

RESUME OF 1963 FIELD INVESTIGATIONS &  
MINING ACTIVITY IN THIRD AND  
SECTION OF FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICTS

Field investigations by the Mining Section during the past season were retarded considerably by heavy late winter and early spring snowfalls in the mountainous regions on south side of the Alaska Range. The late run-offs and rainy periods kept streams at flood stage most of the season, making river bar landings hazardous and cancelled plans to examine a number of prospects and exploration ventures.

SEWARD QUADRANGLE

Resurrection Creek Area

A trip was made June 7th to the Hope District to inspect and observe the "off-shore" suction dredge operation. This equipment was built in the Anchorage District last winter by the Ken Martin Excavating and Dredging Company. Well built, the equipment is self propelled and "amphibious". The all steel, rectangular hull is about 30 feet long and 18 feet wide, with sluice lines on each side running full length of the hull. The "fines" from an undercurrent are removed from sluice lines and elevated to a 4 deck vibrating screen mounted on deck at stern of boat; all tailings are discharged at the end. The 20 to 30 foot, 10 inch diameter suction pipe, is raised and lowered as required by steel cable rigging at bow of boat. High pressure water jets elevate the material with a "splitter" plate diverting the gravels to the sluice lines. The "scuba diver", swinging the suction line as required, is in constant touch with operator. Amply powered, all functions of the dredge are "push button" controlled with the controls mounted on one panel in the pilot house. There are sleeping quarters for three men on the craft.

At time of visit, the dredge was "beached" about 1½ mile northwest of Hope; the high winds and waves were too strong for boat to hold its anchorage. The owner reported operating the equipment at mouth of Resurrection Creek for short period; the material was largely boulders too large to handle, and the

small amount of small gravel and sand brought up carried no appreciable amounts of gold.

With winds dying down a few days later, the equipment was moved to a point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile offshore from mouth of Six Mile Creek, which is situated about 10 miles to the east of Hope where the dredge was operated for a day or two with discouraging results. A tentative offer from a holder of an Off-Shore Prospecting Permit in the Nome region did not mature and equipment was moved back to Anchorage. It is not known whether Mr. Martin's plan to build a larger and heavier "dredge" has been undertaken. The original dredge is reported to have cost \$18,000.00 to build and equip. The gold saving system seems adequate but there was not an opportunity to check its efficiency.

No placer activity was noted on Carl Clark's Resurrection Creek property, located about 4 miles upstream from Hope, although it was reported that a <sup>K 95-8<sup>d</sup></sup> lease had been given two men who planned a dragline operation. No information concerning the outcome of this venture has been obtained.

A trip was made to upstream end of the Resurrection Creek road before leaving the area. Two men (week-enders) were mining a low and narrow right limit bench just below mouth of the canyon. A small "slack line" scraper was being used to feed an elevated "long-tom" type sluice box. Value of gold recovered is not known.

#### Dahl Placer Property

On June 8th a half a day was spent on the old Dahl Placer Property located on Canyon Creek at Mile 48, Seward-Anchorage Highway. The property as a whole was gone over with Robert Newcomb who acquired the property from L. McGee in 1961. The owners immediate problem was to "prove" to the U.S. Forestry <sup>K 95-1</sup> people that the property has merit as a placer deposit of economic interest. That Government Agency contends it does not. Their contention is based upon use of highly questionable and unacceptable sampling and evaluation methods employed by their engineers who obviously have no practical experience background.

While total production from this old mining camp is considered greatly exaggerated, the area Mr. Newcomb had selected to test by small scale hydraulic operation may be found to carry enough values to be of interest to him. Plans for mining this section were discussed, but it is not known whether he has been permitted to carry them out.

#### Shell Placer Property

Work on this property, situated on "benches" of Mills Creek, about 4 miles upstream from its junction with Canyon Creek, was limited to assessment work later in the season. It was not visited.

KX 95-272

#### Other Activity - Seward-Anchorage Highway Region

Time of this field trip was too early in the season for Annual Assessment work to be started on gold-quartz prospects in mountainous areas of that region.

