

PE-086-07

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF WORKINGS AND SHOWINGS OF
ALASKAN MAYFIELD MINES, INC.,
COLUMBIA GLACIER AREA, VALDEZ MINING DISTRICT
SEPTEMBER 12, 1936.

86-94

15,28

Location and Accessibility:

146°55'W
61°23'N

The Alaskan Mayfield Mines, Incorporated hold under option a total of 20 claims which consist of two adjoining groups. The Mayfield group, named Mayfield I to V, inclusive; contains the showings of the Mayfield discovery. The Golden Harvest group, Nos. 1 to 15, inclusive, contains the showings of the Bessie Williams prospect. The latter showings were not visited, since no development has taken place since restaking and some work in 1914 by the Mammoth Mining Company. These claims are located on the south slope of a peninsula of land protruding into Columbia Glacier and lying between Anderson and King glaciers. The location is approximately 7½ miles northwest in a straight line from tidewater on Shoup Bay in the northwestern part of Port Valdez district. The showings lie at an elevation of 3100'. A mill site is being held alongside Anderson Glacier where a small seasonal stream cuts down in a small steep canyon from ice above.

This property is very inaccessible, due to its position between glaciers. The 9-mile trail from Shoup Bay is very hazardous and should not be attempted only in company with some one that has been over it and then only under favorable weather conditions. The trail leads from the west shore of Shoup Bay 2 miles overland to Shoup Glacier, 2 miles over ice and thus 1 mile over divide between Shoup and Anderson glaciers, 3 miles on ice alongside Anderson Glacier, and a climb of 1000' a distance of 1 mile to Mayfield camp, 500' below showings. Landings have been made with plane in a small pothole lake at the junction of Anderson and Columbia Glaciers. This lake is nearly half a mile in length and shallow. Landing is dangerous due to floating icebergs. Landing fields can be picked on Columbia Glacier, but these are not permanent and are dangerous.

History and Development:

The Mayfield was discovered and staked in July, 1912 by Charles Anderson and Delate Cook. Assessment work to August, 1914 as reported in Bull. 622, "Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1914," by A. H. Brooks, consisted of two tunnels. The upper crosscut tunnel had a length of 105' and the lower tunnel 350'.



Mayfield Camp, El. 2600'--Anderson Glacier right.

In 1915 the property was restaked by J. W. Date who acquired a one-fourth interest. This property has been held with small amounts of assessment work until optioned by Emil Helekal, James Finley and J. B. Turner for the sum of \$50,000 and the Alaskan Mayfield Mines, Inc. was organized. This is a domestic company with \$300,000 capitalization and 600,000 shares. Emil Helekal is president. Alec Kasenik is mine manager and the address of the company is Cordova.

In 1935 this company began operations, six men were employed during the season from May until October. 65' of drifting was done by hand methods, the camp was built, a small blacksmith shop was erected and the trail was repaired. This year some opencuts on the surface and 30' of drifting was completed. A new tunnel site was surveyed 340' below the lower or No. 2 tunnel. Development to date consists of two tunnels, No. 1 tunnel 65' above No. 2 and this has a length of 155' with two short crosscuts included. No. 2 tunnel has an open length plus crosscuts of 420'. A crosscut and drift to east (note accompanying sketch) were filled with ore and their lengths over 20' each, were not included.



Mouth of Mayfield No. 1
Tunnel and beginning of
Spur vein.

Geology and Ore Deposit:

The main showing on the Mayfield consists of a curved lense of milky white to dark banded quartz. Its exposed length is over 100' and varies in width from 1' to 5'. This lense has a strike of $N45^{\circ}$ to 50° W. and dips 46 to 47° NE. It lies along a fissure zone which contains small bunches of quartz and is mineralized over widths of a few feet, and is traceable for several hundred feet. A short spur vein and parallel stringer strike N. 30° W. and dip 50° E. and are exposed over



No. 2 Tunnel, vertical distance between 85'--
Alex Kasenik, Foreman, right.

a distance of 50' from the mouth of No. 1 tunnel to junction of the quartz lense above. The largest spur vein has a width of a few inches to 3' where it joins with the lense. A strong fault, with well developed gouge, occurs on the hanging wall of the fissure zone. This fault is best seen in No. 2 tunnel where it has a strike of N. 80° W. and dips 66° N.

