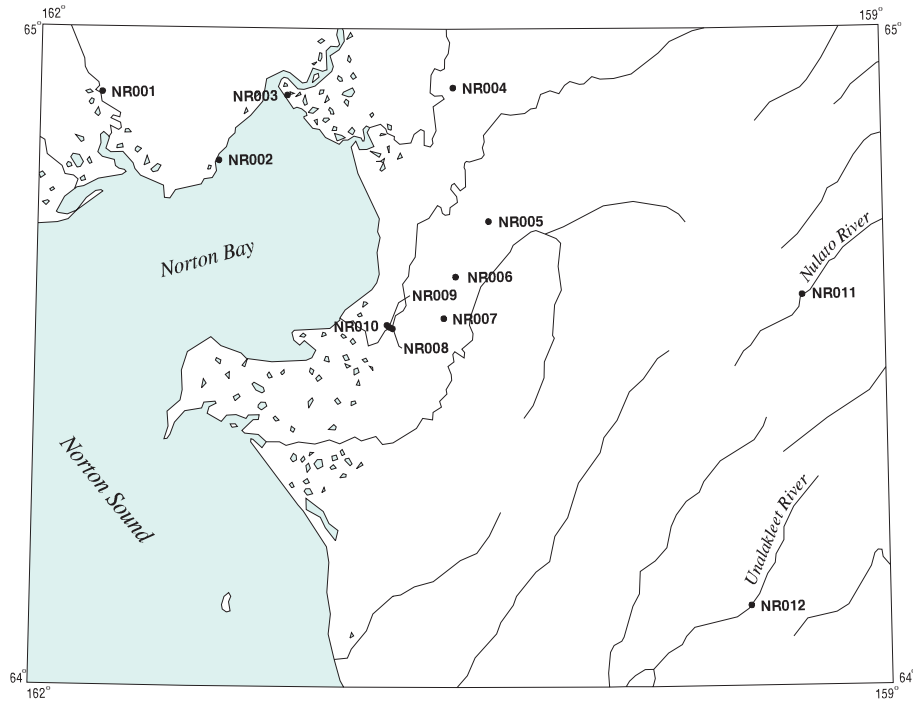


Norton Bay quadrangle

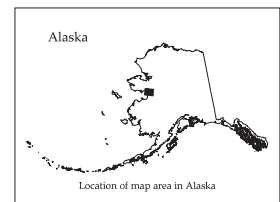
Descriptions of the mineral occurrences shown on the accompanying figure follow. See U.S. Geological Survey (1996) for a description of the information content of each field in the records. The data presented here are maintained as part of a statewide database on mines, prospects and mineral occurrences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



*Distribution of mineral occurrences in the Norton Bay
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, 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 02-75

Site name(s): June Creek**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR001**Latitude:** 64.9012**Quadrangle:** NR D-6**Longitude:** 161.7803**Location description and accuracy:**

June Creek is reportedly in the northwest one-quarter of the northwest one-quarter of the Norton Bay quadrangle (Cobb, 1976 [OFR 76-866]). No further specific location information is known. The coordinates are for an arbitrary point along the Kwik River. The location is known only to within a 25 mile radius.

Commodities:**Main:** Au?**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold?**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

The rocks in the northwest corner of the Norton Bay quadrangle consist of Cretaceous Ungalik conglomerate and younger white quartzite, calcareous schist, white crystalline limestone, black quartzite, graphitic slate and schist (Cass, 1959).

A prospector in 1928 reported finding a little gold along June Creek (Smith, 1930). Smith (1932) reports that the prospecting was apparently fruitless and that no one was prospecting the creek in 1929. There are no subsequent reports of prospecting along June Creek, or of June Creek's location.

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

A prospector in 1928 reported finding a little gold along June Creek (Smith, 1930). Smith (1932) reports that the prospecting was apparently fruitless and that no one was prospecting the creek during 1929. There are no subsequent reports of prospecting along June Creek, or of June Creek's location.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Smith, 1930; Smith, 1932; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Smith, 1932

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Unnamed (south of mouth of Kuiuktulik River)

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: NR002

Latitude: 64.7991

Quadrangle: NR D-5

Longitude: 161.3606

Location description and accuracy:

This occurrence is on the beach of Norton Bay near the mouth of a small, unnamed stream about midway between Bald Head and the mouth of the Kuiuktulik River. The location is accurate within 1 mile.

