

TERRITORY OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES  
JUNEAU, ALASKA

JR 195-7

Report of Investigations by Howard M. Fowler,  
Associate Mining Engineer, Territorial Department of Mines,  
in the Innoko, Nulato, Bethel, Goodnews Bay, Wasilla,  
Chisana, and Ketchikan Mining Districts, Alaska.  
September 24, 1949 - February 1, 1950.

September 24 - 25-At Fairbanks.

Because Mr. J. C. Roehm, Territorial Department of Mines engineer stationed at Fairbanks found it necessary to leave suddenly for the states, much of the field work normally done by him was not completed. Therefore, Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines requested that the writer conduct a general reconnaissance of the Yukon-Kuskokwim areas before freeze-up in order to determine the number of operating companies and men employed.

September 26 - To John and George Miscovich's at Poorman via Ruby.

The Miscovich Camp opened in the early spring. Actual mining started on May 10th. Seven men (3 Miscovich brothers) were employed. Mining operations will stop about October 7th. The approximate amount of bedrock cleaned is not known but four large and deep cuts were taken out. The depth of the overburden will average about 40 feet. The number of nozzles stripping varies from 12 to 14. Four cats are kept in operation. Two sets of steel boxes 30 and 34 inches wide are in use and the material to both is elevated by means of hydraulic lifts, one for 28 feet and one for 6 feet. A 1½ yard Lima Dragline shovel is used for stacking tailings. The camp is well supplied with shop facilities for the majority of repair work necessary to operation.

Ruby 56

An unusual feature of the Miscovich family is their willingness to apply constant experimentation to their mining operations. This has resulted in several improvements on old equipment and the invention of some new. The most unusual, and certainly the one with the most possibilities, is the invention of the intelligent or automatic giant by John Miscovich. This giant can be controlled either manually or automatically by water actuated pistons and can be regulated to traverse over any desired horizontal or vertical pattern. The manufacturing of this giant is being done by J. M. Gauntlett Company of Seattle, Washington.

The Miscovich brothers have also developed a 3 sectional blade adapter for the mole board of their dozer blades. The adapters fasten to the mole board with 4 bolts on each section. The conventional adapter has 45 bolts. The Miscovich adapter, consequently, gives:

1. Savings in time to effect change.
2. No welding necessary on mole board.
3. Less bolt charge.
4. Longer wear.

Nearly all pipe is connected with Pierce couplers. These couplings give a loose but watertight fit and allow rapid assembly or dis-assembly. Water pressure is maintained with three 10 inch centrifugal pump each powered by a Murphy Diesel.

*Ruby 56*  
The Miscovich brothers have also developed a highly satisfactory riffle for their sluice boxes. These riffles are made of 1.5 inch angle iron with a 5 degree slope. The construction effects a greater savings in fine gold according to the Miscoviches.

The Miscoviches have shown a great deal of ingenuity in their operations and are a credit to the Alaskan mining industry. Many of the ideas worked out by the Miscoviches could well be considered by other operators in Alaska.

September 27 - Return to Ruby.

William Carlo and John May were reported to have operated a bulldozer-hydraulic property on Ophir Creek. Three men were employed.

The Midnight Mining Company operated a bulldozer-hydraulic property on Midnight Creek from the middle of May until September 25th. Three men were employed. The mine was in charge of Danny Cuyle.

*Ruby 56*  
The Trail Creek property of Iver Johnson and Company operated from June 5 to September 26. Three men were employed for the full season and one woman for 4 weeks. Two cuts were taken out of approximately 12,000 feet each. The depth to bedrock averaged about 30 feet. The ground here is readily piped. Few large boulders are present. The property is operated with 2 HD-10's A.C. and one 3/4 yard Northwest Dragline. *KK 56-10*

The Long Creek Mining Company on Bear Pup, tributary to Long Creek was reported to have operated a full season. This property is located in the Nulato precinct. Two men were employed. The mine is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation. Hans Tillotson is in charge.

*Hoeth*  
Walter L. Hoeth was making plans to operate the Eagle Creek Mine near Medfra. Mr. Hoeth plans to erect a 20 ton mill at the property. Towards that end, he was constructing a sled at Ruby to haul his equipment across country to Medfra.

September 28 - Return to Fairbanks.

September 29 - Fairbanks to Ophir to Upper Ganes Creek.