In the Mile 54 area four men are known to have spent part of the summer on two groups of claims located along that section of Canyon Creek with portable suction dredge (Scuba) equipment. Value of their gold recovery is not known but estimated to be limited to a few hundred dollars.

One prospector is known to have spent two months in the Portage district prospecting for gold-quartz, and two to three months in the Bird Station to Indian Creek area searching (without success to date) for the lode source of cinnabar that is found from time to time in the streams and gulches in that area. He plans to continue prospecting both areas again next season.

#### Gateway Development Corporation

An October 16th news item in the Anchorage Daily Times reported the Seward City Council had granted the Gateway Development Corporation, Wm. Knaack, President, a 10 year lease on a one square mile area, situated on the east slopes of Mt. Marathon. This tract includes the old Brownell patented homestead, upon which a 35 foot shaft was sunk on a wide quartz vein, and several short adits were driven many years ago. The vein carries a little gold but to

KX 95-275

date the values found have been too low to be of economic interest. The shaft is about 450 feet from the High School. The mining property is known as the Last Chance, and was examined in September, 1957. The Gateway organization's objective is to "mine gold, silver, and other minerals".

#### Alaska Barite Company

A bright spot for the Seward economy is the plans of that Tacoma, Washington, company which call for the building of a Barite milling plant at Seward which is to be completed before next spring. Site for the plant has been acquired and it is planned to be a year around operation. Source of their barite ore will be from an island deposit in southeastern Alaska, which they have acquired and will be barged to Seward. This venture will fill a long felt need and will be able to supply the oil and gas drilling operators the "heavy mud" at substantially reduced price landed at the drill site.

#### Granite Mine

During period from mid July to early September an effort was made by an Anchorage resident to reopen this old gold-quartz property. The property is situated on the west side and near the head of Port Wells, between Hobo Bay and Harrison Lagoon. The initial objective was to treat presumed old high-grade gold-silver concentrates, left by previous operators, to obtain funds to carry on a mine development program. Through failure to systematically sample the concentrates to determine their actual value and have metallurgical tests made to determine proper treatment and equipment required, the venture was doomed from the start and abandoned at considerable loss to those involved. A crew of five worked on the project. A Division of Mines & Minerals geologist spent two days on the property mapping the old mine workings. Kx 85-33

#### ANCHORAGE, VALDEZ, AND NABESNA QUADRANGLES

##### Sheep Mountain

During period of June 27th to 30th a three and a half day trip was made to Chitina, Valdez, and Slana. The night of the 27th was spent at Sheep Mt. Kx 85-236

where George and William Fennimore were trenching and tracing out a section of one of the gypsiferous areas on their property that has an as yet undetermined amount of pure alabaster. A sample shows it to be good carving material.

#### Chitina Area

At Chitina the next day, a prearranged trip scheduled to examine the silver-lead-copper-barite prospect of Neil Finnesands in the Kotsina River district was postponed until late July or August on advice of Pilot Knudson, due to late snows still covering the outcrops and the river being at flood stage.

#### Valdez Area

In Valdez late afternoon of June 28th it was reported that there was no one known to be out, or were planning to prospect in the Valdez-Prince William Sound region this year.

Later in the season, however, Carl W. Aldridge submitted some samples he had taken from the old Peabody Copper Company prospect at head of Sulfide Gulch, a promotional venture of 55 or 60 (?) years ago. He reported that he could see only traces of copper mineralization in old trenches and open cuts; there was no copper visible in specimen he submitted. Mouth of Sulfide Gulch is on south side of the Loew River at mile 8 on the Richardson Highway, and 4 or 5 miles up the gulch to location of the old "prospect".

#### Slana Region

At Slana on June 29th, enroute to accept invitation to visit the Bear Creek Mining Company's exploration project at Orange Hill in the Nabesna area, the district State Highway supervisor advised that it would be 4 or 5 days before the flood damage to the Nabesna Road could be repaired and readied for traffic. As a result, the Orange Hill trip was postponed to a later date and returned to Anchorage the following day.

Those questioned at Slana had no knowledge of prospectors being active in district. No work was known to be planned for the Granite Creek copper-iron prospect of Wm. Wallace, which is several miles upstream from its con-

fluence with the Slana River. The district Highway supervisor advised that it looked like the Mentasta Lake-Slate Creek Access Road was not going to be started this season, and that the Valdez Creek Access Road chances were the same.