Commodities:

Main: Sn

Other:

Ore minerals: Cassiterite

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

A sample of beach sand contained a trace of cassiterite. The cassiterite could have come from anywhere within the Koyuk basin (Berryhill, 1962).

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

Beach placer deposit (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39c)

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

39c

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

A concentrate of 8 pans of beach sand revealed a trace of cassiterite (Berryhill, 1962).

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Berryhill, 1962; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Berryhill, 1962

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Unnamed (south-southeast of Koyuk)

Site type: Occurrence

ARDF no.: NR003

Latitude: 64.8989

Quadrangle: NR D-5

Longitude: 161.1188

Location description and accuracy:

This occurrence is located 600 feet inland from the beach of Norton Bay, just south of the mouth of the Koyuk River and about 2.5 miles south-southeast of the village of Koyuk. The location is accurate within 1 mile.

Commodities:

Main: W

Other:

Ore minerals: Scheelite

Gangue minerals:

Geologic description:

Sample 30 of Berryhill (1962) was a concentrate of 15 pans of creek sands collected 600 feet inland from the beach. The sample contained a trace of scheelite.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

Alluvial placer deposit (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 39a)

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Inactive

Workings/exploration:

One sample of panned concentrates was collected from this location; it contained a trace of scheelite (Berryhill, 1962).

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Berryhill, 1962; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Berryhill, 1962

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Garryowen Creek?**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR004**Latitude:** 64.9107**Quadrangle:** NR D-4**Longitude:** 160.5271**Location description and accuracy:**

The location of Garryowen Creek in the Norton Bay quadrangle is uncertain; it is not named on any U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps of the quadrangle. Cobb (1976 [OFR 76-866]) suggests that this prospect is not on the Garryowen Creek in the Candle quadrangle. Instead, he places it on an unnamed, approximately 8-mile-long tributary to the Inglutalik River, about 12 miles northeast of its mouth. We infer from Cobb's description that this tributary is Garryowen Creek. The coordinates are for this location. The location is accurate within 50 miles.

Commodities:**Main:** Au?**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold?**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Colors of gold were reported along Garryowen Creek prior to 1911 (Smith and Eakin, 1911). There is no record of any subsequent prospecting or mining. The rocks in the vicinity of Garryowen Creek are Cretaceous Shaktolik Group graywacke, shale, conglomerate, and grit, and Cretaceous Ungalik conglomerate (Cass, 1959).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Colors of gold were reported along Garryowen Creek prior to 1911 (Smith and Eakin, 1911). There is no record of any subsequent prospecting or mining.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Smith and Eakin, 1911; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Smith and Eakin, 1911

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Moon**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR005**Latitude:** 64.7079**Quadrangle:** NR C-3**Longitude:** 160.3999**Location description and accuracy:**

The Moon prospect is located in the low pass at the head of Christmas Creek, in the center of the E1/2 sec.14, T. 9 S., R. 9 W, Kateel River Meridian. This prospect is also locality 1 of Cobb (1972 [MF 381]). The location is accurate within 1 mile.

Commodities:**Main:** Sb**Other:****Ore minerals:** Stibnite**Gangue minerals:** Quartz**Geologic description:**

The rocks in the vicinity of the Moon prospect consist of graywacke, shale, grit, and conglomerate of the Cretaceous Shaktolik group (Cass, 1959). In 1911, Moon located a stibnite lode on a ridge between the Ungalik and Shaktolik Rivers. The stibnite occurs in small veinlets and lenses within large quartz veins (Anderson, 1947). Some high gold and silver assays were reported, but these are doubted by Anderson (1947). There is no record of further prospecting.

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:****Deposit model:**

Simple Sb (Cox and Singer, 1986; model 27d)

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

27d

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

In 1911, Moon located a stibnite lode on a ridge between the Ungalik and Shaktolik Rivers. There is no record of further prospecting.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Anderson, 1947; Cass, 1959; Berg and Cobb, 1967; Cobb, 1972 (MF 381); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Anderson, 1947

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Christmas Creek**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR006**Latitude:** 64.6236**Quadrangle:** NR C-4**Longitude:** 160.5167**Location description and accuracy:**

Christmas Creek is an approximately 10-mile-long, east tributary to the Ungalik River. The exact location of prospecting along Christmas Creek is not known; the coordinates are arbitrarily selected at the approximate midpoint of the creek. The location is accurate within 5 miles.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

The headwaters of Christmas Creek drain an area underlain by graywacke, shale, conglomerate, and grit of the Cretaceous Shaktolik Group (Cass, 1959). The lower portion of Christmas Creek is underlain by Cretaceous Ungalik conglomerate. The contact between the Shaktolik Group and Ungalik conglomerate was identified on aerial photographs (Cass, 1959). Placer claims were staked during the 1900's, but Smith and Eakin (1911) report no activity on those claims as of 1909. There is no further information about placer gold on Christmas Creek.

