTO OF BOATS BEACHED IN FRONT OF N C STORE, SUMMER. "CUSTOMER PARKING FOR NATIVE N C CUSTOMERS AT BETHEL IS THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BANK IN FRONT OF THE STORE, WINDSOCK NOT A FLAG ATOP IT. OIL DRUMS ALONG THE BANK ARE REINFORCEMENT AGAINST ANNUAL STORMS, HIGH WATER AND FLOODS. (P344) PHOTO: "ENTIRE ESKIMO FAMILIES OFTEN LIVE ON BOATS DURING SUMMER, PROTECTED ONLY BY THE CANVAS COVERING AS THEY ROAM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO FISH. THEY AND LARGER RIVER VESSELS (OOMIAKS) IN THE BACKGROUND ARE CUSTOMERS AT BETHEL." THE BOAT LOOKS LIKE IT HAS A CONESTOGA TOP. (P345) IN 1954, BETHEL WAS THE COLLECTION CENTER FOR HIGH QUALITY FURS. (P161) ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD TRADERS ON THE RIVER SINCE 1869. R SEPRE, FUR TRADER EMPLOYEE, WORKED THE RIVER AS FAR AS THE OLD RUSSIAN POST OF KALMAKOVSKY. AFTER 5 YEARS, HE BECAME AN INDEPENDENT TRADER. (P163) IN 1884, MARAVIAN MISSIONARIES DECIDED TO SETTLE AROUND AN A C STORE AT MUMTREKHLAGAMUTE, RUN BY LIND. THE MISSIONARIES RENAMED THE PLACE BETHEL. (P163) THE KUSKOKWIM IN THE WINTER IS A FROZEN "ICEWAY OF TRAVEL", AND

HAS A TREMENDOUS BREAKUP LIKE THE YUKON. "BY THE END OF APRIL, KUSKOKWIM ICE GENERALLY IS NO LONGER SAFE FOR TRUCKS AND PLANES TO USE AS A ROADWAY." (P164) BY JUNE 1, BETHEL IS FREE OF ICE. (P165) THE NAVIGATION SEASON LASTS ONLY TILL EARLY AUGUST DUE TO LOW WATER BECAUSE OF DRYING UP RIVER STREAMS. (P165) AT BETHEL, THE CHANNEL FOR SHIPS IS 200 TO 300 FEET WIDE. (P165) FROM BETHEL, "FREIGHTING UP RIVER THE 500 OR SO RIVER MILES TO MCGRATH HAS BEEN HANDLED SINCE 1910 BY ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION COMPANY." (P165) NORTHERN COMMERCIAL BOUGHT THE LINE IN 1954 TO KEEP THE FREIGHTING OPERATION OPEN. (P165) IT OPERATES COOPERATIVELY WITH KUSKOKWIM RIVER LINES OWNED BY HARLAN EGGLESTON, OWNER OF A DIESEL TUG. THEY SEND BARGES AND TUG AS FAR UP RIVER AS MEDFRA, 40 MILES ABOVE MCGRATH. (P165) "UP RIVER FREIGHTING AND LIGHTERING AT BETHEL ARE SERVICES OF C. F. SWAN AND DOWN RIVER, THE SNOW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S POWER BARGES AND MOTOR VESSEL SANDRA LOU MOVE FREIGHT ASHORE." (P165) A C CLOSED IN STORE AT BETHEL AROUND 1918 AND N C OPENED IN 1927 BY PURCHASING A LOCAL TRADING STORE, FELDER AND GALE. (P166) PLANES TODAY CARRY KUSKOKWIM FURS FROM THE RIVER DIRECT TO SEATTLE. (P166) BETHEL WAS AN OLD RUSSIAN WINTER SLED-TRAIL STOP FROM ST MICHAEL TO SITKA. IN THOSE DAYS IT TOOK 32 MUSKRAT FOR A PARKA, SO PEOPLE STILL TODAY PACK 32 MUSKRAT PELTS TO A BUNDLE. (P166) IN THE 1930'S, OLIVER ANDERSON WAS COMPANY MANAGER AT MCGRATH AND TAKOTNA. (P167) BETHEL "IS THE END OF THE LINE FOR THE PLANES THAT HAVE FLOWN THE LENGTH OF THE RIVER TO ARRIVE FROM FAIRBANKS AND ANCHORAGE." (P167) IT HAD A C A A AND A "BUSH" AIRFIELD. (P167)

7990 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01445 B 869954
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, MINING, TRAPPING, FLOODS, FISHING, FREIGHT, BREAKUP, FREEZEUP, DIMENSION, ROUTE, RIVER, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST NATIVE POPULATION IS USUALLY 400 BUT "IN THE SUMMER MONTHS, NEARLY 1,000 NATIVES MOVE INTO THE FISH CAMPS NEAR BETHEL. SLOUGHS AND THE RIVER NEAR TOWN ARE DOTTED WITH TENTS AND FISH-DRYING RACKS. HUNDREDS OF OUTBOARD MOTOR BOATS PARK ON THE TOWN BEACH..." (P168) IN BETHEL, BESIDES N C, THERE ARE 3 OTHER GENERAL MERCHANDISING STORES AS WELL AS ABOUT 12 TRADING STATIONS BETWEEN OSCARVILLE AND AKIAK. (P168) THE BETHEL N C DOES BUSINESS AS FAR UP RIVER AS SLEITHUTE. AT ONE TIME N C HAD STORES AT OKNAGAMUT, ODGAVIGAMUTE AND GAVEMAMUTE, BUT THESE ARE NOW CLOSED AND THE BUSINESS REFERRED TO BETHEL. (P168) THE N C STORE RECEIVED ITS SUPPLIES FROM 2 SUMMER VESSELS, BUT FRESH PRODUCE WAS FLOWN IN BY NORTHERN CONSOLIDATED AIRWAYS. (P169) FREIGHT COSTS ON EGGS BY SHIP IS \$3.50 PER CASE. (P169) BY AIR, FREIGHT COSTS ARE \$2.00. (P170) CEREAL LIKE WHEATIES, SHREDED WHEAT, ETC ARE SHIPPED BY PARCEL POST AND THUS CARRIED BY PLANE. (P170) "THERE ARE EXACTLY 2.3 MILES OF ROAD IN THE VICINITY (BETHEL), INCLUDING A DRIVE OF 1.3 MILES TO THE BUSH-FIELD AND A ONE-MILE DRIVE TO THE NATIONAL GUARD SEAPLANE BASE." (P170) "TRUCKS AND CARS OFTEN USE THE ICED-OVER KUSKOKWIM AS A WINTER HIGHWAY TO THE AIRPORT." (P170) STANDARD OIL HAS A TANK FARM 2 MILES SOUTH OF BETHEL WHICH SUPPLIES FUEL FOR AUTOS, PLANES, BOATS, STOVES AND MINING EQUIPMENT. THE N C STORE SERVES AS ITS AGENT. (P170) THE STORE ALSO OWNS THE ELECTRIC GENERATING PLANT. (P170) IT OWNS THE COLD STORAGE PLANT AND RENTS OUT 12 HOUSES. IT SERVICES OUTBOARD BOATS AND OWNS THE MOVIE THEATER. ADMISSION IS 50 CENTS OR A DRIED FISH. (P171) FIRE IN 1951 BURNED DOWN THE MOVIE THEATER AND THE BETHEL ROADHOUSE. IN 1952, THE N C STORE BURNED. (P171) BY 1933, W E PARKS WAS MINING CINNABAR AT SLEITHUTE. (P182) AT STERLING (CANDLE LANDING) THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION MAINTAINS A ROAD FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO OPHIR WHICH HANDLES THE FREIGHT FOR THE OPHIR MINES, BROUGHT UP RIVER TO STERLING BY BOAT. (P184) PHOTO: A WINTER PICTURE OF A PLANE WITH FUR PELTS TIED ON IT. CAPTION: "FOR THE FIRST SHIPMENTS OF BETHEL AND MCGRATH FURS, NORTHERN COMMERCIAL ASSEMBLED PELTS AT THE PLANE, TIED THEM IN CANVAS AND BURLAP SACKS AND LASHED THEM TO THE PLANE FUSILAGE. THIS BETHEL PICTURE WAS TAKEN IN 1929." (P186)

7991 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01502 A 884948
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,TIDE,ICE,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN HIS DISSERTATION ON THE PROTESTANT MISSIONS, MARSHALLS SAYS THAT MISSIONARIES HARTMAN AND WEINLAND WENT UP THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1884 TO FIND A SUITABLE LOCATION FOR A MISSION. "THEY CONTINUED THEIR JOURNEY UP THE KUSKOKWIM IN BIDARKAS. ON JUNE 20, THEY REACHED A POINT ABOUT EIGHTY MILES UP THE RIVER. HERE THE COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD AN IMPORTANT TRADING POINT NAMED MAMTRETLEHUIT. THIS SEEMED TO THE MEN TO BE A GOOD PLACE FOR A MISSION STATION. THEY WERE PERSUADED, HOWEVER, TO CONTINUE SOME DISTANCE UP THE RIVER. IT TOOK THEM NINE DAYS TO COVER THE TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES TO KOLSHAKOFESKY, WHERE THEY FOUND THE RUINS OF AN OLD FORT. THERE WAS ALSO A CHURCH, HELL-WORN, WHICH WAS SERVED ONCE A YEAR BY A RUSSIAN PRIEST FROM THE YUKON. THEY DID NOT LIKE THIS LOCATION AS WELL AND RETURNED DOWN THE RIVER." (P147) THE FOLLOWING YEAR, THEY RETURNED WITH A LARGER PARTY-ARRIVING AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM IN AUGUST, 1885. "IT WAS NECESSARY TO UNLOAD ALL THEIR EQUIPMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, THEN TAKE IT TO BETHEL ON THE SMALL BOAT THEY HAD BROUGHT WITH THEM." (P149) IN 1890, REV WEBER WENT TO OPEN A NEW STATION AT OUGAVIK, 80 MILES UPRIVER FROM BETHEL." (P157) IN 1890-1891, THE SAME MISSIONARIES TOOK THE CENSUS THROUGHOUT THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY. (P159) "THE MISSION BUILDINGS AT BETHEL HAD BEEN PLACED ON WHAT SEEMED TO BE A SAFE PLACE ON THE BANK. HOWEVER, LITTLE BY LITTLE THE RIVER CUT AWAY THE BANK BEFORE THEM. IN 1939, IT WAS NECESSARY FOR THE MISSION TO MOVE ALL OF ITS BUILDINGS BACK SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET. THIS PUT THEM ON TUNDRA WHERE NO BASEMENT WAS POSSIBLE. THE ORIGINAL SITE HAD BEEN CHOSEN BECAUSE OF ITS SANDY SOIL ON THE RIVER BANK. IT WAS NECESSARY TO MOVE MANY BUILDINGS IN THE TOWN AS WELL. MANY LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST ON THE KUSKOKWIM THROUGH STORMS AND ALSO THROUGH TREACHEROUS ICE IN THE WINTER. THE EBB AND FLOW OF THE TIDES PREVENT THE ICE FROM BECOMING SOLID. (P227)

7992 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01502 B 884948

STOR 1604054

MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,TIDE,ICE,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,FREIGHT,VEGETATION,ECONOMY,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "A SMALL BOAT HAD BEEN BROUGHT WITH THE 1ST MISSIONARY PARTY. IN 1912 A NEW FORTY-FIVE FOOT BOAT, THE "MORAVIAN I" WAS BUILT BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY FOR THE MISSION AT A COST OF \$4,000...THE BOAT WAS LONG AND NARROW, AND THUS ROLLED BADLY IN ROUGH WATER. IT DREW TOO MUCH WATER TO BE ABLE TO MANEUVER IN THE SHALLOW FLATS. HOWEVER, IT WAS USED UNTIL REPLACED BY THE "MORAVIAN II". (P227-228) "THIS NEW BOAT WAS DESIGNED AND BUILT BY ONE OF THE MISSIONARIES, MR SCHWALBE. THE BOAT WAS SIXTY-FOUR FEET LONG AND COST \$15,000. IT WAS USED UNTIL 1948 WHEN IT WAS SOLD. AT THIS TIME THE MISSION SECURED AN AIRPLANE AND IT WAS DECIDED A BOAT WAS NO LONGER NECESSARY. THE FIRST BOATS HAD BEEN USED TO MEET THE SUPPLY BOATS AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. LATER A CHANNEL WAS MARKED UP THE RIVER AND THE SUPPLY BOATS CAME RIGHT TO BETHEL." (P228)

7993 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01538 932935

STOR 1604054

MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKY," A PHOTO SHOWS A WINTER SCENE WITH A PLANE PARKED ON THE RIVER AT MCGRATH. ITS CAPTION STATES, "THE MAIN STREET OF MCGRATH, ALASKA, IN THE EARLY 1930'S. A LONG-TIME HUNTING AND TRAPPING CENTER, MCGRATH'S IMPORTANCE INCREASED WITH THE ADVENT OF THE AIRPLANE AS ITS MIDPOINT LOCATION BETWEEN ANCHORAGE AND FAIRBANKS MADE IT A REFUELING STOP. IN FACT, THE LITTLE TOWN HAD SO MUCH AIR TRAFFIC THE SAYING WAS THAT THE AIRSTRIP WAS BUILT ON TOP OF THE MAIN STREET TO ACCOMMODATE THE PILOTS WHO STOPPED IN DAILY." (P9) IN 1932, MCGEE AIRWAYS FLEW FUR BUYERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MCGRATH. PREVIOUS TO THE ARRIVAL OF THE AIRPLANE, MCGEE HAD BOUGHT AND SOLD FURS BY RIVERBOAT. (P37) PHOTO, SUMMER, "P.A.A. FAIRCHILD 71 ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT BETHEL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1890

WITH BEACHED RIVERBOATS IN BACKGROUND GRAPHICALLY CONTRASTS OLD AND NEW MODES OF TRANSPORTATION IN ALASKA." (P56-57) ABOUT 1935. IN 1932 ANTHONY J DIMOND CHARTERED A STAR AIR SERVICE FOR A POLITICAL JUNKET THROUGH ALASKA IN HIS CAMPAIGN FOR ALASKA'S DELEGATE TO CONGRESS. THE PLANE WAS EQUIPPED WITH PONTOONS AND LANDED AT MCGRATH. (P106).

- 7994 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01574 912
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A 1912 PAMPHLET, THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY SAYS THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE FOR AT LEAST 800 MILES, ABOUT 400 PROSPECTORS ARE WORKING IN THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY. (P13) THE COMPANY HAS 2 RIVER BOATS ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO HAS ESTABLISHED STORES AT GEORGETOWN AND TACOTNA. (P14)
- 7995 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01599 972
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW COMMUNITY,FISHING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN HIS ESSAY "THE ESKIMO (YUK) OF WESTERN ALASKA", WENDELL OSWALT SAYS, "NAPASKIAK, WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM BEFORE THE EARLY AMERICAN PERIOD, EXHIBITS PHYSICAL STABILITY RARE AMONG YUK SETTLEMENTS. THE PEOPLE DEPEND HEAVILY ON BLACKFISH, WHITEFISH AND ESPECIALLY SALMON FOR FOOD." COMMERCIAL FISHING IS ALSO PREVALENT. (P81) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.
- 7996 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01624 895
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST JOSEPH PIET, IN AN ACCOUNT OF CATHOLIC MISSION WORK, STATED THAT IN 1895. FATHER ROBAUT ESTABLISHED A MISSION ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P15)
- 7997 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01684 A 887939
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RIVER CHANNEL,TIDE,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,ROUTE,BUOY,PHOTO
 ABST "DAY SPRING ON THE KUSKOKWIM" BY ANNA BUXBAUM SCHWALBE IS THE STORY OF MORAVIAN MISSIONS IN ALASKA. ON MAY 28, 1887 BREAK UP OCCURRED ON THE KUSKOKWIM AT BETHEL. (P17) IN 1888 THE ICE LEFT THE KUSKOKWIM IN THE LATTER PART OF MAY. THE KILBUCKS TRAVELLED DOWN THE RIVER IN BIDARKAS TO AWAIT THE ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN BOAT WITH YEARLY SUPPLIES. A CAMP WAS MADE AT WAREHOUSE. BROTHER KILBUCK AND A NEW MEMBER FOR THE MISSION TRAVELLED FROM THE OCEAN BOAT TO WAREHOUSE IN BIDARKAS. THEY CARRIED MAIL AND A FEW THINGS. WEBER DESCRIBED THE JOURNEY AS DANGEROUS AND TRYING WITH GREAT MUD FLATS. (P22) IN JUNE 1889 MRS HENRY T BACHMAN, MISS DEXTERER ARRIVED IN BETHEL BY SCHCNER. (P25) THE BETHEL "STAR" WAS USED TO FREIGHT GOODS FROM THE OCEAN VESSELS UP THE KUSKOKWIM

TO BETHEL. (P42) IN 1893 THE "DORA" TRANSPORTED A STEAM SAWMILL TO BETHEL. (P46) "SEVERAL ATTEMPTS HAD BEEN MADE TO FACILITATE THE RECEIVING AND UNLOADING OF THE ANNUAL CONSIGNMENTS OF MISSION FREIGHT, ALTHOUGH THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WAS COURTEOUS IT COULD PROMISE NO ADDED HELP. MUCH VALUABLE TIME DURING THE BRIEF SUMMER WAS LOST WAITING FOR THE "DORA" TO CONVEY THE GOODS TO THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER AND OFTEN SEVERAL WEEKS MORE WERE CONSUMED IN GETTING THE FREIGHT TO BETHEL. SOMETIMES THE "STAR" MADE 4 TRIPS. THE COST OF LANDING THE GOODS, \$224.00 WAS THOUGHT TO BE EXCESSIVE." (P47) AFTER A SEVERE WINTER IN 1893-94 THE ICE DID NOT LEAVE THE KUSKOKWIM ENTIRELY UNTIL JUNE. (P47) AT BREAK UP ON MAY 31, 1894 THE ICE AND HIGH WATER CAUSED THE RIVER BANK TO WASH AWAY NEAR BETHEL. (P48) IN THE SUMMER OF 1893 THE SMALL SCHOONER THE "BERWICK" WAS TRAVELLING FROM BETHEL, AND A FEW MILES DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM THE VESSEL RAN AGROUND. BECAUSE OF EQUAL TIDES IT WAS 10 DAYS BEFORE THE VESSEL COULD PROCEED. (P56) IN 1896 MISS KING TRAVELLED FROM BETHEL TO CARMEL IN THE "SWAN". (P68) IN 1901 THE "SWAN" WAS STILL IN SERVICE FOR TRANSPORTING FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS FROM THE MOUTH TO BETHEL. IN 1903 A TWO-MASTED SCOW, A FLAT-BOTTOMED SAILING VESSEL WITH A CENTER BOARD, NAMED THE "JOSEPH H TRAEGER" WAS LAUNCHED AT CARMEL FOR USE ON THE KUSKOKWIM. "IT DREW 3 FEET, HAD A CAPACITY OF 30 TONS AND COST \$2200.00." (P91) THE "TRAEGER" RETURNED FROM BETHEL TO QUINHAGAK CARRYING 4000 FEET OF LUMBER FROM THE BETHEL SAWMILL. (P92) IN 1906 BROTHER ROCK ARRIVED AT BETHEL VIA THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE. A COLUMBIA RIVER BOAT, THE "WELCOME" WAS STEERED BY A HELM AND WAS EQUIPPED WITH A 12 HP ENGINE. "ALL DURING THE MONTHS OF OPEN WATER, JUNE, JULY, AUGUST, AND SEPTEMBER AND OFTEN THE FIRST WEEK OR TWO OF OCTOBER, THE "WELCOME" WITH THE "JOSEPH H TRAEGER" IN TOW, JOURNEYED UP AND DOWN THE RIVER AND COAST." (P112) "IT WAS NOT UNTIL ABOUT 1910 THAT A DEEP ENOUGH CHANNEL WAS FOUND AND MARKED WITH BUOYS FOR THE SHIPS FROM THE OUTSIDE TO PROCEED ALL OF THE WAY UP THE RIVER TO BETHEL.

7998 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 01684 B 887939

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BREAKUP, FREIGHT, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER
CHANNEL, TIDE, COMMUNITY, FORESTRY, ROUTE, BODY, PHOTO

ABST PRIOR TO THAT THE BETHEL TRADING COMPANIES SENT RIVER BARGES AND STERN WHEELERS DOWN TO THE BAY TO RECEIVE FREIGHT." (P112) "THE "TRAEGER" LOADED, THE SMALL TUG, "WELCOME", TOOK THE QUINHAGAK FREIGHT ASHORE. RETURNING TO THE SCHOONER, SHE RELOADED, AND TUGGING AND CHUGGING BEGAN THE JOURNEY TO BETHEL. IF THERE HAPPENED TO BE FAIR WIND THE SAILS OF THE TRAEGER WERE SET TO HELP. BEING FLAT-BOTTOMED SHE COULD REST ON THE SAND SHOULD THE TIDE RUN OUT BEFORE THEY NAVIGATED SOME OF THE SHALLOWER CHANNELS. THE SQUARE NOSE OF THE SCOW MADE HARD WORK FOR THE SMALL ENGINE IN THE TUG BOAT. CAREFUL WATCHING AND SPEEDY ACTION WERE NECESSARY SHOULD TOW LINES BREAK. EVEN THOUGH ADVANTAGE WAS TAKEN OF EVERY TIDE, THE SCOW AND "WELCOME" SELDOM MADE THE 100 MILE JOURNEY TO BETHEL IN LESS THAN 2 DAYS." (P113) "MORAVIAN I" WAS PUT TO USE IN 1912. BUILT BY THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY IT WAS A THIN SCREW GASOLINE-POWERED LAUNCH 45 FEET LONG. THIS BOAT COST OVER \$4000 AND ALTHOUGH IT WAS FASTER THAN THE "WELCOME" THE BOAT DREW MORE WATER AND HAD A KEEL WHICH MADE IT BAD FOR NAVIGATION ON THE FLATS. (P113) IN 1924 A NEW BOAT WAS BUILT BY BROTHER FRED SCHWALBE. THIS BOAT HAD A COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW DRAFT AND WAS ALMOST FLAT BOTTOMED FOR NAVIGATION IN THE FLATS. "MORAVIAN II" WAS JUST OVER 64 FEET LONG AND COULD CARRY 75 TONS EVEN THOUGH SHE WAS REGISTERED TO CARRY LESS. A 60 HP FAIRBANKS HORSE CRUDE OIL ENGINE WAS INSTALLED. (P164) THE MAIDEN VOYAGE FROM BETHEL TO QUINHAGAK WAS MADE ON JULY 19, 1924. THAT SUMMER SHE MADE 8 ROUND TRIPS, CARRYING PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT. (P165) WHEN CONSTRUCTION OF A SCHOOL WAS BEGUN AT QUIGLUK SUPPLIES WERE FREIGHTED UP FROM BETHEL BY THE "MORAVIAN II". (P167) DR S H GAPP TRAVELLED BY SMALL BOAT UP RIVER AND ON THE "MORAVIAN II" TO STATIONS DOWN RIVER DURING THE SUMMER OF 1926. (P173) "THE GOOD SHIP MORAVIAN WAS KEPT BUSY EACH SUMMER. SHE WAS THE PILOT BOAT FOR THE SEATTLE STEAMERS, SHE CARRIED THE MISSION FREIGHT TO THE DIFFERENT STATIONS AND, WITH THE ADDITION OF SEVERAL GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS IN THE VALLEY, SHE WAS COMMISSIONED TO HANDLE THE BUILDING MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES AS WELL AS THE TEACHERS AND CARPENTERS." (P175) OPPOSITE PAGE 177 ARE TWO PHOTOS: THE LAUNCHING OF THE HULL, JUNE 1924; AND THE COMPLETED BOAT READY TO GO DOWN RIVER AFTER THE SPRING BREAKUP. "UP THE KUSKOKWIM AT MCGRATH, THE ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION COMPANY ASCERTAINED THE PROBABLE DATE OF THE ARRIVAL OF THE CARGO SHIP. THE STERN WHEELED RIVER BOATS THE "TANA", THE "CANGLEY", OR THE "LAVELLE YOUNG", ONE OR MORE OF THESE, MADE READY TO COME TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1892

BETHEL TO MEET THE BIG SHIP. EXCITEMENT RAN HIGH AT SEEING THE WHITE SMOKE OF ONE OF THESE UPRIVER STEAMERS ABOVE THE TREES TO THE EAST OF BETHEL AND THEN COMING AROUND THE BEND OF THE RIVER. WHEN SHE APPEARED PUSHING HER FREIGHT BARGES WE STOOD OUT OF DOORS WATCHING TO SEE THE VAPOR FROM THE STEAM WHISTLE." (P191)

7999 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01684 C 887939
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FREIGHT,ECONOMY,WATER LEVEL,RIVER
 CHANNEL,TIDE,COMMUNITY,FORESTRY,ROUTE,BUOY,PHOTO
 ABST THE UNDER MINING AND CARRYING AWAY OF THE RIVER BANK AT BETHEL DURING THE SUMMER OF 1939 CAUSED DIFFICULT AND COSTLY WORK TO MOVE BUILDINGS. (P213) "THE CURRENT OF THE RIVER SEEMED NOT TO BE CONTENT TO CARRY AWAY THE WATER-FRONT OF THE MISSION. IT HARASSED THE ENTIRE TOWN, MAKING IT NECESSARY TO MOVE MANY BUILDINGS WITH FRANTIC HASTE." (P214)

8000 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01742 944
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,MINING,COMMUNITY,RIVER,ECONOMY
 ABST IN HIS 1944 REPORT ON PROSPECTING, TERRITORIAL OFFICIAL R L STEWART SAYS, "DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS REACH BETHEL ON THE LOWER RIVER, AND TRANSPORTATION BY RIVER STEAKER IS AVAILABLE TO MCGRATH." (P17) "CINNABAR LODES HAVE LONG BEEN KNOWN IN THE VICINITY OF THE OLD VILLAGE OF KOLMAKOPE, NEAR SLEITHMUT...SMALL INTERMITTENT OPERATIONS ON THE LODES NEAR SLEITHMUT HAVE BEEN CARRIED ON FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS, AND THE FEW FLASHS OF MERCURY PRODUCED HAVE BEEN SOLD TO LOCAL PLACER MINERS. SINCE THE WAR BOTH THE SLEITHMUT AND CROOKED CREEK DEPOSITS HAVE BEEN WORKED ON A LARGER SCALE THAT RESULTED IN SUBSTANTIAL PRODUCTION." (P18)

8001 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01749 911
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER
 ABST HUDSON STUCK WANTED TO VISIT IDITAROD CITY DURING THE WINTER OF 1910-11 SO HE TRAVELLED WITH DOGS FROM TANANA TO LAKE MINCHUMINA THEN OVER THE DIVIDE BETWEEN LAKE TSORMINA AND LAKE SISHWYMINA AND INTO THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN. HE PLANNED TO FOLLOW THE MAIN VALLEY OF THE KUSKOKWIM UNTIL THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TAKOTNA JUST BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE MAIN NORTH AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AT TALIDA VILLAGE (TELIDA) THEY STAYED IN AN EMPTY CABIN. (P309) AT OR NEAR THE JUNCTION OF THE FORKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM WAS A ROAD HOUSE WITH A GOVERNMENT STAKED TRAIL FROM THE IDITAROD TO THE SUSHITNA PASSING CLOSE TO THIS POINT. (P313) AT NICOLI'S VILLAGE WAS THE ROADHOUSE. THE VILLAGE WAS A SMALL PLACE SITUATED ON THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM "ABOUT 40 RIVER MI ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE FORKS" (P322) "THUS FAR THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE FOR VESSELS OF LIGHT DRAUGHT, AND A SMALL STERNWHEEL STEAMBOAT LAYWINTERING ON THE BANK". (P323)

8002 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01750 917
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1893

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY

ABST BETWEEN HOLY CROSS AND RUSSIAN MISSION THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM REACH A POINT, PIMUTE, WHERE NO MORE THAN 30 MILES SEPARATE THEM. "LOW LYING LANDS, WITH LAKES AND STREAMS NEARLY ALL THE WAY, AFFORD AN EASY PASSAGE FROM THE ONE GREAT RIVER TO THE OTHER IN ABOUT... SIXTY MILES." THIS IS THE PIMUTE PORTAGE, WHICH HAS BEEN IN COMMON USE SINCE RUSSIAN DAYS... THE RUSSIAN HAD A KUSKOKWIM POST CALLED REDOUBT KOLMAKOF SKY. (P193) NOTE: DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

8003 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01785 914

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW COMMUNITY, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT

ABST C R TUTTLE STATES THAT THE KUSKOKWIM IS NAVIGABLE TO THE FORKS, FIFTY MILES ABOVE THE TAKOTNA RIVER. THE KUSKOKWIM IS NOT SO WELL SERVED BY COMMERCIAL BOAT. "SMALL STEAMERS REACH BETHEL, AND A FEW RIVER STEAMERS DISTRIBUTE FREIGHT TO RIVER POINTS NEAREST THE CAMPS, WHENCE THEY ARE HAULED, USUALLY DURING THE WINTER SEASON." (P140) THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY HAS TWO RIVERBOATS ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND TWO STORES: GEORGETOWN, 242 MILES ABOVE BETHEL AND TAKOTNA 529 MILES ABOVE BETHEL." (P239) THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM TOGETHER PROVIDE FIVE THOUSAND MILES OF NAVIGABLE WATERS. (P138)

8004 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01792 00001 A 829959

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER, FLOOD, PHOTO, FREIGHT, MAP

ABST THE U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, IN THEIR "INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS" 1959 STATE THAT THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINS ABOUT 50,000 SQUARE MILES. (P6) THE KUSKOKWIM ABOVE BETHEL GENERALLY OPENS UP DURING THE LATER PART OF MAY. (P13) RIGHT BANK TRIBUTARIES ARE SMALL, THE PRINCIPAL TRIBUTARIES ENTER FROM THE LEFT, OR SOUTHEAST. SOURCE OF THESE TRIBUTARIES LIE IN LARGE GLACIERS ON THE NORTHWESTERLY SLOPES OF THE ALASKA RANGE. THEY GENERALLY FLOW NORTHWEST TO THE KUSKOKWIM. THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HAS A FLAT GRADIENT OF LESS THAN A FOOT PER MILE. (P24) THE KUSKOKWIM CARRIES VERY LITTLE SUSPENDED LOAD. (P31) DURING FLOOD STAGES THE KUSKOKWIM CARRIES CONSIDERABLE SILT IN SUSPENSION. HOWEVER, OBSERVED MAINSTREAM SEDIMENT QUANTITIES ARE COMPARATIVELY SMALL. QUANTITATIVE ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN AT VARIOUS PLACES TIMES AND STAGES HAVE YIELDED RESULTS IN STRIKING CONTRAST WITH APPEARANCE. (P30-31) IN 1829 A SMALL EXPEDITION LED BY LIEUTENANT VASILIEF OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE HOLITNA CONFLUENCE. (P34) IN 1832 ALEXANDER KOLMAKOF AND LUKEEN FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE AS VASILIEF. THEY ESTABLISHED A POST ABOUT 100 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA RIVER. (P34) EACH SUMMER THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY SCHEDULES SEVERAL TRIPS FROM SEATTLE TO BETHEL. AT BETHEL CARGO IS UNLOADED AT A TEMPORARY DOCKING FACILITY OPPOSITE THE TOWN AND IS LIGHTERED ACROSS THE RIVER. (P43) IN RECENT YEARS A 14,000 BARREL BARGE TOWED BY SEA-GOING TUG HAS MADE MORE THAN A DOZEN TRIPS EACH SEASON, INTO A TANK FARM AT BETHEL. "OTHER PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE SHIPPED TO BETHEL VIA ALASKA STEAMSHIP COMPANY AND OCCASIONALLY ON OTHER VESSELS... FROM BETHEL CARGO IS BARGED UP THE KUSKOKWIM... UPSTREAM MOVEMENTS BY SEVERAL OPERATORS EXTEND AS FAR AS MCGRATH AND MEDFRA... OF THE CARGO HANDLED AT BETHEL IN 1957, ABOUT 15,000 TONS WERE DESTINED FOR OTHER POINTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM." (P43) CRAFT ADAPTED FOR INLAND WATERWAYS PLY THE KUSKOKWIM.

8005 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01792 00001 B 829959

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1894

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER,FLOOD,PHOTO,FREIGHT,MAP

ABST ON THE LOWER RIVER BARGES OF UP TO SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS AND DRAWING 13 FEET OF WATER FULLY LOADED ARE USED. BUT MOST OF THE BARGES RANGE FROM A FEW TONS UP TO 275 AND DRAW 3 1/2 TO 4 FEET OF WATER. MOST OF THE TOW BOATS DISPLACE ABOUT 50 TO 100 TONS AND DRAW FROM 2 1/2 TO 5 1/2 FEET OF WATER. NORMAL DEPTH OF WATER ACCOMMODATES ABOUT A 6 FEET DRAFT. (P44) BETHEL IS CONSIDERED THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR DEEP DRAFT VESSELS. DEPTHS OF DEEP-SEA WATERWAYS HAVE NOT BEEN DETERRENT IN DEVELOPEMENT TRAFFIC TO DATE. SMALL POPULATION HAS NOT GENERATED SUFFICIENT TONNAGE TO WARRANT USE OF LARGER DEEP DRAFT VESSELS. (P82) WITHIN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BELOW BETHEL ARE 3 TROUBLESOME BARS: OSCARVILLE BAR, SOUTH FOWLER CROSSING, AND SOUTH CROSSING, 7, 25, AND 28 MILES DOWNSTREAM RESPECTIVELY. WATER DEPTHS OVER THESE BARS ARE 14-17 FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. A DIURNAL TIDAL RANGE OF ABOUT 3 1/2 FEET ALLOWS VESSELS OF ABOUT 18 FEET DRAFT TO REACH BETHEL. CARGO SHIPS USUALLY WAIT FOR HIGHER TIDE TO MAKE BAR CROSSINGS. (P82) RIVERBOATS ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM ABOUT 400 MILES TO MCGRATH TO SUPPLY COMMUNITIES ENROUTE. AT TIMES OF EXTREME LOW FLOWS, THE DEPTH OF WATER HAS BEEN REDUCED TO ONLY 2 1/2 FEET AT A POINT 16 MILES ABOVE STONY RIVER NEAR MILE 340. PRACTICALLY ALL THE CONTROLLING DEPTHS ON THE KUSKOKWIM ARE WITHIN THE STRETCH OF RIVER ABOVE MILE 330 TO 465. DEPTHS ARE USUALLY SUFFICIENT FOR SHALLOW-DRAFT VESSELS TO REACH MOST POPULATION CENTERS. (P84) FLOODS IN THE EXTENSIVE LOWLANDS BORDERING THE DRAINAGES OF THE KUSKOKWIM MAY BE CLASSED AS AN ANNUAL OCCURRENCE. HIGH WATER STAGES ACCOMPANY MELTING IN LATE MAY OR EARLY JUNE. (P84) THE CONTROLLING DEPTH BELOW BETHEL AT OSCARVILLE BAR, ABOUT 7 MILES DOWNSTREAM, IS ABOUT 14 FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER. (P100) AT PRESENT ABOUT 10 RIVER BOATS AND MOTOR VESSELS FROM 50 TO 125 FEET IN LENGTH WITH 20 BARGES VARYING IN LENGTH FROM 50 TO 150 FEET AND FROM 35 TO 286 TONS IN CAPACITY OPERATE FROM BETHEL IN SUMMER.

8006 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01792 00001 C 829959

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER GEOLOGY,EXPEDITION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,RIVER,FLOOD,PHOTO,FREIGHT,MAP

ABST ALL TRANSSHIP CARGO FROM BETHEL TO POINTS ON THE RIVER. (P102) MCGRATH "IS CONSIDERED THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER". (P105-106) RIVER CRAFT RUNNING UPSTREAM FROM BETHEL MAKE STOPS AT ANIAK. (P118) A MAP, "FOREST RESOURCES" IS INCLUDED. THE MAP LOCATES MILL SITES ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND GIVES APPROXIMATE AVERAGE ANNUAL PRODUCTION. (PLATE 27) ON P 43A IS A PHOTO OF "LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER WITH TUG AND BARGE". THE CAPTION ADDS "GREAT AMOUNTS OF FINE SILTS MAKE THE WATER BROWN AND SOUPY IN APPEARANCE". A CHART OF "DAILY DISCHARGE HYDROGRAPHS" AT CROOKED CREEK IS PART OF THE REPORT. (PLATE 23) MERCURY IS MINED IN THE SLEETMUTE AREA ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P145) THE "ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION COMPANY" IS PRINCIPAL CARRIER ON THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM. IT OPERATES TUG AND BARGE SERVICE BETWEEN ALL POINTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND CONNECTS WITH OCEAN VESSELS AT BETHEL. SERVICE ON THE UPPER RIVER IS ALSO PROVIDED BY TWO PRIVATELY OWNED TUGS AND BARGES STATIONED AT MCGRATH AND CROOKED CREEK. NORMAL CARGO MOVING UP AND DOWN RIVER BETWEEN BETHEL AND MCGRATH AMOUNTS TO ABOUT 12,000 TONS. TONNAGES INTO AND ABOUT MCGRATH AMOUNT TO APPROXIMATELY 2000 ANNUALLY. OUTGOING SHIPMENTS CONSIST PRINCIPALLY OF LUMBER. (P107-108)

8007 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01792 00002 964

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1895

KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE

ABST DOCUMENT IS A CONGRESSIONAL REPRINT, 88TH CONGRESS, 2D SESSION, HOUSE DOCUMENT NUMBER 218 OF THE "U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7. YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS ALASKA", 1964. AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM IS ESTIMATED TO BE 60,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P4)

8008 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01823 A 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, MAP, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN SUMMER OF 1898, SPURR'S U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY REACHED THIS RIVER BY WAY OF WHAT IS CURRENTLY KNOWN AS THE SOUTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM, IN CANOES. BELOW THE JUNCTION (OF EAST AND SOUTH FORKS), "THE CURRENT WAS STILL SLACK AND COURSE OF RIVER WAS EXTREMELY TORTUOUS AS IT MEANDERED THROUGH A BROAD FLAT MADE UP OF FINELY STRATIFIED SILTS" BY SPURR. (P52) THERE WERE 2 INDIAN CAMPS 40 OR 50 MI. APART WITH VERY FEW INHABITANTS. (P52) ON AUG. 1, REACHED OLD DESERTED TRADING POST KNOWN AS VINASALE. FOR SEVERAL DAYS AFTER PASSING VINASALE, AVERAGED 50 MILES A DAY DOWNSTREAM. (P52) ON AUG. 2, "LEFT THE BROAD FLATS OF THE UPPER RIVER AND ENTERED A DEFINITE VALLEY LYING BETWEEN PICTURESQUE TIMBERED MOUNTAINS. THE RIVER CONTINUED TO RUN THROUGH THESE MOUNTAINS FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES" BY SPURR. (P52) TWO DAYS INTO MOUNTAINS THE RIVER FLOWED PAST HIGH, PERPENDICULAR, ROCKY BLUFFS. (P52) KUSKOKWIM IS MUDDY. (P53) ON AUG. 6 REACHED OLD DESERTED RUSSIAN POST OF KOLMAKOF. ON AUG. 7 REACHED OKNAGAMUT VILLAGE WHERE SEVERAL HUNDRED ESKIMOS LIVED. AFTER KOLMAKOF, RIVER FLOWED THROUGH FLAT TERRAIN, VERY SPARSELY TIMBERED. THE CHANNEL BROADENED TO AS MUCH AS 9 MI. IN PLACES, WITH MANY LARGE ISLANDS. RIVER ENTERED SWAMPY TUNDRA REGION AND ESKIMO VILLAGES BECAME MORE NUMEROUS. (P53) ON AUG. 10 REACHED ESKIMO VILLAGE OF NENTRELEGAMUT (BETHEL) WHICH HAD TRADING POST AND MORAVIAN MISSION. MESSRS. HARRELL, MADISON AND HINCKLEY WERE SENT SHORT DISTANCE BACK UP RIVER TO PORTAGE TO YUKON. BELOW NENTRELEGAMUT THE RIVER IS AFFECTED BY SEA, AND GROWS VERY LARGE. THE SHORES ARE BARREN, SWAMPY AND FLAT. TRAVELED FROM MEMIRELEGAMUT TO MOUTH OF RIVER AND THE VILLAGE KHINHAGAMUT FROM AUG. 19 TO 25 SLOW PROGRESS DUE TO EXTREME WIDTH AND SHALLOWS, HIGH TIDES AND FLAT BOTTOM. (P54) SPRUCE GROWTH ALONG RIVER CONTINUES FROM UPPER VALLEYS TO BELOW KOLMAKOF, BUT SOON DISAPPEARS WITHIN A FEW MILES AND LAND IS TUNDRA. (P68) FROM HERE SPRUCE DISAPPEARS ALONG RIVER TO RIVER MOUTH, THE RIVER AND THE FLATS BORDERING IT HAVE FREQUENT GROVES OF POPLAR ALTHOUGH FARTHER AWAY FROM RIVER IS TUNDRA. (P68) FROM JUNCTION OF FORKS (EAST AND SOUTH) TO VINASALE, RIVER FLOWS THROUGH BROAD, FLAT REGION BANKS ARE SILT, RIVER IS SLUGGISH AND MEANDERING. BETWEEN VINASALE AND KOLMAKOF THE RIVER CUTS THROUGH MOUNTAINS IN A CONTINUOUS WELL-CUT VALLEY. (P69)

8009 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01823 B 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, MAP, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, HUNTING, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST SHORTLY BELOW KOLMAKOF THE RIVER RUNS THROUGH FLAT TUNDRA. (P69&70) "BELOW BETHEL, OR NENTRELEGAMUT," THE RIVER BROADENS INTO VERITABLE SEA WITH ISLANDS AND MANY CHANNELS AND HAS TIDAL INFLUENCE. (P70) WHERE THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS THERE ARE NATIVE HUNTING CAMPS. ESKIMOS ARE COMPARATIVELY NUMEROUS ON LOWER RIVER WHERE FISH ARE ABUNDANT AND THEREFORE THEIR FISHING IS EASY. (P71) UPPER KUSKOKWIM INDIANS USE LONG BIRCH CANOES. (P72) BELOW KOLMAKOF IS ESKIMO COUNTRY AND THERE ARE NUMEROUS VILLAGES WHICH OFTEN CONTAIN SEVERAL 100 INHABITANTS. (P73) SPURR WRITES THAT IN 1832, A RUSSIAN CREOLE NAMED LUKEEN WENT WITH A PARTY OF NATIVES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE HULIKNUK (ALSO CALLED HULITNAK OR CHULITNA) RIVER FOR 50 MI. AND BUILT SEVERAL LOG HOUSES WHICH WAS CALLED LUKEEN'S FORT. IN 1835 GLASUNOFF EXPLORED MOUTH OF RIVER AND THEN HAD SUPPLIES TAKEN UP THE RIVER TO THE POST. IN 1836 KOLMAKOFF ASCENDED LOWER RIVER IN BIDARKIES. IN 1841, KOLMAKOF WENT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1896

UP RIVER TO WHERE LUKEEN'S FORT HAD BEEN BEFORE DESTROYED BY FIRE, AND BUILT POST CALLED KOLMAKOFF. THE RUSSIAN GARRISON LASTED THERE UNTIL 1866 AND AFTER THAT THE POST SERVED ONLY AS INDIAN TRADING POST. SUPPLIES WERE CARRIED TO KOLMAKOFF FROM THE YUKON BY THE WATER ROUTE BETWEEN THE 2 RIVERS. (P94) SPURR'S PARTY FOUND A TRADING POST AT VINASALE, UNDER THE CONTROL OF TRADERS AT BETHEL AND KOLMAKOFF, OPERATING ONLY PART OF YEAR WHEN SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT UP BY BOAT IN THE SUMMER FROM THE LOWER RIVER AND TRADED FOR FURS. (P95) SPURR WROTE ON PAGE 96 THAT "THE KUSKOKWIM BELOW THE TORRENTIAL PORTION IS WIDE AND COMPARATIVELY SLUGGISH, AND IS PERHAPS THE BEST RIVER FOR STEAMBOATING IN ALASKA, WITH THE POSSIBLE EXCEPTION OF THE YUKON. CERTAINLY STEAMBOATS OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE CAN ASCEND THE RIVER NEARLY 600 MILES AND COULD THUS COMMUNICATE DIRECTLY WITH THE OVERLAND ROUTE." SPURR REPORTED THAT IN "ABOUT 1889 THE FAMOUS ALASKAN PIONEER, FRANK DENSMORE PASSED FROM THE TANANA TO THE KUSKOKWIM WITH A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS, AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON PORTAGE." (P95) SPURR REPORTED THAT IN 1899 AL KING, A PIONEER PROSPECTOR MADE THE SAME TRIP AS DENSMORE AND THAT "AFTERWARDS, JOE GOLDSMITH CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON AT THE RUSSIAN MISSION AND ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES". (P95)

8010 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01823 C 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,MAP

ABST SPURR DESCRIBES THE GEOLOGY ALONG RIVER IN GREAT DETAIL. BEFORE VERY LONG BELOW THE JUNCTION OF THE KUSKOKWIM (WHICH MEANS THE S FORK OF KUSKOKWIM) WITH THE EAST FORK (WHICH MEANS MAIN KUSKOKWIM) THE STREAM CUTS THE ROCKS OF THE HILLS ON THE RIGHT (NORTH) SIDE BUT LEFT SIDE REMAINS PERFECTLY LEVEL BANKS OF SILT, RARELY REACHING OVER 10 OR 15 FT, FOR NEARLY HALF THE DISTANCE FROM THIS JUNCTION TO THE JUNCTION OF TACHATNA RIVER (TODAY THE TAKOTNA RIVER). DRIFTWOOD WAS FOUND 8 FT ABOVE THE WATER SHOWING FLOOD LEVEL WATER LINE. (P122) "A SHORT DISTANCE BELOW THE CAMP OF JULY 29 (SEE MAP 7) THE RIVER CUTS A BLUFF OF FINE YELLOW SILT 100 OR 150 FT. HIGH." (P122) AT FOOT OF THE BLUFF IS THICK LAYER OF PEAT. BETWEEN THESE BLUFFS AND THE HIGH BLUFFS ON UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER, THE SILT BANKS ARE AT MOST 20 FT. ABOVE THE RIVER. (P122) FROM TWO MILES BELOW THESE SILT BLUFFS (DESCRIBED ON P 122) TO JUNCTION OF TACHATNA (TAKOTNA) RIVER, THE RIVER FREQUENTLY CUTS THE LIMESTONE HILLS ON ITS RIGHT (NORTH) BANK. ALONG THIS SAME STRETCH, THE LEFT BANK IS ENTIRELY OF LOW SILT. (P123) ALONG RIVER BETWEEN MOUTH OF TACHATNA AND HOLIKNUK (HOLITNA) RIVERS, THERE ARE LOW BANKS OF 10 TO 20 FT. OF ALTERNATING LAYERS OF FINE SILT AND VEGETABLE MATTER, SILT BANKS FROM 60 TO 150 FT. HIGH AND NUMEROUS OUTCROPS OF LIMESTONE. (P124) BEGINNING WITH JUNCTION OF HOLIKNUK RIVER TO JUST ABOVE JUNCTION WITH YUKONILUK RIVER (JUNGJUK CREEK) THE RIVER VALLEY IS NARROW ABOVE RIVER, ROCK BLUFFS RISE 500 TO 600 FT. TO BROAD UPLAND PLATEAU. (P126) "SOME 12 OR 15 MILES BELOW THE CAMP OF AUG. 4 (SEE MAP), JUST ABOVE THE SHARP, SLIGHT TURN TO THE NORTH, IS FOUND A LOCAL DEPOSIT OF SILT WHICH RISES IN BANKS FROM 20 TO 50 FT ABOVE THE RIVER. ABOUT 10 MILES FARTHER, DIRECTLY WEST OF THIS LOCALITY AND ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE LOOP, WHERE THE RIVER RUNS TOWARDS THE SOUTH, ARE FOUND BANKS OF CLAY AND SILT 40 TO 80 FT HIGH, FOR A DISTANCE OF ONE MILE. FARTHER DOWN THE RIVER THE HIGH BLUFFS GIVE WAY TO LOWBANKS OF PEAT AND FOUL-SMELLING MUCK NOT MORE THAN 10 FT. ABOVE THE WATER. STILL FARTHER WHERE THE VALLEY WIDENS, THE BANKS OF THE STREAM ARE USUALLY COMPOSED OF SILT ON ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER. BELOW THE YUKONILUK RIVER ARE, FOR SEVERAL MILES ON THE RIGHT BANK CONTINUOUS BLUFFS OF SILT 20 FT HIGH, CONTAINING LAYERS OF PEAT; THESE BANKS ARE COVERED WITH SMALL TIMBER." (P127)

8011 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01823 D 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,MAP

ABST JUST BELOW HOLIKNUK RIVER IS OUTCROP OF LIMESTONE ON LEFT (SOUTH) (P127) ON THE RIGHT BANK OF RIVER FOR SOME DISTANCE ABOVE KOLMAKOF, LIMESTONES AND SHALE OUTCROPS IN A NUMBER OF PLACES. IN SOME PLACES IN 500 OR 600 FT. PERPENDICULAR BLUFFS. (P128) BELOW KOLMAKOF, THE RIVER CUTS THE RIGHT (NORTH) BANK CONTINUOUSLY AND LEFT BANKS, 15 OR 20 FT ABOVE WATER, GIVE EVIDENCE OF BEING FLOODED IN SPRING. (P128&129) IN THE VICINITY OF OKNAGAMUT, WHERE THE RIVER APPROACHES NEAREST THE MOUNTAINS, THE BANK IS BLUFF OF SILTS 40 FT. HIGH WITH GRAVEL. (P129) ABOUT 3 MI. BELOW KOLMAKOF THE RIGHT BANK OF RIVER IS BLUFF MADE UP PRIMARILY OF ANDESITE, THEN MAINLY OF ARKOSES AND SHALES AS IT EXTENDS FOR 14 MILES DOWN RIVER ALONG RIGHT BANK. (P129) HALF A MILE BELOW THIS ROCK BLUFF ON RIGHT BANK IS STEEP, 40 FT. BANK OF HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED GRAVELS. FROM THIS POINT FOR ABOUT 10 MI. DOWN RIVER, THERE ARE LOW BANKS ON BOTH SIDES. (P130) ABOUT 10 MI. BELOW THEIR CAMP OF AUG. 6 (SEE MAP), "THE RIVER, AFTER WINDING FOR A NUMBER OF MILES WITH LOW BANKS ON BOTH SIDES, AGAIN CUTS ROCKS ON THE RIGHT BANK, WHICH ARE AT FIRST MASSIVE BASALT OR DIABASE-PORPHYRY; ABOVE THIS OUTCROP THE RIVER CUTS FOR A 1/4 OF A MILE, HORIZONTALLY STRATIFIED GRAY SILTS, WHICH OVERLAP AND REST UPON THE PORPHYRY. THE BLUFF CONTINUES DOWN THE RIVER FOR 4 OR 5 MILES; FOR ABOUT 3 MILES IT IS SOLID IGNEOUS ROCK, AND THE BEGINS TO HAVE A FINE STRATIFIED APPEARANCE. ALTERNATING LAYERS OF COARSE AND FINE FELDSPATHIC TUFF AND OF SHALY BEDS. FROM THE POINT LAST MENTIONED NEARLY TO KALCHAGAMUT THERE ARE NO MORE OUTCROPS. THE BANKS OF THE RIVER ARE OF RECENT SILTS AND GRAVELS" (P131) FROM KALCHAGAMUT TO KUSKOKWIM BAY THERE ARE NO ROCK OUTCROPS AND BANKS ARE NOT MORE THAN 10 FEET ABOVE RIVER AND GENERALLY SILT. ABUNDANT DRIFTWOOD ON TOPS OF BANKS INDICATES SPRING FLOOD CONDITIONS. ABOUT 10 MILES BELOW CAMP OF AUG. 8 (SEE MAP) THERE IS A 50 FT HIGH BLUFF ON NORTH BANK THAT IS COMPOSED OF SAND, SILT, CLAY AND ORGANIC MATTER. ANOTHER 50 FT. BLUFF IS FOUND ON NORTH BANK JUST ABOVE KAMEGLIMUT (KAMEGLI) BUT IT IS CLEAN SILT. AT BETHEL THE BANKS ARE BARELY 10 FT. ABOVE HIGH WATER AND SURROUNDING AREA IS TUNDRA. (P131)

8012 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01823 E 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, TIDE, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, MAP

ABST THE RIVER IS ACTIVELY CUTTING ITS BANKS AND SHIFTING ITS CHANNEL THROUGH THE TUNDRA AROUND BETHEL. IN PLACES THE RIVER IS 8 OR 9 MILES WIDE AS IT SPLITS UP AND SURROUNDS LARGE ISLANDS. CONSIDERABLE GROVES OF WILLOW, COTTONWOOD AND SPRUCE GROW ON OLD BANKS. (P131) TIDAL VARIATION AT BETHEL IS MAXIMUM OF 3 OR 4 FT. WHILE AT KHINHAGAMUT (QUINHAGAT) IT IS 50 OR 60 FT. BELOW BETHEL RIVER RUNS THROUGH TUNDRA AND HAS CLAY BANKS, GENERALLY 2 OR 3 FT. ABOVE RIVER BUT OCCASIONALLY 20 FT HIGH. (P133) "AT THE MOUTH OF THE CHAGAVENAPUK RIVER, WHERE THE GRAVELS CONTAIN MANY COLORS OF FINE GOLD" (P260) "IN THE REGION BELOW KOLMAKOF, IT IS REPORTED BY TRADERS THAT GOLD OCCURS IN SMALL QUANTITY". (P261) SEE MAP

8013 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 01844 950

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT THE RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A BROAD ALLUVIUM-FILLED VALLEY ABOVE MCGRATH. FROM MCGRATH TO ANIAK IT FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW ROCK GORGE, BUT BELOW ANIAK IT FLOWS ACROSS A VAST SOGGY DELTA FORMED IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. (P28) MCGRATH IS SITUATED ON A LOW SLIP-OFF SLOPE OF THE RIVER ON THE SOUTHEAST FLANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS. (P28) ANIAK, WHICH LIES ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 135 MILES FROM THE MOUTH, IS SERVED BY RIVERBOATS IN THE SUMMER. (P29) BETHEL, WHICH LIES ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM, 50 MILES FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER ON KUSKOKWIM BAY, IS AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR OCEAN-GOING VESSELS AND IS A POINT OF TRANSSHIPMENT FOR GOODS DESTINED UPRIVER. SUBSISTENCE IS GAINED BY WORK IN THE CANNERIES IN THE SUMMER, FISHING AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1898

TRAPPING. (P29) THE RESIDENTS USE RIVER WATER OR RIVER ICE PURCHASED FROM A PRIVATE SUPPLIER FOR THEIR SOURCE OF WATER. THE LARGER PURCHASERS PAY ABOUT \$5.00 PER 1,000 GAL IN ADDITION, THE HOSPITAL HAS A PIPELINE FROM THE RIVER. (P30) NO DATE IS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

8014 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01860 949
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST U. S. G. S. CIRCULAR 279, 1949. ACCESS TO THE NIXON FORK MINES IS BY BOAT OR AIRPLANE FROM MCGRATH TO MEDFRA, THEN FROM MEDFRA TO THE MINES BY TRUCK. (P10)

8015 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01866 952
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
 ABST RECONNAISSANCE FOR RADIO ACTIVE DEPOSITS IN THE LOWER YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION, AK. 1952. U.S.G.S. CIRC. 328. 10PP. IN THIS PUBLICATION IT IS STATED THAT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR SHALLOW-DRAFT BOATS, TUGS, AND BARGES THAT BRING MOST OF THE HEAVY FREIGHT UP RIVER FROM BETHEL, 100 MI SOUTHWEST OF ANIAK.

8016 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, LAKE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS INCISED 50-200 FT BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE LOWLAND. THE SOUTHWEST PART OF TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLAND IS DRAINED BY KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P29) THE RIVER CROSS THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS IN A 100 TO 400 FT DEEP GORGE INCISED IN A VALLEY ABOUT 1000 FT DEEP AND 2-8 MI WIDE. THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS ARE DRAINED BY MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS AND THESE TRIBUTARIES ARE FAST AND MEANDERING. THERE ARE A FEW OXBOW AND THAW LAKES IN THE VALLEYS OF THE MOUNTAINS.

8017 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A RIDGE OF HIGH MOUNTAINS SEPARATES THE INNOKO STREAMS, GAINS CREEK AND THE DEETNA RIVER, FROM THE KUSKOKWIM STREAMS. THERE IS A PORTAGE OF ABOUT 7 MILES FROM THE HEAD OF THE INNOKO NORTH OF JAMES CREEK TO THE KUSKOKWIM. IN 1907, DISCOVERIES OF GOLD HAD BEEN REPORTED IN THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN, AND THOROUGH PROSPECTING WAS EXPECTED. (P48-49)

8018 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02135 908

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1899

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST KUSKOKWIM IS THE SECOND LARGEST AND SECOND BEST STEAMBOATING RIVER IN ALASKA. LARGE STEAMBOATS CAN ASCEND IT FOR ABOUT 633 MILES. (P247) THE RIVER HAS NOT BEEN USED EXTENSIVELY AS A ROUTE FOR TRANSPORTING SUPPLIES BECAUSE THE AREA IT DRAINS HAS NOT BEEN WIDELY PROSPECTED. ALSO ITS ESTUARY WAS DEEMED HAZARDOUS FOR OCEAN VESSELS. HOWEVER WHEN ACCURATE SURVEYS OF THE MOUTH ARE MADE IT IS BELIEVED THAT OCEAN VESSELS WITH A 12 FOOT DRAFT WILL BE ABLE TO NAVIGATE IT TO BETHEL. (P248) A COMPANY WITH TRADING INTERESTS ON THE RIVER BROUGHT SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF FREIGHT FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BETHEL ON A LARGE TWO-MASTED SCHOONER, EQUIPPED WITH AUXILIARY GASOLINE POWER. DURING THE SUMMER, 1908, IT SENT ABOUT 40 TONS UP THE RIVER TO TAKOTNA AND EVENTUALLY TO BIG CREEK. A DISCUSSION OF A WAGON ROAD POSSIBLY BEING BUILT FROM THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE AREA TO THE INNOKO VALLEY WAS GIVEN. (P249)

8019 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02140 A 832910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FLOOD,RIVER,TIDE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY

ABST IN 1898, J E SPURR, GEOLOGIST AND W S POST, TOPOGRAPHER, MADE A RECONNAISSANCE ALONG KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM THE UPPER PART OF ITS SOUTH FORK TO THE BERING SEA. THEY ENTERED THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY BY COMING ACROSS THE PORTAGE-PTARMIGAN CREEK VALLEY PASS FROM THE WATER SHED OF THE SUSITNA VALLEY BY WAY OF VENTNA AND SKWENTNA RIVERS. THEY TRAVELED ALONG THE STREAMS WITH CANOES. P9 KUSKOKWIM RIVER, SECOND IN SIZE ONLY TO THE YUKON IN ALASKA, HAS ITS SOURCES ON THE WESTERN FLANK OF THE ALASKA RANGE. FROM THE JUNCTION OF ITS TWO MAIN FORKS, THE KUSKOKWIM FLOWS WESTWARD AND SOUTHWESTWARD FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 700 MI TO BERING SEA. "THIS PART OF THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR STERN-WHEEL STEAM BOATS" P15 THE EAST, MIDDLE, AND SOUTH FORKS OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM DRAIN EXTENSIVE SILT-COVERED FLATS. THE EAST FORK AND THE LOWER PARTS OF THE MIDDLE AND SOUTH FORKS ARE SLUGGISH AND MEANDERING, AND THEIR BANKS FOR MANY MILES ARE HARDLY ABOVE FLOOD WATER LEVEL. P15. BETWEEN THE FORKS AND THE CHULITNA THE ONLY LARGE TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE RIGHT IS TAKOTNA RIVER, THAT FLOWS INTO THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE NORTHWEST ABOUT 50 MILES BELOW THE JUNCTION OF ITS EAST AND SOUTH FORKS. P16 FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CHULITNA NEARLY TO THE MOUTH OF THE YUKONILNUK A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 70 MILES, THE KUSKOKWIM CUTS ACROSS THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS. ALONG THIS PART OF THE RIVER, THE ROCK BLUFFS RISE TO A GENERAL HEIGHT OF 500 OR 600 FT, THE LEVEL OF A BROAD PLATEAU WHICH STRETCHES AWAY FROM THE RIVER AND ABOVE WHICH RISE LOW, ROUNDED SUMMITS. P.17 BELOW THE POINT WHERE THE KUSKOKWIM TURNS FROM A NORTHWESTERLY TO A SOUTHWESTERLY COURSE AGAIN ITS VALLEY BEGINS TO WIDEN JUST ABOVE THE JUNCTION OF THE YUKONILNUK, AND BELOW THIS STREAM THE MOUNTAINS BECOME LOWER AND REDEDE FROM THE RIVER. BELOW KOLMOKOF THE RIVER CUTS THE RIGHT OR NORTH BANK CONTINUOUSLY UNTIL AT KALTSHAK IT LEAVES THE MOUNTAINS ENTIRELY. BELOW KOLMAKOF THE LEFT BANKS OF THE RIVER WHICH ARE 15 OR 20 FT ABOVE THE ORDINARY WATER GRADE, GIVE EVIDENCE OF BEING INNUNDATED BY SPRING FLOODS BY THE PRESENCE OF FRESH DRIFTWOOD AND ICE GORGES. BELOW KALTSHAK, AS FAR AS ONE CAN SEE THE COUNTRY IS LOW AND FLAT ON BOTH SIDES AND BANKS IN GENERAL ARE NOT MORE THAN 10 FT HIGH, COMPOSED OF SILT AND ALTERNATING SILT AND VEGETABLE MATTER. ABUNDANT DRIFTWOOD SHOWS THE EXTENT OF SPRING INNUNDAION. P18.

8020 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02140 B 832910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FLOOD,RIVER,TIDE,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,WATER

GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY

ABST AT TWO POINTS BETWEEN KALTSHAK AND BETHEL, THE LOW BANKS ARE REPLACED BY HIGHER BLUFFS OF SAND, SILT, CLAY AND VEGETABLE MATTER. AT BETHEL THE BANKS ARE HARDLY MORE THAN 10 FT ABOVE THE WATER. FROM BETHEL DOWNSTREAM THE TIDE EFFECTS THE RIVER, SO THAT THE VARIATION OF WATER LEVEL AT BETHEL REACHES A MAXIMUM OF 3 OR 4 FT WHICH INCREASES UNTIL AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IT IS PROBABLY 30 FT. P19 IN 1832 THE RUSSIAN CREOLE LUKEEN WENT WITH A PARTY OF NATIVES FROM NUSHAGAK UP NUSHAGAK RIVER AND DOWN THE CHULITNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM. ABOUT 50 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE CHULITNA (MODERN NAME-HOLITNA) ON THE KUSKOKWIM LUKEEN BUILT A NUMBER OF LOG HOUSES AND CALLED THE SETTLEMENT LUKEEN'S FORT. IN 1835 GLASUNOFF EXPLORED THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND AFTER THIS SUPPLIES WERE BROUGHT UP TO THE POST FROM ITS MOUTH. IN 1836 KOLMAKOF ASCENDED THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM IN BIDARKEES. IN 1841 THE POST WAS PARTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE AND WAS REBUILT, BY KOLMAKOF. THE RUSSIAN GARRISON, THEN IN CHARGE OF DEMENTOFF, WAS WITHDRAWN IN 1866. SINCE THEN THE SETTLEMENT HAS BEEN ONLY AN INDIAN TRADING POST CALLED KOLMAKOFF, AS IT WAS RENAMED WHEN REBUILT. P20 THE RUSSIAN LIEUTENANT BAGOSKIN MADE EXPLORATIONS ON THE LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS DURING 1842-1844. DURING HIS TRAVELS HE VISITED THE LOWER INNOKO AND CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS. THE MAP ACCOMPANYING HIS ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS HAS BEEN THE ORIGINAL SOURCE FROM WHICH HAVE BEEN COPIED ALL REPRESENTATIONS OF INNOKO RIVER TO THIS DATE. PROSPECTORS ARE KNOWN TO HAVE PASSED THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY AS EARLY AS 1889. THEN FRANK DENSHORE, ONE OF THE AMERICAN PIONEERS PASSED FROM THE JANANA TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON PORTAGE. AL KING, ANOTHER PIONEER PROSPECTOR MADE THE SAME TRIP ABOUT THE SAME TIME. AFTERWARD, JOE GOLDSMITH CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON RIVER BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION AND ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES. JAMES CLEGHORN AND HARRY MELLISH ALSO CROSSED THIS PORTAGE AND WINTERED AT KOLMAKOF. P21 THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT ON THE KUSKOKWIM IS BETHEL WHERE THE MORAVIAN CHURCH HAS MAINTAINED A MISSION FOR MANY YEARS AND A TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED FOR SEVERAL YEARS. ABOVE BETHEL THERE ARE SEVERAL SMALLER TRADING POSTS, OF A MORE OR LESS TRANSITORY NATURE AT KOLMAKOF, GEORGETOWN, VINASALE, MCGRATH, AND KEMPTON (AT THE MOUTH OF BIG RIVER) ON THE KUSKOKWIM. P26

8021 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02140 C 832910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD, RIVER, TIDE, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY

ABST "STEAM BOATS OF LARGE SIZE CAN ASCEND THE RIVER ABOUT 650 MI TO THE CONFLUENCE OF ITS TWO PRINCIPAL BRANCHES, THE EAST AND SOUTH FORKS, AND SMALLER STEAMBOATS HAVE BEEN UP THE SOUTH FORK ABOUT 40 MILES ABOVE THIS JUNCTION AND NO DOUBT COULD ASCEND THE EAST FORK FOR SOME DISTANCE". P. 33 "THE UNITED STATES FISH COMMISSION STEAMER ALRATROSS, OF 636 TONS AND A DRAFT OF 13 FT ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM ABOUT 40 MI IN 1889. A FEW YEARS BEFORE 1910 THE OCEAN STEAMER, THE LEELANAW OF 1923 TONS WENT UP THE RIVER TO THE SECOND ISLAND IN THE CHANNEL 40 MI BELOW BETHEL. IN 1908, THE CHARLES HANSON, OF 192 TONS AND 12 FT DRAFT ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM WITH SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF FREIGHT TO BETHEL". P. 33 IN THE SPRING OF 1908 A COMPANY WITH TRADING INTERESTS ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER BROUGHT SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF FREIGHT DIRECT FROM SAN FRANCISCO TO BETHEL ON A LARGE 2-MASTED OCEAN SCHOONER. DURING THE SUMMER THEY SENT ABOUT 10 TONS OF SUPPLIES UP THE KUSKOKWIM AND TAKOTNA TO JOAQUIN AT THE MOUTH OF BIG CREEK. P. 34 IN THE FALL OF 1908 AN AUXILIARY GASOLINE SCHOONER OF ABOUT 15 TONS BURDEN, WITH A DRAFT OF 4 FT, MADE A CONTINUOUS TRIP FROM NONE TO A POINT ON THE TAKOTNA 30 MI ABOVE ITS MOUTH WITH NO DIFFICULTY. P. 35 ALONG THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY FROM A POINT BELOW THE TAKOTNA NORTHEASTWARD TO ITS FORKS AND BEYOND UP THE NORTHWEST SIDE OF THE VALLEY OF THE NORTH FORK, THERE IS A BELT OF DEVONIAN ROCKS MOSTLY COMPOSED OF THIN-BEDDED LIMESTONES AND LIMY SHALES. P43 THERE IS A DEPOSIT OF CINNABAR OF UNDETERMINED VALUE ON THE KUSKOKWIM ABOUT 6 MI BELOW KOLMAKOF. P61

8022 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02166 911

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1901

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, MAP

ABST SPURR CONDUCTED AN EARLY US. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN. A MAP WAS PUBLISHED WITH THIS REPORT THAT COVERED THE AREAS BETWEEN THE KOYUKUK AND THE KOYUK AND FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KATEEL SOUTHWARD. (P15)

8023 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02186 911

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST THE MINING INDUSTRY IN 1911. BY A H BROOKS 1912 U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P17-44) RIVER STEAMERS WERE IN USE ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN 1911 ASCENDING THE STREAM 600 MI TO THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA RIVER. (P19) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SAID TO BE NAVIGABLE TO THE FORKS, ABOUT 50 MI ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA RIVER. (P19)

8024 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02253 914

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT

ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE LAKE CLARK-IDITAROD REGION P.S. SMITH 1914. 247-271. U.S.G.S. BULL 622. ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SHALLOW-DRAFT LAUNCHES AND STEAMERS RUN UPSTREAM FROM BETHEL AS FAR AS TAKOTNA. SUCH BOATS SELDOM MADE MORE THAN 3 OR 4 ROUND TRIPS PER SEASON AND TRANSPORTED LITTLE FREIGHT. (P255)

8025 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02254 898

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHYSICAL, DIMENSION

ABST QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF THE KUSKOKWIM REGION. P. SMITH AND A. MADDREN 1914. USGS BULL. 622: 272-291. SPURR VISITED THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IN 1898 AND REPORTED THE EXISTENCE OF CINNABAR DEPOSITS IN A CLIFF ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 5 MI BELOW KOLMAKOF. (P273) QUICK SILVER ORE WAS DISCOVERED IN 1906 ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 15 MI UPSTREAM OF GEORGE TOWN CALLED THE PARKS PROSPECT. (P274) NEAR KOLMAKOF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AVERAGES TWO THIRDS MILE WIDE AND THE CHANNEL IS NEARLY UNOBSTRUCTED. (P280)

8026 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02327 921

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE FUTURE OF ALASKA MINING U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 714-A PP 5-57. 1921 A H BROOKS A COPPER-BEARING QUARTZ LODE WAS LOCATED IN THE RUSSIAN MOUNTAINS ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. ITS PRINCIPALLY COMPOSED OF CHALCOPYRITE, ARSENOPYRITE, GOLD, AND SILVER. (P35)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1902

8027 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02342 920922
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN
 ABST "GOLD LODES IN THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION" BY GEORGE C MARTIN WAS PUBLISHED IN USGS BULLETIN 722. "IN 1901 A STEAMER WAS TAKEN UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE FORKS." (P150) LODE PROSPECTS DESCRIBED IN DOCUMENT ARE ABOUT 12 MI N OF FORKS OF KUSKOKWIM IN AN AREA POPULARLY KNOWN AS "NIXON FORK COUNTRY". AUTHOR NOTES THAT THIS NAME IS NOT ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE. LODE AREA LIES BETWEEN MAIN KUSKOKWIM AND NIXON FORK. (P151) "BERRY'S LANDING IS HEAD OF ORDINARY NAVIGATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM, IT CAN BE REACHED BY LAUNCHES OR SMALL STEAMERS. ALTHOUGH THE RIVER IS PROBABLY NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS FOR SOME DISTANCE ABOVE THE FORKS, BERRY'S LANDING IS THE NEAREST POINT ON THE RIVER TO THE LODE PROSPECTS." (P152) IN 1920 THERE WAS NO REGULARLY SCHEDULED NAVIGATION ON KUSKOKWIM. "SMALL STEAMERS AND LAUNCHES ASCENDED THE RIVER WITH FREIGHT FROM BETHEL WHENEVER AN OCEAN SHIPMENT ARRIVED AT THAT PORT AND LAUNCHES WENT UP FROM MCGRATH WHENEVER BUSINESS OFFERED." (P152) "BERRY'S LANDING" IS NOW CALLED MEDERA. INFORMATION IS PRIMARILY BASED ON OBSERVATIONS MADE BY MARTIN DURING HIS BRIEF VISIT TO AREA IN 1920. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.

8028 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02405 930
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN DISCUSSING ROADS AND TRAILS AUTHOR MOFFIT DISCUSSES PRINCIPAL ROUTES FORMERLY IN USE PRIOR TO 1930. 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 "TANA 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)

8029 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02432 818914
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN,EXPEDITION,RIVER,LAKE,PAST USAGE
 ABST A FEW YEARS LATER THAN 1818 VASILIEF, OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN CO., ASCENDED THE NUSHAGAK RIVER: PORTAGED OVER TO THE HOLITNA, FOLLOWED THAT STREAM TO ITS MOUTH, PROCEEDED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE BERING SEA. HE IS CREDITED ON THIS TRIP WITH THE DISCOVERY OF THE KUSKOKWIM. (P.4) IN 1832 TWO RUSSIAN EXPLORERS, KOLMAKOF AND LUKEEN, FOLLOWED THE SAME ROUTE TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND ESTABLISHED A POST LOCALLY KNOWN AS "LUKEEN'S FORT" ABOUT 100 MI. BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA. THIS FORT WAS PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY FIRE IN 1841 AND IT WAS RELOCATED A FEW MILES DOWNSTREAM. IT WAS KNOWN AS "KOLMAKOF'S REDOUBT" WHERE THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF KOLMAKOF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1903

IS LOCATED.(P5)IN 1834 GLAZANOF VISITED LUKEEN'S FORT, PROCEEDED UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO "STONY RIVER."RUSSIANS MAINTAINED FUR-TRADING POSTS IN THE KUSKOKWIM BASIN.(P5)IN 1898 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 6 MI DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO ITS MOUTH. THEY WERE TRAVELING BY CANOE.(P6)IN 1914 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION FOLLOWED THE ROUTE FROM ILIAMNA BAY TO NEWHALEN PORTAGE, CROSSED TO THE LOWER END OF SIXMILE LAKE, PROCEEDED TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND ON TO IDITAROD. THEY OBTAINED PRECISE GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION ALONG THIS ROUTE.(P8)A PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE DRAINS INTO THE KUSKOKWIM BY WAY OF STONEY RIVER.(P21)FOR MANY OF THESE EXPEDITIONS MODE OF TRAVEL IS NOT SPECIFIED.

8030 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02435 933
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST U S G S BULLETIN 864C, 1933. THE STEAMBOAT "TANA" MAKES 2 TRIPS EVERY SUMMER FROM BETHEL TO MCGRATH. FROM MCGRATH, SUPPLIES GO BY LAUNCH TO MEDERA. (P128)

8031 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02534 949
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION
 ABST GEOMORPHOLOGY OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM REGION, ALASKA. A FERDEL 1960 USGS BULL 1071 (191-279). A TRAVERSE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER UPSTREAM TO MEDERA WAS MADE BY A U.S.G.S. FIELD PARTY IN 1949. (P195) A RIVER BOAT EQUIPPED WITH TWO OUT-BOARD MOTORS WAS USED FOR INVESTIGATIONS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P195)

8032 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02552 933
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,MINING
 ABST GEOLOGY OF THE RED DEVIL QUICK SILVER MINE ALASKA. U.S.G.S. BULL. 1142: G1-G16 E. MACKEYETT AND H. BERG. RED DEVIL MINE WAS ALASKA'S LEADING QUICK SILVER PRODUCER IN 1963. (PG1) THE MINE WAS LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ON THE SOUTHWEST BANK ABOUT 250 MI NORTHWEST OF ANCHORAGE. (PG1) DURING SUMMER A POWER BARGE OPERATED BETWEEN RED DEVIL AND BETHEL FOR TRANSSHIPMENT OF FUEL FROM SEA-GOING VESSELS TO THE MINE. (PG1) THE RED DEVIL CLAIMS WERE STAKED BY H HALVERSON IN 1933; THE MINE WAS OPERATED SEASONALLY BETWEEN 1939 AND 1946. AFTER A PERIOD OF INACTIVITY, THE DECOURCY MOUNTAIN MINING COMPANY REACTIVATED THE MINE IN 1952, BY A LOAN FROM THE DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION. BETWEEN 1939 AND 1946 THE RED DEVIL MINE PRODUCED ABOUT 3000 FLASKS OF MERCURY.(P63) BETWEEN 1952 AND 1959 NEARLY ALL OF ALASKA'S PRODUCTION OR 17,019 FLASKS CAME FROM RED DEVIL MINE.(P63) BY 1960 RED DEVIL MINE HAD PRODUCED 20000 CASKS OF QUICK SILVER (1 CASK-76 POUNDS).

8033 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02560 909
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1904

ABST. QUICK SILVER DEPOSITS OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA U. S. G. S BULL. 1187 89PP. C. SAINSBURY AND E. MACKEVETT JR. THE SLEETHMUTE QUICK SILVER MINING AREA RUNS BETWEEN SLEETHMUTE AND A POINT 10 MI DOWNSTREAM EXTENDING A MILE OR TWO ON EACH SIDE OF THE RIVER. (P7) THE RED DEVIL MINE WAS ALASKA'S FOREMOST PRODUCER. TO 1960 MORE THAN 20000 FLASKS OF MERCURY HAD BEEN PRODUCED. (P8) THE MINE LOCATED ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER 6 MILES BELOW SLEETHMUTE WAS SUPPLIED BY POWER-BOAT FROM BETHEL. (P9) THE DEPOSITS WERE LOCATED IN 1933. THOUGH MINED INTERMITTENTLY SINCE 1939, MOST OF THE PRODUCTION HAS BEEN CONDUCTED AFTER 1951. (P9) ALICE AND BESSIE MINE (PARKS PROPERTY) WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 4 MI DOWNSTREAM OF RED DEVIL MINE. (P8) THIS MINE WAS EASILY REACHED BY SMALL BOAT FROM RED DEVIL AIRFIELD. THE WILLIS PROPERTY IS LOCATED ABOUT 1 MILE NORTH OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT A POINT ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW THE RED DEVIL MINE. A TRACTOR ROAD LED FROM THE PROPERTY TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WHICH WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING NAVIGABLE TO THAT POINT BY VESSELS DRAWING 10 FT OF WATER OR LESS. (P15) O. WILLIS, J. CECLY AND OTHERS STAKED THE WILLIS PROPERTY IN 1909. (P15) DEVELOPMENT PRIOR TO 1942 CONSISTED OF SEVERAL PITS, TRENCHES, AND SHORT ADITS. (P15) THE BAROMETER MINE PROPERTY CONSISTED OF 10 CLAIMS ABOUT 1 MILE NORTHWEST OF RED DEVIL MINE. THIS MINE WAS REACHED BY WAY OF THE ROAD BETWEEN RED DEVIL AIRFIELD AND RED DEVIL MINE. (P18) THE RED DEVIL MINE WAS STAKED IN 1921 BY H. HALVERSON. IN 1938 IT PRODUCED 10 FLASKS OF QUICK SILVER AND 1940, 6 FLASKS. (P18) THE FAIRVIEW PROSPECT WAS LOCATED 1 2/3 MI N 76 W OF THE RED DEVIL MINE. (P19) THE VERMILLION AND MERCURY CLAIMS WERE LOCATED ON THE S SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER NEAR THE MOUTH OF MCCALLEY CREEK. (P20) THE TWO GENEVIEVES PROSPECT WAS LOCATED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SOUTHWEST OF CRIBBY CREEK. (P20) THE KOLHAKOF PROSPECT LAY IN THE BLUFFS ALONG THE NORTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 18 MI UPRIVER FROM ANIAK. (P49) THIS DEPOSIT WAS PROBABLY THE EARLIEST KNOWN LODE OCCURRENCE OF CINNABAR IN ALASKA. (P49)

8034 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02573 900903

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, RIVER, NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE AREA WHICH THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINS HAS NOT BEEN EXPLORED EXTENSIVELY. IT HAS BEEN TRAVERSED BY A FEW OF THE PARTIES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, BUT MUCH OF IT IS PRACTICALLY UNKNOWN. IN 1900 THE NEWS OF GOLD DISCOVERY NEAR THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM CAUSED A STAMPEDE FROM NOME. (P48) "THE SCENE OF THE FIND, WHICH PROVED TO BE OF NO IMPORTANCE, WAS ON ONE OF THE SMALL STREAMS WHICH FLOW INTO KUSKOKWIM BAY FROM THE EAST." (P48) FEW, IF ANY, OF THE STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE ALASKAN RANGE EVEN CARRIED COLORS. (P48)

8035 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02664 820

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, TRAPPING

ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT FORT ALEXANDER IN BRISTOL BAY WAS USED AS A BASE CAMP IN THE 1820'S AND 1830'S FOR THE EXPLORATION OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P106) THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE FUR TRADE IN THE INTERIOR WAS FOUNDED BY MEANS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS. (P107) A CONSIDERABLE QUANTITY OF FURS FROM THE INTERIOR WERE TRADED AT POSTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P109) TEBENKOV, IN 1833, BUILT FORTS ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P172)

8036 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02665 A 829964

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FISHING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MAP, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND

GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC
TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE GRADIENT OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER JUST BELOW MCGRATH IS LESS THAN ONE FOOT PER MILE. (P4) BETWEEN SLEETHMUTE AND BETHEL THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER VALLEY CUTS THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS AND FLATTENS OUT INTO THE BROAD TUNDRA PLAIN WHICH WAS BUILT UP BY OUTFLOW FROM THE GLACIERS OF THE ICE AGE, AND SEDIMENTS FROM PRESENT TRIBUTARIES OF THE RIVER. (P4) "THE ROLLING UPLANDS ON THE LEFT, S BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WHICH ONE CAN SEE ON CLEAR DAYS FROM BETHEL, BECOME HIGH MOUNTAIN GROUPS RISING ABOUT 1,000 FEET HIGH ABOVE SEA LEVEL, AND REACH THEIR TOP HEIGHTS IN THE MOUNT MCKINLEY." (P4) THE KUSKOKWIM BEGINS ITS "886 MI" JOURNEY IN THE ALASKA RANGE. (P4) THE LARGEST PART OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN IS A "RATHER WIDE LOW LAND, WITH TOPOGRAPHIC CONTINUITY NORTHWARD INTO THE KANTISHNA BASIN AND SOUTHWARD INTO THE NUSHAGAK BASIN, FROM WHICH IT IS SEPARATED BY NOT HIGHER THAN 800 FOOT ELEVATIONS." (P4) "KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WITH ITS SPRINGS IN THE GLACIAL ICE FIELDS OF THE MT MCKINLEY, TAKES ITS NAME AT THE JUNCTION OF THE N AND S FORKS, AT MEDFRA (R MILE 540, ELEVATION ABOUT 340 FEET." (P5) ITS MAIN TRIBUTARIES "ON THE NORTHERN BANK" ARE GEORGE RIVER, CROOKED CREEK, AND TUNDRA OR JOHNSON RIVER. (P5) THE KUSKOKWIM'S "MAIN LEFT BANK TRIBUTARIES" ARE LISTED DOWNSTREAM FROM ITS JUNCTION AS FOLLOWS: SWIFT R, STONY R, HOLITNA AND SUB-TRIBUTARY HOHOLITNA, ANIAK, OPHIR CREEK, KISARALIK, KWETHLUK, AND EEK R. (P5 AND 6) SOIL EROSION, MAINLY DURING BREAKUP AND SUMMER FLOODINGS, CAUSES HUGE SEDIMENTS OF SILT AND MUD TO BE DEPOSITED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. "THESE SEDIMENTS, IN THE FORM OF SAND BARS, SHIFT CONTINUOUSLY, WITH THE RESULT THAT THE MAIN RIVER CHANNEL VEERS FROM BANK TO BANK." (P6) THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES ARE ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND ARE LISTED FROM THE MOUTH GOING UPSTREAM: "CAMP ABOVE JOHNSON R, NAPALIAK, TWO ISLANDS, KIPNUK KWIGILLINGOK CAMPS, NAPASKIAK, OSCARVILLE, BETHEL, NAPASKIAK SLOUGH, KWETHLUK, AKIACHAK, AKIAK, TULUKSUK, PETE ABRUSKA CAMP, LOWER KALSUK, UPPER KALSUK, ANIAK, RUSSIAN MISSION, NAPAAMIUT, OSKAWALIK, CANOE VILLAGE, CROOKED CREEK, GEORGE R, SLEETHMUTE, STONY R VILLAGE, CAMP AT MOUTH OF STONEY R, AND MCGRATH." (P10) DURING THE WINTER, TIDAL MOVEMENTS STILL AFFECT THE WATER FLOW OF THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM AS FAR AS AKIAK.

8037 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02665 B 829963

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FISHING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MAP, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND
GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC
TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, CANNERY

ABST "THE HEAVY ICE COVER ON THE RIVER SHIFTS VERTICALLY, AND THE WATER FLOW BENEATH INCREASES TO 5 KNOTS WHEN THE TIDE FLOWS OUT." (P12) USUALLY IN EARLY MAY. (P21) THE KUSKOKWIM BREAKS UP "UNDER THE PRESSURE OF THE TIDE AND THE SUB-COVER WATER FLOW FED BY THE SNOWMELT." (P12) BREAKUP PROGRESSES UP RIVER AND USUALLY WITHIN 10 DAYS IS COMPLETE. (P13) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL DISCHARGE OF THE KUSKOKWIM IS "SOME 60,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND." (P14) RUNOFF FROM THE GLACIAL ICE FIELDS WHERE THE KUSKOKWIM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES ORIGINATE, MAKES A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO THE FLOW OF THESE RIVER. "DURING PERIODS OF RELATIVELY WARM WEATHER, THE GLACIAL MELT MAY PROVIDE INCREASED FLOW TO POINTS DOWNSTREAM, THE ICE FIELDS, THEREFORE, ACT AS HUGE RESERVOIRS OF WATER STORAGE, WHICH SERVE TO STABILIZE THE FLOW OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER." (P20) AROUND OCT. 20, THE RIVER BECOMES FROZEN "SOLIDLY ENOUGH FOR A MAN" IN THE VICINITY OF BETHEL. 2 WEEKS LATER IT IS "SAFE" AT MCGRATH. BOTH AREAS ARE "UNSAFE" AROUND MID-MAY. (P21) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN WAS DISCOVERED BY THE RUSSIANS IN 1829 WHEN AN EXPEDITION LED BY LT VASILIEF, OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY, REACHED THE KUSKOKWIM NEAR THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF SLEETHMUTE. "A ONE-MAN TRADING POST WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1836 ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM." (P31) VILLAGES, ON THE KUSKOKWIM ABANDONED DURING THE PAST 3 DECADES ARE LISTED GOING DOWNSTREAM AS FOLLOWS: OLD VILLAGE, ITULILIK, NOGAMUT, KASHEGELUK, PARKS, GEORGETOWN, CROW VILLAGE, OKHAGAMUT, UKNAVIK, LONAVIK, PAINGAKMIUT, NANVARNARLUK, NUNACHAK, KWIGATLUK, WEST PT., KUSKOVAK, APOKAK, AND POPOKAMIUT. (P36) THE CARGO HANDLED AT BETHEL IN 1957 WAS ESTIMATED AT 45,000 TONS; AN INCREASE IN CONSTRUCTION, MINING, AND OTHER ACTIVITIES UNDOUBTEDLY CAUSED AN INCREASE IN THIS AMOUNT UP TO THE TIME OF THE REPORT, 7 YEARS LATER. (P43) THERE ARE FULLY MAINTAINED AIRPORTS AT MCGRATH, FAREWELL, ANIAK, AND BETHEL. (P44) A MILE OF PAVED ROAD LEADS TO THE AIRPORT AT BETHEL. (P45) IN 1961 DOCK FACILITIES WERE CONSTRUCTED AT BETHEL WHICH REQUIRE CONSIDERABLE

YEARLY MAINTENANCE "DUE TO THE ACTION OF WIND AND WATER." (P45)

8038 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02665 C 829963
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FISHING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MAP, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, CANNERY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT
 ABST WOOD CAN BE OBTAINED BY RAFTING TIMBER DOWNSTREAM FROM PLACES WHERE IT IS AVAILABLE. (P49) THE KUSKOKVAGMIUT, THE LARGEST ESKIMO GROUP IN THE REPORT AREA, STILL CALL THE KUSKOKWIM, KUSKOKVAG. (P56) SUBSISTENCE ACTIVITIES ON THIS RIVER ARE SIMILAR TO THOSE DESCRIBED ON THE LOWER YUKON BUT USUALLY START 2 WEEKS EARLIER. (P90) "THE USE OF THE FISHWHEEL IS REMAINING FAIRLY CONSTANT ON THE KUSKOKWIM." (P91) HOWEVER, IT IS MORE COMMON UPSTREAM FROM ANIAK. THE USE OF NETS IS PREDOMINANT ON THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER PARTICULARLY BETWEEN NAPAKIAK AND KWETHLUK. (P92) ACCORDING TO TABLE XVIII ON P 110 THE FOLLOWING SALMON SUBSISTENCE CATCHES WERE TAKEN DURING 1960, 1961, AND 1962 RESPECTIVELY: 332, 660, 214, 199, AND 178,014. THE FOLLOWING VILLAGES ON THE KUSKOKWIM FIGURED INTO THESE TOTALS: TUNTUTULIAK, NAPAKIAK, KASIGLUK, "NUNAPITCHUK," KIPNUK, KWIGILLINGOK, NAPASKIAK, OSCARVILLE, BETHEL, KWETHLUK, "AKIACHUK," AKIAK, TULUKSAK, KALSKAG, ANIAK, RUSSIAN MISSION, NAPAIMUTE, CROOKED CREEK, SLEETMUTE, RED DEVIL, STONY R, AND "STONY R TO MCGRATH." A PIECE OF DRIED DOG SALMON WAS WORTH 45 CENTS IN 1961 AND 50 CENTS A PIECE IN 1962. (P114) TABLE XXVII ON P 118 GIVES THE DOLLAR VALUATION OF SALMON SUBSISTENCE CATCHES FOR THE SAME VILLAGES USED IN TABLE XXIII ON P 110. THE FIGURES ARE AS FOLLOWS: 1961, \$160,624.35; AND 1962, \$120,719. (P118) ACCORDING TO EARL PLOURDE, STATE FORESTER, THERE IS A SMALL SAWMILL OPERATING AT ANIAK, WITH AN ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF APPROXIMATELY 200,000 BOARD FEET. (P137) "THE TIMBER STANDS IN THE STONEY R AREA EXTEND APPROXIMATELY 20-25 MILES UP RIVER IN A NARROW BAND OF PATCHES FROM ZERO TO APPROXIMATELY 3 OR 4 MILES WIDE, AVERAGE WIDTH BEING MORE NEARLY 1 MILE." (P138) ABOUT A TOWNSHIP OF "COMMERCIAL TYPE" TIMBER EXISTS IN THIS AREA. (P138) "LOGGING IN THE KUSKOKWIM AREA WOULD BE MOST ECONOMICAL AND PRACTICAL DURING FREEZEUP. SUMMER TRANSPORTATION DOWN RIVER, USING LOG RAFTS OR BARGES, SHOULD WORK VERY WELL." (P139)

8039 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02665 D 829963
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FISHING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MAP, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, CANNERY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT
 ABST TABLE XXXI ON P 140 LISTS VILLAGES IN THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY THAT CULTIVATE VEGETABLES. THE AUTHOR BELIEVES THAT THE TABLE INDICATES THE PLAUSIBILITY FOR ALL VILLAGES BETWEEN EEK AND SLEETMUTE TO GROW GARDENS. (P142) BERRY PICKING "IS AT LEAST IN SOME VILLAGES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER A FAMILY AFFAIR." "THE ALASKA OEDP, DATED NOV. 1962, P. 54, ALSO REPORTS SOME 'SMALL SEASONAL GOLD DREDGING OPERATIONS IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AREA.'" (P146) A MERCURY MINE AT RED DEVIL CLOSED DOWN BECAUSE PRODUCTION COSTS WERE EXCEEDING SALES. (P146) IN 1960, "THE MERCURY PRODUCTION, FROM THE CINNABAR MINES AT RED DEVIL, ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, AND AT NOGAMUT ON THE HOLINA RIVER, ACCOUNTED FOR ABOUT ONE-THIRD (OF MINING) OF THE TOTAL FOR SH ALASKA." (P148) THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL COMPANY OPERATES TRADING POSTS IN ANIAK, BETHEL AND MCGRATH. (P149) THE COMPANY ALSO OPERATES ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION COMPANY WHICH SERVES THE VILLAGES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM. "TRANSPORTATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS ALSO PROVIDED BY TWO LESSER OPERATORS: MCGRATH KUSKOKWIM FREIGHT SERVICE, WITH TUGS AND BARGES STATIONED AT MCGRATH; AND SNOW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, OF BETHEL, SERVING MAINLY THE POINTS DOWNSTREAM FROM KWETHLUK." (P149) ACCORDING TO TABLE XXXIV ON P 152 THE FOLLOWING COMMERCIAL FISHING FIRMS, SOME OPERATING CANNERIES, ARE LOCATED IN THE KUSKOKWIM DISTRICT: KUSKOKWIM PACKING COMPANY, BETHEL; MERCURY,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1907

INC, ANIAK; CLARK ENTERPRISES, ANIAK; AND AN ADDITIONAL UNNAMED OPERATION LOCATED AT BETHEL. AN ANNUAL TOTAL OF 310,000 BOARD FEET OF LUMBER IS PRODUCED AT THE FOLLOWING STATIONERY SAWMILLS LOCATED IN THE KUSKOKWIM AREA: ANIAK, ANVIK, CROOKED CREEK, GRAYLING, RED DEVIL, SLEETHUTE, AND STONY R. (P153) IN 1963, BETHEL BUSINESSMEN BOUGHT FISH FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND NEEDED LABORERS TO UNLOAD "SHIPS" FOR THEM. (P157) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT ACCORDING TO THE "DEDP" THE SHORE OF THE KUSKOKWIM IN THE AREA OF THE BETHEL BUSINESS DISTRICT NEEDS TO BE BULKHEADED TO PREVENT "THE WASHING AWAY OF VALUABLE BUSINESS LAND AND PROPERTY." (P178)

8040 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02665 E 829963
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW EXPEDITION, FREIGHT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, FISHING, ECONOMY, FORESTRY, MAP, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, CANNERY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, SPRING, COMMUNITY, TIDE, BREAKUP, DISCHARGE, GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT
 ABST A "CERTAIN NUMBER" OF STREAM-GAGING STATIONS OPERATE ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P185) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT BETHEL WILL NOT DEVELOP PROPERLY "UNTIL DEEP-SEA GOING VESSELS WILL BE ABLE TO REACH IT WITHOUT TRANSLOADING AND LIGHTERING." (P208) THE KUSKOKWIM HAS SAND BARS AND MEANDERS BETWEEN EEK ISLAND AND ANIAK. (P211) TWO MAPS FROM P 149 ARE ATTACHED AND SHOW THE FOLLOWING: "BETHEL REVETMENT AND OSCARVILLE BAR PROJECTS" AND "MCGRATH FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT."

8041 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02684 00001 867
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, FISHING
 ABST IN THE LATE 1800'S, THE PROTESTANT DENOMINATIONS MET AND DIVIDED THE COUNTRY INTO MISSIONS TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF EFFORTS. A MORAVIAN MISSION WAS ASSIGNED TO BETHEL (ON THE KUSKOKWIM). (P10) AS THE SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY BROKE DOWN IN THE LATE 19TH CENTURY, THE ESKIMOS STARTED PARTICIPATING IN THE WESTERN ECONOMY. SOME DID TRAPPING OF FOXES AND MUSKRATS ON THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA. (P12) IN THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY, NEW VILLAGES WERE ESTABLISHED AROUND THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM. THOSE THAT WERE ON OLD VILLAGE SITES PROSPERED, PRESUMABLY DUE TO BETTER ECOLOGICAL CONDITIONS. (P40) BETHEL TRIPLED ITS POPULATION FROM 1930-1957. IT WAS AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION CENTER, ACCESSIBLE BY AIR OR SEA. IT HAD A HOSPITAL AND A HIGH SCHOOL. (P41) TODAY, ESKIMOS STILL FISH AND HUNT FOR FOOD AND TRAP FOR CASH. SALMON FISHING IS PRE-EMINENT ON THE LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM. (P44) IN 1949 THE WASHINGTON SURVEYING GROUP INVESTIGATED THE LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM AND REPORTED POVERTY AND DISEASE EVERYWHERE. WAGES WERE OBTAINED FROM TRAPPING AND THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERY. (P45) THIS WAS CONFIRMED BY U S ANTHROPOLOGISTS WITH EMPHASIS ON THE PROBLEM OF TB IN THESE AREAS. (P47)

8042 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02686 972
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP, LAND TRANSPORT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE
 ABST THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE KUSKOKWIM HAD FLOODED IN 1971. THE AUTHOR ARRIVED, IN BETHEL LATE OCT 1972, WHEN BETHEL WAS "WALLOWING IN BETWEEN-SEASONS MUD." (199-200) ONE OF THE VILLAGERS TOLD HER: "THE RIVER, OUR ONLY HIGHWAY WAS DUE TO FREEZE ANY DAY NOW. NATIVES WHO TRAVELLED IT WERE IN DANGER OF HAVING THEIR BOATS FROZEN OUT FOR THEIR RETURN TRIP AND THE WINTER WAS NOT ADVANCED ENOUGH FOR SNOWMOBILES." (205) SEVERAL DAY LATER, ESKIMOS CROWDED THE RIVER LANDING, TO GET INTO TOWN, IN SPITE OF THE THREAT OF A FREEZEUP. (222)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1908

8043 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02691 961962
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST KUSKOKWIM RIVER FLOWS THROUGH THE INGALIK AND ESKIMO TRIBAL AREA. (P2)

8044 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02700 977
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
ABST THE KUSKOKWIM IS ALASKA'S SECOND LARGEST RIVER AND SERVES AS A WATER HIGHWAY BETWEEN COMMUNITIES. BETHEL, NEAR TIDEWATER ON THE KUSKOKWIM IS THE PRINCIPLE COMMUNITY ON THE RIVER AND THE LARGEST IN SW ALASKA. (P32)

8045 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02703 832966
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, MINING
ABST THE KUSKOKWIM IS MENTIONED AS HAVING CONSIDERABLE BOAT TRAFFIC AND THE VALLEY IN GENERAL, AS THE RIVER FLOWS SOUTH, HAS "ROLLING HILLS, TREES, AND PORTAGEABLE BACK RIVERS AND SLOUGHS." (P47) THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY HAS BEEN INHABITED BY ESKIMOS FOR CENTURIES, THE COUNTRY IS MOSTLY FLAT WITH SLOW MOVING RIVERS AND THOUSANDS OF LAKES AND PONDS. (P44) IN 1832 THE FIRST DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN ALASKA TOOK PLACE IN THE VICINITY OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P214) DATE OF PUBLICATION 1966.

8046 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02726 794956
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1889 FRANK DUNSMORE CROSSED FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER VIA LAKE MINCHUMINA. (P1)

8047 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02727 869898
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE
ABST IN 1889 FRANK DENSMORE AND A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS PORTAGED FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM, DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE YUKON PORTAGE. (P54) IN 1898, THE SPURR EXPEDITION CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE JUST NORTH OF RAINY PASS AND DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM TO BRISTOL BAY. (P55)

8048 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1909

REFN 02737 898
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST IN 1898, A U S G S EXPEDITION LED BY J E SPURR WENT UP THE SUSITNA RIVER, CROSSED TO A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM, AND TRAVELED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM TO ITS MOUTH, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 1300 MILES. (P56)

8049 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02745 976
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST "THE YUKON, KUSKOKWIM, AND TANANA RIVERS NOW CONSTITUTE THE MAJOR WATERWAYS FOR COMMERCIAL INLAND NAVIGATION." (P61)

8050 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02753 970
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, FISHING
ABST A CREOLE TRADER, WHO WAS IN CHARGE OF A TRADING POST, KONGOLLON, ON THE STONY RIVER, OBTAINED MOST OF HIS SUPPLIES AT SLEETMIUT ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P23) THE TANAINA, AS WELL AS THE RIVERINE ESKIMOS WHO INHABITED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE, MAINTAINED A TRADITIONAL ORIENTATION TO SEASONAL SALMON FISHING THAT HAS REMAINED CONSISTENT AND STRONG DOWN TO THE PRESENT DAY. (1970) (P145)

8051 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02755 847942
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, TRAPPING
ABST RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY EMPLOYEES EXPLORED THE NUSHAGAK AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS AND OPENED THE INTERIOR OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA TO THE FUR TRADE. (P5) TRADE GOODS SIMILAR TO NUSHAGAK WERE FOUND AT THE CROW VILLAGE SITE AND THE KOLMAKOVSKI REDOUBT ON THE KUSKOKWIM, INCLUDING NON-NATIVE POTTERY. (P55) DURING EXPLORATION OF THE KUSKOKWIM IN FEBRUARY, 1834, ANDREI GLAZUNOV DESCRIBED A HOUSE WITH ATTACHED BATH AT KWIGIUMPAINUKMIUT. (P78)

8052 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02770 966
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE FOREST OF THE KUSKOKWIM REGION IS RELATIVELY ORIGINAL HOWEVER, EXCEPT FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION, FORESTRY IS ECONOMICALLY UNFEASIBLE AT THIS TIME DUE TO THE LACK OF ROADS. (P7) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER VALLEY CONTAINS MAJOR

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1910

COMMERCIAL STANDS OF WHITE SPRUCE. OVERALL, THERE ARE NEARLY 1/2 MILLION ACRES OF TIMBER LAND, BUT OF THIS, LESS THAN 100 THOUSAND ARE ADJACENT TO THE RIVER AND ACCESSIBLE FOR COMMERCIAL UTILIZATION.(P57)

- 8053 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02849 00003 967
 STOR 1604054
 HOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. COAST PILOT NO. 9, DATED 1967, THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS NAVIGABLE TO BETHEL (65 MILES) FROM MAY 15 TO OCT 29 BY BOATS WITH 18 FT DRAFT. FROM BETHEL PAST MCGRATH (MEDFRA OR 400 MILES) BOATS WITH A 4 FT DRAFT CAN NAVIGATE MAY 10 TO NOV 5.
- 8054 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02853 830885
 STOR 1604054
 HOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1830, VASILIEU WAS SENT EXPLORING BY THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY. HE VISITED VILLAGES ON THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM AND WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO DO SO. HIS FOUR GUIDES REFUSED TO TAKE HIM UPSTREAM. (P122) IN DECEMBER,1834, GLAZVNOV AND 4 FRIENDS WENT ON DOGSLED TO DISCOVER THE INTERIOR VIA THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM. (P124) NELSON THE U.S. SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER IN 1878 MADE TRIPS TO THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM IN 1878-79. HE WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR MAJOR ETHNOGRAPHIC COLLECTIONS. (P196-197) THE MORAVIAN MISSION ESTABLISHED THE FIRST SCHOOL NORTH OF THE GULF OF ALASKA IN 1885 AT BETHEL, 80 MI UP THE KUSKOKWIM. (P206)
- 8055 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02864 976
 STOR 1604054
 HOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST M HOFSETH, A FEW YEARS AGO, RODE A SNOWMOBILE DOWN THE FROZEN KUSKOKWIM RIVER, GOT HIS HAND CAUGHT IN THE TREADS, AND HAD TO CHOP IT OFF. (P112)
- 8056 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02882 867976
 STOR 1604054
 HOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,EXPEDITION,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE TOWN OF BETHEL IS LOCATED AT THE UPSTREAM LIMIT OF NAVIGATION FOR OCEAN-GOING VESSELS ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P4) THE U.S. CORPS OF ENGINEERS HAS STUDIED THE FEASIBILITY OF JOINING THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS BY CANAL. (P4) THE RUSSIANS HAD EXPLORED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER PRIOR TO 1867. (P24) MERCURY WAS DISCOVERED ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM IN THE EARLY 1890'S. (P35)
- 8057 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 02885 934968
 STOR 1604054

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1911

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW VEGETATION, FISHING, PHOTO

ABST THIS 74 PG DOCUMENT IS A TECHNICAL REPORT ON THE VALUE OF ALASKA'S FOREST RESOURCE: A PHOTO ON PG 43 SHOWS A MAN BUILDING A FISH WHEEL FROM TREES AND SAPLINGS FOUND ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.

8058 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 02889 917

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL AREAS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND. (P8) THERE ARE AS YET NO WHITE SETTLEMENTS IN THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, BEYOND A FEW MISSIONARY STATIONS AND SOME SCATTERED PROSPECTOR'S CABINS. THE VALLEY IS REACHED BY BOAT AROUND THE ALASKA PENINSULA AND UP TO THE KUSKOKWIM BAY. GOING DIRECT FROM SEATTLE TO BETHEL, THE DISTANCE IS ABOUT 2,200 MI, BUT FOLLOWING THE ALASKA COAST, THE DISTANCE IS OVER 3,000 MILES. THE AUTHOR HYPOTHEZIZES THAT OWING TO THE GREAT DISTANCES AND COST OF TRANSPORTATION, THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY IS NOT LIKELY TO BE SETTLED BY FARMERS UNTIL RICH MINERAL FINDS HAVE CAUSED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SETTLEMENTS WHICH WILL AFFORD HOME MARKETS FOR FARM PRODUCTS. (P14) THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY WILL PRODUCE GRAIN CROPS. (P17) NO SPECIFIC DATE IS GIVEN THEREFORE THE 1917 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

8059 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03091 959

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES STILL PROVIDE FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR NATIVE POPULATIONS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM. IN WIDE AREAS OF THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY, THE GLACIAL ALLUVIATION HAS LITTLE CLAY AND TILL, BENCH PERMEABILITY IS HIGH. (P3) DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION.

8060 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03138 958

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIAK ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER COMES FROM THE RIVER AND FROM RIVER ICE. THREE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P16) FOR THE VILLAGE OF NAPASKIAK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER, FROM A VILLAGE WELL, AND FROM "A SLOUGH OF RIVER". FOUR SAMPLES EXAMINED. (WHICH OF 3 SLOUGHS IS NOT SPECIFIED.) (P16) FOR THE VILLAGE OF OSCARVILLE, ALSO ON THE KUSKOKWIM, IT COMES FROM THE "TIDAL RIVER", RAINWATER, AND WELLS. 5 SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P16) FOR THE VILLAGE OF AKIAK IT COMES FROM THE RIVER, FROM A WELL, AND FROM A SCHOOL WELL. FIVE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P17) FOR THE VILLAGE OF AKIACHUK (AKIACHAK) IT COMES FROM THE RIVER, SLOUGH, VILLAGE WELL AND SCHOOL WELL. FIVE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (PP17-18)

8061 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03139 973

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1912

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER AT CROOKED CREEK IS 31,000 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF CROOKED CREEK AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A 1973 SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. (P.26)

8062 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03166 964964
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW PRESENT USAGE, TRAFFIC, ICE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST ON MAY 10, 1964 THE AUTHOR OBSERVED MANY BARGES FROZEN IN THE RIVER NEAR THE TOWN OF MCGRATH. THE RIVER CONTAINED MANY OXBOWS. THIS DOCUMENT IS A DIARY BY DAVID CLINE ON HIS TRIP TO WALES.

8063 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03212 A 950964
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST IN 1829, VASILIEF OF THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN COMPANY WAS THE FIRST WHITE MAN TO HAVE LEFT A RECORD OF A TRIP IN THE KUSKOKWIM REGION. IN 1832 IT WAS KOLMAKOL WHO FOLLOWED VASILIEF SAME ROUTE BUT ALSO WHEN UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM THE HOLITNA TO THE TAKOTNA RIVER. (P10) "THE PRINCIPAL ENDEAVOR OF THE RUSSIANS IN OCCUPYING THE KUSKOKWIM WAS THE QUEST FOR FURS." THE PRODUCES WERE TAKEN DOWN THE RIVER IN SUMMER. THE RIVER VOYAGE WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE POST MANAGER WITH NATIVE HELPERS IN BIDARKAS, AND SMALL WOODEN BOATS TO MEET A SHIP AT A POINT BELOW EEK ISLAND IN UPPER KUSKOKWIM BAY. BETHEL HAS BEEN THE PRINCIPAL TRADING AND DISTRIBUTION CENTER FOR THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA AS WELL AS UPRIVER. (P11) SEVERAL TRADING POSTS WERE ESTABLISHED ALONG THE RIVER AT AND NEAR PRINCIPAL NATIVE VILLAGES. IN 1907 SERVICE COMMENCED BY STERNWHEEL RIVER BOATS UP RIVER FROM BETHEL CARGO TRANSFER POINT. (P13) RIVER TRANSPORT BECAME IMPORTANT WITH THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD. "THE PEAK OF GOLD EXPLORATION, MINING AND RELATED COMMERCIAL TRADING ACTIVITY DURING THIS IMPORTANT ERA WAS REACHED BY ABOUT 1911. SOME 2,500 TONS OF CARGO WAS CARRIED UP-RIVER IN SEVERAL STEAMERS IN 1911, THIS BEING A PEAK YEAR. (P13) A QUICKSILVER OPERATION STARTED IN 1906 TEN AND A HALF MILES BELOW SLEETHMUTE HAD ECONOMICAL SIGNIFICANTS, HELPING DISTRIBUTE CABINS OF PROSPECTORS, TRAPPERS AND NATIVES AT VARIOUS POINTS ON THE RIVER. (P14) IN THE PERIOD OF 1914-33--1 STERNWHEELER WOULD MAKE 2 TRIPS A SUMMER TO MCGRATH FROM BETHEL. "FROM MCGRATH TO TOKOTNA AND MEDFRA FREIGHT MOVED ON SMALL LAUNCHES. MEDFRA, ABOUT 75 RIVER MILES UP THE KUSKOKWIM FROM MCGRATH, HAD SPRUNG UP DURING THE 20'S AS A SUPPLY CENTER FOR NIXON FORK MINING CAMPS. (P15) WATER LANDINGS ON FLGATS WERE EXPERIMENTED WITH FOR BUSH PLANES. IN 1937 THE AK RIVERS NAVIGATION CO BUILT THE STERNWHEELER LANGLIE IN BETHEL, TO SUPPLY CARGO AND SUPPLIES FOR OPHIR-GANES CREEK GOLD CAMPS. IN 1939 SEVERAL ADDITIONAL RIVER BOATS AND D BARGES WERE NECESSARY TO HAUL THE INCREASED TONNAGES REQUIRED BY THE MINING AND CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES ALONG THE RIVER. (P18) TO HANDLE THE HEAVY TRAFFIC DURING W.W. II, THE ARMY BROUGHT IN THEIR OWN VESSELS AND BARGES TO THE RIVER, OPERATING THEM THROUGH THE WAR'S END IN 1945. (P19) IN 1946 A MERCURY MINE LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF MCCALLY CREEK, 8 MI BELOW SLEETHMUTE BECAME AN IMPORTANT PRODUCER WITH MOST OF THE RESULTING CARGOES OF SUPPLIES AND D MACHINERY MOVEING BY THE COMPANY'S OWN BARGES AND TUGS. (P19)

8064 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03212 B 950964
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1913

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST "CONSTRUCTION OF A RADAR CONTROL SITE AT TALATINA (NEAR TAKOTNA) AND WHITE ALICE COMMUNICATION STATIONS AT MAJOR POINTS ALONG THE RIVER IN THE FIFTIES HAS RESULTED IN CARGO MOVEMENTS OF GENERAL SUPPLIES AND PETROLEUM ON A CONTINUING BASIS." (P20) "THE PROCESS OF REGULARLY UPDATING EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES AT THE FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY AIRPORTS HAS RESULTED IN CARGO MOVING UP-RIVER TO THESE LOCATIONS. THE CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS AND STATE OF ALASKA GRADE SCHOOLS IN THE VILLAGE AREA ALSO PROVIDES REVENUE FREIGHT FOR THE RIVER OPERATORS. THIS CARGO COMBINE WITH THE RE-SUPPLY OF STOCKS AT THE TRADING POSTS ALONG THE RIVER REPRESENT THE MAJOR SOURCE OF NON-MILITARY FREIGHT REVENUES. (P21) "SINCE MOST OF THE CARGO IS LOW VALUE-TO-WEIGHT, AIR TRANSPORT IS IMPRACTICAL AS A MEANS OF SHIPPING BECAUSE OF COST. RATES FOR GENERAL COMMODITIES INTO THE AREA RUN FROM \$120 PER TON DELIVERED FROM ANCHORAGE." (P84) "THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT THAT ABOUT 500 RIVERBOATS ARE USED BY PRIVATE OWNERS ON THE KUSKOKWIM." (P85) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT AN ANNUAL AVERAGE OF 8000 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO (INCLUDING PACKAGED PETROLEUM PRODUCTS) HAD BEEN CONSIGNED TO BETHEL FROM 1950 TO 1958. IN SOME YEARS, 20,000 TO 25,000 TONS OF GENERAL CARGO MOVED INTO BETHEL FOR MAJOR CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS ESTIMATES THAT HALF OF THE TONNAGE ARRIVING IN BETHEL ARE FOR RESHIPMENT ON RIVER BARGES. (P90) DOWNSTREAM TRAFFIC WITH THE EXCEPTION OF GRAVEL IS USUALLY LIMITED TO 200 TO 500 TONS PER PERSON. THE MAJOR JUNE AND SEPTEMBER FREIGHT RUNS EXTEND UP AS FAR AS MCGRATH AND MEDFRA. (P91) IN THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND BAY TUGS AND BARGES OF UP TO 13 FT OF DRAFT ARE USED. MOST OF THE BARGES AND TUGS USED UP RIVER ARE DESIGNED WITH DRAFTS OF FROM 3 1/2 TO 2 1/2 FT. (P93) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HAS A GRADIENT OF LESS THAN A FOOT PER MILE FROM MEDFRA TO ITS ENTRY INTO THE BERING SEA. ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT NAVIGATIONAL PROBLEMS OF THE LOWER AND CENTRAL RIVER IS THE FREQUENT PRESENCE OF SAND BARS. MANY OF THESE ARE IMPEDIMENTS TO SAFE NAVIGATION, PARTICULARLY AS THEY OCCUR AT CHANGED LOCATION FROM YEAR TO YEAR. THE MAXIMUM DRAFT FOR UP-RIVER CARGO DELIVERIES IS USUALLY FROM FOUR TO SIX FEET AT THE EARLIER PART OF THE NAVIGATION SEASON. TRIPS IN THE LATE SEASON, ESPECIALLY THE LAST RUN UP RIVER IN SEPTEMBER, ARE USUALLY THREE AND ONE-HALF TO FOUR FOOT DRAFTS. THE WATER DEPTH FROM BETHEL TO AKIACHUK VARIES FROM 30 TO 80 FT. (P103) TABLE 21-FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS-21 FREIGHT DISTRIBUTION OPERATIONS KUSKOKWIM BAY AND RIVER, 1964.

8065 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03212 C 950964

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST TABLE 26-LOCAL FREIGHT RATES BETWEEN POINTS ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND BAY 1964. (P100) TABLE 2-ELEVATIONS AND GRADIENTS OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND SELECTED TRIBUTARIES, 1962. (P25) TABLE 4-TRIBUTARIES OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P28)

8066 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03238 975

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW COMMUNITY, FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST SPRING FLOODS COMMONLY CAUSE PROPERTY DAMAGE AT BETHEL (AREAS LARGEST CITY) AND ANIAK BOTH OF WHICH ARE LOCATED ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P117) THE DOCUMENT SPECULATES THAT INCREASED SHIPPING ON THE KUSKOKWIM MAY RESULT IN SOME CHEMICAL POLLUTION AND NOTES THAT SHALLOW WATER AND A LACK OF ADEQUATE PORT FACILITIES LIMITS RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSPORTATION VIA DEEP DRAFT VESSELS. (P116-117)

8067 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03259 969

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1914

STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST F B LOTSPEICH, RESEARCH ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENTIST, NOTES IN HIS 1969 PAPER ON WATER POLLUTION THAT THERE ARE WIDE EXPANSES OF MARSHY LAND NEAR THE MOUTH OF RIVER. (P1241) THE CENTRAL PLATEAU PHYSIOGRAPHIC ZONE IS DRAINED, IN PART, BY THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. WHITE SPRUCE AREAS ARE PREVALENT IN THIS ZONE. (P1241)

8068 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03440 A 901910

STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, ROUTE

ABST PAPERS OF THE CENTRAL ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. ARE LOCATED IN THE VERTICAL FILE, UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES. A PROMOTIONAL PAMPHLET BY THE CO. PRAISES THE MINING POTENTIAL OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND LAMENTS ITS LACK OF TRANSPORTATION. BUT THE CO. WILL PROVIDE THE SERVICE THE PUBLIC NEEDS. "THE COMPANY HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED THE RIVER STEAMER "NUNIVAK" AND ARE (SIC) CONSTRUCTING ONE OR MORE SMALL RIVER STEAMERS CAPABLE OF CARRYING FIFTY TO SEVENTY TONS EACH FOR THE PURPOSE OF NAVIGATING AND DISTRIBUTING GOODS ON THE UPPER REACHES OF THE KUSKOKWIM. THE CENTRAL ALASKA CO. WILL ALSO OPERATE TRADING STATIONS AT VARIOUS POINTS... AND WILL CARRY A STOCK OF GENERAL MERCHANDISE AND MINERS SUPPLIES, THIS SEASON VALUED AT APPROXIMATELY ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS." (NO PAGE NUMBER) NOTE: NO DATE GIVEN BUT INTERNAL EVIDENCE INDICATES THIS PAMPHLET WAS PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1903-1910. PROMOTIONAL PAPER BY COMPANY PRESIDENT J. J. HEALY, PROBABLY WRITTEN BETWEEN 1901-1910, DESCRIBES THE RIVER AND COMMENTS ON ITS HISTORY. HEALY SAYS THE RIVER IS 1,100 MILES LONG, NAVIGABLE FOR LIGHT DRAFT STEAMERS A DISTANCE OF 900 MILES. "STEAMERS HAVE ASCENDED THE RIVER TO A PLACE 650 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH." (P1) THE RIVER HAS A PEBBLY BEACH AND WOODED COUNTRY COVERS THE BANK. THERE IS NOT A RAPID AND THE WATER IS CRYSTAL CLEAR. (P1) "TO THE SOUTH THE KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED HAS A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF 200 MILES AND IS DRAINED BY NUMEROUS UNKNOWN STREAMS. TO THE NORTH THE WATERSHED IS NOT SO EXTENSIVE... IN ONE PLACE THERE IS A PORTAGE BETWEEN THE YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM OF ONLY 65 MILES. THE PORTAGE IS FREQUENTLY TRAVERSED WITH BOATS AS IT IS AN ALMOST ENDLESS SUCCESSION OF LAKES. (P1) "NO RIVERS HAVE AS YET BEEN DEVELOPED. BUT A VAST DEPOSIT OF CINNIBAR ORE HAS BEEN LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM, THREE MILES BELOW KOLMAKOF.

