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(Gold Basin Int'l Chloride)

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RE: KING TUT PLACER (according to Tom Young)  
6/15/36

First operation was not satisfactory until the owners called for help from the Osborne Laboratories of Los Angeles and a man named Boykin was sent over to advise Munson, the Superintendent.

Great improvement was then noted since the best of the gold bearing gravel occurs in low channels along the bed rock but some of those are quite barren and a system of advance sampling and testing has been adopted so that the approximate value of all the dirt is known in advance of its treatment. This method has reduced available tonnage and increased operating cost but has greatly improved the grade of the plant feed which now runs close to \$1.00 per yard. The amalgamating and washing plant is treating 50 yards per hour but only works 8 hours or less per day.

The water comes from a distance of 11 miles and although 600 <sup>gallons</sup> ~~yards~~ per minute are kept in circulation the amount of new water actually used is only 30 gals. per yard of gravel as against the previous practice of about 300// yards.

The large percentage of return water available is due to the rapid settling which is obtained by the use of a small quantity of cactus or Joshua plant juice added to the circuit (sounds very fishy to me but worth investigating)

10/30/35 -

King Tut Placer near Chloride are spending a lot of money and have nearly completed pipe-line from the river. Seems to be a lot of gold in their gravel and may be worked with good profit.

### KING TUT PLACER

(note by G. M. Colvocoresses - Nov. 1937)

The development and operation of this property was started in '34 or '35.

It is located 72 miles by road northwest from Kingman in Mohave County and about 8 miles from the Colorado River. The district is known as Lost Basin.

The surface gravel only was worked and the depth averaged about 5' with a false-bed rock of caliche.

The operating company, which was financed in California, sunk a great number of shallow pits and tested the value of the gravel in small portable washing plants.

In 1936 they claimed to have developed several million cubic yards with an average value of 70¢ gold per yard.

Plans to operate on the basis of 5000 cubic yards per day were made and a pipe line from the Colorado River was laid for a distance of 10½ miles but altho a small production had been made fairly steadily before the large installation was completed the work was discontinued shortly thereafter and it was stated that the new plant would not recover as high a percentage of the fine gold as had been expected and that additional gold saving devices would have to be installed. The company was also short of funds and heavily in debt.

Up to a very short time ago the mine was still idle but plans were on foot to refinance, reconstruct the washing plant and resume operation. Engineers who have visited this property express serious doubt as to the average value of the gravel in which, as in many other superficial deposits, the gold has probably been locally concentrated in the recent surface gulches and arroyas.

This probability, coupled with the difficulty of catching much of the very fine gold, may account for the short life of the enterprise which does not appear to have been conducted or thoroughly examined by any experienced engineers and may have been largely a stock promotion.

# KING TUT

Yard Yield  
Is 70 Cents,  
Owners Say

ce  
b  
SI

ENTRAL AVE.