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Placer claims were staked during the 1900's, but Smith and Eakin (1911) report no activity on those claims as of 1909. There is no further information about placer gold on Christmas Creek.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Smith and Eakin, 1911; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Smith and Eakin, 1911

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Christmas Mountain**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR007**Latitude:** 64.5604**Quadrangle:** NR C-4**Longitude:** 160.5583**Location description and accuracy:**

Christmas Mountain is a prominent, dome-shaped mountain about 11 miles east of the mouth of the Ungalik River. The exact location of prospecting at or near Christmas Mountain is not known; for this record, the site is plotted at the summit. This location is accurate within 5 miles.

Commodities:**Main:** Sb**Other:** Au?**Ore minerals:** Stibnite**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Christmas Mountain is underlain by Tertiary diorite that intrudes Cretaceous sedimentary rocks. Cass (1959) also notes the presence of limestone on the north-facing ridge of Christmas Mountain. Several lode claims were staked on Christmas Mountain around 1900, when stibnite float was found on the mountain (Smith and Eakin, 1911).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:****Deposit model:****Deposit model number (After Cox and Singer, 1986 or Bliss, 1992):****Production Status:** None**Site Status:** Inactive**Workings/exploration:**

Several lode claims were staked on Christmas Mountain around 1900, when stibnite float was found on the mountain (Smith and Eakin, 1911).

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Smith and Eakin, 1911; Brooks, 1916; Anderson, 1947; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Smith and Eakin, 1911

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Bonanza Creek**Site type:** Mine**ARDF no.:** NR008**Latitude:** 64.5448**Quadrangle:** NR C-4**Longitude:** 160.7396**Location description and accuracy:**

Placer mining took place near the mouth of locally-named Bonanza Creek, a short, west-flowing tributary of the Ungalik River approximately 4.5 miles east of the abandoned town of Ungalik. Mining also took place on the Ungalik River (NR009) near the mouth of Bonanza Creek, and nearby at Hopeful Gulch (NR010). The coordinates are for the approximate center of mine tailings marked on the Norton Bay C-4 topographic map. These tailings are in the SE1/4 sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 10 W. , Kateel River Meridian. Bonanza Creek is location 2 of Cobb (1972 [MF 381]).

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:** Sb, W**Ore minerals:** Gold, ilmenite, magnetite, pyrite, scheelite, stibnite**Gangue minerals:** Garnet, quartz**Geologic description:**

The country rocks in the vicinity of Bonanza Creek include black shale or slate that is cut by Cretaceous granitic dikes. The igneous rock contains sulfides (Smith and Eakin, 1911). The contact zone between the igneous rock and the sedimentary rocks is epidotized and contains fine-grained calcite, chlorite, quartz, amphiboles, pyrite, and magnetite (Anderson, 1944).

Gold occurs both in creek and bench placers; water was pumped from the Ungalik River to facilitate mining. The gold is described as moderately coarse to coarse, and commonly attached to pieces of quartz vein material (Smith and Eakin, 1911). Abundant stibnite and scheelite are also present; during 1918 a few pounds of scheelite were produced (Cobb, 1973 [B 1374]). Other minerals associated with the gold at Bonanza Creek include magnetite, epidote, garnet, apatite, zircon, hornblende, hematite, and augite (Anderson, 1944). Brooks (1911) indicates that the likely source of gold is the contact zone between the igneous and sedimentary rocks.

Gold was discovered near the mouth of Bonanza Creek in 1899, and mining continued until at least 1918 (Smith and Eakin, 1911).

Also see NR009 and 010.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Quaternary. The source of the placer gold may be the contact zone between the Cretaceous granitic dikes and the sedimentary rocks (Brooks, 1911).

