KETCHIKAN 120

MR-120-06

Sheet 1.

The Sea Level Group of Gold Mining Claims at the Head of Thorne Arm, Revillagigedo Island, Alaska; Data On:

1950 MR 120-86

For convenience in connection with the ensuing data, the maps are designated and described as:

Map 1. A letter size copy of sketch map of the present Sea Level Mining Claims.

Maps missing

Map 2. A letter size copy of sketch of the same district embraced in Map 1 and taken from "fig.12", the original which accompanies a description of the Sea Level property by Messrs. F. E. Wright and Chas. Will Wright in Bulletin 347, U. S. Geological Survey. Extracts from their description will be found below.

Map 3. Sargent's Topographical Map of Revillagigedo Island, scale 1/250000, contour interval 200 feet; upon which is shown in red the location of the Sea Level group of claims. This map will give a general idea of the topography at the mines and vicinity, together with the source of hydro-electric power.

On Map 1.: The Sea Level group of unpatented claims and fractions of the writer are shown in untinted full lines. The claims are all referenced, or tied, to United States Location Monument No. 3 located at the mouth of Gokachin River, are contiguous, described and recorded by metes and bounds; further, the traverses close at, and all corners are coordinated using U. S. Monument No. 3 as the origin of coordinates. No open spaces occur between any of the claims and fractions within the boundaries delineated on Map 1 to incur litigation. True bearings are used throughout in descriptions; and the side and end lines bear respectively N. 52 30' W and S. 37 30' E. except for the lines of the fractional, Nickel Lode, Beacon Hill and Golden Fissure claims.

The claims and fractions owned by others, contiguous on all their sides to the writer's claims, are shown in full lines tinted red in addition, include the following: Sea Breeze and Golden Rainer patented claims, and unpatented fractions designated as Philbrook Lower and upper. The claims outlined in single red lines are unpatented and owned by others.

Gokachin River, the source of power, runs through the writer's claims. The 235' head power dam at Gokachin River Falls, flume, penstock and power plant are located on the Sea Level property.

Referring to Map 2 and the following references a brief description of the property is given below:

Extracts from Bulletin 347, year 1908, entitled:
The Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts,
F. E. Wright, Chas Will Wright, U.S. Geological Survey.

Thorne Arm.

"General Description,-- Thorne Arm is a wide deep-water indentation in the southern end of Revillagigedo Island. Its general trend is about north and south across the strike of the underlying country rock. The dissected mountain ridges are less precipitous and lower than those to the east and rarely exceed 2000 feet in elevation. Abundant evidence of intense ice abrasion characterizes the landscape on all sides. The shore line is abrupt and rocky and near the head of the bay should be approached in boats with caution because of the hidden reefs and rocky shelves which extend far out into the bay.

The bed rock geology is complex and structurally intricate (Plate II). At the upper end of Thorne Arm are crystallized schists and limestones, whereas toward the central part slates and greenstones intruded by large masses of altered basic igneous rocks predominate. The entire complex is further cut by later granitic and dioritic intrusive dikes and stocks similar in character to the Coast Range granodiorite. The southern third of the bay cuts across a wide intrusive belt of granodiorite, which in places contains garnet as an accessory constituent and is noteworthy because of its uniform composition and appearance and the absence of dikes which prevail along the western contact of the Coast Range intrusive. Dike rocks ranging in composition from diabase to aplite and quartz porphyry are also common. At the Sea Level Mine a dike rock occurs in conjunction with the ore body and was described by Brooks* as an altered (aporphyolite). It is interesting because of its probable bearing on the genesis of the ore. The latest rocks in the Thorne Arm region are post glacial basaltic lava flows which occur as wide superficial sheets near the northwest head of the bay, also northeast of Sea Level and 5 miles to the south along the shore. These lava flows are of the usual feldspar basalt type with occasional crystals of olivine showing only slight alteration and are in many cases vesicular and rough in appearance: columnar jointing characterizes many exposures. Although post glacial, these lavas are covered more or less completely with a dense forest growth.