8069 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03440 B 901910

STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, MINING, ROUTE, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN

ABST TWENTY YEARS AGO A MAN BY THE NAME OF SIPANG, WHO CONDUCTED A TRADING POST AT KOLMAKOF, LOCATED THIS DEPOSIT OF MINERALS AND DID SOME WORK. HE SHIPPED SEVERAL TONS TO A SMELTER, BUT RECEIVING RETURNS OF ONLY \$11 PER TON, HE ABANDONED THE PROPERTY. THE DEPOSIT WAS RELOCATED BY D MCDONELL IN 1901." (P2) MCDONELL HAD THE ROCK ASSAYED BY STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

8070 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03479 924930

STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, ECONOMY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1915

ABST EIELSON FLEW THE FIRST MAIL FROM FAIRBANKS TO MCGRATH, ON THE KUSKOKWIM, BUT ACCOUNTS OF THIS VARY: CLIPPING FROM A SEATTLE PAPER (HANDWRITTEN ON THE CLIPPING: "SEATTLE P.I. OR TIMES, 7-8-1924")-"EIELSON IS THE HIGHEST PAID MAIL CARRIER EMPLOYED BY UNCLE SAM. HE GETS \$1 A MILE. BUT HE'S CHEAP AT THE PRICE, IN THE OPINION OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT, AS IT FORMERLY COST \$1022 TO SEND THE MAIL BY DOG TEAM FROM FAIRBANKS TO MCGRATH, A DISTANCE OF 360 MIS." (ARTICLE: "FIRST AIR MAIL PILOT OF ALASKA IN SEATTLE") ARTICLE "BEN EIELSON, THE FLYING VIKING" BY RICHARD CARROLL, IN MAGAZINE "LIBERTY", DATED JUNE 21, 1930, REGARDING EIELSON'S FIRST MAIL CONTRACT, BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND MCGRATH: "THE PRICE AGREED ON WAS \$2 PER MI FOR THE FIRST 5 TRIPS AND \$1.50 PER MI FOR THE NEXT 5." (P24)

8071 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03496 926

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION

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, "DURING THE PAST 3 YRS 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). (P46) THE 1926 REPORT INCLUDED A 1922 RECONNAISSANCE. TRAVELING BY DOG SLED FROM LIGNITE, THE MEN WENT UP MCKINLEY FORK UNTIL THEY FOUND "A WELL BEATEN TRAIL. THIS PROVED TO BE THE TRAIL USED BY THOSE WHO TRAVEL FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE RAILROAD VIA LAKE NINCHUMINA." (P50) BERRYS LANDING WAS THE END OF THIS TRAIL. (P49) IT WAS 40 MIS OVERLAND FROM MCGRATH. (P49)

8072 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03538 923

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING

ABST IN A LETTER FROM JUDGE REED, JUNEAU TO MRS HAZEL BARKER, SAN FRANCISCO DATED NOV 7, 1923, IN A FILE "CORRESPONDENCE-FROM JUDGE T M REED (OUTGOING) JAN 3, 1923-DEC 10, 1923," THE JUDGE REED BOX OF CORRESPONDENCE U/A ARCHIVES, REED EXPLAINS THE ACTIVITIES OF GUINAN AND AMES DREDGING CORPORATION TO A STOCK PURCHASER. "I UNDERSTAND FROM REPORTS RECEIVED FROM MR GLASS THE DREDGE IS NOW AT TACOTNA, THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, ABOUT FIFTY MILES FROM THE CLAIMS ON GAINES CREEK, AND THAT IT IS NOW BEING TRANSPORTED BY TEAM FROM TACOTNA TO GAINES CREEK." NOTE: REED IS MISTAKEN ABOUT "TACOTNA" AS HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM. "TACOTNA"--TAKOTNA--IS ON THE TAKOTNA RIVER, 14 MILES WEST OF MCGRATH. (CORTH)

8073 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03548 00002 A 921

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW MAP,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST O J MURIE COLLECTION, 1920-1946, BOX 2, U OF A ARCHIVES. BIOLOGIST MURIE DISCUSSES THE PHYSIOLOGY OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. MURIE TOOK A SLED DOG TRIP THROUGH THE KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED AREA, IN MARCH OF 1921. "AT THE PRESENT TIME THERE IS A WELL TRAVELED MAIL TRAIL OVER RAINY PASS, FROM NANCY TO MCGRATH AND ON TO OPHIR. AT OPHIR ONE TRAIL GOES TO RUBY ON THE YUKON, AND ANOTHER GOES TO IDITAROD FROM RAINY PASS TO MCGRATH, IN FACT ALL THE WAY TO IDITAROD, ARE ROAD HOUSES AT INTERVALS OF ABOUT 20 MILES. AT THE MOUTH OF RHONE RIVER IS A ROADHOUSE. TWENTY MILES FARTHER, ALONG THE SOUTH FORK, IS ANOTHER. THE NEXT ONE IS AT PELUK CREEK, ABOUT 20 MILES FURTHER. ABOUT 20 MILES FARTHER IS A ROADHOUSE ON SALMON RIVER. THEN ANOTHER AT THE MOUTH OF BIG RIVER,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1916

17 MILES FARTHER. FROM HERE IT IS 24 MILES TO MCGRATH. THERE IS, THEN, A TOTAL DISTANCE OF ABOUT 100 MILES, BY WINTER TRAIL, FROM RHONE RIVER TO MCGRATH. OPHIR IS 40 MILES FROM MCGRATH AND BEAVER MOUNTAINS ARE ABOUT 30 MILES FROM OPHIR. FROM SALMON RIVER TO LAKE MINCHUMINA BY DOG TRAIL I ESTIMATE TO BE ABOUT 110 MILES. THE ENTIRE TRIP, THEN, INVOLVED TRAVEL OVER A TOTAL OF 400 MILES.

8074 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 B 921
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW MAP,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST I HAD STARTED OUT WITH A GOOD TEAM OF 5 DOGS, BUT LOST ONE OF THE BEST DOGS IN A FIGHT, WHICH WEAKENED THE TEAM CONSIDERABLY AND I MISSED HIM ON THE TRIP FROM SALMON RIVER TO LAKE MINCHUMINA, WHERE THE TRAVEL WAS DIFFICULT. ONE DOG BECAME SO WEAK IT BECAME NECESSARY TO TURN HIM LOOSE FOR A FEW DAYS TO RECUPERATE AND IN THE MEANTIME THE REMAINING THREE PULLED THE LOAD. FROM MCGRATH TO LAKE MINCHUMINA I WALKED THE WHOLE WAY, GUIDING THE SLED WITH A "GEE-POLE." (P4,5) BIOLOGIST MURIE DESCRIBES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. "THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THIS REGION MAY BE CONSIDERED TO CONSIST OF TWO TYPES-THE RUGGED ALASKA RANGE IN WHICH MANY OF THE KUSKOKWIM TRIBUTARIES RISE IN WHICH MAY BE INCLUDED SOME LESSER MOUNTAIN MASSES, SUCH AS BEAVER MOUNTAIN ANOTHER TYPE CONSISTING OF THE VERY EXTENSIVE LOWLANDS OR FLATS OF THE KUSKOKWIM REGION." (P6)

8075 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03548 00002 C 921
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW MAP,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "LEAVING THE ALASKA RANGE I CAME ON EXTENSIVE FLATS AND SOON LEARNED THAT MOST OF THE KUSKOKWIM REGION IS FLAT AND SWAMPY WITH MANY LAKES AND PONDS. HERE AND THERE ARE TRACTS OF SLIGHTLY HILLY LAND, WITH PONDS, BOGS AND SLOUGHS AMONG THE KNOLLS. A JAM THERE ARE WIDE STRETCHES WHICH ARE PERFECTLY FLAT. THIS IS THE AVERAGE CONDITION THROUGHOUT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER REGION." (P7) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8076 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03632 00003 901
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ECONOMY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER NOTES IN HIS 1900-1901 DIARY, BOX 1, FOLDER 3, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, THAT GOLD WAS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED HERE JAN-MAR 1901, "REPORTING GOOD PROSPECT FOUND...SEVERAL MEN PROSPECTING AND STAKING" (MAR-19) MAR 30, "MR DOYLE CALLED AND GOT SUGAR FOR MR HARDER, THEY HAD A PLEASANT QUICK TRIP TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND REPORT GOOD NEWS FROM PROSPECTORS." MAR 21, "MR BUGGIE STARTS FOR KUSKOKWIM TOMORROW. I STAKED HIM 100 LBS OF FLOUR AND 4 PLUGS OF SMOKING TOBACCO" AUG 2, 1901, AUTHOR NOTES PETER HARDER ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM...HE FOUND PROSPECTS THAT WENT SO TO THE PAN.

8077 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 03632 00004 901903
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1917

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST DIARY NUMBER 4, NOV 1,1901-OCT 31,1903 OF GEORGE M PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES BOX 1. NOV 15, "MARTIN JUST RETURNED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM WHERE HE FOUND SOME FAIR GOLD PROSPECTS". APRIL 19, "SEVERAL PIAMUTE PROSPECTORS HAVE DEPARTED FOR THE KUSKOKWIM". NOV 6,1902, HE NOTES ALEX MCDONALD THE U S COMMISSIONER FOR THE KUSKOKWIM LEFT THE YUKON FOR THE KUSKOKWIM NOV 7. DEC 15,1902, "FOUR INDIANS AND THREE PROSPECTORS ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM.REPORT A TIDAL WAVE ON THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA AND BAY IN OCT". DEC 28, "A LARGE DELEGATION FROM THE KUSKOKWIM ARRIVED" JAN 7, HE NOTES A FEW INDIANS CAME TO THE YUKON FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. JAN 21, HE NOTES TRADERS ARRIVED ON THE YUKON FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. FEB 7, "FRED COLTOFF AND CHARLES KRUSEWIVE ARRIVED (YUKON) *FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. JUNE 10,1903, "TWO PILGRIMS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM" (AT YUKON)

8078 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03632 00005 903905

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST DIARY NO 5, NOV 1,1903-JUNE 30,1905 OF GEORGE PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION, UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, COLLEGE, 50 MI BELOW RUSSIAN MISSION. NOV 26 "SIWASH TRADERS RETURN (TO YUKON) FROM THE KUSKOKWIM AND ANNOUNCE A LARGE STORE LOCATED THERE. THEY BRING ME ONE FOX SKIN" NOV 29, "SIWASH TRADER FROM THE KUSKOKWIM" DEC 11, "GEORGE FREDERICKS AND HIS PARTNER MR HOFFMAN ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM WITH FURS" JAN 24, "POULTIE ARRIVED FROM HIS KUSKOKWIM TRIP." MAR 3, "CAP POULTE ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM" MAR 23, "MR JOAPINE OF THE KUSKOKWIM PASSED NORTH BOUND MAIL" APRIL 9, "MR TWITCHELL ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TRADING" MAY 30, "ONE KUSKOKWIM PROSPECTOR ARRIVED". JUNE 13, "MR PARKS ARRIVED FROM KUSKOKWIM" DEC 25 HE NOTES KICHUCK FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. FEB 17, "MR JONSON CAME FROM THE KUSKOKWIM" FEB 19, "MR TWITCHELL ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM."

8079 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03632 00007 906907

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,MINING

ABST DIARY NO 7 OCT 1-1906-JUNE 9,1907 BOX 2 UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. GEORGE PILCHER DIARY COLLECTION. DEC 24 "SQUIE BOY ARRIVED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM LOADED DOWN WITH SQUIRREL SKINS AND MUSKRATS." JAN 16, "KEECHUCK OF KOTLEK PASSED DOWN FROM THE KOSKOKWIM". APRIL 3, "A YOUNG MISSIONARY FROM THE KUSKOKWIM HEADED FOR KOTLEK...REPORT GOLD STRIKE ON THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM"

8080 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03632 00009 908

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,TRAPPING

ABST NOV 13 "MR DOLL FROM LOWER KUSKOKWIM PASSED DOWN BOUND FOR NEW HAMILTON WITH SQUIRREL SKINS" DEC 3, "GEORGE FREDERICKS PASSED DOWN FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. DEC 29 "THE KUSKOKWIM COMMISSIONER IS ON HIS WAY TO ST MIKE WITH A RUSSIAN PRIEST UNDER ARREST"

8081 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03632 00017 918

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1918

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND WATER CRAFT

ABST PILCHER NOTES THAT PEOPLE ARE SHORT OF FOOD ON THE KUSKOKWIM. DEC 14 HE SENT A TEAM TO TAKE GRUB TO MRS CALL THERE. TEAM LEFT DEC 17, 1918.

8082 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03632 00019 923

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST PILCHER CROSSED THE PORTAGE FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM MAR 23-24, 1923 TO GO TO A DOCTOR FOR A SILVER OF STEEL TO BE REMOVED FROM HIS EYE. HE REACHED ANIAK MAR 24 AND RETURNED TO THE YUKON MAR 27.

8083 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03739 898941

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST SHALLOW DRAFT OCEAN VESSELS ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ABOUT 80 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH TO BETHEL. FROM BETHEL RIVER BOATS CAN DELIVER FREIGHT AS FAR INLAND AS MCGRATH. FREIGHT CHARGES FROM SEATTLE TO BETHEL ON STEAMSHIP RUN \$22.50 A TON, FROM BETHEL UPRIVER ON RIVERBOAT IT'S 30 DOLLARS A TON AND DOWNRIVER ITS 15 DOLLARS A TON. "FREIGHT RATES FROM SEATTLE TO SLEITHUT, INCLUDING A 5 DOLLAR HANDLING CHARGE AT BETHEL, WILL AVERAGE ABOUT 65 DOLLARS A TON. THE RATE IS HIGHER FOR BULKY ITEMS". (P6) "A MAILPLANE EQUIPPED WITH FLOATS IN SUMMER AND SKIS IN WINTER MAKES WEEKLY STOPS AT VILLAGES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM, SUCH AS SLEITMUT, CROOKED CREEK, GEORGETOWN AND ANIAK." (P6) MERCURY FLASKS FROM THE RED DEVIL MINE ARE SHIPPED DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM BY RIVER BOAT TO BETHEL. (P17) THE AUTHOR MAKES A REFERENCE TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BED NEAR THE ALICE AND BESSIE MINE. HE SAYS, "THE RIVER BED CONSISTS OF CLOSELY COMPACTED SHALES". (P21) IN 1898, J E SPURR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, REPORTED A VEIN OF CINNABAR ABOUT 5 MILES BELOW KOLMAKOF, IN A CLIFF ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IN 1914, A G MADDREN EXAMINED THIS DEPOSIT AGAIN. THE SENIOR AUTHOR OF THIS DOCUMENT INVESTIGATED THE DEPOSIT IN JULY 1941. "THE MORE PROMISING DEPOSIT DESCRIBED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN 1914 IS NOT NOW IN EVIDENCE AND HAS PROBABLY BEEN REMOVED BY THE RAPID EROSION TO WHICH THE BLUFF IS SUBJECTED". (P49)

8084 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03865 867

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST SHORTLY AFTER THE AMERICAN PURCHASE OF ALASKA, FRANCOIS MERCIER, ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY'S GENERAL AGENT FOR THE YUKON, TANANA AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, ESTABLISHED TRADING POSTS AND PROVIDED ANNUAL PROVISIONS AND MERCHANDISE WITH ONLY ONE SMALL STEAMBOAT. (P34) YUKON FRONTIERS BY MELODY WEBB GRAUMAN, 1977.

8085 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03936 00017 930938

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602300 W1622300 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1919

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST RECORD GROUP 28, RECORDS OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT BUREAU OF ASSISTANT POST-MASTER GENERAL POWER BOAT AND STAR ROUTE REGISTERS 1930-38. ALASKA AND HAWAII. CONTRACT 78128 FOR MAIL DELIVERY FROM BETHEL TO RUSSIAN MISSION VIA AKIAK AND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS AUTHORIZED FOR 1934.

8086 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 03967 925954

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FISHING, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM IS THE SECOND MOST PRODUCTIVE CHUM SALMON RIVER COVERED IN THIS REPORT, FOLLOWED ONLY BY THE YUKON RIVER. THE ANNUAL CHUM CATCH AVERAGES OVER 500,000. (P1) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WITH APPROXIMATELY 22,237 SQUARE MILES OF DRAINAGE, IS THE SECOND LARGEST RIVER IN ALASKA, BEING EXCEEDED IN SIZE ONLY BY THE YUKON. COMMERCIAL FISHING ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS CLOSED IN 1925 BUT OPENED AGAIN IN 1930. IT WAS AGAIN CLOSED IN 1952 BUT REOPENED TO A LIMITED DEGREE IN 1954. (PP6-9) UTILIZATION OF CHUM SALMON FOR NATIVE SUBSISTENCE HAS BEEN RATHER EXTENSIVE. L.G. WINGARD (BOWER, 1923) ESTIMATED THAT 300,000 CHUM SALMON WERE DRIED FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND DOG FOOD. (PP10-12) THE AVERAGE ANNUAL CATCH FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1922-1943 WAS CALCULATED AT 465,700 FISH. (P12) IN THE 1928 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ALASKA FISHERY AND FUR-SEAL INDUSTRIES (BOWER, 1929), MENTION WAS MADE OF THE DECLINE IN DEMAND FOR SALMON AS DOG FOOD, BROUGHT ABOUT WHEN DOGS WERE REPLACED BY AIRPLANES IN TRANSPORTING FUR CATCHES TO FAIRBANKS AND ANCHORAGE. (P13) RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES IN THE KUSKOKWIM HAVE TOTALLED 698,700 FISH. (P8)

8087 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04071 00035 944

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST VILLAGE OF ANIAK USES KUSKOKWIM UP RIVER TO NAPAMUTE, DOWN RIVER TO KALSKAG. YEAR ROUND LANDING STRIP 300 X 5000 FT. ECONOMIC BASE IS TRAPPING, FISHING, HUNTING. 1944 CENSUS WORK. THIS DOCUMENT WAS A POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY BY THE AK INDIAN SERVICE. VILLAGE OF AKIAKCHAK. FREIGHT BY RIVER BOAT FROM BETHEL. MAIL COMES BY OUTBOARD MOTOR BOAT FROM AKIAK IN SUMMER. IN WINTER, BY DOG TEAM.

8088 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04075 00017 913

STOR 1604

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST RIVER BOAT. IN A STATEMENT ISSUED DEC 12, 1958, R LYNCH OF THE YUTANA BARGE COMPANY SUPPLIED THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION BY PHONE: THE STEAMER ALICE WAS PILOTED TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY W LANGLEY IN 1913.

8089 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04077 00024 898

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1920

ABST IN 1898 J. E. SPURR DESCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM ITS HEADWATERS TO THE MOUTH; FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HE TRAVELED TO THE KANEKTOK RIVER. (P18)

8090 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04251 898899

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602200 W1622200 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41

KEYM NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, VEGETATION

ABST EUGENE MCGLWAINE IN "THE TRUTH ABOUT ALASKA" NOTED THE LENGTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AS ABOUT 800 MI, AND SAID IT IS THE BEST RIVER IN ALASKA FOR STEAMBOAT TRAVEL, STEAMBOATS BEING ABLE TO ASCEND SOME 600 MI, FROM THE MOUTH. (PP145-146) THE AUTHOR STATED THAT GREAT FORESTS OF CEDAR, BIRCH AND SPRUCE ARE FOUND ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM. (P152)

8091 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04264 00906 906

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, RIVER

ABST DURING A VISIT TO THE NAKNEK RIVER IN AUGUST, 1906, INFORMATION WAS RECEIVED THAT A TRADER ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HAD CHARTERED THE SCHOONER, "WING AND WING," OF SAN FRANCISCO, AND WITH AN OUTFIT OF 2,000 BARRELS WAS ENGAGED IN SALTING SALMON ON THE RIVER. (P32)

8092 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04264 00912 912

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST IN FEBRUARY, 1912, A DEPUTY WARDEN ESTABLISHED A CAMP AT THE HEADWATERS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, REMAINING UNTIL JUNE, WHEN HE MADE A TRIP DOWN THE RIVER TO BETHEL. (P100)

8093 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04264 00925 925928

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST DURING JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1925 A STREAM GUARD WAS STATIONED ON THE KUSKOKWIM. NO VIOLATIONS WERE REPORTED. ALL FISHING ON THE RIVER WAS FOR LOCAL USE. (P99)

8094 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04318 844

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER

ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT ZAGOSKIN, WHO TRAVELLED ON THE KUSKOKWIM IN 1844 WAS NEAR THE VILLAGE OF SCEITMUTE WHEN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1921

HE OBSERVED A FOREST FIRE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE CHULITNA RIVER. (P13) AGAIN NOTING ZAGOSKINS 1844 TRIP, THE AUTHOR STATED THAT THE OLD RUSSIAN TRADING POST OF KOLMAKOF STOOD ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM. (P24)

- 8095 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04383 910913
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING
 ABST ACCOUNT BY THE "ARCTIC TRADER" DESCRIBES FUR-BUYING TRIP BY UMIK AND SMALL OUTBOARD MOTOR (ONE OF EARLIEST MODELS) UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN THE EARLY 1900'S. WHEN THE MOTOR FAILED OARS WERE USED. (P.142) IN LATER YEARS (ABOUT 1913) ON CONTRACT TO ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE, HE DELIVERED MAIL, SUPPLIES AND PASSENGERS TO VILLAGES BETWEEN THE YUKON RIVER DELTA AND KUSKOKWIM BAY EACH FALL, INCLUDING "SUCH VILLAGES AS BETHEL AND AKLAK UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER." THE BOAT USED WAS A SAILING SCHOONER WITH MOTOR. TRADING FOR FURS WAS ALSO CONDUCTED ENROUTE. (PP.231-233.) ANOTHER REFERENCE IS MADE TO A BOAT TRIP UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO BETHEL. (P.249-250)
- 8096 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL," 1910, "THE KUSKOKWIM IS THE SECOND LARGEST STREAM IN ALASKA AND IS PERHAPS THE BEST RIVER FOR STEAMBOATING IN THAT COUNTRY... STEAMBOATS OF LARGE SIZE CAN ASCEND THE RIVER ABOUT 650 MIS TO THE CONFLUENCE OF ITS 2 PRINCIPAL HEADWATER BRANCHES, THE EAST AND SOUTH FORKS, AND SMALLER STEAMBOATS HAVE BEEN UP THE SOUTH FORK ABOUT 40 MIS ABOVE THIS JUNCTION AND NO DOUBT COULD ALSO ASCEND THE EAST FORK FOR SOME DISTANCE." (P51)
- 8097 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04494 908956
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, PAST USAGE, LAND GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, FLOOD, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST THE AUTHORS WRITE THAT "NAPASKIAK AND THE ADJACENT SATELLITE COMMUNITY OF OSCARVILLE FORM ONE RIVERINE COMMUNITY ON THE LOW, FLAT, ALLUVIAL PLAIN OF THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER". (P18) THE VEGETATION UP RIVER IS CONIFEROUS FOREST, DOWN RIVER IT'S TUNDRA, AND AT NAPASKIAK, A TRANSITIONAL ZONE FOR VEGETATION, THERE ARE WILLOW AND ALDER. (P18) SEVEN MI UP STREAM FROM NAPASKIAK THE COMMUNITY OF BETHEL IS LOCATED. THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE BETHEL AS THE MOST IMPORTANT TRADING AND TRANSPORTATION CENTER FOR THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P19) A TRADING POST, ESTABLISHED IN 1908, IS LOCATED AT OSCARVILLE. (P19) IN JUNE AFTER THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ICE HAS BROKEN UP THE INHABITANTS OF NAPASKIAK SET NETS IN THE RIVER TO CATCH SALMON. THE PEOPLE ALSO USE A TECHNIQUE OF "DRIFTING" THEIR NETS FOR SALMON WHICH IS ACCOMPLISHED FROM A BOAT. (PP19-20) IN AUGUST FAMILIES WILL TRAVEL TO THE TUNDRA BY BOAT AND GATHER SALMON BERRIES. IN LATE FALL MEN ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY BOAT TO HUNT MOOSE. (P20) THE AUTHORS MENTION THAT SPRUCE DRIFTWOOD IS COLLECTED DURING SPRING AND FALL FLOODS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P21) IN LATE FALL MEN WILL TRAP MINK WITHIN A HALF DAY'S TRAVEL BY DOG TEAM FROM NAPASKIAK. SOME MEN ESTABLISH MINK TRAPPING CAMPS ON THE TUNDRA SOUTH OF THE COMMUNITY. THEY TRAVEL TO THESE CAMPS BY BOAT BEFORE FREEZE UP OR BY DOG TEAM AFTER FREEZE UP. IN THE SPRING WOMEN VISIT THE MINK CAMPS TO CATCH FISH IN THE SLOUGHS. AFTER ICE BREAKS UP, FAMILIES RETURN TO THE VILLAGE BY BOAT. (P21) THIS INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED DURING OSWALT'S STUDY AT NAPASKIAK 1955-1956.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1922

8098 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04596 833842
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION
 ABST SHELDON JACKSON BRIEFLY MENTIONS SEVERAL OF THE EXPLORATION PARTIES THAT TRAVERSED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN THE 1800'S. HE MAKES REFERENCE TO THE 1833 EXPLORATION LED BY ANDREI GLAZANOF TO ANVIK AND AS FAR AS PAINAGAMUTE ON THE KUSKOKWIM. ALSO MENTIONED WAS THE EXPLORATION MADE BY LT ZAGOSKIN IN 1842 OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND YUKON RIVERS AND THEIR TRIBUTARIES. THE GLAZANOF PARTY, WITH 3 NATIVE GUIDES, USED DOG-DRAWN SLEDS. (P21)

8099 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04650 938
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE RESIDENTS OF BETHEL USE THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AS THEIR SOURCE OF DOMESTIC WATER. (2) THIS SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1938. (P1)

8100 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04701 828838
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,EXPEDITION,LAND-WATER CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST KOLMAKOV, A RUSSIAN TRADING POST, WAS FOUNDED ON THE KUSKOKWIM AT THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA RIVER IN 1833 BY HALAKOV. (P33 AND 36) THE POST WAS LEFT IN THE CHARGE OF "THE CREOLE LUKIN," WHO HAD BEEN INTERPRETER FOR VASILEEV. "LUKIN HIMSELF WAS AN OUTSTANDING TRAVELER AND UNDOUBTEDLY, MADE SEVERAL TRIPS UP THE KUSKOKWIM BEFORE ZAGOSKIN'S TIME" (1844) ACCORDING TO TERNAUX-COMPANS, VASILEEV LEFT ALEXANDROV IN 1828 AND THAT "DURING THE COURSE OF THAT YEAR AND THE FOLLOWING HE UNSUCCESSFULLY ATTEMPTED TO ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BUT THAT IN 1830 HE ATTAINED HIS END BY DESCENDING THE CHULITNA (HOLITNA RIVER) AND THEN THE KUSKOKWIM." (P36) ON FEB. 19, 1834 GLAZUNOV AND HIS PARTY ARRIVED AT THE KUSKOKWIM AND PROCEEDED UP RIVER TO TCHUKWACK, A SUMMER VILLAGE OF THE INGALIK. ON FEB. 21 THEY ARRIVED AT KWIGYNTAINAGHUT WHERE THEY ENCOUNTERED LUKIN WHO LED THEM TO KOLMAKOV. (P37) ON FEB. 27 HE CONTINUED WITH 2 GUIDES ARRIVING AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE STONY RIVER MARCH 7. ON MARCH 17, AFTER AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ASCEND THE STONY RIVER, THEY RETURNED TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND DESCENDED IT ONCE AGAIN. THEY ENCOUNTERED LUKIN ON MARCH 24 TRAVELING TOWARD THE "CHULITNA (HOLITNA) RIVER" WITH 3 LARGE SLEDS LOADED WITH FURS. (P38) ON NOV. 30 ZAGOSKIN'S PARTY ARRIVED AT THE KUSKOKWIM "BY WAY OF PAINUTE" NEAR "TULUKAGNAG-MYUT VILLAGE" WHICH WAS 3 MILES BELOW THE ANIAK RIVER. THEY CONTINUED UP THE KUSKOKWIM AND ARRIVED AT KOLMAKOV ON DEC. 3. (P41) APRIL 4, 1843 ZAGOSKIN PORTAGED FROM IKOGMIUT TO THE KUSKOKWIM WITH 4 SLEDS, ARRIVING AT KOLMAKOV ON APRIL 10. (P41) "ON MAY 19, HE JOINED WITH LUKIN ON A TRADING EXPEDITION UP THE KUSKOKWIM VISITING VILLAGES BETWEEN KOLMAKOV AND THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA. (P41) ON MAY 29, THEY REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "KHUNANILINDE (VINASALE)" WHERE LUKIN REMAINED. ON MAY 30 THEN CONTINUED UP RIVER REACHING THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA THE NEXT DAY. THEY TURNED BACK HERE ARRIVING AT THE MOUTH OF THE HOLITNA IN 2 DAYS AND REACHING KOLMAKOV ON JUNE 5. (P41) BY 1838 NATIVES WERE BEING BAPTIZED IN THE KUSKOKWIM. (P50)

8101 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04708 958959
 STOR 1604054
 MQUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1923

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,AGRICULTURE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MINING,ECONOMY,BREAKUP,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,FREIGHT,MAP

ABST AKIAK IS LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER APPROXIMATELY 20 MILES ABOVE BETHEL, IN A SEMI-FORESTED (SPRUCE, ALDER, BIRCH) AREA BORDERING THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE, A BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS HOSPITAL AND THE HEADQUARTERS FOR A REINDEER PROJECT WERE FORMERLY LOCATED HERE BUT ARE NOW AT BETHEL. THESE SERVICES WERE TRANSFERRED BECAUSE OF TRANSPORTATION DIFFICULTIES. "(OCEAN GOING VESSELS CAN ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM ONLY AS FAR AS BETHEL)." (P23) "THERE IS MUCH TRAFFIC BY DOG TEAM AND PLANE IN WINTER AND BY BOAT AND PLANE IN SUMMER BETWEEN AKIAK AND THE TRADING CENTER OF BETHEL." (P24) IN ABORIGINAL TIMES AKIAK WAS A WINTER HEADQUARTERS WHERE RIVER, TUNDRA, AND MOUNTAIN ESKIMO MET TO TRADE AND FOR WINTER FISHING. (P24) THERE ARE MINES AT BETHEL. (P24) IN 1959 THE BIA ESTIMATED CASH INCOME FOR AKIAK TO BE \$1712 PER FAMILY. (P24) CASH INCOME WAS EARNED BY A MAN WHO OWNED "A TRACTOR FOR LOGGING." (P24) NAPASKIAK, POPULATION 137, IS LOCATED ON THE BANKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM NEAR BETHEL. VILLAGERS PURCHASE GOODS AT OSCARVILLE "DIRECTLY ACROSS THE RIVER." (P25) OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE PURCHASED FROM MAIL ORDER HOUSES, AND THE MAIL IS OBTAINED DIRECTLY FROM BETHEL ABOUT 5 MILES AWAY. (P25) AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY FOR 1958 ACCORDING TO BIA WAS \$1565. THERE ARE FAMILY GARDEN PLOTS AT AKIAK. (P111) THE "SUMMER SUPPLY BOAT CAN DOCK" AT BETHEL. (P128) ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM NATIVES BURY FISH IN GROUND PITS FOR PUTRIFICATION. DURING THE WINTER THE PITS ARE OPENED AND PIECES OF FISH ARE USED AS NEEDED. (P237) FISH ARE CAUGHT IN TRAPS PLACED UNDER THE RIVER ICE. (P260) THE ICE GOES OUT OF THE RIVER IN MAY AT AKIAK AND NAPAGKIAK. (P261) THE NATIVES HUNT ALONG THIS RIVER. (P277) MAP SHOWING HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR OCEAN-GOING VESSELS IS ATTACHED.

8102 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04710 A 844920

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,MINING,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP,FISHING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION

ABST THE REGION OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS FIRST PENETRATED BY THE RUSSIAN EXPLORER ZAGOSKIN, WHO TRAVELED UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO VINASALE VILLAGE AND THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA RIVER IN 1844. IN 1889, THE ALASKAN PIONEER FRANK DENSORE, WITH A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS, PASSED FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM, AND DESCENDED THE LATTER TO THE YUKON PORTAGE. IN 1898, THE GEOLOGIST J.E. SPURR CROSSED THE ALASKA RANGE FROM THE EAST, AND GOING DOWN THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER REACHED THE MAIN BODY OF THE KUSKOKWIM, WHICH HE THEN DESCENDED. THE MAJOR WHITE HABITATION CENTER IN THIS AREA AT THE PRESENT TIME IS THE TOWN OF MCGRATH, LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT ITS JUNCTIVE WITH THE TAKOTNA RIVER. (P93) THE COMMUNITY OF MEDERA IS APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES UPSTREAM FROM MCGRATH, ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. IT HAS BEEN THE SITE OF A TRADING POST FOR MANY YEARS. AT THE PRESENT TIME, MEDERA CONSISTS OF A SMALL DIRT AIRSTRIP AND SEVERAL LOG BUILDINGS. THE SMALL SETTLEMENT OF TELIDA, SOME 100 MILES UP THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM FROM MEDERA, IS THE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF 3 INDIAN FAMILIES. (P95) THE REGION OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND ITS MANY TRIBUTARIES IS A WIDE, FLAT, FORESTED ALLUVIAL PLAIN, MARKED OCCASIONALLY BY LOW, ROLLING HILLS. THERE ARE NUMEROUS STREAMS OF VARYING SIZE, OFTEN QUITE WIDE, GENERALLY DRAINING TO THE NORTHEAST FROM THE FOOTHILLS OF THE ALASKA RANGE UNTIL THE BASE OF THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS IS REACHED. HERE, THE MAIN BODY OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TRENDS SOUTHEASTWARD, EMPTYING ULTIMATELY INTO KUSKOKWIM BAY, SOME 600 MILES AWAY. NORTH OF VINASALE, THE RIVERS ARE GENERALLY SLOW-MOVING AND SINUOUS, OFTEN DOUBLING BACK ON THEMSELVES, WITH INNUMERABLE SLOUGHS AND ABANDONED CHANNELS.

8103 WAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04710 B 844920

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1924

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,RIVER,LAND TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,MINING,WATER-CRAFT,BREAKUP,FISHING,WATER-LAND CRAFT,EXPEDITION

ABST THERE IS GOOD SPRUCE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE, AS WELL AS MUCH BIRCH AND POPLAR, AND NUMEROUS SHRUBS AND SMALLER PLANTS. THERE ARE NO YEAR-ROUND ROADS ON THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM, EXCEPT FOR SHORT STRETCHES NEAR TOWNS, MILITARY FACILITIES, AND SOME OF THE LARGER OPERATING MINES. ALL TRANSPORTATION IS EITHER BY AIR, OR ON THE RIVERS. MCGRATH AND MEDFRA ARE SUPPLIED LARGELY BY BARGES, WHICH ASCEND THE KUSKOKWIM DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. (P97) 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. THE REMAINDER FOLLOW IN EARLY JUNE, AT THE END OF THE SCHOOL YEAR. NEAR MEDFRA THE INDIANS SET UP THEIR SUMMER FISH CAMPS. DOG TEAMS AND SKIFFS WITH OUTBOARD MOTORS ARE MENTIONED. (P99) UPON REOCCUPATION OF A SITE IN THE SPRING, THE MEN RETURN THE FISH-WHEELS TO THE RIVER. THESE ARE DRAWN UP ON THE BANKS DURING THE WINTER, TO PREVENT DAMAGE FROM THE ICE JAMS. FISH WHEELS WERE INTRODUCED INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER REGION ABOUT 1910-1920, BY AMERICANS. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE RIVER NEAR NIKOLAI IS NARROWER THAN AT MEDFRA, AND THEREBY A BETTER LOCATION FOR FISHING, THE PEOPLE TRAVEL DOWNSTREAM TO MEDFRA. (P100) UP UNTIL SOME 40 OR 50 YEARS AGO, IT WAS THE PRACTICE OF THE NIKOLAI GROUP TO TRAVEL IN THE EARLY SPRING FROM THEIR VILLAGE, THEN LOCATED SEVERAL MILES FURTHER UPSTREAM, TO THE MOUTH OF BIG RIVER TO THE SOUTH. THEY WOULD BE JOINED BY RELATIVES AND THEN WOULD TRAVEL BY DOG TEAM SOUTHEASTWARD TOWARD THE ALASKA RANGE, REACHING THE FOOTHILLS PRIOR TO THE SPRING BREAKUP OF THE RIVER ICE. THIS GROUP WOULD THEN SPEND THE SUMMER IN THE FOOTHILLS, TRAVELING NORTHEASTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER REACHES OF THE MIDDLE FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WINDY FORK, AND SHEEP CREEK. (P101)

8104 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04751 925

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE AUTHQP INDICATES THAT, AT THE TIME OF WRITING IN 1925, THERE WERE MANY MOOSE IN ALASKA IN SPITE OF THE SLAUGHTER FOR THE MARKETS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FOR THE MINING CAMPS. (P256)

8105 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04806 924

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,PHOTO,FREIGHT

ABST PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS "FIRST ALASKAN AIRMAIL FLIGHT ON FEB 21, 1924, BEFORE THE PILOT, BEN EIELSON, FLEW THE DEHAVILLAND FROM FAIRBANKS TO MCGRATH. (FOLLOWS P 176)

8106 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 04812 930

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST IN THE EARLY 1930'S A MAIL ROUTE ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER USING SMALL PLANES EQUIPPED WITH FLOATS OR SKIS, MADE REGULAR STOPS AT VILLAGES AND MINING CAMPS INCLUDING MC GRATH, (P40) BERRY'S LANDING (NOW MEDFRA). (P40) BLUNT CARRIED SUPPLIES FOR THE MINERS, FREIGHT, AND PASSENGERS AS WELL AS MAIL, BRINGING IN PARTS AND EQUIPMENT AND TAKING OUT GOLD AND FURS WHICH COULD BE VALUED AT ANYWHERE FROM A FEW DOLLARS TO A HUNDRED THOUSAND OR MORE. (P39) ONCE HE TOOK THE BIA SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS ON A TOUR THROUGHOUT HIS DISTRICT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1925

BEGINNING IN AKIAK. (P60) HE FLEW FROM NENANA TO NAPIANUT (NOW NAPANIUT) TO BRING A SICK TRADER TO ANCHORAGE. TWO MISSIONARIES FLYING BETWEEN MC GRATH AND HOLY CROSS ON THE YUKON RIVER CRASHED, AND BLUNT FLEW FROM MC GRATH TO SEARCH FOR THEM. (P82-87) BLUNT FLEW PASSENGERS FROM FLAT TO MC GRATH, AND MC GRATH TO ANCHORAGE. (P86-87) HE LANDED ON THE RIVER AT EACH OF THESE COMMUNITIES, ON FLOATS OR ON SKIS.

8107 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04831 942
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR LISTS MCGRATH ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AS THE CENTER FOR BUSH-AVIATION ACTIVITIES. (P49) MCGRATH IN 1942 HAD BOTH AIRSTRIPS AND NAVIGATIONAL FACILITIES WHICH WAS USEFUL DURING WORLD WAR II. (P51) MCGRATH IS LOCATED SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF MOSES POINT. (P185)

8108 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04860 919
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,AGRICULTURE,PHOTO,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS A MAN WORKING IN A POTATO PATCH AT MC GRATH ON THE KUSKOKWIM AT THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA RIVER. (P18)

8109 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 04942 914
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,MINING
 ABST SOURCES OF THIS RIVER ARE MT ESTELLE AND MT MCKINLEY, REACHES THE BERING SEA. FOR SOME PORTIONS OF ITS ROUTE IT PARALLELS THE YUKON. (P80) IT "IS NAVIGABLE FOR 800 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH." "SEVERAL HUNDRED PROSPECTORS" ARE WORKING IN THE VALLEYS OF THIS RIVER. NO "NOTABLE GOLD DISCOVERIES HAVE BEEN MADE." KUSKOKWIM VALLEY NOT PERPETUALLY FROZEN AND AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES ARE SAID TO BE GREAT. THE NORTHERN NAVIGATION COMPANY HAS TWO STEAMSHIPS THAT UTILIZE THIS RIVER. SAILING UP THE KUSKOKWIM THE FIRST TOWN MET BY ONE OF THESE STEAMERS IS BETHEL. THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY AND ITS TRIBUTARIES COVERS NEARLY ONE-QUARTER OF THE ARABLE LANDS OF ALASKA. VEGETATION OF ALL KINDS IS PLENTIFUL, TIMBER IS ABUNDANT, SOIL FAIRLY WELL ADAPTED FOR AGRICULTURE. IN THE HARBOR AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER A "LIGHTERAGE SYSTEM" IS NECESSARY. (P80-81) OTHER TOWNS LOCATED ON THE KUSKOKWIM ARE TOOLIESON, YUKON PORTAGE, KOLMAKOVSKY, GEORGETOWN, SLEITHUTE, ANDRANOFF, MCGRATH AND TOCOTNA FALLS. TOCOTNA FALLS IS 520 MILES FROM BETHEL. THIS RIVER IS IMPORTANT AS A ROUTE OF TRAVEL INTO THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. (P82-83)

8110 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 05007 829890
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,RIVER,TRAPPING,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1829 VASILIEF EXPLORED THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P21) THE MOST EXTENSIVE RUSSIAN INLAND EXPLORATION WAS

LED BY LIEUTENANT LAURENTI ALEXIEV ZAGOSKIN WHO, IN 1844 ACCOMPANIED BY LUKEEN, WENT ON A TRIP UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO A POINT NEAR PRESENT-DAY MCGRATH. (P21) BY 1880, THE ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY HAD EXTENDED ITS FUR TRADE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P44) IVAN PETROFF ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IN A KAYAK. (P62) IN 1890 SCHANZ PORTAGED FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM, WHICH HE DESCENDED TO THE COAST. (P141) THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS PROSPECTED AS EARLY AS 1883. (P148) AROUND 1889 FRANK DENSORE, AND AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, AL KING, PROBABLY EXPLORED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, CROSSING TO ITS HEADWATERS FROM A SOUTHERN TRIBUTARY OF THE TANANA. (P149) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE KUSKOKWIM, THE SECOND LARGE NAVIGABLE STREAM OF ALASKA, FLOWS SOUTHWEST, AND IN ONE LOWLAND AREA RUNS NEAR THE YUKON. (P12)

8111 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN Q5017 910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST AUTHOR STECKER NOTES THE NUMEROUS SWAMPS AND CREEKS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WHILE ENROUTE FROM BETHEL TO THE YUKON IN 1910. HE TOOK A GASOLINE BOAT WITH 8 OTHER PASSENGERS. HE STOPPED AT AKIAK, TULUKSAK AND OGAVIK, AND THEN TO MUD CREEK.

8112 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN Q5063 900

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, GENERAL, LAKE, GLACIER

ABST ON JAN. 9, 1900, LOYAL LINCOLN WIRT, REPRESENTATIVE OF GOVERNOR JOHN BRADY, DEPARTED "ANVIL CITY" FOR KATMAI VIA DOG SLED. HE WAS TO CONVEY A MESSAGE TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAT ADDITIONAL MEDICAL AND FOOD SUPPLIES WERE NECESSARY. THE "TIMBERED BANKS" OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WERE REACHED AND A CAMP SET UP FOR THE NIGHT. (P62) THE AUTHOR REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "ANAK" AND RESTED SEVERAL DAYS. HERE HE HEARD THE STORY OF A NATIVE WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN RAISED AT A MORAVIAN MISSION WHICH WAS "HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY, ON THE BANKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM." (P67) AFTER DEPARTING "ANAK" WIRT FOLLOWED A "CHAIN OF LAKES" WHICH ARE UNIDENTIFIABLE. (P72) NEARING THE ALEUTIAN RANGE, WICKS MADE REFERENCE TO A NUMBER OF RIVERS WHICH WERE UNIDENTIFIABLE. HE ALSO MENTIONED NEARLY FALLING THROUGH THE ICE SEVERAL TIMES. (P84 AND 86) IN CROSSING THE ALEUTIAN RANGE TO KATMAI, A GLACIER IS CROSSED. (P93) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM "ALASKAN ADVENTURE."

8113 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN Q5063 900

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, GENERAL, LAKE, GLACIER

ABST ON JAN. 9, 1900, LOYAL LINCOLN WIRT, REPRESENTATIVE OF GOVERNOR JOHN BRADY, DEPARTED "ANVIL CITY" FOR KATMAI VIA DOG SLED. HE WAS TO CONVEY A MESSAGE TO THE OUTSIDE WORLD THAT ADDITIONAL MEDICAL AND FOOD SUPPLIES WERE NECESSARY. THE "TIMBERED BANKS" OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WERE REACHED AND A CAMP SET UP FOR THE NIGHT. (P62) THE AUTHOR REACHED THE VILLAGE OF "ANAK" AND RESTED SEVERAL DAYS. HERE HE HEARD THE STORY OF A NATIVE WOMAN WHO HAD BEEN RAISED AT A MORAVIAN MISSION WHICH WAS "HUNDREDS OF MILES AWAY, ON THE BANKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM." (P67) AFTER DEPARTING "ANAK" WIRT FOLLOWED A "CHAIN OF LAKES" WHICH ARE UNIDENTIFIABLE. (P72) NEARING THE ALEUTIAN RANGE, WICKS MADE REFERENCE TO A NUMBER OF RIVERS WHICH WERE UNIDENTIFIABLE. HE ALSO MENTIONED NEARLY FALLING THROUGH THE ICE SEVERAL TIMES. (P84 AND 86) IN CROSSING THE ALEUTIAN RANGE TO KATMAI, A GLACIER IS CROSSED. (P93) THIS INFORMATION WAS ABSTRACTED FROM "ALASKAN ADVENTURE."

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1927

- 8114 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05074 924
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT
ABST FRANK DUFRESNE DOGSLEDED THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THIS RIVER, ON AN 80 DAY 1700 MILE TRIP IN THE YEAR 1924.
- 8115 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05077 00001 910
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, WATER CRAFT, PHOTO
ABST PHOTO OF BETHEL, NEG NUMBER C-97, SHOWING THE TOWN IN NOV 1910. THERE ARE TWO BOATS IN THE FOREGROUND WHICH SEEM TO BE LYING ON THE MUD FLATS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. PHOTO ALSO SHOWS A LARGE DOCK EXTENDING OUT OVER THE RIVER.
- 8116 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05083 971
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, COMMUNITY
ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS THE TOWN OF BETHEL BESIDE THE FROZEN KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P131)
- 8117 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05092 00005 919
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, AGRICULTURE, TRAPPING, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE MONTHLY BULLETIN INCLUDES AN ENTHUSIASTIC QUOTE FROM A RESIDENT OF ANIAK: "THE KUSKOKWIM VALLEY IS THE RICHEST, MOST HIGHLY MINERALIZED, HAS THE BEST GAME AND FISH, BEST CLIMATE, LARGEST REINDEER HERDS, IS THE GREATEST FUR PRODUCER HAS THE GREATEST AGRICULTURAL POSSIBLE IS THE LEAST KNOWN AND MOST ACCESSIBLE (WITH OCEAN TRANSPORT) SPOT IN ALASKA." (VOL 1, #9)
- 8118 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05114 967
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FORESTRY, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, FREIGHT
ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FROM MEDFRA TO BETHEL IS USED FOR THE TRANSPORTATION OF FOREST PRODUCTS, LOGS AND LUMBER. (P59) THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE KUSKOKWIM HAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "NAVIGABLE BY 18 FT DRAFT OCEAN-GOING VESSELS FROM MOUTH UP-RIVER 65 MILES TO BETHEL. SHALLOW DRAFT (4 FT) VESSELS CAN ASCEND RIVER TO MILE 465. MCGRATH AT MILE 400." (P101)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1928

8119 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05151 778880
STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1822, EHTOLEN AND VASSILAIEF MADE A DETAILED SURVEY OF BRISTOL BAY, WESTWARD TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P5) ON HIS WAY NORTHWARD, CAPTAIN COOK IN 1778, ENTERED THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P7) IN 1880, IVAN PETROF SPENT 2 YEARS IN TRAVEL ALONG THE COAST AND ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P10)

8120 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05176 899924
STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT
ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT IN 1899 LIEUT HERRON SURVEYED THE UPPER BRANCHES OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND FOLLOWED THE OLD KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE OVER TO THE COSNA RIVER.(P316) ON FEB 21,1924 COL CARL BEN EILSON CARRIED MAIL ON AN AIRPLANE FROM FAIRBANKS TO MCGRATH 500 MI. IT TOOK DOG TEAMS 18 DAYS TO MAKE THE ROUND TRIP BUT EILSON MADE IT FROM 9 AM TO 6 PM ON THE SAME DAY. (P481)

8121 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05179 889
STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,COMMUNITY
ABST IN SUMMER OF 1889, HENRY DAVIS AND A FEW OTHER PROSPECTORS ARRIVED ON RIVER VIA PORTAGE FROM LAKE MINCHUNINA. THEY BUILT CANOES AND BOATS AND SET OUT DOWN RIVER. FOUND NO SANDBARS OR GOLD AT CREEK MOUTHS. THEY PORTAGED OVER TO RUSSIAN MISSION ON YUKON FROM UNSTATED POINT ON KUSKOKWIM. (P68)

8122 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05181 974
STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE
ABST THE SALMON CREEK ROADHOUSE IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER 26 MILES FROM MCGRATH ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P42) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

8123 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05189 974
STOR 1604054
MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW WATER CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE
ABST THE AMOUNT OF BOATING ON UPPER KUSKOKWIM R MAY EXCEED THAT ON THE NOWITNA R (P283)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1929

- 8124 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05257 937
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN 1937, PLATINUM MINING WAS CARRIED OUT AT GOODNEWS BAY, WHERE THE KUSKOKWIM ENTERS THE BERING SEA. (P129)
- 8125 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05408 906
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, HUNTING, FISHING, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, RECREATION
ABST "TWO DIANES IN ALASKA", BY AGNES HERBERT, RECOUNTS THE ADVENTURES OF 2 ENGLISHWOMEN AND THEIR 2 MALE COMPANIONS ON A HUNTING EXPEDITION TO ALASKA IN THE EARLY 1900'S. AFTER COMPLETION OF HUNTING ALONG THE BERING COAST DURING THE SUMMER, THE PARTY TRAVELED VIA THE "LILY", A SEALING SCHOONER, TO THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WHERE THEY ANCHORED. UPSTREAM A LARGE NATIVE SETTLEMENT WAS SPOTTED AND FROM IT 6 INNUITS, ALONG WITH SEVERAL KAYAKS, WERE HIRED TO GUIDE THE PARTY UP RIVER AT THE RATE OF ONE DOLLAR PER DAY EACH MAN. (P197) A DORY WAS LOADED UP RIVER, AS FAR AS WAS PRACTICABLE TO AID IN CARRYING SUPPLIES. (P197) AT THIS POINT, THE "LILY" DEPARTED FOR COOK INLET WHERE NATIVES FROM THE VILLAGE OF SUSHITNA WERE TO BE ENGAGED TO TRAVEL, BY KAYAK, UP THE SUSHITNA RIVER TO THE DIVIDE BETWEEN IT AND THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. HERE THE PARTY THAT TRAVELED UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WOULD BE MET, AND THE ENTIRE EXPEDITION WOULD TRAVEL BACK DOWN THE SUSHITNA RIVER TO RENDEZVOUS WITH THE "LILY" ON COOK INLET. THE PARTY CAMPED EACH NIGHT ALONG THE RIVER AND REFERENCE WAS MADE TO NUMEROUS SMALL SETTLEMENTS, INCLUDING A "MORAVIAN MISSION", WHOSE INHABITANTS FISHED AND HUNTED ALONG THE RIVER. (P200) THE KUSKOKWIM WAS DESCRIBED AS HAVING NO BIG RAPIDS, SOME SWIFTLY RUNNING WATER WITH SANDY BARS, BUT GENERALLY EASILY NAVIGATED. (P201) WITH MT MCKINLEY IN FULL VIEW, THE PARTY ENCOUNTERED "WILDER WATER, BROKEN COUNTRY, SPLIT UP INTO MANY CHANNELS, WITH INFINITESIMAL ISLANDS AND STREAMS BRANCHING FORTH FROM THE MIGHTY MOTHER." (P203) AT THIS POINT, "UPPER KUSKOKWIM INDIANS" WERE ENCOUNTERED ON THE RIVER IN BIRCH-BARK CANOES ON THE OTHER SIDE OF "FORT KALMAKOFF" WHICH WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1832. (P204) NUMEROUS RIVERS AND LAKES WERE ENCOUNTERED DURING HUNTING TREKS FROM THE KUSKOKWIM. (P222, 243, 257, 267, 276) BUT THESE WATER BODIES WERE NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED.
- 8126 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05617 930
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST ON A JOURNEY FROM NOME TO THE KUSKOKWIM, SEPPALA STOPPED AT MCGRATH. (P269) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.
- 8127 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 05748 914
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN 1914 THE DISCOVERY AND CHARTING OF A PRACTICAL CHANNEL INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER RESULTED IN THE OPENING OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1930

THAT WATERWAY TO COMMERCE. THIS RIVER HAD REMAINED A PUZZLE TO NAVIGATORS FROM THE TIME OF VANCOUVER DOWN TO 1914. IT HAS NUMEROUS CHANNELS ENTERING ITS GREAT MOUTH, WITH MANY BLIND LEADS. VESSELS HAD BEEN KNOWN TO SPEND A WEEK IN A FUTILE EFFORT TO FOLLOW OUT THESE BLIND CHANNELS. OCCASIONALLY A POWER SCHOONER WOULD GET THROUGH AFTER BEING AGROUND ANY NUMBER OF TIMES. AFTER THE CHART WAS PUBLISHED, THESE VESSELS WERE ABLE TO GET INTO THE PROPER CHANNEL AND REACH THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER WITHOUT DELAY. AFTER A PERIOD OF 16 YEARS, THE CHANNELS IN THE APPROACH ARE REPORTED TO BE ABOUT THE SAME AS WHEN THE ORIGINAL SURVEY WAS MADE, THE CHART ISSUED IN 1914 STILL BEING USED AS THE GUIDE. (P95)

8128 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05784 818862

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW COMMUNITY, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BREAKUP, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, FREIGHT

ABST IN 1818 THE FIRST PERMANENT RUSSIAN SETTLEMENT IN THE BERING SEA REGION WAS ESTABLISHED AT NUSHAGAK. FROM HERE A SERIES OF INLAND EXPLORATIONS WERE INITIATED WHICH LED INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE. IN 1831 A TEMPORARY TRADING ESTABLISHMENT WAS FOUNDED AT THE JUNCTION OF THE CHULITNA AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. (P101) KOLMAKOVSKY REDOUBT, FOUNDED IN 1841, WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT INLAND STATION ON THE KUSKOKWIM. ON SEPT 14, 1861, FATHER ILLARION ARRIVED AT THE VILLAGE OF "KALKADHUTE (KALSKAG)" ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. AT THE TOWN ANNUAL TRADING ACTIVITIES WERE TAKING PLACE. (P102) ON SEPT 19 HE ARRIVED AT HIS DESTINATION OF "KOLMAKOVSKY REDOUBT" AND HIS GOODS ARE UNLOADED FROM THE BIDARKA. (P103) BETWEEN MARCH 12-17, 1862 SEVERAL NATIVE FAMILIES PAST THROUGH REDOUBT ON THEIR WAY TO THE MOUNTAINS TO HUNT DEER. SOME HAD DOGS AND SLEDS AND OTHERS PULLED SLEDS THEMSELVES. THEY TAKE ALL POSSESSIONS INCLUDING THEIR BIDARKAS. THEY AWAIT BREAKUP IN THEIR HUNTING CAMPS AND THEN RETURN TO THEIR SETTLEMENTS VIA THE KUSKOKWIM AND FISH. (P105) AT 2 PM, MAY 16, 1862, THE ICE BROKE ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P106) ON THE 21ST ICE CONTINUED TO MOVE ON THE RIVER PREVENTING FISHING. BY MAY 24 "THE ICE ON THE RIVERS HAS DIMINISHED, BUT A LARGE QUANTITY OF LOGS IS NOW BEING CARRIED BY THE CURRENT." (P107) ON JUNE 1, 1862, 9 MEN INCLUDING FATHER ILLARION LEFT REDOUBT FOR THE MOUTH OF THE CHULITNA RIVER (CHULITNA) WHERE THEY WOULD TRADE WITH THE "KOLCHANES". THEY WENT BY BIDARKA AND PASSED THE VILLAGE OF "NAPAIMUTE" ALONG THE WAY. (P107) ALSO STOPPED AT "UGNILNUK VILLAGE ON THE RIGHT TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKOKWIM". (P107) THE "ILEGON AND TOKICHITNA RIVERS ARE MENTIONED AND ARE APPARENTLY TRIBUTARIES OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM. NATIVES CAME FROM THEIR SETTLEMENTS ON THESE RIVERS TO PARTICIPATE IN SERVICES. (P109) REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE KUSKOKWIM DELTA IN FATHER ILLARION'S ACCOUNT BUT A FOOTNOTE STATES "THERE IS NO DELTA TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P110)

8129 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05785 A 830940

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM, DRAINING SOME 50,000 SQUARE MILES OF WESTERN ALASKA, WAS NOT PENETRATED BY THE RUSSIANS UNTIL 1830, AND ONLY 3 SETTLEMENTS OF A PERMANENT NATURE WERE OCCUPIED BY THE EARLY, RUSSIAN TRADERS AND MISSIONARIES. FOLLOWING THE PURCHASE OF ALASKA UNTIL THE EARLY 1940'S FEW OUTSIDERS OCCUPIED THE REGION. VIRTUALLY THE ONLY PERSONS OF WESTERN ANCESTRY ALONG THE RIVER WERE BUREAU OF EDUCATION (LATER BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS) EDUCATORS, HOSPITAL PERSONNEL OR ADMINISTRATIONS; MISSIONARIES; AND FEW TRADERS OR TRAPPERS. THE HISTORICALLY ISOLATED POSITION OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM HAS BEEN DUE LARGELY TO THE RELATIVE LOCAL SCARCITY OF FEW ANIMALS AND PRECIOUS METALS. (P1) THE YEAR A D 1830 HAS BEEN SELECTED AS A DATE REPRESENTATIVE OF ABORIGINAL OCCUPANCY, FOR IT WAS DURING THIS YEAR THAT THE VASILIEF PARTY PENETRATED THE MAIN COURSE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P2) THE ESKIMOS OCCUPIED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AS FAR UPSTREAM AS THE VICINITY OF KOLMAKOFF REDOUBT. THE AREA OF CONTINUOUS OCCUPANCY WAS THEN BROKEN ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER PROPERTY. (P2) GEOGRAPHICALLY THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM CONSISTS OF 2 DOMINANT PROVINCES. FROM THE SEA TO JUST BELOW

KOLSKAG THE MAINSTREAM FLOWS THROUGH A LOW ALLUVIAL PLAIN WITH LAKES, SLOUGHS, AND SLUGGISH STREAMS ABUNDANT. ALONG THE RIVER ESTUARY THERE IS A TUNDRA VEGETATION, BUT AS ONE GOES UPSTREAM ALDER AND WILLOW THICKETS ARE MORE AND MORE LUXURIANT UNTIL SCATTERED STANDS OF SPRUCE ARE ENCOUNTERED. ABOVE KALSKAG THE RIVER IS INCREASINGLY CONFINED BY HILLS AND LOW MOUNTAINS OF THE KUSKOKWIM RANGE. THE UP-RIVER PROVINCE IS DOMINATED BY STANDS OF SPRUCE, AND AT ELEVATIONS ABOVE 1,000 THERE IS AN OPEN LICHEN AND MOSS TUNDRA COVER. ALONG THE MAIN COURSE OF THE RIVER THERE ARE NO NATURAL BARRIERS TO TRAVEL THE RIVER FLOW IS GENTLE AND WITHOUT OBSTURCTIONS OR FAST WATER UNTIL THE UPPER REACHES OF THE TRIBUTARIES ARE APPROACHED. IN TERMS OF ACCESSIBILITY FOR MAN INTO THE RIVER SYSTEM THERE ARE 3 OBVIOUS ENTRYWAYS. THE FIRST IS FROM THE BERING SEA COAST TO THE RIVER PROPERTY. PHYSICAL MOVEMENT TO THE RIVER WOULD BE WITHOUT DIFFICULTIES FOR A RIVERINE OR COASTAL DWELLING PEOPLE. THE RIVER SYSTEM IS EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO AN INLAND POPULATION ALONG THE RIVER SYSTEM IS EQUALLY ACCESSIBLE TO AN INLAND POPULATION ALONG THE CENTRAL COURSE OF THE RIVER WHICH IS NEAREST THE YUKON RIVER THERE ON THE NORTHWESTERN AND THEN THE SOUTHEASTERN FLANKS OF THE KUSKOKWIM MOUNTAINS, FROM KALSKAG TO THE VICINITY OF TELIDA. THERE ARE NUMEROUS LOW PASSES INTO THE YUKON RIVER DRAINAGE

8130 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05785 B 830940

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYH NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER

ABST SYSTEM. THIS ENTIRE SECTOR OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER COULD BE PENETRATED BY A PEOPLE ALREADY ADAPTED TO CONDITIONS IN THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA. THE PASSES LEADING TO THE NUSHAGAK AND LAKE CLARK DRAINAGES ARE RUGGED AND MOVE DIFFICULT BUT MAY BE NEGOTIATED AT FAVORABLE SEASONS. HOWEVER, PASSAGE TO THE SUSITNA RIVER DRAINAGE WOULD BE EXTREMELY DIFFICULT AND WAS PROBABLY RARELY UTILIZED. (P8) IN TERMS OF SURVIVAL, FISH ARE OF THE UTMOST IMPORTANCE TO THE KUSKOKWIM PEOPLES. DURING THE SUMMER VARIOUS SPECIES OF SALMON MAY BE TAKEN ALONG THE MAIN COURSE OF THE RIVER AND IN MANY OF ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P9) IT IS INDICATED THAT TRADE GOODS FILTERED INTO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER SYSTEM BEFORE THE RUSSIANS. (P12)

8131 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05791 00071 A 971

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYH COMMUNITY, FISHING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, PHYSICAL

ABST A SPECIAL TEST FISHING PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN IN 1971 BY THE ALASKA DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES. IN THEIR ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT THEY WORKED AT KNEEGOOYUK, 56 RIVER MILES BELOW BETHEL TO DETERMINE SALMON RUNS AND TIMING. (TABLE 1) USE OF THE FISH WHEEL IS DECREASING AS USE OF THE GILL NET IS INCREASING. (P27) TABLE 4 LISTS VILLAGES ON THE KUSKOKWIM AND THEIR DISTANCES FROM THE MOUTH. (P33) TABLE 5 LISTS VESSEL AND COMMERCIAL LICENSES. TABLE 6 LISTS COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE CATCHES FOR 1971 IN THE KUSKOKWIM DISTRICT. (P35)

8132 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05791 00071 B 971

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYH COMMUNITY, FISHING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, PHYSICAL

ABST IN 1971 THE ICE BROKE ON MAY 24 AND THE RIVER WAS FREE OF ICE ON MAY 29. (P24)

8133 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1932

REFN 05821 880

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

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

ABST A VISIT BY THE GENERAL AGENT FOR EDUCATION TO SCHOOL AT BETHEL MEANT TRAVELLING FROM UNALASKA TO THE MOUTH OF KUSKOKWIM, PROBABLY ON A TRADING VESSEL, 461 MI, THE REMAINDER OF THE TRIP WOULD BE BY BIDARKA, IN 1880'S.(P61) THE TEACHER'S ANNUAL MAIL FOLLOWED THIS ROUTE. FUR TRADE OPENED YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS, WHOSE NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND TRIBUTARIES WERE ONLY TRANSPORTATION MEANS INTO THE INTERIOR. (P72) A COMMISSION IS 1913 RECOMMENDED TO THE GOVERNMENT THAT TWO RAILROADS BE BUILT IN ALASKA. ONE SHOULD REACH FROM SEWARD TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER PASSING THE MATANUSKA COAL FIELD AND THE SUSITNA VALLEY. (P178-179) KUSKOKWIM RIVER CALLED ONE OF THE TWO "ARTERIES OF TRAVEL TO THE INTERIOR OF ALASKA..." (P76)

8134 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05856 964

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,FORESTRY,MAP

ABST THE COMMERCIALY FORESTED AREA OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER VALLEY IS CONFINED PRIMARILY TO THE FLOOD PLAIN WITH LIMITED FINGERS OF TIMBER FOLLOWING MAJOR TRIBUTARIES. (P16) TOTAL VOLUME OF THE COMMERCIAL SPRUCE (BIRCH IS PRESENT BUT NOT CONSIDERED A COMMERCIAL SPECIES HERE) IS ESTIMATED AT 782 MILLION BOARD FT (SCRIBNER DECIMAL C RULE) COMPUTING OUT TO AN ANNUAL ALLOWABLE CUT OF 7.8 MILLION BOARD FT. (P16) SEVERAL SMALL PORTABLE SAWMILLS ARE CURRENTLY (1964) OPERATING IN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DRAINAGE. (P16) A MAP IS ATTACHED SHOWING THE OUTLINE OF THE COMMERCIAL FORESTED AREA. (P17)

8135 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 05867 829844

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,TRAPPING,MISC TRANSPORT,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL

ABST A SHORT DISTANCE PAST MEDFERA, THE MAIN BODY OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER APPROACHES LOW MOUNTAINS TO THE NORTHWEST AND FLOWS AGAINST ROCKS, OF WHICH THESE HILLS ARE FORMED, ON THE RIGHT SIDE WHILE LEVEL BANKS OF SILT CONTINUE ALONG THE LEFT BANK. (P4) THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION IS REPORTEDLY COVERED WITH A GOOD GROWTH OF SPRUCE OF CONSIDERABLE SIZE AND BIRCH ON THE HIGHER FLATS ALONG THE RIVER WHILE THE LOWER FLATS NEAR THE RIVER BEAR AN ABUNDANT GROWTH OF COTTONWOOD AND WILLOW. (P10) THE ESTABLISHED SETTLEMENTS WEST OF THE ALASKA RANGE AND ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES CONSIST OF A SMALL INDIAN VILLAGE AT NIKOLAI, A ROADHOUSE AT MEDFERA AND A SMALL COMMUNITY AT MCGRATH WHERE FISH AND WILDLIFE AND BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT FIELD STATIONS ARE MAINTAINED. (P16) THE HISTORY OF THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM VALLEY DATES BACK THROUGH THE YEARS 1832, 1836 AND 1841 WHEN RUSSIAN EXPLORERS ESTABLISHED SETTLEMENTS ALONG THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM. (P17) IN 1842 AND THROUGH 1844 AN EXPLORER OF THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY VENTURED INTO THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM VALLEY. THE INDICATED THE LOCATION OF SETTLEMENTS UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE MOUTH OF THE TAKOTNA, PRESENTLY THE SITE OF MCGRATH. (P17) REGULAR RIVER TRANSPORTATION IS AVAILABLE FROM THE FIRST OF MAY TO LATE AUGUST ON THE KUSKOKWIM. THE ALASKA RIVERS NAVIGATION COMPANY OPERATES A BARGE SERVICE FROM BETHEL TO MEDFERA. (P19) THE PRESENCE OF ROADS IN THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION CAN BE DIRECTLY ATTRIBUTED TO GOLD MINING OPERATIONS WHICH CREATED A NEED FOR THEIR EXISTENCE. WITH A DECLINE OF THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY, PORTIONS OF THE ROAD DETERIORATED AND ARE NOW IMPASSABLE. (P21) IN 1829 VASILIEF DISCOVERED THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AS AN IMPORTANT AREA FOR FURTRAPPING. (P30) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS "MCGRATH-HIGH WATER ON THE KUSKOKWIM, A REGULAR OCCURRENCE AT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1933

MCGRATH." TWO BOATS ARE SHOWN ON THE RIVER, AND ONE MAN WADING THROUGH THE WATER. (P40)

8136 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 05930 959
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF MINES AND MINERALS FOR THE BIENNIUM ENDED 1959 80PP. THE RED DEVIL MOUNTAIN MINE WAS THE ONLY MERCURY PRODUCER FOR AK IN 1959. (P321)

8137 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 05969
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST AFTER PASSING OVER THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE, THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND "PLUNGED DOWN A STEEP BANK AND CAME OUT ON THE SURFACE OF THE KUSKOKWIM." THEY WERE TRAVELLING BY DOGSLED AND CONTINUED UP RIVER TO CARMEL. THEY VISITED AND TURNED BACK. (P102) VINISALE WAS THE MOST N POINT VISITED ON THE KUSKOKWIM. HERE THE RIVER MAKES A GREAT BEND. THE TOWN OF MCGRATH IS NEARBY. THE RIVER HAS A NARROWER VALLEY THAN THE YUKON, ENCLOSED BETWEEN RANGES OF WOODED MOUNTAINS. THE AUTHOR AND HIS FRIEND CROSSED TO THE W SIDE OF THE KUSKOKWIM AND WENT UP A SIDE STREAM IN SEARCH OF THE INNOKO. EVENTUALLY THEY FOUND A RIVER IN THEIR COURSE WHICH THEY DID NOT RECOGNIZE. THEY WENT A LONG WAY TO FIND A CROSSING AND WERE THEN IN THE KAIYUH HILLS, 80 MI NE OF ANVIK. (P105-108) THEY CROSSED IT ON FOOT, WITHOUT THE DOGSLED WHICH THEY HAD ABANDONED.

8138 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 05994 912939
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TIDE, VEGETATION, FLOOD, FORESTRY, FISHING, LAND TRANSPORT, BCAT LAUNCHING SITE, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE DISCHARGE
 ABST NOT MANY YEARS PRIOR TO 1912 THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HAD NOT BEEN CONSIDERED NAVIGABLE FOR OCEAN-GOING SHIPS, WHICH WOULD COME INTO THE BAY ONLY AS FAR AS WAREHOUSE CREEK. FROM THERE FREIGHT WOULD BE HAULED UP TO BETHEL IN SMALL BOATS. A WAREHOUSE HAD BEEN LOCATED THERE, BUT IT HAD BEEN CARRIED AWAY BY A TIDAL WAVE. (P26) AT THIS TIME THE COMMUNITY OF BETHEL HAD BEEN SEPARATED FROM THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BY A PENINSULA WITH THE SLOUGH BEING DEEP ENOUGH TO ALLOW OCEAN-GOING SHIPS TO TIE UP TO THE WHARF, MAKING IT AN IDEAL HARBOR. THERE WERE NUMEROUS MISSISSIPPI-TYPE STERNWHEELERS IN THE HARBOR, USED TO CARRY FREIGHT 400 MILES UPSTREAM. (P26) MENTION IS MADE OF A SAWMILL IN 1912 (P26) AND AN AIR STRIP IN 1939. (P100) THE PENINSULA BETWEEN BETHEL AND THE RIVER HAD BEEN ERODING AWAY AND WAS COMPLETELY GONE BY 1939. DURING THAT YEAR THE HIGH WATER LASTED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER BREAKUP WITH AN UNUSUALLY HEAVY CURRENT. THE RIVER CUT THE BANKS SERIOUSLY, FORCING THE MOVING OF SEVERAL BUILDINGS. (P99) AFTER SEVERAL YEARS THE RIVER CHANNEL CHANGED ITS COURSE AWAY FROM THE VILLAGE HOWEVER. (P101) THE AUTHOR WOULD FREQUENTLY TRAVEL UP THE KUSKOKWIM BY DOGTEAM (P83) OR SAILBOAT. (P121) MENTION IS MADE OF WILLOW "TREES" (P123 AND 134) AND THE CROOKED CHANNEL OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM BETHEL. (P89) THE EFFECTS OF THE TIDE ON THE RIVER ICE IN THE WINTER EXTEND AS FAR AS AKIAK, 100 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. HIGH TIDES RAISE THE SHORE ICE AND CARRY IT AWAY. THE TRAPPED SALT WATER FREEZES INTO "RUBBER ICE" WHICH TENDS TO BEND RATHER THAN CRACK. (P129) THERE WERE NUMEROUS FISH CAMPS ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P64)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1934

8139 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06006 936
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,PHOTO,FREIGHT
 ABST PHOTO, P. 136, SHOWS SKI-EQUIPPED AIRCRAFT ON ICE OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT "SLEITMUT." MANY PEOPLE BY AIRCRAFT, HOUSES ON SHORE TREES ON HILLS IN BACKGROUND. ABOUT 1936; A STOP ON MAIL RUN BY PILOT HAROLD GILLAM.

8140 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06271 910969
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER,FLOOD,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ANIAK, A SMALL VILLAGE OF SOME 210 PEOPLE WHICH SITES ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, WAS FOUNDED IN 1910. IT BEGAN AS A TRADING SITE SUPPORTING MINING OPERATIONS UP THE TULUKSAK AND ANIAK RIVERS.A LEVEE BUILT BY LOCAL RESIDENTS WAS HEAVILY DAMAGED BY FLOODING IN 1968. THE LEVEE WAS REBUILT IN 1968-69 IN A JOINT EFFORT INVOLVING FEDERAL AND STATE FUNDS. (P90)

8141 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06309 968
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,COMMUNITY
 ABST AKIAK, A COMMUNITY ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS SUBJECT TO FLOODS DURING SPRING BREAKUP, NORMALLY EVERY 5 TO 6 YEARS, DEPENDING ON THE THICKNESS OF THE ICE. (P1)

8142 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06325 966
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW FISHING,COMMUNITY,BREAKUP,NO TRAFF
 ABST THE ESKIMOS THAT ARE DISCUSSED IN THIS DOCUMENT ARE MAINLY CONCENTRATED IN THE LARGER VILLAGES ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM. (P323) SALMON, CAUGHT DURING THE ANNUAL MIGRATORY RUN UP THE KUSKOKWIM, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT SINGLE ITEM IN THE SUBSISTENCE ECONOMY. (P323) WITH THE BEGINNING OF THE FISH RUNS, THE PEOPLE DISPERSE FROM THE VILLAGES TO FISHING CAMPS ALONG THE RIVER. (P323) COMMERCIAL FISHING IS AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF INCOME ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM KWETHLUK. (P324) MOST OF THE EARLY SPRING HUNTING IS DONE ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ITSELF, WHICH IS AN IMPORTANT FLIGHTWAY FOR MIGRATING GEESE AND DUCKS. (P330) DURING THE BREAKUP OF ICE, WHICH IS EARLY MAY ON THE KUSKOKWIM, AND UNTIL IT CEASES TO FLOW IN THE RIVERS, TRAVEL IS GREATLY RESTRICTED AND HUNTING IS NATURALLY CURTAILED. (331)

8143 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1935

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT MCGRATH HAS A 11700 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA, AN AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF 13,480 CFS WITH A MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF 70,000 CFS AND A MINIMUM OF 4,000 CFS. AT CROOKED CREEK, DRAINAGE AREA IS 31,100 SQ MI, AVERAGE DISCHARGE IS 43,820 CFS, WITH MAXIMUM OF 392,000 CFS AND A MINIMUM OF 9,500 CFS. WHERE THE MAIN KUSKOKWIM RIVER CROSSES THE MOUNTAINS, IT TRAVERSES A GORGE 100 TO 400 FT DEEP, INCISED IN AN OLDER VALLEY ABOUT 1000 FT DEEP AND 2 TO 8 MI WIDE.

8144 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06348 A 966968

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT

ABST MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT BETHEL. FREEZEUP BEGAN ON OCT. 17, 1966. FREEZEUP WAS COMPLETE ON OCT. 30, 1966. CHILDREN AND A FEW NATIVES WERE TRAVELLING ON RIVER ON OCT. 24, 1966. A PLANE LANDED ON A MARKED STRIP OF RIVER ICE ON OCT. 28, 1966. ON APRIL 3, 1967, PLANES HAD TRANBLE TAKING OFF DUE TO SLUSH. MAXIMUM ICE THICKNESS WAS 117 CM ON APRIL 16, 1967. BREAKUP BEGAN ON MAY 8, 1967. MAY 4, THE LAST OF THE LESSNA 180'S TAKEN OFF ICE. IT WAS NO LONGER POSSIBLE TO WALK ON ICE. MAY 6, A CESSNA ON FLOATS TOOK OFF FROM A WATER AREA ON THE ICE. MAY 7, SOME MEN HAD DIFFICULTY WALKING ON ICE AND ONE FELL THROUGH. MAY 11, A FLOAT PLANE LANDED ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER. A FEW BOATS WERE SEEN ON RIVER. MAY 14, ICE WAS ALL GONE. (P15-16) MEASUREMENTS ALSO TAKEN AT MCGRATH. FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 15, 1966 AND ENDED OCT. 20. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 97 CM ON FEB. 18, 1967. BREAKUP BEGAN APRIL 8, 1967. (P34-35) FREEZEUP BEGAN OCT. 20, 1967. FREEZEUP COMPLETE OCT. 29, 1967. CHILDREN SKATING ON ICE OCT. 25, 1967. A FEW LOCAL RESIDENTS CROSSED RIVER ICE OCT. 20, 1967. PIPER CUB LANDED ON ICE NOV. 1, 1967. NOV. 11, A FEW PLANES PARKED ON ICE WERE REMOVED DUE TO THIN ICE. NOV. 12, WHEELS OF LAST PLANE PARKED MELTED THROUGH AND RESIDENTS WALKING ON ICE. NOV 22, PLANES PARKED ON ICE AGAIN. JAN. 14, 1968, SNOW PACKED ON BETHEL HALF OF RIVER DUE TO CAR AND PLANE TRAVEL. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 108 CM ON APRIL 7, 1968. MAY 5, A LIGHT PICKUP WAS DRIVEN ON ICE. MAY 7, LAST PLANE REMOVED FROM ICE. MAY 8, TUNDRA BUGGY HAD TRANBLE CROSSING ICE. MAY 9, DOG TEAM CROSSED RIVER. MAY 12, BREAKUP STARTED. MAY 13, TWO MEN CROSSED RIVER ANYWAY. MAY 20, ICE GONE. MAY 17, BOATS AND PLANES STARTED TO USE RIVER. (P55-57) MEASUREMENTS AT MCGRATH: FREEZEUP BEGAN ON OCT. 13, 1967, AND ENDED OCT. 24, 1967. MAX ICE THICKNESS WAS 105 CM ON FEB. 10, 1968. BREAKUP BEGAN MAY 11, 1968. (P75-6) ICE THICKNESS MEASUREMENTS WERE TAKEN AT CROOKED CREEK ON DEC. 8, 1966. ICE RANGED FROM 2.0 FT THICK AT 50 FT FROM RIGHT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 3.5 FT AT 150 FT FROM RIGHT, TO 2.0 FT AT 550 FT. THE LEFT SIDE WAS AT 1,000 FT. ON MARCH 20, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 4.5 FT AT 50 FT FROM RIGHT BANK TO 5.8 FT ICE AT 250 FT TO 4.0 FT AT 550 FT. LEFT BANK AT 910 FT. (P93) ICE THICKNESS MEASURED AT MCGRATH ON MARCH 20, 1967 RANGED FROM 2.0 FT 40 FT FROM 6 FT BANK FACING DOWNSTREAM TO 2.2 FT AT 360 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 560 FT.

8145 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06348 B 966968

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW ICE, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, FREEZEUP, AIR-WATER CRAFT, MISC TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, BREAKUP, DIMENSION, WATER, CRAFT

ABST ON MARCH 20, 1968, ICE RANGED FROM 4.0 FT ON LEFT BANK TO 2.8 FT AT 290 FT. RIGHT BANK AT 525 FT. (P96)

8146 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06487 910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1936

LUPR 41

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

ABST REV. BUTZIN OF MORAVIAN CHURCH WAS STATIONED AT BETHEL 1910-1913. "EN ROUTE TO ALASKA" IN 1510 HE NOTES GETTING STUCK ON THE KUSKOKWIM MUD FLATS. ON A SHIP CALLED ABLER. (P22). THE MUD WAS NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. "THICK BRUSHWOOD" AND TREES APPEARED. THEN CAME BETHEL" (P22) THE OTHER ARTICLES "AT HOME IN BETHEL". "OUR FIRST CHRISTMAS IN BETHEL" AND "TO THE DEER CAMPS" CONTAIN NO PERTINENT INFORMATION.

8147 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A. W. GREELY HAS ATTEMPTED TO GIVE A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED AND RELIABLE ALASKAN DATA. HE INDICATES THAT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS NAVIGABLE ABOUT 650 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH TO THE FORKS, 50 MILES ABOVE THE TAKOTNA (P18) THE KUSKOKWIM WATERSHED, IN ITS MORE ELEVATED PARTS NEAR THE MCKINLEY RANGE, IS FOREST COVERED AND ROUGH. IN THE COASTAL REGION IT IS ONE OF TUNDRA INTERSPERSED WITH LAKES, WITH MANY BELTS OF TIMBER, ALTHOUGH ITS IMMEDIATE DELTA IS TREELESS. (P7) THE 1909 DATE ABOVE IS THE COPYRIGHT DATE.

8148 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06722 931

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE KUSKOKWIM AND ITS TRIBUTARIES DRAIN MOST OF TURBULENT GLACIAL WATERS OF THE NORTH FRONT OF CENTRAL ALASKA RANGE. (P4)

8149 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06769 890930

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,AGRICULTURE,COMMUNITY

ABST IN THE LATE 1800'S GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AT IDITAROD, "AMONGST THE WIRY WILLOWS OF THE WEARY KUSKOKWIM." (P89) THE KUSKOKWIM IS SECOND IN LENGTH TO THE YUKON. (P102) ACCORDING TO DAVIS, MINK ARE BEING RANCHED AT BETHEL ON THE KUSKOKWIM. (P282)

8150 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06802 834

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER

ABST IN FEBRUARY,1834, ANDREE GLAZANOFF TRAVELED UP THE KUSKOKWIM ON THE ICE AND REACHED THE MOUTH OF A LARGE EASTERLY TRIBUTARY NOW KNOWN AS THE STONY RIVER. (P3)

8151 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1937

REFN 06804 830866

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,EXPEDITION,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RIVER,UNSPECIFIED

ABST VASILIEV_CROSSED INTO THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE FROM THE NUSHAGAK AND DESCENDED TO THE COAST BY SHIP IN 1830 AS A RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY EXPLORER. AS A RESULT, TRADING STATIONS WERE BUILT INCLUDING KOLMAKOVSKI REDOUBT 16 MI ABOVE ANIAK IN 1841. IT WAS ABANDONED IN 1866. THE ROUTE UP THE NUSHAGAK TO THE HEADWATERS, ACROSS THE DIVIDE AND DOWN THE HOLITNA TO THE KUSKOKWIM BECAME A HEAVILY TRAVELLED ROUTE WITH SUPPLIES GOING UPRIVER AND FURS MOVING DOWNRIVER. (P13)

8152 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06885 885

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST THE LOWER KUSKOKWIM WAS EXPLORED BY RUSSIANS YEARS AGO, AND MORE RECENTLY BY PETROFF AND WILLIAMS. ITS UPPER PART HAD YET TO BE EXPLORED. (P85)

8153 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 06917 946

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE

ABST SCOTTY ALLAN, IN RELATING HIS PAST, TELLS OF HIS GOING DOWN THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER ON SNOWSHOES. (P192)
COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1946.

8154 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00301 963

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD

ABST DOCUMENT IS U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS "SURVEY REPORT FILES, INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS". WITHIN THIS FILE IS A LETTER DATED SEP 2, 1963 FROM DAVID P. SHANSON, BETHEL MAYOR TO WILLIAM EGAN, ALASKA GOVONOR. THE LETTER CONCERNS THE EFFECT OF KUSKOKWIM FLOOD WATERS ON THE RIVER BANK AT BETHEL. THE RIVER WAS AT FLOOD STAGE AT TIME LETTER WAS WRITTEN. FLOOD WASHED AWAY 10-12 FT OF BANK AT BETHEL WHICH BROUGHT THE BANK TO THE EDGE OF THE FRONT STREET, THE MAIN ROAD OF TOWN. THE MAYOR ESTIMATED THAT WITHIN A YEAR NATURAL EROSION WOULD FORCE CLOSURE OF FRONT STREET. INFORMATION FROM FILE 1517-08, BOX 6-2-E.

8155 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00302 A 971

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PRESENT USAGE,FREIGHT,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,TIDE,WATER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1938

GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MAP, PHYSICAL

ABST FOLLOWING INFORMATION APPEARED IN US ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, ALASKA DISTRICT, PROJECT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE BASIC FILES, "RECONNAISSANCE REPORT, KUSKOKWIM RIVER SHOALS" MAY 10, 1971. TOTAL FALL OF THE RIVER BETWEEN MCGRATH, AT RIVER MILE 468, AND KUSKOKWIM BAY IS 334 FT. (P1) NORMAL DISCHARGE RANGES FROM 50,000 TO 200,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND DURING MOST OF THE SUMMER SEASON, WITH AVERAGE DISCHARGE 60,000 CUBIC FT PER SECOND. DURING WINTER MONTHS FLOW DECREASES TO APPROXIMATELY 15,000 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. TIDAL INFLUENCE IS OBSERVED AS FAR UP RIVER AS BETHEL WHERE RIVER STAGE FLUCTUATES AS MUCH AS 6 FT FROM TIDE. (P1) AFTER SPRING RUNOFF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM, ABOVE STONY RIVER, BECOMES A "RATHER CLEAR FLOWING STREAM WITH LITTLE SEDIMENT OR BED LOAD TRANSPORT". THE LOWER RIVER REMAINS QUITE SILTY THROUGH THE SUMMER MONTHS. (P1-2) AT NORMAL RIVER STAGE THROUGH THE SUMMER MONTHS CONTROLLING DEPTHS OF THE RIVER, UPSTREAM FROM STONY RIVER, CONFLUENCE, RANGE FROM 5-7 FT. TWO SHORT REACHES, LISKEYS CROSSING, AND MEDICINE MAN CROSSING OF THE UPPER KUSKOKWIM HINDER PASSAGE OF SHALLOW DRAFT BOATS DURING NORMAL RIVER STAGES. THESE CAN PREVENT PASSAGE DURING BELOW NORMAL FLOW STAGES. (P2) MCGRATH, STERLING LANDING AND NICKOLAI ARE MAJOR SUPPLY POINTS FOR WATER TRAFFIC ON THE KUSKOKWIM. "AN AVERAGE OF 5,000 TONS OF BULK MATERIALS, NON PERISHABLE GOODS AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS ARE SHIPPED UPRIVER EACH YEAR. OF THIS UPRIVER FREIGHT, 2,400 TONS ARE CONSIGNED TO STERLING LANDING..." MCGRATH RECEIVES 2,500 TONS AND NICKOLAI RECEIVES 100 TONS EACH SEASON. "MCGRATH AND KUSKOKWIM FREIGHT SERVICE" HANDLES THE MAJORITY OF BARGE AND TUG WORK ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER. THIS COMPANY ALSO ASSISTS "ALASKA PUGET UNITED TRANSPORTATION COMPANY" IN BARGING FREIGHT UP TO TATALINA AIR FORCE STATION. (P2) AS WATER LEVEL DECREASES WITH THE PASSING OF THE NAVIGATION SEASON IT BECOMES IMPOSSIBLE FOR LARGE RIVER BARGES TO PASS THE BARS OF THE UPPER RIVER.

8156 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00302 B 971

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER, TIDE, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST CARGO IS TRANSFERRED TO SHALLOWER DRAFT VESSELS IN ORDER TO SHIP FREIGHT OVER THE TWO SHOALS TO A LARGER BARGE UPRIVER. (P5) THE TWO SHOALS, LOCATED AT LISKEYS CROSSING AND MEDICINE MAN CROSSING, ARE RECOMMENDED FOR DREDGING BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS. (P7) A MAP LOCATING THE SHOALS HAS BEEN COPIED FOR INCLUSION. INFORMATION FROM FILE 1520-03; BOX G-2-E.

8157 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00304 939970

STOR 1604054

MOU N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST DOCUMENT IS FROM FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT DATA FILES, KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASIN, ALASKA, "BETHEL BANK STABILIZATION AND FLOOD CONTROL, BETHEL, ALASKA". DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY ALASKA DISTRICT, U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS, AND IS DATED SEP 1970. "AT BETHEL THE RIVER IS APPROXIMATELY 1/2 MI WIDE AND 40 FT DEEP. SIDE SLOPES ARE ABOUT ONE VERTICAL AND FOUR HORIZONTAL BELOW THE WATER LINE ON THE NORTH BANK AND FLATTER ON THE SOUTH BANK. FOUNDATION CONSIST OF FINE SAND AND SILT... THE RIVER VALLEY AT BETHEL IS SEVERAL MI WIDE AND THE RIVER MEANDERS OVER THE ENTIRE VALLEY." (P3) SINCE 1939 THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER BANK AT BETHEL HAS LOST OVER 300 FT FROM EROSION. (P11) THE RATE OF BANK EROSION IS DETERMINED TO BE ABOUT 12 FT PER YEAR IN FRONT OF THE TOWN. DOWNSTREAM AWAYS, IN FRONT OF STANDARD OIL TANK FARM, EROSION IS 15-20 FT PER YR. (P12) FILE IS NUMBERED 1517-04 AND IS CONTAINED IN BOX G-2-E.

8158 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00305 938977

STOR 1604054

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1939

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST FOLLOWING INFORMATION APPEARED IN U S ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FLOOD MANAGEMENT SERVICE STUDY FILES, "FLOOD PLAIN INFORMATION, KUSKOKWIM RIVER, MCGRATH, ALASKA", SEP 1977. IN 1907 MCGRATH WAS ESTABLISHED AS A SUPPLY POST TO THE INNOKO GOLD DISTRICT. IT WAS LOCATED AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE TAKOTNA AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS. FROM 1938-1942 MCGRATH WAS MOVED TO A SITE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM, OPPOSITE THE TAKOTNA. (P1) AROUND MCGRATH, THE KUSKOKWIM "MEANDERS THROUGH THE BROAD FLAT COUNTRY...ERODING BANKS, CHANGING CHANNELS AND CREATING OXBOWS". (P2) FILE IS NUMBERED 1515-05 AND IS CONTAINED IN BOX G-2-E.

8159 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00306 910

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST FROM BOX G-4-D FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED 31 DEC 38 R H A JAN 41. INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER IS A REPORT BY MR ANTON EIDE, ACTING SUPERINTENDENT, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION, JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST 1910. IN HIS REPORT CONCERNING HIS RECONNAISSANCE OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER HE NOTES THAT THE RIVER AT ITS MOUTH HAS AN AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE OF 12 FEET. (P3)

8160 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00306 A 909929

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, LAND

TRANSPORT, MINING, DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

ABST RECORDS OBTAINED FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS ANCHORAGE, FROM BOX G-4-D FOLDER 1522-01 NAVIGABLE WATERWAYS FILES, YUKON RIVER PORTAGE 1922-1938 DATED DEC 31, 1938 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 ON THE STEAMER A G LINDSAY, AN OCEAN GOING VESSEL OF 1080 TONS, 225 FEET IN LENGTH WITH A DRAFT OF 14 FEET. THEY NEEDED A PILOT TO NAVIGATE THROUGH GOODNEW BAY SHOALS AND UP THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER TO BETHEL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THEY KEPT A LAUNCH AHEAD SOUNDING THE DEPTH AS THEY TRAVELED. HE NOTES THAT THE VESSEL TOUCHED BOTTOM SEVERAL TIMES DUE TO A MIXUP IN SIGNALS AND THAT THREE FATHOMS OF WATE CAN BE HAD AT LOW WATER, THE ENTIRE DISTANCE FROM GOODNEWS BAY TO BETHEL. THE TIDE IS SAID TO AFFECT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF 25 TO 75 MI ABOVE BETHEL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE FOLLOWING VESSELS MADE THE TRIP TO BETHEL SUCCESSFULLY: CHAS HANSON IN 1908 ASCENDED THE RIVER TO BETHEL WITH A CARGO OF 300 TONS AND A DRAFT OF 14 FEET; THE STEAMER AICATA OF SAN FRANCISCO IN JUL OF 1910, WITH 560 TONS AND A DRAFT OF 14 FEET; THE GASOLINE SCHOONER ABLER OF SEATTLE IN JULY 1910, WITH 100 TONS AND A DRAFT OF 7 FEET. ALSO IN JULY 1910 THE GASOLINE SCHOONER ANVIL WITH FALL CARGO FOR THE N C CO WAS TRAVELING TO BETHEL BUT IT GOT OUT OF THE CHANNEL AT BEACON POINT AND WAS GROUNDED. THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT THE FREIGHT WOULD PROBABLY BE LIGHTERED BY THE RIVER STEAMER LAVADIANG, WHICH WAS EXPECTED FROM ST MICHAEL TO TAKE CARGO UP THE KUSKOKWIM TO TAKOTNA. (P2) FROM THE MOUTH TO BETHEL, THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT THE RIVER PASSES THROUGH BARREN TUNDRA AND HAS MUD BANKS AN AVERAGE OF 4 FEET HIGH. (P3) HE ALSO NOTES A NUMBER OF FISH CAMPS ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM AND GIVES THE POPULATION OF BETHEL AND GOODNEWS BAY AS 700 NATIVES. BETHEL IS GIVEN AS THE TRANSFER POINT FROM OCEAN STEAMERS TO RIVER STEAMERS. POPULATION OF BETHEL WAS 20 WHITES AND 80 NATIVES. (P3) A SMALL SAW MILL AND PLANER REPORTEDLY OPERATED IN BETHEL WHICH CUT ABOUT 6000 PER DAY FROM DRIFT LOGS COMING DOWN FROM THE MORE WOODED HILLS 200 MI UPRIVER AND SOLD WOOD AT \$40 PER THOUSAND IN THE ROUGH. THE AUTHOR TOOK PASSAGE ON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1940

THE RIVER STEAMER QUICKSTEP A STEAMWHEELER 126 FEET LONG, 20 FT WIDE WITH A DRAFT OF 4 FEET. IT WAS OWNED BY THE KUSKOKWIM COMMERCIAL CO AND WAS LOADED WITH 150 TONS OF MERCHANDISE FOR THE COMPANY'S POST ON THE TAKOTNA RIVER. THE COMPANY MAINTAINS A STORE AT BETHEL. (P3) THE AUTHOR REPORTED THAT IT TOOK 7 DAYS TO REACH MCGRATH AS THE MACHINERY WAS OLD AND NOT RUN AT FULL CAPACITY. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS THE KUSKOKWIM-YUKON PORTAGE AS STARTING AT KALKAGANUTE AND GOING TO RUSSIAN MISSION AND AS TAKING 3 DAYS IN A SMALL BOAT. (P4)

8161 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00306 B 909929

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, LAND

TRANSPORT, MINING, DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

ABST THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE MAIL PASSES OVER THIS ROUTE ONCE A MONTH SUPPLYING BETHEL AND THE LOWER RIVER. ABOVE KALKAGANUTE THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE RIVER BECOMES MORE CONFINED, FLOWING IN ONE TROUGH-LIKE CHANNEL ABOUT 1000 FEET WIDE WITH SMOOTH, STEEP BANKS FREE FROM BARS OR SNAGS. (P5) THIS CONTINUES FOR 159 MILES TO SWIFT RIVER WHERE THE CHANNEL WIDENS AND IS CUT UP BY BARS AND SLOUGHS. THERE IS HOWEVER A MAIN DEEP CHANNEL. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT A WINTER TRAIL RUNS FROM FORT KUHMAKOFSKY TO ILLIAMNA ESTIMATED TO BE 150 TO 175 MI LONG. JUST ABOVE THE GREAT BEND AT THE MOUTH OF THE YUGANILNAK RIVER WHERE GEORGETOWN IS LOCATED IS SAID TO BE THE NEAREST POINT TO THE IDITAROD WITH AN ESTIMATED 40 TO 60 MILES (REPORTED IN DOCUMENT AS HEARSAY). THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A CINNABAR PROSPECT IN WHICH CONSIDERABLE DEVELOPMENT WORK HAD BEEN DONE AS BEING LOCATED 20 MILES ABOVE GEORGETOWN ON THE KUSKOKWIM. THE AUTHOR THAT THE RIVER CROWD INTO A SMOOTH, DEEP CHANNEL A FEW MILES ABOVE SWIFT RIVER KNOWN AS THE RAPIDS. CURRENT WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 6-8 MPH AND IS THE SWIFTEST PART OF RIVER BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND TAKOTNA. OTHERWISE THE CURRENT IS GIVEN AS NOT EXCEEDING 2 1/2 MPH. (P6) THE VALLEY REPORTEDLY WIDENS OUT UNTIL THE BLACK RIVER AND THE WATER SLACKENS. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE KUSKOKWIM UP TO THE TAKOTNA RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY LARGE STERN WHEELERS. (P7) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT UP TO MCGRATH THE RIVER IS DEEP SMOOTH AND FREE OF SNAGS, SWEEPERS AND SHALLOW BARS. THE AVERAGE CURRENT IS 2 1/2 MPH, AVERAGE FREEZE UP IS OCT 15 AND BREAK UP USUALLY AROUND THE 15TH OF MAY. (P7) THE PRICE OF WOOD IS NOTED AT A SACK OF FLOUR A CORD OR 5 DOLLARS. IN 1909 THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT CAPTAIN HOLTMAN WITH THE STEAMER MAY D, DRAFT 4 FT AND A CARGO OF 35 TONS ASCENDED THE KUSKOKWIM FROM BETHEL TO NICHULAI ON THE SOUTH FORK. THE AUTHOR REPORTS THAT THE TONNAGE ON THE KUSKOKWIM FOR THE 1910 SEASON WAS APPROXIMATELY 1600 TONS AND THAT OF 1909 AS 750 TONS. FREIGHT RATE FROM BETHEL TO THE FORKS OF TAKOTNA WAS 30 DOLLARS PER TON AND PASSENGERS 40 DOLLARS. (P7) ALSO IN THIS FOLDER WAS A REPORT BY IKE P TAYLOR 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 NOTED THAT THERE WERE ONLY TWO OCEAN STEAMERS A SEASON FROM SEATTLE TO BETHEL AND ONLY TWO RIVER STEAMERS A SEASON FROM BETHEL TO MCGRATH. (P6) A PHOTOCOPY OF A NEWSPAPER ARTICLE IS ALSO INCLUDED IN THIS FOLDER. THE ARTICLE IS ENTITLED "WORK ON PORTAGE IS DESCRIBED BY A R C OFFICER, STUDIES PROPOSED IDITAROD IMPROVEMENTS-CHANGING CHANNEL HAS ISOLATED TOWN.

8162 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER

REFN 07187 00306 C 909929

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, LAND

TRANSPORT, MINING, DISCHARGE, FREEZEUP, BREAKUP, ECONOMY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE

ABST THE ARTICLE REPORTS THE MAJOR DOUGLAS H GILLETTE, ENGINEER OFFICER, ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION MADE A TRIP ACROSS THE YUKON-KUSKOKWIM PORTAGE TO EXAMINE IMPROVEMENTS BEING MADE ON THE PORTAGE AND TO IDITAROD TO STUDY PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS. THE ARTICLE REPORTED THAT PILOT A A BENNETT PICKED UP MAJOR GILLETTE AT FLAT AND TOOK HIM TO MCGRATH. CARL LOTTSFIELD, A R C SUPERINTENDENT, MCGRATH, WAS ALSO A PASSENGER ON THE TRIP (PLANE). NO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1941

DATE WAS GIVEN AND THE NEWSPAPER WAS NOT IDENTIFIED. FROM OTHER INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THE FILE THE NEWSPAPER CAN BE DATED IN THE LATE 1920'S.

- 8163 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07187 00307 970
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,WATER LEVEL
 ABST INFORMATION FROM "REVIEW OF INTERIM REPORT NUMBER 7, YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS, ALASKA, TENTATIVE PLAN OF SURVEY", APRIL 16,1970. FILED IN BOX G-4-D, NUMBERED 1517-08. BETHEL IS POINT OF CARGO TRANSFER TO SHALLOW DRAFT VESSELS FOR UPRIVER DISTRIBUTION. "LIBERTY CLASS VESSELS ARE PRESENTLY FORCED TO PARTIALLY OFF-LOAD THEIR CARGO TO LIGHTERS DOWNSTREAM OF BETHEL IN ORDER TO REDUCE DRAFT ENOUGH TO NAVIGATE THE SHALLOWS IN THE RIVER." (P1) BETWEEN ANIAK, AT RIVER MI 196, AND MCGRATH, AT RIVER MI 465, THERE ARE 10 AREAS WHERE DEPTHS ARE REPORTED TO BE LESS THAN 4 FT DURING PERIODS OF LOW FLOW. IN THESE AREAS NAVIGATION BY SHALLOW, 4 FT, DRAFT VESSELS CAN BE DIFFICULT.
- 8164 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07187 00313 A 921925
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS SURVEY REPORT FILE NUMBER 1517-08, BOX G-4-D, "YUKON RIVER PORTAGE, PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION 1921-25", CONTAINS A LETTER DATED NOV 23,1922 FROM REV P I DELON, SUPERINTENDENT OF THE HOLY CROSS MISSION HOLY CROSS, ALASKA, TO COLONEL STEESE OF THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION. REVEREND DELON WROTE TO ALL WHITE MEN LIVING ON THE YUKON BETWEEN HOLY CROSS AND MARSHALL FOR THE PURPOSE OF COLLECTING INFORMATION ON THEIR USE OF THE PORTAGE AND THEIR THOUGHTS ON IMPROVEMENT. LETTERS WERE PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION OF THE TRAMWAYS BUILT TO FACILITATE PASSAGE ON PORTAGE. DELON'S LETTER DISCUSSES 2 PORTAGE ROUTES FROM THE YUKON TO KUSKOKWIM. ONE BEGINS AT RUSSIAN MISSION, THE OTHER AT PAIMIUT. BOTH END AT KALSKAG. "THE PIMUTE-KALTSHAK PORTAGE IS RECKONED TO BE ABOUT HALF--THE DISTANCE OF THE RUSSIAN MISSION-KALTSHAK (KALSKAGE) PORTAGE...UNTIL ABOUT 20 YR AGO, THE PIMUTE-KALTSHAK PORTAGE WAS RECKONED AS MUCH EASIER AND FAR SHORTER THAN THE PORTAGE FROM RUSSIAN MISSION. ABOUT THAT TIME, ONE OF THE LAKES NEAR THE PIMUTE END OF THE PORTAGE DRIED UP ALMOST ENTIRELY, SO THAT IT WAS NO LONGER NAVIGABLE, AND IT HAS REMAINED IN THAT CONDITION TO THIS DAY. HENCE IT IS THAT THERE IS AT PRESENT ON THAT PORTAGE, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 3/4 MI, OVER WHICH THE BOAT...MUST BE CARRIED." DELON DESCRIBES THIS 3/4 MI DISTANCE AS "SO DIFFICULT AND FULL OF HARDSHIPS THAT ONLY WHEN THERE IS, NOTHING ELSE THAN A CANOE TO CARRY WILL ANYONE VENTURE TO REACH THE KUSKOKWIM FROM PIMUTE." IN HIS CORRESPONDENCE TO STEESE, REVEREND DELON INCLUDED A LETTER HE RECEIVED FROM CHRIS BETSCH WHO OWNED A STORE AT RUSSIAN MISSION. BETSCH'S LETTER IS DATED NOV 13,1922. BETSCH HAS TAKEN A NUMBER OF TONS OF MERCHANDISE FROM THE YUKON TO THE KUSKOKWIM OVER THE ROUTE FROM RUSSIAN MISSION.
- 8165 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07187 00313 B 921925
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW ROUTE,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST "IN WINTER FROM 15-25 TONS OF MERCHANDISE ARE GOING OVER THE PORTAGE AND ABOUT 100 PEOPLE OR MORE MAKING A NUMBER OF TRIPS BY DOGTEAM...IN SUMMER ONE MAIL A MONTH AND ABOUT FROM 75 TO 100 PASSENGERS DURING THE SEASON 2 OR MORE TONS OF MAIL AND A NUMBER OF SMALL BOATS INCLUDING PASSENGERS AND SMALL AMOUNTS OF SUPPLIES." (SIC)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1942

P2

8166 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07187 00400 95958
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,WATER LEVEL,COMMUNITY
 ABST JOSEPH T GAY, JR AND EUGENE WAGNER DID A CIVIL WORK FILE ON "RECONNAISSANCE OF LOWER YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM RIVERS, JULY 7-19, 1958". IN THAT PORTION TITLED "BETHEL", DOCUMENT STATES THAT THE MAJOR PART OF CARGO BETWEEN BETHEL AND MCGRATH IS FREIGHTED BY "A R N COMPANY". "SNOW TRANSPORTATION COMPANY MOVES CARGO FROM THE DOCK AT BETHEL OVER SHORT DISTANCES ABOVE AND BELOW BETHEL." (P3) BULK FUEL SUPPLIES ARE TRANSSHIPPED TO BETHEL BY "FOSS TOWBOAT COMPANY" OF SEATTLE. THEIR CARRIER CONSISTS OF ONE TUG, "CHRISTINE" AND ONE BARGE, "FOSS NUMBER 95", WHICH HAS A CAPACITY OF 14,000 BARRELS. "DURING THE 1957 NAVIGATION SEASON...13 TRIPS, CARRYING CAPACITY LOADS, WERE MADE TO BETHEL." (P4) FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM THAT PORTION TITLED "MCGRATH, JULY 17-19, 1958: DOCUMENT NOTES THAT MCGRATH IS HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON KUSKOKWIM BY THE "A R N COMPANY" BUT THE COMPANY "EMPLOYS SMALL TRANSPORT TO CARRY A LIMITED QUANTITY OF CARGO TO MEDFRA. DURING HIGH WATER THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER IS NAVIGABLE AS FAR AS 80 MI UPSTREAM FROM MCGRATH. THERE ARE NO DOCK FACILITIES AT MCGRATH. CARGO IS LOADED ON SKIDS AND MOVED TO THE TOP OF THE BANK BY...SMALL CATERPILLAR TRACTOR. THE A R N COMPANY EMPLOYS THREE MOTOR TUGS, THE PEYAKA, THE CHELAN, AND THE HELA TO MOVE ITS BARGES ON THE RIVER." (P1) ALL INFORMATION IS FROM "YUKON-KUSKOKWIM RIVER BASINS RECONNAISSANCE, SEPT 1955 AND JULY 1958". ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILE NUMBER 1520-03 BOX G-4-D.

8167 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07204 94909 W 949
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY "CAUGHT IN THE RIFFLES" U.M. SMITH. H GILLAN WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR A MAIL CONTRACT IN 1949 THAT REQUIRED HIS PLANE TO LAND IN THE KUSKOKWIM DRAINAGE AT CROOKED CREEK, STONY RIVER, SLEETMUTE, NAPAMUTE, BETHEL, MCGRATH, KALSKAG AND ANIAK. PRIOR TO WORLD WAR II THE ONLY DEPENDABLE LANDING FIELDS WERE LOCATED AT MCGRATH AND BETHEL. INTERMEDIATE POINTS WERE SERVED AFTER LANDING ON A NEARBY GRAVEL BAR OR LAKE. ONE YEAR UNUSUALLY HIGH WATER IN THE MAIN RIVER MADE IT NECESSARY TO PURCHASE AN AMPHIBIOUS WATER CRAFT CALLED THE "DUCK" WHICH SERVED VARIOUS RIVER POINTS FROM BETHEL. (P4)

8168 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 REFN 07204 95027 Y 950
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFF,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE
 ABST JESSEN'S WEEKLY "CAUGHT IN THE RIFFLES". IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER WAS ONE OF THE CLEANEST STREAMS TO NAVIGATE IN ALASKA. DOG-DRAWN BOATS WERE LINED ALONG THE RIVER BANKS. WARREN AND ARCHIE FERGUSON MANNED A RAFT FROM THE MOUTH OF STONY RIVER TO SLEETMUTE ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER.

8169 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER AT CROOKED CREEK
 REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1604054
 MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1943

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
ABST RECORDED OVER 11 YEARS. STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (CROOKED CREEK AREA) OF 31,100 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 43,120; MAX 260,000; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 19 IN AND 31,220,000. (P159)

8170 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 00571 909
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW FISHING, TRAPPING, COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE AREA FROM COOK INLET TO POINT BARROW. "EVEN THE KUSKOQUIM RIVER IS PRODUCING FISH FOR OUTSIDE MARKET." (P66) "THE KUSKOQUIM 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, STORE AND BLOCK HOUSES MAY STILL BE SEEN ALONG THIS RIVER TO KOLMAKOVSKI." (P74) "ESQUIMAUX ARE FOUND ON THE KUSKOQUIM TO KOLMAKOVSKI." (P78) "THE ACTIVITY (MINING) ON THE KUSKOKWIM WAS WELL REPAID LAST YEAR, AND FLATTERING REPORTS ARE AWAITED FROM THOSE WHO WINTERED ON THE RIVER." (P89)

8171 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 00575 888828
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614558 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, TRAPPING, ECONOMY
ABST "DWARF SPRUCE, COTTONWOOD, ALDER, AND WILLOW ARE ALSO FOUND IN THE KUSKOQUIM REGION." (P53) "THE BLACK FOX IS FOUND ON THE KUSKOQUIM RIVER. SKINS MAY BRING FROM \$10-\$15.00 EACH.

8172 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 00613 878
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
ABST JOHN EDWARDS CASWELL WROTE A HISTORY OF U.S. ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS IN 1956. IN THE WINTER OF 1878, EDWARD WILLIAM NELSON WENT ON A 1,000 DOG-SLED TRIP FROM ST MICHAEL TO THE KUSKOKWIM AND COLLECTED ETHNOLOGICAL SPECIMENS ALONG THE RIVER. (P195)

8173 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 03480 00003 897902
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
ABST ESQUIMAUX BULLETIN, JULY 1897, ONE FOLDER, U/A ARCHIVES "LOOKING FORWARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT, IN THE NEAR FUTURE, OF A LAPP COLONY, DR SHELDON JACKSON, LAST SEPT, INSTRUCTED SUPT. KJELLMANN, OF THE U.S. TELLER REINDEER STATION, WITH TWO LAPPS, TO MAKE AN EXPLORING TRIP ON DEER-SLED TO THE KUSKOQUIM VALLEY. ON DEC. 15, 1896, MR KJELLMAN AND LAPPS STARTED ON THEIR LONG JOURNEY AND RETURNED TO THE REINDEER STATION APRIL

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1944

25, 1897, HAVING TRAVELED ABOUT 1500 MILES." (P1) THE ESKIMO BULLETIN, JULY 1897.

- 8174 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 04488 897898
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC
ABST GEORGE TILTON, SECOND MATE OF THE WHALING SHIP BELVEDERE, TRAVELED FROM THE VICINITY OF BARROW TO KODIAK ISLAND TO INFORM THE OUTSIDE WORLD OF THE STATUS OF THE SHIPS BELVEDERE, NEWPORT, NAVARCH AND FEARLESS AND THEIR CREWS IN THE WINTER OF 1897-98. AS PART OF THIS JOURNEY HE CROSSED THE YUKON AND KUSKOQUIM RIVERS. (P206)
- 8175 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 04945 930952
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614558 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY
ABST ANN MARTIN IN HER TRAVELOGUE "AROUND AND ABOUT ALASKA" VISITED A FRIEND AT BETHEL ON THE KUSKOQUIM RIVER. "A SIDE TRIP IN A RIVER BOAT WAS TAKEN UP RIVER TO NUNAPINSINGHOK TO SEE THE MORAVIAN MISSION." (P64)
- 8176 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 05157 820835
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY
ABST IN LAT 60 DEG N. LON 162 DEG W AT THE HEAD OF KUSKOQUIM BAY THE KUSKOQUIM RIVER ENTERS THE SEA. 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 AND THE KUSKOQUIM BEYOND. IVAN LUKEEN, WAS BORN OF RUSSIAN AND SPANISH-AMERICAN CREOLE PARENTS, IN THE ROSS COLONY OF CALIFORNIA ABOUT 1820 ACCORDING TO HIS OWN STATEMENT. IN 1818 THE MOUTH HAD BEEN VISITED BYKORSKOFF AND IN 1820, KOLMAKOFF, BIDARSHIK OF NUSHERGAK FORT EXPLORED THE RIVER FOR A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE, AND MADE A SECOND VISIT IN 1830. LUKEEN BUILT A QUADRANGULAR STOCKADE ENCLOSING SEVERAL BUILDINGS ABOUT 50 MI BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE HULITNAK ON THE KUSKOQUIM CALLED LUKKEN'S FORT WHERE HE WAS COMMANDER FOR 7 YRS. IN 1835, GLASUNOFF EXPLORED THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOQUIM, AND THE POST WAS ELEVATED TO A REDOUBT. IN 1866 THE POST WAS DISMANTLED. IT WAS RENAMED KOLMAKOFF REDOUBT AFTER IT WAS REBUILT FOLLOWING A FIRE IN 1841. AFTER ESTABLISHMENT OF POSTS ON THE LOWER YUKON, THE GOODS FOR KOLMAKOFF REDOUBT WERE CARRIED UP THE YUKON AND ACROSS A PORTAGE, IN LAT 61 DEG 40 MIN 30 SEC TO THE KUSKOQUIM. THIS WAS DONE ON ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFICULTY OF TAKING GOODS UPSTREAM AGAINST THE RAPID CURRENT OF THE KUSKOQUIM. (P274-275) KOLMAKOFF EXPLORED THE KUSKOQUIM RIVER IN 1820. (P332)
- 8177 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOQUIM RIVER
REFN 05314 848897
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW EXPEDITION, AGRICULTURE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1884, THE AMERICAN PROVINCE OF MORAVIAN CHURCHES SUPPORTED EXPLORATION OF THE NUSHAGAK AND KUSKOQUIM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1945

RIVERS. TWO MISSIONARIES, 2 WIVES AND A BUILDER LANDED AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKOQUIM ON JUNE 19, 1885. (P301)
A CENTRAL REINDEER HERDING STATION IS PROPOSED ON THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, NORTH OF BRISTOL BAY. (P355)

8178 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 00792 A 886
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER
CRAFT,TRAPPING,FISHING,COMMUNITY,TIDE,HUNTING,VEGETATION,PHOTO,DIMENSION,FREEZEUP,RIVER CHANNEL,ROUTE,LAND
GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP
ABST IN ELLIOTT'S STANDARD WORK, "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," HE DISCUSSES LIFE OF THE ESKIMOS. ON (P379) IS A PICTURE OF 2 ESKIMOS, A HOUSE, A CACHE, AND A KAYAK IN THE WATER, CAPTIONED - "AN INNUIT HOME ON THE KUSKOKWIM." ELLIOTT SAYS NATIVES IN NOOSHAGAK AND KUSKOKWIM VALLEYS "ARE ON THE TRAMP OR ARE PADDLING UP AND DOWN THE RIVERS PRETTY MUCH ALL OF THE TIME." (P381) IN FEB. ELLIOTT SAYS NATIVES IN KUSKOKWIM VALLEY GO TO MOUNTAIN STREAMS TO TRAP, RETURNING BY JUNE TO SET SALMON TRAPS. BACK TO MOUNTAINS IN FALL FOR REINDEER AND BEAVER. (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 RIVERS FREEZE THEY PUT WHITEFISH TRAPS UNDER 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 WHITEFISH AND TROUT ARE FOUND. (P383) ELLIOTT SAYS CAPE NEWENHAM FORMS SOUTHERN PART OF FUNNEL-LIKE OPENING OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER, "A RIVER UPON WHICH THE HUMAN ICHTHYOPHAGI OF THE NORTH DO MOST CONGREGATE: 3000 SAVAGES ARE LIVING HERE IN A STRING OF SCATTERED HAMLETS THAT CLOSELY ADJOIN EACH OTHER, AND ARE NEARLY ALL LOCATED ON THE RIGHT HAND BANK OF THE RIVER AS WE ASCEND IT." (P402) SAYS VILLAGE "ARE MORE LIKE MUSKRAT VILLAGES THAN HUMAN HABITATIONS," AS WATER SURROUNDS THEM ALMOST EVERYWHERE. VILLAGES ARE ON LITTLE DIKES OR BANKS. AT THE RIM OF HIGH TIDE. (P402) THE TIDE CHANGE IS VERY POWERFUL AT MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND IT IS FELT ALL THE WAY UP TO MUMTREKHLAGANUTE (BETHEL) THE LAND BELOW BETHEL "IN WHICH THIS SWEEPING DAILY CHANGE IN THE LEVEL OF THE WATER PREVAILS, IS MOST REPELLANT AND DISCOURAGING." (P402-403) FACING (P403) IS A SKETCH OF A BOAT WITH ONE SAIL AND HALF-A-DOZEN MEN, ON KUSKOKWIM RIVER, CAPTIONED: "THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER AND TUNTUH MOUNTAINS, VIEWED FROM TOOLOOKAH, 30 MI BELOW KOLMAKOUSKY, A FAMOUS MOOSE AND REINDEER HUNTING GROUNDS FOR THE INNUITS OF THAT REGION." ABOVE HIGH TIDE BANKS OF LOWER KUSKOKWIM "EXTENDS A DREARY EXPANSE OF SWALE AND WATERED MOORS 40 TO 60 MILES IN WIDTH, FLAT AND LOW AS THE SURFACE OF THE SEA ITSELF." (P403)

8179 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER NORTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 02288 918
STOR 1604054
MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
HEAD N604715 W1614558 S080N 0710W 16
LUPR 41
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,PHOTO,ROUTE,RIVER
ABST THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION ALASKA 1918. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54 PP. H M EAKON. IT IS STATED THAT A TRADITIONAL NATIVE ROUTE TAKES OFF FROM THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, OVER THE DIVIDE, AND TRAVERSES THE COSNA RIVER TO ITS MOUTH. (P8) PLATE 36 OPPOSITE P14 DEPICTS THE NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER NEAR CAMP 15. CROSSING THE STREAM ARE FOUR HEAVILY-LADEN MULES. TWO MEN ARE SHOWN STANDING ON GRAVEL BARS. THIS STREAM IS NAVIGABLE BY CANOES OR POLING BOATS TO A POINT WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ITS HEAD. (P14) A WINTER ROUTE FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE YUKON RIVER PROCEEDS NORTHWESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF THE 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 THEN NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RILEY. (P18)

8180 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER NORTH FORK KUSKOKWIM RIVER
REFN 04264 00912 912
STOR 1604054

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1946

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06
 HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16
 LUPR 41

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE, RIVER DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION
 ABST THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RISES AMONG THE HILLS NORTH OF LAKE MINCHUMINA. THE STREAM, UNTIL THE JUNCTION WITH THE MCKINLEY FORK, IS CLEAR AND VERY SLUGGISH AND WINDING. THE MCKINLEY FORK IS A SWIFT GLACIER STREAM, AND FROM THIS POINT ON THE KUSKOKWIM IS MUDDY. WITH THE UNION OF THE EAST AND SOUTH FORKS THE RIVER BECOMES OF LARGE SIZE AND MOVES WITH INCREASING VELOCITY TOWARD THE SEA. MANY SMALL LAKES OCCUR IN THE BROAD VALLEY OF THE RIVER AND THESE ARE ESPECIALLY ABUNDANT ON THE UPPER PART OF THE RIVER. NO HILLS OF ANY SIZE ARE TOUCHED BY THE RIVER UNTIL THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF GEORGETOWN IS REACHED. THE VALLEY IS FORESTED WITH BLACK SPRUCE WITH WHITE SPRUCE AND BIRCH ALONG STREAMS AND ON FAVORABLE HILLSIDES. BELOW AKIAK THE VALLEY SPREADS OUT TO JOIN WITH THE YUKON IN FORMING THE KUSKOKWIM-YUKON DELTA. (P101)

8181 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM

REFN 00076 91411 U 914

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAPPING, ROUTE, NO TRAFF

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON JULY 11, 1914, IT STATES: STEVE FOSTER REPORTED TO THE MARSHAL'S OFFICE YESTERDAY THAT A MAN NAMED RODER AND LAGAN WERE PARTNERS ON THE NORTH FORK OF THE KUSKOKWIM DURING THE SPRING, AND THAT AFTER THE OPENING OF NAVIGATION, RODER WENT OUTSIDE BY WAY OF THE LOWER RIVER. HE LEFT LAGAN WITH A GOOD OUTFIT OF GRUB AND GENERAL SUPPLIES, AND THE LATTER WAS TRAPPING DURING THE SPRING, WHEN FOSTER WAS IN THAT COUNTRY. FOSTER DID NOT SEE LAGAN, BUT HE LEARNED FROM THE INDIANS THAT HE WAS THERE AND THAT HE HAD PLENTY OF GRUB. AS MR FOSTER EXPECTS TO RETURN TO LAKE MINCHUMINA WITHIN THE NEAR FUTURE, HE STATES THAT HE WILL LOOK FOR THE MISSING MAN AND SEND A REPORT OUT AT THE EARLIEST OPPORTUNITY. (P1)

8182 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM

REFN 02267 915

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFF, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL

ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT "EXPLORATION IN THE COSNA-NOWITNA REGION" (BULLETIN 642), HENRY M EAKIN SAYS: THE NORTH FORK OF KUSKOKWIM RIVER HEADS AGAINST COSNA, ZITZIANA, AND KANTISHNA RIVERS IN THE UPLANDS OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE REGION. IT FLOWS IN A GENERAL SOUTHWESTERLY DIRECTION BEYOND THE AREA OF THE PRESENT SURVEY WITHOUT RECEIVING ANY LARGE TRIBUTARIES. THE NORTHERN LIMIT OF ITS DRAINAGE BASIN IS NEAR THE SOUTH MARGIN OF THE PRINCIPAL UPLAND AREA, WHICH IS DRAINED MAINLY BY THE TRIBUTARIES OF THE NOWITNA, ALREADY DESCRIBED. THE SOUTHERLY TRIBUTARIES OF THE NORTH FORK HEAD AGAINST STREAMS THAT BELONG TO THE KANTISHNA SYSTEM. IT IS FAVORABLE FOR THE USE OF CANOES OR POLING BOATS TO A POINT WITHIN A FEW MILES OF ITS HEAD. (P215)

8183 WATN KUSKOKWIM RIVER THE RIVER AT MCGRATH, KUSKOKWIM R.

REFN 02892 904938

STOR 1604054

MOUT N602243 W1622250 S030N 0750W 06

HEAD N604715 W1614458 S080N 0710W 16

LUPR 41

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT, ROUTE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY.

