IRON-ORE DEPOSITS NEAR NOME.

By HENRY M. EAKIN.

INTRODUCTION.

Considerable local interest has long attached to deposits of iron ore in an area that centers about 25 miles northwest of Nome. A day was spent at this locality by the writer in July, 1914, and some of the more important properties were hastily examined. No previous study of the deposits had been made by the Survey.

GEOGRAPHY.

Five groups of claims are held in the iron-bearing district. Three of these—the Mogul, Monarch, and Galena groups—are on the height of land between Sinuk River and Washington Creek, a south tributary of the Sinuk. The American group, comprising four claims, is west of Sinuk River below American Creek, and the Cub Bear group, also of four claims, crosses the divide between Washington Creek and Cripple River. Heavily iron-stained blossom occurs at half a dozen other places in the same general area.

The Monarch group was reached easily in a day's travel on horse-back from Nome, the route followed being along the beach to Penny River, up this stream to Willow Creek, and thence northward across the heads of Arctic Creek, Cripple River, and Washington Creek. There is no definite trail to follow beyond Arctic Creek, but the country is open and easily traversed.

The immediate vicinity of the principal properties has a sharp topographic relief of 800 to 1,000 feet. The valleys are fairly broad, but the interstream ridges are generally steep sided and more or less broken along their summits. Timber is absent, and the rocks are well exposed on all the higher features.

Those interested in the iron ores have proposed the construction of a railroad from the vicinity of the properties to the coast along the Sinuk River valley. The route is apparently practicable and would give a down grade all the way to the coast, a distance of about 14 miles.

GEOLOGY.

The bedrock of the iron-bearing area consists chiefly of the several formations of the Nome group, including the Port Clarence limestone and other limestones, schists, and slates of early Paleozoic age. The iron-ore deposits are chiefly in limestone areas that were mapped by Collier with the undifferentiated members of the group. There is a small area of Tertiary sedimentary rocks, including thin coal seams, on Coal Creek, a west tributary of Sinuk River about 3 miles west of the Monarch group of claims.

The valleys are floored with alluvium, part of which is of glacial origin. Gravel beds and erratic bowlders are widely distributed at elevations up to 1,000 feet above sea level. The aggregate area covered by high-level gravel beds, however, is not large.

The iron-ore deposits consist of limonite veins and stockworks and their residual products. Hematite, galena, pyrolusite, and small quantities of gold also occur as accessories in some of the lodes. The examination was too brief to permit detailed studies, but the general impression gained is that there had been strong mineralization at certain localities, and that the mineralizing agencies had affected a considerable area. The following brief notes will serve to indicate the character of the ores at several localities.

CLAIMS.

MONARCH GROUP.

The Monarch group, including 14 claims, or about 300 acres, lies on the limestone ridge that trends eastward between Sinuk River and Washington Creek. It covers the ridge top for about 3,000 feet and extends laterally for over a mile. Within this property the ridge crest is broken by two gaps at an elevation of about 1,000 feet above sea level, in which are the chief deposits of iron ore. Elsewhere the limestone is more or less iron-stained and may contain small ore veinlets, but the average iron content of the limestone mass may be too low to permit its being classed as ore.

The east gap is mantled by a heavy residual deposit of limonite and hematite, derived from the weathering of unusually abundant ore veins that cut the underlying limestones. The residual ores have also slumped down into the head of the gulch that leads northward from the gap, where they occur in considerable amounts. The veins in bedrock beneath the gap are apparently numerous, and range in width from a few inches to about 30 feet. They are approximately

¹ Collier, A. J., and others, The gold placers of parts of Seward Peninsula, Alaska: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 328, 1908.

² Idem, pl. 10.

vertical, but their persistence, either vertically or horizontally, is not determinable from the exposures.

In the west gap there is no important accumulation of residual ore. The underlying limestone is cut, however, by a wide stockwork of limonite and pyrolusite veinlets. No heavy veins were seen at this locality.

The residual deposits of the east gap have been developed over an area approximately 600 by 800 feet, in open cuts that range from a few yards to several hundred feet in length. A shallow shaft and a short drift have been driven into the deposit in the head of the northerly gulch, 50 feet below the gap level. An open cut at the south margin of the gap has uncovered a mass of undisturbed limonite, apparently a vein 30 feet in width, cutting the limestone country rock.

In the west gap several short open cuts have been made in loosened bedrock material which contains numerous veinlets of limonite and pyrolusite. Elsewhere on the claims the iron-stained limestone detritus has been thrown out of open cuts without revealing any high-grade ores.

The residual ore of the east gap has a loose granular texture and a high iron content, and is unusually free from injurious impurities. Two samples taken by the writer, one from an open cut at the east margin of the deposit and the other a composite sample from a line of open cuts 400 feet long across its center, were found to contain 53 and 55 per cent of metallic iron, respectively. The complete analysis of the composite sample, which is probably fairly representative of the whole deposit, is as follows:

Analysis of composite sample of iron ore from Monarch group of claims.

[Analyst, R. C. Wells, United States Geological Survey.]

	0		
		TiO2	
Al ₂ O ₃	1. 34	P ₂ O ₅	. 13
Fe ₂ O ₃	78.30	S	Trace.
MgO	. 10	MnO	1. 37
CaO	1.97	BaO	
H ₂ O	10.40	_	
CO ₂	1.10		100. 24

The iron, manganese, phosphorus, and sulphur contents of the ore, calculated from this analysis, are as follows: Fe, 54.81; Mn, 1.06; P, 0.057; S, trace.

No samples were obtained from the veins from which this residual material has been derived. The character of the ores in the undisturbed veins was therefore not determined.

Only qualitative analyses of samples taken from the west gap were made. They contain limonite and pyrolusite in about equal amount.

The veinlets appear to comprise only a small part of the general mass of the stockwork, so that the iron and manganese content of minable material is probably not high.

The development work done so far on the Monarch property has failed to furnish an adequate basis for estimating the quantity of ore available in either the residual deposits or the underlying veins. The size and extent of the veins for the most part can only be conjectured. The area of the residual deposits is fairly well outlined, but their depths have not been generally demonstrated. However, it seems certain that the residual high-grade ores aggregate at least several hundred thousand tons. Apparently they cover an area 600 by 800 feet to a depth of several feet. In places shafts 12 feet deep are said to have been sunk in ore. Although ore occurs in the head of the northerly gulch 50 feet or more below the level of the east gap, it is unsafe to assume that the divide is underlain by ore to this depth, for this ore is apparently not in place, but has slumped down into the head of the gulch from the gap above. Obviously additional prospecting will be required to determine accurately the reserves of high-grade residual ores and to demonstrate the availability of the undisturbed vein ores. The stockwork of the west gap will also require careful investigation to determine its value. The relatively high manganese content of the veinlets and the reported association of gold with the manganese strengthens the possibility that this deposit may prove of commercial value.

The limestones on the property away from the gaps contain from 5 to 40 per cent of iron. The average content is probably nearer the lower figure, and if this proves true it seems doubtful that much of this material can be considered as commercial ore.

MOGUL GROUP.

The Mogul property consists of four claims situated on the Sinuk River and Washington Creek divide about 1½ miles east of the Monarch property. No development work has been done here, the locations being made on the strength of a few acres of the blossom of ore veins that cut the limestones locally. Evidence of the veins is found in heavily iron-stained limestone detritus that has a scant admixture of limonite nodules and vein fragments. There is little evidence as to the size and extent of the veins or the possibilities of commercial development.

GALENA GROUP.

The Galena group, which was not visited by the writer, consists of nine claims situated 2 miles southwest of the Monarch property. Several open cuts, shafts, and short drifts are reported to have been

made on the property, uncovering a number of veins and small stockworks bearing limonite and galena. No large bodies of ore are reported to have been developed up to midsummer, 1914, but sufficient encouragement had been given by the findings to stimulate further development work, which was then in progress.

AMERICAN GROUP.

The American group includes four claims situated at the base of a limestone ridge west of Sinuk River, below American Creek, 2 miles northwest of the Monarch property. The locations are said to cover an "iron-ore bed" over 50 acres in extent. The only development work done consists of a few pits 6 to 8 feet deep, and no analyses have been made of the ore. The locality was not visited by the writer.

CUB BEAR GROUP.

The Cub Bear group includes four claims located end to end along the croppings of iron-ore veins cutting across the limestone ridge between Washington Creek and Cripple River. The blossom of the veins, where it shows through the vegetation at intervals, consists of the usual iron-stained limestone detritus mixed with limonite nodules and vein fragments. A few shallow pits have been dug, revealing limonite-hematite veins as much as several feet in width. Large blocks of ore taken from some of the pits exhibit botryoidal and mammillary forms and fibrous texture and are essentially pure limonite with possibly a very little accessory hematite. No estimate of the amount of ore in the deposit or of its availability for mining is possible at the present stage of development.

PLACER MINING IN SEWARD PENINSULA.

By HENRY M. EAKIN.

GENERAL PROGRESS.