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: Yes; small

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Gold was discovered near the mouth of Bonanza Creek in 1899 (Smith and Eakin, 1911) and mined until at least 1918. The mouth of Bonanza Creek empties into the Ungalik River (NR009), where intermittent dredge mining took place until 1987 or 1988 (Bundtzen and others, 1992).

Production notes:

Some gold was produced from Bonanza Creek from 1899 until about 1918. Intermittent gold production continued from the nearby Ungalik River (NR009) until 1987 or 1988 (Bundtzen and others, 1992).

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Mendenhall, 1901; Brooks, 1906; Brooks, 1909; Brooks, 1910; Smith and Eakin, 1910; Brooks, 1911; Smith and Eakin, 1911; Brooks, 1916; Martin, 1919; Martin, 1920; Smith, 1939 (B 910-A); Smith, 1939 (B 917-A); Smith, 1941; Joesting, 1942; Smith, 1942; Anderson, 1944; Anderson, 1947; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1973 (B 1374); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866); Bundtzen and others, 1992.

Primary reference: Smith and Eakin, 1911

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Ungalik River**Site type:** Mines**ARDF no.:** NR009**Latitude:** 64.5471**Quadrangle:** NR C-4**Longitude:** 160.7509**Location description and accuracy:**

Placer mining took place along the Ungalik River at two locations: near the mouth of Bonanza Creek (NR008) and 4 miles downstream from the mouth of Bonanza Creek. The coordinates mark the location of most of the mining, near the mouth of Bonanza Creek, in the SW1/4 sec. 7, T. 11 S., R. 9 N, Kateel River Meridian. The Ungalik River is locality 2 of Cobb (1972 [MF 308]).

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Amalgam, cinnabar, gold, hematite, limonite, magnetite, pyrite, scheelite**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

The country rocks in the vicinity of the Ungalik River are sedimentary rocks cut by Cretaceous granite or granodiorite dikes (Cobb, 1973 [B 1374]). The dikes are described by Anderson (1944) as light green, fine grained, and composed almost entirely of altered feldspars and quartz, along with disseminated pyrite.

The gold placers along the Ungalik River were reported by Smith and Eakin (1911) to be irregularly distributed and of low grade. Anderson (1944) reports the following minerals in the concentrates (in order of abundance): magnetite, andradite, pyrite, hematite, zircon, pyroxenes, cinnabar, quartz, apatite, limonite, feldspar, ilmenite, scheelite, gold, and amalgam.

Gold was discovered on Ungalik River, both at the mouth of Bonanza Creek and farther downstream, in 1889 (Smith and Eakin, 1911). From 1938 until 1987 or 1988 a dredge operated intermittently along the Ungalik River (Shallit, 1938; Bundtzen and others, 1991). A second dredge also operated for several years around 1938 (Shallit, 1938).

Also see NR008 and 010.

Alteration:

Age of mineralization:

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: Yes; small

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Gold was discovered on Ungalik River, both at the mouth of Bonanza Creek and farther downstream, in 1889 (Smith and Eakin, 1911). Shallit (1938) reports that after spending \$15,000 to \$16,000 on prospect drilling, the Ungalik Syndicate built a dredge on the Ungalik River at the mouth of Bonanza Creek. This dredge operated from 1938 until at least 1942. The next report of mining along Ungalik Creek is the cessation of dredging in 1987 or 1988 (Shallit, 1938; Smith, 1939; Smith, 1941; Smith, 1942; Bundtzen and others, 1991). A second dredge, owned by the Shaw and Cook Company, also began operating in 1938, and probably continued for several years (Shallit, 1938). Intermittent mining occurred along the Ungalik River until 1987 or 1988 (Bundtzen and others, 1991).

Production notes:**Reserves:****Additional comments:****References:**

Smith and Eakin, 1911; Shallit, 1938; Smith, 1939; Smith, 1941; Smith, 1942; Anderson, 1944; Cobb, 1972 (MF 381); Cobb, 1973 (B 1374); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866)

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Hopeful Gulch**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR010**Latitude:** 64.5501**Quadrangle:** NR C-4**Longitude:** 160.7590**Location description and accuracy:**

Hopeful Gulch is a short, west tributary to the Ungalik River that is not named on U.S. Geological Survey topographic maps. It is opposite the mouth of Bonanza Creek (NR008). The coordinates are for the abandoned mine camp marked on the Norton River C-4 topographic map (1950). Hopeful Gulch is locality 2 of Cobb (1972 [MF 381]). The location is accurate within 500 feet.