Checking with traders and others along the Highway, none knew of any prospecting ventures being planned by individuals, or of anyone being out in the field at that time; it seemed to be their opinion that the late snows and general flood stages of rivers were the retarding factors, so far as the Copper River drainage system was concerned.

#### ANCHORAGE QUADRANGLE

##### Willow Creek District

During period of July 9th to 12th a field trip was made to this past highly productive gold-quartz area. Accompanied by Gordon Herreid, Chief Geologist of the Mines Branch, Division of Mines & Minerals, it was reconnaissance in nature and Mr. Herreid's first trip to the district.

Two days were spent in the Grubstake Gulch area, largely in vicinity of the BDS & W Company's gold-quartz prospect. A 2 ton per 24 hours Gibson amalgamation mill had just been received, and preparations were being made for its installation. This equipment was obtained for bulk sampling the vein exposed in a 30 foot trench, which contains a good percentage of fairly coarse gold. Plans of the owners for the season included extending known length of the vein by trenching and open cut work. This districts schist belt warrants more study and detailed mapping than has been done to date. K 85-17

A half day was devoted to study of the mine workings and surficial geology of Aage Hanson's Wolverine gold-quartz property. The owner was extending a drift, located 30 feet from portal of the lower adit, westerly to intersect and drift beyond the Gulch fault. This property adjoins that of the Willow Creek Mines on the west. K 85-259

The balance of that day was devoted to study of the formation northeasterly from the Wolverine to point 1 mile beyond the old Gold Bullion mill site.

The old Brassel gold-quartz property, located on south side of the Craigie Creek-Purchase Creek divide, was not visited as the owners were absent. Now <sup>1/85-140</sup> held by Bronson and France, mining and milling equipment has been purchased and delivered to the property.

#### HEALY QUADRANGLE

##### Denali Highway Region

The period of July 25th to 31st was devoted to areas adjacent to the Highway. With Pilot Denny Thompson, operator of the Susitna Lodge Flying Service, based at mile 78, absent on emergency flight to Anchorage, July 26th return was delayed until late afternoon of the 28th. A day was spent on a reconnaissance study of the mountain ranges to north and south of the Highway, between Susitna Lodge and Cantwell.

The range to the south has a heavy gossan from upper limits of the soil cover to ridge crest over most of the area between Mile 122 to Mile 142. The formation is considered to be mostly ferruginous sediments, some volcanics, and no doubt, some granitic stocks and varied dikes. While the gossan may be largely from the sediments it is a likely looking area for prospecting and appears to be reasonably easy of access.

The Alaska Range to the north has numerous gossan covered areas along its southern slopes, which may be surface signals of sulfide mineralization. The numerous intrusives into the older schists and metamorphosed sediments are encouraging areas to prospect, but their accessibility is much more difficult. Glaciers cover a good deal of the area and the heavy snows remain later into the season than on the lower Mountains to the south.

##### Valdez Creek Drainage Area Placers

On return of Pilot Thompson late afternoon of July 28th, flight to Rusty Creek was made that evening to the placer property of Toms, Saunders, and Henderson. This left limit tributary joins Valdez Creek about 8 miles up-<sup>1/67-1</sup> stream from Denali. Most of the following day was spent going over the

property with Saunders and Henderson. Periodic efforts to mine the property have been made but none of them have been profitable. There is no evidence that any one has tested the ground systematically to determine whether a sufficient yardage with values of economic interest was available.

The owners had repaired the old ditchline and laid a 2,000 foot pipeline, completed a few days before the visit, using 14 inch slip-joint pipe at the penstock reduced to 10 inch diameter at the giant. Using a 5 inch nozzle and a "possible" 180 foot head, the water available limited the effective head to about 100 feet. With large subangular boulders abundant, this ground can not be worked without use of a dragline and/or dozer equipment to remove them.

Improperly anchored, the pipeline was gradually creeping down the slope and the water was turned off as the line parted. The owners were advised to concentrate on a testing program before any further effort is made to get the additional equipment needed to work the property.

