NAMES AND DEFINITIONS OF REGIONS, DISTRICTS, AND SUBDISTRICTS IN ALASKA

(Used by the Bureau of Mines in Statistical and Economic Studies Covering the Mineral Industry of the Territory)

BY ALFRED L. RANSOME AND WILLIAM H. KERNS

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by

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ILLUSTRATIONS

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Report

The plan to develop a standard system of names and definitions of regions and districts in Alaska was borne of the need for a tool to use in statistical and economic studies of the mineral industry of the Territory. The purpose of this report is to present to the mineral industry, and to those individuals interested in the mineral or allied industries in Alaska, the system used by the Bureau of Mines in connection with its legal function of collecting and disseminating mineral statistics. It is hoped that the specific descriptions given will result in a more complete understanding of what is meant by the regional and district names that appear in publications of the Bureau of Mines relative to the mineral industry of the Territory.

Problem of Standardization of Names and Definitions

The question might be asked, does the naming and defining of regions and districts in Alaska present a problem relative to the establishment of a standard? Is it necessary to establish a standard?

One of the first natural offshoots from the development of a mining camp is to name the camp, then to adopt a district name for the adjacent area. In whatever manner such names may be selected they tend to go down in history by virtue of customary usage. It is to be expected that many names mentioned in relation to areas in Alaska stem directly from what were originally, and still may be, considered mining districts. In certain States the mining districts were legally established and the boundaries defined subsequent to their being named. Such is not the case in Alaska, consequently any concept of a district exists, for the most part, in the minds of men; it is not defined in the record as a standard for reference and comparison.

Anyone at all familiar with Alaska no doubt has a good idea of what is meant by the names Copper River region, Fortymile district, White River area, or the Fairbanks precinct. In all probability, however, a comparison of definitions for each one of these names - which are representative of hundreds of names in the Territory - would show no two definitions in agreement as to boundaries or as to the terms region, district, or precinct because, with the possible exception of precinct, all the terms are used loosely to describe something that has not been legally defined or even defined at all, and which varies according to the factors of local usage, general custom, or arbitrary choice.

Contrary to the general pattern existing in the separate States of the United States, Alaska has no political subdivisions such as the counties but it does have "judicial divisions," which include the recording districts or precincts. Some have the mistaken opinion that the recording district or precinct in Alaska is synonymous with the term "mining district." To accept this thought would be satisfactory as a partial basis for standardization but for one serious defect, the precinct boundaries - though legally defined - are subject to change. This fact was recognized as early as 1906 and so stated in a published review of mining activities in Alaska.3/

3/ Brooks, A. H., Mineral Resources of the United States, Geol. Survey, 1906, p. 135.

The Territory is emerging slowly from the status of a raw frontier country; because of the more complex order of life that is evolving, some scheme of describing specific geographic areas is required. To fill this requirement, insofar as it is necessary for statistical presentation and reference in mineral industry work, a system has been developed by the Bureau of Mines and is presented herewith. It is recognized that no one system can be developed that can be considered an "all-purpose" standard, therefore it is not expected that complete agreement on this system of names and definitions will be reached. It is not intended that the names and definitions herein presented and used by the Bureau of Mines be arbitrarily thrust upon others, nevertheless it is hoped that its use will establish systematic continuity for statistical records of the mining industry and that an understanding of its purpose will result in an ever-widening extension of its usefulness and acceptance.

Development of Bureau of Mines System

Early in 1941 the Bureau of Mines undertook the job of revising and realigning a system of dividing the Territory of Alaska into regions and districts to conform more to the actual localities of the mines as they were at that time. The resulting pattern[4] was evolved in cooperation with the Bureau of the Mint.[5]

The reason for the revision was primarily statistical. The Bureau of the Mint, through the Assay Office, Seattle, had definite need of changing its then 40-year old system. Mine operators in the Territory were asking that gold and silver production be distributed statistically with more accuracy geographically. Inasmuch as the greater proportion of the gold sales information and data relative to Alaskan producers were furnished by the Seattle Assay Office to the Bureau of Mines, it was of paramount importance that the two agencies agree on a system whereby the maximum statistical correlative accuracy would be achieved.

As finally agreed upon, the revised system - a modification of one used by the Bureau of Mines for statistical purposes relative to Alaska for several years before 1941 - was a decided improvement. This system, which is based on a pattern first established for Alaska by the Geological Survey as early as 1898, has been used jointly by the Bureau of Mines and the Bureau of the Mint with only minor changes since its adoption.

In 1944 the Bureau of Mines officially took over the task - previously done by the Geological Survey - of annually reviewing the mineral industry of Alaska and compiling pertinent statistics relative to mineral production. In order that this information could be presented systematically according to region and districts, the Bureau's standard system was first published in the Minerals Yearbook for 1946 under the chapter heading, Mineral Industry of Alaska. This system was presented as a list of names of regions and districts, but referred only to those portions of the Territory that had a record of mineral production and was used as such by only one branch or division of the Bureau. Although the basic problem was recognized, no specific definitions were formulated and presented in such a manner as to be available for reference by all interested persons.

Following the establishment of a Metal Economics Branch office of the Bureau of Mines in Juneau, Alaska, in August 1948, a closer contact with the mining industry resulted in the disclosure of several deficiencies in the then-used plan of regional and district classification:

4/ Based on work done by George Woodward, then acting supervising engineer, Salt Lake Section, and Samuel Gustavson, then junior mineral economist, Denver Field Office, under the direction of Charles W. Henderson, then supervising engineer, Field Offices, Bureau of Mines.

5/ Through the work of George L. Swarva, assayer-in-charge, Assay Office, Bureau of the Mint, Seattle, Wash.

1. Lack of precise descriptions of the boundaries of the regions and districts. The broad general descriptions available only in the Bureau of Mines files were inadequate for delineating the region or district outlines on the then existing maps of Alaska by persons unfamiliar with the system. One obvious reason for this deficiency was that many areas now covered by 1:250,000 scale topographic maps could not have adequately described - relative to regions and district boundaries - at a time when no map was available or the scale of the existing map was such that sufficient detail could not be shown.

2. The region and district classification covered only those parts of the Territory in which mining was active or relatively so, thus gaps were left for which no comparable regional or district delineation had been made. Although this was adequate at the time for the purpose intended (the grouping of mine production statistics according to source) the possibility of standardization on a Territory-wide basis from the standpoint of future development of the mineral industry apparently was not explored.

3. No descriptions or definitions of the regions and districts had been published so that industry could know the location of the mines and report accurately with respect to the designated district. Conversely it was difficult to locate some properties in the proper district for statistical distribution on the basis of sketchy information given in reports to the Bureau of Mines.

4. No indicated effort had been made to approach others directly interested in statistical and economic problems of the mineral industry (except the Bureau of the Mint) with the view of reaching an agreement on an acceptable standard of definitions and nomenclature of regions and districts. The apparent absence of such an attempt is understandable because the undertaking of a project similar to the present one at that time would have been impracticable within the limitations of inadequate map coverage.

5. Cross references between names of physiographic and geographic features (that is, streams, mountains, settlements, etc.) and the regions and districts were inadequate for the purpose of quickly finding the location of specific properties.

In 1949 work was begun on a project of systematically describing regions and districts in Alaska with a goal of eliminating the aforementioned deficiencies. The project is divided into two major parts. The first part presented herewith contains not only the basic names and definitions of regions, districts, and subdistricts, but selected references to publications of the Federal Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines, and the Territorial Department of Mines. Map references are limited to the Geological Survey's miscellaneous Alaska Special maps and more recently issued and pending editions of the Alaska Reconnaissance Topographic Series maps, scale 1:250,000. All references that pertain to specific districts are listed under the description of the particular district.

The second part, for which information currently is being compiled, will consist of an alphabetical list of physiographic and geographic features in Alaska with a cross reference to the region, district, and subdistrict within which the particular feature is located. This is a large undertaking, but is necessary because of the almost complete lack of a system of land surveys in Alaska, which otherwise could be used as a basis for finding and locating. Such a list of cross references, when made available eventually in published form, will be a most useful tool for locating specific points, which are all-too-often referred to in connection with a feature that is difficult to identify.

In deciding upon a plan of procedure in developing a standard system the following criteria were used: (a) The generally accepted names in use should be retained with as little change as possible; (b) a method of boundary differentiation should be chosen that is logical and relatively easy to describe with reference to readily available maps; and (c) the size of the areas included within the regions and districts should be established at an optimum for the primary purpose of statistical presentation. For criterion (b) several possibilities existed that might have been chosen, but as a method of boundary differentiation based on drainage patterns fit the requirements as well as, if not better than, any other this was the one selected. The main effort was directed toward locating the boundaries of the principal drainage patterns in such a manner that the areas included therein would coincide as closely as possible with those districts that are currently accepted by name and are part of the historical record.

In general the regions are defined by the major drainage basins, the exception being the major geographic features relative to location (for example, Southeastern Alaska). The districts, with few exceptions, are named on the basis of the generally accepted name of the included mining area, the description of the area being determined by definable drainage patterns in such a manner that no districts overlap and no area is excluded. The subdistricts within the districts refer to those areas - virtually all drainage basins - that have historical or local significance. This is particularly true with reference to names of areas appearing in earlier publications on Alaska (particularly those of the Geological Survey) where those areas differ materially in size from the districts as now defined.

Any system which is standardized for the basic purpose of statistical presentation must be arranged so that historical continuity will be disrupted as little as possible. Within the limits of the changes and modifications that were made by the Geological Survey relative to statistical classification according to source during the period of years when that agency was concerned with this phase of activity, and considering similar modifications made by the Bureau of Mines during a much shorter period, the present system will necessitate a minimum of adjustment of the historical record of production statistics.

In this work all names are those used on the latest available official maps or according to the most recent decisions of the Board on Geographic Names. Despite all possible care some errors and omissions no doubt will be noted. It will be appreciated if such errors or omissions are called to the attention of the Bureau of Mines so that corrections can be made in subsequent revisions of this report.

Correlation of Districts With Recording Precincts

Inasmuch as mining claim records are on file in the office of the recorder (U.S. Commissioner) for each recording precinct, it would be advantageous to be able to correlate the precincts with the districts. However, to do so would be difficult and impracticable. As previously stated, the boundaries of the recording precincts, although legally defined, are often subject to change. Also the precincts do not always follow any established pattern geographically or physiographically; in many instances they transcend historical mining district lines and regional lines, and frequently encompass two or more districts. As an example, the Fairbanks recording precinct (Fourth Division), which is within what is considered the Yukon River region, includes within its legally defined boundary all of the Chisana, Delta River, Fairbanks, Goodpaster, Kantishna, Tok, and Tolovana districts, and part of the Bonnifield, Fortymile, Rampart, and Yukon Flats districts. Similarly the Noatak-Kobuk recording precinct (Second Division) includes within its legally defined boundary four districts and part of a fifth within the Northern Alaska region, but it also includes four districts that are within the Northwestern Alaska region.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In organizing the standard system used by the Bureau of Mines much time was saved by referring to the wealth of background information available in publications of the Geological Survey, original statistical records concerning mining in Alaska collected by the Survey, and the records of the Bureau of Mines showing the initial development of such a system. To those individuals responsible for the compilation of these data and information, appreciation is expressed.

Maps used in preparing this report were provided by the Geological Survey.

Acknowledgment is given to those persons asked to review and criticize this report who gave generously of their time and knowledge of the problem. Appreciation is expressed to Sinclair H. Lorain, Regional Director, Region I, Bureau of Mines, under whose general supervision this report was prepared; Leon W. Dupuy, Bureau of Mines; Meredith F. Burrill, United States Board on Geographic Names; John C. Reed, Geological Survey; George Swarva, Bureau of the Mint, Seattle Assay Office; Phil R. Holdsworth, Commissioner of Mines for Alaska; James A. Williams, Territorial Dept. of Mines; and Ernest Wolff, School of Mines, University of Alaska.

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INDEX TO REGIONS, DISTRICTS, AND SUBDISTRICTS

Section I - Alphabetical Index to Regions (fig. 1)

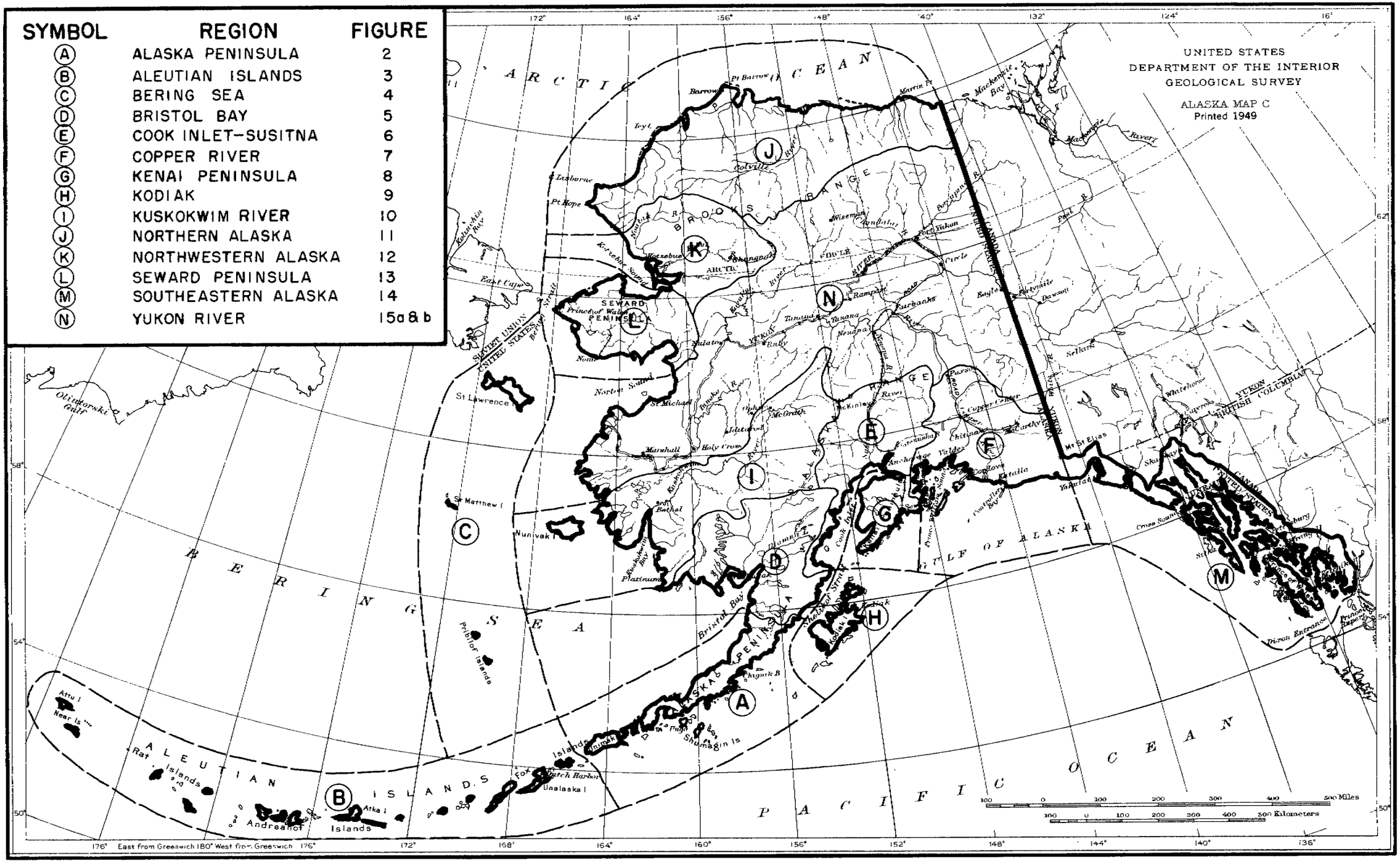

Figure 1. - Index map, regions of Alaska.

Section I - Alphabetical Index to Regions (Cont.)

Section I - Alphabetical Index to Regions (Cont.)

Section I - Alphabetical Index to Regions (Cont.)

Section II - Alphabetical Index to Districts

Section II - Alphabetical Index to Districts (Cont.)

District	Region	Page	Figure	Symbol
Homer	Kenai Peninsula	34	8	1
Hope	do.	35	8	2
Hot Springs	Yukon River	76	15a	12
Hughes	do.	77	15b	13
Hyder	Southeastern Alaska	58	14	3
Iditarod	Yukon River	78	15b	14
Innoko (Ophir)	do.	79	15b	15
Juneau	Southeastern Alaska	59	14	4
Kaiyuh	Yukon River	80	15b	16
Kantishna	do.	80	15a	17
Ketchikan	Southeastern Alaska	60	14	5
Kiana (western half of old Kobuk district)	Northwestern Alaska	46	12	1
Kobuk (see Kiana and Shungnak)				
Kodiak	Kodiak	37	9	1
Kougarok	Seward Peninsula	51	13	3
Koyuk	do.	52	13	4
Koyukuk	Yukon River	82	15a	18
Kupreanof	Southeastern Alaska	62	14	6
Lisburne	Northern Alaska	44	11	4
Marshall	Yukon River	83	15b	19
McGrath	Kuskokwim River	41	10	4
Melozitna	Yukon River	84	15a	20
Nelchina	Copper River	28	7	2
Nizina	do.	30	7	3
Noatak	Northwestern Alaska	47	12	2
Nome	Seward Peninsula	52	13	5
Petersburg	Southeastern Alaska	63	14	7
Ophir (see Innoko)				
Port Clarence (York)	Seward Peninsula	54	13	6
Prince William Sound	Copper River	31	7	4
Rampart	Yukon River	85	15a	21
Redoubt	Cook Inlet-Susitna	21	6	2
Ruby	Yukon River	86	15b	22
Selawik	Northwestern Alaska	48	12	3
Serpentine (Espenberg)	Seward Peninsula	55	13	7
Seward	Kenai Peninsula	36	8	3
Sheenjek	Yukon River	87	15a	23
Shungnak (eastern half of old Kobuk district)	Northwestern Alaska	48	12	4
Tok	Yukon River	88	15a	24
Tolovana	do.	89	15a	25
Valdez Creek	Cook Inlet-Susitna	22	6	3
Wainwright	Northern Alaska	45	11	5
Willow Creek	Cook Inlet-Susitna	24	6	4
Yakataga	Copper River	33	7	5
Yakutat	Southeastern Alaska	64	14	8
Yentna	Cook Inlet-Susitna	26	6	5
York (see Port Clarence)				
Yukon Flats	Yukon River	90	15a	26

Section III - Alphabetical Index to Subdistricts

Subdistrict	District	Region	Page	Figure	Symbol
Akiak	Aniak	Kuskokwim River	38	10	1a
Alatna	Koyukuk	Yukon River	82	15a	18a
Anaktuvuk	Colville	Northern Alaska	43	11	3a
Aniakchak	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1a
Anvik	Anvik	Yukon River	65	15b	1a
Baranof	Chichagof	Southeastern Alaska	56	14	2a
Becharof	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1a
Bethel	Bethel	Kuskokwim River	39	10	2a
Black	Black	Yukon River	67	15a	2a
Bremner (western half of old Bremner district)	Nelchina	Copper River	29	7	2a
Bremner (eastern half of old Bremner district)	Nizina	do.	30	7	3a
Buckland	Fairhaven	Seward Peninsula	50	13	2a
Charley River (western half of old Eagle district)	Circle	Yukon River	70	15a	6b
Chichagof	Chichagof	Southeastern Alaska	56	14	2b
Chignik	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	2a
Chinitna	Redoubt	Cook Inlet-Susitna	21	6	1a
Chisana	Chisana	Yukon River	69	15a	5a
Chitina	Nizina	Copper River	30	7	3b
Chulitna	Valdez Creek	Cook Inlet-Susitna	22	6	3a
Circle	Circle	Yukon River	70	15a	6a
Clark	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1b
Colville	Colville	Northern Alaska	43	11	3b
Cordova	Prince William Sound	Copper River	43	7	4a
Cosna	Hot Springs	Yukon River	76	15a	12a
Dall (southern part of old Dall dist.)	Melozitna	do.	84	15a	20a
Dall (northern part of old Dall dist.)	Yukon Flats	do.	90	15a	26a
Fairbanks	Fairbanks	do.	73	15a	9a
Fairhaven	Fairhaven	Seward Peninsula	50	13	2b
Georgetown	Aniak	Kuskokwim River	38	10	1b
Glacier Bay	Juneau	Southeastern Alaska	59	14	4a
Gulkana	Chistochina	Copper River	27	7	1a
Hot Springs	Hot Springs	Yukon River	76	15a	12b
Hughes	Hughes	do.	77	15b	13a
Iliamna Lake	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1c
Juneau	Juneau	Southeastern Alaska	59	14	4b
Kamishak	Redoubt	Cook Inlet-Susitna	21	6	2b
Kanatak	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1c
Kandik	Black	Yukon River	67	15a	2b
Katalla	Yakataga	Copper River	33	7	5a
Katmai	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1d
Ketchikan	Ketchikan	Southeastern Alaska	61	14	5a
Klutina	Nelchina	Copper River	29	7	2b
Koyuk	Koyuk	Seward Peninsula	52	13	4a
Kuskulana	Chistochina	Copper River	27	7	1b
Latouche	Prince William Sound	do.	31	7	4b
Lituya	Yakutat	Southeastern Alaska	65	14	8a
Matanuska	Willow Creek	Cook Inlet-Susitna	24	6	4a

Section III - Alphabetical Index to Subdistricts (Cont.)

Subdistrict	District	Region	Page	Figure	Symbol
McGrath	McGrath	Kuskokwim River	41	10	4a
Melozi (western part of old Melozi dist.)	Hughes	Yukon River	77	15b	13b
Melozi (eastern part of old Melozi dist.)	Melozitna	do.	84	15a	20b
Moller	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1d
Mulchatna	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1e
Naknek	Bristol Bay	do.	18	5	1f
Nenana	Bonnifield	Yukon River	67	15a	3a
Nizina	Nizina	Copper River	30	7	3c
Nuka	Homer	Kenai Peninsula	34	8	1a
Nulato (northern half of old Nulato dist.)	Hughes	Yukon River	77	15b	13c
Nulato (southern half of old Nulato dist.)	Anvik	Yukon River	66	15b	1b
Nunivak	Bethel	Kuskokwim River	39	10	2b
Nushagak	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1g
Pavlof	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1e
Petersburg	Petersburg	Southeastern Alaska	64	14	7a
Porcupine	Sheenjek	Yukon River	87	15a	23a
Preacher (eastern half of old Preacher district)	Circle	do.	70	15a	6c
Preacher (western half of old Preacher district)	Tolovana	do.	89	15a	25a
Pribilof	Bering Sea	Bering Sea	17	4	1a
Salcha (western half of old Goodpaster district)	Fairbanks	Yukon River	73	15a	9b
Sanford	Chistochina	Copper River	27	7	1c
Seldovia	Homer	Kenai Peninsula	34	8	1b
Shaktolik	Koyuk	Seward Peninsula	52	13	4b
Sheenjek	Sheenjek	Yukon River	87	15a	23b
Shumagin	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1f
Skagway	Juneau	Southeastern Alaska	59	14	4c
Skwentna	Yentna	Cook Inlet-Susitna	26	6	5a
Spurr	Redoubt	do.	21	6	2c
St. Lawrence	Bering Sea	Bering Sea	17	4	1b
St. Mathew	Bering Sea	do.	17	4	1c
Stepovak	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	14	2	1g
Talkeetna	Yentna	Cook Inlet-Susitna	26	6	5b
Tasnuna	Prince William Sound	Copper River	31	7	4c
Tikchik	Bristol Bay	Bristol Bay	18	5	1h
Togiak	Bristol Bay	do.	18	5	1i
Tolovana	Tolovana	Yukon River	89	15a	25b
Tonzona	McGrath	Kuskokwim River	41	10	4b
Tozi	Melozitna	Yukon River	84	15a	20c
Tustumena	Homer	Kenai Peninsula	34	2	1c
Ugashik	Alaska Peninsula	Alaska Peninsula	15	2	1h
Unimak	Alaska Peninsula	do.	15	2	1i
Valdez	Prince William Sound	Copper River	31	7	4d
Valdez Creek	Valdez Creek	Cook Inlet-Susitna	22	6	3b
Wales	Ketchikan	Southeastern Alaska	61	14	5b

Subdistrict	District	Region	Page	Figure	Symbol
Wasilla.....	Willow Creek.....	Cook Inlet-Susitna.	24	6	4b
Wells.....	Prince William Sound	Copper River.....	32	7	4e
White.....	Chisana.....	Yukon River.....	69	15a	5b
Wiseman.....	Koyukuk.....	do.	82	15a	18b
Wood River.....	Bonnifield.....	do.	67	15a	3b
Wrangell.....	Petersburg.....	Southeastern Alaska	64	14	7b
Yakataga.....	Yakataga.....	Copper River.....	33	7	5b
Yakutat.....	Yakutat.....	Southeastern Alaska	65	14	8b
Yentna.....	Yentna.....	Cook Inlet-Susitna.	26	6	5c
Yukon Flats.....	Yukon Flats.....	Yukon River.....	90	15a	25b

DEFINITIONS OF REGIONS, DISTRICTS, AND SUBDISTRICTS

Alaska Peninsula Region (A[6/])

Description: The region encompasses the major part of the Alaska Peninsula; to the east it includes the area drained by the Ugashik River and Dago Creek, and all streams that flow into the Pacific Ocean south of Cape Kekurnoi and to the west it includes Unimak and Sanak Islands of the Aleutian Islands. The region is bounded on the north by Bristol Bay, and on the south by the Pacific Ocean. (See figs. 1 and 2.)

