

Fight Waged In North On White Plague

Harry G. Watson Says Interest in Alaska Sanatorium Is Growing Rapidly

Interest in a tuberculosis sanatorium for Alaska is growing rapidly. In the last six months, the Alaska Tuberculosis Association has received more letters commenting on the need of such facilities than were received in the prior three years, reports Harry G. Watson, president of the Association.

Figures released by the Territorial Department of Health show that the death rate per 100,000 in Alaska during 1939 was over seven times the rate for the country as a whole—358.3 compared with 48.9.

The amount of money being spent annually by the Territory for the care of their tuberculous patients in the States would go far toward the maintenance of a tuberculosis sanatorium in Alaska and such expenses are increasing annually, according to Mr. Watson.

BALL PLAYERS

Members of the Sourdough team for the Beaton game (line-up published in this newspaper) are requested to meet for practice at 7 o'clock tomorrow, Thursday evening, at Civic Field.

Printing at the News-Miner.

IN THE UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA. NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES PATENT, M. S. 2077, M. A. 04407.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that United States Smelting Refining and Mining Company, a Maine corporation, by and through its attorney in fact, James D. Crawford, whose post office address is Fairbanks, Alaska, has made application for patent in M. S. 2077 for a certain placer mining claim on Pearl Creek, a tributary of Fish Creek, in the Fairbanks Mining and Recording Precinct and Land District, Territory of Alaska, known as O'CONNOR ASSOCIATION, the same being situated and particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Cor. No. 1, whence: Location Monument No. 2075 bears N. 24°21' E. 1742.89 ft.; original N. E. location corner bears N. 24°52' E. 340 ft.; Cor. No. 2, Survey No. 2078, 7 Above First Tier Right Limit and Cor. No. 8, Survey No. 2078, 6 Above First Tier Right Limit, bears N. 89°48' E. 91.10 ft.; thence S. 24°52' W. 2631.35 ft. to Cor. No. 2; thence N. 66°50' W. 643.80 ft. to Cor. No. 3; thence N. 11°23' E. 2182.08 ft. to Cor. No. 4; thence S. 86°48' E. 250 ft. to Cor. No. 5, identical with Cor. No. 2, Survey No. 2078, 8 Above First Tier Right Limit and Cor. No. 3, survey No. 2076, 7 Above First Tier Right Limit; thence N. 89°48' E. 1246.58 ft. to Cor. No. 1 and place of beginning.

Location Monument No. 2075 is situated on a knoll on the left limit of Fish Creek about 100 ft. in elevation above the creek bed, and from

Rock Paintings Found Near Flood Control

First Paintings Found in Alaska

(Farthest-North Collegian)

Rock paintings have been found in several parts of the American Indian area, but until the week of June 17 none had been reported for the Athapascan territory which includes all of the present natives of Alaska except the Eskimos. On Monday, June 17, Louis Giddings, tree-ring expert and part-time instructor in Anthropology at the University, received a telephone message from Dr. Bannell at McKinley Park informing him that Hawley Sterling of the Alaska Road Commission said paintings had been discovered at Moose Bluff, about 18 miles up the river from Fairbanks.

Acting upon this message, Mr. Giddings went to the bluff, where the Flood control is securing material for a rock dam, to inspect the paintings. When he arrived there he learned that the west side of the bluff was to be dynamited, and that in order to facilitate tunneling, the alder brush and spruce trees covering the face had been removed, and the paintings were exposed on the south side.

First to Recognize

The first to recognize the paintings were Mr. Thomas Campbell, assistant professor in Civil Engineering at the University, and Mr. Ernie Lottsfeldt of Fairbanks. Word of the discovery was sent to Mr. Giddings, but did not reach him until Monday. In the meantime, Mr. Campbell had taken some photographs. After inspecting the paintings, Mr. Giddings took pictures both in black and white and in color, and also made a few sketches.

The figures, painted in red ochre, are dim and in most cases cannot be recognized. Some are covered with patches of yellow lichens. The cliff itself has an overhang of about six feet between the top and the base, protecting the face of the rock from rain and weather. This accounts for the preservation of the pictures. The bluff overhangs the mouth of Moose Creek where it flows into a slough of the Chena, and was probably used by Indians as a camping place, although any flint chips or other evidence of a camping ground seems to have been washed away by the river.



Human Figures

Where recognizable the pictures are crude human figures, probably rubbed on with shavings. They vary from about four inches to a larger figure approximately two feet high.

The most interesting group consists of five human figures sitting in

United States Department of the Interior, General Land Office, Fairbanks, Alaska.

Notice is hereby given that final proof testimony in homestead entry No. 02794 for the N¹/₄SW¹/₄, SE¹/₄SW¹/₄, NW¹/₄SE¹/₄, Sec. 27, T. 10 S., R. 8 W., F.M., has been given by Jessie L. Bronson, of Ferry, Alaska, entry-woman, and her witnesses, B. M. Dwan, of Fairbanks, Alaska, and Harry E. Bronson, of Chatanika, Alaska, and is in the files of the local land office at Fairbanks, Alaska. All persons having adverse claims against this entry are required to file the same with the U. S. Land Office at Fairbanks, Alaska, on or before the 23rd day of August, 1940, or they will be barred by the provisions of the statutes. John B. Hall, Ex-officio Register. First Pub. June 26, 1940. Last Pub. July 24, 1940.

FORFEITURE NOTICE

TO R. M. CRAWFORD, WILL POWERS, and/or W. J. POWERS, their heirs, executors, administrators, successors in interest and assigns:

YOU AND EACH OF YOU are hereby notified that the undersigned was during each of the years hereinafter mentioned and now is a co-owner of and in that certain placer mining claim known and described as the OREGON ASSOCIATION PLACER MINING CLAIM, containing 160 acres of ground located and situated on the Chatanika River near the mouth of Little Eldorado Creek in the Fairbanks Recording District.

Sketches Of Rock Paintings

a boat. The unusual thing is that this boat is not a birch bark canoe. It is high pointed at each end, and if the drawing is at all accurate it is a dugout canoe of the type used until recently by Indians of South-eastern Alaska.

Another painting shows three human figures inside an oval with one apparently sitting at one end, and one at each side standing. Other figures are shown marching in line in one direction as indicated by the position of the arms and legs. The meaning is not known because there is nothing with which to compare them. There are some figures that are not pictures and may be symbols.

As to the age of these paintings, they are probably older than the trees which grew up over the face of the cliff. (These were sixty years old.) It is possible they are much older and go far beyond present times because of the cave-like characteristic of the cliff with its overhang. One place in which figures appear to have been painted extends below the present ground surface, indicating that the surface was formerly much lower. Patches of red are all that can be made out on parts of the cliff. The face of rock on which the figures appear is 30 feet high, and they extend along about 60 feet of this face.

Rock paintings have been reported from the southeastern United States and other parts of the North American Indian area, but are not common anywhere. In Alaska only one other mention is made of them in the Athapascan area. This is along the Kachemak Bay where Tanaina paintings were discovered as red figures on a black background. Red paint is still used by certain of the Indians and is made by collecting red ochre from river banks and pressing it. It is sometimes mixed with blood.

The full significance of the paintings will not be known until it is determined whether figures of the same nature have been found elsewhere.

Nome Population, 1550

The population of Nome increased by more than 300 in the past decade, according to announcement by Census Supervisor J. P. Anderson. The Nome population is recorded in the 1940 census as 1550, as compared with 1213 ten years ago.

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