Three hours were spent on Mel Walls placer property late afternoon of July 29th. Work here was limited to excavation of a ditch line to increase the water supply for their planned hydraulic operation. This property is 6 miles from the highway and is located along left limits of Valdez Creek about 3/4 mile below Denali. It seems doubtful that any mining operation will be practical or considered until such time as a 6 mile mining Access Road has been completed from the highway. Funds were reported available early last summer for the road, but no start was made by the Highway Department.

#### Timberline Gold-Quartz Property

Lyle Botts was contacted at Walls property. He advised that this years Assessment Work on their property at head of Timberline Creek was devoted to crosscutting the 5 or 6 veins on surface at several elevations on the steep slope with their D-6 tractor. Results of samples taken by him had not been received at that time.



## MT. HAYES QUADRANGLE

### Upper Clearwater River Area

On return to Susitna Lodge evening of July 29th, flight was made to the upper Clearwater River camp established that afternoon, to join Division of Mines & Minerals geologist, Morris Kaufman and his assistant. The following day was spent with them on a 10 mile traverse up river from their temporary camp, where left limit tributaries and deeply incised gulches were mapped and geochemical samples taken at numerous points. The extensive gossan "cappings" were found to be derived largely from weathering of ferruginous sediments and iron carbonates. In the last gulch covered that day, a limestone-igneous contact zone was found containing minor copper and pyrite mineralization.

At days end, numerous pieces of bituminous coal were noted along bars of Coal Creek near its confluence with the Clearwater, a distance of about 3/4 mile upstream from camp. The Coal Creek area was covered by Mr. Kaufman the next day.

### McLaren and Paxson Areas

Returning to Susitna Lodge evening of July 30th enroute to Paxson, it was learned at McLaren River Lodge that 2 or 3 men interested in the McLaren River Copper Company were at the property doing the Annual Assessment work, following which they remained for a while to prospect some near by areas. The lodge operator mentioned that three men were busy at that time staking copper lode claims in the upper Windy Creek area. Kx 68-4

The helicopter under charter to the Bear Creek Mining Company was noted parked on the Paxson airstrip. One geologist of the company spent a month or more on study of the region between Paxson and Cantwell along the south slopes of the Alaska Range.

Annual work on the Slate Creek placer development venture 30 miles east of Paxson, was delayed until late August. Rollie Emerick and partner continued prospecting their nickle-copper property in the Rainbow Mountain area Kx 68-50  
68-81

at Mile 213½, Richardson Highway. Neither of these two properties were visited.

On return trip to Anchorage on July 31st, several hours were spent with Mr. Lloyd Hill, Mile 54, Glen Highway, discussing the soapstone (carving stone) occurrence he had staked in the Grubstake Gulch area, Willow Creek district. Arrangements were made to examine the occurrence later in the season.

#### HEALY QUADRANGLE

##### West Fork of Chulitna River Region

August 6th to 11th was devoted to preliminary investigations of the limestone deposits situated near head of Long Creek, and the old Golden Zone gold, silver, copper, and lead property on Bryn Mawr Creek in the West Fork of the Chulitna River Drainage system. The former flows southerly for 9 miles and the latter 2½ miles northeasterly to their confluence with the West Fork. Both of these properties are held by H.R. Beckwith and associates. Visit to the area was made with Mr. Beckwith and two employees.

Of this 6 day period, one day was spent in the limestone area and two and a half days on the Golden Zone. Balance of the time was travel, including a day and a half waiting for "bush" pilot delayed by adverse weather conditions.

These properties, located in the southwest section of the Healy Quadrangle, are 10 miles by road from the Alaska Railroad's Colorado Station to the lower Golden Zone camp; the limestone is about 10 airline miles from Colorado Station to a small landing strip situated in a glacial cirque valley.

The Golden Zone road is reported to be in good condition but cannot be used due to washout of one bridge some years ago. Replacement of the bridge is necessary to permit year around access to the Golden Zone property. Three miles of new road is required to give ready access to the limestone area from the Golden Zone. Airline distance between these properties of interest is 2 miles.

