

**Call number: 78-12-04 and 05**

**Mike Dalton at Rampart, Alaska**

**Date: July 30, 1973**

**Summary created by: Varpu Lotvonen**

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**Series: Tanana-Yukon Historical Society tapes**

**Notes: Original on 7-inch tape, master copy on CD**

Mike Dalton introduces the recording that is done at Harry Havrilack's home in Rampart. Mike says she was reading something the previous day but was interrupted 2-3 times and so she is going to read it again. It's a clipping that Harry Havrilack has in his own personal files. It's titled: Chronology of Gold Discoveries of North by Joseph Ulmer, E. M.

- Peter Derocian [sp? Deroshian?]: C.E. Russian, Cook Inlet in 1843
- Alexander Buckchoket [sp?]: Stikine river in 1861
- Andrew Libby: Niglack [sp?] River, Seward Peninsula (Council) in 1863
- George Holt: Upper Yukon, Salmon River in 1878
- Theobret McCalla [sp?]: Thise Lake, Cassiar B.C. 1872
- C. Vincent Beronovich [sp? Baronovich?]: first quartz mine in Kassan, 1865
- Joe Juneau, J. Harris: Juneau, Alaska 1881
- Forty miles up the Yukon: Franklin, 1884
- The Circle District: John Pablof Minook, Sergie Gologoff Cherosky and Peter Pavaloff Pitka: Pitka Bar in 1892
- Rampart: John (Minook Pabloff), 1893
- (Eureka, 1898) [Parentheses in the original as indicated by Mike Dalton.]
- Dawson:
  - o Bob Henderson: Gold Bottom in 1896
  - o George Carmack in August 17<sup>th</sup> on Bonanza, 1896
- Council and Golovin: A. Libby and George Melsing [sp?]. Ophir Creek, 1897
- Nome: O. E. Lindblom, Jafet Lindberg and John Brynteson: Anvil Creek, 1898

- Kobuk: Louis Lloyd, reported by Captain Barney Kogan in 1898
- Koyukuk: John Folger Nolan (John Permer [sp?], Peter Johnson and Jim Bender, 1888)The discovery was listed in 1889.
- Slate Creek: Haslat (Hazlett?) Miller, Tyosefson [sp?], 1899
- Attla [?]: Fritz Miller and Kenny McLaren, 1899.
- Candle: Bill Blank and [unclear] Bob Snyder, Alex Patterson, 1900.
- Cook Inlet: First discovery by Lieutenant [Peter] Doroshin in 1834. The second discovery was in 1896.
- Goodnews Bay: [unclear] Wattamuse [Creek] in 1901
- Fairbanks by Felix Pedro in July 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1902.
- Innoko: Gaines Spencer, Macki [Maki? Mackey?] and Roki [sp? Rokey?]. 1906
- Iditarod by John Beaton and W. [William A.] Dikeman, December 24<sup>th</sup>, 1908
- Ruby by N. P. Johnson and Charles Fernander [sp?] in 1911.
- Chisana: Bill James and Carl Whitman in 1913 [Parenthesis in the original]: (John F. Lake was there in 1906.)
- Tolovana: J. Livengood and Hudson Brothers in 1915.
- Dime Creek by Carl Anderson, Ryan and Doyle. 1915.
- Marshal: Rode and J. C. Mills in 1915.

At 07:04 Mike Dalton says there are notes on the bottom of the article that say that John Folger and Chapman made a discovery at Chapman Creek above Tramway Bar in Koyukuk, 1898. John Folgers and Abbach [sp?] found the first pay at Smith Gulch at Nolan Creek in 1899. Murray and Nolan found first pay that was 80-feet deep at the mouth of Nolan Creek. John F. Lake, Nelson, Charles Wagner, William McClellan, and Erin Johnson found first pay in Chisana on Canyon Creek, now Bonanza, in 1906. John F. Lake brought 1 ½ ounce of gold, but couldn't dig more from the glacier creek and was out of grub.

Another document that Harry Havrilack, the commissioner at Rampart, has is a copy of an early Prospectus [?] that was put out in 1900. It's a Rampart City Gold Mines Company, organized under laws of Arizona. It has offices in Rampart, Alaska, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and Cleveland, Ohio. That's dated 1900-1901. Capital stock is \$1,600,000 dollars that is divided into \$1,600,000 shares that cost

one dollar per share. Officers: Thomas J. Gillespie who is the president of the share in Pennsylvania. Reverend M. Egbert Koonce [sp? Koontz?] is the vice president and general manager in Rampart City, Alaska. Alanson Wilcox [sp? Ellison?] is the secretary in Cleveland, Ohio and W. W. Kitch is the treasurer in Sharpsville, Pennsylvania. Charles Powers is the fiscal agent in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and E. T. Townsend, the assistant manager of mines in Rampart, Alaska. [Break in the recording.]