The chief progress made in the placer-mining industry in Seward Peninsula in 1914 consisted in further consolidation of properties for new dredging ventures, the financing of additional mining concerns, the construction of new dredges, and a general improvement in the success of dredging operations. Forty dredges (including one tin dredge), with an aggregate daily capacity of 42,000 cubic yards, operated for all or a part of the open season in 1914, against 34 dredges, with an aggregate daily capacity of 33,400 cubic yards, in 1913. Four new dredges were completed, and four others that were reported as under construction in 1913 were in the same condition in 1914. At least three additional dredges were contemplated for construction before the season of 1915.

The dredging season of 1914 was unusually short. On account of winter frost, snowbanks, and valley ice but few dredges commenced operations before July 1, and many were tied up until July 15 or 20. The four new dredges completed during the summer began operating at still later dates. The operations were cut short in the fall by an unusually early freeze-up.

Other forms of placer mining were carried on with varying success in all the productive districts. The water supply for hydraulic and ground-sluicing operations, although much better than in 1913, was only fair, and some of the larger plants were unable to work at full capacity much of the season. A little drift mining was done both in summer and in winter, but in general these operations were of relatively minor importance.

An important element of progress in the mining industry in Seward Peninsula is the development of economies that render gravels of lower and lower grades available for exploitation. Among these may be mentioned the removal of hazard in dredging operations by systematic prospecting, the reduction of overhead costs by the formation of larger companies that operate a number of dredges under the same superintendency, reduction of fuel expenses by use of

internal-combustion engines burning crude oil, a more efficient use of steam in thawing frozen ground, and a closer attention to economy in the commissariat. Attention is also being given to the saving of gold from the black sands that are produced in large amounts in the vicinity of Nome. A plant was installed at Nome for this purpose during the summer, and presumably it began operating before the end of the season. There is promise of a further economy in thawing the frozen coastal-plain deposits near Nome by systematic application and withdrawal of surface waters. Fortuitous occurrences incident to the artificial drainage of dredging ground indicate the possibility of developing such a method of thawing, which is a crucial necessity to the economic exploitation of the enormous low-grade reserves of the Nome coastal plain.

In all about 1,200 men were employed in mining on Seward Peninsula in 1914 for an average season of 100 days. About 450 of these men were employed on dredge crews and in dredge construction. The total production of the placers has an estimated value of \$2,700,000.

OPERATIONS BY DISTRICTS.

NOME DISTRICT.

DREDGING. .

The dredging situation in the Nome district showed marked improvement in 1914 over the preceding year. In 1913 there were thirteen dredges in the district, of which seven were operating, three were idle, and three were under construction. In 1914 eleven dredges operated, and the same three were still incomplete. Two new dredges were installed during the year, and the old Peluk Creek dredge was taken to Anikovik River, in the Port Clarence district.

The two new dredges were built on Bangor and Arctic creeks. The Bangor dredge has a close-connected line of $3\frac{1}{2}$ cubic-foot buckets, develops 150 horsepower with an internal-combustion engine using crude oil as fuel, and has an estimated daily capacity of 2,000 cubic yards. The fuel consumption is estimated at 6 barrels of crude oil a day. It was planned to complete its construction and begin operating by September 1.

The Arctic Creek dredge is of the flume type, with a 2½ cubic-foot open-connected bucket line. It has 60-horsepower distillate engines, using 100 gallons of fuel a day. Its capacity is estimated at 1,000 cubic yards daily. The dredge was completed and operation commenced July 20.

There is considerable divergence of opinion as to the most economical size and type of dredge for use in the district. The capacity of buckets in the active dredges ranges from 13 to 10 cubic feet.

The estimated costs per yard of gravel do not differ materially with the size of dredge employed, being, as a rule, 10 to 15 cents in thawed ground and 20 to 30 cents where steam thawing is required. These figures do not include royalty, amortization, or other overhead charges. Some significance may attach, however, to the fact that the more recently built dredges now operating are of the smaller type and the dredges that have been under construction for several years and are still incomplete are of the larger type.

The future of the dredging industry in the Nome district hinges strongly on the possible development of cheap methods of thawing the frozen coastal-plain deposits. These deposits comprise the greater part of the known reserves of the district. The thawed gravels along the courses of streams have a much smaller areal extent and their exploitation is a comparatively simple matter. At present the frozen deposits are thawed in advance of dredging operations by means of steam points driven from the surface to the required depth. Although this method is fairly economical in relatively shallow and rich deposits, its present cost is prohibitive for the deeper and leaner placers that constitute the larger reserves of the coastal plain.

A possible method of thawing the coastal-plain deposits more cheaply by means of ditch water is suggested by the results of an artificial drainage project in the vicinity of Nome. A drainage ditch was dug across the tundra at a short distance from one of the natural watercourses and parallel with it. In places the excavation penetrated through the muck and into the surface of the underlying gravels. After a time it was noted that considerable water was lost from the ditch by seepage, presumably through the gravels toward the natural watercourse, along which there was a zone of thawed ground. Later the thawed strip of gravel along the stream was dredged, and it was found that the area between the ditch and the stream was also thawed and available for dredging. Apparently the ditch water seeping through the gravels eliminated the ground frost to progressively greater depths, until the circulation affected the whole thickness of the gravels down to bedrock. The depth of thawing the first summer exceeded the depth of winter frost of the following season, so that the second summer's thawing was added to that of the first, and so on to bedrock. It is estimated that the surface of ground frost was lowered about 20 feet a year.

This occurrence accords with the laws of ground-water circulation as developed by Slichter and applied by Van Hise. The waters

¹ Slichter, C. S., Theoretical investigation of the motion of ground waters: U. S. Geol. Survey Nineteenth Ann. Rept., pt. 2, pp. 297-384, 1899.

² Van Hise, C. R., A treatise on metamorphism: U. S. Geol. Survey Mon. 47, pp. 571-576, 1904.

do not move in straight lines between the point of entrance into the gravels and the point of their withdrawal, but tend to follow a number of divergent paths from the former and of convergent paths near the latter. The coastal-plain gravels, where thawed, are fairly homogeneous and offer a nearly uniform degree of permeability to ground waters. The ideal circulation would be modified at the inception of the process by the high level of the surface of ground frost. As this surface was lowered by the influence of the relatively warm ditch waters the circulation would take on more and more the ideal form. The rate of circulation of ground water is affected by the difference in elevation between the points of entrance and exit, being more rapid under a higher head. The depth of gravels affected would depend somewhat on the horizontal distance between these points.

The general principles of a possible method of thawing by systematic application of ditch waters and withdrawal of ground waters seem clear. The details of such projects will have to do with topographic conditions, the muck overburden of the gravels, and the degree of homogeneity of the deposits. Although no insurmountable obstacles to the development of this method are apparent, it will probably require a great deal of careful experimental investigation to develop an efficient practical application of it.

OTHER FORMS OF PLACER MINING.

Extensive hydraulic-mining operations were carried on by the Pioneer Mining Co. on and near Center Creek. Four hydraulic lifts on different claims were used intermittently, as water from the Miocene and Pioneer ditches was available. An average of about 125 men were employed. A considerable shortage of water prevented continuous operation of all the plants at full capacity, but a large production was made.

Drift mining in the vicinity of Nome has fallen off greatly in relative importance each year since 1907, but there is still a considerable production from this source. The present operations are confined to placers of moderate gold tenor that are available only for the most economical methods. Expenses are reduced by a more economical use of steam for thawing, pressure being turned on the points for three hours instead of six as formerly, and a longer period of sweating allowed. The expense of the commissariat is also reduced, so that the daily cost of board per man is in some places as low as 90 cents instead of the \$2 or \$3 formerly allowed. These practices have permitted the reopening of several mines that previously had been abandoned on account of their low gold tenor.

Other mining operations reported in the vicinity of Nome during 1914 are as follows: Anvil Creek, one open-cut plant; Dexter Creek,

deep mining during winter; Nugget Gulch, open-cut mine; Daisy and Nicola gulches, open cut; Glacier Creek, open cut; Last Chance and Jess creeks, one hydraulic plant each; Cripple River basin, one small hydraulic plant on Oregon Creek and one open-cut mine on Willow Creek; Osborn Creek, one hydraulic mine; Boulder Creek, one open-cut mine with hydraulic lift; Buster Creek, one open-cut mine. Some drift mining was also reported on the third beach line.

An interesting though relatively unimportant phase of placer mining at Nome was the renewal of beach mining. The severe storm of 1913 was attended by a notable attack on the seaward scarp of the coastal plain, which in places was eroded back 60 to 100 feet. This resulted in the formation of new concentrations along the beach above the usual strand line, and during the summer of 1914 from 50 to 100 men were engaged in working them with rockers, surf washers, and short sluice boxes along the beach from Nome to Penny River. The concentrations were not very rich, and only ordinary wages were made.

SOLOMON DISTRICT.

