

See Survey for
More info

(125,644)
1933

PE 87-8

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON HOLDINGS OF GOLD KING ALASKA,
INC., NIZINA MINING DISTRICT, ALASKA, RX 87-23
87-24
August 13, 1936.

Location and Accessibility:

The property held by the Gold King Alaska, Inc. consists of 27 claims and is located on the western slope of Williams Peak in central Nizina district. The claims extend from lower camp on the McCarthy-Dan Creek road at the 17-mile post, east up the slope to an elevation of 6400'. The showings are located near the top of the peak between elevations of 5880 and 6400'. This location is approximately 2 miles in a straight line south of the Dan Creek placer camp. To reach this property the road from McCarthy to Dan Creek is followed to the 17-mile post. In summer this road is maintained in a fair condition for automobiles by the Alaska Road Commission. The cost of auto hire is \$10 each way to Dan Creek. From lower camp, elevation of nearly 2200', a horse trail has been built up the side of the mountain a distance of 3 to 4 miles to upper camp, elevation 5240'. The upper camp consists of a 16x24' tent and a small rock cabin and occupies a fairly level position on a bench in a small glacial pocket. A trail along the slides from camp leads up the mountain to the workings. The last 2000' of horse trail is steep and makes traveling with horses dangerous due to loose slide rock.

History and Owners:

This property was staked in 1930 by J. E. Barret and consisted of 7 lode claims and called the Gold King. Barret claims the original discovery, however, a short crosscut tunnel near the vein shows evidence of former work. This tunnel was known as the Kruhm tunnel. Information as to the year this tunnel was started, together with any account written regarding a discovery prior to 1930, is lacking.

In May, 1932 M. M. Reese visited this property and a copy of his report is held on file. This property was referred to as Gold King Mines. Reese returned in March, 1933 and sampled the tunnel work completed since his visit in May the year before. Reese acquired half interest in the property and Barret held the remaining half. In 1935 the Gold King Alaska, Inc. was formed within the Territory under Alaskan laws. The capitalization was 10,000 shares at one dollar par value. The total shares were transferred to Vancouver and the Alaska Gold King Mines, Ltd. was organized under British Columbia laws, authorized capitalization of two million shares at 50 cents par value. F. R.

MacDonald is president, J. E. Barret, vice president and M. M. Resse, managing director. The office is 475 Howe Street, Vancouver, B. C. Included in the group of 27 claims are a few placer bench claims held along the face of Williams Peak adjoining the lode claims. This season the property was examined by N. C. DeHoune of Vancouver. The lode showings were resampled and the placer holdings investigated. This examination had just been completed on the date of the writer's visit, and no one representing the company was present on the property on this date. As a result some of the showings on the property were not seen.

Geology and Showings:

The general geology of this district is contained in U. S. G. S. Bulletin No. 448, "Geology and Mineral Resources of Nisina District, Alaska," by Moffit and Capps, and Bulletin No. 675, "Upper Chitina Valley, Alaska" by Moffit and Overbeck. The formations of Williams Peak are referred to as Kennecott formation which consists of shales, sandstones and conglomerate which contain quartz diorite, a Jurassic Intrusive. The mountain itself represents a segment of a limb of a great synclinal fold. Its present existence as a mountain is due to a central granitic stock that has metamorphosed the surrounding sediments making a greater degree of hardness that has withstood the erosion effects of severe ice and water action. This granite is exposed a few hundred feet east of the showings at an elevation of 8000' in the small glacial cirque, and it is exposed for a length of 500'. The mountain top contains a few small remnants of overlying limestone which is underlain with shales and argillites containing thin beds of quartzite. Many contact phases are present about the granite stock and later granitoid dikes cut the flat-lying sediments in a north to north-west direction.



El. 5240

Top of Williams Peak Showing Upper Camp and Trail, Granite stock and Flat-lying Argillites with Interbanded Quartzites.