### Limestone Area

The limestone formation occurrences in the upper Long Creek area are extensive. The red limestone measure, outcropping on a steep slope about one mile south and across the valley from the 3,850 temporary camp elevation, is estimated to be 500 to 800 feet in thickness. With lower slope bedrock exposures covered with a heavy talus mantle, its thickness is probably greater. Kx67-122

Several successive outcrops of a light gray limestone on north side of valley suggests their thickness to be at least 300 feet. Their moderate dip of 10 to 20 degrees (?) northwesterly, and lack of visible outcrops on south side of the valley, indicate the gray limestone measure is an elevated fault block that underlies the red limestone.

Extensive sampling of the formation by the owners is reported to show these deposits have a high degree of purity, and are ideal for use in manufacturing of cement. Reserves in these formations appear far greater than any foreseeable future requirements. Availability of the other raw materials needed for the manufacturing of cement was not investigated but are said to be within reasonable distance of a plant site.

### Golden Zone Property

This property is situated on the northeasterly slopes of a 4,000 elevation ridge that lies between Long Creek and the Golden Zone. The airline distance between the latter and the temporary camp on Long Creek as previously noted, is about 2 miles. This foothill area on south side of the Alaska Range is of relatively low relief. Kx67-122

Mineralization of the most interest and greatest value presently appears to be concentrated in several highly brecciated zones within a porphyry stock - an elongated area of around 900 feet in length and 300 feet in width. It is within this area that past mine development and diamond drilling exploration has been concentrated. While this property is generally thought to be primarily a gold deposit, the combined silver, lead, and copper present in varying amounts, may prove to be of equal or greater value.

The 4 mine levels - the 100, 200, 300, and 500 - plus the surface work above the 100 and the diamond drilling of a few holes reaching short depths below the 500, shows the vertical range of probable values of interest to be at least 600 feet. In addition to the heavily mineralized brecciated shear zones, there is reported to be 2 silver-lead veins that have been drifted upon for an as yet undetermined distance. The porphyry itself carries some gold values at number of points sampled by others in the past. With all portals caved, a fair evaluation appraisal of the development workings cannot be made until all of them are cleared and mine workings retimbered where required.

Conclusion drawn from results of this areas preliminary examination is that this property in particular, and the areas as a whole, is one of the most interesting investigated.

Camp facilities as a whole, are in fair condition, although the large lower camp messhouse-bunkhouse and warehouse buildings are apt to collapse this winter or the next from heavy snows, unless leveled-up and thoroughly braced. The mill building and equipment appear to be in good condition.

#### Aerial Reconnaissance - Long Creek to Eldridge Glacier

During flight from upper Long Creek to Talkeetna, August 11th, numerous outcrops resembling the limestone beds of upper Long Creek, and gossan cap-pings resembling those covering the Golden Zone porphyry stock (or plug) were observed. These reoccur from Long Creek southwesterly to point 5 to 10 miles east of Eldridge Glacier. With a number of gold, silver, and base metal prospects reported along this belt, that area as a whole is considered a promising one for prospectors. It will become much more accessible upon completion of new highway to Fairbanks through this district.

A copper occurrence reported by "oldtimers" in upper drainage area of Partin Creek, situated in extreme southwest corner of the Healy Quadrangle, is said to have been discovered around 1915 or 1916, and that a 12 to 15 man crew was employed two or three seasons on development of the prospect. No

reference to this venture has been found in U.S. Geological Survey publications.

The U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 692, page 231, makes brief mention of Shot Gun Creek, a lower right limit Ohio Creek tributary, having received attention of several prospectors searching for workable placer gold deposits during the 1915 to 1917 period but were unsuccessful. During the same period others have reported some gold-quartz discoveries were made in the Shot Gun Creek area but were too low grade to be of interest at that time. All streams tributary to the Chulitna drainage system have been prospected in the past, and are known to carry some gold but no "paystreaks" have ever been found. Due to fact that the valley alluvials are largely "unsorted material" of recent glacial origin, chances of discovering placer concentrations of economic interest are considered extremely remote.