Eight of the nine dredges that operated in the Solomon district in 1913 continued work in 1914, and one new dredge, built early in the summer, began work in August. The only dredge reported idle was that of the Nome, Montana & New Mexico Mining Co. on Goose Creek, which suspended operations pending additional prospecting. It is reported that at least four of the active dredges exhausted their available ground during the summer.

The new dredge was built for C. E. Kimball on Adams Creek. It has an open-connected line of $2\frac{1}{2}$ cubic-foot buckets, develops 60 horse-power with distillate engines, uses 100 gallons of fuel a day, and has an estimated daily capacity of 1,000 cubic yards.

An innovation was introduced among the various types of power plants used on Seward Peninsula by W. H. Esterbrook, who has taken an option lease on the ground and equipment of the Seward Dredging Co. on Solomon River. The new plant is equipped with a 4-cylinder 4-cycle Diesel engine of 200 horsepower and a corresponding electric generator. It began operating the later part of July, and is said to have given very satisfactory results for the rest of the season. The fuel consumption is reported as 6 to 10 barrels of crude oil a day, compared with 42 to 50 barrels required by the steam plant that was replaced.

No mining other than dredging was in progress in the Solomon district. Two small outfits are reported to have prospected for elevated beach deposits in the vicinity of Jerome Creek during the summer and to have found such deposits at two levels, 130 and 150 feet above sea. The value of the discoveries is not disclosed.

CASADEPAGA DISTRICT.

Four dredges operated in the Casadepaga district, as in 1913, with the exception that the small dredge of the Oro Dredging Co. was moved from Goose Creek to Elkhorn Creek, a tributary of Niukluk River below the Casadepaga. The other three dredges worked on Casadepaga River, Willow Creek, and Goose Creek. No other mining was done in the district.

COUNCIL DISTRICT.

Six dredges continued operation in the Council district, as in 1913, with the exception that one of the Flume Dredging Co.'s dredges was moved from Ophir Creek to Crooked Creek. Of the other dredges, two worked on Ophir Creek and one each on Melsing, Mystery, and Warm creeks.

Hydraulic mining was carried on by the Wild Goose Mining Co. on Dutch Creek and by Stick & Co. on Albion Creek. A steam-scraper plant was operated on Melsing Creek.

It is estimated that fifteen different plants, employing about 120 men, were operated in the district, distributed as follows: Ophir Creek and tributaries, five; Crooked Creek, three; Melsing Creek, three; Warm Creek, three; Elkhorn Creek, one. There was no winter work in the district. The value of the gold produced in the district in 1914 is estimated to be \$525,000.

KOYUK RIVER DISTRICT.

Renewed mining activity is reported on Sweepstakes Creek, where ten men are working four separate claims. Recent discoveries are said to have disclosed valuable placer ground in this section, and an increased activity is expected in 1915.

On Kenwood Creek, a south tributary of Koyuk River 20 miles above its mouth, a single outfit was working in a small way.

FAIRHAVEN DISTRICT.

About 75 men are reported to have engaged in mining on Candle Creek and tributaries in 1914. The Candle Creek Mining Co.'s dredge had a successful season. On claim No. 20, above Discovery, a steam-scraper plant was operated. Twelve smaller outfits were engaged in ground-sluicing and drifting on the benches of the Candle Creek valley, and one plant drifted on Jump Creek.

Four plants operated on Bear Creek during 1914, and one on Sheridan Creek, a tributary. About 20 men were employed. One plant operating on Discovery claim had a hydraulic equipment, including a Ruble elevator, and used water from the Bear Creek ditch under a 240-foot head. The other outfits used manual methods in open-cut work.

The Kugruk dredge operated successfully for a part of the open season. Two drilling outfits were engaged in testing ground for further dredging operations, and one drift mine was worked by a small force.

The two dredges on Inmachuk River were late in starting, owing to an unusual accumulation of winter ice, but operated successfully the later part of the season. The other mining activities in the Inmachuk region have not been reported.

KOUGAROK DISTRICT.

The Alaska-Kougarok Dredging Co. operated its 2\frac{3}{4}-cubic-foot dredge successfully on Kougarok River at the mouth of Henry Creek during the open season. The Behring Dredging Co. has drilled extensively on its holdings and has a 2\frac{1}{2}-cubic-foot close-connected bucket-line dredge landed at the head of navigation ready for transportation to Kougarok River below the mouth of Taylor Creek, where it is to be installed for operation during the summer of 1915. Plans have also been made for installing a dredge on Iron Creek.

The North Star ditch, which takes water from Taylor Creek, was used in hydraulic mining on claim No. 15, above Discovery, Kougarok River. A small hydraulic plant was installed on Macklin Creek. The other activities include five sluicing plants on Kougarok River, four on Dahl, two on Coffee, seven on Iron, two on Willow, one on Benson, two on Macklin, and two on Garfield.

The winter work in this district included two deep-mining plants on Kougarok River, one on Willow Creek, and one on Iron Creek, employing in all seven men and producing about \$12,000 worth of gold. Thirty-four plants were operated in summer, employing about 130 men. The value of the gold produced in the district in 1914 was about \$150,000.

PORT CLARENCE DISTRICT.

Six dredges operated in the Port Clarence district in 1914, but only three of them for much of the season. The open season was unusually short, extending only from the middle of July to early in October.

Three of the dredges operated for gold on Windy, Dick, and Sunset creeks. The York Dredging Co.'s dredge continued working for tin alone on lower Buck Creek.¹

The American Gold Dredging Co. put two dredges on Anikovik River and operated for tin and gold together. One of these dredges

¹ Eakin, H. M., Tin mining in Alaska: U. S. Geol. Survey Bull. 622, pp. 89-92, 1915.

was formerly on Peluk Creek near Nome and the other was new. The Peluk dredge was towed along the shore of Bering Sea to the mouth of the Anikovik, where it dug its own way across the bar into the river. It was then laid up in order to remodel the digging ladder and bucket line. The new dredge was installed on the river about a quarter of a mile from its mouth. It has buckets holding 2 cubic feet in an open-connected line, develops 80 horsepower by distillate engines, and has an estimated daily capacity of 800 cubic yards.

.

INDEX.

A.	Page.	Page.
Acknowledgments to those aiding	5-6.	Big Four claim, description of 164-165
	3, 248, 293	Big Harbor mine, development work in 41-42
Alaska, southeastern, field work in	. ,	Birch Creek district, mining in 60-61
mining in		Black & Hogan claims, development of 139
southwestern, mining in		Black Gulch, cinnabar at 286
Alaska-Ebner Gold Mining Co., devel-		Bluebird group, description of
ments by		Bogus Creek, gold on
Alaska Free Gold Mining Co., work of		Bonanza Creek (Chisana drainage), gold
Alaska Gastineau Gold Mining Co., ope		placers on
tions by		Bonanza Creek (Mulchatna basin), gold of. 263,311
Alaska Hydroelectric Co., power devel		Bondholder claim, work on
ment by		Bornite, occurrence of, in the Kotsina-Kus-
Alaska-Juneau Gold Mining Co., develo		kulana district 107-108,
ment by		109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115
Alaska Treasure Consolidated Mines, dev		Brooks, A. H., administrative report of 7-14
opment in		on Alaskan mining industry in 1914 15-68
Alaska Venture Syndicate, developme		on Valdez mineral resources 152
work by		preface by
Alaska-Washington Gold Mining Co., dev		Bryan Creek, gold on
opment work by		Buck Creek, tin placers on
Alaskan claim, description of		Budd Mining Co., placer claims of
Albert Creek, gold placers on		Bunker Hill claim, description of
Alder Gulch, gold on		Butte Creek, gold of
Alice mine, description of		sauce orone, going officers
American Creek, placer mining on		C.
American (iron) group, description of		Cache Creek, placer mining on 244
Aniak River, basin of, gold in		Cairnes, D. D., on Chisana-White River dis-
description of		trict
Sce also Tuluksak-Aniak district.	000	California Creek, gold on
Anikovik River, dredging on	379_373	Cameron-Johnson Gold Mining Co., claims
tin placers on		of 172–174
Antimony, occurrence of		Camp Robber claim, work on 344,345
Appropriation, allotment of		Candle Creek, gold on 261
Avery River, development work on		Canyon Creek, gold of 356-357
Azurite, occurrence of		Capps, S. R., on mineral resources of Chisana-
222400,000411100011111111111111111111111	0, 220, 222	White River district 189-228
В.		Carboniferous rocks, occurrence and charac-
		ter of
Baker Creek basin, placer mining in	242	Casadepaga district, placer mining in
Bald Mountain group, description of		Cassiterite, occurrence of
Bear Creek, description of	. 309-310	Chalcocite, occurrence of
geology of		109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 115
glaciation on	. 319-321	Chalcopyrite, occurrence of 107-108,
effect on placers		109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 132
gold on 311-312,31		Chandalar district, mining in 64
gravels of		Chapin, Theodore, on auriferous gravels of
Beaver Creek, basin of, lignite of		Nelchina-Susitna region, paper
gold lodes on		on
Bell Creek, gold of	347	Chathenda Creek, gold on 221, 222, 224, 225
Benito Creek, gold lode on		lignite on
Bering River coal field, development in		Chavolda Creek, gold on
opening of		Chicago district
test of coal from		Chisana district:
Berners Bay district, mining in		geologic map of 202
Bethel, supplies from		gold tenor of gravels of
Big Eldorado Creek, gold of 204-20	o, 220-221	mining operations in 60