Mineralization is widespread in this region especially near the intrusive granite masses. Near the Sea Level where prospecting has been done most energetically the values are contained in gold and silver bearing quartz veins included in the sericite and greenstone schists and usually following or cross-cutting an extensive dike rock. The veins trend in a general northeasterly direction and dip southeast at variable angles, frequently filling original slipping planes or fissures bounded by free walls with more or less gouge material. The ore consists usually of the sulphides, pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena and sphalerite in variable quantities, together with occasional particles of gold. The gangue minerals are chiefly quartz and calcite with variable amounts of chlorite, muscovite, siderite and perhaps feldspar. Considerable gold was extracted from the Sea Level vein several years ago, though in the last few years no work has been done. The accompanying sketch map (fig. 18) was drawn from hastily mined traverses and presents only the general location of the more important claims. Many other claims were observed but they

*Brooks, A. H. Prof. Paper, U. S. Geol. Survey No. 1, 1902, P.65.

have been developed so slightly and relocated so frequently that it was not possible in the short time available to unravel the latest location notices and trace out the latest lines in the maze of interweaving lines of previous locations.

Sea Level Mine.-- The Sea Level property has been in litigation for several years and developments have progressed very slowly in consequence. Conditions have changed but slightly since the visit of Alfred H. Brooks in 1901 and his descriptions apply equally well to present conditions. The claim is situated near the northeast head of Thorne Arm and has been developed underground by a three compartment shaft 255 feet deep with two drifts along the ore body at 50 and 175 feet levels respectively, the total length of which with cross cuts is over 1500 feet. A short tunnel with a winze has been driven on the vein at a point 350 feet N. 60 E. of the shaft house. The vein is exposed at several other points by open cuts and appears to continue into the adjoining Sea Breeze Claim. The surface equipment is adequate and consists essentially of a rock house at an elevation of 250 feet connected by an inclined tram with a 30 stamp mill at the beach. The power is furnished by a pipe line from Gokachin Falls, one mile distant. The stamp mill was in operation from July 1901 to July 1902, and considerable gold was recovered, but since that time it has been practically idle. The country rock at this claim is composed of various types of schists, the greenstone and calc schists predominating and striking in general west of north with variable dips to the east. Folding is not uncommon and slippings are noticeable at many points. Dikes of blue altered porphyry cross out the schists in a direction N. 60 E. with a dip 85 S.E., and are in turn cut by the mineral bearing quartz veins. Under the microscope the dike rock appears so highly altered that its original texture is obliterated to a large extent. Secondary quartz, muscovite, calcite and pyrite are present in abundance and indicate only by their general grouping the outlines of the feldspars and colored silicates from which they have been derived. The original texture of the rocks was porphyritic with phenocrysts of quartz, plagioclase and a colored silicate embedded in a fine matrix of similar composition. The general term porphyry applies to rocks of this type, although this particular rock is less siliceous than the usual porphyry. Included within the quartz at the Sea Level mine are large fragments of this rock which are said to carry as high values in precious metals as the quartz veins carry. Cubes of pyrite occur frequently in all parts of the dike and the schistose country rock, but the values seem to be confined to the walls adjacent to the vein. Two parallel veins 15 feet apart have been followed by the underground workings, an easterly one 5 feet wide and a westerly one 1 to 2 feet wide. At the time of visit only the 50 foot level was accessible, the lower workings being filled with water. The two veins there exposed are well defined and show frequent evidence of minor faulting. Numerous offshoots and stringers branch from the main vein into the dike rock without change in general aspect. The course of the belt of quartz veins and mineralization cross cuts the 15 foot porphyry dike and passes into the adjacent greenstone schist. The degree of mineralization of the veins, however, appears much greater within the limits of the dike than in the adjacent schists. This belt has been traced by open cuts and prospect cuts for about 1000 feet and preserves its general character throughout

that distance. The ore consists essentially of pyrite, galena and sphalerite, with occasional flakes of native gold and a gangue of quartz with some muscovite. The larger percentage of the gold is said to be free milling, while the value of the concentrates is reported to be moderate. The mine is favorably situated for the economic treatment of the ore."

Sea Breeze Claim. "The Sea Breeze Claim adjoins the Sea Level on the northeast and is located on the extension of its mineralized belt. The developments consist chiefly of two short tunnels and numerous open cuts which expose the vein for a long distance. The veins occur frequently in or near a wide porphyry dike which invades the greenstone country rock under conditions similar to those at the Sea Level property. The quartz veins, however, are less regular and vary in width from 1 to 8 feet. Faulting and intense fracturing and rapid mineralization are characteristic features of this vein. The ore consists of porphyry, galena and sphalerite, with an occasional speck of native gold in the gangue of white quartz. The values in this vein are reported to be in general low with much variation in metal content within the vein. The content being apparently proportional to the amount of mineralization."

