

No. ....

LODE MINES.

# TERRITORY OF ALASKA



# OFFICE OF MINE INSPECTOR

Statistics of ACCIDENTS, LABOR, PRODUCTION, etc., as called for by Section 10, Chapter 51, Session Laws of Alaska, approved May 3, 1917.

FOR THE YEAR, 1922

NAME of MINE Homestake Group N. Fork Kashwitna River

Name and address of OPERATOR Alaska Three Metals Min. Co.

Name and address of MANAGER None 654 Colman Blk. Seattle

Name and address of SUPERINTENDENT None

Fill in replies to the following queries and return filled-in blanks as promptly as possible to the Office of the TERRITORIAL MINE INSPECTOR, JUNEAU, ALASKA.

## PRODUCTION AND COSTS

CONFIDENTIAL

PRODUCTION None

Character of ore produced .....

(Indicate all metals recovered in the order of their importance.)

Gross tonnage for the year, Wet Tons ....., Dry Tons .....

Average assay value of ore per ton - - - - - \$.....

(Indicate percentage of assay value to be credited to each metal contained in the ore.)

DEVELOPMENT Assesment work only- Open cuts

Total number of feet driven during the year in:

Shafts - .....Tunnels or Adits .....Drifts or Levels .....

Crosscuts ..... Winzes and Raises.....Open Cuts - - .....

Total number of feet of development work done - - - - - .....

### COSTS

(Give cost of supplies delivered at the mine.)

Fuel oil, per bbl. - .....; Timber, per lineal foot .....

Common lumber, per M.....; Drill steel, per lb. - - .....

Powder, per cwt. - - .....; Coal, per ton, - - - .....

Wood, per cord, - - .....; Transportation per ton Ore, \$.....or

Concentrates, - - \$.....; shipped from mine to smelter at .....

## PAYROLL STATISTICS

Give below the total amounts paid by you for wages during the year, as shown by your payroll.

At mines - - - - -	\$.....
At mills, reduction plants, etc. - - - - -	\$.....
Total - - - - -	\$.....

## LABOR STATISTICS

Give below the number of men employed, the number of man-shifts worked and other data for the year ending December 31, 19.....

1. At Mines
  - (a) UNDERGROUND.
    - Number of men employed underground - - .....
    - Number of man-shifts worked underground .....
  - (b) ON SURFACE, IN YARDS, SHOPS, ETC.
    - Number of men employed on surface - - .....
    - Number of man-shifts worked on surface - .....
2. AT MILLING PLANTS, REDUCTION WORKS, ETC.
  - Number of men employed - - - - - .....
  - Number of man-shifts worked - - - - - .....
3. Number of days mine was worked during the year - - .....
4. Number of days mill was operated during the year - - .....

## SCHEDULE OF WAGES FOR THE YEAR 192\_\_

Give the rate of wages received at your property by the following classes of employees for an 8 hour shift.

- |                                   |                                    |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Machine drillmen - - - \$..... | 8. Carpenters - - - \$.....        |
| 2. Machine helpers - - - .....    | 9. Carpenter helpers - - - .....   |
| 3. Muckers - - - .....            | 10. Blacksmiths - - - .....        |
| 4. Timbermen - - - .....          | 11. Blacksmith helpers - - - ..... |
| 5. Timber helpers - - - .....     | 12. Hoisting engineers - - - ..... |
| 6. Trackmen - - - .....           | 13. Cagers - - - .....             |
| 7. Pipemen - - - .....            | 14. Laborers - - - .....           |

### DEDUCTIONS

Give deductions from payroll for:

Hospital fees .....; Accident insurance .....; Miscellaneous .....

## ACCIDENTS

Report below any accidents which occurred at your property during the year which have not already been reported to this office, giving the following details of each accident:

Name, address, age, nationality, occupation and wages of the injured person. Whether or not injured speaks English. Length of time employed in the position occupied when injured. Length of time in your employ before accident. Nature and extent of injury. State where accident occurred. Was first aid rendered? If so, by whom. Was medical assistance given? Give name of physician and number of hours elapsing between time of accident and arrival of injured at home or hospital. Name of machine, appliance, tool, etc., causing accident. If machine, under whose control was it at time of accident. Was it in any way out of order or unsuited to the work for which it was used? Were special instructions in its use given to the injured person? Was the injury due to the carelessness of the injured or other person? If so, state how. Give date and time of accident. If accident was fatal, give number of dependents left and name and address of nearest relative. Has relative been notified of the occurrence of the accident? If accident was not fatal give length of time injured lost as result of the accident.

NOTE: If necessary, in order to give complete details, use extra sheets of paper in reporting accidents.

Operators who have sent regular reports of accidents to the mine inspector need not report same at this time.

None

## SAFETY MEASURES

1. Please state what new measures have been taken by you during the year to safeguard the lives and health of your employees.