Page.	Page.
Chisana-White River district, copper of 226-227	Crites & Feldman claims, work on 236-237
economic conditions in 203	Crooked Creek (Kuskokwim basin), descrip-
geography of	tion of
geology of	gold on
glacial deposits of	production of
glaciation in	Crooked Creek (Little Nelchina basin), gold
gold in	on
description of	Cub Bear (iron) group, description of 365
origin of	Culross Island, mining on
production of	Cymru mine, development work in 42
	Cymra mmc, development work m
lignite in	D.
location of	
map showing 189	Daisy Creek, gold placers on 129
map of, showing mines and prospects 202	Dall, W. H., on mercury deposits 272-273
mineral resources of, report on 189-228	Dan Creek, gold on 104, 115-116
nomenclature in	Deadman fraction, description of 208
Chistochina district, mining operations in 44-45	Deadwood Creek basin, mining in
Chitina district, mining in	Ditch waters, thawing with
	Dome Creek (Cripple Creek basin), gold on 349
Chitistone limestone, occurrence and char-	,
acter of 106-107	Dome Creek (Fairbanks district), placer min-
Chititu Creek, gold on	ing on
mining on	Dominion Creek basin, description of 336-337
Chokosna River, mining on 114	geology of
Cinnabar. See Mercury.	gold of
Circle district, gold tenor of gravels of 76	Dredging, average gold recovery from 75,78
mining in	progress of
Clear Creek, mining on	Drift mining, average gold recovery from 78
Cleary Creek, gold on	Dry Gulch, gold on 222–223, 225
prospecting on	Dunton mine, operations in
Cliff mine, description of	Ε.
Coal, consumption of, from 1899 to 1914 24-25	 -
leasing law for, and regulations there-	Eagle precinct, mining operations in 63-64
under	Eagle River mine, development in 101
production of, from 1888 to 1914 17,21,24	Eaglek Bay, discoveries on
	Eakin, H. M., iron-ore deposits near Nome. 361-365
steaming tests of	on mining in the Fairbanks district 229–238
Coal Creek, lignite on	
Columbia Glacier, mines near 183-186	on mining in the Hot Springs district. 239-245
Consolidated claim, development work on 135	on mining in the Juneau region 95-102
Cook Inlet, gold tenor of gravels of 76	on the Wilson Creek district 65-66
Copper, occurrence of, in Chisana-White	on placer mining in Seward Peninsula. 366-373
River district	on tin mining in Alaska 81-94
occurrence of, in Iliamna-Lake Clark	Ear Mountain region, tin prospects in 89
•	Eek River basin, arsenic in
region	gold in
on Prince William Sound 131-134	
ores of, genesis of	Eldorado Creek, placer mining on
shipment of 105	Ellamar Mining Co., operations by
production of, from 1901 to 1914 17, 18	Elliott Creek, mining on
Copper, native, occurrence of 107-	Ester Creek, placer mining on 234–235, 238
108, 109, 110, 111	Eureka Creek, description of
Copper Center, location of	gold of
Copper Creek, gold on	Eva Creek, placer mining on
	Everson, Gauthier & Cooper, claim of 138
mining on	is verson, database & cooper, chaim of
Copper mining, progress of 16,21,22	F.
Copper River basin, field work in 11-12	· •••
gold tenor of gravels of	Fairbanks Creek, lode mines on
mineral resources of, map showing 104	placer mining on
mining in	prospecting on 237–238
Copper River & Northwestern Railway, dis-	Fairbanks district, gold of, production of, 1903
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
tributing points on	to 1914
Cottonwood Creek, prospecting on	mining in
Council district, placer mining in	cost of
Cretaceous coals, occurrence and character of. 268-	prospecting in
. 269	silver of, production of, 1903-4 53-54
Cripple Creek basin, description of 347-348	Fairhaven district, placer mining in 371-372
geology of	Fall Creek, mining operations on
gold of	Faro Creek, gold of
mining in 62	February group, description of 360

INDEX.

Page.	Page,
Fidalgo Mining Co., development work by 134	Healy River basin, description of 50-51
Field work, record of 7-8	location of, map showing 50
Fish Creek, placer mining on	mining in 65
Fisher Creek, description of 346-347	Hecla claim, description of 170
gold on 347	Hickey prospect, description of 167-168
Flat Creek, dredging on 56,260	High Grade claim, description of 166
Fortyfive prospect, description of 166-167	Hokeley Gulch, placer mining in 242–243
Fortymile district, dredging in	Holitna River, gold in
gold tenor of gravels of	Homestake mine, production of
mining in 62-63 Fourth of July Creek, prospecting on 129	Hornet claim, work on
Fourth of July Creek, prospecting on 129	Hot springs, mercury deposited by 287-288
G. ,	Hot Springs district, gold of
Galena, production of	gold tenor of gravels of
Galena (iron) group, description of 364-365	mining in 58
Garnet, mining of	tin in 92–94
Geographic distribution of investigations 10-13	Hummer Bay prospect, work on
Geological Survey, U. S., publications of, list of	Hydraulic mining, gold recoveries from 77
	opportunities for 77
Parison of Property	I.
George River, gold on 261, 300-301, 351-352 Georgetown, settlement of 301, 303	· ·
Giffin, C. E., work of 190	The Rell lade description of
Glaciation, evidence of, in the Nelchina-	Ida Bell lode, description of
Susitna region	coal of, analysis of
Glacier Creek, gold on	mercury of
Glacier Island, copper mining on	gravels of
Glen Gulch, antimony at 267	gold of
cinnabar at 287	tenor of
Gold, lode deposits of	map, geologic, of
Gold, mining of, in 1914 21-24	mining in 55-57
Gold, placer deposits of 91–93	See also Lake Clark-Iditarod region.
conditions favoring formation of 225-226	Igneous rocks, mercury deposited on intru-
production of, 1880–1914 17, 18–20, 69–70	sion of 289
recovery of	Iliamna Lake-Lake Clark basin, gold in 263-264
Gold, sources of	Iliamna region, galena of
Gold Bluft claim, description of	manganese in
Gold Bullion mine, operations at	Independence Gold Mining Co., work of 48
Gold Creek, gold placers on	Indian River district, mining in
Golden Eagle claim, development on 135-136	Innoko district, gold tenor of gravels of 76 mining in
Gold Hill, source of gold at	Investigations, geographic distribution of 10-13
Gold King mine, description of	
Gold Mountain group, mining on	J.
Gold Run, gold placers on 218-219	Jacksina Creek, gold lode on
Gold Standard property, development on 42	Jackson group, development of 42
Goldstream Creek, placer mining on 234	Jaynes, H. L., claims of
Goodnews district, description of	Johnson, B. L., on gold and copper deposits
gold of 357-358	of Port Valdez district 140–188
Government railroad, benefits of	on mining on Prince William Sound 131-139
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting &	Johnson Creek. See Chathenda Creek.
Power Co., development by 42	Jualin mine, development in 102 Julian Creek, gold on 261
Granite Creek, gold on	Juneau region, mining in 41,95–102
Granite Peak, mining operations near 110	Juneau district, new map for
Grant Lake mine, operations at	Jurassic rocks, occurrence and character of 200
Graphite, mining of	·
occurrence of	К.
Gravels, auriferous, distribution of 71-73	Kantishna district, mining in 65
gold content of	Kapon Creek, gold of
Grouse Creek, tin placers on	Katalla district, production of petroleum in. 39,43
Guthrie & Belloli claims, description of 181	Katz, F. J., on galena of Iliamna region 267-268 on Lake Clark-Iliamna Lake basin. 263-264, 266
Gypsum, mining of	on Mulchatna basin
H .	Kenai Peninsula, gold tenor of gravels of 78
Hammond River, mining on	mining on
Hamshaw, F. T., claims of	Kennicott formation, position and character
Harrington, G. L., work of	of