*Innoko 73*  
September 30 - The Innoko Dredging Co. was assembling a pontoon - all steel dredge manufactured by Washington Iron Works. The dredge is a 3.5 foot bucket line dredge with a hull 72 feet 7 inches by 36 feet 11 inches. It is designed to dig 25 feet. *KK 73-51*

Frank Crown is the superintendent of erection and will be the dredgemaster. Mr. Crown arrived from the states on July 24th. Four or five men have been on the payroll since that date. The company plans to employ an additional 3 or 4 men shortly. The construction work is expected to be completed and the dredge operating by October 25th. About 14 men will be employed for operations. The company is owned by Johnny Repo and Frank Molitor. It is reported that they have tentative plans for construction of a 6 foot dredge in about 2 years if international complications and the high cost of operation do not prevent it. The company was advised to replenish their supply of First Aid Gear. The present supply was nearly exhausted and the small amount of gauze, etc., left in the old kit was extremely dirty.

11/11/49-09-23

The camp of Rosander and Reed on Yankee Creek was visited. The camp opened on April 21st and sluicing commenced on June 1st. Sluicing will be stopped on October 1st and the camp closed down about the 15th of October. The mine has operated 2 shifts a day of 10 hours each and for a 7 day work week. The average crew is 12 to 15 men. Thirteen cuts were taken out of an average of about 40,000 bedrock feet. The average ground depth is 13 to 15 feet. The gold is coarse and will average about 900 fine.

KK 78-1-35-36

11/11/49-09-23

Casimir Naudts was sniping all summer on Yankee Creek.

The Hubbard and McFarland dredge was operating at the mouth of Ganes Creek. This is a 1.5 foot dredge employing 8 men and operating 3 shifts. Work started in the spring about June 15th. and will stop about October 15th. The present ground the company is working has been mined previously. Considerable heavy digging is present with large boulders and some clay. The company is well supplied with shop facilities.

Opinion 64

No safety suggestions were made but the company was cautioned to replenish its first aid equipment.

Joe Degnan on Little Creek commenced season's operations on April 20th. Sluicing was started on May 25th. An average of 5 men were employed. The mine is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation.

N. J. Vibe of Vibe and Girtler passed away in 1949 and the ground on Anvil Creek, formerly worked by the two men is now worked by Girtler and John Myklebust. These men also operate ground on Little Creek. Both properties are dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operations.

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During 1949, the Little Creek property was operated with a 5 man crew from the first of June until the first of August. Two men continued at Little Creek until the first of September stripping. The remainder of the crew moved to Anvil Creek on the first of August for operations there. Six cuts or about 60,000 feet were taken out on Little Creek and 3 cuts totaling about 30,000 feet were removed on Anvil Creek.

Opinion

Ophir 64

Adolphe J. Hill, Ivar C. Carlson, and James J. Hill are opening a small piece of ground on Victor Gulch near ophir. The 3 men were stripping with 2 nozzles during the 1949 season. One small cut of 3600 feet was taken out. The mine is a bulldozer-hydraulic operation. The ground is leased from Victor and Amelis Hill.

October 1 - 2 - At Ophir.

Gus Notila and Eric Hard are operating their Bear Creek property with 9 men employed. Operations were reported to have started on about May 15th and the season close-down on October 1st. The mine is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation.

The Cripple Creek Mining Company on Upper Cripple Creek near Folger was reported to have operated during 1949 with 16 men employed. Operations started about May 15th and continued until about October 1st. It is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation.

Ophir 64

The Colorado Creek Mining Co. was reported active on Colorado Creek with a crew of six. The company is stripping preparatory to actual mining during 1950.

John Aho and associate were reported to be operating a bulldozer-hydraulic operation on Upper Dominion Creek. Two men were employed at the property.

Notila and Hard operated their Ophir Creek property during 1949. Nine men were employed. The property is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation.

H. Matheson and Pat Savage were reported to have worked their dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation on Spruce Creek with 3 men. The length of season was not known.

October 3 - To McGrath via Northern Consolidated Airlines. No operations were reported in the McGrath area.

October 4 - To Flat via Northern Consolidated Airlines.

Taharod 73

John Bauquier is on Happy Creek near Flat. It is a bulldozer-hydraulic operation employing one man. Work started about June 15th and sluicing started about July 15th. Two small cuts have been removed. Happy Creek has previously been worked by Olsen and Company of Goodnews Bay. Mr. Bauquier is working ground left by the former company.

KX 73-18

Hatton and Turner are operating on Willow Creek on the Milo C. Caughrean property. It is a hydraulic-bulldozer-dragline (Northwest 1 1/4 yard) operation. The company started operations on June 5th. Four men were employed and 300,000 feet of bedrock cleaned.