2. Indicate any changes you would advocate in the present law dealing with mine inspection in the Territory.

3. Did you have any accidents at your property during the year which involved material hazard to the lives or health of your employees although not actually resulting in injury? If so, please give details.



A HISTORY AND GENERAL SURVEY  
of the  
ALASKA THREE METALS MINES  
of the  
ALASKA THREE-METALS MINING COMPANY, INCORPORATED

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The history of the rich mineral deposits at the head of the North Fork of the Kashwitna River, in the Talkeetna Mountains, Alaska; which are now owned and controlled by The Alaska Three-Metals Mining Company, Inc.; are surrounded with a romance of frontier adventure, hardship and fascination.

It was in the Fall of 1905 that several Indians who had been hunting in the Talkeetna Mountains brought some very rich copper and gold ore with them on their return to Knik, a native settlement near the head of Cook Inlet. That ore was shown to two white men who were prospectors and trading for furs at Knik during the following winter. These men, recognizing the very unusual quality of the ore, immediately hired one of the natives to take them back to the place where the ore had been found; early the following spring.

The location of the ore deposits is at the extreme head of the North Fork of the Kashwitna River, which latter is a tributary of the Susitna River, that finds its source in the highest peaks of the Talkeetna Mountains just south of Mt. McKinley; and what was, prior to the building of the United States Government Railroad, one of the most inaccessible districts in Alaska.

From Knik these two prospectors and their guide were required to travel about 80 miles thru an untrailed and unexplored wilderness to reach the place, - thru an endless stretch of almost impenetrable timber, underbrush and boggy mountain swamps, where the mosquitoes and "flies" swarm in veritable clouds and make life and existence a misery. But despite their handicap of hardship and natural difficulties, these rugged pioneers at last reached the place "where is the gold for which white men seek madly, starve and die for; and where the mountain is green with copper ore". And, taking what of the ore that they could pack with them they returned to Knik. News of the find spread down the coast, and later in the same summer four men organized a party and started for the place to make a more thorough exploration. This latter party also reached the ground; but despite the fact that it was a veritable bonanza, they were forced to abandon it on account of its extreme inaccessibility.

It was not, however, until 1917 that another attempt was made to reach the place. It was in that year that the United States Government Railroad began its first construction work in that district - its survey taking it within 30 miles of the property. It was then that one of the original four that went in from Knik in 1906 came back to Alaska for the express purpose of re-finding the re-locating the deposits. But, after spending two months of terrible hardships

and fruitless searching, - being nine days without food, and almost maddened by the mosquitoes, - he barely got out alive.

But after a short recuperation at Matanuska, he was induced by one of the Government "packers" to return and make another attempt to find the place. So these two men, with two horses and a small outfit started back for the head of the Kashwitna and the "lost mine". After spending the most of the summer they found the place; spent some time in prospecting it; staked four mining claims which they named the "Homestake Group", and managed to get back to Matanuska in the early fall, feeling greatly repaid for their summer of hardship and adventure and bringing with them about 200 pounds of the ore which created considerable excitement for its unusual high values in gold, copper and also silver.

In 1919 the first mining engineer, Mr. Fred P. Davy, visited the property with the two men who went out from Matanuska in 1917. The railroad had by that time been completed to opposite the property; or within a distance of 30 miles. After spending nine days in fighting the underbrush, swamps and mosquitoes, these three men and their five pack horses managed to reach the property; and the investigations were made that resulted in the organizing of the Alaska Three-Metals Mining Company, Inc. to develop and work the mine.

The summer of 1920 was spent in doing the first actual development work on the project; and the results of that work are as follows:

Arriving at Caswell, which is Mile 201 on the Government Railroad, and 88 miles from Anchorage, work was begun in building a trail to the property on July 12th, 1920. The party consisted of eight men and seven horses. And for one month we fought the mosquitoes and natural hardships incidental to building the trail. The work was thru a tangle of timber and underbrush where it is next to impossible to travel without the aid of a compass; where the mosquitoes make it sheer misery to remove the head-nets even long enough to eat or even take a smoke; and where the "flies" bite one until their face is sometimes swollen until their eyes are closed and their jaws resemble a case of the mumps. It rained almost continually the entire time - being an extreme summer - and every man's metal and stamina was taxed to the utmost. Coming into camp at night, soaking wet and fatigued from wielding the axe we would eat our suppers in a heavy smoke smudge to get away from the buzzing, biting pests; then sleep in damp tents and blankets; and get up the next morning to start in all over again. Then there were the mountain swamps to be crossed - where the horses would flounder and mire sometimes, mire to their bellies and have to be assisted out of their dangerous predicament. In such places it was necessary to construct "corduroy" bridges. But, on August 13th we emerged above the timber line and established our last camps; arriving at the mine two days later with the outfit.

A permanent camp was established not far from the base of the mountain on which the property is located; and from that date until the 8th of September the time was spent in making a more careful survey of the deposits. And, though extremely handicapped by bad weather, and even a considerable amount of snow, as much was accomplished as anticipated.