Page.	Page.
Kensington mine, development in 101-102	Lake Clark-Iliamna Lake basin, gold in 263-264
Kenyon Creek, gold on 51	Landlocked Bay, work at
Ketchikan district, marble mines of 43	Latouche Island, copper mining on 132
mining in 41–43	Latouche Copper Mining Co., development
Kijik River, gold lode on	by
molybdenite on	Lignite, occurrence and character of
Kluvesna River, mining operations on 109	Lime Creek, mining operations on
Knight Island, copper mining on	Little Eldorado Creek, gold placers on 216–217
Knopf, Adolph, on tin lodes of Lost River 84-86 Kobuk region, mining operations in 68	Little Nelchina River, prospecting on 129
Kodiak Island, mining on	Little Oshetna River, gold placers on 130
Kolmakof, mercury near 280–286	Livengood Creek, gold on
mercury near, geology of 281-282	location of, map showing 52
mineralization of	Lode mining, increase of
Kotsina-Kuskulana district, copper in 105-114	Long Creek, mining on
description of	Lost River (tin) mine, description of 84-88
geology of	Lost River region, geography of
gold in	geology of
map, geologic, of	
mining in	M.
mineral resources of, report on 103-117 Kougarok district, placer mining in 372	McCarthy Creek, mining operations on 115
Kowkow Creek, gold of	McCaskey, H. D., on mercury production. 290-291
Koyuk River district, placer mining in 371	Maddren, A. G., on copper in the Russian
Koyukuk district, gold tenor of gravels of 76,79	Mountains
mining in 56-60	on gold placers of lower Kuskokwim 292-358 on Iditarod district
costs of	on stibnite in Lake Clark-Iditarod region. 267
Kuethluk River basin, copper in 304	work of
gold in	See also Smith and Maddren.
description of	Magnetite, occurrence of
gold in	Malachite, occurrence of
glaciation in	Mammoth Creek basin, mining in
topography of	Manganese, occurrence of 258, 268 Marble, production of 21
Kuskokwim region, description of 295-296	Marvel Creek, description of
economic conditions in 302-303	geology of
field work in	gold of
geography of	production of 344-346
gold of	gravels of 341-343
history of	Matanuska field, coal from, test of 27–30
origin of	placer mining in
See also Parks prospect; Kolmakof.	See also Susitna-Matanuska region. Mayfield Gold Mining Co., claims of 185-186
mineral deposits of, history of 298-358	Mercury, production of
mining in 66–67	production of, economic conditions affect-
prospecting in	ing
Kuskokwim River, description of 280-281 section on, figure showing	Mercury deposits, distribution of, in Alaska. 272
section on, figure showing	in Kuskokwim region 272-291
report on	mining of 21, 67
Kuskulana Glacier, mining near 113-114	origin of 287-288
Kuskulana-Kotsina region. See Kotsina-	Mertie, J. B., work of
Kuskulana region.	production of
Kuskulana River, mining on	work at
· L .	Midnight Sun claim, work on 244
Lake Clark-Iditarod region, access to 254-255	Miller Gulch, placer mining in 243-244
antimony in	Mineral Creek, claims on 163-170
coal in	mining on
copper in	Mineral Creek Mining Co., claims of 165-166
economic conditions in	Mineral King claim, description of
field work in	Mineral water, snipments of
geography of	Mining, mixed, average gold recovery from. 78
geology of	Minnie claim, description of
mercury in	Moffit, F. H., on mineral deposits of the
mineral resources of, report on 247-271	Kotsina-Kuskulana district 103-117
water resources of 270_271	Mogul (iron) group description of 364

Page.	Page.
Molybdenite, occurrence of	Port Valdez district, commercial conditions
Monarch (iron) group, description of 362-364	in
iron of, analysis of	copper ores of
Monte Carlo prospect, description of 168	character of 157-158
Moore Creek, gold of	distribution of
Moose Pass region, mining operations in 46	geologic relations of
Mountain King mine, description of 163–164	field work in
Mulchatna River basin, gold deposits	geography of
.of	geology of
N.	glaciers of
Mayor Department tests of seel by	gold and copper of, paper on
Navy Department, tests of coal by 25-30 Nelchina River, gold of	gold placer deposits of 158–159, 186–187 gold lodes of
Nelchina-Susitna district, field work in 119	character of 157–159
geography of	distribution of 153–155
geologic map of	geologic relations of
geology of	map of: 186
gold of	mineral resources of
report on	mines and prospects of 159-188
surveys of	Port Wells district, mining in 134-139
New York Creek, description of 353-354	Potato Mountain, tin rear 89
gold of 353-355	Precious metals, statistics on, collection of 13
Nickel, occurrence of	Prince William Sound, copper of 131-134
Nikolai greenstone, copper minerals in 108,	field work on 12
109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114	gold of
distribution of	map of
Nizina district, mining in	mining near 45, 131–139
Nome, iron-ore district near, geography of. 361-362	Publications, Survey, on Alaska, list of I-XI
geology of	progress of
iron deposits of	Pyrite, occurrence of 109, 110, 112, 113, 114, 115
Nome district, dredging in	_
placer mining in, report on	Q.
thawing in	Quartz Creek, placer mining on 244-245
Nugget claim, lead discovered on	Quartz Gulch, gold on
Nugget Oreek, maning on	Quicksilver. See Mercury.
0.	Queen of Sheba claim, description of 170
Ophir Creek, description of 332-333	Quitsch prospect, description of
geology of	_
gold of	R.
gravels of	Railroads, need for
Orea group, character of	Rainy Creek, gold of
Oshetna River, mining on	Rambler Gold Mining Co., claims of 183
Otter Creek, dredging on 56, 260	Rampart district, mining in
Owl prospect, description of 180-181	Ramsay-Rutherford Gold Mining Co., mine
P.	of
	Raspberry Island, gold on
Parks (cinnabar) prospect, description of 274-280	Ready Bullion Creek, placer mining on 235
geology of	Rex Creek, mining on
stibnite at	Rhoads-Hall mine, work on 236 Roaring Creek, gold placers on 130
Passage Canal, gold on	Roaring Creek, gold placers on
Peluk Creek, tin placers on	Robin Creek, description of
Petrof, Ivan, on mercury deposits	geology of
Petroleum, consumption of, from 1905 to 1914. 39	gold of
production of	Rose Johnson claims, description of 162-163
Pigot Bay, gold on	Roy Lode mine, work at
Pinochle mine, description of 161-162	Ruby district, gold tenor of gravels of 76, 78, 79
Placer mining, decline of 70	mining in
production from, 1880-1914 69-70	Ruby Gulch, gold of
Pleasant Camp, gold near	Rush & Brown mine, operations in 41
Poorman Creek, gold placers on 128-129, 219-220	Russian Mountains, access to
mining on	copper of
Porcupine district, mining in 44,113	geology of
Port Clarence district, placer mining in 372–373 Port Fidalgo, copper mining at 133–134	mineralization of 359 topography of 358–359
A ULU & AMBIEUL UUDDUL AHAMAHEE GUUUUUUUU A 100-104	**************************************

INDEX.

S. Page.	Page.
Salmon Creek, water power on 99-101	Tin deposits, distribution of
Sargent, R. H., work of	map showing 82
Sawmill Bay area, map of	dredging for
Seacoast Mining Co., claims of	lode deposits of
Sealey-Davis Mining Co., claims of	placer deposits of 89-93
Seventymile Creek basin, mining in	production of, from 1902 to 1914 17, 20, 82
Seward Peninsula, dredging in 68-69, 367-373	Tin mining in Alaska, report on
	Tiny Gulch, gold on
	Togiak Bay, beach placers on
gold tenor of gravels of	Tolovana River basin, gold placers in 51-53
mining in	map of
placer mining in	Tomboy group, development of
Shoup Bay, mines near	Trail Creek, gold of
Silver, mining of, in 1914	Transportation, progress of
production of, from 1880 to 1914 17, 18–20	Treadwell mines, operations in 41, 96-97
Silver Bow Basin, gold lodes in 98-99	production in, 1882–1914
Sitka district, mining in	Triassic rocks, occurrence and character of. 199-200
Silver Gem claim, description of	Tuluksak River, description of 307–308
Silver-lead deposits. See Galena.	gold of
Skeen-Lechner mine, operations at	Tuluksak-Aniak district, geography of 307-309
Skookum Creek, gold placers on	gold of
Smith, P. S., on mineral resources of Lake	location of
Clark-Iditarod region 247-271	
work of	map of 358
Smith, P. S., and Maddren, A. G., on quick-	Tungsten, occurrence of
silver of Kuskokwim region 272-291	Twin Creek, mining on
Snow Gulch, gold of	v.
Solomon district, placer mining in	Valdez, description of
Solomon Gulch, mines in	Valdez Creek district, mining in
Soo Mining Co., work of 236 South Creek, prospecting on 129	Valdez Glacier area, mines of 159–163
Springs, hot, mercury deposited by 287-288	Valdez group, character of 144
Spruce Creek, description of	Valdez Mining Co., mines of
geology of	Valparaiso mine, development work in 42
gold on	Vault Creek, placer mining on
production of	Volcanic ash, occurrence and character of 201-202
Spurr, J. E., on gold of Kuskokwim River 262	shipments of
on gold of Mulchatna River 262	Von Gunther prospect, description of 167
on mercury deposits	w.
Stibnite, occurrence and character of 67,279	Wells, R. C., tests of cinnabar by
See also Antimony.	Wells Bay, copper mining on
Sullivan Creek basin, placer mining in 242-245	White Creek, mining operations on
tin in	White River-Chisana district. See Chisana-
Sunshine Creek, mining operations on 110	White River district.
Survey publications on Alaska, list of I-XI	Wild Horse claim, work on 344-345
progress-of	Williams, R. Y., on coal tests
Surveys, progress of 9	Williams-Gentzler prospect, description of 164
Susitna-Matanuska region, mining in 47-49	Willow Creek district, mining operations
Susitna-Nelchina region. See Nelchina-	in
Susitna region.	prospecting in
Susitna River basin, field work in 11-12	Wilson Creek. See Chavolda Creek.
gold tenor of gravels of	Wilson Creek district, mining in
Sutter Creek, tin placers on	Wolframite, occurrence of85-86
Sweepstakes Creek, gold on	WoodchopperCreek basin, mining in 61-62
	Wrangell district, mining operations in 44
т.	Υ.
Tacotna River, supply station on 303	Yacko Creek, gold placers on
Tatalina River basin, mining in	Yakataga district, mining operations in
Tenderfoot district, placer mining in	Yellow Jacket claim, work on
Tertiary rocks, occurrence and character of. 200–201	Yellow River, gold rush to
Thawing, new method of	Yentna district, gold tenor of gravels of 78
Thompson-Ford Mining Co., claims of 177	mining in 49
Three in One group, description of 176-177	York region, map of
Tiger claim, description of	tin mining in
Tin deposits, bibliography of	Yukon basin, field work in
development of	gold tenor of gravels of
discovery of	production of gold and silver in 49-50