Commodities:**Main:** Au, Bi, W**Other:****Ore minerals:** Amalgam, bismuthinite, gold, pyrite, scheelite, wolframite**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

The country rocks in the vicinity of Hopeful Gulch consist of Cretaceous, medium to fine-grained, mottled, dark gray diorite composed mostly of quartz, feldspar, and biotite. Disseminated pyrite is also present (Anderson, 1944). Anderson (1944) lists the following minerals in concentrates from Hopeful Gulch (in order of abundance): magnetite, epidote, apatite, scheelite, bismuthinite, wolframite, garnet, hornblende, zircon, feldspars, chlorite, augite, gold, amalgam, and calcite.

Gold was discovered nearby on Bonanza Creek (NR008) in 1889 and that area was mined until at least 1918. The Ungalik River (NR008) was mined intermittently until 1987 or 1988 (Bundtzen and others, 1992). Although there is no record of mining at Hopeful Gulch, some probably took place in the early 1900s.

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary. The source of the gold, bismuthinite, scheelite, and wolframite in the concentrates may be the contact zone of the diorite (Cobb, 1973 [B 1374]).

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: Undetermined.

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:**Production notes:**

Although there is no record of mining at Hopeful Gulch, some probably took place in the early 1900s.

Reserves:**Additional comments:****References:**

Anderson, 1944; Anderson, 1947; Cobb, 1972 (MF 381); Cobb, 1973 (B 1374); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866); Bundtzen and others, 1992.

Primary reference: Anderson, 1944

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Nulato River**Site type:** Occurrence**ARDF no.:** NR011**Latitude:** 64.5938**Quadrangle:** NR C-1**Longitude:** 159.2905**Location description and accuracy:**

The Nulato River flows northeast through the northeast quarter of the Norton Bay quadrangle. The exact location of prospecting along the Nulato River is not known and the coordinates are arbitrarily placed at the approximate midpoint of the Nulato River within the Norton Bay quadrangle. The location is accurate within 10 miles.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

Schrader and Brooks (1900) note reports of gold in the headwaters of the Nulato River but they question the validity of these reports. The rocks in the vicinity of the Nulato River are graywacke, shale, grit, and conglomerate of the Cretaceous Shaktolik Group (Cass, 1959).

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Schrader and Brooks (1900) note reports of gold in the headwaters of the Nulato River but they question the validity of these reports.

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Schrader and Brooks, 1900; Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Schrader and Brooks, 1900

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

Site name(s): Unalakteet River**Site type:** Prospect**ARDF no.:** NR012**Latitude:** 64.1224**Quadrangle:** NR A-1**Longitude:** 159.4850**Location description and accuracy:**

There are unconfirmed reports of placer gold along the Unalakteet River. The precise location of any prospecting is unknown. It is likely to be in the Norton Bay quadrangle, although it may be in the Unalakteet quadrangle. For this record, the site is arbitrarily plotted at the approximate midpoint of the Unalakteet River in the Norton Bay quadrangle. The location is accurate within 25 miles.

Commodities:**Main:** Au**Other:****Ore minerals:** Gold**Gangue minerals:****Geologic description:**

The rocks in the vicinity of the Unalakteet River consist mostly of graywacke, shale, grit, and conglomerate of the Cretaceous Shaktolik Group (Cass, 1959). An intrusive body of unspecified composition is located approximately 5 miles south of the river and 7 miles south of the boundary of Holy Cross quadrangle; it is partially buried by sediments from the river (Cass, 1959). Schrader and Brooks (1900) report gold discoveries along the Unalakteet River during the fall of 1898, but there are no more recent reports of gold there.

Alteration:**Age of mineralization:**

Quaternary.

Deposit model:

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

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

39a

Production Status: None

Site Status: Probably inactive

Workings/exploration:

Some prospecting took place along the Unalakleet River in 1898 (Schrader and Brooks, 1900).

Production notes:

Reserves:

Additional comments:

References:

Schrader and Brooks, 1900; Cass, 1959; Cobb, 1973 (B 1374); Cobb, 1976 (OFR 76-866).

Primary reference: Schrader and Brooks, 1900

Reporter(s): C.E. Cameron

Last report date: 8/7/01

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