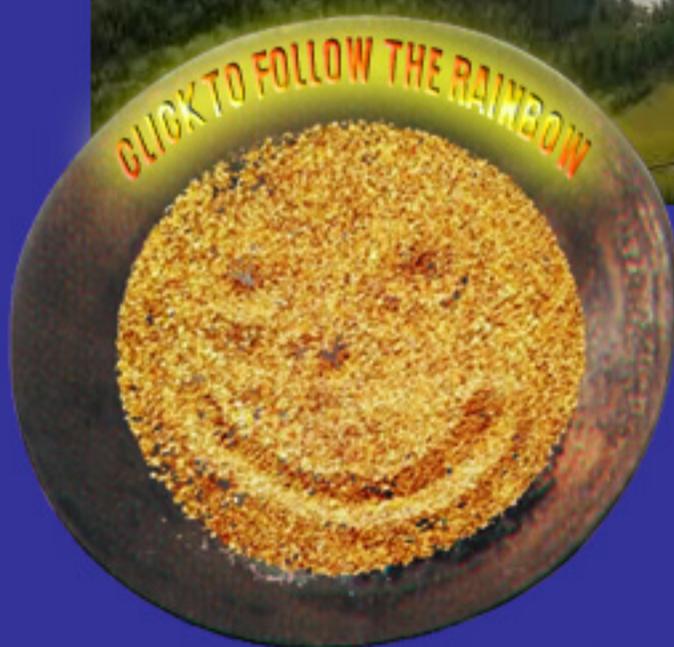


# MINING MAGAZINES

An Editorially Recommended Investment Opportunity

## Anvil Creek, Ophir, Alaska



A hard to find, operating placer gold mine, with reserves protected in frozen 'banks' by permafrost, that takes time to melt when exposed, which makes this a perfect USD investment for a long term family gain, or a small cap company more interested in having fun managing a solid P/L statement than playing hedge fund pump/dump games.

Click the "million dollar, obo smile" as gold turns bull, to download a secure, copyright / phishing protected , PDF that is "not a stock offering", but due diligence "homework". As a WesternMiner.com qualified buy me " listing, that does not act as a "finder's fee" broker daisy chain for a percentage —please contact the documented claim holders direct:  
*Don or Cindy at 541-519-1997, 541-223-8109. or AnvilCreek@gmail.com*

# **Alaska Gold Mine**

## **Anvil Creek Mine**

**Innoko Mining District**

**For Sale - \$875,000**

**(Owner would consider a Joint Venture)**

**541-519-1997 or anvilcreek@gmail.com**

### **Location:**

- 250 air miles west of Anchorage
- 30 air miles west of McGrath
- 2 road miles east of Ophir
- Located between Ophir Creek and Spruce Creek
- 50 miles of road from Ophir to the Kuskokwim River (barge service available for fuel, equipment and supplies)

### **Mining Claims:**

- 21 Total Placer Claims - 10 Federal and 11 State claims
- 580 Acres
- Anvil Creek is around 2 1/2 miles long
- 5,000 lineal feet of creek channel left to be placer mined
- 2 other known paystreaks - Innoko Flats and Anvil Benches
- 2,500 feet of Innoko River frontage
- 1,500 foot gravel airstrip
- Permits are all current, ponds, ditches, and dams are in place
- Average gold fineness is 878 parts gold and 117 parts of silver in a thousand

### **Mining Camp:**

- Very comfortable, clean, and well-furnished
- 3-Bedroom house with bath and all the furnishings
- 1-Bedroom cabin with bath and ail the furnishings
- Cookshack with 2 refrigerators, 3 freezers, microwave, range, dishwasher, washer, dryer, and all the cooking and eating utensils
- Large Shop with attached generator room
- 4 Storage buildings, one with a bunk house upstairs
- Large laundry room/mud room, bathroom, and bedroom connecting to the cookshack



