abandoned horton mine history

Abandoned Horton Mine History: Unearthing the Past of a Forgotten Treasure

abandoned horton mine history is a fascinating journey into the depths of a once-thriving mining operation that now lies silent, echoing the stories of the past. Nestled in a remote area, the Horton Mine has captivated historians, explorers, and mining enthusiasts alike with its rich legacy and the mysteries that surround its closure. Understanding the abandoned Horton mine history not only sheds light on the economic and social fabric of the region during its operational years but also highlights the environmental and cultural impact left behind.

The Origins of Horton Mine

The story of the Horton Mine begins in the late 19th century, during a period when mining booms were reshaping many parts of the world. Originally discovered by prospectors searching for precious metals, the mine quickly gained attention for its abundant deposits of copper and gold. Early records indicate that the Horton Mine was strategically positioned near vital transportation routes, facilitating the shipment of ore to processing facilities.

The Early Development and Operations

In its nascent years, the Horton Mine was little more than a small-scale operation. Local miners used rudimentary tools and techniques, extracting ore by hand and transporting it manually. However, by the early 1900s, the mine underwent significant expansion. Investment from larger mining companies introduced advanced machinery, including steam-powered drills and ore carts, which dramatically increased productivity.

The workforce grew as well, attracting miners from nearby towns and even other countries. This influx created a bustling community around the mine, complete with housing, shops, and social hubs. Mining towns like this were often transient, but Horton managed to sustain a stable population for several decades.

Significance in the Regional Mining Industry

The Horton Mine played a crucial role in the local economy, contributing to regional development and infrastructure. The extracted minerals were vital for industrial uses, especially during periods of war and economic growth when demand for copper and gold surged.

Technological Innovations at Horton Mine

One of the notable aspects of the abandoned Horton mine history is its early adoption of

technological innovations. The mine was among the first in the region to implement electrical lighting deep underground, improving safety and extending working hours. Additionally, the use of ventilation shafts helped mitigate the buildup of hazardous gases, which was a significant advancement compared to many contemporaneous mines.

Challenges Faced by Horton Mine

Despite its successes, the Horton Mine was not without challenges. The geology of the area posed difficulties; veins of ore were often fragmented or located in hard-to-reach pockets. This inconsistency made mining operations unpredictable and costly.

Labor Struggles and Economic Pressures

Like many mining operations of the era, Horton experienced labor disputes. Miners demanded better wages, safer working conditions, and reasonable hours, leading to strikes that temporarily halted production. These labor struggles reflected broader social movements and contributed to evolving labor laws.

Economic factors also weighed heavily on the mine's profitability. Fluctuations in the prices of copper and gold, coupled with the high costs of extraction in a challenging environment, gradually eroded margins. By the mid-20th century, these pressures became insurmountable.

The Decline and Abandonment of Horton Mine

The eventual abandonment of Horton Mine was a complex process influenced by multiple intertwined factors. Around the 1950s, the mine's output had decreased significantly, and operational costs had escalated. Environmental concerns, although less prioritized at the time, also began to emerge as tailings and waste rock piled up.

Reasons Behind the Closure

- **Resource Depletion:** The richest ore deposits had been exhausted, making further extraction economically unfeasible.
- **Market Conditions:** Post-war shifts in commodity prices reduced profitability.
- **Technological Limitations:** The mine's infrastructure was aging, and modernization costs were prohibitive.
- **Safety and Environmental Issues:** Increasing awareness of mining hazards and environmental degradation made continued operation contentious.

Exploring the Abandoned Horton Mine Today

Today, the Horton Mine stands as a relic of a bygone era, its tunnels and shafts silent but holding stories beneath the surface. It has become a point of interest for historians, urban explorers, and environmental scientists.

Preservation and Safety Concerns

Exploring abandoned mines like Horton requires caution. Many old mines are unstable, with risks of cave-ins, toxic gases, and hidden shafts. Authorities often restrict access to protect both visitors and the environment. However, documented tours and guided expeditions occasionally offer safe opportunities to witness the mine's historical significance firsthand.