9:43 The directors of the Rampart City Gold Mines Company are E. T. Kurts [Kurtz?] in Newcastle, PA, D.F. Cornell in Springfield, West Virginia, Charles Powers in Pittsburg, PA, Thomas J. Gillespie, W. W. Kitch Wilcox, E. N. Bear in Newcastle, PA, E. T. Townsend and Reverend M. Egbert Koonce are in Rampart. Office is in Phoenix, Arizona. [Unclear.] Savings and Trust Company is in Cleveland, OH, [as well as the] Registrar of Stock. [Break in the recording.]

Mike Dalton says that Mr. Havrilack is the magistrate and the recorder and that he recently received a Xerox copy of an old Prospectus for Rampart City Goldmines. He was sent an inquiry if Rampart City still existed and if there were possibilities for gold mining. Apparently the inquirer was a relative to one of the stock holders, Ralph A. Young from Ohio [address is given]. [Break in the recording.]

11:23 Mike Dalton is looking at another thick volume that Mr. Havrilack let her look at his recorder's office. 1<sup>st</sup> entry is from August 20<sup>th</sup>, 1909 and they are copies of judicial proceedings. Mike complains that she can't read the ex-officio of Justice of the Peace. The name looks like J. H. Hudgin and his handwriting is backhanded, suggesting he was left handed.

Mike says she'll skip over until she finds something to read. Charles P. Allan, the plaintiff, vs. O. C. Clemens [sp?] is the case no. 14, civil. Plaintiff asks the defendant to pay court fees [?].

At 13:44, there is a case on May 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1916 at U.S. Commissioner's court. Julius Ramsdorf was the plaintiff and John A. Brown the defendant. There are greetings, and the plaintiff claims that during the winter of 1915 and 1916, merchandise

worth of \$135.48 was purchased by the defendant who paid \$45.50 and his credit was extended to \$48.65. The remaining balance is due and the defendant has refused to pay it. Plaintiff asks the court to give a judgment against the defendant for the remaining sum with 8% interest that's counted since February 15<sup>th</sup>, 1916, and the costs of the action.

Mike says there didn't seem to be many court cases in the early part of the century. Most of the cases seem to be for recovering money that is due for local traders. There's one case where the due sum is over \$500 dollars.

On February 14<sup>th</sup>, 1922, there is a case no. 21 that is an insanity case. Complaint was made by a husband who was charging his wife with being insane. He also named some witnesses. Commissioner issued a warrant for arrest to arrest the woman and to have her appear for a hearing. The commissioner in charge was W. E. Garrett. Deputy Marshal S. J. Anders was in charge of the arrest. Mike has the subpoena that says that the woman needs to appear on court on 14<sup>th</sup> of February, 1921 at 5pm to testify or face penalties.

A 6-man jury was empaneled and 3 people testified. The lady was found insane as found out by the 6 members of the jury. The lady was sent to Morningside, Oregon, [a mental institute] until she would be released.

20:54 Mike says she has another volume that goes back to 1900. The case no. 1 is U.S vs. Dan Carolan who is charged with murder. He was arrested and was brought before "me" [the recorder?], but the defendant filed a motion for continuance, which was granted, and so the hearing will continue until December 6, 1900. Subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States and it got filed. T. M. Crawford was an eye witness to the jury and he testified on behalf of the plaintiff, Ben F. Baker. The trading company at Rampart, who was the employer of the deceased, testified on behalf of the plaintiff, William D. Wolf, who was the clerk at the Alaska Commercial Company store at Rampart. Georges Catarins, a soldier to whom the defendant gave himself up after the shooting testified on behalf of the plaintiff. William Schreiner, a sergeant and a soldier who got the gun from the defendant after the shooting identified it. Godfrey Gunkel also testified on behalf of the plaintiff. This was all on December 26<sup>th</sup>.