Golden Rod Claim.-- "Although the Golden Rod Claim adjoins the preceding claim on the northeast, it is located on a vein of different character outcropping in a different country rock. Several open cuts along the northern slope of a steep hill of grano diorite expose the quartz vein which at a point 320 feet above sea level was 16 feet wide with a strike N. 50 E. and a dip 80 S.E. the grano diorite country rock is aplitic in character and often gneissoid in structure. Mineralization is slight and the values are said to be correspondingly low."

Goo Goo Claim.-- "The Goo Goo Claim was located in 1905 on a western extension of the Golden Rod Claim. At the point of discovery a quartz vein 12 feet wide has been developed by a shaft 20 feet deep. To the northeast, however, the vein is only 3 feet wide and has been developed by a tunnel 15 feet long. Free gold, pyrite, sphalerite and some galena were noted in the vein on this claim and pockets containing considerable free gold are reported to have been found."

KX120-56

Majestic Claim.-- "The Majestic Claim originally known as the Mother Lode Claim, adjoins the Goo Goo Claim on the southwest. On this property a quartz vein 20 feet wide occurs enclosed in altered schists. The strike of the vein is N. 65 E. and the dip 80 S. E. and it may represent the continuation of the Goo Goo vein. The developments consist of an open pit 10 feet deep and a tunnel 10 feet long near the center of the claim."

Golden Banner Claim.-- "The Golden Banner Claim originally located as the Golden Tree Claim is located on Gokachin River about a mile from the beach. The principal developments on this property consist of a tunnel 60 feet in length. The country rock is composed of several types of schist, striking in general N.15 E. and dipping 85 S. W. intruded by a porphyry dike which forms the hanging wall of the quartz vein at the shaft. The vein varies in width 1 foot to 6 feet and is faulted slightly at several points. At the shaft which is situated on the crest of the ridge north of Gokachin River, the

KX120-52

vein is 3 feet wide and it can be traced over 150 paces from the shaft in a direction N. 65 E. with a dip 70 to 80 S.E. The ore is made up of pyrite, galena and sphalerite with occasional particles of free gold in a quartz gangue. The values which are probably irregularly distributed have not been actually determined."

Baby George Claim.-- "The Baby George which has received very little development is located at the mouth of Gokachin River. A short prospect tunnel has been driven to expose the quartz vein which is 10 feet wide and occurs in argillite and greenstone schist." Kx120-85

Wild West Claim.--"The Wild West Claim, a relocation of the Tide Water Claim, is situated on the south bank of the Gokachin River near its mouth. The ore consists of several quartz stringers enclosed in banded argillite and sericite schists. The developments are slight and consist of surface cuts only." Kx120-85

High Horse Claim. "The High Horse Claim, a relocation of the Monster Claim, lies west of the Wild West and has been developed by open cuts and a short prospect tunnel. The vein varies from 6" to 3 feet in width, strikes N. 55 E. and dips 75 S.E. and occurs in a complex of schists striking N. 50 W. and dipping 80 N. E. The ore consists chiefly of pyrite and some sphalerite. Pyrite cubes are also abundant in the adjoining schists." Kx120-85

The following gold claims-- Salve, Queen, Baltic, Baltic Star, Tyee, Massachusetts No.1 and 2 are also described in Messrs. Wrights' report but inasmuch as the claims were not developed enough to ascertain their values at the time of their visit, they will be ommitted herein.

The Lake claims Nos. 1 and 2 and 3 are outside the boundaries of the present Sea Level property.

Kindly note also that up to 1908 there was very little development done on the property adjacent to the Sea Level Claim.

Sea Level Claim

In connection with the Sea Level claim the following extract was taken from the Ketchikan, Alaska, Daily Alaska Dispatch, dated December 12, 1900, entitled: Sea Level Mining News--Adding Machinery.