KX 73-15

Gus Backstrom operated a small hydraulic property alone at the head of Flat Creek. Work started about June 1st, and will stop about October 10th.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Leov are operating alone on Malemute Pup, tributary to Otter Creek. Ground sluicing was done in June and July and the boxes put in in the latter part of July. One man was hired for 2 months. The leov's also have property on Granite Creek but do not plan any operation there before 1950.

Pete Miscovich and son Andrew were mining on Otter Creek near Flat. An average of 8 men were employed since June 1st. The company started sluicing on June 20th. The mine is a bulldozer-dragline-hydraulic operation. The property will close down about October 10th.

John Ogriz was reported to have operated on Slate Creek for Notila and Ogriz. The property is a dragline-bulldozer-hydraulic operation employing about 6 men. Work started for the 1949 season on about May 1st and continued until September 15th.

Patrick Savage operated a bulldozer-dragline-hydraulic mine on Flat Creek from May 1st to October 1st. Sluicing started about June 10th. On October 1st, Mr. Savage moved operations to Willow Creek above Hatton and Turner for mining in 1950. The crew averaged 6 men.

Jules Stuver was reported to be hydraulicing alone at the head of Happy Creek from June 1st to October 1st.

John Fullerton of the Arve Mining Company reported that employment at the mine had averaged 6 men during the season. Stripping started on May 20th and sluicing on June 1st. The property closed on September 1st. Four pits were taken out for a total of 270,000 feet or 250,000 yards. Mining is done by dragline, pump, and bulldozer.

*Interview 73*

October 5 - At Flat.

The North American Gold Dredging Company operated from May 1st to the 3rd week of October. The dredge is located on Otter Creek and at the mouth of Flat Creek. Alex Mathieson is in charge. Sixteen men were employed. General safety conditions were good but some guard rails were needed around exposed belting and a new supply of First Aid Gear was needed.

It was reported that Harry Steen operated the Miscovich and Rodman property on Julian Creek, tributary of Crooked Creek. This mine is a hydraulic-bulldozer operation. Three men were employed. The property operated from about June 1st to October 1st.

The Arve Mining Company employed 3 men on Marvel Creek placer drilling for the full season.

October 6 - To Bethel via Northern Consolidated Airlines.

October 7 - To Nyac. The ~~New York Alaska Gold Mining Company~~ at Nyac is under the management of Mr. Jim Crowdy, manager, and Mr. William Race, engineer. Other company officers are Mr. Alfred Ely, President, 41 Broad Street, New York, and Mr. W. H. Berry, Treasurer, c/o Seattle First National Bank, Seattle, Washington.

October 8 - At Nyac.

The company is operating a  $6\frac{1}{2}$  foot bucket line dredge with Joe Linke as dredgmaster and a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot bucketline dredge with Ben Larson as dredgmaster. The company has 46 employees, 4 of which are women, and 23 of which are natives. Twelve men are employed around the  $6\frac{1}{2}$  foot dredge. Six are on day shift and 3 are on each of the other 2 shifts. On the  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot dredge, 8 men are employed. Four are on days, and 2 are on swing and night shifts. A  $1\frac{1}{4}$  yard dragline on Rock Creek, tributary to the Tuluksak River, employs 7 men for a 10 hour shift.

145504 81  
Operations at Nyac started on May 11th and it is expected that dredging can continue until about December 1st. The dragline will cease operations about the middle of October. The  $6\frac{1}{2}$  foot dredge will move about 1,100,000 yards during the season. The  $1\frac{1}{2}$  foot dredge will move about 260,000 yards. The dragline will handle about 80,000 yards. Normally, the dragline moves about 120,000 yards during the season. Equipment includes seven dozers of which 4 are D-8's, 1 a T.D.-18, 1 a T.D.-40, and 1 a catapillar 50.

145504  
The company generates its power through the summer with a hydroelectric plant. However, diesel power is used in the late fall in order to extend the working season. During normal seasons operation, about 180 days are on hydropower, 18 days on combination hydro-diesel power, and about 6 days on diesel power alone. The hydro plant is estimated to save about \$50,000 a year in operating costs.

The camp is supplied largely by air freight. About 300 tons a year are brought in by plane. The balance is brought in to the lower landing about 30 miles up the Tulaksak River. From the landing, it is brought by tractor train to Nyac. Freight costs on the river on cat train in winter average about 25 dollars per ton. Costs for river transportation with cat service in summer average \$50.00 per ton. Air freight charges are \$50.00 per ton.