In No. 1 tunnel, located 50' below outcrop, three veins were cut and two were followed a few feet with drifts. As encountered in the tunnel these veins are 18", 39" and 6", respectively in widths. They vary in strike from N. 48° W. to 58° W. and vary considerably in dip to the north.

In No. 2 tunnel 85' vertically below No. 1 the fault was hit in the fissure zone and it was followed to the west where the ore was hit on the footwall side. On the ore 60' of drift has been completed and the orebody has a width of 12" to 4½'. This appears to be the spur vein, however, development has not been sufficient to determine.



Outcrop of Mayfield
orebody. Note banded
quartz.

The country rock is closely folded graywacke and argillite. The schistosity appears to be parallel to the bedding with a strike of N. 80° E. and dips 60° W. Thus the orebody, fissure zone and fault cut the schistosity with small angles.

The structural condition of the orebody, due to the curved surface outcrop, the spur vein joining on the footwall, the difference in strike of the orebody with fissure zone, all point toward a structure caused by a small drag fold.

Mineralization:

The mineralization is pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite and gold. The gangue minerals are quartz, graphite and wall rock pieces.

Two channel samples were taken, one in No. 1 tunnel across face of quartz of center vein and in face of tunnel across ore in No. 2 tunnel. Accompanying assay sheet will give exact positions and results.

Other Showings:

On the Golden Harvest claim No. 13 a 6" quartz vein was reported exposed 150'. Further, it had loose walls and was reported to assay over \$100 in gold.

ASSAY SHEET OF ALASKAN MAYFIELD MINES, INC.
September 12, 1936.

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Ounces per ton	
				Gold	Silver
71	No. 2 tunnel back of drift 4' east of face, ft.wall to hangwall.	Across banded white milky quartz.	48"	0.89	0.50
72	No. 1 tunnel 2nd crosscut, center of face.	Across banded and slightly oxidized quartz.	39"	0.66	0.20

GEORGE L. HOLMES

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Marcy 20th., 1946.

J. G. Roehm E.M.
Department of Mines,
Territory of Alaska,
Juneau, Alaska.

Dear Mr. Roehm:-

Yours of March 7th. reached here yesterday morning and at the time of its arrival Mr. P. M. Shelby was in the office. Shelby is an old Nevada and Arizona mine superintendent who has been in charge of a very good lime rock quarry, two of them in fact, in Nevada, from which they shipped by the Moffat R.R. to Los Angeles and other Southern California ports and markets.

I drew him out on the subject and find that they were quarrying, crushing to -2 1/2" size and shipping in gondolas. They rec'd \$1.75 per long ton f.o.b. railroad. The lime averaged above 97% Ca and up to 98 plus.

On the California Mother Lode, near Sonora in Tuolumne County, California, there is a large kiln and besides burnt lime - quicklime- they ship pulverized crystalline lime, a marble which is not suitable for ornamental work and chips and blocks from ornamental limestone or marble are burned or pulverized to -20 mesh in hammer mills with small spalls possibly what one would call small 'slivers' maybe 3/16" in largest dimension but knife edged and not over 1/16" in thickness at any point. This pulverized material is used for "sweetening soil" and is broadcast over the surface and plowed in. Their shipping radius is limited of course by the price farmers will pay for the sweetener and the sweetener is not so fine that it dissolves readily, just coarse enough to dissolve slowly. The shipping limit seems to be somewhere around Stockton, Calif., where there is much farming lands, has direct rail connections and an all downhill haul, and is but app. 40 miles from the quarry.

Near Columbia, Tuolumne County, there are two marble quarries which can produce statuary and tombstone marble and interior finish marble in large lots if desired. The Columbia quarry is shut down and the Bell Quarry is only operated very intermittently. Owing to costs building marble is not being used much these days. In this office building they replaced some six or more stair treads recently damaged by the use of the Maritime Comm. Medical offices being on the second floor and applicants for marine work using the stairs rather roughly in access to their medical exams. Marble business is not so good these days.

Eastern Oregon and Idaho seem to have all the lime they need for cement factories and for their beet sugar plants. Spreckles sugar here are getting their lime from crystalline quarries not far from their works and are grinding and floating out excess silica. Kaisers Permanente cement plant does the same but at his magnesium plant at some location they used quite some quantity of a special grade of dolomite but of course magnesium production is rather limited right now although indications are that a step up may come soon as I note that some of the Army Engineers who had been terminated from their civilian war work have been notified to stand by for further orders on acct of possible war developments in U.S.S.R. probably. This situation may develop further need for the light metals.