Districts: Alaska Peninsula

Alaska Peninsula District (1)

Description: The entire region is considered as one district.

Subdistricts: Aniakchak (1a). - (Port Heiden and vicinity - area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from and including Seal Island on the west to and including Cinder River on the east.)

Chignik (1b). - (Chignik Bay and vicinity - area drained by all streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean from and including Kuiukta Bay on the west to, but excluding, Chiginagak Bay on the east; includes Semidi and Chirikof Islands.)

Kanatak (1c). - (Wide Bay and vicinity - area drained by all streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean from and including Chiginagak Bay on the west to and including Puale Bay on the east.)

Moller (1d). - (Port Moller and vicinity - area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from and including Kudobin Island on the west to, but excluding, Seal Island on the east.)

Pavlof (1e). - (Pavlof Bay and vicinity - includes all of the western tip of the Alaska Peninsula from, but excluding, Unimak Island on the west to and including Pavlof Bay on the east.)

Shumagin (1f). - (Includes all of the Shumagin Islands.)

Stepovak (1g). - (Stepovak Bay and vicinity - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Pacific Ocean from, but excluding, Kuiukta Bay on the east to, but excluding, Pavlof Bay on the west.)

6/ Letters and numerals in parentheses are reference symbols to regions, districts, and subdistricts as outlined on the index maps.

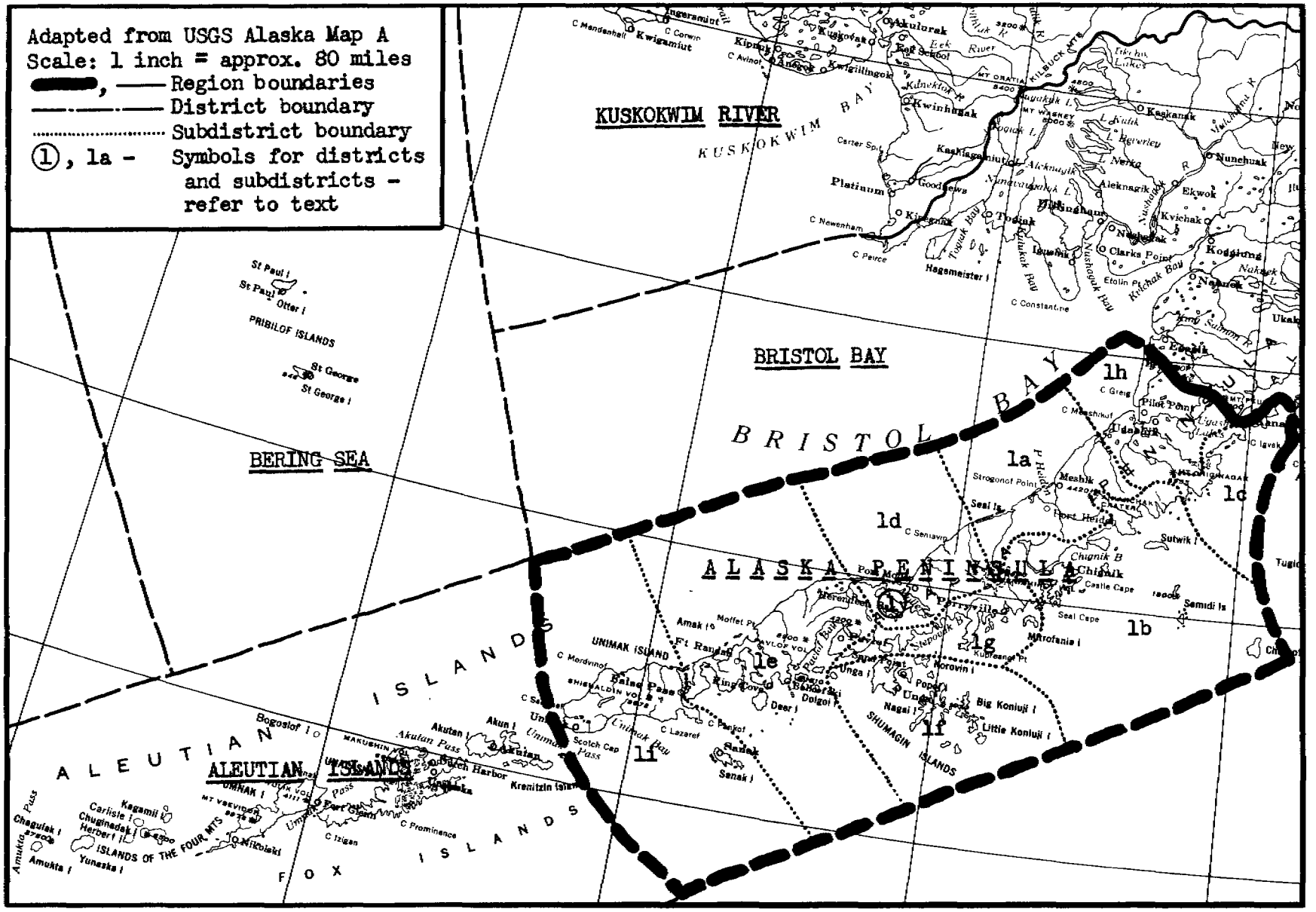

Figure 2. - Index map, Alaska Peninsula region and district.

Ugashik (1h). - (Ugashik Bay and vicinity - area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from, but excluding, Cinder River on the west to the eastern boundary of the district.)

Unimak (1i). - (Includes all of Unimak and Sanak Islands of the Aleutian Islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

467. Geology and Mineral Resources of Parts of the Alaska Peninsula, by W. W. Attwood. 1911, 137 pp.

755(d). The Cold Bay-Chignik District, Alaska, by W. R. Smith and A. A. Baker. 1924, 68 pp.

773(d). The Cold Bay-Katmai District, By W. R. Smith. 1925, pp. 183-207;

The Outlook for Petroleum Near Chignik, by G. C. Martin. 1925, pp. 209-213.

797(f). Geology and Mineral Resources of the Aniakchak District, by R. S. Kanappen. 1929, 67 pp.

857(d). Notes on the Geology of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, by S. R. Capps. 1934, 13 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

12. Pavlof District. 1929. (Pavlof Bay and vicinity; Port Moller, Unga Island.)

14. Kanatak District. 1935. (Northern part of the district; Ugashik, Kanatak, and Port Heiden and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bristol Bay. (Lower Cinder River.)

Chignik. (Chignik Bay, Port Heiden and vicinity.)

False Pass. (Sanak Island, Deer Island, Sandman Reefs, and eastern half of Unimak Island.)

Karluk. (Puale Bay and vicinity.)

Port Moller. (Port Moller, Pavlof Bay, Unga and Popof Islands, and vicinity.)

Simeonof I. (Simeonof, Ghernabura, Bird, and Near Islands, and southeastern part of Nagai and Little Koniuji Islands.)

Stepovak Bay. (Stepovak Bay and vicinity, and northern part of Nagai and Little Koniuji Islands.)

Sutwik I. (Amber Bay and vicinity, and Sutwik and Semidi Islands.)

Ugashik. (Ugashik and King Salmon River drainage basins; upper Cinder River drainage basin, Wide Bay, Chiginagak Bay, and Kanatak and vicinity.)

Unimak. (Western part of Unimak Island.)

Aleutian Islands Region (B)

Description: The region includes all of the Aleutian Islands west of, but excluding, Unimak and Sanak Islands. (See figs. 1 and 3.)

Districts: Aleutian Islands

Aleutian Islands District (1)

Description: The entire region is considered as one district.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

259. Report on Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks and others. 1905, 196 pp.

(Auriferous Quartz Veins on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier, pp. 102-103.)

692(e). Sulphur on Unalaska and Akun Islands and Near Stepovak Bay, by A. G. Maddren. 1919, 16 pp.

857(d). Notes on the Geology of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, by S. R. Capps. 1934, 13 pp.

974(b). Volcanic Activity in the Aleutian Arc, by R. R. Coats. 1950, 15 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

3967. Exploration of Sedanka Zinc Deposits, Sedanka Island, Alaska, by B. S. Webber, J. M. Moss, and F. A. Rutledge. 1946, 15 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Adak. (Adak, Kanaga, Little Tanaga, Kagalaska, Great Sitkin Islands, and eastern part of Tanaga Island.)

Amukta. (Amukta, Chagulak, Yunaska, Herbert, and Carlisle Islands.)

Atka. (Atka, Koniuji, Tagalak, Chugul, and Umak Islands.)

Attu. (Near Islands - Attu and Agattu Islands.)

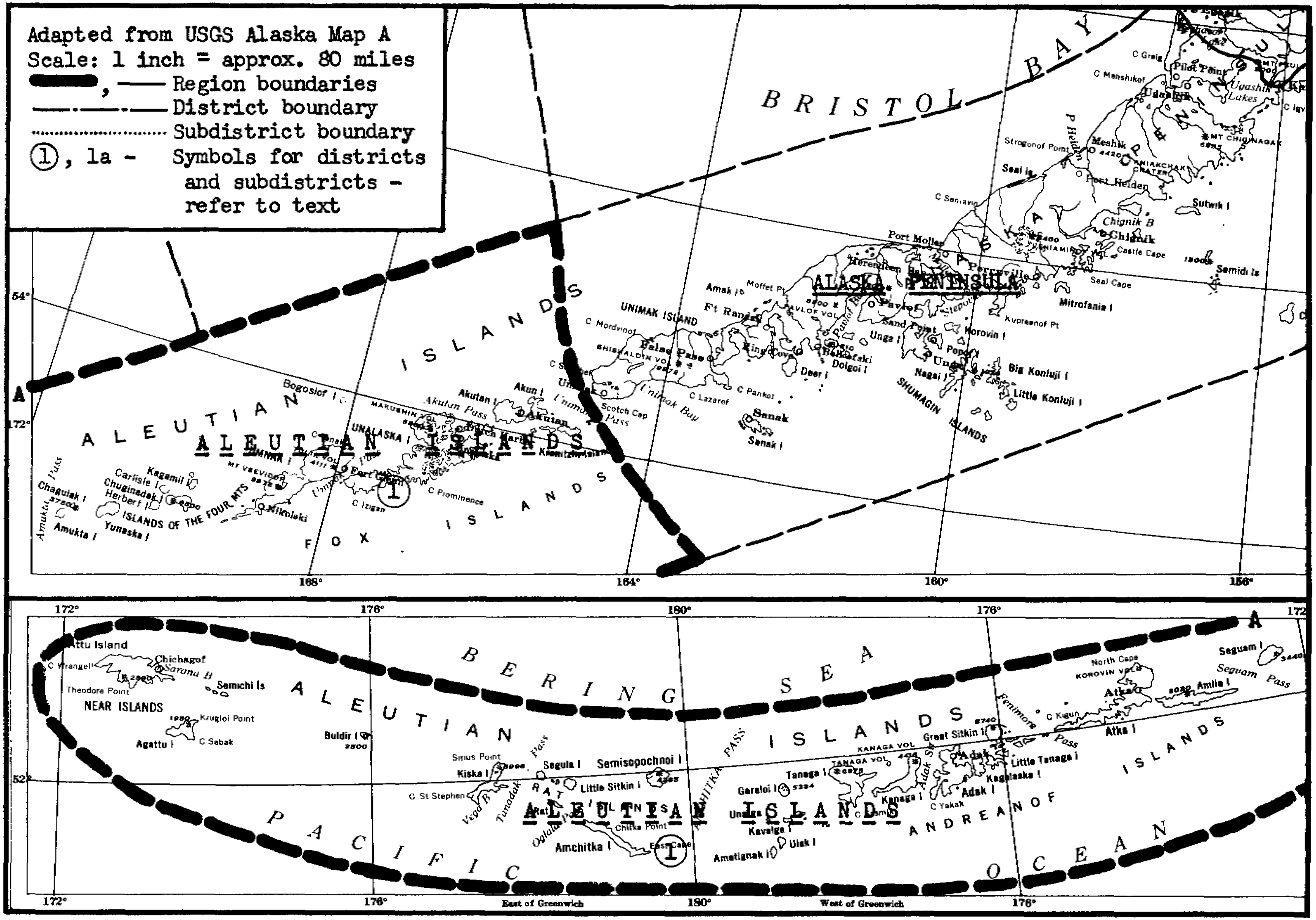

Figure 3. - Index map, Aleutian Islands region and district.

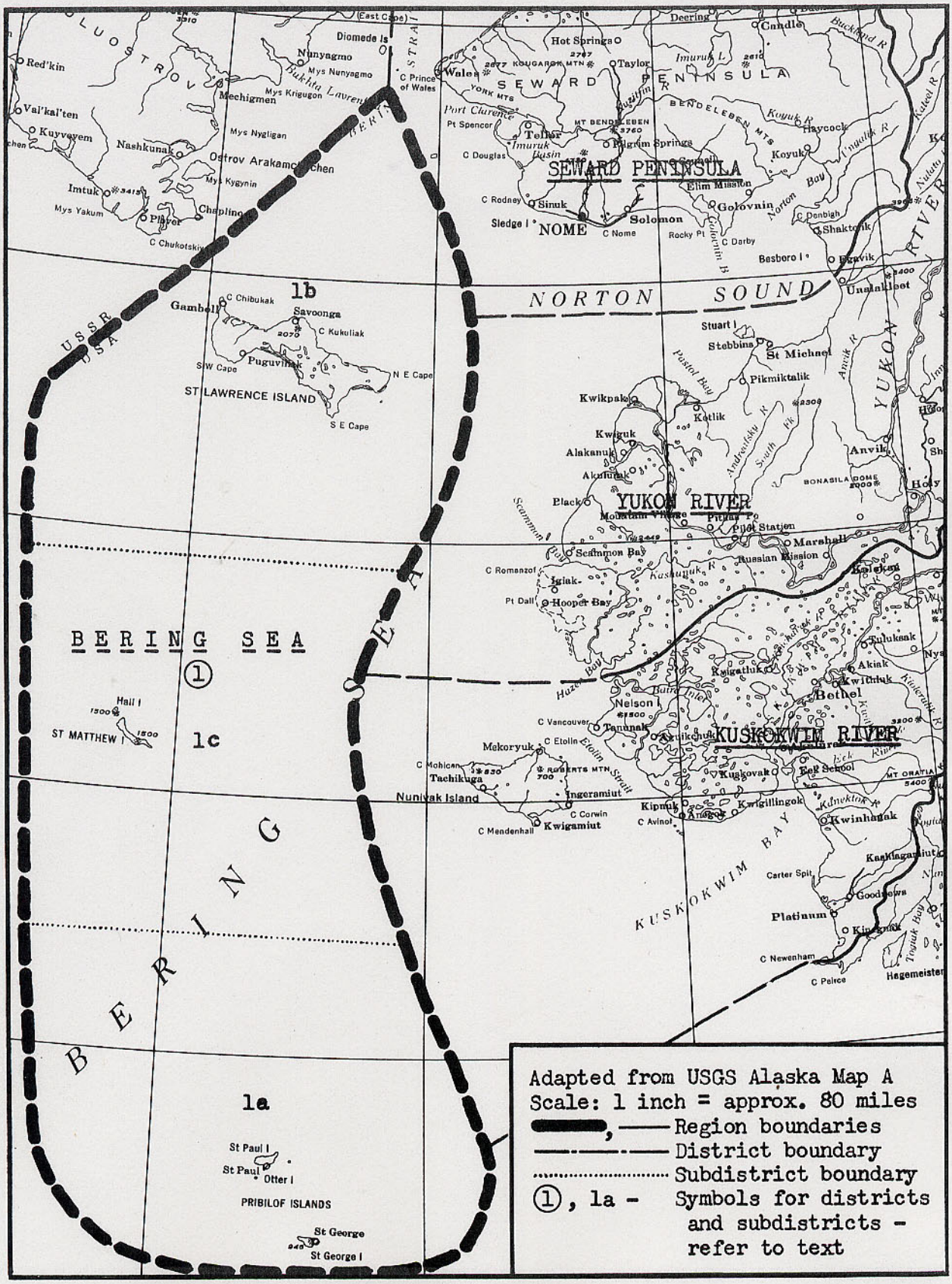

Figure 4. - Index map, Bering Sea region and district.

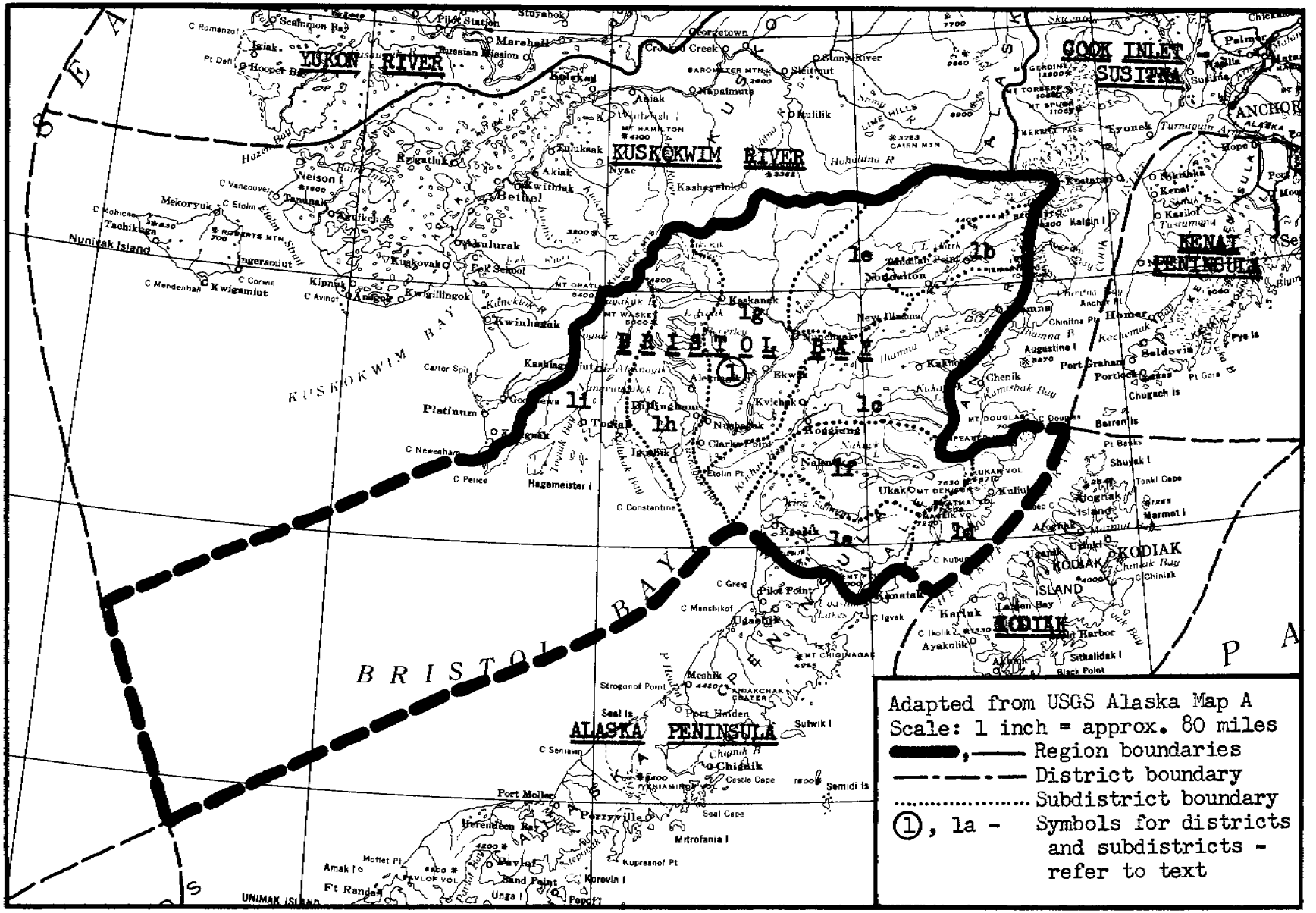

Figure 5. - Index map, Bristol Bay region and district.

Gareloi I. (Gareloi, Unalaga, Kavalga, Ulak, Amatignak, Ogliuga, Ilak Islands and the western part of Tanaga Island.)

Kiska. (Kiska Island.)

Rat Islands. (Rat Islands - Segula, Little Sitkin, Rat, Semisopochnoi, and Amchitka Islands.)

Samalga I. (Samalga, Chuginadak, Kagamil Islands, and southern tip of Umnak Island.)

Seguam. (Seguam, Agligadak, Tanadak, Sagigik, and Amlia Islands.)

Umnak. (Umnak Island.)

Unalaska. (Unalaska Island.)

Unimak. (Akutan, Akun, Ugamak, Tigalda, Avatanak Islands.)

Bering Sea Region7/ (C)

Description: The region includes St. Lawrence, Hall, St. Matthew, and Pribilof Islands in the Bering Sea. (See figs. 1 and 4.)

Districts: Bering Sea

Bering Sea District (1)

Description: The entire region is considered as one district.

Subdistricts: Pribilof (1a). - (Pribilof Islands.)

St. Lawrence (1b). - (St. Lawrence Island.)

St. Matthew (1c). - (St. Matthew and Hall Islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Pribilof. (Pribilof Islands - St. Paul, Otter, Walrus, and St. George Islands.)

St. Lawrence. (St. Lawrence Island.)

St. Matthew. (St. Matthew, Hall, and Pinnacle Islands.)

Bristol Bay Region (D)

Description: The region includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from Cape Newenham on the west to and including Egegik Bay on the east; it is bounded on the south by Bristol Bay and a line across the Alaska Peninsula from a point just south of Egegik Bay, and south of Becharof Lake, to Cape Kekurnoi on Shelikof Strait; and is bounded on the east by the Aleutian Range (divide between the drainage into Cook Inlet and the drainage into Bristol Bay), and Shelikof Strait (from Cape Douglas on the north to Cape Kekurnoi on the south). (See figs. 1 and 5.)

7/ Entire region is withdrawn from prospecting and mining.

Districts: Bristol Bay

Bristol Bay District (1)

Description: The entire region is considered as one district.

Subdistricts: Becharof[8] (1a). - (Becharof Lake area - includes the area drained by the Egegik and King Salmon Rivers.)

Clark (1b). - (Lake Clark drainage area.)

Iliamna Lake (1c). - (Iliamna Lake area - includes the area drained by Alagnak and Kvichak Rivers.)

Katmai[9] (1d). - (Katmai Bay area - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Shelikof Strait from Cape Douglas on the north to Cape Kekurnoi on the south.)

Mulchatna (1e). - (Mulchatna River drainage basin; includes the old Telaquana district.)

Naknek[10] (1f). - (Naknek Lake area - includes the Naknek River and tributaries.)

Nushagak (1g). - (Nushagak River and tributaries, with the exception of Mulchatna River and Tikchik Lake and tributaries.)

Tikchik (1h). - (Includes Tikchik Lakes area and tributaries and the area drained by all streams flowing into Nushagak Bay from Cape Constantine on the south to Snag Point on the north.)

Togiak (1i). - (Togiak River and tributaries - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Bristol Bay from Cape Newenham on the east to Cape Constantine on the west.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

467. Geology and Mineral Resources of Parts of the Alaska Peninsula, by W. W. Attwood. 1911, 137 pp.

485. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Iliamna Region Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz, 1912, 138 pp.

655. The Lake Clark-central Kushokwim Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1917, 162 pp.

824(c). The Lake Clark-Mulchatna Region, by S. R. Capps. 1932, 30 pp.

862. The Southern Alaska Range, by S. R. Capps. 1935, 101 pp.

8/ The part of the subdistrict which is included within the Katmai National Monument boundary is withdrawn from prospecting and mining.

9/ See footnote 8.

10/ See footnote 8.

903. The Nushagak District, Alaska, by J B. Mertie, Jr. 1938, 96 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4065. Mercury Deposits of Southwestern Alaska, by Burr S. Webber, Stuart C. Bjorklund, Franklin A. Rutledge, Bruce I. Thomas, and Wilford S. Wright. 1947, 57 pp.

4828. Investigation of Kasna Creek Copper Prospect, Lake Kontrashibuna, Lake Clark Region, Alaska, by R. S. Warfield and F. A. Rutledge. 1951, 10 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

14. Kanatak District. 1935. (Becharof Lake area, King Salmon River drainage basin, Katmai Bay.)

16. Kamishak Bay-Katmai Region. 1938. (Southeastern quarter of the district - Hallo, Katmai, Kvichak, and Egegik Bays; Naknek River drainage basin; Iliamna Lake and vicinity.)

17. Nushagak District. 1933. (Central part of the district - Nushagak Bay, Nushagak River drainage basin, Tikchik Lakes.)

21. Lake Clark-Mulchatna River Region. 1933. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Lake Clark drainage basin, upper Mulchatna River drainage basin, northern half of Iliamna Lake.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bethel. (Northeastern part of Tikchik Lakes.)

Dillingham. (Lower Nushagak and Kvichak Rivers, southeastern part of the Tikchik Lakes.)

Goodnews. (Togiak River drainage basin, southwestern part of Tikchik Lakes.)

Hagemeister Island. (Hagemeister and Walrus Islands.)

Iliamna. (Iliamna and Kukaklek Lakes and vicinity.)

Karluk. (Eastern tip of Becharof Lake and tributaries.)

Katmai Vol. (Katmai and Hallo Bays, eastern half Naknek Lake and tributaries.)