RECENT SURVEY PUBLICATIONS ON ALASKA.

[Arranged geographically. A complete list can be had on application.]

All these publications can be obtained or consulted in the following ways:

- 1. A limited number are delivered to the Director of the Survey, from whom they can be obtained free of charge (except certain maps) on application.
- 2. A certain number are delivered to Senators and Representatives in Congress for distribution.
- 3. Other copies are deposited with the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., from whom they can be had at prices slightly above cost. The publications marked with an asterisk (*) in this list are out of stock at the Survey, but can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents at the prices stated.
- 4. Copies of all Government publications are furnished to the principal public libraries throughout the United States, where they can be consulted by those interested.

GENERAL.

- *The geography and geology of Alaska, a summary of existing knowledge, by A. H. Brooks, with a section on climate, by Cleveland Abbe, jr., and a topographic map and description thereof, by R. U. Goode. Professional Paper 45, 1906, 327 pp. \$1.
- Placer mining in Alaska in 1904, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 18-31.
- The mining industry in 1905, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 4-9.
- The mining industry in 1906, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 19-39.
- *The mining industry in 1907, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 30-53. 45 cents.
- *The mining industry in 1908, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 21-62. 50 cents.
- The mining industry in 1909, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 20-46.
- The mining industry in 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 21-42.
- *The mining industry in 1911, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 19-44 50 cents.
- The mining industry in 1912, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 18-51.
- *The Alaskan mining industry in 1913, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 45-74.
- *The Alaskan mining industry in 1914, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 15-68.
- *Railway routes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 10-17.
- *Railway routes from the Pacific seaboard to Fairbanks, Alaska, by A. H. Brooks.
- *Geologic features of Alaskan metalliferous lodes, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 43-93.
- *The mineral deposits of Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 18-44.

- *The future of gold placer mining in Alaska, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 69-79.
- *Tin resources of Alaska, by F. L. Hess. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 89-92. 50 cents.
 - Tin mining in Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 81-94.
 - Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 13-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 1-3.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 11-18.
- *Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 5-17. 45 cents.
- *Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 5-20. 50 cents.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 5-19.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 5-14.
- *Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 7-18. 50 cents.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 7-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 7-17.
- Administrative report, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 7-14.
- Report on progress of surveys of public lands in Alaska during 1910, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 15-20.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Alaska coal and its utilization, by A. H. Brooks. Bulletin 442J, reprinted 1914.
- *The possible use of peat fuel in Alaska, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 63-66. 50 cents.
- The preparation and use of peat as a fuel, by C. A. Davis. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 101-132.
- Methods and costs of gravel and placer mining in Alaska, by C. W. Purington. Bulletin 263, 1905, 362 pp. (Abstract in Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 32-46.)
- *Prospecting and mining gold placers in Alaska, by J. P. Hutchins. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 54-77. 45 cents.
- *Geographic dictionary of Alaska, by Marcus Baker; second edition prepared by James McCormick. Bulletin 299, 1906, 690 pp. 50 cents.

MAPS.

- *Map of Alaska showing contours; scale 1: 2,500,000; 1906; by R. U. Goode and E. C. Barnard. In * Professional Paper 45. \$1. Not issued separately.
 - Map of Alaska; scale 1:5,000,000; 1912; by Alfred H. Brooks. 20 cents.
 - Map of Alaska; scale 1:1,500,000; 1915; by A. H. Brooks and R. H. Sargent. 80 cents.
 - Map of Alaska showing distribution of mineral deposits; scale, 1:5,000,000; by A. H. Brooks. 20 cents. Also included in *Bulletin 520. 50 cents. (New edition included in Bulletin 592.)

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

- •The Porcupine placer district, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. Bulletin 236, 1904, 35 pp. 15 cents.
 - Economic developments in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 47-68.

- *The Juneau gold belt, Alaska, by A. C. Spencer, pp. 1-137, and A reconnaissance of Admiralty Island, Alaska, by C. W. Wright, pp. 138-154. Bulletin 287, 1906, 161 pp. 75 cents.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 30-53.
- Nonmetallic deposits of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 54-60.
- Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 47-72.
- Nonmetalliferous mineral resources of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 73-81.
- Reconnaissance on the Pacific coast from Yakutat to Alsek River, by Eliot Blackwelder. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 82-88.
- *Lode mining in southeastern Alaska, 1907, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 78-97. 45 cents.
- *The building stones and materials of southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 116-126. 45 cents.
- *The Ketchikan and Wrangell mining districts, Alaska, by F. E. and C. W. Wright. Bulletin 347, 1908, 210 pp. 60 cents.
- *The Yakutat Bay region, Alaska: Physiography and glacial geology, by R. S. Tarr; Areal geology, by R. S. Tarr and B. S. Butler. Professional Paper 64, 1909, 186 pp. 50 cents.
- *Mining in southeastern Alaska, by C. W. Wright. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 67–86. 50 cents.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 133-143.
- Occurrence of iron ore near Haines, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 144-146.
- Report of water-power reconnaissance in southeastern Alaska, by J. C. Hoyt. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 147-157.
- Geology of the Berners Bay region, Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 446, 1911, 58 pp.
- Mining in southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 94-102.
- The Eagle River region, by Adolph Knopf. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 103-111. The Eagle River region, southeastern Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 502, 1912, 61 pp.
- The Sitka mining district, Alaska, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 504, 1912, 32 pp.
- The earthquakes at Yakutat Bay, Alaska, in September, 1899, by R. S. Tarr and Lawrence Martin, with a preface by G. K. Gilbert. Professional Paper 69, 1912, 135 pp.
- Marble resources of Ketchikan and Wrangell districts, by E. F. Burchard. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 52-77.
- Marble resources of the Juneau, Skagway, and Sitka districts, by E. F. Burchard. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 95-107.
- A barite deposit near Wrangell, by E. F. Burchard. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 109-117.
- Lode mining in the Ketchikan district, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 75-94.
- The geology and ore deposits of Copper Mountain and Kasaan Peninsula, Alaska, by C. W. Wright. Professional Paper 87, 1915, 110 pp.
- Mining in Juneau region (1914), by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. Mining in the Juneau region [1914], by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 95-102.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- *Juneau gold belt, Alaska; scale, 1:250,000; compiled. In *Bulletin 287. 75 cents. Not issued separately.
- Juneau special (No. 581A); scale, 1:62,500; by W. J. Peters. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50.
- Berners Bay special (No. 581B); scale, 1:62,500; by R. B. Oliver. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50.
- Kasaan Peninsula, Prince of Wales Island (No. 540A); scale, 1:62,500; by D. C. Witherspoon, R. H. Sargent, and J. W. Bagley. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50.
- Copper Mountain and vicinity, Prince of Wales Island (No. 540B); scale, 1:62,500; by R. H. Sargent. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50.
- Eagle River region (No. 581C); scale, 1:62,500; by J. W. Bagley, C. E. Giffin, and R. E. Johnson. In Bulletin 502. Not issued separately.
- CONTROLLER BAY, PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, AND COPPER RIVER REGIONS.

- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Geology of the central Copper River region, Alaska, by W. C. Mendenhall. Professional Paper 41, 1905, 133 pp.
- *Geology and mineral resources of Controller Bay region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 335, 1908, 141 pp. 70 cents.
- *Notes on copper prospects of Prince William Sound, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 176-178. 45 cents.
- Mineral resources of the Kotsina-Chitina region, by F. H. Moffit and A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 374, 1909, 103 pp.
- *Copper mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins, jr. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 87-96. 50 cents.
- *Gold on Prince William Sound, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 379, 1909, p. 97. 50 cents.
- *Mining in the Kotsina-Chitina, Chistochina, and Valdez Creek regions, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 153–160. 50 cents.
- Mineral resources of the Nabesna-White River district, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf; with a section on the Quaternary, by S. R. Capps. Eulletin 417, 1910, 64 pp.
- Mining in the Chitina district, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 158-163.
- Mining and prospecting on Prince William Sound in 1909, by U. S. Grant. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 164-165.
- Reconnaissance of the geology and mineral resources of Prince William Sound, Alaska, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. Bulletin 443, 1910, 89 pp.
- Geology and mineral resources of the Nizina district, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit and S. R. Capps. Bulletin 448, 1911, 111 pp.
- Headwater regions of Gulkana and Susitna rivers, Alaska, with accounts of the Valdez Creek and Chistochina placer districts, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 498, 1912, 82 pp.
- *The Chitina district, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 105-107. 50 cents.
- *Gold deposits near Valdez, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 108-130. 50 cents.
 - Coastal glaciers of Prince William Sound and Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by U. S. Grant and D. F. Higgins. Bulletin 526, 1913, 75 pp.

The McKinley Lake district, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 78-80.

Mining in Chitina Valley, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 81-85.

Mineral deposits of the Ellamar district, by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 86-124.

The mineral deposits of the Yakataga region, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 119-154.

Preliminary report on water power of south-central Alaska, by C. E. Ellsworth and Royal W. Davenport. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 155–194.

The Port Wells gold-lode district, by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 195-236.

Mining on Prince William Sound, by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 237-244.

Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner region, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 576, 1915, 56 pp.

The geology and mineral resources of Kenai Peninsula, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. Bulletin 587, 1915, 243 pp.

Mineral deposits of the Kotsina-Kuskulana district, with notes on mining in Chitina Valley, by Fred H. Moffit. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 103-117.

Auriferous gravels of the Nelchina-Susitna region, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 118-130.

Mining on Prince William Sound [1914], by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 131-139.

The gold and copper deposits of the Port Valdez district, by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 140-188.

In press.

The Ellamar district, by S. R. Capps and B. L. Johnson. Bulletin 605.

A water-power reconnaissance in south-central Alaska, by C. E. Ellsworth and Royal W. Davenport. Water-Supply Paper 372.

In preparation.

The Kotsina-Kuskulana district, by F. H. Moffit.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Central Copper River region; reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine. In Professional Paper 41. Not issued separately.

Headwater regions of Copper, Nabesna, and Chisana rivers; reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon, T. G. Gerdine, and W. J. Peters. In Professional Paper 41. Not issued separately.

Controller Bay region; scale, 1:62,500; by E. G. Hamilton and W. R. Hill. 35 cents. No wholesale rate.

Chitina quadrangle; reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon, and others. In Bulletin 576.

Nizina district; scale 1:62,500; by D. C. Witherspoon and R. M. La Follette. In Bulletin 448. Not issued separately.

Headwater region of Gulkana and Susitna rivers; scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon, J. W. Bagley, and C. E. Giffin. In Bulletin 498. Not issued separately.

Prince William Sound; scale, 1:500,000; compiled. In Bulletin 526. Not issued separately.

6411°----25

Port Valdez district; scale, 1:62,500; by J. W. Bagley. Price 20 cents. The Bering River coal fields; scale, 1:62,500; by G. C. Martin. Price, 25 cents.

In preparation.

The Ellamar district; by R. H. Sargent and C. E. Giffin; scale 1:62,500. The Kotsina-Kuskulana district; scale 1:62,500; by D. C. Witherspoon.

COOK INLET AND SUSITNA REGION.

REPORTS.

The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.

Geologic reconnaissance in the Matanuska and Talkeetna basins, Alaska, by Sidney Paige and Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 327, 1907, 71 pp.

Gold placers of the Mulchatna, by F. J. Katz. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 201-202.

The Mount McKinley region, Alaska, by A. H. Brooks, with descriptions of the igneous rocks and of the Bonnifield and Kantishna districts, by L. M. Prindle. Professional Paper 70, 1911, 234 pp.

A geologic reconnaissance of the Iliamna region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. Bulletin 485, 1912, 138 pp.

Geology and coal fields of the lower Matanuska Valley, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. Bulletin 500, 1912, 98 pp.

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

Gold lodes and placers of the Willow Creek district, by S. R. Capps. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 245-272.

Mineral resources of the Upper Matanuska and Nelchina valleys, by G. C. Martin and J. B. Mertie, jr. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 273-300.

Preliminary report on the Broad Pass region, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 301-306.

Mining in the Valdez Creek placer district, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 307-308.

The geology and mineral resources of Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, by G. C. Martin, B. L. Johnson, and U. S. Grant. Bulletin 587, 1915, 243 pp.

In press.

The Willow Creek district, by S. R. Capps. Bulletin 607.

The Broad Pass region, by F. H. Moffit and J. E. Pogue. Bulletin 608.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

Kenai Peninsula, southern portion; scale, 1:500,000; compiled. In Bulletin 526. Not issued separately.

Matanuska and Talkeetna region, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent. In Bulletin 327. Not issued separately. Lower Matanuska Valley; scale, 1:62,500; by R. H. Sargent. In Bulletin 500. Not issued separately.

Yentna district, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by R. W. Porter. Revised edition. In Bulletin 534. Not issued separately.

Mount McKinley region, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:625,000; by D. L. Reaburn. In Professional Paper 70. Not issued separately.

Kenai Peninsula, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by R. H. Sargent, J. W. Bagley, and others. Included in Bulletin 587. Not issued separately.
Moose Pass and vicinity; scale, 1:62,500; by J. W. Bagley. Included in Bulletin 587. Not issued separately.

In preparation.

The Matanuska coal field; scale 1:62,500; by R. H. Sargent. The Willow Creek district; scale 1:62,500; by C. E. Giffin. The Broad Pass region; scale 1:250,000; by J. W. Bagley.

SOUTHWESTERN ALASKA.

REPORTS.

- *A reconnaissance in southwestern Alaska, by J. E. Spurr. In Twentieth Annual Report, pt. 7, 1900, pp. 31-264. \$1.80.
- Gold mine on Unalaska Island, by A. J. Collier. In Bulletin 259, 1905, pp. 102–103.
- The petroleum fields of the Pacific coast of Alaska, with an account of the Bering River coal deposits, by G. C. Martin. Bulletin 250, 1905, 64 pp.
- Geology and mineral resources of parts of Alaska Peninsula, by W. W. Atwood. Bulletin 467, 1911, 137 pp.
- A geologic reconnaissance of the Iliamna region, Alaska, by G. C. Martin and F. J. Katz. Bulletin 485, 1912, 138 pp.
- Mineral deposits of Kodiak and the neighboring islands, by G. C. Martin. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 125-136.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Herendeen Bay and Unga Island region, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 467. Not issued separately.
- Chignik Bay region, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 467. Not issued separately.
- Iliamna region, reconnaissance map; scale; 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon and C. E. Giffin. In Bulletin 485. Not issued separately.
- *Kuskokwim River and Bristol Bay region; scale, 1:625,000; by W. S. Post. In Twentieth Annual Report, pt. 7. \$1.80. Not issued separately.

YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM BASINS.

- The coal resources of the Yukon, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin 218, 1903, 71 pp. 15 cents.
- *Occurrence of gold in the Yukon-Tanana region, by L. M. Prindle. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 179-186. 45 cents.
- The Fortymile quadrangle, Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin 375, 1909, 52 pp.
- Water-supply investigations in Yukon-Tanana region, Alaska, 1907-8 (Fairbanks, Circle, and Rampart districts), by C. C. Covert and C. E. Ellsworth. Water-Supply Paper 228, 1909, 108 pp.
- The Innoko gold-placer district, Alaska, with accounts of the central Kuskokwim Valley and the Ruby Creek and Gold Hill placers, by A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 410, 1910, 87 pp.