Environmental Impact and Rehabilitation Efforts

Abandoned mines often leave lasting environmental scars. Horton Mine is no exception. Acid mine drainage, soil contamination, and disrupted ecosystems are common issues. Recent efforts by environmental groups and government agencies aim to rehabilitate these sites by:

- Sealing off hazardous tunnels.
- Treating contaminated water sources.
- Replanting native vegetation to restore habitats.

Such initiatives not only protect the environment but also honor the legacy of the mining communities.

The Cultural Legacy of Horton Mine

Beyond its economic and environmental impact, the abandoned Horton mine history is deeply woven into the cultural fabric of the surrounding region. Stories of miners' lives, local legends, and the community's resilience continue to be celebrated through museums, oral histories, and annual events.

Mining Heritage and Community Memory

Several local museums feature exhibits dedicated to Horton Mine, showcasing artifacts, photographs, and personal accounts. These collections provide valuable insights into the daily realities of mining life and the socio-economic dynamics of the period.

Additionally, descendants of miners often gather to commemorate their ancestors' contributions, preserving stories that might otherwise be lost. Such cultural preservation enriches understanding and appreciation of the region's history.

Lessons from the Past: What Abandoned Mines Teach Us

Studying abandoned mines like Horton offers more than historical curiosity. They serve as case studies for modern mining practices, environmental stewardship, and community engagement.

- **Economic Cycles:** Horton's rise and fall illustrate the volatility of resource-dependent economies and the importance of diversification.
- **Technological Progress:** The mine's innovations highlight how technology can improve safety and efficiency, lessons still relevant today.
- **Environmental Responsibility:** The long-term impacts stress the necessity of sustainable mining practices and proactive rehabilitation.
- **Social Dynamics:** Labor relations and community development around Horton provide insights into the human side of industrial endeavors.

For researchers and enthusiasts alike, the abandoned Horton mine history is a rich tapestry that connects past efforts with future possibilities.

Exploring the abandoned Horton mine history reveals more than just a forgotten industrial site—it uncovers layers of human ambition, hardship, and adaptation. As the mine rests quietly, it continues to inspire curiosity and respect for the complex interplay between natural resources and human endeavor. Whether through preservation, study, or cautious exploration, Horton Mine remains an enduring symbol of the mining heritage that shaped its region.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the historical significance of the abandoned Horton Mine?

The abandoned Horton Mine played a crucial role in the local mining industry during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, contributing to regional economic development and providing employment.

When was the Horton Mine originally established and when was it abandoned?

The Horton Mine was originally established in the 1880s and was abandoned in the early 1950s due to depletion of resources and declining profitability.

What minerals were primarily extracted from the Horton Mine?

The Horton Mine primarily extracted coal and iron ore, which were essential for industrial processes and energy production during its operational years.

Why was the Horton Mine abandoned?

The Horton Mine was abandoned mainly because the mineral deposits became exhausted, and the cost of extraction exceeded the economic benefits, coupled with changes in mining technology and market demand.

Are there any safety concerns associated with the abandoned Horton Mine today?

Yes, the abandoned Horton Mine poses safety risks such as unstable shafts, potential for ground subsidence, and hazardous environmental conditions, making it dangerous for unauthorized access.

Has the abandoned Horton Mine been preserved or protected as a historical site?

Some efforts have been made by local historical societies to document and preserve the Horton Mine site, but it has not been fully developed or protected as a formal historical landmark.

What impact did the Horton Mine have on the surrounding community during its operation?

During its operation, the Horton Mine significantly boosted the local economy by providing jobs and supporting ancillary businesses, but its closure also led to economic challenges for the community.

Are there any legends or stories associated with the abandoned Horton Mine?