Lake Clark. (Lake Clark and its tributaries, upper Mulchatna River and tributaries.)

Naknek. (Egegik River and northern tip of Becharof Lake, King Salmon River and its tributaries, Naknek River and western half of Naknek Lake and tributaries.)

Nushagak Bay. (Nushagak Bay and vicinity, lower Igushik and Snake Rivers.)

Taylor Mts. (Upper Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers and tributaries, upper Tikchik River and northeastern part of Tikchik Lakes.)

Ugashik. (South-central part of Becharof Lake.)

Cook Inlet-Susitna Region (E)

Description: The region is bounded on the west and north by the crest of the Aleutian and Alaska Ranges from Mount Douglas to Hess Mountain, and on the east by Cook Inlet, Turnagain Arm, and the divide separating the drainage into Prince William Sound and the Copper River Basin from the drainage into Cook Inlet and the Susitna River Basin. The region includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet between Cape Douglas on the south and Portage at the eastern extremity of Turnagain Arm. (See figs. 1 and 6.)

Districts: Anchorage, Redoubt, Valdez Creek, Willow Creek, and Yentna.

Anchorage District (1)

Description: The district is bounded on the south by Turnagain Arm (includes Fire Island and the area drained by all streams flowing south into Turnagain Arm to and including the Twentymile River and its tributaries on the east); on the west and north by Knik Arm (includes the area drained by all streams flowing north and west into Knik Arm to and including Knik River on the north); and is bounded on the east by the divide between the drainage into Cook Inlet (via Knik Arm and Turnagain Arm) and the drainage into Prince William Sound.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

587. Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. 1915, 243 pp.

642(e). The Turnagain-Knik Region, by S. R. Capps. 1946, 95 pp.

792(b). Geology of the Knik-Matanuska District, Alaska, by K. K. Landes. 1927, 22 pp.

849(g). The Girdwood District, Alaska, by C. F. Park, Jr. 1933, 44 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

24. Girdwood District, Alaska, 1931. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Girdwood and vicinity.)

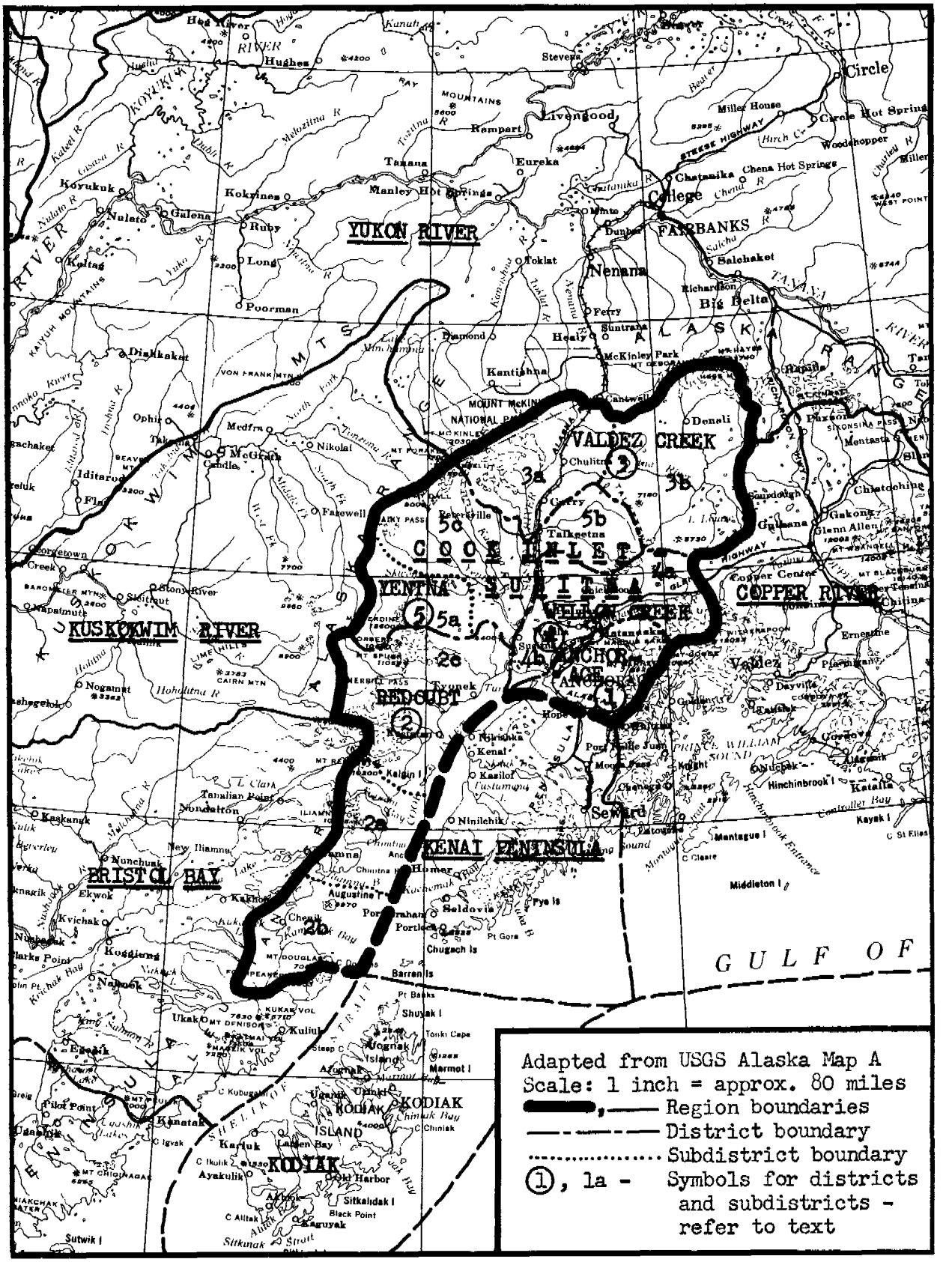

Figure 6. - Index map, Cook Inlet-Susitna region and included districts.

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Anchorage. (Entire district except for western and southern tips.)

Seward. (Southern tip of the district - Twentymile River and lower part of Glacier Creek.)

Tyonek. (Western tip of the district - Fire Island and Point Campbell and vicinity.)

Redoubt District (2)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from Cape Douglas on the south to, but excluding, the Susitna River on the north. The district is bounded on the west by the divide between the drainage to the east into Cook Inlet and the drainage to the west into Bristol Bay and is bounded on the east by Cook Inlet.

Subdistricts: All subdistricts are bounded on the west by the divide between the drainage to the east into Cook Inlet and drainage to the west into Bristol Bay and on the east by Cook Inlet.

Chinitna (2a). - (Chinitna Bay area - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from and including Iliamna Bay on the south to and including Tuxedni Bay on the north.)

Kamishak[11/] (2b). - (Kamishak Bay area - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from Cape Douglas on the south to, but excluding, Iliamna Bay on the north.)

Spurr (2c). - (Mt. Spurr area - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Cook Inlet from, but excluding, Tuxedni Bay on the south to, but excluding, the Susitna River on the north.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

485. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Iliamna Region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. 1912, 138 pp.

789. The Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula and the Snug Harbor District, Alaska, by F. H Moffit. 1927, 71 pp.

810(c). The Mount Spurr Region, by S. R. Capps. 1930, 32 pp.

813(b). The Chakachamna-Stony Region, by S. R. Capps. 1930, 27 pp.

862. The Southern Alaska Range, by S. R. Capps. 1935, 101 pp.

11/ See footnote 8.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

16. Kamishak Bay-Katmai Region. 1938. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Southern third of the district - Kamishak Bay area.)

19. Iniskin Bay-Snug Harbor District. 1924. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Central third of the district - Chinitna and Iniskin Bay areas and Tuxedni Harbor area.)

20. Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula. 1938. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail map of Iniskin-Chinitna Peninsula.)

23. Mount Spurr Region. 1938. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Northern third of the district - Mount Spurr and vicinity: Beluga, Chakachatna, McArthur, Kustatan, Katnu, and Drift Rivers and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Afognak. (Cape Douglas and Mount Douglas and vicinity.)

Iliamna. (Kamishak Bay area.)

Katmai Vol. (Upper Kamishak River.)

Kenai. (Johnson, Grecian, Drift, Katnu, and Kustatan Rivers and tributaries.)

Lake Clark. (Part of the Chigmit Mountains, upper part of Tuxedni Bay and tributaries.)

Lime Hills. (Upper part of the tributaries of Chakachamna Lake.)

Tyonek. (Beluga, Chakachatna, and McArthur Rivers and tributaries.)

Valdez Creek District (3)

Description: The district embraces the area drained by that part of the Susitna River and its tributaries north of and including the Chulitna River and its tributaries but excluding the Talkeetna River and its tributaries. The district comprises the northern part of the region.

Subdistricts: Chulitna (3a). - (Western half of the district; embraces the area drained by that part of the Susitna River from and including the Chulitna River on the south - but excluding the Talkeetna River - to and including Devil Creek on the north.)

Valdez Creek (3b). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the entire upper reaches of the Susitna River north of, but excluding, Devil Creek.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

498. Headwater Regions of Gulkana and Susitna Rivers, Alaska, with Accounts of the Valdez Creek and Chistochina Placer Districts, by F. H Moffit. 1912, 82 pp.

849(e). Mineral Deposits Near the West Fork of the Chulitna River, Alaska, by C. P. Ross. 1933, 45 pp.

849(h). The Valdez Creek Mining District, Alaska, by C. P. Ross. 1933, 44 pp.

857(c). The Curry District, Alaska, by Ralph Tuck. 1934, 42 pp.

897(b). The Valdez Creek Mining District in 1936, by Ralph Tuck. 1938, 23 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4360. Investigation of the W. E. Dunkle Coal Mine, Costello Creek, Chulitna District, Alaska, by F. A Rutledge. 1948, 9 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

26. The Alaska Railroad Route: Matanuska Coal Field to Yanert Fork. 1940. (Covers entire district except for upper MacLaren River.)

34. Curry and Vicinity. 1933. (Southwestern corner of the district - Chulitna River and tributaries.)

49. Delta River District. 1940. (Northeastern corner of the district - upper MacLaren River.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Gulkana. (Southeastern corner of the district - Tyone River, Susitna Lake, Lake Louise, and central MacLaren River.)

Healy. (North-central part of the district - upper Chulitna and Susitna Rivers and Valdez Creek.)

Mt. Hayes. (Northeastern part of the district - upper MacLaren River.)

Mt. McKinley. (Northwestern part of the district - Eldridge Glacier and vicinity.)

Talkeetna. (Southwestern part of the district - lower Chulitna River area including the Tokichitna, Coffee, and Hidden Rivers, and Alder and Troublesome Creeks.)

Talkeetna Mts. (South-central part of the district - lower Susitna River area.)

Willow Creek District (4)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Susitna River between Sunshine (station on the Alaska Railroad) on the north and the river's entry into Cook Inlet on the south (western boundary of the district follows the Susitna River) and the area drained by all streams entering Cook Inlet and Knik Arm from the Susitna River on the west to and including the Matanuska River and its tributaries on the east.

Subdistricts: Matanuska (4a). - (Eastern half of the district - area drained by the Matanuska River.)

Wasilla (4b). - (Western half of the district - area drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Susitna River between Sunshine on the north and the river's entry into Cook Inlet on the south and the area drained by all streams entering Cook Inlet and Knik Arm from the Susitna River on the west to, but excluding, the Matanuska River on the east.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

500. Geology and Coal Fields of the Lower Matanuska Valley, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. 1912. 98 pp.

592(h). Gold Lodes and Placers of the Willow Creek District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1914, 28 pp.

607. The Willow Creek District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1915, 86 pp.

791. Geology of the Upper Matanuska Valley, Alaska, by S. R. Capps, With a Section on the Igneous Rocks by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1927, 92 pp.

792(b). Geology of the Knik-Matanuska District, Alaska, by K. K. Landes. 1927, 22 pp.

849(c). The Willow Creek Gold-Lode District, Alaska, by J. C. Ray. 1933, 65 pp.

857(e). Core Drilling for Coal in the Moose Creek Area, Alaska, by G. A. Waring. 1934, 19 pp.

861. Geology of the Anthracite Ridge Coal District, Alaska, by G. A. Waring. 1936, 57 pp.

864(b). The Willow Creek-Kashwitna District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps and Ralph Tuck. 1935, 19 pp.

880(d). The Eska Creek Coal Deposits, Matanuska Valley, by Ralph Tuck. 1937, 30 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

933(c). Relations of Structure to Mineral Deposition at the Independence Mine, Alaska, by W. C. Stoll. 1944, 17 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3784. Moose Creek District of Matanuska Coal Fields, Alaska, by G. A. Apell. 1944, 36 pp.

3840. Washability Characteristics and Washing of Coals from the Matanuska Field of Alaska, by M. G. Geer and H. F. Yancey. 1946, 17 pp.

4174. Tungsten Deposits in Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne, Neal M. Muir, Aner W. Erickson, Bruce I. Thomas, Harold E. Heide, and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 51 pp. (Willow Creek district, pp. 34-35.)

4356. Investigation of Knik Valley Chromite Deposits, Palmer, Alaska, by Stuart Bjorklund and W. S. Wright. 1948, 5 pp.

4520. Investigation of Coal Deposits in South Central Alaska, and the Kenai Peninsula, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1949, 38 pp. (Matanuska Valley coal field, pp. 5-11.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska maps:

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Maps No. 25 and 26 together cover the entire district.)

26. The Alaska Railroad Route: Matanuska Coal Field to Yanert Fork. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Maps 25 and 26 together cover the entire district.)

32. Lower Matanuska Valley. 1909-1913. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of the Matanuska River and tributaries.)

33. Anthracite Ridge District, Alaska, 1932. (Scale, 1:12,000.) (Detail of the area between Anthracite Ridge and the Matanuska River.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Anchorage. (Southeastern part of the district - Matanuska River and tributaries, and upper Little Susitna River, Willow and Little Willow Creeks.)

Talkeetna Mts. (Northeastern part of the district - upper Kashwitna and Chickaloon Rivers and Sunshine, Montana, and Caribou Creeks.)

Tyonek. (Western part of the district - lower Susitna and Little Susitna Rivers.)

Yentna District (5)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Susitna River from Alexander (settlement on the Susitna River) on the south to Sunshine (station on the Alaska Railroad) on the north (includes Yentna and Deshka Rivers and Alexander Creek) and the area drained by that part of the Susitna River and its tributaries from Sunshine to Talkeetna (includes the Talkeetna River, a west-flowing tributary of the Susitna River).

Subdistricts: Skwentna (5a). - (Southwestern part of the district - includes the area drained by the Skwentna River.)

Talkeetna (5b). - (Eastern part of the district - includes the area drained by the Talkeetna River.)

Yentna (5c). - (Central and northwestern part of the district - includes the area drained by the Yentna and Deshka Rivers and Alexander Creek.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

327. Geologic Reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna Basins, Alaska, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. 1907, 71 pp.

520(f). Gold Placers of the Yentna District, by S. R. Capps. 1912, 27 pp.

534. The Yentna District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1913, 75 pp.

692(d). Mineral Resources of the Western Talkeetna Mountains, by S. R. Capps. 1919, pp. 187-205; Platinum-Bearing Gold Placers of the Kahiltna Valley, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1919, pp. 233-264.

797(b). The Skwentna Region, by S. R. Capps. 1929, 32 pp.

862. The Southern Alaska Range, by S. R. Capps. 1935, 101 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

23. Mount Spurr Region. 1933. (Southern half of the district - Skwentna River and tributaries.)

26. The Alaska Railroad Route: Matanuska coal field to Yanert Fork. 1940. (Eastern half of the district - Kahiltna, Talkeetna, and Susitna Rivers and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Talkeetna. (Northwestern part of the district - upper Yentna and Kahiltna Rivers and tributaries.)

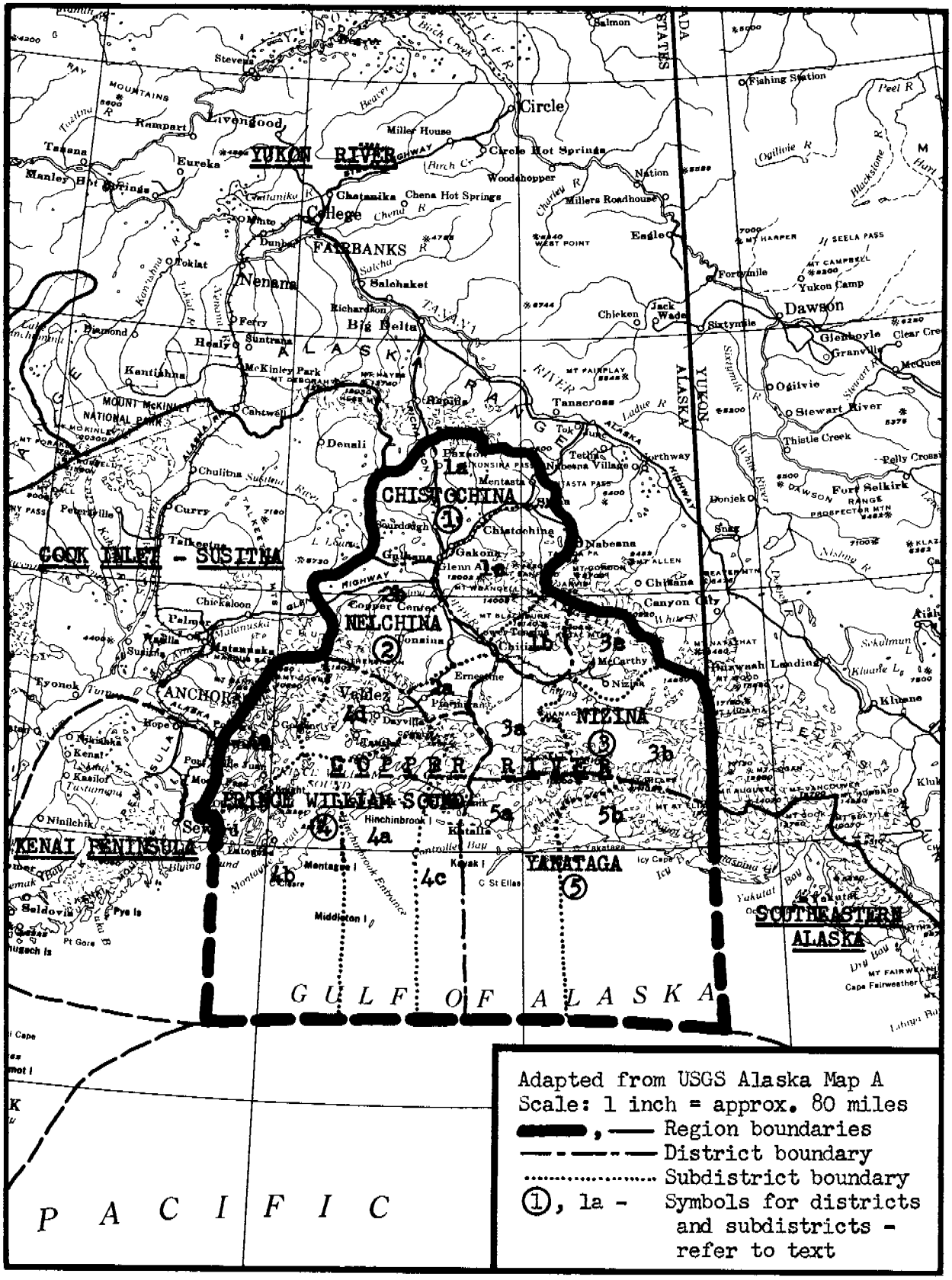

Figure 7. - Index map, Copper River region and included districts.

Talkeetna Mts. (Eastern part of the district - Talkeetna River and tributaries.)

Tyonek. (Southwestern part of the district - Skwentna River and tributaries and lower Yentna River and tributaries.)

Copper River Region (F)

Description: The region includes the area drained by the Copper River and its tributaries; the area that is drained into Prince William Sound east of the watershed between Prince William Sound and the Kenai Peninsula; and the area that is drained into the Gulf of Alaska west of the Alaska-Yukon boundary (141 degrees longitude) and an extension of that boundary to the south. (See figs. 1 and 7.)

Districts: Chistochina, Nelchina, Nizina, Prince William Sound, and Yakataga.

Chistochina District (1)

Description: The district includes the area north of Gulkana drained by the Copper River and its tributaries (Gulkana, Gakona, Chistochina, and Sanford Rivers); the area south of Gulkana and east of the Copper River that is drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Copper River to, but excluding, the Chitina River; and the area north of the Chitina River drained by the south-flowing tributaries of the Chitina River to, but excluding, the Nizina River.

Subdistricts: Gulkana (1a). - (Northern third of the district - includes the area north of the Copper River drained by the south-flowing tributaries of the Copper River; Gulkana, Gakona, and Chistochina Rivers.)

Kuskulana (1b). - (Southern third of the district - includes the area north of Chitina River drained by the south-flowing tributaries of the Chitina River; Kotsina, Kuskulana, Chokosna, and Lakina Rivers.)

Sanford (1c). - (Central third of the district - includes the area east and south of the Copper River drained by the west- and north-flowing tributaries of the Copper River between Gulkana on the north and Chitina on the south.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

498. Headwater Regions of Gulkana and Susitna Rivers, Alaska, With Accounts of the Valdez Creek and Chistochina Placer Districts, by F. H. Moffit. 1912, 82 pp.

745. The Kotsina-Kuskulana District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1923, 149 pp.

824(b). The Slana District, Upper Copper River Region, by F. H. Moffit. 1932, 14 pp.

894. Geology of the Chitina Valley and Adjacent Area, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 137 pp.

904. Geology of the Slana-Tok District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 54 pp.

917(b). Geology of the Upper Tetling River District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1941, 43 pp.

943(b). Mining in the Northern Copper River Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1944, 23 pp.

947(g). Copper Deposits of the Kotsina-Koskulana District, Alaska, by R. E. Van Alstine and R. F. Black. 1946, 21 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

3940. Exploration of Argentiferous Lead-Copper Deposits of the Slana District, Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne. 1946, 9 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

31. Kotsina-Kuskulana District. 1922. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Kotsina and Kuskulana Rivers and tributaries.)

48. Slana-Tok District. 1937. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Slana River and tributaries.)

49. Delta River District. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Upper Gakona and Chistochina Rivers and tributaries.)

51. Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas. 1939. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Southern half of the district.)

53. Eastern Tanana District. 1942. (Scale, 1:250,000). (Tanada Lake area.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps (Scale, 1:250,000):

Gulkana. (Mid-western part of the district - lower Gulkana, Gakona, and Chistochina Rivers, Sanford River, and tributaries.)

McCarthy. (Southeastern part of the district - upper Kuskulana River, Chokosna and Gilahina Rivers, and tributaries.)

Mt. Hayes. (Northern edge of the district - upper Gulkana, Gakona, and Chistochina Rivers and tributaries.)

Nabesna. (Mid-eastern part of the district - Copper River and tributaries above the Slana River and Slana River and tributaries.)

Valdez. (Southwestern part of the district - Strelna and lower Tonsina area.)

Nelchina District (2)

Description: The district includes the area west of the Copper River that is drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Copper River between Gulkana on the north to, but excluding, the Tasnuna River on the south; includes the Tazlina, Klutima, Tonsina, and Tiekel Rivers and their tributaries.

Subdistricts: Bremner (2a). - (Southern third of the Nelchina district - formerly the western half of the old Bremner district - includes the area west of the Copper River drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from Chitina on the north to, but excluding, the Tasnuna River on the south; includes Tiekel River and its tributaries.)

Klutina (2b). - (Northern two-thirds of the district - includes the area west of the Copper River that is drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from Gulkana on the north to Chitina on the south; includes the Tazlina, Klutina, and Tonsina Rivers and their tributaries.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

542(c). Mining in Chitina Valley, by F. H. Moffit. 1913, pp. 81-85.

662(c). Mining in the Lower Copper River Basin, by F. H. Moffit. 1918, pp. 155-182.

668. The Nelchina-Susitna Region, Alaska, by Theodore Chapin. 1919, 66 pp.

866. Geology of the Tonsina District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1935, 38 pp.

894. Geology of the Chitina Valley and Adjacent Area, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 137 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

30. Tonsina District. 1932. (Central part of the district - Tonsina and Klutina Rivers and tributaries.)

51. Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas. 1939. (Southeastern and central part of the district - Tazlina, Klutina, Tonsina, and Tiekel Rivers and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Anchorage. (Small southwestern segment of the district - upper Nelchina River and tributaries.)

Gulkana. (Northern third of the district - Tazlina River and tributaries.)

Talkeetna Mts. (Small northwestern segment of the district - upper Little Nelchina River and tributaries.)

Valdez. (Southeastern two-thirds of the district - Klutina, Tonsina, and Tiekel Rivers and tributaries.)

Nizina District (3)

Description: The district includes the area to the east of the Copper River drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from the Chitina River on the north to and including the Bremner River and Miles Glacier and their tributaries on the south; includes the area south of the Chitina River drained by the north-flowing tributaries of the Chitina River from Chitina on the west to and including the Nizina River and its tributaries and all of the Chitina River and its tributaries above the Nizina River on the East.

Subdistricts: Bremner (3a). - (Western third of the Nizina district - formerly the eastern half of the old Bremner district - includes the area to the east of the Copper River drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from, but excluding, the Chitina River on the north to and including the Bremner River and Miles Glacier and their tributaries on the south; includes the area south of the Chitina River drained by the north-flowing tributaries of the Chitina River from Chitina on the west to, but excluding, the Nizina River and the Chitina River above the Nizina River on the east.)