ABST FRED MILLIGAN CARRIED THE U.S. MAIL ALONG THE KUSKOKWIM TRAIL IN WINTER BY DOG TEAM FOR AT LEAST 20 YEARS, BEGINNING ABOUT 1904. (P.1-3). IN 1924 BEN EIELSON FLEW ROUND-TRIP FROM FAIRBANKS TO MCGRATH, UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE U.S. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT WHO SUPPLIED HIM WITH A LIBERTY-POWERED DEHAVILAND AND AGREED TO PAY HIM

TWO DOLLARS A MILE (LESS THAN HALF THE COST BY DOG SLED). HE WAS TO FLY TEN THICE-MONTHLY MAIL TRIPS. (P.35). SPRING THAW IN 1924 GAVE HIM TROUBLE: "LANDING ON THE RIVER AT MCGRATH, THE MAIL PLANE'S SKIS TORE THROUGH THE SHELL ICE AND WERE BROKEN OFF. EIELSON CHANGED THE SHIP TO WHEELS AND MADE THE REST OF HIS MCGRATH LANDINGS ON A GRAVEL BAR WITHOUT MISHAP." (P.37). IN LATE NOVEMBER 1926 JOE CROSSON TOOK OFF WITH TWO PASSENGERS IN A SWALLOW FROM A RIVER BAR NEAR MCGRATH. THE ENGINE QUIT ON TAKE-OFF AND THE PLANE CRASHED ONTO "A LITTLE SANDBAR RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM." A TEAM OF HORSES WAS USED TO PULL THE PLANE TO SHORE. (P.94-95). LATE IN 1926 NOVEMBER OR DECEMBER PILOT JOE CROSSON AND MECHANIC ERNIE FRANSEN WERE FLOWN TO THE TOKLAT RIVERT TO REPAIR AN OLD STANDARD WHICH CROSSON HAD CRASHED THERE EARLIER IN NOVEMBER. AFTER UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO REPAIR AND FLY THE PLANE (IT FINALLY CAUGHT ON FIRE AND EXPLODED), THEY HAD TO WALK OUT FOLLOWING A DOG TRAIL. "WHEN THEY STARTED ALONG THE TRAIL ONCE MORE IT LED THEM STRAIGHT TO THE EDGE OF A SHEER BANK OF THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. THERE WAS NO BRIDGE. THERE WAS NO BOAT. THE FREEZE-UP, BY THIS TIME, HAD PLUGGED THE BIG STREAM WITH SLUSH. AFTER SOME DISCUSSION, CROSSON FELLED A LARGE TREE WHICH REACHED HALFWAY ACROSS. ONE AT A TIME THEY CRAWLED OUT ALONG IT AND, LEANING THEIR WEIGHT ON LONG POLES, STEPPED GINGERLY OVER THE MUSHY SURFACE TO THE OPPOSITE SHORE. CONTINUING SEVERAL MORE HOURS, THEY REACHED THE MEDFRA ROADHOUSE." WHILE THEY WERE AT MEDFRA, PILOT A.A. BENNETT CRASHED IN A SWALLOW WITH TWO PASSENGERS. "THE LAST TIME BENNETT HAD LANDED AT MEDFRA THE SNOW HAD BEEN FIRM. NOW THE FREEZING RIVER HAD RISEN AND FORMED A SOFT LAYER UNDER THE SURFACE AND THE SWALLOW HAD NOSED THROUGH." AFTER WAITING FOR WEEKS FOR HELP WHICH DID NOT ARRIVE, "BENNETT AND HIS PASSENGERS SET OUT WITH THE ONLY AVAILABLE DOG TEAM FOR MCGRATH. CROSSON AND FRANSEN STARTED ON FOOT OVER THE LONG TRAIL TOWARD NENANA." (PP.95-97). HAROLD GILLAM, BEGINNING IN 1938, CARRIED MAIL ON THE KUSKOKWIM MAIL ROUTE. "HIS STAR ROUTE CONTRACT CALLED FOR STOPS AT TWENTY RIVER TOWNS ON THE 525-MILE ROUTE BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND BETHEL." HE FLEW IN ALL KINDS OF WEATHER. "IF THE SKI PLANE WERE FORCED TOO LOW FOR FLIGHT, HE WOULD LAND AND TAXI ALONG ON THE ICE. ONCE HE TAXIED UP THE RIVER FOR TEN MILES." (P.139-140).

8184 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKALANA RIVER
 REFN 00053 93108 P 931
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "CHITINA WEEKLY HERALD" MARCH 8, 1931. EMIL SWANSON BROUGHT IN SAMPLES FROM A LEDGE OF GOLD HE FOUND ON THE KUSKALANA RIVER WHILE TRAPPING AND PROSPECTING THERE.

8185 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKALANA RIVER
 REFN 00654 920
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, ROUTE
 ABST IN THE PAMPHLET "VIA CORDOVA ALASKA" ISSUED BY THE CORDOVA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE TOURISTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO TAKE A TRIP FROM DWYER'S INN ON A GOOD ROAD ALONG THE KUSKALANA RIVER. TO THE RIGHT IS THE GORGE OF THE KUSKALANA RIVER, A MINIATURE GRAND CANYON, CROSSED BY THE SEVENTH HIGHEST RAILROAD BRIDGE IN THE WORLD. IN THE DISTANCE MOUNT BLACKBURN, OVER 16,000 FT HIGH CONTAINS THE KUSKALANA GLACIER WHICH FORMS THE SOURCE OF THE RIVER. (P9) THIS TRIP IS 21 MI EACH WAY. (P10) THERE IS NO DATE OF PUBLICATION BUT THIS WAS PROBABLY PUBLISHED IN ABOUT 1920.

8186 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKALANA RIVER
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST THE SUMMER MAIL ROUTE TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT FROM VALDEZ WAS VIA THE KUSKALANA RIVER. (P17)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1948

- 8187 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKALANA RIVER
 REFN 02980 911971
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER
 ABST THIS 144 PAGE DOCUMENT IS A SCIENTIFIC REPORT ON THE WILDERNESS AND SCENIC RESOURCES OF THE WRANGELLS, THE EASTERN CHUGACH RANGE AND THE ST ELIAS RANGE OF ALASKA. THE UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA IS THE PRINCIPAL AUTHOR. THE KUSKALANA FLOWS FROM GLACIAL SOURCES IN THE WRANGELLS THROUGH GREAT TRENCH-LIKE VALLEYS SOUTH TO THE CHITINA RIVER. A STEEL BRIDGE BUILT IN 1911 FOR THE RAILROAD SPANS THE 200 FT. GORGE OF THE KUSKALANA RIVER. (P37) THE RESEARCHERS CITE THE KUSKALANA RIVER AREA AS A POTENTIAL MINING SITE FOR COPPER AND RELATED MINERALS. (P71)
- 8188 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKALINA RIVER
 REFN 04969 902
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1902 POWELL AND SOME OTHER MEN CAMP ON THE BANK OF THE KUSKALINA RIVER. POWELL DECIDES TO STAY AND PROSPECT AN ANTICLINE WITH DEPOSITS OF COPPER AND LIME. HE PROSPECTS A WEEK; NO INFORMATION WAS GIVEN ON THE RESULTS OF HIS EFFORTS. (P261)
- 8189 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHIITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, GLACIER
 ABST IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923 A WAGON ROAD GOES UP THE RIVER FROM ITS MOUTH AT STIELNA TO THE COMMUNITY OF KUSKULANA, CLOSE TO THE GLACIER KUSKULANA.
- 8190 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
 REFN 00571 908909
 STOR 161039501777000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST AUTHOR BROWN DISCUSSES THE COPPER COUNTRY AND MAKES PASSING REFERENCE TO THEIR VALUE. HE SIMPLY STATES THAT IT IS A RICH COUNTRY DRAINED BY THIS RIVER AND SEVERAL OTHERS. "THERE IS 75 MI. OF COPPER STAINED THROUGHOUT." (P42)
- 8191 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
 REFN 02038 903
 STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
 MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A "BOWLDER" OF NATIVE COPPER WEIGHING SEVERAL TONS WAS FOUND IN NUGGET GULCH, "A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUSKULANA RIVER", NEAR THE WESTERN END OF THE AREA. (P146)
- 8192 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
 REFN 02121 907

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1949

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090

MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION

ABST KUSKULANA RIVER RECEIVES ITS GREATEST WATER SUPPLY FROM THE KUSKULANA GLACIER, WITH A LENGTH OF A LITTLE OVER 21 MILES, IN ITS UPPER HALF PASSING THROUGH A BROAD, GRAVEL-FLOORED GLACIAL VALLEY BETWEEN HIGH RUGGED MOUNTAINS. AFTER LEAVING THE MOUNTAINS IT FLOWS FOR MORE THAN 10 MILES, MOST OF THE WAY IN A NARROW ROCK-WALLED CANYON, AND ACROSS THE BROAD VALLEY OF THE CHITINA RIVER. MOST OF THE COPPER PROSPECTS IN 1907 WERE LOCATED IN THE VICINITY OF KUSKULANA GLACIER, (P71) WITH THE BEST-KNOWN COPPER PROPERTIES BEING LOCATED ON ITS TRIBUTARY, NUGGET CREEK AND OTHER ON SLATKA, TRAIL AND STRELNA CREEKS. (P72)

8193 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER

REFN 02148 909

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090

MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST GROUND TESTING AND ASSESSMENT WORK WAS DONE ON KLUVENA CREEK, KUSKULANA, CHOKOSNA AND LAKINA RIVERS AND ON HIDDEN CREEK BY 1909. (P161)

8194 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER

REFN 02576 906911

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090

MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST WORK BEGAN ON A "PROMISING BODY OF COPPER" 4 OR 5 YEARS AGO AND A LONG TUNNEL WAS DRIVEN OUT AT COPPER MTN., NORTH OF KUSKULANA R. "IT IS REPORTED THAT AN ORE BODY HAS BEEN CUT BY ONE OF THE TUNNELS OVER 1000 FT BELOW THE QUICROP. A SURVEY FOR A BRANCH ROAD CONNECTING THE COPPER MTN CAMP WITH THE RAILROAD HAS BEEN MADE AND CONSTRUCTION WORK WILL PROBABLY BEGIN IN THE NEAR FUTURE." (P 106)

8195 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER

REFN 02578 912

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090

MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING

ABST THE AK CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO IS EXPLORING CLAIMS ON THE SE SIDE OF KUSKULANA RIVER. THESE CLAIMS ARE ADJOINED BY WHAT IS KNOWN AS "OLE BERG'S PROPERTY." A BODY OF SULPHIDE ONE ON THIS PROPERTY IS CONSIDERED BY THE MINERS TO BE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE LATER DISCOVERIES IN THIS VICINITY. A WAGON ROAD IS BEING BUILT ALONG THE E SIDE OF THE RIVER TO CONNECT THE CLAIMS WITH THE RR AND PROVIDE A MEANS FOR FREIGHTING MACHINERY TO THEM. (P83)

8196 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER

REFN 02831 00002 975

STOR 161039501177000274000083500090

MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05

LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST THE KUSKULANA RIVER, DRAINING APPROXIMATELY 250 SQ MI, DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 400 CFS AVERAGE FLOW. (P4-117)

8197 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER

REFN 02881 911

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1950

STOR 1610395011770002740
MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
ABST PHOTO OF THE STEEL RAILROAD BRIDGE BUILT ACROSS THIS RIVER. (P100) IT WAS BUILT OVER A GORGE 238 FT DEEP WITH
"EXTREMELY SWIFT WATER IN THE CHASM". (P100)

8198 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
REFN 03496 926
STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA
ARCHIVES, A DISTRICT OPERATION REPORT, 1926, STATED, "STRELNA-KUSKULANA. THIS ROAD LEADS FROM STRELNA UP THE
RIGHT LIMIT OF THE KUSKULANA RIVER TO MILE 11 WHERE IT CROSSES TO THE LEFT LIMIT AND EXTENDS TO BERG'S MILL.
A SUBSTANTIAL BRIDGE ACROSS THE KUSKULANA WAS BUILT BY THE TERRITORY." (P47)

8199 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
REFN 04077 00069 972
STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST A SIGNIFICANT GEOLOGIC FEATURE OF THE CHITINA DRAINAGE IS THE MOUTH OF THE KUSKULANA RIVER, HAVING AN
EXTENSIVE DELTA AS IT ENTERS THE CHITINA. THE DELTA IS ELEVATED ABOUT 10-20 FEET AND THE FRONT OF THE DELTA
IS CONSTANTLY BEING ERODED BY THE CHITINA RIVER TO PRODUCE THIS TYPE OF A DELTA. THE KUSKULA MUST REALLY
RAMPAGE DURING HIGH WATER. INFORMATION TAKEN FROM A 1975 ROUGH DRAFT OF A TRIP LOG.

8200 WATN KUSKULANA RIVER KUSKULANA RIVER
REFN 06983 899
STOR 161039501177000274000083500090
MOUT N612811 W1441057 C050S 0070E 05
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST OSCAR ROHN TRAVELED WITH HIS CREW (PACK HORSES AND MEN) UP THIS RIVER TO ITS HEAD WATER AND CROSSED THE
STREAM THERE. (P116)

8201 WATN KUSTATAN RIVER KUSTATAN RIVER
REFN 00155 910
STOR 1607090
MOUT N604400 W1515000 S080N 0150W 36
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 MCARTHUR-12 MILES
NORTHWARD OF WEST FORELAND. "THIS ROUTE IS USED BY NATIVES IN BIDARKAS WHEN GOING TO TYONEK." (P51)

8202 WATN KUSTATAN RIVER KUSTATAN RIVER
REFN 02694 800928
STOR 1607090
MOUT N604400 W1515000 S080N 0150W 36
LUPR 52
KEYW COMMUNITY, CANNERY, NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1951

ABST ABOUT 8 MI INLAND UP THE KUSTATAN RIVER REPORTEDLY WAS THE SITE OF CHIEF CHICKALUSION'S WINTER RESIDENCE. (P108) THE INVENTORY NOTES THAT A LARGE TANAINA VILLAGE SITE, INHABITED CIRCA 1800 TO 1928, WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF KUSTATAN RIVER. SEVERAL CANNERIES WERE IN OPERATION HERE UNTIL THE EARLY 1930'S. (P109) THIS SITE IS NAMED "OLD KUSTATAN" IN THE DOCUMENT TO DISTINGUISH IT FROM THE KUSTATAN ON CURRENT MAPS.

8203 WATN KUSTATAN RIVER KUSTATAN RIVER

REFN 03111 970

STOR 1607090

MOUT N604400 W1515000 S080N 0150W 36

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE HARTOG CONSUMERS NORTH KUSTATAN STATE NO 1 DRILL SITE WAS LOCATED NEAR THE MOUTH AND ON THE KUSTATAN RIVER. A GRAVEL PAD TO PREVENT POLLUTION OF THE RIVER WAS TO HAVE A BERM TO PREVENT DRAINAGE OFF IT, AND DRILLING MUDS WERE TO BE CONTAINED IN TANKS IN VIEW OF THE TIDAL NATURE OF THE TERRAIN. HOWEVER ON ONE OCCASION THE STEEL TANKS DID NOT PREVENT ENTRY OF THE WATER DUE TO TIDAL ACTION, AND PETROLEUM DID ENTER THE COOK INLET WATERS. THE SITE WAS DRILLED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1970 AND ABANDONED IN THE FALL. (P13)

8204 WATN KUSTATAN RIVER KUSTATAN RIVER

REFN 03964 958

STOR 1607090

MOUT N604400 W1515000 S080N 0150W 36

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE

ABST IN 1958 FROM JUNE 4-6 THE KUSTATAN RIVER WAS SAMPLED WITH A 75 FOOT GILL NET. SMALLER NETS WERE USED IN AN ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE JUVENILE KING SALMON. SAMPLE NETTING DID NOT PRODUCE ANY KING SALMON. (P12)

8205 WATN KUSTATAN RIVER KUSTATAN RIVER

REFN 07187 00112 947

STOR 1607090

MOUT N604400 W1515000 S080N 0150W 36

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST THE KUSTATAN RIVER CAN BE ASCENDED BY 3-4 FOOT DRAFT BOATS ON TIDES FOR A FEW MILES. (P11)

8206 WATN KUTLAKU CREEK KUTLAKOO STREAM

REFN 00993 892

STOR 1612472

MOUT N563710 W1340700 C600S 0720E 32

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF, TIDE, ECONOMY

ABST JOHN COBB REPORTS THAT IN 1892 MR JOHN C. CALLBREATH, MANAGER OF THE POINT ELLIS CANNERY ON KUIU "OPERATED A SMALL HATCHERY ON THE LEFT BANK OF KUTLAKOO STREAM. IT WAS A VERY PRIMITIVE AFFAIR, THE WORK ALL BEING CONDUCTED WITHOUT SHELTER. ABOUT 1,000,000 EGGS WERE FERTILIZED AND PLACED IN THE BASKETS, BUT AFTER THEY COMMENCED HATCHING AN EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH SEPTEMBER TIDE DESTROYED THE PLANT AND IT WAS NEVER REBUILT." (P26)

8207 WATN KUTTAK RIVER COTTOCK RIVER

REFN 04708 961

STOR 1603515001165000410

MOUT N614047 W1653513 S180N 0900W 03

LUPR 31 KOKECHIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST FROM NOV. THROUGH DEC. MEN FROM HOOPER BAY GO TO THE COTTOCK RIVER, ABOUT 20 MILES AWAY, FOR WHITEFISH. (P271)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1952

- 8208 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK
REFN 02201 912
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST TWO PROSPECTORS HAVE FOUND SUFFICIENT PROSPECTS ON THE KUTUK TO CAUSE THEM TO CONTINUE EXPLORATION, BUT THEY HAVE UNCOVERED NO GRAVELS OF WORKABLE VALUE. WORK HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT IN THE SHALLOW GRAVELS OF THE PRESENT STREAM. (P333) REPORT DATED 1912.
- 8209 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK CREEK
REFN 00577 945968
STOR 1603399
MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST KEN BROWER ALONG WITH TWO FELLOW HIKERS WALK IN THE BROOKS RANGE FROM LAST LAKE TO KAKTOVIK. DURING THEIR HIKE THEY FOUND THE REMAINS OF A CABIN ON THE RIVER. IT WAS BUILT IN 1944 BY CONNIE AND BUD HELMERICKS. KEN WAS THE 4TH VISITOR TO SIGN THE DOOR NOTE IN THE QUARTER OF A CENTURY IT HAD HUNG THERE. "I FOUND NEAR THE END OF OUR EXPEDITION, THE CABIN OPPOSITE KUTUK CREEK THAT SHE AND HER HUSBAND BUD HAD ABANDONED IN THE SPRING OF 1945." (P144)
- 8210 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK RIVER
REFN 01187 923
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION
ABST OLAUS AND ADOLPH MURIE TRAVELLED WITH 2 SLEDS AND 7 DOGS ON A RECONNAISSANCE OF NORTHERN ALASKA TO DETERMINE THE MIGRATIONS OF CARIBOU. THEY TRAVELLED 150 MILES TO THE HEAD OF THE ALATNA AND KUTUK RIVER TO OBTAIN SPECIMENS OF MOUNTAIN SHEEP. (P6) THIS WAS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1923.
- 8211 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK RIVER
REFN 01197 968
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, RIVER
ABST WHILE COLLECTING WILDLIFE SPECIMENS IN LOON LAKE AREA, AUTHORS GIL AND VIVIAN STAENDER MENTION IN A FOOTNOTE THAT THEY FOUND "3 GOLDEN-CROWNED SPARROW NESTS AT THE HEADS OF THE UNAKSERAK AND KUTUK RIVERS, SUMMER 1968". (P72) IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE FINDING FOR THE KUTUK RIVER AREA WAS FOR AN EXPEDITION.
- 8212 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK RIVER
REFN 01503 929939
STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
ABST IN 1931 R MARSHALL AND E JOHNSON LEFT 25 FT. SPRUCE BOAT AT MOUTH OF KUTUK AND WALKED UP. MURIE BROTHERS HAD BEEN UP RIVER IN 1923. "SO FAR AS WE KNEW WE WERE THE NEXT WHITE MEN TO COME INTO THE KUTUK VALLEY." (P90) BUT ALL WAY UPSTREAM SAW SIGNS OF STUMPS CUT BY STONE AXE, BY ESKIMOS. CAMPED "ON A WELL-DRAINED FLAT AMONG THE WILLOWS" ON A FORK OF THE KUTUK 30 MILES ABOVE MOUTH. FOLLOWED MAIN FORK. "AFTER 3 MI OF SPLENDID GOING OVER GRAVEL BARS WHICH WERE AS EASY TO WALK ON AS A SIDEWALK, WE CAME TO A SECOND LARGE FORK COMING IN FROM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1953

THE RIGHT." (P91) FOLLOWED THE MAIN KUTUK TO LEFT ABOVE JULY CREEK AND FOUND THE GOING EQUALLY GOOD. THE GRAVEL WAS "WELL DRAINED." (P91) THEY ASCENDED RIVER TO KUTUK PASS. (P91-92)

8213 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK RIVER
 REFN 0220E 910911
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
 MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
 LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST WHEN THE KUTUK RIVER WAS VISITED BY THE U S G S GEOLOGIST DURING EITHER 1910 OR 1911, SOME ISOLATED CABINS WERE OCCUPIED ALONG THE RIVER. (P44)

8214 WATN KUTUK RIVER KUTUK RIVER
 REFN 03548 00001 922923
 STOR 160339904913000947004275004810147500560
 MOUT N673036 W1535806 K250N 0220E 32
 LUPR 33 ALATNA RIVER
 KEYW DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, WATER-LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION, PAST USAGE
 ABST U OF A ARCHIVES O J MURIE COLLECTION BOX #1, ALATNA RIVER-KOKRINES (FOLDER 3) DEC 25, 1922-MARCH 23, 1923. BIOLOGIST MURIE CONDUCTS A SURVEY IN THE ALATNA WATERSHED. "KUTUK RIVER IS THE ONLY TRIBUTARY I VISITED AND IS PROBABLY TYPICAL. IT IS A SMALL RAPID STREAM, FLOWING OVER A BOULDER STREAM BED IN A NARROW VALLEY. "IN THE VICINITY OF KUTUK RIVER THE FOREST BELT BECOMES BROKEN AND FINALLY DISAPPEARS A FEW MILES UP THE TRIBUTARIES. TREE SPECIES GROWING ALONG THIS RIVER ARE GIVEN AS WELL AS MAMMALS. "ON MARCH 10TH WHILE TRAVELING DOWN THE LOWER KUTUK RIVER WITH THE DOG TEAM I SAW TWO OR THREE OF THE DOGS PICK UP SOMETHING AND THEN DROP IT (WEASEL)." (P13) (FOLDER 2)

8215 WATN KUTZITRIN RIVER KUTZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST "EAST OF TELLER, NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE KUTZITRIN RIVER, IS IGL00, A FOX-RAISING CENTER." (P388)

8216 WATN KUYUKTUVUK CREEK KUYUKTUVUK CREEK
 REFN 02787 971974
 STOR 160339904913000947006050005910
 MOUT N675500 W1495000 F360N 0100W 21
 LUPR 33 KOYUK 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. (P18) THIS CREEK WAS EXPECTED TO BE CROSSED BY THE TRANS-ALASKA PIPELINE AND HAUL ROAD. KUYUKTUVUK CREEK IS ABOUT 30 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-3 FEET DEEP WITH SUBSTRATE MATERIALS RANGING FROM SAND TO BOULDERS. (P18)

8217 WATN KUYUKTUVUK CREEK KUYUKTUVUK CREEK
 REFN 02832 00003 975
 STOR 160339904913000947006050005910
 MOUT N675500 W1495000 F360N 0100W 21
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST REPORT ON NAVIGABILITY OF STREAMS TRIBUTARY TO THE UPPER KOYUK RIVER, ALASKA. BY GRUMMAN ECOSYSTEMS CORPORATION 1975, VOL III. KUYUKTUVUK CREEK DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 80 SQUARE MI. ON THE BASIS OF VISUAL,

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1954

COMPUTATION BY DRAINAGE AREA AND AREAL FLOW MEASUREMENTS. THIS STREAM IS NEARLY EQUAL TO THE DIETRICH RIVER AT THE CONFLUENCE. (P4-286)

8218 WATN KUYUKUTUK RIVER KIUKUTUK RIVER
 REFN 03632 00019 922
 STOR 160339901169000263000368500760031550190
 MOUT N620800 W1621000 S240W 0200W 31
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PILCHER NOTES HIKING IS HRS. TO THIS RIVER FROM ELEPHANT CREEK MAY 11, 1922. NOV 19, 1923 PILCHER SET UP CAMP HERE WITH CHARLEY DUGGAN. MAR 3, 1924. "ROY HUNTER AND TOM PLUNKET TOOK A SLED LOAD OF OUTFIT TO THE KIUKUTIK TO DO SOME PROSPECTING" APR 20, "DUGGAN AND EDGAR WENT TO THE KIUKTUK."

8219 WATN KUZITRIN LAKE KUZITRIN LAKE
 REFN 02853 975
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N652300 W1631300 K010S 0220W 20
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF
 ABST KING ISLANDERS WERE PERMITTED TO HUNT CARIBOU IN KUZITRIN LAKE IN SUMMER. AN ALLIANCE BETWEEN TRIBES EXISTED TO PROVIDE ISLANDERS WITH LAND PRODUCTS AND VICE VERSA. (P109) MEMBERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION OFTEN VISITED KAWERAK VILLAGE WHICH SUPPLIED FOOD AND ESKIMO GUIDES TO TAKE THEM TO UNALAKLEET AND ST MICHAEL. (P134) DATE USED IS PUBLICATION.

8220 WATN KUZITRIN LAKE KUZITRIN LAKE
 REFN 03163 973
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N652300 W1631300 K010S 0220W 20
 LUPR 22 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, PHYSICAL, COMMUNITY
 ABST KUZITRIN LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 4.8 KM LONG AND 1.0 KM WIDE. THE WATER IN THIS SHALLOW LAKE (6.5 METERS) IS CLEAR WHEN STILL BUT VERY TURBID WHEN MIXED BY THE WIND. (P313) A STUDY OF THE BIRDS OF THE KUZITRIN LAKE AREA WAS DONE JULY 20 TO 27, 1973. THIS LAKE IS AT 434 M, 1424 FT ELEVATION. (P351) A STUDY OF TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS WAS MADE AT KUZITRIN LAKE BETWEEN JULY 20 AND JULY 27, 1973, BY HERBERT R MELCHOIR AND OTHERS IN HIS PARTY. (P435) WHILE SURVEYING THE NORTH SHORE OF KUZITRIN LAKE BENNETT FOUND TWO TENT RINGS LOCATED ABOUT 500 M FROM THE ORIGIN OF KUZITRIN RIVER. THEY WERE 5 M IN DIAMETER AND WERE PROBABLY OF LATE PREHISTORIC AGE. (P498)

8221 WATN KUZITRIN LAKE KUZITRIN LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N652300 W1631300 K010S 0220W 20
 LUPR 20 KUZITRIN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST KUZITRIN LAKE, IN THE KUZITRIN RIVER BASIN, IS 3 MI LONG BY 1 MI WIDE AND IS A VOLCANIC FORMATION.

8222 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KOOSATRIM RIVER
 REFN 05071 903
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST MISSIONARIES INDULGED IN SPORT HUNTING ON THE KOOSATRIM RIVER NEAR TELLER. (P26)

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06/10/79 1955

8223. WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 04058 957
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST SHALLOW DRAFT RIVER BOATS RUN UP KUZITRIN RIVER TO SHELTON. (P77) REPORT DATED 1957.
- 8224 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 05861 900
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN THE EARLY 1900'S, MARY'S IGLOO ON KUZITRIN RIVER BEGAN AS A HUT AND LATER BECAME A VILLAGE. GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE ADJOINING KOUGAROK COUNTRY. (P65,150) WILLOWS GROW ALONG THE RIVER. (P142)
- 8225 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZATREIM RIVER
REFN 06410 890964
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
HEAD N650333 W1650853 K040S 0310W 08
LUPR 22
KEYW MINING,COMMUNITY,OBSTRUCTION,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,LAND-WATER CRAFT
ABST DURING THE 1890'S THE KAUMERAK RIVER SYSTEM WAS MORE OR LESS ABANDONED THE ANCIENT VILLAGE SITE OF AHVEUNUK BECAME KNOWN AS MARY'S IGLOO AND DEVELOPED INTO A BOOM TOWN WHEN GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN THE KOUGAROK. ACCORDING TO DOROTHY J RAY IN "KAUMERAK: LOST VILLAGE OF ALASKA" MARY'S IGLOO WAS AT THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION AND ON THE WINTER TRAIL TO THE NEW GOLD FIELDS. (P12) "THE TELLER NEWS" PRINTED A LETTER TO THE EDITOR FROM MARY'S IGLOO DATED JULY 4,1901 WHICH STATED THAT THE RIVER WAS AT THE LOW WATER MARK, AND THAT MARY'S IGLOO WAS LOCATED AT THE ONLY "NATURAL TOWN SITE ON THE KUZATREIM RIVER." TWO TOWNS WERE LOCATED ONE AND 2 MILES BELOW IT AND HAD POPULATIONS OF ABOUT 12. ANOTHER WAS 4 MILES ABOVE THE HEAD OF STEAMBOAT NAVIGATION WITH A POPULATION OF 7 OR 8. (P12) A LUTHERAN MISSION LOCATED AT MARY'S IGLOO WAS MOVED TO ANOTHER BEND OF THE RIVER IN 1923. "PULLING BUILDINGS ON THE RIVER ICE IN THE WINTER, AND BOATING DOWN THE FURNITURE IN THE SUMMER, ESKIMO MEN CREATED ANOTHER SUBSTANTIAL LITTLE TOWN CALLED NEW IGLOO." (P13) RAY'S ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE AUTUMN 1964 ISSUE OF "THE BEAVER."
- 8226 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN
REFN 01624 901918
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST JOSEPH PIET, IN HIS ACCOUNT OF CATHOLIC MISSIONS, STATED THAT MARY'S IGLOO WAS ESTABLISHED ON THE KUZITRIN SHORTLY AFTER 1901. IN 1918 IT WAS MOVED TO HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE. (P18-19)
- 8227 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 00042 00042 944
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW GENERAL,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ABSTRACTED FROM BIA BOX 20-74, 431 IGLOO, 1944 POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY "IN TIMES OF LOW WATER PLANES LAND ON A SAND BAR NEAR MARY'S IGLOO, 18 MILES UP THE KUZITRIN RIVER. THESE WATERWAYS ARE NAVIGABLE FOR SMALL BOATS"

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1956

(P5)

- 8228 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RIVER,MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM TELLER CROSSES THE KUZITRIN AT ITS MOUTH, FROM N TO S, THEN RECROSSES IT ABOUT 15 MIS FROM ITS MOUTH AND GOES TO MARY'S IGLOO ON THE RIVER. IT CROSSES THE RIVER AT MARY'S IGLOO AND CONTINUES UP THE E SIDE UNTIL 5 MIS BELOW SHELTON, WHERE IT CROSSES AGAIN AND FOLLOWS THE RIVER TO SHELTON. AT SHELTON IT HEADS OVERLAND TO THE KOUGAROK. ANOTHER TRAIL HEADS OVERLAND FROM SHELTON TO DAVIDSON'S LANDING ON MARYS RIVER.
- 8229 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PARTS OF RIVER VALLEY ARE LAVA REGIONS. (P7) ECONOMIC SURVEY OF SEWARD PENINSULA. THE KUZITRIN RIVER FLOWS INTO IMURUK BASIN NEAR TELLER.
- 8230 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE KUZITRIN IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRAINAGE FOR THE SEWARD PENINSULA. (P.11) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE FOLLOWS FOOTHILLS OF KIGLUAIK MTS. ON SW SIDE OF KUZITRIN BOTTOM LAND WHICH IS LOW, SWAMPY AND COVERS 100 SQ. MILES. (PP.17-18). AN ALTERNATE TELLER ROUTE GOES UP KOYUK, OVER TO KUZITRIN VALLEY WHERE RECENT LAVA FLOWS SPREAD OVER TUNDRA ON THE BOTTOMLANDS. (P.22) THE ROUTE STAYS CLOSE TO BENDELEBEN MTS. AWAY FROM LAVA FLOWS. (P.22) GOES ON TO PILGRIM SPRINGS (COMMUNITY) WHERE IT JOINS THE FIRST TELLER ROUTE. (P.22) SILT-GRAVEL DEPOSITS OCCUR ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY. (P.31) BEYOND THE LAVA, THE VALLEY IS BROAD AND GRAVEL COVERED TO ITS MOUTH. (P.32)
- 8231 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 01002 963972
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DISCHARGE,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE KUZITRIN RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,720 SQUARE MILES, WITH A MEAN ANNUAL UNIT RUNOFF OF 0.692 CUBIC FEET PER SEC PER SQUARE MILE.THE DATA IS BASED ON MEASUREMENTS TAKEN FROM 1963 TO 1972. (P55)
- 8232 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 02139 908
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651000 W1652500 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY INVESTIGATIONS OF SEWARD PENINSULA, 1908 F F HENSHAW U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 379

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06/10/79 1957

PP370-401. SEE TABLE: DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND FT, OF KUZITRIN RIVER AT LANES LANDING, 1908.

8233 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652505 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYH RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE KUZITRIN RIVER, A TRIBUTARY OF THE KAVIRUK RIVER, HAS A DRAINAGE BASIN OF 1900 SQ MI. NEAR BUNKER HILL IS A FAVOURABLE TOPOGRAPHY FOR A DAM AND RESERVOIR. (P40) ACCORDING TO THE AK INVESTIGATIONS OFFICE OF THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION REPORT.

8234 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 02729 970971
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYH TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST DURING THE 1970 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY TRIP, THE AUTHOR WENT FROM THE COAST, "UP TUKSAK CHANNEL TO THE SOUTH SHORE OF IHURUK BASIN AS FAR AS KAURERAK, THE ABANDONED MIDDEN... ON THE KUZITREN RIVER," AND THEN FLEW SOUTH. (P47)

8235 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYH PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST FIGURE 12, PAGE 30, SHOWS SLOUGH PLANT COMMUNITIES, PRIMARILY GRASSES, ALONG A FORK OF THE KUZITRIN RIVER AT NEW IGLOO.

8236 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
 REFN 02853 A 850964
 STOR 1602729
 MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
 LUPR 22
 KEYH COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST THE KAKARUKS TOOK THE AUTHOR TO THEIR HOME IN MARYS IGLOO ON THE KUZITRIN RIVER. (P9) DATE WAS 1964. DAURKIN AND KOBELEU, A CHUKCHI AND A COSSACK, WERE PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE LEGENDARY TRANSFORMATION OF THE ESKIMO VILLAGE KAURERAK ON THE KUZITRIN RIVER INTO A RUSSIAN FORT. IT WAS RUMORED TO BE INHABITED BY DESCENDENTS OF A RUSSIAN BOAT CREW LOST IN 1648. A NUMBER OF EXPLORERS SEARCHED FOR THIS SETTLEMENT, BUT DIDN'T FIND IT. (P27) DAURKIN'S MAY OF THE EARLY 1700'S RECORDED 3 NW ALASKA PLACE NAMES FOR THE FIRST TIME: TIKEGAN (POINT HOPE); OKIBIAN (KING ISLAND) AND KHEUVEREN (KAURERAK). THESE VILLAGES WERE KNOWN IN SIBERIA BEFORE CAPTAIN COOK. (P27-28) ORTH CALLS THE KHEUVEREN, THE KAVIRUK, BUT THE AUTHOR CALLS IT THE KUZITRIN. (P31) IN VARIOUS NERSIOUS OF THE "LAST SIBERIAN IN VASION," THE BATTLE IS PLACED NEAR KAURERAK (NOT FAR FROM MARYS IGLOO) WHICH WAS A VILLAGE OF FOR 8 HOUSES AND 50 PEOPLE IN THE 1850'S. THE VILLAGE WAS LOCATED ON A SLIGHT RISE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE TREE LESS LOWER KUZITRIN RIVER, AND RECEIVED ITS ESKIMOS NAME, KAURERAK ("GRAVEL BAR") FROM THE ONLY GRAVEL BAR IN THIS GENERALLY MUDDY PART OF THE RIVER. THE OVALS ON THE FENCE APPEAR TO BE UNUIAK SKINS WHICH WERE USED TO BARRICADE AGAINST THE SIBERIANS. A KAURERAK FOLK TALE RECOUNTED IN 1964 TO THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THE PECULIAR LAYOUT OF THE VILLAGE IN THE DRAWING AS THE RESULT OF UNEVEN TERRAIN. THE VILLAGE WAS CONSTRUCTED ON A SANDY BAR BETWEEN THE UPPER END OF THE RIVER AND BELOW. THEY DUG IN THE BACK AND FILLED IN THE FRONT TO SET HOUSE FRONTS FACING RIVER. HOUSES BUILT OF DRIFTWOOD FROM THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1958

COAST. (P32). "APPARENTLY THE KUZITRIN WAS ONCE CALLED KAUMERAK OR KHEUVEREN, AND A VERSION OF THE NAME STILL REMAINS AS KAVIRUK IN USE ON MAPS LESS THAN 3 MI FROM THE OLD VILLAGE SITE." (FOOTNOTE, P33) ON KING ISLAND, KOBELEU AND OTHER RUSSIAN EXPLORERS FOUND 10 AMERICANS WHO "LIVED ON THE KHEUVEREN RIVER (THAT IS, IN THE VILLAGE OF KAUMERAK ON THE KUZITRIN RIVER). THEY HAD CAME THE YEAR BEFORE IN 3 SKIN BOATS TO TRADE. (P54) WHEN KROMCHEUKO'S RUSSIAN EXPLORATIONS EXPLORED GOLOVIN BAY THEY ENCOUNTERED SAWS KUZITRIN RIVER) OPPOSITE UKIVOK AND SAYS THAT KING ISLANDERS OFTEN VISIT THE RIVER. TUNGAN HAD TRAVELLED FROM SIBERIA (AFTER BEING BLOWN THERE IN A STORM) WITH KING ISLANDERS THROUGH A PASS THAT SEPARATED THE HEADWATERS ON THE KUZITRIN AND THE NIUKLUK. 2 OTHER MEN HAD RECENTLY TRAVELLED THE SAME PAN.

8237 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 02853 B 850964
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO
ABST THE AUTHOR ADDS THAT THE ROUTE WAS PROBABLY OVER MOSQUITO PASS BETWEEN THE HEAD WATERS OF NIUKLUK RIVER AND BELT CREEK A TRIBUTARY OF THE KUZITRIN. (P75) BEECHEY'S 1927 EXPLORATION DID NOT INCLUDE KAUMERAK, BUT IT WAS IMPORTANT, BECAUSE IN ESTIMATING POPULATION BETWEEN POINT BARRON AND CAPE RODNEY, HE SAID THE WHALE POPULATION INCLUDING KOW-EE-ROCK WOULD NOT BE OVER 2500. (P109-110) THE PRINCIPAL NATIVE ESTABLISHMENT CONTACT OF THE "PLOVER", IN SEARCH OF FRANKLIN, WAS AT KAUMERAK, A DAY'S JOURNEY FROM WHERE THEY ARE CLEARED. THE AUTHOR MENTIONS A SIDE TRIP 16 MI UP THE EMOHROOK RIVER TO A VILLAGE WHICH SHE CALLS "APPARENTLY KAUMERAK." (P145) HOBSON LEFT THE SUPPLY SHIP "RATTLESNAKE" WITH PROVISIONS FOR 30 DAYS AND KEPT A JOURNAL WHICH IS THE ONLY FIRSTHAND ACCOUNT OF INTERIOR VILLAGES OF THE NORTHERN SEWARD PENINSULA AND OF 19TH CENTURY CARIBOU HUNTING. HIS ROUTE ON DOGSLED LED UP THE KUZITRIN TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE GOODHOPE AND DOWN IT TO THE COAST. (P152) ON FEB 11, 1854, HOBSON AND HIS ESKIMO GUIDE STAYED AT KAUMERAK WHERE THEY SAW 7 LARGE DWELLINGS, BUT THE INHABITANTS WERE AWAY HUNTING. ON FEB 12, THEY TRAVELLED UP THE KUZITRIN TO SHUNGIYORUT. ON FEB 13, THEY REACHED KEKTOASHLIUK WHERE WATER WAS FLOWING IN THE RIVER AND IT WAS DAMMED FOR FISHING, THOUGH IT WAS STILL MIDWINTER. THEY ALSO CAME TO NOO-KEI-ROW-E-LEK WHICH HAD 2 HUTS AND 15 PEOPLE. ON FEB 14, THE BRUSH THINNED ALONG THE RIVER AND TRAVELLING WAS EASIER. DURING THE DAY THEY PASSED 2 SEPARATE INHABITED HUTS. ON FEB 15, THEY PASSED KO-GRU-PUK. ON FEB 16, THEY REACHED OBELL, WITH 50 INHABITANTS. ON FEB 17, THEY ARRIVED AT POE-LOE-LOW-REUC WHICH HAD 1 INHABITED HUT, AND ABOUT 25 PEOPLE. 7 MILES FARTHER WAS SOIYUK WITH 4 HUTS, WHICH WOULD BE THE "LAST VILLAGE MET WITH FOR SEVERAL DAYS." AN INFORMANT LOCATED THIS VILLAGE FOR THE AUTHOR ON THE UPPER KUZITRIN IN KAUMERAK TERRITORY. (P152-153) IN 1866, APRIL, ENNIS AND OTHERS OF THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH EXPEDITION DID A RECONNAISSANCE OF THE PORT CLARENCE AREA, FOLLOWING THE PATH OF THE FRANKLIN SEARCH PARTIES ALONG THE COAST AND OVER THE MOUNTAIN PAN TO THE KUZITRIN. (P162) IN A PHOTO FACING PAGE 176 IS A PICTURE OF THE VILLAGE OF MARYS IGLOO, 1900, WITH THE KUZITRIN RIVER IN THE FOREGROUND. A MAN BORN IN 1896, HEARD A STORY FROM HIS GRANDFATHER ABOUT A WHITE MAN TRAVELLING UP THE KUZITRIN.

8238 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 02853 C 850964
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PHOTO
ABST HE WAS ADVISED TO GO UP THE KOUGAROK INSTEAD TO AVOID LAVA BEDS WHERE HE WOULD FALL INTO "BUBBLE HOLES AND NEVER COME BACK." (P183)

8239 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 03139 973
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652606 K040S 0330W 03

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1959

LUPR 22

KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFFIC, COMMUNITY

ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF RIVER NEAR NOME IS 1720 SQ. MI. THE COMMUNITY OF NOME AND OTHERS ARE BRIEFLY DESCRIBED IN A SUMMARY OF WATER SUPPLIES OF COMMUNITIES IN THE ARCTIC REGION OF ALASKA. SUMMARY WAS COMPILED IN 1973. (P.26)

8240 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 03163 973

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST A STUDY OF THE BIRDS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE NOXAPAGA AND KUZITRIN RIVERS WAS DONE JULY 12, 1973. (P349)

8241 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 03556 00007 A 867972

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, HUNTING, FISHING, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, AGRICULTURE, FLOOD, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ICE, LAKE, TIDE, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, LAND-WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE

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." EVERY BEND AND SLOUGH HAS AN ESKIMO NAME WHICH IS DESCRIPTIVE OF THE PLACE, IE, "PLACE WHERE THE SWALLOWS GET THEIR MUD FOR NESTS." KAUWERAK IS AN IMPORTANT OLD ABANDONED VILLAGE AND ARCHEOLOGICAL MOUND, LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (FOLDER NO 9) TWO ELDERLY COUPLES LIVED AT THE SITE DURING THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. IN FOLDER NO 2, THE TOWN BUNKER HILL WAS THE TERMINUS FOR THE OLD KUGAROCK RAILROAD AND WAS ON THE KUZITRIN RIVER. THE RAILWAY NOT ONLY CARRIED FREIGHT BUT PROVIDED A PATH FOR OTHER TYPES OF LAND TRANSPORT FROM NOME. SOME BRIDGES STILL STAND, AS WELL AS A BARGE. "THE CABLE SUSPENDED OVER THE RIVER IS STILL STANDING WITH THE CARRIER ATTACHED AND HANGING MIDSTREAM." THERE IS NO USEABLE AIRFIELD HERE. THERE IS SOME BRUSH ALONG THE RIVER'S BANKS, BUT VEGETATION IN THE AREA IS MAINLY TUNDRA. "THE RIVER IS FAIRLY WIDE WITH SEVERAL SAND AND GRAVEL BARS ALONG THE SHORE. IN FOLDER NO 11, 2 OLD VILLAGE SITES WERE LOCATED ON THE RIVER JUST BELOW ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE NOXAPAGA. FOLDER NO 12, MARY'S IGLOO IS LOCATED ON THE KUZITRIN AT THE BASE OF MARY'S MOUNTAIN. IN THE EARLY 1900'S, IT HAD 2000 BUILDINGS AND SEVERAL AS A TRANSPORT CENTER FOR KUGARUK MINERS. NOW USED FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING AND FISHING. ABORIGINALLY, IT WAS THE PERMANENT ESKIMO VILLAGE OF AUKVANLOOK. THE RAILROAD FROM NOME ENDED AT BUNKER HILL, JUST 14 MI E OF THE TOWN. THERE WAS A DOCKING FACILITY FOR BARGES AND WAREHOUSES. THE FLU OF 1918, HASTENED ITS DISAPPEARANCE AS A TOWN DURING THE 1920'S OR 1930'S. A GROUP RELATED TO THE LUTHERAN CHURCH MOVED 14 MI DOWNSTREAM AND BUILT NEW IGLOO. "THE RIVER WAS CHANGING CHANNELS, AND REPEATED FLOODING ON THE SOUTH SIDE MADE IT IMPRACTICAL TO REMAIN AT THAT LOCATION." REINDEER THRIVED IN THE AREA FROM 1900 TO 1930, THEN BECAME WILD. THE WOODS ARE ALDER. THERE IS A FLOAT PLANE LANDING 2 MILES UP STREAM FROM MARY'S IGLOO. SPORTSMEN ON JET RIVER BOATS AND SNOW MACHINES USE THE AREA. AT THE CEMETERY A FAMILY IS BURIED WHICH TRIED TO CROSS OVERFLOW ICE NEAR KAUWERAK.

8242 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 03556 00007 B 867972

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1960

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,FREIGHT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,LAND GEOLOGY,HUNTING,FISHING,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,AGRICULTURE,FLOOD,WATER-AIR CRAFT,ICE,LAKE,TIDE,DIMENSION,LAND-WATER CRAFT,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL

ABST ALL DROWNED WHEN THE ICE GAVE WAY. FOLDER NO 13, NEW IGLOO IS LOCATED ON DELTA-LIKE LAND AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE KUZITRIN AND PILGRIM RIVER. ZIEGLER'S STORE AT NEW IGLOO SUPPLIED THE REGION IN 1920'S. A NEARBY POND WAS USED BY BUSH PILOTS IN THE WINTER. "PLANES, BOATS, DOGTEAMS, AND REINDEER SLEDS HAD EASY ACCESS TO THE COMMUNITY. "NEW IGLOO IS A CENTRAL LOCATION FOR TRAFFIC BETWEEN KUGAROCK ROAD AT ONE END, AND ENTRANCE TO THE KUZITRIN-KUZAMPAGA (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 BECOMES SLIGHTLY BRACKISH ON THE SURFACE). (P3) NEAR THE TRADING POST THE RIVER IS 8 FT TO 10 FT DEEP AT LOW WATER WITH HEAVY CURRENT. (P3) "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) THERE IS A MAIL-CARRIER SHELTER IN THE TOWN. (P4) NEW IGLOO WAS SLOWLY ABANDONED AFTER 1945 WHEN THE SCHOOL AND STORE CLOSED. (P5) TIDAL ACTION REACHES MORE THAN 100 MILES INLAND FROM BERING SEA. (P4) TIDES CAUSE SURFACE ICE TO RISE AND FALL AND CAUSE OVERFLOW.(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) FOLDER NO 2 PHOTO: 2-2 AND 2-3 ARE AERIAL VIEWS OF THE KUGAROCK ROAD AND ITS BRIDGE OVER THE KUZITRIN. 2-1, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 2-7 SHOW BUNKER HILL AND THE OLD WORKS THERE. AERIAL VIEW-10-24 IS A PHOTO OF DOGS AND SLED ON THE LOWER KUZITRIN IN THE WINTER.

8243 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 03556 00010 967

STOR 1602729

HOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY,RECREATION,FISHING,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,VEGETATION

ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON THE IMMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 12, SHE INCLUDED A REPRINT "MARY'S IGLOO," BY REV LEE H LUEBKE, ALASKA SPORTSMAN, AUG,1967, PP 35 TO 37. HE TOOK A CAMPING TRIP BY BOAT WITH THE ESKIMO COUPLE EDDIE AND BETSY KAKARUK TO MARY'S IGLOO. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KUZITRIN, THEY FOUND AN OLD VILLAGE SITE. THE AREA AROUND MARY'S IGLOO IS A VACATION SPOT FOR ESKIMOS. THEY MAY DRIVE THEIR CARS FROM NOME TO THE BRIDGE ABOUT 25 MI UPSTREAM FROM MARY'S IGLOO AND LAUNCH THEIR BOATS THERE. WITHIN THE DISTANCE OF 14 MI, BETWEEN NEW IGLOO AND MARY'S IGLOO, THE VEGETATION CHANGES TO HIGHER HEIGHTS, FROM 8 FT TREES TO 25 FT PLUS TREES.

8244 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 03967 962

STOR 1602729

HOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING

ABST THE KUZITRIN RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 2,291 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES IN THIS RIVER TOTAL 17,100 FISH. (P9)

8245 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 04462 966975

STOR 1602729

HOUT N651005 W1652506 K430S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST OVER A DRAINAGE AREA OF 1,720 SQ MI, KUZITRIN RIVER HAS .07 MILLIONS OF TONS PER YEAR OF SUSPENDED SEDIMENT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1961

YIELDING 40 TONS PER SQ MI, (MAP 6) OVER A 4 YEAR PERIOD OF RECORD.

8246 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 04832 927
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY
ABST EN ROUTE TO KOTZEBUE FROM NOME IN 1927, NOEL WIEN'S AIRPLANE HAD ENGINE TROUBLE, AND HE WAS FORCED TO LAND ON A LONG, SOLID SANDBAR IN THE KUZITRIN RIVER. (P180)

8247 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 06313 00007 973
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL
ABST THIS IS THE ONLY RIVER WITH SEDIMENT MEASURED IN THE NORTON SOUND SUBREGION. TOTAL SEDIMENT IS 40 TONS PER SQ MI-THE LOWEST IN THE STATE. (P26) PUBLICATION 1973.

8248 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 06313 00007 973
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW WATER GEOLOGY,NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL
ABST THIS IS THE ONLY RIVER WITH SEDIMENT MEASURED IN THE NORTON SOUND SUBREGION. TOTAL SEDIMENT IS 40 TONS PER SQ MI-THE LOWEST IN THE STATE. (P26) PUBLICATION 1973.

8249 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,RIVER BASIN,WATER CRAFT
ABST THE KUZITRIN RIVER WHICH FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND HAS A 2600 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. BOATS WITH 12 FT DRAFT CAN NAVIGATE FROM PORT CLARENCE THROUGH GRANTLEY HARBOR TO THE UPPER END OF IMURUK BASIN, AND SHALLOW DRAFT RIVER BOATS RUN UP KUZITRIN RIVER TO SHELTON.

8250 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 06447 911
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN 1911 A A "SCOTTY" ALLAN MADE A TRIP IN A ESKIMO UMIK FROM TELLER-AROUND POINT RILEY, THROUGH GRANTLEY HARBOR-TO THE KUZITRIN RIVER TO THE KONGAROK GOLD FIELDS P129-132. TRANSPORTING 3 MEN AND THEIR EQUIPMENT.

8251 WATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER
REFN 06663 909
STOR 1602729
MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03
LUPR 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1962

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST ACCORDING TO A W GREELY IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," THE RAILROAD FROM NOME ENDS AT LANES LANDING ON THE KUZITRIN. (P90) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

8252 MATN KUZITRIN RIVER KUZITRIN RIVER

REFN 07187 00202 953

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

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

ABST VESSELS OF 12 FT DRAFT CAN BE TAKEN TO THE MOUTH OF KUZITRIN RIVER THROUGH TUKSUK CHANNEL AND IMURUK BASIN. SHALLOW DRAFT BARGES CAN BE TAKEN ABOUT 15 MILES UP THE KUZITRIN RIVER TO SHELTON. (P5) THE ROUTE UP THE KUZITRIN AND KAVIRUK RIVER TO THE KOUGAROK GOLD MINING DISTRICT IS NO LONGER USED AS MINING ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN GREATLY CURTAILED. NO BARGES HAVE GONE UP TO SHELTON DURING THE PAST 6 YEARS. (P5) ABSTRACTED FROM THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEER'S DRAFT COPY OF INTERIM REPORT #6 DATED JUNE 10-14, 1953.

8253 MATN KUZITRIN RIVER NOT NAMED

REFN 00565 894907

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW TRAFFIC, PART USAGE, COMMUNITY, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MINING WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT, ROUTE, DIMENSION, FLOOD, OBSTRUCTION

ABST AUTHOR JOHN SHOY'S BOOK BASED ON MISSIONARY BREVIG'S RECORDS MAKES FREQUENT MENTION OF TRIPS TO IGLOO AND A RIVER NEARBY. MENTION IS NOT MADE OF THE NAME OF THE RIVER BUT IGLOO IS IDENTIFIED AS "MARY'S IGLOO", NAMED AFTER AN ESKIMO LADY, MARY, WHO GAVE SHELTER AND FOOD TO MINERS, NATIVES AND TRAVELERS. (P196) LATER IT BECAME A MINING CAMP AND WHEN NATIVES MOVED THERE IT BECAME KNOWN AS IGLOO. (P296) BREVIG MADE FREQUENT MISSIONARY TRIPS THERE EITHER BY REINDEER OR DOGSLED. (P239, 244, 232, 256, 262, 231) HE NOTES THAT THE CATHOLICS BUILT A CHURCH THERE. (224) BREVIG NOTES THAT A STERN-WHEELER, "KOTZEBUE" WAS ENGAGED IN FREIGHTING GOODS ACROSS THE SEAS AND UP THE RIVERS TO IGLOO AND CAMPO. (P250) ON ONE TRIP TO IGLOO IN 1907, BREVIG NOTES UPON LEAVING IGLOO, "WHEN WE ARRIVED AT THE RIVER, THE TRAIL WENT UP GRADE FOR A DISTANCE OF THREE MILES". (P233) IT IS 42 MI FROM AGIAPAK RIVER TO IGLOO. (P256) AND 60 MI SOUTHEAST TO COUNCIL CITY. (P259) PRIOR TO 1898 IGLOO WAS ONLY ONE CABIN. (P295) IN DEC. 1907, BREVIG NOTES THE SOUTHWEST WIND PUSHED THE OCEAN WATER UP ON THE RIVERS AND LAKES NEAR IGLOO, (P239) MAKING IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THEM TO GET PAST IGLOO.

8254 MATN KUZITRIN RIVER UNNAMED

REFN 00026 00011 907

STOR 1602729

MOUT N651005 W1652506 K040S 0330W 03

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, BOAT-LAUNCHING SITE, PHOTO

ABST PHOTO, P157, OF "MARY'S IGLOO, KOUGAROK DISTRICT," SHOWING BUILDINGS, FLATS BOATS DRAWN UP ON SHORE.

8255 MATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 00464 905905

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING

ABST IN PROPOSAL TO BUILD ALASKA SHORT LINE RAILWAY, THE AUTHOR STATES THAT CANNERIES HAVE DIFFICULTY GETTING THEIR MEN AND SUPPLIES IN AFTER THE SPRING ICE GOES OUT AND THE SALMON RUN. WITH THIS NEW RAILWAY, "THEY WILL BE ABLE TO GO OVER THE ROAD (RAILWAY) FROM THE BAY TO THE LAKE; (10 MI) THENCE BY BOAT DOWN THE LAKE AND THE KVICHAK RIVER (AT LEAST 6 TIMES THE DISTANCE BY RAIL)." (P12) THE KVICHAK RIVER FLOWS FROM LAKE ILIAMNA TO BRISTOL BAY.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1963

8256 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 00038 00038 945
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585800 W1565900 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST DEPT INTERIOR POST WAR PLANNING SURVEY ALASKA INDIAN SERVICE NEWHALEN 431. 1945. ONE TRANSPORTATION ROUTE: THE KVICHAK RIVER IS SERVED BY TWO POWER SCOWS OF 25 OR 30 TONS CAPACITY. ONE SCOW OPERATED BY HERMAN HERMANS OPERATED AS FAR UP STREAM AS LEVELOCK ON THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P4) SMALLER LAUNCHES CARRY FREIGHT FROM LEVELOCK TO NEWHALEN. CAPACITY OF SAID LAUNCHES IS 6 TO 8 TONS. (P4)

8257 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 00124 923
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP, ROUTE
ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FOLLOWS N BANK OF KVICHAK RIVER FROM ITS HEAD ON ILLIAMNA LAKE TO ITS MOUTH.

8258 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 00452 966
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW COMMUNITY, CANNERY, FISHING, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST THIS BOOK IS A M A THESIS IN ANTHROPOLOGY BY JOHN A BRIEY. IT CONCENTRATES ON FOUR BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF PEOPLE IN THE NUSHAGAK AREA IN 1966. HE CONCENTRATES ON THE BAY AREA AND NOT THE RIVER, BUT MAKES FREQUENT MENTION OF RIVERS AND LAKES. ON THE KVICHAK RIVER THERE WAS A PLACE CALLED LIBBYVILLE, A CANNERY, FISHING WAS GOOD, SOME 20,000-25,000 FISH. THE MAP SHOWS KVICHAK BAY, KVICHAK RIVER AND VILLAGES ON THE RIVER. A MAP INCLUDED AS PART OF REPORT.

8259 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 00476 930931
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT
ABST IN A SOCIO-EDUCATIONAL SURVEY OF ESKIMOS (1930), A WINTER TRADE ROUTE ACROSS THE SEWARD PENINSULA BY DOG SLED WENT UP THIS RIVER, ALONG ILLANA LAKE AND DOWN TO COOK'S INLET. (P81)

8260 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 00792 886
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW HUNTING,BREAKUP,LAKE,WATER LEVEL,NO TRAFF,MAP,LAKE
ABST IN HIS STANDARD WORK "OUR ARCTIC PROVINCE," H ELLIOTT SAYS "AT THE HEAD OF THE BAY OF BRISTOL A SMALL BUT DEEP AND RAPID RIVER EMPTIES A FLOOD OF PURE, CLEAR WATER INTO AN INTRICATE SERIES OF SAND AND MUD CHANNELS WHICH BELONG THERE." SAYS THIS RIVER, THE KVICHAK, "RISES LESS THAN 40 MI AWAY IN THE LARGEST FRESH-WATER LAKE KNOWN TO ALASKA - THAT INLAND SEA OF ILYANNA." (P395-396) NOTES THAT WHEN REINDEER SKIM KVICHAK IN SEPT., THE NATIVES RUN ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER SPEARING DEER WHEN THEY GET OUT OF THE WATER. (P397) ELLIOTT SAYS KVICHAK IS ONE OF AT LEAST 7 MAJOR RIVERS THAT EMPTY IN THE "GREAT SHALLOW GULF" OF BRISTOL BAY.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1964

ALL ARE SALMON RIVERS. (P398) "UP THEIR SWOLLEN CHANNELS, AFTER AN OPENING OF THE ICE DURING THE LAST HALF OF MAY, SALMON RUN FROM THE SEA IN IRREGULAR BUT CONSTANT TRAVEL UNTIL THE END OF AUGUST." (P398) NOTES SOME SALMON RUN AS LATE AS NOVEMBER, WHILE TROUT AND WHITE FISH ARE UNDER ICE ALL YEAR ROUND. (P398) IN MIDDLE OF SEPT. MOUNTAIN FROSTS DRY UP RIVULETS THAT HAVE CAUSED RIVER'S SUMMER FLOODS, AND ALL MAJOR STREAMS "BEGIN TO FALL RAPIDLY IN THEIR CHANNELS. IF WE CHANCE TO TRAVEL ANYWHERE ALONG THEIR BANKS AT THIS TIME, WE WILL FIND THEM COVERED WITH WINDROWS AND HEAPS OF DEAD SALMON 2 AND 3 FT. IN HEIGHT." (P398) NOTES GRAVEL BEACHS AND RIVER BANKS COVERED WITH ROTTING SALMON. (P398-399) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8261 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 00891 90901
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,CANNERY,ECONOMY,PHOTO
 ABST IN HIS 1901 REPORT ON ALASKA FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN VISITED "PLANTS UP THE KVICHAK RIVER. THESE ARE THIN CANNERIES, BUILT LAST YEAR BY THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY...EACH CANNERY WAS OUTFITTED FOR 45,000 CASES, AND TOGETHER HAD PUT UP ABOUT 35,000...FISHING IS DONE UP AND DOWN THE RIVER FOR A DISTANCE OF 30 MILES". (P17) "THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION HAS THREE VERY LARGE CANNERIES AT KOGGIUNG, MAKING TOGETHER THE LARGEST SALMON-PACKING PLANT IN ALASKA." (P17) "WITH PRACTICALLY THREE NEW PLANTS THE KOGGIUNG DISTRICT WILL FALL SOMEWHAT SHORT OF THE PACK OF LAST YEAR. THE SEASON HAS BEEN THE FIRST SERIOUS DISAPPOINTMENT KNOWN HERE." (P17) KUTCHINGIVES THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FOR BOATS AND FISHING GEAR. STEAMERS-2, TONNAGE-91. GILL NETS-40. (P40) PHOTO: CAPTION, "NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY CANNERIES, KVICHAK RIVER." THIS POOR PHOTO SHOWS A NUMBER OF LARGE BUILDINGS OUTLINED ON THE HORIZON. PHOTO APPEARS IN BACK OF BOOK-NO PAGE NUMBER.

8262 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 00892 900
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE
 ABST J F MOSER, COMMANDER OF THE U S FISH COMMISSION STEAMER, ALBATROSS, REPORTS HIS OBSERVATIONS MADE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1900 REGARDING ALASKA'S SALMON STREAMS AND LAKES. HE RECOUNTS THAT "IT IS SAID THAT FORMERLY SEA-OTTER HUNTERS FROM BRISTOL BAY, BY ASCENDING THE KVICHAK RIVER TO LAKE ILIAMNA, MADE A PORTAGE TO KANYSHAK BAY." (P177) FLAT BOTTOM DOUBLE END FISHING BOATS APPROX 25 FT LONG, WITH 7 FT 8 INCH BEAMS AND 2 FT 6 INCH DEPTH WERE USED BY THE CANNERIES ON THE KVICHAK. (P180)

8263 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 00893 902
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,CANNERY
 ABST IN HIS 1902 REPORT ON SALMON FISHERIES, SPECIAL AGENT HOWARD KUTCHIN SAYS THAT HE VISITED VARIOUS PACKING PLANTS ON THE KVICHAK RIVER. AT 8:00 PM ON THE 27TH OF JULY, "MR JENSEN GAVE ME TRANSPORTATION TO HALLERVILLE, ABOUT 7 MILES UP THE KVICHAK RIVER, WHERE ARE SITUATED THE TWO CANNERIES OF THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY." (P177)

8264 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 00992 903905
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1965

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, EXPEDITION, TIDE, FISHING, CANNERY

ABST AS A MEMBER OF A FISHERY EXPEDITION IN 1903-1905, CHAMBERLAIN NOTES: "THE MAIN RUN (OF SOCKEY) FROM THE KVICHAK RIVER WAS REPORTED TO MR. JOHN N. COBB, OF THE BUREAU OF FISHERIES, AS OCCURRING FROM THE FIRST TO THE MIDDLE OF JUNE, FISH FROM 3 1/2 TO 4 INS IN LENGTH. THESE ARE TAKEN FOR EATING BY THE CHINESE AT THE CANNERY. SOME ARE SAID TO BE PINK-MEATED." (P50-51) THERE IS A CANNERY AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, ACCORDING TO MODERN MAPS. "IN THE KVICHAK THE EAST OF THE FLOOD AND THE WHOLE OF THE EBB ARE SAID TO BE THE BEST FISHING." (P73)

8265 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 01079 909965

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFFIC, FISHING, AGRICULTURE, ROUTE, COMMUNITY

ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK RIVER NOTES THIS RIVER AS A FISHING DISTRICT. (P66) FIELDWORK FOR THIS ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION WAS DONE IN 1964-1965. REFERENCE IS MADE OF A REINDEER HERD HERE IN 1909. (P86) AT KOGGIUNG. THERE WAS AN OVER LAND ROUTE TO THE KVICHAK RIVER FROM PORTAGE CREEK. (P150)

8266 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 02151 909

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST "THE LARGEST STREAM OF THE ILIAMNA AND CLARK LAKE REGION IS KVICHAK RIVER, WHICH FLOWS FROM ILIAMNA LAKE INTO BRISTOL BAY. ITS LENGTH FROM THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE TO KOGGIUNG IS ABOUT 62 MILES. IN THE UPPER HALF OF ITS COURSE, IT HAS A CURRENT OF 3 TO 6 MILES AN HOUR. THE LOWER HALF OF ITS COURSE IS TIDAL, THE WATER BEING OF CONSIDERABLE DEPTH EVEN AT LOW TIDE. THE RIVER IS NAVIGATED BY CANNERY STEAMERS FOR ABOUT 22 MILES ABOVE KOGGIUNG, AND BY LAUNCHES AND COLUMBIA RIVER BOATS (WHEN FAVORED BY STRONG WEST WINDS) FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH." (P180)

8267 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 02152 909

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

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

ABST ANOTHER ROUTE TO THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE MULCHATNA REGION IS FROM BRISTOL BAY BY BOAT UP THE KVICHAK AND ACROSS ILIAMNA LAKE. (P209)

8268 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 02432 935

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

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

ABST A PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE IN DRAINED BY THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P.21) LAKES CLARK AND ILIAMNA LIE IN THE KVICHAK RIVER BASIN (P.22, P.24) FLOWS FROM ILIAMNA LAKE TO BRISTOL BAY. IT IS ABOUT 62 MI. LONG. THE AVERAGE CURRENT FOR UPPER 17 MI. IS 6 M.P.H. AND IS BROKEN UP BY ISLANDS AND "BARS INTO NARROW, RELATIVELY SHALLOW CHANNELS." THE GREATER PART OF ITS "FALL" IS IN THIS SECTION. FOR THE NEXT 13 MI. AVERAGE CURRENT IS ABOUT 3 OR 4 M.P.H. AND IS CONFINED TO A SINGLE DEEP CHANNEL. THE LOWER 32 MI. IS TIDAL WITH THE WATER CONSIDERABLY DEEP EVEN AT LOW TIDE. "THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR ITS ENTIRE LENGTH BY BOATS DRAWING 3 OR 4 FT. OF WATER. (P.24) BOATS DRAWING SEVERAL FEET OF WATER CAN ASCEND THE KVICHAK R. FROM BRISTOL BAY TO ALL POINTS ON ILIAMNA L. (PP.31,33)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1966

- 8269 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 02706 968
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY
ABST KVICHAK RIVER DRAINS ILIAMNA LAKE. IT IS ONE OF THE TREMENDOUS SALMON ROUTES FROM BRISTOL BAY TO BERING SEA. (P54) IT IS A GREAT SPAWNING STREAM AND "SALMON CANNERIES LINE ITS BANK". (P62) DATE ABOVE REPRESENTS PUBLICATION DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.
- 8270 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 02721 918966
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION
ABST IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT MADE IN 1966 BY DRS J B TOWNSEND AND J VAN STONE, IT WAS INDICATED THAT ONE SITE WAS LOCATED AT IGIUGIG, ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE KVICHAK RIVER WHERE IT JOINS ILIAMNA LAKE. THE UPPER 5 MILES OF THE KVICHAK RIVER IN 1962 REVEALED 3 ADDITIONAL SITES, ALL GRASS COVERED. ONE OF THESE WAS THE HISTORIC SITE OF KASKANAK WHICH WAS ABANDONED AFTER THE 1918 EPIDEMIC FLU KILLED MOST OF THE ESKIMO POPULATION THERE. (P25) SEE MAP ATTACHED.
- 8271 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 02765 974
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, FREIGHT, MAP
ABST SUPPLIES FOR THE 7 VILLAGES OF THE ILIAMNA LAKE REGION ARE BROUGHT UP THE KVICHAK RIVER FROM NAKNEK BY BOAT DURING THE SUMMER. (P1-19) THE NAKNEK-KVICHAK DISTRICT IS THE LARGEST PRODUCER OF RED SALMON, THE MOST IMPORTANT SPECIES OF THE REGION. (P6-2) DURING HIGH WATER, FREIGHT CAN BE SHIPPED TO LAKE ILIAMNA COMMUNITIES VIA THE KVICHAK RIVER BY LAUNCH. (P7-18) ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES EXIST ALONG THE KVICHAK RIVER AS SEEN ON MAP 8-3. (P8-6)
- 8272 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 02799 957963
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, PAST USAGE, GENERAL, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
ABST R A MARRIOTT PRESENTS THE FINDINGS OF HIS "1963 KVICHAK RIVER RED SALMON SMOLT STUDIES". HE REMARKS THAT NO TOTAL ENUMERATION OF SMOLTS HAS PROVED FEASIBLE IN THE KVICHAK RIVER BUT AN INDEXING APPROACH WAS MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE PERIOD OF OBSERVATION. A FYKE NET WAS PLACED IN 4 FT OF WATER WHICH FISHED A 9 FT SECTION OF THE RIVER. THE NET WAS PLACED IN THE SAME LOCATION AND DEPTH FOR SEVERAL YEARS TO OBTAIN A COMPARATIVE CATCH. (P2) THE INDEX FISHING SITE IS APPROXIMATELY 4 MI DOWNSTREAM FROM LAKE ILIAMNA OUTLET. A LARGE SLOPING GRAVEL BAR IS LOCATED NEAR MID-CHANNEL WHERE THE WATER VELOCITY REMAINS AT 3.5 FT PER SECOND. THE NET IS PLACED IN THE DESIRED LOCATION WITH THE AID OF A 4 X 4 FRAME MOTOR-POWERED SKIFF. (P26) COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF SMOLT MADE IN 1957, 1958 AND 1962 AS WELL AS 1963 WERE MADE IN WHICH THE SMOLT WERE FISHED FOR 24 HOURS RATHER THAN THE USUAL 3 HOUR INDEX PERIOD (2200 TO 0100). A LIST OF EQUIPMENT USED INCLUDES 1 FYKE NET SKIFF, 1 LARGE RIVER SKIFF, 1 SMALL SKIFF, 1 35-40 HP OUTBOARD MOTOR WITH LONG SHAFT, 1 18-28 HP OUTBOARD MOTOR AND 1 10-18 HP OUTBOARD MOTOR. (P41)
- 8273 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1967

REFN 02849 00003 967
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,WATER LEVEL
ABST ACCORDING TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U S COAST PILOT NO 9, DATED 1967, THE KVICHAK RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FROM ITS MOUTH TO ALAGNAK RIVER BY BOATS WITH 10 FT DEPTH FROM MAY 1 TO DEC 22. THIS IS A DISTANCE OF 22 MILES. FROM ALAGNAK RIVER TO ITS HEAD (28 MILES) BOATS WITH 2-4 FT DEPTH CAN NAVIGATE DURING LOW TO HIGH WATER.

8274 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 02882 976
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAKE
ABST LAKE ILIAMNA IS DRAINED BY THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P4) DATE GIVEN IS THAT OF PUBLICATION.

8275 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 03056 00001 946954
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,FREIGHT,COMMUNITY,RIVER
ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT NO 5 ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA THE KVICHAK RIVER "IS NAVIGABLE DURING THE ICE FREE PERIOD TO LAUNCHES OF 3 TO 4-FOOT DRAFT, EXCEPT DURING LOW WATER WHEN THE CONTROLLING DEPTH IS ABOUT TWO FEET". THE UPPER PORTION OF THE RIVER FLOWS ABOUT THREE MILES PER HOUR. NARROW SHALLOW CHANNELS ALONG THE RIVER ARE FORMED BY ISLANDS AND BARS. THE LOWER PART OF THE RIVER IS ONE SINGLE CHANNEL AND IS TIDAL. (P64) RESIDENTS OF THE KVICHAK BAY AREA REQUESTED THE CORPS TO IMPROVE THE CHANNEL FOR NAVIGATION PURPOSES BUT NO MENTION OF ANY ACTUAL WORK WAS MADE. (P66) THE PROPOSED WORK WOULD INVOLVE DREDGING AND STRAIGHTENING THE CHANNEL FOR ABOUT 6 MILES TO PERMIT MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT DURING LOW WATER PERIODS ON UPPER KVICHAK RIVER, ALSO KNOWN AS KASKANAK FLATS. A HEARING ON THIS MATTER WAS HELD AT NAKNEK ON AUGUST 7, 1946. (P72) "CARGO DESTINED FOR KING SALMON IS TRANSPORTED BY BARGE VIA NAKNEK RIVER AND PORTS ON ILIAMNA LAKE ARE SERVED BY BARGE VIA KVICHAK RIVER." (P38)

8276 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 03078 973
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAKE
ABST A SITE ON THE KVICHAK RIVER, BY RAISING THE LEVEL OF ILIAMNA LAKE, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING POTENTIAL FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER. (P1) MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE LOCATED ALONG THIS RIVER. (P2)

8277 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 03184 973000
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 N1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW WATER CRAFT,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE
ABST "ILIAMNA LAKE CAN BE REACHED VIA THE KVICHAK RIVER FROM BRISTOL BAY IN MODERATELY-SIZED BOATS, WITH SHALLOW WATER BARGING POSSIBLE DURING HIGH WATER IN THE FALL." (PP 93)

8278 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1968

REFN 03184 974
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW DISCHARGE, DIMENSIONS, NO TRAFF
 ABST LENGTH IS 68 MI. FROM LAKE ILIANKA TO BRISTOL BAY. WIDTH 1000 FT. DEPTH 60 IN. VELOCITY IS 4 TO 5 FT PER SEC.
 DISCHARGE ESTIMATED TO BE 18,000 CU. FT. PER SEC. (P32)

8279 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 03186 974
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE KVICHAK RIVER AT IGIUGIG SHOWS AN AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF 18000 CFS - OCT 1974. (P28) THE KVICHAK RIVER HAS
 A DRAINAGE AREA OF 7,700 SQ MI AND AN ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 22000 CFS. P 31

8280 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04016 966
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE KVICHAK RIVER IS REPORTED TO BE 100 KM LONG. (P1025)

8281 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST KVICHAK RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 7700 SQUARE MILES. (P2)

8282 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04077 00001 973
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAKE
 ABST THE KVICHAK RIVER HAS AN ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 22000 CFS. BOTH KVICHAK AND THE ALAGNAK MOVE SLOWLY FROM THE LAKES
 BUT PICK UP A SPEED OF 3-4 MPH WHICH RESULTS IN A FEW RAPIDS. (P2) ACCESS TO THE ALAGNAK RIVER IS LIMITED TO
 THE USE OF POWERBOATS VIA KVICHAK RIVER OR KVICHAK BAY OR AIRCRAFT LANDING ON NONVIANUK OR KUKAKLEK LAKES.
 (P2)

8283 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00906 906
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, CANNERY, LAKE, DISCHARGE, TIDE, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, FISHING
 ABST PREVIOUS TO 1906 THE INSPECTION OF THE FISHERIES OF THIS RIVER ENDED AT THE CANNERY OF THE UNION PACKING
 COMPANY, SEVERAL MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH, BUT THIS YEAR IT WAS EXTENDED THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE RIVER AND A FEW
 MILES INTO LAKE ILIANKA. THE RIVER IS ABOUT 80 MILES IN LENGTH, VARIES FROM 100 YARDS TO A MILE IN WIDTH, AND

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1969

DISCHARGES A GREAT QUANTITY OF WATER. THE INFLUENCE OF THE TIDE IS FELT 30 MILES FROM THE MOUTH. THE CURRENT IS VERY SHIFT, RUNNING IN PLACES AS MUCH AS 7 MILES AN HOUR. THE UPPER HALF OF THE RIVER IS FILLED WITH LOW, GRASSY ISLANDS, THE CHANNEL IN MANY PLACES BEING QUITE NARROW. IF THE LEFT-HAND CHANNEL IS FOLLOWED WHEN MORE THAN ONE PASSAGE IS PRESENTED, NAVIGATION WILL BE FOUND SAFE AND SIMPLE. IN A LAUNCH DRAWING 3 FEET OF WATER LAKE ILIAMNA CAN BE REACHED WITH VERY LITTLE DIFFICULTY, THE ONLY BAD SPOTS ENCOUNTERED BEING ELSEWHERE THAN IN THE LEFT-HAND CHANNEL. THE LEAD HEAVED VERY FREQUENTLY ON THE JOURNEY UP, IN NEARLY EVERY INSTANCE, SHOWED OVER 2 FATHOMS OF WATER. WERE IT NOT FOR SEVERAL SHOALS ABOUT 7 MILES FROM THE HEAD OF THE RIVER, A BOAT DRAWING 6 FEET OF WATER COULD DOUBTLESS PASS EASILY INTO THE LAKE AT ALMOST ANY STAGE OF THE RIVER, AND IT IS POSSIBLE THAT A PASSAGE COULD BE FOUND AROUND THESE SHOALS IF IT WERE SOUGHT FOR. THERE ARE SEVERAL INDIAN VILLAGES NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, AND ONE, KASKANAK, ABOUT 5 MILES FROM THE LAKE. (P36) FISH TRAPS WERE SCATTERED ALONG THE BANKS OF THE RIVER FROM A MILE BELOW KASKANAK VILLAGE TO THE LAKE. (P37) FOUR TRAPS WERE OPERATED IN THE KVICHAK RIVER IN 1906-TWO BY THE ALASKA PACKERS' ASSOCIATION, ABOUT 25 MILES FROM THE MOUTH; AND ONE BY THE UNION PACKING COMPANY A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P38)

- 8284 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00913 913
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE CHANNEL OF THE RIVER AT THE OLD CANNERY SITE AT HALLERVILLE HAS SILTED UP TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE PLANT IS DIFFICULT OF ACCESS EVEN FOR LIGHT-DRAFT BOATS. (P84)
- 8285 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04264 00925 925
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW CANNERY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE CARLISLE PACKING CO HAD A CANNERY HERE IN 1925. (P117) THE KVICHAK WAS PATROLLED BY 2 LAUNCHES IN 1926 BY FISHERIES' AGENTS. (P254)
- 8286 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04282 00003 895
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, CANNERY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAKE, VEGETATION
 ABST APPENDIX III. THIS RIVER IS ABOUT 80 MI IN LENGTH, VARIES FROM 100 YARDS TO A MILE WIDE AND DISCHARGES A LARGE QUANTITY OF WATER. TIDAL INFLUENCE IS FELT 30 MI FROM THE MOUTH. THE CURRENT IS SHIFT, 7 MI AN HOUR IN SOME PLACES. THE UPPER HALF OF THE RIVER IS FILLED WITH LOW, GRASSY ISLANDS, THE CHANNELS ARE NARROW IN MANY PLACES. A LAUNCH DRAWING 3 FT OF WATER CAN REACH LAKE ILIAMNA. (P66) IN 1895, A CANNERY WAS BUILT AT KOGGIUNG. THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY BUILT TWO CANNERIES 1000 FT APART 6 MI ABOVE KOGGIUNG. (P67)
- 8287 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 04552 950
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAKE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE KVICHAK RIVER PROVIDES THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE INTO THE LAKE ILIAMNA COUNTRY AND DRAINS THE LAKE CLARK AND LAKE ILIAMNA BASINS. THROUGH A 6-MILE SECTION KNOWN AS KASKANAK FLATS, NAVIGATION IS HAZARDOUS AT NEARLY ALL TIMES TO BOATS OF 2 FOOT DRAFT OR OVER. (P68)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1970

8288 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05114 967
STOR 1605236
MOUT N525741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER LEVEL
ABST THE NAVIGABILITY STATUS OF THE KVICHAK RIVER WAS GIVEN AS FOLLOWS: "THE RIVER IS NAVIGABLE FOR VESSELS OF 10 FOOT DRAFT TO ALAGANK RIVER, 22 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF KVICHAK RIVER. REMAINDER OF RIVER, 28 MILES NAVIGABLE BY CRAFT. DRAWING 2-4 FEET DEPENDING ON STAGE OF RIVER. (P101)

8289 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05189 974
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST "SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING AND TRAPPING BY THE IGINGIG PEOPLE IS UNDER-RATED AS TO AREA OF UTILIZATION WHICH IS ANYWHERE FROM BY MTN TO LEVELOCK TO KUKUKLOK LAKE TO KOYULI R. (P72)

8290 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05245 894898
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW FISHING, CANNERY, NO TRAFF
ABST COMMERCIAL FISHING OF THE KVICHAK RIVER OCCURRED IN 1894-1897 ACCORDING TO THIS 1898 REPORT OF J F NOSES. A SALTERY WAS ESTABLISHED AT THE RIVER'S MOUTH IN 1894 AND A CANNERY WAS BUILT IN 1895, AND WAS OPERATING IN 1896. THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE POINT ROBERTS PACKING COMPANY IS INCLUDED IN THE DOCUMENT. (P174)

8291 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05699 906932
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW CANNERY, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER
ABST PHOTO #3 IS A VIEW OF THE ALASKA PACKER'S ASSOCIATION'S CANNERY AT KVICHAK LOOKING FROM THE RIVER. SEVERAL SMALL BOATS ARE BEACHED NEAT THE PIER. PHOT #50 IS A VIEW OF THIS SAME CANNERY FROM THE BACK LOOKING ACROSS A FIELD OF GRASS. PHOTO #102 ENTITLED 4TH OF JULY 1915 AT KVICHAK SHOWS A FAMILY BY A FLAGPOLE WITH VILLAGE SHACKS AND THE HUAD RIVER IN THE BACKGROUND. PHOTO #108 SHOWS THE VILLAGE SHACKS WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN. PHOTO #174 IS A VIEW OF WHAT APPEARS TO BE A LARGE IN DRY DOCK. PHOTO 41-47 ARE VARIOUS VIEWS OF THE REMAINS OF THE LIBBY, MCNEIL-LIBBY CANNERY WHICH WAS DESTROYED BY FIRE JUNE 10, 1915. THE PHOTOS CALL THIS THE KOGGUING RIVER.

8292 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05728 896
STOR 1605236
MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY
ABST CANNERY OPERATIONS BEGAN ON THE KVICHAK RIVER IN 1896. (P344)

8293 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 05784 863

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1971

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

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

ABST FROM THE VILLAGE OF "KALKAHOMUTE", FATHER ILLARION AND COMPANIONS DEPARTED FOR IKOGMUT. "WE PROCEEDED BY PORTAGE, FIRST THROUGH THE FOREST, THEN TUNDRA AND LAKES. WE CROSSED KVICHAK RIVER IN A BARK BOAT. IN THE SAME WAY WE TOOK ACROSS OUR DOGS AND SUPPLIES." (P113) DATE OF THIS TRIP WAS NOV, 1863.

8294 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06073 965

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

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 SELAMIK, 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)

8295 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06112 967

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT

ABST IN ADDITION TO THE DAILY TOWER COUNTS, A TEST FISHING VESSEL WAS OPERATED IN 1967, AT THE MOUTH OF THE KVICHAK RIVER TO OBTAIN DAILY ESTIMATES OF ESCAPEMENT AS THE FISH PASSED FROM THE FISHING DISTRICT INTO THE RIVER PROPER. (P6)

8296 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06127 964

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY

ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF KVICHAK RIVER IS 1,000 FEET. THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 60 INCHES. ITS WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW RIVER-CUT VALLEY THROUGH OPEN ROLLING TUNDRA. THERE IS WILLOW ALONG THE ENTIRE STREAM. ITS SOURCE IS ILIADNA LAKE. IT FLOWS AT A RATE OF 18,000 CFS. THERE IS HEAVY ANNUAL PERSONAL-USE FISHERY AT IGIUGIG. (P5-6)

8297 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06127 964

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE RIVER IS 15.3 MILES LONG TO OTTER ISLAND. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 8,000 SQUARE MILES. (P5)

8298 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06337 973

STOR 1605236

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1972

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,TIDE

ABST THE KVICHAK RIVER AT IGIUGIG HAS A 6,500 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA WITH MAXIMUM DISCHARGE OF 43,000 CFS AND MINIMUM OF 6,400 CFS. "THE KVICHAK RIVER, FLOWING FROM ILIAMNA LAKE TO KVICHAK BAY IS NAVIGABLE DURING THE ICE-FREE PERIOD TO LAUNCHES OF 3 TO 4 FT DRAFT, EXCEPT DURING LOW WATER WHEN THE CONTROLLING DEPTH IS ABOUT 2 FT. THE UPPER PORTION OF THE RIVER FLOWS ABOUT 3 MPH AND IS BROKEN BY ISLANDS AND BARS INTO NARROW, SHALLOW CHANNELS. THE LOWER REACH IS IN A SINGLE CHANNEL AND IS TIDAL."

8299 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06355 960964

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

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

ABST THE TOWNSENDS PRESENT A SHORT ESSAY ON ADDITIONAL ARTIFACTS FROM ILIAMNA LAKE, IN THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL PAPERS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, WINTER 1964. THE AUTHORS CONDUCTED RESEARCH IN THE ILIAMNA LAKE REGION DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1960 AND 1962. DURING THE 1960 SEASON THEY WERE INFORMED OF A SITE LOCATED AT THE JUNCTION OF ILIAMNA LAKE AND THE KVICHAK RIVER, WHICH HAD BEEN DISTURBED BY THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN AIR FIELD. THE AUTHORS VISITED THE LOCATION IN 1962, AND FOUND THE SITE DESTROYED. THE IGIUGIG SITE IS LOCATED ON A 50 FT BLUFF ON THE SOUTH BANK OF THE KVICHAK RIVER ABOUT 1 MILE BELOW ITS JUNCTION WITH ILIAMNA LAKE, NEAR THE PRESENT VILLAGE OF IGIUGIG.

8300 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06360 970

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY

ABST THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME HAS A WEATHER STATION LOCATED AT IGIUGIG ON THE RIVER NEAR LAKE ILIAMNA. (P1, 6) DAILY DEPTH DATA OF IGIUGIG OF THE RIVER IS GIVEN IN TABLE 4 (P23 TO 25) AND IN GRAPH FORM IN FIGURE 4 (P9), FROM JUNE 1, 1970 TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1970. (P2)

8301 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06663 909

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST A W GREELY, IN THE "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," INDICATES THAT THE KVICHAK RIVER IS PRACTICABLE FOR POLING BOATS. (P24) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.

8302 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 06802 966

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,PRESENT USAGE,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION

ABST LEVELOCK IS A SMALL VILLAGE ON THE WEST BANK OF THE KVICHAK RIVER ABOUT 40 MILES NORTH OF NAKNEK. THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY IS QUITE LEVEL WITH MANY SHALLOW DEPRESSIONS FILLED WITH WATER CREATING LAKES OF ALL SIZES. GRASS AND SOME WILLOW AND ALDER TREES GROW IN THE SANDY SOIL OF THE AREA. (P1) WATER FOR THE VILLAGE IS OBTAINED FROM THE RIVER. BOATS ARE USED IN THE SUMMER ON THE RIVER. A WINTER TRAIL FOR DOG SLEDS AND SNOWMOBILES PARALLELS THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER. (P5) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1966.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1973

8303 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 07187 00161 953
STOR 1605236
MOU N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,OBSTRUCTION,BREAKUP,FREEZEUP,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,DISCHARGE
ABST "IMPROVEMENTS FOR NAVIGATION ON THE KVICHAK RIVER." 10/1/53. THE KVICHAK RIVER PROVIDES THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE INTO THIS AREA: THE CHANNEL IS GENERALLY ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT NAVIGATION NEEDS WITH THE EXCEPTION OF A 7 MILE STRETCH KNOWN AS THE KASKANAK FLATS, WHERE THE RIVER DIVIDES INTO A SERIES OF CHANNELS AND CONTROLLING DEPTHS OF ONLY 2 TO 3 FT EXIST DURING PERIODS OF LOW WATER. THE CHANNEL BOTTOM MATERIAL CONSISTS PRIMARILY OF A VERY PLASTIC, HARD BLUE CLAY WHICH IS OVERLAIN IN MANY SPOTS WITH A DENSE COARSE GRAVEL. THE RIVER IS ICE FREE FOR SIX MONTHS OF THE YR, FROM EARLY MAY TO THE LATTER PART OF OCTOBER. LOW WATER CONDITIONS PREVAIL DURING MAY AND JUNE, WITH GRADUALLY INCREASING FLOW UNTIL HIGH WATER ACCURS IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS NAVIGATION OF THE RIVER FOR CARGO BARGES IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR APPROXIMATELY ONE HALF OF THE ICE-FREE PERIOD. COMMERCIAL CARGO CARRIERS WILL ONLY NAVIGATE THROUGH KASKANAK FLAT IN AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER. A 7 MILE STRETCH OF THE KVICHAK RIVER KNOWN AS THE KASHANAK FLATS, VELOCITIES IN THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER AVERAGES 3 FT PER SECOND, WITH THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE MAINTAIN A NEARLY UNIFORM SLOPE OF 1.75 FT.

8304 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 07187 00310 950
STOR 1605236
MOU N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE RIVER IS 65 MI LONG, FROM A CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT ENTITLED "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR NAVIGATION FOR THE UPPER KVICHAK RIVER ALASKA, 1 JULY, 1950." LAKE FED STREAM, (PG2).

8305 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
REFN 07187 00310 A 945953
STOR 1605236
MOU N585741 W1565857 S140S 0400W 17
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,FREIGHT,MAP,PHOTO,FISHING
ABST THIS IS A REPORT ON THE SURVEY OF THE KVICHAK RIVER DONE BY THE ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS FROM BOX 6-2-E, FILE TITLE 1520-03 PROJECT 0 AND M BASIC FILES KVICHAK RIVER (UPPER) 1945-1949. THE DATE OF THE SURVEY IS THE PERIOD 9 MAY TO 3 JUNE 1953. THE SURVEY TOOK PLACE FROM IGUIGIG TO THE LOWER END OF OTTER ISLAND. THERE ARE 3 CHANNELS THE NORTH, SOUTH, AND CANOE PASSAGE. SPOT SOUNDINGS WERE TAKEN TO GET GENERAL CHANNEL DEPTH. THE SOUTH CHANNEL PROVED TO BE THE "BEST", MOSTS PARTS HAVING AT LEAST A 6 FT CHANNEL IN DEPTH. THE BED WAS TESTED IN AREAS LESS THAN 6 FT DEEP AND WITH ONE EXCEPTION THE BED MATERIAL WAS DENSE GRAVEL, GENERALLY OF 3" MAXIMUM DIAMETER. "AT THE UPPER END OF THE "LAKE" AREA ABOVE OTTER ISLAND, THE BOTTOM MATERIAL WAS MEDIUM HARD SANDY GRAVEL OVER HARD CLAY." SOUNDINGS WERE TAKEN THE FULL LENGTH OF THE CHANNEL FROM THE LOWER END OF OTTER ISLAND TO LEVENLOCK. THE SOUNDINGS WERE TAKEN AT 5 MINUTE INTERVALS. GENERALLY DEPTHS WERE GREATER THAN 10 FT HOWEVER 2 SOUNDINGS OF 5.5 FT WERE FOUND. "THIS PART OF THE CHANNEL IS REPORTED TO BE ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY FOR ALL EXISTING NAVIGATION REQUIREMENTS. AT THE MOUTH IN LOW TIDE THERE ARE SHOALS,BUT AT HIGH TIDE THERE IS PLENTY OF WATER FOR NAVIGATION. THE RIVER CHANNEL FROM LAKE ILIANNA TO PECKS CREEKS IS CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL WITH A FEW GRAVEL BARS BUILT UP SO THE WATER IS ONLY 4 FT DEEP. THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER IS SUBJECT TO ICE JAMMING, IN THE FALL, AND AS A RESULT THE WATER VARIES IN LEVEL AS MUCH AS SIX FT. "FROM PECKS CREEK TO OTTER ISLAND, KNOWN AS THE KASKANAK FLATS, THE HIGH CUT-BANKS OF THE RIVER WIDEN OUT TO A MAXIMUM WIDTH OF ONE MILE, AND THE FLOW IS DIVIDED AMONG MANY CHANNELS. HERE, THE CLAY IS MOSTLY COVERED WITH 4 TO 6 FEET OF COARSE GRAVEL, WHICH IS IN TURN COVERED WITH A 3 FOOT LAYER OF FINE SAND. THE "ISLANDS" WITHIN THE KASKANAK FLATS ARE MADE UP OF THE REMANTS OF THE SAND LAYER WHICH HAVE NOT BEEN ERODED BY THE RIVER CHANNELS. THESE ISLANDS ARE GRASS COVERED, VERY FLAT, AND HAVE ELEVATIONS ABOUT 3 FEET ABOVE LOW WATER FLOW; THEY ARE SUBJECT TO FLOODING DURING THE FALL HIGH WATER WHICH RAISES THE WATER LEVEL ABOUT 3 FEET IN THE FLATS. THE

MAIN SOUTH CHANNEL CARRIES ABOUT TWICE AS MUCH OF THE FLOW AS THE NORTH CHANNEL, WITH MAXIMUM VELOCITIES OF 3.5 FT./SEC. MAXIMUM VELOCITY IN THE RIVER OCCURS ABOUT 1/2 MILE BELOW THE LAKE OUTLET, AND WAS MEASURED AS 6.1 FT./SEC. THE RIVER PROFILE SHOWS A SLIGHT DECREASE IN SLOPE ABOUT 1 MILE ABOVE THE UPPER END OF THE FLATS, BUT RESUMES ITS GRADIENT OF 1.75 FEET/MILE THROUGH THE FLATS, AND LESSENS AGAIN VERY SLIGHTLY AT THE LOWER END IN THE "LAKE" AREA. BACKWATER FROM A 22 FOOT TIDE IN NUSHAGAK BAY CAUSES A 1 1/2 RISE IN WATER LEVEL AT LOWER OTTER ISLAND; THIS EFFECT IS NOT APPARENT ABOVE THE "LAKE" AREA IN THE LOWER FLATS. A 16 FOOT TIDE RAISES THE WATER LEVEL ONLY 3 INCHES. THE QUANTITY OF FLOW FROM LAKE ILIAMNA WAS MEASURED AS 10,400 CFS ON 1 JUNE 1953. THE RIVER WAS AT ITS LOWEST STAGE OF THE SEASON DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD, AND THE SURFACE PROFILE TAKEN THEN WAS ADOPTED AS THE REFERENCE PLANE FOR CHANNELIZATION. IT WAS REPORTED THAT THE RIVER, ON UNUSUAL YEARS, HAS EVEN LESS FLOW THAN DURING THE SURVEY PERIOD OF MAY 1953; BUT, IT IS BELIEVED THAT IF A LOWER REFERENCE PLANE WERE USED, THE DREDGING QUANTITIES WOULD BE SO EXCESSIVE THAT A PROJECT COULD NOT POSSIBLY BE JUSTIFIED ON THE BASIS OF PRESENT AND FORESEEABLE FUTURE TRAFFIC."

8306 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00310 B 945953
 STOR 1605236
 MQUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, DIMENSION, WATER CRAFT, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT, MAP, PHOTO, FISHING
 ABST NINE STRETCHES OF THE RIVER NEEDED DREDGING TO PROVIDE A 6 FT CHANNEL 100 FT WIDE. RIVER BARGES NOW USED ON THE RIVER DRAW ONLY 4 FT FULLY LOADED. PRESENT FREIGHT TO LAKE ILIAMNA IS 1,200 TONS PER YEAR VIA KVICHAK RIVER. "THE EVALUATION OF BENEFITS ABOVE IS PRELIMINARY IN NATURE, AND BASED ON WHAT INFORMATION IS AVAILABLE FROM DATA COLLECTED DURING THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN 1950, ON INFORMATION FROM HERMAN HERRMANN OF THE BRISTOL BAY COMMERCIAL, INC. (LIGHTERAGE AND BARGING) IN APRIL 1953, AND ON DISCUSSIONS IN MAY 1953 WITH CHARLES WILSON, HERRMANN'S RIVER PILOT. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS MOST OF THE COMMERCIAL FREIGHT TRANSPORTED ON THE KVICHAK RIVER HAS BEEN CARRIED BY THE "BRISTOL BAY COMMERCIAL, INC." AND HAS AVERAGED 600 TONS ANNUALLY. HOWEVER, HERRMANN STATED THAT THE ART LEE STORE AT ILIAMNA WOULD REQUIRE 1,200 TONS THIS COMING (1953) SEASON. EACH TRIP AVERAGES 60 TONS, AND REQUIRES APPROXIMATELY 7 DAYS TO COMPLETE. ASSUMING THE PRESENT NAVIGATION SEASON TO BE 2 1/2 MONTHS, FROM 1 AUGUST TO MID-OCTOBER, THE 600 TONS NOW BARGED VIA THE KVICHAK CAN BE TRANSPORTED DURING THE 10 WEEK SEASON WITH ONE OUTFIT. ANY INCREASE IN TRAFFIC WOULD REQUIRE EITHER A LONGER NAVIGATION SEASON OR ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT. DREDGING A 6" CHANNEL AT LOW WATER STAGE WOULD INCREASE THE SEASON BY 1 1/2 MONTHS FOR TRAFFIC USING THE LAKE AND 2 MONTHS FOR TRAFFIC GOING ONLY TO IGUIGIG. THE CHANNEL IS USABLE FOR 2 1/2 MONTHS UNDER PRESENT BOTTOM CONDITIONS WITH THE ORDINARY HIGH WATER WHICH OCCURS AFTER 1 AUGUST" THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A LETTER DATED 11 APRIL 1945 FROM "WILLIAM B REGAN" TO E L BARTLETT, LOCATED IN THE SAME BOX AND FOLDER AS PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED. REGAN STATES "IF IT WERE NOT FOR THESE FLATS (THE KASKANAK FLATS) BOATS UP TO 8 FT DRAFT COULD NAVIGATE FROM BRISTOL BAY TO THE HEAD OF ILIAMNA LAKE." "AS IT NOW STANDS ALL FREIGHT IS SHIPPED UP RIVER BY SHALLOW DRAFT COLUMBIA RIVER FISHING BOATS." THERE IS ALSO A FOLDER WITH AERIAL PHOTOS OF THE KASKANAK FLATS AREA WHICH ARE VERY GOOD DETAIL SHOTS. THEY ARE LOCATED IN A FOLDER WITH A COVER LETTER TO THE DISTRICT ENGINEER. THIS IS A SMALLER FOLDER LOCATED WITHIN THE FOLDER MENTIONED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE ABSTRACT. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A "REPORT ON PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR NAVIGATION OF UPPER KVICHAK RIVER, ALASKA, 1 JULY 1950." IN THE UPPER 4 1/2 MILES THE RIVER THE VELOCITY IS 4-8 MPH, IN THE NEXT 6 MILES, THE KASKANAK FLATS THE VELOCITY IS 2-4 MPH AND IN "THE LAST 5 1/2 MILES THE RIVER IS TIDAL" AND IS CONFINED TO ONE DEEP CHANNEL. (P2) RIVER IS ICE FREE FROM MAY UNTIL OCT, AND THEREFORE HAS A SIX MONTH NAVIGATION SEASON. DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LOW AND HIGH WATER IS 4-6 FEET. LOW WATER IS IN MAY AND JUNE HIGH WATER IS IN AUG AND SEPT. IN THE FLATS AREA NAVIGATION IS HAZARDOUS TO ALL BOATS 5 1/2 FT IN DRAUGHT AND OVER BECAUSE OF SHIFTING SAND BARS. DUE TO LOW WATER IN THE KASKANAK FLATS THE PRESENT (1950) NAVIGATION SEASON IS FROM AUG, UNTIL FREEZEUP. "THE RIVER PROVIDES," "THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE INTO THE ILIAMNA LAKE COUNTRY." THERE IS UNLIMITED NAVIGABLE CAPACITY ON BOTH ILIAMNA AND BRISTOL BAY DURING THE ICE FREE PERIOD.

8307 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00310 C 945953
 STOR 1605236

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1975

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,DIMENSION,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER LEVEL,FREIGHT,MAP,PHOTO,FISHING
 ABST FISHING IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC RESOURCES AND MUCH OF THE FISHERMAN'S SUPPLIES WHO LIVE IN THE ILIAMNA AREA ARE SHIPPED UP TO THEM VIA THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P5) LUMBER PRODUCED IN THE ILIAMNA AREA CAN BE FLOATED DOWN RIVER TO BRISTOL BAY AREAS. "VESSEL TRAFFIC." THE EXACT NUMBER OF VESSELS USING THE KVICHAK WATERWAY IS NOT KNOWN. RESIDENTS OF THE LAKE COUNTRY WHO FISH IN BRISTOL BAY TRAVEL THE RIVER WITH CONVERTED BRISTOL BAY FISHING BOATS, AND SMALL OUTBOARD DORIES. THE BRISTOL BAY FISHING BOAT IS A 28 TO 32 FOOT DOUBLE-ENDED SAILING CRAFT WITH CENTERBOARD AND SINGLE SPRITSAIL. IT HAS A BEAM OF 8 TO 9 1/2 FEET, AND A DRAUGHT OF 18 INCHES (EMPTY) TO 30 INCHES (LOADED). FISHERMEN CONVERT THESE BOATS BY PLACING AN ENGINE AND CABIN IN THE FORWARD 1/3 OF THE CRAFT AND A CARGO HOLD IN THE AETER 2/3 OF THE CRAFT. IN GENERAL, THE USE OF BOATS WITH DRAUGHTS GREATER THAN 2 TO 3 FEET IS LIMITED TO THE LATE SUMMER AND FALL MONTHS. BARGING EQUIPMENT NOW IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA INCLUDES 3 STEEL BARGES 121 FEET IN LENGTH WITH 34 FOOT BEAM AND 5 1/2 FOOT DRAUGHT. THESE BARGES ARE EACH POWERED BY THREE 165 HORSEPOWER DIESEL ENGINES, HAVE 173 TONS NET CAPACITY, AND ARE CAPABLE OF TONING ADDITIONAL SCOWS 60 FEET IN LENGTH, WITH 24 FOOT BEAM AND 5 FOOT DRAUGHT. THESE SCOWS ARE THE TYPE USED BY THE CANNERIES, AND MAY BE RENTED AFTER THE SALMON FISHING SEASON. SUCH BARGES AND SCOWS CANNOT NAVIGATE THE KVICHAK RIVER THROUGH THE KASKANAK FLATS AT PRESENT. FROM THE STANDPOINT OF BOTH ECONOMY OF OPERATION AND THE CAPABILITY OF NAVIGATION ON A LARGE LAKE SUCH AS ILIAMNA, IT IS NECESSARY THAT BARGES AND SCOWS OF FAIRLY LARGE SIZE AND CAPACITY BE USED FOR TRANSPORTATION PURPOSES. EVEN THE REBUILT FISHING BOATS AND SMALLER SCOWS HAVE DIFFICULTY NAVIGATING THE KVICHAK RIVER AT LOW WATER STAGES. "DIFFICULTIES ATTENDING NAVIGATION." NEARLY ALL PERSONS INTERVIEWED DURING THE RECONNAISSANCE, AND WHO HAD TRAVELED THE KVICHAK RIVER, REPORTED THAT THEY HAD BEEN GROUNDED SEVERAL TIMES IN THE FLATS. MOST CARRIERS WILL NOT ATTEMPT NAVIGATION THROUGH THIS AREA, EVEN DURING HIGH WATER." THERE IS A MAP INCLUDED IN THIS RECORD.

8308 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 07187 00311 945946

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FREIGHT,DREDGING,FISHING

ABST THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A PUBLIC HEARING REPORT IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION ON THE KVICHAK RIVER. THE HEARING WAS HELD IN THE VILLAGE OF NAKNEK, 7 AUGUST, 1946. DISCUSSION WAS CENTERED AROUND THE STRETCH OF RIVER KNOWN AS "THE FLATS", AN AREA SIX MILES OR SO LONG NEAR THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE. (THE LAKE IS ILIAMNA AND THE OUTLET IS THE KVICHAK RIVER) MANY STATEMENTS ARE MADE IN FAVOR OF DREDGING A CHANNEL THROUGH THE "FLATS" AREA SO NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE THROUGHOUT THE OPEN WATER PERIOD. OPINION VARIES ON THE WIDTH AND DEPTH OF THE CHANNEL TO BE DREDGED FROM 50 TO 100 FEET WIDE AND 12-18 FT DEEP. THE FACT THAT BARGES AND MOTOR SCOWS ARE USED ON THE RIVER PRESENTLY IS MENTIONED MANY TIMES. THE AMOUNT OF FREIGHTED SUPPLIES UP RIVER IS ESTIMATED 2-4 TONS PER FAMILY, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THAT THE FIGURE COULD RISE TO 5 TONS PER INDIVIDUAL IF NAVIGATION ON THE RIVER WERE POSSIBLE ALL THE TIME, IN OTHER WORDS IF THE CHANNEL WERE BUILT. THE FISHING INDUSTRY REPRESENTATIVE WAS OPPOSED TO THE PLAN UNTIL A SURVEY OF THE SPAWNING GROUNDS COULD BE MADE. THEY WANTED TO MAKE SURE NO HARM WOULD COME TO THE SALMON. THE INFORMATION IS STORED AT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS BOX G-2-E FILE 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FILES, KVICHAK RIVER PUBLIC HEARING 1945.

8309 WATN KVICHAK RIVER

KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 07187 00312 942953

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

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

ABST THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A SET OF PHOTOGRAPHS AND STORED AS A PART OF THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FILES BOX G-2-E FOLDER TITLE, 228-10, INSTALLATION HISTORICAL FILES. KVICHAK (UPPER) RIVER PHOTOS 1942-53. THE NEGATIVES ARE INCLUDED WITH THE PRINTS. THERE ARE 2 SETS OF PRINTS NUMBERING 1-28 AND 1-15. PHOTO NUMBERS 10-15 IS OF THE SOUTH CHANNEL WHERE A PROPOSED DREDGING OPERATION MAY TAKE PLACE. IN PHOTOS 14 AND 10 A BOAT

IS IN THE CHANNEL. PHOTO 9 IS OF KASKANAK FLATS LOOKING NORTH. PHOTO 7 IS OF A BOAT WITH THE STRADA ROD USED IN THE SURVEY. THE BOAT IS A FLAT BOTTOM SKIFF, PROBABLY 18 FEET LONG AND A SMALL ENGINE ON IT. (ALL THESE PHOTOS TAKEN MAY 10-JUNE 3, 1953) PHOTO 5 SHOWS THE TIDE GAUGE AT LOWER END OF OTTER ISLAND. THERE IS ALSO A BOAT, FLAT BOTTOM, POINTED ON BOTH ENDS, NO MOTOR, APPROXIMATELY 16 FEET LONG, TIED TO THE BANK. PHOTO 3 IS OF THE RIVER BELOW OTTER ISLAND AT THE POINT OF FLOW MEASUREMENT. PHOTO 1 SHOWS A LARGE FISHING BOAT ON THE RIVER AT OLE CREEK. THE FOLLOWING PHOTOS WERE TAKEN 13 MAY, 1950. PHOTOS 23, 24 SHOWING THE RIVER AT IGIUGIG. THERE ARE 3 BOATS ON THE WATER IN THE PHOTOS. PHOTO 22 SHOWS AN AIRPLANE ON A GRAVEL BAR NEXT TO THE RIVER AT IGIUGIG. PHOTOS 19, 20, 21 ARE AERIAL VIEWS OF THE KASKANAK FLATS. THE REMAINING PHOTOS ARE AERIAL VIEWS OF DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE RIVER.

8310 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00318 A 952953
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, PHYSICAL, TIDE, LAKE, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DREDGING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, ECONOMY
 ABST RG 77, BOX G-2-E, FILE 1517-08 SURVEY REPORT FOR INTERIM #5, SW AK INCLUDES A RECONNAISSANCE OF NAVIGATION PROBLEMS ON THE KVICHAK WRITTEN IN OCT, 1953. THE RIVER IS ADEQUATE FOR PRESENT NEEDS EXCEPT FOR THE 7 MI STRETCH OF KASKANAK FLATS, WHERE THERE ARE MULTIPLE CHANNELS OF 2-3 FT DEPTH IN LOW WATER. VELOCITIES AVERAGE 3 FT PER SECOND. THE SLOPE IS 1.75 FT PER MI. THE CHANNEL BOTTOM IS PLASTIC HARD BLUE CLAY WITH DENSE COARSE GRAVEL IN SOME SPOTS. THE RIVER IS ICE FREE FOR 6 MONTHS: EARLY MAY TO LATE OCTOBER. LOW WATER IN MAY AND JUNE GRADUALLY INCREASES TO HIGH WATER IN AUG AND SEPT. NAVIGATION BY CARGO BARGES IS POSSIBLE FOR ONLY 1/2 THE ICE-FREE PERIOD. RESIDENTS REQUEST THAT IMPROVEMENTS MAKE A CHANNEL CAPABLE OF HANDLING FREIGHT FOR THE FULL ICE-FREE SEASON. FREIGHT ARRIVING AT NAKNEK IS LIGHTERED TO LEVELOCK UNTIL AUG AND SEPT WHEN NAVIGATION IS POSSIBLE ON THE LOWER KVICHAK. THE ONLY ALTERNATE ROUTE IS VIA THE ILIMNA BAY PORTAGE INTO COOK INLET, A 12-MI TRUCK ROUTE. THE TRANSFER TO TRUCKS IS TOO EXPENSIVE. BARGES ON THE UPPER KVICHAK NOW DRAW 4 FT LOADED AND CARRY 10-15 TONS. PRESENT TRAFFIC IS 1950 TONS PER YR AND WITHIN THE NEXT 10 YRS IT WILL INCREASE TO 2770 TONS. THE PLAN FOR IMPROVEMENT IS TO DREDGE A CHANNEL 100 FT WIDE AND 5.5 FT DEEP IN 8 STRETCHES WHERE NEEDED. 100,000 CU FT WOULD BE REMOVED. RESIDENTS' BOATS FREQUENTLY RUN AGROUND ON THE WAY DOWN RIVER TO WORK IN THE BRISTOL BAY FISHERIES. 20 SUCH BOATS USE THE RIVER. THE KVICHAK SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED FROM 9 MAY TO 3 JUNE, 1953. SPOT SOUNDINGS SHOWED THAT THE SOUTH CHANNEL IS THE BEST. WHERE A 6 FT NATURAL CHANNEL DID NOT EXIST, PROBES REVEALED DENSE GRAVEL OF 3 INCH MAX DIAMETER. OCCASIONAL BOULDERS UP TO 2 FT WERE SEEN. ABOVE OTTER ISLAND THE BOTTOM WAS MEDIUM HARD SANDY GRAVEL OVER HARD CLAY. SOUNDINGS WERE TAKEN FROM THE LOWER END OF OTTER ISLAND TO LEVELOCK. DEPTHS WERE GENERALLY GREATER THAN 10 FT EXCEPT FOR 2 AREAS AT 5.5 FT. AT THE MOUTH THE WATER IS SHOAL AT LOW TIDE AND ADEQUATE AT HIGH TIDE. FROM THE OUTLET OF LAKE ILIADNA TO PECKS CREEK THE RIVER IS FAIRLY WELL CONFINED TO ONE CHANNEL.

8311 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER
 REFN 07187 00318 B 952953
 STOR 1605236
 MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, PHYSICAL, TIDE, LAKE, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DREDGING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, ECONOMY
 ABST AT SEVERAL PLACES ON THE CLAY BED, GRAVEL BARS HAVE BUILT UP SO THERE IS A DEPTH OF 4 FT. THIS PORTION OF THE RIVER IS SUBJECT TO ICE-JAMMING IN THE FALL AND A 6 FT FLUCTUATION IN WATER LEVEL CAN RESULT. FROM PECKS CREEK TO OTTER ISLAND (KASKANAK FLATS) THE RIVER WIDENS TO 1 MILE. CLAY IS COVERED WITH 4-6 FT COARSE GRAVEL, AND THEN 3 FT FINE SAND. SMALL ISLANDS ARE GRASS COVERED AND 3 FT ABOVE LOW WATER. THE SOUTH CHANNEL HAS MAX VELOCITY OF 3.5 FT/SEC. MAX VELOCITY ON THE RIVER IS 1/2 MI BELOW OUTLET WHERE IT WAS 6.1 FT PER SEC. THERE IS A SLIGHT DECREASE IN SLOPE 1 MI ABOVE THE UPPER END OF THE FLATS BUT RESUMES THE GRADIENT OF 1.75 FT PER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1977

MI THROUGH THE FLATS AND THEN LESSENS. BACK WATER FROM A 22 FT TIDE IN NUSHAGAK BAY CAUSES A 1 1/2 FT RISE AT LOWER OTTER ISLAND. A 16 FT TIDE RAISES THE WATER 3 INCHES. THE FLOW FROM LAKE ILIAMNA ON JUNE 1, 1953 WAS 10,400 CFS. THE RIVER WAS AT ITS LOWEST STAGE DURING THE SURVEY. A LARGE SHOAL 3/4 MI E OF OUTLET OF LAKE ILIAMNA WAS 3/4 MI LONG AND COMPOSED OF GRAVEL, SAND AND BOULDERS UP TO 4 FT DIAMETER. AVERAGE DEPTH WAS 5 FT AND MINIMUM DEPTH WAS 3.5 FT. DEEPER DRAFT VESSELS MAKE A SHARP N TURN TO AVOID THE SHOAL WHEN ENTERING THE LAKE FROM THE KVICHAK. A GOOD CHANNEL LIES ALONG THE W SHORE UNTIL DEEPER WATER TO THE E IS FOUND. 9 STRETCHES BETWEEN THE LAKE AND OTTER ISLAND NEED DREDGING TO BE 6 FT DEEP. DURING THE PAST YEARS, MOST FREIGHT CARRIED BY BRISTOL BAY COMMERCIAL, INC. IT AVERAGED 600 TONS PER YR. THE STORE AT ILIAMNA REQUIRED 1200 TONS IN 1953. EACH TRIP AVERAGES 60 TONS AND TAKES 7 DAYS TO COMPLETE. THE PRESENT SEASON IS 2 1/2 MONTHS, SO ONE OUTFIT CAN HANDLE THE BUSINESS. AN INCREASE OF TRAFFIC NEEDS A LONGER SEASON, OR DREDGING. A 6 FT CHANNEL DREDGED WOULD INCREASE SEASON BY 1 1/2 MONTHS FOR TRAFFIC USING LAKE AND 2 MONTHS FOR TRAFFIC TO IGIUGIG. BY THE 1950 CENSUS, THE KVICHAK AREA HAD POPULATION OF 366. RESIDENTS OF THE AREA WHO TRAVEL TO BRISTOL BAY FOR EMPLOYMENT USE CONVERTED BRISTOL BAY FISHING BOATS, 28 TO 32 FT DOUBLE-ENDED SAILING CRAFT WITH CENTER BOARD AND SINGLE SPRITSAIL. IT HAS A BEAM OF 8-9 1/2 FT AND DRAWS 18 INCHES EMPTY AND 30 INCHES LOADED. TO CONVERT, AN ENGINE AND CABIN ARE PLACED IN THE FRONT 1/3 AND CARGO IN THE BACK 2/3.

8312 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

REFN 07187 00318 C 952953

STOR 1605236

MOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, PHYSICAL, TIDE, LAKE, FREIGHT, DISCHARGE, FISHING, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DREDGING, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, ECONOMY

ABST BOATS WITH DRAFT GREATER THAN 2-3 FT ARE RESTRICTED TO AUG AND SEPT TRAVEL. BARGES CURRENTLY IN THE BRISTOL BAY AREA CANNOT MANEUVER THRU THE KASKANAK FLATS. THE BARGES ARE 121 FT LONG, 34 FT BEAM, 5 1/2 FT DRAFT WITH 165 HP AND 173 TON CAPACITY. THEY CAN TOW SCOWS 60 FT LONG, 24 FT BEAM, 5 FT DRAFT. THESE ARE USED BY THE CANNERIES AND RENTED BY OTHERS AFTER THE FISHING SEASON. OF THE 65 MI LENGTH OF THE RIVER ONLY 2 OR 3 SPOTS IN THE FLATS NEED DREDGING TO MAKE THE RIVER PRACTICABLE FOR COMMERCE. IT IS THE SHORTEST ROUTE AVAILABLE. FREIGHT RATES FROM SEATTLE TO ILIAMNA VIA THE PORTAGE INCLUDES SHIPPING FROM SEATTLE TO SELDOVIA, DOCKAGE, BARGING TO ILIAMNA BAY, PORTAGING AND RESHIPPIING TO LAKE PARTS. THE RATE IS \$63.90 PER TON TO ILIAMNA AND 75.40 PER TON TO IGIUGIG. THE RATE FROM SEATTLE TO ILIAMNA VIA THE KVICHAK INCLUDES SHIPPING TO BRISTOL BAY, LIGHTERAGE TO LEVELOCK, AND RESHIPPIING TO LAKE PORTS VIA THE KVICHAK. THE RATE IS 63.00 PER TON TO ILIAMNA AND 53.00 PER TON TO IGIUGIG. THE AIR FREIGHT IS 120.00 FROM ANCHORAGE TO ILIAMNA. (PER TON)

8313 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAVAK RIVER

REFN 06356 930960

STOR 1605236

MOUT N605220 W1622549 S090N 0740W 17

HEAD N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17

LUPR 42

KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION

ABST THE AUTHORS POINT TO OTHER ORNITHOLOGICAL RESEARCH TRIPS IN DESCRIBING THEIR INFORMATION SOURCES. IN 1930, JOHN HURLEY EXTENDED HIS OBSERVATIONS UP THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P3) IN 1944, IRA N GABRIELSON TRAVELLED BY BOAT FROM BRISTOL BAY UP THE KVICHAK RIVER TO ILIAMNA LAKE. (P3) IN 1959 AND 1960 CALVIN LENSINK WORKED ALONG THE KVICHAK RIVER, STUDYING THE WHITE WHALE. (P3) FROM A POINT NEAR THE MOUTH OF KNUTSON BAY TO THE KVICHAK RIVER, THE AUTHORS DESCRIBE THIS AREA AS AN EXPANSE OF LOW FLATS COVERED WITH GRAVEL TERRACES WHICH IS BORDERED TO THE NORTH AND WEST BY MORE OR LESS DETACHED LOW MOUNTAINS AND HILLS OF VOLCANIC ROCK. (P4) IN REPORTING A BIRD SIGHTINGS THE AUTHORS MENTION A GRAVEL BAR AND WOODED ISLETS OF BURNED SPRUCE IN THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P35, 37) THE KVICHAK RIVER IS ALSO DESCRIBED AS HAVING "A CLEAR-WATER PORTION." (P23) TUNDRA AND RIPARIAN WOODLANDS ARE FOUND ALONG THE KVICHAK RIVER. (P35, 55, 56)

8314 WATN KVICHAK RIVER KVICHAK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1978

REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605236
 NOUT N585741 W1565857 S140S 0460W 17
 LUPR 42
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, CANNERY, WATER GEOLOGY, TIDE, LAND GEOLOGY, FISHING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 STUDIED BRISTOL BAY ESKIMOS. HE DISEMBARKED FROM THE ALASKA PACKER'S ASSO.'S FREIGHTER THE "CHIRIKOF" AT KWICHAK RIVER. THE FREIGHTER WAS BRINGING SEASONAL WORKERS TO THE CANNERIES. ONE CANNERY WAS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. (P347) HE SURVEYED THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY FOR SITES FROM A POINT. "OUR POINT (KOGIUNG) IS JUST A DUNE THAT WOULD HAVE BEEN ALREADY CUT OFF BY THE RIVER HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE CANNERY AND PREVENTIVES-PILES, ROCKS, OLD IRON. HIGH TIDES HERE, TO 26 FEET, AND AT LOW WATER GREAT DREARY SLATE-COLORED MUD FLATS. (P347) THE NATIVES TOLD OF "UTES" WHO CAME FROM THE KUSKOKWIM IN SKIN BOATS AND INTERMARRIED. (P347) HE COULD GET NO BOAT AND COULD NOT GET UP THE RIVER TO ILIAMNA LAKE. (P348) JULY 7, HRDLICKA LEFT BY BOAT FROM NAKNEK FOR KWICHAK AT 6 P.M. BECAUSE OF TIDES. (P388-389) BY 8:30 P.M. THEY ARE WELL WITHIN THE RIVER. "ABOUT 2 A.M. THE BOAT STRIKES A BAR AND CANNOT BE MOVED." (P391) THE WATER ROSE DUE TO TIDES. "NEAR 6 A.M. PASS AN OLD SITE ON THE RIGHT BANK, SOON ANOTHER ON THE LEFT-THE OLD AND THE LATER "KASKNOK"-AND 2 1/2 MILES FARTHER UP REACH THE FISH WEIR WITH A GROUP OF TENIS-BUREAU OF FISHERIES PEOPLE." (P391) ON JULY 8. "FINE CLEAR WATER ONCE MORE IN RIVER, AND SCENERY FRESHER, LIVELIER THAN BELOW." (P391) HRDLICKA RETURNED FROM ILIAMNA LAKE AND EXCAVATED AT KASKNOK AND FOUND ADDITIONAL SITES. JULY 11-16. (PP395-397)

8315 WATN KHEMELUK PASS KUSILVAK
 REFN 00512 892
 STOR 1603403
 NOUT N623220 W1655108 S280N 0840W 03
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST DOCUMENT NOTES THAT FATHER TRECA WAS BUILDING A HOUSE ON THE KUSILVAK IN 1892. (P34)

8316 WATN KHEMELUK PASS YUKON RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1603403
 NOUT N623220 W1655108 S280N 0840W 03
 LUPR 31
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF SHELDON'S POINT COMES FROM THE RIVER. FIVE SAMPLES EXAMINED. (P21)

8317 WATN KWETHLUK RIVER KWETHLUK RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 160405400581000114000036000080
 NOUT N604850 W1612658 S080N 0690W 06
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF KWETHLUK (ON THAT RIVER) COMES FROM THE RIVER AND FROM A WELL. SIX SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (PP16-17)

8318 WATN KWETHLUK RIVER KWETHLUK RIVER
 REFN 03739 947
 STOR 160405400581000114000036000080
 NOUT N604850 W1612658 S080N 0690W 06
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY, MINING
 ABST KWETHLUK RIVER, IN THE AREA OF THE RAINY CREEK CINNABAR DEPOSITS, IS KNOWN TO HAVE SPRUCE IN ITS BASIN THAT ARE SUITABLE FOR MINE USE. "THESE TREES DO NOT ATTAIN SAW-LOG DIMENSIONS." (P51)

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06/10/79 1979

8319 WATN KWETHLUK RIVER KWETHLUK RIVER
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 160405400581000114000036000080
 MOUT N604850 W161265E S080N 0690W 06
 LUPR 41 KUSKOKWIM RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FISHING
 ABST BETHEL RESIDENTS FISH FOR RAINBOW TROUT IN KWETHLUK R WHICH IS CLEAR AND DRAINS INTO LOWER KUSKOKWIM R (P227)

8320 WATN KWIGILLINGOK RIVER KWIGILLINGOK RIVER
 REFN 03138 958
 STOR 1604749
 MOUT N595121 W1630740 S040S 0810W 01
 LUPR 41
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAKE
 ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK ON THE RIVER OF SAME NAME COMES FROM A NEARBY LAKE. WHICH OF SEVERAL LAKES IS NOT SPECIFIED. ONE SAMPLE IS EXAMINED. (P15)

8321 WATN KWIGILLINGOK RIVER KWIGILLINGOK RIVER
 REFN 05994 916917
 STOR 1604749
 MOUT N595121 W1630740 S040S 0810W 01
 LUPR 41
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, FREEZEUP
 ABST A TRADING POST WAS LOCATED A MILE AND A HALF UPRIVER FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KWIGILLINGOK RIVER AROUND 1916. (P64) THAT YEAR THE RIVER DIDN'T FREEZE OVER TILL NOV. 2 THAT YEAR, AND A WEEK LATER IT TURNED WILD AGAIN AND THE RIVER ICE BROKE UP. (P67) THE AUTHOR WOULD FREQUENTLY TAKE A ROWBOAT (FROM HIS HOME IN THE VILLAGE OF KWIGILLINGOK AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER) UPSTREAM TO HUNT OR PICK BERRIES. (P77) IN 1917 FREEZE UP OCCURRED AROUND NOV. 25. (P78) GENERALLY ICE BEGINS TO FORM ON THE LAKES AND RIVERS IN THE AREA IN MID-OCT. (P122) THIS RIVER IS NOT LISTED IN ORTH BUT IS SHOWN ON MODERN MAPS.