Local folklore includes stories of ghost sightings and mysterious noises around the abandoned Horton Mine, reflecting the mine's long history and the hardships faced by miners.

What environmental effects resulted from the Horton Mine's operation and abandonment?

The Horton Mine's operation led to deforestation and soil disruption, while its abandonment resulted in issues such as water contamination and habitat disruption, prompting some remediation efforts.

Additional Resources

Abandoned Horton Mine History: Unearthing the Legacy of a Forgotten Industrial Landmark

abandoned horton mine history reveals a compelling narrative of industrial ambition, regional economic shifts, and the relentless passage of time that transformed a once-thriving mining hub into a silent relic. The Horton Mine, situated in the heart of a historically rich mining district, embodies the story of early resource extraction efforts, the boom and bust cycles of mining towns, and the environmental and cultural implications of industrial abandonment. Exploring this site's history offers valuable insights into the broader context of mining heritage and the complex interplay between human endeavor and natural landscapes.

The Origins and Development of Horton Mine

The Horton Mine was established in the late 19th century during a period marked by rapid industrial expansion and increased demand for coal and other minerals. Located strategically near transportation routes and resource-rich deposits, the mine quickly became a focal point for labor and economic activity. Early records indicate that prospectors identified substantial coal seams and associated minerals, prompting investment from both local entrepreneurs and larger mining companies.

As operations expanded, Horton Mine adopted emerging technologies of the era, such as mechanized drilling and rail conveyor systems, which enhanced extraction efficiency. The mine not only provided employment but also stimulated the growth of adjacent communities, with infrastructure such as housing, schools, and commercial establishments developing to serve the burgeoning population.

Economic Impact and Workforce Dynamics

At its peak, Horton Mine was a primary economic driver for the region, contributing significantly to local GDP and shaping the social fabric. The workforce was diverse, comprising immigrants and native workers drawn by the promise of steady wages. Labor conditions, while challenging, reflected the industrial standards of the time, with documented instances of unionization efforts and labor disputes that paralleled national trends in mining industries.

The mine's output fed into broader industrial supply chains, including steel manufacturing and energy production, underscoring its importance beyond the immediate locality. However, fluctuations in coal prices, increasing competition, and technological changes gradually influenced operational viability.

Decline and Abandonment of Horton Mine

By the mid-20th century, the fortunes of Horton Mine began to wane. Several factors contributed to its decline:

- **Resource Depletion:** The most accessible and high-quality coal seams were largely exhausted, making extraction less economically feasible.
- Market Shifts: The rise of alternative energy sources and changes in industrial demand reduced reliance on coal.
- **Environmental Regulations:** Growing awareness of mining's ecological impact led to stricter laws and increased operational costs.
- **Technological Advancements:** New mining sites with richer deposits and advanced technology outperformed older mines like Horton.

Ultimately, these dynamics culminated in the mine's closure and abandonment. The transition was emblematic of broader deindustrialization trends experienced in many mining regions across the world. The physical infrastructure—shafts, tunnels, and surface facilities—was left to deteriorate, while the community faced economic dislocation and demographic shifts.

Environmental and Cultural Legacy

The abandoned Horton Mine has since become a site of interest for historians, environmentalists, and urban explorers. From an environmental perspective, the site presents both challenges and opportunities. Abandoned mines often pose risks such as ground instability, water contamination, and habitat disruption. Horton Mine's legacy includes ongoing efforts to monitor and mitigate these impacts, highlighting the complex responsibilities associated with post-industrial landscapes.

Culturally, Horton Mine stands as a monument to the region's industrial heritage. Preservation initiatives aim to document its history through archives, oral histories, and site conservation, fostering a connection between past and present. The abandoned mine also attracts tourism and educational activities, contributing to local economies in new ways.