Chitina (3b). - (Southeastern third of the district - includes the Chitina River and tributaries above the Nizina River.)

Nazina (3c). - (Northeastern third of the district - includes the Nizina River and tributaries.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

448. Geology and Mineral Resources of the Nizina District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit and S. R. Capps. 1911, 111 pp.

576. Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1914, 56 pp.

675. The upper Chitina Valley, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit, With a Description of the Igneous Rocks, by R. M. Overbeck. 1918, 82 pp.

880(b). Recent Mineral Developments in the Copper River Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1937, 13 pp.

894. Geology of the Chitina Valley and Adjacent Area, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 137 pp.

943(c). Nickel-Copper Prospect near Spirit Mountain, Copper River Region, Alaska, by Jack Kingston and D. J. Miller. 1945, 9 pp.

947(f). Copper deposits of the Nizina District, Alaska, by D. J. Miller, With an Introduction by F. H. Moffit. 1946, 11 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

3913. Exploration of Spirit Mountain Nickel Prospect, Canyon Creek, Lower Copper River Region, Alaska, by Harold C. Pierce. 1946, 8 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

51. Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas. 1939. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district except for the extreme southern edge of the district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bering Glacier. (Southeastern half of the district - Granite Range and Chugach Mountains area.)

Cordova. (Small southwestern segment of the district - Miles Glacier and lower Bremner River area.)

McCarthy. (Northeastern half of the district - Chitina and Nizina Rivers and tributaries.)

Valdez. (Small northwestern segment of the district - Bremner River and tributaries.)

Prince William Sound District (4)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from Cape Junken on the west to and including the Glacier River and its tributaries on the east and the area west of the Copper River that is drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from and including the Tasnuna River and its tributaries on the north to the Gulf of Alaska on the south (includes the Copper River Delta).

Subdistricts: Cordova (4a). - (South-central part of the district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from Knowles Head on the north to, but excluding, the Glacier River on the south; includes Hinchinbrook and Middleton Islands.)

Latouche (4b). - (Southwestern quarter of the district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound and the Gulf of Alaska from Cape Junken on the south to and including Falls Bay on the north; includes Naked, Knight, Latouche, and Montague Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.)

Tasnuna (4c). - (Small eastern segment of the district - includes the area west of the Copper River drained by the east-flowing tributaries of the Copper River from and including the Tasnuna River and its tributaries on the north to the Gulf of Alaska on the south; and to the south includes that part of the district that drains into the Gulf of Alaska from the eastern edge of the Copper River Delta to and including the Glacier River and its tributaries on the west).

Valdez (4d). - (Northeastern quarter of the district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound from Knowles Head on the east to and including Wells Bay on the west; includes Goose, Bligh, Glacier, and Fairmount Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.)

Wells (4e). - (Northwestern quarter of the district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Prince William Sound from, but excluding, Falls Bay on the west to, but excluding, Wells Bay on the east; includes Culross, Perry, Axel Lind, and Olsen Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

443. Reconnaissance of the Geology and Mineral Resources of Prince William Sound, Alaska, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. 1910, 89 pp.

542(c). Mining in Chitina Valley, by F. H. Moffit. 1913, pp. 81-85.

592(g). The Port Wells Gold-Lode District, by B. L. Johnson; Mining on Prince William Sound, by B. L. Johnson. 1914, 49 pp.

605. The Ellamar District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson. 1915, 125 pp.

622(e). Mining on Prince William Sound, by B. L. Johnson; The Gold and Copper Deposits of the Port Valdez District, by B. L. Johnson. 1915, 58 pp.

662(c). Mining in the Lower Copper River Basin, by F. H. Moffit; Mining on Prince William Sound, by B. L. Johnson; Copper Deposits of the Latouche and Knight Island Districts, Prince William Sound, by B. L. Johnson. 1918, 66 pp.

894. Geology of the Chitina Valley and Adjacent Area, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 137 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

947(e). Copper Bullion Claims, Rua Cove, Knight Island, Alaska, by Karl Stefansson and R. M. Moxham. 1946, 8 pp.

963(b). Copper Deposits of the Prince William Sound District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit and R. F. Fellows. 1950, 34 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Western half of the district.)

29. Valdez and Vicinity. 1930. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Valdez and vicinity.)

51. Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas. 1939. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Northeastern quarter of the district - Valdez and vicinity, Tasnuna River and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Anchorage. (Northwestern quarter of the district - College Fiord and Unakwik Inlet area.)

Blying Sound. (Southern part of Montague, Latouche, and Elrington Islands and Blying Sound area.)

Cordova. (Southeastern quarter of the district - Hinchinbrook Island and vicinity, and area west of Copper River and Copper River Delta.)

Middleton Island. (Middleton Island.)

Seward. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Knight Island and vicinity.)

Valdez. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Valdez and vicinity, Tasnuna River and tributaries.)

Yakataga District (5)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Martin River (west-flowing tributary of the Copper River) and its tributaries and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska from the Copper River on the west to the southern extension of the Alaska-Yukon boundary line (141° longitude) on the east.

Subdistricts: Katalla (5a). - (Western half of the district - includes the area drained by the Martin River and its tributaries and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska from the Copper River on the west to and including Seal River on the east.)

Yakataga (5b). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska from, but excluding, Seal River on the west to the southern extension of the Alaska-Yukon boundary on the east.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

259. Report on Progress of Investigation of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks and others. 1905, 196 pp. (The Cape Yaktag Placers, by G C. Martin, pp. 88-89; Notes on the Petroleum Fields of Alaska, by G. C. Martin, pp. 128-139; Bering River Coal Field, by G. C. Martin, pp. 140-150.)

335. Geology and Mineral Resources of the Controller Bay Region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin. 1908, 141 pp.

592(e). Mineral Deposits of the Yakataga District, by A. G. Maddren. 1914, 35 pp.

719. Preliminary Report on Petroleum in Alaska, by G. C. Martin. 1921, 83 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

28. Controller Bay Region. 1907. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Western half of the district - Controller Bay and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bering Glacier. (Eastern two-thirds of the district - Cape Yakataga and vicinity; Kaliakh and Duktoth Rivers.)

Cordova. (Western third of the district - Katalla and vicinity, Martin and Bering Rivers.)

Icy Bay. (Lower part of Icy Bay.)

Middleton I. (Middleton Island and southern part of Kayak Island.)

Kenai Peninsula Region (G)

Description: The region includes all of the Kenai Peninsula; it is bounded on the west by Cook Inlet, on the east by the divide between the drainage into Cook Inlet and drainage into Prince William Sound, and on the north by Turnagain Arm; on the south it includes the Barren Islands and that part of the Kenai Peninsula that drains into the Gulf of Alaska as far east as Cape Junken. (See figs. 1 and 8.)

Districts: Homer, Hope, and Seward.

Homer District (1)

Description: The district is bounded on the east by Cook Inlet. To the north the district includes the area drained by the lower Kenai River and its tributaries to and including Skilak Lake; to the south it includes the Barren Islands; and to the east it includes that part of the Kenai Peninsula that drains into the Gulf of Alaska from Callisto Promontory on the north to the southern extremity of the Kenai Peninsula.

Subdistricts: Nuka (1a). - (Northeastern third of the district - includes the part of the Kenai Peninsula that drains into the Gulf of Alaska from Callisto Promontory on the north to and including Port Dick on the south.)

Seldovia (1b). - (Southwestern third of the district - includes the part of the Kenai Peninsula that drains into Cook Inlet from and including Ninilchik River and its tributaries on the north to, but excluding, Port Dick on the south; includes the Chugach and Barren Islands.)

Tustumena (1c). - (Northern third of the district - includes the area drained by the lower Kenai River to and including Skilak Lake on the north and the area drained by the Kasilof River and Tustumena Lake on the south.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(e). Gold Deposits of the Seward-Sunrise Region, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by B. L. Johnson. 1912, 43 pp.

587. Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. 1915, 243 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

931(g). Chromite Deposits of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by P. W. Guild. 1942, 37 pp.

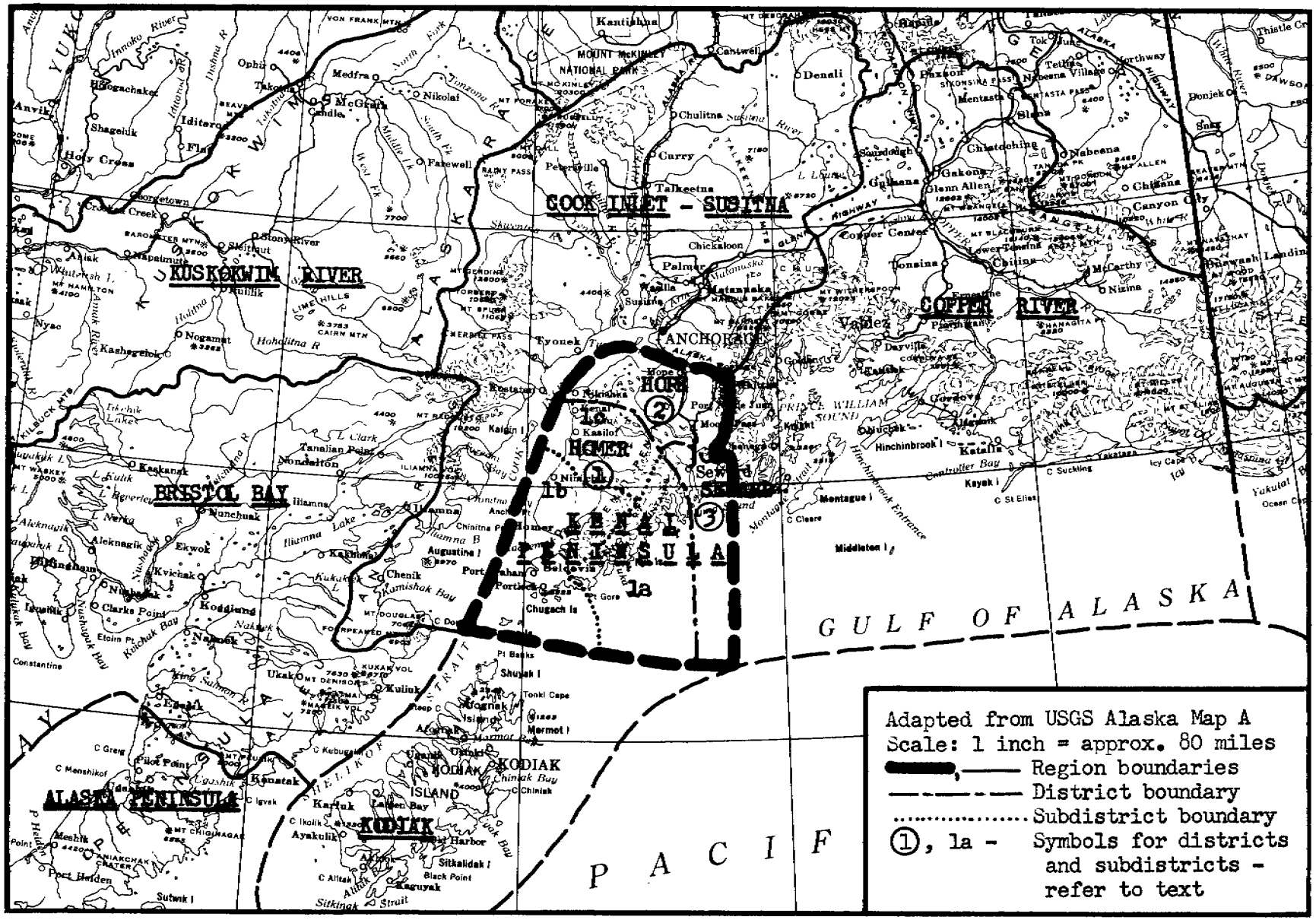

Figure 8. - Index map, Kenai Peninsula region and included districts.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3885. Exploration of Red Mountain Chromite Deposits, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by F. A. Rutledge. 1946, 26 pp.

4419. Investigation of Claim Point Chromite Deposits, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by R. S. Sanford and J. W. Cole. 1949, 11 pp.

4520. Investigation of Coal Deposits in South Central Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1949, 37 pp. (Kenai Peninsula in vicinity of Homer, pp. 31-36.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Northeastern third of the district - Tustumena and Skilak Lakes and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Afognak. (Barren Islands.)

Blying Sound. (Small southeastern segment of the district - Aialik Bay and vicinity.)

Kenai. (Northern half of the district - Tustumena and Skilak Lakes and vicinity.)

Seldovia. (Southern half of the district - Nuka Bay and Homer and vicinity.)

Seward. (Small northeastern segment of the district - Harding Ice Field.)

Hope District (2)

Description: The district is bounded on the north by Turnagain Arm (includes Portage Creek and its tributaries on the east); on the east by the divide between the drainage to Kenai Peninsula and drainage into Prince William Sound; and on the west by Cook Inlet. To the south the district includes the area drained by all streams flowing north into Cook Inlet and Turnagain Arm north of Salamatof on Cook Inlet (to, but excluding, the lower Kenai River and its tributaries), and the area drained by the upper Kenai River and its tributaries above Skilak Lake.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(e). Gold Deposits of the Seward-Sunrise Region, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by B. L. Johnson. 1912, 44 pp.

587. Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. 1915, 243 pp.

849(i). The Moose Pass-Hope District, Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by Ralph Tuck. 1933, 62 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

926(d). Geology of the Portage Pass Area, Alaska, by F. F. Barnes. 1943, 25 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Kenai. (Western half of the district - Swanson and Chickaloon Rivers and vicinity.)

Seward. (Eastern half of the district - Resurrection, Sixmile, Ingram, and Portage Creeks; Placer River and Kenai Lake area.)

Seward District (3)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Resurrection Bay and Blying Sound from Callisto Promontory on the west to Cape Junken on the east (includes Rugged Island).

Subdistricts: None

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

379(c). Copper Mining and Prospecting on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, Jr. 1909, pp. 87-96; Gold on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant, p. 97; Notes on Geology and Mineral Prospects in the Vicinity of Seward, Kenai Peninsula, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, Jr. Pp. 98-107.

520(e). Gold Deposits of the Seward-Sunrise Region, Kenai Peninsula, by B. L. Johnson. 1912, 43 pp.

587. Geology and Mineral Resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. 1915, 243 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

25. The Alaska Railroad Route: Seward to Matanuska Coal Field. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

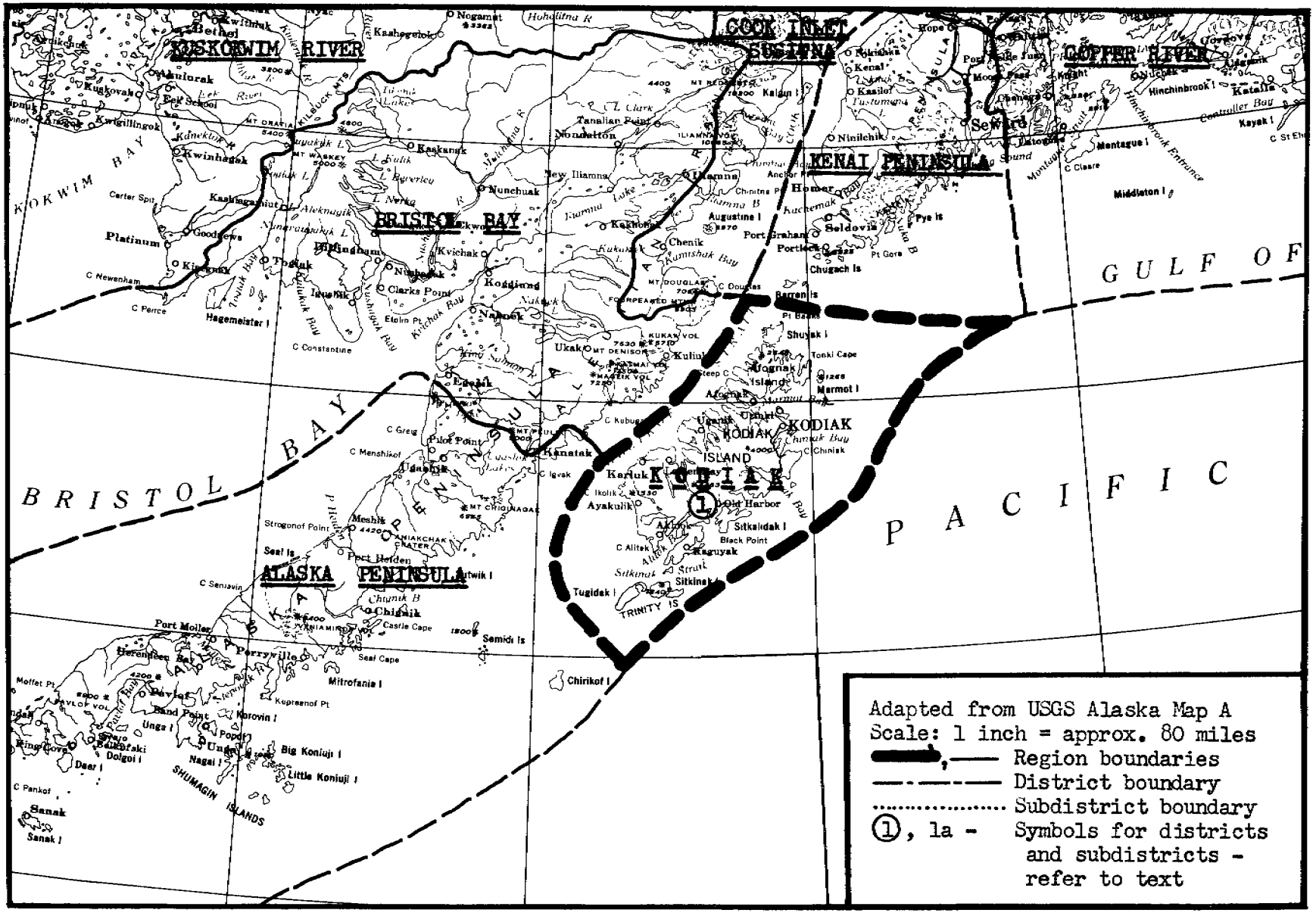

Figure 9. - Index map, Kodiak region and district.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Blying Sound. (Southern extremities of the district - southern part of Resurrection Peninsula.)

Seward. (Entire district except for southern extremities - Seward and vicinity, and Resurrection River area.)

Kodiak Region (H)

Description: The region includes Kodiak, Afognak, and Trinity Islands, and other smaller islands in the immediate vicinity. (See figs. 1 and 9.)

District: Kodiak.

Kodiak District (1)

Description: The district comprises all of the Kodiak region.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

542(e). Mineral Deposits of Kodiak and the Neighboring Islands, by G. C. Martin. 1913, 12 pp.

692(e). The Beach Placers of the West Coast of Kodiak Island, by A. G. Maddren. 1919, pp. 299-319.

868(b). Kodiak and Vicinity, by S. R. Capps. 1937, 42 pp.

880(c). Kodiak and Adjacent Islands, by S. R. Capps. 1937, 74 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

15. Kodiak and Vicinity, Alaska. 1933. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Kodiak and vicinity, Kizhuyak, Chiniak, and Ugak Bays.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Afognak. (Northern part of the district - Afognak Island and vicinity.)

Kaguyak. (Southeastern part of the district - Kaguyak and vicinity.)

Karluk. (Mid-western part of the district - Karluk and vicinity.)

Kodiak. (Mid-eastern part of the district - Kodiak and vicinity.)

Trinity Islands. (Southwestern part of the district - Trinity Islands and vicinity.)

Kuskokwim River Region (I)

Description: The region includes the area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries, and the area drained by all streams flowing into Baird Inlet, Etolin Strait, and Kuskokwim Bay. Nunivak Island also is included in the Kuskokwim region. (See figs. 1 and 10.)

Districts: Aniak, Bethel, Goodnews Bay, and McGrath.

Aniak District (1)

Description: The district includes the area drained by that part of the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries between Bethel and Stony River (includes the Kwithluk, Kiolerulik, Aniak, Holokuk, George, Holitna, and Stony Rivers.)

Subdistricts: Akiak (1a). - (Western half of the district - includes the area drained by that part of the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries between Bethel and Russian Mission; includes the Kwithluk, Kiolerulik, and Aniak Rivers.)

Georgetown (1b). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the area drained by the Kuskokwim River between Russian Mission and Stony River; includes the Holokuk, George, Holitna, and Stony Rivers.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

754. The Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington. 1924, 129 pp.

813(b). The Chakachamna-Stony Region, by S. R. Capps. 1930, 27 pp.

824(c). The Lake Clark-Mulchatna Region, by S. R. Capps. 1932, 30 pp.

862. The Southern Alaska Range, by S. R. Capps. 1935, 101 pp.

864(c). Mineral Deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1935, 41 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4065. Mercury Deposits of Southwestern Alaska, by Burr S. Webber, Stuart C. Bjorklund, Franklin A. Rutledge, Bruce I. Thomas, and Wilford S. Wright. 1947, 57 pp. (Red Devil mine, Alice and Bessie mine, Barometer mine, Fairview prospect, and Willis group, pp. 8-28.)

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Black Mountain prospect, p. 40.)

4719. Investigation of Mercury Deposits, Cinnabar Creek Area, Georgetown and Akiak Districts, Kuskokwim Region, southwestern Alaska, by F. A. Rutledge. 1950, 9 pp. (Lucky Day lode, Redskin lode, Broken Shovel lode claim, Cinnabar Creek placer area, pp. 6-9.)

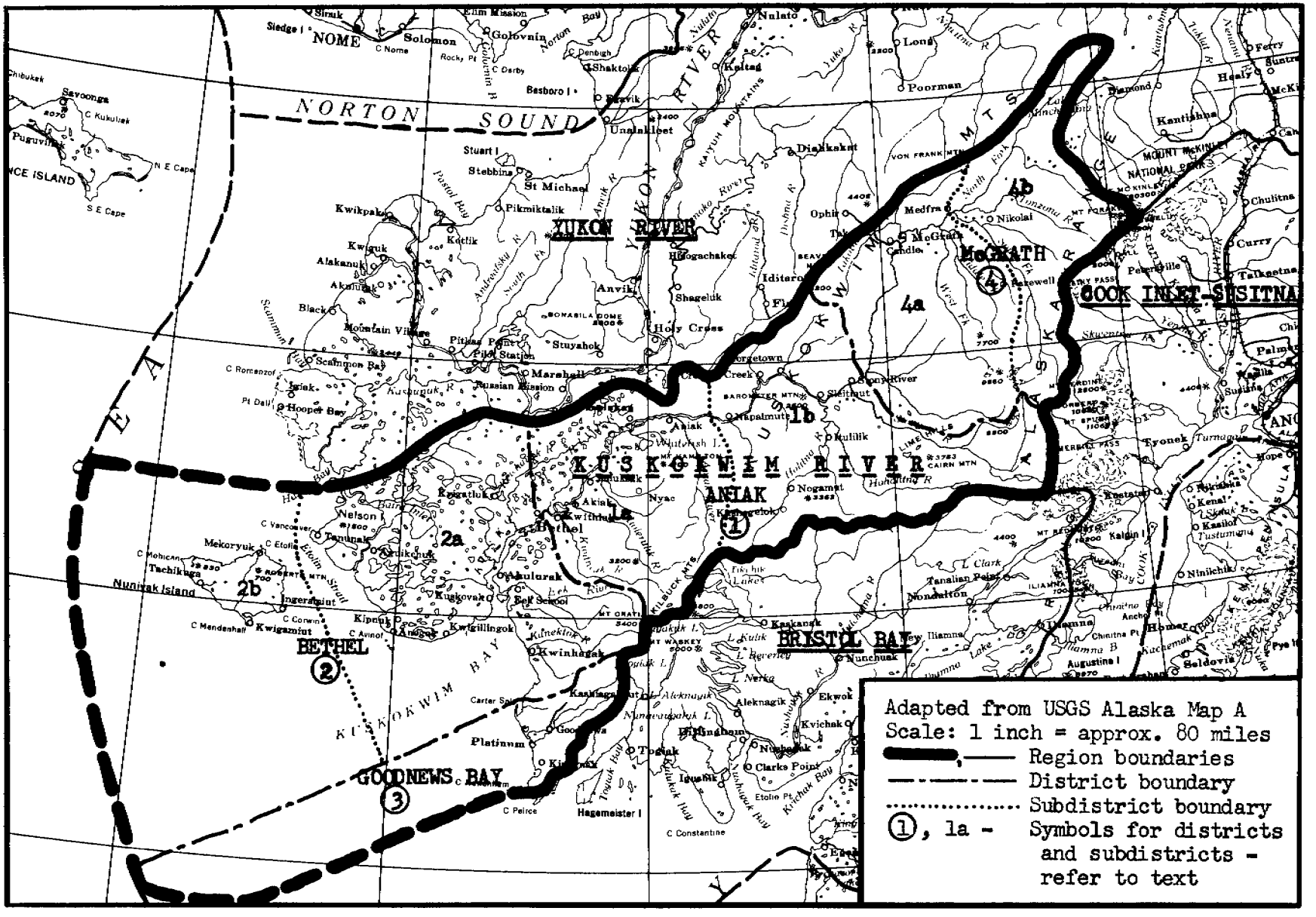

Figure 10. - Index map, Kuskokwim River region and included districts.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

21. Lake Clark-Mulchatna River Region. 1933. (Eastern tip of the district - upper part of the Stony and Hoholitna Rivers and vicinity.)