8322 WATN KWIGUK PASS KWIGUK PASS
 REFN 01378 929
 STOR 1603379
 MOUT N624900 W1645200 S310N 0820W 04
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS ALASKA DIARY OF 1929 ON AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIP DOWN THE YUKON, AUG 12, WENT ON THE FISHERIES BOAT THE "COOT" FROM OLD HAMILTON TO KWIGUK (OR QUIGAK) VILLAGE ON KWIGUK PASS. FINDS VERY OLD BURIALS AND STAYED 2 DAYS. (P250)

8323 WATN KWIGUK PASS KWIGUK SLOUGH
 REFN 01445 954
 STOR 1603379
 MOUT N624900 W1645200 S310N 0820W 04
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, ECONOMY, CANNERY
 ABST L D KIITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1954 N. C. HAD A STORE AT KWIGUK AND OWNED AND OPERATED A CANNERY WITH 4 BOATS ON KWIGUK SLOUGH. (PP143,146) THE CANNERY EMPLOYED 130 PEOPLE WHOSE AVERAGE EARNINGS WERE \$400. (P146)

8324 WATN KWIGUK PASS KWIGUK SLOUGH
 REFN 03908 00042 919
 STOR 1603379

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06/10/79 1980

HQUT N624900 W1645200 S310N 0820W 04
LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, CANNERY
ABST RECORDS GROUP 22 ENTRY 91 ITEM 13 RECORDS OF THE U S FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, BUREAU OF FISHERIES, DIVISION OF ALASKA FISHERIES REPORTS AND RELATED RECORDS-YUKON RIVER MATTERS, 1919. IN A LETTER FROM C.E. TOWNSEND TO THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES IT WAS MENTIONED THAT CARLISLE PACKING COMPANY OPERATED A CANNERY ON BARGES IN KWIGUK SLOUGH. (P1) TIDAL INFLUENCE ON THE KWIGUK SLOUGH IS NOT FELT ABOVE MOUNTAIN VILLAGE. (P2) BOATS WERE EMPLOYED TO SERVICE NETS AND FISH WHEELS. (P2) DELTA FISH CO OPERATED A CANNERY ON KWIGUK SLOUGH IN 1919. ABOUT TWO MI UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH. (P1)

8325 WATN KWIGUK PASS YUKON RIVER
REFN 03138 958
STOR 1603379
HQUT N625000 W1655000 S310N 0820W 04
LUPR 31
KEYH NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST DRINKING WATER FOR THE VILLAGE OF KWIGUK (ON KWIGUK PASS) COMES FROM THE RIVER. THREE SAMPLES WERE EXAMINED. (P21)

8326 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER
REFN 00244 906
STOR 1602944
HQUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22
LUPR 22
KEYH PHOTO, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
ABST A PHOTO ON P 46 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "BROKEN EASTERN MARGIN OF THE MARVINE LOBE OF MALASPINA GLACIER, FROM ALLUVIAL FAN OF KWIK RIVER." THE PHOTO WAS TAKEN AUGUST 11, 1906.

8327 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER
REFN 00589 942
STOR 1602944
HQUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, ROUTE
ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE COMES FROM KOYUK CROSSING BELOW DIHE LANDING AND CROSSES THE HEADWATERS OF THE KWIK RIVER, THEN SW TO TUBUTLIK. (P.17)

8328 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER
REFN 00942 975
STOR 1602944
HQUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0160W 22
LUPR 22
KEYH NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST IN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' "ELIM," 1975, IT WAS STATED, "ABOUT 80 PERCENT OF THE EASTERN PORTION DRAINS INTO THE KWIK WHICH IS SURROUNDED BY AN EXTENSIVE BAG OF ABOUT 40,000 ACRES...THE KWIK AND TUBUTLIK RIVER ARE MEANDERING RIVERS CHANGING COURSE FREQUENTLY." (P136)

8329 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER
REFN 02159 909
STOR 1602944
HQUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22
LUPR 22
KEYH RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF

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06/10/79

1981

ABST USGS 1909. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KWIK RIVER, NUMEROUS LAKES AND SLOUGHS FORM AN UNTRAVERSABLE NETWORK DURING THE SUMMER. (P317)

8330 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER

REFN 02166 909

STOR 1602944

MOUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22

LUPR 22

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

ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE KWIK RIVER, THE FORMER STREAM VALLEY HAS BEEN DEPRESSED AND HAS FILLED WITH SAND AND GRAVEL. (P18) IS A SMALL STREAM ABOUT 20 MILES LONG FLOWING THRU A GRAVEL-FILLED BASIN. IT HEADS IN THE DIVIDE BETWEEN NORTON-BAY AND THE EAST-WEST PORTION OF THE KOYUK. 3/4 OF THE BASIN IS FLAT LOWLAND. CAMP C4 OF THE U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 CAMPED ON A BRANCH OF THIS RIVER. THEY TRAVELED ON FOOT AND WITH PACK HORSES. THIS PASS AFFORDS AN EASY ROUTE TO OTHER BASINS. (P25) AREA OF SCHIST LOCATED AT THE HEAD OF KWIK RIVER. (P41) SCHIST TOPOGRAPHY IS DOMINANT IN THE EASTERN PORTION OF THE KWIK RIVER BASIN. (P45) NO MINING WAS IN PROGRESS DURING 1909 ON ANY STREAMS IN THE KWIK RIVER BASIN. LITTLE OR NO PROSPECTING HAS BEEN IN THIS AREA IN THE PAST. (P115)

8331 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER

REFN 02676 950

STOR 1602944

MOUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST MENTION WAS MADE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ON BOTH SIDES OF THE MOUTH OF KWIK RIVER. (P179)

8332 WATN KWIK RIVER KWIK RIVER

REFN 02853 778

STOR 1602944

MOUT N644700 W1614000 K080S 0150W 22

LUPR 22

KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION

ABST CAPTAIN COOK EXPLORED NORTON SOUND AND NAMED CAPE DARBY AND BALD HEAD, ON THE WEST SIDE OF WHICH "THE SHORE FORMS A BAY, IN THE BOTTOM OF WHICH IS A LOW BEACH, WHERE WE PAIR A NUMBER OF HUTS OR HABITATIOUS OF THE NATIVES." THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THIS WAS PROBABLY THE MOUTH OF THE KWIK RIVER. DATE WAS 1778. (P41)

8333 WATN KWIKLUAK PASS KWIKLOWAK PASS

REFN 00897 899900

STOR 1603399

MOUT N623556 W1644810 S290N 0830W 14

LUPR 31

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, TIDE, RIVER, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED THAT THE YUKON DELTA HEAD BEGINS WHERE THE KWIKPAK PASS AND THE KWIKLOWAK PASS SPLIT AND SEPARATE THE YUKON INTO 2 PRINCIPAL MOUTHS. (P43) "THIS OUTLET IS BY FAR THE LARGEST OF ANY OF THE PASSES LEADING TO THE YUKON. THE ENTRANCE IS 125 MI BY WATER FROM ST MICHAEL, AND ABOUT 80 MI BY WAY OF THE FLATS FROM THE APOON MOUTH." (P45) THE ACHARON CHANNEL IS THE SEA CHANNEL WHICH LEADS TO THE MOUTH OF THE PASS. (P45) "WHEN ONCE WELL INSIDE THE ENTRANCE, THE PASS HAS REMARKABLY GOOD CHANNELS, WHICH ARE EASY OF NAVIGATION AND FREE FROM ROCKS AND SNAGS. ITS MINIMUM DEPTH BETWEEN THE ENTRANCE AND THE HEAD OF THE DELTA IS 20 FT, AND THIS DEPTH CAN BE CARRIED UP THE YUKON AS FAR AS THE SURVEY OF 1899 EXTENDED, TO NEAR ANDREAFSKI. THERE ARE SEVERAL STRETCHES WHERE THE DEPTH IS MORE THAN 50 FT, AND AT SOME PLACES AS GREAT AS 84 FT WERE FOUND." (P45) "THE LOWER PORTION OF THE KWIKLOWAK, WHICH IS CONFINED BETWEEN CONTINUOUS BANKS, IS ABOUT 3/4 MI WIDE, AFTER LEAVING WHICH THERE IS AN ABRUPT PHYSICAL CHANGE IN ITS CONDITION BY SPREADING OUT NORTHWARD AND WESTWARD, WITH NUMEROUS MINOR CHANNELS, WHILE THE MAIN

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1982

RIVER WIDENS TO ABOUT 1 3/4 MI. BEYOND THIS IT SPREADS OVER THE FLATS, THROUGH WHICH ITS MAIN CHANNEL IS ONLY FAIRLY WELL DEFINED AT EXTREMELY LOW TIDES... BESIDES THE ACHARON THERE ARE 4 OTHER CHANNELS AT THIS MOUTH LEADING OUT ON THE BAR IN WIDELY DIVERGENT DIRECTIONS. SOME OF THESE CARRY ACROSS THE BAR SLIGHTLY GREATER DEPTHS THAN THE ACHARON (6 FT), BUT ALL ARE NARROW, CROOKED, AND BORDERED BY SHOALS BARE AT EXTREME LOW TIDES. NONE OF THEM AFFORDS A PRACTICABLE ENTRANCE FOR DEEP-WATER VESSELS AT THE PRESENT TIME." (P45) THIS BAR IS IN FRONT OF THE MOUTH OF KWIKLOWAK PASS BY 16 MI. (P45) THE RIVER HAD A MEAN TIDE OF 1.4 FT; A GREAT TROPIC OF 1.2 FT AND A MEAN DIURNAL OF 1.6 FT. (P11) APPARENTLY THIS DISTRIBUTARY HAD TRAFFIC BECAUSE THE APROKA WAS USED AS A CUT-OFF BETWEEN THE KWIKLOWAK AND KWIKPAK PASSES. (P43) IT SAVED 30 MI.

8334 WATN KWIKPAK PASS KWIKPAK PASS
 REFN 00897 900
 STOR 1603343
 MOUT N630500 W1643500 K270S 0310W 28
 LUPR 31
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, TIDE, RIVER, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE U S COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY ON FOX PASSES, 1900, STATED THAT THE APOON PASS JOINS THE KWIKPAK PASS AND FROM THIS JUNCTION, IT IS ABOUT 30 MILES TO THE HEAD OF THE YUKON DELTA. (P43) "BEYOND THIS POINT (THE APOON BRANCH OFF) THERE IS NO DIFFICULTY IN NAVIGATING THE KWIKPAK UNTIL THE CROSSING AT NEW FORT HAMLIN IS REACHED, 15 MI UPSTREAM. HERE THE CHANNEL AND SHOALS ARE CONSTANTLY SHIFTING AND THE LEAD IS THE BEST GUIDE." (P43) THE TIDE IS FELT AT THE HEAD OF THE DELTA AND BEYOND. AT THE HEAD OF KWIKPAK PASS THE RISE AND FALL IS ABOUT 6 INS. (P44) THE PASS HAD A MEAN TIDE OF 1.8 FT; A GREAT TROPIC OF 3.1 FT AND A MEAN DIURNAL OF 2.8 FT. (P11)

8335 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170W 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE NOME COAST TRAIL CROSSES THE KWINIUK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH. MOSES ROADHOUSE IS ON THE E BANK OF THE KWINIUK RIVER AT ITS MOUTH.

8336 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 00589 942
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170W 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, MAP
 ABST IN A U.S. ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE STUDY OF 1942, THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE ENTERED THE KWINIUK RIVER VALLEY 6 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH NEAR THE VILLAGE OF MOSES POINT. (P.17) ROUTE FOLLOWS LEFT BANK OF RIVER TO HEADWATERS OF ITS NORTH FORK. THICK SPRUCE WITH TIMBERLINE AT 500 FT. (P.17) ROCK OUTEROPPINGS IN 2 MI. WIDE VALLEY. (P.17) ROUTE CROSSES 900 FOOT PASS INTO FISH RIVER WATERSHED. (P.17) THE FAIRBANKS TO GOLOVNIK BAY ROUTE WOULD CONTINUE ON FROM HEADWATERS OF KWINIUK SW FOR 40 MILES, REACHING THE COAST AT MISSION POINT. (P.18) THE FAIRBANKS TO TELLER ROUTE FOLLOWED THE RIVER FROM MILE 559 TO MILE 575 AND CROSSED THE RIVER AT MILE 573 WHERE THE ELEVATION WAS 500 FT. IT SENT A SPUR DOWN TO MISSION, A TOWN ON THE COAST, AND TURNED N., CROSSING THE RIVER AGAIN AT MILE 575 WITH AN ELEVATION OF 580 FT. (MAP B-6, P.30) A MAP IS PART OF REPORT.

8337 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 00942 975
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170W 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, FLOOD, LAND TRANSPORT, FISHING

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06/10/79 1983

ABST IN THE BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS' "ELIM," 1975, IT HAS STATED, "THE KWINIUK RIVER RUNS ITS ENTIRE MEANDERING COURSE, WHICH CHANGES CHANNELS FREQUENTLY, WITHIN THE (ELIM INDIAN) RESERVE AS IT ORIGINATES IN THE EXTREME EASTERN END OF THE RESERVE AND EMPTIES INTO THE NORTON BAY AT MOSES POINT. SPRING THAWING DURING MAY AND JUNE CAUSE LOCAL FLOODING AS THE WATER LEVEL IS RAISED 4 OR 5 FT. THIS FLOODING OCCURS AGAIN DURING AUG WHEN RAINS OF 4 OR 5 INS FALL." (P13.6) "THE AUTHOR MUST MEAN "EXTREME WESTERN END OF THE RESERVE." THERE WERE SEVERAL CARELESS ENGLISH MISTAKES IN THIS REPORT. MOSES POINT HAS THE MOST IMPORTANT FISHING VILLAGE AND HAD A PAVED AIRSTRIP OPPOSITE A WATER CHANNEL. "FISH BUYERS USED THIS AIRSTRIP TO FLY OUT THE FRESHLY CAUGHT FISH." (P28) 2 FISH BUYING COMPANIES SET UP CHILLING PLANTS AND FLY IN HERCULES AIR CRAFT TO TRANSPORT FISH. (PP144-145)

8338 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 02159 909
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170M 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF
 ABST USGS 1909. AT THE MOUTH OF THE KWINIUK RIVER, NUMEROUS LAKES AND SLOUGHS FORM AN UNTRAVERSABLE NETWORK DURING THE SUMMER. (P317)

8339 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 02166 909
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170M 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, EXPEDITION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST AT THE MOUTH OF THE KWINIUK RIVER, THE FORMER STREAM VALLEY HAS BEEN DEPRESSED AND HAS FILLED WITH SAND AND GRAVEL. (P18) THE RIVER DRAINS AN AREA 100 SQ MILES. IT HAS AN IRREGULAR COURSE. MANY TRIBUTARIES JOIN "IN BACKHAND MANNER". U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION OF 1909 TRAVELING ON FOOT AND BY HORSES CAMPED ALONG THIS RIVER. 2 MILES S OF CAMP C14 A LONG TRIBUTARY COMES IN FROM THE WEST TO JOIN THE KWINIUK. 2 MILES N OF THIS CAMP A STREAM FLOWS SOUTH UNTIL IT ENTERS THE KWINIUK. BASIN IS ABOUT 30 MILES LONG AND RATHER NARROW. IN SOME AREAS ROCK WALLS ARE PRESENT AND IN OTHER PLACES THERE ARE GRAVEL-FILLED BASINS WHERE THE RIVER SPLITS INTO SEPARATE CHANNELS. AT THE MOUTH THE RIVER FLOWS OVER A BROAD GRAVEL DEPOSIT. (P27) HERE THE BASIN IS CHARACTERIZED BY A NETWORK OF SLOUGHS AND CHANNELS, IMPOSSIBLE TO TRAVEL IN THE SUMMER. (P27) GRANITE IS LOCATED IN THE KWINIUK BASIN EXTENDING FROM A LITTLE EAST OF CAMP C14 TO 4 MILES NORTH OF CAMP C15. A MAP INDICATING THE LOCATION OF THESE CAMPS IS A PART OF THE "GENERAL" FANULUS FOR THIS DOCUMENT. AS FAR AS IS KNOWN THE KWINIUK RIVER BASIN IS ONLY SLIGHTLY MINERALIZED. (P116)

8340 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 03967 962
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170M 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, FISHING, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE KWINIUK RIVER HAS AN ESTIMATED DRAINAGE AREA OF 189 SQUARE MILES. RECENT ANNUAL SALMON CATCHES IN THIS RIVER TOTAL 16,600 FISH. (P8)

8341 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1602936
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170M 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST MOSES ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON NORTON BAY AT THE MOUTH OF THE KWINIUK RIVER ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL. (P45) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

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06/10/79 1984

8342 WATN KWINIUK RIVER KWINIUK RIVER
 REFN 05971 00071 971
 STOR 1602436
 MOUT N644156 W1620139 K090S 0170W 14
 LUPR 22
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST FIVE MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE MOUTH OF THE KWINIUK DAILY AND SEASONAL TIMING AND MAGNITUDES OF SALMON RUNS WAS DETERMINED. (TABLE 1) TESTS IN 1971.

8343 WATN KYIGAYALIK LAKE KYIGAYALIK LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N610000 W1623000 S110N 0750W 35
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST THE AREA OF KYIGAYALIK LAKE IS 19 SQ MI.

8344 WATN LACE RIVER LACE RIVER
 REFN 05864 974
 STOR 1611504
 MOUT N584830 W1345930 C350S 0630E 08
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 31 LABELLED FIGURE 10 SHOWS BERNERS BAY INTERTIDAL AREA LOOKING NORTH UP LACE RIVER CHANNEL. THE NEXT PHOTOGRAPH, FIGURE 11, ALSO SHOWS THE MOUTH OF LACE RIVER. (P31)

8345 WATN LACE RIVER WEST RIVER
 REFN 04804 00002 910911
 STOR 1611504
 MOUT N584830 W1345930 C350S 0630E 08
 LUPR 60
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, GLACIER
 ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG MENTIONS WEST RIVER, I BELIEVE TO BE LACE RIVER AS IT HEADS IN A GLACIER WHICH HE MENTIONS. JUNE 13, 1910, HE NOTES "MOVED TO NORTH SIDE OF BERNERS BAY AND POLED UP THE WEST RIVER ABOUT 7 MI WAS SURPRISED TO FIND THERE WAS TWO FAMILIES OF INDIANS LIVING UP THE RIVER... INDIAN HAD JUST COME DOWN FROM A THREE DAYS HUNT UP THE WEST RIVER" "POLED ON UP THE RIVER TO NEAR THE HEAD, ABOUT 20 MI. SAW A VERY FEW TRACKS NEAR THE HEAD OF CANOE NAVIGATION" (JUNE 14, 1910). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) "POLED UP THE WEST RIVER ABOUT 7 MI... CAMPED ABOUT 10 MI UP." (JULY 7, 1910) WENT UP TO THE GLACIER AT THE HEAD OF THE RIVER. SALMON HAVE BEEN SPawning LAST YEAR ALMOST TO THE GLACIER... IT IS EASY FOR INDIANS TO GET IN WITH CANOES FOR HUNTING AND TRAPPING." (JULY 8, 1910) (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) POLED UP THE WEST RIVER ABOUT 10 MI. SOCKEY SALMON ARE SPawning IN THE SIDE SLOUGHS IN PLACES WHERE CLEAR WATER COMES IN... ABOUT 5 MI UP RIVER IS AS FAR AS THE SOCKEYES ARE SPawning" (JULY 25 AND 26, 1911). (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) JULY 18, 1911, "POLED UP WEST RIVER ABOUT 7 MI." JULY 19, 1911, "WENT UP THE RIVER AND HUNTED ALL THE SLOUGHS". (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) JULY 20, 1911, "HUNTED ON UP RIVER ALMOST TO THE GLACIER." (BOX 2, FOLDER 1) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

8346 WATN LACHBUNA LAKE INGERSOL LAKE
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N602900 W1540100 S050N 0270W 33
 LUPR 42 KIJIK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF
 ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1985

INGERSOL LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF ABOUT 2.6 SQUARE MILES, A DRAINAGE AREA OF ABOUT 152 SQUARE MILES AND AN AVERAGE RUNOFF OF ABOUT 308,000 ACRE FEET. (P87)

8347 WATN LADUE CREEK LADUE CREEK
 REFN 04700 929930
 STOR 160339900000000000
 MOUT N631609 W1410000 C170N 0230E 09
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ROBERT A MCKENNAN TRAVERSED THE UPPER TANANA REGION IN 1929-1930 TO STUDY THE NATIVES. HE LEARNED THAT ONE OF THE MORE GENERALLY USED TRAILS TO THE YUKON, FOR TRADE, WAS OVERLAND NORTH FROM THE TANANA AND THEN DOWN THE LADUE CREEK AND WHITE RIVER. (P30)

8348 WATN LAGOON CREEK LAGOON CREEK
 REFN 01850 04001 962
 STOR 1610222
 MOUT N605000 W1463000 C120S 0070N 05
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THIS STREAM HAS ABOUT 0.5 GRADE FROM A HIGH BARRIER FALLS DOWNSTREAM FOR 150-PLUS YARDS, THEN MAKES A SHARP RIGHT BEND. AT THIS POINT STREAM BRAIDS, FIRST GOING DOWN ONE CHANNEL, THEN ANOTHER, ON HIGH WATER." (PG3)

8349 WATN LAGOON CREEK LAGOON CREEK
 REFN 02800 963
 STOR 1610222
 MOUT N605000 W1463000 C120S 0070W 05
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST PINK SALMON LIVE COUNTS WERE CONDUCTED DURING 1963 IN LAGOON CREEK: A GROUND COUNT WAS MADE ON 07/14. (P29)

8350 WATN LAGOON CREEK LAGOON CREEK
 REFN 04845 961
 STOR 1610222
 MOUT N605000 W1463000 C120S 0070W 05
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE LAGOON CREEK WEIR WAS COMPLETED ON SEPTEMBER 7 AND WAS IN OPERATION UNTIL OCTOBER 2,1961. (P3,PART 8) A CABIN WAS ERECTED AT THE WEIR SITE.

8351 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
 REFN 04264 00906 906
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THIS LAKE IS ABOUT 24 MILES LONG, THE GENERAL DIRECTION BEING NORTHWEST BY WEST, AND HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF ABOUT 2 MILES. IT HAS SEVERAL SMALL TRIBUTARIES, ONE CLOSE BY THE OUTLET, A SMALL INDIAN SETTLEMENT BEING LOCATED ALONGSIDE. ON THE NORTHERN SHORE, ABOUT 6 MILES FROM THE HEAD, IS THE MOST IMPORTANT FEEDER OF THE LAKE, A STREAM ABOUT 50 YARDS WIDE AT THE MOUTH AND 3 OR 4 FEET DEEP. (P33) IN THE SMALL LAGOON AT THE FOOT OF THE LAKE THE INDIANS OF THE VILLAGE LOCATED HERE WERE FISHING WITH A SMALL GILL NET. AT SEVERAL PLACES ALONG THE LAKE SHORE WERE RACKS WHICH HAD BEEN USED IN PREVIOUS SEASONS FOR DRYING SALMON. (P34)

8352 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE

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06/10/79 1986

REFN 00452 930966
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING, COMMUNITY, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST A BIOGRAPHER IN JOHN A BRIEBY'S THESIS OF THE NUSHAGAK AREA IN 1966 MAKES NOTE OF FISHING ON ALEKNAGIK LAKE IT IS THE FIRST OF THE WOOD RIVER LAKES. (P220) THERE WAS A VILLAGE THERE. (P195) A SCHOOL WAS ESTABLISHED THERE IN 1930. (P56) THE PEOPLE OF ALEKNAGIK COME FROM TOGIAK, KULUKAK AND MANAKOTAK. (P191) MAP SHOWS THE VILLAGE AT THE FOOT OF THE LAKE. A MAP IS PART OF THE REPORT.

8353 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
REFN 00660 937
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, FISHING, NO TRAFF
ABST "ALEKNAGIK IS A FISHING VILLAGE ON THIS LAKE. POST OFFICE WAS OPENED FEB. 17, 1937." (P.26)

8354 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
REFN 03056 00001 954
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE
ABST ACCORDING TO THE 1954 UNITED STATES ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS INTERIM REPORT-NO 5-ON HARBORS AND RIVERS IN SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA, SURVEY REPORT, THE ALEKNAGIK LAKE "IS NAVIGABLE THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LENGTH". (P65)

8355 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
REFN 04282 00003 916
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION
ABST ALASKA-PORTLAND PACKERS ASSOCIATION SUPPLIED A SKIFF TO WARDEN H H BROWN TO MAKE INVESTIGATIONS ON THE LAKE IN 1916. (P21) THE ABOVE INFORMATION IS FROM APPENDIX II. THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM APPENDIX III. THE LAKE IS 24 MI LONG AND HAS AN AVERAGE WIDTH OF ABOUT 2 MI. (P63)

8356 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
REFN 06337 973
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST "ALEKNAGIK LAKE IS NAVIGABLE THROUGHOUT ITS ENTIRE LENGTH."

8357 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK ALEKNAGIK LAKE
REFN 07187 00161 951956
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0670W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST SOUNDINGS INDICATE THAT ALEKNAGIK LAKE HAS A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 330 FT.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1987

8358 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 01079 900965
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, TIDE, WATER LEVEL, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, VEGETATION, AGRICULTURE, LAKE
 ABST VAN STONE IN ESKIMOS OF THE NUSHAGAK BAY NOTES IN 1964-65 THAT TIDES MAY BE FELT AS FAR INLAND TO THIS LAKE. "AT THESE TIMES WATER LEVEL AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE MAY BE RAISED AS MUCH AS 8 IN." (PXVI) IN THE 1920'S AFTER THE FLU EPIDEMIC, PEOPLE FROM THE TOGIAK, REGION, THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER, AND NUSHAGAK BAY BEGAN TO POPULATE THE SHORES OF LAKE ALEKNAGIK." (P117) IN 1930-1931 AS MANY AS 40 WHITE PEOPLE LIVED ON THE EAST END OF THE LAKE AND A POST OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED. THERE IS A ROAD FROM DILLINGHAM TO ALEKNAGIK. AT PRESENT THERE ARE 35 ESKIMO FAMILIES SCATTERED AROUND THE EASTERN END OF THE LAKE. "THERE ARE NOW MORAVIAN AND RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCHES AT THE LAKE AS WELL AS SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH AND MISSION SCHOOL, THE LATTER CONSTRUCTED AROUND 1945. (P156) NO CENSUS WAS TAKEN UNTIL 1960. IN SPEAKING OF WOOD RIVER LAKES (ALEKNAGIK IS ONE) HE NOTES SPRUCE (P-XV) AND SALMON SPANNING GROUNDS. (P-XVI) HERDS OF REINDEER WERE SEEN HERE IN THE EARLY 30'S. (P87) A NOTE IS MADE OF PORTAGE ROUTE FROM WOOD RIVER LAKES TO TIKCHIK LAKES. (P128) AROUND 1900.

8359 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 01082 800
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST "MOST OF THE INFORMANT, IVAN ISHNOOK'S YOUTH WAS SPENT AT AGULOWAK, A LARGE SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER OF THAT NAME ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK." (P230)

8360 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 02754 964
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S010S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ON THE N SHARE OF LAKE ALEKNAGIK AT THE HEAD OF WOOD RIVER IS DIL-34 OR IMIAK. A POINT OF LAND JUTS IN THE LAKE SLOPING FROM 5 M TO 15 M. THIS SITE WAS IN AN EXCELLENT POSITION FOR FISHING AND UPRIVER TRAFFIC. (P112) DIL-35 OR KOYAGANIUT IS ON THE EAST END OF LAKE ALEKNAGIK. THIS POINT FARMS THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF A SMALL BAY-LIKE AREA WHERE ALL THE SALMON GOING UP THE WOOD RIVER TO SPAWN IN THE LAKES COULD BE CONTROLLED. (P114) VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.

8361 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 02755 847972
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN NOVEMBER, FAMILIES FROM THE BAY COMMUNITIES FREQUENTLY TRAVELLED UP THE WOOD RIVER TO LAKE ALEKNAGIK TO FISH FOR TROUT THROUGH THE ICE. (P27)

8362 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 02765 974
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1988

ABST THE VILLAGE OF ALEKNAGIK IS LOCATED ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK, THE SOUTHERNMOST OF 5 LAKES IN THE WOOD RIVER LAKE SYSTEM. (P1-11)

8363 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 02869 930960
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,ICE,FREIGHT,BREAKUP,OBSTRUCTION,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY,FISHING,TRAPPING,BOAT LAUNCHING SITE,LAND-WATER CRAFT,WATER-AIR CRAFT,PHOTO
 ABST IN MAY 1930 HAVING PORTAGED AROUND ICE NEAR THE OUTLET OF THE LAKE AND WOOD RIVER, RAY AND CLYDE SMITH, CANOED BETWEEN BROKEN ICE ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK TO A POINT NEAR THEIR UNCLE'S HOME AND TRADING POST AT THE FAR (WESTERN) END OF THE LAKE. ON ONE OCCASION THEY HAD TO BEACH THE CANOE UNTIL THE WIND MOVED THE ICE AWAY TO ALLOW FURTHER TRAVEL. THE ICE WAS IMPOSSIBLE TOWARD THE UPPER END OF THE LAKE, AND THEY WALKED OVERLAND TO THE POST. THE NEXT DAY (MAY 28, 1930) THE ICE WAS GONE, AND AFTER FIXING A LAUNCH AND OUTBOARD MOTORS, THEY WENT DOWN THE LAKE AND WOOD RIVER BACK TO SNAG POINT. THEY SUBSEQUENTLY RETURNED UP RIVER AND LAKE WITH A LOAD OF TRADING GOODS FOR THE POST. THE LAKE AREA WAS DESCRIBED AS MOUNTAINOUS, WITH BIRCH AND SPRUCE, TO THE SOUTH THE "LAND ROSE SLOWLY AND THEN DISAPPEARED IN A MASS OF SPRUCE AND BIRCH." THERE WERE MANY ISLANDS AND BAYS IN THE LAKE, WITH A "BIRCH-COVERED BAR" WHERE THE AGULAWAK RIVER ENTERS THE LAKE AND WHERE THE "NATIVES HAD A FISH CAMP ON A LEVEL GRAVEL SPIT." MOSS AND THICK ALDER BRUSH WERE PRESENT NEAR SHORE WHERE THEY HIKE OVERLAND TO THE POST. (P18-26) THE SMITH FAMILY MOVED UP TO THE LAKE FROM SNAG POINT TO ESTABLISH THEIR NEW HOME. FIRST THEY CAMPED AT THE "WASKEY FISH CAMP" AT THE AGULAWAK RIVER. (P31-32) THAT FALL, 1930, THEY MOVED TO "MOSQUITO POINT" WHICH WAS "NEARLY A MILE" FROM THE OUTLET INTO WOOD RIVER. THEY LIVED IN TENTS UNTIL THEY BUILT A CABIN, INTO WHICH THEY MOVED IN NOVEMBER 1930, AND IN THE COURSE OF WHICH THEY FREQUENTLY TRAVELLED ON THE LAKE IN BOATS. (P40-48) THIS ACCOUNT OF THE SMITH FAMILY'S PIONEERING EXPERIENCES ON THE LAKE (1930-1960) IS ALSO A HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SETTLEMENT AT MOSQUITO POINT AND MANY OTHER HOME-SITES AROUND THE LAKE: SCHOOL AND CHURCH AND RUNWAY WERE BUILT, BOAT-LAUNCHING DOCK, U.S. POST OFFICE STATUS WAS ACHIEVED, AND EXTENSIVE TRAVEL ON THE LAKE BY ALL TYPES OF WATER CRAFT, AIR CRAFT AND DOGSLEDS WAS RECORDED. TRAPPING, FISHING, AND GARDENING WERE PURSUED AS WELL AS FREIGHTING ON THE SMITH'S TUG "THE SEA PIGEON", WHICH TRAVELLED UP THE WOOD RIVER INTO THE LAKE. A BELUGA WHALE ALSO MADE IT UP INTO THE LAKE AND WAS KILLED FOR FOOD. (P48-132) PHOTO OF "MOSQUITO POINT AND LAKE ALEKNAGIK"; PHOTO OF "ICE ELDE MOVING DOWN FROM THE NORTH ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK"; PHOTO OF "THE SMITH DOG TEAM READY TO SET OUT ON A WINTER TREK ACROSS THE LAKE"; PHOTO OF "OLD FISH NETS ON DRYING FRAMES AND LAKE ALEKNAGIK"; PHOTO OF FAMILIES CLIMBING INTO BOATS"; PHOTO OF "ELMER SMITH'S PIPER CUB ON RUNWAY NEAR TERRITORIAL SCHOOL AT ALEKNAGIK"; PHOTO OF "THE SMITH TUG, THE 'SEA PIGEON'; PHOTO OF VIEW 'ACROSS THE NARROW BODY OF WATER WITH THE SCHOOL, CHURCH, AND CEMETERY SET ON THE EDGE OF THE FOREST LANDS"; PHOTO OF "ROUGH WATER ON THE LAKE". (P54-55)

8364 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 03223 971
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING,TRAFFIC
 ABST THIS ARTICLE BY DONALD ROGERS, LARRY GILBERTSON AND DOUGLAS EGGERS IN 1971 IS ON THE PREDATORY PREY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ARCTIC CHAR AND SALMON SMOLT AT THE MOUTH OF AGLELOWAK RIVER IN LAKE ALEKNAGIK. FISH WERE CAUGHT, WITH A 200 FT. BEACH SEINE AND HOOK AND LINE AND GILL NETS. TOTAL OF 498 CHAR WERE CAUGHT. ICE BREAKUP ON THE LAKE WAS JUNE 16. TOWNETTING WAS USED TO CAPTURE SALMON SMOLTS.

8365 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 03223 971
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1989

KEYW GENERAL,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,FISHING,TRAFFIC

ABST THIS ARTICLE BY DONALD ROGERS, LARRY GILBERTSON AND DOUGLAS EGGERS IN 1971 IS ON THE PREDATORY PREY RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ARCTIC CHAR AND SALMON SMOLTAT THE MOUTH OF AGLELOMAK RIVER IN LAKE ALEKNAGIK. FISH WERE CAUGHT, WITH A 200 FT. BEACH SEINE AND HOOK AND LINE AND GILL NETS. TOTAL OF 498 CHAR WERE CAUGHT. ICE BREAKUP ON THE LAKE WAS JUNE 16. TOMNETTING WAS USED TO CAPTURE SALMON SMOLTS.

8366 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
REFN 03739 947
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,AIR WATER-CRAFT,COMMUNITY
ABST THE AUTHOR STATES FLOAT PLANES MAY BE CHARTERED FROM NAKNEK TO LAKE ALEKNAGIK, INDICATING THE PLANES LAND ON THE LAKE. (P54)

8367 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
REFN 04004 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,BREAKUP
ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 83 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 110 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 43 M. VOLUME IS 3.57 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 10 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 4.22 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 8.7 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS.(P429) THIS LAKE IS USUALLY FREE OF ICE DURING LATE MAY. (P410)

8368 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
REFN 04264 00908 908
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,TIDE,COMMUNITY,WATER LEVEL
ABST THERE IS NO APPRECIABLE RISE AND FALL OF THE LAKE DUE TO ORDINARY DAILY TIDES. AT THE FOOT OF THE LAKE, HOWEVER, WHERE THE RIVER BEGINS, THE EFFECT OF THE TIDE IS ALWAYS NOTICEABLE IN MODIFYING THE OUTFLOWING CURRENT AND AT THE NARROWEST CHANNEL, AT THE INDIAN VILLAGE, MARKING THE ORIGIN OF THE RIVER, EACH TIDE PROBABLY ALWAYS MAKING A DIFFERENCE OF LEVEL. ON MAY 31,1908, HIGH TIDE NEARLY MADE SLACK WATER AT THIS POINT. BY JULY 20 THE LAKE HAD FALLEN SUFFICIENTLY SO THAT EVEN AT THE RACK ESTABLISHED AT THE HEAD OF THE LAGOON, THE HIGH TIDES SLACKED THE CURRENT APPRECIABLY. ON JULY 23 A MEASUREMENT SHOWED THAT NO NOTICEABLE RISE ACCOMPANIED THE SLACKING OF THE CURRENT. AT THE END OF THE SEASON, AUGUST 10, THE LAGOON ITSELF WAS DIFFICULT TO PASS WITH A DRAFT OF 4 FEET. IT REQUIRED THE EXTRAORDINARY HIGH WATER OF A SPRING TIDE TO GET THE PILE DRIVER AND ARK OUT OF THE LAKE WITH THE LAUNCH, WHICH DRAWS ABOUT 4 1/2 FEET, AT THE CLOSE OF THE OPERATIONS. THE LAKE REACHED ITS HIGHEST LEVEL ABOUT JUNE 15, AND HELD AT THIS POINT UNTIL ABOUT JUNE 27, WHEN IT BEGAN TO FALL. THE FALL TO AUGUST 9 WAS 43 INCHES AND THE LAKE WAS STILL FALLING WHEN OBSERVATIONS WERE DISCONTINUED. (P53)

8369 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
REFN 04264 00910 908910
STOR 1605
MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
LUPR 42
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER BASIN,RIVER
ABST DURING THE SUMMERS OF 1908 AND 1909 EVERY STREAM TRIBUTARY TO LAKE ALEKNAGIK, WHICH GIVES RISE TO WOOD RIVER,

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WAS EXAMINED BY THE AGENT. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1910, MR W T BOWER, OF THE DIVISION OF FISH CULTURE OF THE BUREAU, SPENT THE PERIOD FROM JULY 17 TO JULY 27 IN EXPLORATIONS OF THE LAKE AND STREAMS. (P37)

8370 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 04264 00925 925928
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER, RIVER BASIN
 ABST ON MAY 28, 1925 THE LAKE WAS STILL BLOCKED WITH ICE. ON JUNE 14 THE LAKE OPENED UP AND THE CAMP WAS MOVED TO THE HEAD OF THE LAKE. (P94) IN AUGUST, WINTER CAMP WAS SET UP AT THE MOUTH OF AGULONAK RIVER AND THE ENTIRE SHORE LINE AND ALL TRIBUTARIES "CAREFULLY EXAMINED". (P98) LOOFF AND HAMM RETURNED TO THE ALEKNAGIK CAMP ON AUG 28 FROM SNAKE RIVER LAKE. DESTRUCTION OF PREDATORY FISH WAS TAKEN UP. TRIPS WERE MADE TO VARIOUS SECTIONS OF THE LAKE TO PROSPECT FOR TROUT. MAJOR TRIBUTARIES WERE EXAMINED. IN LATE SEPT THE WATER LEVEL REACHED ITS LOW POINT, BUT HEAVY RAINS STARTING ON OCT 1 CAUSED THE LEVEL TO RISE. ON OCT 13 THE LEVEL WAS 6 1/2 FT ABOVE THE LOW LEVEL MARK. (P99) TRIPS MADE IN SMALL BOATS.

8371 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 05811 961965
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE ALEKNAGIK EVERY YEAR FROM 1961 TO 1965. (P2)

8372 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 06120 908924
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, BREAKUP, ICE, WATER LEVEL
 ABST IN 1908 THE LAKE WAS COMPLETELY COVERED WITH HONEYCOMBED ICE 4-6 INCHES THICK MAY 31ST. ON JUNE 12TH TWO THIRDS OF THE LAKE WAS OPEN. LAKE WATER LEVEL WAS EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH THAT YEAR DUE TO HEAVY RUN OFF (P6). IN 1909 THE LAKE "APPEARED" CLEAR OF ICE JUN 7. (P7). IN 1916 SCATTERED BLOCKS OF ICE AND SNOW REMAINED ON THE LAKE ON JUNE 15 (P8). IN 1917 THE LAKE WAS ICE FREE JUNE 1 (P8). MAY 26, 1921 THE LAKE WAS STILL FROZEN (P13). IN 1922 THERE WAS A CHECK POINT BETWEEN ALEKNAGIK AND NERKA LAKES TO COUNT SALMON (P14). IN 1924 ALEKNAGIK BROKE UP IN JUNE 8 (P15)

8373 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 06128 962967
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE ALEKNAGIK. THEY WERE TAKEN AT INTERVALS DURING THE SUMMER FROM LATE JUNE UNTIL EARLY SEPTEMBER OF 1967. (P2) SAMPLES HAVE BEEN TAKEN FROM THIS LAKE SINCE 1962. (P3)

8374 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 06129 A 962971
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 WOOD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1991

ABST AN EXTENSIVE SAMPLING OF FISH POPULATIONS WAS DONE IN LAKE ALEKNAGIK IN 1962 AND CONTINUED THROUGH 1971. IN 1962 BEACH SEINE HAULS WERE MADE AT 24 STATIONS ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK IN 8 TIME PERIODS BETWEEN JUN 20 AND SEPT 8. IN 1963, 9 OF THE STATIONS WERE SAMPLED ON JULY 24 AND AUG 3. FROM 1964 THROUGH 1971, GENERALLY BEACH SEINE HAULS WERE MADE AT 10 STATIONS (FIG 2, ATTACHED) AT FIVE WEEKLY INTERVALS BETWEEN JUN 22 AND JULY 23 AND ONCE BETWEEN AUG 2 AND AUG 5. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE 10 STATIONS ARE SHOWN IN TABLE 1 (ATTACHED). LAKE LEVEL USUALLY INCREASES RAPIDLY AFTER ICE BREAKUP REACHES ITS HIGHEST POINT IN MID-JUNE, AND DECLINES THROUGH THE SUMMER, NEAR THE OUTLET OF LAKE ALEKNAGIK (STATION 85) THERE IS OPEN WATER THROUGH MOST OF THE WINTER. AVERAGE DATE OF ICE BREAKUP IS JUNE 1. DATES OF BREAKUP ON LAKE ALEKNAGIK FROM APPENDIX TABLE 1 (ATTACHED) ARE: 1962, 5/29; 1963, 6/2; 1964, 6/15; 1965, 6/5; 1966, 6/6; 1967, 5/28; 1968, 5/31; 1969, 6/2; 1970, 5/23; AND 1971, 6/16. BOTTOM SLOPE, BOTTOM COMPOSITION, AND ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION AT SAMPLING SITES SHOWN ON FIG 2 AND TABLE 1, ATTACHED ARE: STATION 1S: BOTTOM SLOPE-STEEP, 10 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-1 IN TO 3 IN GRAVEL ON BEACH (TOO DEEP TO SEE GRAVEL OFF SHORE); ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-MODERATE VEGETATION, MOSTLY ALGAE. STATION 2N: BOTTOM SLOPE-MODERATE, 2 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE, 10 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-1 IN TO 3 IN GRAVEL ON BEACH, MUD BOTTOM 3 M OFF SHORE; ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-HEAVY VEGETATION ON BOTTOM, ALGAE, POTAMOGETON, AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS. STATION 2S: BOTTOM SLOPE-STEEP, 10 M DEEP AT 15 M AND 30 M OFF SHORE, 20 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-1/2 TO 1 IN GRAVEL ON BEACH. BOTTOM OFF SHORE HAS 6 IN TO 12 IN ROCK AND MUD; SPARSE VEGETATION; STATION 4S: BOTTOM SLOPE-MODERATE, 5 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE 10 M DEEP AT 150 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-3 IN TO 5 IN ROCKY BEACH WITH SCATTERED BOULDERS, 6 IN TO 20 IN ROCKS 15 M OFF SHORE; ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-PRACTICALLY NONE EXCEPT FOR ALGAE ON ROCKS. STATION 5S: BOTTOM SLOPE-VERY GRADUAL, LESS THAN 1 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE, 1 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE, BOTTOM COMPOSITION-FINE GRAVEL ON UPPER BEACH.

8375 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK

LAKE ALEKNAGIK

REFN 06129

B 962971

STOR 1605

MOU1 N592043 H1584838 S100S 0570W 01

LUPR 42

WOOD RIVER

KEYW

TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, VEGETATION

ABST

MOSTLY MUD AND SCATTERED 1 IN TO 4 IN ROCKS AT 3 M OFF SHORE; ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-MODERATE VEGETATION, MOSTLY ALGAE. STATION 5N: BOTTOM SLOPE-GRADUAL, 3 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-BEACH GRAVEL A CONGLOMERATE OF SAND, SMALL AND LARGE ROCKS, 2 IN TO 3 IN ROCKS PREDOMINATE. BOTTOM OFF SHORE MOSTLY MUD; ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-MODERATE VEGETATION IN PATCHES, MOSTLY POTAMOGETON AND OTHER AQUATIC PLANTS. STATION 6N: BOTTOM SLOPE-VERY GRADUAL, 1 M DEEP AT 30 M OFF SHORE, 2 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-NO BEACH IN JUNE, FLOODED GRASS, BEACH WITH MIXED MUD AND GRAVEL (1 IN TO 3 IN) BY LATE JULY. MOSTLY MUD BOTTOM; ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-MODERATE VEGETATION BUT MOSTLY ALGAE. STATION 7S: BOTTOM SLOPE-MODERATE, 4 M DEEP AT 30 M OFF SHORE, 18 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE. BOTTOM COMPOSITION-FINE GRAVEL BEACH AT HIGH WATER, 1 IN TO 3 IN GRAVEL FROM BEACH AT LOW WATER TO 15 M OFF SHORE. ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-VERY SPARSE TO NONE. STATION 8N: BOTTOM SLOPE-GRADUAL, 3 M DEEP AT 60 M OFF SHORE; BOTTOM COMPOSITION-GRAVEL ON UPPER BEACH, 3 IN TO 6 IN ROCK TO 5 M OFFSHORE, THEN MUD AND SCATTERED LARGE ROCKS. ABUNDANCE OF VEGETATION-SPARSE TO MODERATE, FEW PATCHES OF AQUATIC PLANT ON BOTTOM 15 M OFF SHORE; STATION 8S: BOTTOM SLOPE-GRADUAL, 1 M DEEP AT 15 M OFF SHORE, 2 M DEEP AT 60 M OFFSHORE. BOTTOM COMPOSITION-FINE GRAVEL BEACH AT HIGH WATER, 1 IN TO 3 IN GRAVEL TO LOW WATER MARK. MOSTLY MUD OFF SHORE. P 12,13.

8376 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK

LAKE ALEKNAGIK

REFN 06176

976

STOR 1605

MOU1 N592043 H1584838 S100S 0570W 01

LUPR 42

WOOD RIVER

KEYW

NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST

IN ORDER TO DEVELOP A STATISTICAL VELOCITY MODEL TO ESTIMATE HOWLY VELOCITIES, AND CORRECT ALL HOWLY COUNTS AFTER THE SEASON, LAKE DEPTHS WERE RECORDED 6 TIMES DAILY AT THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME CABIN AT LAKE ALEKNAGIK. (P31)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1992

8377 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK LAKE ALEKNAGIK
 REFN 06802 966
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST THE INHABITED AREA KNOWN AS ALEKNAGIK COMPRISES SEVERAL INHABITED SITES IN JUXTAPOSITION AT THE OUTLET OF LAKE ALEKNAGIK INTO THE HOOD RIVER. (P1) THE VILLAGE AREA IS SURROUNDED BY KNOLLS SLOPING DOWN TO THE LAKE SHORE WITH SOME SHARPLY RISING HILLS AT THE LAKE'S EDGE. LAKE ALEKNAGIK IS THE MOST SOUTHERLY OF THE 5 LAKES IN THE HOOD RIVER LAKE SYSTEM. ABOUT 3 MILES SOUTH OF THE VILLAGE AREA IS A STRING OF 6 SMALL LAKES DRAINED BY A TRIBUTARY OF THE HOOD RIVER, SILVER SALMON CREEK. (P2) THE GREAT MAJORITY OF THE FAMILIES OBTAIN WATER FROM LAKE ALEKNAGIK. (P6) THE LAKE IS USED DURING FREEZE-UP BY SKI EQUIPPED PLANES. (P13) MANY BOATS OWNED BY FISHERMEN ARE UTILIZED ON THE LAKE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. (P13) THIS SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1966.

8378 WATN LAKE ALEKNAGIK WOODS LAKES
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592043 W1584838 S100S 0570W 01
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER, LAKE
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ARCHEOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931 INVESTIGATED THE ESKIMOS OF BRISTOL BAY. HE WENT UP WOODS RIVER BY BOAT. ONE JUNE 18 "NEAR 11 REACH ENTRANCE TO THE FAIRLY LARGE, LONG 'FIRST' LAKE, AND THE POINT ON OUR RIGHT IS SEEN TO BE ANOTHER DEAD SITE." (P377) "LAKE PLACID, DEEP, BEAUTIFUL, A NARROW PART FIRST THEN A BROAD LONG ONE...EVENTUALLY LAKE BENDS TO THE RIGHT AND RUNS INTO A WILDERNESS-WORLD OF ICY MOUNTAINS. THERE ARE MANY PRETTY ISLANDS AND SMALL PROMONTORIES." (PP377-378) AN OLD SITE 1/2 MILE ABOVE THE "POINT VILLAGE." (P378) "THE LAKE IS SAID TO BE NEARLY 20 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 4 WIDE AT MINIMUM BREADTH...AS WE APPROACH THE SECOND LAKE A GREAT CRAGGY SNOW-CAPPED AND SNOW-RIBBED, FORBIDDING RANGE BARS THE WHOLE WIDE FRONT." (P378)

8379 WATN LAKE ALEXANDER ALEXANDER LAKE
 REFN 04750 907927
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N574000 W1341000 C480S 0690E 36
 LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, EXPEDITION
 ABST SEVERAL MILES NORTHWEST OF MOLE HARBOR IS A SERIES OF THREE INTERCONNECTED LAKES FORMING AN "L-SHAPED CHAIN ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES IN LENGTH". THEY WERE NAMED (ALEXANDER, BEAVER, HASSELBORG) BY THE ALEXANDER EXPEDITION OF 1907 WHICH CUT ACROSS THE ISLAND AT THIS POINT FOR AN INVESTIGATION OF DIFFERENT SPECIES OF BIRDS AND MAMMALS. ALEXANDER AND BEAVER LAKES ARE PRACTICALLY ONE, SEPARATED ONLY BY A LONG, SHALLOW CHANNEL. ALEXANDER IS ABOUT TWO MI. LONG AND A LITTLE OVER A MILE IN WIDTH. (P22) DEER, BEAR, MINK AND BIRDS WERE ABUNDANT. "THERE WERE TWO CANOES AND A GOOD-SIZED ROWBOAT ON THE UPPER LAKES, AND ANOTHER CANOE ON HASSELBORG LAKE", BUILT BY HASSELBORG. "AT THE HED OF ALEXANDER LAKE HE KEPT THE CANOES AND BOAT FOR THE UPPER LAKES, AND ALSO A SMALL CACHE FOR FOOD." MOUNTAINS WERE ON TWO SIDES OF THIS LAKE, ONE "SPRUCE-COVERED". SPRUCE AND ALDERS WERE ALONG THE SHORE. (P23-26) TRAVEL ON THE LAKE DURING THIS THREE-DAY TRIP TO FISH AND OBSERVE AND PHOTOGRAPH BEAR IS NOT EXPLICITLY MENTIONED BUT MAY BE REASONABLY CONCLUDED. (THIS MAY ALSO BE SAID FOR A FULLER DESCRIPTION OF TOPOGRAPHY AND VEGETATION AS NOTED FOR MOLE RIVER) THE YEAR WAS 1927.

8380 WATN LAKE ALEXANDER LAKE ALEXANDER
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N574000 W1341000 C480S 0690E 36
 LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, RIVER
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN AT LAKE ALEXANDER ON W CHICHAGOF ISLAND. CHARTER FLIGHTS LAND THERE. THERE IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1993

A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM MOLE HARBOR TO LAKE ALEXANDER OVERLAND THROUGH WOODS AND MUSKEG. THE LAKE IS 349 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THERE IS ALSO AN OPEN 3-SIDED SHELTER MAINTAINED BY FOREST SERVICE AT LAKE. MARGARET PIGGOTT SUGGESTS KAYAK AND CANOE TRIPS ON LAKE. (P238&239) THIS LAKE IS CONNECTED TO BEAVER LAKE BY A SLOUGH. (P240)

- 8381 WATN LAKE AMITCHIAK AMITCHIAK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N675900 W1561500 K300N 0120E 19
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, NO TRAFF
 ABST AMITCHIAK LAKE IS ABOUT A MILE NW OF KIPMIK LAKE. WATER QUALITY SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ON JULY 22 AND 23, 1973. (P171)
- 8382 WATN LAKE BETTY BETTY LAKE
 REFN 04666 974
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N683000 W1563000 U110S 0200W 23
 LUPR 12 ETIVLUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON THE SOUTHERN SHORE OF BETTY LAKE, IN THE ETIVLUK DRAINAGE. (P16)
- 8383 WATN LAKE BEVERLEY LAKE BEVERLEY
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N594000 W1584500 S060S 0550W 21
 LUPR 42 AGULUKPOK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 90 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 188 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 55 M. VOLUME IS 4.95 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 30 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 3.46 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 12.0 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)
- 8384 WATN LAKE BEVERLEY LAKE BEVERLEY
 REFN 05811 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N594000 W1584500 S060S 0550W 13
 LUPR 42 AGULUPAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM LAKE BEVERLEY IN 1961 AND 1962. (P2)
- 8385 WATN LAKE BEVERLY LAKE BEVERLY
 REFN 02754 964
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N594000 W1584500 S060S 0550W 21
 LUPR 42 AGULUKPAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, VEGETATION
 ABST THERE IS A SMALL SITE ON LAKE BEVERLY, 400 M W OF THE MOUTH OF PEACE RIVER. THE AREA OF OCCUPATION IS 75 M BY 50 M. HEAVY SPRUCE AND COTTONWOOD ARE SURROUNDING. IT IS CALLED DIL-38 OR GUIGNOKLOKPUK. OCCUPATION WAS BY NO MORE THAN 20-30 PERSONS IN THIS CENTURY. (P116) THE SITE WAS VISITED BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION IN 1964.
- 8386 WATN LAKE BEVERLY LAKE BEVERLY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1994

REFN 07187 00161 951956
STOR 1605
MOUT N594500 W1584500 S06CS 0550W 21
LUPR 42 AGULUKPAK RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST TWO SOUNDING WERE MADE IN LAKE BEVERLY RECORDING "DEPTHS OF 400 AND 500 FT OR TO A DEPTH OF 400 FT BELOW SEA LEVEL."

8387 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE
REFN 03218 960
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE
ABST W. L. HARRIS, BIOLOGIST FOR U.S. BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES AT AUKE BAY, REPORTS HIS OBSERVATION OF SALMON MIGRATION IN BROOKS LAKE BETWEEN APRIL-JUNE 1960. REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE AUTHOR HERDING FRY DOWN TO ABOUT 20 FT OF OUTLET WHICH INFERS THE USE OF A WATER CRAFT ALTHOUGH NO SPECIFIC CRAFT IS MENTIONED. THIS HERDING WAS DONE ON JUNE 3. THE CURRENT WAS DESCRIBED AS BEING QUITE STRONG NEAR THE OUTLET. (P138-139)

8388 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE
REFN 03219 958964
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON LAMPREYS IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM FROM 1958 TO 1964. MOST PRECISE DATA WERE FROM THE 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 TAKEN WAS MAY TO SEPTEMBER. OBSERVATIONS ON LAMPREY IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA BY WILLIAM R. HEARD.

8389 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE
REFN 03824 961
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
ABST TOW NETTING OF SALMON DURING THE 1961 SUMMER STUDY WAS NOTED BY R. J. ELLIS IN HIS WORK "THE ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE RED SALMON AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN LAKES OF THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM AND KARLUK LAKE". (P11) TWO TOW BOATS WERE USED IN THIS STUDY. (P2)

8390 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE
REFN 03967 962
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST "A FEW CHUM SALMON HAVE BEEN OBSERVED AT THE BROOKS LAKE WEIR." (P5)

8391 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE
REFN 04004 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

1995

KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN.

ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 75 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 79 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 45 M. VOLUME IS 3.39 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 19 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 1.70 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 10.8 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) BROOK LAKE RECIEVES SNOWMELT AND RUNOFF FROM LOW MOUNTAINS AND EXTENSIVE LOWLAND WET TUNDRA. THE WATER IS EXTREMELY CLEAR. (P411)

8392 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE

REFN 04264 946947
STOR 1605

MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, OBSTRUCTION

ABST "IN 1946 THE BROOKS LAKE WEIR WAS AGAIN OPERATED BY THE BRANCH OF FISHERY BIOLOGY AS FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS. COUNTING STARTED JUNE 25 AND CEASED AUGUST 23. THE PEAK OF THE RUN ARRIVED DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 26 WHEN 38,761 RED SALMON WERE COUNTED. THE TOTAL FOR THE SEASON WAS 125,114." (P12) IN 1947, THE BROOKS LAKE WEIR IN THE NAKUEK RIVER SYSTEM WAS AGAIN OPERATED BY THE BRANCH OF FISHERY BIOLOGY. THE TOTAL FOR THE SEASON WAS 87,367 FEEDS.

8393 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE

REFN 06007 943
STOR 1605

MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO

ABST PHOTO, P294, OF "WEIR AND CAMP AT OUTLET OF BROOKS LAKE", SHOWING TENTS ON GRASSY SHORE, SPRUCE TREES BEYOND, MOUNTAIN IN BACKGROUND. WOOD FENCE-TYPE WEIR ACROSS OUTLET.

8394 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE

REFN 06098 957958
STOR 1605

MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES MAINTAIN RESEARCH STATIONS ON THIS LAKE (P53) RED SALMON WERE SAMPLED IN 1957 AND 1958.

8395 WATN LAKE BROOKS BROOKS LAKE

REFN 06099 957
STOR 1605

MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT, DREDGING

ABST BROOKS LAKE IS ABOUT 11 MILES LONG AND 2-4 MILES WIDE, AND FLOWS INTO NAKUEK LAKE VIA BROOKS RIVER. (P1) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS "BUREAU OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES BIOLOGICAL FIELD STATION AND WEIR, BROOKS LAKE, ALASKA". A MAN IS WALKING ACROSS THE WEIR IN THE PHOTOGRAPH. (P2) THE WEIR WAS INSTALLED JUNE 18, 1957 AND WAS OPERATED UNTIL OCTOBER 5. THE COUNTERS STOOD IN THE WATER SEVERAL FEET FROM THE DOWNSTREAM SIDE OF THE OPENING IN THE WEIR. (P3) A SECOND PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "FYKE NETS AND METHOD OF COLLECTING JUVENILE SOCKEYE SALMON AT BROOKS LAKE OUTLET, 1957". (P18) A MAN IS SHOWN WADING THROUGH THE WATER. NETS WERE TOWED THROUGH THE WATER BY 2 BOATS POWERED WITH LARGE OUTBOARD MOTORS. (P27) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS A MAN, "CHECKING EXPERIMENTAL GILL NET, BROOKS LAKE, 1957". HE IS SITTING IN THE BOAT ON THE LAKE. (P31) SCUBA DIVING WAS USED IN THE LAKE AS A MEANS TO RESEARCH THE DISTRIBUTION AND BEHAVIOR OF SOCKEYE SALMON DURING THEIR LACUSTRINE LIFE. (P41) A

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1996

PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS "PREPARATION FOR DIVE WITH USE OF SCUBA GEAR TO OBSERVE BEHAVIOR OF FISH IN BROOKS LAKE, 1957". TWO MEN ARE SHOWN IN A BOAT ON THE LAKE. (P42) A LIMITED NUMBER OF SAMPLES WERE TAKEN WITH AN EKMAN DREDGE TO LEARN THE GENERAL COMPOSITION AND DISTRIBUTION OF BOTTOM FAUNA. (P49)

8396 WATN LAKE BROOKS LAKE BROOKS
REFN 03979 961964
STOR 1605
MOUT N583034 W1555528 S190S 0400W 20
LUPR 42 BROOKS RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST BROOKS LAKE HAS A TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF 74.9 SQUARE KM (P31) SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED USING TWO BOATS (P4).

8397 WATN LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE
REFN 06128 965
STOR 1605
MOUT N600300 W1585300 S010S 0560W 27
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 CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE. (P3)

8398 WATN LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI
REFN 01082 830
STOR 1605
MOUT N600300 W1585300 S010S 0560W 27
LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
KEYW ROUTE, RIVER, LAKE, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
ABST "VASILIEV'S ROUTE WAS BEYOND THE LOWER RIVER, BUT HE APPEARS TO HAVE FOLLOWED A WESTERN TRIBUTARY OF THE NUSHAGAK, PROBABLY THE NUYAKUK, AND EXPLORED TIKCHIK LAKE AND LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI." (P224) (1830)

8399 WATN LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI LAKE CHAUEKUKTULI
REFN 04004 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N600300 W1585300 S010S 0560W 27
LUPR 42 NUYAKUK RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 82 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 268 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 111 M. VOLUME IS 8.94 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 98 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 2.83 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 15.3 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLE WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

8400 WATN LAKE CLARK CLARK LAKE
REFN 02665 964
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAKE, RIVER
ABST CLARK LAKE AND SIX-MILE LAKE ARE SPANNED BY A RIVER. CLARK LAKE IS "FED BY BILLIONS OF TONS OF GLACIER ICE AND COUNTLESS STREAMS." (P211)

8401 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 00233 891

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 1997

STOR 1605

MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33

LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER

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

ABST LAKE CLARK IS SITUATED NORTH-WEST OF COOK INLET, NEAR THE BASE OF THE ALASKAN PENINSULA, AND, ALTHOUGH COMPARATIVELY ACCESSIBLE, IT WAS NOT DISCOVERED BY WHITE MEN UNTIL 1891. THE MOUNTAINS, WHICH ARE FROM 500 TO 1,000 FEET IN HEIGHT AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE, EXTEND DOWN EITHER SIDE OF THE NARROW STRETCH OF WATER, GRADUALLY BECOMING HIGHER AND HIGHER AND MORE AND MORE RUGGED. (P327) ALL OF THE MOUNTAINS ON THE SOUTH SIDE AND MOST OF THE OTHERS ARE OF VOLCANIC ORIGIN. THOSE ABOUT THE UPPER END ARE VERY STEEP AND ONLY SLIGHTLY ERODED. GRANITE IS FOUND ON THE NORTH SIDE AND PREDOMINATES FOR ABOUT 5 MILES AT THE EXTREME END OF THE LAKE. SEVERAL OF THE STREAMS THAT ENTER THE UPPER PART OF THE LAKE CARRY CONSIDERABLE GLACIAL WASTE IN SUSPENSION, WHICH GIVES A GRAYISH BROWN COLOR TO THE WATERS OF THE ENTIRE LAKE. (P328) AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE ARE SEVERAL OLD TERRACED BEACH LEVELS, APPARENT EVIDENCE OF A FORMER OCCUPATION BY SALT WATER. (P328) A GOOD GROWTH OF TIMBER SURROUNDS THE ENTIRE LAKE. THE WHITE SPRUCE IS THE PREVAILING TREE. IN MOIST SITUATIONS AND ON COMPARATIVELY LEVEL GROUND THE BLACK SPRUCE WAS FOUND IN ABUNDANCE. THE PAPER BIRCH IS THE MOST ABUNDANT OF THE DECIDUOUS TREES. THE ASPEN IS ALSO FOUND IN MANY LOCALITIES, AND THE USUAL ALDERS AND WILLOWS OCCUPY THEIR RESPECTIVE AREAS, WHILE SMALLER BOREAL PLANTS, MOSS, LICHENS, ETC., ARE FOUND IN PROFUSION. THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF LAKE CLARK IS ESTIMATED TO BE BETWEEN 50 AND 60 MILES. ITS WIDTH VARIES FROM 2 TO 8 OR 10 MILES, THE WIDEST PART BEING ABOUT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE CHULITNA RIVER. ACCORDING TO SCHANZ, BOTTOM CANNOT BE REACHED IN MANY PLACES WITHIN 100 FATHOMS ON THE NORTH SIDE, HOWEVER, IT IS COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW. NUMEROUS GRAVELLY BEACHES OCCUR THERE, AND SMALL ISLANDS ARE SCATTERED ALONG NEAR THE SHORE. (P331)

8402 WATN LAKE CLARK

LAKE CLARK

REFN 00430 965965

STOR 1605

MOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING

ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, THE LAKE HAS SUBSTANTIAL SUBSISTENCE FISHING (P59) AND COULD OFFER POTENTIAL FOR A CANNERY. (P62)

8403 WATN LAKE CLARK

LAKE CLARK

REFN 00481 948

STOR 1605

MOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33

LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, WATER CRAFT

ABST RUSSELL ANNABEL, A BIG GAME GUIDE, WENT FISHING WITH "DOC" AND FLOAT PLANE PILOT KEITH CAPPER. FLEW FROM TULARIK (TALARIK) CREEK ON ILIANNA LAKE TO LAKE CLARK 20 MI NORTH. LAKE CLARK IS 60 MI LONG AND AVERAGES 7 MI WIDE. "IT IS FULL OF FISH." (P334) THEY FISHED AT THE "OUTLET" OF LAKE CLARK. (NEWHALEN RIVER) THEY FLEW TO TANALION POINT ON EAST SIDE OF CLARK TO FISH FOR GRAYLING. THERE WAS A FISH CAMP NEAR "MOUTH" OF NEWHALEN RIVER THEY MET A "RUSSIAN-TENA BREED" NAMED PAUL KASHEVNIKOFF, WHO HAD AN OUTBOARD POWERED DORY AND AGREED TO TAKE US "UP INTO THE RIVER TO A HOLE WHERE THERE WERE LARGE DOLLIES." (P338)

8404 WATN LAKE CLARK

LAKE CLARK

REFN 00663 952

STOR 1605

MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33

LUPR 42

KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, RECREATION

ABST "THE NEXT MORNING HE FLEW OVER TO LAKE CLARK. THE LAKE IS OVER 100 MILES LONG AND HAS MANY INLETS AND IS FULL OF FISH. OUR PILOT FLEW AROUND OVER THE INLETS TO THE LAKE. COLLINS TURNED ABOUT AND LIT ON THE LAKE. IN TWO HOURS I HAD CAUGHT ON THE FLY FIFTY-TWO GRAYLINGS (THEY AVERAGED ABOUT 2 1/2 POUNDS EACH. THE PILOT SAID HE

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06/10/79 1998

COULD NOT GET OFF THE LAKE WITH ANY MORE WEIGHT, SO I RELUCTANTLY STOPPED FISHING." (P139)

- 8405 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT LAKE CLARK IS THE LARGEST OF MANY LAKES OCCUPYING GLACIATED VALLEYS IN THE SOUTHERN ALASKA RANGE. LAKE CLARK IS 49 MI LONG AND 1-4 MI WIDE. (P39)
- 8406 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02152 909
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE, RIVER, ROUTE
 ABST IN DESCRIBING THE USUAL ROUTE INTO THE MULCHATNA REGION, KATZ NOTES THAT ONE MAY USE A CANOE FROM NEWHALEN RIVER TO THE LAKE AND CONTINUE ONTO CHULITNA RIVER AND THEN OVERLAND TO THE PLACERS. (P201)
- 8407 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02253 914
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601300 W1541900 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN 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. IN 1914 THE ONLY CLAIMS BEING WORKED IN THE LAKE CLARK REGION WERE AT THE HEAD OF LAKE CLARK. (P264)
- 8408 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02432 A 881926
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, RIVER, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER, MINING, RECREATION, COMMUNITY
 ABST AUTHOR STATES THAT PRIOR TO 1926 THE AREA IN THE VICINITY OF CLARK LAKE "HAD BEEN MAPPED AND WAS FAIRLY WELL KNOWN TO WHITEMEN." (P. 3) IN 1891 SCHANG AND CLARK "CONFIRMED THE EXISTENCE OF THAT LAKE." THE LAKE WAS VISITED IN 1881 BY MCKAY OF THE U.S. SIGNAL SERVICE. (P. 5) IN 1902 OSGOOD AND MADDREN ON A MAPPING EXPEDITION, MAPPED THE ROUTE FROM COOK INLET TO LAKE CLARK AND THEN BY CHULITNA, MULCHATNA AND NUSHAGAK RIVERS TO BRISTOL BAY MADE OF TRAVEL IS NOT MENTIONED. (P. 7) IN 1902 A U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY EXPEDITION "EQUIPPED WITH PACK TRAIN AND CANOES" TRAVELED THE SHORE LINES OF CLARK LAKE AND GEOGRAPHICALLY AND TOPOGRAPHICALLY MAPPED THE AREA EAST OF LAKE CLARK: THE PRECISE POSITION AND SHAPE OF LAKE CLARK WAS DETERMINED. (P18) A PORTION OF THE ALASKA RANGE DRAINS THROUGH ILIAMNA AND CLARK LAKES. (P. 21) LAKE CLARK IS SURROUNDED BY MTS. EXCEPT AT ITS LOWER END. IT IS 44 MI LONG, AVERAGES ABOUT 4 MI IN WIDTH. ITS SURFACE IS 220 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND "DEPTH OF AS MUCH AS 606 FT. HAVE BEEN SOUNDED." IT HAS BEEN "LITTLE VISITED BY WHITEMEN, AND ITS SHORES ARE INHABITED BY ONLY HALF A DOZEN WHITEMEN AND LESS THAN A HUNDRED NATIVES." (P. 22-23) MANY SMALL LAKES LIE ON THE VARIOUS TRIBUTARIES OF L. CLARK. (P. 24) CURRENT CREEK ENTERS LAKE CLARK FROM THE SOUTHEAST. THE CHOKOTONK R. JOINS LITTLE LAKE CLARK & FLOWS INTO LAKE CLARK FROM THE NORTH-EAST. (P. 24) LAKE CLARK HAS A HEAVY RUN OF SALMON WHICH OFFERS GOOD SPORT FISHING. (P. 31) A "NATIVE TRAIL FOR LAND TRAVEL" FOLLOWS THE NORTHSHORE OF LAKE CLARK AND FOR MOST OF ITS WAY FOLLOWS THE BEACH AND SO IS SUBMERGED DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER." ANOTHER FAINT TRAIL, FORMERLY MUCH USED BY NATIVES "LEAVES LAKE CLARK AT THE MOUTH OF THE KIJK RIVER TRAVELS NORTH TO TELAQUANA L. (PP. 33-34) ACCORDING TO A 1930 CENSUS "A FEW WHITE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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TRAPPERS AND PROSPECTORS AND A FEW FAMILIES OF NATIVES LIVE ALONG THE SHORES OF L. CLARK." (P.354) "THERE IS NO MINING IN PROGRESS" IN THIS AREA ALTHOUGH A FEW MINING CLAIMS ARE HELD NEAR LAKE CLARK. IN THE PAST SMALL AMOUNTS OF PLACER GOLD HAVE BEEN MINED FROM THE NORTH SHORE OF LAKE CLARK. (P.34) BOTH SIDES OF THE UPPER AND OF L. CLARK ARE COMPOSED OF HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED SEDIMENTS; GNEISSES, MICASCHISTS AN QUARTZITES. AND AREA NORTHWEST OF THE LAKE AND PROBABLY CONTINUOUS BENEATH THE LAKE IS BORDERED BY CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE. (P.38) OLD HIGHLY METAMORPHOSED CALCAREOUS ROCKS ARE FOUND IN THE AREA UP THE UPPER END OF L. CLARK. (P.39)

8409 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02432 B 001926
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,RIVER,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY,GLACIER,MINING,RECREATION,COMMUNITY
 ABST SOUTHEAST OF L. CLARK THE CALCAREOUS ROCKS ARE COMPOSED OF A SCHISTOSE MATERIAL AND CRYSTALLINE LIMESTONE. (P.39) SLATES ASSOCIATED WITH CHERTS AND OTHER SEDIMENTS OCCUR IN SEVERAL AREAS CONTIGUOUS TO L. CLARK. (P.42) "GREENSTONES" HAVE BEEN FOUND IN AN AREA FROM UPPER ILIANNA L. TO THE HEAD OF CLARK L. A FURTHER BREAKDOWN OF THIS ROCK IS INCLUDED. (P.44) SCHISTOSE GREENSTONE OCCURS ON THE NW SHORE OF L. CLARK OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF CURRENT CREEK. "GREENSTONE" ALSO FOUND IN BELT OF ROCKS ON BOTH SIDES UPPER END OF L. CLARK. (P.44) A GEOLOGIC HISTORY OF THE GREENSTONE FOUND ON P.45. ROCKS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF VOLCANIC MATERIALS ARE FOUND BOTH N AND S OF L. CLARK A GEOLOGIC BREAKDOWN AND TIMETABLE IS ALSO DISCUSSED. (PP.47-51) SEVERAL PLACES ON BOTH SHORES OF L. CLARK ARE AREAS COMPOSED OF BASALTIC ROCKS. (P.66) ON THE SOUTHEAST SHORE OF L. CLARK, 7 MI NW OF TANALIAN PT. THERE IS AN OCCURENCE OF LAVA OF MAINLY BASALTS AND TUFFS. A FURTHER GEOLOGICAL BREAKDOWN OF THIS LAVA IS DISCUSSED AS WELL AS STRUCTURE, THICKNESS AND GEOLOGIC AGE. (PP.66-69) SHALL VALLEY-HEAD GLACIERS OCCUR IN THE LAKE CLARK BASIN. (P.84) SMITH REPORTS THAT THE VOLCANIC ASH NORTH AND WEST OF L. CLARK WAS LESS THAN A QUARTER INCH THICK. (P.88) LODE DEPOSITES NEAR THE SHORES OF L. CLARK CONTAIN GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, LEAD, HOLYBDENUM, AND MANGANESE. (P.90)

8410 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02694 880940
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NENHALEN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,RIVER,ROUTE,VEGETATION,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE INVENTORY NOTES "A MAJOR PROTOHISTORICAL HISTORIC DENAENA VILLAGE" IS LOCATED ON LAKE CLARK NORTH OF WHERE THE KIJIK RIVER ENTERS THE LAKE. (P122) A 1880 CENSUS LISTED THE POPULATION OF 91 FOR "KICHIK". THE VILLAGE OF KIJIK WAS ABANDONED IN THE EARLY 1900'S DUE TO EPIDEMICS. PETE KOKTELASH, INFORMANT, REMEMBER STORIES OF 60 TO 70 PEOPLE LIVING AT KIJIK. (P122) PEOPLE LIVED IN KIJIK VILLAGE IN WINTER AND AT KIJIK FISH CAMP (ON KIJIK RIVER) IN THE SUMMER. A CHURCH AND GRAVEYARD ARE LOCATED AT KIJIK VILLAGE. (PP122,123) AFTER ABANDONING KIJIK IN THE EARLY 1900'S THE PEOPLE MOVED TO OLD NONDALTON AND LATER NONDALTON IN THE 1940'S. THE DOCUMENT NOTES THE ROUTE OF A TRAIL THAT IT REFERS TO AS "LAKE CLARK TELEQUANA TRAIL". THE TRAIL IS A PROTOHISTORIC ROUTE OF TRAVEL FROM OLD NONDALTON AND KIJIK TO LAKE TELEQUANA (TELEQUANA LAKE) AND THE MULCHATNA AND STONY RIVER AREAS. VEGETATION ALONG THE TRAIL IS BIRCH AND SPRUCE FOREST, AND TUNDRA. (P125) THE TRAIL WAS USED IN SUMMER FOR TRAVEL AND HUNTING, AND IN WINTER FOR TRAPPING. ANOTHER TRAIL, "LAKE CLARK PASS TRAIL", WHICH FOLLOWS TLIKAKILA RIVER THROUGH LAKE CLARK PASS TO COOK INLET AND TYONEK, WAS A COMMON ROUTE FROM KIJIK TO THE COOK INLET AREA. THEY NOTE THAT BIDARKAS WERE USED ON THIS TRAIL. (P126) A ROUTE FROM CHEKOK TO LAKE CLARK IS CALLED "LAKE CLARK-CHEKOK TRAIL" IN THE DOCUMENT. THE ROUTE IS FROM CHEKOK, ILIANNA LAKE, NORTH UP CHEKOK CREEK, BETWEEN TAZINIAN LAKES, THROUGH MOUNTAIN PASS TO TANALION RIVER, AND DOWN STREAM TO LAKE CLARK. THE ROUTE WAS A PREHISTORIC TRANSPORTATION ROUTE FROM CHEKOK VILLAGE ON ILIANNA LAKE TO PORT ALSWORTH ON LAKE CLARK. (P127)

8411 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02721 966

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2000

STOR 1605
 MQUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST *PRELIMINARY REPORT OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD WORK IN SOUTHWEST ALASKA, 1966, WAS BASED ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES BETWEEN JUNE 15 AND SEPTEMBER 1, 1966, CARRIED OUT IN THE ILIADNA LAKE-LAKE CLARK AREA OF SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA BY DR. JAMES VAN STONE, AND DR. JOAN B. TOWNSEND. THE WORK WAS SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA AND BY THE NORTHERN STUDIES COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA. AT LAKE CLARK THE RESEARCH WAS CENTERED AROUND THE TANAINA ATHAPASKAN VILLAGE OF KIJIK ON THE NORTH-WEST SHORE OF THE LAKE AT THE MOUTH OF THE KIJIK RIVER. (P1) AT THIS SITE BARBED FISH SPEARS WERE RECOVERED. (P2) (SEE MAP ATTACHED)

8412 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02753 796966
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, ICE, COMMUNITY, ROUTE, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST IN FEBRUARY, 1891, THE EXPEDITION LED BY ALFRED SCHARZ TRUDGED OVER THE ICE OF LAKE CLARK IN SEARCH OF INHABITANTS. (P16) A VILLAGE CALLED NIKHKAK ON LAKE CLARK IS NOTED BY THE GEOLOGISTS G. C. MARTIN AND F. J. KATZ WHO CONDUCTED A GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE ILIADNA REGION IN THE SUMMER OF 1909. AT THAT TIME THE SETTLEMENT WAS ABANDONED. (P18) THERE WAS SOME MISSIONARY ACTIVITY IN THE LAKE CLARK REGION AROUND THE YEAR 1796. (P20) AN IMPORTANT TRAIL IN THE AREA, KNOWN AS THE TELAQUANA TRAIL, LEAVES THE SHORE OF LAKE CLARK AT KIJIK AND LEADS NORTHWARDS ACROSS SEVERAL STREAM VALLEYS TO TELAQUANA LAKE. (P23) AS PART OF THE FIELD WORK IN THE SUMMER OF 1966, AN AIR SURVEY WAS MADE OF THE ENTIRE SHORE LINE OF LAKE CLARK IN THE HOPE OF LOCATING ADDITIONAL SITES WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN CONTEMPORARY WITH OR EARLIER THAN KIJIK. THERE ARE A FEW INDICATIONS OF POST-KIJIK OCCUPANCY OF THE AREA. (AFTER ABOUT 1909) JUST AROUND THE BEND OF THE LAKE SHORE, TO THE SOUTHWEST OF KIJIK, IS A SMALL SITE WHERE PEOPLE WERE LIVING AS LATE AS 1939. (P25) ON THE SHORE OF LAKE CLARK OPPOSITE THE KIJIK RIVER, THE MOUNTAINS ARE HIGH, PARTICULARLY TO THE SOUTHEAST, AND THEY COME DOWN VIRTUALLY TO THE LAKE SHORE LEAVING ONLY A VERY NARROW BEACH. (P20) WHEN ICE BEGAN TO FORM ON LAKE CLARK TOWARD THE END OF OCTOBER OR EARLY IN NOVEMBER, GRAYLING AND TROUT WERE TAKEN WITH HOOKS THROUGH HOLES. (P157) THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT IT WAS PROBABLY EARLY OR MIDDLE JUNE BEFORE LAKE CLARK WAS COMPLETELY FREE OF ICE, ALTHOUGH OPEN AREAS WOULD OCCUR MUCH EARLIER, PARTICULARLY AT PLACES LIKE THE MOUTH OF THE KIJIK RIVER. (P158)

8413 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02755 847972
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST MCKAY, DOING ETHNOGRAPHIC WORK FOR THE U S NATIONAL MUSEUM FROM 1882-1886, TRAVELLED EXTENSIVELY THROUGH THE NUSHAGAK RIVER REGION, ASCENDING THE HOOD RIVER AND PERHAPS VISITING ILIADNA LAKE AND LAKE CLARK. (P26) TRADE GOODS SIMILAR TO NUSHAGAK AREA WERE FOUND AT KIJIK ON LAKE CLARK. (P55)

8414 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02765 974
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST THE NEWHALEN ROAD RUNS NORTH FROM NEWHALEN ON LAKE ILIADNA TO LAKE CLARK BUT STOPS SHORT OF THE LAKE. (P7-2)

8415 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02858 974

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2001

STOR 1605
MOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW PHOTO,NO TRAFF
ABST PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 73 BY EDGAR WAYBURN SHOWS LAKE CLARK IN MIDST OF MOUNTAINS.

8416 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 02868 968
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAKE,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST RICHARD PROENNEKE AND BABE ALSWORTH FLY TO BABE'S HOUSE AT PORT ALSWORTH ON LAKE CLARK MAY 17,1968. ALTHOUGH THEY LAND ON LAND NEAR THE HOUSE, THEY TAKE OFF ON LAKE CLARK 4 DAYS LATER AND FLY TO TWIN LAKES. (P2)

8417 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 03078 973
STOR 1605
MOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION,LAKE
ABST A SITE ON LAKE CLARK, USING WATER FROM TWIN AND LACHBUNA LAKES, HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED AS HAVING POTENTIAL FOR HYDROELECTRIC POWER. (P1) MANY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES ARE LOCATED AROUND THIS LAKE. (P2) FORESTS OF INTERIOR TYPE GROW ALONG THE SHORES OF LAKE CLARK BELOW 1,000 FOOT ELEVATION. (P2)

8418 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 04004 961962
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,RIVER,LAKE
ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 267 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 262 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 103 M. VOLUME IS 27.34 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 67 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 3.60 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 3.8 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429) LAKE CLARK DRAINS INTO LAKE ILIAMNA THROUGH THE NEWHALEN RIVER. (P410)

8419 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 04016 966
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION
ABST LAKE CLARK HAS AN AREA OF 370 KM 2

8420 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 04077 00039 890976
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER-LAND CRAFT,AIR-WATER
CRAFT,HUNTING,FISHING,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,EXPEDITION,PAST USAGE
ABST THE LANDS ALONG THE SHORE OF LAKE CLARK ARE USED EXTENSIVELY FOR SUBSISTENCE HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING, WOOD

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2002

CUTTING AND BERRY PICKING, MOST HUNTING IS DONE BY BOAT OR SNOW MACHINE NEAR THE SHORES. (P6) THERE ARE SEVERAL AIRSTRIPS SCATTERED ABOUT THE LAKE CLARK AREA WHICH WERE BUILT FOR SPECIAL REASONS SUCH AS MINERAL AND OIL EXPLORATION. MOTOR BOATS CAN BE USED ON LAKE CLARK AND OTHER LARGE LAKES. (P9) EVIDENCE OF NATIVE EXISTENCE IN THE LAKE CLARK REGION DATES FROM AROUND THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY WITH THE REMAINS OF KIJK VILLAGE ON LAKE CLARK. (P17) IN 1891 A B. SCHANZ OF FRANK LESLIE'S MAGAZINE AND J. W. CLARK OF ALASKA COMMERCIAL COMPANY WERE THE FIRST TO INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF LAKE CLARK. (P17) THERE WERE U S G S EXPLORATIONS INTO THE LAKE CLARK AREA IN 1902 AND 1909. (P18)

8421 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 05007 891
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN 1891 SCHANZ, ACCOMPANIED BY JOHN W CLARK, A TRADER, AND INNOKENTE SHISKIN, A YOUNG RUSSIAN, SLEDDED TO LAKE CLARK AND NAMED IT AFTER JOHN W CLARK. (P142)

8422 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 05189 974
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, ECONQNY
 ABST PORT ALSWORTH, ON THE EAST SHORE OF LAKE CLARK, HAS 15 PEOPLE (P162) IN THE LAKE CLARK AREA, "FIRE FIGHTING AND TRAPPING (\$40 PER RED FOX, \$175 PER WOLF, \$150 PER WOLVERINE, \$140 PER LYNX AND \$35 PER BEAVER) ARE ALTERNATE SOURCES OF INCOME DURING POOR FISHING YEARS" (P103)

8423 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 06356 902959
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N601319 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION
 ABST THE AUTHORS REPORT THAT IN 1902, WILFRED OSGOOD, AN ORNITHOLOGIST TRAVELLED UP THE NEWHALEN RIVER TO LAKE CLARK. (P3) THE AREA ALONG THE SHORES OF LAKE CLARK MARK AN AREA OF CONTINUOUS FOREST. (P7)

8424 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 06360 970
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE U S WEATHER BUREAU HAS A STATION AT PORT ALSWORTH ON THE LAKE. (P1, 6)

8425 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
 REFN 06360 970
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
 LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
 KEYW GENERAL, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE U S WEATHER BUREAU HAS A STATION AT PORT ALSWORTH ON THE LAKE. (P1, 6)

8426 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2003

REFN 06802 891963
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, DIMENSION, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED, TRANSPORT, PRESENT USAGE
ABST THE STREAMS ENTERING LAKE CLARK ARE SHORT AND MOST OF THEM HAVE HIGH GRADIENTS. SOME OF THE STREAMS HAVE GLACIAL LAKES ALONG THEIR COURSES. ACCORDING TO ALFRED B. SCHANZ, IN THE "REPORT ON POPULATION AND RESOURCE OF ALASKA", PUBLISHED IN 1893 BY THE U S CENSUS OFFICE, HE AND HIS COMPANIONS DISCOVERED LAKE CLARK IN FEBRUARY, 1891. HE DESCRIBES IT AS, "A TYPICAL ALASKAN MOUNTAIN LAKE, ---VERY LONG, VERY NARROW, VERY IRREGULAR, AND VERY DEEP, AND IT IS SURROUNDED ON ALL SIDES BY HIGH MOUNTAINS. IT IS NEARLY 70 MILES LONG, IS AT ITS WIDEST POINT 10 MILES WIDE, AND IS CROOKED AND FULL OF BAYS AND BIGHTS". (P4) A FEW LODGES AND CABINS WERE BUILT ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CLARK. (P15) THE NATIVES FISH FOR WHITE FISH IN THIS LAKE. (P16) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1963.

8427 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 06802 963
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST LAKE CLARK HAS AN AREA OF 143 SQUARE MILES. (P2) IT DRAINS INTO LAKE ILIADNA BY WAY OF NEWHALEN RIVER WITH A DROP OF 165 FEET IN 23 MILES. (P2) AT ITS WIDEST POINT IT IS 10 MILES WIDE. (P4) THE SURVEY WAS MADE IN 1963.

8428 WATN LAKE CLARK LAKE CLARK
REFN 07187 00310 945950
STOR 1605
MOUT N601328 W1541928 S020N 0290W 33
LUPR 42 NEWHALEN RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST ACCORDING TO A CORPS OF ENGINEERS REPORT ENTITLED. "PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR NAVIGATION ON THE KVICHAK RIVER, 1 JULY 1950 THIS LAKE IS 52 MILES LONG 1-4 MILES WIDE AND OVER 600 FT DEEP. THE INFORMED IS LOCATED IN BOX G-2-E FILE 1520-03. PROJECT O AND N BASIC FILES KVICHAK RIVER (UPPER) 1945-1949.

8429 WATN LAKE COVILLE COVILLE LAKE
REFN 03979 961964
STOR 1605
MOUT N584500 W1553630 S140S 0360W
LUPR 42 COVILLE RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST COVILLE LAKE HAS A TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF 33.4 SQUARE KM. (P3) SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED USING TWO BOATS. (P4)

8430 WATN LAKE COVILLE LAKE COVILLE
REFN 03219 958964
STOR 1605
MOUT N584500 W1533630 S140S 0360W
LUPR 42 NAKNEK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
ABST OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE ON LAMPREYS IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM FROM 1958 TO 1964. MOST PRECISE DATA WERE FROM SUMMERS OF 1961 AND 1962. 10 FT DIAMETER TOM NETS WERE DRAGGED BEHIND TWO OUTBOARD-POWERED BOATS ON LAKES STUDIED. PERIOD OF TIME SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED WAS MAY TO SEPTEMBER. OBSERVATIONS ON LAMPREYS IN THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM OF SOUTHWEST ALASKA BY WILLIAM R. HEARD.

8431 WATN LAKE COVILLE LAKE COVILLE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2004

REFN 03824 961
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N584500 W1553630 S140S 0360W
 LUPR 42 COVILLE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST R J ELLIS, FISHERY RESEARCH BIOLOGIST, MENTIONS TOW NET CATCHES OF RED SALMON CAUGHT IN THE LOWER HALF OF LAKE COVILLE. TWO TOW BOATS AND NETS WERE USED IN THE 1961 STUDY OF "ABUNDANCE AND DISTRIBUTION OF JUVENILE RED SALMON AND ASSOCIATED SPECIES IN LAKES OF THE NAKNEK RIVER SYSTEM AND KARLUK LAKE". SEINES AND FYKE NETS WERE ALSO USED. ELLIS NOTES THAT THE NETS WERE "PULLED THROUGH THE WATER OVER A 1,500 FOOT COURSE IN ABOUT 6 MINUTES TO PRODUCE A STANDARD TON". (P2) THE STUDY WAS DONE DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS OF JULY AND AUGUST. (P19)

8432 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160714300260000019000337300380
 MQUT N615424 W1505418 S210N 0090W 15
 LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923 A TRAIL N FROM YENTNA RIVER TO DUTCH HILLS FOLLOWS LAKE CREEK ON ITS E SIDE FROM ITS MOUTH ON THE YENTNA FOR ABOUT 15 MIS, THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO PETERS CREEK.

8433 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK
 REFN 00644 906
 STOR 160714300260000019000337300380
 MQUT N615424 W1505418 S210N 0090W 15
 LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER-LAND CRAFT, MAP, EXPEDITION, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN 1906 FREDERICK COOK MADE HIS SECOND ATTEMPT TO CLIMB MT MCKINLEY. AFTER FAILING TO FIND A PASS FOR HORSES ON WEST FORK OF YENTNA, COOK MADE A NORTHWARD RECONNAISSANCE TOWARDS MT MCKINLEY FROM HIS CAMP, PARKER HOUSE, ON WEST FORK. AFTER LEAVING SUNFLOWER, A MINING CAMP, HE DECIDED TO "FORD LAKE CREEK, AND CONTINUE OVER SIMILAR COUNTRY TO THE KAHILITNA" WITH HIS MEN AND PACKTRAIN. (P158) THEY GOT AN INDIAN GUIDE IN SUNFLOWER NAMED SUSITNA PETE, WHO LED THEM TO LAKE CREEK. (P162) PARKER AND BROHNE SAW A RAFT MADE OF TWO LOGS "TIED TOGETHER BY SUSPENDERS". AFTER THEY PUSHED OFF THE SUSPENDERS BROKE, AND THEY HAD TO STRADDLE THE LOGS. (P162) EVERYONE THEN TOOK HIS FAVORITE HORSE AND "PREPARED TO FORD OR SWIM AS WAS OUR HABIT IN THE YENTNA." (P162) IT LOOKED SHALLOW BUT WAS "JUST SHORT OF SWIMMING WATER." (P163) LAKE CREEK FLOWS INTO YENTNA RIVER. ON THEIR RETURN FROM TOKOSITNA RIVER A FEW WEEKS LATER, COOK'S INDIAN GUIDE PETE "DECIDED TO TRY A HORSE AND FORD AS HE DID," AND PETE WAS THROWN IN MIDDLE OF THE CREEK. (P175) THE PACK TRAIN THEN CONTINUED ON TO SUNFLOWER. A MAP DRAWN BY COOK'S TOPOGRAPHER IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8434 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK
 REFN 01429 924925
 STOR 160339904913000947005003005290044500180
 MQUT N672800 W1513500 F310N 0180W 28
 LUPR 33 WILD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAKE
 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 WHO HAD A CLAIM AND A 90 FT SHAFT ON LAKE CREEK WHICH EMPTIED INTO WILD LAKE. (P62)

8435 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK
 REFN 01844 950
 STOR 1611540
 MQUT N582249 W1343826 C400S 0650E 23
 LUPR 60

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

2005

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ACCORDING TO D J CEDERSTROM, AUKE LAKE IS FED FROM LAKE CREEK ON THE NORTH. WELL-SORTED STREAM DEPOSITS ARE PRESENT IN THE FLATS NORTH OF AUKE LAKE ALONG LAKE CREEK. AUKE LAKE IS NOW PARTIALLY FILLED BY DELTAIC ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS LAID DOWN AT THE MOUTH OF LAKE CREEK. (P12) I HAVE USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

8436 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK

REFN 02206 906

STOR 160714300260000019000337300380

MOUT N615424 W1505418 S210N 0090W 15

LUPR 52 YENTNA RIVER

KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER, NO TRAFF, DIMENSION

ABST LAKE CREEK IS A CLEAR STREAM THAT SLUGGISHLY FLOWS SOUTHEASTERLY TOWARDS WILLOW MOUNTAIN AND ACROSS THE SURFACE OF THE UPLAND PLATEAU. EAST OF YENLO HILLS THE STREAM HAS ENTRENCHED ITSELF AND LIES IN A GORGE WHICH AT THE MOUTH OF YENLO CREEK IS 250 TO 300 FT DEEP. THE CREEK RUNS SWIFT AND IN A SERIES OF RAPIDS OVER LARGE BOULDERS AS IT MOVES THROUGH THE GORGE. (P13) APPROXIMATELY 50 MEN WERE REPORTEDLY PROSPECTING THE HEADWATERS OF LAKE CREEK IN 1906. (P20) THE ROUTE COMMONLY FOLLOWED TO THE PLACER CAMPS IN THE CACHE CREEK AREA LEFT THE YENTNA AT MCDUGALL, FOLLOWED A WAGON ROAD ALONG THE EAST BANK OF LAKE CREEK UPSTREAM FOR ABOUT 15 MI. THE ROAD THEN SWINGS ACROSS TO THE KAHILTNA RIVER. (P20-21) LENGTH OF THE STREAM IS 40 MILES. (P67)

8437 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK

REFN 02243 913

STOR 160714300260000019000337300380

MOUT N615424 W1505418 S210N 0090W 15

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST THE SURVEY PARTY ASCENDED LAKE CREEK ON ROUTE TO THE PLACER CAMPS ON VALDEZ CREEK IN JUNE 1913. (P11)

8438 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK

REFN 02604 899

STOR 1603399049130009470

MOUT N673002 W1492630 F310N 0090W 24

LUPR 33 BETTLES 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) 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)

8439 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK

REFN 03087 904937

STOR 160339904913000947005003005290044500180

MOUT N673000 W1513000 F310N 0180W 33

LUPR 33 WILD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, MINING

ABST DEPT MINES 1937. LAKE CREEK IS ABOUT 2 1/2 MI LONG. ABOUT 4600 FT FROM ITS MOUTH AT WILD LAKE, THE CREEK FORKS. (P124) AT THE HEAD OF THE DELTA THE SURFACE CHANNEL SPLITS. THE N CHANNEL IS ARTIFICIAL AND HAS BEEN MADE BY GROUND SLUICING. THE N CHANNEL IS ABOUT 1700 FT LONG. THE ORIGINAL CHANNEL IS ABOUT 1 MILE. WATER FOR MINING PURPOSES DEPENDS ON MELTING SNOWS IN SPRING AND ON RAINFALL. A MINIMUM OF ABOUT 10 AND AN AVERAGE OF ABOUT 40 MINERS INCHES IS AVAILABLE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1904 AND 1 ST MINED IN 1905. AT THE PRESENT TIME GROUND SLUICE AND SHOVEL IN MINING IS BEING DONE. (P122-5)

8440 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK

REFN 03087 915937

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2006

STOR 160339904913000947005845005760010500060003400080
 MOUT N673002 W1492630 F310N 0090W 24
 LUPR 33 BETLES RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST DEPT MINES, 1937. LAKE CREEK HEADS IN A SMALL MOUNTAIN E. OF THE PASS BETWEEN WAKEUP CREEK AND BIG LAKE. IT THEN FLOWS SE AND NE TO A SMALL LAKE IN THE SUMMIT OF THE PASS. FROM THE LAKE IT FLOWS NE IN A STEEP GULCH TO BIG LAKE WHERE IT MAKES A SMALL DELTA AT THE LAKE SHORE. THE GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1915 AND WORK BEGAN IN 1916. PRESENT MINING IS BY GROUND SLUICING AND SHOVELLING IN. (P38)

8441 WATN LAKE CREEK LAKE CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760010500060003400080
 MOUT N673002 W1492630 F310N 0090W 24
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST LAKE CREEK, WHICH EMPTIES INTO THE SOUTH FORK OF THE KOYUKUK WAS FOUND TO BE A GOOD PROSPECTING SITE IN 1899. (P842)

8442 WATN LAKE CREEK UNNAMED
 REFN 06581 970971
 STOR 160339904913000947005845005760010500060003400080
 MOUT N673002 W1492630 F310N 0090W 24
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THIS CREEK WAS THE SOURCE OF WATER (AND OF ICE FOR WATER) FOR SAM AND BILLIE WRIGHT DURING THEIR STAY AT "KOVIASHUVIK". THE CREEK WAS REPEATEDLY CROSSED AND RECROSSED ON FOOT AND WHEN PULLING A SLED. (P18-272.) THE PERIOD WAS ABOUT 1970-1971.

8443 WATN LAKE EMMA EMMA LAKE
 REFN 04390 903
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N600739 W1503320 S010N 0070W 31
 LUPR 52 KASLOF RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING, RECREATION
 ABST ON A SHEEP HUNT ON THE KENAI PENINSULA IN 1903, ENGLISH SPORTSMAN AND WRITER C. R. E. RADCLIFFE AND PARTY MADE AN OVERNIGHT CAMP BY THIS LAKE. THEY WERE ON FOOT. (P78)

8444 WATN LAKE EVA LAKE EVA
 REFN 05801 971
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N572500 W1350500 C510S 0640E 35
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST T J WALKER OPERATED A SMALL BOAT AND MOTOR ON LAKE EVA AND MET A MAN THAT HAD LANDED THERE IN A FLOAT PLANE. (P-IX) A PHOTO ON PAGE 3 SHOWS WALKER WALKING ON THE FROZEN LAKE EVA. WALKER TOOK HIS BOAT OUT ON THE LAKE TO PICK UP GROCERIES FROM A FLOAT PLANE THAT HAD JUST LANDED ON THE LAKE. (P16) NUMEROUS REFERENCES ARE MADE OF FLOAT PLANES AND MOTOR BOATS OPERATING ON THE LAKE. A PHOTO ON PAGE 195 SHOWS A MOTOR BOAT BEACHED ON LAKE EVA.

8445 WATN LAKE FLORENCE LAKE FLORENCE
 REFN 00595 947
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N574820 W1343800 C470S 0670E 07

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2007

LUPR 60 NOT NAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST J. B. CALDWELL DESCRIBES GOOD FISHING SPOTS NEAR JUNEAU. LAKE FLORENCE IS ABOUT 80 MI BY AIR FROM JUNEAU AND IS ALSO ACCESSIBLE BY BOAT AND THEN TRAIL. IT'S WONDERFUL FISHING. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. (P50)

8446 WATN LAKE FLORENCE LAKE FLORENCE
 REFN 00640 944
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N574810 W1343800 C470S 0670E 07
 LUPR 60
 KEYW WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, FISHING
 ABST "LAKE FLORENCE, ON THE WEST SIDE OF ADMIRALTY ISLAND IS A FISHING GROUNDS ACCESSIBLE ONLY BY AIR." (P148)

8447 WATN LAKE GALEA LAKE GALEA
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N554900 W1325300 C700S 0820E 06
 LUPR 60 HATCHERY CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION
 ABST LAKE GALEA IS ABOUT 70 AIR MILES NW OF KETCHIKAN AND HAS A CABIN. MARGARET PIGGOTT SAYS IT CAN BE USED BY CANOES. (P259)

8448 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 01645 953
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22
 LUPR 52 KNICK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, FLOOD, PHOTO
 ABST CONRAD PUHS INCLUDED A 5 PHOTO SEQUENCE OF THE BREAKUP ON LAKE GEORGE IN HIS PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953. A LONG DISTANCE VIEW FROM THE AIR READS, "THE BREAK-UP OF LAKE GEORGE, ALASKA'S MOST AMAZING SPECTACLE. KNICK GLACIER AS IT SETTLES WITH THE IRRESISTABLE FORCE OF MILLIONS OF TONS OF ICE AGAINST THE GRANITE WALLS OF MOUNTAINS. THROUGHOUT THE YEAR THIS NATURAL DAM IMPOUNDS THE WATERS OF LAKE GEORGE, RAISING ITS LEVEL 200 FEET. (P37)

8449 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 01906 0000 957960
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N634700 W1443100 C230N 0050E 07
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, LAKE, ICE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THEIR 1968 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 1249), HOLMES AND FOSTER DESCRIBE THE JOHNSON RIVER AREA. FIELDWORK WAS DONE SUMMERS OF 1957 AND 1960. LAKE GEORGE IS NOTED AS ONE OF THE LARGER LAKES IN THE AREA. "PRECISE DEPTH DATA ARE LACKING, BUT LAKE GEORGE IS PROBABLY NO DEEPER THAN ABOUT 55 FT... THE LARGER LAKES, THE LEMMING LAKE, 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 FT 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)

8450 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 01982 965

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2008

STOR 1608

MOUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22

LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, GLACIER

ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT "LAKE GEORGE IS AN ICE-MARGIN LAKE DAMMED BY THE KNIK GLACIER; IT EMPTIES IN AN ANNUAL FLOOD." (P40)

8451 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE

REFN 03496 934

STOR 1608

MOUT N611412 W1483827 S130N 0040E 12

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, GLACIER, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, ICE, FLOOD

ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", DONALD MACDONALD, 1934, HAD MADE A RECONNAISSANCE OF A PROPOSED REED TO PALMER ROAD. "LAKE GEORGE... IS LOCATED AT A POINT ABOUT 25 MI ABOVE THE (RAILROAD) CROSSING OF THE KNIK. THE LAKE ITSELF IS CONTAINED WITHIN A GLACIER THAT HAS ITS FOOT ABOUT 16 MIS ABOVE THE CROSSING. ESTIMATES... STATE THAT AT MAXIMUM THE LAKE IS 20 MIS LONG, 4 MIS WIDE AND 400 FT DEEP. THE 9 MIS SEPARATING THE LAKE FROM THE RIVER INCLUDE A CANYON, ONE SIDE OF WHICH IS THE GLACIER AND THE OTHER SIDE A PERPENDICULAR ROCK WALL OF THE MOUNTAIN. IN THE FALL AND WINTER THE ICE THAT BREAKS OFF THE GLACIER INTO THE LAKE AND GORGE ACCUMULATES IN THE GORGE AND, AS THE WEATHER GROWS COLDER, IS SEALED UP IN A SOLID MASS OF ICE COMPLETELY FILLING THE GORGE. THIS OR THE GLACIER ITSELF MOVES ACROSS THE GAP. BOTH THESE THEORIES ARE ADVANCED BUT THE FORMER SEEMS THE MORE PROBABLE. IN THE SPRING AND SUMMER, WATER FROM RAIN AND MELTING ICE AND SNOW FILLS THE LAKE UNTIL FINALLY IT STARTS TO FLOW OVER THE ICE WALL. ONCE IT STARTS THE WATER CUTS THROUGH THE ICE WITH A CONSTANTLY INCREASING SPEED CARRYING WITH IT TREMENDOUS CHUNKS OF ICE WEIGHING 100'S OF TONS, CLEANING OUT THE CANYON FROM END TO END AND COMPLETELY DRAINING THE LAKE. THE PROCESS REQUIRES FROM ITS INCEPTION TO ITS CREST ABOUT 5 DAYS, MAINTAINING ITS CREST FROM 4 TO 6 DAYS AND ANOTHER 6 DAYS ELAPSE BEFORE THE LAKE IS DRAINED." (P68-69)

8452 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE

REFN 04228 890965

STOR 1608

MOUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22

LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, BREAKUP, ICE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE

ABST GEORGE PALMER ESTABLISHED A TRADING POST AT EKLUTNA PRIOR TO 1890 WHICH IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN UNDERMINED AND WASHED INTO THE INLET DURING A HIGH TIDE AND LAKE GEORGE BREAKUP. (P8) LAKE GEORGE IS AN ICE DAMMED LAKE AND IS "SELF-DUMPING ON AN ANNUAL CYCLE". (P19) THE LAKE IS FORMED BY THE MELTING OF THE MOUNTAIN SNOWS AND GLACIERS IN THE AREA WHERE IT REACHES A DEPTH, VARYING FROM YEAR TO YEAR, UP TO 175 FT. IN BEGINNING THE CYCLE, THERE ARE 3 SEPARATE LAKES; THE LOWER, THE UPPER, AND THE INNER. AS THE WATER FLOWS INTO THE AREA EACH LAKE FILLS. AS THE DEPTH NEARS 75 FEET, THEY OVERFLOW INTO EACH OTHER FORMING ONE LAKE UP TO 13 MILES LONG AND 2 TO 4 MILES WIDE. (P19) THE KNIK GLACIER FORMS A DAM FOR LAKE GEORGE WHICH IS WEAKENED AS THE HEAT OF THE SUMMER SWELLS THE LAKE. FINALLY THE WATER ERRODES A TUNNEL THROUGH THE ICE BANK UNTIL A LARGE TUNNEL IS FORMED. THE DAM COLLAPSES AND A HUGE GORGE IS FORMED AND GREAT VOLUMES OF WATER ESCAPE THE LAKE UNTIL THE LOWER LAKE IS COMPLETELY DRAINED. AT THIS TIME, THE INNER LAKE IS AT ITS NATURAL LEVEL WITH HUGE ICEBERGS FLOATING ABOUT. THE DEPTH OF INNER LAKE HAS NEVER BEEN MEASURED "BECAUSE OF THE TREMENDOUS RISK OF LIFE AND EQUIPMENT". (P19) UPPER LAKE HAS RECEDED TO A LEVEL WHICH SLOWS THE FLOW AND CONTINUES TO EMPTY TILL FREEZEUP. THE GORGE FORMED BY THE FLOW OF WATER GAINS A WIDTH UP TO 600 FEET AND A DEPTH UP TO 600 FEET. (P19) SIX PHOTOS ON PAGES 19 AND 20 ILLUSTRATE LAKE GEORGE BREAKUP.

8453 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE

REFN 05029 969

STOR 1608

MOUT N611700 W1483200 S140N 0050E 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2009

LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST MRS. THOMAS NOTED THAT THE KNIK RIVER GLACIER, A 7 MI WIDE RIVER OF ICE, ADVANCES UNTIL IT PLUGS THE OUTLET OF LAKE GEORGE EACH YEAR. THE WATER FORMS A TUNNEL UNDER THE ICE UNTIL THE GLACIER BREAKS UP AT THE END AND GREAT CUBES OF ICE FALL INTO THE RIVER. (P99) LAKE GEORGE IS ABOUT 16 MI LONG. (P99)

8454 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 05803 954
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22
 LUPR 22 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW GLACIER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, ICE, PHOTO, DISCHARGE, LAND GEOLOGY, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST LAKE GEORGE WAS HIDDEN 40 MI IN THE MOUNTAINS. IT WAS 14 MI LONG AND COMPLETELY VANISHED ONCE A YERA. (P197) THE AUTHORS FLEW OVER THE LAKE IN A SEABEE. THE KNIK GLACIER FORMED A DAM ACROSS THE LOWER END. IT WAS JULY. MELT ICE FORMED THE WATER BODY WHICH ERODED THE ICE DAM UNTIL IT COLLAPSED, EMPTIED, AND ICE FALLS EUSED. (P199) THEY LANDED IN THE WATER, PRESUMABLY ON THE LAKE. A RAFT TRAVELLED ON LAKE GEORGE TO GET CLOSER TO THE ICE FALLS. THE AUTHORS TRAVELLED ON FOOT ALONG ROCK CLIFFS. THE LAKE WAS FULL OF ICEBERGS. ICE WAS MELTED FOR DRINKING. (P199-205) A PHOTO ON PAGE 203 SHOWS THE RAFT AND 1 PASSENGER ON THE LAKE. AT THE START THE LAKE FILL OVER A FOOT AN HOUR. (P208) AFTER DRAINING, THE LAKE BED HAD SHRUNK TO A SHALLOW LAGOON. THIS WAS 8 DAYS OF DRAINING. AT THE LOWER END OF THE LAKE WAS ONLY ROCK AND SILT FLATS. IN THE CENTER WAS A SMALL LAKE WAS FORMED BY A CRESENT SHAPED MORAINNE AROUND A FEEDER GLACIER. THIS LAKE WAS CHOKED WITH ICEBERGS. (P209) THE SEABEE LANDED ON THE LAGOON AND TRIED TO TAKE OFF, BUT CRASHED, LOSING A FLOAT, A WINDSHIELD AND SOME RIVETS. ALL WERE SAFE AND MANAGED TO PULL THE PLANE ON SHORE. AN 800 FT RUNWAY WAS CLEARED ON THE DRY LAKE BED AND THE PILOT ALONE TOOK OFF ON WHEELS, INTENDING TO SEND ANOTHER PLANE BACK. (P210-213) ORTH LISTS UPPER, INNER AND LOWER LAKE GEORGE WHICH EXIST AFTER THE LAKE HAS DUMPED. THE NORTHERN END OF UPPER LAKE GEORGE IS THE APPROXIMATE GEOGRAPHIC CENTER OF THE FULL, WHOLE LAKE GEORGE. THIS IS THE LOCATION USED FOR LAT, LONG, ETC. DATE IS PUBLICATION.

8455 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 05806 965
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, GLACIER, ICE, FLOOD, WATER LEVEL
 ABST LAKE GEORGE, APPROXIMATELY 13 MILES LONG AND 4 MILES WIDE AT ITS WIDEST POINT, CONTAINS ABOUT 2,000,000 ACRE-FEET WHEN FULL. THE RUN-OFF FROM APPROXIMATELY 870 SQUARE MILES OF MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN AND GLACIER FIELDS ACCUMULATES IN LAKE GEORGE FROM LATE FALL UNTIL MIDSUMMER. THIS WATER IS TRAPPED AND CUT OFF FROM KNIK RIVER BY KNIK GLACIER, A 7-MILE WALL OF ICE 250 FEET HIGH, ABUTTING ON THE SIDE OF A MOUNTAIN MASS WHICH INCLOSES THE REST OF THE LAKE. WHEN THE LAKE BUILDS UP SUFFICIENT HEAD, THE WATER IS GENERALLY CHANNLED THROUGH AND UNDER ICE BRIDGES, FORMED BETWEEN THE GLACIER AND MOUNTAIN, COLLAPSING THE BRIDGES AND CUTTING A GORGE ALONG THE FACE OF THE GLACIER. WATERS FROM LAKE GEORGE RUSH THROUGH THIS GORGE AND SPREAD OVER THE BRAIDED KNIK RIVER FORMING ONE CHANNEL. THE PERIOD OF HIGH WATER LAST APPROXIMATELY ONE WEEK. (P3)

8456 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 06553 957960
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST KNIK GLACIER FORMS A NATURAL ICE DAM. BEHIND THE DAM LAKE GEORGE ACCUMULATES THE RUNOFF FROM AN AREA OF ABOUT 870 SQ MILES, NEARLY HALF OF WHICH IS GLACIERS AND PERENNIAL ICE FIELDS. IN JULY OR AUGUST OF EACH YEAR THE LAKE OVERTOPS THE ICE BARRIER AT THE VALLEY WALL, CUTS A CHANNEL THAT WIDENS AS IT UNDERCUTS THE GLACIER FRONT, AND EMPTIES INTO KNIK RIVER BELOW THE GLACIER. THE RESULTING TORRENT, LASTING A WEEK OR LESS HAS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2010

PROGRESSIVELY INCREASED DURING 12 YRS OF INTERMITTENT GAGE RECORDS AT THE GLENN HIGHWAY BRIDGE FROM A PEAK FLOW OF ABOUT 200,000 CFS TO 333,000 CFS IN 1957 AND 359,000 CFS IN 1958. THIS PROGRESSION WAS TEMPORARILY INTERRUPTED IN 1959 WHEN PEAK FLOW WAS ONLY 223,000 CFS. AFTER THE LAKE EMPTIES THE GLACIER FRONT RESUMES ITS SLOW ADVANCE AND AGAIN BLOCKS THE CHANNEL. AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF IS ABOUT 3,500,000 ACRE-FEET. (P33) US CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

8457 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 06553 962
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611717 W1483246 S140N 0050E 22
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, ICE, FLOOD, RIVER
 ABST KNIK GLACIER ENTERS A WIDE VALLEY FROM THE SIDE, SPREADS BOTH UP AND DOWN VALLEY INTO A T-SHAPE, AND FORMS A NATURAL ICE DAM. BEHIND THIS DAM, LAKE GEORGE ACCUMULATES THE RUNOFF FROM AN AREA OF ABOUT 870 SQUARE MILES, NEARLY HALF OF WHICH IS GLACIERS AND PERENNIAL ICE FIELDS. IN JULY OR AUGUST OF EACH YEAR THE LAKE OVERTOPS THE ICE BARRIER AT THE VALLEY WALL, CUTS A CHANNEL THAT WIDENS AS IT UNDERCUTS THE GLACIER FRONT, AND EMPTIES INTO THE KNIK RIVER BELOW THE GLACIER. (P33)

8458 WATN LAKE GEORGE LAKE GEORGE
 REFN 07187 00144 967971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611717 W1483246 S140S 0050E 22
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, OBSTRUCTION, WATER CHANNEL
 ABST THIS LAKE IS FORMED BY A GLACIER DAMMING THE KNIK RIVER VALLEY AT AN ANGLE SUCH THAT THE ICE IS FORCED AGAINST THE OPPOSITE ROCK WALL OF THE VALLEY HENCE FORM A NATURAL ICE DAM. DURING THE WARMER SUMMER MONTHS, THE GLACIER IS ERODED AWAY ALONG THIS CONTACT LINE BY NORMAL DISCHARGE. WITH THE CUTTING OF THIS ICE BARRIER, THE DRAINING OF LAKE GEORGE AND SUBSEQUENT FLOODING OCCURS IN THE DOWNSTREAM AREAS OF THE KNIK RIVER.

8459 WATN LAKE GRACE GRACE LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N553700 W1310500 C720S 0940E 07
 LUPR 60 GRACE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL, 2.3 MI LONG, TO GRACE LAKE STARTING FROM WEST SHORE OF BEHM CANAL. (P256)

8460 WATN LAKE GUERIN LAKE GUERIN
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N573900 W1342000 C490S 0690E 03
 LUPR 60 HASSELBORG CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, MAP, DIMENSION
 ABST ON ADMIRALTY ISLAND LAKE GUERIN IS 2.5 MI LONG. DISTIN LAKE HAS AN OUTFLOW THAT FLOWS INTO GUERIN LAKE. THERE IS AN OPEN SHELTER NEAR THE INFLOW. THE LAKE IS AMONG DEEPLY FORESTED KNOLLS AND MOUNTAINS AND HAS PINE-STUDDED ISLANDS. (P242) MARGARET PIGGOTS IMPLIES THAT IT IS USED BY RECREATIONAL CANGERS AND KAYAKERS. (P242) SEE MAP

8461 WATN LAKE HOOD LAKE HOOD
 REFN 05029 969
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611000 W1495800 S130N 0040W 27
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2011

KEYW NO TRAFF, AIR WATER CRAFT
ABST THE AUTHOR NOTED THAT HUNDREDS OF FLOAT PLANES ARE PARKED ON THE SHORES OF LAKE HOOD IN ANCHORAGE. (P54)

8462 WATN LAKE ILIAMNA LAKE ILIAMNA
REFN 04264 00906 906
STOR 1605
MOUT N593000 W1545230 S080S 0330W 10
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DIMENSION, LAKE, COMMUNITY
ABST THE AUTHOR STATES THAT, "ACCORDING TO TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, THIS LAKE, WHICH IS SAID TO BE THE LARGEST IN ALASKA, IS ABOUT 90 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 30 MILES WIDE. ABOUT MID-WAY ON THE NORTHERN SIDE IS A TRIBUTARY, NOGHELEM RIVER, 20 MILES IN LENGTH, CONNECTING LAKE ILIAMNA WITH LAKE CLARK..." THE NORTHEASTERN END OF LAKE ILIAMNA EXTENDS TO WITHIN 17 MILES ILIAMNA BAY ON COOK INLET, BETWEEN WHICH BODIES OF WATER THERE IS AN OVERLAND TRAIL, AND THIS ROUTE IS FREQUENTLY FOLLOWED BY INDIANS, TRADERS, AND PROSPECTORS IN GOING FROM COOK INLET TO BRISTOL BAY. THERE ARE 5 INDIAN VILLAGES ON, OR IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF LAKE ILIAMNA, PRACTICALLY ALL OF WHICH ARE DEPENDENT UPON THE RUN OF SALMON FOR THE WINTER'S SUPPLY OF FOOD FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR DOGS. MR EMIL ANDERSON, A PROSPECTOR FROM THE NUSHAGAK, MADE THE ABOVE PASSAGE IN JULY, 1906. MR J P HALLER, PRESIDENT OF THE NORTH ALASKA SALMON COMPANY, 2 YEARS BEFORE MADE THE TRIP FROM BRISTOL BAY TO COOK INLET, VIA LAKE ILIAMNA, DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST. ACCORDING TO HIS STATEMENT, HE JOURNEYED UP THE RIGHT-HAND SHORE OF THE LAKE AND ABOUT 12 OR 15 MILES FROM THE OUTLET HE FOUND A SMALL STREAM LEADING UP INTO A FAIR-SIZED LAKE. (P37)

8463 WATN LAKE ILIAMNA LAKE ILIAMNA
REFN 06176 975
STOR 1605
MOUT N593000 W1545230 S080S 0330W 10
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST COMPLETE BREAKUP OF THE LAKE ICE DID NOT OCCUR UNTIL JUNE 2, 1975. (P2)

8464 WATN LAKE KAIYAK KAIYAK LAKE
REFN 04666 974
STOR 1602
MOUT N681000 W1612500 K320N 0120W 28
LUPR 21 KUGURUROK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF
ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON THE SE SIDE OF KAIYAK LAKE, IN THE HISHEGUK MOUNTAINS AREA. (P13)

8465 WATN LAKE KALDOLYEIT LAKE KALDOLYEIT
REFN 02832 00002 975
STOR 1603
MOUT N662000 W1520000 F170N 0210W 02
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. LAKE KALDOLYEIT IS ABOUT 2 MI LONG AND IS LOCATED IN THE KANUTI FLATS AREA. (P4-65)

8466 WATN LAKE KILLARNEY KILLARNEY LAKE
REFN 02701 911929
STOR 1603
MOUT N645207 W1475357 F010N 0020W 35
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2012

ABST PHOTO OF "KILLARNEY LAKE NEAR FAIRBANKS" SHOWING PART OF LAKE "LACE-FRINGED IN BIRCH" WITH OTHER SCRUB GROWTH. (P142) INCLUDED IN MARY LEE DAVES' BOOK ON "UNCLE SAM'S ATTIC: ALASKA."