"Ed. C. Morse, Superintendent and Assayer at the Sea Level Mine --The development thus far shows two parallel true fissure veins each over 5 feet in width, crosscutting the country. These veins are about 20 feet apart. At one end of the lead the walls are porphyry, and at the other end slate. Our development will leave a pillar in the middle with chances for stoping on both veins. We have drifted on one vein and made frequent cross cuts on the other. At the extremity of each cross cut we have drifted a short distance in either direction forming short tees. This has been for exploratory work purposes. We have thus been enabled to demonstrate that vein No. 2 keep up its showing the same as No.1. The twenty-foot partition between the two veins is a free milling proposition of a low grade; the two veins

being high grade propositions. Throughout the 1200 feet uncovered on the surface the rock yields $12.00 while a 200 feet pay chute will average $25.00 its entire length. We are down 125 feet but drifting has given us depth to 180 feet. Our average depth is 125 feet.

J. M. Harmon, a prominent mining expert of New York City, whose reputation for ability extends throughout the mining center in the United States, recently paid the Sea Level a visit. After making a careful examination of the property Mr. Harmon estimated there was over one million dollars worth of ore in sight.

In going down on the veins a succession of rich pockets is encountered that yield fabulous returns for each test made. It is from these pockets, which appear to be distributed with frequency throughout the entire vein, that the veautiful wire and leaf gold is obtained. The main values are in the sulphurets, however, which yield from $80.00 to $750.00 per ton and are found throughout the veins."

Peerless Consolidated Mines,
Tenure in 10 Sea Level Claims:
Data on.

Under an agreement entered into May 24, 1927 between Joseph Hamblet and Donald W. Lyle, parties of the first part, owners, and Peerless Consolidated Mines, a corporation, party of the second part, certain stipulations were set up by the parties thereto for the operation and purchase by the second party of a group of 10 claims lying southerly of the south side line of the Sea Breeze patented claim.

Over a period of time under the agreement the Peerless Consolidated Mines set up an initial 50 ton electric moter driven inclined mill using power from Pelton-Generator p ower unit, together with other facilities for the free milling of gold. F. M. Sylvester, managing director, Granby Mills and Smelter, Anyox, B. C. designed the mill which was built with roof space to handle 500 tons of ore daily. The flow sheet consisted as follows: stoped ore from drifts to ore cars, ore cars trammed by rail to ore bin at mill, ore bin to Blake Crusher crushing to 1½" mesh, crusher feed to 50 ton Hardinge Conical ball mill grinding 20 to 48 mesh--mill provided with mercury pockets, mill p ulp to outside and over amalgamated copper plates and traps pulp from outside plates to concentrating tables, tailings from concentrating tables to tailings pile. It is said that the Hardinge Mill entrapped 30% and the amalgamated outside plates 20% of the gold in the first treatment. The concentrates are said to contain 20% of the gold of the first treatment. The tailings were saved for regrinding, after which, both tailings and concentrates were cyanided to obtain their gold content.

The following are extracts from a report dated September 23, 1931, by Clarence Thom, Alaska metallurgical engineer for the Peerless Consolidated Mines:

"The following report shows the actual results of a mill run on a tonnage basis.

Tons of ore actually mined from No. 3 Drift in Golden Banner workings. 200

Estimated amount of rock thrown out as waste at mine and mill,	20
Tonnage milled	180
Total bullion return from mint from this operation, values in gold and silver,	$1395.00
Average per ton from this operation	$ 7.75

While no tailings sample of this operation were taken, the grade of concentrates corresponds with the grade made in later tests of the tailings from the amalgamation, which in reality, is table feed and can be taken as corresponding to that found in our later test is estimated at $2.00 per ton. This shows the total value of the gold extracted was $9.75 per ton or more.

During the extraction of this ore, one pocket or enriched zone was encountered from which was recovered $700.00 or thereabout. The mill therefore recovered from the ordinary run of mine ore a total of $695.00 or at the rate of $3.85 per ton recovery must be added $2.00 per ton remaining in the tailings to be retreated by cyanide later, and which values are of course part of the mine run of ore. Inside amalgamation was used and small plates and pocket traps were placed outside of the mill on which the flow of pulp impinged. About four ounces of bullion was entrapped inside the mill for each ounce recovered from the plates. We have found that numerous small plates placed in the flow outside the mill are much more effective in trapping the amalgam and wet mercury which is discharged from the mill than is a large area of plate.