The company holds about 300 claims in the area. The ground being worked at present is reported to average about .35¢ per yard.

Russian Mission  
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A safety check showed general conditions good but the boiler on the 1½ foot dredge had not been tested and a guard was needed around the bullwheel. On the 6½ foot dredge, guards were needed around belting and pulleys, and the transformer bank was located so that water could float under it. A better location was recommended and the company stated the move would be made shortly. First Aid gear was almost totally absent on both dredges and was low at the dragline camp.

October 9 - Return to Bethel.

October 10 - Bethel to Platinum.

The Goodnews Bay Mining Company was visited. The only major change since the last Department visit has been the removal of the power unit from the dredge to a shore installation. The shore plant has doubled the power capacity of the former dredge unit. KX 123-2

123  
Haywards for I  
Goodnews Bay

The property was safety checked and general conditions found excellent. However, powder storage must be changed from the tool shed to a proper storage site. Mr. Johnson of the Goodnews Bay Mining Co. stated the change would be made at once.

The only prospector now in the immediate platinum area is Ray Deardorf.

October 11 - Return to Bethel.

October 12 - Bethel to Anchorage.

A stop was made at Upper Ganes Creek at the camp of the Innoko Dredging Company. Arthur Dionne had been injured at this camp on October 7th between 3:30 and 4:00 p.m. during construction operations on the new dredge. The accident occurred while moving the hull of the new dredge over to the old dredge with a line and cat. The line was fastened to the stern gantry of the dredge. On the 3rd pull, a 6-foot long 4"X4" squeezed out from someplace (unknown) and hit Arthur Dionne on back of head. Weather conditions were such as to prevent removal by plane until 2 days later, at which time the man was flown to Fairbanks. A minor brain concussion was reported with the man recovering. The accident was not as serious as had been reported at Bethel.

Innoko 73

The Innoko Dredging Company had not replenished its First Aid Gear as recommended on the examination of September 30th, but an order was sent in immediately after the accident.

October 13 - 14 - At Anchorage on official business.

October 15 - A trip was made to the Willow Creek district to re-examine powder conditions at the Independence and Snowbird Mines and ascertain if storage recommendations had been followed. The visit disclosed that the management of both properties had made no effort to correct conditions and apparently believed the safety recommendations would not be enforced. Both managements were again warned and reports written.

Anch.  
85

Copies are on file in the Juneau Office of the Department of Mines.

October 16 - 17 - At Anchorage.

It was reported in Juneau to Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines, that large placer copper discoveries had been made on Kletsan Creek on the lower White River by the Fred Wann-Robert Byers prospect party. This company, called the Pewabic Mining Company, was visited from August 12-15, 1949, by Howard M. Fowler, Associate Mining Engineer. At that time, the prospect party had not visited Kletsan Creek.

Mr. Stewart stated that the Pewabic Mining Company had optioned their claims to Mr. Norman Stines, well known mining engineer, and that Mr. Stines was now on Kletsan Creek drilling the property with an 18 inch drill. Mr. Stewart suggested that a visit be paid Mr. Stines on Kletsan Creek to see what the situation there was.

October 18 - To Cordova via P.N.A.

October 19 - Cordova to Chitina via Cordova Air Service.

October 20 - To May Creek Field near McCarthy. Engine trouble developed shortly after leaving May Creek Field for Chisana. A return to the field was made. After a small amount of repair work it was decided to return the ship to Chitina where more adequate repairs could be made.

October 21 - Return to Chitina.

October 22 - At Chitina.

October 23 - Repairs on the plane were apparently completed. Therefore, a second attempt to go to Kletsan Creek was attempted. Mr. Stines had informed Cordova Air Service that he would have a landing strip marked out on Kletsan Creek.

In Skolai Pass, engine trouble again developed. For a time it appeared that the engine would fail completely and because of this engine trouble, no attempt was made to reach Kletsan Creek. Instead, the plane was set down at Chisana. After a short check, it was decided to attempt a return to Chitina. Upon arriving again at the May Creek Field, enroute to Chitina, the writer discovered pieces of piston rings coming out the engine exhaust while the engine was being revved.

A return to Chitina was made after nominal repair work and the trip to Kletsan Creek cancelled as no further flight into that area could be made by Cordova Air Service for another week.

October 24 - 25 - At Chitina.

October 26 - Return to Cordova.

October 27 - Return to Juneau via P.N.A.



October 28 - November 4 - At Juneau on official business.