8467 WATN LAKE KIPMIK KIPMIK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N675500 W1561000 K300N 0120E 33
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, FISHING, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION
 ABST CAMP V WAS LOCATED ON THE NW SHORE OF KIPMIK LAKE AND WAS THE DEEPEST LAKE MEASURED BY O'BRIEN AND HUGGINS DURING A LINGNOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE NOATAK DRAINAGE DURING SUMMER, 1973. MAXIMUM OBSERVED DEPTH WAS 30 METERS AND MUCH OF THE LAKE WAS OVER 10 METERS DEEP. (P171) FISH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN. CAMP V WAS OCCUPIED FROM JULY 17-23, 1973. TORRENTIAL RAINS RAISED THE LAKE LEVEL AS MUCH AS 2 FEET DURING THIS TIME. (P35) ENTOMOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS WERE CARRIED OUT AROUND KIPMIK LAKE. LATE PREHISTORIC ESKIMO SITES WERE EXCAVATED. (P491 AND 492)

8468 WATN LAKE KIPMIK LAKE KIPMIK
 REFN 02728 001962
 STOR 1602
 MQUT N675500 W1561000 K300N 0120E 33
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST HALL REFERS TO IRVING, 1962, WHEN HE NOTES NUMEROUS HOUSE PITS DATING AFTER 1500 ON THE N SHORE OF LAKE KIPMIK. (LOCATION NUMBER 126) ON THE SOUTH SHORE OF THE LAKE NEAR THE MIDDLE CREEK OF THREE ENTERING FROM THE SOUTH, IRVING RECOVERED ASSORTED ARTIFACTS DATING CIRCA 2000 BC (LOCATION NUMBER 127) DURING ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF THE AREA.

8469 WATN LAKE KULIK LAKE KULIK
 REFN 03056 00001 954
 STOR 1605
 MQUT N594700 W1585000 S040S 0560W 25
 LUPR 42 WIND RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST LAKE KULIK, ELEVATION 140, HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 18 SQUARE MILES, AND RECEIVES DRAINAGE FROM ABOUT 219 SQUARE MILES, INCLUDING PORTIONS OF KILBUCK MOUNTAINS AND SOME SMALL GLACIERS. ANNUAL RUNOFF FROM THE LAKE'S DRAINAGE BASIN IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 430,000 ACRE-FEET. (P82) DATA WAS TAKEN FROM A 1954 ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS DOCUMENT.

8470 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE
 REFN 00637 963
 STOR 1608
 MQUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04
 LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, AIR-WATER CRAFT
 ABST "DRIVING RIGHT DOWN TO THE WATER'S EDGE TO LODGE LOUISE, WE FOUND THE CRUDE ACCOMODATIONS THAT WE FOUND MANY TIMES BEFORE." (P104) "IT IS SURROUNDED BY SOME OF THE LARGEST TIMBER AND PINE OF ANY WE'D SEEN IN ALASKA." (P104) "DRIVING ON DOWN TO LAKE LOUISE LODGE, WE ENCOUNTERED MANY HUNTERS. THEY WERE COMING IN BY WAY OF BOATS, PLANES AND SLEDS, LOADED WITH MOOSE AND CARIBOU." (P132)

8471 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1607
 MQUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2013

LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST LAKE LOUISE WAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN H. MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "IT'S LOCATED ADJACENT TO LAKE LOUISE, AND AN UNSURFACED RAMP HAS BEEN CONSTRUCTED THERE FOR BOAT LAUNCHING... TREE GROWTH IS SPARSE AND STUNTED BECAUSE OF RELATIVELY HIGH ELEVATION." (P52) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. SITE IS JUST OFF THE GLENN HIGHWAY.

8472 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE

REFN 02598 898

STOR 1608

MOUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04

LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, RIVER, LAKE, DIMENSION

ABST AUG 12, 1898, THE AUTHOR AND PARTY CAMPED ON THE SHORES OF LAKE LOUISE. THEY HAD SEEN THE LAKE 2 DAYS BEFORE REACHING IT AND IT HAD BEEN REPORTED TO THEM AS 35 MILES IN LENGTH. THEIR ROUGH MEASURE DETERMINED IT TO BE RUDELY CIRCULAR, ALTHOUGH WITH VERY IRREGULAR SHORE LINE AND ABOUT 8 MI IN DIAMETER. TO REACH IT THEY HAD FOLLOWED VERY NEAR THE DIVIDE BETWEEN COPPER AND SUSITNA RIVER, CROSSING ONLY THE EXTREME HEADS OF THE STREAMS. HUNDREDS OF LITTLE LAKES AND PONDS WERE PASSED, SOME DRAINING INTO THE SUSITNA, SOME INTO COPPER AND OTHER SEEMED TO HAVE NO OUTLET. NARROW SWAMPY BELTS USUALLY SURROUNDED THE LAKES AND BORDERED THE STREAMS AND OFTEN THE LAKES WERE CONNECTED BY SWAMPY DEPRESSIONS. THE GRAVEL INTERSWAMP AREAS WERE RELATIVELY DRY AND HARD, THOUGH USUALLY MOSS COVERED. LAKE LOUISE OCCUPIES A GENTLE DEPRESSION IN THE BROAD UPLAND, AND ON LEAVING IT, THEY GRADUALLY CLIMBED THE RIM OF THE DEPRESSION ACROSS COUNTY EXACTLY SIMILAR TO THAT TRAVERSED BEFORE REACHING THE LAKE (P282-283)

8473 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608

MOUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04

LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, COMMUNITY

ABST AN UNPAVED SIDEROAD OFF THE GLENN HIGHWAY TRAVELS NORTHWARD FOR 18 MILES TO LAKE LOUISE, WHERE THERE IS A PUBLIC CAMPGROUND AS WELL AS A MILITARY REST CAMP. (P20) THE AUTHOR NOTES THAT PEOPLE USING THE AREA FOR RECREATION HAVE SCARED OFF THE CORMORANTS. (P20)

8474 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE

REFN 03623 0001 961

STOR 1607

MOUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW RECREATION, WATER CRAFT, MAP, NO TRAFF

ABST ON A LIST AND MAP OF 1961 CAMPGROUNDS AND PICNIC WAYS-SIDES OF THE STATE OF ALASKA, FISHING, HUNTING AND BOATING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT 18 MILES NORTH ON SIDE ROAD FROM MILE 160, GLENN HIGHWAY.

8475 WATN LAKE LOUISE LAKE LOUISE

REFN 04077 00019 978

STOR 1607

MOUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04

LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST "THE WEST FORK IS ACCESSIBLE BY FLOATBOAT FROM THE LAKE LOUISE ROAD BY TRAVELING DOWN LAKE LOUISE, SUSITNA LAKE, TYONE LAKE AND DOWN THE TYONE RIVER." (P39)

8476 WATN LAKE LOUISE LOUISE LAKE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2014

REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N621932 W1463204 C060N 0070W 04
 LUPR 52 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 62 18, 146 32. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES S OF THE ALASKAN RANGE, DATA COLLECTED IN 1966. (P7) TRACE METAL COMPOSITION IS GIVEN ON P54; LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P56. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN ON THE SURFACE AT DEPTHS OF 5, 10, AND 25 METERS. (P54, P56)

8477 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD LAKE MANSFIELD
 REFN 01087 890931
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C200N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, RIVER, FISHING
 ABST RAMON B VIII, IN HIS M A THESIS "HUNTING PRACTICES OF UPPER TANANA ATHAPASKANS," 1971, STATED THAT IN 1890, AN EXPEDITION LED BY FRANK LESLIE FOR LESLIE ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER CAME FROM THE FORTYMILE REGION TO TANANA VIA LAKE MANSFIELD. (P36) IN 1931, THE EPISCOPAL MISSION AT TANACROSS ATTEMPTED TO PERSUADE THE INDIANS OF LAKE MANSFIELD TO MOVE TO TANACROSS. "ONLY A HANDFUL OF THE NATIVES REMAINED AT TANANA CROSSING. MOST OF THE PEOPLE RETURNED IN DISGUST TO LAKE MANSFIELD WHERE FOOD WAS PLENTIFUL." (P39) THE MANSFIELD LAKE PEOPLE HUNTED AND FISHED ON A STREAM OUTLET DURING EARLY SUMMER, FISHED ON THE LAKE IN SUMMER, TO OCT, BROKE UP INTO SMALL BANDS FOR WINTER AND IN APRIL REASSEMBLE AT MANSFIELD LAKE. (P63)

8478 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD LAKE MANSFIELD
 REFN 03548 00002 920921
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C020N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, RIVER, WATER-LAND CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE
 ABST BOX 2 (U OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE DESCRIBES THE PHYSIOGRAPHY OF THE FORTY-MILE REGION. "LEAVING TANANA CROSSING, APRIL 8, 1921. I FOLLOWED THE OLD TELEGRAPH LINE FROM TANANA CROSSING TO EAGLE, WHICH EXTENDS MAINLY THROUGH THE FORTYMILE WATERS. THE TRAIL PASSES LAKE MANSFIELD, THROUGH THE HEAD OF THE LITTLE DENNISON FORK, ACROSS MOSQUITO FLATS, THROUGH KETCHUMSTOCK AND ON TO CHICKEN, THEN BY WAY OF WADE CREEK, STEELE CREEK, O'BRIEN CREEK AND DOWN AMERICAN CREEK TO EAGLE. THE DISTANCE FROM TANANA CROSSING TO EAGLE BY TRAIL IS 200 MI. I MADE THIS TRIP WITH DOG TEAM." (P1) FOLDER 18 BOX 2.

8479 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD LAKE MANSFIELD
 REFN 03619 901
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N633000 W1432500 C200N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES FARNSWORTH COLLECTION BOX 1 FOLDER 1901. LAKE MANSFIELD IS A DESTINATION POINT LYING BETWEEN FORT EGBERT AND BULLION CREEK. (P2)

8480 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD LAKE MANSFIELD
 REFN 05308 899
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C200N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-LAND CRAFT, COMMUNITY
 ABST B AUSTIN, IN HIS 1899 DOGSLED TRIP TO THE FORTY MILE TO PROSPECT, NOTES IN HIS "DIARY OF A NINETY-EIGHTER,"

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2015

PULLING UP A SMALL RIVER TO LAKE MANSFIELD. AT THIS POINT THEY CHOSE TO CONTINUE BY WAY OF THE SUMNER TRAIL ACROSS THE HILLS RATHER THAN BY WAY OF THE WINTER TRAIL WHICH WAS LONGER, WITH LESS SNOW AND LESS GRADES. THE SUMNER TRAIL HAD MORE SNOW WHICH THEIR DOG SLED REQUIRED IN ORDER TO MAKE BETTER TIME AND EASIER TRAVELLING. AUSTIN NOTES AN APPARENTLY DESERTED INDIAN VILLAGE ON THE SHORE OF THE LAKE. (P115)

8481 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD LAKE MANSFIELD
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C200N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW ARRIVED AT THIS LAKE AND FOUND A CAMP OF 50 KETCHUMSTOCK INDIANS. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY "RANK" VEGETATION. (P98) RICE STATED THIS IN A REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE.

8482 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD MANSFIELD LAKE
 REFN 00660 914916
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C020N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST "MANSFIELD WAS A MINING TOWN ON THE LAKE. POST OFFICE OPENED APRIL 1, 1914. CLOSED JAN. 24, 1916." (P.54)

8483 WATN LAKE MANSFIELD MANSFIELD LAKE
 REFN 03466 900
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N632903 W1432417 C200N 0100E 25
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, FREIGHT, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST C A BRYANT, LIVING IN EAGLE IN 1900, WRITES THAT THE FIRST MAIL TO COME OVERLAND FROM VALDEZ TO EAGLE ARRIVED IN EAGLE IN APRIL 1900. THE MAIL CARRIERS, ON SNOWSHOES, CAME "VIA TANANA CROSSING, MANSFIELD LAKE, AND KETCHUMSTOCK INDIAN VILLAGE". (P145) ON MAY 20, 1900, BRYANT RETURNED WITH THE MAIL CARRIERS TO TANANA CROSSING. THEY TOOK 3 PACK HORSES AND THE FIRST MAIL HEADING S FROM EAGLE TO VALDEZ. (P145)

8484 WATN LAKE HATCHARAK HATCHARAK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N674500 W1561200 K270N 0120E 08
 LUPR 21 NODAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST HATCHARAK LAKE, LOCATED ABOUT 22 MILES W OF CAMP VI, WAS SAMPLED BY FLOAT PLANE ON JULY 27, 1973. A LARGE, FAIRLY DEEP LAKE, IT IS SURROUNDED BY 30 TO 50 FOOT HIGH BLUFFS. ONE FISHING CABIN WAS LOCATED ON ITS SHORE. THE LAKE WAS AT LEAST 10 METERS DEEP. (P172)

8485 WATN LAKE MCDONALD LAKE MCDONALD
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N555750 W1315022 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60 WOLVERINE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE CABIN AT LAKE MCDONALD WHICH IS CONNECTED TO YES BAY VIA 1.5 MILE WOLVERINE CREEK TRAIL. HEAVILY USED BY YES BAY LODGE VISITORS. (P256)

8486 WATN LAKE MCDONALD MCDONALD LAKE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2016

REFN 01029 914
 STOR 1612
 MQUT N555750 W1315022 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60 WOLVERINE CREEK
 KEYW FISHING, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF
 ABST THE YES BAY HATCHERY SAYS JONES, IS SITUATED AT THE HEAD OF MCDONALD LAKE. (P82) THERE IS A TRAMWAY HALF A MILE LONG BETWEEN YES BAY AND MCDONALD LAKE, BUT IT IS IN BAD REPAIR. (P88) PHOTO: CAPTION, "YES BAY HATCHERY BUILDINGS" SHOWS FACILITIES FROM LAKE: NUMEROUS UNNAMED BUILDINGS FOR HATCHERY ACTIVITIES. (P75) PHOTO: CAPTION, "INTAKE OF WATER SUPPLY FLUME AT YES BAY HATCHERY" SHOWS FLUME IN ACTION. POND IN FOREGROUND, BUILDING IN BACKGROUND. (P75) PHOTO: CAPTION, "TRAMWAY, FROM YES BAY TO LAKE MCDONALD" SHOWS CLOSE-UP OF TRAM, LOOKING DOWN TRACKS TOWARD BAY. (P77) DATE OF PUBLICATION USED.

8487 WATN LAKE MCDONALD MCDONALD LAKE
 REFN 05748 905907
 STOR 1612
 MQUT N555700 W1315000 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FISHING
 ABST IN 1905 THE FIRST GOVERNMENT HATCHERY WAS BEGUN ON MCDONALD LAKE (P50) IT WAS COMPLETED & BEGAN FULL OPERATION IN 1907. (P50)

8488 WATN LAKE MCDONALD YES LAKE
 REFN 00992 903907
 STOR 1612
 MQUT N555750 W1315022 C680S 0880E 20
 LUPR 60 WOLVERINE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, DIMENSION, FISHING
 ABST AS NOTED BY CHAMBERLAIN ON A FISHING EXPEDITION IN 1903, "YES LAKE IS NEARLY 4 MIS IN LENGTH AND OF AVERAGE WIDTH LESS THAN ONE-HALF MI. THE GREATEST DEPTH IS 230 FT. YES LAKE HAS NO TRIBUTARIES THAT ARE OCCUPIED BY SPANNERS EXCEPT THE MAIN STREAM. THE YES BAY HATCHERY IS LOCATED ON THE SECTION OF THE RIVER IMMEDIATELY ABOVE THE LAKE." (P27-28) "MOST OF THE DATA REGARDING THE SUMMER RESIDENCE OF YOUNG IN THE LAKE WERE DRAWN FROM OBSERVATIONS" IN THE TRAP MAINTAINED AT THE FOOT OF YES LAKE JULY 18-21 AND AUG 5-26, 1905. (P28) YES LAKE IS NOT LISTED IN ORTH'S DICTIONARY, BUT "MCDONALD BAY" IS GIVEN AS A VARIANT OF "YES BAY". ON USGS MAPS, A "LAKE MCDONALD" JOINS YES BAY BY A SHORT STREAM. THIS LAKE MCDONALD IS PROBABLY THE YES LAKE TO WHICH CHAMBERLAIN REFERS. DIMENSIONS GIVEN AGREE WITH MAP FIGURES. A TRAP INSTALLED AT THE FOOT OF YES LAKE IN SPRING 1907 MADE HEAVY CATCHES OF YOUNG. (P28) "IN YES LAKE IN 1905 (SOCKEYE FRY) WERE TAKEN BY SURFACE HAULS OF A 130 FT SEINE AFTER DARK IN THE LATTER PART OF AUG AND SEPT." (P32)

8489 WATN LAKE MIAH LAKE MIAH
 REFN 03034 960
 STOR 1609
 MQUT N573030 W1523400 S310S 0210W 13
 LUPR 51 UNNAMED CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAKE
 ABST LAKE MIAH AND SUMMIT LAKE FORM THE MAIN DRAINAGE STREAM OF THE PORTAGE GRAZING UNIT, WHERE FIREWEED IS THE DOMINANT VEGETATION AND SEDGE AND BLUEJOINT COVER MANY WET MEADOWS. (P43)

8490 WATN LAKE MINCHUHINA LAKE MINCHUHINA
 REFN 00076 91328 V 913
 STOR 1603
 MQUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2017

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED BY THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON AUGUST 28, 1913, IT STATED THAT THE BOAT IDLER WAS SEEN AT THE MOUTH OF THE BEARPAN, "ON THEIR WAY TO LAKE MINCHUMINA ON AUG 21". (P1)

8491 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00076 91411 U 914

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

KEYW AGRICULTURE, COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON JULY 11, 1914, IT DESCRIBES A FOX FARM AT MINCHUMINA IN THE VERY HEART OF THE BIG VIRGIN GAME COUNTRY ON THE BANKS OF LAKE MINCHUMINA, WHERE WHITE MEN APPEAR BUT SELDOM, STEVE FOSTER AND NELS HENDERSON WILL OPEN A SMALL TRADING POST AND FOX FARM THIS YEAR, ACCORDING TO STATEMENTS MADE HERE WITHIN THE LAST FEW DAYS. THE MEN HAVE A GOOD-SIZED OUTFIT ON THE BANKS OF THE LAKE NOW, AND DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IT WILL BE AUGMENTED IN PREPARATION FOR NEXT WINTER. THE LOCATION OF THE FARM WILL BE A SHORT DISTANCE FROM THE HEADWATERS OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER, IN A COUNTRY WHERE THE BIG GAME HAVE BEEN DISTURBED BUT LITTLE IN THEIR HAUNTS. THE MEN ALSO HOPE TO ACT AS GUIDES FOR BIG GAME HUNTING PARTIES AND TO ENTERTAIN THE HUNTERS AT THEIR ESTABLISHMENT. ON THE NEXT TRIP TO THE LAKE, THE MEN ARE TO CARRY WITH THEM AN ESPECIALLY GOOD CAMERA, WITH WHICH THEY HOPE TO GET SOME VALUABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF WILD ANIMALS IN THEIR NATIVE HAUNTS. ONE OF THE BIG ITEMS OF THE OUTFIT TO BE TAKEN TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE KANTISHNA IS WIRE FOR FOXYARDS. IT IS REPORTED THAT MANY GOOD FOXES ARE CAUGHT ALIVE EVERY YEAR IN THAT DISTRICT, AND AS THE LIVE ANIMALS ARE BECOMING MORE VALUABLE YEARLY, IT IS EXPECTED THAT A PAYING INDUSTRY CAN BE STARTED. (P4)

8492 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00076 91417 U 914

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, AGRICULTURE, FREIGHT

ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY TIMES ON JULY 17, 1914, IT STATES THAT STEVE FOSTER AND NELS HENDERSON LEFT FAIRBANKS WITH A FOUR-TON OUTFIT IN HENDERSON'S BOAT. THEY WERE "BOUND FOR THE HEADWATERS OF THE KANTISHNA. THE OUTFIT IS TO BE FREIGHTED TO LAKE MINCHUMINA, WHERE THE MEN ARE TO RAISE FOXES DURING THE COMING YEAR, AND WHERE THEY WILL ESTABLISH A TRADING POST ALSO." (P4) THEY WERE ALSO GOING TO GUIDE.

8493 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00079 92221 922

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 30

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, LAND TRANSPORT

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 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 MAILS 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.

8494 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00108 94127 X 941

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2018

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

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

ABST THE ARTICLE "IDLER ENDS VOYAGE UP KANTISHNA" IS INCLUDED IN THE "FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER" OF AUG 27, 1941, WHERE IT IS REPORTED THAT CAPT GEORGE BLACK RETURNED FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA WITH HIS "POWERFUL MOTORBOAT IDLER AND BARGE". (P4) "SAILING FROM FAIRBANKS SHE TOOK 135 TONS OF CARGO FROM THIS PORT AND NENANA UP THE KANTISHNA RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES INTO AND ACROSS LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE SITE OF THE NEW C A A FIELD ON THE SHORES OF THE LAKE." (P4) BLACK WENT UP THE KANTISHNA AND MUDDY RIVERS. (P4) "MATERIALS LANDED AT THE FIELD SITE THIS TRIP AND ON PREVIOUS TRIPS THIS SEASON BY THE IDLER AND BARGE SUPPLEMENT SEVERAL HUNDRED TONS OF SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS WHICH WERE TRANSPORTED TO THE PLACE DURING THE WINTER BY TRACTORS AND SLEIGHS, OVER SNOWS AND FROZEN STREAMS, DURING THE WINTER." (P4) THE LAKE, WHICH IS FED BY TWO BRANCHES OF FORAKER RIVER AND OTHER STREAMS FED BY MOUNT MCKINLEY AND ADJACENT PEAKS, IS A BEAUTIFUL SPRAWLING BODY OF WATER, THE MAIN PORTION OF WHICH IS ABOUT TEN MILES LONG, WITH A NUMBER OF IRREGULAR ARMS. (P4) THE ROUND TRIP TOOK 3 WEEKS. (P4)

8495 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00108 94131 U 941

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 30

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

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

ABST IN AN ARTICLE IN THE FAIRBANKS "NEWS-MINER", JULY 31, 1941, IT IS REPORTED UNDER THE TITLE "CAA FREIGHT IS FLOWN TO MINCHUMINA", (CORRESPONDENCE) NENANA, JULY 27. TWENTY-SIX C. A. A. MEN ARRIVED IN NENANA ON JULY 15, ON THEIR WAY TO BUILD A RADIO STATION AND AIR FIELD AT LAKE MINCHUMINA. THEY STAYED IN TOWN FOR FIVE DAYS, WAITING FOR THEIR SUPPLIES TO BE FLOWN TO THE LAKE. TWO PLANES, AN AMPHIBIAN AND A PONTOON SHIP, WERE USED TO TRANSFER THEIR SUPPLIES. EACH PLANE MADE THREE TRIPS A DAY FOR THREE DAYS, EACH PLANE CARRYING 1700 POUNDS OF FREIGHT. THERE ARE FORTY MEN WORKING AT LAKE MINCHUMINA UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF ED KREIS. THEY ARE EXPECTED TO FINISH THE WORK IN THREE MONTHS. JACK JEFFORD PILOTED THE PONTOON SHIP. HERNAN OLSON, CARL HULT, AND GEORGE BALCK ARE ALSO GOING TO HAUL FREIGHT TO LAKE MINCHUMINA FOR THE CAA. (P2) RESEARCHER'S NOTE: IT IS OBVIOUS THAT "FINN" OLSON, CARL HULT, AND GEORGE BLACK PLANNED TO FREIGHT BY WATER. HULT AND OLSON WORKED FOR BLACK DURING THE SUMMER WHEN HIS VESSELS PLIED THE WATERS OF INTERIOR ALASKA.

8496 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00546 924

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION,ROUTE,PAST USAGE

ABST THE AUTHOR, HERBERT BRANDT, MENTIONS MUSHING IN LAKE MINCHUMINA DURING HIS BIRD SURVEY EXPEDITION PASSED IT IN 1924 ON DOGSLED. THE SHORE IS IRREGULAR AND LINED WITH SPRUCE AND BIRCH. (P.29).

8497 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

REFN 00605 947950

STOR 1603

MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03

LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER

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

ABST "IT IS REPORTED THAT LAKE MINCHUMINA HAS BEEN FISHED COMMERCIALY FOR WHITEFISH ON A SMALL SCALE IN THE WINTER OF 1947-48. A LOCAL BUSH PILOT REPORTS HE HAULED 800 TO 900 POUNDS OF FROZEN WHOLE WHITEFISH FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO FAIRBANKS. THE FISHING WAS DONE BY 2 LOCAL RESIDENTS WITH DRIFT GILL NETS THROUGH THE ICE. IT IS REPORTED ON RELIABLE AUTHORITY THAT THE LAKE COULD NOT BE FISHED COMMERCIALY FOR MORE THAN ABOUT A FEW THOUSAND POUNDS OF FISH PER YEAR. THIS FISH COULD PROBABLY BEST BE USED AT THE CAA BOARDING FACILITIES ON THE NEARBY AIRFIELD AND AT PERHAPS ONE OR TWO VILLAGES IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY." (P21) END DATE IS DATE OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2019

PUBLICATION.

- 8498 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 00808 899907
 STOR 1603
 HOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,LAND
 GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,DIMENSION,COMMUNITY,FISHING,ROUTE,RIVER
 ABST GEORGE BRYON GORDON DISCUSSED LIEUT. JOSEPH H HERRON'S EXPEDITION TO LAKE MINCHUMINA IN 1899 WHEN COMPARING IT TO HIS OWN ROUTE OF 1907. HE SAID THAT HERRON'S MAP OF THE LAKE WAS VAGUE AND A ROUGH OUTLINE. IT DRAINS INTO THE TANANA. HERRON "CROSSED (THE LAKE) IN WINTER ON SNOWSHOES AND WITH DOG SLEDS." (P18) CHIEF HENRY DREW A BIRCKBARK MAP FOR GORDON IN 1905. HE SHOWED LAKE MINCHUMINA AND KANTISHNA FLOWING FROM IT. HE ALSO INDICATED A PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM FROM THE LAKE. (P24) GEORGE AND MACLAREN WENT UP THE KANTISHNA BY CANOE IN 1907 AND ENTERED THE LAKE AT THE KANTISHNA OUTLET. HE FOUND THE WATER PERFECTLY CLEAR." (P62) "THE SHORE AT THIS POINT WAS HARD AND PEBBLY AND COVERED WITH A THICK GROWTH OF WILLOWS AND ADLERS AND SMALL BIRCH. HE SAW A PROMONTORY WITH A HALF BLUFF TO THE SW ACROSS THE LAKE AND FIXED UPON THIS AS A LOOKOUT FROM WHICH TO TAKE OUR OBSERVATIONS." (P62) THEY CROSSED OVER TO THE PROMONTORY AND LANDED THEIR CANOE UNDER A HIGH BLUFF "WITH A SANDY BEACH AT ITS BASE." (P62) "THE PROMONTORY TERMINATES IN A SPIT ENDING IN A LONG SAND BAR THAT RUNS STRAIGHT OUT UNDER WATER AND FORMS A SHOAL. IT IS WELL, THEREFORE, FOR ANYONE CROSSING THE LAKE TO GIVE THIS POINT A WIDE BIRTH." (P62) "THE LAKE SEEMED TO BE ABOUT 12 MILES ACROSS AT ITS GREATEST WIDTH, AND THERE WERE PLENTY OF LITTLE BAYS WHERE A VILLAGE MIGHT BE HIDDEN." (P64) "ARRIVING AT THE OPPOSITE SIDE (OF THE PROMONTORY) WE ROUNDED A LONG NARROW POINT OF LOW LAND COVERED WITH TREES AND SAW AN ENCAMPMENT OF 3 BRUSH TENTS, THE SUMMER CAMP OF A BAND OF INDIANS." (P64-65) THE INDIANS TOLD GEORGE AND MACLAREN THAT 2 WHITE MEN HAD COME UP THE KANTISHNA AND HEADED N. ACROSS THE LAKE WITH A LARGE POLING BOAT 10 DAYS BEFORE THE GORDONS. ONLY OTHER EARLIER WHITE MEN WERE A PARTY OF 6 "WHO CAME FROM SW AND CROSSED TO N WITH DOG SLEDS IN THE WINTER SOME YEARS BEFORE." (P66) THE INDIANS DREW A MAP OF THE LAKE AND THE PORTAGE TO THE KUSKOKWIM. (P67) THE INDIANS CALLED THEMSELVES MINKHOTANA AND STATED THAT PREVIOUSLY THERE WERE MANY VILLAGES ON THE LAKE. (P69) NOW THERE WAS ONLY ONE VILLAGE. MOST OF THE INDIANS HAD GONE HUNTING IN THE MOUNTAINS BECAUSE THERE WAS NO GAME AROUND THE LAKE. IN THE WINTER THEY CAME BACK AT WHICH TIME THE POPULATION WAS ABOUT 25. (P74-75) THEY SPENT 1 WK ON THE LAKE AND CAUGHT FISH IN ABUNDANCE, ESPECIALLY GRAYLING AND WHITE FISH. (P82) THEY AND TWO INDIANS BACKPACKED ACROSS THE PORTAGE USING PACK DOGS. (P83-84) THE PORTAGE WAS FULL OF NIGGERHEAD AND MUSKEG. (P84) THE PORTAGE WENT 2 MILES TO A SMALL LAKE AND THEN 4 MILES TO THE DIVIDE AND 4 MILE BEYOND THAT. (P84-91) "THE PORTAGE BETWEEN LAKE MINCHUMINA AND THE HEAD OF THE KUSKOKWIM IS ABOUT 10 1/2 MILES...WE WERE ALTOGETHER 7 DAYS ON THIS PORTAGE..."(P93)
- 8499 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 01222 00010 970
 STOR 1603
 HOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 30
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST IN THE THIRD PART OF HIS MEMOIR (JULY, 1970) TRAPPER SLIM CARLSON SAYS: ONE FALL WHEN I WAS OVER AT BIRCH CREEK, JUST A FEW DAYS BEFORE THE SEASON OPENED IN NOVEMBER (IT USED TO OPEN ON THE 16TH OF NOVEMBER) I SAW I DIDN'T HAVE ENOUGH DOG FEED, SO I WENT IN TO NENANA BY CHARTER PLANE, AND BOUGHT 1,500 POUNDS OF FISH. I CHARTERED A NORSEMAN FROM FAIRBANKS TO TAKE IT OUT TO LAKE MINCHUMINA. I THOUGHT THE NORSEMAN COULDN'T LAND ON THE LAKE CLOSE TO MY CABIN. OF COURSE, IT COULD, BUT I DIDN'T KNOW IT AT THE TIME AS I THOUGHT IT WOULD TAKE QUITE A WHILE FOR IT TO STOP. IT STOPPED AT NENANA AND PICKED UP THE FISH (I PAID \$375 FOR THAT FISH). HE HAD A NORSEMAN FULL OF FISH. OF COURSE, THEY DIDN'T TELL ME THAT THE NORSEMAN WAS OVERLOADED, BUT WE MADE IT. IT WAS DARK BEFORE WE MADE IT INTO LAKE MINCHUMINA. AN OPERATOR THERE HAD A LITTLE PLANE SO I HIRED HIM TO HAUL IT OVER FROM THE LAKE TO MY LAKE, BEHIND MY CABIN ON BIRCH CREEK. HE WAS GOING TO DO THAT, SURE THING; I EVEN PAID HIM WELL, HE HAULED OVER TWO BALES. I COULDN'T GO ON MY TRAP LINE OR ANYTHING WITH ONLY TWO BALES BECAUSE THAT WAS ONLY TWO OR THREE DAY'S FEED. (P37)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2020

8500 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 01538 932935
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F1205 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND-WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN "SDURDOUGH SKYS", A PHOTO SHOWS AN AIRPLANE WITH PONTOONS BEACHED ON LAKE MINCHUMINA. ITS CAPTION SAYS, "MCGEE STINSON BEING GASSED AT LAKE MINCHUMINA N W OF MT MCKINLEY." (P48) 1932-1935 A PHOTO OF A WRECKED PLANE, SURROUNDED BY DOGS AND DOGSLEDS, IN WINTER ABOUT 1935, STATED, "WRECKAGE OF B-5 RYAN MONOPLANE IN WHICH MICKEY GOLDSTEIN AND TED MORRIS WERE KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO LAND ON LAKE MINCHUMINA DURING A "WHITE-OUT," AS IN MANY REMOTE CRASHES, DOG TEAMS WERE USED TO EVACUATE VICTIMS' BOODIES." (P52-53)

8501 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 01749 911
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F1205 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, WATER LEVEL
 ABST HUDSON STUCK WANTED TO VISIT IDITAROD CITY DURING THE WINTER OF 1910-11 SO HE TRAVELLED UP THE TANANA RIVER FROM TANANA TO COSCHAKET, THEN ACROSS COUNTRY TO LAKE MINCHUMINA. ON THE 28TH OF FEB THEY CAME UPON THE NE SHORE OF LAKE MINCHUMINA. THERE WAS NO TRAIL ON THE LAKE AND SNOW-SHOES SANK THROUGH THE MELTING SNOW OF ITS SURFACE INTO THE WATER THAT LAY UPON THE ICE AND BROUGHT UP A LOAD OF SLUSH AT EVERY STEP. (P303) LAKE MINCHUMINA DRAINS BY A FORK OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER INTO THE TANANA.

8502 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 02288 918
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F1205 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST THE COSNA-NOHITNA REGION, ALASKA, 1918. U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 667 54PP. H. H. EAKON. LAKE MINCHUMINA IS SAID TO BE THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION FOR LAUNCHES AND SMALL STEAM BOATS ON THE KANTISHNA RIVER. (P12) A WINTER ROUTE OF TRAVEL LEADS FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA UP A VALLEY ACROSS A LOW PASS, SKIRTS THE EAST MARGIN OF SOME UP LANDS, PROCEEDS ACROSS THE HEAD WATERS OF THE ZITZIANA RIVER, HEADS THROUGH A LOW DIVIDE WESTERLY TO THE COSNA RIVER, DOWN WHICH IT LEADS TO COSNA. (P18) A WINTER ROUTE FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE YUKON RIVER PROCEEDS NORTH WESTWARD ACROSS THE UPPER BASIN OF THE 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 THEN NORTHWARD ACROSS THE LOW COUNTRY TO THE YUKON ABOVE RUBY. (P18)

8503 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 02293 905919
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F1205 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 HUD RIVER
 KEYW LAKE, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1919 REPORT ON THE KANTISHNA, CAPPS NOTES: KANTISHNA RIVER BELOW THE MOUTH OF THE BEARPAN IS A LARGE MUDDY STREAM OF MODERATE CURRENT. ITS MUDDY WATERS COME FROM MCKINLEY FROK, WHICH DRAINS MULDROW AND PETERS GLACIERS, BUT IT IS FED ALSO BY THE CLEAR WATERS OF BEARPAN RIVER AND LAKE MINCHUMINA. AT HIGH STAGES OF WATER SHALLOW-DRAFT LAUNCHES CAN ASCEND THE KANTISHNA TO LAKE MINCHUMINA AND THE BEARPAN TO DIAMOND. (P12) CAPPS SAYS THERE ARE FEW SETTLEMENTS IN THE KANTISHNA AREA. ONE OF THEM IS AT LAKE MINCHUMINA. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8504 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2021

REFN 02726 794956
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,MISC TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN 1889 FRANK DUNSMORE CROSSED FROM THE TANANA RIVER TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER VIA LAKE MINCHUMINA. (P1) IN 1913, AN INDIAN CALLED "MINCHUMINA JOHN" TOOK HIS WIFE AND CHILD AND WALKED FROM THE LAKE ABOUT A HUNDRED MILES TO FIND THE STUCK-KARSTENS EXPEDITION OF 1913. HE FOLLOWED THEIR TRAIL AND FOUND THEM AT MCGONAGALL PASS, THE BASE CAMP FOR THE CLIMB UP MT MCKINLEY. (P12)

8505 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 02892 927
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,COMMUNITY
 ABST IN LATE DECEMBER, 1927 NOEL WIEN LANDED HIS STINSON ON LAKE MINCHUMINA, PARKING NEAR THE ROADHOUSE WHERE HE STAYED OVERNIGHT.

8506 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT A TRAIL TO BETTER SERVICE MINES ON THE KANTISHNA AND DIXON FORK WAS TRAVELED IN A 1922 RECONNAISSANCE. IT WOULD BEGIN AT KOBI ON THE RAILROAD, THROUGH DIAMOND, TO RODSEVELT ON KANTISHNA "TO KAMMISGAARD'S CABIN AT THE FOOT OF LAKE MINCHUMINA", THENCE TO BARRY'S LANDING ON THE KUSKOKWIM. THE 1926 REPORT INCLUDED A 1922 RECONNAISSANCE. TRAVELING BY DOG SLED FROM LIGNITE, THE MEN WENT UP MCKINLEY FORK UNTIL THEY FOUND "A WELL BEATEN TRAIL. THIS PROVED TO BE THE TRAIL USED BY THOSE WHO TRAVEL FROM THE KUSKOKWIM TO THE RAILROAD VIA LAKE MINCHUMINA." (P50) LAKE MINCHUMINA HAD A LANDING FIELD 1500 FT LONG AND 600 FT WIDE. (P50)

8507 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 04264 00912 912
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,VEGETATION
 ABST ON THE SOUTH HILL SLOPES BORDERING LAKE MINCHUMINA, AN EXTENSIVE WHITE-BIRCH FOREST IS FOUND. THE TREES OF THIS FOREST ARE VERY UNIFORM IN SIZE AND HEIGHT, BEING FROM 6 TO 12 INCHES IN DIAMETER AND ABOUT 50 FEET IN HEIGHT, WITH NO LARGE BRANCHES UNTIL NEAR THE TOP. A FEW RED BIRCHES AND YOUNG WHITE SPRUCE ARE ALSO FOUND. THE FOREST FLOOR IS COVERED WITH LOW CRANBERRY BUSHES, OTHER SHRUBS BEING NEARLY ABSENT. (P102)

8508 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
 REFN 04346 921931
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
 LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,TRAPPING,COMMUNITY,DIMENSIONS
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO EXTENSIVE FUR-TRAPPING CENTERED AT LAKE MINCHUMINA DESCRIBED AS AS "A BIG LAKE, ABOUT THIRTY FIVE MILES LONG." (P.97) FURS WERE ALSO BOUGHT ON A ROUTE THAT INCLUDED LIVENGOOD, TOLOVANA, KANTISHNA, AND KUSKOKWIM IN THE WINTER BY DOG TEAM. PERIOD WAS 1921-1931 IN A PIONEER ACCOUNT OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2022

LIFE AND TRAVEL IN INTERIOR ALASKA.

8509 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 04710 899
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, EXPEDITION
ABST A GROUP OF INDIANS LIVED IN THE AREA FROM THE TONZONA RIVER NORTH TO LAKE MINCHUMINA AND THE UPPER KANTISHNA RIVER. IN ADDITION, THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT A SMALL GROUP OF KOYUKUN INDIANS FROM THE YUKON RIVER SETTLED NEAR LAKE MINCHUMINA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF THE LAST CENTURY. (P99) IN 1899, A SMALL PARTY OF SOLDIERS UNDER THE COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT J.S. HERRON, VISITED INDIAN VILLAGES AT LAKE MINCHUMINA. (P93)

8510 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 04806 931
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT
ABST SAM WHITE LANDED ON LAKE MINCHUMINA TO CHECK TRAPPER. IN SUMMER OF 1931 SAM STORED GASOLINE AT LAKE AND FLEW IN AGAIN IN WINTER. (P249)

8511 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 04812 930
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAND WATER CRAFT, COMMUNITY, TRAPPING, PHOTO, FREIGHT
ABST GOLDSTEIN CRASHED HIS PLANE ON THE ICE IN MID FEBRUARY. BLUNT LANDED ON THE LAKE WHEN HE SAW THE WRECK. THEN HE FLEW DOWN THE LAKE TO THE INDIAN VILLAGE FOR HELP. THE VILLAGES WENT TO THE WRECK WITH DOGSLEDS TO SALVAGE THE TRADE GOODS AND RECOVER THE BODIES. (P91-93) GOLDSTEIN WAS ON A TRIP TO BUY FURS, AND WAS CARRYING GOODS TO TRADE FOR FURS. (P90) THE INDIAN VILLAGE DEPENDED ON THE LAKE FOR ITS FOOD SUPPLY MUCH OF THE YEAR. (P91) BETWEEN PAGE 96&97 IS A PHOTO OF THE GOLDSTEIN WRECK ON THE LAKE.

8512 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 04832 927
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, MISC TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST ON DECEMBER 23, 1927, NOEL WIEN, PIONEER BUSH PILOT, LANDED ON LAKE MINCHUMINA WHICH WAS 9 MI. LONG AND ALONG THE FAIRBANKS-MC GRATH DOG TRAIL 65 MI. NW. OF MT MC KINLEY. (P199) HE TAXIED OVER THE SNOW INTO A COVE SHELTERED BY SPRUCE AND BIRCH. STOPPING AT THE EDGE OF THE LAKE, HE DISMOUNTED AND CLIMBED ABOUT 200 FEET UP A GENTLE SLOPE TO KAHNISGAARD'S ROADHOUSE WHERE HE SPENT THE NIGHT. (P199) THE NEXT MORNING WIEN DISCOVERED HEAVY WINDS HAD BLOWN THE PLANE ABOUT A MILE OUT, "ALMOST IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LAKE." (P200) DUE TO THE WEATHER, IT WAS CHRISTMAS DAY BEFORE WIEN COULD GET TO HIS PLANE WHICH HAD BEEN BLOWN FURTHER STILL AND WAS "A PRETTY SAD MESS." (P201) HAVING REPAIRED THE PLANE, WIEN WALKED ALL OVER THE LAKE LOOKING FOR A SUITABLE PLACE TO TAKE OFF AND FINALLY PROCEEDED TO DO SO. (P202 AND 203) A PHOTOGRAPH ON PAGE 151 SHOWS THE PLANE ON THE LAKE. THE CAPTION READS: "THE STORM DAMAGED STINSON ON LAKE MINCHUMINA ON DECEMBER 26, 1927, AFTER HAVING BEEN BLOWN 2 MILES ACROSS THE LAKE DURING A GALE THE NIGHT BEFORE."

8513 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 05030 927

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2023

STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 30
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,COMMUNITY,ICE
ABST NOEL WIEN TELLS A STORY OF FLYING TO NOME IN DEC. 1927. HE LANDED ON LAKE MINCHUMINA, PLANNING TO STAY AT A SMALL ROADHOUSE THERE. HE PARKED THE PLANE IN DEEP SNOW AT THE EDGE OF THE LAKE A WIND CAME UP AND HE DECIDED TO GO OUT AND TIE THE PLANE DOWN. ALL THE SNOW HAD BLOWN OFF THE ICE AND TIE PLANE HAD TOO, COMPLETELY ACROSS THE LAKE. HE FOUND IT IMPOSSIBLE TO WALK ON THE GLASSY ICE IN THE 40 MI/HR WIND, SO HE GAVE UP UNTIL MORNING. THE NEXT DAY HE SAW THE PLANE ABOUT A MILE OUT ON THE LAKE. (P136-7)

8514 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 05176 903
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 KANTISHNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RIVER
ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" ON HIS MCKINLEY TRIP OF 1903 MET SOME INDIANS ON THE KANTISHNA RIVER AT THE MOUTH OF MOOSE CREEK. THEIR SUMMER HOME IN THE MIDDLE OF THEIR HUNTING GROUNDS WAS LAKE MINCHUMINA, WHICH WAS THE BIG LAKE AT THE HEAD OF THE RIGHT FORK OF THE KANTISHNA RIVER. STANDING ON TOP OF CHITSIA MOUNTAIN, WICKERSHAM COULD TRACE THE PORTAGE FROM LAKE MINCHUMINA TO THE KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P268)

8515 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 05179 889
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
ABST IN SUMMER 1889, HENRY DAVIS AND A FEW OTHER PROSPECTORS SAILED ACROSS IN SMALL POLING/ROWING BOAT ON WAY FROM KANTISHNA TO KUSKOKWIM RIVER. (P67)

8516 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 06791 928
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT
ABST AROUND CHRISTMAS TIME OF 1928 NOEL WIEN LANDED ON LAKE MINCHUMINA ON SKIS. (P22)

8517 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA LAKE MINCHUMINA
REFN 00660 930
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 MUDDY RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY,TRAPPING,NO TRAFF
ABST "LAKE MINCHUMINA IS A VILLAGE ON THE LAKE. TRAPPING IS IMPORTANT. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 24, 1930." (P.52)

8518 WATN LAKE MINCHUMINA MINCHUMINA LAKE
REFN 04701 937
STOR 1603
MOUT N635403 W1521303 F120S 0240W 03
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER
ABST "THE INGALIK MEET THE TANANA PEOPLE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF MINCHUMINA LAKE, WHICH IS DRAINED BY THE KANTISHNA

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2024

RIVER. (P33)

- 8519 WATN LAKE NANCY LAKE NANCY
REFN 00792 922
STOR 1608
MOUT N614100 W1495900 S180N 0040W 04
LUPR 52 LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION
ABST CAPTION OF PHOTO: "LAKE NANCY, ONE OF THE MANY BEAUTIFUL LAKES ALONG THE ROUTE OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD.
(P238-239) TELEPHONE POLE IS IN FOREGROUND; MANY TREES ALONG BANKS; BANKS ARE NOT STEEP; NO BOATS ARE ON
LAKE. PUBLICATION DATE IS 1922.
- 8520 WATN LAKE NARVAKRAK LAKE NARVAKRAK
REFN 02728 966
STOR 1602
MOUT N680100 W1614500 K300N 0130W 18
LUPR 21 KUGURUROK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST ASSORTED ARTIFACTS WERE RECOVERED NEAR THE NE SHORE OF LAKE NARVAKRAK. DATE AND CULTURAL AFFINITIES ARE
UNKNOWN. (LOCATION NUMBER 52) REFERENCE IS MADE TO OTHER SITES IN THE AREA WHERE ARTIFACTS SUCH AS SPALLS,
MICROBLADES, BIFACE FRAGMENTS AND FLAKE KNIVES WERE RECOVERED. THIS INCLUDES SITES WITH THE LOCATION NUMBERS
OF: 538 54, 55, AND 56. DATE FOR THESE SITES IS NOT GIVEN. IN 1966 HALL CONDUCTED AN ARCHEOLOGICAL
INVESTIGATION IN THE LAKE NARVAKRAK AREA. (TABLE 5 BETWEEN PP. 21-22)
- 8521 WATN LAKE NARVAKRAK LAKE NARVAKRAK
REFN 07078 964
STOR 1602
MOUT N680100 W1614500 K300N 0130W 18
LUPR 21 KUGURUROK RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
ABST LAKE NARVAKRAK IS SHALLOW AND HAS A MUDDY BOTTOM. ANDERSON CONDUCTED AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY AROUND THIS
LAKE IN 1964. (P84)
- 8522 WATN LAKE NARVAKRAK NARVARAK
REFN 03841 973
STOR 1602
MOUT N680100 W1614500 K300N 0130W 18
LUPR 21 KUGURUROK RIVER
KEYW FISHING, NO TRAFF
ABST FISH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM NARVARAK IN SUMMER, 1973. (P216)
- 8523 WATN LAKE NERKA LAKE NERKA
REFN 01982 965
STOR 1605
MOUT N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT LAKE NERKA IS 29 MI LONG AND IS ONE OF MANY LONG, NARROW GLACIAL LAKES IN THE OKLON
MOUNTAINS. (P33)
- 8524 WATN LAKE NERKA LAKE NERKA
REFN 02754 964
STOR 1605

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MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, COMMUNITY, EXPEDITION, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE OLD VILLAGE OF AGULUKPAK WAS IN 2 SECTIONS. THE SECOND SECTION WAS 400 M W OF THE AGULUKPAK RIVER ON THE SHORE OF LAKE NERKA. IT IS 3 M ABOVE WATER LEVEL. (P115) IT WAS VISITED IN 1964 BY VAN STONE'S EXPEDITION.

8525 WATN LAKE NERKA LAKE NERKA

REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605

MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 201 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 164 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 39 M. VOLUME IS 7.84 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 21 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 5.70 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 12.6 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

8526 WATN LAKE NERKA LAKE NERKA

REFN 07187 00161 951956
 STOR 1605

MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A GROUP OF SOUNDINGS IN LAKE NERKA FOUND THE DEEPEST WATER IN AMAKUK ARM WHERE THE WATER WAS 475 FT DEEP OR DOWN TO ABOUT 400 FT BELOW SEA LEVEL.

8527 WATN LAKE NERKA NERKA LAKE

REFN 02767 00002 971
 STOR 1605

MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER

KEYW FISHING, LAKE, ICE, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING A MAY, 1971, RECONNAISSANCE AND AERIAL SURVEY OF THE BRISTOL BAY WATERSHED, COMMERCIAL FISH CAMPS WERE NOTED BETWEEN NERKA AND BEVERLY LAKES (EAST END AT INLET-OUTLET). (P37) THESE LAKES WERE FROZEN SOLID AT THIS TIME, MAY 18. (P37)

8528 WATN LAKE NERKA NERKA LAKE

REFN 06120 924
 STOR 1605

MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 HOOD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST IN 1924 OBSERVERS FOR NERKA LAKE DID NOT REPORT LARGE SCHOOLS OF SALMON. (P15)

8529 WATN LAKE NERKA SECOND LAKE

REFN 02869 930
 STOR 1605

MOU N592959 W1585726 S080S 0570W 10
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FISHING, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1930, WORKING OUT OF THE "WASKEY FISH CAMP" AT THE MOUTH OF THE AGULAWAK RIVER, RAY AND CLYDE SMITH MADE A NUMBER OF TRIPS ON "SECOND LAKE" TO CATCH FISH FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE

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PURPOSES. (P35-37) A BOAT WAS USED. AIRCRAFT LANDING BY FLOATS ON THIS LAKE ALSO RECORDED. (P121-125)

8530 WATN LAKE NERKA HOODS LAKES
 REFN 01378 931
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N592959 W1585726 S0805 0570M 10
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, OBSTRUCTION, RIVER, RIVER CHANNEL, LAKE
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, IN HIS DIARY OF 1931, INVESTIGATED THE BRISTOL BAY ESKIMOS. ON JUNE 17, HE WENT UP WOOD RIVER BY BOAT AND ENTERED LAKE ALEKNAGIK JUNE 18. THEY COULD GO NO FARTHER BECAUSE THERE WERE RAPIDS IN THE CHANNEL CONNECTING LAKE NERKA AND LAKE ALEKNAGIK. (PP 379-380) THERE WERE 2 WHITE SETTLEMENT AT HEAD OF SECOND LAKE-FRANK WASKEY'S AND THE FISH COMMISSION'S. (P379)

8531 WATN LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK
 REFN 06128 967
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N591500 W1585500 S1105 0570M 09
 LUPR 42 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST IN JULY 1967, 3 ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LAKE NUNAVAUGALUK OF THE SNAKE RIVER SYSTEM. (P2)

8532 WATN LAKE OHELAKTAVIK LAKE OHELAKTAVIK
 REFN 02995 963
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N673927 W1553306 K260N 0150E 08
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, RIVER BASIN, DIMENSION, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE
 ABST CAMP V IN THE NOATAK HEADWATER REGION WAS LOCATED ON THE S SIDE OF LAKE OHELAKTAVIK. THE LAKE IS SURROUNDED BY HIGH MOUNTAINS. (P34) PHOTOS SHOW THE LAKE, ALTHO NOT REPRODUCED IN TEXT. THE LAKE IS OVER A MI LONG, SHALLOW, LOW-BANKED, CARRIES A CONSIDERABLE LOAD OF WATER AND HEAVY SILT LOAD DURING PROLONGED PRECIPITATION. (P35) DATE OF STUDY 1963.

8533 WATN LAKE OHELAKTAVIK LAKE OHELAKTAVIK
 REFN 05881 963
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N673927 W1553306 K260N 0150E 08
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, DIMENSION, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE
 ABST CAMP 5 IS LOCATED ON S SIDE OF LAKE OHELAKTAVIK IN THE HEAD WATERS OF THE NOATAK RIVER ELEVATION IS 600 M. MOUNTAINS IN THE IMMEDIATE VICINITY OF THE LAKE ARE BETWEEN 5,000 ARE 6,000 FT HIGH. (P16) THE LAKE IS 1.6 KM LONG AND ABOUT HALF THAT WIDE, SHALLOW AND LOW BANKED. (P17) THE TOPOGRAPHY OF THE STUDY AREA (5 MI. RADIUS OF CAMP) IS 40% STEEP, 40% FLAT AND 20% MODERATE. THERE ARE SMALL SCATTERED POPLAR TREES, TALL SHRUBS BUT THE DOMINANT VEGETATION IS TUSsock-HEATH TUNDRA. (P17) SEDGE GRASS OCCUPIES A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF AREA. (P17) PHOTO TAKEN BY FREDRICK C DEAN CALLED FIG 28 SHOWING THE E END OF THE LAKE AND THE VEGETATION. (P46) AERIAL PHOTO TAKEN BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, SCALE 1:138,000 OF THE AREA AROUND CAMP 5. (P44) THE DOCUMENT INDICATES THAT A FLOAT PLANE WAS USED FOR TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN CAMPS BUT NO ACTUAL LANDINGS ARE DESCRIBED. (P10,56) I AM ASSUMING THAT THE PLANE LANDED ON THE LAKE.

8534 WATN LAKE OHELAKTAVIK OHELAKTAVIK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N673927 W1553306 K260N 0150E 08
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER

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KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,DIMENSION

ABST ONELAKTAVIK LAKE WAS LOCATED ABOUT 4 MILES WEST OF CAMP VI AND WAS SAMPLED BY FLOAT PLANE ON JULY 27,1973. APPARENTLY A THAW POND, IT WAS ABOUT 3/4 OF A MILE IN GREATEST DIMENSION AND DEPTH WAS ONLY 3 METERS. (P172)

8535 WATN LAKE PERSEVERANCE PERSEVERANCE LAKE

REFN 02844 939

STOR 1612

MOUT N552400 W1314000 C750S 0900E 01

LUPR 60 WARD CREEK

KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,LAKE,VEGETATION

ABST SLOPE MUSKEGS OCCUR ALONG THE TRAIL TO PERSEVERANCE LAKE AT POINTS ABOUT 1,000 FT AND 2,000 FT FROM ITS JUNCTION WITH THE ROAD TO THE SECOND WARD LAKE. (P13) THE SURFACE SHOWS IRREGULARITIES DUE TO SHALLOW POOLS OF WATER WITHOUT DRAINAGE. THE DOMINANTS ARE SEDGES, MIXED WITH SPHAGNUM MOSSES. THE TREES ARE MOSTLY LODGEPOLE PINE AND HEMLOCK; CEDAR IS LESS ABUNDANT. (PP13-14)

8536 WATN LAKE PERSEVERANCE PERSEVERANCE LAKE

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1612

MOUT N552400 W1314000 C750S 0900E 01

LUPR 60 WARD CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL TO PERSEVERANCE LAKE WITH A BRIDGE ACROSS ITS OUTFLOW. (P49)

8537 WATN LAKE PERSEVERANCE LAKE PERSEVERANCE

REFN 00640 944

STOR 1612

MOUT N552400 W1314000 C750S 0900E 01

LUPR 60 WARD CREEK

KEYW RECREATION,NO TRAFF

ABST "LAKE PERSEVERANCE IS REACHED BY TRAIL FROM THE WARD'S COVE ROAD AND GOOD FISHING IS TO BE HAD THERE." (P130)

8538 WATN LAKE PETERS LAKE PETERS

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1601

MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35

LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER GEOLOGY,DIMENSION,RIVER,LAKE,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN

ABST IN JULY 1952, AUTHOR DARLING AND HIS GUIDE STARKER FLEW WITH PILOT TONY INTO AREA OF LAKE PETERS AND LAKE SCHRADER. APPROACHING THE AREA, "TONY DUCKED INTO A GLEN LYING WEST OF (MT CHAMBERLIN), AND AT THE FOOT OF WHICH WAS THE 5-MI-LONG GLACIER LAKE, LAKE PETERS. BEYOND THIS, AND CONNECTED BY A FEW YDS OF RIVER, IS LAKE SCHRADER." (P329) "THE LAKES ARE AT 3,100 FT ALTITUDE AND MAKE POSSIBLE SUCH RELATIVELY EASY ACCESS TO THIS EXTREMELY REMOTE PLACE. THERE ARE NO OTHER LAKES ANYWHERE NEAR. PETERS, BEING A DIRECT GLACIER LAKE, IS MILKY...OUR CAMP WAS TO BE ON THE FLAT BETWEEN PETERS AND SCHRADER; THE FLAT IS ALLUVIAL, BOGGY, AND A MASS OF FROST POLYGONS." (P329) "NEXT DAY,...LOWELL WENT INTO THE GLACIAL MORAINNE WELTER BEYOND THE HEAD OF LAKE PETERS...(HE) HAD NOT RETURNED BY 10 P.M., SO STARKER AND I BORROWED THE LITTLE BOAT (WITH AN OUTBOARD ENGINE)...AND WENT UP THE LENGTH OF LAKE PETERS. LOWELL APPEARED AT THE HEAD OF THIS LAKE, SO WE WERE ABLE TO SEE SOMETHING OF THE WILD SCENERY OF THIS U-VALLEY BELOW THE GLACIER. COMING DOWN THE LOCH WE SAW A SINGLE CARIBOU ON A GRAVEL FAN..."(P330-331) OBSERVATIONS MADE BY AUTHOR, WITHIN 10 MIS OF CAMP: "THE WIDE BOG CONSISTED OF COTTON SEDGE, SEVERAL OTHER SEDGES, WILLOWS, "POLYGONUM" WHERE BOG GAVE WAY TO SHALLOW WATER, AND LOUSENORT WHERE THE BOG WAS LESS SQUELCHY; RICH MOSSES WOULD CARPET A WET, SHALEY PLACE AND A FORGET-ME-NOT...WOULD BE GROWING THERE. THE DRIER PARTS OF THE BOG GREW VALERIAN, THE AMERICAN COWSLIP, "DODACATHEON", THE HEATH "CASSIOPE", AND "RUBUS ARCTICUS". THE SLOPES WERE THE RICHEST PLACE FOR FLOWERS, SOME YELLOW COMPOSITES INCLUDING A "SENECIO", YELLOW POPPY, ARCTIC ANEMONES, A BUTTERCUP, A LITTLE ASTER,

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LARKSPUR, A BLUE GERANIUM, A BLUE CORNFLOWER (CENTAURUS), A CHICKWEED, DRYAS, A BUSH POTENTILLA, ARCTIC POA GRASS, AND A FESCUE." (P331)

8539 WATN LAKE PETERS LAKE PETERS
 REFN 01447 965
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF, MAP, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, SPRING
 ABST "LAKE PETERS IS SITUATED NEAR THE NORTH-EASTERN END OF BROOKS RANGE. SEVERAL INTERESTING FUNGI WERE COLLECTED." (P2) "ON AUGUST 19 A SPECIMEN OF CUDONIELLA STAGNALIS WAS FOUND GROWING ON PLANT DEBRIS SUBMERGED IN VERY COLD (2 DEG C) SPRING WATER OF STREAM, WHOLLY IMMersed OR WITH ONLY UPPER PART ABOVE WATER, LAKE PETERS." (P53) THE MAP ENCLOSED SHOWS THE LOCATION OF LAKE PETERS.

8540 WATN LAKE PETERS LAKE PETERS
 REFN 02679 961
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, PHOTO, COMMUNITY
 ABST THE ARCTIC RESEARCH LABORATORY IN BARROW MAINTAINS A STATION ON LAKE PETERS, (P8) WHICH WAS USED AS THE BASE OF OPERATIONS FOR A 1961 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION THAT HAD FLOWN INTO THE LAKE. THE PARTY OFTEN USED A BOAT BETWEEN LAKE PETERS AND LAKE SCHRADER. (P17) A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE LAKE WAS ON P. 3 ALSO SHOWING THE RESEARCH LAB.

8541 WATN LAKE PETERS LAKE PETERS
 REFN 04806 958
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE, ICE, BREAKUP, FREIGHT
 ABST WIENS PLANE C-46 LANDED AT LAKE. (P133) IN 1958, GEORGE STINTON AND JIM FREERICKS FLEW A C-46 FULL OF FREIGHT INTO PETERS LAKE AND SCHRADER LAKE FOR THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY. IT WAS ALREADY BREAKUP TIME ACROSS THE ARCTIC BUT SINCE THE LAKES WERE IN THE MOUNTAINS THEY WERE STILL FROZEN, ALTHROUGH THE 54 INCHES OF ICE WAS IN ITS FIRST STAGES OF "CANDLING" WITH THE SURFACE STILL HARD. THEY LANDED ON LAKE BUT SUNK INTO ICE UP THE WINGS AND HAD TO BUOY THE PLANE UP WITH EMPTY OIL DRUMS AND RUBBER RAFTS AND TOW IT OVER TO SHORE USING A SMALL MOTOR BOAT. MECHANICS FIXED THE PLANE AND ONCE THE LAND WAS FROZEN, AL MOSELEY TOOK JIM FREERICKS AND DICK KING BACK TO PETERS LAKE IN A WIEN CESSNA 180 TO START UP THE C-46. THE CENTER OF LAKE HAD SUFFICIENT ICE TO HOLD THE CESSNA 180 BUT THEY BROKE THROUGH NEAR SHORE IN SHALLOW WATER. THEY WINCHED THE PLANE UP ONTO SHORE, DRIED THE PLANE OUT AND AL MOSELEY FLEW BACK TO FAIRBANKS. JIM AND DICK HAD TO WAIT FOR STRONG EAST WIND TO TAKE OFF FROM THE LAKE. (P341, 342, 343)

8542 WATN LAKE PETERS LAKE PETERS
 REFN 06518 957
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE AUTHOR STATED THAT LAKE PETERS OWES ITS EXISTENCE TO A COMBINATION OF GLACIAL DEEPENING OF VALLEYS AND DAMMING BY MORAINES. (P14)

8543 WATN LAKE PETERS PETERS LAKE
 REFN 00006 966

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STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 69 18, 145 02. (P44) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN TABLE 5B, "LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LAKES SAMPLED ONCE DURING 1966". (P56) DATE OF SAMPLING WAS AUG 10, 1966. (P56) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM DEPTHS OF 0, 5, 10, AND 25 METERS. (P56)

8544 WATN LAKE PETERS PETERS LAKE
 REFN 00309 962
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N691855 W1450237 U010S 0290E 35
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ICE, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST JIRO MUGURUMA AND KATSUHIRO KIKUCHI (SAPPORO, JAPAN) REPORT ON "LAKDE ICE INVESTIGATION AT PETERS LAKE, ALASKA" IN THE "JOURNAL OF GLACIOLOGY" VOL 4 NO 36. (PP689-708) THE FIELD INVESTIGATION OF THE ICE AT PETERS LAKE WAS UNDERTAKEN WITHIN THE MONTHS OF MAR AND APRIL 1962. PETERS LAKE LIES WHOLLY WITHIN A NARROW GLACIATED VALLEY, WHOSE STEEP SIDES RISE SHARPLY FROM THE WATER. THE THICKNESS OF ICE AND THE DEPTH OF SNOW COVER WERE MEASURED AT 20 SITES EACH WEEK. THE AVERAGE ICE THICKNESS WAS ABOUT 150 CM AT THE END OF MARCH FOR PETERS LAKE. THE THICKNESS VARIED CONSIDERABLY OVER THE LAKE SURFACE AND A DIFFERENCE OF ABOUT 50 CM WAS OBSERVED. THE THICKEST ICE MEASURED 172 CM, WHILE THE THINNEST ICE WAS 123 CM WITH THE VARIATIONS EXPLAINED BY DIFFERENCE IN SNOW COVER OR EXPOSURE TO WIND. (P690) "THE AREA ALONG THE EASTERN SIDE OF THE LAKE, PARTICULARLY IN THE AREA TO THE NORTH OF CAMP, HAD COMPARATIVELY LESS SNOW COVER AND THICK ICE. ON THE OTHER HAND, THE WEST COAST AREA IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE LAKE HAD A THICK SNOW COVER AND THIN ICE." (P691) "TAKING INTO ACCOUNT THE DIFFERENCES IN ICE THICKNESS AND DISTRIBUTION OF ROCK PARTICLES OVER THE WHOLE AREA OF PETER'S LAKE, IT IS CONSIDERED THAT THE ICE ALONG THE EAST SHORE AREA OF THE LAKE NORTH OF THE CAMP WOULD BE STRONGER AND LAST LONGER THAN THE ICE IN OTHER AREAS OF THE LAKE." (P708) MOST OF THIS REPORT DEALS WITH THE MICROSCOPIC STRUCTURE OF THE ICE AND THE TEMPERATURES AT VARIOUS DEPTHS.

8545 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
 REFN 00675 952
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N692256 W1445925 U010S 0290E 01
 LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, FISHING, BREAKUP, LAKE, RIVER, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, FREEZEUP, RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN UNIAT, IN JULY 1952: "ON THIS DAY A NORSEMAN PLANE BASED ON UNIAT GOT THROUGH TO LAKE SCHRADER IN THE ROMANZOFF MOUNTAINS... TAKING IN 2 RESEARCH WORKERS FROM THE KANSAS MUSEUM... THE PILOT, TONY, BROUGHT BACK OVER 100 POUNDS OF FISH FROM LAKE SCHRADER, FISH UP TO 3 FT IN LENGTH, WHICH SHOWS THE RICH FEEDING THERE MUST BE FOR THESE LAKE TROUT, OR CHAR, AS THEY REALLY ARE. EVEN NOW IN THE LATTER HALF OF JULY THE LAKE IS 3 PARTS UNDER ICE AND WITHIN 2 AND A HALF MONTHS IT WILL BE COVERED AGAIN." (P327-328) THE FOLLOWING DAY, TONY FLEW DARLING AND STARKER (AUTHOR DARLING'S GUIDE) INTO THE LAKE SCHRADER AREA. APPROACHING THE AREA, "TONY DUCKED INTO A LONG GLEN LYING WEST OF (MNT CHAMBERLIN), AND AT THE FOOT OF WHICH WAS THE 5-MI-LONG GLACIER LAKE, LAKE PETERS. BEYOND THIS, AND CONNECTED BY A FEW YDS OF RIVER, IS LAKE SCHRADER, ALSO ABOUT 5 MIS LONG, BUT BROADER THAN PETERS AND KIDNEY-SHAPED." (P329) "THE LAKES ARE AT 3,100 FT ALTITUDE AND MAKE POSSIBLE SUCH RELATIVELY EASY ACCESS TO THIS EXTREMELY REMOTE PLACE. THERE ARE NO OTHER LAKES ANYWHERE NEAR... A GOOD DEAL OF FRESH WATER COMES AS TUMBLING STREAMS INTO SCHRADER AND MAKES IT THE CLEARER. OUR CAMP WAS TO BE ON THE FLAT BETWEEN PETERS AND SCHRADER; THE FLAT IS ALLUVIAL, BOGGY, AND A MASS OF FROST POLYGONS. A RIVER (POSSIBLY WHISTLER CREEK) COMES OUT OF THE NEXT GLEN AND BRAIDS ACROSS THE FLAT INTO LAKE SCHRADER. THROUGH TIME IS HAS BROUGHT A GOOD DEAL OF GRAVEL AND ON THIS THE WILLOWS REACH TO 3 FT." (P329) "THE WIDE BOG CONSISTED OF COTTON SEDGE, SEVERAL OTHER SEDGES, WILLOWS, "POLYGONUM" WHERE BOG GAVE WAY TO SHALLOW WATER, AND LOUSEWORT WHERE THE BOG WAS LESS SQUELCHY; RICH MOSSES WOULD CARPET A WET, SHALEY PLACE AND A FORGET-ME-NOT... WOULD BE GROWING THERE. THE DRIER PARTS OF THE BOG GREW VALERIAN, THE AMERICAN COWSLIP

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"DODACATHEON", THE HEATH "CASSIOPE", AND "RUBUS ARCTICUS". THE SLOPES WERE THE RICHEST PLACE FOR FLOWERS, SOME YELLOW COMPOSITES INCLUDING A "SENECIO"; YELLOW POPPY, ARCTIC ANEMONES, A BUTTERCUP, A LITTLE ASTER, LARKSPUR, A BLUE GERANIUM, A BLUE CORNFLOWER (CENTAURUS), A CHICKWEED, DRYAS, A BUSH POTENTILLA, ARCTIC POA GRASS, AND A FESCUE." (P331) THESE OBSERVATIONS WERE MADE WITHIN 10 MIS OF THEIR CAMP. (P331) THE 5 MEN TRIED TO GET TO THE "SHEENJAC RIVER" COUNTRY FROM THIS CAMP, FLYING IN THE SINGLE-ENGINE NORSEMAN. "TONY GOT THE ENGINE WARM TAX-ING AROUND LAKE SCHRADER. THEN HE TRIED TO GET UP, BUT WE WERE STILL THROWING SPRAY AFTER 2 MIS OF RUN." (P334) THEY GOT AIRBORNE ON THE 3RD TRY. (P334) BUT THEY COULDN'T GET THROUGH A DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN PASS AND HAD TO COME BACK TO SCHRADER LAKE. (P336)

8546 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
REFN 02679 961
STOR 1601
HQUT N692256 M1445925 U010S 0290E 01
LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER CRAFT, MINING, PAST USAGE
ABST AN OIL COMPANY USED THE CAMP ON LAKE SCHRADER AS A BASE IN 1961 FROM WHICH TO CARRY OUT EXPLORATION OF THE AREA. (P17) THE PARTY WOULD OFTEN BOAT BETWEEN LAKES PETERS AND SCHRADER. (P17) PHOTOGRAPH ON P. 3 HAS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE IN FOREGROUND. PHOTO ON P 57 SHOWS LAKE OUTLET.

8547 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
REFN 02792 952
STOR 1601
HQUT N692256 M1445925 U010S 0290E 01
LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
KEYW BREAKUP, LAKE, NO TRAFF
ABST SOME LAKES IN THE BROOKS RANGE OPEN EARLIER THAN THOSE ON THE COASTAL PLAIN. "FOR INSTANCE, ON JUL 20, 1952, 60% OF LAKE SCHRADER WAS SEALED WITH ICE SOLID ENOUGH TO WALK ON BUT 3 DAYS LATER, ONLY 1% OF THE LAKE REMAINED COVERED". (P227) ICE MELTED AS SOON AS IT ENTERED WARNER LAKE SCHRADER FROM LAKE PETERS ON JUL 23.

8548 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
REFN 03296 00001 974
STOR 1601
HQUT N692256 M1445925 U010S 0290E 01
LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN AUGUST, 1974, (NO. 7A) BY J C LABELLE OF LAKE SCHRADER WITH MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND. THERE APPEARS TO BE A SMALL LAKE IN FOREGROUND AND A STREAM LEADING OFF THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PHOTO. NO NEGATIVE NUMBER GIVEN.

8549 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
REFN 03296 00002 974
STOR 1601
HQUT N692256 M1445925 U010S 0290E 01
LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH BY J C LABELLE TAKEN IN AUGUST, 1974. (NO. 8) OF LAKE SCHRADER WITH MOUNTAINS IN BACKGROUND. THERE APPEARS TO BE A SMALL LAKE IN THE FOREGROUND AND A STREAM LEADING OF THE BOTTOM OF THE PHOTO. NEGATIVE NUMBER 4-4A.

8550 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SCHRADER
REFN 03296 00003 974
STOR 1601
HQUT N692256 M1445925 U010S 0290E 01

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LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF

ABST PHOTOGRAPH BY J. C. LABELLE TAKEN AUGUST, 1974, (NO. 8) OF LAKE SCHRADER. LAKE IS IN CENTER OF PHOTO. NEGATIVE NUMBER 5-5A.

8551 WATN LAKE SCHRADER LAKE SHRAEDER

REFN 01172 952

STOR 1601

MOUT N692256 W1445925 U010S 0290E 01

LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT

ABST CONSTANCE AND HARMON HELMERICKS EXPLORED NORTHERN ALASKA BY AIRPLANE TO COLLECT SMALL MAMMALS AND TO MAKE MOVIES. DATE IS PUBLICATION DATE. THEY LANDED ON LAKE SHRAEDER WHICH WAS VERY CLEAR. THEIRS WAS THE FIRST AIRPLANE ON FLOAT TO LAND ON THE LAKE DURING THE BRIEF PERIOD OF THE YEAR WHEN THE LAKE IS FREE OF ICE (P145) THE ALTITUDE IS 3000 FT. SO THAT THEY COULD NOT TAKE OFF WITH THE PLANE FULLY LOADED (P147)

8552 WATN LAKE SCHRADER SCHRADER LAKE

REFN 00006 966

STOR 1601

MOUT N692256 W1445925 U010S 0290E 01

LUPR 13 SADLEROCHIT RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT

ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 69 22, 145 019 (P44). THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN TABLE 5B, "LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF LAKES SAMPLED ONCE DURING 1966". (P57) SAMPLING DATE WAS AUG 12, 1966. (P56) SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT DEPTHS OF 0, 2, 5, 10, AND 25 METERS. (P57)

8553 WATN LAKE SELBY LAKE SELBY

REFN 01746 884

STOR 1602

MOUT N665200 W1554000 K170N 0150E 18

LUPR 20 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, EXPEDITION

ABST DURING STONEY'S EXPLORATION OF THE PUTNAM RIVER (KOBUK RIVER) DURING THE SUMMER OF 1884 HE, ONE CREW MEMBER, AND 4 NATIVES CARRIED A CANOE FOR ONE DAY OVERLAND UNTIL THEY REACHED LAKE SELBY. "I CROSSED IT IN THE CANOE, SOUNDING AS I WENT, AND FINDING NO BOTTOM AT 18 FATHOMS." (P9)

8554 WATN LAKE SELBY LAKE SELBY

REFN 04077 00043 974

STOR 1602

MOUT N665200 W1554000 K170N 0150E 18

LUPR 20 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ONE KNOWN COPPER OCCURANCE IS LOCATED NEAR LAKE SELBY ABOUT 7 MILES FROM THE KOBUK RIVER.

8555 WATN LAKE SELBY LAKE SELBY

REFN 06337 973

STOR 1602

MOUT N665200 W1554000 K170N 0150E 18

LUPR 20 KOBUK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY

ABST LAKE SELBY IN THE KOBUK RIVER BASIN IS 8 MI LONG BY 1 MI WIDE AND IS A GLACIAL FORMATION.

8556 WATN LAKE SHELOKUM LAKE SHELOKUM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2032

REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N555900 W1313900 C680S 0890E 09
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO_TRAFF, LAND_TRANSPORT, RECREATION, SPRING
 ABST THERE IS A USED BY THE EARLY SETTLERS FROM WEST SHORE OF BAILEY BAY TO SHELOKUM HOT SPRINGS ON SHELOKUM LAKE. THERE IS A COLLAPSED 3-SIDED CCC SHELTER AT SPRINGS. (P256)

8557 WATN LAKE SPENARD LAKE SPENARD
 REFN 01538 933936
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, ICE, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKYS", ABOUT 1935, A PHOTO SHOWS A FALL SCENE OF A PLANE MAKING A PONTOON LANDING. ITS CAPTION SAYS, "ABOVE: MCGEE AIRWAYS BELLANCA SHOWN MAKING PONTOON LANDING ON ICE OF ANCHORAGE'S LAKE SPENARD." (P56) IN THE EARLY 1930'S, NAT BRODNE WAS WAVED OFF ANCHORAGE'S AIR FIELD BECAUSE OF A SUDDEN DANGEROUS THAW HE LANDED ON THE EXTREMELY THIN ICE OF LAKE SPENARD. "THE AIRPLANE SETTLED THROUGH THE ICE SHEARING THE LOWER WINGS." (P65) PHOTO, SUMMER, OF A PLANE TIED AT A DOCK. ITS CAPTION STATES, "MECHANICS ARLOE KESSINGER, WILLIE BARBER AND BOLES 'SMITTY' SMITH OF MCGEE AIRWAYS ARE SHOWN SERVICING ONE OF THE COMPANY'S STINSONS TIED DOWN AT LAKE SPENARD IN 1933. THE ANCHORAGE AREA'S POPULAR ADOLPH'S ROADHOUSE CAN BE SEEN IN THE BACKGROUND." (P90-91) SOMETIME AROUND 1936 THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE INSPECTOR JAMES N PEYTON REQUIRED THAT ALL PONTOON PILOTS BE CERTIFIED BY HIM AFTER HE ROAD WITH THEM. THE PILOTS GATHERED AT LAKE SPENARD WHERE THE CHECK-OUTS WERE HELD. THE PILOTS TOOK OFF AND LANDED ON THE LAKE. (P129) LAKE SPENARD WAS THE REGULAR LANDING FIELD FOR ANCHORAGE PONTOON PLANES.

8558 WATN LAKE SPENARD LAKE SPENARD
 REFN 02703 966
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040W 35
 LUPR 52 HOOD CREEK
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST PHOTO "HUNDREDS OF FLOAT PLANES LINE TWIN LAKES, HOOD AND SPENARD, NEAR ANCHORAGE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT." (P123)

8559 WATN LAKE SPENARD LAKE SPENARD
 REFN 05030 959
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST WHILE IN ANCHORAGE, THE AUTHOR WENT TO LAKE SPENARD. THE SOFT SAND BEACH WAS COVERED WITH BRONZE SUN BATHERS AND MORE WERE SPLASHING ABOUT IN THE WARM CLEAR WATER. (P81)

8560 WATN LAKE SPENARD LAKE SPENARD
 REFN 05083 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PHOTO
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS APPROXIMATELY 8 FLOAT PLANES ALONG THE SHORE OF LAKE SPENARD ADJACENT TO THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN ANCHORAGE. (P114)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2033

8561 WATN LAKE SPENARD SPENARD LAKE
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040N 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO
 ABST A PHOTO ON P.115 SHOWS A FLOATPLANE AND HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "AIR-MINDED RESIDENTS OF ANCHORAGE BERTH THEIR PLANES ON HOOD AND SPENARD LAKES (WHERE PLANES HAVE THE RIGHT-OF-WAY ON ADJACENT ROADS).

8562 WATN LAKE SPENARD SPENARD LAKE
 REFN 02892 932947
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 S130N 0040N 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,VEGETATION
 ABST "ONCE, TAKING OFF FROM SPENARD LAKE, (WILLIAM) DUNKLE LANDED IN THE TREES BROKE A TRAVELAIR TO PIECES."
 (P.189) NO DATE GIVEN-THIS WOULD HAVE OCCURRED SOMETIME BETWEEN 1932, WHEN DUNKLE SOLDIERED AND 1947,
 COPYRIGHT DATE OF THE DOCUMENT.

8563 WATN LAKE SPENARD SPENARD LAKE
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N611045 W1495653 O130N 0040N 35
 LUPR 52 KNIK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,VEGETATION,LAKE
 ABST NORTH SHORE DRIVE IN PROVIDING IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO SPENARD LAKE PASSES THROUGH BIRCH WOOD THEN SPRUCE SWAMPS
 AND MUSKEG WITH OCCASSIONAL SMALL LAKES. (P22)

8564 WATN LAKE SUNGOVOAK LAKE 11
 REFN 03121 957
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N710600 W1563000 U200N 0180W 12
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST WATER SAMPLES WERE OBTAINED FROM THIS LAKE AUGUST 13,1957 FROM THE FLOAT OF A HYDROPLANE. (P.890,893)

8565 WATN LAKE SUNGOVOAK SUNGOVOK LAKE
 REFN 00006 966
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N710600 W1563000 U200N 0180W 12
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 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. (P5)

8566 WATN LAKE TESHEKPUK LAKE TESHEKPUK
 REFN 03104 945946
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N703700 W1533150 U150N 0060W 30
 LUPR 11
 KEYW NO TRAFFIC,DIMENISONS
 ABST LAKE TESHEKPUK, LOCATED ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTHEAST OF BARRON, IS UNUSUALLY LARGE, IRREGULAR LAKE MORE THAN 21
 MILES WIDE AND 29 MILES LONG. (P.111) LAKE TESHEKPUK WAS VISITED AND DESCRIBED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1945

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2034

AND 1946 BY TWO USGS AGENTS, R. F. BLACK AND W. L. BARKSDALE.

8567 WATN LAKE TODATONTEN LAKE TODATONTEN
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N660909 W1525700 F150N 0260W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW ROUTE, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST ON THE FORT GIBBON-KOYUKUK WINTER TRAIL, THIS LAKE WAS PASSED ON THE LINK BETWEEN MELOZITNA RIVER AND THE KANUTI RIVER. (P4)

8568 WATN LAKE TODATONTEN MENTANONTLI LAKE
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N660909 W1525700 F015N 0260W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, DIMENSION
 ABST DIMENSIONS 3.6 MI BY 2.4 MI AREA 9 SQ MI OUTLET MENTANONTLI RIVER-KANUTI RIVER-KOYUKUK RIVER.

8569 WATN LAKE TODATONTEN TATATONTLY LAKE
 REFN 06885 885
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N660909 W1525700 F150N 0260W 01
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW LAKES, NO TRAFF
 ABST ON CROSSING THE "SO-CALLED" YUKON MOUNTAINS (HILLS NO HIGHER THAN 2,000 TO 2,500 FT) ALLEN'S PARTY OBSERVED TWO SMALL TRIBUTARIES EMPTYING INTO EITHER SIDE OF TATATONTLY LAKE. FROM A RIDGE, ALLEN OBSERVED 55 SMALL LAKES AND THAT THE LENGTH OF TATATONTLY LAKE WAS ABOUT 3 TO 4 MI. (P96)

8570 WATN LAKE TULUGAK TULUGAK LAKE
 REFN 03841 973
 STOR 1602
 MOUT N675800 W1614300 K300N 0130W 29
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, DIMENSION, FISHING, EXPEDITION, NO TRAFF
 ABST CAMP VIII WAS LOCATED ON THE N E SHORE OF TULUGAK LAKE WHICH WAS FOUND TO HAVE A MAXIMUM DEPTH OF 5.5 METERS AND WAS CONNECTED TO THE NOATAK RIVER BY A SHORT OUTLET STREAM. (P173) IT WAS STUDIED IN AUGUST, 1973, AND FISH SAMPLES WERE TAKEN. CAMP VIII WAS OCCUPIED FROM AUGUST 6 TO 12, 1973. (P44) THE AREA AROUND TULUGAK LAKE AND THE NOATAK CANYON IS ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVELY SURVEYED IN THE NOATAK DRAINAGE IN TERMS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL. (P517)

8571 WATN LAKE TUSIKVOAK LAKE 14
 REFN 03121 957
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N710500 W1560700 U200N 0160W 17
 LUPR 11 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST WATER SAMPLES WERE TAKEN FROM THIS LAKE FROM THE FLOAT OF A HYDROPLANE AUGUST 14, 1957. (P890, 893)

8572 WATN LAKE TUSTUMENA LAKE TUSTUMENA
 REFN 02065 906
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601131 W1505138 S010N 0090W 09

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2035

LUPR 52 KASILOF RIVER
KEYW DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST LAKE TUSTUMENA WAS NOT VISITED BY THE USGS PARTY, BUT IS REPORTED TO BE 35 MILES LONG AND ABOUT 9 MILES WIDE. ONE OR TWO LARGE GLACIERS AND A NUMBER OF SHORT STREAMS DRAIN INTO IT. (P15) PROSPECTING ON THE SMALL STREAMS EMPTYING INTO THE EASTERN END OF TUSTUMENA LAKE HAS SHOWN THE PRESENCE OF GRAVELS CARRYING GOLD IN SMALL AMOUNT. A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS TAKEN IN TO LAKE TUSTUMENA BY WAY OF KASILOF RIVER. (P44)

8573 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK LAKE UDRIVIK
REFN 04666 974
STOR 1601
MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
LUPR 12 KILLIK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE WAS LOCATED ON A SMALL KNOLL EAST OF LAKE UDRIVIK. (P16)

8574 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
REFN 03299 00001 974
STOR 1601
MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, VEGETATION
ABST PHOTOGRAPH BY C D EVANS OF UDRIVIK LAKE TAKEN AUGUST 18, 1974, (F1). SHOWS TRAIL LEADING DOWNSLOPE TO CAMP. IT APPEARS TO BE A SMOOTH AREA COVERED WITH LOW GROWING VEGETATION. TRAIL IS NOT CLEARLY VISIBLE. NEGATIVE NUMBER 13A-14.

8575 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
REFN 03299 00002 974
STOR 1601
MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH OF UDRIVIK LAKE ON THE KILLIK RIVER TAKEN BY C D EVANS ON AUGUST 18, 1974 (F1). THE LAKE DOMINATES THE FOREGROUND OF THE PICTURE. NEGATIVE NUMBER 14A-15.

8576 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
REFN 03299 00003 974
STOR 1601
MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH BY C D EVANS AUGUST 18 AND 19, 1974 (F2), SHOWING FUEL CACHED ON UDRIVIK LAKE ON THE KILLIK RIVER. THE LAKE IS IN THE FOREGROUND OF THE PICTURE. NEGATIVE NUMBER 17A-18.

8577 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
REFN 03299 00004 974
STOR 1601
MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH BY C D EVANS TAKEN AUGUST 18 AND 19, 1974 (F2), OF FUEL CACHED ON UDRIVIK LAKE ON THE KILLIK RIVER. THE LAKE LEADS OFF TO THE LEFT SIDE OF THE PICTURE WITH THE FUEL LOCATED IN THE CENTER. NEGATIVE NUMBER. 18A-19.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2036

8578 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
 REFN 03308 00001 974
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY C. D. EVANS ON AUGUST 8, 1974, (F1) OF THE GEOPHYSICAL CAMP ON UDRIVIK LAKE ESTABLISHED IN THE SPRING OF 1974. NEGATIVE NUMBER 11A-12.

8579 WATN LAKE UDRIVIK UDRIVIK LAKE
 REFN 03308 00002 974
 STOR 1601
 MOUT N683000 W1535927 U110S 0090W 10
 LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY C. D. EVANS ON AUGUST 18 AND 19, 1974, (F2) OF THE "CAMP ESTABLISHED IN THE SPRING OF 1974 NORTH OF UDRIVIK LAKE." THERE APPEARS TO BE A SMALL LAKE BETWEEN TWO BODIES OF WATER. NEGATIVE NUMBER 28A-29.

8580 WATN LAKE WASILLA LAKE WASILLA
 REFN 06404 949959
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N613500 W1492400 C170N 0010W 02
 LUPR 52 COTTONWOOD CREEK
 KEYW PHOTO, VEGETATION, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RECREATION
 ABST THE AUTHOR BOUGHT A LODGE, WILLAMAH LODGE, ON LAKE WASILLA WHERE HE HAD FISHED A GREAT DEAL IN THE PAST. (P291) HE PLANTED A VEGETABLE GARDEN ON THE GROUNDS AND GREW LETTUCE, CABBAGE, RADISHES, AND OTHER VEGETABLES. 2 PHOTOGRAPHS. (P292) SHOW THAT THE LODGE BORDERED THE LAKE, THERE WERE MANY TREES, AND THERE WAS A PIER IN FRONT OF THE LODGE. A SMALL BOAT WAS MOORED IN THE WATER. THE AUTHOR STATES THAT THE LAKE WAS "PERFECT FOR BOATING AND FISHING". (P300) HE SOLD THE LODGE IN 1959. HE HAD BOUGHT IT CIRCA 1949.

8581 WATN LAKINA RIVER LAKINA RIVER
 REFN 02121 907
 STOR 161039501177000274000331000550
 MOUT N611928 W1433357 C060S 0100E 26
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST LAKINA RIVER RISES IN AN AREA A GLACIAL DRAINAGE AND HAS A BASIN-LIKE ABOUT 2 MILES WIDE IN ITS LOWER HALF, WHICH GRADUALLY NARROWS INTO A MOUNTAIN GORGE VALLEY ONE HALF MILE WIDE TOWARD THE HEAD OF THE RIVER, AND IS FLOORED WITH DEPOSITS OF SAND, GRAVEL, AND MUD. (P74) NUMEROUS COPPER PROSPECTS WERE LOCATED THERE IN 1907. (P75)

8582 WATN LAKINA RIVER LAKINA RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039501177000274000331000550
 MOUT N611928 W1433357 C060S 0100E 26
 LUPR 53 CHITINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE LAKINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 160 SQ MI, DISCHARGING AN ESTIMATED 200 CFS. (P4-117)

8583 WATN LAKINA RIVER LAKINA RIVER
 REFN 02881 915
 STOR 161039501177000274000331000550
 MOUT N611928 W1433357 C060S 0100E 26

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2037

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST PHOTO OF A COPPER RIVER AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TRESSEL AND TRAIN CROSSING THIS RIVER.

8584 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE CREEK
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602833003060000510
 MOUT N644324 W1652658 K0905 0340W 10
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA, APPENDIX II, ANTIMONY LOCATED ON CHRISTOPHOSEN PROPERTY ON THE CREEK WHICH IS TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER. LEAD LOCATED ON CREEK.

8585 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE CREEK
 REFN 02196 911
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350010740210
 MOUT N650100 W1471200 F020N 0030E 08
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST 4 OR 5 MEN OPEN-CUT MINED ON 1 CLAIM DURING SUMMER 1911 ON LAST CHANCE CREEK. (P243)

8586 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE CREEK
 REFN 02216 912
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310038250350010740210
 MOUT N650000 W1471200 F020N 0030E 08
 LUPR 35 LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSHORTH AND R M DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. SOME OPEN-CUT MINING WAS DONE ON LAST CHANCE CREEK DURING 1912. (P208)

8587 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE CREEK
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 1602833003060000510
 MOUT N644324 W1652658 K0905 0340W 10
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST ANTIMONY WAS FOUND AT LAST CHANCE CREEK (CHRISTOPHOSEN PROPERTY) (P22) THERE IS LEAD AT LOST CHANCE CREEK (TRIBUTARY OF SNAKE RIVER). (P25)

8588 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE CREEK
 REFN 03835 929
 STOR 160339902786000594004950105520022000330
 MOUT N645000 W1410500 F010S 0330E 03
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST IN THE LATE 20'S, ONE EAGLE RESIDENT TELLS, LAST CHANCE CREEK WAS USED TO GET TO THE HEADWATERS OF THE PORCUPINE AND PEEL RIVERS. ONE FOLLOWED AN ESTABLISHED TRAIL UP LAST CHANCE CREEK INTO CANADA. (P16-7)

8589 WATN LAST CHANCE CREEK LAST CHANCE GULCH
 REFN 02135 908
 STOR 160339902786000594004950105520022000330
 MOUT N625400 W1564000 S320N 0390W 06
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2038

KEYW ID TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THIS CREEK WAS BEING WORKED IN 1908 BY A MAN WHO MADE AN OPEN-CUT TRENCH IN THE CREEK, WITH THE AID OF AN AUTOMATIC DAM. THE TRENCH WAS ABOUT 10 FEET DEEP, MOSTLY IN CLAY. A FEW COLORS OF GOLD WERE FOUND. (P261) THE CREEK IS SEPARATED FROM GANES CREEK BY A RIDGE, ON WHICH A LARGE DOME-SHAPED MASS OF LIMESTONE BEDROCK IS PERCHED WHICH IS CALLED KNOB HILL. BOTH CREEKS FLOW OVER DEPOSITS OF MORAINAL BOULDERS. (P259)

8590 WATN LAVA CREEK LAVA CREEK

REFN 03556 00007 867972

STOR 1602370001620000290

MOUT N654900 W1615000 K050N 0150W 21

LUPR 22 KIVALIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, SPRING, RECREATION

ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES ON IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 6, IN A CUL-DE-SAC CANYON, NEAR THE HEADWATERS OF LAVA CREEK, THERE IS A HOT SPRINGS USED FOR RECREATION AND THERAPY BY ESKIMOS SINCE PREHISTORIC TIMES. IT IS SULPHUR BUT NOT UNPLEASANTLY SO AND NO VEGETATION GROWS IN ITS WATERS OR ALONG THE BANKS. THE WATER IS VERY HOT AND CLEAR. THE SPRINGS WERE UTILIZED IN THE SPRING WHEN TRAVEL OVERLAND IS EASIER. THE PEOPLE HAVE BUILT A ROCK POOL FOR THE WATER 12 FT X 14 FT X 3 FT.

8591 WATN LAVA LAKE LAVA LAKE

REFN 03163 945973

STOR 1602

MOUT N653500 W1635500 K020N 0250W 08

LUPR 21 ANDESITE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, EXPEDITION

ABST THE US ARMY AIR FORCE 42 D WEATHER SQUADRON ESTABLISHED AND OCCUPIED A WEATHER STATION AT THE EAST END OF LAVA LAKE FROM APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER 1945. P15 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALSO RECORDED WEATHER DATA DURING SUMMER 1948. P41 PLATE 3 B, ATTACHED, DEPICTS THE BOUNDARY OF LOST JIM LAVA FLOW NEAR LAVA LAKE. P284-285 PLATE 4 B, ATTACHED SHOWS WET MEADOW ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAVA LAKE WITH LOW-MEDIUM WILLOW THICKET AND TUSsock-SHRUB TUNDRA. P286-287 5 B IS A CLOSE UP OF 4 B. LAVA LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 KM LONG AND 1.6 KM WIDE. THE LOST JIM LAVA FLOW HAS TWO TONGUES OF LAVA ROCK EXTENDING INTO THE LAKE. THE LAVA FLOWS ALSO COVER A CONSIDERABLE AREA SOUTH OF THE LAKE. MAXIMUM DEPTH DETERMINED WAS 2 MI. P311-312 A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE LAVA LAKE-NOXAPAGA RIVER AND VICINITY JULY 6 TO 12, 1973. P348 A TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN THE LAVA LAKE AREA FROM JULY 6 TO JULY 12, 1973 BY HERBERT R MELCHOIR, BRINA KESSEL AND DAN GIBSON. (P428)

8592 WATN LAVA LAKE LAVA LAKE

REFN 03163 945973

STOR 1602

MOUT N653500 W1635500 K020N 0250W 08

LUPR 21 ANDESITE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, EXPEDITION

ABST THE US ARMY AIR FORCE 42 D WEATHER SQUADRON ESTABLISHED AND OCCUPIED A WEATHER STATION AT THE EAST END OF LAVA LAKE FROM APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER 1945. P15 A U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY ALSO RECORDED WEATHER DATA DURING SUMMER 1948. P41 PLATE 3 B, ATTACHED, DEPICTS THE BOUNDARY OF LOST JIM LAVA FLOW NEAR LAVA LAKE. P284-285 PLATE 4 B, ATTACHED SHOWS WET MEADOW ALONG THE SOUTH SHORE OF LAVA LAKE WITH LOW-MEDIUM WILLOW THICKET AND TUSsock-SHRUB TUNDRA. P286-287 5 B IS A CLOSE UP OF 4 B. LAVA LAKE IS APPROXIMATELY 2.8 KM LONG AND 1.6 KM WIDE. THE LOST JIM LAVA FLOW HAS TWO TONGUES OF LAVA ROCK EXTENDING INTO THE LAKE. THE LAVA FLOWS ALSO COVER A CONSIDERABLE AREA SOUTH OF THE LAKE. MAXIMUM DEPTH DETERMINED WAS 2 MI. P311-312 A STUDY OF THE BIRDS IN THE LAVA LAKE-NOXAPAGA RIVER AND VICINITY JULY 6 TO 12, 1973. P348 A TERRESTRIAL MAMMAL STUDY WAS CONDUCTED IN THE LAVA LAKE AREA FROM JULY 6 TO JULY 12, 1973 BY HERBERT R MELCHOIR, BRINA KESSEL AND DAN GIBSON. (P428)

8593 WATN LAWRENCE CREEK LAWRENCE CREEK

REFN 02077 906

STOR 1605433

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2039

MOUT N554500 W1604000 S510S 0740W 25

LUPR 42

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN

ABST LAWRENCE CREEK OCCUPIES A BROAD, FLAT VALLEY WITH AN EASY GRADE. (P.102) PUBLICATION DATE WAS 1906.

8594 WATN LECONTE GLACIER LECONTE GLACIER

REFN 04951 897

STOR 1612027

MOUT N565000 W1322000 C580S 0830E 20

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,RIVER

ABST LECONTE GLACIER DISCHARGES INTO A FIORD NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE STICKEEN RIVER IN THUNDER BAY. MUIR STATES THAT AS FAR AS HE KNOWS, THIS IS THE SOUTHERNMOST OF THE GLACIERS THAT FLOW INTO THE SEA. (P520)

8595 WATN LEFT FORK OF EAST FORK OF KOYUK RIVER LEFT FORK OF EAST FORK OF KOYUK R.

REFN 02725 971

STOR 160296500255000038000213000350

MOUT N651439 W1604626 K030S 0100W 08

LUPR 22 KOYUK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE

ABST THE TRAVELLER LOST HIS WAY AND INSTEAD OF TAKING THE USUAL ROUTE FROM THE NORTH DOWN THE WEST FORK OF THE BUCKLAND AND THE LEFT FORK OF THE EAST FORK, HE CROSSED FROM THE BUCKLAND TO THE RIGHT FORK OF THE EAST FORK, ACCORDING TO A FOLK-TALE IN THE DOCUMENT (C-16) 1971 COPYRIGHT DATE USED.

8596 WATN LEILA LAKE LAKE LEILA

REFN 03496 926

STOR 1608

MOUT N615245 W1471900 S210N 0120E 30

LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,ROUTE,EXPEDITION,RIVER

ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, THE SURVEYOR OF A NELCHINA RECONNAISSANCE, 1926, SUMNER STATED THAT THEY WENT FROM MATANUSKA RIVER TO THE NELCHINA WATERSHED BY GOING THROUGH A PASS BETWEEN THE MATANUSKA AND COPPER RIVER WATERSHEDS, THEY PASSED LAKE LEILA 2 MILES ON THE W SIDE. (P24) APPARENTLY HE WAS WALKING.

8597 WATN LENON CREEK LENON CREEK

REFN 00571 880909

STOR 1611547

MOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW 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)

8598 WATN LENON CREEK LENON CREEK

REFN 00469 00002 890

STOR 1611547

MOUT N582058 W1343004 /410S 0660E 05

LUPR 60

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST IN SECOND VOLUME OF BOUNDARY TRIBUNAL PROTOCOLS, N D MURPHY, ACTING GOVERNOR, DESCRIBES MINING ACTIVITY ON

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2040

LEMON CREEK, NEAR JUNEAU, DURING 1890. THE MINED ORES, CONTAINING SILVER, WERE SENT TO DISTANT SMELTERS. (P485) FROM THE ALASKAN CENSUS OF 1890, THE REPORT STATES THAT GOLD HAD BEEN FOUND ON LEMAN CREEK (MISSPELLING FOR LEMON), BUT ONLY IN PROSPECTING STAGE. (P490)

- 8599 WATN LEMON CREEK LEMON CREEK
 REFN 00500 920
 STOR 1611547
 HOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS MEMOIRS, ALERED M BAILEY AN ORNITHOLOGIST WITH FOLTA HIKE UP LEMON CREEK TO LEMON CREEK GLACIER IN OCT, 1920. THE CREEK IS 5 MI NW OF JUNEAU. AN OLD UNUSED MINING TRAIL FOLLOWED THE CREEK WHICH TERMINATED IN A GLACIER WITH A STEEP FACE. (P28)
- 8600 WATN LEMON CREEK LEMON CREEK
 REFN 00544 951962
 STOR 1611547
 HOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LEMON CREEK NEAR JUNEAU HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 12.1 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1951-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE WAS ON AUG. 13, 1961, GAGE HEIGHT OF 4.90 FT AND DISCHARGE 2,800 CFS (231 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 JUNEAU" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION THERE, SO LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR THAT STATION AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.
- 8601 WATN LEMON CREEK LEMON CREEK
 REFN 02071 905
 STOR 1611547
 HOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST PLACER GOLD MINING CLAIMS ON THE GRAVELS OF LEMON CREEK, EXTENDS FROM ITS MOUTH TO LEMON CREEK GLACIER A DISTANCE OF 6 MILES. OPERATIONS CEASED IN 1905. THE LOSE CLAIMS AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK ARE LOCATED ON QUARTZ VEINS IN THE SCHIST BELT. (P37)
- 8602 WATN LEMON CREEK LEMON CREEK
 REFN 02573 903
 STOR 1611547
 HOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST SOME HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS ARE BEING CARRIED ON AT LEMON CREEK, 10 MILES NW OF JUNEAU. (P46)
- 8603 WATN LEMON CREEK LEMON CREEK
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611547
 HOUT N582058 W1343004 C410S 0660E 05
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, DISCHARGE, MAP
 ABST THE GLACIER HIGHWAY NORTH OUT OF JUNEAU CROSSES LEMON CREEK. LEMON CREEK IS FAST GLACIAL STREAM. A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FOLLOWS ALONG LEMON CREEK, PAST A GAGING STATION. (P102) SEE MAP.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

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2041

8604 WATN LEWIS RIVER LEWIS RIVER
REFN 02569 916957
STOR 1607129
MOU N611400 W1504800 S130N 0090W 12
LUPR 52
KEYW MINING, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
ABST SUCCESSEUL PLACER MINING WAS DONE ON LEWIS RIVER, WITHIN THE REDOUBT MINING DISTRICT. THE RIVER HEADS IN A SWAMPY BASIN WEST OF MT SUSITNA. THE STREAM FOLLOWS A VALLEY IN GRANITIC ROCK, AND CROSSES A LOW COASTAL PLAIN. DURING 1916-17 APPROX 2000 DOLLARS WORTH OF COARSE GOLD WAS RECOVERED, AND AN UNKNOWN AMOUNT RECOVERED IN PROSPECTING BETWEEN 1956-57. (P17)

8605 WATN LEWIS RIVER LEWIS RIVER
REFN 03496 927
STOR 1607129
MOU N611400 W1504800 S130N 0090W 12
LUPR 52
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, EXPEDITION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, TRAPPING
ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILES AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES. IN A NANCY-TYONEK TRAIL RECONNAISSANCE, 1927, THE SURVEYOR LEFT NANCY BY DOG SLED IN DEC, AND COMING UP THE SUSITNA AND ACROSS THE SWAMP OF SECOND GROWTH SPRUCE, KNOWN AS BELUGA FLATS, "SUBSTANTIAL LAND MARKS ARE NOT VISIBLE UNTIL LEWIS RIVER IS APPROACHED WHEN THE TRAVELLER CAN IDENTIFY IT BY A STRIP OF WILLOWS; AFTER CROSSING LEWIS RIVER, WHICH APPEARED TO BE 100 FT IN WIDTH..." THEY CONTINUED ON TO THEODORE RIVER. (P29) "A TRAPPER'S CABIN IS SITUATED ON THE UPPER LEWIS RIVER." (P29) HE INTERVIEWED SEVERAL TRAPPERS IN THE BELUGA FLATS-LEWIS RIVER AREA ABOUT THE BEST POSSIBLE ROUTE ACROSS. (P29)

8606 WATN LIBERATOR LAKE LIBERATOR LAKE
REFN 00006 966
STOR 1601
MOU N685352 W1582145 U060S 0270W 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. (P5) DOCUMENT DOES NOT GIVE EXACT LOCATION, BUT ORTH LISTS ONLY ONE LAKE BY THIS NAME IN ARCTIC.

8607 WATN LIBERATOR LAKE LIBERATOR LAKE
REFN 03306 973
STOR 1601
MOU N685352 W1582145 U060S 0270W 32
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF
ABST PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN BY C D EVANS ON AUGUST 5, 1973, (C1) OF LIBERATOR LAKE. WHAT APPEARS TO BE A LARGE MOUND IS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE PHOTO. NO NEGATIVE NUMBER IS GIVEN.

8608 WATN LIBERATOR LAKE LIBERATOR LAKE
REFN 04666 940974
STOR 1601
MOU N685352 W1582145 U060S 0270W 32
LUPR 12 COLVILLE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
ABST A VILLAGE SITE WAS LOCATED ON THE SE SHORE OF LIBERATOR LAKE. THE LAKE DRAINS INTO THE COLVILLE RIVER. (P15) THE LAKE WAS USED AS A NAVY SUPPLY DUMP DURING THE LATE 1940'S. (P20)

8609 WATN LIBERTY CREEK LIBERTY CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2043

8615 WATN LIBERTY CREEK LIBERTY CREEK
REFN 05083 971
STOR 1610395012889002910
MOUT N614000 W1443000 C030S 0050E 05
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,OBSTRUCTION,PHOTO
ABST PHOTOGRAPH DEPICTS LIBERTY FALLS ON LIBERTY CREEK BEFORE IT ENTERS THE COPPER RIVER. THESE FALLS ARE VERY NARROW, STEEP FILLED WITH LARGE ROCKS WITH A SERIES OF CASCADING FALLS. (PP144-145)

8616 WATN LIBERTY CREEK UNNAMED
REFN 02863 944
STOR 1610395012889002910
MOUT N614000 W1443000 C030S 0050E 05
LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY,RECREATION,PHOTO,LAND TRANSPORT,OBSTRUCTION,NO TRAFF
ABST 10 MILES FROM CHITINA A PICNIC SPOT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED AT LIBERTY FALLS. PEOPLE FISH AT STREAM LOCATED HERE. (P26) FIGURE 64 ON P71 SHOWS "LIBERTY FALLS, EDGERTON CUTOFF."

8617 WATN LIBERTY FORK LIBERTY FORK
REFN 01909 911
STOR 160339900000000000000253000250
MOUT N642900 W1411200 F050S 0330E 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 LIBERTY FORK, AND KING SOLOMON CREEKS FOR 1911. (P225)

8618 WATN LICK CREEK COLLINS RIVER
REFN 01665 899
STOR 160339907005001230006245007390
MOUT N623448 W1421602 C090N 0170E 08
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC,WATER CRAFT,PAST USAGE,MINING
ABST E C ROMIG RECOUNTS HER 1899 TRAVELS ALONG THE PORCUPINE RIVER NOTING THAT SHE AND HER PROSPECTING HUSBAND MET TWO MEN, MR THOMAS AND MR OLSON, WHO SAID THEY HAD RAFTED DOWN THE COLLINS RIVER IN SEARCH OF GOLD. SHE NOTES THE DATE AS BEING JUNE 8. NO GOLD WAS FOUND BY THE MEN ON COLLINS RIVER AND THEIR RAFT WAS SOMEHOW DESTROYED, NO CAUSE WAS GIVEN. GOLD, HOWEVER, WAS REPORTED FOUND ON CROW RIVER. (P99)

8619 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
REFN 00079 91904 X 919
STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
KEYW MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
ABST THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON OCT 4,1919. "ON LIGNITE CREEK." THE FIRST COAL USED BY THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION CAME FROM A MINE ON LIGNITE CREEK, ABOUT A MILE AND A HALF FROM THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, ON ITS LEFT LIMIT. A CONTRACT WAS LET TO NEAL VAN HOUTEN AND LEONARD WHITE FOR THE SUPPLY OF A QUANTITY OF COAL. THESE MEN FIRST PROSPECTED THE COUNTRY ADJACENT TO THE HEADWATERS OF MOOSE CREEK, BUT FAILED TO FIND ANY COAL THERE. THEY THEN ESTABLISHED A CAMP ON LIGNITE CREEK AND COMMENCED WORK ON THE FACE OF AN OUTCROPPING SEAM ON THE BANK OF THE CREEK. THIS SEAM IS ABOUT FORTY FEET IN THICKNESS. IT IS THE PLAN OF THE COMPANY TO CONTINUE TO MINE COAL AT THE PRESENT LEVEL TO MEET THE IMMEDIATE DEMANDS OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION FOR FUEL. AND AT THE SAME TIME A WORKING SHAFT WILL BE SUNK NEAR BY, TO TAP THE VEINS

AT A LOWER LEVEL. MACHINERY SUFFICIENT TO HANDLE A LARGE OUTPUT IN AN ECONOMICAL MANNER WILL BE INSTALLED AND PERMANENT BUILDINGS ERECTED FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES. COAL WILL BE PLACED ON THE MARKET AS SOON AS THE PRESSING REQUIREMENTS OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION FOR FUEL HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED, AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT WITHIN A SHORT TIME REGULAR SHIPMENTS WILL BE MADE OVER THE NEW GOVERNMENT RAILROAD TO THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT, WHERE COAL IS VERY MUCH IN DEMAND. THE PROPERTY NOW BEING DEVELOPED IS LOCATED ABOUT ONE-HALF MILE BELOW THE MOUTH OF LIGNITE CREEK AND APPROXIMATELY ONE THOUSAND FEET OFF THE MAIN LINE OF THE GOVERNMENT RAILROAD. THREE LARGE SEAMS ARE BEING DEVELOPED, ONLY ONE OF WHICH HAS BEEN WORKED TO DATE. (P2)

8620 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91918 P 919
 STOR 160339907005001250003625005870
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER, ROUTE, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT
 ABST AN ARTICLE APPEARS IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS ON 2/18/19. "TRAVELERS ENJOY DELIGHTFUL TRIP VIA BROADPASS." MRS J. C. VAN ORSDEL, WHO RECENTLY MADE THE TRIP TO ANCHORAGE OVER THE BROAD PASS TRAIL, WRITING TO HER HUSBAND, SAYS THAT SHE HAD A MOST WONDERFUL TRIP ON THE COONEY STAGE, DRIVEN BY WILLIAM SBORGIA, A KANTISHNA MINING MAN. THE ACTUAL TRAVELING TIME BETWEEN STEEL WAS ONLY 38 HOURS. MRS VANORSDEL, MR AND MRS ELLENSON AND A J HENITT LEFT NENANA ON FEB 1, STAYED OVER AT 43-MILE ROADHOUSE FOR THE NIGHT AND STARTED OUT TO NEGOTIATE BROAD PASS TRAIL EARLY NEXT MORNING. SBORGIA HAD MESDAMES VANORSDEL AND ELLENSON ON HIS SLED; COONEY TOOK ON ELLENSON, THE DOG FEED AND SOME BAGGAGE; WHILE HENITT BROUGH UP THE REAR ON CHARLIE SMITH'S DOGSLED. SBORGIA, WHO HAD NEVER BEEN OVER THE TRAIL BEFORE, SWUNG UP LIGNITE CREEK AND TRAVELED ABOUT 2 MI UP THAT CREEK BEFORE HE FOUND OUT THAT HE WAS OFF TRACK. HE REPEATED THIS PERFORMANCE AT HEALEY RIVER, GOING UP THAT STREAM ABOUT HALF A MI. THEY MET A PROSPECTOR WHO TOLD SBORGIA HE WAS OFF THE TRAIL. "RETURNING TO THE MAIN TRAIL, GOOD TIME WAS MADE. SBORGIA TOOK THE TRAIL THROUGH THE CANYON AND ARRIVED SAFELY AT RILEY CREEK ROADHOUSE, RUN BY MAURICE MORENO, 5 HRS AHEAD OF BOTH COONEY AND SMITH. MRS VANORSDEL SAYS THAT THEY DID NOT KNOW, AT THE TIME, THAT PASSAGE THROUGH THE CANYON WAS CONSIDERED DANGEROUS. THE PARTY ARRIVED AT TALKEETNA SATURDAY, FEB 8, AND WERE GIVEN A GREAT WELCOME BY THE PEOPLE OF THAT BURG. A DANCE WAS GOTTEN UP IN HONOR OF THE VISITING LADIES, AND DURING THEIR STAY THERE, OF NEARLY THREE DAYS, SEVERAL DINNER PARTIES AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS WERE GOTTEN UP BY THE PEOPLE OF TALKEETNA." (P4)

8621 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 00079 91924 0 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, PAST USAGE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY, MINING, RIVER, ROUTE
 ABST AN ARTICLE APPEARS IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS ON 1/24/19. "FERRY IS NEEDED TO HELP TRAVEL." A PROSPECTOR WHO ARRIVED IN TOWN A FEW DAYS AGO FROM THE LIGNITE COUNTRY BRINGS THE NEWS THAT, AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE EXTENSION OF THE RAILROAD SOUTH OF TOWN, PROSPECTORS ARE NOW FREIGHTING THEIR SUPPLIES INTO THE BONNIFIELD COUNTRY BY WAY OF LIGNITE CREEK; THIS WAS NEVER DONE BEFORE. QUITE RECENTLY TWO PROSPECTING PARTIES OF FOUR AND THREE MEN EACH RESPECTIVELY, STOPPED AT THE CABIN OF THE PROSPECTORS REFERRED TO, ON LIGNITE, ON THEIR WAY INTO THE BONNIFIELD WITH SUPPLIES. THEY PASSED HIS CAMP WITHIN THREE DAYS OF EACH OTHER. TRAVEL TO THE BONNIFIELD COUNTRY BY THE LIGNITE ROUTE IS SHORTER AND MUCH EASIER, BUT WILL ONLY BE POSSIBLE IN THE WINTER SEASON, UNLESS A GOOD SUBSTANTIAL FERRY IS ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER, FROM THE RAILROAD RIGHT OF WAY TO A POINT BELOW OR ABOVE THE MOUTH OF LIGNITE CREEK. HITHERTO THE TRAVEL TO THE BONNIFIELD COUNTRY HAS BEEN BY WAY OF FAIRBANKS AND THE WOOD RIVER ROUTE. (P4)

8622 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 01641 00001 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2045

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS TWO UNDER GROUND PHOTOS OF COAL MINE ON LIGNITE CREEK, CAPTIONED: "FIRST COAL MINE ON LIGNITE CREEK, ABOUT MILE 365-APRIL 5, 1918", AND "FIRST COAL MINE ON LIGNITE CREEK-APRIL 5, 1918." (P265) PHOTO OF TWO WAGONS AND HORSES AT COAL MINE CAPTIONED: "HAULING COAL FROM LIGNITE CREEK, ABOUT MILE 365-APRIL 5, 1918." (P266) PHOTO OF TWO WAGONS AND HORSES, PROBABLY ON THE CREEK, CAPTIONED: "HAULING COAL FROM LIGNITE CREEK-APRIL 5, 1918." (P266)

8623 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 02040 902
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST LIGNITE COAL SEAMS ALSO FOUND HERE, A FEW MILES NORTH OF HEALY FORK. (P45)

8624 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 02078 903
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LIGNITE CREEK IS A FEW MILES NORTH OF HEALY FORK OF THE CANTWELL RIVER, IS ANOTHER LOCAL OF COAL EXAMINED BY BROOKS, 1903. (P113)

8625 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 02099 906
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, MAP
 ABST IN HIS 1906 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 314), PRINDLE NOTES COAL DEPOSITS ON LIGNITE CREEK. THESE DEPOSITS "HAVE BEEN CUT TO DEPTHS OF 1000 FT OR MORE BY THE MANY TRIBUTARIES OF LIGNITE CREEK, WHICH HAVE STEEP GRADES AND FORM WHERE CROSSING THE RESISTANT COAL BEDS WATERFALLS UP TO ABOUT 30 FT IN HEIGHT. THESE NARROW CUTS ARE CLOGGED WITH MASSES OF MATERIAL FROM THE SANDY BEDS THAT BREAK AWAY IN GREAT BLOCKS FROM THE STEEP BLUFF ABOVE TO FORM SAND HEAPS AT THE BOTTOM, AND CONTAIN BLOCKS OF COAL 20 FT OR MORE IN DIAMETER." (P225) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8626 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 02183 912
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, PHOTO, MAP, EXPEDITION
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS INCLUDES A PHOTO WITH THE CAPTION: "A THICK BED OF COAL ON LIGNITE CREEK." (PLATE VIII, PHOTO A; BETWEEN P 58-59) THE COAL IS IN A STEEP BANK OF THE CREEK; A GRAVEL BAR APPEARS IN CREEK; THERE ARE MANY LARGE ROCKS IN STREAM BED. A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8627 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK
 REFN 02483 944946
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330
 MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2046

KEYW ROUTE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS REPORT "COAL DEPOSITS ON HEALY AND LIGNITE CREEKS, NENANA COAL FIELD, ALASKA", (USGS 963-E, 1944-1946) WAHRHATIG SAYS: LIGNITE CREEK IS PRACTICALLY INACCESSIBLE EXCEPT BY PACK HORSE OR ON FOOT. THE HEAD OF THE CREEK MAY BE REACHED WITH RELATIVE EASE FROM HEALY CREEK BY CROSSING A LOW SADDLE ABOUT A MILE NORTHEAST OF THE MOUTH OF GAGNON CREEK. THIS IS PART OF A TRAIL LEADING INTO THE BONNIFIELD GOLD DISTRICT, SEVERAL MILES TO THE NORTHEAST. ON FOOT ONE CAN GO UP ANY ONE OF SEVERAL GULLIES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF HEALY CREEK, CROSS THE DIVIDE AND DROP DOWN INTO LIGNITE CREEK, BUT MOST OF THESE ROUTES ARE TOO STEEP FOR HORSES. IN WINTER, WHEN THE NENANA RIVER IS FROZEN OVER, TRACTORS AND SLEDS CAN CROSS AT THE MOUTH OF LIGNITE CREEK AND TRAVERSE THE LENGTH OF LIGNITE CREEK VALLEY.

8628 WATN LIGNITE CREEK LIGNITE CREEK OR HOSEANNA CREEK

REFN 00079 92013 P 920

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260058600330

MOUT N635500 W1490000 F120S 0070W 06

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST "CANYON CITY NOTES", OF THE NENANA DAILY NEWS HAD AN ARTICLE ON 2/13/20. COAL MINING OPERATIONS ON HOSEANNA OR LIGNITE CREEK WOULD APPEAR TO BE GOING FULL BLAST. FOUR TEAMS ARE HAULING THE PRODUCT OF THE MINE TO THE CARS ON THE NEW SIDING, ABOUT HALF A MILE ABOVE THE LIGNITE ROADHOUSE. SEVERAL CARLOADS OF COAL FROM THE NEW MINE HAVE ALREADY BEEN SENT TO TOWN. IT IS REPORTED THAT SEVERAL MORE TEAMS WILL ARRIVE AT THE MINE SHORTLY TO HASTEN THE HAULING OF THE WHOLE QUANTITY THE MINE OWNERS HAVE CONTRACTED TO DELIVER TO THE A. E. C. THE COAL HAS TO BE HAULED ALONG LIGNITE CREEK AND ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER TO THE CARS. THE MINE ON LIGNITE IS OWNED AND OPERATED BY THE BROAD PASS COAL AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY. (P3)

8629 WATN LIL CREEK IXL CREEK

REFN 04980 908

STOR 160289000233000027000158000140

MOUT N644641 W1634804 K080S 0250W 19

LUPR 22 FISH RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN 1908, T. A. RICKARD AND PARTY, ON A HORSEBACK JOURNEY TO THE OPHIR AREA, TRAVELLED IN AND FORDED THE FOX RIVER, STOPPING ENROUTE AT "HATCH'S CABIN ON I X L CREEK." (P371-372)

8630 WATN LILLIAN CREEK LILLIAN CREEK

REFN 02278 916

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710003300020

MOUT N653045 W1483440 F080N 0050W 21

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662, 1916) J. B. MERTIE SAYS: MINING OPERATIONS BY OPEN-CUT METHODS WERE IN PROGRESS ON TWO CLAIMS ON LILLIAN CREEK, NOS. 1 AND 2, ABOVE DISCOVERY. BOTH STREAM AND BENCH PLACERS HAVE BEEN WORKED, BUT THE CREEK IS SO SMALL THAT OPERATIONS OF BOTH TYPES HAVE BEEN DONE ON CREEK CLAIMS. (P270)

8631 WATN LILLIAN CREEK LILLIAN CREEK

REFN 02325 918

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710003300020

MOUT N653045 W1483440 F080N 0050W 21

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST IN "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT", BY R. M. OVERBECK, USGS BULLETIN 712, 1918, PP. 181-182: "LILLIAN CREEK." ABOUT FIVE CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON LILLIAN CREEK. THE CLAIMS NEAR THE HEAD OF THE CREEK ARE WORKED BY OPEN CUTS, AND ONE NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK BY THE UNDERGROUND METHOD. LILLIAN CREEK IS A VERY SHORT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2047

STREAM HAVING A STEEP SLOPE, AND ITS VALLEY IS FILLED WITH SLIDE AND COARSE GRAVEL. THE CREEK ITSELF CARRIES LITTLE GOLD, BUT THE LOW BENCHES ON EITHER SIDE OF IT ARE PRODUCTIVE. THE GOLD IS RATHER FINE AND IS SCATTERED THROUGH THE GRAVEL, WHICH IS FROM 5 TO 10 FEET THICK. THE BEDROCK HAS A VERY IRREGULAR SURFACE AND PITCHES STEEPLY DOWN THE CREEK. THE PLACE FOR UNDERGROUND WORK IS IN THE WASHED AND SLIDE MATERIAL AT THE PLACE WHERE THE CREEK DEBOUCHES INTO LIVENGOOD VALLEY. THE GOLD HERE IS DISTRIBUTED THROUGHOUT THE UNCONSOLIDATED MATERIAL AND IS NOT CONCENTRATED NEAR BEDROCK. THE GRAVEL IS BOULDERY AND UNSORTED. THE GOLD IS SO VERY FINE THAT A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF IT IS LOST IN THE CLEAN-UP. A DITCH THAT WAS INSTALLED DURING THE SUMMER BRINGS WATER FROM LIVENGOOD CREEK, AND IT IS INTENDED TO WORK THESE GRAVELS IN 1919 BY OPEN-CUT METHODS.