The main showing consists of a small persistent vein in a shear zone. This vein was traced over 800' and reported traceable on the east side of the glacial cirque a distance of 2000' to 3000'. The north side of the peak is inaccessible due to steep bluffs. The exposed portion of the vein exists between elevations of 5880' and 6400' to within a few feet of the top. Small outcroppings of parallel veins containing a different mineralization were noted between the stibnite vein and the granite stock over a distance of 400' to 500'. Development has been confined to the stibnite vein which consists of three tunnels with several rock cuts and trenches. No. 15 tunnel or lower tunnel (Note position on following photo) is located at an elevation of 5880'. It was driven on the vein and has a length of 74' (Note accompanying sketch).



Position of Gold-Antimony Vein Across Top of Williams Peak, Locally Known as Gold King, El. 5880' to 6400'.

Its strike is N. 28° to 30° W. and dips 76° to 78° SW. The hanging wall contains a gouge and brecciated pieces of light yellow to light greenish color which resembles a highly altered dike which has a width from a few inches to 2'. The vein consists of a highly altered and mineralized shear zone. This zone contains a small band of quartz that contains a considerable amount of stibnite. This stibnite vein varies from 2 inches to a width of 8" and is exposed for a distance of 40' in the tunnel. The sheared wall rock is decidedly altered and most of the mineralization is oxidized. It varies in width from 1 to 2' on each side of the quartz. Two channel samples were taken (Note sketch and assay sheet).

No. 3 tunnel at an elevation of 6220' was inaccessible on the date of visit due to the adit being filled with ice. It was reported to be nearly 200' in length and followed the vein. The dump showed the same characteristic altered dike and wall rocks with pieces of quartz and stibnite six to eight inches in width between walls. An outcrop at the top of adit shows 6" of altered dike material on the hangwall and 8½" on footwall with 4½ inches of quartz. The footwall rock is a small granitoid dike mass. Two samples were taken at this point (Note assay sheet).

No. 2 tunnel located El. 6190' and 50' east of No. 3 is an old tunnel crosscut tunnel of earlier date. It was driven to cut the stibnite vein at a depth of 40 to 50'. It lacks a few feet of intersecting the vein, however, a few small gash veinlets and blebs of quartz with slight mineralization were encountered.

The vein outcrops in several trenches and rock cuts above No. 3 tunnel to within a couple of hundred feet of the top. The quartz and stibnite band varies from 4 to 8" in width and the walls are more or less altered as noted in the tunnel. Various phases of metamorphosed sediments and dike masses are cut along its course. One channel sample of the quartz (Note assay sheet) was taken 100' above No. 3 tunnel.

Generally this vein may be classed as a fissure vein with a little horizontal movement. It cuts through shales below, then argillites and quartzites and numerous granitoid dikes showing a much later origin than the granite stock to the east. It parallels a light yellow colored dike that also cuts through the above mentioned sediments and granitic dikes. This dike contains abundant feldspar, is porphyritic and appears very much like a monzonite dike. Between the dike and stibnite vein are small veins containing realgar and orpiment. It is the belief of the writer that both types of veins are associated with the later monzonite (?) dike.

Mineralization:

The mineralization in the veins represent two types and both carry gold and a little silver. The stibnite is confined to the quartz band and carries the highest gold values. The pyrite with its oxidized products is mainly in the altered wall rock, gouge and altered dike material. The pyrite crystals are medium to fine while the stibnite crystals are medium to large and have an interlocking structure. Stibnite crystals $1\frac{1}{2}$ " long and $\frac{1}{2}$ " wide were noted. The quartz is finely crystalline and contains numerous small vugs which are lined with protruding crystal faces having the appearance of a quartz geode. Both the large stibnite crystals and numerous quartz crystals represent a long slow period of growth and formed under low crystallization temperatures. Occasional small specks of realgar and orpiment were noted associated with the stibnite. Calcite and other lime contact minerals were contained in the altered wall rock, the greenish dike minerals and the quartz ~~which~~ make up the gangue minerals.

The smaller veins seen contained realgar and orpiment in a gouge of quartz, calcite and other lime contact minerals.