The data which is now available concerning the actual value of the ore in the several deposits in this region indicates that a lower limit to this value has been proven, below which are mined from any deposit or body will not be found to drop. This limit is indicated to be around $4.00 per ton. This would be the value without the encountering of any enriched zones or pockets whatever. However there has been no work performed of any magnitude in any deposit on this entire region which has not at some stage in the development exposed from one to several high grade pockets. There is authentic data to substantiate the encountering of high-grade shipping ore in the following places:

1.

On the King group which is now the southern portion of your holdings the former owner found high grade zones in his tunnel.

2.

Just across the river from your mill there are the remains of old workings including an ore sorting arrangement and a tram to tide water, and the shaft is still open where shipping ore was encountered.

3.

Mr. Hamblet, the former owner of parts of your property, reports high grade ore in his old workings, in fact, made his living by hand cobbling the rock as it was mined.

4.

Your own operations have disclosed several important pockets of high-grade in the three drifts in the present workings and in the large cut above these workings.

5.

I have been told by the owners of the Goo Goo Claim which adjoins your property and contains the extension of the deposit in the U. S. Claim that they have shipped high-grade ore from the cut in their claim.

6.

Mr. Ed. C. Morse, who is a responsible mine superintendent now residing at Seattle, describes the operation of the Sea Level Mine, which lies just to the north of your property and which has a deposit identical in appearance with the others of this region. He states that he took out pockets containing as much as $7000.00 when sinking on that property.

7.

We now have positive evidence of a mill run of 180 tons of ore from which a pocket of $700.00 was recovered and which raised the recovered value of the ore from $3.85 per ton to $7.75. This pocket was found in such a small area that by no manner of means could a general sampling of the opening have been expected to show its existence.

The best indications so far discovered in our work of the possibility of encountering these high-grade spots is that they are found to occur where mineralization and particularly with lead and zinc is heavier and where small stringers of quartz join the main quartz vein. In many instances the high-grade ore has been found in or near the points of junction and in all instances where these cross veins or stringers exist enough to be classified as a better grade of ore.

If due consideration is given to the statements I have made above regarding the gold occurrence, the following statements should contain food for much thought:--

> The largest surface showings and the ones showing on the surface the most mineralization and with the occurrence of coarse veins most pronounced and which actually assay the highest in general run of values, have not been explored. In many instances as for example on Claim No. 3 near Beaver Creek, nothing but bare quartz has been exposed. The deposit which occurs on the U. S. Claim and which extends into the Goo Goo holdings, is, in my opinion the strongest showing in the region and has only been exposed on the surface where the quartz is most pronounced. If my work is of any value, I believe there is a wonderful chance to develop a mine of large proportions on this one alone."
>
> September 23, 1931 (Signed) Clarence Thom
> Metallurgical Engineer.

Mr. Thom's additional report entitled as follows:

"Extra from latest report of milling tests at the Peerless Mine.

Clean up	Tons treated	Gold shipped
First	180	$1395.00
Second	224	598.46
Third	155	2134.00
Totals	559	$ 4127.46

Out of this total recovered gold the amount recovered from grinding to 10 mesh and amalgamating the bulk ore in the mill was $1893.00 and the amount recovered from high grade pockets which were sorted at the mine and treated by cleaning by hand in a small mill to $2234.46.

Some concentrates are saved but not included in these figures. The tailings or loss from amalgamation, which is a table feed, is around $1.00 per ton.

These calculations therefore show the average of the 559 tons of ore mined to be $9.38 per ton and the recovered values $7.38 per ton."

December 11, 1931 (Signed) Clarence Thom,
Metallurgical Engineer.

Following are extracts from reports by W. J. Elmendorf for the 10 claims operated by the Peerless Consolidated Mines.

First Report Page 3.

Vein System.

"On the Peerless property there are four or perhaps five well defined lines of mineralization. These extend northeast-southwest and dip southeast at rather steep angles. They are parallel and from 400 to 600 feet apart and from 70 to 100 feet in thickness. In every case the large quartz content of these fissured zones in the schists has caused them to clearly define their extensions in the form of ridges, due to the resistant nature of the quartz to erosion. Within the fissured zones are numerous quartz vein dikes of all thicknesses up to perhaps 20 feet. These vein dikes form or follow two definite lines of fissuring, the primary one, north 60 degrees east and the secondary one nearly due east. Both dip to the south. The effect of these quartz invasions is an apparent network of quartz in schist in any horizontal section of the zones.