8632 WATN LILLIAN CREEK LILLIAN CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 160283900135000022000013000030
 MOUT N643600 W1651433 K100S 0330W 27
 LUPR 22 NONE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST LILLIAN CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF BUSTER CREEK. DURING THE 1899 MINING SEASON IT PROMISED TO BE A GOOD PRODUCER. (P847)

8633 WATN LIME CREEK LIME CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339900000000000000000000000
 MOUT N614500 W1414700 C010S 0200E 32
 LUPR 36 WHITE RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP
 ABST IN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP, 1923, A PACK TRAIL COMING N FROM MCCARTHY CROSSES THE CREEK AT ITS CONFLUENCE WITH WHITE RIVER AND HEADS N TO CHISANA.

8634 WATN LIMESTONE CREEK LIMESTONE CREEK
 REFN 02491 910944
 STOR 161039502218500421000155500400015350190
 MOUT N630520 W1443800 F210S 0160E 14
 LUPR 53 MIDDLE FORK CHISTOCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,VEGETATION,RIVER
 ABST FROM FRED MOFFIT'S "GEOLOGY OF THE EASTERN PART OF THE ALASKA RANGE", USGS 989-D, 1954: THE PRINCIPAL MINING OPERATIONS IN BOTH EARLY AND RECENT YEARS HAVE BEEN ON LIMESTONE CREEK. THE CAMP ON LIMESTONE CREEK IS NOW SERVED BY AN AIRSTRIP NEARBY ON THE FLOOD PLAIN OF THE MIDDLE FORK AND IS CONNECTED WITH THE CAMP ON SLATE CREEK BY A GOOD BUT LITTLE USED TRAIL WHICH FOLLOWS THE VALLEYS OF LIMESTONE CREEK, THE UPPER CHISNA RIVER, AND SLATE CREEK. KRAEMER, LIMESTONE, AND BEDROCK CREEKS FLOW ACROSS AN OPEN, TIMBERLESS BENCH, NEARLY ONE MILE WIDE, SLOPING GENTLY EASTWARD FROM THE FOOT OF THE MOUNTAINS TO THE RIVER FLOOD PLAIN. (P194)THE DEPOSITS CONTAIN GOLD AND WERE MINED IN THE EARLY DAYS 1910 ON LIMESTONE AND KRAEMER CREEKS. THE GOLD RECOVERED WAS TAKEN FROM THE BENCHES AND NOT FROM THE STREAM CHANNELS. IN RECENT YEARS A PART OF THE BENCH AREA WAS DRILLED SYSTEMATICALLY BY THE MIDDLE FORK MINING COMPANY,AND ALTHOUGH NO DEFINITE PAYSTREAK WAS OUTLINED, A ZONE OF FAIRLY HIGH GRADE GRAVEL SEEMS TO HAVE A SOUTHEASTERLY TREND ACROSS THE BENCH. A DITCH LINE WAS BUILT IN 1941 AND A HYDRAULIC PLANT WAS INSTALLED WITH THE EXPECTATION OF CONTINUED MINING OPERATION, BUT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR PREVENTED CARRYING OUT THIS PLAN. (P194)

8635 WATN LINDA CREEK LINDA CREEK
 REFN 02158 901
 STOR 160339904913000947005750005740
 MOUT N673000 W1495000 F310N 0100W 07
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,MINING,NO TRAFF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2048

ABST LINDA CREEK IS ABOUT 4 MILES LONG AND IS LOCATED ABOUT 1 MILE NORTH OF GOLD CREEK. GRAVEL AND SILT COVER MOST OF THE LENGTH OF THE BOTTOM OF THIS SMALL STREAM. (P309) GOLD WAS MINED ON THIS CREEK IN 1901 ABOUT 1/2 MILE ABOVE ITS MOUTH. (P310)

8636 WATN LINDA CREEK LINDA CREEK
REFN 02204 901913
STOR 160339904913000947005750005740
NOUT N673000 W1495000 F310W 0100W 07
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST USGS 1913. LINDA CREEK IS ABOUT 4 MI LONG. (P102) GOLD WAS FIRST FOUND IN 1901 AND WAS MINED IN 1902. (P104)

8637 WATN LINDA CREEK LINDA CREEK
REFN 02787 971974
STOR 160339904913000947005750005740
NOUT N673000 W1495000 F310W 0100W 07
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. LINDA CREEK IS ABOUT 5-12 FEET WIDE AND ABOUT 1-3 FEET DEEP WITH CLEAR WATER AND SUBSTRATE RANGING FROM SILT TO BOULDERS. (P10)

8638 WATN LINDA CREEK LINDA CREEK
REFN 03087 937
STOR 160339904913000947005750005740
NOUT N673000 W1495000 F310W 0100W 07
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, MINING, DISCHARGE
ABST DEPT MINES 1937. LINDA CREEK IS ABOUT 5 MILES LONG. IT RUNS IN A SW THEN S DIRECTION FOR THE 1ST 3 1/2 MI OF ITS LENGTH. AT THIS POINT IT RUNS INTO THE DEEP CHANNEL OF GOLD CREEK AND TURNS ABRUPTLY TO THE W TO RUN INTO KOYUKUK. THE UPPER 3 1/2 MILES OF THE CREEK LIE IN A FLAT, POSSIBLY GLACIAL-CUT VALLEY. THE CREEK IS BEING MINED WHERE IT RUNS INTO DEEP CHANNEL, BY 2 MEN. DISCHARGE MAXIMUM IS ABOUT 30 MINERS INCHES. (PP26-7)

8639 WATN LINDBLOOM CREEK LINDBLOOM CREEK
REFN 04095 899
STOR 1602833001890000280
NOUT N643213 W1652807 K100S 0340W 16
LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST LINDBLOOM CREEK IS A TRIBUTARY OF THE SNAKE RIVER IT WAS PROSPECTED DURING THE 1899 SEASON. NO LARGE OUTPUT WAS REPORTED, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED TO BE RICH AS COARSE GOLD WAS FOUND. (P847)

8640 WATN LITTLE BLACK RIVER LITTLE BLACK RIVER
REFN 01982 965
STOR 160339910319001769000241000180
NOUT N663810 W1445643 F210W 0130E 21
LUPR 34 SUCKER RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER DRAINS THE SE PART OF PORCUPINE PLATEAU AND MEANDERS THROUGH BROAD IRREGULAR FLATS. (P23)

8641 WATN LITTLE BLACK RIVER LITTLE BLACK RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2049

REFN 01982 965
 STOR 160339910319001769000241000180
 MOUT N663810 W1445643 F210N 0130E 21
 LUPR 34 SUCKER RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL.
 ABST WAHRHAFTIG SAYS THAT THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER DRAINS THE SE PART OF PORCUPINE PLATEAU AND MEANDERS THROUGH BROAD IRREGULAR FLATS. (P23)

8642 WATN LITTLE BLACK RIVER LITTLE BLACK RIVER
 REFN 02692 900970
 STOR 160339910319004769000241000180
 MOUT N663810 W1445643 F210N 0130E 21
 LUPR 34 SUCKER RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, TRAPPING
 ABST REFERENCE IS MADE TO THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER AS ONE OF THE MAJOR TRAPPING AREAS OF THE VILLAGERS OF CHALKYITSIK ON THE BLACK RIVER. (P160) USE OF THE RIVER GOES BACK MANY YEARS.

8643 WATN LITTLE BLACK RIVER LITTLE BLACK RIVER
 REFN 04069 00017 972
 STOR 160339910319001769000241000180
 MOUT N663810 W1445643 F210N 0130E 21
 LUPR 34 SUCKER RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER IS A WINDING, LOWLAND RIVER. C F JIM SCOTT SOME MAPS DO NOT INDICATE THE EXISTENCE OF LITTLE BLACK RIVER. PUBLISHED JAN 25, 1972 BY NANCY LETHCOE (THE TITLE OF THIS ABSTRACT IS ALASKA PERSPECTIVE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS)

8644 WATN LITTLE BLACK RIVER LITTLE BLACK RIVER
 REFN 07240 958
 STOR 160339910319001769000241000180
 MOUT N663810 W1445643 F210N 0130E 21
 LUPR 34 PORCUPINE RIVER
 KEYN TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION
 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 LITTLE BLACK RIVER ENTERS THE PORCUPINE RIVER BETWEEN BLACK RIVER AND FORT YUKON. IN ITS COURSE ACROSS THE YUKON FLATS THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER FLOWS IN A TIGHTLY MEANDERING CHANNEL ACROSS A FLAT BRUSH-COVERED PLAIN. THE BANKS ARE 5 TO 20 FEET HIGH AND ARE COMMONLY GRASSY OR COVERED WITH WILLOWS. THE CURRENT IS SLUGGISH, AND BARS ARE ABSENT. THE RIVER BED IS PROBABLY FINE GRAVEL OR SAND AND LOCALLY SILT. WITHIN THE YUKON FLATS SEGMENT OF LITTLE BLACK RIVER, NAVIGATION IS LIMITED TO SMALL BOATS AND CANOES--CRAFT THAT MAY BE PORTAGED FOR SHORT DISTANCES. THE LARGER LAUNCHES THAT ARE USED ON THE LARGE STREAMS MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY ON THESE SMALL RIVERS. (P43) WITHIN THE MARGINAL UPLAND THE LITTLE BLACK RIVER IS BORDERED BY A NARROW FLOOD PLAIN SET BETWEEN BLUFFS WHICH RISE 100 TO 150 FEET ABOVE THE RIVER. THE RIVER WANDERS ABOUT ON ITS FLOOD PLAIN IN TIGHT MEANDERS AMID FLOOD-PLAIN BANKS 5 TO 20 FEET HIGH; LOCALLY WHERE THE RIVER IMPINGES ON THE HIGH GROUND IT IS BORDERED BY A HIGH BANK. THE BED OF THE RIVER IS SAND AND GRAVEL, BUT THERE ARE FEW BARS. THE CURRENT IS SWIFTER THAN THAT DOWNSTREAM. THIS STREAM IS PROBABLY NAVIGABLE TO SMALL PORTABLE BOATS OR CANOES, BUT CONDITIONS REGARDING SUITABILITY FOR LARGER CRAFT ARE UNKNOWN TO THE WRITER. IN GENERAL, THE RIVER IS NOT CONSIDERED AN EASY AVENUE OF MOVEMENT FOR RIVER BOATS. (P43)

8645 WATN LITTLE BREMNER RIVER LITTLE BREMNER RIVER
 REFN 02831 00002 975
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410
 MOUT N610000 W1442500 C100S 0050E 01

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2050

LUPR 53 BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST THE LITTLE BRENNER RIVER DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 600 CFS AVERAGE FLOW FROM ITS ABOUT 200 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA.
 (P4-52)

8646 WATN LITTLE BRENNER RIVER LITTLE BRENNER RIVER
 REFN 03985 955
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410
 MOUT N610000 W1442500 C100S 0050E 01
 LUPR 53 BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL
 ABST ON AUG 3 A RUBBER BOAT WAS USED TO GO UP THE LITTLE BRENNER RIVER. CHANNELS WERE EASY TO FIND. RIVER WAS LOW.

8647 WATN LITTLE BRENNER RIVER LITTLE BRENNER RIVER
 REFN 03987 955
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410
 MOUT N610000 W1442500 C100S 0050W 01
 LUPR 53 BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, WATER LEVEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST BIOLOGICAL AIDE JOHN H VETTERLING SET NETS ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER. HE STATED "THE CHANNELS ARE SLOWLY DISAPPEARING WITH THE RECEEDING WATER". HE HAD TO GO OVER MANY SAND BARS WHERE THEY COULD NOT RUN THE MOTOR (3 HP). HE MEASURED FROM JULY 6TH TO AUG 15TH. THE WATER LEVEL HAD DROPPED 47 INCHES.

8648 WATN LITTLE BRENNER RIVER LITTLE BRENNER RIVER
 REFN 04077 00010 901976
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410
 MOUT N610000 W1442500 C100S 0050E 01
 LUPR 53 BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST DOCUMENT IS A WILD AND SCENIC RIVER ANALYSIS OF THE BRENNER RIVER PREPARED BY THE BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, ALASKA FIELD OFFICE, NOVEMBER 1976. IN 1901 GOLD WAS DISCOVERED AND PLACER MINES STAKED ALONG THE LITTLE BRENNER RIVER BY TWO GROUPS OF PROSPECTORS FROM VALDEZ. PLACER MINES WERE WORKED ALONG THIS CREEK AND ANY CREEK BUT PRODUCTION WAS SMALL. (P17) MINING CONTINUED SPORADICALLY UNTIL 1915. (P18)

8649 WATN LITTLE BRENNER RIVER LITTLE BRENNER RIVER
 REFN 05771 973
 STOR 161039500508000094000198000410
 MOUT N610000 W1442500 C100S 0050E 01
 LUPR 53 BRENNER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST EXPLORATION ON THE LITTLE BRENNER HAS BEEN CONEINED TO THE LOWER END OF THE FLAT BETWEEN THE UPPER CANYON AND THE GLACIER FROM WHICH IT FLOWS. THIS FLAT IS COMPOSED OF GLACIAL OUTWASH MATERIAL, AND THE PRESENCE OF COARSE GOLD IN THE GRAVEL HAS BEEN KNOWN FOR MANY YEARS. (P13)

8650 WATN LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK
 REFN 07187 00103 964
 STOR 1608046000475000020
 MOUT N610900 W1495300 S120N 0030W 06
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN
 ABST 1517-05 FLOOD PLAIN MANAGEMENT SERVICES STUDY FILE CAMPBELL CREEK DEC 1964 BOX 610-JUNE 1964. LETTER FROM COL SANYER, CORPS OF ENGINEERS. INSPECTION WAS MADE OF THE STREAM FROM THE CULVERT ON ABBOTT LOOP ROAD TO THE CULVERT ON LAKE OTIS ROAD. THE STREAM WAS FLOWING UNOBSTRUCTED IN THE 1500 TO 2000 FT BELOW THE ABBOTT LOOP.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2051

CROSSING. ALONG THIS REACH THE CREEK HAS BEEN IMPROVED AND CLEANED OUT IN AN ATTEMPT TO DRAIN ADJACENT LAND. BELOW THIS POINT THE GRADIENT LESSENS AND SOME MEANDERING TAKES PLACE. EVIDENCE OF PONDING WAS OBSERVED ON 2 PROPERTIES WHICH ARE SLIGHTLY LOWER THAN THE SURROUNDING AREAS. PONDING IS ATTRIBUTED TO THE LOW AREA, ICE, AND A ROAD AND BRIDGE WHICH FORM A PARTIAL DIKE ACROSS THE STREAM COURSE. DRAINAGE BASIN EXTENDS ABOUT 6 MILES INTO THE FOOTHILLS AND CONTAINS SOME 5 SQ MI OF SURFACE AREA. THE LONG NARROW BASIN AVERAGING LESS THAN ONE MILE IN WIDTH CONVERGES TO A WIDTH OF ABOUT 700 FT AT ABBOTT LOOP SCHOOL. FLOODING IN THIS AREA IS AN ANNUAL OCCURRENCE.

8651 WATN LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK
 REFN 07187 00104 970
 STOR 1608046000475000020
 MQUT N610900 W1495300 S120N 0030W 06
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST 100 YEAR FLOOD AT THE W BOUNDARY OF THE STUDY AREA (CAMPBELL CREEK AIRSTRIP) IS 600 CFS AND AT THE E BOUNDARY IS 300 CFS. (1970 LETTER FROM FRED NALL, HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION).

8652 WATN LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK
 REFN 07187 00104 970971
 STOR 1608046000475000020
 MQUT N610900 W1495300 S120N 0030W 06
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST APRIL 1971 LETTER FROM FRED W NALL, CHIEF HYDRAULICS AND WATERWAYS SECTION: LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK WHICH FLOWS THROUGH PARKWOOD ESTATES (PLATE NO 70-357) HAS BEEN DIVERTED INTO A TRENCH WHICH CONTAINS 4 90 DEGREE BENDS AND 2 CULVERTS. CHANNEL CAPACITY APPEARS TO BE ABLE TO CARRY A 5 OR 10 YEAR FLOW. DEC 1970 LETTER FROM NALL: CHANNEL DEPTHS OF ABOUT 2 FT AND FLOOD PLAIN WIDTHS OF 100 FT ARE EXPECTED NEAR THE WEST BOUNDARY OF THE STUDY AREA (CAMPBELL CREEK AIRSTRIP). CHANNEL DEPTHS OF 2 FT WITH FLOOD PLAIN WIDTH OF 50 FT ARE EXPECTED NEAR THE EAST BOUNDARY.

8653 WATN LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK
 REFN 07187 00131 975
 STOR 1608046000475000020
 MQUT N610900 W1495300 S120N 0030W 06
 LUPR 52 CAMPBELL CREEK
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST DRAINAGE AREA OF LITTLE CAMPBELL CREEK AT MOUTH IS 12.6 SQ MI. (P2)

8654 WATN LITTLE CHAMPION CREEK LITTLE CHAMPION CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 160339909379101584000029000020303203680
 MQUT N652500 W1464700 F070N 0050E 19
 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.

8655 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 01000 971
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MQUT N645110 W1472454 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, MAP

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2052

ABST DATA ON LITTLE CHENA RIVER IS INCLUDED IN THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS' HYDROLOGY REPORT OF 1971. DRAINAGE AREA OF THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER ABOVE LITTLE CHENA DAM IS 316 SQ MIS. ("PERTINENT DATA" PAGE) "THE LITTLE CHENA DAM AND RESERVOIR WILL BE LOCATED ON THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER ABOUT 11 MIS UPSTREAM FROM THE CONFLUENCE WITH THE MAIN CHENA RIVER." (P1-3) AUTHORS' MAPS ARE A PART OF THIS RECORD.

8656 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 01609 901
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MOUT N645110 W1472454 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE
 ABST IN 1901 FELIX PEDRO AND TOM GILMORE BOUGHT SUPPLIES AT BARNETTE'S POST ON CHENA RIVER "LEAVING BARNETTE POST THEY FOLLOWED UP CHENA RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER THENCE UP THAT STREAM PAST THE MOUTH OF FISH CREEK, WHERE THEY HAD FOUND THE FIRST COLORS, THE SUMMER BEFORE, TO THE EXTREME HEAD OF THE RIVER." (P13) "FROM HERE THEY CROSSED THE DIVIDE INTO WHAT HAS SINCE BEEN CALLED QUARTZ CREEK...ABANDONING QUARTZ CREEK THEY RETURNED OVER THE DIVIDE TO THE LITTLE CHENA AND FOLLOWED IT DOWNSTREAM TO THE MOUTH OF FISH CREEK." (P13)

8657 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MOUT N645110 W1472454 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 10 OF PLATE 3 SHOWS "END MORaine ON THE LITTLE DELTA RIVER, SE PART OF THE TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLAND, SHOWING IRREGULAR TOPOGRAPHY OF MOUNDS AND WATER-FILLED HOLLOWs. VIEW NORTHEAST ACROSS MORaine. PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADFORD WASHBURNS." MORaine HAS SCATTERED SMALL LAKES. RIVER HAS SOME BLUFFS.

8658 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 01982 965
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MOUT N645110 W1472454 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAKE,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST PHOTOGRAPH LABELED FIGURE 10 OF PLATE 3 SHOWS "END MORaine ON THE LITTLE DELTA RIVER, SE PART OF THE TANANA-KUSKOKWIM LOWLAND, SHOWING IRREGULAR TOPOGRAPHY OF MOUNDS AND WATER-FILLED HOLLOWs. VIEW NORTHEAST ACROSS MORaine. PHOTOGRAPH BY BRADFORD WASHBURNS." MORaine HAS SCATTERED SMALL LAKES. RIVER HAS SOME BLUFFS.

8659 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 02105 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MOUT N645110 W1472454 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN
 ABST THE BASIN OF THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER WAS BELIEVED TO BE AN EXTENSION OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT GOLD BELT. (P41) IN 1907, IT WAS PROPOSED TO PROSPECT THE LITTLE CHENA AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P43)

8660 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310
 MOUT N645100 W1472500 F010S 0020E 06
 LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2053

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 LITTLE CHENA RIVER. SEE TABLE 3 FOR MINIMUM DAILY FLOW OF STREAMS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907. SEE TABLE 4 MEAN WEEKLY WATER SUPPLY, IN SECOND- FEET FROM LITTLE CHENA AND CHATANIKA RIVER BASINS, 1907. SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

8661 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER

REFN 02175 907910

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310

MOU T N645100 W1472500 F0105 0020E 06

LUPR 35 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. THE UPPER PORTION OF THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER IS STEEP HAVING A FALL OF 100 TO 150 FT TO THE MILE. IN THE VICINITY OF ELLIOTT AND FISH CREEKS THIS GRADIENT DROPS TO 18 FT PER MILE. (P184) BELOW FISH CREEK THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER ENTERS A DEEP, NARROW CHANNEL IN WHICH IT IS ENTRENCHED FOR 10 MILES. (P184) SEE "MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF STREAMS IN LITTLE CHENA RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN FOR 1907-1910". (P184) SEE "DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET, OF CHENA AND LITTLE CHENA RIVERS AND ELLIOT CREEK FOR 1910". (P186) SEE "ESTIMATED DISCHARGE AND HORSEPOWER TABLE FOR CHATANIKA RIVER, LITTLE CHENA RIVER, AND WASHINGTON CREEK FOR 1907-1910". (P180) TWO GAGING STATIONS WERE MONITORED ON THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER IN 1910: ONE ABOVE SORRELS CREEK AND THE OTHER BELOW FISH CREEK. (P183)

8662 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER

REFN 05181 974

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310

MOU T N645110 W1472454 F0105 0020E 06

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST THE LITTLE CHENA ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE LITTLE CHENA RIVER, 14 MILES EAST OF FAIRBANKS. (P68) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

8663 WATN LITTLE CHENA RIVER LITTLE CHENA RIVER

REFN 06346 969

STOR 160339907005001230002288804470024100310

MOU T N645110 W1472454 F0105 0020E 06

LUPR 35 CHENA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING

ABST THE LITTLE CHENA IS ONE OF THE MAJOR TRIBUTARIES OF THE CHENA. VARIOUS PARTS OF THE BASIN HAVE BEEN MINED EXTENSIVELY SINCE THE TURN OF THE CENTURY. (P7) (DATE OF PUBLICATION-1969)

8664 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 00026 00002 907

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOU T N643147 W1653019 K1105 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST PHOTO, P12, OF "SLUICING FROM A DUMP ON LITTLE CREEK, NEAR NOME" SHOWS MEN, HORSE, SLUICWAYS, BUILDING.

8665 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 00026 00091 910

STOR 160339902786000594001437901980282142450

MOU T N620500 W1584200 S230N 0510W 18

LUPR 31 IDITAROD RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, ECONOMY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2054

ABST. LITTLE CREEK (150 MILES UP THE IDITAROD RIVER) HAS BEEN FOUND, AFTER PRELIMINARY PROSPECTING, TO AVERAGE GOLD AT 3 CENTS A PAN. (P304) IN "A REVIEW OF THE YEAR-THE IDITAROD," CARLYLE ELLIS 1910. ALASKA YUKON MAGAZINE, VOLUME X, NOV. 1910, NO. 5.

8666 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 00591 941
 STOR 160339902786000594004949205500
 MOUT N630558 W1562550 K2705 0130E 32
 LUPR 31 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,EXPEDITION,MINING
 ABST. LITTLE CREEK FLOWS NORTHWARD INTO THE IDITAROD RIVER 7 MI E OF MOSQUITO MOUNTAIN PLACER GOLD AND CINNABAR ARE REPORTED ON THE MIDDLE COURSE OF THE CREEK ABOUT 8 MI AIRLINE S 70 DEGREES W OF THE DECOURCY MOUNTAIN QUICKSILVER MINE ON RETURN CREEK. LITTLE CREEK HAS BEEN PROSPECTED AT INTERVALS OVER A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 2 MI MIDDAY BETWEEN THE MOUTH AND HEAD OF THE CREEK. PANS THAT ASSAYED FROM A FEW CENTS TO \$1.00 A SQUARE FOOT OF BEDROCK ARE SAID TO HAVE BEEN TAKEN. (P120) THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY FIELD PARTIES TRAVELLED TO THE CENTRAL KUSKOKWIM REGION BY POLING BOAT, AND CANOE, AND FOOT BUT THEN TRANSPORTATION ON THIS WATER BODY IS UNSPECIFIED. THE EXPEDITION WAS IN THE IDITAROD RIVER AREA DURING THE SUMMER OF 1941.

8667 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 01428 905
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST. WHILE IN NOME, TOURIST KEELER TAKES A SIDE TRIP: "THE MINE, WITH ITS MOST INTERESTING AND ROMANTIC HISTORY, IS KNOWN AS 'BROWN'S DISCOVERY', ON LITTLE CREEK ABOUT 1 MI FROM NOME." (P104) KEELER TOOK TRIP IN 1905.

8668 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 01524 904
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW MINING,ECONOMY,NO TRAFF
 ABST. J. S. MCLAIN, WHO ACCOMPANIED A U. S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE SAYS, "LATE IN THE SEASON OF 1904 A SENSATIONAL DISCOVERY WAS MADE ON LITTLE CREEK, ABOUT THREE MILES FROM NOME AND BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE CENTER OF OPERATIONS ON ANVIL CREEK. PANS OF GRAVEL YIELDED, AS HIGH AS \$135 AND ONE PAN IS SAID TO HAVE CONTAINED TEN OUNCES OF GOLD OR \$170. THE DEPOSIT IS FOUND AT A DEPTH OF FORTY-TWO FEET AND PROMISES TO RIVAL THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY ON ANVIL CREEK." (P165)

8669 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 02051 904
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST. A DEPOSIT WHICH APPEARS TO BE AN OLD STREAM CHANNEL NEAR THE HEAD OF LITTLE CREEK, WAS WORKED BY MINERS USING THE DRIFTING METHODS IN 1904. (P.20). WITHIN THIS SAME LOCALITY, EXTRAORDINARILY RICH GRAVELS WERE FOUND IN OCT. 1904 WHICH YIELDED 200 LBS. OF GOLD IN 7 HOURS WHEN WORKED WITH A ROCKER (P.20).

8670 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 02080 905
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2055

LUPR 32 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THE GOLD CLAIMS ON LITTLE CREEK YIELDED NEARLY \$1,500,000 FROM THE TIME OF DISCOVERY TO 1905. THE RICH DEPOSITS WERE FOUND DEEP UNDER A COVERING OF MUCK AND MOSS; THE GOLD-BEARING GRAVELS HAVING A THICKNESS GENERALLY OF 4 OR 5 FEET, AT ONE POINT NOTES TO BE ABOUT 16 FEET. (P.134)

8671 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 02135 907908

STOR 160339902786000594004949205500

MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION, NO TRAFF, RIVER

ABST LITTLE CREEK IS ABOUT 10 MILES LONG AND FLOWS PARALLEL TO LOWER GANES CREEK. ALL OF THE ALLUVIAL GROUND IN THE VALLEY OF THE CREEK, FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE, WAS LOCATED FOR PLACER-MINING PURPOSES IN 1907. WORK ON THE CREEK WAS DONE BY MEANS OF SHAFTS AND DRIFTS ON THE FATHERGILL ASSOCIATION GROUP, BELOW DISCOVERY CLAIM, AND ABOUT 8 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON OPEN-CUT PICK AND SHOVEL OPERATIONS AT THE LOWER END OF THE GOLD RUN ASSOCIATION GROUP, WHERE IT JOINS DISCOVERY. IN AUG 1907 THERE WAS VERY LITTLE WATER IN THE CREEK FOR SLUICING. BOTH ASSOCIATION GROUPS HAD A GOLD OUTPUT DURING 1908. (P263)

8672 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 02140 907908

STOR 160339902786000594004949205500

MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32

LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION

ABST LITTLE CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MI LONG. ALL OF THE ALLUVIAL GROUND IN THE VALLEY OF LITTLE CREEK, FROM ITS MOUTH TO ITS SOURCE, WAS LOCATED FOR PLACER MINING IN 1907. WORK WAS BEING CARRIED OUT BY MEANS OF SHAFTS AND DRIFTS ON THE FEATHERGILL ASSOCIATION GROUP BELOW DISCOVERY, AND ABOUT 8 MEN WERE EMPLOYED ON OPEN-CUT PICK AND SHOVEL OPERATIONS AT THE LOWER END OF THE GOLD RUN ASSOCIATION GROUP WHERE IT JOINS DISCOVERY CLAIM. BOTH THESE GROUPS ALSO OPERATED IN 1908. (P72) THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS ARE 15 TO 24 FT DEEP, THE LOWER 4 TO 7 FT BEING GRAVEL AND THE UPPER PART SILT AND MUCK. THE 600 FT WIDTH OF AN ORDINARY PLACER CLAIM INCLUDES THE LARGER PARTS OF THE ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS. (P73) THE GOLD FROM LITTLE CREEK IS COARSE AND ROUNDED, WITH A GOOD MANY NUGGETS. (P74)

8673 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 02186 911

STOR 160339902786000594004949205500

MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32

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 LITTLE CREEK IN 1911. (P40)

8674 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 02390 927

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 HAMMON CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON LITTLE CREEK. (P33)

8675 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2056

REFN 02390 927
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINERAL RESOURCES OF ALASKA P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 810 PP1-64. IN 1927 HAMMON CONSOLIDATED GOLD FIELDS COMPANY OPERATED A DREDGE ON LITTLE CREEK. (P33)

8676 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 02435 908933
 STOR 160339902786000594004949205500
 MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST USGS 1933. LITTLE CREEK IS ABOUT 7 MILES LONG. AT ITS LOWER END IT VEERS ABRUPTLY EASTWARD AND EMPTIES INTO GANES CREEK. AN AUTOMOBILE ROAD GOES UP THE VALLEY. GOLD PLACERS HAVE BEEN MINED SINCE 1908. IN ITS LOWER 3 MILES THE VALLEY IS FAIRLY OPEN, BUT ABOVE THIS STRETCH IT BECOMES MARKEDLY CONSTRICTED FOR ABOUT 1/2 MILE AND THEN OPENS OUT AGAIN FARTHER UPSTREAM. IN THE CONSTRICTED PART, THE STREAM GRAVEL CONTAINS MANY LARGE BOULDERS AND LITTLE PAY AND HAS NEVER BEEN WORKED. THREE PLANTS ARE NOW BEING OPERATED ON LITTLE CREEK-A DREDGE, A HYDRAULIC PLANT, AND ONE OTHER. (PP181-4)

8677 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 02555 938
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST MINING INDUSTRY OF ALASKA IN 1938. P S SMITH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 917 PP 1-113. A MINING DREDGE WAS OPERATED ON LITTLE CREEK IN 1938. (P49)

8678 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 03538 922
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN A LETTER FROM WILLIAM GILMORE, SEATTLE, TO JUDGE THOMAS REED, JUNEAU, DATED 10/18/22 AND LOCATED IN FILE "CORRESPONDENCE (INCOMING) JUDGE REED, E-G," IN THE JUDGE REED BOX OF CORRESPONDENCE U/A ARCHIVES, GILMORE WRITING: "HAMMON... HAS COMPLETED TWO DREDGES ON LITTLE CREEK AND DID INTEND TO BUILD THREE DREDGES NEXT SUMMER IF NOT PREVENTED..."

8679 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 03632 00008 907
 STOR 160339902786000594004949205500
 MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST GEORGE PILCHER STAKED A CLAIM ON THIS CREEK JUNE 22, 1907. JULY 18 HE NOTES GOING TO THIS CREEK.

8680 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 03632 00016 916
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2057

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING
 ABST PILCHER WENT TO NOME AUG 9, 1916 AND WHILE THERE HE VISITED LITTLE CREEK "WHERE EXTENSIVE HYDRAULIC WORK IS IN PROGRESS". (AUG 12)

8681 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 04095 899
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST LITTLE 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)

8682 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 04355 909911
 STOR 160339902786000524004949205500
 MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32
 LUPR 31 INNOKO
 KEYH TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, WATER GEOLOGY, SPRING
 ABST IN ABOUT 1909, BILL WALKER LOCATED A CLAIM ON THIS CREEK (FILED FOR HIS BROTHER-IN-LAW BY ANOTHER PROSPECTOR.) ANOTHER CLAIM ON "A LITTLE SIDE CREEK, FIFTEEN PUP" WAS ALSO LOCATED (NOT IDENTIFIABLE.) SUBSEQUENTLY THEY BUILT A CABIN ON FIFTEEN PUP, INCLUDING A SMALL STORE WITH SUPPLIES FOR OTHER MINERS, AND AFTER BRINGING IN A BOILER (FREIGHTED UP THE INNOKO) TO STEAM-THAW THE GROUND, THEY MINED THE CLAIMS, BUT WITH VERY LITTLE SUCCESS. THERE WAS "NO GRAVEL" ON THEIR SIDE OF LITTLE CREEK. A "DAM HIGH UP IN THE HILLS" PROVIDED WATER FOR THE SLUICE HOSES. ONE HOLE THEY DUG STRUCK AN UNDERGROUND SPRING WHICH DROWNED OUT THE OPERATION. (P148, 151-152, 156-164) THERE WERE OTHER SUCCESSFUL MINING OPERATIONS ON THE CREEK.

8683 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 04377 903
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER
 KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOY, COMMUNITY
 ABST PHOTO AT LITTLE CREEK HAS A CAPTION "GUESTS OF JAGET LINDBERG AT A \$50,000 CLEAN-UP AT LITTLE CREEK." (P43) PHOTO (P56) "THE DISCOVERY OF THE SO-CALLED THIRD BEACH ABOUT THREE MILES NORTH OF NOME ON DISCOVERY PLACER CLAIM ON LITTLE CREEK NEAR THE FOOT OF ANVIL MOUNTAIN. THE DISCOVERY PLACED NOME AMONG THE HALF DOZEN GREAT GOLD PRODUCING MINING DISTRICTS OF THE WORLD." (P55)

8684 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 160339902786000594004949205500
 MOUT N630558 W1562550 K270S 0130E 32
 LUPR 31 INNOKO RIVER
 KEYH 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)

8685 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1602833000460000080
 MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17
 LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2058

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE BROOKSVILLE ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED AT LITTLE CREEK, NORTH OF NOME ON THE SEWARD PENINSULA RAILROAD. (P65)
THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

8686 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 05354 900

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST A PHOTO ON P 29 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "PAY DUMPS TAKEN OUT IN WINTER ON LITTLE CREEK." APPROXIMATE DATE
IS 1900.

8687 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 05617 930

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT A RICH STRIKE WAS MADE ON THE FLAT FROZEN TUNDRA BOUT A MILE FROM DISCOVERY ANVIL
AT LITTLE CREEK. (P154) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

8688 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 05617 930

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION

ABST THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT A RICH STRIKE WAS MADE ON THE FLAT FROZEN TUNDRA BOUT A MILE FROM DISCOVERY ANVIL
AT LITTLE CREEK. (P154) THE COPYRIGHT DATE IS 1930.

8689 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 06561 00906 906

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

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

ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, W L GOODWIN STATED THAT THE NOME TO SECOND BEACH LINE ROAD SPREAD
OUT Laterally, CONNECTING LITTLE TO DRY CREEK AND WAS EXTENDED TOWARD DEXTER CREEK. (P29) AN AVERAGE OF 20
TONS OF FREIGHT PER DAY WAS HAULED OVER THE ROAD. (P29)

8690 WATN LITTLE CREEK LITTLE CREEK

REFN 06561 00906 906

STOR 1602833000460000080

MOUT N643147 W1653019 K110S 0340W 17

LUPR 22 SNAKE RIVER

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

ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, W L GOODWIN STATED THAT THE NOME TO SECOND BEACH LINE ROAD SPREAD
OUT Laterally, CONNECTING LITTLE TO DRY CREEK AND WAS EXTENDED TOWARD DEXTER CREEK. (P29) AN AVERAGE OF 20
TONS OF FREIGHT PER DAY WAS HAULED OVER THE ROAD. (P29)

8691 WATN LITTLE DALL RIVER LITTLE DALL RIVER

REFN 02834 975

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79

20

STOR 1603399084891014470
 MOUT N655652 W1491653 F130N 0080W 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE LITTLE DALL RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT MILE 844 AND HAS STREAM BANKS OF MUD WITH HEAVY BRUSH AND UNDER GROWTH. THERE IS A LOG JAM ABOUT 15 MILES UPSTREAM FROM THE YUKON. THE EFFECT OF THE YUKON'S TURBIDITY EXTENDS A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE UP THIS TRIBUTARY. (P2-55)

8692 WATN LITTLE DALL RIVER LITTLE DALL RIVER
 REFN 04577 961963
 STOR 1603399084891014470
 MOUT N655652 W1491653 F130N 0080W 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, LAND GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, OBSTRUCTION, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST THIS RIVER ENTERS THE YUKON AT RIVER MILE 844. ITS WATERS ARE BROWN-STAINED AND THE FLOW ALMOST IMPERCEPTIBLE. THE BANKS ARE MOSTLY MUD WITH HEAVY BRUSH. IT IS OBSTRUCTED BY A LOG JAM 15 MI UPSTREAM FROM YUKON CONFLUENCE. WATER WAS ABOUT 70. TURBIDITY FROM THE YUKON EXTENDED A "CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE" UP THE TRIBUTARY. (P29)

8693 WATN LITTLE DALL RIVER LITTLE DALL RIVER
 REFN 07240 950
 STOR 1603399084891014470
 MOUT N655652 W1491653 F130N 0080W 17
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A TERRAIN STUDY OF THE YUKON FLATS DISTRICT, ALASKA, BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY IN 1958, NOTED SEVERAL RIVERS IN THE AREA. LITTLE DALL RIVER IN ITS COURSE THROUGH THE YUKON FLATS IS LIKE THE DALL RIVER IN THAT IT HAS A SHARPLY MEANDERING CHANNEL BORDERED BY SILT AND SAND BANKS 5 TO 15 FEET HIGH AND HAS A SLUGGISH CURRENT. IT IS PROBABLY LOCALLY BLOCKED BY LOG JAMS BUT MAY BE NAVIGABLE FOR A SHORT DISTANCE TO SMALL BOATS AND CANOES WITHOUT PORTAGING. ITS COURSE ACROSS THE MARGINAL UPLAND IS NOT NAVIGABLE TO BOATS. (P42)

8694 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050S 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, COMMUNITY
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE DELTA WINTER CUT-OFF TRAIL FOLLOWED LITTLE DELTA RIVER 14 MIS ABOVE ITS MOUTH ON E SIDE. AFTER 7 MIS, IT CROSSED OVER AND FOLLOWED THE RIVER ON ITS W SIDE TO ITS MOUTH AT WASHBURN.

8695 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 02078 905
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A GOLD RUSH OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS OCCURRED EARLY SPRING 1905 TO THE VALLEY OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER. (P125)

8696 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 02183 912

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2060

STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS 1912 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 501), CAPPS WRITES: WOOD AND LITTLE DELTA RIVERS, DELTA CREEK, AND DELTA RIVER ARE ALL OF GLACIAL ORIGIN, AND ARE TURBULENT AND SHOW THE SAME TENDENCY TO FLUCTUATE RAPIDLY IN VOLUME AND TO BREAK UP INTO NUMEROUS CHANNELS AS NENANA. (P14) "ACCESS TO THE (BONNIFIELD) 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. ... A FEASIBLE ROUTE TO THE LITTLE DELTA, DRY CREEK, AND WOOD RIVER BASINS FOLLOWS THE MILITARY WINTER ROAD FROM WASHBURN ACROSS THE FLATS AND THEN SWINGS TO THE SW OVER THE HIGH GRAVEL RIDGES. ... MOST OF (THE ROUTES TO THIS REGION) 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 MIS 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.

8697 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 03548 00030 941
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW HUNTING, TRAPPING, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST BOX 4, (U. OF A ARCHIVES, OLAUS MURIE COLLECTION) BIOLOGIST MURIE SURVEYS THE MOUNT HAYES AREA FROM JUNE 1 TO AUGUST 7, 1941. THIS IS A DOCUMENT. MOUNT SHEEP-GENERAL, PROGRESS REPORT, DALL SHEEP IN THE MOUNT HAYES AREA. "IN THE MOUNT HAYES OR LITTLE DELTA REGION, SHEEP WERE NOT PROTECTED AND ARE REGULARLY HUNTED BY MAN. THIS HUNTING IS IN CONNECTION WITH TRAPPING OPERATIONS IN WHICH THE TAKE OF WOLVES AND COYOTES HAS BEEN A MAJOR ITEM." (P1) FOLDER #72. "I FLEW TO PORTAGE CREEK ON JUNE 1. FROM THE LANDING FIELD WE PACKED 2 1/2 MI TO CAMP NO 1 ON LITTLE DELTA RIVER. WE LEFT CAMP NO 1 ON JUNE 5 AND ESTABLISHED CAMP NO 2 ON SLATE CREEK. (P2) FOLDER #72. THE STUDY UNIT INCLUDED THE HEAD WATERS OF DRY CREEK, INCLUDING NEWMAN CREEK AND RED MOUNTAIN CREEK, AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE WEST FORK OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER, INCLUDING PORTAGE CREEK, BUCHANAN CREEK, SLATE CREEK, FORGOTTEN CREEK AND GLACIER CREEK. IT COVERS APPROXIMATELY 265 SQ MI. THERE ARE 5 TRAPPERS CABINS IN THE AREA." (P2) FOLDER 72.

8698 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 03613 00004 910
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, VEGETATION, ICE, BREAKUP, WATER LEVEL, GLACIER, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST JAMES GEORHAGEN, IN 1910, WENT UP THE TANANA TO PORTAGE. "A COUPLE OF DAYS" LATER CAMPED IN TIMBER AT THE MOUTH OF LITTLE DELTA WHICH WAS 30 MIS SOUTH AND WAS ALL "GLARE" ICE FACING THE BLAZING SUN. ... ABOUT 30 MIS UP WE MET 2 FT OF MELTED SNOW COMING DOWN BUT HEARD IT ROARING AHEAD OF US SO HAD TIME TO GET PART WAY UP ON BANK BEFORE IT HIT US. ... (PP24-25) HE WAS TRAVELING BY DOG SLED. "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 THE MORNING WILL WASH YOU AWAY IN THE AFTERNOON." (P36)

8699 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2061

KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

ABST MARTIN'S ROADHOUSE IS LOCATED ON THE LITTLE DELTA RIVER APPROXIMATELY 53 MILES SE OF FAIRBANKS. (P62) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1974.

8700 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 06337 973
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F007S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
 ABST SLOPE OF LITTLE DELTA RIVER, A TRIBUTARY TO THE TANANA RIVER AT MILE 265.6, FROM MILE 0 TO 36 AVERAGES 30.8 FT PER MI. IT HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 690 SQ MI.

8701 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, THE ENGINEER OFFICER STATED, P38: THE RECONNAISSANCE OF THE ROUTE WAS MADE BY MR SWEET AND MR LOOMIS. THEY EXAMINED THE ROUTE VIA LITTLE DELTA RIVER AND DELTA CREEK, AND REPORTED IT IMPRACTICABLE. THIS ROUTE CONTINUED TO BE USED AS A WINTER SLED ROUTE.

8702 WATN LITTLE DELTA RIVER LITTLE DELTA RIVER
 REFN 06561 00906 906
 STOR 160339907005001230002846005260
 MOUT N641654 W1464210 F070S 0050E 26
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST JOHN ZUG, DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT, STATED IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT: "THE LINE LOCATED FOLLOWS THE N SIDE OF THE TANANA RIVER 62 MIS TO DELTA CITY, THENCE UP THE LITTLE DELTA RIVER FOR ABOUT 14 MIS, THENCE ACROSS TO THE DELTA, A TOTAL OF 127 MIS. THE SAVINGS IN DISTANCE OVER THE LINE UP THE N BANK OF TANANA TO THE DELTA, AND THENCE UP THE RIGHT BANK OF THAT STREAM, IS ABOUT 10 MIS, WHICH MIGHT BE INCREASED TO 15 BY STRIKING ACROSS A SWAMPY FLAT BETWEEN THE LITTLE DELTA AND THE DELTA." (P23)

8703 WATN LITTLE EL DORADO CREEK LITTLE EL DORADO CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
 MOUT N650606 W1474100 F030N 0010W 21
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST FIVE PLANTS WORKED ON THE LITTLE EL DORADO CREEK IN 1915 EMPLOYING 30 MEN. (P22)

8704 WATN LITTLE EL DORADO CREEK EL DORADO CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
 MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS ON N SIDE OF EL DORADO CREEK FROM ITS HEAD DOWN FOR ABOUT 5 MIS.

8705 WATN LITTLE EL DORADO CREEK EL DORADO CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2062

REFN 00660 907910
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650600 W1474100 F030U 0010W 21
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST "ELDORADO HAS A MINING CAMP ON ELDORADO CREEK. THERE IS A PLACER OPERATION WITH ONE DREDGE. POST OFFICE OPENED MARCH 29, 1907. CLOSED SEPT. 30, 1910." (P.39)

8706 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 00813 916
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST THE FAIRBANKS COMMERCIAL CLUB IN "DESCRIPTIVE OF FAIRBANKS" STATED THAT: IN 1916, NEAR PEDRO DOME, NEWSBOY MINE WAS AT HEAD OF ELDORADO CREEK. (P33) HIDDEN TREASURE WAS ON THE CREEK. THIS WAS A QUARTZ MINE. (P33) IN 1907, IT WAS WORKED EXTENSIVELY FOR THE FIRST TIME AND IN 1909 PRODUCED \$500,000 IN GOLD. (PP8-9)

8707 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 01429 937950
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650600 W1474100 F030N 0010W 21
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, STATED THAT BETWEEN 1937 AND 1950 MINING OPERATIONS ON ELDORADO CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF CHATANIKA, UNCOVERED THE SKELETON OF 48 SUPERBISON FOR OTTO'S COLLECTION. (P242)

8708 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO
REFN 01445 902
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650600 W1474100 F030N 0010W 21
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST L D KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1902 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT LITTLE ELDORADO, NEAR FAIRBANKS, BY J. A. MATHIESON. (P295)

8709 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 00026 00012 907
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK IS NOTED AS CONTRIBUTING TO GOLD PRODUCTION OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. (P165)

8710 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 02105 907
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK BECAME A GOLD PRODUCER IN 1907, YIELDING A SMALL OUTPUT. (P42)

8711 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2063

REFN 02114 907
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C C COVERT 1909. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

8712 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 02155 908909
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245. 1910. THE DISCOVERY OF RICH GRAVELS ON LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LED TO SOME INTENSIVE PROSPECTING IN THE WINTER OF 1908-1909. (P233)

8713 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 02196 911
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST 8 TO 10 CLAIMS WERE WORKED BY 75 TO 175 MEN ON LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK IN 1911. (P242)

8714 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 02216 913
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C E ELLSWORTH AND R W DAVENPORT 1913. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 542: 203-222. THE PRINCIPAL CLAIM WORKED ON LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK IN 1912 WAS NO 6 ABOVE. ABOUT 30 MEN WERE EMPLOYED DURING WINTER AND 60 MEN DURING THE SUMMER. (P205)

8715 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 02237 913
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST ON LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK, SIX PLANTS WERE IN OPERATION IN 1913, EMPLOYING 75 MEN. THE PREVIOUS WINTER 20 MEN WORKED BLOCKING OUT GROUND. (P358)

8716 WATN LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK LITTLE ELDORADO CREEK
REFN 03623 00001 906963
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240106700620
MOUT N650500 W1474000 F030N 0010W 14
LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
KEYH PHOTO, NO TRAFF
ABST FOLDER 10 (E MC CRACKEN MATERIALS) A NEGATIVE SHOWS AN ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO. "THE VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL. TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD CO THREE TRAINS DAILY BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND THE CREEKS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2064

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT STAGES OPERATED BY THE COMPANY CONNECT WITH ALL THE TRAINS." TO CHENA, ESTER, HAPPY, ELDORADO, ENGINEER, GOLDSTREAM, PEDRO, DOME, VAULT, LITTLE ELDORADO, CHATANIKA, CLEARY CREEK."

- 8717 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSCHEL RIVER
REFN 00528 943
STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
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)
- 8718 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE
REFN 00735 927
STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW HUNTING, MAP, PAST USAGE, TRAFFIC
ABST ON ENDICOTT'S HUNTING EXPEDITION IN 1927, THEY STAYED ONE NIGHT AT MOUTH OF LITTLE GERSTLE AND MADE A TRIP WITH PACK HORSES THE NEXT DAY 20 MILES TO "TWENTY MILE CABIN" ON "BOULDER CREEK." A MAP DRAWN BY THE AUTHOR IS PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 8719 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
REFN 01386 943
STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST A CHART INSET BETWEEN PAGES 34 AND 35, "OBSTACLES TO TRAVEL ON ALASKA HIGHWAY IN SUMMER OF 1943", LISTS THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER CROSSING. INDICATION OF "BRIDGE OUT OF SERVICE-FORDING" IS SHOWN FOR APPROXIMATELY JUNE 7 THROUGH JUNE 16.
- 8720 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
REFN 01906 0000 957960
STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MAP, ROUTE, 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. A COLOR-CODED GEOLOGIC MAP IS INCLUDED IN AUTHORS' REPORT. THIS MAP INDICATES A "PACK TRAIL" ALONG THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER FROM A CABIN ABOUT A HALF MI FROM THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER, CROSSING THE RIVER ABOUT 5 MIS UPSTREAM AND CONTINUING ON TO THE MOUTH OF SHEEP CREEK. SINCE THE AUTHORS' MAP IS QUITE LARGE AND ONLY A SMALL PORTION RELATES TO THIS PROJECT, ONLY THE RELEVANT SECTION IS INCLUDED AS A PART OF THIS RECORD.
- 8721 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
REFN 02461 939
STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, ROUTE, GLACIER, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MAP
ABST IN HIS 1942 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 926-B), MOFFIT NOTES: THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS A MUCH SMALLER STREAM. FROM ITS GLACIAL SOURCE TO THE TANANA RIVER AT ITS MOUTH THE DISTANCE IS LESS THAN 9 MILES. FOR 5.5 MILES THE

RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW MOUNTAIN VALLEY IN A CHANNEL PAVED WITH GRANITE BOULDERS, BUT AFTER LEAVING THIS UPPER VALLEY AND ENTERING THE ABANDONED VALLEY OF THE JOHNSON RIVER IT FOLLOWS A MORE OPEN COURSE, ALTHOUGH IN PLACES IT IS CONFINED BETWEEN HIGH GRAVEL BANKS. (P111) MOFFIT DESCRIBES ONE OF THE ROUTES IN THIS UPPER TANANA AREA: A ROUTE THAT HAS SERVED FOR TRAVEL BY HORSES AND EVEN BY TRACTOR LEAVES THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AT MILE 247.8--3 1/2 MILES NORTH OF DONNELLY STATION--CROSSES THE RIDGE ON THE EAST TO JARVIS CREEK, AND REACHES THAT STREAM 4 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF RILEY CREEK, TO WHICH THE BARS OF JARVIS CREEK GIVE EASY ACCESS. FROM THE MOUTH OF RILEY CREEK IT RUNS THROUGH THE TIMBER FOR A SHORT DISTANCE AND CLIMBS TO THE OPEN COUNTRY OF THE RIDGE ON THE EAST, WHICH COUNTRY, THOUGH PROVIDING NO TRAIL, IS ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND AFFORDS GOOD FOOTING FOR HORSES. AFTER CROSSING THE OPEN COUNTRY TO THE HEAD OF MACOMBER CREEK THIS ROUTE LEADS UP TO A SADDLE OVERLOOKING THE HEAD OF THE GERSTLE RIVER, FROM WHICH IT MAKES A STEEP DESCENT TO JULY CREEK. THE APPROACH TO THE SADDLE IS GRADUAL FOR MOST OF THE WAY BUT ENDS IN A STEEP PITCH AT THE TOP. THE DESCENT TO JULY CREEK, HOWEVER, IS ABRUPT AND, AS THERE IS NO TRAIL, CARE IS NEEDED TO KEEP PACK ANIMALS OUT OF DANGER FROM LOOSE BOULDERS AND ROCK LEDGES. FROM JULY CREEK THE BARS OF THE GERSTLE RIVER FURNISH EASY GOING FOR 8 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO THE OLD CACHE ON ITS WEST BANK. HERE, AT THE CROSSING OF BIG GERSTLE, IS A WELL-DEFINED TRAIL TO THE TOP OF THE RIDGE ON THE SOUTHEAST. ALTHOUGH THE TRAIL ENDS ON THE BROW OF THIS RIDGE, THE BARE HILLTOP FURNISHES GOOD FOOTING AS FAR AS A SADDLE 3 MI TO THE SOUTHEAST, OVERLOOKING THE VALLEYS OF SHEEP CREEK AND THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER. THE DESCENT TO THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS BY A TRAIL THROUGH THE TIMBER ON A STEEP MOUNTAIN SIDE WHERE CARE IS NECESSARY IN PLACES TO AVOID SOFT GROUND. THE TRAIL WAS MADE FOR THE USE OF A HUNTING PARTY AND LEADS TO HAJDUKOVICH'S HUNTING LODGE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER 1 MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SHEEP CREEK. BELOW OR NORTH OF THE HUNTING LODGE THE BARS OF THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER PROVIDE A ROUTE, INDICATED BY A TRAIL IN A FEW PLACES, TO THE TANANA RIVER. SOUTH OF THE HUNTING LODGE A SOFT, SWAMPY TRAIL LEADS ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY TO THE BARS OF THE JOHNSON RIVER. TRAVEL ON THE BARS OF THE WEST SIDE OF THE JOHNSON RIVER IS GOOD AS FAR AS THE GLACIER, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO TRAIL EXCEPT AT ONE OR TWO POINTS WHERE THE RIVER SWINGS AGAINST ITS WEST BANK. (P115) "THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS A MUCH SMALLER STREAM (THAN GERSTLE RIVER), WHICH FOR THE MOST PART IS EASILY FORDED." (P116) "SOME STREAMS LIKE THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER SHOW GREAT QUANTITIES OF GRANITE BOULDERS." (P139) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. MOST FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN 1939.

8722 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 02863 944
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS SPANNED BY THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. (P23)

8723 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 06722 931
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING
 ABST BEACH AND DR. ARTHUR W. ELTING SPORT HUNTED ON HEADWATERS OF LITTLE GERSTLE R WHICH FLOWS INTO TANANA R.
 (P238) (P271)

8724 WATN LITTLE GIRSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 03496 956
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 MOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN ON A NEW BRIDGE OVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER, MILE 1388.4 ALASKA HWY. (P130)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2066

8725 WATN LITTLE GOLD CREEK LITTLE GOLD CREEK
REFN 03087 937
STOR 160339907005001230002710005130074701130008500100
MOUT N644915 W1453430 F010S 0110E 17
LUPR 33 SALCHA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
ABST DEPT MINES 1937. LITTLE GOLD CREEK (TRIBUTARY TO GOLD CREEK) IS ABOUT 2 MILES LONG.

8726 WATN LITTLE GOLD CREEK LITTLE GOLD CREEK
REFN 03613 00004 913
STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010029800160
MOUT N633955 W1454040 F140S 0110E 31
LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, HUNTING
ABST JAMES GEOGHAGEN STATED THAT IN 1913 HE HUNTED AND PROSPECTED ON THE LITTLE GOLD CREEK. (P34) HE GUIDED HUNTING PARTIES AND SUPPLIED MEAT FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

8727 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
REFN 00460 940940
STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. COPPER LOCATED 1/3 MI. N FROM MOUTH OF CREEK. LITTLE HURRAH FLOWS INTO BIG HURRAH WHICH CONTINUES ON TO SOLOMON RIVER. SOLOMON RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND AT SOLOMON.

8728 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
REFN 02666 949
STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST COPPER WAS FOUND 1/2 MI. N OF MOUTH OF LITTLE HURRAH CREEK. (P24)

8729 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
REFN 03517 00001 900
STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA. REED "BUT STANDING OUT STRONGLY IS THE PICTURE OF ME WATCHING THE MINES ACROSS LITTLE HURRAH CREEK DUMPING CARLOADS OF WASTE." (P77)

8730 WATN LITTLE INDIAN RIVER LITTLE INDIAN RIVER
REFN 02724 969
STOR 160339904913000947003251003500008020060
MOUT N655000 W1542500 K050N 0210E 09
LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP
ABST "ON ANOTHER OCCASSION WE WALKED FROM OUT CAMP TO THE LITTLE INDIAN RIVER." OBSIDIAN WAS FOUND ON THE STREAM BARS. (P3) A POOR COPY OF A MAP (MELOZITNA D-3) ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THEIR CAMP, 2 MI FROM THE LITTLE INDIAN RIVER, BUT DUE TO QUALITY IS NOT REPRODUCED HERE. CAMP IS R22E, T5N, SEC 20.

RIVER FLOWS THROUGH A NARROW MOUNTAIN VALLEY IN A CHANNEL PAVED WITH GRANITE BOULDERS, BUT AFTER LEAVING THIS UPPER VALLEY AND ENTERING THE ABANDONED VALLEY OF THE JOHNSON RIVER IT FOLLOWS A MORE OPEN COURSE, ALTHOUGH IN PLACES IT IS CONFINED BETWEEN HIGH GRAVEL BANKS. (P111) MOFFIT DESCRIBES ONE OF THE ROUTES IN THIS UPPER TANANA AREA: A ROUTE THAT HAS SERVED FOR TRAVEL BY HORSES AND EVEN BY TRACTOR LEAVES THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AT MILE 247.8--3 1/2 MILES NORTH OF DONNELLY STATION--CROSSES THE RIDGE ON THE EAST TO JARVIS CREEK, AND REACHES THAT STREAM 4 MILES BELOW THE MOUTH OF RILEY CREEK, TO WHICH THE BARS OF JARVIS CREEK GIVE EASY ACCESS. FROM THE MOUTH OF RILEY CREEK IT RUNS THROUGH THE TIMBER FOR A SHORT DISTANCE AND CLIMBS TO THE OPEN COUNTRY OF THE RIDGE ON THE EAST, WHICH COUNTRY, THOUGH PROVIDING NO TRAIL, IS ABOVE TIMBER LINE AND AFFORDS GOOD FOOTING FOR HORSES. AFTER CROSSING THE OPEN COUNTRY TO THE HEAD OF MACOMBER CREEK THIS ROUTE LEADS UP TO A SADDLE OVERLOOKING THE HEAD OF THE GERSTLE RIVER, FROM WHICH IT MAKES A STEEP DESCENT TO JULY CREEK. THE APPROACH TO THE SADDLE IS GRADUAL FOR MOST OF THE WAY BUT ENDS IN A STEEP PITCH AT THE TOP. THE DESCENT TO JULY CREEK, HOWEVER, IS ABRUPT AND, AS THERE IS NO TRAIL, CARE IS NEEDED TO KEEP PACK ANIMALS OUT OF DANGER FROM LOOSE BOULDERS AND ROCK LEDGES. FROM JULY CREEK THE BARS OF THE GERSTLE RIVER FURNISH EASY GOING FOR 8 MILES DOWNSTREAM TO THE OLD CACHE ON ITS WEST BANK. HERE, AT THE CROSSING OF BIG GERSTLE, IS A WELL-DEFINED TRAIL TO THE TOP OF THE RIDGE ON THE SOUTHEAST. ALTHOUGH THE TRAIL ENDS ON THE BROW OF THIS RIDGE, THE BARE HILLTOP FURNISHES GOOD FOOTING AS FAR AS A SADDLE 3 MI TO THE SOUTHEAST, OVERLOOKING THE VALLEYS OF SHEEP CREEK AND THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER. THE DESCENT TO THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS BY A TRAIL THROUGH THE TIMBER ON A STEEP MOUNTAIN SIDE WHERE CARE IS NECESSARY IN PLACES TO AVOID SOFT GROUND. THE TRAIL WAS MADE FOR THE USE OF A HUNTING PARTY AND LEADS TO HAJDUKOVICH'S HUNTING LODGE ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER 1 MILE ABOVE THE MOUTH OF SHEEP CREEK. BELOW OR NORTH OF THE HUNTING LODGE THE BARS OF THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER PROVIDE A ROUTE, INDICATED BY A TRAIL IN A FEW PLACES, TO THE TANANA RIVER. SOUTH OF THE HUNTING LODGE A SOFT, SWAMPY TRAIL LEADS ALONG THE EAST SIDE OF THE VALLEY TO THE BARS OF THE JOHNSON RIVER. TRAVEL ON THE BARS OF THE WEST SIDE OF THE JOHNSON RIVER IS GOOD AS FAR AS THE GLACIER, ALTHOUGH THERE IS NO TRAIL EXCEPT AT ONE OR TWO POINTS WHERE THE RIVER SWINGS AGAINST ITS WEST BANK. (P115) "THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS A MUCH SMALLER STREAM (THAN GERSTLE RIVER), WHICH FOR THE MOST PART IS EASILY FORDED." (P116) "SOME STREAMS LIKE THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER SHOW GREAT QUANTITIES OF GRANITE BOULDERS." (P139) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD. MOST FIELDWORK WAS DONE IN 1939.

8722 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 02863 944
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 HOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER IS SPANNED BY THE ALASKA HIGHWAY. (P23)

8723 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 06722 931
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 HOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, HUNTING
 ABST BEACH AND DR. ARTHUR W ELTING SPORT HUNTED ON HEADWATERS OF LITTLE GERSTLE R WHICH FLOWS INTO TANANA R.
 (P238) (P271)

8724 WATN LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER
 REFN 03496 956
 STOR 160339907005001230003826005980
 HOUT N634749 W1444633 F130S 0150E 11
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1956 REPORT STATED THAT CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN ON A NEW BRIDGE OVER LITTLE GERSTLE RIVER, MILE 1388.4 ALASKA HWY. (P130)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2066

8725 WATN LITTLE GOLD CREEK LITTLE GOLD CREEK
 REFN 03087 937
 STOR 160339907005001230002710005130074701130008500100
 MOUT N644915 W1453430 F010S 0110E 17
 LUPR 33 SALCHA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST DEPT. MINES 1937. LITTLE GOLD CREEK (TRIBUTARY TO GOLD CREEK) IS ABOUT 2 MILES LONG.

8726 WATN LITTLE GOLD CREEK LITTLE GOLD CREEK
 REFN 03613 00004 913
 STOR 160339907005001230003180005520010100010029800160
 MOUT N633955 W1454040 F140S 0110E 31
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, HUNTING
 ABST JAMES GEOGHAGEN STATED THAT IN 1913 HE HUNTED AND PROSPECTED ON THE LITTLE GOLD CREEK. (P34) HE GUIDED HUNTING PARTIES AND SUPPLIED MEAT FOR THE SIGNAL CORPS.

8727 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
 MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA, APPENDIX II, COPPER LOCATED 1/3 MI. N FROM MOUTH OF CREEK. LITTLE HURRAH FLOWS INTO BIG HURRAH WHICH CONTINUES ON TO SOLOMON RIVER. SOLOMON RIVER FLOWS INTO NORTON SOUND AT SOLOMON.

8728 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
 REFN 02666 949
 STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
 MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST COPPER WAS FOUND 1/2 MI. NO. OF MOUTH OF LITTLE HURRAH CREEK. (P24)

8729 WATN LITTLE HURRAH CREEK LITTLE HURRAH CREEK
 REFN 03517 00001 900
 STOR 160286800103000014000025000060
 MOUT N643911 W1641417 K100S 0280W 03
 LUPR 22 SOLOMON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST BOYHOOD IN ALASKA, REED "BUT STANDING OUT STRONGLY IS THE PICTURE OF ME WATCHING THE MINES ACROSS LITTLE HURRAH CREEK DUMPING CARLOADS OF WASTE." (P77)

8730 WATN LITTLE INDIAN RIVER LITTLE INDIAN RIVER
 REFN 02724 969
 STOR 160339904913000947003251003500008020060
 MOUT N655000 W1542500 K050N 0210E 09
 LUPR 33 KOYUKUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP
 ABST "ON ANOTHER OCCASION HE WALKED FROM OUT CAMP TO THE LITTLE INDIAN RIVER." OBSIDIAN WAS FOUND ON THE STREAM BARS. (P3) A POOR COPY OF A MAP (MELOZITNA D-3) ON THE INSIDE BACK COVER SHOWS THE LOCATION OF THEIR CAMP, 2 MI FROM THE LITTLE INDIAN RIVER, BUT DUE TO QUALITY IS NOT REPRODUCED HERE. CAMP IS R22E, T5N, SEC 20.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2067

- 8731 WATN LITTLE INDIAN RIVER LITTLE INDIAN RIVER
 REFN 05778 975
 STOR 160339904913000947003251003500008020060
 HOUT N655000 W1542500 K050N 0210E 09
 LUPR 33 KOYUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST A NATURAL OBSIDIAN SOURCE OCCURS NEAR THE LITTLE INDIAN RIVER. (P31)
- 8732 WATN LITTLE LAKE CLARK LITTLE LAKE CLARK
 REFN 02432 935
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N602444 W1534116 S040N 0250W 30
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, GLACIER
 ABST SLATES AND LIMESTONES ARE FOUND ON BOTH SIDES OF THE LOWER END OF LITTLE LAKE CLARK. A FURTHER BREAK DOWN OF THESE ROCKS IS INCLUDED. (PP.42-43) THE "ADJACENT ROCKS ARE CHIEFLY GRANITE." (P.43) SHALL, VALLEY-HEAD GLACIERS ARE LOCATED JUST SOUTH OF LITTLE LAKE CLARK. (P.84)
- 8733 WATN LITTLE LAKE CLARK LITTLE LAKE CLARK
 REFN 04077 00039 976
 STOR 1605
 HOUT N602444 W1534116 S040N 0250W 30
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE
 ABST THERE ARE NUMEROUS LAKES FOR FLOATPLANES TO LAND, SUCH AS SUMMIT LAKE AND LITTLE LAKE CLARK. (P9)
- 8734 WATN LITTLE MCCLELLAN CREEK LITTLE MCCLELLAN
 REFN 00026 00016 907
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610072000390008600090
 HOUT N673000 W1480000 F310N 0020W 05
 LUPR 34 MIDDLE 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 THE LITTLE MCCLELLAN." (P430)
- 8735 WATN LITTLE MELOZITNA RIVER LITTLE MELOZI RIVER
 REFN 02140 907908
 STOR 160339905778001065002153003080
 HOUT N653825 W1531120 K030N 0270E 26
 LUPR 32 MELOZITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST GOLD PROSPECTING ON THE HEADWATERS OF MELOZI CREEK AT MELOZI GULCH WAS DONE IN THE WINTER OF 1907-08 BY ATTEMPTING TO SINK A SHAFT TO BED ROCK. ONE SUCH HOLE DID NOT REACH BED ROCK ON MELOZI GULCH. (P79)
- 8736 WATN LITTLE MELOZITNA RIVER LITTLE MOLOZEY CREEK
 REFN 01378 926
 STOR 160339905778001065002153003080
 HOUT N653825 W1531120 K030N 0270E 26
 LUPR 32 MELOZITNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST ARLES HRDLICKA, ANTHROPOLOGIST, WROTE IN HIS DIARY OF 1926, THAT JUNE 22-23 HE WAS AT RUBY ON THE YUKON AND PEOPLE BEGAN BRINGING HIM FOSSILS. "A TRAPPER AND FISHERMAN DONATED 2 MAMMOUTH MOLARS FOUND 2 MILES UP THE YUKON ON THE LITTLE MOLOZEY CREEK, 8 FT DEEP IN THE MUCK OVER THE GRAVEL." (P29)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2069

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST ON NOV 10, 1898, BALLOU AND PARTNER SAM LEFT RAMPART CITY FOR THEIR CLAIM ON LITTLE MANOOK, "TO COMMENCE ACTUAL MINING." (P14) "WE SUNK 2 HOLES TO BEDROCK ABOUT 22 FT DEEP WITHOUT FINDING A COLOR... IT WAS ESPECIALLY DISCOURAGING FOR US WHEN WE WOULD VISIT OUR NEIGHBORS, JUST BELOW ON CLAIMS 8 AND 9, AND SEE THEM TAKING OUT THOUSANDS AND THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD NUGGETS. LAST YEAR A LARGE SUM WAS TAKEN OUT OF NO. 9, AND IT IS BEING WORKED EXTENSIVELY THIS YEAR ON 'LAYS', THAT IS, EACH PARTY HAS SO MANY FEET TO WORK FOR A PERCENTAGE OF WHAT HE TAKES OUT. MOST OF THE CONTRACTS ARE LET FOR 30 PER CENT I THINK. TWO MEN TOOK OUT \$22,000 FROM NO 8 LAST YEAR AND AT PRESENT HAVE FROM 30 TO 40 MEN AT WORK AT \$10 PER DAY... THE FOUR CLAIMS (6,7,8,9) ARE WHAT MADE THIS CAMP AND BROUGHT SOME 3000 PEOPLE HERE." (P15) CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK ARE 1000 FT. (P16) FROM FOLDER 63, 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME", DATED DEC 7, 1898, RAMPART CITY.

8743 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MANOOK CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 B 898899

STOR 160339907705501340000064200110

MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST REGARDING MINING IN THE AREA, NOT NECESSARILY HIS OWN CLAIMS: "LITTLE MANOOK WHICH IS THE OLD GROUND NO'S 1-5 HAVE EACH TAKEN OUT FROM 7 TO 9 THOUSAND; NO'S 6 AND 7, THE RICHEST CLAIMS, WERE NOT WORKED; THEIR OWNERS BEING OUT IN THE STATES BLOWING THE PILE WHICH THEY TOOK OUT A YEAR AGO. NO. 8 IS NOT THROUGH WASHING; THEY ESTIMATE THE OUTPUT AT ABOUT 200 THOUSAND. THEY EXPECTED TWICE THAT. NO 9 AND 10 ABOUT 7000, 11 AND 12 LESS THAN A THOUSAND EACH, AND ABOVE THIS NOTHING." (P19-20) FROM FOLDER 64, 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.

8744 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MANOOK CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 C 898899

STOR 160339907705501340000064200110

MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST "5, 6, AND 7 LITTLE MANOOK ARE PAYING WELL THIS YEAR, AND NO 8 IS DOING EXTRA WELL." (P5) FROM FOLDER 76, 6-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT, DATED DEC 9, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY.

8745 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MANOOK CREEK

REFN 03463 00002 901203

STOR 160339907705501340000064200110

MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING, ECONOMY, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, MAP

ABST FOLDER 109, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED DEC 10, 1901, FROM "#8 LITTLE MANOOK, RAMPART CITY"--"HAVE JUST BOUGHT A \$2000 BILL OF GRUB FROM THE NC CO WHICH WE ARE IN HOPES WILL LAST US THROUGH... THE NC CO HAS JUST FINISHED DELIVERING THAT BILL OF GOODS TO US OUT HERE ON THE CREEK WHICH IS A NEW FEATURE." (P4) FOLDER 110, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JAN 5, 1902, FROM "#8 LITTLE MANOOK, RAMPART"--"WE HAVE 2 MEN HIRED AND A COOK BESIDES OURSELVES." "WE HAVE TO PAY \$5 PER DAY AND BOARD THEM WHICH TAKES ABOUT \$2 MORE." BALLOU REFERS ALSO TO WORKERS IN VERMONT GETTING \$1.50 PER DAY. FOLDER 117, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAY 27, 1902, FROM "#9 LITTLE MANOOK CREEK--BALLOU IS TENDING TO THE WASHUP ON CLAIM #9 FOR A N.Y. COMPANY, KEEPING TRACK OF THE GOLD AND PAYING THE WORKERS. "THE CLAIM WILL WASH UP ABOUT 16 THOUSAND, I GUESS." (P1) "THIS JOB (ON CLAIM #9) IS CONVENIENT FOR ME AS I HAVE A COLLECTION OF 1500 TO MAKE FOR MYSELF FROM THE BIG DUMP ON #8, BALANCE OF MY SELLING OUT PRICE." (P2) FOLDER 120, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED JUNE 16, 1902, FROM RAMPART--"IT IS A VERY DRY SPRING UP HERE, AND ALL THE STREAMS ARE GETTING DRY. WORK IS STOPPED ON GLEN AND OTHER CREEKS OVER THAT WAY WITH ONLY ABOUT HALF THE DUMPS SHOVELED IN, AND NOW LITTLE MANOOK IS THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2070

SAME-SOMETHING WHICH HAS NEVER HAPPENED BEFORE." (P2) FOLDER 136, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO WALT DATED MAY 15, 1903, #9 LITTLE MINOOK CREEK-"I AM OUT HERE ON THE CLAIM AT THE WASHUP WHICH IS AWFUL SLOW THIS YEAR. IT IS STILL SO COLD THAT THE BOXES FREEZE UP NIGHTS AND IT TAKES ABOUT ALL DAY FOR THEM TO THAW OUT...I ANTICIPATE A CLEANUP OF ABOUT \$12,000, OF WHICH I GET 5% AND \$8 PER DAY AT THE CLEANUP WHICH WILL LAST ABOUT A MONTH AND A HALF THIS YEAR." (P2) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD, FROM FOLDER 178.

8746 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 00900 898
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN HIS REPORT OF 1898, SAM DUNHAM NOTES THAT LITTLE MINOOK IS STAKED FOR 3 MILES. (P357) A MAP OF MINOOK CREEK DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

8747 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REEN 02067 A 896904
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, RIVER
 ABST THE FIRST PLACER CLAIM IN THE RAMPART REGION WAS FOUND ALONG THIS CREEK IN 1896 BY A MAN NAMED F S LANGFORD, THOUGH GOLD WAS DISCOVERED PRIOR TO THAT TIME BY JOHN MINOOK, A "RUSSIAN HALF BREED", WHO THE STREAM WAS NAMED AFTER. (P26) THERE IS A PHOTO DOWN THIS RIVERS VALLEY TAKEN FROM IDAHO BAR. (P30) A PHOTO OF "AUTOMATIC DUMP GATE DISCHARGING, CLAIM NO. 3 BELOW, LITTLE MINOOK CREEK." (P32) THIS IS THE LARGEST GOLD PRODUCER OF THE REGION. (P33) "IN DRIER YEARS IT CARRIES SCARCELY A SLUICE HEAD OF WATER." TOTAL LENGTH IS 8 MI, WITH THE LOWER 3-HAVING A GRADE OF 100 FEET OR LESS PER MI AND ALSO ALL THE MINING HAS BEEN CONFINED TO THIS 3 MI AREA. LIKE HUNTER CREEK IT MAKES A SHARP BEND AT THE HIGH BENCH ABOUT 3 MI FROM MINOOK CREEK. THE UPPER VALLEY IS NATURE, WINDING AND HAS MANY TRIBUTARIES FLOWING INTO IT, WHILE THE LOWER VALLEY (AT THE HIGH BENCH) IS STRAIGHT AND CUTS A VERY DEEP V SHAPE THROUGH THE BENCH. IT'S SO DEEP, 500-700 FT, THAT THE SUN DOESN'T REACH THE VALLEY FLOOR 3 MONTHS OUT OF THE YEAR. (P33-34) IT FLOWS ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE VALLEY ABOVE THE BENCH AND ON THE SOUTHERN SIDE BELOW THE BENCH. (P34) TOTAL PRODUCTION OF THE CREEK IS CALCULATED AT \$486,100 OF WHICH \$42,900 WAS TAKEN OUT IN 1904. (P34) THE PLACER DEPOSITS ALL LIE IN THE STREAM BED. THERE ARE NO BENCHES AND ALLUVIAL DEPOSITS VERY IN THICKNESS FROM 7-25 FT, OF WHICH 3-12 FT IS GRAVEL AND 3-16 FT IS MUCK. "THE DEPOSITS ARE SHALLOWEST IN THE LOWER PART OF THE CREEK. (P34) THE GRAVEL CONTAINS FRAGMENTS OF MANY ROCKS INCLUDING, DIABASE, SLATE, GRIT AND VEIN QUARTZ. BOULDERS ARE AGAIN OF QUARTZITE. (P34) GOLD IN VALUE IS FOUND IN THE LOWER GRAVELS THROUGH A THICKNESS OF 1-3 FEET AND A WIDTH OF 50-200 FT. IT ALSO OCCURS IN BEDROCK, PARTICULARLY IN THE BROKEN DIABASE, TO A DEPTH OF 1-3 FT. THERE ARE 16 1,000 FT CLAIMS IN THE FIRST 3 MILES OF THE CREEK. (P34) THE GOLD IN THE PAY STREAKS RUNS FROM \$2-10 PER SQ YARD. THE GOLD IS USUALLY SMOOTH, CHUNKY, AND BRIGHT, AND SHOWS A LARGE AMOUNT OF WARE." (P34) NUGGETS IN THE UPPER REGION WEIGH FROM 1-12 OZS BUT ARE FLECKS IN THE LOWER REGION. (P34-35) THE GOLD IS ASSAYED AT \$19/OUNCE, HOWEVER THE STORES TAKE IT AT \$18/OUNCE. SMALL AMOUNTS OF SILVER AND COPPER HAVE BEEN FOUND ALONG WITH THE GOLD. (P35) MINING IS DONE MAINLY IN THE WINTER BY DRIFT MINING, THOUGH THERE HAS BEEN SOME OPEN CUTS DONE IN SUMMER.

8748 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 02067 B 896904
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, RIVER
 ABST "MUCH OF THE GROUND WORKED IS ON "LAYS" OR LEASES, THE LESSEES PAYING FROM 25-55% OF THE GROSS OUTPUT." FREIGHT TO THE AREA IN WINTER IS 2 CENTS/LB AND IN SUMMER IS 4 CENTS/LB IN WINTER. (P35) ITS THE AUTHORS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2071

OPINION THAT THE REMAINING GOLD ON THE CREEK SHOULD BE MINED BY A COMPANY AS IT WOULDN'T PAY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL MINER. HE FEELS THE BEST WAY TO MINE NOW IS HYDRAULICALLY.

8749	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02123 908	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	MINING, NO TRAFF	
	ABST	3 AUTOMATIC DAMS WERE AT WORK ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK, IN THE RAMPART DISTRICT, DURING SUMMER 1908. (P55)	
8750	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02155 909	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652800 W1500600 F070N 0120W 06	
	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. AUTOMATIC DAMS WERE OPERATED DURING THE SUMMER OF 1909 FOR THE PURPOSE OF REMOVING THE OVERBURDEN ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK. (P240)	
8751	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02179 911	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652800 W1500600 F070N 0120W 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. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 153-172. LITTLE MINOOK CREEK WAS THE CHIEF GOLD PRODUCER FOR THE RAMPART DISTRICT IN 1910. (P167)	
8752	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02198 911	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06	
	LUPR	34 YUKON RIVER	
	KEYW	NO TRAFF, MINING	
	ABST	THE RAMPART AND HOT SPRINGS REGIONS 1912. H H EAKIN. U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520. (P271-286) FIVE CLAIMS WERE WORKED ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK IN 1911. (P283)	
8753	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02216 913	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652800 W1500600 F070N 0120W 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. THREE OUTFITS EMPLOYING 15 MEN WORKED LITTLE MINOOK CREEK DURING THE SUMMER AND ONE OUTFIT EMPLOYED 3 MEN DURING THE WINTER. (P222)	
8754	WATN	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK	LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
	REFN	02237 913	
	STOR	160339907705501340000064200110	
	MOU	N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06	

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2072

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A SUCCESSFUL SEASON REPORTED AS WINTER AND SUMMER MINING WAS DONE ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK AND LITTLE MINOOK JR. A NEW PAY STREAK WAS DISCOVERED ON THE BENCH BETWEEN THE TWO CREEKS. (P362)

8755 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 04373 935
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, MINING, OBSTRUCTION, ECONOMY
 ABST WHILE WORKING ON MINOOK CREEK, JUNE 1935, E O GOULET AND ANOTHER MAN, VISITED "TWO OLD-TIMERS" MINING A RICH CLAIM ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK. THE MEN HAD CONSTRUCTED AN "AUTOMATIC DAM" ON THE CREEK. ONE SHOVELFUL PRODUCED ABOUT \$150.00 DURING THIS VISIT. (P197-198)

8756 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 04579 974
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST TRADER IKE HAD A GOLD MINING OPERATION ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK. (P58) THEY MENTION STRIPPING THE OVERBURDEN ON THIS CLAIM (PP59, 88, 107) AND RESETTING A PIPELINE. (P58)

8757 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 05176 901
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM STATED THAT WHILE HE WAS AT RANPART, MAR, 1901, HEARING COURT CASES HE WENT TO LITTLE MINOOK CREEK. "VISITED IDAHO BAR, MET WILLIAM G ATWOOD, GEOLOGIST AND SURVEYOR; MANY MINERS AND INSPECTED WORKINGS AND ESPECIALLY THOSE ON CLAIMS BELONGING TO GOVERNOR MCGRAW AND ERASTUS BRAINARD, MY SEATTLE FRIENDS, WHO DUG ENOUGH GOLD HERE... SAW MAMMOUTH TUSKS." (P71)

8758 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 06812 898
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST THERE WAS GOLD DISCOVERED ON THIS CREEK, ACCORDING TO DUNS SCOTUS. (P256)

8759 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MINOOK CREEK
 REFN 01171 897
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST WM. HASKELL, IN "TWO YEARS IN THE KLONDIKE AND ALASKAN GOLD FIELDS" STATED THAT IN THE FALL OF 1897 MINERS STRUCK GOOD PAY DIRT ON LITTLE MINOOK CREEK. (P498) SEPT 1, 1897, THE DISCOVERY CLAIM WAS SOLD FOR \$5000. (P499) ONE CLAIM WAS HELD AT \$50,000. (P499)

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06/10/79 2073

8760 WATN LITTLE MINOOK CREEK LITTLE MYNOOK CREEK
 REFN 02618 896
 STOR 160339907705501340000064200110
 MOUT N652747 W1500609 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, NO TRAFF, RIVER
 ABST AT JUNCTION WITH MYNOOK, LITTLE MYNOOK CONTAINS GRAVELS IN ITS BOTTOM FOR WIDTH OF 100 FT OR MORE. THE GRAVEL NARROWS TO 30 OR 40 FT, A SHORT DISTANCE UP THE GULCH. THE BEDROCK ON THE CREEK IS DISCUSSED. A DEPOSIT OF MUCK AND VEGETABLE MATERIAL IS PRESENT ON THE BOTTOM OF THE CREEK. (P356-357) AUTHOR'S FIELD WORK WAS DONE IN 1896.

8761 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR LITTLE MINOOK JR
 REFN 02737 899
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN THE SPRING OF 1899, WILL BALLOU AND HIS PARTNERS STRUCK GOLD AT UP TO \$2.00 PER PAN ON LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK. BUT AT THE SEASON'S END HIS SHARE WAS ONLY \$100.00. (P89)

8762 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR LITTLE MINOOK JR
 REFN 04095 900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "INFORMATION RECEIVED AT ST MICHAEL FEB. 1, 1900, INDICATES THAT THERE ARE ABOUT 300 MEN AT WORK IN THE RANPART DIGGINGS. LITTLE MINOOK AND LITTLE MINOOK, JR., ARE SAID TO BE THE BEST CREEKS, AND GOOD RESULTS ARE BEING OBTAINED FROM WINTER WORKS." (P841)

8763 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 02123 908
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST A SMALL AMOUNT OF OPEN CUT WORK WAS DONE ON LITTLE MINOOK, JR. CREEK IN 1908. (P55)

8764 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 A 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST ON OCT 19, 1898, BALLOU AND PARTNER SAM HEADED FOR THEIR CLAIM ON "LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK", LEAVING ON FOOT FROM RANPART CITY. "AT THAT TIME THERE WAS NO TRAIL UP THIS CREEK....WE HAD A HARD TIME GETTING IN TO CLAIM 21 THAT DAY BUT SUCCEEDED IN DOING SO IN TIME TO BUILD A ROUGH "LEAN-TOO" OF FIR BOUGHS." (P5) "BEFORE DARK THE NEXT DAY WE HAD FINISHED A GOOD COMFORTABLE CABIN 12X12 WELL CHINKED WITH MOSS AND WITH A POLE, MOSS AND DIRT ROOF...ON THE 3RD DAY WE RETURNED HOME." (P6) CLAIMS ON THIS CREEK ARE 500 FT. (P16) BALLOU AND SAM BOUGHT CLAIM 21 AND SECURED CLAIMS 22 AND 25 TO PROSPECT FOR A HALF INTEREST. (P16) FROM FOLDER 63, 25-PAGE HANDWRITTEN LETTER FROM BALLOU TO "FOLKS AT HOME" DATED DEC 7, 1898, RANPART CITY.

8765 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2074

REFN 03463 00001 B 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MQUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST ON JAN 15, BALLOU AND PARTNER SAM HIT PAY DIRT ON THIS CREEK SO WINTER WAS SPENT WORKING THIS CLAIM. "LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK IS A SMALL STREAM RUNNING PARALLEL WITH LITTLE MANOOK BUT MUCH SMALLER, BEING ONLY ABOUT 3 MILES LONG... (HE FOUND) SMALL PIECES OF GOLD, OR NUGGETS, STICKING OUT OF THE DIRT WHICH WE WERE HAULING OUT OF OUR FIRST HOLE ON THE CLAIM... THIS DIRT WHEN PANNED PRODUCED AS HIGH AS 2 DOLLARS PER PAN." (P4-5) IN TOWN, "WE DICKERED FOR HALF INTEREST OF CLAIM 22... AND GOT POSSESSION OF HALF OF NO 25 AND THE WHOLE OF NO'S 14 AND 15... WE ALSO WENT UP ON THE DIVIDE BETWEEN US AND LITTLE MANOOK AND LOCATED A 'BENCH' OR 'BAR' DIGGINGS, CALLING IT. 'MASSACHUSETTS BAR.'" (P6-7) "ALL THROUGH THE MONTH OF FEB WE WERE WORKING VERY HARD PUTTING DOWN A SHAFT ON 22, ANOTHER ON 25, AND DRIFTING ACROSS THE PAY STREAK ON 21 WHICH IS 27 FT WIDE." (P8) SOME NUGGETS WERE FOUND IN NO 25 THAT "WEIGHED AS HIGH AS \$5.25" ALTHOUGH BALLOU WAS OTHERWISE DISAPPOINTED IN THE CLAIM. (P9) "OUR CLEANUP FINISHED MAY 29." (P10) FROM FOLDER 64, 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.

8766 WATN LITTLE MINDOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 C 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MQUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST FOLDER 75, CONTAINS 11-PAGE LETTER TO BROTHER WALT, DATED OCT 5, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. FOUR CABINS ARE NOW BUILT ON HIS CLAIMS, 22 MEN AND 2 WOMEN WORK FOR BALLOU, A STEAM THAWER WILL BE OPERATED ON NO 22. (P5-6)

8767 WATN LITTLE MINDOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 D 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MQUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST "WE ARE ALL IN 7 CABINS... IN A LONG STREET, MAKING QUITE A GOOD-SIZED CAMP ON CLAIMS 21 AND 22... (FOUR MEN) WORK THE STEAMER ON A 'BREST'." (P2) "MY STEAM THAWER IS PROVING A GREAT SUCCESS WITH IT, ON CLAIM 25 WHERE I PUT IT FIRST, WE PUT DOWN A HOLE TO BEDROCK 39 FT AND RAN A DRIFT IN 50 FT IN LESS THAN 3 WEEKS." (P4) FROM FOLDER 76, 6-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED DEC 9, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY.

8768 WATN LITTLE MINDOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 E 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MQUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST FOLDER 77, CONTAINS 2-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER, DATED DEC 25, 1899, FROM RAMPART CITY. BALLOU NOW HAS 24 MEN AND 2 WOMEN WORKING FOR HIM. "MEN'S WAGES ARE \$5 PER DAY AND BOARD, WOMEN \$50 PER MONTH FOR COOKING." (P2) BALLOU NOW HAS 3 STEAM THAWERS WHICH ARE RUN NIGHT AND DAY. (P2)

8769 WATN LITTLE MINDOK JR CREEK LITTLE MANOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 03463 00001 F 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MQUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2075

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST BALLON NOW HAS 31 MEN AND 2 WOMEN WORKING FOR HIM, AND 4 STEAM THAWERS ARE RUN DAY AND NIGHT. (P2) "THE LOWEST ESTIMATE OF EXPERTS SET MY CLEAN-UP IN THE SPRING AT OVER 20 THOUSAND." (P3) BALLON BOUGHT A STEAM BOAT AND CONVERTED THE MACHINERY INTO HIS FOURTH STEAM THAWER. "WE HAD A HARD TIME OF IT GETTING THE BOILER UP FROM THE BOAT WHICH LAYS IN FISH CREEK 30 MIS BELOW RAMPART. WE HAD THE ONLY 2 HORSES IN TOWN AND 5 MEN--TOOK 9 DAYS TO GET IT UP...IT TOOK US 3 OF THE DAYS TO GET THE LAST 2 MIS UP THIS GULCH. IT COST ME \$225 FOR THE JOB." (P3-4) FROM FOLDER 78, 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED JAN 28, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

8770 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 G 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST FOLDER 79, CONTAINS 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLON TO "MOTHER AND FOLKS", DATED FEB 22, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THE "DUMPS" ARE GROWING DAILY, AND THE MEN WILL HAVE THE GROUND ALL WORKED OUT (ON 21 AND 22) BY THE FIRST OF APRIL. WE WILL THEN HAVE A CONTINUOUS CAVERN 750 FT LONG DUGOUT." (P3) "I SOLD ONE OF OUR CLAIMS (HALF OF 25) AWHILE AGO FOR \$2000." (P4)

8771 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 H 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST FOLDER 83, CONTAINS 4-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLON TO MOTHER, DATED MAY 31, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY. "THE GROSS TOTAL OF MY CLEAN-UP WAS BETWEEN 16 AND 17 THOUSAND DOLLARS." (P1)

8772 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 I 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST "THE BOYS DIDN'T DO VERY WELL THIS SUMMER--WAS TROUBLED WITH WATER. THEY HAVE ONLY TOOK OUT ABOUT A THOUSAND." (P2) FROM FOLDER 90, 3-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED OCT 12, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

8773 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK

REFN 03463 00001 J 898900
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER

KEYM NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, DIMENSION, ECONOMY, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, FREIGHT
 ABST "I HAVE 3 MEN WORKING ON 25 *JR* YET. THEY ARE TAKING OUT GOLD RIGHT ALONG ALTHOUGH IT IS RUNNING RATHER LIGHT JUST NOW." (P2) FROM FOLDER 91, 2-PAGE LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED NOV 22, 1900, FROM RAMPART CITY.

8774 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK

REFN 03463 00002 901902
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2076

LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, MAP
 ABST FOLDER 96, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO BROTHER WALT DATED MAR 11, 1901, FROM RAMPART CITY-"GOLD IS STILL COMING OUT OF 25, SLOWLY, BUT THE BOYS ON 22 HAVE COME TO AN END OF THAT NICE LITTLE POCKET-IT WAS 33X40 FT AND 3 FT DEEP, WHICH MAKES QUITE A NICE LITTLE DUMP." (P7) FOLDER 107, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED OCT 19, 1901, FROM RAMPART CITY-"WE HAVE TAKEN ALL THAT MACHINERY FROM JR OVER A DIVIDE FOR 2 HIS HORSE THAN ANY PART OF DOVER HILL." IT TOOK 4 DOGS AND 5 MEN. FOLDER 117, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED MAY 27, 1902, FROM #9 LITTLE MINOOK-"THE BOYS ON 25 JR WASHED UP 1800." FOLDER 126, LETTER FROM BALLOU TO MOTHER DATED NOV 3, 1902, FROM RAMPART-"LAST SPRING I SOLD #25 JR AND LATELY I HAVE SOLD 21 AND 22 ON THE SAME CREEK, HAVE SOLD THE OLD CABIN AND MY NEW ONE, THAT I BUILT THIS SUMMER (\$750)....NOW I AM JUST CLOSING A SALE FOR ONE OF MY THAWERS (\$400)." (P2) A MAP IS PART OF THIS RECORD FROM FOLDER 178.

8775 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 02067 904
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, FREIGHT, RIVER, MINING
 ABST THIS CREEK IS ABOUT 2 1/2 MI LONG. "IT'S VALLEY LIES WHOLLY WITHIN THE HIGH BENCH OF MINOOK CREEK. IT IS A WEAK STREAM, GENERALLY DRY DURING THE SUMMER, AND RARELY CARRIES A SLUICE HEAD OF WATER." THE VALLEY HAS VERY HARD ROCKS AND THUS HASN'T CUT AS DEEPLY AS OTHER TRIBUTARIES OF MINOOK CREEK. THE LOWER HALF HAS A STEEP GRADE AND IS A RAGING TURRENT WITHIN ITS NARROW VALLEY. THE UPPER HALF IS MUCH EASIER AND THE VALLEY IS WIDER WITH GENTLER SLOPES. TOTAL OUTPUT IS ESTIMATED AT \$150,000 AND IN 1904 \$17,000. (P35) THE ALLUVIUM DEPOSITS ARE PRACTICALLY NON-EXISTENT IN THE LOWER REACHES BECAUSE OF THE STEEP GRADIENT, HOWEVER IN THE UPPER PORTION THE DEPOSITIS ARE 12-30 FT THICK OF WHICH GRAVEL FORMS THE LOWER 4 OR 6 FEET. (P35) THERE ARE 29, 500 FT CLAIMS ON THIS STREAM OF WHICH ONLY THE UPPER 9 OR 10 HAVE PAID WAGES OR BETTER. (P36) THE HIGHEST PAYING CLAIM IS \$10/SQ YARD. THE GOLD IS MOSTLY VERY SMOOTH, BUT SOME COARSE NUGGETS HAVE BEEN FOUND WEIGHING UP TO 3 OUNCES. MOST MINING IS DONE BY STREAM POINT, BUT THERE WAS A WET SEASON IN 1904 AND SOME SLICING COULD BE DONE. "THE CREEK IS CONSIDERED TO BE NEARLY WORKED OUT." (P36) FREIGHT RATES WERE 2 CENTS/LB IN WINTER AND 4 CENTS/LB IN SUMMER. (P49)

8776 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEK
 REFN 02237 913
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST WINTER AND SUMMER MINING WAS DONE ON LITTLE MINOOK AND LITTLE MINOOK JR CREEKS. A NEW PAY STREAK WAS DISCOVERED ON THE BENCH BETWEEN THE TWO CREEKS. (P362)

8777 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JUNIOR LITTLE MINOOK JUNIOR
 REFN 07126 898
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662737 W1500610 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHOTO, MINING
 ABST HUNT, WILLIAM R. "JUDGE BALLOU OF RAMPART", ALASKA JOURNAL, VOL.2, NO.1, WINTER 1972, P-41-7. YOUNG WM. BALLOU WORKED A CLAIM ON LITTLE MINOOK JUNIOR DURING THE GOLD RUSH OF 1898, NEAR RAMPART. (P43) A PHOTO ON P 45 SHOWS THE MINING OPERATION ON THAT CREEK WITH SLUICE BOXES, DIVERSIONS, AND OTHER MINING EQUIPMENT UTILIZING THE WATER OF THE CREEK.

8778 WATN LITTLE MINOOK JUNIOR CREEK LITTLE MINOOK JUNIOR CREEK
 REFN 02155 910

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2077

STOR 160339907005001340000066000130
 MOUT N652800 N1500600 F070N 0120W 06
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST PLACER MINING IN THE YUKON-TANANA REGION. C. E. ELLSWORTH 1910. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 442: 230-245.
 LITTLE MINDOK JUNIOR CREEK WAS KNOWN TO CONTAIN VERY RICH GRAVELS BUT THERE WAS FOUND ONLY TO BE SUFFICIENT
 SNOW-MELT WATER FOR A FEW DAY'S WASHING IN SPRING. (P241)

8779 WATN LITTLE MINDOK JUNIOR CREEK LITTLE MINDOK JUNIOR CREEK
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 160339907705501340000066000130
 MOUT N662800 N1500600 F070N 0120W 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. ONE PARTY OF FOUR MEN MINED MOST OF THE SUMMER ON LITTLE MINDOK JUNIOR CREEK, AND SOME WORK WAS
 IN PROGRESS DURING THE WINTER. (P222)

8780 WATN LITTLE MOOSE CREEK LITTLE MOOSE CREEK
 REFN 02282 90916
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260045990230007070060
 MOUT N640200 N1485800 F100S 0070W 20
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DIMENSION, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, FLOOD
 ABST IN HIS 1916 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 662-G), MADDREN NOTES: THE PRINCIPAL PLACER CLAIMS IN THE MOOSE CREEK BASIN
 ARE ON BIG MOOSE AND LITTLE MOOSE CREEKS AND ALONG THE MAIN STREAM FOR ABOUT A MILE BELOW THEIR JUNCTION. BIG
 MOOSE AND LITTLE MOOSE CREEKS ARE EACH ABOUT 2 1/2 MILES IN LENGTH, BUT MOST OF THE MINING ON THEM HAS BEEN
 DONE ALONG THE LOWER MILE OF THEIR COURSES. THEY RISE ON A GRAVEL RIDGE, 3,000 FEET IN ALTITUDE, THAT DIVIDES
 THEM FROM EVA AND WILSON CREEKS, WHICH FLOW EASTWARD INTO CALIFORNIA CREEK. THE JUNCTION OF BIG MOOSE AND
 LITTLE MOOSE CREEKS HAS AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 1,900 FEET. BIG MOOSE CREEK FALLS ABOUT 300 FEET IN THE LOWER
 MILE OF ITS COURSE. LITTLE MOOSE CREEK FALLS ABOUT 250 FEET IN THE SAME DISTANCE, AND THIS GRADE CONTINUES
 DOWN MOOSE CREEK FOR A MILE BELOW THE JUNCTION. THE FIRST GOLD PRODUCTION OF CONSEQUENCE IN THE MOOSE CREEK
 BASIN IS REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE LATER PART OF THE SUMMER OF 1909, WHEN ABOUT 100 OUNCES WAS MINED
 FROM A GRAVEL-COVERED BENCH WITH SCHIST BEDROCK NEAR THE MOUTH OF BIG MOOSE CREEK. SEVEN MEN ARE REPORTED TO
 HAVE MINED IN THIS PART OF THE BASIN IN 1910, AND SINCE THEN ABOUT THE SAME NUMBER OF MEN HAVE BEEN MINING
 EACH SUMMER. IN 1916 EIGHT MEN WERE MINING ON FOUR CLAIMS IN THIS BASIN. THREE MEN WERE WORKING ON A CLAIM ON
 THE MAIN CREEK JUST BELOW THE JUNCTION OF BIG MOOSE AND LITTLE MOOSE CREEKS, TWO MEN WERE MINING A CLAIM ON
 BIG MOOSE CREEK ABOUT A MILE ABOVE ITS MOUTH, AND TWO CLAIMS WERE BEING MINED BY THREE MEN ON LITTLE MOOSE
 CREEK ABOUT HALF A MILE ABOVE ITS MOUTH. MINING ON ANOTHER CLAIM ON BIG MOOSE CREEK JUST ABOVE THE ONE THAT
 WAS WORKED WAS DISCONTINUED FOR THE SEASON BECAUSE THE OPEN CUT WAS FILLED WITH WASTE GRAVEL BY A FLOOD IN
 JUNE. IN FACT, THE UNUSUALLY HIGH WATER AT THAT TIME SET BACK MINING ON ALL THE CLAIMS IN SOME MEASURE, AS IT
 WASHED OUT SOME OF THE AUTOMATIC DAMS USED IN GROUND SLUICING AND CARRIED MORE OR LESS WASTE GRAVEL INTO OPEN
 CUTS THAT HAD BEEN PREPARED FOR SHOVELING IN. (P367)

8781 WATN LITTLE MUD RIVER KLUKLAKATNA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339902706000594002953703080025730070
 MOUT N634800 N1574600 K190S 0060E 31
 LUPR 31 MUD RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, MAP, RIVER
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, A TRAIL FROM DISHKAKAT GOES OVERLAND AND MEETS AND CROSSES
 THE KLUKLAKATNA RIVER ABOUT 10 MILES ABOVE ITS MOUTH--THEN IT FOLLOWS THE RIVER ON ITS W SIDE TO ITS HEAD. THEN
 IT GOES OVERLAND TO KALTAG.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2078

8782 WATN LITTLE MUD RIVER KLUKLAKLATNA RIVER
 REFN 02440 910934
 STOR 161039902786000594002953703090025730070
 MOUT N634800 W1574600 K190S 0060E 31
 LUPR 31 MUD RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST USGS 1934. AN OLD WINTER TRAIL, FROM A POINT ON THE YUKON ABOUT 15 MILES BELOW KALTAG, LEADS SE TO DISHKAKAT BY WAY OF KLUKLAKLATNA RIVER. (P154) THE 1934 EXPEDITION CREW PANNED SOME FINE COLOURS OF GOLD. FARTHER DOWNSTREAM, GOLD HAS BEEN KNOWN TO EXIST, AT LEAST SINCE 1910. (P173)

8783 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER BUBB CREEK
 REFN 02598 898
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 ABST ONCE IN THE COPPER RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM, THE AUTHOR AND PARTY MOVED DOWN BUBB CREEK TO AN OLD INDIAN CACHE WHERE THEY CAMPED FOR THE NIGHT. THEY WERE ON THE SOUTHERN EDGE OF THE GREAT TUNDRA PLATEAU WHICH FORMS THE DIVIDE BETWEEN THE COPPER AND SUSITNA DRAINAGE SYSTEMS (P252) ON BUBB CREEK, CONGLOMERATE CLIFFS ABOUT 200 FT HIGH EXTEND FOR HALF A MILE ALONG THE STREAM. A SHALLOW SYNCLINE CROSSES BUBB CREEK NEAR ITS HEAD AND BRINGS LIMESTONE DOWN TO THE HILLSIDE. 25 MI FARTHER DOWN THE STREAM IS A DISTINCT ANTICLINAL AXIS. (P308) A FEW FOSSILS WERE COLLECTED AT THE BASE OF THE LIMESTONE BED AT THE HEAD OF BUBB CREEK (P309) ALONG THE UPPER HEAD OF BUBB CREEK, THIN COALS MAY OCCASIONALLY BE SEEN INTERBEDDED WITH THE SHALES AND SANDSTONES FORMING THE STREAM BLUFFS (P324)

8784 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MAP, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE LITTLE NELCHINA MAYSIDE IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "A RATHER STEEP SIDEROAD OFF THE GLENN HIGHWAY PROVIDES ACCESS TO THIS MAYSIDE ON THE SHORES OF THE LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER. ...ONE UNIQUE FEATURE OF THIS FACILITY IS THE LOCATION OF FOSSIL BEDS UPRIVER FROM THE CAMPGROUNDS. ...THE STREAM WATER IS SILTY, NOT SUITABLE FOR DRINKING." (P52) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

8785 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 02248 914
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER
 ABST DURING THE OPEN SEASON OF 1914 ABOUT 400 MEN WERE WORKING TRIBUTARIES OF LITTLE NELCHINA AND OSHETNA RIVERS. GOLD WAS FOUND ON A NUMBER OF CREEKS NEARBY. (P119) THE HICKS CREEK TRAIL FOLLOWS BY WAY OF BILLY CREEK TO THE HEAD OF LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER. (P123) A NUMBER OF CLAIMS HAVE BEEN STAKED ON LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER BUT LITTLE WORK HAS BEEN DONE. THE STREAM IS NOT ACTIVELY CUTTING ITS CHANNEL. (P129)

8786 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, RECREATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2079

ABST AT MILE 137, THE GLENN HIGHWAY DIPS INTO THE CANYON OF THE LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER WHICH OFFERS A PUBLIC CAMPGROUND WITH GOOD GRAYLING FISHING. (P20)

8787 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 03467 00001 914
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320002130120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER
 ABST JOHN BUFWERS AND PAT RONEY, 1914, PULLED A SLED LOADED WITH MINING SUPPLIES UP THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE NELCHINA AND SHUSHANNA (CHISANA) RIVERS. THEY FOLLOWED THE TRAIL TO LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER, WHERE THEY CAMPED NOT FAR FROM CROOKED CREEK. (P8)

8788 WATN LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER
 REFN 03496 954
 STOR 161039501707000381000516500320021300120
 MOUT N615711 W1465210 C020N 0090W 16
 LUPR 53 NELCHINA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1954 REPORT STATED THAT A STEEL BRIDGE, 180 FT LONG, WAS BUILT OVER LITTLE NELCHINA RIVER AT MILE 137.5 OF THE GLENN HIGHWAY. (P114)

8789 WATN LITTLE NENANA RIVER NENANA SLOUGH
 REFN 01641 00002 957
 STOR 160339907005001230001681103220
 MOUT N643500 W1490500 F040S 0080W 15
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST IN HER PHOTO HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL TWO, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF THE OLD STERNWHEELER "NENANA", IN THE NENANA SLOUGH A FEW DAYS BEFORE HER FINAL JOURNEY TO FAIRBANKS.(P863) THIS WAS IN ABOUT 1957.

8790 WATN LITTLE NOATAK SLOUGH LITTLE NOATAK RIVER
 REFN 04765 961
 STOR 1602056
 MOUT N670000 W1621500 K190N 0160W 32
 LUPR 21
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER CHANNEL,VEGETATION,EXPEDITION,RIVER
 ABST A SITE WITHIN A FORESTED MARGIN OF KOTZEBUE SOUND LIES ON A STREAM KNOWN LOCALLY AS THE LITTLE NOATAK RIVER. (P15) BROKEN OBSIDIAN PEBBLES WERE COLLECTED FROM AN EXPOSURE OF SAND AT THE EDGE OF A BLUFF OVERLOOKING THE NARROW LITTLE NOATAK CHANNEL A FEW MILES INLAND FROM THE COAST. (P15) D ANDERSON, OF THE AUTHOR'S PARTY, WALKED ACROSS "DIFFICULT" TUNDRA TO INVESTIGATE THE SITE, WHICH SEEMED TO REPRESENT AN ANCIENT SHORELINE EDGE. ON TOP OF THIS BANK, ABOUT 15 METERS ABOVE RIVER LEVEL, HE LOCATED THE SITE. A SEARCH OF STONES WAS ALSO MADE IN AN ADJACENT (UNNAMED) CREEKBED. (P15)

8791 WATN LITTLE PETERS CREEK LITTLE PETER'S CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608028000257000020
 MOUT N612500 W1492500 S150N 0010W 09
 LUPR 52 PETERS CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,MAP
 ABST A ROAD FOLLOWS "UP THE VALLEY OF LITTLE PETER'S CREEK TO A POINT WHERE A BRIDGE IS OUT". A SMALL SKI AREA ONCE EXISTED AT THE END OF THE ROAD. ROUND TOP TRAIL CROSSES THE STREAM AND HEADS UPHILL THROUGH ALDERS. THE TRAIL IS BEST JUNE TO SEPTEMBER. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THE RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE. THE AREA IS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2080

LOCATED ON U. S. G. S. MAP ANCHORAGE BZ. (PP112,113)

8792 WATN LITTLE POKER CREEK LITTLE POKER CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240115970710001500010000250020
 HOUT N650900 W1472900 F040N 0010E 23
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS DISTRICT. C. C. COVERT 1909. U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 345. (PP98-205) SEE TABLE 5 MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN FAIRBANKS DISTRICT 1907.

8793 WATN LITTLE PUP LITTLE GULCH
 REFN 02435 933
 STOR 160339902786000594003964403550053510470033810380003430020
 HOUT N640500 W1553200
 LUPR 32 NORTH FORK INNOKO RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933. YEARS AGO A SMALL PAY STREAK WAS LOCATED ON LITTLE GULCH BUT WAS SOON WORKED OUT. THE GROUND WAS WORKED FOR 150 YDS ALONG THE CREEK, PRODUCING \$4,800. ABOUT 200 YDS DOWNSTREAM, THE PAY STREAK WAS PROSPECTED BY A SHOVEL. GRAVEL SHOWED SOME GOLD BUT WAS NOT WORKED. LITTLE GRAVEL IS PRESENT. THE ENTIRE OVERBURDEN IS MUCK. ONE MAN IS NOW ENGAGED IN PROSPECTING FURTHER UP AND IS SINKING A SHAFT ABOUT 1,400 FT UPSTREAM FROM THE OLD PAY STREAK. (P163)

8794 WATN LITTLE QUEENIE CREEK QUEENIE CREEK
 REFN 00608 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240029800080148100700001880040
 HOUT N645629 W1474130 F010N 0010W 02
 LUPR 35 CHATANIKA RIVER
 KEYW 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 QUEENIE CREEK, NAMED AFTER A DANCE LADY. (P157) ORTH LISTS NO MODERN NAME BUT THERE IS A LITTLE QUEENIE CREEK IN THE VICINITY. THIS I BELIEVE THE ONE HE WAS REFERRING TO.

8795 WATN LITTLE RIVER LITTLE RIVER
 REFN 01429 947
 STOR 1610544000290000130
 HOUT N595900 W1414900 C220S 0210E 21
 LUPR 53 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ICE, MISC TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION, GLACIER
 ABST CHARLES KEIM, IN HIS BIOGRAPHY OF OTTO GEIST, DESCRIBED OTTO'S CAPE YAKATAGA EXPEDITION OF 1947 WITH HIS GUIDE JACK CARSON. CARSON HAD CABINS ALL LONG THE BEACH AND GOT TO THEM BY A 2-WHEEL CART PULLED BY DOGS. AFTER CROSSING WHITE RIVER, THEY STAYED AT THE LITTLE RIVER CABIN WHERE THEY MET CARSON'S PARTNER, CARL KILLIAN, WHO WAS TENDING THEIR LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN. (P258-259) OTTO AND CARL RETURNED TO LITTLE RIVER CAMP AFTER GOING UP JOHNSTON CREEK. THEY THEN WENT TO THE JUNCTION OF LITTLE RIVER AND BIG RIVER WHERE THERE WAS CONSIDERABLE ICE. (P259) THIS WAS IN EARLY SUMMER AND THE ICE HAD BROKEN OFF GLACIERS AND WAS PILING INTO THE RIVER. (P259) THEY WERE WALKING.

8796 WATN LITTLE RIVER LITTLE RIVER
 REFN 02538 954959
 STOR 1610544000290000130
 HOUT N595900 W1414900 C220S 0210E 21
 LUPR 53 UNNAMED

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2081

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST "POSSIBLE PETROLEUM PROVINCES IN AK" 1959, MILLER. A WELL LOCATED ON LITTLE RIVER WAS DRILLED 1954-5. (P44)

8797 WATN LITTLE RIVER LITTLE RIVER
 REFN 05245 897
 STOR 1609057
 MOUT N575100 W1535200 S270S 0280W 17
 LUPR 51
 KEYW FISHING, DISCHARGE, PHYSICAL, NO TRAFF
 ABST LITTLE RIVER, WHICH EMPTIES INTO SHELKOF STRAITS, WAS FISHED IN 1897 BY HUME BROS AND HUME AND BY THE PACIFIC STEAM WHALING COMPANY, WHICH HAD FISHHOUSES LOCATED ON THE BEACH. (P159) ABOVE THE LAGOON THE STREAM FLOWS WITH LITTLE CURRENT THROUGH BOTTOM LAND. THIS DATA WAS TAKEN FROM THE 1898 REPORT OF J.F. MOSER, COMMANDER OF THE ALBATROSS. "THE BOTTOM OF THE STREAM IS FINE SAND AND GRAVEL...." (P160)

8798 WATN LITTLE SALCHA RIVER LITTLE SALCHA RIVER
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 160339207005001230002633805150001750010
 MOUT N643200 W1470000 F040S 0030E 31
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C.E. ELLSWORTH AND G.L. PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN SALCHAKET DISTRICT IN 1910. (P194)

8799 WATN LITTLE SALMON RIVER SALMON
 REFN 00026 00038 907
 STOR 161143100120500033000045000040000500020
 MOUT N592500 W1360000 C290S 0560E 04
 LUPR 60 TSIRKU RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST COARSE GOLD IN SMALL QUANTITY HAS BEEN FOUND "IN THE SALMON", PARALLEL TO PORCUPINE, ABOUT 18 MI AWAY. (P303)

8800 WATN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK LITTLE SQUAW
 REFN 00026 00016 907
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280011000030
 MOUT N673506 W1486851 F320N 0300W 23
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK OF CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN NEWS OF THE CHANDLAR DISTRICT, IT WAS REPORTED THAT "FIVE OUTFITS WILL SLUICE ON LITTLE SQUAW CREEK." (P430) MAY 1907.

8801 WATN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
 REFN 02367 925
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280011000030
 MOUT N673506 W1480851 F320N 0030W 23
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, FREIGHT, ECONOMY
 ABST GEOLOGY AND GOLD PLACERS OF THE CHANDALAR DISTRICT J.B. MERTIE 1925. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 773: PP215-263. IT WAS STATED THAT GOLD PLACER MINING WAS BEING CONDUCTED ON LITTLE SQUAW CREEK. (P252) THE WINTER RATE FOR FREIGHTING SUPPLIES FROM BEAVER TO LITTLE SQUAW CREEK WAS ABOUT 15 CENTS PER POUND. (P253)

8802 WATN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
 REFN 02737 906
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280011000030

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2082

HOUT N673506 W1480851 F320N 0030W 23
 LUPR 34 CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, MINING
 ABST IN 1906 GOOD SIGNS OF PAYDIRT WERE FOUND ON LITTLE SQUAW CREEK, AND 200 MEN RUSHED THERE FROM THE KOYUKUK
 DIGGINGS. THE TOWN OF CARD (ON THE CHANDALAR RIVER) GREW UP TO SUPPLY THE MINERS. (P236-237)

8803 WATN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
 REFN 02773 885975
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280011000030
 HOUT N673506 W1480851 F320N 0030W 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST DURING 1906 STRIKE IN CHANDALAR LAKE AREA, MINERS SOUGHT BONANZAS IN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK DRAINAGE. (P12)

8804 WATN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK LITTLE SQUAW CREEK
 REFN 04436 905969
 STOR 160339910085001713000750000610035000250051000280011000030
 HOUT N673506 W1480851 F320N 0030W 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW MINING, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST PLACER GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON CREEK BY THOMAS CARTER AND FRANK YASUDA IN 1905. BETWEEN 1909-1910 A ROAD WAS
 BUILT FROM LITTLE SQUAW LODGE TO THE MILL-SITE ON SPRING CREEK. TUNNELS AND SHAFTS WERE DRIVEN AT CREEK BY
 1913. (P5) REFERENCE IS MADE TO HIGH-ANGLE FAULTING IN LITTLE SQUAW CREEK. (P8) "IN THE UPPER PART OF LITTLE
 SQUAW CREEK, CRENULATIONS TREND N 70 E AND PARALLEL SMALL FOLDS WITH WAVE LENGTHS VARYING FROM 1 TO 3 FT."
 PYRRHOTITE AND QUARTZ ARE PRESENT IN UPPER PART OF CREEK. (P14) PLACER DEPOSITS OCCUR ON LOWER PART OF CREEK.
 (P17) REFERENCE MADE TO PROSPECTING ON A CLAIM NORTH OF LITTLE SQUAW MINE. (P19) CREEK AREA PROBABLY CONTAINS
 ANOMALOUS COPPER AND SILVER. (P24) 80-95 PPM OF COPPER REPORTED IN STREAM SEDIMENT SAMPLES AND 25-35 PPM OF
 LEAD. (P30) DATA OBTAINED ON 1969.

8805 WATN LITTLE SQUAW LAKE LITTLE SQUAW LAKE
 REFN 04066 00096 937
 STOR 1603
 HOUT N673600 W1480600 F320N 0030W 13
 LUPR 34 NORTH FORK CHANDALAR RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST A LETTER DATED MAY 28, 1937 FROM MERLE GUISE TO MR IKE TAYLOR MADE MENTION OF LANDING A FLOATPLANE ON LITTLE
 SQUAW LAKE.

8806 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSHITNA RIVER
 REFN 02083 905
 STOR 1607165
 HOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST COAL OUTCROPS ARE VISIBLE ON THIS RIVER. (P18) AND COAL IS SAID TO OCCUR IN THIN BEDS AND TO BE LIGNITE.
 (P25) "A PLACER DEPOSIT IS NOW BEING WORKED IN THE MOUNTAINS NORTH OF LITTLE SUSHITNA RIVER WITH CONSIDERABLE
 REPUTED SUCCESS. (P31)

8807 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1607165
 HOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2083

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

ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE MCGRATH-ANCHORAGE TRAIL CROSSES THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER IN A DIRECT LINE BETWEEN SUSITNA STATION ON SUSITNA RIVER AND KNIK TOWN. ANOTHER TRAIL FROM COTTONWOOD CREEK FOLLOWS THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER TO ITS SOURCE, STARTING ON E SIDE AND CROSSING TO W SIDE WHERE THE WASILLA CREEK AND MATANUSKA TRAIL CROSS.

8808 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 00155 910

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,WATER LEVEL

ABST THE 1910 PILOT NOTES SAY, "LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER, ABOUT 9 MILES WESTWARD OF POINT MACKENZIE, IS REPORTED TO BE NAVIGABLE FOR LAUNCHES AT HIGH WATER FOR A DISTANCE OF 8 MILES." (P53)

8809 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 00544 948962

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER (GAGING STATION "NEAR PALMER") HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 61.9 SQ.MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (PB) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1948-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE (NO DATE GIVEN): GAGE HEIGHT OF 7.39 FT, DISCHARGE OF 5,160 CFS (83.4 CFS PER SQ.MI); RECURRENCE INTERVAL IS 2.8 YRS (RATIO OF PEAK DISCHARGE TO THAT OF 50-YR FLOOD) (P13) LAT/LONG ON STORET IS FOR GAGING STATION INDICATED ON MODERN MAP ON THIS RIVER NEAR PALMER AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER.

8810 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01405 949

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING

ABST HAROLD DEAN JACKSON IN "MATANUSKA VALLEY", 1952, STATED THAT IN 1949 THE GOLD MINT MINE ON THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER PRODUCED SOME GOLD. (P36)

8811 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01633 912

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY

ABST THIS HISTORY OF THE UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. THE DALTON TRAIL BRANCHED OFF THE CARLE ROAD AS IT ENTERED THE LITTLE SUSITNA CANYON AND THEN RAN EAST TO THE COAL MINES. (P23)

8812 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01634 905959

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,RECREATION

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2084

ABST THIS IS A STUDY OF WASILLA TO 1959 BY A RESIDENT, LOUISE POTTER. IN 1959 SHE FOUND A HANDWRITTEN LETTER IN AN OLD TRUNK BELONGING TO THE HERNING FAMILY. THE DATE IS AROUND 1905-1910. "THE BARTHOLF BROTHERS HAVE BRIDGED THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER FOR HORSES AT LOWER CROSSING. HATCHER AND CARNEGIE AT UPPER CROSSING NEAR FISHHOOK. PROSPECTORS AND OTHERS HELP KEEP THE TRAILS OPEN BUT IT IS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR THE BENEFIT OF US ALL THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXTEND HELP TO CONTINUE THE WORK ALREADY DONE. (P30) TO THE N. OF WASILLA THE SHROCK ROAD (FORMERLY KNOWN AS THE SWAMP LAKE ROAD) LEADS OFF THE FISHHOOK ROAD AND SERVES A LARGE HOMESTEADING AREA CLOSE TO THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER. ON THE IDITAROD TRAIL ONE OF THE FIRST ROADHOUSES WAS THE LITTLE SUSITNA ROADHOUSE. (P52) A SAWMILL WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1926 IN THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER CANYON AREA BY CHARLES LAWRENCE. (P60) THE LITTLE SUSITNA LODGE AT THE BASE OF THE MOUNTAINS, OFFERS MEALS, BAR, USE OF A SKI TOW AND IS A CENTER FOR HUNTERS AND FISHERMEN. (P72)

8813 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01641 00001 919

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW PHOTO, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOLUME ONE, PRINCE HAS A PHOTO OF THE BRIDGE ON THIS RIVER, CAPTIONED: "APRIL 16, 1919-MILE 174, LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER BRIDGE." (P333) PHOTO OF RAILROAD BRIDGE AND WAGON BRIDGE OVER RIVER, CAPTIONED: "APRIL 16, 1919, APPROACHING LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER BRIDGE, NOTE WAGON BRIDGE." (P333)

8814 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01940 966

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN

ABST ACCORDING TO WOLFE, HOPKINS AND LEOPOLD, THE TERTIARY ROCKS EXPOSED IN FISHHOOK CANYON OF THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER CONSIST MOSTLY OF CONGLOMERATE RICH IN GRANITIC PEBBLES AND COBBLES. (PA9) THE DOCUMENT WAS WRITTEN IN 1966.