Anvil Creek, Ophir, Alaska



Anvil Creek, Ophir, Alaska



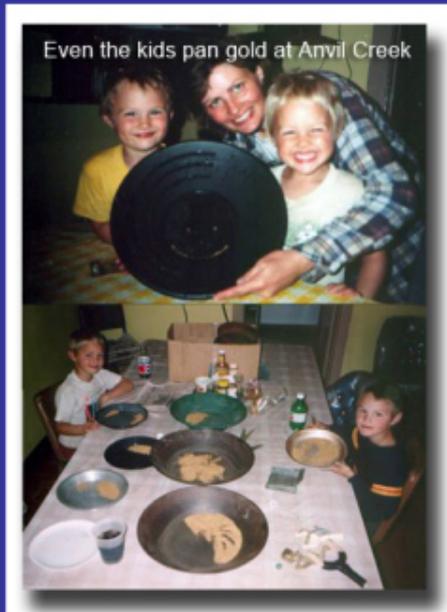
**Anvil Creek, Ophir, Alaska**

## **Permits:**

- All Permits are Current
- All claims have been recorded and filed properly each year with both state and federal agencies
- There are no lawsuits or environmental claims against this property or us
- There is no property tax in this area

## **Gold Recovery:**

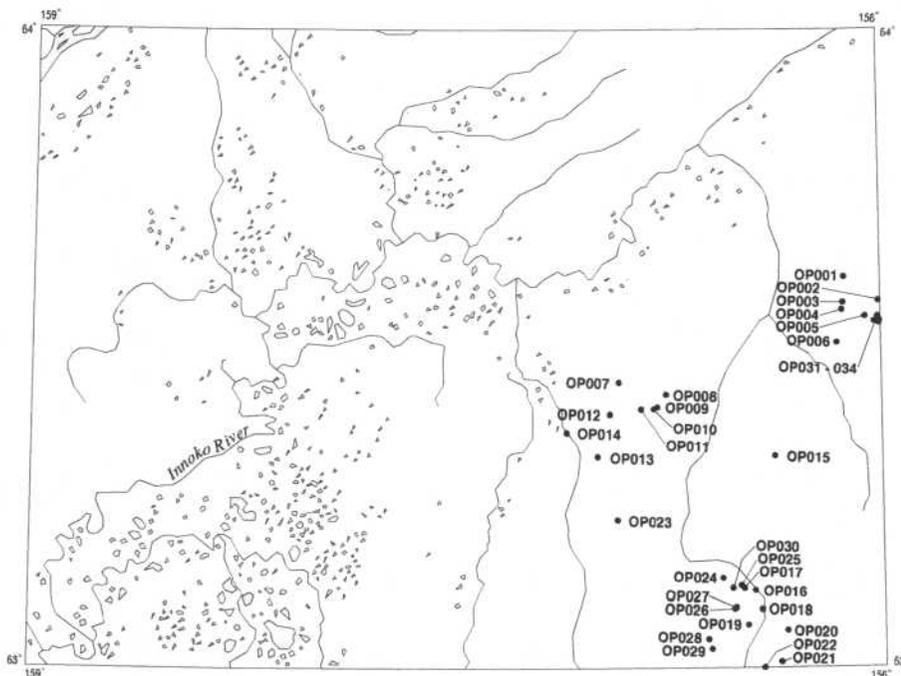
- The paystreak that runs up the bottom of the creek channel is an average of 75 feet wide
- There is approximately 5,000 lineal feet of virgin creek channel left to mine
- There are 2 other known paystreaks – Innoko Flats and Anvil Benches
- Pay dirt starts in the gravels about 2-3 feet above bedrock
- The gold fineness averages between 85% and 89%



**Anvil Creek, Ophir, Alaska**

## Ophir quadrangle

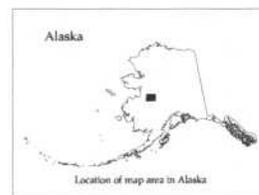
Descriptions of the mineral occurrences shown on the accompanying figure follow. See U.S. Geological Survey (1996) for a description of the information content of each field in the records. The data presented here are maintained as part of a statewide database on mines, prospects and mineral occurrences throughout Alaska.



*Distribution of mineral occurrences in the Ophir  
1:250,000-scale quadrangle, Alaska*

This and related reports are accessible through the USGS World Wide Web site <http://ardf.wr.usgs.gov>. Comments or information regarding corrections or missing data, or requests for digital retrievals should be directed to: Frederic Wilson, USGS, 4200 University Dr., Anchorage, AK 99508-4667, e-mail [fwilson@usgs.gov](mailto:fwilson@usgs.gov), telephone (907) 786-7448. This compilation is authored by:

Samuel S. Dashevsky  
Fairbanks, AK



*This report is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity with U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards or with the North American Stratigraphic code. Any use of trade, product, or firm names is for descriptive purposes only and does not imply endorsement by the U.S. Government.*

**OPEN-FILE REPORT 02-77**

commun., 2001).