23:42 Dr. H. B. Tweedy, the attending physician for Joseph Molden [Mike says she can't read the name] who is the deceased, testified about the wounds. Counsel for the defendant abused the court and refused to obey the order and was fined \$25 dollars by the court. Defendant demanded a court order of continuance until the 27<sup>th</sup> of December, 1900, at the same place. Officer in the charge of the prisoner will keep him until the court is continued.

On December 27<sup>th</sup> the court reconvened. Dr. Daniel B. McCain of Rampart testified on behalf of the plaintiff. Defendant waves the right to make any statement under the statute.

At 26:10 Mike reads an entry from May 28<sup>th</sup> with a complaint made by Lilly-Ellen [unclear]. One of her witnesses is Lucy Baggage. They charge Frank Kroska [Kaska? Kraska?] for giving liquor to Indians.

On January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1902, there is a case of murder. An affidavit by the Deputy Marshal says that he took Thomas Evans into custody on Little Minook Creek in Rampart on 6<sup>th</sup> of January, 1901. Mike says the book has a mistake and the year should be 1902.

On October 15<sup>th</sup>, 1902 there is a case of U.S. vs. E. H. Zander. The complainant swears by George Dribelbus who is an U.S. Marshal [?] charging the defendant, E.H. Zander, with petty larceny for stealing a ladder from the property of Milton Freshman [sp? Freischman?]. Warrant for arrest was issued on 15<sup>th</sup> of October. The defendant pleaded guilty and was sentenced to serve some time "in the cooler" in Rampart. On October 16<sup>th</sup> he was invited by the court to go to jail and the deputy Marshal took him there.

28:38 On October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1902 there's a complaint by George Tremblis [sp?] who is charging Maggie Thompson for keeping a bawdy house in Rampart. Maggie Thompson was arrested and brought to court. Court came into a conclusion that Maggie Thompson had been influenced by other parties and since the defendant was "an ignorant Indian Squaw," she didn't know she was committing an offence. Defendant was only fined \$10 dollars and the cost of the legal action.

Commissioner J. Lindley Green signed the entry. Defendant paid the fines the same day.

On the same day there is another court case filed. That is U.S. vs. M. Lawson. He is charged for giving whisky to an Indian. Lawson pleaded guilty and was sentenced to 6 months "at the pokey." On the side of the log, it says that Lawson was released from jail because his sentence expired. [Break in the recording.]

31:19 Mike says she is continuing with the criminal docket. On October 29<sup>th</sup>, 1902 there is U.S. vs. W. Jenkins. Complaint was made about Jenkins being a vagrant. He was arrested and brought to court and he pleaded not guilty. The case was tried and the defendant was found guilty as charged. He was fined \$200 dollars and the cost of the action. If he failed to pay, he was to spend in jail 1 day for every \$2 dollars. Jenkins was put in the pokey.

Next case from October 29<sup>th</sup> is the 57<sup>th</sup>. A complaint was made by the deputy marshal, charging the defendant, Felix Spcottordidch [Spkotordich?] is charged with the crime of vagrancy. He pleaded not guilty at first, but then he pleaded guilty later and he was found guilty. He was fined \$25 dollars and if he wouldn't pay, he would have to spend 1 day in Rampart jail for every \$2 dollars.

34:44 On November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1902 there was a complaint made against James Dwek [sp?] for using profane and obscene language in a public place. He was found guilty in court and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 dollars and the cost of the case. On November 9<sup>th</sup> there is an entry that the defendant paid \$44 dollars fine after spending 2 days in the jail and was discharged.

On November 11<sup>th</sup>, 1902 there is another case where Harry Burrows is charged for using profane and abusive language. He was fined \$5 dollars and the cost of the action which he paid. The case was completed in November 12.

November 18<sup>th</sup>, case no. 62 is U.S. vs. Corrine [Gray] Durfee. The complaint was made by F. D. Wells who charged her for using profane and abusive language in a public place to the annoyance of the citizens of Rampart. She was arrested and delivered to Deputy Marshal George Dribelbus. Dribelbus says he took the defendant into custody and brought defendant in front of the court to answer the

charge. The defendant pleaded not guilty and case was sent to trial. The next day's marking says that the defendant's husband was very sick and that the action was dismissed and the cost was taxed from the government.