The development thus far accomplished has been done by hand methods, and periodically. Winter conditions are severe due to high elevations and steep slopes covered with snow. Water is scarce during summer months, a small amount being found by digging into the talus slides. Timber and wood are lacking, but found below 3000' elevation.

The amount of samples taken are not sufficient to arrive at an average value for the vein. They do show values in gold from 0.14 to 0.72 oz. per ton, and its presence both in altered wall rock and associated with the stibnite, the amount of antimony and a general representation of widths. One factor to bear in mind is the technical problems encountered in treating this ore.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

REC'D. COLLECTOR

MAY 18 1968

Ch. Min. & Minerals

TO: James A. Williams
Director
Division of Mines and Minerals

DATE: May 14, 1968

FROM: Thomas E. Kelly
Commissioner



SUBJECT: Local Service Road
George Gilbertson

Yesterday, a Mr. George Gilbertson, a prospector from the McCarthy area, visited my office seeking assistance in the construction of a local service road to his claims on Dan Creek near McCarthy. Although there are no funds appropriated to implement Senate Bill 636, I was interested in the story he had to tell about the potential gold, silver, and copper deposits on his property. I agreed to send one of our mining engineers to inspect his claim and furnish us a report, after which, if favorable, we would try to help him out in some manner.

Prior to the start of the field season, I would like for one of your engineers to plan a short trip to visit Mr. Gilbertson's prospect. As I understand it, a mail plan leaves Chitina on Monday morning at 10:00 a.m. for the May Creek Airport. Passenger rates are \$7.50 opposed to \$100 aircraft charter. I suggest that you contact Mr. Gilbertson by mail in care of May Creek Airport, Alaska, so that he may be available to furnish ground transportation to his claims.

If there is any substance to his story, and if the claims warrant intensive investigation, I may be able to interest a large independent company in coming into Alaska to attempt to participate in his venture. You may be familiar with Mr. Gilbertson and have some other background on his capabilities. If so, please advise.

Apt 605, Northward Bldg.

FBX

*into 3rd of 4th
Hobbs J. Lane*

Son: Don Gilbertson 452-3989

ASSAY SHEET, SAMPLE TAKEN ON PROPERTY OF GOLD KING ALASKA, INC.

Aug 25 TV 1968

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Oz. Per Ton		% Antimony
				Gold	Silver	
48	No. 1 lower tunnel 50' from adit, back of drift, El. 5880'.	Across quartz only. Contains stibnite.	8"	0.54 \$18.95	0.10	0.3
49	No. 1 lower tunnel, face of tunnel, 74' from adit, El. 5880'.	Across altered dike, gouge and quartz.	17"	0.24 \$5.41	0.20	Trace
50	Surface outcrop 100' above No. 3 tunnel, El. 6320'.	Across quartz and massive stibnite.	5½"	0.14 \$4.89	0.20	34.
51	Outcrop at ^{partly} adit of No. 3 tunnel, El. 6228'.	Across massive stibnite and quartz.	4½"	0.72 \$25.10	0.30	25.2
52	Same as No. 51, footwall and hangingwall.	Across 6½" altered gouge hangwall and 6" altered footwall.	12½"	0.14 \$4.89	0.30	None