Bundtzen and Miller (1997) used radioactive-isotope dating techniques to demonstrate that the age of hydrothermal sericite from the Ophir-Little Creek prospect area is 70 Ma, contemporaneous with primary igneous white mica in dikes near Ophir. Lode gold mineralization in this area probably is related to magmatic fluids from these Upper Cretaceous or Tertiary dikes (or other, coeval plutons), which probably are the source of at least some of the placer gold in Anvil Creek (Bundtzen and Miller, 1997).

**Alteration:**

**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary. Bundtzen and Miller (1997) used radioactive-isotope dating techniques to demonstrate that the age of hydrothermal sericite from the Ophir-Little Creek prospect area is 70 Ma, contemporaneous with primary igneous white mica in dikes near Ophir. Lode gold mineralization in this area probably is related to magmatic fluids from these Upper Cretaceous or Tertiary dikes (or other, coeval plutons), which probably are the source of at least some of the placer gold in Anvil Creek (Bundtzen and Miller, 1997).

**Deposit model:**

Placer Au (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

**Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):**

39a

**Production Status:** Yes; small

**Site Status:** Undetermined

**Workings/exploration:**

A narrow paystreak beneath the channel of Anvil Creek was worked by drift mining; less-rich bench deposits were worked by open cuts (Mertie, 1936). Mining occurred along Anvil Creek from 1917 to 1950 and also from the 1970's until at least 1986 (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Production notes:**

Between 1917 and 1950, an estimated 3,394 ounces of gold and 12 ounces of silver were produced from Anvil Creek. Anvil Creek was also mined from the 1970's until at least 1986 (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Reserves:**

**Additional comments:**

**References:**

Brooks and Capps, 1924; Smith, 1932; Mertie, 1936; Smith, 1936; Smith, 1938; Roehm, 1937; Fowler, 1950; Cobb, 1972 (MF 367); Cobb, 1973 (B 1374); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-

576); Chapman and others, 1985; Bundtzen and others, 1987; Bundtzen and Miller, 1997.

**Primary reference:** Mertie, 1936

**Reporter(s):** C.E. Cameron

**Last report date:** 8/7/01

**Site name(s):** Spruce Creek (1 mile east of Anvil Creek)

**Site type:** Mine

**ARDF no.:** OP026

**Latitude:** 63.0928

**Quadrangle:** OP A-2

**Longitude:** 156.5264

**Location description and accuracy:**

Spruce Creek is a northeast-flowing tributary to the Innoko River. The junction of Spruce Creek and the Innoko River is approximately 2 miles southeast of the town of Ophir. The coordinates are for the approximate midpoint of tailings shown on the U.S. Geological Survey Ophir A-2 topographic map (1954, minor revisions 1965), in sec. 2, T. 28 S., R. 12 E., Kateel River Meridian. Spruce Creek is locality 17 of Cobb (1972 [MF 367]). This location is accurate. Also see Tamarack Creek (OP027), a small tributary to Spruce Creek.

**Commodities:**

**Main:** Au

**Other:** Ag

**Ore minerals:** Chromite, gold, ilmenite, magnetite

**Gangue minerals:**

**Geologic description:**

The bedrock in the vicinity of Spruce Creek mainly of slate cut by highly altered dacitic (?) dikes (Maddren, 1910; Mertie, 1936). Cretaceous or Tertiary monzonite intrusive bodies may also occur in the stream drainage (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

Most of the gold in Spruce Creek is in bedrock crevices on low benches (Maddren, 1911; Eakin, 1914; Mertie, 1936). The overburden was about 10 to 15 feet thick over 2 to 6 feet of auriferous gravels (Eakin, 1914). Some of the gold recovered was very coarse, and included at least one 16-ounce nugget was recovered (Mertie, 1936). The gold at Spruce Creek is 870.7 fine, with 100.3 parts silver, and 29.0 parts impurities (Bundtzen and others, 1987). Smith (1941) reports that gold from Spruce Creek averages 879 fine; Metz and Hawkins (1981) report a fineness of 873.

Heavy minerals identified in a pan-concentrate sample from Spruce Creek include magnetite, chromite, ilmenite, orthoferrosilite, reibeckite, and fluorapatite. This sample was collected just downstream from a swarm of peraluminous dikes that contain up to 6% chromite (Bundtzen and others, 1987). The source of the gold is probably these peraluminous dikes, along with some contribution from monzonite intrusions (Bundtzen and

others, 1987).