My time in Seattle was taken up to a state preventing me going into the lumber situation there and Portland - I only stopped long enough for a lunch there each way but info rec'd from the Murphy Bros., operating Portland Spar and other lumber business and a few gold dredges scattered through Eastern Oregon, Idaho etc., doesn't give me much hope of developing a large market there. In fact I was surprised to find how little lime is used in all California with its numerous cement plants, sugar factories etc. and immense spreads of irrigated land which requires sweetening. However, we are still working on the matter although a wee mite discouraged thus far.

The Apex-ElMido venture is at somewhat of an impasse. Since the death of Capt. J.R. Cann his widow has been anxious to dispose of the property and has had

it leased several times to promoters etc., some of whom did a little work much to the detriment of mine and equipment and some merely took a lease and tried to promote without success. After two leasers who operated, viz: George Clorhier of Vancouver and Jack Littlepage neither of whom reached a \$15,000.00 production mark for a season or developed an additional ton of ore, or even kept the plant and equipment in order, Mrs. Cann went up and operated herself for the season of 1939 with a gross of a bit under \$6000 production. In the early summer of '46 A. San Franciscan, Art Rotirook, who had seen the reports and maps in my office called on her on his way North and was secured of a lease on 10% royalty but he went fishing instead and did not visit the property much to her disgust. Then J.J. Raskob Jr. a Lieut. in U.S.N. but expecting his termination almost any time interested himself but he wanted to get a \$50,000 R.F.C. loan on it for operating money which of course necessitated the owners mortgaging the property to R.F.C. This they agreed to and also to the lease on a 10% royalty basis. Matthews came along and wanted the property and did not want to borrow on it to operate, had his own personal funds. This seemed to cheer up the A. Elm bunch and Matthews and I went to Seattle and conferred with the lady and her attorney, were assured of an option on a 10% royalty basis, and went to Juneau in an attempt to look the property over but were prevented by climatic conditions. We understood when we left Seattle that a special stockholders meeting would be called at once for the purpose of granting the lease and option. In Juneau we arranged for logs for repairing the corduroy road and for mine props etc. and also placed orders for some spares and repairs for the mill etc. some additional drills and other small tools, started negotiations for a float at the beach etc. Returning to Seattle we made a written proposal - which they were to give a written answer to, had further conferences with the lady and her attorney and left for S.F. to await weather conditions favorable and to get the needed supplies etc. ready for shipment by first boat. Three weeks after our arrival here we had a letter from the attorney stating that a deal on those terms was OFF and that they wanted a cash down payment of \$20,000 and other specified payments of \$20,000 each until \$120,000 had been paid and then a final of \$30,000 to close the sale. Time to be of the essence and any failure to pay on the due moment constituted forfeiture of contract and previous payments. No meeting of stockholders had yet been called.

We drove to Seattle again, contacted an attorney and started some further negotiations. During these the lady added another \$2500 to the price to cover the "beach camp" which has always been in her name and which is the only means of access to the property. We wasted a week and came home again leaving the attorneys to try to get some equitable agreement out of her. Of course any woman has her inalienable right to "change her mind" but I do not propose to let a client accept any such terms as she has offered - particularly so when she was willing a few short months ago to mortgage the property for Raskob - just because Matthews has ready cash is no reason why he should be bilked. Matthews has still faith that he will get the property on equitable terms but as for me - I have about lost hopes and, at any rate, when dealing with one who will double cross you at the start one is always in jeopardy of another similar situation. One has no confidence in the people they are dealing with. Still hoping for the best.

In rehabilitating an "antiqua" like the Apex El Mido there is much expense and work entailed which is unforeseen at start. I know that the corduroy road, the pipe line to the water wheel and portions of the air pipe to the mines must be replaced, all buildings renovated and re-roofed etc., a new float at the beach, new camp equipment, new generator for lights etc, many small tools and assay office equipment purchased and a truck - at least 2 1/2 ton size - etc. The 450 ft. raise from work tunnel to lower mine tunnel has to be retimbered as rotten wood clogged the mill screens when last operated. Also, no attempt has thus far been made to recover the scheelite from the Elnido Ores and some provision must be made. It is a costly proposition to rehabilitate this property - no foolin. We may be up to start operations soon or we may drop it. One thing is certain - we will not take over unless on terms satisfactory to Matthews and to myself. Regards.

Yours