- Mineral resources of Nabesna-White River district, by F. H. Moffit and Adolph Knopf, with a section on the Quaternary by S. R. Capps. Bulletin 417, 1910, pp. 64.
- Placer mining in the Yukon-Tanana region, by C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 230-245.
- Occurrence of wolframite and cassiterite in the gold placers of Deadwood Creek, Birch Creek district, by B. L. Johnson. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 246–250.
- Placer mining in the Yukon-Tanana region, by C. E. Ellsworth and G. L. Parker. In Bulletin 480, 1911, p. 172.
- Gold placer mining developments in the Innoko-Iditarod region, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 480, 1911, pp. 236-270.
- *Placer mining in the Fortymile and Seventymile river districts, by E. A. Porter. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 211–218. 50 cents.
- *Placer mining in the Fairbanks and Circle districts, by C. E. Ellsworth. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 240–245. 50 cents.
- *Gold placers between Woodchopper and Fourth of July creeks, upper Yukon River, by L. M. Prindle and J. B. Mertie, jr. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 201-210. 50 cents.
- The Bonnifield region, Alaska, by S. R. Capps. Bulletin 501, 1912, 162 pp.
- A geologic reconnaissance of a part of the Rampart quadrangle, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. Bulletin 535, 1913, 38 pp.
- 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. Bulletin 525, 1913, 220 pp.
- *The Koyukuk-Chandalar region, Alaska, by A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 532. 1913, 119 pp. Price 25 cents.
- A geologic reconnaissance of the Circle quadrangle Alaska, by L. M. Prindle. Bulletin 538, 1913, 82 pp.
- Placer mining in the Yukon-Tanana region, by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport. In Bulletin 542, 1913, pp. 203–222.
- The Chisana placer district, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 309-320.
- Placer mining in the Yukon-Tanana region, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 357-362.
- Lode developments near Fairbanks, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 321-355.
- Mineral resources of the Yukon-Koyukuk region, by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 371–384.
- The Iditarod-Ruby region, Alaska, by H. M. Eakin. Bulletin 578, 1914, 45 pp. Surface water supply of the Yukon-Tanana region, 1907 to 1912, by C. E. Ellsworth and R. W. Davenport. Water-Supply Paper 342, 1915, 343 pp.
- Mineral resources of the Chisana-White River district, by S. R. Capps. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 189-228.
- Mining in the Fairbanks district, by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 229-238.
- Mining in the Hot Springs district, by H. M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 239-245.
- Mineral resources of the Lake Clark-Iditarod region, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 247-271.
- Quicksilver deposits of the Kuskokwim region, by P. S. Smith and A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 272-291.
- Gold placers of the lower Kuskokwim, with a note on copper in the Russian Mountains, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 292-360.

In preparation.

Chisana-White River district, by S. R. Capps. Yukon-Koyukuk region, by H. M. Eakin. Lake Clark-Iditarod region, by P. S. Smith.

Topographic maps.

- Circle quadrangle (No. 641); scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon, and others. 50 cents each, or \$15 for 50. Also in Bulletin 295.
- Fairbanks quadrangle (No. 642); scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine, D. C. Witherspoon, R. B. Oliver, and J. W. Bagley. 50 cents each, or \$15 for 50. Also in Bulletins *337 (25 cents) and 525.
- Fortymile quadrangle (No. 640); scale, 1:250,000; by E. C. Barnard. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50. Also in Bulletin 375.
- Rampart quadrangle (No. 643); scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon and R. B. Oliver. 20 cents each, or \$6 for 50. Also in Bulletin 337, and part in Bulletin 535.
- Fairbanks special (No. 642A); scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine and R. H. Sargent. 20 cents each, or \$6 for 50. Also in Bulletin 525.
- Bonnifield region; scale, 1:250,000; by J. W. Bagley, D. C. Witherspoon, and C. E. Giffin. In Bulletin 501. Not issued separately.
- Iditarod-Ruby region, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:250,000; by C. G. Anderson, W. S. Post, and others. In Bulletin 578. Not issued separately.
- Middle Kuskokwim and lower Yukon region; scale, 1:500,000; by C. G. Anderson, W. S. Post, and others. In Bulletin 578. Not issued separately.

In preparation.

Yukon-Koyukuk region; scale, 1:500,000; by H. M. Eakin. Lake Clark-Iditarod region; scale, 1:250,000; by R. H. Sargent. Lower Kuskokwim region; scale, 1:500,000; by R. H. Sargent.

SEWARD PENINSULA.

- The Fairhaven gold placers of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 247, 1905, 85 pp.
- Gold mining on Seward Peninsula, by F. H. Moffit. In Bulletin 284, 1906, pp. 132-141. The Kougarok region, by A. H. Brooks. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 164-181.
- Geology and mineral resources of Iron Creek, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 314, 1907, pp. 157-163.
- 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. Bulletin 328, 1908, 343 pp.
- *Investigation of the mineral deposits of Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 345, 1908, pp. 206-250. 45 cents.
- Geology of the Seward Peninsula tin deposits, by Adolph Knopf. Bulletin 358, 1908, 72 pp.
- *Recent developments in southern Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 267-301. 50 cents.
- *The Iron Creek region, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 302-354. 50 cents.

- *Mining in the Fairhaven district, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 379, 1909, pp. 355-369. 50 cents.
- Geology and mineral resources of the Solomon and Casadepaga quadrangles, Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by P. S. Smith. Bulletin 433, 1910, 227 pp.
- Mining in Seward Peninsula, by F. F. Henshaw. In Bulletin 442, 1910, pp. 353-371.
- A geologic reconnaissance in southeastern Seward Peninsula and the Norton Bay-Nulato region, by P. S. Smith and H. M. Eakin. Bulletin 449, 1911, 146 pp.
- *Notes on mining in Seward Peninsula, by P. S. Smith. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 339-344. 50 cents.
- Geology of the Nome and Grand Central quadrangles, Alaska, by F. H. Moffit. Bulletin 533, 1913, 140 pp.
- *Surface water supply of Seward Peninsula, Alaska, by F. F. Henshaw and G. L. Parker, with a sketch of the geography and geology, by P. S. Smith, and a description of methods of placer mining, by Alfred H. Brooks; including topographic reconnaissance map. Water-Supply Paper 314, 1913, 317 pp. 45 cents.
 - Placer mining on Seward Peninsula, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 385-396.
- I.ode developments on Seward Peninsula, by Theodore Chapin. In Bulletin 592, 1914, pp. 397-407.
- Iron-ore deposits near Nome, by Henry M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 361-365.
- Placer mining in Seward Peninsula, by Henry M. Eakin. In Bulletin 622, 1915, pp. 366-373.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- Seward Peninsula, compiled from work of D. C. Witherspoon, T. G. Gerdine, and others, of the Geological Survey, and all available sources; scale. 1:500,000. In Water-Supply Paper 314. Not issued separately.
- Seward Peninsula, northeastern portion, reconnaissance map (No. 655); scale, 1:250,000; by D. C. Witherspoon and C. E. Hill. 50 cents each, or \$30 a hundred. Also in Bulletin 247.
- Seward Peninsula, northwestern portion, reconnaissance map (No. 657); scale, 1:250,000; by T. G. Gerdine and D. C. Witherspoon. 50 cents each, or \$30 a hundred. Also in Bulletin 328.
- Seward Peninsula, southern portion, reconnaissance map (No. 656); scale, 1:250,000; by C. E. Barnard, T. G. Gerdine, and others. 50 cents each, or \$30 a hundred. Also in Bulletin 328.
- Seward Peninsula, southeastern portion, reconnaissance map (Nos. 655–656); scale, 1:250,000; by E. C. Barnard, D. L. Reaburn, H. M. Eakin, and others. In Bulletin 449. Not issued separately.
- Nulato-Norton Bay region; scale, 1:500,000; by P. S. Smith, H. M. Eakin, and others. In Bulletin 449. Not issued separately.
- Grand Central quadrangle (No. 646A); scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine, R. B. Oliver, and W. R. Hill. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50. Also in Bulletion 533.
- Nome quadrangle (No. 646B); scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine, R. B. Oliver, and W. R. Hill. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50. Also in Bulletin 533.
- Casadepaga quadrangle (No. 646C); scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine, W. B. Corse, and B. A. Yoder. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50. Also in Bulletin 433.
- Solomon quadrangle (No. 646D); scale, 1:62,500; by T. G. Gerdine, W. B. Corse, and B. A. Yoder. 10 cents each, or \$3 for 50. Also in Bulletin 433.

NORTHERN ALASKA.

REPORTS.

- *A reconnaissance in northern Alaska across the Rocky Mountains, along Koyukuk, John, Anaktuvuk, and Colville rivers and the Arctic coast to Cape Lisburne in 1901, by F. C. Schrader, with notes by W. J. Peters Professional Paper 20, 1904, 139 pp. 40 cents.
- *Geology and coal resources of the Cape Lisburne region, Alaska, by A. J. Collier. Bulletin 278, 1906, 54 pp. 15 cents.
- *Geologic investigations along the Canada-Alaska boundary, by A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 520, 1912, pp. 297-314. 50 cents.
- The Noatak-Kobuk region, by P. S. Smith. Bulletin 536, 1913, 160 pp.
- *The Koyukuk-Chandalar region, Alaska, by A. G. Maddren. Bulletin 532, 1913, 119 pp. 25 cents.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS.

- *Koyukuk River to mouth of Colville River, including John River; scale, 1:1,250,000; by W. J. Peters. In *Professional Paper 20. 40 cents. Not issued separately.
 - Koyukuk and Chandalar regions, reconnaissance map; scale, 1:500,000; by T. G. Gerdine, D. L. Reaburn, D. C. Witherspoon, and A. G. Maddren. In Bulletin 532. Not issued separately.
 - Noatak-Kobuk region; scale, 1:500,000; by C. E. Giffin, D. L. Reaburn, H. M. Eakin, and others. In Bulletin 536. Not issued separately.

 \bigcirc