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

No. Mining 71

RECEIVED

OCT 7 1952

Report to Mr. Simon H.V. H. S. Blake, Jr.
Date received _____

Chemical Laboratory Report

FAIRBANKS, ALASKA
Date reported September 18, 1952

Serial No.	DESCRIPTION	Weight	Lot No.	SD	As	Fe	Mn	Cu	Au	Ag	Location
1161	Gold King #1	10 - inches	N.D.	1.6	0.75	0.09	NH1	/0.05	0.02	0.20	S Tunnel
1162	" # 2	13 - inches	"	5.7	1.3	0.09	NH1	/0.05	0.02	0.20	S Tunnel
1163	" # 3	5 - inches	"	15.1	0.7	0.09	NH1	/0.05	0.04	0.05	N Side Passel Strategic
1164	" # 4	10 - inches	"	6.1	0.8	0.04	NH1	/0.05	0.24	1.8	Main Vein
1165	" # 5	10 - inches	"	2.2	0.6	0.03	NH1	/0.05	0.12	0.6	6385
1166	" # 6	5.3 - inches	"	1.0	0.5	0.08	NH1	/0.05	0.12	0.7	6580
1167	" # 7	1.5 - inches	"	1.7	0.3	0.07	NH1	/0.05	0.06	0.35	6280
1168	" # 8	1.8 - inches	"	4.0	0.4	0.05	NH1	/0.05	0.10	0.60	6180
1169	" # 9	1.2 - inches	"	2.0	0.5	0.07	NH1	/0.05	0.08	0.50	6050
1170	" # 10	8 - inches	"	2.2	0.4	0.01	NH1	/0.05	0.05	0.60	5960
1171	" # 11	1.7 - inches	"	0.8	0.8	0.06	NH1	/0.05	1.10	2.7	Face N Tunnel
1172	" # 12	1.2 - inches	"	8.9	0.75	0.01	NH1	/0.05	0.16	0.65	N Tunnel 35' from Face
1173	" # 13	5 - inches	"	0.8	0.3	0.03	NH1	/0.05	0.24	0.75	Main Vein
											5
											6580
											6580

Signed Henry S. Blake, Jr., Chemist

Room 1938

The Alaska and Yukon Mines, Ltd., a Kenai Corp., a
Washington, Wash. has been organized to L. M. Reed of Seattle (I
don't know his name). Mr. Reed has an engineer, B. M. Reynolds, and
a small mine on the property. Considerable more general
and engineering has been done. A diesel engine and a
small compressor have been ordered and it is planned a lower
or 800-foot level tunnel is to be driven with access to
the 600-foot level every 100 feet.

Only two properties were reported to be active in the
district. Wm. Mahan is prospecting in the vicinity of
Hawkins Station and Charles Nelson on Lakeview Basin.

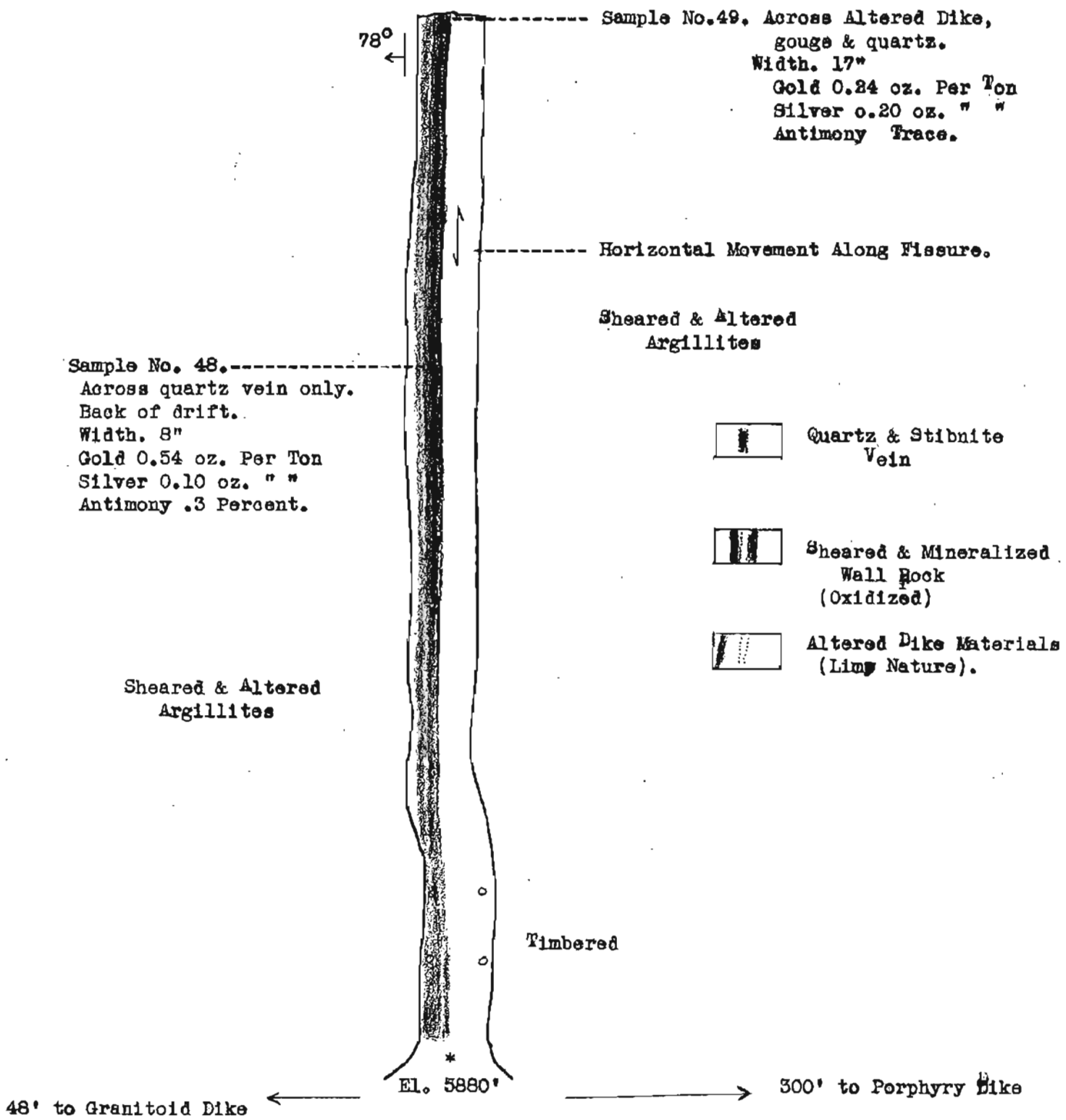
TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Juneau, Alaska