#### ANCHORAGE QUADRANGLE

##### Grubstake Gulch

This lode gold prospect in the Willow Creek district was revisited August 23rd to 25th to check on progress made in "bulk sampling" on the Wheeler and <sup>Kx85-17</sup> associates (B.D.S.W. Company) property. Their gold recovery in the Gibson amalgamater was found to be way below value of samples taken in July of ore from the same long trench they were feeding the two ton per 24 hour mill. The recovery problem was found to be due to "choke" feeding, which resulted in the graphitic schist and "crushed" quartz vein filling "compacting" and building out from inside walls of the mill. Amalgamation was further hampered due to considerable percentage of the gold having fine scales of graphitic schist adhering to it.

##### Talc-Soapstone Property

This occurrence, discovered and staked by Lloyd Hill, Mile 54, Glen <sup>Kx85-283</sup> Highway, is situated a short distance above the canyon of Grubstake Gulch Creek, was examined. This talc-soapstone "vein" occurs in the schist along a strong fault zone; its strike is N 70 to 75 W, and dip 45 to 50 degrees north.

It lies more or less at right angles to the creek; work completed on this showing up to time of visit was limited to stripping and trenching the vein 30 feet on northeast side of creek and 15 to 20 feet on southwest side. Its exposed width was 8 feet. A good quality carving material, Mr. Hill is reported to have shipped around 1½ tons of it to several buyers since visit to the property but as yet this has not been confirmed.

#### KUSKOKWIM CINNABAR REGION

During period of September 16th to 20th four cinnabar properties were visited in the Sleetmute Quadrangle.

##### John Harvison Prospect

On September 17th this property was examined. A recent discovery, it is situated on a ridge crest on east side of the George River, at a point about 6 airline miles N32E of mouth of this stream, approximately 3 miles due south of the East Forks junction with the George River, and about 32 miles N32W of the Red Devil airstrip, and is about 1000 feet above sea level.

Following extensive soil sampling and panning, a great deal of stripping and trenching was done with a John Deere tractor before this discovery of interest was made. An open-cut 30 feet in length exposed a 3 to 4 foot width of cinnabar mineralization at point 20 feet from outside of the cut. Face of this working was 12 to 15 feet high. With hazzard of the "ice fractured" formation slabbing-off at face and along side walls as the ice "veinlets" melted, the working was timbered and lagged, and winze started to sink on the ore-shoot. The winze was down 3.5 feet. J 82-23

During course of excavating this open-cut and winze, an estimated 5 to 6 tons of high-grade was sorted out, and estimated to grade 12 to 15%.

The cinnabar occurrence lies in an argillaceous sandstone formation. No dikes were noted in immediate vicinity of this discovery. A promising prospect, the owner plans to continue its development in 1964.

### Dorr Holloway Prospect

This cinnabar prospect was examined September 18th with the owner. Situated about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the Kuskokwim River along left limit of a small tributary known as Stevans Creek, mouth of which is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile below Nick Melliks Trading Post, it is 8 miles upstream from mouth of Red Devil Creek.

During a several month period earlier in the season, Mr. Holloway had put down a number of short diamond drill holes totalling about 150 feet with Division of Mines & Minerals rental equipment; longest hole was 50 feet. In addition to the drilling, two surface winzes were deepened to total depths of 20 to 30 feet.

The cinnabar occurrences found to date on the property are limited to small "pods" and/or a few short and narrow lenses. While findings so far have not been very encouraging, the owner plans additional work on the prospect next season.

### Parks Property

This old and well known property, now owned by George Willis, is situated on right limit banks of the Kuskokwim River, about 4 miles downstream from the Red Devil Mine camp. At time of visiting the property September 19th, Mr. Willis had an estimated 18 tons of ore delivered to his 2 tube, "batch" fed, Joshua Hendy retort, which has since been reported produced 18 flasks of mercury. This ore was selectively mined and hand sorted from the large open-cut about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile from his camp and home. KX 529410

During this winter, Mr. Willis is planning to clean out the old Dunkle Adit and prepare to mine from this section.

### Red Devil Mine

Following failure to find new ore reserves during last winters and springs intensive exploration and development program in the southeast past productive area of the property where all work has been concentrated, the property was shut down for an indefinite period September 1, 1963. During period from May KX 529410

to August all developed and known ore was mined and processed, and all equipment was removed from the mine and the workings allowed to flood. By September 19th the water had raised to the 300 Level, and the shaft had been sealed and all adit portals closed and posted. Future plans of Alaska Mines & Minerals, Incorporated, are not known.