Comparative Insights: Horton Mine within the Broader Mining Context

When compared to other abandoned mines, Horton Mine's history encapsulates common themes of industrial rise and fall but also exhibits unique characteristics shaped by its geographic and socioeconomic context. For instance, unlike some mines that were rapidly shuttered due to catastrophic events, Horton Mine's decline was gradual, allowing for a complex transition period.

Moreover, its location in a region with diverse mineral resources meant that some ancillary mining activities persisted longer than the primary coal extraction. This multifaceted industrial background enriches the narrative of abandonment and adaptive reuse.

Pros and Cons of Abandoned Mine Sites Like Horton

• Pros:

- Historical preservation fosters cultural identity and education.
- Potential for redevelopment into recreational or heritage tourism sites.
- Opportunities for environmental restoration and research.

• Cons:

- Environmental hazards including contamination and physical dangers.
- Economic decline and community displacement following closure.
- Costs associated with site management and rehabilitation.

Contemporary Perspectives and Future Directions

Today, the abandoned Horton Mine serves as a case study in balancing industrial heritage with environmental stewardship. Efforts to integrate the site into broader regional planning include developing walking trails, interpretive centers, and educational programs that highlight the mine's role in shaping local history.

Researchers continue to analyze soil and water samples to address legacy pollution, while policy-makers consider frameworks that support sustainable redevelopment. The history of Horton Mine underscores the importance of foresight in resource management and community resilience.

In tracing the abandoned Horton mine history, one uncovers a layered story of human endeavor, environmental impact, and cultural memory. This site remains a testament to the transformative power of industry and the enduring need to reconcile past practices with future sustainability.

Abandoned Horton Mine History

Find other PDF articles:

 $\frac{\text{http://142.93.153.27/archive-th-031/Book?ID=irQ15-8478\&title=summarizing-informational-texts-lesson-2-answer-key.pdf}{}$

abandoned horton mine history: Bulletin of the New York State Museum of Natural History, 1890

abandoned horton mine history: A History of American Manufactures, from 1608 to 1860 John Leander Bishop, Edwin Troxell Freedley, Edward Young, 1864

abandoned horton mine history: *Abandoned Iron Mines of Chester Borough and Chester Township, Morris County, New Jersey.* Office of Safety Compliance, 1979

abandoned horton mine history: A History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860 James Leander Bishop, 1861

abandoned horton mine history: A History of American Manufactures from 1608 to 1860: Exhibiting the Origin and Growth of the Principal Mechanic Arts and Manufactures, from the Earliest Colonial Period to the Adoption of the Constitution and Comprising Annals of the Industry of the United States in Machinery, Manufactures and Useful Arts... John Leander Bishop, 1861

abandoned horton mine history: The History of the Bureau of Mines William S. Kirk, 1994 abandoned horton mine history: Energy in American History Jeffrey B. Webb, Christopher R. Fee, 2024-05-30 Contextualizes and analyzes the key energy transitions in U.S. history and the central importance of energy production and consumption on the American environment and in American culture and politics. Focusing on the major energy transitions in U.S. history, from the pre-industrial era to the present day, this two-volume encyclopedia captures the major advancements, events, technologies, and people synonymous with the production and consumption of energy in the United States. Expert contributors show how, for example, the introduction of electricity and petroleum into ordinary American life facilitated periods of rapid social and political change, as well as profound and ongoing impacts on the environment. These developments have in many ways defined and accelerated the pace of modern life and led to vast improvements in living conditions for millions of people, just as they have also brought new fears of resource exhaustion and fossil-fuel induced climate change. Today, as America begins to move beyond the use of fossil fuels toward a greater reliance on renewables, including wind and solar energy, there is a pressing need to understand energy in America's past in order to better understand its energy future.