55. Central Kuskokwim Region. 1947. (Central part of the district - Aniak and Holitna Rivers and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bethel. (Southwestern segment of the district - Bethel and vicinity, and Kwithluk and Kisaralik Rivers and tributaries.)

Iditarod. (Northern tip of the district - George River and its tributaries.)

Lake Clark. (Southeastern segment of the district - upper Hoholitna and Telaquana River areas, and Whitefish and Telaquana Lakes and vicinity.)

Lime Hills. (Northeastern segment of the district - upper Stony River area.)

Russian Mission. (Northwestern segment of the district - Tuluksak and Aniak and vicinity, lower Tuluksak and Aniak River areas.)

Sleetmute. (North-central part of the district - Sleetmute, Georgetown, and Crooked Creek and vicinity.)

Taylor Mts. (South-central part of the district - upper Holitna River and tributaries.)

Bethel District (2)

Description: The district includes the area drained by that part of the Kuskokwim River below Bethel, and the area drained by all streams flowing into Baird Inlet, Etolin Strait, and Kuskokwim Bay (to, but excluding, Carter Bay on the south). Nunivak Island also is included in the Bethel district.

Subdistricts: Bethel (2a). - (Includes all of the Bethel district except for Nunivak Island.)

Nunivak (2b). - (Includes all of the Nunivak Island.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins: None.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

18. Goodnews District, Alaska. 1938. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Extreme southern segment of the district - Kanektok and Arolic Rivers.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Baird Inlet. (Baird Inlet, Kuguklik River and entrance to Kuskokwim River.)

Bethel. (Eek River and vicinity.)

Cape Mendenhall. (Southern part of Nunivak Island.)

Goodnews. (Kanektok and Arolic Rivers and vicinity.)

Kuskokwim Bay. (Entrance to Kuskokwim Bay.)

Marshall. (Extreme northern part of the district.)

Nunivak I. (Northern part of Nunivak Island.)

Goodnews Bay District (3)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Indian, Goodnews, and Kinegnak Rivers and their tributaries and all streams flowing into Kuskokwim Bay from and including Carter Bay on the north to Cape Newenham on the south.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

714(e). Mineral Resources of the Goodnews Bay Region, by G. L. Harrington. 1921, 22 pp.

910(b). Platinum Deposits of the Goodnews Bay District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1939, 31 pp.

918. The Goodnews Platinum Deposits, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1940, 97 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

18. Goodnews District. 1938. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

50. Platinum and Vicinity. 1938. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Platinum and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Hagemeister I. (Southern part of the district - Kinegnak and Security Cove and vicinity.)

Goodnews. (Northern part of the district - Platinum and vicinity.)

McGrath District (4)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries above Stony River; includes the Swift, Tatlawiksuk, Takotna, and Tonzona Rivers, and Nixon, North, East, South, Middle, West, and Swift Forks.

Subdistricts: McGrath (4a). - (Western half of the district - includes the area drained by the part of the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries between Stony River and Medfra; includes Swift, Tatlawiksuk, and Takotna Rivers, and Nixon, Middle, and West Forks.)

Tonzona (4b). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the area drained by the Kuskokwim River and its tributaries above Medfra; includes the Tonzona River, and North, East, South, and Swift Forks.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

722(e). Gold Lodes in the Upper Kuskokwim Region, by G. C. Martin. 1922, 13 pp.

754. The Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington. 1924, 129 pp.

864(c). Mineral Deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1936, 41 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

36. Nixon Fork district. 1926. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Nixon Fork and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Iditarod. Western tip of the district - (Takotna River and vicinity.)

Kantishna River. (Northern tip of the district - upper part of the North Fork of the Kuskokwim River.)

Lime Hills. (South-central part of the district - Swift River and upper part of the West Fork of the Kuskokwim River.)

McGrath. (Central part of the district - Big River, Middle and South Forks of the Kuskokwim River.)

Medfra. (North-central part of the district - Nixon Fork, North and East Forks of the Kuskokwim River.)

Mt. McKinley. (Northeastern section of the district - Swift Fork and vicinity.)

Talkeetna. (Southeastern section of the district - upper Tonzona River and vicinity.)

Northern Alaska Region (J[12/])

Description: The region includes all of the area of the northern part of Alaska that is drained by streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Chukchi Sea from the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east to and including the Kivalina and Wulik Rivers on the west. (See figs. 1 and 11.)

Districts: Barrow, Canning, Colville, Lisburne, and Wainwright.

Barrow District (1)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from Atigaru Point on the east to Point Belcher on the west and the islands offshore. The principal streams included in the district are the Chipp, Topagoruk, Meade, and Kugrua Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

772. A Reconnaissance of the Point Barrow Region, by Sidney Paige, W. T. Foran, and James Gilluly. 1925, 33 pp.

797(d). Surveys in Northwestern Alaska in 1926, by P. S. Smith. 1929, 18 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3934. Exploration of Coal Deposits of the Point Barrow and Wainwright Areas, Northern Alaska, by Robert S. Sanford and Harold C. Pierce. 1946, 17 pp.

4150. Investigation of Coal Deposits for Local use in the Arctic Regions of Alaska and Proposed Mine Development, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1947, 19 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Barrow. (Barrow and vicinity.)

Harrison Bay. (Harrison Bay and vicinity.)

Ikpikpuk River. (Ikpikpuk and lower Titaluk Rivers.)

Lookout Ridge. (Upper Meade, and Titaluk Rivers.)

Meade River. (Lower Meade and Inaru Rivers.)

12/ The entire region is withdrawn from prospecting and mining.

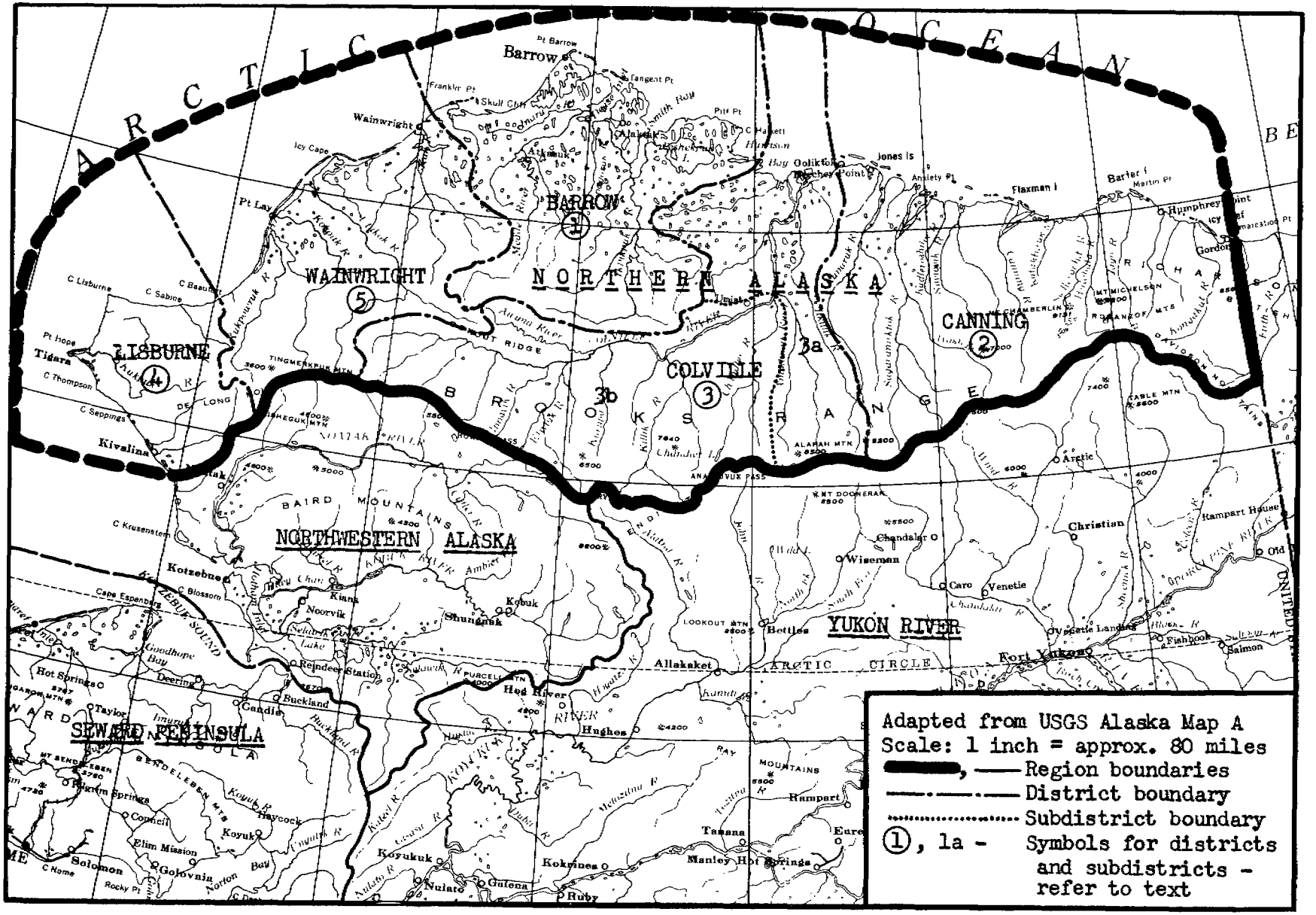

Figure 11. - Index map, Northern Alaska region and included districts.

Teshekpuk. (Teshekpuk Lake, lower Ikpikpuk and Topagoruk Rivers.)

Wainwright. (Kugrua Bay and lower Kugrua River.)

Canning District (2)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east to Oliktok Point on the west, and the adjacent islands offshore. The principal streams included in the district are the Kuparuk, Sagavanirktok, Kadleroshilik, Shaviovik, Hulahula, Jago, Aichillik, Kalokut, and Kongakut Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey professional paper:

109. The Canning River Region, Northern Alaska, by E.de K. Leffingwell. 1919, 251 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Arctic. (Upper reaches of the Canning River.)

Barter I. (Barter Island and vicinity.)

Beechey Point. (Lower Kuparuk, Sagavanirktok, Kadleroshilik, and Shaviovik Rivers.)

Brooks. (Upper Sagavanirktok River.)

Demarcation Pt. (Demarcation Point and vicinity.)

Flaxman I. (Flaxman Island and vicinity.)

Mt. Michelson. (Canning River and tributaries.)

Sagavanirktok. (Upper Sagavanirktok River and tributaries.)

Table Mtn. (Upper Firth River and tributaries.)

Umiat. (Upper Kuparuk River and tributaries.)

Colville District (3)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from Oliktok Point on the east to Atigaru Point on the west. Colville River and Fish Creek are the principal streams within the district.

Subdistricts: Anaktuvuk (3a). - (Eastern and northern part of the district - includes the lower part of the Colville River and its tributaries up to and including the Anaktuvuk River, and the area drained by all other streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from Oliktok Point on the east to Atigaru Point on the west.)

Colville (3b). - (Western part of the district - includes the area drained by the Colville River and its tributaries above the Anaktuvuk River.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

797(d). Surveys in Northwestern Alaska in 1926, by P. S. Smith. 1929, 18 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers all of district except for the extreme western section - major part of the Colville River and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Brooks. (Upper Itkilik River.)

Chandler Lake. (Upper Tuluga, Anaktuvuk, and Nanushuk Rivers.)

Harrison Bay. (Mouth of the Colville River and lower Fish Creek.)

Howard Pass. (Etivluk, Ipnavik, and Kiligwa Rivers.)

Ikpikpuk River. (Colville River from Awuna River to Ninuluk Creek.)

Killik River. (Upper Kurupa and Killik Rivers.)

Lookout Ridge. (Awuna River.)

Misheguk Mtn. (Head of the Colville and Nuka Rivers.)

Survey Pass. (Head of the Killik River.)

Umiat. (Umiat and vicinity.)

Lisburne District (4)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Chukchi Sea from Cape Beaufort on the north to and including Wulik River on the south. The principal streams are the Pitmegea, Kukpuk, Kivalina, and Wulik Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

259. Report on Progress of Investigations of Mineral Resources of Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks and others. 1905, 196 pp. (Coal Fields of the Cape Lisburne Region, by A. J. Collier, pp. 172-185.)

278. Geology and Coal Resources of the Cape Lisburne Region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. 1906, 54 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

DeLong Mts. (Pitmegea River and Thetis Creek, and the upper reaches of the Ipewik, Kukpuk, Kivalina, and Wulik Rivers.)

Noatak. (Lower Kivalina and Wulik Rivers.)

Point Hope. (Lower Kukpuk River.)

Wainwright District (5)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean from Point Belcher on the east to Cape Beaufort on the west. The principal streams included in the district are the Kukpowruk, Kokolik and Kuk Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

772. A Reconnaissance of the Point Barrow Region, Alaska, by Sidney Paige, W. T. Foran, and James Gilluly. 1925, 33 pp.

797(d). Surveys in Northwestern Alaska in 1926, by P. S. Smith. 1929, 18 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3934. Exploration of Coal Deposits of the Point Barrow and Wainwright Areas, Northern Alaska, by Robert S. Sanford and Harold C. Pierce. 1946, 17 pp.

4150. Investigation of Coal Deposits for Local Use in the Arctic Regions of Alaska and Proposed Mine Development, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1947, 19 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

DeLong Mts. (Upper Kukpowruk and Koklik Rivers.)

Lookout Ridge. (Upper Avalik River and Carbon Creek.)

Meade River. (Upper Kungok River.)

Misheguk Mtn. (Upper Utukok River.)

Point Lay. (Lower Kukpowruk, Epizetka, and Kokolik Rivers.)

Utukok River. (Major part of the Utukok and Kokolik Rivers; Kaolak and Ketik Rivers.)

Wainwright. (Wainwright and vicinity; Kuk River area.)

Northwestern Alaska Region (K)

Description: The region comprises the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean (Chukchi Sea and Kotzebue Sound) between and including the Noatak River on the north and the Kauk River on the south. The principal streams are the Noatak, Kobuk, Kugarok, Selawik, and Kauk Rivers. (See figs. 1 and 12.)

Districts: Kiana, Noatak, Selawik, and Shungnak.

Kiana District (1)

Description: The Kiana district, formerly the western half of the old Kobuk district, includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Hotham Inlet (tributary to Kotzebue Sound) from, but excluding, the Noatak River and its tributaries on the north to and including the Kobuk River and its tributaries on the south. Includes only that part of the Kobuk River and its tributaries up to an including the Ambler River (tributary to the Kobuk River). All of the Baldwin Peninsula west and north of Callahan also is included in the district.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

480(j). The Squirrel River Placers, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1911, pp. 306-319.

520(l). The Alatna-Noatak Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1912, 24 pp.

536. The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 160 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4414. Investigations of the Kobuk River Asbestos Deposits, Kobuk District, Northwestern Alaska, by H. E. Heide, W. S. Wright, and F. A. Rutledge. 1949, 25 pp.

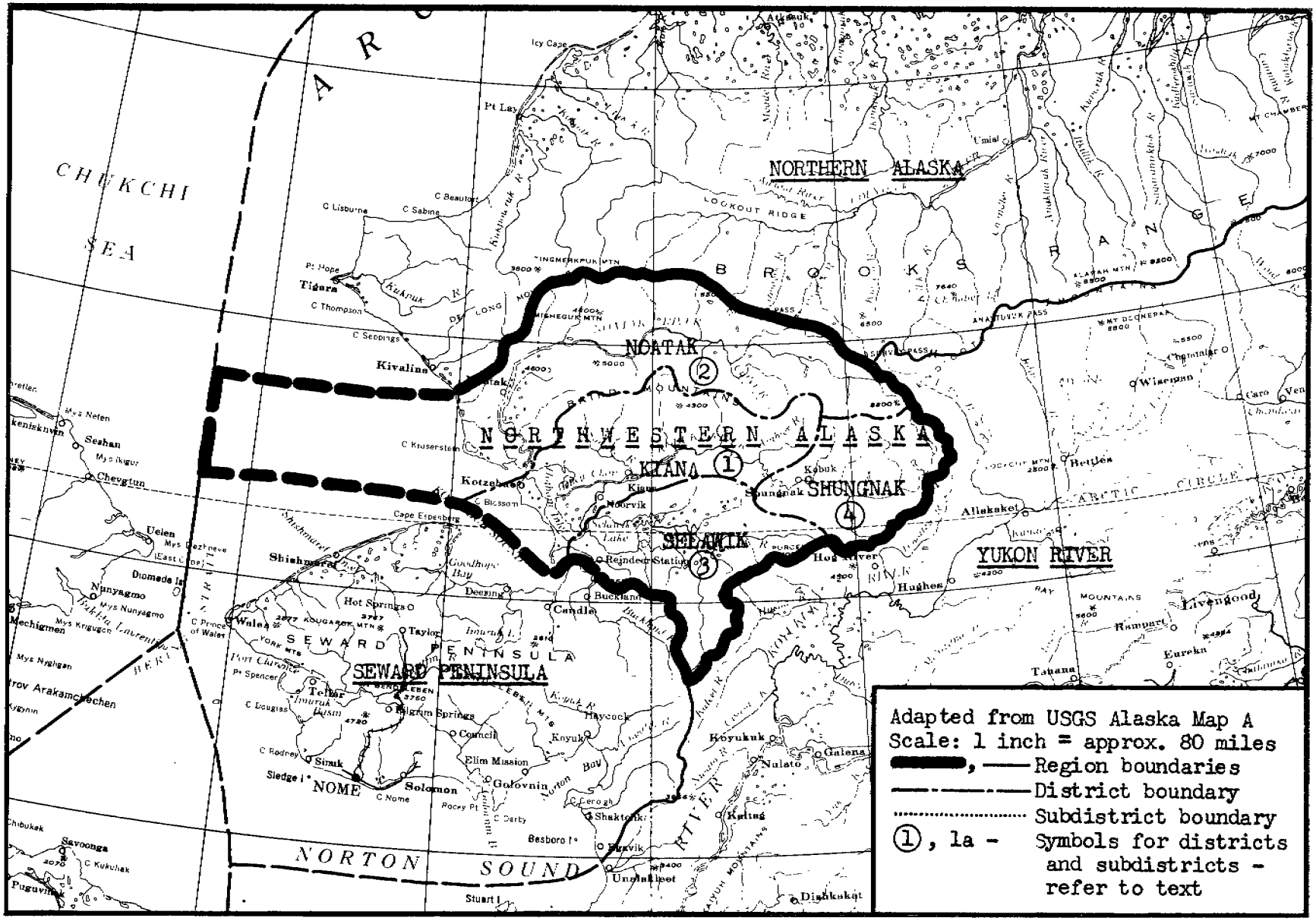

Figure 12. - Index map, Northwestern Alaska region and included districts.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Ambler River. (Eastern section of the district - Ambler and Hunt River areas.)

Baird Mts. (North-central part of the district - Squirrel and Salmon River areas.)

Kotzebue. (Western tip of the district - Kotzebue and vicinity; western part of the Baldwin Peninsula.)

Selawik. (South-central part of the district - lower Kobuk River area.)

Noatak District (2)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Noatak River and its tributaries and all other streams flowing into the Chukchi Sea (tributary to the Arctic Ocean) from, but excluding, the Wulik River on the north to and including the Noatak River on the south.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(1). The Alatna-Noatak Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1912, 24 pp.

536. The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 160 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Ambler River. (Upper Noatak and Cutler Rivers.)

Baird Mts. (Central Noatak River.)

DeLong Mts. (Kelly River area.)

Howard Pass. (Aniuk River area.)

Misheguk Mtn. (Kugururok and Nimiuktuk River areas.)

Noatak. (Lower Noatak River area.)

Survey Pass. (Headwaters area Noatak River.)

Selawik District (3)

Description: The district comprises the area drained by all streams flowing into Selawik Lake (tributary to Hotham Inlet) and Eschscholtz Bay (tributary to Kotzebue Sound) from, but excluding, the Kobuk River on the north to and including the Kauk River on the south. Also included within the district is that part of the Baldwin Peninsula east of Callahan. The principal streams included in the district are the Nuleargowik, Selawik, Mangoak, and Kauk Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins: None.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Candle. (Western part of the southern tip of the district - western part of the upper Tagagawik River area.)

Kateel River. (Eastern part of the southern tip of the district - eastern part of the upper Tagagawik River area.)

Selawik. (Western half of the district - Selawik and vicinity; lower Selawik and Tagagawik River area.)

Shungnak. (Eastern half of the district - upper Selawik River area.)

Shungnak District (4)

Description: The Shungnak district, formerly the eastern half of the old Kobuk district, includes the entire upper reaches of the Kobuk River and its tributaries above and including the Shungnak and Black Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

480(j). The Shungnak Region, Kobuk Valley, Alaska, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. 1911, pp. 271-305.

520(1). The Alatna-Noatak Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1912, 24 pp.

536. The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 160 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4414. Investigations of the Kobuk River Asbestos Deposits, Kobuk District, Northwestern Alaska, by H. E. Heide, W. S. Wright, and F. A. Rutledge. 1949, 25 pp.

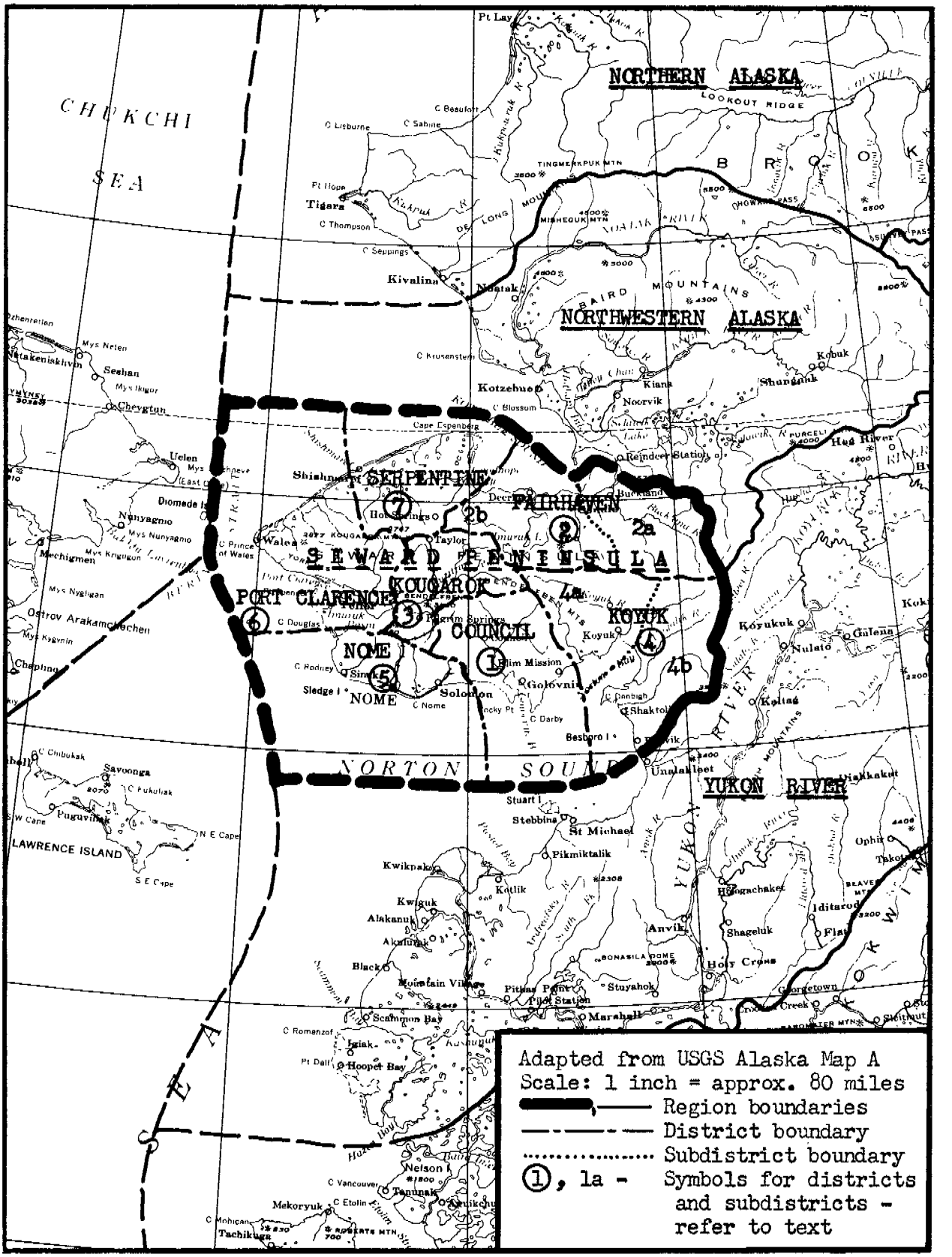

Figure 13. - Index map, Seward Peninsula region and included districts.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district except for southern tip - upper Kobuk River drainage basin.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Ambler River. (Northwestern quarter of the district - Shungnak, Kogoluktuk, and Mauneluk Rivers.)

Hughes. (Southeastern quarter of the district - upper Pah and Kobuk Rivers.)

Shungnak. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Shungnak and vicinity.)

Survey Pass. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Reed River drainage basin; Walker and Nutuvukti Lakes.)

Seward Peninsula Region (L)

Description: The region comprises all of the Seward Peninsula including the Buckland River and its tributaries to the northeast and the Ungalik and Shaktolik Rivers and Egavik Creek and their tributaries to the southeast. (See figs. 1 and 13.)