Gold was discovered in Spruce Creek in 1907, but there is no record of production until 1910 (Maddren, 1909; Maddren, 1910; Maddren, 1911). Mining was nearly continuous between 1910 and 1940 (Cobb, 1976 [OFR 76-576]). After 1940, reports of mining along Spruce Creek are sporadic. There probably has been more recent production.

A conservative estimate of production from Spruce Creek from 1909 to 1950 and 1955 to 1986 is 35,400 ounces of gold and 4,600 ounces of silver (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

Also see OP018, 019, 021, 027, and 030.

**Alteration:**

**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary. The sources of the placer gold probably are Cretaceous or Tertiary peraluminous dikes, along with some contributions from monzonite intrusive bodies in the Spruce Creek drainage basin (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Deposit model:**

Placer Au (on benches) (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

**Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):**

39a

**Production Status:** Yes; small

**Site Status:** Active?

**Workings/exploration:**

Gold was discovered in Spruce Creek in 1907, but there is no record of production until 1910 (Maddren, 1909; Maddren, 1910; Maddren, 1911). Mining was nearly continuous between 1910 and 1940 (Cobb, 1976 [OFR 76-576]). After 1940, reports of mining are sporadic. Williams (1950) reports that Matheson and Savage's dragline-dozer-hydraulic operation (Fowler, 1950) on Spruce Creek closed in 1950 due to the son's induction into the army. Assessment work is reported in 1959 (Saunders, 1960). There probably has been more recent production.

**Production notes:**

A conservative estimate of production from Spruce Creek from 1909 to 1950 and 1955 to 1986 is 35,400 ounces of gold and 4,600 ounces of silver (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Reserves:**

**Additional comments:**

**References:**

Maddren, 1909; Maddren, 1910; Maddren, 1911; Eakin, 1914; Mertie, 1936; Smith, 1941; Fowler, 1950; Williams, 1950; Saunders, 1960; Cobb, 1972 (MF 367); Cobb, 1976

(OFR 76-576); Metz and Hawkins, 1981; Chapman and others, 1985; Bundtzen and others, 1987.

**Primary reference:** Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-576)

**Reporter(s):** C.E. Cameron

**Last report date:** 8/7/01

**Site name(s):** Ophir Creek (1 mile west of Anvil Creek)

**Site type:** Mines

**ARDF no.:** OP030

**Latitude:** 63.1237

**Quadrangle:** OP A-2

**Longitude:** 156.5311

**Location description and accuracy:**

Ophir Creek has been mined for about 2 1/2 miles above its mouth, near the town of Ophir on the Innoko River. Mining also took place near its head. The coordinates are for the approximate midpoint of mine tailings marked on the U.S. Geological Survey Ophir A-2 topographic map (1954, minor revisions 1965). This point is on lower Ophir Creek, in sec. 26, T. 27 S., R. 12 E., Kateel River Meridian. Ophir Creek corresponds to localities 13 and 14 of Cobb (1972 [MF 367]). The location is accurate.

**Commodities:**

**Main:** Au

**Other:** Ag

**Ore minerals:** Gold, ilmenite, magnetite, pyrite

**Gangue minerals:** Quartz

**Geologic description:**

Bedrock in the vicinity of Ophir Creek consists of shale and siltstone (Chapman and others, 1985). The creek also drains small monzonite intrusive bodies, and igneous rock pebbles and cobbles are reported in the stream gravels (Mertie, 1936). Some vein quartz is also reported in the gravels (Mertie, 1936).

Most of the gold on Ophir Creek is in crevices in the top 2 to 5 feet of bedrock (Maddren, 1910). The gold is coarse with many nuggets. It also occurs in bench and stream gravels (Maddren, 1910; Maddren, 1911). In 1933, one claim on Ophir Creek averaged \$7 to 8 per square foot of bedrock. Nuggets as large as 14 ounces have been recovered (Mertie, 1936). The gold averages 898 fine (Smith, 1941). Heavy minerals in pan concentrates include magnetite, ilmenite, edenite, zircon, rutile, orthoferrosilite, and pyrite (Bundtzen and others, 1987). The likely source of the gold is nearby rhyolite dikes and monzonite plutons (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

Gold was discovered on Ophir Creek in 1908, and mining occurred nearly continuously until 1940 (Cobb, 1976 [OFR 76-576]). In 1950, at least one person was mining along Ophir Creek (Williams, 1950). Mining is also reported during 1959, but the operator at that time planned to move to the Ruby district in 1960 (Saunders, 1960). More recent ex-

ploration or mining is probable but not documented.