On 18<sup>th</sup> of November there was U.S. vs. B. C. Burkle and P.H. Llibing. Burkle and Llibing were charged for petty larceny for stealing a dog that was of value of \$34 dollars on 15<sup>th</sup> of November. The complaint was sworn on 18<sup>th</sup> of November by James Oldfield. The two men asked for postponement so they would have time to prepare their case. The case was delayed until December 2<sup>nd</sup>. The defendants were found guilty and they were confined in hard labor for 9 months. They also needed to pay for the cost of the lawsuit which was \$296.90 dollars. Reason for the high court cost was mileage cost for the Marshal. Serving the warrant was \$4 dollars and the mileage was 276.26 dollars. The book doesn't say where the defendants were picked up from.

40:58 The next case is a charge of trespass. Mike says she doesn't want to read it. There is yet another trespass on December 18<sup>th</sup> and on December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1902, there is a complaint against Hugo Schmidt that charges Hugo Schmidt of petty larceny. He was found guilty and sentenced to jail but the entry doesn't disclose what he got the larceny for. He got 5 months of hard labor and court costs, \$17.25 dollars.

On December 24<sup>th</sup>, there is Gus Reiger who is charged with petty larceny for stealing two dogs of Steven, an Indian. Gus Reiger pleaded not guilty and demanded a jury trial. On December 29<sup>th</sup>, a trial was set with 6 men selected as a jury and they found Gus Reiger not guilty. The defendant was discharged and the entry was signed by J. Lilly Green who was the commissioner.

44:10 on January 4<sup>th</sup>, 1903, Harry L. Thompson is charged for giving liquor to Luke, an Indian. On January 5<sup>th</sup>, he was brought to court and was given a right to council before entering his plea. He notified the court that he had engaged Charles B. Allen to defend him. He pleaded not guilty and the court set the trial for 6<sup>th</sup> of January in 1902. Six qualified individuals were summoned to be the jury and George G. Perry, a U.S. Marshal for the 3<sup>rd</sup> District of Alaska, did that. Conclusion of the entry was that Harry L. Thompson was found guilty and was sentenced to 6

months in prison in Rampart jail and he was to pay the cost of the prosecution. If he fails to pay, he has to spend one day in prison for every \$2 dollars of the said cost of \$75.65 dollars.

Case no. 75 on February 13<sup>th</sup>, 1903, is U.S. vs. Edwin, a Native. Edwin is charged for giving spirituous liquor to George, an Indian. Edwin was found guilty and he was ordered to be confined in Rampart Jail for 3 months and to pay the cost of the prosecution that was \$11.65.

Next case is very similar: U.S. vs. Harvey Thompson. Thompson is charged for giving spirituous liquor to George, an Indian, on 12<sup>th</sup> of February, 1903. Thompson asked the court for a reasonable time so he could contact his attorney and they could prepare a defense. In February 16<sup>th</sup> the case continued. Charles B. Allen was chosen by the defendant to be his attorney. The principal witness couldn't be procured and the defendant had already been convicted of the crime of embezzlement to one year in prison so the case was dismissed.

At 49:12 Harvey Thompson is charged with crime of petty larceny: stealing a watch and chain from George. The case was set to trial on 16<sup>th</sup> of February, 1903. Marshal was ordered to notify George Allen, Esq. Subpoena was issued to John Clinton, Mayo, Jaski, an Indian and to Andrew, an Indian, to appear before the court and testify on behalf of the U.S. George J. Perry, who was an U.S. Marshal, was to execute the subpoena. Harvey had already been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for embezzlement and the case involved the same property and evidence so the case was dismissed.

Next case is the embezzlement case of Harvey Thompson who is charged on February 16<sup>th</sup> for embezzlement of a watch and chain that belong to George, an Indian. The complaint was filed and warrant was issued to arrest Harvey Thompson and George J. Perry, U.S. Marshal did the arrest. Thompson had a jury trial and after about 4 pages of entries in the court docket there is the report of the jury on February 17<sup>th</sup>, 1903. They found the defendant guilty as charged. Signed by: Philip P. Pallow, Philip Godley, W. W. Nelson, J. A. Neusbaum, C. J. Steddleman and J. L. Eisman. Thompson was sentenced to 12 months in prison in Rampart and to pay the court fees of \$72 dollars.



On February 16<sup>th</sup> there is a case of U.S. vs. George, an Indian. He is accused of using profane language in a public place. George pleaded guilty to the charge. The commissioner fined him \$10 dollars and costs of the court case.

Case no. 82 is U.S. vs. Heykianh, otherwise known as George Kenser, who was charged for manufacturing spirituous liquor with the intent to defraud the government out of the revenue therefore.

[End of the recording.]