Districts: Council, Fairhaven, Kougarok, Koyuk, Nome, Port Clarence, and Serpentine.

Council District (1)

Description: The Council district includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Norton Sound (tributary to the Bering Sea) between and including the Kwiniuk River on the east and the Topkok River on the west. Other principal streams included in the district are the Niukluk, Fish, and Kachauik Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

314(h). Gold Fields of the Solomon and Niukluk River Basins, by P. S. Smith; Geology and Mineral Resources of Iron Creek, by P. S. Smith. 1907, 18 pp.

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

442(h). Mineral Resources of the Nulato-Council Region, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. 1910, 37 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

43. Solomon Quadrangle. 1907. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Upper Klokerblok and Skookum Rivers, and Rock Creek.)

44. Casadepaga Quadrangle. 1907. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Casadepaga River and upper American Creek.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bendeleben. (Northern half of the district - Bendeleben Mountains; upper Fish and Niukluk Rivers.)

Solomon. (Southern half of the district - lower Niukluk River.)

Fairhaven District (2)

Description: The district includes the area drained by all streams entering Kotzebue Sound and Eschscholtz Bay between and including the Buckland River on the east and the Goodhope River on the west. Other principal streams included in the district are the Kugruk and Kiwalik Rivers.

Subdistricts: Buckland (2a). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the area drained by the Buckland River and its tributaries and other smaller streams flowing into Eschscholtz Bay and Kotzebue Sound from the Buckland River on the east to, but excluding, the Kiwalik River on the west.)

Fairhaven (2b). - (Western half of the district - comprises the area drained by all streams flowing into the Kotzebue Sound, between and including the Kiwalik River and its tributaries on the east and the Goodhope River and its tributaries on the west.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

247. The Fairhaven Gold Placers, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1905, 85 pp.

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

379(f). Mining in the Fairhaven Precincts, by F. F. Henshaw. 1909, pp. 355-369.

536. The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 160 pp.

692(g). The Gold and Platinum Placers of the Kiwalik-Koyuk Region, by G. L. Harrington. 1919, pp. 369-400.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4150. Investigation of Coal Deposits for Local Use in the Arctic Regions of Alaska and Proposed Mine Development, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1947, 19 pp. (Deering coal mines, pp. 3-5.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bendeleben. (Western half of the district - Goodhope, Cripple, Inmachuk, and Kugruk Rivers.)

Candle. (Eastern half of the district - upper Buckland River, Kiwalik River, and Duck Creek.)

Kotzebue. (Western part of the northern tip of the district - Kotzebue Sound coast line; Deering and vicinity.)

Selawik. (Eastern part of the northern tip of the district - lower Buckland River and tributaries.)

Kougarok District (3)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Kaviruk (Marys), Kuzitrin, and Kruzgamepa Rivers and their tributaries (all drain into the Imuruk Basin). Included in the district are the Kougarok and Noxapaga Rivers and their tributaries, which flow into the Kuzitrin River.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

314(i). The Kougarok Region, Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. 1907, 18 pp.

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

46. Grand Central Quadrangle. 1906. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Grand Central River and tributaries.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bendeleben. (Kuzitrin River area; includes the Kougarok and Noxapaga Rivers.)

Nome. (Grand Central River area.)

Solomon. (Kruzgamepa River area.)

Teller. (Kaviruk (Marys) River area.)

Koyuk District (4)

Description: The district comprises that part of the Seward Peninsula drained by all streams flowing into Norton Bay and Norton Sound between and including Egavik Creek on the east and the Tubutulik River on the west. Other large streams included in the Koyuk district are the Kwik, Mukluktulik, Akulik, Inglutalik, Ungalik, and Shaktolik Rivers. Besboro Island also is included in the district.

Subdistricts: Koyuk (4a). - (Western half of the district - comprises the area drained by all streams entering Norton Bay between and including the Koyuk River on the east and the Tubutulik River on the west. Other main streams in the Koyuk subdistrict are the Kwik and Mukluktulik Rivers.)

Shaktolik (4b). - (Eastern half of the district - comprises the area drained by all streams that flow into Norton Bay and Norton Sound between and including Egavik Creek on the east and the Akulik River on the west. The Inglutalik, Ungalik, and Shaktolik Rivers are included in the Shaktolik subdistrict.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

449. A Geologic Reconnaissance in Southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. 1911, 146 pp.

692(g). The Gold and Platinum Placers of the Kiawalik-Koyuk Region, by G. L. Harrington. 1919, pp. 369-400.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Western half of the district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bendeleben. (Upper Koyuk and Tubutulik Rivers.)

Candle. (Lower Koyuk and upper Inglutalik Rivers.)

Norton Bay. (Shaktolik and Ungalik Rivers, Egavik Creek, and lower Inglutalik River area.)

Solomon. (Lower Tubutulik River area.)

Nome District (5)

Description: The district comprises that part of the Seward Peninsula drained by all streams flowing into Norton Sound and the Bering Sea from and including the Solomon River on the east to Cape Douglas on the west. King and Sledge Islands are included in this district. Other main streams in the Nome district are the Bonanza, Eldorado, Flambeau, Nome, Snake, Penny, Sinuk, and Tisuk Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

314(g). The Nome Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1907, 20 pp.

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

433. Geology and Mineral Resources of the Solomon and Casadepaga Quadrangles, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. 1910, 243 pp.

533. Geology of the Nome and Grand Central Quadrangles, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1913, 140 pp.

622(i). Iron-Ore Deposits Near Nome, by H. M. Eakin. 1915, pp. 361-365.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4174. Tungsten Deposits in Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne, Neal M. Muir, Aner W. Erickson, Bruce I. Thomas, Harold E. Heide, and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 51 pp. (Lode deposits of the Nome area, pp. 30-31; placer deposits of the Nome area, pp. 31-34.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

43. Solomon Quadrangle. 1907. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Lower Solomon River area.)

44. Casadepaga Quadrangle. 1907. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Joins Solomon quadrangle special map on north - upper Solomon River area.)

45. Nome Quadrangle. 1906. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Lower Nome and Snake River Areas.)

46. Grand Central Quadrangle. 1906. (Scale, 1:62,500.) Joins Nome quadrangle special map on north - upper Nome, Snake, Sinuk, and Steward River areas.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Nome. (Western half of the district - drainage basins of the Nome, Snake, Sinuk, and Tisuk Rivers.)

Solomon. (Eastern half of the district - drainage basins of the Solomon, Bonanza, and Eldorado Rivers.)

Port Clarence District (6)

Description: The Port Clarence district - formerly known as the York district - includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Port Clarence and Grantley Harbor; all streams flowing north into Imuruk Basin to and including the Cobblestone River on the east; all streams flowing south into Imuruk Basin to and including the Agiapuk River on the east; and all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea from, but excluding, Shishmaref Inlet on the north to Cape Douglas on the south. Other main streams in the district are the Kugrupaga, Nuluk, Pinguk, Lost, and Bluestone Rivers and Canyon Creek.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

358. Geology of the Seward Peninsula Tin Deposits, Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. 1908, 71 pp.

733. Geology of the York Tin Deposits, Alaska, by Edward Steidtmann and S. H. Cathcart. 1922, 130 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3902. Investigation of the Lost River Tin Deposit, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by H. E. Heide. 1946, 57 pp.

3978. Exploration of Cape Mountain Lode-Tin Deposits, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by Harold E. Heide, Wilford S. Wright, and Robert S. Sanford. 1946, 16 pp.

4418. Investigation of Potato Mountain Tin Placer Deposits, Seward Peninsula, Northwestern Alaska, by Harold E. Heide and F. A. Rutledge. 1949, 21 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Nome. (Extreme southern tip of the district - upper reaches of Canyon and Oro Grande Creeks.)

Shishmaref. (Extreme northern tip of the district - lower Trout Creek area.)

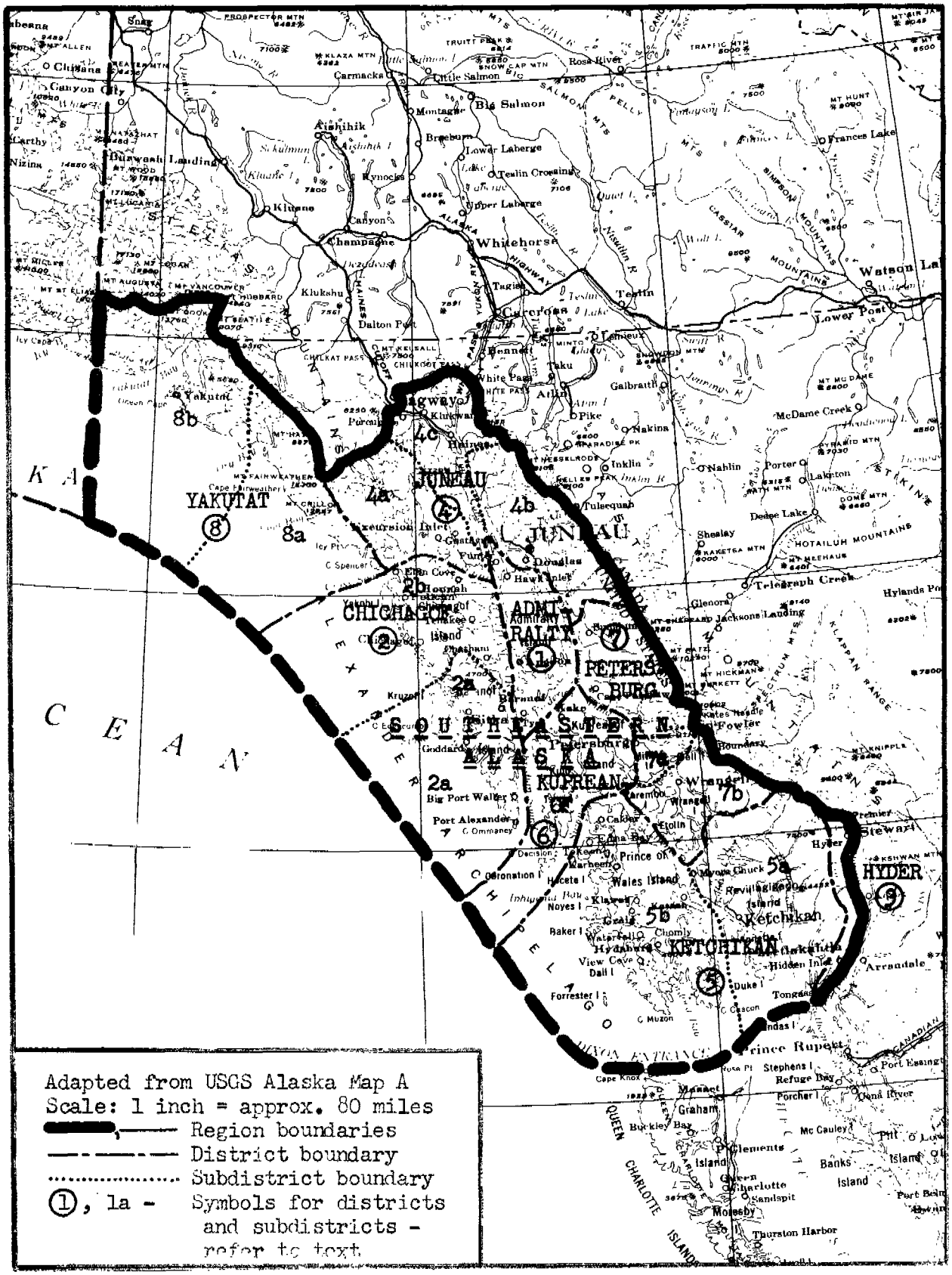

Figure 14. - Index map, Southeastern Alaska region and included districts.

Teller. (Covers entire district except for northern and southern tips.)

Serpentine District (7)

Description: The Serpentine district - formerly known as the Espenberg district - comprises the area drained by all streams flowing into the Arctic Ocean and Kotzebue Sound from and including the Pish River (tributary to Goodhope Bay) on the east to and including all streams flowing into Shishmaref Inlet on the west. Other main streams in the district are the Lane, Nugnugaluktuk, Espenberg, Kalik, Cowpack, Serpentine, Sanaguich, and Arctic Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletin:

328. The Gold Placers of Parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, Including the Nome, Council, Kougarok, Port Clarence, and Goodhope Precincts, by A. J. Collier, F. L. Hess, P. S. Smith, and A. H. Brooks. 1908, 343 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4110. Ward Cooper Deposit, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by W. S. Wright. 1947, 4 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

42. Seward Peninsula. 1913. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bendeleben. (Small southeastern segment of the district - Serpentine Hot Springs and vicinity.)

Kotzebue. (Northeastern part of the district - drainage basins of the Pish, Lane, Nugnugaluktuk, and Espenberg Rivers.)

Shishmaref. (Northwestern part of the district - Shishmaref Inlet and vicinity; lower Serpentine, Sanaguich, and Arctic Rivers.)

Teller. (Small southwestern segment of the district - upper South Fork area of the Serpentine River, and Arctic and Sanaguich Rivers.)

Southeastern Alaska Region (M)

Description: The region includes all of Alaska east of the southern extension of the Alaska-Yukon boundary line, which coincides with longitude 141°. This area commonly is referred to as Southeastern Alaska. (See figs. 1 and 14.)

Districts: Admiralty, Chichagof, Hyder, Juneau, Ketchikan, Kupreanof, Petersburg, and Yakutat.

Admiralty District (1)

Description: The Admiralty district - comprises Admiralty, The Brothers, Swan, Tiedeman, and Grand Islands, and other smaller adjacent islands.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

783(b). Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington. 1926, 22 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

897(d). Nickel Content of an Alaskan Basic Rock, by J. S. Reed. 1939, 6 pp.

936(o). Nickel-Copper Deposit at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, Alaska, by J. C. Reed. 1942, 13 pp.

963(a). Some Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, J. C. Reed, and G. O. Gates. 1949, 46 pp. (Asbestos on Bear Creek Admiralty Island, pp. 34-37.)

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

3950. Exploration of Nickel-Copper-Cobalt Deposit at Funter Bay, Admiralty Island, Alaska, by Stephen P. Holt and Joel M. Moss. 1946, 15 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

10. Admiralty Island. 1940. (Scale, 1:125,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Juneau. (Northern tip of the district.)

Sitka. (Southwestern and major portion of the district.)

Sumdum. (Eastern part of the district.)

Chichagof District (2)

Description: The district includes Chichagof, Baranof, Kruzof, Lemesurier, Catherine, and Inian Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.

Subdistricts: Baranof (2a). - (Southern half of the district - includes Baranof and Kruzof Islands and other smaller adjacent islands.)

Chichagof (2b). - (Northern half of the district - includes Chichagof, Catherine, Lemesurier, and Inian Islands, and other smaller adjacent islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

824(e). The Occurrence of Gypsum at Iyoukeen Cove, Chichagof Island, by B. D. Stewart. 1931, 9 pp.

929. Geology and Ore Deposits of the Chichagof Mining District, Alaska, by J. C. Reed and R. R. Coats. 1942, 148 pp.

931(f). Nickel Deposits of Bohemia Basin and Vicinity, Yakobi Island, Alaska, by J. C. Reed and J. V. N. Dorr 2d. 1942, 34 pp.

936(g). Chromite Deposits of Red Bluff Bay and Vicinity, Baranof Island, Alaska, by P. W. Guild and J. R. Balsley, Jr. 1942, 17 pp.

936(i). Nickel-Copper Deposits on the West Coast of Chichagof Island, Alaska, by W. T. Pecora. 1942, 23 pp.

936(m). Nickel-Copper Deposit at Snipe Bay, Baranof Island, Alaska, by J. C. Reed and G. O. Gates. 1942, 10 pp.

947(c). Nickel Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by G. C. Kennedy and M. S. Walton, Jr. 1946, 26 pp. (Nickel-Copper Deposits of Yakobi Island, pp. 41-55; Nickel-Copper Deposits on West Coast of Chichagof Island, pp. 56-63; Nickel-Copper Prospect Near Sitka, Baranof Island, p. 63.)

947(d). Geology and Associated Mineral Deposits of Some Ultrabasic Rock Bodies in Southeastern Alaska, by G. C. Kennedy and M. S. Walton, Jr. 1946, 20 pp. (Central Baranof Island, p. 73; Red Bluff Bay, Baranof Island, pp. 73-75.)

963(a). Some Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, J. C. Reed, and G. O. Gates. 1949, 46 pp. (Deposits on Chichagof Island, pp. 20-28.)

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4168. Mirror Harbor Nickel Deposits, Chichagof Island, Alaska, by W. M. Traver, Jr. 1948, 13 pp.

4174. Tungsten Deposits in Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne, Neal M. Muir, Aner W. Erickson, and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 51 pp. (Apex-El Nido mine, pp. 48-50.)

4182. Yakobi Island Nickel Deposit, Sitka Mining District, Alaska, by J. H. East, Jr., W. M. Traver, Jr., R. S. Sanford, and W. S. Wright. 1948, 28 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

8. Chichagof-Baranof Island. 1936. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

52. Chichagof and Vicinity. 1939. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Chichagof and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Juneau. (Northeastern corner of the district - Hoonah and vicinity.)

Mt. Fairweather. (Northwestern corner of the district - Port Althorp and vicinity.)

Port Alexander. (Southern portion of the district; southern half of Baranof Island.)

Sitka. (Central section of the district - northern half of Baranof Island and southern half of Chichagof Island; Chichagof and vicinity.)

Hyder District (3)

Description: The district includes that part of Southeastern Alaska drained by Portland and Pearse Canals from the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line on the north to and including Fillmore and Willard Inlets, Fillmore, Sitklan, and Kanagunut Islands on the south. The eastern boundary of the district coincides with the eastern boundary of Alaska.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

722(c). Ore Deposits of the Salmon River District, Portland Canal Region, by L. G. Westgate. 1922, 24 pp.

773(b). Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington. 1925, 69 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

807. Geology of Hyder and Vicinity, Southeastern Alaska, With a Reconnaissance of Chickamin River, by A. F. Buddington. 1929, 124 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3944. Exploration of Mountain View Tungsten Deposit, Hyder, Alaska, by Aner W. Erickson. 1946, 10 pp.

4174. Tungsten Deposits in Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne, Neal M. Muir, Aner W. Erickson, Bruce I. Thomas, Harold E. Heide, and Wilford S. Wright. 1949, 51 pp. (Hyder district in southeastern Alaska; Riverside mine; Mountain View mine; pp. 35-47.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

1. Hyder and Vicinity. 1927. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Hyder and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bradfield Canal. (Northern tip of the district - West Fork of Texas Creek drainage basin.)

Ketchikan. (Central section of the district - Hyder and vicinity and area drained by Portland Canal.)

Prince Rupert. (Southern tip of the district - area drained by Pearse Canal.)

Juneau District (4)

Description: The district comprises that part of the mainland of the Southeastern Alaska region north of Tracy Arm and east of a line from Mt. Fairweather to Cape Spencer, and Admiralty and Chichagof Islands. Douglas, Shelter, Lincoln, and Pleasant are a few of the other smaller islands that are adjacent to the mainland and included in this district.

Subdistricts: Glacier Bay (4a). - (Glacier Bay and vicinity - includes Glacier Bay drainage basin to the Alaska-Canada boundary line on the north; and that part of the mainland that drains into Icy Strait and Cross Sound from and including the Couverden Islands on the east to Cape Spencer on the west.)

Juneau (4b). - (Juneau and vicinity - includes that part of the mainland east of Lynn Canal to Seduction Point on the north and that part of the mainland east of Stephens Passage to Tracy Arm on the south. Douglas, Shelter, Lincoln, Hump, Sentinel, Benjamin, and Chilkat Islands, and other smaller islands in the immediate vicinity are also included in the Juneau subdistrict. The Juneau subdistrict has been known as the Harris district.)

Skagway (4c). - (Skagway and vicinity - includes the area drained by all streams north of Couverden Island that flow east into Lynn Canal, and the area drained by the Chilkat and Chilkoot Inlets to the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line on the north and east.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

287. The Juneau Gold Belt, Alaska, by A. C. Spencer, and a Reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. 1906, 161 pp.

442(c). Occurrence of Iron Ore Near Haines, by Adolph Knopf. 1910, pp. 144-146.

502. The Eagle River Region, Southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. 1912, 61 pp.

592(c). Marble Resources of the Juneau, Skagway, and Sitka Districts, by E. F. Burchard. 1914, 13 pp.

622(c). Mining in the Juneau Region, by H. M. Eakin. 1915, 8 pp.

699. The Porcupine Gold Placer District, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1919, 29 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

947(b). Molybdenite Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, G. D. Robinson, and H. R. Gault. 1946, 32 pp. (Molybdenite Deposits of the Nunatak area, Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay, by W. S. Twenhofel, pp. 9-18.)

963(a). Some Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, J. C. Reed, and G. O. Gates. 1949, 46 pp. (Copper Deposits at William Henry Bay, pp. 28-29.)

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4421. Investigation of Muir Inlet or Nunatak Molybdenum Deposits, Glacier Bay, Southeastern Alaska, by R. S. Sanford, G. A. Apell, and F. A. Rutledge. 1949, 6 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

9. Juneau and Vicinity. 1918. (Scale, 1:24,000.) (Detail of Juneau and vicinity.)

10. Admiralty Island. 1940. (Scale, 1:125,000.) (Juneau and vicinity and Port Snettisham and vicinity.)

11. Berners Bay special. 1908. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Jualin and Comet and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Atlin. (Mt. Canning and vicinity.)

Juneau. (Juneau and vicinity.)

Mt. Fairweather. (Glacier Bay and vicinity.)

Skagway. (Skagway, Haines, and vicinity.)

Sumdum. (Snettisham and vicinity.)

Taku River. (Taku River area.)

Ketchikan District (5)

Description: The district includes that part of the mainland and islands of the Southeastern Alaska region south of a generally east-west line from Mt. Lewis Cass (on the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line) to Mt. Cloud, hence to the head of Bradfield Canal, down Bradfield Canal to Ernest Sound, down Ernest Sound to Clarence Strait, up Clarence Strait and through Snow Passage to Sumner Strait, and down Sumner Strait to the Pacific Ocean and west of the divide between the drainage into Behm Canal and Revillagigedo Channel and the drainage into Pearse and Portland Canals.

The district embraces the general land mass of Prince of Wales, Kosciusko, Dall, Revillagigedo, Annette, Gravina, Duke, and other smaller adjacent islands.

Subdistricts: Ketchikan (5a). - (Eastern half of the district - embraces all of the district east of Clarence Strait and consists of the mainland part of the district and the general land mass of Revillagigedo, Annette, Gravina, Duke, and other smaller adjacent islands.)

Wales (5b). - (Western half of the district - embraces all of the district west of Clarence Strait and consists of the general land mass of Prince of Wales, Kosciusko, Dall, and other smaller adjacent islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

347. The Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. 1908, 210 pp.

542(b). Marble Resources of Ketchikan and Wrangell Districts, by E. F. Burchard. 1913, 26 pp.

592(b). Lode Mining in the Ketchikan Region, by P. S. Smith. 1914, 20 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

947(b). Molybdenite Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, G. D. Robinson, and H. R. Gault. 1946, 32 pp. (Molybdenite Deposit at Shakan, Kosciusko Island, by G. D. Robinson, pp. 19-30.)

947(d). Geology and Associated Mineral Deposits of Some Ultrabasic Rock Bodies in Southeastern Alaska, by G. C. Kennedy and M. S. Walton, Jr. 1946, 20 pp. (Glashke Islands, Kashevarof Passage, pp. 75-78; Mount Burnett and Vicinity, Cleveland Peninsula, pp. 80-83.)

963(a). Some Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, J. C. Reed, and G. O. Gates. 1949, 46 pp. (Deposits on Prince of Wales Island, pp. 7-19.)

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3942. Exploration of the Copper-Sulfur Deposit, Khayyam and Stumble-On Properties, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska, by Earl L. Fosse. 1946, 8 pp.

3952. Exploration of the Jumbo Basin Iron Deposit, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Wright and E. L. Fosse. 1946, 9 pp.

3956. Exploration of Poor Man Iron Deposit, Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by S. P. Holt and Robert S. Sanford. 1946, 8 pp.

4129. Mount Andrew Iron Deposit, Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Wright and A. W. Tolonen. 1947, 27 pp.

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Caamano Point deposit, pp. 39-40.)

4349. Diamond Drilling at Rush & Brown Copper Mine, Kasaan Bay, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by S. P. Holt, J. G. Shepard, R. L. Thorne, A. W. Tolonen, and E. L. Fosse, 1948, 7 pp.

4358. Investigation of the Salt Chuck Mine, Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by S. P. Holt, J. G. Shepard, R. L. Thorne, A. W. Tolonen, and E. L. Fosse. 1948, 16 pp.

4373. Investigation of Tolstoi Mountain Iron Deposits, Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island, Southeastern Alaska, by A. W. Erickson. 1948, 5 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

2. Revillagigedo Island. 1937. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Western part of the district.)

3. Prince of Wales Island. 1936. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Prince of Wales Island and vicinity.)

4. Copper Mountain and Vicinity. 1908. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Copper Mountain and vicinity.)

5. Kasaan Peninsula. 1908. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Kasaan Peninsula and vicinity.)

6. Wrangell District. 1932. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Cleveland Peninsula and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bradfield Canal. (Unuk River area.)

Craig. (Myers Chuck and vicinity, Cleveland Peninsula.)

Dixon Entrance. (Cordova Bay and vicinity.)