First Report, Page 4.
Mineralization

The free gold occurrences in the ore are plentiful and are often found in the quartz, sometimes in the schist, but most frequently on the planes of fissuring between the two rocks. The free gold showings are not confined to any one of the fissured zones, nor to any one locality within these zones. Their distribution is, however, by no means universal or regular and the "Picture Rock" is found in these veins in bunches, as is the case of most free gold mineralization in quartz.

Far more important than the free gold is the extensive distribution of the sulphide-pyrite, galena and sphalerite, not only in the quartz but in the adjacent schist. In many places, and apparently over large areas the pyritization of the schist is abundant. Galena and sphaler-

ite as far as observed are onl y occasionally seen and never in large quantities. These minerals are usually associated with ores of high-grade and this association may prove of importance in future operations as a key to high-grade occurrences:

First Report, Page 8
Opinion.

The Peerless Mining property is a very interesting and probably a very valuable one. The showings although developed most inadequately at the present time, fully justify extensive exploration. My observations and the result of my sampling lead me to believe that the property will become a big and highly profitable producer if properly handled. There is little evidence of what is termed "surface enrichment" and the formation indicates that the sulphide ore bodies will continue to great depths."

(Signed) W. J. Elmendorf
Geologist and Mining Engineer
Seattle, Washington, July 8, 1927.

Second Report, Page 2.
Average Values.

"From January 12th to February 17th about 125 tons of ore were milled by crushing, grinding in a ball mill, plating and tabling the concentrates. During this time the feed averaged about $4.65 per ton, to which value must be added something over $2.00 per ton for free gold picked out by hand. This makes a total of perhaps $6.75 which fairly well corresponds with the average value of several samples taken by men last July as a rough average of what may be expected as the grade to be mined later and which was $7.44 per ton.

Second Report, Page 3.

I am deeply interested in the future development and successful operation of this property, for the ones that can be made into pay mines are very scarce and I believe this to be one of them."

(Signed) W. J. Elmendorf
February 27, 1928.

WATER POWER

During the Peerless Consolidated Mines operations, that corporation set up a hydro-electric power plant which consisted of a 235' head dam at Gokachin River Falls on the property, complete with flume, penstock and 43" Pelton--180 K.V.A. General Electric AC Unit functioning through two nozzles and a Lombard Governor Room for additional flumes and power house extension were provided to take care of up to 1800 H.P. from the present dam. By diverting another stream into the Gokachin River, an estimated maximum of 8000 H.P. could be developed.

DECREE OF COURT.

Re. the agreement dated May 24, 1927, first mentioned herein under the subject "Peerless Consol. Mines Tenure in 10 Sea Level Claims, Etc." proceedings were instituted in the District Court, Juneau, Alaska, between Joseph Hamblet and Donald W. Lyle, plaintiffs and Peerless Consolidated Mines, defendants, in which Judgment and Decree No. 1809-KA,

dated April 11, 1935, was rendered in favor of and the 10 mining claims, etc., were turned back to the plaintiffs. The case involved breach of agreement, "mill too small", and various other matters.

The writer acquired free and clear title to all the claims shown on Map 1 from Eli Hamblet and Joseph Hamblet, brothers. Before his death Joseph Hamblet informed the writer that the shaft and workings located near the west line of the Golden Crown claim opposite the mill on the right bank of Cokachin River carried exceptional values in gold and some silver, and that the values shown in the table of assays given below are from samples of ore taken from the locality by these two brothers at various times while working there. A 75' shaft was sunk and a hoist installed to lift the ore to the surface, from thence the ore was tramped to the mill opposite via cable for treatment. Mr. Joseph Hamblet stated that the ore from the shaft averaged around $75.00 per ton for the depth of the shaft and that samples taken from the workings were as shown in the table below. The writer was not, however, informed as to the methods used in sampling.

"Specimens of ore deposited at this office by Joe and Eli Hamblet for determination of assay of gold and silver contents with percentage of base metals.