The estimated production from Ophir Creek from 1908 to 1961 is 66,489 ounces of gold and 7,004 ounces of silver. Production figures for more recent mining from 1978 to 1985 are unknown (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Alteration:**

**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary. The likely source of placer gold at Ophir Creek is nearby Cretaceous or Tertiary rhyolite dikes and monzonite plutons (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Deposit model:**

Placer Au (stream and bench) (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

**Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):**

39a

**Production Status:** Yes; medium

**Site Status:** Active?

**Workings/exploration:**

Gold was discovered on Ophir Creek in 1908, and mining occurred nearly continuously until 1940 (Cobb, 1976 [OFR 76-576]). By 1914, the creek was one of the chief gold-producing streams in the area, and 8 mines were operating (Eakin, 1914; Brooks, 1915). Drifting, draglines, and hydraulicking were all used to recover the gold. In 1950, at least one person was mining along Ophir Creek (Williams, 1950). Mining is also reported during 1959, but the operator at that time planned to move to the Ruby district in 1960 (Saunders, 1960). More recent exploration or mining is probable but not documented.

**Production notes:**

The estimated production from Ophir Creek from 1908 to 1961 is 66,489 ounces of gold and 7,004 ounces of silver. Production figures for more recent mining from 1978 to 1985 are unknown (Bundtzen and others, 1987).

**Reserves:**

**Additional comments:**

**References:**

Maddren, 1909; Brooks, 1910; Maddren, 1910; Maddren, 1911; Brooks, 1912; Eakin, 1914; Brooks, 1915; Mertie, 1936; Williams, 1950; Saunders, 1960; Cobb, 1972 (MF 367); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-576); Chapman and others, 1985; Bundtzen and others, 1987.

**Primary reference:** Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-576)

576); Chapman and others, 1985; Bundtzen and others, 1987; Bundtzen and Miller, 1997.

**Primary reference:** Mertie, 1936

**Reporter(s):** C.E. Cameron

**Last report date:** 8/7/01



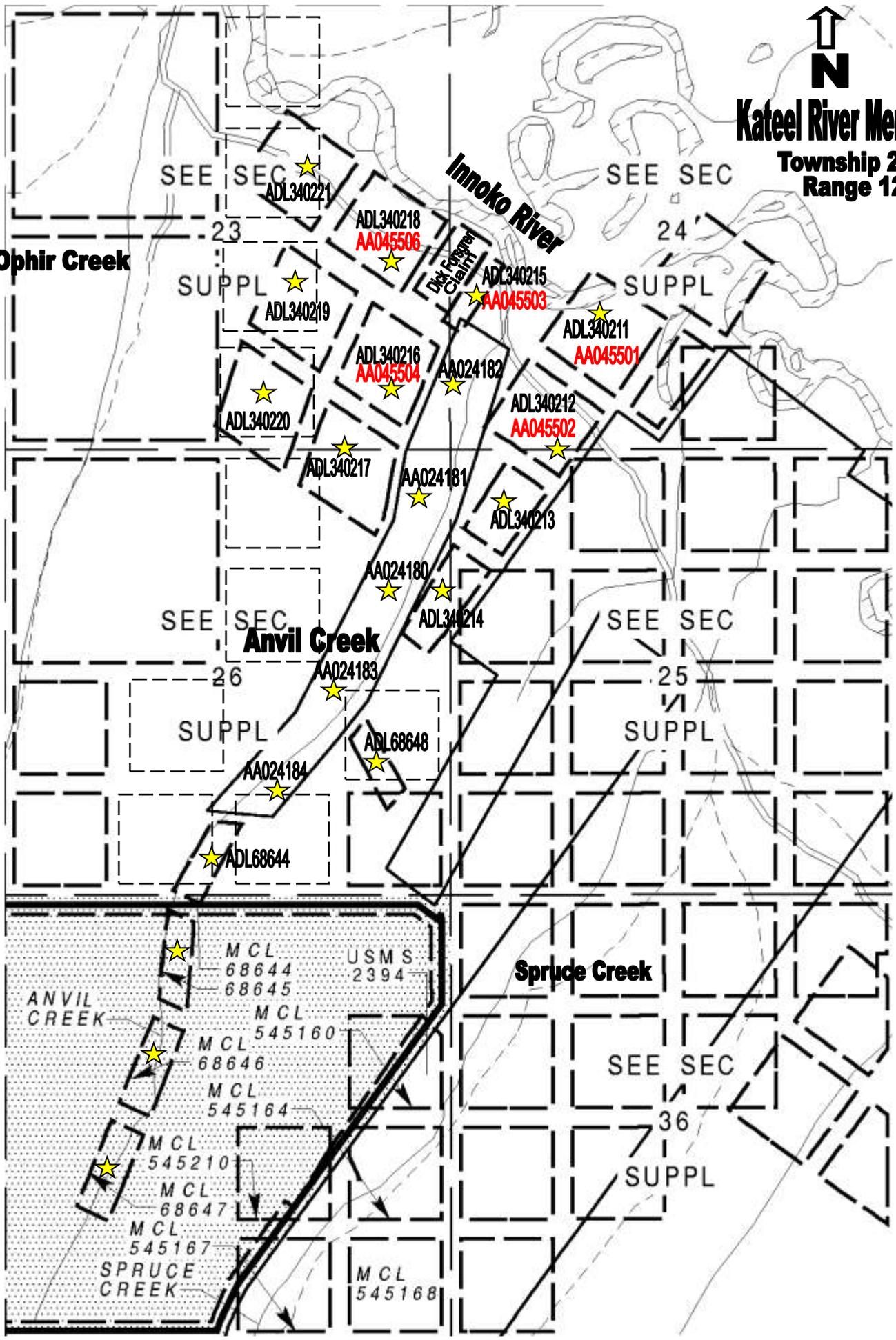
**Kateel River Meridian**  
**Township 27 S.**  
**Range 12 E.**