abandoned horton mine history: Bulletin United States. Bureau of Mines, 1952

abandoned horton mine history: Bulletin, 1951

abandoned horton mine history: History Samuel T. Black, 1913

abandoned horton mine history: American Standard Safety Code for Installing and Using Electrical Equipment in and about Coal Mines (M2.1) American Standards Association, Forrest Theodore Moyer, Ned H. Snyder, Russell Everett Morgan, Simon Harry Ash, G. D. Jones, John Ferdinand Barkley, Sebastian J. Aresco, W. L. Eaton, Ralph H. Whaite, Virginia E. Wrenn, 1951

abandoned horton mine history: History of Luzerne, Lackawanna, and Wyoming Counties, ${\bf Pa}$, 1880

abandoned horton mine history: Encyclopedia of Western Railroad History Donald B. Robertson, 1986 Distributed by the University of Nebraska Press for Caxton Press This book includes 368 pages of maps, photographs and technical data on the history of railroading in California. There are detailed reports on dates of operation, mergers, miles of track, maximum grade, gauge and rail weight. It also includes the histories of thousands of locomotives.

abandoned horton mine history: The Synthetic Liquid Fuel Potential ... Ford, Bacon, and Davis, 1950

abandoned horton mine history: History of Schuylkill County, Pa , 1881 abandoned horton mine history: Geology, Gold Deposits, and Mining History of the Southern Mother Lode Arthur H. Barabas, 1991

abandoned horton mine history: SP015: Outline of Nevada Mining History,

abandoned horton mine history: Genealogical and Family History of the Wyoming and Lackawanna Valleys, Pennsylvania Horace Edwin Hayden, Alfred Hand, John Woolf Jordan, 1906

abandoned horton mine history: Clarissa. Or, The history of a young lady: comprehending the most important concerns of private life. And particularly shewing, the distresses that may attend the misconduct both of parents and children, in relation to marriage. Published by the editor of Pamela. By Samuel Richardson Samuel Richardson, 1749 abandoned horton mine history: History of Schuylkill County, Pa Joel Munsell's Sons, 1881

Related to abandoned horton mine history

Ghost towns scattered across Alaska map | Geophysical Institute There are at least 100 abandoned settlements in Alaska. That's the number Beth Mikow figured as she wrote her master's thesis for UAF in 2010. Mikow, who now works for the

Abandoned Cold War Radar Stations in Alaska On windy, cold nights a few decades ago, men in darkened rooms north of the Arctic Circle spent their evenings watching radar screens

When Reindeer Paradise Turned to Purgatory - Geophysical Institute During World War II, while trying to stock a remote island in the Bering Sea with an emergency food source, the U.S Alaska continues to change, fast | Geophysical Institute High sea-surface and warm river temperatures are one factor in the decline of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon to the point where fish camps are abandoned. The

Ghost ship artifacts emerge in museum | Geophysical Institute The captain and crew abandoned the ship, which carried furs from Canadian trappers and a variety of other cargo. Following the ice's capture of the Baychimo, the captain

Rock redwoods in Sutton, stone bird tracks in Denali | Geophysical A few years ago, Chris Williams found a big tree on the grounds of an abandoned coal mine in Sutton, Alaska. It was six feet in diameter, stood more than 110 feet above the

Bus 142 to embark on final journey | Geophysical Institute Over the years, the abandoned bus hosted hunters, trappers and wanderers who happened upon the rain-and-bear resistant shelter just north of Denali National Park and

The Coldest Place in North America | Geophysical Institute On January 23, 1971, weather observers at Prospect Creek, a pipeline camp 25 miles southeast of Bettles, recorded Alaska's all-time low of 80 below zero. The temperature at Snag was

Rezone abandoned school land unilaterally? - In my city we have an abandoned school that is still owned by the county school board. The land it sits on is zoned Residential. A concerned group of citizens would rather it

Giant Chinese Dam May Cause Earth to Move | Geophysical Institute As the water rises, it will drown more than 1,400 rural towns and villages abandoned earlier by government decree. The water rising behind the dam will power 26 huge

Ghost towns scattered across Alaska map | Geophysical Institute There are at least 100 abandoned settlements in Alaska. That's the number Beth Mikow figured as she wrote her master's thesis for UAF in 2010. Mikow, who now works for the