Ketchikan. (Ketchikan and vicinity.)

Petersburg. (Kosciusko Island, and northern tip of Prince of Wales Island.)

Prince Rupert. (Duke Island and vicinity.)

Kupreanof District (6)

Description: The district is bounded on the north by Frederick Sound, on the south by Sumner Strait, on the east by Wrangell Narrows, and on the west by Christian Sound; it includes Kuiu, Kupreanof, Woewodski, Coronation, and other smaller adjacent islands.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

592(d). A Barite Deposit Near Wrangell, by E. F. Burchard. 1914, 45 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

947(d). Geology and Associated Mineral Deposits of Some Ultrabasic Rock Bodies in Southeastern Alaska, by G. C. Kennedy and M. S. Walton, Jr. 1946, 20 pp. (Kane Peak, Kupreanof Island, 78-80.)

963(a). Some Mineral Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, J. C. Reed, and G. O. Gates. 1949, 46 pp. (Copper Prospect Near Head of Duncan Canal, p. 37; Lead Prospects on Coronation Island, p. 40; Witherite Deposits Near the North End of Kuiu Island, pp. 40-44.)

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4669. Investigation of Taylor Creek Lead-Zinc Deposit, Kupreanof Island, Petersburg, Alaska, by W. H. Kerns. 1950, 13 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

7. Sumner Strait and Vicinity. 1933. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Kupreanof and Kuiu Islands.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Craig. (Coronation Island.)

Petersburg. (Kupreanof Island and eastern half of the Kuiu Islands.)

Port Alexander. (Western half of the Kuiu Islands.)

Sumdum. (Northern tip of Kupreanof Island.)

Petersburg District (7)

Description: The district includes that part of the mainland and islands of the Southeastern Alaska region that is bounded on the north by Tracy Arm; on the west by a line from Tracy Arm down Stephen Passage, across Frederick Sound, down Wrangell Narrows, across Sumner Strait, through Snow Passage, down Clarence Strait to Ernest Sound; and on the south by a line up Ernest Sound, up Bradfield Canal to its head, to Mt. Cloud, to Mt. Lewis Cass. The eastern boundary coincides with the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line. In general the district comprises that part of the mainland between Tracy Arm on the north and Bradfield Canal on the south, and includes Mitkof, Zarembo, Woronkofski, Etolin, Wrangell, and other smaller adjacent islands.

Subdistricts: Petersburg (7a). - (Northern half of the district - comprises that part of the mainland from Tracy Arm on the north to, but excluding, the Stikine River on the south, and includes Mitkof, Dry, Farm, and other smaller adjacent islands.)

Wrangell (7b). - (Southern half of the district - comprises that part of the mainland from and including the Stikine River on the north to the Bradfield Canal on the south, and includes Zarembo, Woronkofski, Etolin, Wrangell, and other smaller adjacent islands.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

347. The Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. 1908, 210 pp.

622(c). Mining in the Juneau Region, by H. M. Eakin. 1915, 14 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

947(b). Molybdenite Investigations in Southeastern Alaska, by W. S. Twenhofel, G. D. Robinson, and H. R. Gault. 1946, 32 pp. (Molybdenite in Groundhog Basin, Wrangell District, by H. R. Gault, pp. 37-38.)

963(c). Garnet Deposits Near Wrangell, Southeastern Alaska, by C. T. Bressler. 1950, 13 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

6. Wrangell District, Alaska. 1932. (Etolin, Zarembo, and Wrangell Islands.)

7. Sumner Strait and Vicinity. 1938. (Southern half of the district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bradfield Canal. (Eastern tip of the district.)

Craig. (Southern tip of the district - southern part of Etolin Island.)

Petersburg. (Southern half of the district - Wrangell, Petersburg and vicinity.)

Sumdum. (Northern half of the district - Sumdum, Cape Fanshaw and vicinity.)

Yakutat District (8)

Description: The district comprises the part of the mainland south of the Alaska-Canada boundary line from Mt. St. Elias to Mt. Fairweather that is between the southern extension of the Alaska-Yukon boundary line (141° longitude) and a line from Mt. Fairweather to Cape Spencer.

Figure 15a. - Index map, eastern half of the Yukon River region and included districts.

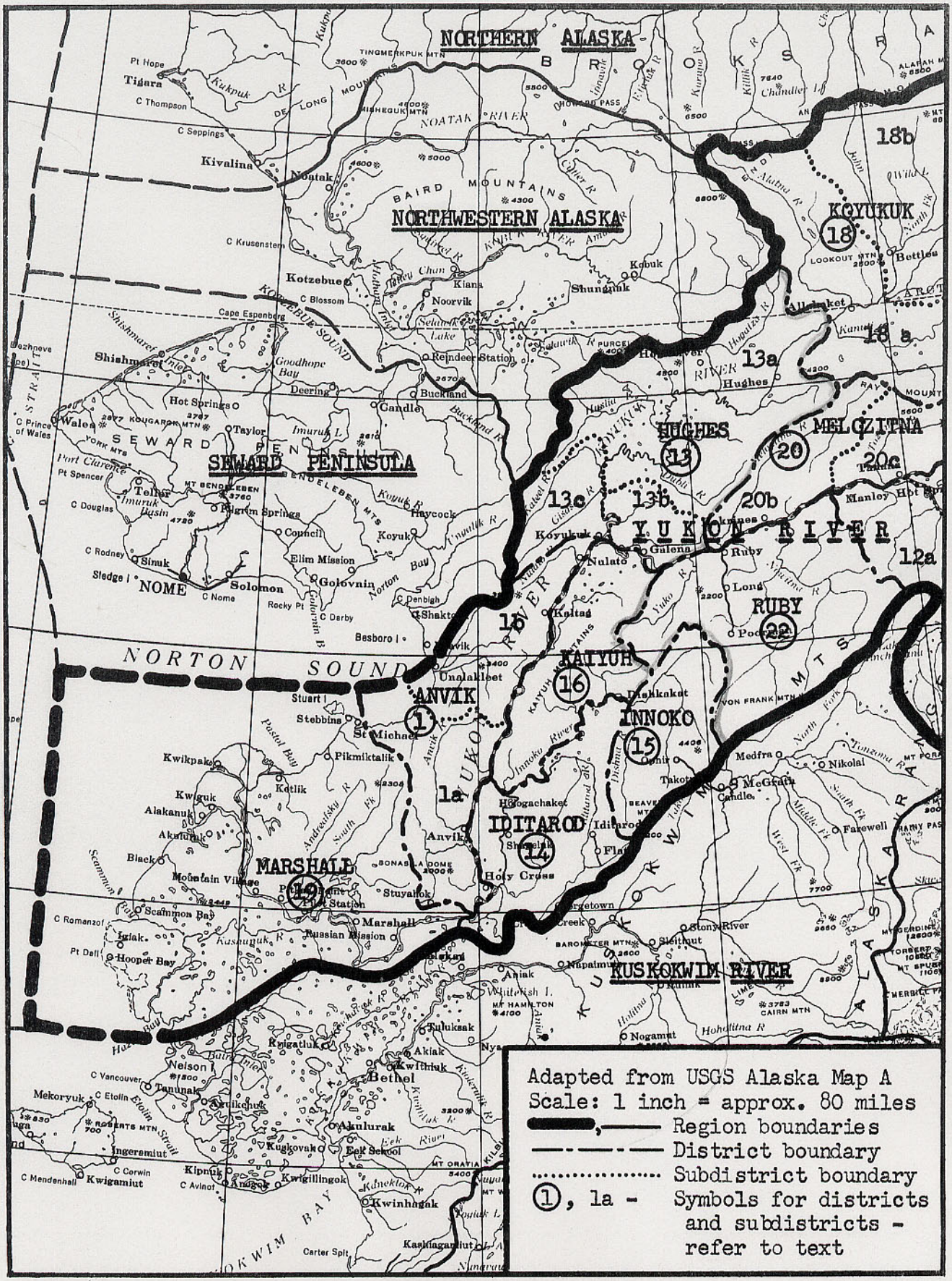

Figure 15b. - Index map, western half of the Yukon River region and included districts.

Subdistricts: Lituya (8a). - (Lituya Bay and vicinity - includes that part of the district from its eastern boundary to and including Dry Bay on the west.)

Yakutat (8b). - (Yakutat Bay and vicinity - includes that part of the district west of, but excluding, Dry Bay to the western boundary of the district.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

314(d). Reconnaissance on the Pacific Coast from Yakutat to Alsek River, by Eliot Blackwelder. 1907, 7 pp.

800. Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska, by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin. 1929, 398 pp.

836(b). Notes on the Geography and Geology of Lituya Bay, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1933, 19 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Mt. Fairweather. (Lituya Bay and vicinity.)

Mt. St. Elias. (Upper Yakutat Bay area.)

Skagway. (Mt. Hay, Mt. Lodge, and Mt. Root, and vicinity.)

Yakutat. (Yakutat Bay, Dry Bay, and vicinity.)

Yukon River Region (N)

Description: The region embraces the area drained by the Yukon River and its tributaries from the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east to the Bering Sea on the west; and includes the area drained by all streams flowing into Norton Sound and the Bering Sea from and including the Unalakleet River and its tributaries on the north to and including the Manopiknak River and its tributaries on the south. (See figs. 1, 15a, and 15b.)

Districts: Anvik, Black, Bonnifield, Chandalar, Chisana, Circle, Delta River, Eagle, Fairbanks, Fortymile, Goodpaster, Hot Springs, Hughes, Iditarod, Innoko, Kaiyuh, Kantishna, Koyukuk, Marshall, Melozitna, Rampart, Ruby, Sheenjek, Tok, Tolovana, and Yukon Flats.

Anvik District (1)

Description: The district comprises the area west of the Yukon River between and including the Nulato River on the north and the Koserefski River on the south (includes Anvik and Bonasila Rivers and other smaller streams); and the area drained by all streams flowing into Norton Sound from and including the Unalakleet River on the north to, but excluding, St. Michael Bay on the south.

Subdistricts: Anvik (1a). - (Southern half of the district - includes the area drained by the Anvik, Bonasila, and Koserefski Rivers and other smaller streams flowing east into the Yukon River; and the area drained by all streams flowing into Norton Sound from Tolstoi Point on the north to, but excluding, St. Michael Bay on the south.)

Nulato (1b). - (Northern half of the Anvik district - formerly the southern part of the old Nulato district - includes the area drained by the Nulato and Unalakleet Rivers.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

499. A Geologic Reconnaissance in Southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. 1911, 146 pp.

662(f). Gold Placers of the Anvik-Andreafski Region, by G. L. Harrington. 1918, 17 pp.

683. The Anvik-Andreafski Region, Alaska (Including the Marshall District), by G. L. Harrington. 1918, 70 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Holy Cross. (Southern third of the district - drainage of the Bonasila, Koserefski, and lower Anvik River.)

Norton Bay. (Western half of the northern third of the district - drainage basins of the upper North, upper Unalakleet, and upper Nulato Rivers.)

Nulato. (Eastern half of the northern third of the district - drainage basin of the lower Nulato River; Nulato and vicinity.)

Unalakleet. (Central third of the district - drainage basins of the lower Unalakleet River and upper Anvik River; Unalakleet and vicinity.)

Black District (2)

Description: The district is bounded on the east by the Alaska-Yukon boundary line and on the west by an arbitrary line from Graphite Point (on the Porcupine River) on the north to Circle (on the Yukon River) on the south. This line crosses the Black, Little Black, and other smaller rivers and divides the area of moderate relief of the Black district from the low-lying area of the Yukon Flats district. The district is bounded on the south by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by the south-flowing tributaries of the Yukon River from Circle on the west to the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east (including that part of the Kandik, Nation, and Tatonduk Rivers that are in Alaska). To the north the district includes the area drained by the tributaries of the Porcupine River below Graphite Point.

Subdistricts: Black (2a). - (Northern and major part of the district - includes the highlands of the Black, Little Black, and other tributaries of the Porcupine and Yukon Rivers of the Black district.)

Kandik (2b). - (Southern corner of the district - includes the area drained by the parts of the Kandik, Nation, and Tatonduk Rivers that are in Alaska.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

836(e). The Tatonduk-Nation District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1933, 97 pp.

933(d). Reconnaissance of Porcupine Valley, Alaska, by Gerald Fitzgerald. 1944, 25 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Black River. (Northern half of the district - drainage basins of the Black River and central Little Black River.)

Charley River. (Southern half of the district - drainage basins of the Nation, Kandik, Squirrel, and upper Little Black Rivers.)

Bonnifield District (3)

Description: The district embraces an area that is bounded on the north by the Tanana River and on the south by the crest of the Alaska Range. To the east the district includes the Little Delta River and its tributaries, and to the west it includes the Teklanika River and its tributaries. Other principal streams in the district are the Wood, Tatlanika, Totatlanika, and Nenana Rivers.

Subdistricts: Nenana (3a). - (Western half of the district - comprises the area drained by the Tatlanika, Totatlanika, Nenana, and Teklanika Rivers and their tributaries.)

Wood River (3b). - (Eastern half of the district - comprises the area drained by the Little Delta and Wood Rivers and their tributaries.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

501. The Bonnifield Region, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1912, 64 pp.

608. The Broad Pass Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit, with sections on Quaternary Deposits, Igneous Rocks, and Glaciation, by J. E. Pogue. 1915, 80 pp.

662(g). Lode Deposits Near the Nenana Coal Field, by R. M. Overbeck; Gold Placers Near the Nenana Coal Field, by A. G. Maddren. 1918, 52 pp.

836(d). Mining Development in the Tatlanika and Totatlanika Basins, by F. H. Moffit. 1933, pp. 339-345.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

963(e). Coal Investigations in South-Central Alaska, 1944-46, by F. F. Barnes, Clyde Wahrhaftig, C. A. Hickcox, Jacob Freedman, and D. M. Hopkins. 1951, 213 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

3951. Exploration of Leasing Block No. 28 in the Nenana Coal Field, Alaska, by H. Marstrander, G. A. Apell, F. A. Rutledge, and J. H. Hulbert. 1946, 21 pp.

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Ridge claim deposit, pp. 36-37.)

4520. Investigation of Coal Deposits in South Central Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1949, 37 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

26. The Alaska Railroad Route: Matanuska Coal Field to Yanert Fork. 1940. (Yanert Fork to the south border of the district.)

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Yanert Fork to the north border of the district - together, maps 26 and 27 cover the entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Big Delta. (Northern half of a small eastern segment of the district - drainage basin of the lower Little Delta River.)

Fairbanks. (Northern half of the district - drainage basins of the lower Teklanika, Nenana, and Wood Rivers.)

Healy. (Southern half of the district - drainage basins of the upper Teklanika, Nenana, and Wood Rivers.)

Mt. Hayes. (Southern half of a small eastern segment of the district - drainage basin of the upper Little Delta River.)

Chandalar District (4)

Description: The district comprises the area drained by the part of the Chandalar River and its tributaries (East, Middle, and North Forks of the Chandalar River) above Venetie (settlement on the Chandalar River).

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

442(g). The Koyukuk-Chandalar Gold Region, by A. G. Maddren. 1910, 32 pp.

532. The Koyukuk-Chandalar Region, Alaska, by A. G. Maddren. 1913, 119 pp.

773(e). Geology and Gold Placers of the Chandalar District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1925, 49 pp.

810(b). The Chandalar-Sheenjek District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 53 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Arctic. (Northeastern segment of the district - upper reaches of the East Fork of the Chandalar River.)

Brooks. (Northwestern portion of the district - upper reaches of the Middle Fork of the Chandalar River and Wind River.)

Chandalar. (Southwestern part of the district - Chandalar and vicinity; drainage basins of the lower part of the Middle and North Forks of the Chandalar River.)

Christian. (Southeastern part of the district - drainage basin of the lower part of the East Fork of the Chandalar River.)

Chisana District (5)

Description: The district comprises the area south of the Tanana River from the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east to and including the Nabesna River drainage basin on the west. Other main streams in the district are the Chisana, Snag, and White Rivers.

Subdistricts: Chisana (5a). - (Western half of the district - includes the Nabesna and Chisana drainage basins.)

White (5b). - (Eastern half of the district - includes the area drained by the White and Snag Rivers and other streams flowing into the Yukon Territory.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

592(i). The Chisana Placer District, by A. H. Brooks. 1914, 12 pp.

630. The Chisana-White River District, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1916, 130 pp.

917(b). Geology of the Upper Tetling River District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1941, 43 pp.

933(b). Geology of the Nutzotin Mountains, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit, with a section on the Igneous Rocks by R. G. Wayland; Gold Deposits Near Nabesna, by R. G. Wayland. 1943, 97 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

51. Chitina Valley and Adjacent Areas. 1939. (Southern half of the district - drainage basin of the White River.)

53. Eastern Tanana district. 1942. (Northern half of the district - drainage basins of the Nabesna and Chisana Rivers.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

McCarthy. (Southern half of the district - drainage basin of the White River.)

Nabesna. (Northern half of the district - drainage basins of the Nabesna and Chisana Rivers.)

Circle District (6)

Description: The district includes the area south of a line that generally divides the lowlands of the Yukon Flats district from the higher ground of Birch Creek and its tributaries (Preacher and Crooked Creeks) and the area south of the Yukon River from Circle on the west to and including the Charley River drainage basin on the east.

Subdistricts: Circle (6a). - (Central part of the district - embraces the area drained by upper Birch Creek and its tributaries and the area drained by all streams flowing north into the Yukon River from Circle on the west to and including Sam Creek on the east - includes Thanksgiving, Webber, Woodchopper, and Coal Creeks.)

Charley River (6b). - (Eastern part of the Circle district - formerly the western half of the old Eagle district - includes all of the area drained by the Charley River and its tributaries.)

Preacher (6c). - (Western part of the Circle district - formerly the eastern half of the old Preacher district - embraces the area drained by the upper Preacher River and its tributaries.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

538. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Circle Quadrangle, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. 1913, 82 pp.

816. Geology of the Eagle-Circle District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 168 pp.

824(d). Mining in the Circle District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1932, 18 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

897(c). Gold Placers of the Fortymile, Eagle, and Circle District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1938, 129 pp.

917(d). Tertiary Deposits of the Eagle-Circle District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1942, 52 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

38. Circle Quadrangle. 1911. (Covers entire district except for extreme northern and western tips.)

39. Fairbanks Quadrangle. 1911. (Covers western tip of the district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Charley River. (Woodchopper and vicinity; drainage basin of lower Charley River.)

Circle. (Circle Hot Springs and vicinity; drainage basins of Preacher Creek and upper Birch Creek.)

Eagle. (Upper reaches of the Charley River.)

Fort Yukon. (Birch Creek flats.)

Delta River District (7)

Description: The Delta River district - formerly known as the Donnelly district - embraces the area bounded on the north by the Tanana River and on the south by the crest of the Alaska Range. To the east the district includes the Johnson River drainage basin and to the west the Delta Creek drainage basin. Other main streams in the district are the Delta and Gerstle Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

501. The Bonnifield Region, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1912, 64 pp.

926(b). Geology of the Gerstle River District, Alaska, With a Report on the Black Rapids Glacier, by F. H. Moffit. 1942, 54 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Black Rapids prospect, pp. 35-36.)

4520. Investigation of Coal Deposits in South Central Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1949, 37 pp. (Jarvis Creek area, p. 15.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

49. Delta River District. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Covers entire district.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Big Delta. (Northern third of the district - lower Delta and Gerstle Rivers.)

Gulkana. (Extreme southern tip of the district - Tangle Lakes.)

Mt. Hayes. (Southern two-thirds of the district - upper Delta and Gerstle Rivers, and all of the Johnson River.)

Eagle District (8)

Description: The Eagle district - formerly the eastern half of the old Eagle district - is bounded on the north by the Yukon River; and includes the area drained by all streams flowing north into the Yukon River from the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east to, but excluding, the Charley River on the west. The district is bounded on the south by the northern watershed of the Fortymile River. Other main streams in the Eagle district are the Seventymile River, and Mission, American, Washington, Michigan, and Fourth of July Creeks.

Subdistricts: None

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

816. Geology of the Eagle-Circle District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 168 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

897(c). Gold Placers of the Fortymile, Eagle, and Circle Districts, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1938, 129 pp.

917(d). Tertiary Deposits of the Eagle-Circle District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1942, 52 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

37. Fortymile Quadrangle. 1902. (Southeastern corner of the district - lower Seventymile River and all of Mission and American Creeks.)

38. Circle quadrangle. 1911. (Western half of the district - upper Seventymile River, and all of Washington Creek.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Charley River. (Northern half of the district - Nation and vicinity; Washington, Logan, Fourth of July, Trout, and other smaller creeks.)

Eagle. (Southern half of the district - Seventymile River and American and Mission Creeks.)

Fairbanks District (9)

Description: The district is bounded on the south by the Tanana River and includes the area drained by all streams flowing south into the Tanana River from and including the Chatanika River (tributary to the Tolovana River in the Tolovana district) on the west to and including Shaw Creek on the east. Other main tributaries to the Tanana River included in the district are the Chena, Salcha, and Little Salcha Rivers, and Banner and Tenderfoot Creeks. Goldstream Creek (tributary to the

Chatanika), Fairbanks Creek (tributary to the Chena River), and Little Chena River (tributary to the Chena River), are other principal streams in the Fairbanks district.

Subdistricts: Fairbanks (9a). - (Western half of the district - includes the area drained by the Chatanika and Chena Rivers and their tributaries)

Salcha (9b). - (Eastern half of the Fairbanks district - formerly the western half of the old Goodpaster district - includes the area drained by the Salcha and Little Salcha Rivers, and Banner, Tenderfoot, and Shas Creeks, and other smaller streams between.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

525. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Fairbanks Quadrangle, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle, with a detailed description of the Fairbanks district, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz, and an account of lode mining near Fairbanks, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 220 pp.

849(b). Lode Deposits of the Fairbanks District, Alaska, by J. M. Hill. 1933, 135 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Fairbanks district, p. 38.)

4174. Tungsten Deposits in Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne, Neal M. Muir, Aner W. Erickson, Bruce I. Thomas, Harold E. Heide, and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 51 pp. (Gilmore Dome deposits; Lode deposits in the Steele Creek-First Chance area; Old Glory prospect; pp. 5-27.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Western third of the district - Fairbanks and vicinity.)

38. Circle Quadrangle. 1911. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Eastern half of the district - upper Salcha River.)

39. Fairbanks Quadrangle. 1911. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Western half of the district - Fairbanks and vicinity; lower Chena and Salcha Rivers.)

40. Fairbanks Special. 1940. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Fairbanks and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Big Delta. (Southeastern quarter of the district - Salcha River and central Chena River.)

Circle. (Northeastern quarter of the district - upper Chena River.)

Fairbanks. (Southeastern quarter of the district - Fairbanks and vicinity.)

Livengood. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Chatanika and vicinity.)

Fortymile District (10)

Description: The district is bounded on the east by the Alaska-Yukon boundary line, and includes the area drained by the Fortymile River (tributary to the Yukon River in the Yukon Territory) and its tributaries. The district is bounded on the south by the Tanana River and includes the area drained by all streams flowing southwest into the Tanana River from Tanacross (settlement on the Tanana River) on the west to the Alaska-Yukon boundary line on the east. Other main streams in the district are Gardiner Creek (tributary to the Tanana River) and that part of the Ladue River in Alaska.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

538. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Circle Quadrangle, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. 1913, 82 pp.

813(c). Mining in the Fortymile District, by J B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 18 pp.

827. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Dennison Fork District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1931, 44 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

897(c). Gold Placers of the Fortymile, Eagle, and Circle Districts, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1938, 129 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (My Creek prospect, pp. 28-30.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

37. Fortymile Quadrangle. 1902. (Northeastern quarter of the district - lower Fortymile River.)

38. Circle quadrangle. 1911. (Northwestern quarter of the district - North, Middle, and Mosquito Forks of the Fortymile River.)

53. Eastern Tanana District. 1942. (Southern half of the district - Dennison Fork of the Fortymile River and the West Fork of the Ladue River.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Eagle. (Northern half of the district - Fortymile River and its south-flowing tributaries.)

Nabesna. (Extreme southern tip of the district - Gardiner Creek.)

Tanacross. (Southern half of the district - Mosquito, East, West, and Dennison Forks of the Fortymile River and the West Fork of the Ladue River.)

Goodpaster District (11)

Description: The Goodpaster district - formerly the eastern half of the old Goodpaster district - is bounded on the south by the Tanana River and includes the area drained by all streams flowing southwest into the Tanana River from Big Delta on the west to Tanacross on the east; the principal streams are the Goodpaster, Volkmar, and Healy Rivers and Indian and Sand Creeks.

Subdistricts: None

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

538. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Circle Quadrangle, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. 1913, 82 pp.

827. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Dennison Fork District, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1931, 44 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

38. Circle Quadrangle. 1911. (Northern half of the district - Goodpaster, Volkmar, and Healy Rivers.)

49. Delta River District. 1940. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Volkmar and Healy Rivers and Sand Creek.)

53. Eastern Tanana District. 1942. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Mansfield Creek.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Big Delta. (Northwestern quarter of the district - Goodpaster, Volkmar, and Healy Rivers.)

Eagle. (Northeastern quarter of the district - upper reaches of the North and South Forks of the Goodpaster River and the Healy River.)

Mt. Hayes. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Sand Creek; Lake George and vicinity.)

Tanacross. (Southeastern quarter of the district - Mansfield and George Creeks.)