November 5 - To Poison Cove, west of Duffield Peninsula on Chichagof Island to investigate a reported limestone occurrence there.

*5749 114*  
November 6 - Search disclosed a marbleized limestone one fourth of a mile south of the entrance to Poison Cove that had been uncovered by a slide on the beach. The deposit is small. The footwall side has been intruded by a granitic body and is cut by numerous quartz stringers and lenses of varying widths up to 4 feet. A deep gulley 50 feet south of the slide shows broken blocks of marbleized limestone in the granitic intrusive. The limestone appears to be a good grade but is only a remenant of the original bed as it has been intruded on the footwall side and eroded away on the bay side. The remaining block is about 100 feet high, 200 feet long, and 40 to 50 feet wide. It does not show up elsewhere. It was therefore concluded that the body had no economic merit.

November 7 - Return to Juneau.

November 8 - At Juneau.

*Ketchikan 120*  
November 9 - Upon return to Juneau, it was discovered that the field map of the Mahoney Mine was missing. As the finished Mahoney mine map was under preparation at the time of the Poison Cove trip, the field map was left on the drafting table. Possibly the map was blown to the floor and discarded by the janitor. At any rate, a trip to Ketchikan was approved by Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines, for a remapping of the Mahoney Mine structures.

November 10 - At Ketchikan -- weathered in.

November 11 - To Mahoney Mine via Ketchikan Air Service.

November 12 - Return to Ketchikan.

November 13 - To Petersburg.

November 14 - Return to Juneau.

November 14 - December 5 - At Juneau.

*Port Alexander 116*  
December 6 - Samples of high grade Witherite ( $\text{BaCO}_3$ ) and shalerite ( $\text{ZnS}$ ) were brought into the Juneau office of the Department of Mines by Mr. Jack Whitfield of Juneau. These samples originated on Kriu and Keku Islands and according to Mr. Whitfield, large deposits of both have been found by him. The sphalerite, according to Mr. Whitfield, carried minable amounts of gallium, and cadmium.

Prior to the request for a Department of Mines examination, Mr. Whitfield requested a U.S. Bureau of Mines examination. The Bureau made the examination but did not satisfy Mr. Whitfield. For

that reason, at the request of Mr. Whitfield, a trip to Kake was made on December 6th.

*Port Alexander 116*  
December 7 - On Kuin Island, opposite the end of the westernmost of the Keku Islets, 134° west longitude and 56°55' North latitude, several narrow irregular stringers of barite with admixed witherite are exposed on the beach. Short sections of these stringers, generally less than 4 feet in length and with widths usually under 1 inch, are of pine witherite. All of these stringers are very irregular and few can be traced over 20 feet. None have any possible economic importance. No evidence of mineralization was found above high tide mark because of the overburden present. The country rock here is a highly folded slate and schist with some narrow bands of limestone.

December 8 - Seventy five yards east of the above occurrence, a 6.5 foot slightly mineralized vein with strike N 20° E, and dip 22° E was exposed on a cliff face overlooking the beach. At the time of the visit Mr. Whitfield had done virtually no work on the outcrop and not enough was exposed to determine the true strike, dip, or width. The majority of the day was spent in exposing the structure sufficiently well for sampling purposes. The vein was of principally quartz with a small amount of pyrite and sphalerite. The country rock is limestone and schist. A sample cut showed no cadmium, no gallium, a trace of gold and silver, and 1.20 percent zinc.

*Px A 116*  
*Petersburg 117*  
December 9 - Stringers of sphalerite on the western end of the largest of the Keku Islets were investigated. This is at 130°8'30" west longitude and 56°57' north latitude. These stringers are all narrow, irregular, and without continuity. The widths vary from knife edge stringers to kidneys of nearly 6 inches. They are closely associated to several delerite dikes in the area and the mineralization was probably derived from them. None of these exposures has any economic importance. Aside from the narrow, irregular nature of the veins, the deposits are almost entirely flooded at high tide. No exposures of merit were located above the high tide mark. Samples cut showed no gold, silver, cadmium, or gallium. *wrong*

*Petersburg 117*  
December 10 - In a cove on the north side of one of the Keku Islets, at 56°54'30" North latitude and 133°59'30" west longitude, Mr. Whitfield has discovered a short stringer that shows a 2 inch width of wieherite for a distance of about 5 feet and then widens to about one foot of impure barite. The exposure is covered at high tide. There is no possibility of any economic importance in the deposit and Mr. Whitfield was advised to drop it. The country rock here is limestone, schist, and shale.