Abandoned Cold War Radar Stations in Alaska On windy, cold nights a few decades ago, men in darkened rooms north of the Arctic Circle spent their evenings watching radar screens

When Reindeer Paradise Turned to Purgatory - Geophysical Institute During World War II, while trying to stock a remote island in the Bering Sea with an emergency food source, the U.S Alaska continues to change, fast | Geophysical Institute High sea-surface and warm river temperatures are one factor in the decline of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon to the point where fish camps are abandoned. The

Ghost ship artifacts emerge in museum | Geophysical Institute The captain and crew abandoned the ship, which carried furs from Canadian trappers and a variety of other cargo. Following the ice's capture of the Baychimo, the captain

Rock redwoods in Sutton, stone bird tracks in Denali | Geophysical A few years ago, Chris

Williams found a big tree on the grounds of an abandoned coal mine in Sutton, Alaska. It was six feet in diameter, stood more than 110 feet above the

Bus 142 to embark on final journey | Geophysical Institute Over the years, the abandoned bus hosted hunters, trappers and wanderers who happened upon the rain-and-bear resistant shelter just north of Denali National Park and

The Coldest Place in North America | Geophysical Institute On January 23, 1971, weather observers at Prospect Creek, a pipeline camp 25 miles southeast of Bettles, recorded Alaska's all-time low of 80 below zero. The temperature at Snag was

Rezone abandoned school land unilaterally? - In my city we have an abandoned school that is still owned by the county school board. The land it sits on is zoned Residential. A concerned group of citizens would rather it

Giant Chinese Dam May Cause Earth to Move | Geophysical Institute As the water rises, it will drown more than 1,400 rural towns and villages abandoned earlier by government decree. The water rising behind the dam will power 26 huge

Ghost towns scattered across Alaska map | Geophysical Institute There are at least 100 abandoned settlements in Alaska. That's the number Beth Mikow figured as she wrote her master's thesis for UAF in 2010. Mikow, who now works for the

Abandoned Cold War Radar Stations in Alaska On windy, cold nights a few decades ago, men in darkened rooms north of the Arctic Circle spent their evenings watching radar screens

When Reindeer Paradise Turned to Purgatory - Geophysical Institute During World War II, while trying to stock a remote island in the Bering Sea with an emergency food source, the U.S Alaska continues to change, fast | Geophysical Institute High sea-surface and warm river temperatures are one factor in the decline of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon to the point where fish camps are abandoned. The

Ghost ship artifacts emerge in museum | Geophysical Institute The captain and crew abandoned the ship, which carried furs from Canadian trappers and a variety of other cargo. Following the ice's capture of the Baychimo, the captain

Rock redwoods in Sutton, stone bird tracks in Denali | Geophysical A few years ago, Chris Williams found a big tree on the grounds of an abandoned coal mine in Sutton, Alaska. It was six feet in diameter, stood more than 110 feet above the

Bus 142 to embark on final journey | Geophysical Institute Over the years, the abandoned bus hosted hunters, trappers and wanderers who happened upon the rain-and-bear resistant shelter just north of Denali National Park and

The Coldest Place in North America | Geophysical Institute On January 23, 1971, weather observers at Prospect Creek, a pipeline camp 25 miles southeast of Bettles, recorded Alaska's all-time low of 80 below zero. The temperature at Snag was

Rezone abandoned school land unilaterally? - In my city we have an abandoned school that is still owned by the county school board. The land it sits on is zoned Residential. A concerned group of citizens would rather it

Giant Chinese Dam May Cause Earth to Move | Geophysical Institute As the water rises, it will drown more than 1,400 rural towns and villages abandoned earlier by government decree. The water rising behind the dam will power 26 huge