Hot Springs District (12)

Description: The district is bounded on the north by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by all streams flowing north into the Yukon River from Kallands (settlement on the Yukon River) on the west to and including Fish Creek on the east. The district also includes that part of the Tanana River and the area drained by tributaries of the Tanana River (Chitanana, Cosna, and Zitziana Rivers, and Boulder, Patterson, and Baker Creeks), from Tanana (settlement at the Junction of the Yukon and Tanana Rivers) on the west to Baker (settlement on the Tanana River) on the east.

Subdistricts: Cosna (12a). - (Southwestern part of the district - includes that part of the Hot Springs district south of the Tanana River and south of the Yukon River between Kallands and Tanana and corresponds to the area drained by the Chitana, Cosna, and Zitziana Rivers.)

Hot Springs (12b). - (Northeastern part of the district - embraces that part of the Hot Springs district north of the Tanana River and south of the Yukon River between Tanana and Fish Creek and corresponds to the area drained by Fish, Boulder, Patterson, and Baker Creeks.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

535. A Geologic Reconnaissance of a Part of the Rampart Quadrangle, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1913, 38 pp.

667. The Cosna-Nowitna Region, Alaska, by H. H. Eakin. 1918, 54 pp.

844(d). Mineral Deposits of the Rampart and Hot Springs Districts, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr.; Placer Concentrates of the Rampart and Hot Springs District, by A. E. Waters, Jr. 1934, 84 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4346. Sampling Methods and Results at the Sullivan Creek Tin Placer Deposits, Manley Hot Springs, Tofty, Alaska, by Robert L. Thorne and W. S. Wright. 1948, 8 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Eastern half of the district - Manley Hot Springs and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Kantishna River. (Southern half of the district - Chitana, Cosna, and Zitziana Rivers.)

Livengood. (Extreme northeastern tip of the district - upper reaches of the Hutlinana and Hutlitakwa Creeks.)

Melozitna. (Northern half of the extreme western tip of the district.)

Ruby. (Southern half of the extreme western tip of the district.)

Tanana. (Northern half of the district - Manley Hot Springs and vicinity.)

Hughes District (13)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Koyukuk River (and its tributaries) from its confluence with the Yukon River to its point of junction with the Kunuti River (but excludes the Kunuti River drainage basin) and includes the area north of the Yukon River drained by the south-flowing tributaries of the Yukon River from Koyukuk on the west to and including Whakatna Creek and its tributaries on the east.

Subdistricts: Hughes (13a). - (Northern and major part of the district - includes the area drained by the Koyukuk River and its tributaries from, but excluding, the Kateel River to, but excluding, the Kunuti River.)

Melozi (13b). - (Southeastern part of the Hughes district - formerly the western part of the old Melozi district - includes that part of the Hughes district east of the Koyukuk River and north of the Yukon River that is drained by Nikolai Slough, and Bear, Beaver, and Whakatna Creeks.)

Nulato (13c). - (Southwestern part of the Hughes district - formerly the northern part of the old Nulato district - includes that part of the Hughes district west of the Koyukuk River that is drained by the Kateel and Gisasa Rivers.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

449. A Geologic Reconnaissance in Southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. 1911, 146 pp.

536. The Noatak-Kobuk Region, Alaska, by P. S. Smith and others. 1913, 160 pp.

592(k). Mineral Resources of the Yukon-Koyukuk Region, by H. M. Eakin. 1914, 14 pp.

631. The Yukon-Koyukuk Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1916, 88 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Hughes. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Hogatza River; Hughes and vicinity.)

Kateel River. (Southwestern quarter of the district - lower Koyukuk, Kateel, Gisasa, Dubli, and Huslia Rivers.)

Melozitna. (Southeastern quarter of the district - upper reaches of the Dubli River and all of the Indian River.)

Nulato. (Extreme southern tip of the district - Galena and vicinity; Whakatna Creek.)

Shungnak. (Northwestern quarter of the district - upper Huslia River and all of the Dakli River.)

Iditarod District (14)

Description: The district is bounded on the west by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by all streams flowing west into the Yukon River from and including Paimiut Slough on the south to Shageluk Slough on the north. The district is bounded on the north by the Innoko River, and includes the area drained by all streams flowing north into the Innoko River and Holikachuk on the west to Dishkakat on the east (includes all of the Iditarod River Basin). The district includes also the area drained by all streams flowing into the Innoko River between Holy Cross and Holikachuk.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

578. The Iditarod-Ruby Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1914, 45 pp.

754. The Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington. 1924, 129 pp.

864(c). Mineral Deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, by J B. Mertie, Jr. 1936, 141 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4065. Mercury Deposits of Southwestern Alaska, by Burr S. Webber, Stuart C. Bjorklund, Franklin A. Rutledge, Bruce I. Thomas, and Wilford S. Wright. 1947, 57 pp. (DeCoursey Mountain mine, pp. 29-42.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska map:

55. Central Kuskokwim Region. 1947. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Southeastern tip of the district - Holy Cross and vicinity; upper Iditarod River.)

U. S. Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Holy Cross. (Mid-western part of the district - Holy Cross and vicinity; lower Innoko River.)

Iditarod. (Mid-eastern part of the district - Iditarod and vicinity; upper Iditarod River.)

Ophir. (Northern tip of the district - lower Iditarod River.)

Russian Mission. (Western corner of the southern tip of the district - western half of the Paimiut Slough.)

Sleetmute. (Eastern corner of the southern tip of the district - upper reaches of the Iditarod River.)

Innoko District (15)

Description: The Innoko district - formerly known as the Ophir district - embraces all of the upper reaches of the Innoko River and its tributaries above Dishkakat except for the Poorman area (upper Poorman Creek and its tributaries). The Poorman area has been considered to be a part of the Ruby district through common usage because of the close proximity of the mines of the Poorman area with those of the Ruby district, despite the fact that its drainage pattern would otherwise place it in the Innoko district. A few of the main tributaries of the Innoko River included in the Innoko district are the West Fork of the Innoko River, Dishna River, and Tolstoi, Madison, Mastodon, Folger, and Colorado Creeks.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

578. The Iditarod-Ruby Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1914, 45 pp.

754. The Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington. 1924, 129 pp.

864(c). Mineral Deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1936, 141 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Iditarod. (Southern tip of the district - upper reaches of the Dishna River and Folger Creek.)

Medfra. (Small segment along eastern side of the district - upper reaches of the North Fork of the Innoko River.)

Nulato. (Extreme northern tip of the district.)

Ophir. (Central and major part of the district - Ophir, Folger, Tolstoi, and Cripple and vicinity; Innoko River above Dishkakat.)

Kaiyuh District (16)

Description: The district is bounded on the west and north by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by all streams flowing west and north into the Yukon River from Shageluk Slough on the south to, but excluding, the Yuko River on the east. The principal streams included in this area are the Khotol River, Kaiyuh Slough, and Bishop and Kalakaket Creeks. The district is bounded on the south by the Innoko River, and includes the area drained by all streams flowing south into the Innoko River from Hologachaket on the west to Dishkakat on the east. The Kluklaklatna River is the main stream included in this area.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletin:

868(d). The Kaiyuh Hills, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 34 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Nulato. (Northern half of the district - Khotol River, Kaiyuh Slough, Bishop and Kalakaket Creeks, and the West Fork of the Kluklaklatna River.)

Ophir. (Southeastern quarter of the district - lower Kluklaklatna River.)

Unalakleet. (Southwestern quarter of the district - Shageluk Slough.)

Kantishna District (17)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the Kantishna River and its tributaries. The Toklat, Bearpaw, McKinley, and Birch Rivers are the principal tributaries of the Kantishna River.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

687. The Kantishna Region, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. 1919, 118 pp.

792(c). The Toklat-Tonzona River Region, by S. R. Capps. 1927, 38 pp.

836(d). The Eastern Portion of Mount McKinley National Park, by S. R. Capps; The Kantishna District, by F. H. Moffit. 1933, 127 pp.

849(d). The Mount Eielson District, Alaska, by J. C. Reed. 1933, 57 pp.

849(f). Lode Deposits of Eureka and Vicinity, Kantishna District, Alaska, by F. G. Wells. 1933, 45 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

936(n). Antimony Deposits of the Stampede Creek Area, Kantishna District, Alaska, by D. E. White. 1942, 18 pp.

963(e). Coal Investigations in South-Central Alaska, 1944-46, by F. F. Barnes, Clyde Wahrhaftig, C. A. Hickcox, Jacob Freedman, and D. M Hopkins. 1951, 213 pp. (Geology and Coal Deposits of the Western Part of the Nenana Coal Field, Alaska, by Clyde Wahrhaftig, pp. 169-189.)

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4121. Investigation of the Mount Eielson Zinc-Lead Deposits, Mount McKinley National Park, Alaska, by Neal M. Muir, Bruce I. Thomas, and Robert S. Sanford. 1947, 13 pp.

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Stampede mine, pp. 6-19; Slate Creek mine, pp. 20-28.)

4520. Investigation of Coal Deposits in South-Central Alaska and the Kenai Peninsula, by Albert L. Toenges and Theodore R. Jolley. 1949, 37 pp. (Mount McKinley Park area, pp. 20-30.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps:

26. The Alaska Railroad Route: Matanuska Coal Field to Yanert Fork. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Southeastern quarter of the district - Kantishna and vicinity.)

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Northeastern quarter of the district - Diamond and Glacier and vicinity.)

35. Mount Eielson district. 1932. (Scale, 1:62,500.) (Detail of Mount Eielson and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Fairbanks. (Northern half of the extreme eastern segment of the district - lower Shushana River.)

Healy. (Southern half of the extreme eastern segment of the district - upper Shushana River, and all of the East Fork of the Toklat River.)

Kantishna River. (Northern half of the district - lower Kantishna River.)

Mount McKinley. (Southern half of the district - upper Kantishna River.)

Koyukuk District (18)

Description: The district includes the area drained by the upper Koyukuk River and the Kunuti River and their tributaries above the point of confluence of the two rivers. Other main tributaries of the Koyukuk River included in the district are the Alatna, John, and Wild Rivers and the North, Middle, and South Forks of the Koyukuk River.

Subdistricts: Alatna (18a). - (Southwestern half of the district - includes the area drained by that part of the Koyukuk River and its tributaries from and including the Alatna and Kanuti Rivers on the west to and including the Sozhekla River on the east.)

Wiseman (18b). - (Northeastern half of the district - includes the area drained by the upper Koyukuk River and its tributaries from and including John River and the South Fork of the Koyukuk River.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

532. The Koyukuk-Chandalar Region, Alaska, by A G. Maddren. 1913, 119 pp.

631. The Yukon-Koyukuk Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1916, 88 pp.

815. Geology and Mineral Resources of Northwestern Alaska, by P. S. Smith and J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 351 pp.

844(e). Reconnaissance of the Northern Koyukuk Valley, Alaska, by Robert Marshall. 1934, 17 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Deposits near Wiseman, p. 37.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

47. Northwestern Alaska. 1930. (Scale, 1:500,000.) (Northeastern quarter of the district - Alaska and John Rivers.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Beaver. (Upper reaches of the Jim River.)

Bettles. (South-central part of the district - Koyukuk River from Allakaket to Bettles and vicinity.)

Brooks. (Upper reaches of the Dietrich River.)

Chandalar. (Upper reaches of the South and Middle Forks of the Koyukuk River.)

Chandler Lake. (Upper reaches of the John River.)

Hughes. (Lower Alatna River.)

Survey Pass. (Upper Alatna River.)

Tanana. (Upper reaches of the south-flowing tributaries of the Kunuti River.)

Wiseman. (North-central part of the district - John and Wild Rivers and the North and Middle Forks of the Koyukuk River.)

Marshall District (19)

Description: The district comprises the area drained by the lower Yukon River and its tributaries from Paimiut (including Tuckers Slough but excluding Paimiut Slough) to the mouth at the Bering Sea. The main tributaries of the Yukon River included in this part of the district are the Andreafsky, Atchueelinguk, Nageethluk, and Kuyukutuk Rivers. The district also includes the area drained by all streams flowing into the Bering Sea and Norton Sound between and including Hazen Bay on the south and St. Michael Bay on the north. The principal streams included in this area are the Monopiknak, Azun, Kashunuk, Kakechik, Kun, and Black Rivers.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

662(f). Gold Placers of the Anvik-Andreafski Region, by G. L. Harrington. 1918, 16 pp.

683. The Anvik-Andreafski Region, Alaska (Including the Marshall District), by G. L. Harrington. 1918, 70 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

22. Marshall District. 1917. (Scale, 1:125,000.) (Marshall and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Black. (Lower Black River.)

Holy Cross. (Upper Nageethluk and Atchueelinguk Rivers and lower East Fork of the Andreafsky River.)

Hooper Bay. (Hooper Bay and vicinity; lower Azun, Kashunuk, Kakechik, and Kun Rivers.)

Kwiguk. (Yukon River from Kotlik to Razboinski; Andreafsky River.)

Marshall. (Marshall and vicinity; upper Azun, Kashunuk, Kun, and Black Rivers.)

Russian Mission. (Russian Mission and vicinity; Spruce and Wilson Creeks.)

St. Michael. (St. Michael and vicinity.)

Unalakleet. (Upper East Fork of Andreafsky River.)

Melozitna District (20)

Description: The district is bounded on the south by the Yukon River and includes the area drained by all streams flowing south into the Yukon River between and including the Melozitna River on the west and the Ray River on the east.

Subdistricts: Dall (20a). - (Eastern part of the Melozitna district - formerly the southern part of the old Dall district - includes the area drained by the streams flowing south into the Yukon River from, but excluding, Squaw Creek on the west to and including Ray River and Fort Hamlin on the east.)

Melozi (20b). - (Western part of the Melozitna district - formerly the eastern part of the old Melozi district - includes the area drained by the streams flowing south into the Yukon River between and including the Melozitna River on the west to Mason Creek on the east.)

Tozi (20c). - (Central part of the district - comprises the area drained by the streams flowing south into the Yukon River between and including Illinois Creek on the west to Squaw Creek on the east; includes the Tozitna River drainage basin.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(i). The Rampart and Hot Springs Regions, by H. M. Eakin. 1912, 16 pp.

592(k). Mineral Resources of the Yukon-Koyukuk Region, by H. M. Eakin. 1914, 14 pp.

631. The Yukon-Koyukuk Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1916, 88 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines reports of investigations:

4322. Investigation of the Morelock Creek Tin Placer Deposits, Fort Gibbon District, Alaska, by Bruce I. Thomas and W. S. Wright. 1948, 8 pp.

4323. Investigation of the Tozimoran Creek Tin Placer Deposits, Fort Gibbon District, Alaska, by Bruce I. Thomas and W. S. Wright. 1948, 11 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

41. Rampart Quadrangle. 1913. (Scale, 1,250,000.) (Area along the Yukon River between Birches and Rampart.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Bettles. (Upper Ray River.)

Livengood. (Lower Ray River.)

Melozitna. (Upper Melozitna River.)

Ruby. (Lower Melozitna River.)

Tanana. (Tozitna River.)

Rampart District (21)

Description: The district is bounded on the west by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by the west-flowing tributaries of the Yukon River between and including Stevens Creek on the west and Hamlin Creek (at Fort Hamlin) on the east. Other tributaries of the Yukon River included in the district are Hess, Minook, Russian, Marshall, and Garnet Creeks.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(i). The Rampart and Hot Springs Regions, by H. M. Eakin. 1912, 16 pp.

535. A Geologic Reconnaissance of a Part of the Rampart Quadrangle, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1913, 38 pp.

844(d). Mineral Deposits of the Rampart and Hot Springs Districts, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr.; Placer Concentrates of the Rampart and Hot Springs Districts, by A. E. Waters, Jr. 1934, 84 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Southern third of the district - Rampart and vicinity.)

39. Fairbanks quadrangle. 1911. (Eastern two-thirds of the district - Hess Creek and vicinity.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Livengood. (Eastern two-thirds of the district - Hess Creek and vicinity.)

Tanana. (Western third of the district - Rampart and vicinity; Minook Creek.)

Ruby District (22)

Description: The district is bounded on the north by the Yukon River, and includes the area drained by the north-flowing tributaries of the Yukon River from and including the Yuko River and its tributaries on the west to and including the Nowitna River and its tributaries on the east (to Kallands, a settlement on the Yukon River). The Poorman area (upper Poorman Creek and its tributaries) is included in the Ruby district by common usage because of the close proximity of the mines of the Poorman area with those of the Ruby district; its drainage pattern would otherwise place it in the Innoko district.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

578. The Iditarod-Ruby Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1914, 45 pp.

667. The Cosna-Nowitna Region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. 1918, 54 pp.

754. The Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr., and G. L. Harrington. 1924, 129 pp.

864(c). Mineral Deposits of the Ruby-Kuskokwim Region, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1936, 141 pp.

868(d). The Kaiyuh Hills, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 34 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special map:

36. Nixon Fork District. 1926. (Scale, 1:250,000.) (Southern half of the district - Susulatna and Sulukna Rivers, and upper Nowitna River.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Kantishna River. (Small segment along eastern side of the district - upper reaches of the Mud and Titna Rivers.)

Medfra. (Southern half of the district - upper reaches of the Nowitna River.)

Nulato. (Western extremity of the district - Yuko River.)

Ruby. (Northern half of the district - Ruby, Long, Poorman, and vicinity; lower Nowitna River.)

Sheenjek District (23)

Description: The district is bounded on the east by the Alaska-Yukon border and on the north by the divide between the drainage to the north into the Arctic Ocean and drainage to the south into the Yukon River. The district is bounded on the south by an arbitrary line from Graphite Point (on the Porcupine River) on the east to Venetie (on the Chandalar River) on the west. This line cuts across the Sheenjek, Christian, and other smaller tributaries of the Yukon River and divides the area of moderate to steep relief of the Sheenjek district from the flat alluvial basin of the Yukon Flats. This line is also extended to the east from Graphite Point to the Alaska-Yukon boundary line to include the area drained by the Porcupine River and its tributaries above Graphite Point. The western limit of the district is defined by the eastern watershed of the East Fork of the Chandalar River.

Subdistricts: Porcupine (23a). - (Small segment along eastern side of the district - includes the area drained by the Porcupine River and its tributaries above Graphite Point and the area drained by all streams flowing into the Yukon Territory in the Sheenjek district.)

Sheenjek (23b). - (Includes the area drained by the parts of the Christian, Sheenjek, and other tributaries of the Yukon River in the Sheenjek district and all of the Coleen River and its tributaries.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

520(k). Geologic Investigations Along the Canada-Alaska Boundary, by A. G. Maddren. 1912, 18 pp.

797(c). Preliminary Report on the Sheenjek River District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1929, 25 pp.

810(b). The Chandalar-Sheenjek District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 51 pp.

933(d). Reconnaissance of Porcupine Valley, Alaska, by Gerald Fitzgerald. 1944, 25 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Arctic. (Northwestern quarter of the district - upper Koness River.)

Black River. (Southeastern tip of the district - upper Salmon Trout River.)

Christian. (Southwestern quarter of the district - upper Christian and Sheenjek Rivers.)

Coleen. (Southeastern quarter of the district - lower Coleen River and upper Porcupine River.)

Table Mtn. (Northeastern quarter of the district - Upper Coleen and Sheenjek Rivers.)

Tok District (24)

Description: The district is bounded on the north by the Tanana River and includes the area drained by the north-flowing tributaries of the Tanana River from and including Berry Creek on the west to and including Tetlin and Kalukna Rivers on the east. The Tok and Robertson Rivers are other main tributaries of the Tanana River included in the Tok district.

Subdistricts: None.

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

844(c). The Suslota Pass District, Upper Copper River Region, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1933, 25 pp.

904. Geology of the Slana-Tok District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1938, 54 pp.

917(b). Geology of the Upper Tetling River District, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. 1941, 43 pp.

Federal Bureau of Mines report of investigations:

4173. Antimony Deposits in Alaska, by Norman Ebbley, Jr., and Wilford S. Wright. 1948, 41 pp. (Tok River prospect, pp. 30-35.)

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

48. Slana-Tok District. 1937. (Tok, Tetlin, Slana, and Robertson Rivers.)

49. Delta River District. 1940. (Robertson and upper Tok Rivers.)

53. Eastern Tanana District. 1942. (Tetlin and lower Tok Rivers.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Mt. Hayes. (Northwestern third of the district - Robertson River.)

Nabesna. (Southern third of the district - upper Tetlin and Tok Rivers.)

Tanacross. (Northeastern third of the district - lower Tetlin and Tok Rivers.)

Tolovana District (25)

Description: The district is bounded on the south by the Tanana River and includes the area drained by the southwest-flowing tributaries of the Tanana River from and including Dugan Creek and its tributaries on the west to and including the Tolovana River and its tributaries on the east (with the exception of the Chatanika River and Goldstream Creek and their tributaries, which are included in the Fairbanks district). The district is bounded on the north by an arbitrary line dividing the low lands of the Yukon Flats district from the higher ground of upper Beaver Creek and its tributaries of the Tolovana district.

Subdistricts: Preacher (25a). - (Northern third of the Tolovana district - formerly the western part of the old Preacher district - includes the area drained by upper Beaver Creek and its tributaries.)

Tolovana (25b). - (Southern two-thirds of the district - includes the area drained by Dugan Creek and the Tolovana River and their tributaries, with the exception of the Chatanika River and Goldstream Creek and their tributaries, which are included in the Fairbanks district.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

525. A Geologic Reconnaissance of the Fairbanks Quadrangle, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle, with a detailed description of the Fairbanks district, by L. M. Prindle and F. J. Katz, and an account of lode mining near Fairbanks, by P. S. Smith. 1913, 220 pp.

662(d). The Gold Placers of the Tolovana District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1918, 57 pp.

872. The Yukon-Tanana Region, Alaska, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1937, 276 pp.

907. Geology of the Alaska Railroad Region, by S. R. Capps. 1940, 201 pp.

Federal Geological Survey miscellaneous Alaska special maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

27. The Alaska Railroad Route: Yanert Fork to Fairbanks. 1940. (Southern half of the district - Tolovana River.)

39. Fairbanks Quadrangle. 1911. (Entire district except for the northeastern and southwestern tips.)

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Circle. (Central part of Beaver Creek.)

Fairbanks. (Tolovana and vicinity; lower Tolovana River.)

Fort Yukon. (Lower Beaver Creek.)

Kantishna River. (Dugan Creek.)

Livengood. (Tolovana River and the upper reaches of Beaver Creek.)

Yukon Flats District (26)

Description: The delineation of the Yukon Flats district differs from the generally standardized drainage-pattern method in order that the low-lying alluvial basin of the Yukon Flats can be separated from the moderate to steep relief of the Sheenjek, Black, Circle, Chandalar, and Tolovana districts. The Yukon Flats district includes all of the great alluvial basin through which the Yukon River flows from Fort Hamlin (a few miles down-stream from Stevens) on the west to Circle on the east. The district is bounded on the north by an arbitrary line from Graphite Point (on the Porcupine River) to Venetie (on the Chandalar River). This line crosses the Sheenjek, Christian, Chandalar, and other smaller rivers and divides the flat alluvial basin of the Yukon Flats from the moderate to steep relief of the Sheenjek and Chandalar districts. The district is bounded on the east by an arbitrary line from Graphite Point (on the Porcupine River) to Circle (on the Yukon River). This line crosses the Black, Little Black, and other smaller rivers and divides the flat land of the Yukon Flats from the moderate to steep relief of the Black district. The district is bounded on the south by an arbitrary line from Circle to Fort Hamlin that crosses Birch, Preacher, and Beaver Creeks, thereby separating the low lands of the Yukon Flats from the higher ground of the Circle and Tolovana districts. This line also delineates an area in the Yukon Flats district that is drained by all streams flowing north into the Yukon River between Beaver Creek on the east and Fort Hamlin on the west. To the west the district includes the area drained by the southeast-flowing tributaries of the Yukon River (Dall, Hodzana, Hadweenzic, and other smaller rivers) from Fort Hamlin on the west to the Chandalar River at Venetie.

Subdistricts: Dall (26a). - (Western third of the Yukon Flats district - formerly the northern part of the old Dall district - includes the area of moderate relief drained by the Dall, Hodzana, and Hadweenzic Rivers and their tributaries.)

Yukon Flats (26b). - (Eastern two-thirds of the district - includes all of the great alluvial basin of the Yukon River from Fort Hamlin to Circle.)

References:

Federal Geological Survey bulletins:

532. The Koyukuk-Chandalar Region, Alaska, by A. G. Maddren. 1913, 119 pp.

810(b). The Chandalar-Sheenjek District, by J. B. Mertie, Jr. 1930, 53 pp.

933(d). Reconnaissance of Porcupine Valley, Alaska, by Gerald Fitzgerald. 1944, 25 pp.

Federal Geological Survey Alaska reconnaissance topographic series maps. (Scale, 1:250,000):

Beaver. (Western third of the district - Yukon River from Stevens to Beaver.)

Bettles. (Extreme western tip of the district.)

Black River. (Eastern third of the district - central part of the Black and Little Black Rivers.)

Chandalar. (Western third of a small northern segment of the district.)

Christian. (Central third of a small northern segment of the district.)

Circle. (Eastern half of a small southern segment of the district.)

Coleen. (Eastern third of a small northern segment of the district.)

Fort Yukon. (Central third of the district - lower Chandalar, Christian, Porcupine, Black, and Little Black Rivers and lower Beaver and Birch Creeks.)

Livengood. (Western third of a small southern segment of the district.)

Int. - Bu. of Mines, Pgh., Pa.