Aug. 13, 1936

Sketch
Lower Tunnel
GOLD KING ALASKA INC.,
William's Peak
Nizina Mining District
Alaska

North



*Copy of Report obtained from
Geo. Wilkinson who presently
holds claim*

REPORT ON GOLD KING MINE, ALASKA.

*T. Vanac
May 17, 1962*

In support of the recommendation submitted at the end of this report, I am giving a short synopsis of the results of my investigation of the Gold King Mine.

I left Seattle on April 30th, and arrived on the property May 14th. I spent nine days with Mr. Reese and Mr. Mitchell on the property, examining and sampling the vein, and determining the location for tunnels, millsite and tram from tunnel to millsite. We left McCarthy May 27th, and arrived in Seattle June 1st.

The representations of the owner of the Gold King Mine, John E. Barrett, were not only borne out in detail, but in some respects my findings exceeded my expectation. The vein is remarkable and unusual in its persistence and continuation. The width on the south alone varies from 12 inches to 25 inches, and averages 16 inches over a distance of 1300 ft. against only 12 inches claimed by the owner. The vein appears on the north side of the same character but was inaccessible for sampling on account of steepness. A heavy streak of antimony averaging $4 \frac{3}{10}$ inches runs thru the center of the vein for its entire length.

PROVEN TONNAGE:

The tonnage was figured in blocks of 100 feet vertical to a depth of 800 feet. The ore shute at this depth is 1750 feet long. This gives a tonnage at this level of 81,852 tons which compares with 83,000 tons estimated by the owner to the 1000 ft. level. In addition there is probable ore to the extent of double this amount below the 800 ft. level as the vein continues to lengthen to at least 2000 ft. I have every reason to believe that this ore body will continue to great depth due to persistence and continuity of the vein.

VALUES:

I took 28 samples which have been assayed by Professor Corey of the University of Washington. Mr. Reese took 17 samples which were assayed by Falkenburg & Co., commercial assayers of Seattle, and checked by Professor Corey. Twelve of Mr. Reese's samples were taken from identical places where I sampled. Therefore, in these 12 places we have duplicate sampling and assays in triplicate. To our surprise the returns of the assays show extraordinary variation not only of my samples against Mr. Reese's samples assayed by Professor Corey but also in the returns of the assays of Mr. Reese's samples by Professor Corey compared with those by Falkenburg & Co.