Closure of this past important quicksilver producer has had an adverse and critical effect upon the economy of that region.

In early October Dorr Holloway and Mariano Juancorena were given a one year lease on the property, with Jack Neubauer joining them on the venture, and an experienced miner was hired. Their initial work is directed to driving an adit on left limit of Red Devil Creek gulch an estimated 100 feet to mine a faulted ore-body segment in vicinity of the mine shaft. Portal of this adit is 8 below the creek bed. The lessee's have recently been reported to have reached their objective and have an estimated 40 tons of "highgrade" stock-piled.

On completion of mining this small ore-shoot lessee's plan is to concentrate their efforts in the Rice and Dolly ore zone, at northwest limits of the company's mining operations, where a limited amount of ore was left. There is a "chance" that favorable results of the lessee's work may result in the Alaska Mines & Minerals, Inc., reactivating their operation with an exploration and development program immediately to the northwest of the Rice and Dolly zone.

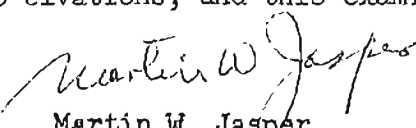
#### ANCHORAGE QUADRANGLE

#### Reed Creek Molybdenite Prospect

Kx 85-253

An effort was made to examine this long known "Moly" occurrence on October 7th with Morris Kaufman, a geologist of this Division. The prospect is situated at head of Reed Creek, Willow Creek District. Accompanied by claim owners Norman Hartung and Miles Rice, on arrival at the Snowbird Mine lower camp at 2700 foot elevation three inches of fresh<sup>wet</sup> snow indicated greater depths at the 4000 to 5000 elevations, and this examination was postponed until the 1964 field season.

Anchorage  
January 3, 1964

  
Martin W. Jasper  
Mining Engineer  
Div. of Mines & Minerals



to August all developed and known ore was mined and processed, and all equipment was removed from the mine and the workings allowed to flood. By September 19th the water had raised to the 300 Level, and the shaft had been sealed and all adit portals closed and posted. Future plans of Alaska Mines & Minerals, Incorporated, are not known.

Closure of this past important quicksilver producer has had an adverse and critical effect upon the economy of that region.

In early October Dorr Holloway and Mariano Juancorena were given a one year lease on the property, with Jack Neubauer joining them on the venture, and an experienced miner was hired. Their initial work is directed to driving an adit on left limit of Red Devil Creek gulch an estimated 100 feet to mine a faulted ore-body segment in vicinity of the mine shaft. Portal of this adit is 8 below the creek bed. The lessee's have recently been reported to have reached their objective and have an estimated 40 tons of "highgrade" stock-piled.

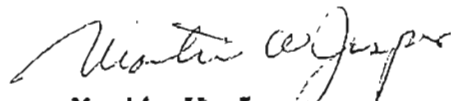
On completion of mining this small ore-shoot lessee's plan is to concentrate their efforts in the Rice and Dolly ore zone, at northwest limits of the company's mining operations, where a limited amount of ore was left. There is a "chance" that favorable results of the lessee's work may result in the Alaska Mines & Minerals, Inc., reactivating their operation with an exploration and development program immediately to the northwest of the Rice and Dolly zone.

#### ANCHORAGE QUADRANGLE

##### Reed Creek Molybdenite Prospect

An effort was made to examine this long known "Moly" occurrence on October 7th with Morris Kaufman, a geologist of this Division. The prospect is situated at head of Reed Creek, Willow Creek District. Accompanied by claim owners Norman Hartung and Miles Rice, on arrival at the Snowbird Mine lower camp at 2700 foot elevation three inches of fresh <sup>wet</sup> snow indicated greater depths at the 4000 to 5000 <sup>a</sup>elavations, and this examination was postponed until the 1964 field season.

Anchorage  
January 3, 1964

  
Martin W. Jasper  
Mining Engineer  
Div. of Mines & Minerals