On none of the prospects examined was there mineralization of consequence.

December 11 - At Kake. Weathered in.

December 12 - Return to Juneau.

December 13-16 - At Juneau

December 17 - Because powder storage conditions at the Snowbird and Independence Mines in the Willow Creek district were considered extremely dangerous, and because it was realized that the repeated warnings already given the companies had been ignored, Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines, suggested that a re-examination of those properties be made. For that reason a return to Anchorage was made on December 17th.

December 18 - 19 - At Anchorage.

December 20 - To Palmer via Alaska Railroad.

*Anchorage 55*  
December 21 - Examination of the Snowbird Mine disclosed that no attempt had been made to correct hazardous powder storage conditions. Mr. Phil Holdsworth, superintendent of the Snowbird Mine, stated that Mr. Cappy Faroe of Anchorage had given him instructions to ignore the past warnings but that he personally wanted it moved. He further stated that Mr. Faroe now believed that they would not be forced to move it because of winter snow conditions.

Mr. Holdsworth was advised that winter snow would not prevent the removal of the powder and that the previous warnings would be enforced. Mr. Faroe was contacted at Anchorage but refused to agree to having the powder moved.

A memorandum report was written and sent to Mr. B. D. Stewart for Department of Mines files. Also, a notice was sent to the Snowbird Mine management in which a deadline of January 4, 1950, was set for corrective measures to be taken. A copy was sent to Juneau for Department of Mines files.

The Independence Mine was also visited on December 21, 1949. The Independence Mine appeared to be attempting to eliminate hazardous conditions at the property. In cooperation with the management, a satisfactory powder storage site was finally selected and work started on the move.

A report was written on this examination and sent to Juneau for the Department of Mines files.

December 22- Return to Anchorage.

December 23 - 26 - At Anchorage.

*McCarthy*  
December 27 - Mr. B. D. Stewart, Commissioner of Mines, felt that an additional attempt to visit Mr. Norman Stines drilling program at Klatsan Creek on the lower White River was warranted. Therefore, a trip to Cordova was made with connections to Chitina on the Copper River.

December 28 - At Chitina.

*McCarthy  
8/19*

December 29 - An attempt was made to reach Kletsan Creek on the White River but it was found that the area was completely fogged in. Therefore, the pilot continued to Chisana. Inasmuch as the temperature was 55 degrees below zero, it was not practical to attempt to reach Kletsan Creek from Chisana with dogs. For those reasons the trip was cancelled and a return to Cordova made.

December 30 - Return to Anchorage.

- December 31 - January 6 - At Anchorage on official business.

January 7 - A trip to Palmer was made preparatory to an examination of the Snowbird Mine. Inasmuch as this property has been repeatedly warned as to its dangerous powder storage conditions, this trip was made to ascertain if those conditions had been corrected.

*Anchorage 8/5*

January 8 - Investigation of the Snowbird Mine disclosed that no attempt had been made to correct the hazardous conditions of powder storage previously noted. Mr. Cappy Faroe, of Anchorage, one of the Snowbird backers arrived at the property at the time of the writer's visit. Inasmuch as Mr. Faroe had instructed Mr. Holdsworth to disregard the Department of Mines instructions regarding powder storage, this appeared to be a good time to have a complete understanding on the issue.

It was pointed out to Mr. Faroe that his company was paying very high insurance rates to McDonald and Company of Seattle for a protection that they were not getting. If the Snowbird Mine had an accident that was caused by improper powder storage and the insurance investigator found that they had been repeatedly warned by the Department of Mines, the insurance company might then refuse to make payment of claims. Mr. Faroe considered this aspect of the situation for a few minutes and decided that the powder should be moved. To this end, instructions were given to Mr. Phil Holdsworth.

1 January 9 - Return to Anchorage.

January 10 - Return to Juneau.

January 11 - 16 - At Juneau

January 17 - Upon instructions from Mr. Leo H. Saarela, Commissioner of Mines, a trip was made to Ketchikan to inventory the Territorial Department of Mines Assay Office there.

January 18 - 25 - At Ketchikan.

*Ketch. 120*

January 26 - Because Mr. Van Moore of Ketchikan had done a small amount of trenching near the Mahoney tunnel that he thought might be of assistance in studying that structure, a trip to the Mahoney Mine was made. Examination disclosed that a small slide had buried the excavations of Mr. Moore and no examination was possible.

January 27 - 31 - At Ketchikan

February 1 - Return to Juneau.

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