My highest samples, assaying \$95.60 should have been identical with Reese's sample assayed by Professor Corey \$117.20, and by Falkenburg \$203.20. My lowest assay of \$2.80 shows for Mr. Reese's sample from the identical place, \$36.00 by Professor Corey and \$4.80 by Falkenburg. Where I obtained \$32.60, Reese shows \$112.00 by Professor Corey and \$63.20 by Falkenburg, where I show \$57.60 obtained \$8.80.

The assayers are unquestionably reliable and experienced men. Therefore, as assays out of the same sample bag show such wide variation in value, we are of the opinion that this must be due to the coarseness of the gold, and possibly to the antimony contents. We are strengthened in this conclusion because a sample of about 5# which Barrett sent to Seattle the middle of April assayed \$160.80 by Falkenburg and \$340.00 by Wilfley & Bribach of Denver, Colo., who have extensive experience in the treatment of ore of this character. They had been advised by Mr. Schoenwald of Falkenburg's results, and were surprised to find more than double the value. Therefore, they carefully checked their own assays.

These wide variations and unexplainable discrepancies cannot be errors in the technique of assaying, but must be due to the character of the ore itself.

The average values of my samples taken along the 1300 ft. south slope show \$20.80 which we are convinced does not represent in any way the actual value of the ore because of the wide variations in the assay returns mentioned above. We are satisfied that the actual gold value of the ore can only be determined thru mill tests and - giving all facts known to us careful consideration - we expect that such tests will prove the actual gold value of the ore to be at least twice, and possibly three times as high as my average, because the average of the totals of the high values of my samples and those of Mr. Reese from identical places show \$47.60 per ton.

COSTS:

The cost of mining and milling cannot exceed \$10.70 per ton of ore based on careful estimates and actual costs at the Kennecott mine.

The elusiveness of the gold in the assay office makes me rather sure, which is also Professor Corey's opinion, that the gold is not associated with the antimony but occurs free in the quartz. Thoro mill tests may prove that the ore contains gold values which will yield a wide profit margin in the operations of a mine that will have an assured long life because of the large amount of ore already in sight.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

We have about 400 lbs. available for mill tests in Seattle. I recommend, because of the unusual attractiveness of this property, that thoro mill tests be made at the University of Washington which is excellently equipped, and also by Wilfley & Bribach of Denver, Colo. who have had wide experience in the treatment of such ore. Such tests will require at least two weeks.

I recommend that the additional expense money be provided immediately for this purpose, if the owner grants an extension of our option for 60 days (until August 15th). The terms of the option should be changed so that the owner releases the escrow money of \$2500. to the Trustee of the syndicate. He should receive no cash payment but the entire purchase price of \$100,000. out of 10 % of the

Page 3.

returns of the mine.

I recommend that part of the released funds of \$2500. be used for expenses in connection with the proposed mill tests. Such expenses should not exceed \$1250. The balance would be available as capital after acceptance of the property.

I make the above recommendations because I am not satisfied with the assay results due to no fault of the assayers, and I feel that the mill tests will show the true recoverable gold content of the ore. If we stop where we are now, we will not know whether this property is or is not a mine. If the tests show favorable, then we have a profitable mine with long life.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) O. L. Savery,
Consulting Geologist.

Seattle, Washington.
June 5, 1932.

Copy of assays made by Prof. Corey Assayest U. of W.
 June 4th, 1932

C. L. Severy Samples of ore Gold King properties

<u>Sample</u>	<u>Oz. Gold</u>	<u>Value @ 20.00 per Ton</u>	
1	0.50	\$10.00	
2	4.28	95.60	100,8690 Reese \$ 203.20
3	0.34	6.80	117.20
4	0.38	7.60	188.80
5	0.14	2.80	
6	1.64	32.70	
7	0.46	9.20	890 Reese \$ 632.00
8	0.68	13.60	112.00
9	1.14	22.80	114.00
10	1.38	27.60	84.00
11	0.18	3.60	
12	2.88	57.60	
13	1.06	21.20	
14	0.32	6.40	
15	0.42	8.40	
16	0.74	14.80	
17	0.16	3.20	
18	2.04	40.80	
19	0.68	13.60	
20	0.90	18.00	
21	0.34	6.80	

Above assays from samples South side vein 1300 down from top.

