King Tut Claims

W.M. Rakestraw, John Bradborn, and F.T. Hughes of Pendleton; Pat and Hattie Glenn of Granite.

E half of Sec. 36, T 9 S, R 34 E, in the NW quarter of Sec. 31, T9 S, R 35 E.

6 unpatented lode claims.

No production except about 1400 tons of float which netted $647.00 in 1893 according to the old timers.

1 cabin.

2 short tunnels, totaling not over 250 ft, 1 ditch and a large amount of ground sluicing totaling perhaps a thousand feet which cut through the deep soil cover to bedrock while prospecting for the vein. North-south vein 200 feet west of the old tunnels has been developed by 4 shafts from 10 to 30 feet in depth along a distance of 500 ft.

Bedrock is argillite cut at the old tunnel by a vein 3 to 5 ft wide, composed of sheared argillite recemented with quartz and calcite. This vein strikes N 80 degrees E and dips 85 degrees S. There is sulphide occasionally but an assay sample of the pure pyrite gave only a trace of gold and no silver. 200 ft. west of the old tunnel the vein appears in the sluice cut and assay gave only $2.80 in gold. Shaft number 1 (the northernmost) shows glassy quartz at least 1 ft. in width standing vertical north and south. Shaft number 2 shows a vein striking north 10 E dipping 85 W, in which the vein pinches out 30 ft. from the surface. Shaft number 3 shows ore consisting of glassy quartz of a second generation which has formed around fragments and crystals of an earlier first generation quartz. Assay from the vein at this point gave $47.25 gold and $35.40 silver mostly contained in black tetrahedrite. Shaft number 4 bottomed the ore at 35 ft.

Only 3 assays of the ledge have been taken and it was recommended that more be made. It was suggested that exploration be continued at the intersection of EW and NS veins.

W.K. Rakestraw

September 30, 1938
OWNERS: W. M. Rakestraw, John Bradburn, and F. H. Hughes, of Pendleton; Pat and Hattie Glenn of Granite.

LOCATION: NE ¼ of sec. 36, T. 9 S., R. 34 E., in the NW ¼ of sec. 31, T. 9 S., R. 35 E.

AREA: 6 unpatented lode claims.

HISTORY: No production except about 1400 tons of float which netted $647.00 in 1893, according to the old-timers.

EQUIPMENT: One cabin.

DEVELOPMENT: Two short tunnels, totaling not over 250 feet, one ditch and a large amount of ground sluicing totaling perhaps a thousand feet which cut through the deep soil cover to bedrock while prospecting for the vein. Northsouth vein 200 feet west of the old tunnels has been developed by four shafts from 10 to 30 feet in depth along a distance of 500 feet.

GEOLOGY: Bedrock is argillite, cut at the old tunnel by a vein 3 to 5 feet wide, composed of sheared argillite recemented with quartz and calcite. This vein strikes N. 80° E. and dips 85° S. There is sulphide occasionally, an assay sample of the pure pyrite gave a trace of gold and no silver. 200 feet west of the old tunnel the vein appears in the sluice cut and an assay gave $2.00 in gold. Shaft No. 1 (the northernmost) shows quartz at least 1 foot in width standing vertical north and south. Shaft No. 2 shows a vein striking N. 10 E., Dipping 85° W., in which the vein pinches out 30 feet from the surface. Shaft No. 3 shows ore consisting of glassy quartz of a second generation which has formed around fragments and crystals of the earlier first generation quartz. An assay from this vein at this point gave $47.25 in gold and $35.40 in silver mostly contained in black tetrahedrite. In the NE corner of Shaft No. 4, there is a small exposure of quartz containing tetrahedrite.

INFORMANT: W. E. Rakestraw; J. E. Allen (9/30/33)