Ghost towns scattered across Alaska map | Geophysical Institute There are at least 100 abandoned settlements in Alaska. That's the number Beth Mikow figured as she wrote her master's thesis for UAF in 2010. Mikow, who now works for the

Abandoned Cold War Radar Stations in Alaska On windy, cold nights a few decades ago, men in darkened rooms north of the Arctic Circle spent their evenings watching radar screens

When Reindeer Paradise Turned to Purgatory - Geophysical Institute During World War II, while trying to stock a remote island in the Bering Sea with an emergency food source, the U.S Alaska continues to change, fast | Geophysical Institute High sea-surface and warm river temperatures are one factor in the decline of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon to the point

where fish camps are abandoned. The

Ghost ship artifacts emerge in museum | Geophysical Institute The captain and crew abandoned the ship, which carried furs from Canadian trappers and a variety of other cargo. Following the ice's capture of the Baychimo, the captain

Rock redwoods in Sutton, stone bird tracks in Denali | Geophysical A few years ago, Chris Williams found a big tree on the grounds of an abandoned coal mine in Sutton, Alaska. It was six feet in diameter, stood more than 110 feet above the

Bus 142 to embark on final journey | Geophysical Institute Over the years, the abandoned bus hosted hunters, trappers and wanderers who happened upon the rain-and-bear resistant shelter just north of Denali National Park and

The Coldest Place in North America | Geophysical Institute On January 23, 1971, weather observers at Prospect Creek, a pipeline camp 25 miles southeast of Bettles, recorded Alaska's all-time low of 80 below zero. The temperature at Snag was

Rezone abandoned school land unilaterally? - In my city we have an abandoned school that is still owned by the county school board. The land it sits on is zoned Residential. A concerned group of citizens would rather it

Giant Chinese Dam May Cause Earth to Move | Geophysical Institute As the water rises, it will drown more than 1,400 rural towns and villages abandoned earlier by government decree. The water rising behind the dam will power 26 huge

Ghost towns scattered across Alaska map | Geophysical Institute There are at least 100 abandoned settlements in Alaska. That's the number Beth Mikow figured as she wrote her master's thesis for UAF in 2010. Mikow, who now works for the

Abandoned Cold War Radar Stations in Alaska On windy, cold nights a few decades ago, men in darkened rooms north of the Arctic Circle spent their evenings watching radar screens

When Reindeer Paradise Turned to Purgatory - Geophysical Institute During World War II, while trying to stock a remote island in the Bering Sea with an emergency food source, the U.S Alaska continues to change, fast | Geophysical Institute High sea-surface and warm river temperatures are one factor in the decline of Yukon River Chinook and chum salmon to the point where fish camps are abandoned. The

Ghost ship artifacts emerge in museum | Geophysical Institute The captain and crew abandoned the ship, which carried furs from Canadian trappers and a variety of other cargo. Following the ice's capture of the Baychimo, the captain

Rock redwoods in Sutton, stone bird tracks in Denali | Geophysical A few years ago, Chris Williams found a big tree on the grounds of an abandoned coal mine in Sutton, Alaska. It was six feet in diameter, stood more than 110 feet above the

Bus 142 to embark on final journey | Geophysical Institute Over the years, the abandoned bus hosted hunters, trappers and wanderers who happened upon the rain-and-bear resistant shelter just north of Denali National Park and

The Coldest Place in North America | Geophysical Institute On January 23, 1971, weather observers at Prospect Creek, a pipeline camp 25 miles southeast of Bettles, recorded Alaska's all-time low of 80 below zero. The temperature at Snag was

Rezone abandoned school land unilaterally? - In my city we have an abandoned school that is still owned by the county school board. The land it sits on is zoned Residential. A concerned group of citizens would rather it

Giant Chinese Dam May Cause Earth to Move | Geophysical Institute As the water rises, it will drown more than 1,400 rural towns and villages abandoned earlier by government decree. The water rising behind the dam will power 26 huge

Back to Home: http://142.93.153.27