8815 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 01941 962

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF

ABST ACCORDING TO JACK A WOLFE, MEGAFOSSIL PLANTS WERE STUDIED AND COLLECTED ON THE N BANK OF THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER BY HOPKINS AND WOLFE IN 1962 (B27) STUDIES WERE ALSO MADE ON THE W BANK.

8816 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 02451 906915

STOR 1607165

NOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER

ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES (FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915): WITHIN THE GREAT BASIN OF THE SUSITNA RIVER VERY LITTLE WORK HAD BEEN DONE ON ROADS AND TRAILS. A WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN BUILT FROM KNIK TO AND UP THE VALLEYS OF THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER AND FISHHOOK CREEK TO THE MINES OF THE WILLOW CREEK DISTRICT, AND SOME TRAILS HAD ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED IN THAT DISTRICT. (P41)

8817 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2085

REFN 02528 952955
 STOR 1607165
 MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST BARNES AND SOHOL, GEOLOGY AND COAL RESOURCES OF THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER, MATANUSKA COAL FIELD, ALASKA, USGS BULLETIN 1058-D, WASHINGTON, GPO 1959, BASED ON SURFACE AND SUBSURFACE MAPPING WORK DONE IN 1952-4. THE LITTLE SUSITNA, BELOW THE CANYON THROUGH WHICH IT ISSUES FROM THE MOUNTAINS, MEANDERS WIDELY ACROSS A FLOOD PLAIN AVERAGING ABOUT 1/2 MI IN WIDTH AND LOCALLY DIVIDES INTO 2 OR MORE CHANNELS. THE RIVER HAS A RATHER STEEP GRADIENT, CHARACTERISED BY AN ALMOST CONTINUOUS SUCCESSION OF RAPIDS AND SHOALS. (P123) A ROAD TO THE RIVER WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION IN 1955. THE ONLY OTHER ROADS ARE ACCESS ROADS BUILT DURING THIS INVESTIGATION WHICH EXTEND FOR ABOUT 5 MI ALONG THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER BELOW THE MOUTH OF COAL CREEK. (P124) THERE IS COAL IN THE LITTLE SUSITNA REGION. (P128)

8818 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1607165
 MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, MINING
 ABST A ROAD FOLLOWS THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER NORTHWARD THROUGH AN OLD MINING AREA WITH FREQUENT SIDE ROADS. (P21) MATURE BIRCH AND ALDER-WILLOW-COTTONWOOD GROW ALONG THE RIVER VALLEY WHICH GIVE WAY TO ALDER BRUSH AS ONE CLIMBS TOWARD HATCHER PASS. (P21)

8819 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 1607165
 MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA," A DISTRICT OPERATIONS REPORT, 1926, STATED THAT ON THE 16 MI WASILLA-FISHHOOK WAGON ROAD, "236 FT OF CRIBBING 4 FT HIGH WAS CONSTRUCTED TO HOLD THE ROAD THROUGH LITTLE SUSITNA CANYON." (P51)

8820 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 03964 958
 STOR 1607165
 MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER WAS SURVEYED FOR KING SALMON BY FOOT DURING THE SUMMER OF 1958. (P15)

8821 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 04224 966
 STOR 1607165
 MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35
 LUPR 52
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST SNIDER SAYS THAT THERE IS EVIDENCE THAT RUSSIANS MINED AROUND OLD MAPLE MINE ON RIVER. (P162) A NEW ROAD FOLLOWING THE LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER WAS CONSTRUCTED TO THE WILLOW CREEK MINES. (P141)

8822 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER
 REFN 04880 917954

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2086

STOR 1607165

MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY

ABST BY 1917, THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION HAD COMPLETED A NEW ROAD FROM THE LITTLE SUSITNA VALLEY THROUGH WASILLA TO KNIK. (P31) HOMESTEADING ACTIVITY SPREAD NORTHWARD IN 1953 AND 1954 TO INCLUDE THE LITTLE SUSITNA AREA. (P81)

8823 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 06553 960

STOR 1607165

MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

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

ABST THE LITTLE SUSITNA DRAINS A SMALL PORTION OF THE SOUTHERLY SLOPES OF THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS WHERE ITS TRIBUTARIES SUPPLIED THE WATER FOR MOST OF THE FORMERLY ACTIVE LODE GOLD MINING. THE RIVER REACHES OPEN COUNTRY 8 MILES NORTHWEST OF PALMER. FROM THAT POINT THE RIVER MEANDERS WESTERLY FOR ABOUT 22 AIR MILES TO HOUSTON WHERE IT IS CROSSED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. IT THEN TURNS SOUTHWESTERLY FOR 12 AIR MILES THEN SOUTHERLY ANOTHER 22 AIR MILES TO ITS MOUTH. THERE IS A WELL TRAVELED ROAD LEADING OVER THE HIGH DIVIDE TO WILLOW WHICH SHARES THE NARROW VALLEY WITH THE STREAM FOR ABOUT 6 MILES. THE GRADIENT IS ALMOST UNIFORM, 150 FEET PER MILE. (P32) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

8824 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER

REFN 06553 962

STOR 1607165

MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS STREAM DRAINS A SMALL PORTION OF THE SOUTHERLY SLOPES OF THE TALKEETNA MOUNTAINS WHERE ITS TRIBUTARIES SUPPLIED THE WATER FOR MOST OF THE FORMERLY ACTIVE LODE GOLD MINING. THE RIVER REACHES OPEN COUNTRY 8 MILES NORTH-NORTH-WEST OF PALMER. FROM THAT POINT, THE RIVER MEANDERS WESTERLY FOR ABOUT 22 AIR MILES TO HOUSTON WHERE IT IS CROSSED BY THE ALASKA RAILROAD. IT THEN TURNS SOUTHWESTERLY FOR 12 AIR MILES THEN SOUTHERLY ANOTHER 22 AIR MILES TO ITS MOUTH WHERE KNIK ARM BRANCHES OFF COOK INLET, ABOUT 15 MILES WEST OF ANCHORAGE. (P32)

8825 WATN LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER LITTLE SUSITNA RIVER AT PALMER

REFN 05936 963

STOR 1607165

MOUT N611519 W1501740 S140N 0060W 35

LUPR 52

KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST RECORDED OVER 14 YEARS, STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER, WITH A DRAINAGE AREA (PALMER AREA) OF 61.9 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN CFS--AVG 205; MAX 5,160; MIN (NOT INDICATED). AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 45 IN AND 148,400 ACRE FT. (P159)

8826 WATN LITTLE SWEDE LAKE SWEDE LAKE

REFN 04373 933

STOR 1610

MOUT N630000 W1455500 F220S 0100E 07

LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT

ABST IN MARCH 1935, E O GOULET, WHILE AWAITING THE SUMMER MINING SEASON, SNOWSHOED TO SWEDE LAKE, SOUTHWEST OF PAXTON, TO HELP A MINER HAUL A HYDRAULIC PLANT BY DOGTEAM FROM CANYON CREEK, SIX MI SOUTH OF SWEDE LAKE TO

RAINY CREEK, 35-40 MI. TO THE NORTH, TRIBUTARY TO THE DELTA RIVER ENROUTE TO SWEDE LAKE, THE AUTHOR REFERS TO CROSSING "LONG CREEK" AND THE "TANGLE LAKES," BUT "LONG CREEK" IS NOT LOCATABLE AND THE TANGLE LAKES ARE FARTHER WEST. (HE PROBABLY MISTOOK A NUMBER OF SMALLER LAKES ENROUTE FOR "TANGLE LAKES" AND "LONG CREEK" WOULD APPEAR TO BE A LOCAL NAME FOR ONE OF THE CREEKS IN THE AREA, REFERRED TO IN FOLLOWING ABSTRACT) AUTHOR REFERS TO SWEDE LAKE AS "APPROXIMATELY ONE MILE SQUARE" WHICH ESTABLISHES IT AS LITTLE SWEDE LAKE. THE WINER THERE HAD A TENT CABIN AND DOGTEAM. (P128-129) TRAVEL ON THE LAKE IS NOT INDICATED. GOULET WAS SUPPOSED TO BE PAID FOR HIS WORK BUT DID NOT RECEIVE IT. (P134)

8827 WATN LITTLE TANANA SLOUGH LITTLE TANANA SLOUGH
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230004586006530
 MOUT N632230 W1432600 C190N 0100E 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,MAP
 ABST ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A PACK TRAIL FROM TANACROSS TO EAGLE CROSSES THE LITTLE TANANA SLOUGH AT TANANA CROSSING AND GENERALLY FOLLOWS THIS SLOUGH TO MANSFIELD. IT THEN HEADS OVERLAND TO MOSQUITO FORK ON FORTY-MILE.

8828 WATN LITTLE TANANA SLOUGH LITTLE TANANA SLOUGH
 REFN 03496 926
 STOR 160339907005001230004586006530
 MOUT N632230 W1432600 C190N 0100E 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,FREIGHT,EXPEDITION
 ABST IN SAN JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN A GRUNDLER-TANANA CROSSING STUDY, 1926, THE SURVEYOR PROPOSED BUILDING A BRIDGE OVER LITTLE TANANA, A SLOUGH OF TANANA RIVER, TO CONNECT MANSFIELD VILLAGE WITH TANANA CROSSING. THE PRESENT TRAIL CROSSED WHERE THE SLOUGH WAS WIDE. THE REPORT RECOMMENDED CROSSING IT 1 1/2 MIS FROM TANANA CROSSING WHERE ONLY A 40 FT BRIDGE WAS NEEDED. (P27) THE MAIL ROUTE WOULD GO OVER THIS BRIDGE-FROM CHICKEN TO TANANA. (P28)

8829 WATN LITTLE TOGIK LAKE LITTLE TOGIK LAKE
 REFN 02869 930
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593518 W1590948 S070S 0580W 09
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER CRAFT,FISHING,VEGETATION
 ABST IN THE SUMMER OF 1930, WORKING OUT OF THE "WASKEY FISH CAMP" AT THE MOUTH OF THE AGULAWAK RIVER, RAY AND CLYDE SMITH MADE A NUMBER OF TRIPS ON THE "UPPER LAKES", INCLUDING LITTLE TOGIK LAKE AND LAKE NERKA, TO CATCH FISH FOR BOTH COMMERCIAL AND SUBSISTENCE PURPOSES. A BOAT WAS USED. THERE WAS SPRUCE AROUND THE LAKE. (P35-38)

8830 WATN LITTLE TOGIK LAKE LITTLE TOGIK LAKE
 REFN 04004 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593518 W1590948 S070S 0580W 09
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT
 ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 6 SQUARE KM. THE MAXIMUM DEPTH IS 77 M. WHILE MEAN DEPTH IS 30 M. VOLUME IS 0.18 CUBIC KM AND ALTITUDE IS 23 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 3.50 WHICH IS THE RATIO OF THE LENGTH OF THE SHORELINE TO THE LENGTH OF THE CIRCUMFERENE OF A CIRCLE OF AREA EQUAL TO THAT OF THE LAKE. (P409) MEAN SECCHI DISH READINGS ARE GIVEN AS 10.4 M.(P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2088

8831 WATN LITTLE TOGIAC LAKE LITTLE TOGIAC LAKE
 REFN 05811 961962
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593518 W1590948 S070S 0580W 09
 LUPR 42 NUSHAGAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FISHING
 ABST ZOOPLANKTON SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED FROM LITTLE TOGIAC LAKE IN 1961 AND 1962. (P2)

8832 WATN LITTLE TOK RIVER LITTLE TOK RIVER
 REFN 03460 00001 954
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100
 MOUT N630510 W1432035 C150N 0110E 16
 LUPR 35 TOK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,TRAPPING
 ABST ESTELLE ANGIER AND HER FRIEND VAN, ON AN AUTO TOUR OF 1954, STOPPED ON GLENN HIGHWAY AT MILE 295, AND WENT TO LITTLE TOK RIVER AND WASHED THEIR HANDS IN THE RIVER. (P105) THERE WAS A TRAPPER'S CABIN AND CACHE ACROSS THE RIVER. (P105)

8833 WATN LITTLE TOK RIVER LITTLE TOK RIVER
 REFN 03460 00006 954
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100
 MOUT N630510 W1432035 C150N 0110E 16
 LUPR 35 TOK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,TRAPPING,PHOTO
 ABST ESTELLE ANGIER, IN HER TOURING SCRAPBOOK OF 1954, VOL 5, P105A HAS TWO PHOTOS, OF THE ABANDONED TRAPPER'S CABIN AND CACHE ON THE TOK. IN ONE PHOTO, SHE IS WASHING HER HANDKERCHIEF IN THE RIVER.

8834 WATN LITTLE TOK RIVER LITTLE TOK RIVER
 REFN 03496 953
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100
 MOUT N630510 W1432035 C150N 0110E 16
 LUPR 35 TOK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT A BRIDGE WAS BUILT OVER LITTLE TOK RIVER ON THE TOK CUTOFF. (P115)

8835 WATN LITTLE TOK RIVER LITTLE TOK RIVER
 REFN 06893 899
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100
 MOUT N630510 W1432035 C150N 0110E 16
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,MISC TRANSPORT,PAST USAGE
 ABST JOHN RICE AND HIS CREW CROSSED THIS RIVER WITH EASE ON THEIR WAY TO TOK RIVER. RICE STATED THIS IN HIS REPORT TO ABERCROMBIE. (P98)

8836 WATN LITTLE TOK RIVER LITTLE TOKIO RIVER
 REFN 04969 900
 STOR 160339907005001230004971006600053200100
 MOUT N630510 W1432035 C150N 0110E 16
 LUPR 35 TOK RIVER
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,RIVER,RIVER BASIN
 ABST IN 1900, POWELL AND A PARTY WITH SEVERAL HORSES CROSSES FROM THE SUSLOTA RIVER TO THE HEAD-WATERS OF THE LITTLE TOKIO RIVER, FROM THERE THEY CROSS "MUD-GLACIERS" TO JACK CREEK. (P208)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2089

8837 WATN LITTLE TONSINA RIVER LITTLE TONSINA RIVER
REFN 02711 969970
STOR 161039500322000297000276500350
MOUT N613600 N1451200 C030S 0010E 15
LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST AT THE PIPE CROSSING THERE WERE SEVERAL GRAVEL PITS AND CROSSING ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE ROAD, WAS STATE-OPERATED LITTLE TONSINA CAMPGROUND. THE LITTLE TONSINA HERE IS JUST A WINDING MARSHY CREEK FLOWING THROUGH A BRUSHY MOSS-CHOKED AREA. (P17)

8838 WATN LITTLE TONSINA RIVER LITTLE TONSINA RIVER
REFN 02831 00002 975
STOR 161039500322000297000276500350
MOUT N613645 N1451235 C030S 0010E 15
LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN
ABST THE LITTLE TONSINA RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF APPROXIMATELY 60 SQ MI. (P4-134)

8839 WATN LITTLE TONSINA RIVER LITTLE TONSINA RIVER
REFN 03496 953
STOR 161039500322000297000276500350
MOUT N613645 N1451235 C030S 0010E 15
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 OVER LITTLE TONSINA RIVER, MILE 66.0, RICHARDSON HWY. (P111)

8840 WATN LITTLE TONSINA RIVER LITTLE TONSINA RIVER
REFN 03623 00001 961
STOR 161039500322000297000276500350
MOUT N613645 N1451235 C030S 0010E 15
LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
KEYW RECREATION, NO TRAFF, MAP
ABST ON A 1961 CAMPGROUND AND PICNIC WAYSIDE MAP, STATE OF ALASKA, HUNTING AND FISHING ARE ATTRACTIONS AT THIS SITE AT MILE 65, RICHARDSON HIGHWAY.

8841 WATN LITTLE TONSINA RIVER MOSQUITO FORK OF TONSINA RIVER
REFN 06561 00906 906
STOR 161039500322000297000276500350
MOUT N613645 N1451235 C030S 0010E 15
LUPR 53 TONSINA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, LAND GEOLOGY
ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, J INGRAM STATED THAT THE BOARD HAD CUT A NEW SLED ROAD, 16 FT WIDE, BETWEEN THE TIEKEL AND TONSINA RIVERS. IT FOLLOWED THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEYS OF THE KANATA RIVER AND MOSQUITO FORK OF TONSINA RIVER. (P19) IT WAS STRICTLY A WINTER TRAIL BECAUSE THE GROUND WAS TOO WET FOR SUMMER TRAVEL. (P19)

8842 WATN LITTLE WASHINGTON CREEK WASHINGTON CREEK
REFN 01909 911
STOR 160339912382002012000290000420
MOUT N645600 N1415100 F010N 0290E 05
LUPR 36 SEVENTYMILE RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE

MCCLELLAN ARE WAITING FOR WATER FOR HYDRAULIC OPERATIONS ON FOUR ABOVE ON LIVENGOOD. THEY HAVE 90,000 FEET OF GRAVEL STRIPPED OF OVERBURDEN, READY TO SHOOT THRU THE BOXES WITH THEIR THREE NOZZLES. THEY HAVE ANOTHER BLOCK OF 100,000 FEET STRIPPED OF MOSS. (P1)

8848 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 00108 91502 T 915

STDR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

NOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, RIVER

ABST IN AN ARTICLE ON TAPPING MIKE HESS CREEK IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER, JUNE 2, 1915, P4: TO INSURE AN ABUNDANT SUPPLY OF SLUICING WATER ON LIVENGOOD CREEK AT LOWEST POSSIBLE COST AT THE EARLIEST DAY, A NUMBER OF PROMINENT MINING MEN HAVE FILED A WATER RIGHT ON MIKE HESS CREEK AND ARE ORGANIZING A CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY TO HANDLE THE PROPOSITION. THE NAMES OF THE MEN BEHIND IT ARE A GUARANTEE THAT IT WILL BE PUT THROUGH PROMPTLY AND CORRECTLY AND THE PLAN OF OPERATION SHOWS THAT IT IS NOT SPECULATIVE. THE NOTICE POSTED ON MIKE HESS CREEK MAY 14TH CLAIMING TWENTY SLUICEHEADS OF WATER FROM THAT STREAM IN THE RAHPART MINING DISTRICT SPECIFIES THAT THE WATER SHALL BE TAKEN OUT "OPPOSITE THE LIMESTONE BLUFF ON THE LEFT LIMIT OF SAID MIKE HESS CREEK AT A POINT ABOUT 8,000 FEET ABOVE WHERE ALABAM CREEK ENTERS MIKE HESS CREEK ON THE RIGHT LIMIT OF SAID MIKE HESS, SAID WATER TO BE TAKEN FOR USE IN PLACER MINING AND FOR SALE TO PLACER MINERS FOR PLACER MINING PURPOSES ON LIVENGOOD CREEK IN THE FAIRBANKS MINING DISTRICT." DELEGATE WICKERSHAM HIMSELF POSTED THE NOTICE ON MIKE HESS AND YESTERDAY AFTERNON FILED A COPY WITH THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER IN THIS CITY. THOSE FOR WHOM THE FILING WAS MADE ARE CHARLES JOYNT, DAVE CASCADEN, HENRY RAY, DAN G MCCARTY, JAMES WICKERSHAM, JOHN W MCCORD, HARRY PEARSON AND JAMES HANEY. THESE MEN WILL PUT UP THE MONEY FOR THE INITIAL WORK AND CHARLES JOYNT HAS LEFT FOR THE SCENE WITH SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT TO BEGIN THE WORK. LATER THIS SUMMER A COMPANY WILL BE INCORPORATED IN WHICH ALL CLAIM OWNERS HAVING GROUND WHICH WOULD NEED THIS WATER ARE INVITED TO TAKE STOCK. JUST NOW MR JOYNT WILL RUN LOCATION LINES AND PUT A CREW OF MEN AT WORK STRIPPING THE MOSS AND OPENING THE RIGHT OF WAY WHICH LIES THROUGH A SPARSELY TIMBERED COUNTRY ALONG THE HIGH BENCHES. MOST OF THE WORK WILL CONSIST OF CHOPPING OUT SMALL TREES AND BRUSH. IT IS CLAIMED THAT THE MIKE HESS IS NOW FLOWING AN ABUNDANCE OF WATER TO INSURE TWENTY SLUICEHEADS IN SPIITE OF AN UNUSUALLY DRY SEASON EVERYWHERE IN THE HILLS AND THAT EVEN CUTTING THIS SQUARELY IN TWO, BY DOUBLING UP, IE, USING THE WATER TWICE, PLENTY OF WATER WILL BE GUARANTEED TO LIVENGOOD CREEK. IT IS THE ABSOLUTE BASIS OF SUCCESSFUL OPERATING IN TOLOVANA DISTRICT, WHERE SCARCITY OF WATER IS TODAY THE MOST SERIOUS DRAWBACK TO RAPID DEVELOPMENT, AND THE ONLY POSITIVE WAY TO INSURE THIS WATER SUPPLY WAS TO TAKE IT OUT OF MIKE HESS AND BRING IT ACROSS THE LOW DIVIDE TO LIVENGOOD CREEK. NATURE VERY KINDLY PROVIDED A FREAK GEOGRAPHICAL CONDITION WHICH PERMITTED THIS; OTHERWISE TOLOVANA WOULD PERHAPS BE A MINING IMPOSSIBILITY BECAUSE THE WATERSHED IS SO LOW AND SO SLIGHT. THE WATER WILL BE TAKEN OUT OF THE GOLDSTREAM BRANCH OF MIKE HESS, WHICH IS REALLY THE MAIN CREEK ITSELF. SURVEYOR INGRAN RAN THE LINE ABOUT TWO WEEKS AGO IN ORDER TO DETERMINE WHERE THE DITCH WOULD HAVE TO COME OUT IN ORDER TO GET ACROSS THE LOW DIVIDE AT THE HEAD OF LIVENGOOD CREEK AND THIS LINE SHOWS ABOUT TWO MILES OF CANAL NECESSARY TO REACH THE HEAD OF LIVENGOOD. FROM THERE IT GOES DOWN THE CREEK COVERING THE HIGH BENCH GROUND NOW BEING OPENED, A DISTANCE OF EIGHT MILES, MAKING IN ALL TEN MILES OF DITCH TO BE BUILT THIS SEASON. IF PAY IS FOUND FURTHER DOWN LIVENGOOD, THE DITCH WILL OF COURSE BE EXTENDED TO COVER THE GROUND. THIS CAN BE DONE ANY TIME AT NOMINAL COST AS THE CLAIM OWNERS NEEDING THE WATER WILL THEMSELVES BUILD THE DITCH AS A RULE, TAKING STOCK IN THE COMPANY.

8849 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 00108 91511 S 915

STDR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

NOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY

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: OVER ON LIVENGOOD CREEK EVERYBODY IS BUSY PROSPECTING. PARKS SAYS THAT THE CAMP IS NO PLACE FOR LABOR TO GO TO, FOR PRACTICALLY ALL OF THE WORK IS BEING DONE BY THE PROSPECTORS AND CLAIM OWNERS

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2092

THEMSELVES. THERE ARE NO IDLE MEN. THE WOODS ARE FULL OF MINERS, WHICH IS ONE OF THE HEALTHY SIGNS. HE AND DEPUTY MILLER CAME TO THE CONCLUSION AFTER LOOKING OVER THE CAMP THAT THERE WERE FULLY 250 PEOPLE IN THERE, SCATTERED OVER A VERY LARGE COUNTRY. THERE ISN'T MUCH TO BE SEEN FROM THE TRAILS, BUT AS THE TRAVELERS MOVED ALONG MEN CAME OUT FROM THE BRUSH AND TIMBER REPEATEDLY, ASKING FOR NEWS AND EXCHANGING ITEMS OF INTEREST. AT DISCOVERY, LIVENGOOD, THERE IS QUITE A TOWN SPRINGING UP AROUND LANKEY'S ROADHOUSE AND STORE. MORE PEOPLE ARE LIVING CLOSE BY THIS SETTLEMENT THAN ANY OTHER.

8850 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 00108 91511 T 915

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

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

ABST IN "TEAMS MAKE IT IN FIVE DAYS" FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER, JUNE 11, 1915, P3: "RINGSETH FREIGHT OUTFITS GO OVER NEW CHATANIKA TRAIL." INTO THE NEW CAMP LAKE CITY ABANDONED-THE RINGSETH STORE GOING TO LIVENGOOD CITY. TWO TEAMS LOADED WITH FREIGHT SENT OUT BY PAUL RINGSETH FROM CHATANIKA OVER THE NEW ROUTE TO TOLOVANA REACHED LIVENGOOD CITY AT DISCOVERY CLAIM IN FIVE DAYS. THIS IS THE WORD BROUGHT TO THE CITY YESTERDAY BY HARRY PATTERSON, WHO HAS JUST COME IN FROM THE NEW CAMP AND IS NOW AT HIS HOME ON CLEARY CREEK. RINGSETH'S TEAMS WERE COMPOSED OF TWO HORSES EACH AND THE WAGONS USED WERE ORDINARY FREIGHTING VEHICLES. NO DETAILS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED CONCERNING THE TRIP BUT IT IS CONSIDERED QUITE REMARKABLE THAT THEY SHOULD HAVE GONE FROM CHATANIKA OVER A TRAIL CUT OUT BY LESS THAN HALF A DOZEN MEN IN TWO WEEKS' TIME. MUCH IS CLAIMED FOR THIS NEW ROUTE, WHICH FOLLOWS THE HIGHLANDS ALL THE WAY TO THE TOLOVANA RIVER, AND IT IS BEING GIVEN EVERY SERIOUS CONSIDERATION BY ROAD BUILDERS AND THOSE PROMOTING THE ROADS INTO THE TOLOVANA. AT LIVENGOOD CITY, RINGSETH AND RUST ARE PUTTING UP A NEW STORE AND TO IT ARE REMOVING THE OLD STOCK AT LAKE CITY, WHICH IS NOW A DEAD ONE, ABOUT THREE MILES BELOW DISCOVERY CLAIM. SO FAR AS KNOWN THE ONLY BUSINESS LEFT THERE NOW IS THE DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE OF FRANK MILLER, WHO HAS A CABIN AT THAT POINT, WHICH WAS THE FIRST BUSINESS SETTLEMENT AND SEEMED DESTINED TO BE THE MAIN ONE UNTIL THE BENCH PAY WAS STRUCK FURTHER UPSTREAM. INCIDENTALLY THE CLOSING UP OF LAKE CITY AS A COMMERCIAL CENTER MEANS THAT BUSINESS IS CONCENTRATING ON LIVENGOOD CREEK. THE SUPREMACY NOW LIES BETWEEN LIVENGOOD CITY AND THE LITTLE SETTLEMENT ON KINNEY'S CLAIM AT 5 ABOVE, WHERE HE HAS A SAWMILL. AS THESE ARE ONLY FIVE CLAIMS APART, THERE IS AN EXCELLENT CHANCE OF A FURTHER COMBINATION OF BUSINESS HOUSES BEING AFFECTED SO THAT LIVENGOOD CREEK WILL HAVE BUT ONE GOOD TOWN.

8851 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 00108 91513 W 915

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER

ABST THE ARTICLE "HIGH WATER IN THE TOLOVANA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF SEPT 13, 1915. IT NOTED THAT "THE HEAVY RAINS OF THE PAST FEW DAYS IN THIS DISTRICT HAVE CAUSED LIVENGOOD CREEK TO OVERFLOW ITS BANKS, AND AS A RESULT OF THE HIGH WATER SEVERAL CABINS AND TENTS IN BROOKS HAVE BEEN FLOODED. THE TOLOVANA RIVER IS EXCEPTIONALLY HIGH." (P1)

8852 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 00108 91516 R 915

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, ECONOMY, FREIGHT

ABST THE ARTICLE "ONLY 50 TONS OF GRUB" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF APR 16, 1915. PAUL RINGSETH, OWNER OF A STORE IN TOLOVANA, DISCUSSED FREIGHTING PROBLEMS. RINGSETH ALSO STATED IN TALKING ABOUT FREIGHT RATES THAT AS LOW AS 8 CENTS A POUND HAD BEEN PAID FOR FREIGHTING TO LIVENGOOD CREEK, THAT THE USUAL RATE WAS 10 CENTS AND PROPHECIED THAT BEFORE THE SUMMER WAS OVER THE RATE WOULD GO UP TO 25 CENTS, UNLESS A GOOD ROAD

WERE IMMEDIATELY BUILT TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION. (P4)

8853 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
REFN 00108 91516 U 915
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,RIVER
ABST THE ARTICLE "BOYS ARE OFF FOR TOLOVANA" APPEARED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS-MINER OF JULY 16,1915. THE ARTICLE MENTIONS A WAREHOUSE ON THE TOLOVANA AT "THE FORKS"; THE WAREHOUSE IS "CONNECTED WITH LIVENGOOD CREEK BY A FAIR ROAD NOW". (P4)

8854 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
REFN 00108 91518 S 915
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
KEYW MINING,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
ABST THE FAIRBANKS NEWS-MINER OF MAY 18,1915 CONTAINS AN ARTICLE. (P4) UNDER THE HEADLINE "LIVENGOOD CITY, NEWEST TOWN": THE FIRST TOWN OF IMPORTANCE IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT WILL, ALMOST CERTAINLY, BE LOCATED OPPOSITE THE TWO DISCOVERY CLAIMS ON LIVENGOOD CREEK, SAYS HENRY CROOK, WHO ARRIVED FROM THE NEW DIGGINGS YESTERDAY. IT WILL BE LOCATED BETWEEN THE REEF THAT RUNS LENGTHWISE OF THE CREEK AND THE CREEK CLAIMS. ALREADY THERE ARE ABOUT FORTY TENTS THERE AND LANKY'S ROADHOUSE IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION AS WELL AS THE ORIGINAL DISCOVERY CLAIM CABINS. LOTS HAVE BEEN STAKED OUT AND, THE DAY MR CROOK LEFT, A MEETING WAS BEING HELD FOR THE PURPOSE OF LAYING OUT THE STREETS. THE TOWN IS NAMED LIVENGOOD CITY. LANKY ALREADY HAS A LICENSE FOR HIS PLACE, WHICH LATER WILL BE MADE INTO A GOOD ROADHOUSE AND IT IS EXPECTED THAT OTHER STORE BUILDINGS WILL SOON BE ERRECTED. IT IS PROBABLE THAT WATER TO SUPPLY THE TOWN WILL BE AVAILABLE FROM RUTH CREEK, IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE.

8855 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
REFN 00108 91522 W 915
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,MINING,ECONOMY,FREIGHT,FLOOD
ABST IN "THE LATEST NEWS OF THE NEW CAMP", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, SEPT. 22,1915, P4: KELLY, OF KELLY AND COLBERT, JOE SHAW, THE BARTHEL BROTHERS, TEDDY KETTLESON, JOHN BANKS, JIM MCDONOUGH AND HARRY ABERCROMBIE SLASHED A TRAIL FOR PACKHORSES FROM LIVENGOOD TO GROUSE CREEK. WALTER FISHER AND HIS CREW AT THE HILL ALL QUIT WORK FOR A WHILE AND SLASHED OUT A GOOD TRAIL FROM THE HILL AT THE WEST FORK TO LIVENGOOD. THE TRAIL WAS CUT UP ON THE BENCHES AND IS FAR AWAY FROM ALL SHAMPS. THE AHULS FROM THE WEST FORK TO LIVENGOOD IS BUT NINE MILES, AND YET, OWING TO THE BAD CONDITION OF THE TRAIL, THE FREIGHT RATE IS THREE AND ONE-HALF CENTS A POUND. TRACEY AND NORMAN MCDONALD ARRIVED AT LIVENGOOD FROM FAIRBANKS WITH THEIR STOCK AND TWO WAGONS AND IMMEDIATELY STARTED TO FREIGHT FROM THE WEST FORK TO LIVENGOOD. THERE WAS A LOT OF FREIGHT LOST IN THE FLOOD. SOME OF THE FREIGHT WHICH WAS PILED ON BANKS THIRTY FEET HIGH WAS CARRIED AWAY BY THE HIGH WATER. THERE WAS FOUR FEET OF WATER IN THE ROADHOUSE ON DISCOVERY, LIVENGOOD. THE DRILL WHICH HUDGE AND DOGGETT TOOK IN IS AT THE LOG JAM AND WILL BE FREIGHTED OVER TO THE "PROMISED LAND" THIS WINTER.

8856 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
REFN 00108 91526 R 915
STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF,FORESTRY
ABST IN "LEAVES TO GET THE SAW MILL", FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, APRIL 26,1915, P3: TOMORROW MORNING WILLIAM

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2094

TERRILL, THE FREIGHTER, WILL LEAVE THE CITY WITH TWO FOUR-HORSE TEAMS FOR MCCARTY TO GET THE OLD HACKIE SAWMILL THERE AND BRING IT TO THIS CITY. IT WILL BE SHIPPED FROM HERE BY WALTER FISHER BY BOAT UP THE TOLOVANA RIVER AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AND WILL THEN BE FREIGHTED OVERLAND THE FEW REMAINING MILES TO THE MOUTH OF LIVENGOD CREEK TO BE SET UP AT ONCE. HACKIE INSTALLED THIS MILL ON THE TANANA SOME THREE YEARS AGO OR SO AND IT HAS BEEN IDLE FOR AT LEAST TWO YEARS. IT IS IN GOOD CONDITION. WALTER FISHER EXPECTS TO SET UP THE MILL ON TIMBER LAND APPLIED FOR BY JOHN W MCCORD. THE APPLICATION FOR TIMBER PERMIT IS NOW BEING INVESTIGATED BY THE LAND DEPARTMENT.

8857 WATN LIVENGOD CREEK LIVENGOD CREEK
 REFN 00108 91526 S 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY
 ABST IN "TOLOVANA, SHOWS EVERY ENCOURAGING SIGN TO HIM" FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER, MAY 26, 1915, P4: HE SAYS THAT TWO LINES OF PAY GRAVEL HAVE BEEN OPENED, ONE ABOUT 30 FEET DEEP RUNNING ALONG LIVENGOD CREEK, AND ONE BETWEEN 90 AND 100 FEET IN DEPTH ON THE RIGHT LIMIT BENCH. THESE LINES, HOWEVER, HAVE NOT BEEN SUFFICIENTLY CROSSCUT AND EXTENDED TO DETERMINE WIDTH, DEPTH AND CONTINUITY OF THE PAY AND FOR THIS REASON MORE PROSPECTING IS GOING ON. THE DELEGATE SHOWED A SMALL VIAL CONTAINING SOME COARSE GOLD, ABOUT \$1.25 WORTH PANNED BY HIMSELF FROM SIX PANS OUT OF THE HARRY PATTERSON SHAFT ON THE CASCADEN BENCH. PATTERSON FOUND ONE SMALL NUGGET WORTH 75 CENTS. IT IS PAYSTREAK GOLD BEYOND A DOUBT. ONE THING THAT IMPRESSED DELEGATE WICKERSHAM VERY MUCH WAS THE PRESENCE OF SO MANY FIRST CLASS MINING MEN IN THE NEW CAMP. IT IS A FAVORABLE SIGN HE THINKS AND A VERY FORTUNATE CONDITION, AS IT MEANS THAT THE GROUND WILL BE OPENED RIGHT BY MEN WHO HAVE MADE A SUCCESS OF IT. HE LOOKS FOR SUBSTANTIAL DEVELOPMENTS IN TOLOVANA WITHIN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS BUT ALSO ADDED THAT THERE WAS NO HEAVY MACHINERY IN THERE NOW AND THAT NONE COULD BE TAKEN IN UNTIL IT WENT OVER A GOOD WINTER ROAD.

8858 WATN LIVENGOD CREEK LIVENGOD CREEK
 REFN 00108 91527 R 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FORESTRY
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE FAIRBANKS DAILY NEWS MINER-"LOOKED OVER TWO ROUTES", ON APRIL 27, 1915, AND IT STATED THE KINNEY HAD A LITTLE SAWMILL ON LIVENGOD AT 5 ABOVE WHERE A SETTLEMENT WAS SPRINGING UP. (P4)

8859 WATN LIVENGOD CREEK LIVENGOD CREEK
 REFN 00108 91603 T 916
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWS MINER ON JUNE 3, 1916, "LIVENGOD WILL PRODUCE GOOD SUN THIS YEAR". A CAREFUL INVESTIGATION OF THE MINING SITUATION IN THE TOLOVANA CAMP REVEALS THE FACT THAT LIVENGOD CREEK HAS DEVELOPED A WELL DEFINED AND CONTINUOUS PAYSTREAK AFTER LONG AND FAITHFUL PROSPECTING BY THE MINERS OF THAT DISTRICT. THERE IS NO DOUBT BUT THAT PAY-WEAK IN SPOTS, PERHAPS, BUT ALL WORKABLE-HAS BEEN LINED UP THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE LENGTH OF THE CREEK, AND IN PLACES THE SAME IS VERY GOOD. THE LAST PAY FOUND, AT THE VERY MOUTH OF THE CREEK NEAR ITS CONFLUENCE WITH MYRTLE CREEK, IS THE RICHEST SO FAR OPENED UP, BUT DRILLINGS ON THE PROPERTY OF CHARLES CRAIG INDICATE THAT THE PAYS THERE IS WIDER AND PERHAPS AS RICH.

8860 WATN LIVENGOD CREEK LIVENGOD CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2095

HOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,ROUTE,RIVER,MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF 1923, A WAGON ROAD FOLLOWS W SIDE OF LIVENGOOD CREEK FROM LIVENGOOD TO BROOKS, ABOUT 10 MIS, TO ONE END OF TRAMWAY. A TRAIL CONTINUES DOWN THE CREEK CROSSING IT AFTER 2 MIS TO CONNECT WITH A TRAIL ALONG THE TOLOVANA RIVER. A TRAMWAY FOLLOWS W SIDE OF CREEK FROM BROOKS TO ITS MOUTH, ABOUT 10 MIS.

8861 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
 REFN 00293 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 HOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,RIVER,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST IN HIS PAPER ON STREAM PIRACY, J B NERTIE DISCUSSES LIVENGOOD CREEK, A TRIBUTARY OF TOLOVANA RIVER, AND THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER. THIS PAPER WAS REVIEWED IN JOURNAL OF WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, IX (1919). "GOLD-PLACER MINING ON LIVENGOOD CREEK HAS FURNISHED THE NECESSARY UNDERGROUND DATA ON THE CONFIGURATION OF BEDROCK UNDER THE GRAVELS. AN ABNORMALLY STEEP BEDROCK GRADIENT AT THE LOWER END OF THE OLD BENCH CHANNEL ON LIVENGOOD CREEK JUSTIFIES THE INFERENCE THAT THIS STREAM IN ITS EARLIEST RECOGNIZABLE STAGE WAS MUCH SHORTER THAN AT PRESENT. THE PRONOUNCED BACK-HAND DRAINAGE OF ITS PRESENT UPPER TRIBUTARIES IS REGARDED AS CORROBORATORY EVIDENCE OF THIS HYPOTHESIS. ALSO THE PRESENT DIVIDE BETWEEN THE TWO STREAMS (LIVENGOOD AND SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER) HAS BEEN FOUND BY DRILLING TO BE SILT-FILLED. AN ORIGINAL STREAM PIRACY IS THUS DEDUCED, WHEREBY LIVENGOOD CREEK STOLE THE HEADWATER TRIBUTARIES OF THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER." (P109). A PROGRESSIVE DROWNING OF THE STREAM VALLEYS OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION ALLOWED FOR THE ORIGINAL PIRACY, WHILE A SUBSEQUENT DRAINAGE OF THESE VALLEYS ALLOWED THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS RIVER TO RECOVER A LARGE PART OF ITS FORMER DRAINAGE. (P109-110) PAGE NUMBERS ARE FROM THE JOURNAL OF WASHINGTON ACADEMY OF SCIENCE, NOT THE ORIGINAL PAPER.

8862 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
 REFN 00660 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 HOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,MINING,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST "LIVENGOOD IS A MINING TOWN AND THE NORTHERN TERMINUS OF THE ELLIOTT HIGHWAY. THE POST OFFICE OPENED SEPT. 20, 1915." (P.54)

8863 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
 REFN 01384 914
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 HOUT N652829 W1483405 F070N 0050W 07
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,COMMUNITY
 ABST CLARENCE HULLEY, IN "ALASKA: PAST AND PRESENT", 1970, STATED THAT IN 1914 A GOLD STAMPEDE IN THE TOLOVANA AREA OCCURRED AND THE TOWN OF LIVENGOOD ON LIVENGOOD CREEK WAS ITS CENTER. (P283)

8864 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK
 REFN 02266 A 914915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 HOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY,RIVER,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,COMMUNITY,DISCHARGE
 ABST IN HIS 1915 REPORT (U S G S BULLETIN 642-G), BROOKS DESCRIBES THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT IN GENERAL AND INCLUDES

INFORMATION ON THIS CREEK. PRODUCTION HAS THUS FAR BEEN CONFINED CHIEFLY TO THE PLACERS OF LIVENGODD CREEK, BUT SOME GOLD HAS BEEN FOUND ON OTHER TRIBUTARIES OF THE TOLOVANA, AS WELL AS IN ADJACENT CREEKS WHICH FLOW INTO HESS CREEK. ... THE PRESENT IMPORTANCE OF THE REGION IS DUE, HOWEVER, TO THE DISCOVERY OF PLACERS ON LIVENGODD CREEK BY JAY LIVENGODD AND N R HUDSON ON JULY 24, 1914. MUCH EXCITEMENT WAS AROUSED AT FAIRBANKS AND OTHER YUKON CAMPS BY THEIR DISCOVERY, AND DURING 1914 AND 1915 HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WENT TO THE DISTRICT. (P201) THE LOWER REACHES OF THE TOLOVANA MEANDER THROUGH A LOWLAND WHICH NEAR THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER IS OVER 25 MILES IN WIDTH, BUT WHICH GRADUALLY NARROWS UPSTREAM, SO THAT AT THE MOUTH OF LIVENGODD CREEK THE VALLEY FLOOR IS LESS THAN 4 MILES WIDE, AND FARTHER UP IT BECOMES STILL NARROWER. (P202) LIVENGODD CREEK HEADS IN A LOW, GRAVEL-FILLED DIVIDE WHICH SEPARATES IT FROM GOLDSTREAM. ITS VALLEY, LIKE MANY OF THE OTHER STREAM VALLEYS OF THIS REGION, IS UNSYMMETRICAL IN CROSS SECTION, HAVING A GENTLE TALUS-COVERED SLOPE ON THE NORTHWEST AND AN ABRUPT SLOPE ON THE SOUTHEAST. BELOW MYRTLE CREEK, A NORTHERLY TRIBUTARY, THE VALLEY BROADENS. FROM THIS POINT TO ITS JUNCTION WITH TOLOVANA RIVER THE STREAM MEANDERS OVER A FLAT VALLEY FLOOR 2 MILES OR MORE IN WIDTH. (P203) AURIFEROUS GRAVELS ARE WIDELY DISTRIBUTED IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT. THE AREA IN WHICH GOLD PROSPECTS HAVE THUS FAR BEEN FOUND IS ABOUT 10 MILES SQUARE AND INCLUDES LIVENGODD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, SOME STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE TOLOVANA ABOVE THE MOUTH OF LIVENGODD CREEK, AND THE UPPER BASIN OF THE SOUTH FORK OF HESS CREEK. THE AURIFEROUS GRAVELS OCCUR IN THE BEDS OF THE PRESENT STREAMS, IN BURIED CHANNELS, AND IN BENCH GRAVELS. UP TO THE PRESENT TIME MOST OF THE GOLD HAS BEEN WON FROM THE DEEP CHANNELS OF LIVENGODD CREEK, WHICH HAVE PROVED TO BE FAR RICHER THAN EITHER THE STREAM OR THE BENCH PLACERS. SOME SHALLOW PLACERS HAVE ALSO YIELDED GOLD, NOTABLY ON OLIVE CREEK, BUT ONLY PROSPECTS HAVE BEEN FOUND IN THE BENCHES. (P205) THE ONLY DEEP CHANNEL WHICH HAS BEEN OPENED IS ON LIVENGODD CREEK, WHERE IT LIES UNDERNEATH THE TALUS SLOPE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE VALLEY. THIS CHANNEL IS IN GENERAL PARALLEL TO THE AXIS OF THE VALLEY. IT APPEARS TO HAVE BEEN PRETTY DEFINITELY TRACED FOR AT LEAST 2 MILES, AND SOME EVIDENCE OF IT HAS BEEN FOUND ALONG A DISTANCE OF 4 MILES OR MORE. AS IN OTHER DISTRICTS CLAIMS ARE STAKED UNDER TWO OR MORE NAMES. FIRST THERE ARE THE CREEK CLAIMS STAKED ALONG THE PRESENT WATERCOURSE. PARALLEL TO THEM ARE THE BENCH CLAIMS, WHICH MAY BE ON THE VALLEY FLOOR OR ON THE TALUS SLOPE. WHERE THE VALLEY IS WIDE THERE MAY BE 1 OR 2 OR EVEN 3 OR 4 TIERS OF BENCH CLAIMS. THESE SO-CALLED BENCH CLAIMS ON LIVENGODD CREEK ARE NOT ON STREAM TERRACES, AS THE NAME WOULD IMPLY, BUT ON THE TALUS SLOPE OF THE VALLEY, UNDERNEATH WHICH, IT IS SUSPECTED, LIES A BURIED CHANNEL. (P205) ON THE RED CLAIM, A SHORT DISTANCE ABOVE WONDER CREEK, A HOLE HAS BEEN SUNK 60 FEET TO BEDROCK. THIS IS THE FARTHEST UP LIVENGODD CREEK THAT HOLES HAD BEEN PUT DOWN TO BEDROCK IN SEPTEMBER, 1915. (P206) THE CREEK PLACERS OF LIVENGODD CREEK PROPER HAVE BEEN OPENED AT DISCOVERY CLAIM, BUT HAVE NOT BEEN MINED ON A COMMERCIAL SCALE. THEIR GOLD CONTENT SEEMS TO BE TOO LOW TO WARRANT EXPLOITATION UNDER THE CONDITIONS EXISTING IN 1915. AS A RESULT THE CREEK HAS BEEN BUT LITTLE PROSPECTED. SEVERAL OF THE TRIBUTARIES, HOWEVER, HAVE YIELDED WORKABLE PLACERS IN GROUND THAT WAS SHALLOW ENOUGH TO WORK BY OPEN CUTS. (P207-208) THE GOLD OF THE DEEP CHANNEL ON LIVENGODD CREEK IS DARK COLORED. ALTHOUGH NUGGETS WORTH AS MUCH AS \$20 HAVE BEEN FOUND, THE AVERAGE OF THE GOLD THUS FAR MINED IS NOT COARSE.

8865 WATN LIVENGODD CREEK LIVENGODD CREEK
 REFN 02266 B 914915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYN NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, COMMUNITY, DISCHARGE
 ABST IT HAS THE APPEARANCE OF WHAT THE MINERS CALL "PAY-STREAK" GOLD AND INCLUDES BOTH ROUNDED AND FLAT NUGGETS. THE FINER GOLD FROM THIS SOURCE IS FLAT, BUT NOT FLAKY. IT'S FINENESS RANGES FROM 0.907 TO 0.914 AND ITS VALUE IS THEREFORE FROM \$18.75 TO \$18.90 AN OUNCE. THE GOLD FROM THE PRESENT STREAM CHANNEL IS BRIGHTER COLORED AND APPEARS TO BE NOT SO COARSE. NUGGETS WORTH \$4 AND \$5 HAVE BEEN FOUND BUT LITTLE GOLD HAS BEEN MINED FROM THE PRESENT CREEK CHANNEL AND THEREFORE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO GIVE THE FINENESS WHICH APPEARS TO BE LESS THAN THAT OF THE GOLD FROM THE DEEPER PLACERS. (P208) THE TOWN OF LIVENGODD, NEAR DISCOVERY CLAIM ON LIVENGODD CREEK, IS THE COMMERCIAL CENTER OF THE DISTRICT. IT HAS A POST OFFICE, A WIRELESS STATION, IS THE RECORDING OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT, AND A UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE. A SETTLEMENT AT THE MOUTH OF THE WEST FORK OF THE TOLOVANA RIVER CONTAINS TWO SAWMILLS. THE REGION IS WELL TIMBERED, BUT THE WATER FOR SLUICING IS NOT ABUNDANT. LIVENGODD CREEK IS SAID TO CARRY THREE SLUICE HEADS OF WATER. PLANS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR BRINGING WATER IN FROM ADJACENT DRAINAGE BASINS TO MINE THE PLACERS ON LIVENGODD CREEK. WATER IS MORE

ABUNDANT IN THE HESS CREEK BASIN. (P208) A WINTER SLED AND SUMMER HORSE TRAIL HAS BEEN BUILT FROM OLNESS, A STATION ON THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD, TO LIVENGOOD, A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 55 MILES. ROAD HOUSES HAVE BEEN BUILT ALONG THIS TRAIL. ANOTHER ROUTE OF APPROACH IS BY LAUNCH OR SMALL STEAMER UP TOLOVANA RIVER, A DEEP, WINDING, SLAGGISH STREAM. IT IS REPORTED THAT SMALL STEAMERS CAN BE TAKEN WITHIN 10 OR 15 MILES OF THE NEW CAMP. LIVENGOOD IS ABOUT 40 MILES DUE EAST OF THE YUKON AT THE MOUTH OF HESS CREEK, WHICH CAN BE ASCENDED IN SMALL BOATS TO POINTS WITHIN ABOUT 15 MILES OF THE CAMP. (P209) THOUGH THE DISTRICT IS NOT VERY DIFFICULT OF ACCESS, IT WILL BE RATHER EXPENSIVE TO REACH WITH HEAVY MACHINERY. IN THE SUMMER OF 1915 THE FREIGHT RATE FROM FAIRBANKS TO LIVENGOOD BY LAUNCH UP THE TOLOVANA WAS ABOUT \$110 TO \$140 A TON. IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE WINTER FREIGHT RATE BY WAY OF OLNESS WILL BE LOWER. (P209) THE DEEP CHANNEL ON LIVENGOOD CREEK SEEMS TO CONSTITUTE THE MOST CONTINUOUS PLACER DEPOSIT WHICH HAS BEEN DEVELOPED IN THIS DISTRICT. IT HAS BY NO MEANS BEEN TRACED CONTINUOUSLY, BUT WHAT SEEM TO BE PARTS OF THE SAME CHANNEL HAVE BEEN OPENED AT SEVERAL PLACES FOR 3 TO 4 MILES. THE RICHEST GRAVELS THUS FAR DEVELOPED LIE IN THIS DEEP CHANNEL AND IN THE STREAMS CUTTING ACROSS IT. THE PRESENT CHANNEL OF LIVENGOOD CREEK ALSO CARRIES PLACERS WHICH WILL BE MINED WHEN THE CONDITIONS BECOME A LITTLE MORE SETTLED. (P209)

8866 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 02278 916

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW COMMUNITY, DIMENSION, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST IN HIS REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662, 1916) J B MERTIE SAYS: LIVENGOOD, THE PRINCIPAL SETTLEMENT WITHIN THE DISTRICT, IS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF LIVENGOOD CREEK ABOUT 5 MILES ABOVE THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK, AT AN ELEVATION OF 625 FEET. IT IS A WELL-PLACED AND SUBSTANTIALLY BUILT TOWN, WITH A POST OFFICE, A WIRELESS STATION, AND A LOCAL TELEPHONE SYSTEM CONNECTING WITH THE MINING PLANTS ON LIVENGOOD CREEK. (P229) IN 1916 TWENTY-ONE PLANTS WERE ENGAGED IN MINING THE BENCH GRAVELS OF LIVENGOOD CREEK AND ONE IN MINING THE CREEK GRAVELS. THESE OPERATIONS WERE CARRIED ON BY UNDERGROUND MINING ON GERTRUDE, RUTH, LILLIAN, AND OLIVE CREEKS. FIVE SMALL PLANTS WERE ENGAGED IN OPEN-CUT MINING, AND FOUR OTHER PLANTS WERE PLANNING TO BEGIN OPERATION LATE IN THE SEASON OR EARLY IN 1917. IN ALL 27 PLANTS WERE OPERATED, COMPARED WITH 10 OPERATED IN 1915. THE VALUE OF THE GOLD PRODUCED IN 1916 IS ESTIMATED AT \$700,000, COMPARED WITH A PRODUCTION OF \$80,000 IN 1915. (P256)

8867 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 02325 918

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34

LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN "PLACER MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT", BY R. N. OVERBUCK, IN USGS BULLETIN 712, IN 1918, P. 177. MINING IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT IN 1918 WAS PRACTICALLY RESTRICTED TO THE GOLD PLACER DEPOSITS IN THE VICINITY OF LIVENGOOD. DEVELOPMENT WORK WAS DONE ON A LODE NEAR LIVENGOOD, WHICH IS REPORTED TO CARRY GOLD AND NICKEL. OTHER MINERALS OCCURRING IN THE DISTRICT NOT YET KNOWN IN SUFFICIENT QUANTITY TO BE OF ECONOMIC VALUE ARE CHROMITE (CHROME ORE), SCHEELITE (TUNGSTEN ORE), STIBNITE (ANTIMONY ORE), AND POSSIBLY PLATINUM. LIVENGOOD, LOCALLY CALLED BROOKS, THE CENTER OF MINING ON LIVENGOOD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, IS ABOUT 56 MILES BY TRAIL FROM OLNESS, A STATION ON THE TANANA RAILROAD.

8868 WATN LIVENGOOD CREEK LIVENGOOD CREEK

REFN 03496 940

STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710

MOUT N652829 W1483405 F070N 0050W 07

LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPRT, ROUTE, MINING

ABST IN SAH JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1940 REPORT STATED THAT THE ROAD UP LIVENGOOD CREEK TO ANY

CREEK WAS REHABILITATED TO SERVICE THE LOCAL MINING CO WHICH CONTRIBUTED CASH. (P93)

- 8869 WATN LIVENGODD CREEK LIVENGODD CREEK
 REFN 03807 915
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST LIVENGODD CREEK IS LOCATED IN THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT AND WAS PROVED TO CONTAIN VALUABLE GOLD DEPOSITS ON THE THIRD TIER BENCHES OF NO 5 IN 1915. (P24)
- 8870 WATN LIVENGODD CREEK LIVENGODD CREEK
 REFN 04346 911917
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F070N 0050W 07
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MINING, FREIGHT, MISCELLANEOUS TRANSPORT METHODS, OBSTRUCTION, COMMUNITY
 ABST THERE IS CONSIDERABLE REPORTING OF MINING ACTIVITIES ON LIVENGODD CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, ACCESSIBLE BY SMALL STEAMER UP THE TOLOVANA RIVER TO THE LOG JAM WHERE LIVENGODD CREEK JOINS THE TOLOVANA, THEN BY DODGE CAR RUNNING ON WOODEN TRACKS TO LIVENGODD. THERE IS NO REFERENCE TO WATER TRANSPORT ON LIVENGODD CREEK ITSELF. (PP.55,58,60) ANOTHER REFERENCE IS TO THE TANANA VALLEY RAILROAD AND "ON TRAIN DAYS, WHEN SHIPMENTS CAME FOR TRANSFER TO THE LIVENGODD CAMP, AND FREIGHTERS BROUGHT OUT THE HEAVY BOXES OF GOLD DUST FROM THE NEW CAMP." THE RAILROAD DEPOT INVOLVED WAS AT DLNES ON DONE CREEK AROUND WHICH THERE ALSO WAS HEAVY MINING ACTIVITY AND FOR WHICH DLNES WAS THE DISTRIBUTION CENTER IN 1911. (PP.20,35,49) PERIOD INVOLVED HERE WAS 1911-1917 IN A PIONEER HISTORY OF LIFE AND TRAVEL IN INTERIOR ALASKA.
- 8871 WATN LIVENGODD CREEK LIVENGODD CREEK
 REFN 04832 914924
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION
 ABST IN "PIONEER BUSH PILOT: THE STORY OF NOEL WIEN" THE AUTHOR, IRA HARKEY, STATES THAT IN 1914 N. R. HUDSON AND JAY LIVENGODD DISCOVERED GOLD ALONG A CREEK LATER NAMED FOR LIVENGODD. THE VILLAGE HERE ONCE HOUSED SEVERAL HUNDRED PERSONS. (P86) IN FLIGHT, WIEN NOTED LIVENGODD AND A NARROW, ROCKY STREAM WITH NO SAND BARS. (P92) HAVING LANDED AT LIVENGODD IN 1924, THE AUTHOR DESCRIBED THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE AIR FLIGHT WHICH HAD TAKEN ONE HOUR FROM FAIRBANKS. "IT WAS A TRIP OF SEVERAL DAYS DURING THE WINTER ON THE FROZEN DOG TRAIL. IN THE SUMMER, THE TRAIL WAS IMPASSABLE; THE JOURNEY VIA THE LIVENGODD RIVER TOOK 2 WEEKS. MINERS WENT TO LIVENGODD IN THE WINTER, AND THE SOONEST THEY COULD GET OUT WAS AFTER THE NEXT FREEZEUP." (P92)
- 8872 WATN LIVENGODD CREEK LIVENGODD CREEK
 REFN 07187 00400 914958
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710
 MOUT N652829 W1483405 F080N 0050W 34
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER
 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. "ALTHOUGH LIVENGODD CREEK WAS DIRECTLY IN THE LINE OF SUMNER RIDGE TRAVEL BETWEEN FAIRBANKS AND RAMPART, GOLD WAS NOT FOUND ON LIVENGODD CREEK UNTIL 1914." (P1) HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE FLOCKED TO LIVENGODD DURING 1914-1915. THE RICHEST GROUND WAS ON THE BENCHES ABOVE THE CREEK. (P1) MINING IN THE AREA DECLINED DURING WORLD WAR I BUT PICKED UP AFTERWARD AND CONTINUED UNTIL IT WAS HALTED BY WAR-TIME EXECUTIVE ORDER IN 1942. (P1-2) "MINING ON LIVENGODD CREEK HAD BEEN PLAGUED BY A SHORTAGE OF WATER SINCE THE FIRST DISCOVERY." TWO MAJOR ATTEMPTS WERE MADE TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2100

SUNK ON RIVER TERRACES AND MADE A SHOWING OF GOLD IN 1912. (P1) FROM 4/27/1912 YOUNKINS CONSTRUCTED A ROADHOUSE ON LONG CREEK IN 1912.

- 8877 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 00110 93705 P 937
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST DOCUMENT IS NEWSPAPER. "THE KUSKO TIMES" FEB 5, 1937. VOLUME 1 NUMBER 1. INFORMATION IS FROM PAGE 2 COLUMN 2. ARTICLE TITLED "MUCH WORK GOING ON AT RUBY". DOCUMENT SAYS TIM SCANLON HAS 2 SHIFTS OF MEN MINING ON LONG CREEK. ANOTHER INDIVIDUAL HAS 3-4 MEN WORKING HIS MINE ON THIS CREEK.
- 8878 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER, MAP
 ABST IN AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE POORMAN-RUBY TRAIL MET LONG CREEK ABOUT 4 MILES FROM ITS MOUTH AND FOLLOWED IT ON THE E. SIDE UP TO ITS SOURCE. FROM LONG CREEK TO RUBY THE ROAD FOLLOWS RIDGES AND DIVIDES RATHER THAN CREEKS.
- 8879 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 00264 930
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY
 ABST AMOS BURG, A PHOTOGRAPHER, WENT DOWN THE YUKON BY CANOE AND STEAMER IN 1930. HE STATES THAT THE POPULATION OF RUBY DWINDLED WITH THE EXHAUSTION OF PLACER GOLD AT LONG CREEK. (P120)
- 8880 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 00767 938
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240134730950
 MOUT N651315 W1470419 F050N 0030E 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF, ECONOMY
 ABST HARRY A FRANCK'S THE LURE OF ALASKA IS A NARRATIVE OF MR FRANCK'S TRAVELS IN ALASKA AND THE YUKON DURING THE SUMMER OF 1938. MR FRANCK CLAIMS THAT \$62,000 IN GOLD WAS TAKEN FROM LONG CREEK IN NINE DAYS. (P18)
- 8881 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 01445 911954
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, RIVER
 ABST L.O. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO, STATED THAT IN 1911 THERE WAS GOLD MINED AT LONG CREEK, 30 MILES S OF RUBY CREEK, JUST BEFORE THE NAVIGATION SEASON ON THE YUKON OPENED. (P284) IN 1912, JOHN DRAKE AND HIS PARTNERS W.J. HENRY, LEN DE CHOW, AND H.J. MILLER MINED THE SKY ANNE FACTION ON THE CREEK. (P285) IN 1940, LONG CREEK MINING CO BUILT A LANDING FIELD ON THE CREEK IN ORDER TO RECEIVE SUPPLIES YEAR ROUND. (P291) IN 1954, PAT SAVAGE WORKED CLAIMS ON THE CREEK. (P292) HANS TILLESON ALSO WORKED THE CREEK. (P292) A FREIGHT ROAD WENT 30 MILES FROM RUBY TO LONG CREEK AND BEYOND TO POORMAN. (P287)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2101

8882 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 02206 908911
 STOR 160714300880000095000266000370015900450
 MOUT N623700 W1504100 S290N 0080W 01
 LUPR 52 TOKOSITNA RIVER
 KEYW MINING, NO TRAFF
 ABST LONG CREEK, TRIBUTARY OF TOKICHITNA, HEADS IN THE PLATEAU NEAR COTTONWOOD CREEK. IN 1908 THREE MEN MINED THIS STREAM SUCCESSFULLY, DISCOVERING GOLD ON SLATE BEDROCK. IN 1910 EXCAVATION OF THE MINED AREA WAS DONE BY GROUND SLUICING WITH AN AUTOMATIC DAM BUT BEDROCK WAS NOT REACHED. PRODUCTION IN 1911 WAS LIGHT. (P67)

8883 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 02354 915924
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER BASIN
 ABST "THE RUBY-KUSKOKMIM REGION, ALASKA", 1924, USGS BULLETIN 754, BY MERTIE AND HARRINGTON, GOLD HAS BEEN MINED ON LOWER LONG CREEK FROM LONG (COMMUNITY) TO SNOW GULCH. IN 1915, GROUND YIELDING 85 CENTS TO \$1.25 A SQ FT COULD BE MINED BY UNDERGROUND METHODS. MOST OPERATIONS WERE CONDUCTED ON GROUND AVERAGING \$1.50 TO \$3.00 TO SQ FT OF BEDROCK. (P91-92) LAST CHANCE, BASIN, AND PTARNIGAN CREEKS ARE TRIBUTARIES OF LONG CREEK FROM THE WEST. (P94)

8884 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 02435 910933
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN, WATER GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST USGS BULLETIN 864C, 1933, LONG CREEK IS ABOUT 20 MI LONG. THERE ARE SEVERAL ABRUPT CHANGES IN ITS COURSE. ONE OCCURS AT THE TOWNSITE OF LONG WHERE THE STREAM, FLOWING ABOUT S 60 DEG E, TURNS ABRUPTLY TO FLOW S 40 DEG W. ANOTHER MARKED CHANGE IS AT THE MOUTH OF PTARNIGAN CREEK WHERE LONG CREEK VEERS ABRUPTLY FROM A COURSE OF S 50 DEG W TO S 30 DEG E. (P145) THE VALLEY FLOOR ABOVE LONG IS RATHER NARROW. BELOW LONG, IT WIDENS RAPIDLY AND AT THE LOWER END BECOMES A BROAD, FLAT, SWAMPY MUSKEG PLAIN. THE PAY STREAK IS FORMED AT THE UPPER END. THE CREEK HAS BEEN WORKED SINCE 1910. (PP145-6) MOST PARTS OF THE PAY STREAK OF LONG CREEK HAVE BEEN WORKED BY UNDER GROUND METHODS. DURING THE SUMMER OF 1933, ONLY 2 PLANTS WERE BEING OPERATED ON LONG CREEK. (P150) LACK OF SUFFICIENT WATER PROHIBITS LARGE SCALE HYDRAULIC MINING. (P151)

8885 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 02584 915
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, VEGETATION
 ABST USGS, 1915, AROUND LONG, WOOD IS PLENTIFUL, AND IS THE ONLY FUEL USED. IT SELLS AT \$7.50 TO \$9.00 A CORD AND 16 FT TREE TRUNKS ABOUT 1 FT IN DIAMETER COST \$1.25 LAID DOWN AT LONG. (P229)

8886 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
 REFN 02737 911918
 STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
 MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
 LUPR 32 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1911 ON LONG CREEK NEAR THE YUKON RIVER. THE TOWN OF RUBY GREW UP AS A RESULT OF THE

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06/10/79

2102

STAMPEDE IN 1911-1912. BY 1918 THE BOOM WAS OVER. (P231-232)

8887 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
REFN 03772 953
STOR 160714300880000095000714000690003500010
MOUT N631200 W1494500 F210S 0110W 14
LUPR 52 WEST FORK CHULITNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN
ABST LONG CREEK HEADS IN THE MOUNTAINS SOUTH OF THE WEST FORK OF THE CHULITNA RIVER AND FLOWS SOUTHWARD TO MEET THE CHULITNA. A U-SHAPED VALLEY AND BRAIDED, SILT-LADEN STREAMS INDICATE EFFECTS OF GLACIATION. (P119)

8888 WATN LONG CREEK LONG CREEK
REFN 06311 907
STOR 160339906135001116000746200420150830900
MOUT N641534 W1553533 K140S 0170E 19
LUPR 32 SULATNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY
ABST IN 1907 A BIG GOLD STRIKE TURNED UP ON LONG CREEK, 120 MI W OF THE TANANA/YUKON JUNCTION. THE GOLD TOWN RUBY "SPRANG TO LIFE". (P146) (NOTE: THE GOLD TOWN RUBY IS ON THE YUKON.)

8889 WATN LONG LAKE BIG LAKE
REFN 00006 966
STOR 1607
MOUT N614330 W1500515 S190N 0050W 24
LUPR 52 SUSITNA RIVER
KEYW NO TRAFF, EXPEDITION, WATER GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
ABST LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS GIVEN AS 61 43, 150 05. (P46) THIS LAKE IS INCLUDED IN A TABLE OF WATER COLOR IN LAKES S OF THE ALASKAN RANGE, DATA COLLECTED IN 1966. (P7) TRACE METAL COMPOSITION IS SHOWN ON P54; LIMNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES ARE GIVEN ON P55. SAMPLES WERE TAKEN AT DEPTHS OF 0, 5, AND 10 METERS. (P54-55) THE LOCATION GIVEN FOR THIS LAKE CORRESPONDS TO LAKE KNOWN AS LONG LAKE. ORTH LISTS "BIG LAKE" AS A VARIANT NAME FOR THIS LONG LAKE.

8890 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE
REFN 00053 93207 P 932
STOR 1610
MOUT N612310 W1431652 C060S 0120E 06
LUPR 53
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT
ABST "CHIITNA WEEKLY HERALD", FEB 7, 1932. GILLAM AIRWAYS GOT ANOTHER CONTRACT TO LAND ON LONG LAKE. OSCAR WINCHELL TOOK THE MAIL, THE LAKE WAS OVERFLOWED AND HIS SKIIS WERE COVERED WITH ICE. (P1)

8891 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE
REFN 01536 971
STOR 1608
MOUT N614825 W1481230 S200N 0070E 20
LUPR 52 NATANUSKA RIVER
KEYW WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, MAP, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
ABST LONG LAKE WAYSIDE, ON THE GLENN HIGHWAY, IS DESCRIBED IN M MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "THERE'S FISHING FOR GRAYLING AND BURBOT IN THESE WATERS, AND BOATS ARE EASILY LAUNCHED FROM THE SLOPING SIDES OF THE SHORE. THE LAKE ITSELF IS ABOUT A MILE LONG AND A QUARTER-MILE WIDE. ...BERRY PICKING IS POPULAR HEREBOUTS." (P53) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT.

8892 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE

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06/10/79 2103

REFN 02980 911971

STOR 1610

MOUT N612310 W1431652 C060S 0120E 06

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT

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. LONG LAKE LIES IN A NARROW, TROUGH-LIKE VALLEY PARALLELED BY A ROAD ROUTE. TWO HOMESTEADS HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED AT THE NORTHERN END OF THE LAKE, AND THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD TRESTLE (BUILT 1911) CROSSES THE LAKE'S INLET AT ITS EASTERN END. (P37, 75, 77) LONG LAKE IS CITED AS "SUITABLE FOR FLOATPLANES". (P66) NO INFORMATION IS GIVEN AS TO HOW THIS "SUITABILITY" WAS DETERMINED.

8893 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE

REFN 02992 967

STOR 1608

MOUT N613340 W1491208 S170N 0010E 13

LUPR 52 MATANUSKA RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST LONG LAKE PROVIDES A PUBLIC CAMPGROUND AND GOOD FISHING. (P21) GLENN HIGHWAY PARALLELS LONG LAKE AT MILE 86. (P21)

8894 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE

REFN 03284 953

STOR 1610

MOUT N612310 W1431652 C060S 0120E 06

LUPR 53 COPPER RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, LAKE, FISHING

ABST ON JULY 31, 1953, J YOAKUM OF THE USFW FLEW FROM TEBAY LAKE TO LONG LAKE WHERE HE STAYED UNTIL AUGUST 4 WHILE TEST FISHING ON THE LAKE.

8895 WATN LONG LAKE LONG LAKE

REFN 05227 974

STOR 1612

MOUT N555500 W1312800 C690S 0910E 04

LUPR 60 UNNAMED

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION

ABST THERE IS A 3-SIDE CCC SHELTER ON WEST SIDE OF LONG LAKE WHICH IS CONNECTED TO BEHM NARROWS BY 1.3 MILE TRAIL. LAKE IS 42 AIR MILES N OF KETCHIKAN. (P255)

8896 WATN LONG RIVER LONG RIVER

REFN 00544 915962

STOR 1611627

MOUT N581000 W1334000 C420S 0720E 27

LUPR 60 SPEEL RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE

ABST ACCORDING TO THIS GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, LONG RIVER NEAR JUNEAU HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 32.5 SQ MIS; DRAINAGE AREA PROBABLY REFERS ONLY TO AREA ABOVE GAGING STATION. (P8) PERIOD OF KNOWN FLOODS IS 1915-24, 1927-33, 1951-62. MAXIMUM STAGE AND DISCHARGE: SEPT. 10, 1927, GAGE HEIGHT OF 10.2 FT (DATUM THEN IN USE), WITH DISCHARGE OF 6,000 CFS (185 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 RIVER IS GIVEN ONLY AS "NEAR JUNEAU" (P12); MODERN MAP INDICATES GAGING STATION IN THAT AREA AND WAS FIGURED BY THIS RESEARCHER FOR LAT/LONG ON STORET.

8897 WATN LONG RIVER LONG RIVER

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06/10/79 2104

REFN 01032 952
 STOR 1612627
 MOUT N581000 W1334000 C420S 0720E 27
 LUPR 60 SPEEL RIVER
 KEYM RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIS RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 33.2 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 9500 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136)
 PUBLISHED 1952.

8898 WATN LONG RIVER LONG RIVER
 REFN 05936 963
 STOR 1611627
 MOUT N581000 W1334000 C420S 0720E 27
 LUPR 60 SPEEL RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST RECORDED OVER 25 YEARS. STREAM FLOW FOR THIS RIVER WITH A DRAINAGE AREA OF 32.5 SQ MI, IS: DISCHARGE IN
 CFS-AVG 463; MAX 6,000, MIN 22 AVG ANNUAL RUNOFF IS 1963 IN AND 335,200 ACRE FT. (P159) (THIS RIVER IS
 UNIDENTIFIED ON MAP (TAKU RIVER A-5) BUT FITS LOCATION DESCRIPTION IN DOCUMENT AND ORTH. ALSO NAMED INDIAN
 RIVER.)

8899 WATN LONG TANGLE LAKE LONG LAKE
 REFN 00007 966967
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630600 W1455800 F210S 0090E 13
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYM NO TRAFF, DIMENSIONS, 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 LONG LAKE: SURFACE AREA .6 KM² VOLUME 400,000 CU M³ MAXIMUM
 DEPTH GREATER THAN 3 M; MEAN DEPTH 0.7 M; LENGTH 2.6 M; AND WIDTH 0.3 KM. LONG LAKE HAS APPROXIMATELY 40 MG/L
 DISSOLVED SOLIDS. (P6) DATES ARE DATES OF FIELD WORK IN THIS AREA.

8900 WATN LONG TANGLE LAKE THIN TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 03193 970
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630600 W1455800 F210S 0090E 13
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYM DIMENSION, NO TRAFF
 ABST THIN TANGLE LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 0.3 SQ KILOMETERS, VOLUME 0.3 MILLION CUBIC METERS, MAXIMUM DEPTH .5
 METERS, MEAN DEPTH 1.1 METERS, LENGTH 1.1 KILOMETERS, WIDTH 0.3 KILOMETERS. (P31) (DATE OF PUBLICATION 1970)
 (THIN TANGLE LAKE ON THE MAP, IS A SECTION OF LONG TANGLE LAKE).

8901 WATN LOON CREEK LOON CREEK
 REFN 01503 929939
 STOR 160339204913000947004941005270084000250015500080
 MOUT N675342 W1524051 F360N 0230W 36
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYM TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, WATER LEVEL, MAP, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST IN 1931 ROBERT MARSHALL AND ERNIE JOHNSON ON FOOT, FOUND LOON CREEK "WAS SO SWOLLEN BY NEARLY A WEEK OF RAIN
 THAT WE COULD NOT FORD IT." THEY ASCENDED LOON. THREE MILES UP DISCOVERED LOON LAKE. IT KEPT RAINING AND THEY
 DECIDED TO RETURN. "THE CREEK WAS A RAGING TORRENT FROM THE TIMBER ON ONE EDGE TO THE OTHER, SO THERE WERE NO
 EXPOSED GRAVEL BARS TO MAKE FOR EASY WALKING." LEFT RIVER AND WENT CROSS COUNTRY. (P103-105) MAPS ARE PART OF
 RECORD.

8902 WATN LOON CREEK UPPER AND LOWER LOON CREEK

REFN 01197 A 964

STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250015500080

MOUT N675342 N1524051 E360N 0230W 36

LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,SPRING,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,RIVER,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST GIL AND VIVIAN STAENDER, COLLECTING WILDLIFE SPECIMENS, CAMPED ON THE N END OF LOON LAKE IN THE SUMMER OF 1964. THEY TOOK A WALK, HEADING E AND THEN S FROM THEIR CAMP, ARRIVING AT THE S END OF THE LAKE. "THE WATER LEVEL OF THE LAKE WAS ABOUT 15 FT BELM THE OVERFLOW OUTLET AT THE S END. BUT WE COULD HEAR WATER RUNNING THROUGH, UNDER THE ROCKS. TWO OR 3 HUNDRED FEET BELOW THE ROCKY RIM OF THE LAKE, WATER SPOUTED OUT. THE SOURCE OF LOON CREEK." (P39) "LOOKING OVER THE RIM, WE SAW A WIDE VALLEY BELOW, FILLED WITH BROWN COTTONGRASS. FAR AWAY TO THE SE, COLUMNS OF DARK GREEN-ALMOST BLACK-CONIFERS MARCHED FOR SHORT DISTANCES UP THE SLOPES ON EITHER SIDE OF THE STREAM." (P39) IN EARLY JULY, THEY HIKE HERE TO FISH. "AT THE S END OF THE LAKE, WE CLAMBERED DOWN OVER THE RIM ON LARGE BOULDERS. A QUARTER MILE BELOW, WE REACHED THE SPRINGS AT THE HEAD OF LOON CREEK, WHICH WE FOLLOWED SOUTH UNTIL THE STREAM INCREASED IN VOLUME...GRASS GREW LUSH AND TALL. WILLOWS, THICK AROUND THE STREAM, BLOCKED OUR VIEW...WE HIKE THROUGH BI-COLORED LUPINE AND GORGEOUS ROSY FIREWEED. IN A SHELTERED COVE AT ABOUT 1600-FT ELEVATION, THERE WAS AN ISOLATED CLUSTER OF A DOZEN COTTONWOOD TREES." (P93) "GIL FINALLY FOUND A POOL LARGE ENOUGH TO SUIT HIS FANCY...IN A THICK CLUMP OF WILLOWS WITH 12-FT FELTLEAFS OBSTRUCTING THE VIEW ON BOTH SIDES OF THE CREEK...HE HAULED IN A ARCTIC CHAR, 10 INS LONG...I DISCOVERED A SPRING-FED GREEN POOL A FEW YDS AWAY, (WITH) GREEN VELVET MOSS FLOATING ON THE WATER, WITH STATELY SHAFTS OF BRILLIANT RED SOURDOCK...AND DELICATE BLUE JACOB'S LADDER BLOOMING." (P95-97) "WE FOUGHT OUR WAY THROUGH ROUGH GRASS AND TANGLED WAIST-HIGH SHRUBS FOR 1 MORE MI DOWNSTREAM TO WHERE THE CREEK FLOWED SLOWLY THROUGH A SERIES OF DEEP QUIET POOLS...WE LOOKED INTO THE POOLS AND SAW THEM FEEDING WITH MORE FISH THAN A HATCHERY...THE SHORE WAS GRASSY AND OPEN, WITH GOOD VISIBILITY...(GIL) WAS SOON PULLING OUT 14 TO 17 IN FAT GRAYLING AND ARCTIC CHAR." (P98) PHOTO (P98) SHOWS "GIL FISHING LOON CREEK, BELOW LOON LAKE". STREAM IS ABOUT 6-8 FT WIDE WITH RIFFLES DOWNSTREAM FROM GIL; GRASS IS KNEE-HIGH, TREES ARE WELL ABOVE GIL. (P98) THEY WERE 2 MIS FROM THE LAKE. (P100)

8903 MAIN LOON CREEK UPPER AND LOWER LOON CREEK

REFN 01197 B 964

STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250015500080

MOUT N675342 N1524051 E360N 0230W 36

LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,SPRING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,RIVER,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY

ABST ON ANOTHER TRIP S FROM THEIR CAMP TO LOON CREEK, THEY DECIDED TO "CUT ACROSS THAT BEND, HIT THE CREEK A MI BELOW THE GOOD FISHING HOLE, AND WORK BACK UP...TWO HRS LATER WE WERE STRIDING ON A GOLDEN VELVET CARPET UNDER FELTLEAF WILLOWS ON THE BANKS OF LOWER LOON CREEK." (P106) "GIL FOUND A DEEP QUIET POOL WHERE THE CREEK WOUND UNDER A CLIFF. LARGE GRAYLING SWAM LAZILY IN THE AQUAMARINE DEPTHS." (P110-112) AT THIS SAME SPOT, "I CLIMBED UP A CURIOUS 100-FT HIGH ROUND HILL WHICH STOOD PROMINENTLY NEARBY AND DISCOVERED IT WAS A GIANT FROST-HEAVE, A "PINGO", WITH FRESH WET CLAY EXUDING FROM THE TOP...THE MUD FLOW EXTENDED OVER THE S SIDE." (P112) HIKING DOWN THE VALLEY S OF THE LAKE: "THE WIDE U-SHAPED VALLEY STRETCHED ON, WITH GENTLE CONTOURS LIKE A ROLLING GOLF COURSE. THE GREEN VEGETATION LOOKED SMOOTH. ENTERING A FIELD OF COTTONGRASS TUSsockS, WE BEGAN TREADING OUR WAY THROUGH, STEPPING BETWEEN THE TUFTS ON FIRM GRAVELLY SOIL...NOT LONG AFTER THIS, WE FELT OUR BOOTS SINK DEEP INTO WET CLAY BETWEEN THE TUSsockS. ABOUT A POUND OF MUD WAS LIFTED WITH EACH STEP." (P123) THIS WAS ON THE SIDE OF A HILL. "AT LAST, BY ANGLING UP SLIGHTLY, WE REACHED A ROUNDED RIDGE OF BLESSED DRY TUNDRA...WE DESCENDED INTO A ROCKY RAVINE AND SAT ON SMOOTH SLABS OF ROCK TO DRINK FROM THE COOL, CLEAR STREAM...BACK OUT OF THE RAVINE, WE CONTINUED TRAVERSING THE SOUTHERN ARM OF URSUS. (PEAK). DOWN IN THE VALLEY, LOON CREEK MEANDERED SE, WITH A THOUSAND OXBOW BENDS CUTTING THROUGH THE ABOMINABLE COTTONGRASS. A NUMBER OF OVAL LAKES ACROSS THE CREEK GLISTENED MIRROR-LIKE IN THE SUN...DARK GREEN SPIRES, SPRUCE TREES, CROWDED AROUND LOON AND AGAK CREEKS WHERE THEY JOIN TO FORM HUNT FORK RIVER." (P125) AFTER CAMPING A DAY OR TWO AT HUNT FORK RIVER, THEY STARTED BACK FOR LOON LAKE. FOR THE RETURN TRIP THEY DECIDED TO FOLLOW "THE SERPENTINE STREAM, WITH ITS SMOOTH GRAVEL BARS". (P144) (THIS WAS HUNT FORK RIVER) "LEAVING THE SPRUCES (OF

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2106

HUNT FORK RIVER) FAR BEHIND. WE FOLLOWED LOON CREEK, WINDING TORTUOUSLY THROUGH THE COTTONGRASS VALLEY. THE STREAM BED, 30 OR 40 FT WIDE, VARIED IN DEPTH, BUT OFTEN THE TREELESS BANKS WERE LITTLE HIGHER THAN OUR HEAD. OCCASIONAL HIGHER BLUFFS BROKE THE MONOTONY. WE HIKE THROUGH BRIGHT THICK FIELDS OF ROSY RIVER BEAUTY." (P146)

8904 WATN LOON CREEK UPPER AND LOWER LOON CREEK
 REFN 01197 C 964
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250015500080
 MOUT N675342 W1524051 F360N 0230W 36
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,SPRING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,RIVER,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST "WE CONTINUED TO FOLLOW THE GRAVEL BARS, FIRST ON ONE SIDE OF THE STREAM, THEN ON THE OTHER...WINDING OUR WAY N, WE WADED THE STREAM ABOUT 17 TIMES." (P146-147) THE GRAVEL BARS ENDED ABOUT 3 MILES BELOW LOON LAKE. (P151)

8905 WATN LOON CREEK UPPER AND LOWER LOON CREEK
 REFN 01197 D 964
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250015500080
 MOUT N675342 W1524051 F360N 0230W 36
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,SPRING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,RIVER,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DESCRIBING THEIR CAMP AT THE NORTH END OF THE LAKE: "CAMP WAS SITUATED ON A TRIANGULAR ISLAND DELTA. A SWIFT ICY CREEK SEPARATED INTO 2 CHANNELS AT THE HEAD OF OUR ISLAND AND RUSHED BY ON EITHER SIDE OF US, GURGLING NOISILY OVER JUMBLED GRAY ROCKS TO EMPTY INTO LOON LAKE." (P34) STILL IN JUNE, FROM CAMP: "WE WANDERED UPSTREAM FOR A COUPLE HUNDRED YARDS. WATER FLOWED FROM BENEATH A LARGE SECTION OF ICE THAT WAS A QUARTER MILE LONG AND 4 FT THICK. THE ICE SHEET LAY ON THE WIDE GRAVEL BED OF THE CREEK AND EXTENDED FAR OUT OVER THE SHORE ON THE E SIDE." (P42) THEY REFER TO THIS AS "OVERFLOW ICE" AND A "GLACIER". "CLIMBING UP ON THE GLACIER, WE WALKED ON SMOOTH, LEVEL ICE. A HALF MILE N. OF CAMP WE ENTERED A THICKET OF 10-FT WILLOWS..." (P43) VIVIAN WANTED TO GO ON TO THE NEXT WILLOW PATCH, A HALF MILE N. "I RETURNED TO THE CREEK TO GET OUT OF THE WILLOWS AND STARTED WALKING N. THE VALLEY EXTENDED ONLY A FEW MILES N TO THE PASS. BRUSH CROWDED AROUND THE STREAM AHEAD. BROWN GRASS ON EITHER SIDE LED UP STEEP SLOPES TO DARK CLIFFS." (P44-45) THEY SPOTTED BEARS AT THE FIRST WILLOW THICKET AND TRIED TO GET BACK TO CAMP WITHOUT BEING NOTICED. THEY FIRST "STAYED IN THE ROCKY STREAM BED. WE TRIED TO KEEP BELOW THE KNEE-HIGH WILLOWS ON THE BANK." (P46) VIVIAN TRIED TO GET ON THE "GLACIER" BUT FELL, SO DROPPED BACK INTO THE WATER. "SPLASHING RIGGHT DOWN THE MIDDLE OF THE STREAM, WE SPURTED TOWARD CAMP. ROCKS WERE SLIPPERY." (P47) PHOTO (P63) SHOWS GIL CROSSING "THE CREEK TOWARD CAMP" WITH A LOAD OF FIREWOOD ON HIS ARM. HE IS STANDING ON A LARGE ROCK IN THE CENTER OF THE STREAM, THE LARGEST ROCK VISIBLE. THE CREEK APPEARS TO BE ABOUT 12-15 FT WIDE; BANKS ARE FLAT AND GRASSY WITH SOME LOW BUSHY TREES. (P63) ON A HIKE NORTH OF CAMP, PROBABLY NEAR THIS CREEK, THEY NOTE: "OFF THE VALLEY FLOOR, SHRUBS WERE SHORT. WILLOWS COMPETED WITH A PROSTRATE LABRADOR TEA AND DWARF BIRCH." (P68) THEY MAKE PASSING REFERENCE TO GRAVEL BARS IN THE CREEK NEAR THEIR CAMP. (P82) HEADING FOR THE S END OF THE LAKE, "WE WADED EAST ACROSS THE STREAM." (P91-92) JULY 18, AFTER A DAY OF HEAVY RAIN, AT CAMP: "STREAMS WERE ROARING HIGH ON BOTH SIDES OF CAMP." (P154)

8906 WATN LOON CREEK UPPER AND LOWER LOON CREEK
 REFN 01197 E 964
 STOR 160339904913000947004941005270084000250015500080
 MOUT N675342 W1524051 F360N 0230W 36
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,VEGETATION,RIVER BASIN,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,SPRING,RIVER CHANNEL,LAKE,RIVER,ICE,MISC TRANSPORT,WATER LEVEL,EXPEDITION,PHOTO,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST A COUPLE DAYS LATER: "WE WERE NOW MAROONED ON OUR TRIANGULAR ISLAND. WITH STREAMS RUNNING SO HIGH ON BOTH SIDES OF CAMP, WE DIDN'T CARE TO WADE THE SWIFT ICY WATER TO GET ACROSS." (P156) NEXT MORNING, "LOOKING OUT,

WE SAW UPPER LOON CREEK RUNNING WILD, FLOODING ITS BANKS. WATER WAS ONLY A FT BELOW OUR CAMP LEVEL." (P156) THEY DEBATED MOVING CAMP TO THE HIGHEST GROUND ON THE ISLAND, 2 FT HIGHER THAN CAMP AND 40 FT WEST. (P156) IN THE MIDDLE OF THAT NIGHT, THEY WOKE TO FIND "WATER RAGING 40 FT FROM OUR TENT...THE MUDDY BROWN TORRENTS WERE ACTUALLY ABOVE THE LEVEL OF OUR BED." (P157) "GIL BEGAN BUILDING DIKES TO HOLD BACK THE RUSHING TORRENT. SOME WATER TRICKLED THROUGH, SO HE DUG DITCHES TO DIVERT IT. THE WATER WAS NOW LAPPING OVER THE LAST FEW INCHES--SEEPING THROUGH BY THE TENT." (P158) THEY MOVED THE TENT TO THE HIGHER GROUND. (P158) FROM DIARY ENTRY: "6 PM--GIL'S DIKES ARE HOLDING BACK THE FLOOD OR THE WATER WOULD BE POURING INTO THE SHELTER BY NOW...IF THE WATER RISES ANOTHER 4 INS, WE COULD NOT HOLD IT...IF THE DIKES BREAK, THE WILLOWS WOULD SLOW DOWN THE CURRENT ENOUGH SO THE CANS (OF FOOD) WOULD NOT BE SWEEP AWAY...11 PM--THE CREST HAS PASSED, THE CREEK IS DOWN 2 INS--STILL BEING HELD BY THE DIKES." (P158-159) "FOR 2 MORE DAYS, WE WERE SHELTER BOUND, WAITING OUT THE RAIN. THE STREAM CONTINUED TO DROP, THE LAKE LEVEL TO RISE." (P160-161) MORE DESCRIPTION OF THEIR CAMP AT FIRST ARRIVAL: "AN ISLET IN THE STREAM E OF US HAD A HALF DOZEN SCRAGGLY 8-FT SHRUBS WITH ROOTS ANCHORED IN SOFT VELVETY BROWN MOSS." (P41) "THICK CUSHIONY BROWN MOSS CARPETED PARTS OF OUR ISLAND TOO, BUT MUCH BARE ROCK AND GRAVEL WERE EXPOSED. SEVERAL SMALL SAXIFRAGES GREW IN CLUMPS, DECORATING SOME OF THE ROCKY AREAS, ALONG WITH A FEW SCATTERED SMALL HORSETAILS..." (P42)

8907 WAIN LOON LAKE LOON LAKE
 REFN 01197 A 964966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N675739 W1523730 F360N 0220W 07
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,MISC
 TRANSPORT,RIVER,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,EXPEDITION,HUNTING
 ABST IN JUNE 1964, AUTHORS GILBERT AND VIVIAN STAENDER WERE FLOWN IN TO LOON LAKE, IN THE ARCTIC, BY BUSH PILOT ANDY ANDERSON. THEY LANDED ON THE LAKE. (P17) SCENE FROM THE LAKE: "BARREN MOUNTAINS GLOMERED DOWN ON US. HIGH ABOVE ON THE W, DARK FOREBODING CRAGS, BENEATH SHEER CLIFFS, LARGE LOOSE ROCKS TUMBLED DOWN TO THE WATER LINE. EAST SLOPES WERE COVERED WITH PATCHES OF SNOW AND DEAD-LOOKING GRAYISH-BROWN VEGETATION. THE NARROW VALLEY OPENED UP TO THE S, WHERE ROW AFTER ROW OF WILD SNOWY PEAKS SEEMED TO GO ON INTO ETERNITY." (P18) "THE 2-MI-LONG LOON LAKE, HALF-COVERED WITH ICE, WAS PINCHED TOGETHER IN THE MIDDLE, LIKE AN HOURGLASS. IT LOOKED SO STERILE. THE WATER LEVEL WAS LOW. CHEERLESS BARE GRAY ROCKS FRAMED THE SHORE LIKE ON THE SURFACE OF THE MOON, NO LIFE-SUPPORTING VEGETATION-NOT EVEN MOSS-GREW ON THE STONES." (P18) "ACCORDING TO THE MAP WE HAD READ OUR TOPOGRAPHIC MAP, LOON LAKE, FAR N OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE, SHOULD HAVE THE LAST SPRUCES OF THE NORTHERN TREE LIMIT. THE ONLY 'TREES' WE COULD SEE WERE A FEW TALL LANKY SHRUBS OF ALDERS AND WILLOWS, JUST LEAFING OUT." (P18) LOCATION OF THIS LAKE IS MENTIONED AS "OVER 250 AIRLINE MILES NW OF FAIRBANKS". (P26) THEY DECIDED TO CAMP AT THE N END OF THE LAKE, 150 YDS AWAY FROM WHERE THEY FIRST STOOD AND THE ONLY FLAT AREA IN THE VICINITY. (P27) THEY CARRIED THEIR 650 LBS OF GEAR "OVER ROUGH, ROCKY TERRAIN". (P27) "IN SOME KNEE-HIGH WILLOWS, GIL SET UP OUR KLEPPER TENT, DRIVING THE PEGS HE FOUND PERMAFROST JUST INCHES BELOW THE SURFACE." (P27) AUTHORS NOTICE A "LOW ROUNDED MOUND, WHICH FORMED A PENINSULA A HUNDRED YDS E OF CAMP". (P32) TO CHECK ON THE BIRDS WHO HAD LANDED THERE, "WE PUT ON OUR SHOEPACS, WITH RUBBER BOTTOMS AND LEATHER UPPERS, AND WADED ACROSS A WIDE CREEK ON SLIPPERY ROCKS". (P32) AT THE KNOLL, THE GROUND WAS "FIRM, GRAVELLY SOIL". (P32) "CAMP WAS SITUATED ON A TRIANGULAR ISLAND DELTA. A SWIFT ICY CREEK SEPARATED INTO 2 CHANNELS AT THE HEAD OF OUR ISLAND AND RUSHED BY ON EITHER SIDE OF US, GURGLING NOISILY OVER JUMBLED GRAY ROCKS TO EMPTY INTO LOON LAKE." (P34) "THE ICE ON THE LAKE, WHICH THE NIGHT BEFORE HAD BEEN PUSHED TO THE S HALF OF THE LAKE, WAS NOW IN SCATTERED FLOATING CAKES BEING SHUNTED BY THE WIND TOWARD THE N END. THEY WERE MELTING RAPIDLY." (P36)

8908 WAIN LOON LAKE LOON LAKE
 REFN 01197 B 964966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N675739 W1523730 F360N 0220W 07
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,WATER CRAFT,DIMENSION,VEGETATION,LAND GEOLOGY,RIVER BASIN,MISC
 TRANSPORT,RIVER,PHOTO,WATER LEVEL,BREAKUP,EXPEDITION,HUNTING,ICE
 ABST WALKING E FROM CAMP, WADING THE STREAM AND GOING PAST THE NEARBY KNOLL, THEY NOTE THAT ON THE E SIDE "THE

LOWER SLOPES OF THE MOUNTAIN EASED GENTLY TOWARD THE SHORE; THERE WAS "SHIN-HIGH DENSE SHRUBS AND GRASS"; "BEYOND, SEVERAL BANDS OF DENSE WILLOWS, HIGHER THAN OUR HEADS, INTERCEPTED OUR ROUTE". (P36) "WALKING BECAME MORE DIFFICULT AS GIL AND I PROCEEDED S. THE (ANIMAL) TRAILS SEEMED TO END AND WE FOUND OURSELVES STRUGGLING THROUGH A MAZE OF FOOT-HIGH COTTONGRASS TUSsockS. STICKY CLAY DOZED BETWEEN THE CLUMPS... WE MOVED DOWN TO THE SHORE AND HAD EASIER TRAVELLING..." (P38) "WE REACHED THE S. END OF THE LAKE. THERE WAS A LARGE JUMBLE OF THE SAME KIND OF GRAY SEDIMENTARY ROCK AS AROUND CAMP. THESE, BEING STABILIZED, WERE DECORATED WITH BLACK LICHENS AND COMBINED WITH SOIL TO FORM ANOTHER PENINSULA." (P38) "THE LAKE HAD 3 PENINSULAS... THERE WAS ONLY ONE TINY ISLAND--ABOUT 150 YDS FROM WHERE WE STOOD. THE WATER LEVEL OF THE LAKE WAS ABOUT 15 FT BELOW THE OVERFLOW OUTLET AT THE S. END. BUT WE COULD HEAR WATER RUNNING THROUGH, UNDER THE ROCKS, TWO OR 3 HUNDRED FT BELOW THE ROCKY RIM OF THE LAKE, WATER SPOUTED OUT. THE SOURCE OF LOON CREEK." (P39) HEADING BACK TO CAMP FOLLOWING THE W. SHORE, "WE KEPT ON THE ROCKS NEAR THE WATER LEVEL TO AVOID MORE DIFFICULT TERRAIN. THE STEEP MOUNTAIN SLOPE ABOVE CONTINUED AT THE SAME ANGLE RIGHT DOWN TO THE WATER... OUR STEPS DISLODGED SOME ROCKS WHICH SKITTERED DOWN AND SLID OUT OF SIGHT IN THE DEEP WATER." (P40) PHOTO (P50) WAS TAKEN FROM HILLSIDE OVERLOOKING CAMP AT N END OF LAKE. BANKS RISE STEEPLY FROM WATER EXCEPT WHERE THE UNNAMED CREEK ENTERS THE LAKE AT THEIR CAMP. PHOTO (P83) WAS ALSO TAKEN FROM A HILLSIDE N OF LAKE, BUT MOST OF THE LAKE CAN BE SEEN FROM THIS PHOTO. THE STREAM NEAR THEIR CAMP IS EASILY VISIBLE; HILLS ON W SIDE OF LAKE ARE STEEPER. (P83) PHOTO (P102) SHOWS THEIR "DELTA ISLAND HOME". PORTION OF LAKE IS VISIBLE WITH DELTA PORTION OF THE STREAM ON RIGHT. (P102)

8909 WATN LOON LAKE LOON LAKE
 REFN 01197 C 964966
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N67.5739 W152.3730 F360N 0220W 07
 LUPR 33 JOHN RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, MISC
 TRANSPORT, RIVER, PHOTO, WATER LEVEL, BREAKUP, EXPEDITION, HUNTING, ICE
 ABST ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF JULY: "THE WATER LEVEL OF THE LAKE WAS RISING VERY SLOWLY BUT STEADILY AS FROST MELTED OUT OF THE TUNDRA. THE BARE ROCKS ALL AROUND THE SHORE INDICATED THAT THE WATER DID RISE OCCASIONALLY TO THE OVERFLOW LEVEL, PROBABLY DURING A HEAVY RAINFALL. IF THIS HAPPENED, OUR CAMP WOULD BE FLOODED. TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE, WE CONTRIVED A WAY TO MEASURE JUST HOW FAR THE WATER WAS RISING. JUST ABOVE THE WATER LEVEL, WE MADE A LARGE ROCK CAIRN TO HOLD A VERTICAL WILLOW POLE, WITH BARK GIRDLED EVERY FOOT. FROM CAMP WE COULD EASILY READ OUR 'WATER GAUGE' WITH BINOCULARS." (P115-117) ON ANOTHER HIKE ALONG THE E SIDE OF THE LAKE, A 10-FT EMBANKMENT OBSTRUCTS THEIR VIEW OF A BEAR ON THE HILLSIDE AS THEY HIKE CLOSE TO SHORE. "WE WERE CLAMBERING OVER LARGE BOULDERS LYING IN THE WATER, SOMETIMES HAVING TO JUMP TO THE NEXT ONE." (P121-122) JULY 19, AFTER 2 DAYS OF HEAVY RAIN: "CHECKING OUR WATER-LEVEL GAUGE, WE FOUND THE LAKE HAD RISEN 12 INS SINCE OUR RETURN FROM HUNT FORK. ADDED TO THE 12 INS IT HAD RISEN WHILE WE WERE GONE, THAT MEANT THERE WERE ONLY 5 FT TO GO BEFORE OUR SHELTER WOULD BE FLOODED." (P154) A DAY OR 2 LATER, THE RAIN STILL CAME. THE LAKE ROSE ANOTHER 18 INS. "LAKE HAS ABOUT 4 FT TO GO TO BE FULL. THEN THE OVERFLOW AT THE OTHER END SHOULD BE EFFECTIVE TO MAINTAIN A CONSTANT LEVEL. (BUT THAT WOULD BE TOO LATE.)" (P159) "FOR 2 MORE DAYS, WE WERE SHELTER-BOUND, WAITING OUT THE RAIN. THE STREAM CONTINUED TO DROP, THE LAKE LEVEL TO RISE." (P160-161) WHEN CLEAR WEATHER RETURNED, THEY COMMENTED ONE DAY THAT "FOR THE FIRST TIME, THERE WERE NO WAVES ON THE LAKE". (P168) PHOTO SHOWS LENGTH OF LOON LAKE, PROBABLY TAKEN FROM CAMP AT N END. (P168) STILL SHORTLY AFTER THE STORM: "MIDNIGHT FOUND US AT THE S. END OF THE LAKE TO INVESTIGATE THE OVERFLOW SITUATION. ALTHOUGH WATER WAS NOT POURING OVER THE RIM, RAGING TORRENTS SURGED THROUGH THE ROCKS. THE LAKE LEVEL WAS HOLDING, EVEN GOING DOWN SLIGHTLY." (P169) THERE WAS A SMALL ISLAND NEAR THE S. SHORE OF THE LAKE THAT AUTHORS WANTED TO GET TO IN ORDER TO COLLECT SPECIMENS. VIVIAN FLOATED ACROSS ON THEIR AIR MATTRESS, TO WHICH GIL HAD TIED "A COUPLE HUNDRED YDS OF STRONG, VERY LIGHTWEIGHT NYLON LINE". (P170) SO THAT HE COULD PULL HER BACK TO SHORE IF NECESSARY. "I SOON REACHED THE ISLAND, GRABBED A SMALL WILLOW AND PULLED MYSELF ASHORE. THE ROCKY ISLAND, A 30-BY 70-FT OVAL, WAS PARTLY COVERED WITH SHIN-HIGH WILLOWS AND BIRCH." (P170-171) SHE COLLECTED SPECIMENS, AND GIL PULLED HER BACK. (P171-172)

8910 WATN LOON LAKE LOON LAKE
 REFN 01197 D 964966

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ABST THE LOST CREEK AREA SUPPORTS AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE AND A LARGE MATERIAL SITE. (P25,26) A FISHERY IS IN LOST CREEK. THE PLANNERS REPORT THAT ONGOING ACTIVITIES INCLUDE: MINIMAL FISHING, HUNTING, SIGHTSEEING AND CAMPING. (P25,26) ERICKSON CREEK IN THE LOST CREEK AREA IS MENTIONED AS HAVING "WATER VALUE" BUT IS NOT OTHERWISE IDENTIFIED. (P25) THE FOX-YUKON ROAD CROSSES LOST CREEK.

8921 WATN LOST CREEK NONE CREEK
 REFN 02114 907
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290051300240151601170
 MOUT N651700 W1464100 F050N 0050E 10
 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.

8922 WATN LOST LAKE LOST LAKE
 REFN 01538 937
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601614 W1492543 S020N 0010W 15
 LUPR 52 SALMON CREEK
 KEYW PHOTO,TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST IN "SOURDOUGH SKY" A PHOTO OF A PONTOON PLANE AND PILOT STATED, "SITTING ON THE PONTOON OF A BELLANCA SKYROCKET AT LOST LAKE IN 1937, IS JACK WATERWORTH OF STAR AIRWAYS..." (P9)

8923 WATN LOST LAKE LOST LAKE
 REFN 02709 974
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601614 W1492543 S020N 0010W 15
 LUPR 52 SALMON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHOTO,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST THERE IS A 7-MI TRAIL TO LOST LAKE NEAR SEWARD THAT "GENTLY CLIMBS FROM DENSE COASTAL FOREST TO ABOVE TIMBERLINE." A PHOTO ON P143 SHOWS 4 BACKPACKERS ON THE TRAIL.

8924 WATN LOST LAKE LOST LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601614 W1492543 S020N 0010W 15
 LUPR 52 SALMON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,RECREATION,VEGETATION,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY,MAP,RIVER
 ABST THE LOST LAKE TRAIL PASSES THROUGH HEMLOCK AND SPRUCE WOOD, EMERGING ABOVE THE TREELINE TO TUNDRA, FLOWERED MEADOWS, AND WEATHERED HEMLOCK, TO LOST LAKE. LAKES FILL EVERY DEPRESSION ALONG THE TRAIL. ABOUT 1 MI FROM THE LAKE, THE TRAIL CROSSES A BEDROCK BENCH. THE LAKE IS AT ELEVATION 1920 FT. THE TRAIL IS BEST LATE JUNE TO SEPTEMBER, AND IS A GOOD WINTER SNOWSHOE OR CROSS COUNTRY SKI TRIP. A MAP, INCLUDED AS PART OF THIS RECORD, SHOWS THE TRAIL ROUTE, AND IS FOUND ON USGS MAP SEWARD A7, B7. (PP50,51) THE AUTHOR INDICATES A ROUTE POSSIBILITY FROM LOST LAKE TO COOPER LAKE-RUSSIAN LAKES TRAIL, VIA MARTIN CREEK (TO WEST), SHIP CREEK (TO NORTH), BOULDER CREEK (TO WEST), TO COOPER LAKE TRAIL (TO NORTH AND WEST). (P51)

8925 WATN LOST LAKE LOST LAKE
 REFN 06413 941
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601614 W1492543 S020N 0010W 15
 LUPR 52 SALMON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RECREATION
 ABST THE SNOW CONDITIONS FOR SKIING EXTEND INTO JUNE AND JULY AT LOST LAKE. (P2) A CABIN - SKI AREA IS LOCATED AT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2112

LOST LAKE. (MAP)

8926 WATN LOST LAKE LOST LAKES
 REFN 00933 950
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N601614 W1492543 S020N 0010W 15
 LUPR 52 SALHON CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE
 ABST LOST LAKES CONSTITUTE THE HEADWATERS OF LOST CREEK IN THE RESURRECTION RIVER DRAINAGE AREA AT THE OUTLET OF THE LOWER LAKE OF ABOUT 5.6 MILES. THE ESTIMATED ANNUAL RUN-OFF AT THAT POINT IS 28.0 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P97)

8927 WATN LOST RIVER LITTLE LOST RIVER
 REFN 02697 962
 STOR 1610760
 MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, CANNERY, COMMUNITY, MAP
 ABST A SMALL SITE ON THE WEST SIDE OF LITTLE LOST RIVER ABOUT 1/2 MI ABOVE ITS CONFLUENCE WITH THE WESTERN BRANCH OF LOST RIVER IS SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN THE OLDEST VILLAGE OF THE LUXEDI. THE SITE IS A CLEARING 200 FT LONG, ABOUT 75 FT WIDE AND 20 FT ABOVE THE STREAMBED. (P26) SEVERAL HOUSES AND TENT FRAMES MARK THE MODERN INDIAN FISH CAMP ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE MOUTH OF LOST RIVER. TWO NATIVE HOUSES ON THE EAST BANK OF THE RIVER, AT THE END OF AN ABANDONED RAILWAY SPUR FROM THE CANNERY AT YAKUTAT OPPOSITE THE MOUTH OF THE WEST BRANCH (TANAH CREEK) WERE BUILT IN 1919 BUT ARE NO LONGER OCCUPIED. SITE NO 20 ON ATTACHED MAP 4. (P26)

8928 WATN LOST RIVER LOSS CREEK
 REFN 00184 90618 Y 906
 STOR 160339906135001116000962000500
 MOUT N643000 W1541500 K110S 0230E 34
 LUPR 32 NOWITNA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, RIVER, WATER CRAFT, MINING
 ABST YUKON PRESS, TANANA, ALASKA NOV. 18, 1906. "LATEST FROM THE NORITNO DIGGINGS" PAGE 2 COLUMN 3. POLING BOATS WERE USED TO TAKE SUPPLIES FROM THE MOUTH OF "LOSS CREEK" (AT THE NORITNO RIVER) TO THE GOLD FIELDS UPSTREAM.

8929 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 00430 965
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN ABRAHAMSON'S REPORT ON NATIVE ECONOMY, "THE TOTAL PRODUCTION OF TIN FROM ALASKA LOSE DEPOSITS HAS AMOUNTED TO APPROXIMATELY 350 SHORT TONS, AND NEARLY ALL OF THIS HAS BEEN DERIVED FROM THE LOST RIVER AREA." (P147) ALMOST ALL KNOWN DEPOSITS OF BERYLLIUM LOCATED THERE. (P154)

8930 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 00460 940940
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST ECONOMIC SURVEY ON SEWARD PENINSULA. APPENDIX II. ANTIMONY LOCATED IN REGION OF RIVER. LOST RIVER FLOWS INTO BERING SEA 24 MILES N W OF TELLER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2113

8931 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
REFN 00502 923
STOR 1610760
MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST THIS RIVER IS LOCATED ABOUT 7 MI S W OF YAKUTAT. IN HIS MASTER THESIS OF 1923, T L BAILEY STATES THAT THE YAKUTAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY HAD A BRANCH LINE TO LOST RIVER. (P137)

8932 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
REFN 00637 963
STOR 1610760
MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26
LUPR 60
KEYW RIVER BASIN, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL
ABST "ONCE IN THE FLOOR OF THIS CANYON, THE ROAD WAS VERY LEVEL, BUILT ALONG THE LOST RIVER. THE REST OF THE CANYON WAS SERENE AND PEACEFUL. WIDENING TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE BROOK OF THE LOST RIVER, IT SPREAD OUT AND MOVED QUIETLY AND SMOOTHLY, ONLY HERE AND THERE LITTLE SHALLOW SHOALS MADE LITTLE NOISE AT ALL." (P107)

8933 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
REFN 00660 904909
STOR 1602685
MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
LUPR 22
KEYW COMMUNITY, MINING, NO TRAFF
ABST "TIN CITY IS ON THIS RIVER. IT IS A TIN MINING CENTER. POST OFFICE OPENED MAY 11, 1904. CLOSED JULY 31, 1909." (P.74)

8934 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
REFN 00771 967
STOR 1611760
MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26
LUPR 60
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, FREIGHT
ABST EDWIN M. FITCH IN HIS HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, PUBLISHED IN 1967, STATED THAT THE YAKUTAT AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY, "PERFORMS SWITCHING SERVICE BETWEEN SITUK AND LOST RIVER AND THE TIDEWATER TOWN OF YAKUTAT. ITS PRINCIPAL FREIGHT COMMODITY IS SALMON IN SEASON." (P41)

8935 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
REFN 01002 901973
STOR 1602685
MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
LUPR 22
KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER LEVEL, DISCHARGE, AGRICULTURE, ECONOMY, VEGETATION, MINING, EXPEDITION, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER GEOLOGY
ABST LOST RIVER HAS A GRADIENT OF ABOUT 1 PER CENT, WITH VERY RAPID RUNOFF DUE TO SPARSE VEGETATIVE COVER. "FREQUENTLY AFTER RAINFALL OF AN INCH OR LESS LOST RIVER WILL RISE 2 FEET." (P35) THE SOURCE OF LOST RIVER IS IN THE YORK MOUNTAINS ABOUT 9 MILES INLAND, AT APPROXIMATELY 2,000 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE MEAN ANNUAL FLOW OF LOST RIVER WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 43 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND FOR A DRAINAGE AREA OF 40.3 SQUARE MILES FOR 1972, AN ANNUAL UNIT RUNOFF OF 1.06 CUBIC FEET PER SEC PER SQUARE MILE. (P54) CURRENTLY REINDEER ARE BEING RAISED IN THE AREA, NUMBERING 30,000 IN MARCH 1973 AND 650,000 IN THE 1930'S. (P64) IT IS ESTIMATED THAT SOME 250 PEOPLE RECEIVE DIRECT INCOME AND 5,000 RECEIVE INDIRECT INCOME FROM THIS HERDING EFFORT. (P119) THE LOST RIVER PROJECT AREA IS PRIMARILY MOIST, WET AND ALPINE TUNDRA ECOSYSTEMS. THERE WAS A RECONNAISSANCE IN THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2114

AREA AS EARLY AS 1901, (P25) AND TIN WAS FIRST LOCATED THERE IN 1903. TIN CONCENTRATE AND TUNGSTEN WERE PRODUCED IN THE AREA DURING THE 1913 AND 1914 SEASONS. (P102) THE OLD MINE ROAD GOES FROM CASSITERITE CREEK, ALONG THE LOST RIVER VALLEY TO THE BEACH AND DOWN 17 MILES TO POINT JACKSON. (P16) 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 BED. (P35)

- 8936 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 01445 954
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 M1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST L. D. KITCHENER, IN HER HISTORY OF THE NORTHERN COMMERCIAL CO. STATED THAT UNITED STATES TIN MINED A HIGH QUALITY TIN IN 1954 "AT LOST RIVER, 90 MI N OF PT CLARENCE AND 40 MI FROM TELLER." THE MINING IS HIGHLY MECHANIZED. (P240)
- 8937 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 01851 952
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 M1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER-AIR CRAFT
 ABST BROOKS MOUNTAIN AREA CAN BE REACHED BY SMALL PLANES THAT LAND ON ONE OF 2 AIRSTRIPS DOWN LOST RIVER. (P1) DATE IS DATE OF DOCUMENT 1952.
- 8938 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 01853 952
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 M1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING
 ABST IT WAS REPORTED THAT THERE WERE NEW WORKINGS AT THE LOST RIVER TIN MINE. (P13) THE PUBLICATION DATE IS 1952.
- 8939 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 01872 942962
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 M1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, RIVER BASIN, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION
 ABST BERYLLIUM MINERALS AND BERYLLIUM-BEARING SKARNS HAVE BEEN KNOWN IN THE LOST RIVER AREA SINCE 1942. THERE IS A GRAVEL ROAD FROM THE MOUTH OF LOST RIVER TO AN AIRSTRIP WHICH CAN ACCOMODATE C-46 CARGO AIRCRAFT. (P1) BERYLLIUM-BEARING DEPOSITS LIE ALONG A ZONE THAT EXTENDS ACROSS THE LOST RIVER DRAINAGE BASIN. (P3) IN THE LOST RIVER VALLEY, LATE VEINLETS OF PURPLISH FLUORITE AND WHITE MICA AS MUCH AS 2 INCHES THICK CUT THE BERYLLIUM ORES. (P3) THE KNOWN BERYLLIUM LODES IN THE LOST RIVER VALLEY FORM AN EASTWARD TRENDING BELT OF AN ECHELON REPLACEMENT VEINS WHICH CROSS LOST RIVER ABOUT 12 MI BELOW THE LOST RIVER MINE. THE DEPOSITS WERE DISCOVERED IN LATE AUG 1962. THE ORE IS THE USUAL SANDED FLUORITE--DIASPORE--CHRYSOBERYL VARIETY. VEIN MATERIAL HAS BEEN FOUND IN PLACE AND AS FLOAT IN A ZONE APPROXIMATELY 1,000 FT WIDE AND 4,200 FT LONG. THE KNOWN MINERALISED AUA STARTS NEAR AN AIRSTRIP ON THE LOW HILL BETWEEN LOST RIVER AND TIN CREEK. E OF THE ALLUVIUM IN LOST RIVER, SEVERAL REPLACEMENT VEINS AS MUCH AS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET LONG ARE MARKED BY CONTINUOUS RUNS OF FLOAT IN THE THIN MANTLE OF FROST-RIVER LIMESTONE AND TUNDRA WHICH COVERS BEDROCK. THESE VEINS ARE PARALLEL TO DISCONTINUOUS MAFIC DIKES WHICH WEATHER DARK BROWN. LOCALLY REPLACEMENT VEINS LIE ALONG DIKE ALLS BUT MOST OF THE VEIN ARE ALONG FRACTURES UNOCCUPIED BY DIKES. A SINGLE BULLDOZER TRENCH DUG BY ONE MR GROTHE ACROSS ONE OF THE FLOAT ZONES EXPOSED BANDED FLUORITE ROCK ABOUT 3 FEET THICK. ORE FRAGMENTS AS MUCH

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06/10/79 2115

AS A FOOT ACROSS HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO THE SURFACE IN FROST BOILS IN THE ALLUVIUM OF LOST RIVER, AND FLOAT ORE OCCURS IN DISTINCT LINEAR RUNS ACROSS THE WIDE TUNDRA COVERED BENCH WEST OF THE RIVER TO THE POINT WHERE BEDROCK APPEARS. HERE BANDED AND VEINED FLUORITE-BERYLLIUM ROCK CROPS OUT AS LENTICULAR MASSES UP THE 12 FT WIDE AND 100 FT LONG AND A COMBINED REPLACEMENT VEIN AND STRINGES LODE CONTINUES FOR SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET ALONG A FRACTURE ZONE TRENDING ABOUT WEST. SEVERAL BROWN-WEATHERING DIKES FOLLOW SOME OF THESE FRACTURES. (PB-9) THE ORES OF TIN AND TUNDSTEN ARE PHYSICALLY SEPARATE FROM THOSE OF BERYLLIUM. (P13)

8940 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 02045 898903
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
 ABST GRANITIC ROCKS OCCUR "ON LOST R." (P157) THE OCCURRENCE OF TIN-BEARING LODES IN THE BED ROCK ON THIS R HAS BEEN VERIFIED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY. (P157) AND ARE FOUND 4 OR 5 MILES FROM THE COAST. (P158) LOST R HAS A LENGTH OF ABOUT 10 MILES AND DRAINS THE CENTRAL PART OF THE YORK MTS. (P158) LOST R FLOWS THROUGH A COMPARATIVELY BROAD VALLEY CUT IN LIMESTONE. THE BED OF THE R IS NOT DEEPLY GRAVEL FILLED AND THE VALLEY FLOOR IS CUT OUT OF THE LIMESTONE RATHER THAN BUILT UPON IT. (P158) "IN THE LATTER PART OF JULY, 1903, LOST R, JUST BELOW THE PLACE, (MOUTH OF CASSITERITE CREEK) CARRIED APPROXIMATELY 1,000 MINER'S INCHES OF WATER." (P158) IN 1898 AND 1899 SOME GOLD PROSPECTING WAS DONE IN THE VICINITY OF LOST R. NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE WAS FOUND AND THE REGION WAS ABANDONED BY PROSPECTORS FOR SEVERAL YEARS. (P160) IN 1902 THEY RETURNED IN SEARCH OF TIN ORE.