**Ophir Creek**

**Innoko River**

**Anvil Creek**

**Spruce Creek**



SEE SEC

SEE SEC

23

24

SUPPL

SUPPL

SEE SEC

SEE SEC

26

25

SUPPL

SUPPL

SEE SEC

36

SUPPL

ADL340221

ADL340218  
AA045506

ADL340215  
AA045503

ADL340219

ADL340216  
AA045504

ADL340211  
AA045501

ADL340220

ADL340217

AA024182

ADL340212  
AA045502

ADL340217

AA024181

ADL340213

AA024180

ADL340214

SEE SEC

SEE SEC

26

25

SUPPL

SUPPL

**Anvil Creek**

AA024183

ADL68648

AA024184

ADL68644

**Spruce Creek**

ANVIL CREEK

MCL 68644 USMS 2394

MCL 68645

MCL 545160

MCL 68646

MCL 545164

MCL 545210

MCL 68647

MCL 545167

SPRUCE CREEK

MCL 545168

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

Robert E. LeResche - *Commissioner*

Ross G. Schaff - *State Geologist*

July 1980

This is a preliminary publication of the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys and as such has not received final editing and review. The author will appreciate candid comments on the accuracy of the data, and welcome suggestions that will improve the report.

Alaska Open-File Report 134  
PRELIMINARY GEOLOGY OF THE  
MCGRATH-UPPER INNOKO RIVER AREA,  
WESTERN INTERIOR ALASKA

By  
T.K. Bundtzen and G.M. Laird

Table 9. Ophir precinct gold production by creek (includes Candle Creek)<sup>a</sup>

<u>Creek</u>	<u>Last recorded year</u>	<u>Gold (oz)</u>	<u>Silver (oz)</u>
Anvil	1950	3,394	12
Democrat	1924	947	21
Dodge	1917	408	40
Ester	1964	1,110	210
Ganes	1969	88,111	15,220
Gold Run	1948	1,227	245
Little	1966	37,681	6,120
Madison	1941	2,119	286
Spaulding	1941	7,925	1,541
Ophir	1961	66,489	7,004
Victor Gulch	1958	2,690	332
Yankee	1968	57,084	6,361
Mackie	1938	943	54
Fox Gulch	1922	167	17
Candle Creek	1950	129,500	12,210

<sup>a</sup>Unpublished mint returns only; all figures are conservative. Does not include gold production that has taken place almost continuously through 1980 on Spruce, Anvil, Ganes, and Little Creeks.

\* Spruce Creek } Gold (oz) 35,400  
 1909-1950 }  
 1955-1986 } Silver (oz) 4,600

\* A conservative estimate according to (Bundtzen and others, 1987)