22	0.16	3.20
23	0.22	4.40
Above assays from samples South side vein below 1300 ft.		
24	0.12	2.40
25	0.70	14.00
26	0.20	4.00
27	0.30	6.00

Above assays from samples of picted up on North side.

Signed by
 C. R. Corey

*All these assays were made when
 Gold was worth 2000 per ounce.*

at 20.00 an ounce

"Gold King." Assays

Sampled May, 1932.

Assayed June, 1932.

No.	Falkenburg.	Corey #1.	Corey #2.	Wilfey & Bribach.	Dist. from top.	Width of vein.
B-1	10.40	9.60	9.60	13.60	400 ft.	16 inches.
B-3	203.20	117.20	180.40	188.80	20 "	30 "
B-4	8.80	4.00	4.80	4.80	520 "	2 1/2 " (Ant. only)
B-5	10.40	12.00	12.00	12.80	650 "	19 "
B-6	4.80	36.00	36.00	39.20	650 "	20 "
B-7	53.20	112.00	114.00	84.60	890 "	25 1/2 "
B-8	.80	2.80	2.80	2.40	838 "	12 "
B-9	7.20	4.00	4.00	6.40	1100 "	21 1/2 "
B-10	8.80	8.80	8.80	10.40	1200 "	20 "
B-13	6.40	4.80	4.80	7.20	200 "	16 "
B-14	10.40	10.00	10.40	10.20	260 "	18 " (rock & Ant.)
B-15	trace.	2.80	3.20	3.60	300 "	15 " (")

Reed

Severy

A-3		10.00	9.60	7.00	400 "	16 "
A-4		95.60	100.00	86.60	20 "	13 "
A-5		6.80	6.40	4.80	520 "	22 1/2 "
A-6		7.60	6.80	8.00	350 "	12 "
A-7		2.80	2.80	4.80	650 "	20 "
A-8		32.80	10.40	31.20	890 "	25 "
A-9		9.20	6.00	8.00	838 "	12 "
A-11		13.60	16.00	16.80	200 "	20 "
A-12		22.90	33.60	33.60	135 "	18 "
A-13		27.60	20.40	28.80	50 "	10 "
A-14		3.60	4.00	6.40	1100 "	21 "
A-15		57.60	24.40	25.80	1200 "	18 "
A-16		21.20	14.00	12.80	200 "	8 " (Ant. Only)
A-17		6.40	6.80	8.80	260 "	3 " (")
A-18		8.40	8.80	9.80	475 "	15 "
A-19		14.80	14.80	16.80	600 "	8 "
A-20		3.20	3.20	4.80	600 "	10 "
A-21		40.80	26.00	28.00	600 "	3 " (Ant. Only)
A-22		13.60	13.20	15.20	700 "	13 "
A-23		18.00	14.40	11.20	675 "	5 " (Ant. Only)
A-24		6.80	12.80	16.00	800 "	14 "
A-30		6.00	6.00	4.00	300 "	4 " (Ant. Only)

Reese. averages by

Falkenburg. 27.86. Corey #1. 27.00. Corey #2. 32.56. Wilfey & Bribach. 32.00

Severy. averages by

Corey #1 19.31 . Corey #2. 16.38 . Wilfey & Bribach. 17.70 .

Composite assays.

Corey. 22.00. Wilfey & Bribach. 23.00 (same pulp)

Reese. averages with Antimony streak Out

Falkenburg. 33.02. Corey #1. 34.13 . Corey #2. 40.60 .

Severy averages with Antimony streak Out.

Corey #1. 18.81 . Corey #2. 17.25 . Wilfey & Bribach. 19.09 .