8941 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 02059 903904
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER, LAND GEOLOGY, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST DURING THE SEASON OF 1904 DEVELOPMENT WORK ON TIN LODES WAS IN PROGRESS AT LOST RIVER. (P120) LOST RIVER, WHICH ENTERS BERING SEA 25 MILES EAST OF CAPE PRINCE OF WALES RISES NEAR BROOKS MOUNTAIN ABOUT 12 MILES FROM THE COAST AND FLOWS SOUTHWARD. THE TIN LODES OF THE LOST RIVER BASIN ARE ON 2 TRIBUTARIES KNOWN AS TIN CREEK AND CASSITERITE CREEK, WHICH FLOW INTO LOST RIVER FROM THE EAST SIDE ABOUT 6 AND 7 MILES, RESPECTIVELY FROM THE SEA. MOST OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORK HAS BEEN DONE ON CASSITERITE CREEK. THE COUNTRY ROCK OF THIS WHOLE BASIN IS LIMESTONE WITH SOME INTRUDED DIKES AND STOCKS OF GRANITE AND GRANITE-PORPHYRY. TIN ORE WAS DISCOVERED HERE IN 1903 IN CONNECTION WITH A GRANITE PORPHYRY DIKE WHICH EXTENDS FROM THE HILLSIDE ABOVE CASSITERITE CREEK ACROSS THE MOUNTAIN TO TIN CREEK, A DISTANCE OF 1 MILES. (P121)

8942 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 02081 902
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE ENTIRE LOST RIVER BASIN IS IN AN AREA OF PREDOMINANTLY LIMESTONE, WITH A LARGE MASS OF GRANITE HALF A MILE IN DIAMETER ABOUT A MILE FROM LOST RIVER. (P.147) PROSPECTING FOR TIN HAD TAKEN PLACE IN THE AREA SINCE 1902. (P.150)

8943 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 02117 907
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2116

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

ABST LOST RIVER IS A SMALL STREAM RISING IN THE HEART OF THE YORK MOUNTAINS IN THE WESTERN SEWARD PENINSULA. IT FLOWS SOUTHWARD INTO BERING SEA AND HAS A TOTAL LENGTH OF 9 MILES. ITS VALLEY IS BROAD AND OPEN AND FURNISHES A GOOD WAGON ROADWAY. THE REGION IS DESTITUTE OF VEGETATION, EVEN ARCTIC MOSSES ARE RARE. THE LOST RIVER REGION DISPLAYS A VARIED MINERALIZATION AND PROSPECTING HAS DISCLOSED TIN, SILVER-LEAD, TUNGSTEN LEAD, COPPER, AND PERHAPS GOLD DEPOSITS. (P268) A FEW YARDS BELOW THE MOUTH OF TIN CREEK, A COPPER PROSPECT HAS BEEN OPENED ON THE EDGE OF A 15 FT BENCH FRONTING LOST RIVER. THE DEPOSIT OCCURS IN A ZONE OF LIMESTONE. THE ORE MINERAL IS CHALCOPYRITE, ASSOCIATED WITH ABUNDANT PYRRHOTITE AND OCCURS IN A GANGUE OF CALCITE, FLUORITE, AND SMALL FRAGMENTS OF SLICKENSIDED ROCK. SOME OF THE FLUORITE IS ROSE TINTED AND IS LOCALLY KNOWN AS RUBY QUARTZ. STRIPPING HAS SHOWN THE ORE BODY EXTENDS AT LEAST 50 FEET TO THE EAST. THE COPPER PERCENTAGE IS SMALL. (P268)

8944 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 02120 907

STOR 1602685

MQUT N652321 W1670837 K0105 0410W 20

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND, GEOLOGY, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, MINING

ABST THE LOST RIVER REGION IS CURRENTLY BEING PROSPECTED FOR TIN (P9) THE PORT CLARENCE LIMESTONE IN THE REGION HAS A THICKNESS OF 2,000 FEET. (P12) MOLYBDENITE OCCURS IN SPARING AMOUNT IN THE REGION AND IS ASSOCIATED WITH CASSITERITE. GALENA OCCURS IN THE LIMESTONE (P17) STANNITE, A SULPHIDE OF COPPER, TIN, IRON, & USUALLY ZINC OCCURS ASSOCIATED WITH GALENA AND WOLFRAMITE IN A GANGUE OF TOPAZ AND FLUORITE (P18) LIMONITE OCCURS IN THE GALENA BODIES IN THE REGION. ROCK FROM THE WOLFRAMITE-TOPAZ LODE ON LOST R. IS SLIGHTLY ENCRUSTED WITH THE BLUE COPPER CARBONATE, AZURITE. (P19) TOURMALINE IS COMMON IN THE LOST R. REGION (P22) BROOKS MTN IS EASILY ACCESSIBLE FROM THE COAST BY WAY OF LOST R. A DISTANCE OF 9 MILES, THE TOTAL LENGTH OF LOST R (PP41, 44) LOST R RISES IN THE HEART OF THE YORK MTS AND FLOWS S INTO BERING SEA THROUGH A COMPARATIVELY, BROAD & OPEN VALLEY, EXCEPT FOR A SHORT STRETCH NEAR ITS MOUTH WHERE IT FLOWS IN A NARROW CANYON. THE REGION IS NEARLY DESTITUTE OF VEGETATION, EVEN ARCTIC MOSSES BEING SCARCE. A TUNGSTEN-SILVER PROSPECT, A COPPER PROSPECT, AND SOME GALENA PROSPECTS ARE ALSO SITUATED IN THIS REGION. (P44) THE BEDROCK IN THE AREA CONSISTS OF PORT CLARENCE LIMESTONE (P44) A FEW HUNDRED YDS BELOW THE MOUTH OF TIN CREEK, A COPPER PROSPECT HAS BEEN OPENED ON THE EDGE OF THE 15 FT BENCH FRONTING LOST R., AND AT THE TIME OF THE VISIT, ENOUGH WORK HAD BEEN DONE TO EXPOSE THE FACE OF ORE AT THIS POINT. THE DEPOSIT OCCURS IN LIMESTONE. THE ORE MINERAL IS CHALCOPYRITE, ASSOCIATED WITH ABUNDANT PYRRHOTITE AND OCCURS IN A GANGUE OF CALCITE, FLUORITE & SMALL FRAGMENTS OF SLICKER SIDED ROCK. STRIPPING HAS SHOWN THAT THE ORE BODY EXTENDS AT LEAST 50 FEET TO THE E. THE RELATIVE GREAT WIDTH OF THE DEPOSIT, COMBINED WITH THE LOW CHALCOPYRITE TENOR & THE ABUNDANCE OF PYRRHOTITE, REDUCES THE COPPER PERCENTAGE TO A SMALL FIGURE. (P59)

8945 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 02666 932949

STOR 1602685

MQUT N652321 W1670837 K0105 0410W 20

LUPR 22

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST IN 1932, DIAMOND DRILLING OF THE LOST RIVER LODE INDICATED PROFITABLE OPERATION OF SOME OF THE PLACER AND LODE DEPOSITS MIGHT BE UNDERTAKEN IF "THE PRICE OF TIN WERE RAISED TO ABOUT \$1.00 PER POUND." SINCE THIS PRICE LEVEL HAS NOW BEEN REACHED, THE AUTHOR SUGGESTS THAT THIS PROPERTY MIGHT BE CAPABLE OF DEVELOPMENT. (P13) ANTIMONY WAS FOUND IN THE LOST RIVER REGION. (P22)

8946 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 02882 903

STOR 1602685

MQUT N652321 W1670837 K0105 0410W 20

LUPR 22

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2117

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST TIN WAS FOUND ON LOST RIVER IN 1903. (P33)

8947 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 03238 975
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST "A FLUORITE MINE IS NOW UNDER DEVELOPMENT AT LOST RIVER." (P48)

8948 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 03556 00007 900972
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW PHOTO, TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, BOAT LAUNCHING SITE, MINING, COMMUNITY, FREIGHT, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE
 ABST IN LAUREL L BLAND'S STUDY OF HISTORIC SITES IN THE IMURUK BASIN, 1971-1972, FOLDER NO 23, LOST RIVER HAD 5 RECORDED PREHISTORIC VILLAGES. THE RIVER HAD BEEN MINED FOR SOME 70 YEARS. IN 1900, IT WAS IMPORTANT FOR TIN. IN 1960'S BERYLIUM AND 1970'S FLORITE. THERE FUTURE PLANS FOR A NEW CITY BY THE LOST RIVER MINING CO. TIN CITY, ON THE RIVER AND NOW A MILITARY BASE, WAS FOUNDED IN 1903 AND HAD A STAMPING MILL. TWO SLIDES: ONE SHOWS A LANDING PLACE FOR BOATS WITH LARGE YELLOW BARRELS STACKED READY TO BE LOADED. THE OTHER SHOWS THE TIN MINES AT TIN CITY WITHA SETTLEMENT AND A ROAD RUNNING PARALLEL TO THE RIVER.

8949 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 04058 953955
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER, NO TRAFF
 ABST SMALL RECOVERIES OF PLACER TIN HAVE BEEN MADE IN THE STREAMS IN THE EAR MOUNTAIN AND LOST RIVER PLACER DISTRICTS. DEVELOPMENTAL WORK IN 1953 AT THE LOST RIVER TIN MINE CONSISTED OF BLOCKING OUT THE ORE BODY, CONSTRUCTION OF A 100-TON MILL, AND INSTALLATION OF A WATER SUPPLY SYSTEM. (P54) 285 TONS OF CASSITERITE CONCENTRATE WERE PRODUCED IN 1954 AND 1955.

8950 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 04218 00002 949
 STOR 1610760
 MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAKE
 ABST IN "AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY IN NORTHERN TLINGIT TERRITORY, 1949" F DE LAGUNA STATES THAT ABOUT A MILE FROM THE MOUTH OF THE LOST RIVER A SITE IS LOCATED WHICH NEEDS FURTHER EXCAVATION. (P4) "LOST RIVER ITSELF IS LINKED BY A CHAIN OF LAKES, SHAMPS, AND STREAMS, FORMERLY PASSABLE BY CANOE, WITH THE ANKAU INLET IN THE SE CORNER OF YAKATAT BAY." (P4) A HOUSE PIT WAS DISCOVERED NEAR THE RIVER BANK WHERE THE RIVER HAD BEEN UNDERCUTTING THE BANK EXPOSING EVIDENCE OF EARLIER OCCUPATION. (P4)

8951 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1602685
 MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20
 LUPR 22
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2118

ABST CAPE MOUNTAIN AND LOST RIVER AREAS IN THE PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT HAVE YIELDED 2,000 TONS OF TIN AND 50,000 OZ GOLD BY PLACER MINING. APPROXIMATELY 350 TONS OF TIN WERE PRODUCED BY THE LOST RIVER MINE. (MAP 7)

8952 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 05106 914

STOR 1602685

MOUT N652321 W1670837 K010S 0410W 20

LUPR 22

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING

ABST AUTHOR STONE'S PROPOSAL FOR UTILIZING THE SAW TOOTH MOUNTAIN STREAMS FOR POWER IN 1914 NOTES. "ONE LARGE ORE BODY RUNNING HIGH-GRADE TIN HAS BEEN OPENED UP ON LOST RIVER...FUNDS ARE ON HAND FOR THE PURCHASE OF MILLING MACHINERY FOR THE LOST RIVER MINE." (P65)

8953 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 05861 920955

STOR 1602685

MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20

LUPR 22

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

ABST IN THE EARLY 1920'S, REV DAHLE, ON A TRIP TO SHISHMAREF FROM TELLER MISSION, ENCOUNTERED A STORM AND FOUND SHELTER IN A MINER'S CABIN. "AT A PLACE CALLED LOST RIVER (WHERE THE LARGEST TIN MINE OF THE COUNTRY WAS LATER OPENED)." (P42) IN THE EARLY 1950'S, "MANY FAMILIES WERE BEING DRAWN TO LOST RIVER (ABOUT 40 MILES FROM TELLER) AS LABORERS IN THE MINE OF THE UNITED STATES TIN CORPORATION." THE CHAPEL AND PARSONAGE BUILDINGS WERE BROUGHT FROM IGLOO. THE MINE CLOSED IN FALL OF 1955. (P68, 148, 153). DURING THIS TIME, DOGSLEDS WERE BUSY GOING NORTH AND WEST TO LOST RIVER WITH FREIGHT. (P141)

8954 WATN LOST RIVER LOST RIVER

REFN 07187 00202 952

STOR 1602685

MOUT N652321 W1670830 K010S 0410W 20

LUPR 22

KEYW MINING, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF

ABST A TIN, HARD ROCK MINE ON LOST RIVER NEAR TIN CREEK IS ACTIVE AND PRODUCED 40 TONS IN 1952. (P5)

8955 WATN LOST RIVER UNNAMED RIVER

REFN 04804 00002 908

STOR 1611760

MOUT N592731 W1393355 C280S 0340E 26

LUPR 60

KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, OBSTRUCTION, HUNTING, EXPEDITION, WATER CRAFT, RIVER

ABST HASSELBORG IN HIS BEAR HUNTING LOG NOTES A CREEK 1 MI N OF SETUEK CREEK. "PUT CANOE IN CREEK, GOT STUCK ON BAR FRONT OF SETUEK AT HIGH WATER." (APRIL 5, 1908) (P1) (BOX 2, LOG, NO FOLDER) ALASKA STATE LIBRARY ARCHIVES, JUNEAU, HASSELBORG COLLECTION.

8956 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH

REFN 00079 81803 T 818

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080

MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 32

LUPR 35

KEYW NENANA RIVER

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

ABST AN ARTICLE APPEARED IN THE 6/3/18 EDITION OF THE NENANA DAILY NEWS, "COOLER WEATHER CAUSES DROP IN NENANA WATERS": FERRY SERVICE HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED ACROSS THE LOST SLOUGH, THE CROSSING BEING MADE ABOVE THE WING DAM AT THE HEAD OF THE SLOUGH, BUT FOR PRESENT, ONLY VERY LIGHT LOADS ARE HANDLED WITH THE MAIL, AND

SUCH PASSENGERS AS HAPPEN ALONG WHOSE BUSINESS CALLS THEM TO POINTS BEYOND AS WELL AS THOSE COMING TO TOWN. AS SOON AS THE WATERS HAVE SUBSIDED SUFFICIENTLY IT IS PROBABLE THAT THE COMMISSION WILL MAKE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HAULING OF SOME FREIGHT BETWEEN THE FERRIES AT CLEAR CREEK AND LOST SLOUGH. THE MIDDLE OF THE BIG 1300-FOOT TRESTLE ACROSS LOST SLOUGH HAS BEEN CARRIED AWAY, THEREBY RENDERING THE STRUCTURE USELESS FOR ANY KIND OF TRAFFIC UNTIL IT HAS BEEN THOROUGHLY REPAIRED. PRIOR TO THE CARRYING AWAY OF THE THREE BENTS AND THE WASHING OUT OF A LARGE PORTION OF THE GRADE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE TRESTLE BY A CHANGE IN THE CHANNEL OF LOST SLOUGH, IT WAS PROPOSED TO DECK THE TRESTLE TO PERMIT OF FREIGHT BEING HAULED ACROSS FROM THE END OF STEEL TO THE CAMP AT 20-MILE. EXISTING CONDITIONS HAVE RENDERED SUCH A COURSE IMPOSSIBLE. OWING TO THE ABNORMAL CONDITIONS NOW EXISTING, COUPLED WITH THE FACT THAT THE TELEPHONE SYSTEM IS MORE OR LESS DISORGANIZED BEYOND CAMP 16, WHICH IS SITUATED ON THE NORTH BANK OF CLEAR CREEK, APPROXIMATELY 16 MILES OUT OF TOWN, THE REPORTS FROM THE MORE DISTANTLY SITUATED CAMPS ARE ON THE MOST MEAGER DESCRIPTION. IT WOULD APPEAR, HOWEVER, THAT THE CONDITION OF THE BIG BRIDGE ACROSS THE NENANA RIVER AT 43 MILE REMAINS ABOUT THE SAME AS CHRONICLED IN THESE COLUMNS BEFORE. IT IS NOT DEFINITELY KNOWN JUST NOW WHETHER THE NECESSARY REPAIRS WILL BE UNDERTAKEN AS SOON AS THE WATERS HAVE SUBSIDED OR WHETHER THIS WORK WILL BE POSTPONED INDEFINITELY AND UNTIL SUCH TIME AS THROUGH COMMUNICATION WILL BE ESTABLISHED AND THE FREIGHTING OF THE NECESSARY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES ARE MADE POSSIBLE. (P4)

8957 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH

REFN 00079 81831 S 818

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080

MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 32

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

KEYW ICE, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, NO TRAFF

ABST AN ARTICLE "WATER TROUBLES HAMPER WORKERS ALONG THE LINE" APPEARED IN THE 5/31/18, ISSUE OF THE NENANA DAILY NEWS. "LOST SLOUGH" LOST SLOUGH NOW CARRIES A VERY CONSIDERABLE BODY OF WATER AND MUCH OF THE ICE WHICH HAD BEEN STRANDED ON THE BARS SHORTLY AFTER THE BREAK UP, COMES DOWN THIS CHANNEL AS WELL AS SOME DRIFT. A FORCE OF MEN ARE CONSTANTLY ON DUTY ON THE BIG TRESTLE HERE TO PREVENT DAMAGE TO THE STRUCTURE FROM THE ICE AND DRIFTWOOD. IT IS REPORTED THAT CONSIDERABLE DRIFT IS GATHERING AGAINST THE DAMS ERECTED AT THE HEAD OF THE SLOUGH AND HOPES ARE ENTERTAINED THAT THE JAM THUS FORMED WILL EVENTUALLY REACH SUCH PROPORTIONS AS TO EFFECTUALLY STOP AND TURN THE BULK OF THE WATERS INTO THE OLD CHANNEL OF THE RIVER AND THUS CARRY IT AWAY FROM THE GRADE. THIS SLOUGH, WHICH HAS BEEN THE CAUSE OF MUCH TROUBLE TO THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION, CROSSES THE GRADE NEAR THE CAMP AT 20-MILE, FLOWING UNDER THE BIG TRESTLE AND FOR A DISTANCE OF ABOUT 200 YARDS BELOW IT INTO THE WOODS BEYOND. IT THEN SWEEPS AROUND IN A NORTHERLY DIRECTION, FLOWING ABOUT PARALLEL WITH THE RIGHT OF WAY, EMERGING FROM THE WOODS AND RE-CROSSING THE GRADE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF OLD CAMP TEN AND JOINING THE MAIN RIVER A LITTLE DISTANCE FROM THE CAMP. THE PORTION OF THE SLOUGH NOT VISIBLE FROM THE RIGHT OF WAY HAS APPARENTLY OVERFLOWED ITS BANKS. (P4)

8958 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH

REFN 00079 91801 U 918

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080

MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 02

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

KEYW FLOOD, WATER LEVEL, RIVER CHANNEL, DISCHARGE, TRAFFIC, LAND TRANSPORT, WATER CRAFT, PAST USAGE

ABST CONT FROM "T" ... OWING TO THE FACT THAT IT TAKES 2 YRS TO GET STRUCTURAL STEEL DELIVERED IN THIS COUNTRY AT THE PRESENT TIME, AND AS A TEMPORARY MEANS OF CROSSING THE NENANA RIVER, THE COMMISSION PLANS CALL FOR THE BUILDING OF A WOODEN BRIDGE AT THIS POINT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS RAIL COMMUNICATION WITH THE COAST IS ESTABLISHED AND THE NECESSARY STRUCTURAL STEEL CAN BE PROCURED AND HAULED TO THE SPOT OVER THE GOVERNMENT LINE. TROUBLE IS EXPECTED HERE EVERY SEASON AND WOODEN BRIDGES WILL BE BUILT AND REPLACED AS OFTEN AS THEY ARE DESTROYED BY FLOODS UNTIL THE COMMISSION IS ENABLED TO PROCURE AND ERECT THE PERMANENT STEEL STRUCTURE INTENDED TO ADORN THE CROSSING. (P4)

8959 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH

REFN 00079 91813 T 918

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2120

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080
 MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 32
 LUPR 35
 KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-LAND CRAFT, PAST USAGE
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS FOR JUNE 13, 1918 (P4) CONTAINS AN ARTICLE "STOCK IS TAKEN ACROSS SLOUGH AT TWENTY-MILE". IT SAYS IN PART: SUPERINTENDENT OF TRANSPORTATION REABURN WAS INFORMED OVER THE PHONE YESTERDAY THAT THE HORSES THAT HAD BEEN MAROONED ON AN ISLAND NEAR THE OLD CAMPING GROUND OF JOE PEARSON DURING THE TENURE OF HIS CONTRACT WITH THE COMMISSION, HAD BEEN SAFELY TAKEN ACROSS LOST SLOUGH AND HOUSED IN THE BARN AT 20-MILE. IT IS NOW CERTAIN THAT THE LIVE STOCK THAT WILL BE NEEDED BY THE CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE BIG GRADING CONTRACTS OUT THE LINE CAN BE TAKEN ACROSS THE WATER AND A MOVEMENT OF THESE MEN WITH THEIR OUTFITS AND STOCK MAY BE EXPECTED ALMOST IMMEDIATELY. THE NEWS OF THE CROSSING OF THE STOCK WAS RECEIVED LATE YESTERDAY EVENING AND THE MAJORITY OF THE CONTRACTORS WHO HAVE BEEN HELD UP ON THIS ACCOUNT WERE INFORMED.

8960 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH
 REFN 00079 91815 T 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080
 MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 32
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW FLOOD, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT
 ABST THE NENANA NEWS OF JUNE 15, 1918 HAS THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE UNDER THE TITLE "FREIGHT WILL GO FORWARD TO DISTANT CAMPS" THERE HAS BEEN NO MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT ON THE RAILROAD SOUTH OF TOWN FOR SOME TIME, OWING TO THE FLOODS, BUT IT IS EXPECTED THAT A SMALL QUANTITY WILL BE SENT OUT IN A DAY OR TWO FOR CAMPS BEYOND LOST SLOUGH. FERRY SERVICE HAS NOW BEEN ESTABLISHED AT CLEAR CREEK, ABOUT HALF A MILE ABOVE OLD CAMP 10, A MAN BEING STATIONED HERE TO WORK THE FERRY. THE WAGON ROAD FROM THIS POINT ON IS SAID TO BE FAIRLY GOOD. FERRY SERVICE HAS ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED AT LOST SLOUGH AND IT WILL NOW BE POSSIBLE TO GET LIGHT LOADS OVER THE ROAD. PASSENGERS ARE EXPECTED TO GIVE THE FERRYMEN A HAND. (P1)

8961 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH
 REFN 00079 91819 V 918
 STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080
 MOUT N642500 W1491000 F050S 0080W 32
 LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, FREIGHT
 ABST AN ARTICLE IN THE NENANA NEWS, UNDER THE HEADING "TWO MEN PERISH IN LOST SLOUGH WHILE CROSSING", (6/19/18), SAYS: THE REPORT WAS RECEIVED IN TOWN YESTERDAY AFTERNOON THAT AN ACCIDENT AT THE LOST SLOUGH FERRY RESULTING IN THE DROWNING OF 2 MEN HAD OCCURRED AND THE OFFICIALS OF THE ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION IMMEDIATELY DETACHED MEN FROM THE DRAGLINE AND CLEAR CREEK CAMPS AND SENT THEM TO LOST SLOUGH TO RENDER WHAT ASSISTANCE THEY COULD AND TO HELP IN THE SEARCH OF THE BODIES. ON ENQUIRY, IT WAS ASCERTAINED THAT ABOUT 11:30 YESTERDAY MORNING A PARTY OF SEVEN MEN STARTED ACROSS LOST SLOUGH AT THE FERRY ESTABLISHED AT A POINT ABOUT ONE HUNDRED YARDS DISTANT FROM WHERE IT LEAVES THE MAIN RIVER AND SWINGS IN TOWARD THE GRADE. THE SCOW HAD BEEN RECENTLY BUILT BY THE A E C FOR THE FERRY SERVICE ACROSS THIS SLOUGH AND WAS BEING USED FOR THE 1ST TIME YESTERDAY, IN FACT IT WAS IT'S 2ND TRIP SINCE IT WAS LAUNCHED. THE SCOW WAS LOADED WITH THE HAMMER OF PILEDRIVER NO 1, WHICH WEIGHTED ABOUT A TONE, AND A FREIGHT WAGON. WHEN ABOUT 60 FT FROM THE N BANK OF THE SLOUGH, THE ROPES ATTACHING THE SCOW TO THE CABLE STRETCHED ACROSS THE SLOUGH, WERE SLACKENED A LITTLE TO AVOID A SNAG, AND IN SOME UNACCOUNTABLE MANNER THE MEN ON BOARD WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE LOST CONTROL, AND THE SCOW, SWINGING BROADSIDE ON TO THE SHIFT CURRENT, FILLED AND SANK, THROWING THE OCCUPANTS INTO THE STREAM. 5 OF THE MEN MANAGED TO MAKE THE BANK, BUT NOELLER AND KADZOFF WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN CARRIED DOWN BY THE SHIFT CURRENT. KADZOFF WAS NEVER SEEN, BUT J H BURROWS, FOREMAN IN THE EMPLOY OF THE A E C, WHO WAS ONE OF THE OCCUPANTS OF THE SCOW, SAYS THAT HE SAW NOELLER SOME DISTANCE DOWN STREAM, JUST AS HE LANDED, BUT SOON LOST SIGHT OF HIM. (P3)

8962 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH
 REFN 00079 91827 S 918

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2121

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080

NOUT N642500 W1491000 F0505 0080W 32

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

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

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: LATE NEWS FROM OUT THE LINE WOULD INDICATE THAT THE WATER IN THE NENANA RIVER BEGAN TO RAISE ON THE MORNING OF THE 24TH AND SO CONTINUED UNTIL ABOUT NOON ON THE 25TH, WHEN THE EXTREME HIGH WATER MARK WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN REACHED. WITH INTERMITTENT RISING AND FALLING BETWEEN TIMES, IT BEGAN TO DROP AGAIN TILL YESTERDAY MORNING, WHEN A DROP OF ABOUT TWO FEET FROM THE LEVEL REACHED ON THE 25TH WAS RECORDED AT CAMP 9 (20-MILE) IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF THE BIG WING DAM. LAST NIGHT THE WATER BEGAN TO RISE AGAIN AND THE ICE IN THE BED OF LOST SLOUGH WENT OUT YESTERDAY AFTERNOON. A CONSIDERABLE VOLUME OF WATER IS REPORTED TO BE FLOWING IN THE CHANNEL AND EFFORTS ARE NOW BEING DIRECTED TOWARDS TURNING IT SO THAT IT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE CONTINUANCE OF ACTIVE CONSTRUCTION WORK. FOREMAN FRANK FRAZIER, WHOSE CREW OF MEN HAD BEEN RECENTLY REINFORCED IN ANTICIPATION OF TROUBLE IN THIS DIRECTION, HAS THIS WORK IN HAND AT PRESENT. THE BIG TRESTLE ACROSS LOST SLOUGH WILL PROBABLY BE DECKED TO ALLOW THE PASSAGE OF FREIGHT TEAMS OVER IT UNTIL SUCH TIME AS STEEL IS LAID AS FAR AS THE CAMP AT 20-MILE. THE BULK OF THE WATER FLOWING IN LOST SLOUGH SEEMS TO BE COMING THROUGH THE SPACES BETWEEN THE PILES DRIVEN AT THE HEAD OF THE SLOUGH TO FORM PART OF THE DAM, AND OVER THE TOP OF THE RIP RAP DAM WHICH COMMENCES AT THE POINT WHERE THE PILING ENDS AND CONTINUES ACROSS IT'S HEAD TO THE NORTH SHORE OF LOST SLOUGH. WHEN THE WATERS HAVE SUBSIDED SUFFICIENTLY THE WORK OF PLACING BRUSH AND MAKING THE DAM TIGHT WILL PROBABLY BE TAKEN IN HAND. A CONSIDERABLE FLOW OF WATER ALONG THE GRADE FOR SOME DISTANCE BELOW THE TRESTLE ACROSS LOST SLOUGH AND IN THE DIRECTION OF CAMP 16 IS ALSO REPORTED, BUT THIS WILL PROBABLY BE REMEDIED WHEN THE DAM IS FINISHED AND THE WATER TURNED INTO LEGITIMATE CHANNELS AWAY FROM THE RIGHT OF WAY. THE WORK OF CAMPS 15, 16, AND 22, LOCATED AT POINTS ON THE RIGHT OF WAY BELOW LOST SLOUGH, HAVE NOT BEEN INTERFERED WITH SO FAR. IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF RESIDENCY 4 (43-MILE), CAMP 18 AND RESIDENCY 3 (3-MILE) AND ALL THE WAY DOWN TO THE LOST SLOUGH COUNTRY, THE HIGH WATER HAS CAUSED NO DAMAGE OF ANY DESCRIPTION, THOUGH IT HAS MADE ENCROACHMENTS ON THE WAGON ROAD IN PLACES, BUT NOT OF SUCH A NATURE AS WOULD INTERFERE WITH THE MOVEMENT OF FREIGHT.

8963 WATN LOST SLOUGH LOST SLOUGH

REFN 01641 00001 917918

STOR 160339907005001230001685303260003940050008210080

NOUT N642500 W1491000 F0505 0080W 32

LUPR 35 NENANA RIVER

KEYW PHOTO, RIVER CHANNEL, WATER LEVEL, RIVER, TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER CRAFT, ICE, LAND-WATER CRAFT

ABST IN HER PICTURE HISTORY OF THE ALASKA RAILROAD, VOL 1, PRINCE HAS SEVERAL PHOTOS OF RAILROAD CREWS TRYING TO DIVERT NENANA BACK INTO ITS REGULAR CHANNEL, IN 1917. PHOTO 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 CAPTIONED: "WASHOUT AT LOST SLOUGH, MILE 396, AUGUST 25, 1917." (P196) PHOTO OF 3 MEN IN A BOAT, CAPTIONED: "CROSSING LOST SLOUGH BY BOAT ATTACHED TO CABLE AUGUST 25, 1917." (P196) 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 ORIGINAL LINE ABOUT 3.8 MILES SOUTH OF NENANA AND REJOINED IT NEAR MILE 389." (P263) PHOTO OF PILED RIVER AND PILING ACROSS ICE, CAPTIONED: "PILE DAM ACROSS LOST SLOUGH--APRIL 8, 1918." (P268) PHOTO OF WORKERS, PILING ON ICE, AND PILED RIVER, CAPTIONED: "PILE DAM AT MOUTH OF LOST SLOUGH, APRIL 8, 1918." (P268) PHOTO OF SEVERAL DOZEN PEOPLE WORKING ON BARE ICE, CAPTIONED: "DIGGING DITCH TO DIVERT WATER ON ICE IN NENANA RIVER FROM LOST SLOUGH--APRIL, 1918." (P271)

8964 WATN LOVERS COVE CREEK LOVER'S COVE CREEK

REFN 03280 967

STOR 1611617

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2122

HOUT N562334 W1344258 C630S 0690E 24
 LUPR 60 LOVERS COVE CREEK
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER,CRAFT
 ABST THE RIFFLE 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 BANKS. IT WAS USED ON THIS STREAM IN 1967. THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY WAS TO TEST THE EFFECTS ON THE LOCAL ORGANISMS. REFERENCE 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

8965 WATN LOWE RIVER LOW RIVER
 REFN 04646 914930
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE TRAIL OUT FROM VALDEZ RUNS ALONG LOW RIVER IN KEYSTONE CANYON AND AT ONE PLACE IS EXPOSED TO FREQUENT SNOW SLIDES.(P56)

8966 WATN LOWE RIVER LOW RIVER
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP,ROUTE
 ABST WAGON ROAD BEGINS TO FOLLOW RIVER ON N SIDE 5 MI FROM ITS MOUTH. ABOUT 6 MILE OF NORTHMANNS LEAVES RIVER. ON AMERICAN GEOGRAPHIC MAP OF 1923.

8967 WATN LOWE RIVER LOW RIVER
 REFN 00652 902
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ECONOMY
 ABST IN "A GUIDE FOR ALASKA MINERS, SETTLERS AND TOURISTS", PUBLISHED IN 1902 BLUNANER AND RICE OF NEW VALDEZ, ALASKA PROMOTE LAND THAT THEY ACQUIRED TITLE TO FROM THE U.S GOVERNMENT. IT IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF THE LOWE RIVER. THE LAND WAS SURVEYED AND PLOTTED AND THEY HOPED TO PUT IT ON THE MARKET AT REASONABLE PRICES SO THAT THE PUBLIC HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE AN INVESTMENT THAT WILL BEAR A VERY HANDSOME PROFIT WITHIN TWO YEARS. (P21)

8968 WATN LOWE RIVER LOW RIVER
 REFN 00686 933
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,MAP
 ABST BIRKET-SMITH AND DE LAGUNA ON AN ANTHROPOLOGICAL EXPEDITION IN 1933 NOTE THAT THE COPPER RIVER INDIANS (ATNA) USED TO COME DOWN THE COPPER RIVER VIA KEYSTONE CANYON ON THE LOWE RIVER TO VALDEZ AND THEN ACROSS TO THE SOUND TO NUCHEK TO TRADE.(P150) APPARENTLY THE ESKIMO FOUNDED A VILLAGE NEAR THE MOUTH BECAUSE OF THE COPPER TRAFFIC (TRADE).(P151) THIS RIVER CAN BE LOCATED ON THE MAP WHICH IS PART OF THIS DOCUMENT. (PLATE 17)

8969 WATN LOWE RIVER LOW RIVER
 REFN 00810 931
 STOR 1610184

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2123

MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND GEOLOGY,WATER GEOLOGY,GLACIER
 ABST R. LESLIE GORDON IN A 1931 TRAVELOGUE STATED, "JUST A FEW MILES INLAND FROM VALDEZ IS THE KEYSTONE CANYON, A PART OF THE OLD RICHARDSON TRAIL. KEYSTONE CANYON IS VERY RUGGED AND DEEP, BEING CUT THROUGH SOLID ROCK, WITH MASSIVE WALLS OF SLATE AND COLORED GRANITE HUNDREDS OF FT HIGH. MANY WATERFALLS CASCADING DOWN ITS WALLS ARE FED FROM THE GLACIERS ON THE MOUNTAIN PEAKS FAR ABOVE." (P.141) KEYSTONE CANYON IS ON THE LOWE RIVER

8970 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 00823 957
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE
 ABST THIS IS A BIOGRAPHY OF TONY DIMOND BY EDWARD A HERRON. 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 WORTMAN'S FROM VALDEZ.

8971 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 00933 950
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER BASIN,RIVER CHANNEL,DIMENSION,DISCHARGE,WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST LOWE RIVER IS ABOUT 28 MILES LONG AND DRAINS AN AREA OF ABOUT 310 SQUARE MILES. THROUGH THE LOWER REACHES IT IS COMPARATIVELY FLAT AND BRAIDED. THE AVERAGE FALL IN THE LOWER 10 MILES IS ABOUT 20 FEET PER MILE, WHILE THE SLOPES IN THE UPPER REACHES ARE AS HIGH AS 200 FEET PER MILE. UPSTREAM FROM ABOUT RIVER MILE 12, THE STREAM FLOWS THROUGH A CONSTRICTED REACH ABOUT 3 MILES LONG, FORMED BY MASSIVE ROCK WALLS CONFINING THE STREAM TO A WIDTH OF ABOUT 200 FEET AT NORMAL STAGES. FROM RIVER MILE 14.4 THE DRAINAGE AREA IS 206 SQUARE MILES WITH A AVERAGE FLOW ESTIMATED TO BE 1,160 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P101) THE RIVER CARRIES CONSIDERABLE SILT AND BED LOAD. (P102)

8972 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 01338 908
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING
 ABST CHARLES HALLOCK IN 1908 WROTE A TRAVELER'S DESCRIPTION. IN 1908, GOLD HAD JUST BEEN FOUND ON THE LOWE RIVER, ONLY A FEW MILES FROM VALDEZ. (P.126)

8973 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 01645 953
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY,LAND TRANSPORT,NO TRAFF
 ABST IN CONRAD PUHR'S PHOTO ESSAY OF 1953, A PHOTO SHOWING KEYSTONE CANYON, THE LOWE RIVER, BRIDAL VEIL FALLS AND THE RICHARDSON, SAY, "KEYSTONE CANYON AND BRIDAL VEIL FALLS, WITH THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY SLOPING DOWNWARD A DOZEN MILES FROM VALDEZ." (P20)

8974 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 01653 899907

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2124

STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN THE FALL OF 1899, COPPER RIVER JOE WALKED OUT FROM KLUTINA LAKE, USING THE EAGLE CITY TRAIL WHICH WAS BEING BUILT. HE PASSED THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON, USING THE HIGH TRAIL AND FORDED SEVERAL CHANNELS OF THE LOWE RIVER. (P171) ON JOE'S RETURN TRIP IN 1907, WHILE HE WAS WALKING OUT, HE LEFT HIS PERSONAL EFFECTS AT WORTHAN'S 12 MI FROM VALDEZ ON THE LOWE RIVER. (P186) HE DESCRIBED THE COMPETITION BETWEEN THE HOME RAILWAY, BUILDING TRACK THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON. HOME RAILWAY WAS OWNED BY ALASKAN MINERS, SETTLERS AND TRAPPERS. COPPER RIVER AND N W R R WAS ALSO BUILDING THROUGH THE CANYON. (P186-187)

8975 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 02165 909
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,FREIGHT
 ABST OCCASIONAL WINTER ROUTE FOR SUPPLIES TO THE NIZINA MINING DISTRICT FROM VALDEZ CROSSED MARSHALL PASS AT THE HEAD OF LOWE RIVER.FREIGHT WAS HAULED BY SLED AND HORSES. (P16)

8976 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 02203 899913
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,MAP
 ABST MAP OF VALDEZ AND VICINITY ON P11 SHOWS A MILITARY ROAD AND TELEGRAPH LINE FROM VALDEZ TO AND BORDERING THE LOWE RIVER. THE LOWE RIVER IS HELPING TO FILL THE EASTERN END OF PORT VALDEZ WITH MATERIAL IT BRINGS DOWN. (P12) SEE MAP INCLUDED WITH REPORT.

8977 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 02492 954
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,RIVER CHANNEL,DISCHARGE,WATER LEVEL,MINING
 ABST USGS 1954. THE LOWE RIVER IS SHIFT.IT SOMETIMES CARRIES LARGE VOLUMES OF WATER, AND IT SHIFTS ITS CHANNEL WIDELY OVER ITS FLOOD PLAIN.(P232) GOLD PLACER MINING WAS UNDERTAKEN ON A VERY SMALL SCALE. IT WAS NOT SUCCESSFUL AND HAS GIVEN UP MANY YEARS AGO. (P308)

8978 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 02599 A 898
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW EXPEDITION,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,GLACIER,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,LAKE,LAND GEOLOGY,DISCHARGE,RIVER CHANNEL,RIVER,COMMUNITY
 ABST IT WAS HOPED THAT THE EXPEDITION (WITH HORSES) COULD TAKE THE SUMMER TRAIL UP THE LOWE RIVER, BUT THE VOLUME AND SHIFTFNESS OF THE STREAM ISSUING FROM VALDEZ GLACIER AND THAT WHICH FLOWED THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON ON LOWE RIVER MADE IT IMPASSABLE TO MAN OR BEAST.(P355)FROM THE DIVIDE (WITH TASNUNA) DOWN LOWE RIVER TO DUTCH CAMP BASIN WAS 10 MILES.THE ROUTE FOLLOWED WELL-BEATEN BEAR TRAILS ON THE NORTH SIDE OF HEIDEN CANYON. (P364) DUTCH CAMP BASIN WAS REACHED ON THE 15TH AT AN ELEVATION OF 630 FT AHID HEAVY GROWTH OF TALL SPRUCE. HERE THE PARTY MET HEIDEN'S DETACHMENT OF MEN AND PACK ANIMALS CUTTING A NEW TRAIL NORTH TURN THOMPSON PASS.A STEEP

TRAIL LED OVER SOUTH END OF HOGBACK MOUNTAIN WHERE IT RISES 1000 FT ABOVE LOWE RIVER. THIS WAS TO AVOID KEYSTONE CANYON WHICH BEGINS AT DUTCH CAMP BASIN AND CONTINUES 4 MI. THE REMAINDER OF THE ROUTE WAS DOWN NORTH SIDE OF LOWE RIVER VALLEY. THE PARTY WENT OVER THE GRAVEL DELTA TO VALDEZ ON THE 19TH. (P365) A PROPOSED ROUTE FROM VALDEZ TO COPPER RIVER COUNTRY STARTS UP LOWE RIVER VALLEY, CROSSES HEADWATERS OF THE TONSINA, DESCENDS HANKER CREEK VALLEY, STRIKES THE KLUTENA RIVER AND TRAIL BELOW THE LAKE. IT IS THE MOST SUITABLE FOR RAILROAD AND PACK TRAIN. SOME ENGINEERING WILL BE REQUIRED ON LOWE RIVER TO MAKE THE TRAIL PRACTICABLE FOR ALL-SUMMER TRAVEL. ANOTHER FEASIBLE ROUTE WOULD BE FROM VALDEZ, UP LOWE RIVER AND ACROSS 1800 FT DIVIDE, DOWN TASNUNA RIVER TO THE COPPER. TRANSPORT UP THE COPPER WOULD BE BOAT, A LIGHT-DRAFT STEAMER OF SPECIAL POWER. (P367)

8979 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER

REFN 02599 B 898

STOR 1610184

MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14

LUPR 53

KEYW EXPEDITION, ROUTE, LAND TRANSPORT, GLACIER, RIVER BASIN, VEGETATION, LAKE, LAND GEOLOGY, DISCHARGE, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST THE WATERS OF THE LOWE RIVER COME FROM BAIRD GLACIER (NAMED AFTER A PROSPECTOR WHO DIED IN 1898 EXPLORING IT). (P382) 4 MILES WEST OF THE DIVIDE THE RIVER ENTERS HEIDEN CANYON AFTER RECEIVING TRIBUTARIES FROM THE NORTH AND SOUTH. THIS CANYON IS NARROW, V-SHAPED, 500-600 FT DEEP WITH PRECIPITOUS BEDROCK WALLS. IT RECEIVES TRIBUTARIES FROM RIGHT AND LEFT AND CONTINUES AS A TORRENTIAL MOUNTAIN STREAM 6 MILES WEST TO DUTCH CAMP BASIN. HERE THE VALLEY OPENS TO 1 OR 2 MILES WIDE AND 4 MILES LONG. ELEVATION IS 650 FT. IN THE UPPER REACHES OF DUTCH CAMP BASIN ARE GRAVEL DEPOSITS SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET THICK. AFTER DUTCH CAMP BASIN THE RIVER IS DEFLECTED SOUTH INTO KEYSTONE CANYON-A WALLED GORGE 800 FT DEEP AND 3 1/2 MILES LONG. AFTER THIS CANYON, THE RIVER ENTERS AN OPEN GRAVEL-BOTTOMED VALLEY A FEW MILES IN WIDTH. THE LAST 12 RIVER MILES TO THE TIDE WATER IS A COMPARATIVELY STEEP GRADIENT. ONLY THE LOWER RIVER IS NAVIGABLE BY SMALL BOATS. ACCORDING TO REPORTS OF "RESIDENT WHITE MEN AT VALDEZ" THE RIVER AT LOWEST TIDE TUMBLES OVER AN 8-9 FT BEDROCK BENCH INTO THE INLET. KEYSTONE CANYON IS PASSABLE ONLY WHEN FROZEN. (P382-3)

8980 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER

REFN 02709 974

STOR 1610184

MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST A PHOTO ON P 130 HAS THE FOLLOWING CAPTION: "A CURTAIN OF WATER PLUNGES DOWN A ROCKY SLOPE TO THE LOWE RIVER THAT PARALLELS THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY ON THE WAY TO VALDEZ. THIS IS HORSETAIL FALLS, ONE OF THE SEVERAL LOVELY CASCADES SOUTH OF THOMPSON PASS." AN ADDITIONAL CAPTION ON P. 135 READS: "RICHARDSON HIGHWAY AND THE LOWE RIVER FOLLOW THE STEEP-WALLED CHASM OF KEYSTONE CANYON NEAR VALDEZ."

8981 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER

REFN 02711 969970

STOR 1610184

MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14

LUPR 53

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY

ABST THE PIPE LINE IS TO CROSS THE LOWE RIVER JUST NORTH OF KEYSTONE CANYON. 100 FT DOWNSTREAM FROM HERE IS THE BRIDGE WHERE THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY CROSSES THE LOWE. SEVERAL ABANDONED STREAM CHANNELS WERE NOTED IN THE AREA. THE RIGHT BANK OF THE PIPE CROSSING HAD A LOW AND VERY RECENT GRAVEL BAR. (P13) OFF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY IS WARTHANN'S ROAD HOUSE ON THE LOWE RIVER. THE OLD WAGON TRAIL FOLLOWS A DRAW HERE. (P14)

8982 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER

REFN 02713 975

STOR 1610184

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2126

HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE
ABST "CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE PIONEERED A ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR (FROM VALDEZ) VIA THE LOWE RIVER AND THOMPSON PASS. THE ROUTE LATER BECAME KNOWN AS RICHARDSON HIGHWAY." (P66)

8983 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02831 00001 975
STOR 1610184
HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW PHYSICAL
ABST THE LOWE RIVER HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 360 SQUARE MILES. (2-1) THE STREAM IS 32 MILES LONG. (2-3) THE DRAINAGE AREA UPSTREAM FROM THE DAM SITE AT MILE 14.4 IS 206 SQUARE MILES. (2-142)

8984 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02831 00001 975
STOR 1610184
HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW RIVER CHANNEL, LAND GEOLOGY, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RIVER BASIN, PHOTO
ABST THIS STREAM HEADS IN THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS ABOUT 30 MILES EAST OF VALDEZ AND FLOWS IN A WESTERLY DIRECTION, EMPTING INTO THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND. (P2-3) THROUGHOUT THE LOWER REACHES, IT IS COMPARATIVELY FLAT AND BRAIDED. THE AVERAGE FALL IN THE LOWER 10 MILES IS ABOUT 20 FEET PER MILE, WHILE THE SLOPES IN THE UPPER REACHES ARE AS HIGH AS 200 FEET PER MILE. IT IS FED FROM THE GLACIER FIELDS OF THE CHUGACH MOUNTAINS. (2-141) UPSTREAM FROM ABOUT RIVER MILE 12, THE STREAM FLOWS THROUGH A CONSTRICTED REACH ABOUT 3 MILES LONG. THE CONSTRICTION IS FORMED BY WALLS OF MASSIVE DENSE ROCK THAT CONFINES THE STREAM TO A WIDTH OF ABOUT 200 FEET AT NORMAL STAGES. THE RIGHT BANK IS NEARLY VERTICAL, AND THE LEFT BANK SLOPES UP FROM THE STREAM AT AN ANGLE OF ABOUT 60 DEGREES FROM THE HORIZONTAL TO A HEIGHT OF ABOUT 300 FEET ABOVE THE STREAM. SOLID ROCK IS NOT APPARENT IN THE STREAM BED, BUT ROCK LEDGES ARE VISIBLE ALONG THE EDGE OF THE RIVER. (2-142) LOWE RIVER CARRIES CONSIDERABLE SILT AND BED LOAD. (2-143) THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY CROSSES THE LOWE RIVER TWICE. (3-58) A PHOTOGRAPH SHOWS, "PACKTRAIN FORDING LOWE'S RIVER, ABOUT 1900." (P3-41)

8985 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02831 00002 970974
STOR 1610184
HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, RIVER CHANNEL, VEGETATION, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, PHOTO, FLOOD
ABST THE AVERAGE DISCHARGE OF THE LOWE RIVER IS ESTIMATED TO BE ABOUT 2,880 CFS. IT IS FROZEN ABOUT 6 MONTHS OF THE YEAR. "OPEN" FLOWS ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE, DURING SUMMER OFTEN 6 TIMES THE AVERAGE. DISCHARGE REACHED MORE THAN 12,000 CFS DURING THE FLOODS OF 1971. (P4-252) THERE HAS BEEN NO KNOWN COMMERCIAL OR NON-COMMERCIAL RIVER USAGE. (P4-253) THE LOWE RIVER PREVIOUSLY HAS HAD AN UNDETERMINED NAVIGABILITY STATUS. HOWEVER IN OCT 1970 THE COAST GUARD CONDUCTED A SURVEY OF THE PROPOSED PIPELINE CROSSING AT MILE 16.8, CONSIDERING THE RIVER NAVIGABLE. THE CORP OF ENGINEERS CONSIDERED THE LOWE RIVER NAVIGABLE TO THE MOUTH OF WORTHMANNS CREEK. (P4-254) LANDFORM IN THE LOWE RIVER BASIN IS EXTREMELY RUGGED, WITH V-SHAPED VALLEYS OFTEN GLACIATED. VALLEYS ARE VERDANT, BUT ONLY WITH SUB-ALPINE GROWTH. IN THE LOWER VALLEY WHITE SPRUCE AND POPLAR ARE FREQUENT. DEVELOPMENT IS NOT EXTENSIVE, OTHER THAN HIGHWAY AND PIPELINE CROSSINGS AND A FEW CAMPGROUNDS. (P4-257) THE LOWE RIVER IS CHARACTERIZED AS A SWIFT-FLOWING GLACIAL MOUNTAIN STREAM. THE UPPER SECTION HAS AN EXTREMELY HIGH FALL RATE AND CHANNEL WIDTH AND DEPTH ARE MINIMAL. ABOVE HEIDEN CANYON THE RIVER IS BRAIDED AND FLOW IS SWIFT BUT DIFFUSE. IN THE CANYON FLOW IS VERY TURBULENT, CONFINED BETWEEN STEEP ROCK WALLS, WITH A STEEP GRADIENT, MORE THAN 100 FPM. BELOW HEIDEN CANYON THE CHANNELS BECOME BRAIDED AND THE FLOOD PLAIN BROAD. AT MILE 15.6 THE LOWE RIVER ENTERS KEYSTONE CANYON, EXHIBITING SIMILAR CHARACTERISTICS, IN AND BELOW THE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2127

CANYON. BANK-TO-BANK WIDTH INCREASES TO 1 MILE NEAR MILE 10. MAIN FLOW BECOMES ILL-DEFINED AND MANY SNAGS ARE NOTED ON GRAVEL BARS. VELOCITY IN KEYSTONE CANYON WAS ESTIMATED TO BE 5-6 FPS DURING THE JULY 1974 HELICOPTER SURVEY. (P4-257) APPROXIMATE CHANNEL DEPTHS OF 3 AND 4 FEET WERE CALCULATED AT DAYVILLE BRIDGE. WIDTHS ARE HIGHLY VARIABLE; ABOVE HEIDEN CANYON LESS THAN 10 FEET, INCREASING TO ABOUT 20 FEET WITHIN CANYON; BELOW HEIDEN CANYON, INCREASING TO ABOUT 80 FEET; IN KEYSTONE CANYON ABOUT 60 FEET. BELOW THE CANYON CHANNELS BECOME DIVERSE AND DON'T EXCEED 60 FEET IN WIDTH UNTIL JUST ABOVE DAYVILLE BRIDGE. VISUAL OBSERVATION RESULTED IN THE SUBJECTIVE EVALUATION THAT THE FULL LENGTH OF THE RIVER IS NOT BOATABLE, DUE TO HIGH FALL RATE AND BRAIDED CHANNELS. IT IS THEREFORE RECOMMENDED, AS OF THIS DATE, THAT THE LOWE RIVER BE CONSIDERED NON-NAVIGABLE. (P4-258) 11 PHOTOGRAPHS APPEAR ON P 4-259 TO P4-264; AERIAL VIEWS OF THE RIVER CHANNEL AND HIGHWAY CROSSINGS AT VARIOUS LOCATIONS. HOWEVER, PHOTOS ARE OF POOR QUALITY.

8986 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02831 00002 975
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW PHYSICAL

ABST THE LOWE RIVER DRAINS AN AREA OF 360 SQ MI OVER ITS 33.4 MILE COURSE. THE RIVER HEADS IN A GLACIER AND DESCENDS 3,200 FEET AT A RATE OF 95.8 FPM. (P4-252) THE RIVER DESCENDS 1,900 FEET IN ITS FIRST 6.2 MILES AT AN AVERAGE RATE OF 307 FPM. (P4-256)

8987 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02863 944
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, NO TRAFF

ABST "THE ROAD DROPS 2000 FEET AND, FOLLOWING THE LOWE RIVER, OFFERS SNOWSLIDE GULCH, WHERE THE BRIDGE MUST BE REPLACED ANNUALLY, APTLY-TITLED BRIDAL VEIL AND HORSETAIL FALLS OVER 300 FEET HIGH, AND KEYSTONE CANYON." (P25) IN 1944 RELOCATION AND TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION BEGAN WHICH WILL BRING A SHORT SECTION OF THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY ALMOST TO RIVER LEVEL, IMPROVING THE HIGHWAY GRADIENT AND AVOIDING SNOWSLIDE GULCH. (P25)

8988 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02881 907
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, LAND TRANSPORT

ABST THE 70 TON STEAMER "CHITTINA" WAS DISASSEMBLED AND MOVED VIA HORSE DRAWN SLED UP THIS FROZEN RIVER AND THEN OVER MARSHALL PASS ON ROUTE TO THE COPPER RIVER. (P74)

8989 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 02992 967
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, VEGETATION, WATER GEOLOGY, RIVER CHANNEL, RIVER BASIN

ABST THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY DESCENDS THROUGH THICKETS OF ALDERS AND HILLOWS TO THE LOWE RIVER. (P18) THE AUTHORS NOTES THAT THE LOWE RIVER, WITH ITS EXTENSIVE GRAVEL FLATS, "NARROWS AND WINDS THROUGH THE SPECTACULAR KEYSTONE CANYON, THEN SPREADS OUT AGAIN INTO BRAIDS AS IT WINDS ITS WAY TO THE COAST NEAR VALDEZ." (P18) THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY FOLLOWS THE NORTH SHORE OF THE LOWE RIVER FOR ITS LAST 12 MILES TO VALDEZ, AND IS FLANKED BY MATURE AND NEW-GROWTH COASTAL FORESTS. (P18)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2128

- 8990 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 03467 00001 914
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,ROUTE,LAND TRANSPORT,COMMUNITY,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST JOHN BUEVERS AND PAT RONEY, 1914, WALKING, PULLED A SLED LOADED WITH MINING SUPPLIES UP THE VALDEZ TRAIL TO THE NEW GOLD DISCOVERIES ON THE NELCHINA AND SHUSHANNA (CHISANA) RIVERS. THE FIRST ROADHOUSE ON THE TRAIL WAS CAMP CONEORT, 10 MILES FROM VALDEZ AND OWNED BY A WOMAN WHOSE NAME WAS "BLUE SKIN". (P3) WORTHMAN ROADHOUSE AT 18 MI JUST BEFORE THOMPSON PASS WAS OPERATED BY MR AND MRS PETE CASHMAN. (P4) NEAR THE PASS WAS A LARGE STONE RELIEF HOUSE BUILT BY THE U.S GOVERNMENT FOR PROTECTION TO TRAVELERS DURING SNOW STORMS. (P4) IN NOV, 1914, A GROUP OF POLITICIANS, ELECTIONEERING, AL WHITE AND SAN BLUM, DROVE A FORD OVER THE ROAD. JOHN BUEVERS THOUGHT IT WAS THE FIRST FORD TO CLIMB THOMPSON PASS. (P19)
- 8991 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 03496 953
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A 1953 REPORT STATED THAT A 300 FT BRIDGE WAS COMPLETED ON LOWE RIVER, MILE 16 RICHARDSON. THE PREVIOUS ONE WAS DESTROYED BY A SNOW SLIDE IN 1949. (P111)
- 8992 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 04470 910
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,COMMUNITY,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HALLOCK C BUNDY'S "VALDEZ-FAIRBANKS TRAIL", 1910, A PERSON LEAVING VALDEZ FIRST CAMP TO THE ROADHOUSE CAMP CONEORT, 10 MIS FROM TOWN. (P23) GOING THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON, "TWO YEARS AGO THERE WAS NO ROAD THROUGH THE CANYON AND TRAVEL WAS EITHER BY WAY OF THE ICE IN THE GORGE, WHICH WAS DANGEROUS ON ACCOUNT OF THE SWIFT WATER UNDERNEATH THAT OFTEN CUT THROUGH THE SURFACE OF THE ICE...OR ELSE THE DOUBLE-ENDED SLEDS USED AT THAT TIME HAD TO BE TAKEN BY A DIFFICULT PASS OVER THE GIANT ROCKS THAT OVERHANG THE CANYON". (P25) THE NEW ROAD FOLLOWS ALONG THE GORGE JUST ABOVE WATER. (P25) WORTHMAN'S WAS THE FIRST STAGE STOP AND 20 MIS FROM VALDEZ. (P25) FROM WORTHMAN'S AT 256 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL, THE ROAD CLIMBS TO 2,714 FT ABOVE SEA LEVEL WITHIN 4 MIS, HEADING OVER THOMPSON PASS. (P25)
- 8993 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 04969 898899
 STOR 1610184
 HOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW PAST USAGE,TRAFFIC,RIVER,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,PHOTO,RIVER BASIN,VEGETATION,RIVER CHANNEL,WATER CRAFT
 ABST POWELL NOTES THAT IN 1898 HIS PARTY OVERTOOK A GROUP OF SOLDIERS WHO HAD BEEN INSTRUCTED TO DESCEND THE LOWE RIVER TO VALDEZ BAY FROM THE TASHUNA RIVER AT BRENNER. (P79) THE AUTHOR EXPLAINS THAT LOWE RIVER HAD BEEN KNOWN AS VALDEZ RIVER UNTIL LIEUTENANT LOWE FELL INTO IT ONCE AND THEN CHANGED ITS NAME. (P79) UPON ARRIVING AT VALDEZ AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER 1898, THE AUTHOR SAYS HE WAS INSTRUCTED TO CARRY TRIANGULATIONS UP THE LOWE RIVER AND DETERMINE THE ALTITUDE OF THE PASS DISCOVERED AND REPORTED BY CORPORAL HYDEN. (P86) POWELL NOTES THAT IN THE SPRING OF 1898, LIEUTENANT BROOKFIELD, DR LEWIS, MR GARDER, MR FLEEMING, AND AN UNNAMED MAN TRIED TO FLOAT THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON ON THE LOWE RIVER. THE PARTY HAD CLIMBED OVER A MOUNTAIN AND INTO THE CANYON, BUILT A RAFT OF LOGS AND WILLOW WITCHES AND TRIED, RATHER UNSUCCESSFULLY, TO DESCEND THE LOWE RIVER.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2129

(PP147-149) IN 1899 2 MEN, "TEX AND SCHELLY" ATTEMPTED TO GO DOWN LOWE RIVER FROM THE SAME POINT (THE UPPER GORGE OF KEYSTONE CANYON) ON A RAFT, BUT DID NOT SUCCEED. (P150) A PHOTO, BETWEEN PAGES 144 AND 145, SHOWS THE LOWE RIVER WINDING THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON. THE WALLS ARE PERPENDICULAR, WITH ALDER AND SPRUCE CLINGING TO THEM. IN THE TEXT THE AUTHOR FURTHER DESCRIBES THE UPPER GORGE OF KEYSTONE CANYON AS A BOX CANYON, 3 MI FROM END TO END, WITH SEVERAL RAVINES CUTTING DOWN INTO THE CANYON. THE WATER IS A "HAD RUSHING" TORRENT AND THE RAPIDS, ALONG WITH THE ROCKS, CAUSED THE RAFTS OF THE TWO PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED PARTIES TO COME APART. (PP147-150) WHEN TRAVELING UP THE LOWE RIVER IN SEPT 1898, THE AUTHOR AND TWO COMPANIONS "ACCOMPLISH THE FEAT OF GETTING OVER INTO DUTCH FLAT IN 4 DAYS WITH 2 MULES". (P86) POWELL ADDS THAT THIS CAN NOW BE DONE IN ONE DAY AS A TRAIL WAS BLASTED THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON. (P86)

8994 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 05077 00001 975
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 H1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY, NO TRAFF, PHOTO
 ABST PHOTO, NEGATIVE #154, IS A PHOTO OF THE WAGON ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS. ITS TAKEN JUST BEFORE ENTERING KEYSTONE CANYON AND SHOWS THE RIVER ON THE RIGHT SIDE. THERE ARE A COUPLE OF BUILDINGS IN THE BACKGROUND. DATE IS PUBLICATION.

8995 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 05176 905
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 H1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PAST USAGE, WATER-LAND CRAFT, ROUTE, FREIGHT, COMMUNITY
 ABST JUDGE WICKERSHAM IN "OLD YUKON" STATED THAT IN MID-FEB, 1905, AFTER COURT WAS FINISHED IN VALDEZ, HE AND BOB COLES WENT BY DOGSLED TO FAIRBANKS. THEY WENT UP THE LOWE RIVER BUT SNOW FALL WAS HEAVY AND KEYSTONE CANYON HAD MANY DANGEROUS SLIDES. (P441) THEY STAYED AT HORTHANN'S ROADHOUSE AND CROSSED THE DIVIDE AT NOON, FOLLOWING A WELL MARKED TRAIL. (P443) THEY MET MANY DOGSLEDS HAULING MINING SUPPLIES TO FAIRBANKS.

8996 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 05914 898
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 H1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PAST USAGE, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT, EXPEDITION
 ABST CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE MOVED THE MAIN CAMP FOR EXPEDITION NR 1 FROM VALDEZ, UP THE LOWE RIVER AND KEYSTONE PASS TO A CAMP AT PROSPECT TRAIL UP THE VALDEZ VALLEY. FROM AUG 5, 1898 TO THEIR RETURN TO PORT VALDEZ ON OCT 16, THE EXPEDITION TRAVELED SOME 800 MI INTO THE INTERIOR EXPLORING THE COPPER RIVER AND ITS TRIBUTARIES. (P66) IN LATE APRIL 1899 CAPTAIN ABERCROMBIE, LT W.C. BABCOCK, AN ASSISTANT SURGEON, AND 12 ENLISTED MEN BUILT 93 MILES OF MILITARY ROAD FROM VALDEZ, UP THE LOWE RIVER VALLEY, THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON AND THOMPSON PASS TO THE TONSENA VALLEY. (P73)

8997 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 06561 00905 905
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 H1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF, ROUTE, OBSTRUCTION
 ABST IN THE 1905 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, WILDS P RICHARDSON RECOMMENDED CONSTRUCTING "A DIVERSION DYKE, TO ENABLE TRAVEL TO GO UP THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE LOWE RIVER WITHOUT CROSSING THE STREAM." (P40)

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2130

- 8998 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 06561 00906 906
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER
ABST IN THE 1906 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT, J INGRAM REPORTED, "A SUMMER PACK TRAIL ALONG THE MOUNTAIN SIDES WAS CONSTRUCTED BY MAJOR ABERCROMBIE IN 1899, AND HAS BEEN SINCE USED. IT HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND IMPROVED FROM TIME TO TIME, LAST BY THE BOARD IN 1905, AND IS A GOOD PACK TRAIL. FOR WINTER SERVICE, HOWEVER, IT IS TOO NARROW, AND HAS TOO STEEP GRADES TO BE USED BY ANY BUT DOUBLE-ENDER SLEDS; AND THESE SLEDS BY NO MEANS FOLLOW IT THROUGHOUT, BUT TRAVEL IN THE BOTTOM OF THE VALLEYS AND THROUGH THE CANYONS WHEN PRACTICABLE. THE ACTUAL MOUNTAIN SECTION IS ABOUT 30 MIS IN LENGTH, FROM KEYSTONE CANYON TO STEWART CREEK." (P19) HE RECOMMENDED AGAINST IMPROVING THIS SECTION BECAUSE HE THOUGHT A RAILROAD WOULD SOON BE BUILT THROUGH THE MOUNTAINS AND TAKE THE TRAFFIC OFF THE TRAIL. (P19)
- 8999 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 06561 00907 907
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,ROUTE
ABST IN THE 1907 ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION REPORT J INGRAM STATED THAT WORK WAS DONE AT 8 MILE BLUFF FROM VALDEZ IN ORDER TO ELIMINATE A DANGEROUS FORD ON THE LOWE RIVER. (P18)
- 9000 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 06663 909
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT
ABST IN THE, "HANDBOOK OF ALASKA," A W GREELY HAS GIVEN A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE WIDELY SCATTERED ALASKAN DATA. HE INDICATES THAT THE ROAD FROM VALDEZ TO FAIRBANKS PASSES OVER THE LOWER RIVER. (P28) THE 1909 COPYRIGHT DATE IS USED.
- 9001 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
REFN 06893 A 898
STOR 1610184
MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
LUPR 53
KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DISCHARGE,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL
ABST SENT BY CAPT. ABERCROMBIE A SURVEYOR AND FORMAN FOLLOWED THIS RIVER TO THE MOUTH OF KEYSTONE CANYON. ON APR. 27, 1898 THE MEN RETURNED TO REPORT THAT THE WAY WAS PASSABLE AND DURING THIS SEASON THIS RIVER AVERAGES 10 IN. DEEP AND 10 YDS WIDE. A CREW BUILT A ROAD ALONG THIS RIVER TO FORT EGBERT ON THE YUKON RIVER KEYSTONE CANYON IS 3 1/2 MI. LONG. VEGETATION ALONG THE CANYON IS MOSTLY ALDER. (P21-22) THE ROAD WAS REBUILT ON THE HILLSIDE AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER (VALDEZ) BECAUSE OF FLOODING IN LATE JUL. AND EARLY AUG. (P26). WALTER C BABCOCK WAS PUT IN CHARGE OF THE ON SITE ROAD CONSTRUCTION BY CAPT ABERCROMBIE, HIS REPORT FOLLOWS. THEY DROVE 30 HORSES ALL PACKED UP TO STATION 2 AT THE ENTRANCE OF KEYSTONE CANYON. THEY BUILT A LOG HOUSE AT STATION 2 TO HOUSE THEIR SUPPLIES. THE ACTUAL ROAD CONSTRUCTION WAS BEGUN 1/4 MI. WEST OF THE STOREHOUSE, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THIS VALLEY, AND ASCENDED THE MOUNTAIN WITH MANY SWITCHBACKS. (P59) IN SPRING AND EARLY SUMNER A ROAD WAS NOT IMPORTANT BECAUSE THE RIVER IS FORDABLE AND THE VALLEY IS MOSTLY COVERED WITH SNOW. KEYSTONE CANYON IS 4 MI. LONG AND BORDERED ON BOTH SIDES BY MOUNTAINS RANGING FROM 4,500 TO 5,700 FT. ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE CANYON THE WALLS ARE 800 TO 1,300 FT. AND VERY STEEP. NEAR MIDDLE OF CANYON THERE IS A SHEER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2131

ROCK PRECIPICE 1/2 MI. LONG AND 800 FT. HIGH. THE WEST WALL IS NEAR VERTICAL FOR 300 TO 450 FT. THEN THERE IS A NATURAL BENCH WHERE IT IS NOT SO STEEP. IT WAS ALONG THIS BENCH THE ROAD WAS BUILT. (P60) MOUNTAIN SIDES WERE COVERED WITH ALDER AND COTTONWOOD. (P60) AFTER THE CANYON THE LAND LEVELS OUT INTO AN AREA LOCALLY KNOWN AS DUTCH FLAT. (P61) BUILT A BRIDGE ACROSS A STREAM FLOWING INTO THE LOWE RIVER. (P61) THIS STREAM DURING RUNOFF WAS 8-10 FT. DEEP AND TRAVELED 15 MPH. ANOTHER STREAM NEEDING A BRIDGE WAS 50 FT. WIDE AND FLOWED AT 14.7 MPH THE ROAD FROM HERE LEAVES THE VALLEY AND TRAVELS THROUGH THOMPSON PASS. (P65) PHOTO SHOWING SOUTH ENTRANCE TO KEYSTONE CANYON (FIG 27 AND 32) PHOTO OF THE RIVERS FLOOD PLAIN AND LOCATION OF THE ROAD. (FIG 28) PHOTO OF KEYSTONE CANYON HALF WAY THROUGH. (FIG 33 AND 40) PHOTO OF KEYSTONE CANYON SHOWING ROAD ON LEFT (FIG 35 AND 37) PHOTO SHOWING A SNOW BRIDGE OVER THE RIVER IN CANYON (FIG 36) PHOTO SHOWING 700 FT. HIGH WATERFALL IN CANYON. (FIG 38) PHOTO OF CANYON 1 MI. FROM N. END. (FIG 39) PHOTO OF DUTCH FLAT SHOWING ROAD IN NORTH END OF CANYON (FIG 41)

9002 WATN LOWE RIVER LOWE RIVER
 REFN 06893 B 899
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT,LAND TRANSPORT,DIMENSION,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,FLOOD,DISCHARGE,PHOTO,RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST PHOTO OF NORTH END OF CANYON LOOKING SOUTH (FIG 42) PHOTO OF FLOOD PLAIN SHOWING "MANY DIFFERENT CHANNELS" (FIG 45) PHOTO LOOKING UP DUTCH FLAT (FIG 48 AND 49) PHOTO SHOWING BRIDGES OVER GLACIAL STREAMS FLOWING INTO THE LOWE RIVER.(FIG 46 AND 52) PHOTO SHOWING PACK TRAINS ON THE ROAD THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON. (FIG 81,82,84) PHOTO OF PACK TRAIN CROSSING RIVER. (FIG 90)

9003 WATN LOWE RIVER UNNAMED
 REFN 02702 970
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND TRANSPORT,PHOTO,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST PHOTO ON P148 SHOWS STREAM THROUGH KEYSTONE CANYON ON THE RICHARDSON HIGHWAY. CAPTION STATES ROAD EVOLVED FROM A TRAIL THAT LED TO INTERIOR GOLD FIELDS 70 YR AGO. 4 PEOPLE AND AUTO IN PICTURE.

9004 WATN LOWE RIVER UNNAMED RIVER
 REFN 02737 908
 STOR 1610184
 MOUT N610518 W1461500 C090S 0060W 14
 LUPR 53
 KEYW TRAFFIC,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,ROUTE,RIVER BASIN,DISCHARGE,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE VALDEZ TRAIL, THE MOST IMPORTANT OVERLAND ROUTE TO THE INTERIOR, WAS OPEN ALL YEAR EXCEPT DURING SPRING THAW. IT FOLLOVED KEYSTONE CANYON (CUT BY THE LOWE RIVER) THE GORGE WALLS WERE SLATE AND GRANITE, WITH WATERFALLS 1000 FT HIGH. A ROAD WAS BLASTED THROUGH IN 1908. IN WINTER TRAVELERS OFTEN PREFERRED THE NARROW ROCKY TRAIL TO THE RIVER ICE WHICH WAS UNDERCUT BY SHIFT FLOWING WATER. ALONG THE TRAIL HORSE RELAYS WERE LOCATED EVERY 20-25 MILES, AND ROADHOUSES EVERY 10-15 MILES. (P183-185)

9005 WATN LOWELL CREEK LOWELL CREEK
 REFN Q0608 923
 STOR 1608420
 MOUT N600554 W1492633 S010S 0010W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,WATER GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,COMMUNITY,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,ECONOMY
 ABST AUTHOR CARPENTER NOTES THIS CREEK WHILE ON TOUR OF ALASKA AROUND 1923. HE STOPPED AT SEWARD WHERE THIS CREEK IS LOCATED. "LOOKING OUT THROUGH THE DARK SPRUCE, WE CAN SEE THE WHITE GLACIAL WATERS OF LOWELL CREEK ROARING

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2132

AS THEY RUSH FOAMING OVER THE ROCKS DOWN INTO RESURRECTION BAY." (P251) IT CUTS THROUGH UPPER PART OF SEWARD AND UNDER THE RAILROAD WHICH CIRCLES THE HARBOUR. SEWARD, THE SOUTHERN TERMINUS FOR THE ALASKA RAILROAD, HAS A NUMBER OF RESTAURANTS, SEVERAL HOTELS AND A HARBOUR. (P253) THE HOUSES ARE SMALL. "BOARD SIDEWALKS HAVE BEEN BUILT, AND A BRIDGE OF PLANKS CROSSES THE RAVINE THROUGH WHICH FLOWS LOWELL CREEK." (P253) FRANK LOWELL WAS THE FIRST WHITE AMERICAN TO SETTLE HERE BUT DESERTED HIS WIFE HERE AROUND 1890. MRS LOWELL WAS PAID \$4000 AND 37 TOWN LOTS FROM THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD CO FOR THE LAND SHE OWNED HERE. (P255)

9006 WATN LOWELL CREEK LOWELL CREEK
 REFN 00933 916935
 STOR 1608420
 MQUT N600554 W1492633 S010S 0010W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, WATER GEOLOGY, FLOOD, DISCHARGE, COMMUNITY, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST SEWARD, AK, WAS MENACED AND DAMAGED FOR MANY YEARS BY DEBRIS BROUGHT OUT ONTO THE DELTA BY LOWELL CREEK DURING PERIODS OF HIGH WATER UNTIL A DIVERSION TUNNEL WAS CONSTRUCTED TO DISCHARGE THE SEDIMENT LOAD INTO THE BAY AWAY FROM TOWN. (PP29,68-69) THE SEWARD LIGHT AND POWER CO STARTED SERVING THE COMMUNITY IN 1916, WITH A PLANT DIVERTING WATER FROM LOWELL CREEK. (P57) DURING THE FLOOD OF 1935 OCT, APPROXIMATELY 1,000 CUBIC YARDS OF GLACIAL DEPOSITS AND TALUS WERE DEPOSITED AT A STREAM DISCHARGE OF 1,580 CUBIC FEET PER SECOND. (P74)

9007 WATN LOWELL CREEK LOWELL CREEK
 REFN 03496 924
 STOR 1608420
 MQUT N600610 W1492700 S010S 0010W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, FLOOD
 ABST IN SAM JOHNSON'S "ROADS AND TRAILS IN ALASKA", A MANUSCRIPT IN THE VERTICAL FILE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA ARCHIVES, IN 1924, A SURVEY OF LOWELL CREEK WAS MADE BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION AND SUBMITTED TO DEPT OF INTERIOR. THE PURPOSE WAS TO DETERMINE HOW TO PROTECT U S PROPERTY NEAR SEWARD FROM FLOODS AND OVERFLOWS. IT RECOMMENDED THAT A ROCKFILL DAM AND TIMBER FLUME BE CONSTRUCTED. (P17)

9008 WATN LOWELL CREEK LOWELL CREEK
 REFN 04552 928937
 STOR 1608420
 MQUT N600554 W1492633 S010S 0010W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER CHANNEL, DIMENSION, DISCHARGE, WATER GEOLOGY, COMMUNITY, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE CITY OF SEWARD IS SITUATED ON A FAN-SHAPED DELTA AT THE MOUTH OF LOWELL CREEK. (P9) IT IS A 4 1/2-MILE LONG TYPICAL GLACIAL STREAM SUBJECT TO FLASH FLOODING, OF HIGH VELOCITY, AND CAPABLE OF CARRYING A LARGE AMOUNT OF DEBRITUS. THE DEPOSITION OF DEBRITUS MATERIAL EXTENDS THE DELTA, RAISES THE BED, AND LESSENS THE RIVER'S GRADIENT. FLOOD CONTROL WORKS WERE CONSTRUCTED BY THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION BETWEEN JULY 5, 1928 AND JANUARY 1, 1929. THE WORKS CONSISTED ESSENTIALLY OF A ROCK-FILL DAM JUST ABOVE THE MOUTH OF LOWELL CREEK CANYON, TO DIVERT THE FLOW OF THE STREAM INTO A TIMBER FLUME ON PILE BENTS, WHICH CARRIED THE DETRITUS-LADEN WATER ACROSS THE DELTA AND DEPOSITED IT IN THE DEEP WATER OF THE BAY. THIS PROJECT WAS CONSTRUCTED AT A COST OF \$113,157.87 FOR NEW WORK. IN 1936 THE CREEK BED IN SEWARD WAS 25 FEET HIGHER THAN THE CENTER OF THE BUSINESS DISTRICT. A CHANGE OF DIRECTION, CAUSED BY THE CREEK SEEKING A STEEPER GRADIENT THROUGH ITS DELTA, WOULD HAVE CAUSED CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE IN THE CITY OF SEWARD. (P17) A REPORT ON SURVEY OF LOWELL CREEK IN 1936 RECOMMENDED THE CONSTRUCTION OF A CONCRETE AND STEEL DIVERSION TUNNEL THROUGH BEAR MOUNTAIN TO CONTROL THE FLOODS. THIS PROJECT WAS ADOPTED BY THE RIVER AND HARBOR ACT OF AUGUST 25, 1937, COMPLETED IN 1945 AT A COST OF \$328,224.42, AND TURNED OVER TO LOCAL INTERESTS FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE. (P18)

9009 WATN LOWELL CREEK LOWELL CREEK
 REFN 06271 927929
 STOR 1608420

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2133

MOUT N600554 W1492633 S010S 0010W 15
 LUPR 52
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,COMMUNITY,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST THE DIVERSION OF LOWELL CREEK AT SEWARD WAS THE FIRST COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECT IN ALASKA. BEFORE THIS PROJECT WAS FINISHED, SEWARD FREQUENTLY SUFFERED SEVERE DAMAGES FROM THE FLOODING OF LOWELL CREEK, A STREAM WHICH FLOWED THROUGH THE HEART OF THE COMMUNITY. IN 1927, THE CONGRESS AUTHORIZED THE ALASKA ROAD COMMISSION TO BUILD A ROCK-FILLED DAM TO DIVERT THE STREAM TO A TIMBER FLUME RUNNING THROUGH THE TOWN. THE PROJECT WAS FINISHED IN 1929. (P87)

9010 WATN LOWER BELUGA LAKE LOWER BELUGA LAKE
 REFN 00936 00001 950
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N612200 W1512200 S150N 0120W 25
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER
 KEYW DIMENSION,NO TRAFF
 ABST AREA OF LOWER BELUGA LAKE IS ABOUT 4 SQ MI. (P22) ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS 1950 INTERIM REPORT #2 COOK INLET.

9011 WATN LOWER BELUGA LAKE LOWER BELUGA LAKE
 REFN 06553 960
 STOR 1607
 MOUT N612200 W1512200 S150N 0120W 25
 LUPR 52 BELUGA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,DIMENSION
 ABST LOWER BELUGA LAKE IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG AND IS LESS THAN ONE MILE WIDE. (P31) US CORPS ENGINEERS 1960 REPORT.

9012 WATN LOWER BIRCH CREEK SLOUGH BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE
 ABST WATER SUPPLY OF THE YUKON-TANANA REGION IN 1910. C E ELLSWORTH AND G L PARKER. US GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 480: 173-217. SEE MONTHLY DISCHARGE OF BIRCH CREEK AT FOURTEENMILE HOUSE FOR 1908 TO 1909. (P196) SEE DAILY DISCHARGE, IN SECOND- FEET OF BIRCH CREEK AND FRYINGPAN CREEK FOR 1910. (P197)

9013 WATN LOWER BIRCH CREEK SLOUGH LOWER BIRCH CREEK SLOUGH
 REFN 00124 923
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-LAND CRAFT,LAND TRANSPORT,ROUTE,RIVER,COMMUNITY,MAP
 ABST ON AN AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY MAP OF 1923, THE TRAIL FROM CLEARLY TO BEAVER CROSSES THE WESTERN DISTRIBUTARY OF BIRCH CREEK AT ITS MOUTH. THE FAIRBANKS-CIRCLE TRAIL FOLLOWS W SIDE OF BIRCH CREEK FROM MOUTH OF 12 MILE CREEK TO EAGLE CREEK, ABOUT 10 MIS. IT CROSSES THE CREEK AFTER ABOUT 4 MIS. THE WAGON ROAD FROM CENTRAL CROSSES BIRCH CREEK AT 12 MILE HOUSE AND HEADS ON TO CIRCLE.

9014 WATN LOWER BIRCH CREEK SLOUGH LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02834 975
 STOR 160339900116000070
 MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW COMMUNITY,NO TRAFF
 ABST GRUNMAN REPORT 1975. BIRCH CREEK (COMMUNITY) IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT BANK OF LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK. IT

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2134

CURRENTLY HAS A TOTAL POPULATION OF 30. (P3-12)

9015 WATN LOWER CHECATS LAKE LOWER CHECATS LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N552800 W1305200 C740S 0960E 07
 LUPR 60 CHECATS CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION
 ABST THERE IS A FOREST SERVICE TRAIL FROM 5 MILES SOUTH OF ENTRANCE INTO RUDYERD BAY TO LOWER CHECATS LAKE, A DISTANCE OF 101 MILES. (P257)

9016 WATN LOWER COPPER LAKE LOWER COPPER LAKE
 REFN 04077 00017 973
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N593500 W1541500 S070S 0290W 21
 LUPR 42 COPPER RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSION
 ABST LOWER COPPER LAKE IS IN REALITY A SERIES OF 2, PERHAPS 3 IRREGULAR INTERCONNECTED LAKES APPROXIMATELY 2 1/2 MILES LONG WHICH ARE GENERALLY LESS THAN 1/2 MILE IN WIDTH. THIS LAKE IS NOT LISTED IN ORTH BUT IS SHOWN ON MODERN MAPS.

9017 WATN LOWER DEWEY LAKE LOWER DEWEY LAKE
 REFN 01844 950
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N592644 W1351832 C280S 0590E 13
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY
 ABST IN HIS DISCUSSION ABOUT SKAGWAY, THE AUTHOR INDICATES THAT PART OF THE WATER SUPPLY AND POWER GENERATION FOR THIS TOWN IS OBTAINED FROM LOWER DEWEY LAKE. (P14) NO DATE WAS GIVEN FOR THIS INFORMATION. I HAVE, THEREFORE, USED THE DATE ON WHICH THE SUMMARY WAS WRITTEN.

9018 WATN LOWER DEWEY LAKE LOWER DEWEY LAKE
 REFN 02870 909
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N592644 W1351832 C280S 0590E 13
 LUPR 60 SKAGWAY RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION
 ABST IN "THE SKAGWAY STORY" HOWARD CLIFFORD STATES THAT BY THE EARLY 1900'S SKAGWAY HAD BECOME QUITE A TOURIST CENTER. ALASKA'S FIRST TOURIST HOTEL WAS BUILT IN THE DEWEY LAKES AREA. LOWER DEWEY LAKE WAS LOCATED 1250 FEET ABOVE SKAGWAY ON A VERY STEEP TRAIL. ESTIMATED DATE 1909 AS HOTEL BURNED DOWN IN 1912, SEVERAL YEARS AFTER IT WAS BUILT. (P143)

9019 WATN LOWER DEWEY LAKE LOWER DEWEY LAKE
 REFN 05227 974
 STOR 1611
 MOUT N592644 W1351832 C280S 0590E 13
 LUPR 60 UNNAMED
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, MISC TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST THERE IS A TRAIL ALONG WEST SIDE OF LOWER DEWEY LAKE. LAKE HAS PICNIC AREA AND IS USED FOR SWIMMING AND SKATING BY RESIDENTS OF AND VISITORS TO SKAGWAY. (P144-147) SEE MAP.

9020 WATN LOWER DEWEY LAKE LOWER LAKE
 REFN 01620 967

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2135

STOR 1612
 MOUT N592644 W1351832 C2805 0590E 13
 LUPR 60
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MISC TRANSPORT,RECREATION,LAKE
 ABST IN THEIR TRIP UP THE INSIDE PASSAGE BY SMALL BOAT IN SUMMER 1967, AUTHOR IRVING PETITE AND SKIPPER JIM STOPPED AT SKAGWAY. THEY HIKE TO 2 LAKES ABOVE SKAGWAY. THE TRAIL TO LOWER LAKE, WHICH SUPPLIES SKAGWAY'S WATER SUPPLY, WAS VERY STEEP. "AS WE APPROACHED LOWER LAKE, THE TRAIL DID, FOR A FEW RODS, RUN LEVEL... WE WENT DOWN A RIM IN THE FOREST... AND CAME OUT ON LOWER LAKE: STILL, CHILL, SHIMMERING IN THE SUNLIGHT." (P112) THEY CLIMBED FROM HERE MUCH FARTHER TO UPPER LAKE (UPPER DEWEY LAKE). ON THE RETURN TRIP FROM UPPER DEWEY LAKE THAT DAY, THEY STOPPED HERE AGAIN. JIM TRIED FISHING BUT GOT NOTHING. (P115)

9021 WATN LOWER FIRE LAKE FIRE LAKE
 REFN 02992 967
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N612118 W1493229 S150N 0020N 25
 LUPR 52 FIRE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, COMMUNITY
 ABST AT MILE 16.5 OF THE GLENN HIGHWAY IS LOWER FIRE LAKE WHICH IS THE SITE OF A TROUT HATCHERY. (P22)

9022 WATN LOWER FISH LAKE FISH LAKE
 REFN 04373 932
 STOR 1610
 MOUT N630500 W1452500 F210S 0120E 26
 LUPR 53 GULKANA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST IN JUNE 1932 E O GOULET AND PARTNER SNOWSHOED ACROSS "FISH LAKE" (UPPER FISH LAKE) ENROUTE TO A MINING OPERATION TO THE NORTHEAST. (P92)

9023 WATN LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 02216 913
 STOR 1603399001160080070
 MOUT N662700 W1463800 F190N 0050E 26
 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. ONE MAN PROSPECTED THE RIGHT BENCH OF BIRCH CREEK MAKING AN OPEN-CUT AND CONSTRUCTING A SHORT DITCH. (P213) ALONG BUDELEY BAR OF BIRCH CREEK FOUR OR FIVE MEN MINED DURING THE SUMMER. (P213)

9024 WATN LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK
 REFN 06309 968
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662709 W1465113 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,FLOOD,COMMUNITY
 ABST THE COMMUNITY OF BIRCH CREEK IS SUBJECT TO FLOODS ABOUT ONCE EVERY THREE YEARS. THE CREEK IS VERY SLOWLY WASHING AWAY THE VILLAGE SITE. (P2)

9025 WATN LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 02175 910
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,PHYSICAL,DISCHARGE

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2136

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)

9026 WATN LOWER MOUTH BIRCH CREEK PTARMIGAN CREEK
 REFN 02197 911
 STOR 1603399097821016640
 MOUT N662700 W1465100 F190N 0040E 23
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, PHYSICAL, DISCHARGE
 ABST "WATER SUPPLY OF THE FAIRBANKS, SALCHAKET, AND CIRCLE DISTRICTS BY C E ELLSWORTH U S GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BULLETIN 520 H: 246-270 SEE TABLE MISCELLANEOUS MEASUREMENTS IN NORTH FORK OF BIRCH CREEK DRAINAGE BASIN, 1911.

9027 WATN LOWER OHMER LAKE LOWER OHMER LAKE
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602720 W1501850 S060N 0040W 09
 LUPR 52 KENAI RIVER
 KEYW WATER CRAFT, RECREATION, RIVER BASIN, MAP, VEGETATION, LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST LOWER OHMER LAKE CAMPGROUND IS DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. "IT IS... SURROUNDED BY ROLLING FORESTED HILLS WITH THE KENAI MOUNTAINS VISIBLE IN THE DISTANCE. FOR THE FISHERMEN, THIS IS A REALLY GREAT RAINBOW LAKE, EITHER FROM SHORE OR BOAT." (P75) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. CAMPGROUND IS AT MI 9 ON THE SKILAK LAKE ROAD. (P75)

9028 WATN LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602700 W1495900 S040N 0040W 16
 LUPR 52 RUSSIAN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, RECREATION, LAKE
 ABST ACCESS TO LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE IS POSSIBLE VIA THE RUSSIAN LAKES-COOPER LAKE TRAIL. THE LAKE IS AT AN ELEVATION OF 500 FT. PICNIC SPOTS OR CAMPSITES ARE FOUND AT THE NORTH END OF THE LAKE. THE TRAIL LEADS AROUND THE LAKE'S SIDE, AND NORTH TO UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE. (P44)

9029 WATN LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE
 REFN 06413 941
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N6027 W14959 S040N 0040W 16
 LUPR 52 RUSSIAN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
 ABST THE RUSSIAN LAKE - KENAI LAKE TRAIL STARTS AT LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE. (P3) A FISHERMANS TRAIL FOLLOWS UP RUSSIAN RIVER TO LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE. (P3)

9030 WATN LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE RUSSIAN LAKES
 REFN 01536 971
 STOR 1608
 MOUT N602700 W1495900 S040N 0040W 16
 LUPR 52 RUSSIAN RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RECREATION, MISC TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST TWO RUSSIAN RIVER CAMPGROUNDS ARE DESCRIBED IN H MILLER'S CAMPING GUIDE OF 1971. FROM ONE, "A TRAIL LEADS TO RUSSIAN LAKES WHERE EXCELLENT TROUT FISHING CAN BE HAD". (P73) AUTHOR'S MAP OF AREA IS INCLUDED WITH THIS REPORT. "RUSSIAN LAKES" ACTUALLY REFERS TO UPPER RUSSIAN LAKE AND LOWER RUSSIAN LAKE.

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2137

9031 WATN LOWER SUMMIT LAKE LOWER SUMMIT LAKE
REFN 02992 967
STOR 1608
MOUT N603943 W1492837 S070N 0010W 32
LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, MINING, VEGETATION, RECREATION
ABST AT MILE 47 OF THE ANCHORAGE SEWARD HIGHWAY IS LOCATED LOWER SUMMIT LAKE. "WHERE OLD MINES, STEEP MOUNTAINSIDES, BEAUTIFUL ALPINE FLOWER DISPLAYS AND NUMEROUS TRAILS INVITE HIKE TO EXPLORE THE LOWER SUMMIT LAKE AREA." (P25) BEAVERS ARE FOUND IN LOWER SUMMIT LAKE. (P25)

9032 WATN LOWER SUMMIT LAKE LOWER SUMMIT LAKE
REFN 04073 00318 961
STOR 1608
MOUT N603943 W1492837 S070N 0010W 32
LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT
ABST MAY 23 ENTRY NOTES THE WRITER CROSSED A SMALL FOOT BRIDGE AT OUTLET OF LOWER SUMMIT LAKE. (P9)

9033 WATN LOWER SWEETHEART LAKE SWEETHEART LAKE
REFN 01032 952
STOR 1611
MOUT N574900 W1333800 C450S 0730E 16
LUPR 60 SWEETHEART CREEK
KEYW RIVER BASIN, NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE
ABST THIS LAKE HAS A DRAINAGE AREA OF 26 SQ MI AND AN AVERAGE ANNUAL RUNOFF OF 9200 UNIT AF/SQ MI. (P136) PUBLISHED 1952.

9034 WATN LOWER TALARIK CREEK LOWER TALARIK CREEK
REFN 03186 974
STOR 160523600829500139000017500010
MOUT N593752 W1553154 S060S 0370W 26
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, TRAFFIC
ABST THE STREAM FLOWS INTO LAKE ILIADNA FROM THE NORTH. AT THE MOUTH IS A LOGOON LARGE ENOUGH TO AFFORD LANDING SPACE FOR SMALL FLOAT PLANES, BEACH LANDINGS CAN BE MADE BY VERY LIGHT AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH LARGE TIRES. P 57

9035 WATN LOWER TALARIK CREEK LOWER TALARIK CREEK
REFN 05189 974
STOR 160523600829500139000017500010
MOUT N593752 W1553154 S060S 0370W 26
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, WATER-AIR CRAFT, PRESENT USAGE, VEGETATION
ABST "THE AREA FROM 8 MILES EAST TO 12 MILES WEST OF LOWER TALARIK CREEK IS BARE, OPEN TUNDRA WITH OCCASIONAL WILLOW PATCHES" (P269) "BEACH LANDINGS CAN BE MADE BY VERY LIGHT AIRCRAFT EQUIPPED WITH LARGE TIRES AT LOWER TALARIK CREEK" (P271)

9036 WATN LOWER TALARIK CREEK LOWER TALARIK CREEK
REFN 06127 962
STOR 160523600829500139000017500010
MOUT N593752 W1553154 S060S 0370W 26
LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER CRAFT, DIMENSION, WATER GEOLOGY, VEGETATION, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN, COMMUNITY

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2138

ABST THE AVERAGE WIDTH OF LOWER TALARIK CREEK IS 90 FEET. THE AVERAGE DEPTH IS 18 INCHES. THE CREEK HAS A GOOD GRAVEL BED FROM THE FORKS TO 200 YARDS BELOW THE FORKS. THE WATERSHED IS DESCRIBED AS A SHALLOW STREAM-CUT VALLEY THROUGH OPEN ROLLING HILLS, WITH DENSE WILLOW BRUSH ALONG THE STREAM. TWO LAKES ARE AT THE MOUTH OF THE STREAM. THE FLOW WAS MEASURED IN AUGUST, 1962 AS 108 CFS. (P11) THE AUTHOR STATES THAT A GROUND SURVEY OF THE AREA IS BEST MADE FROM A SKIFF. THE MAIN STEM IS CONSIDERED TO BE FROM THE FORKS TO THE SECOND LAKE. ALTHOUGH THE MOUTH IS NEARLY A MILE FROM THE FORKS, A FISHING CAMP WAS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AT THE MOUTH IN 1962. (P12) THE NATIVES AT TIMES SET GILL NETS IN AN OUTLET SLOUGH PRIOR TO FREEZEUP. (P12)

9037 WATN LOWER TALARIK CREEK LOWER TALARIK CREEK
 REFN 06127 964
 STOR 160523600829500139000017500010
 MOUT N593752 W1553154 S060S 0370W 26
 LUPR 42 KVICHAK RIVER
 KEYW PHYSICAL
 ABST LOWER TALARIK CREEK IS 0.3 MILE TO THE FORKS. THE WATERSHED AREA IS 50 SQUARE MILES. (P11)

9038 WATN LOWER TANGLE LAKE LOWER TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 00007 967
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630811 W1455725 F200S 0090E 35
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DIMENSIONS, WATER GEOLOGY
 ABST THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS STUDY BY BARSDATE, WAS TO DETERMINE THE GEOCHEMICAL CHARACTER OF TANGLE LAKES. LOWER TANGLE LAKE IS 30 KM N OF FIRST TANGLE LAKE AND LIES AT AN ELEVATION OF 840 M. (P2) ON TABLE 2 PAGE 5 THESE MEASUREMENTS ARE GIVEN FOR LOWER TANGLE LAKE: SURFACE AREA, .9 KM²; VOLUME, 5,000,000 CU. M³; MAXIMUM DEPTH, GREATER THAN 10 M; MEAN DEPTH, 5 M; LENGTH, 4.5 KM; AND WIDTH .6 KM. LOWER TANGLE LAKE HAD A DISSOLVED SOLIDS CONTENT ON AUG. 1, 1967 OF 41 MG/L. (P8)

9039 WATN LOWER TANGLE LAKE LOWER TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 02731 966972
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630811 W1455725 F200S 0090E 35
 LUPR 35 TANANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY, EXPEDITION
 ABST A NARROW VALLEY, CALLED "LANDMARK GAP", IS JUST WEST OF THE LOWER TANGLE LAKE-DELTA RIVER VALLEY; A CHERT QUARRY OF SIGNIFICANT PREHISTORIC HUMAN PRESENCE, AND THE PLANNED SITING OF THE RESEARCH FIELD CAMP IN SUMMER 1973. (P8)

9040 WATN LOWER TANGLE LAKE LOWER TANGLE LAKE
 REFN 03193 968
 STOR 1603
 MOUT N630811 W1455725 F200S 0090E 35
 LUPR 35 DELTA RIVER
 KEYW TRAFFIC, PRESENT USAGE, WATER-AIR CRAFT, DIMENSION, ICE
 ABST LOWER TANGLE LAKE WAS REACHED BY FLOAT-EQUIPPED LIGHT AIRCRAFT. (P28) LOWER TANGLE LAKE IS 840 METERS ABOVE SEA LEVEL. (P29) LOWER TANGLE LAKE HAS A SURFACE AREA OF 0.9 SQ KILOMETERS VOLUME 5 MILLION CU METERS (VOLUME IS ESTIMATED), MAXIMUM DEPTH-GREATER THAN 10 METERS, MEAN DEPTH-ESTIMATED 5 METER, LENGTH 4.5 KILOMETERS, WIDTH 0.6 KILOMETERS. (P31) THE LAKE ON APRIL 10, 1968 WAS FROZEN TO A DEPTH OF 0.95 METERS. (P31)

9041 WATN LOWER UGASHIK LAKE LOWER UGASHIK LAKE
 REFN 03265 955
 STOR 1605
 MOUT N573106 W1565311 S310S 0470W 10

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2139

LUPR 42 UGASHIK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT,LAND GEOLOGY,VEGETATION,ICE

ABST THIS STUDY OF THE "PRESENT AND POTENTIAL UTILIZATION OF FRESH WATER SPORT FISHES IN BRISTOL BAY DRAINAGES," BY R T BAUDE, 1955, FOCUSES ON THE TWO UGASHIK LAKES. IT IS NOTED THAT THE TWO LAKES ARE SIMILAR IN SIZE, EACH ONE HAVING A SURFACE AREA OF "APPROXIMATELY 45000 ACRES. THE LAKES ARE BORDERED ON THE EAST BY A RANGE OF HILLS THAT FORM THE DIVIDE OF THE ALEUTIAN PENINSULA. TO THE NORTH, LOW ROLLING FLATLANDS EXTEND FOR APPROXIMATELY 150 MILES. WESTWARD AND SOUTHWARD FROM THE LAKES ARE MORE OF THE HILLS AND VOLCANIC CONES OF THE TYPICAL TREELESS PENINSULA COUNTRY." ALSO, WHILE THE LAKES DO NOT FREEZE OVER IN SOME YEARS, "THIS YEAR THE LAKE ICE REACHED A THICKNESS OF 14 INCHES DURING THE SURVEY. IT BECAME UNSAFE FOR 6 DAYS DURING THE 19 DAY SURVEY WHILE WARM WINDS PREVAILED. THE GROUND COVER OF THE AREA IS MUSKEG, SPARSELY COVERED WITH WILLOW, ALDER AND SOME SCRUB COTTONWOOD. THE LITTLE SOIL THAT IS PRESENT IS COMPOSED PRIMARILY OF MIXED SAND AND GRAVEL." (P35-36) THE USE OF NETS IN THE LAKES (LOWER END OF UPPER LAKE; UPPER END OF LOWER LAKE), "SET AT A DEPTH OF 10 TO 15 FEET" INDICATES MOVEMENT ON THE LAKE. (P36)

9042 MATN LOWER UGASHIK LAKE LOWER UGASHIK LAKE

REFN 04004 961962

STOR 1605

MOUT N573106 N1565311 S310S 0470W 10

LUPR 42 UGASHIK RIVER

KEYW DIMENSION,WATER GEOLOGY,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,WATER CRAFT

ABST LAKE AREA IS REPORTED TO BE 177 SQUARE KM. ALTITUDE IS 3 M. SHORE LINE DEVELOPMENT WAS MEASURED AT 1.70 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 8.5 M. (P417) FISH SAMPLES WERE COLLECTED BY A NET TOWED BEHIND A PAIR OF BOATS. (P429)

9043 MATN LOWER UGASHIK LAKE UGASHIK LAKE

REFN 02062 905

STOR 1605

MOUT N573106 N1565311 S310S 0470W 10

LUPR 42 UGASHIK RIVER

KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND GEOLOGY

ABST COAL IS REPORTED ON THE SOUTHEASTERN SIDE OF THE SOUTHERN ONE OF THE UGASHIK LAKES BY MR HITTENDORF, A TRADER AT NUSHAGAK. THIS LAKE IS 40 MILES SOUTHWEST OF COLD BAY AND BACK OF KIALAGVIK BAY. THE COAL OUTCROPS ALL OVER THE SIDE OF THE BLUFF ON THE LAKE. A G HADDREN, COLLECTOR FOR THE NATIONAL MUSEUM, BELIEVES THE DEPOSIT HERE IS NOT LIGNITE, BUT A MASS OF PEAT WHICH HAS BEEN BAKED OR COKED BY A LAVA FLOW. (P162)

9044 MATN LOWER UGASHIK LAKE UGASHIK LAKES

REFN 00675 952

STOR 1605

MOUT N573106 N1565311 S310S 0470W 10

LUPR 42 UGASHIK RIVER

KEYW TRAFFIC,PAST USAGE,WATER-AIR CRAFT,LAKE,RIVER,VEGETATION,RECREATION

ABST FLYING FROM DILLINGHAM, IN PROBABLY JUNE OF 1952: "WE FLEW SOUTHWARDS AGAIN TO THE UGASHIK LAKES WHICH ARE CONNECTED BY 200 YDS OF SUPERB GRAYLING WATER. THESE LAKES CAN BE REACHED BY RIVER ALSO FROM BRISTOL BAY, AND IN THIS WAY SOME TRAPPER EARLIER IN THE CENTURY HAD GOT THE MATERIALS FOR A CABIN TO THIS REMOTE SPOT BETWEEN THE LAKES. EMPTY NOW, BUT A GOOD PLACE FOR US ALL TO CAMP FOR THE NIGHT..." (P301) THE PLANE IN WHICH THE PARTY WAS TRAVELLING HAD BEEN LANDING ON LAKES AND RIVERS PREVIOUSLY SO WAS EQUIPPED WITH SKIS OR PONTOONS. THEY PROBABLY LANDED ON ONE OF THE LAKES. THE SHORT LENGTH OF "SUPERB GRAYLING WATER" WHICH CONNECTS THE LAKES IS NOT NAMED. THE RIVER TO WHICH THEY REFER IS THE UGASHIK RIVER, PER MODERN MAPS. AFTER A SHORT TRIP TO MOTHER GOOSE LAKE: "THEN BACK TO THE UGASHIK LAKES, IN THE SOUTHERNMOST OF WHICH LAY SOME ISLANDS UP TO HALF A MILE IN LENGTH WHICH LOOKED AS IF THEY WERE SAND-DUNES. THERE WERE OTHER SMALL ISLANDS QUITE CLOSE WHICH WERE DARK AND APPARENTLY MOORLAND TUNDRA. I ASKED DAVE IF HE WOULD COME DOWN AMONG THESE ISLANDS FOR A BIT OF EXPLORATION, AND THIS HE DID." (P302) "SAND-DUNES, I HAD THOUGHT; THANK GOODNESS WE HAD COME DOWN TO

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2140

LEARN THE TRUTH] THE PALENESS WAS DEAD GRASS FROM WHICH FLEW CLOUDS OF GLAUCOUS GULLS...I STRUGGLED OVER A GOOD DEAL OF THIS ISLAND THROUGH THE DEEP TUSSOCKS WHICH CAME WAIST HIGH...ANGELICA WAS THERE AMONG THE TUSSOCKS AND LITTLE PATCHES OF RED-BERRIED ELDER.THERE WAS A VERY LITTLE "ELYHUS" AND RED FESCUE GRASS ON THE SHORE-LINE." (P302) "BACK AT THE CABIN AFTER DINNER STARKER AND DAVE COULD NOT KEEP AWAY FROM THE GRAYLING WHICH WERE OVER 20 INS. IN LENGTH, BUT JAY AND I WERE A LITTLE WAY UP THE RIVER WATCHING THE BEAVERS CROSSING AND GOING THEIR LITTLE WAYS AMONG THE WILLOWS." (P302)AUTHOR MAY BE REFERRING TO UGASHIK RIVER OR TO AN UNNAMED STREAM THAT FLOWS INTO THE LOWER LAKE. ACCORDING TO ORTH, THESE 2 LAKES WERE ONCE KNOWN AS JUST "UGASHIK LAKES"; NOW THEY ARE NAMED "UPPER UGASHIK LAKE" AND "LOWER UGASHIK LAKE". AUTHOR SAID THEY LANDED ON THE SOUTHERNMOST LAKE, WHICH IS LOWER UGASHIK LAKE.

9045 WATN LUCILE LAKE LAKE LUCILLE
 REFN 04228 965
 STOR 1607
 HOUT N613432 W1492822 S170N 0010W 09
 LUPR 52 FISH CREEK
 KEYW COMMUNITY,PHOTO,RECREATION,TRAFFIC,PRESENT USAGE,MISC TRANSPORT
 ABST RESORTS ARE ESTABLISHED ON LAKE LUCILLE. (P22) TWO PHOTOS ON PAGE 26 SHOW A 4-H CLUB OUTING AT LAKE LUCILLE. THEY ARE ON HORSES AND IN ONE PHOTO ARE SWIMMING THEM ACROSS.

9046 WATN LUCKY CREEK GOODLUCK CREEK
 REFN 02278 916
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710009400160
 HOUT N653305 W1482535 F080N 0040W 06
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST IN HIS REPORT "THE GOLD PLACERS OF THE TOLOVANA DISTRICT" (USGS BULLETIN 662, 1916) J.B MERTIE SAYS: NO MINING HAS YET BEEN DONE ON GOODLUCK CREEK. ON THE FOURTH CLAIM DOWNSTREAM FROM THE SUMMIT AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK A SHAFT HAS BEEN SUNK 60 FEET TO BEDROCK. IN THIS SHAFT 50 FEET OF MUCK IS EXPOSED, OVERLYING 10 FEET OF ANGULAR WASH. THE BEDROCK IS A BRECCIATED DARK-COLORED FLINT. SOME FLAKY POROUS GOLD IS OBTAINED JUST ABOVE THE BEDROCK. (P268)

9047 WATN LUCKY CREEK LUCKY CREEK
 REFN 00079 91915 X 919
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710009400160
 HOUT N653305 W1482535 F080N 0040W 06
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,ECONOMY
 ABST THE ARTICLE "TOLOVANA WILL BE PROSPECTED DURING WINTER" APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF OCT 15,1919. OWNERS OF CLAIMS ON LUCKY CREEK ARE PLANNING TO SINK MANY HOLES ON THAT STREAM THIS WINTER, IN AN EFFORT TO FIND THE CONTINUATION OF PAY RECENTLY LOCATED THERE, ONE OUTFIT HAVING LATELY UNCOVERED A STREAK THAT WILL GO \$1.25 TO THE FOOT. (P3)

9048 WATN LUCKY CREEK LUCKY CREEK
 REFN 00079 92021 P 920
 STOR 160339907005001230001069302290143300710009400160
 HOUT N653305 W1482535 F080N 0040W 06
 LUPR 35 TOLOVANA RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF,MINING,WATER LEVEL
 ABST THE ARTICLE "DAVIS GETS CLAIMS ON TOLOVANA CREEK", APPEARED IN THE NENANA DAILY NEWS OF FEB 21,1920. TOM DAVIS, WHO IS A RECENT ARRIVAL IN FAIRBANKS FROM THE TOLOVANA, REPORTS THAT HE HAS SECURED OPTIONS ON A NUMBER OF CLAIMS ON LUCKY CREEK, THE DISTRICT'S PRESENT BEST HOPE AS A PRODUCER. LUCKY CREEK AND ITS TRIBUTARIES, DAVIS SAYS, PROMISE MUCH IN THE WAY OF DEVELOPMENT, THE ONLY HANDICAP BEING LACK OF WATER. TO OVERCOME THIS DRAWBACK, HE PLANS TO BRING WATER A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE TO THE PROPERTIES HE HAS UNDER

WATER BODY HISTORICAL DATA

06/10/79 2141

OPTION. (PA) THERE IS A DISCREPANCY BETWEEN THE USGS 1:63 MAP AND THE STORET MAP (LIVENGOOD C-3). ORTH AND THE USGS MAP AGREE AS TO THE LOCATION OF LUCKY CREEK, BUT THE STORET MAP IDENTIFIES THAT STREAM AS MAY GULCH. ON THE USGS MAP, MAY GULCH IS UPRIVER FROM LUCKY CREEK.

- 9049 WATN LUCKY SIX CREEK LUCKY SIX CREEK
 REFN 02201 898911
 STOR 1602047042350003270
 MOUT N673202 W1545722 K250N 0170E 26
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW MINING, ECONOMY, RIVER, UNSPECIFIED TRANSPORT
 ABST PLACER DEPOSITS NEAR LUCKY SIX CREEK HAVE PRODUCED AS MUCH AS A HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH OF GOLD. (P333) GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON THIS STREAM IN 1898 AND SINCE HAS BEEN VISITED BY SMALL PARTIES OF PROSPECTORS. THIS REGION IS HIGHLY INACCESSIBLE AND IS ALSO DIFFICULT TO PROSPECT BECAUSE OF A LACK OF TIMBER. TIMBER WAS HAULED 30 MILES BY DOGS AND MEN TO THE LUCKY SIX FROM REED RIVER. THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY PARTY OF 1911 MET THREE PROSPECTORS IN THIS AREA WHO HAD VISITED THE HEADWATERS OF LUCKY SIX AND DONE A LITTLE PROSPECTING. (P336)
- 9050 WATN LUCKY SIX CREEK LUCKY SIX CREEK
 REFN 02208 898
 STOR 1602047042350003270
 MOUT N673202 W1545722 K250N 0170E 26
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, NO TRAFF
 ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED ON LUCKY SIX CREEK IN 1898 AND FROM TIME TO TIME SINCE THEN PARTIES OF PROSPECTORS HAVE VISITED THE REGION. NOT ONLY IS THIS REGION INACCESSIBLE, BUT IT IS ALSO DIFFICULT TO PROSPECT FOR LACK OF TIMBER. (P140)
- 9051 WATN LUCKY SIX CREEK LUCKY SIX CREEK
 REFN 02728 850
 STOR 1602047042350003270
 MOUT N673202 W1545722 K250N 0170E 26
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF
 ABST A FILL CONCENTRATION ZONE FOR FAMILIES OF THE UPPER NOATAK AND/OR MOUNTAIN ESKIMO REGIONAL GROUPS IS LOCATED AT THE MOUTH OF LUCKY SIX CREEK. THIS SITE DATES CIRCA 1850. (LOCATION NUMBER 136)
- 9052 WATN LUCKY SIX CREEK LUCKY SIX CREEK
 REFN 04462 966975
 STOR 1602047042350003270
 MOUT N673202 W1545722 K250N 0170E 26
 LUPR 21 NOATAK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST A FEW OUNCES OF GOLD WERE OBTAINED BY PLACER MINING IN THE NOATAK DISTRICT ON LUCKY SIX CREEK. (MAP 7)
- 9053 WATN LUELLA LAKE LUELLA LAKE
 REFN 02119 904908
 STOR 1612
 MOUT N550500 W1321000 C780S 0880E 29
 LUPR 60 KEGAN CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, LAND GEOLOGY
 ABST THE NOIRA COPPER COMPANY OWNS CLAIMS ON THE EAST SIDE OF LUELLA LAKE. THE CLAIMS CAN BE REACHED BY TRAIL EITHER FROM NIBLACK ANCHORAGE OR FROM THE N SHORE OF NOIRA SOUND. FROM THE HEAD OF NIBLACK ANCHORAGE THE TRAIL LEADS OVER A PASS 1,850 FT IN ELEVATION, THEN DOWN TO LUELLA LAKE 1,000 ABOVE SEA LEVEL. THE CLAIMS WERE LOCATED IN 1904 AND HAVE NOT YET BEEN THOROUGHLY EXPLOITED. A SHAFT 50 FT DEEP HAS BEEN SUNK AND SEVERAL

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OPEN CUTS HAVE BEEN MADE ON A MINERALIZED BELT OF SCHIST. THIS SCHIST CONTAINS A LARGE AMOUNT OF PYRITE WITH QUARTZ AND EPIDOTE. (P132)

9054 WATN LUPINE RIVER LUPINE RIVER
 REFN 01673 970
 STOR 1601154010350000610
 MOUT N690500 W1484500 U040S 0140E 22
 LUPR 13 SAGAVANIRKTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MISC TRANSPORT, ROUTE, WATER GEOLOGY, WATER LEVEL, LAKE, RIVER
 ABST BRYAN SAGE IN "ALASKA AND ITS WILDLIFE", 1973, STATED THAT HE SAW VARIOUS BIRDS ON THE LUPINE RIVER IN 1970, SUMMER. (P53) "CLOSE TO THE UPPER END OF THE (CRIBDON RIVER) VALLEY ONE CAN GET OVER A FAIRLY LOW PASS INTO THE HEADWATERS OF THE LUPINE RIVER. BOTH THESE RIVERS ARE USUALLY DRY IN THEIR UPPER REACHES ONCE THE THAW HAS FINISHED AS THEY ARE NOT FED BY ICEFIELDS." (PP53-56) IN SEPTEMBER HE WAS STALKING A MOOSE WITH HIS CAMERA IN THIS VALLEY. (P60) THEY CAMPED AT A SMALL LAKE IN THIS VALLEY AND BATHED IN THE LAKE. (P60) HE WAS BACK PACKING.

9055 WATN LURVEY CREEK LURVEY CREEK
 REFN 00026 00021 907
 STOR 1611552000408000060
 MOUT N582000 W1342000 C410S 0680E 20
 LUPR 60 GOLD CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, DISCHARGE, RIVER
 ABST WATER-POWER FOR THE PERSEVERANCE MINE NEAR JUNEAU WAS "OBTAINED IN AMPLE QUANTITY NINE MONTHS OF THE YEAR FROM GOLD AND LURVEY CREEKS UNDER 340 AND 660 FEET HEAD RESPECTIVELY". (P32)

9056 WATN LYNX CREEK LINK CREEK
 REFN 00575 896
 STOR 1608080001635000300
 MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04
 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. IN DISCUSSING THE EARLY GOLD MINING IN THE COOK INLET AREA, MENTION IS MADE THAT 1500 MEN SCATTERED OUT FROM SUNRISE CITY TO THE SURROUNDING AREA. INCLUDING LINK CREEK. "THEY FOUND ALL AVAILABLE GROUND STAKED OFF." (P45) (1896)

9057 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 00462 903903
 STOR 1608080001635000300
 MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING
 ABST IN REPORT ON ALASKA CENTRAL RAILWAY, CREEK HAS GOLD CLAIMS LOCATED ON IT. (P42) HAS COPPER ORE UNMINED DUE TO LACK OF TRANSPORTATION. ON KENAI PENINSULA. THIS IS A PROMOTIONAL BROCHURE FOR A RAILWAY WHICH WAS NEVER COMPLETED. LYNX CREEK FLOWS INTO CENTER CREEK WHICH FLOWS INTO SIXMILE CREEK NEAR SUNRISE.

9058 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 00524 898973
 STOR 1608080001635000300
 MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, COMMUNITY, RIVER, MINING, ECONOMY, LAND GEOLOGY, LAND TRANSPORT, MAP
 ABST *TWO BAD SNOW SLIDES OCCURRED ON LYNX CREEK-A CREEK AT THE HEAD OF HILLS CREEK. NATHAN WHITE HAD A ROADHOUSE

AT THE MOUTH OF THE CREEK. THE FIRST SLIDE OCCURRED IN 1898 OR 1899. 4 MEN WERE KILLED, ONE BROKE HIS BACK, AND ONE MAN ESCAPED UNHARMED. THE SECOND SLIDE OCCURRED WHILE MEN WERE DIGGING A DITCH ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE OF THE CREEK. 5 MEN WERE CAUGHT IN THE SLIDE." (P102) LYNX CREEK WAS A MAJOR PRODUCER OF GOLD ON THE KENAI PENINSULA UP TO 1904. (P117) "LYNX CREEK, WHICH LEADS INTO EAST FORK, HAD 2 CLAIMS WHICH FURNISHED MOST OF THE GOLD. ALL THE WORK WAS BY PICK AND SHOVEL. ABOUT \$87,000 HAD BEEN OBTAINED FROM LYNX CREEK BY 1904. THE GRAVELS ON THE LOWER PART OF THIS STREAM HAD NOT BEEN EXPLOITED, SO IT WAS PLANNED TO BUILD A 500 FT TUNNEL AND DIVERT THE WATER SO MINERS COULD GET AT THE GRAVEL AND SLUICE IT." (P118) "COPPER NUGGETS, FOUND IN LYNX CREEK, LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF A COPPER VEIN AT THE UPPER END OF THE VALLEY. IN 1904 A COMPANY WAS ESTABLISHED TO MINE THE COPPER, BUT MOST OF THE SEASON WAS TAKEN UP IN PREPARATORY WORK. A PACK TRAIN FROM SUNRISE BROUGHT SUPPLIES TO THE CAMP. LYNX CREEK HAD A 2 FT STREAK OF LOW GRADE COPPER, WITH A CORE OF SOLID COPPER 3 TO 4 IN THICK. THIS WAS MINED OUT. THE PIPELINE AND TRAIL TO THE CLAIM CALLED THE READY BULLION, CAN STILL BE SEEN. NATE WHITE TRIED TO DEVELOP THIS COPPER LEDGE, BUT THE COPPER ORE WAS INSUFFICIENT TO PAY FOR THE WORK." (P119) "OVER 34 TONS OF MINING EQUIPMENT AND OTHER FREIGHT, INCLUDING AN AIR COMPRESSOR AND RECEIVER, WERE MOVED FROM SUNRISE TO THE READY BULLION COPPER COMPANY ON LYNX CREEK." (P124) END DATE IS DATE OF PUBLICATION. A MAP (P120) SHOWING THE MAIN CREEKS OF THE HOPE-SUNRISE DISTRICT IS PART OF THIS RECORD.

9059 MATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK

REFN 01633 898

STOR 1608080001635000300

MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW NO TRAFF, MINING, COMMUNITY

ABST THIS HISTORY OF UPPER COOK'S INLET BY LOUISE POTTER, A WASILLA RESIDENT, WAS PUBLISHED IN 1967. SUNRISE WAS A BOOMING TOWN AND OUTFITTING POINT FOR THE LYNX CREEK GOLD MINES: SMITH HYDRAULIC MINE, AND O H STEEPER COMPANY. (COPPER). (P33)

9060 MATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK

REFN 02056 904

STOR 1608080001635000300

MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

KEYW LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, NO TRAFF

ABST NATIVE COPPER WAS FOUND IN GRAVEL BY PROSPECTORS ON LYNX CREEK. ITS PRESENCE LED TO THE DISCOVERY OF A VEIN, CARRYING COPPER SULPHIDES, ON THE MOUNTAIN SIDE AT THE HEAD OF THE STREAM. DURING THE SUMMER, 1904, A COMPANY FORMED AND WAS WORKING THE CREEK DURING THE TIME OF THE AUTHOR'S VISIT. CONNECTION WITH THE ALASKA CENTRAL RAILROAD COULD BE EASILY ESTABLISHED IF THIS PROSPECT DEVELOPS INTO A PAYING MINE. (P99)

9061 MATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK

REFN 02065 895904

STOR 1608080001635000300

MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04

LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK

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

ABST GOLD WAS DISCOVERED IN 1895 ON LYNX CREEK BY FRED SMITH AND W P POWERS. (P9) LYNX CREEK IS ABOUT 3 MILES LONG AND OCCUPIES A NARROW VALLEY BETWEEN HIGH, RUGGED MOUNTAINS. DEEP GRAVEL DEPOSITS ARE FOUND AT THE MOUTH OF LYNX CREEK AND CONTINUE WELL INTO THE VALLEY, BESIDE THE USUAL SLATES ARE ARKOSE 2 OR 3 LARGE, ROUNDED BOULDERS OF ALTERED DIABASE WERE SEEN IN THE GRAVELS ON ONE OF THE CLAIMS. THESE MAY HAVE COME FROM THE NEIGHBORING HILLS, BUT NO SUCH ROCKS WERE SEEN IN PLACE BY THE WRITER. TWO CLAIMS HAVE FURNISHED MOST OF THE GOLD TAKEN FROM THIS CREEK TO THE PRESENT TIME. (1904) THESE HAVE BEEN PRACTICALLY WORKED OUT AND LITTLE IN THE WAY OF PLACER MINING IS NOW DONE ON THE CREEK. THE GOLD IS HEAVY AND CONTAINS NUMEROUS PIECES OF NATIVE COPPER WHOSE PROBABLE SOURCE IS THE LEDGE NOW BEING OPENED UP AT THE HEAD OF THE CREEK. OWING TO THE LOW GRADE OF THE LOWER PART OF THE STREAM THE GRAVELS THERE HAVE NOT BEEN EXPLOITED. TO OVERCOME THIS DIFFICULTY A TUNNEL ABOUT 500 FEET LONG AND BELOW THE LEVEL OF THE WATER AT ITS HEAD IS BEING DRIVEN TO DIVERT THE

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STREAM. IT IS THE INTENTION TO PLACE SLUICE BOXES IN THE TUNNEL AND WASH ALL THE GRAVEL THROUGH TO THE VALLEY OF BENCH CREEK. THE PRODUCTION OF LYNX CREEK TO THE YEAR 1904 WAS ABOUT \$87,000. (P40)

9062 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 02451 906915
 STOR 1608080001635000300
 MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, LAND TRANSPORT, ROUTE, RIVER
 ABST IN HIS 1940 REPORT (USGS BULLETIN 907), CAPPS NOTES: IN KENAI PENINSULA A FEW SHORT AND UNCONNECTED STRETCHES OF WAGON ROAD HAD BEEN BUILT, ONE REACHING FROM SUNRISE TO MILE 34 ON THE ALASKA NORTHERN RAILROAD, AND OTHERS FROM GIRDWOOD UP GLACIER AND CROW CREEKS, FROM HOPE UP RESURRECTION CREEK, AND ON BEAR AND LYNX CREEKS. SOME FAIRLY GOOD TRAILS HAD ALSO BEEN ESTABLISHED. (P41) THIS WAS FOR THE PERIOD 1906-1915.

9063 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 02834 975
 STOR 160339907945801370000109000040
 MOUT N654200 W1494000 F100N 0100W 21
 LUPR 34 YUKON RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, DISCHARGE, RIVER BASIN
 ABST GRUNMAN REPORT 1975. LYNX CREEK DISCHARGES AN ESTIMATED 50 CFS FLOW FROM ITS 80 SQ MI DRAINAGE AREA. (P4-10)

9064 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 05181 974
 STOR 1608080001635000300
 MOUT N604300 W1491733 S070N 0010E 04
 LUPR 52 SIXMILE CREEK
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER, COMMUNITY, ROUTE
 ABST WHITE'S ROADHOUSE WAS LOCATED ON THE TRAIL FROM SEWARD AT THE JUNCTION OF LYNX CREEK, CENTER CREEK AND GRANITE CREEK. (P72)

9065 WATN LYNX CREEK LYNX CREEK
 REFN 06902 912968
 STOR 160209502451000171000061000060
 MOUT N670000 W1564500 K180N 0100E 08
 LUPR 21 KOGOLUKTUK RIVER
 KEYW NO TRAFF, RIVER BASIN, LAND GEOLOGY, MINING, RIVER CHANNEL
 ABST GRANITE IS EXPOSED IN RIDGES NEAR LYNX CREEK. (P.18) COPPER IS ABUNDANT IN GREENSTONE, AND LEAST ABUNDANT IN LIMESTONE IN AREAS ALONG THE CREEK. (P.30) ZINC IS LEAST ABUNDANT NEAR THE CREEK, FOR THE AREA AS A WHOLE. (P.31) RED (1932) DESCRIBED IN DETAIL MANY OF THE PLACER MINING OPERATIONS ON THE CREEK, WHICH BEGAN IN 1912. (P.5) GOLD SAMPLES FROM LYNX CREEK SHOW IT IS A FINE GRAINED DETRITAL GOLD. (P.30) SMALL SCALE MINING OF A PLACER DEPOSIT ON THE CREEK WAS DONE FROM 1912 UNTIL AT LEAST 1940. THE DEPOSIT EXTENDS FROM THE NE 1/4 SEC. 9 TO THE SOUTHERN PART OF SEC. 3, T.18N., R.10E. THE LOCAL STREAM GRADIENT RANGES FROM 240 TO 370 FEET PER MILE. MAIN WORKINGS WERE LOCATED IN THE NE 1/4 SEC. 9 AND NW 1/4 SEC. 10, WHERE THE STREAM GRADIENT WAS RELATIVELY LOW. SMALLER WORKINGS WERE REPORTED IN TWO PLACES IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF SEC. 3. GOLD WAS RECOVERED PRIMARILY BY SLUICING. IT WAS REPORTED THAT ABOUT HALF THE GOLD WAS SMALL NUGGETS, AND THE REST WAS SHOT-LIKE. "NO PRODUCTION FIGURES HAVE BEEN PUBLISHED, BUT THE DEPOSIT CONTAINED ENOUGH GOLD TO SUPPORT A 1-OR 2-MAN MINING OPERATION FOR AT LEAST 28 YEARS." (P.29)

9066 WATN LYON CREEK LYON CREEK
 REFN 02740 972
 STOR 1608080001620000290000056300120
 MOUT N604500 W1491500 S080N 0010E 14

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