Assay No.	Ozs. Fine metal per ton		Value per ton		Total
	Gold	Silver	Gold	Silver	
2328	1.80	2.70	$ 53.00	$ 1.89	$ 54.79
2352	1.48	0.90	50.10	0.63	50.73
2648	6.92	0.10	242.20	0.70	242.90
2844	1.64	0.80	57.40	0.56	57.96
2847	5.04	11.90	176.40	8.33	184.73
3083	3.32	1.20	116.80	0.84	117.04
3323	2.02	0.60	70.70	0.42	71.12
3388	1.14	0.40	39.90	0.28	40.18
4834	2.34	0.80	81.90	0.56	82.49
4835	1.46	14.00	51.90	9.80	60.90
4885	2.69	1.80	103.60	1 .20	104.84

Signed by Nils Johanson
Assayer."

Mr. Johanson, recently retired, Assayer for the Territorial Assay Office, Ketchikan, Alaska, still lives here.

Throughout in matters respecting the Sea Level property during its occupancy by Messrs. Hamblet and others, the principal trouble in my opinion, after going over all the available facts in the case, has been the complete lack of perspective, honest to goodness business practices, and in getting this property into production on a large scale; making it what it should be, one of the best known cheaply-operated water power and paying properties in the Territory of Alaska and elsewhere. Knowing the property as I do, I feel that the things done under former occupancy are absolutely inexcusable.

During the occupancy of the Hamblets and others, working equipment and facilities once on the property have been removed; and since the Peerless Consolidated Mines operation, under the Hamblet ownership the facilities and equipment set up by the Peerless have had no maintenance or repairs and all are in a very sad state so that it will require full new modern equipment and facilities to operate the property in the most economical, up to date manner as is required in present day mining operations.

Mine Railroad and Service

A railroad, either standard or narrow gauge, can be built parallel to the shore of Thorne Arm from Porphyry Gold Claim to the mouth of Gokachin River, thence easterly along Gokachin River, with a short right of way through Golden Banner Claim, to the power house site at the foot of Gokachin River Falls.

The railroad throughout can be built with grades that are negotiable by electric locomotive using power from overhead line; will serve splendidly all facilities on the Sea Level property. Plenty of material from the Beacon Hill Claim dump is available for track fill.

The writer having had much experience in these matters advises that the building of a railroad on the claims is not a difficult job. The railroad may be built as a double track system with switches, crossovers, turnouts, sidings, spur tracks, etc., to serve the various facilities, thereby forming a highly elastic key to economic operations at the property in the handling of materials, ore, milling, and others too numerous to mention.

In the above connection Thorne Arm connected as it is to the main steamer lane to Alaska, with its deep water to accommodate any known deep sea-going vessel, provides for the ready delivery at the Sea Level property by water of materials and equipment from any port.

Space for Facilities

At the present time there is plenty of fairly level flat ground at beach level for all initial facilities. By proper planning with a view in mind of increasing extensions in the work, these facilities can be kept on level filled ground for all future operations.

In directing these matters to your attention the writer has in mind that with proper capital, organization and management, the property can be set up and operated with a safe return on the money invested and also pay dividends to satisfied stockholders.

The data given herein is mostly that of others; compiled in an endeavor to be consistent, brief, perspicuous as space permitted, not to mislead, and to give the reader a general word picture of the property.

The writer believes that the property can be glory holed to advantage in the first operation to an elevation just above high sea water level, grading the work to the beach for drainage; after which depth

may be gained by shaft and tunnels driven for stoping the ore.

References may be had as to the writer's integrity and fair dealing.

June 30, 1950

William V. LaBau,

Box 1394,

Ketchikan, Alaska.

THORNE ARM
FISH CREEK
FALLS
N
TRAIL LODE
PORPHYRY GOLD
NORTH ANCHORAGE
FREE GOLD LODE
PORPHYR QUARTZ
SILVER STREAM
COMMERCIAL LODE
GOLD SILVER LEAD LODE
NORTH COAST
GOLD NUGGET
SEA LEVEL
MILL SITE LODE
SEA BREEZE
GRANITE CONTACT
BEAVER CREEK
FALLS
235' HEAD
LONE RANGER
COAST RANGE
WOLF CREEK
SILVER CROWN
DUE WEST
DUE EAST
GOLD SILVER LODE
STAR LAKE
CREEK
SCALE 1 MI = 3.39
SEA LEVEL GROUP OF CLAIMS