



SALMON GLACIER SELF GUIDED AUTO TOUR



District Of Stewart



A co-operative project between the District of Stewart, United States Forest Service, British Columbia Forest Service and Forest Renewal British Columbia

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STEWART AND HYDER

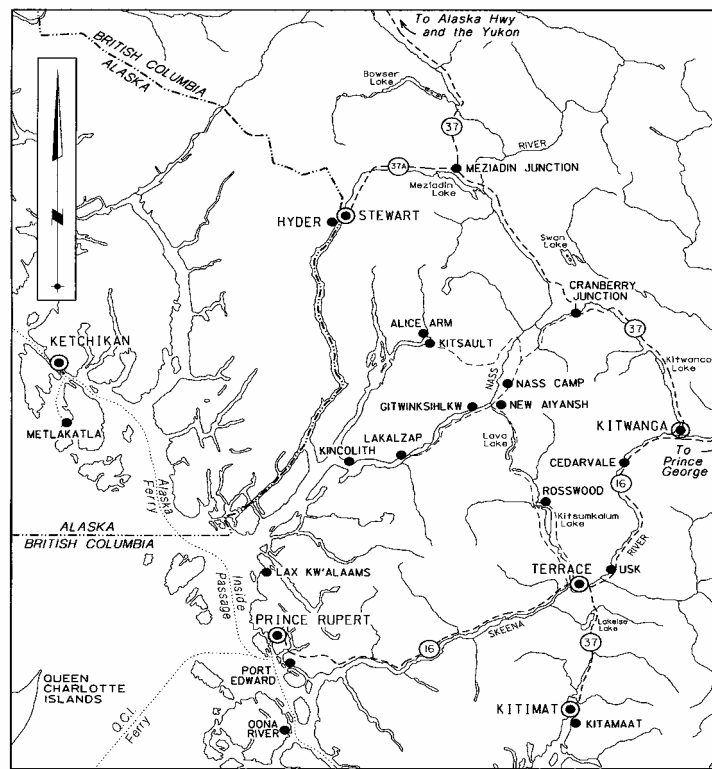
The communities of Stewart British Columbia and Hyder, Alaska are located at the head of the 90 mile long Portland Canal. They are surrounded by the majestic coastal range of mountains and the Cambria Ice Fields. These ice fields with their various glaciers, provide some of North Americas most breathtaking scenery.

Mining exploration and development, which has taken place in the surrounding mountains and valleys since the early years of the century, has been the mainstay of both communities. At one time there were over 150 properties being worked in both Alaska and B.C. The discovery of high grade ore at Premier in 1918 led to the development of one of the richest mineral deposits in B.C. Although not all mining properties developed over the years have been as successful as the Silbak Premier, collectively the various mines have made the Stewart / Hyder area one of the major gold-silver districts in this part of North America.



Stewart Fire Hall (c.1926)

Museums are located in Stewart's original Fire Hall, built in 1910, and the Hyder Community Association Building. Take moment to visit the museums and be filled with tales of the area's early residents, miners and their activities. Walk through town on Stewart's Heritage Walking Tour, which starts at the Visitor Information Center and discover many of the communities original buildings, from Kate Ryan's house to the Empress Hotel.



How to get to Stewart and Hyder

From Highway 37, which is one of the main routes to and from the Yukon and Alaska, it is a 65 km (40 mile) paved drive along Highway 37A (The Glacier Highway). This route takes you through the spectacular Bear Pass and by the Bear Glacier to the head of the Portland Canal.

Regular bus service also connects the communities with Terrace 300 km. south.

The Alaska Marine Highway offers a summer ferry service to and from Ketchikan Alaska, along the scenic Portland Canal.



Portland Canal Shortline Railway Station, Stewart (c. 1911)



Granduc Mill Site and Beredon Glacier

GRANDUC
AND THE SALMON GLACIER ROAD

The Granduc (Salmon Glacier) Road was completed in 1965, from the Premier area, to the Granduc Mine site located 40 km (25 miles) north-northwest of Stewart. The road winds its way through some of the most spectacular and rugged scenery in the world as it passes along the eastern edge of the Salmon Glacier and Summit Lake to the site of the Granduc camp.

It was 1931 that the first noted copper showing was discovered. No real interest in the area was shown until 1948, when Einar Kuale staked claims in the Leduc Area. In 1953, Granby Mines took an option on the property and flew in drills and equipment. In 1954, Newmont Mining Co., negotiated for half interest of Granduc Mines.

In 1964, Newmont began its development and it was decided an 17 km (11 mile) tunnel had to be driven under the mountain ridges and glaciers to get the ore from the Leduc camp to the concentrator site at Granduc camp. The tunnel was completed in 1968. Granduc operated until 1978, when production costs and copper prices saw the closure of the mine.

In 1979, Canada Wide Mines Ltd., began rehabilitation of the property and operated it until 1983. Work stopped and a total shut down of the property occurred. No mining activity has occurred on the property since.