It was found, during the summer's work, that there were six veins on the property, instead of two as originally believed. These veins occur in granite, which constitutes the formation. They are apparently uniformly parallel; within a parallel width of approximately 1000 feet; and show on the surface over a 3000 foot parallel length. One of the veins can be traced for in the neighborhood of 1000 feet; and it is quite probable that some of the others could be followed for at least a similar length, with the proper work. Also the "Float" and other indications are that veins extend indefinitely further than the 3000 foot point; and that there are a number of other similar veins on the property that have not been discovered up to date. In fact, I am personally of the opinion, that upon proper development, it will be found that the mountain covered by the company's claims contains a considerable number of these high grade veins. But as to that, only proper development work can prove. But the showings are so numerous; all of an identical appearance and character; and over such an area as would only indicate that it is an extremely attractive, high grade and justifiable development project.

What is beyond any doubt the same vein was found to "outcrop" on both sides of the mountain ridge; and the fact that similar ore occurs on the opposite side of the main mountain; indicates that these veins - others if not the ones showing on the one side - continue thru the entire formation.

A brief description of the veins is as follows:

VEIN No. 1 is situated at the extreme northern part of the group on Homestake Claim No. 1. It is this vein which "shows" on both sides of the ridge; the best showing being on the opposite side of the ridge, where it has an almost uniform width of 8 inches. And, further, there is an outcropping of what is undoubtedly this same vein about 150 feet further around that side. The showing in one place is almost 50 feet; the vein contains high-grade copper ore, silver and considerable free gold was found; though this one of the less attractive of the veins.

VEIN No. 2 is possible a continuation of Vein No. 1, indicated by its location and general character of ore. The outcropping of this vein is at a point about 800 feet from the nearest known outcropping of Vein No. 1, on Homestake Claim No. 3.

VEIN No. 3 occurs about 300 feet above Vein No. 2. It is of a very attractive character; carries a high amount of free gold, good silver values, and a fine grade of copper ores. What is, I am convinced, this same vein can be traced for in the neighborhood of 1000 feet. Its average width is about 10 inches; though at, at least, one place it is 18 inches in width.

VEIN No. 4 is probably the richest and widest of the known veins. It carries copper ore of an unusually high grade and attractive character; high values in silver and quite an amount of gold, - pieces of "free" gold not being uncommon in the ore. The Vein has an average width of about 13 inches and is of an indefinite length; though it appears that this vein is as extensive as any on the property.

VEIN No. 5 shows but slight outcroppings, being in the vicinity of "slides"; and but little or no work was done on it the past summer. It has a probable average width of six inches; but carries very high values in copper and silver, with some gold.

VEIN No. 6 is the smallest though richest in free gold and silver of the known veins. It has an average width (on the surface) of about two inches; but, the values are such that bring it well up in the scale of attractiveness.

All of the above indications, outcroppings, etc. are entirely on the surface; and all of the ore that was shipped from the mine during the summers work was taken from the veins (allowing about 10% for that taken from the slides), without the use of any explosives, and merely with the use of a miner's pick. And there is 50 to 75 tons of high grade ore that could be gathered together along the veins without the use of any explosives. The attached assays will give you an idea of about what that ore would run in values, as samples from which assays were made are but an average of the ores.

The mine is about 30 miles from the government railroad; there are no natural barriers that would preclude or make infeasible the building of either a railroad or wagon road from the government railroad to the property.

It is self-evident that the ore is there; that it is in such quantity as justifies extensive development and operation; and the values are of such a high grade that it makes the property an unusually attractive project from all stand-points.

Assays as follows:

CAMPBELL, WELLS & ELMENDORF

Mining Engineers, Chemists, Assayers,

Prefontaine Building, Seattle.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

SEATTLE, Oct. 6th, 1920.

No. 576670

The sample of Ore  
From Mr. Harold McCracken,  
Marked Alaska Three Metals Mining Co., and numbered as below

and submitted to us for analysis, contains:

No.	*Gold	*Silver	Copper%	Totals
1	0.18 (3.60)	0.80	8.5 (34.00)	38.40

No.	*Gold	*Silver	Copper%	Totals
3	3.30 (66.00)	0.90	3.5 (14.00)	80.90
4.	0.20 (4.00)	6.48	66.5 (266.00)	276.48
5	0.08 (1.60)	2.80	53.5 (214.00)	218.40
6	44.90 (898.00)	9.60	9.0 (36.00)	943.60

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CAMPBELL, WELLS & ELMENDORF

G. M. WELLS

This is just as I found it; and I am convinced that development will prove it to be a most highly justifiable project.

(Signed) HAROLD MC CRACKEN.



Talkeetna Mt - 76

A HISTORY and MINERAL SURVEY  
of the  
ALASKA THREE-METALS MINING CLAIMS  
of the

X 76-31

ALASKA THREE-METALS MINING COMPANY, INCORPORATED.

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Front-line Building, Seattle.

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