

QR 195-42

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

JUNEAU, ALASKA

Report of Investigations by J. C. Roehm,
Associate Mining Engineer, Territorial Department of Mines,
in the Sitka Mining Precinct, Alaska

July 3-15, 1947, inclusive.

July 3--Juneau to Pelican.

Charles Denning is employed as watchman for the Apex El Nido property in Lisianski Inlet. He reports that the bridges are out on the road from the beach to the mill. The mine cables are down, and the flume and pipe lines have deteriorated beyond repair. KX-114-36

Denning further reported that last year Mr. Holmes and Mr. Mathews, both from San Francisco, made an examination of the workings. The examination consisted mainly of the use of an ultra-violet light in the workings. Further reports were to the effect that the above men made an offer to purchase the property, but this offer was turned down by Mrs. Cann, owner. Mrs. J. R. Cann's address is 1208 Hamlin Street, Seattle, Washington.

July 4--An examination was made along the east shore of Lisianski Inlet, opposite Mites Cove. Jack Koby discovered several outcroppings of iron-stained rock along the beach at and above high tide level. These showings consisted of scattered inclusions of shale, limestone and quartzite contained in a dioritic matrix. Pyrite and pyrrhotite were found both in the inclusions and in the dioritic material with the greatest concentrations along small fractures cutting across the formations. The rock inclusions were found to be highly scattered and of variable sizes. The fractures containing the sulphides were small with narrow widths, irregular, and not continuous. These showings were not considered to have any commercial importance because of their size and the origin of the contained sulphides.

Sample 1311 was taken from portions of the outcrop of one of the largest inclusions and one that shows the greatest concentration of sulphides: Gold 3.2 ozs.; nickel 3.2 percent.

Similar sulphide-bearing areas were noted on the shores of Mites Cove on Yakobi Island in a greenstone with the appearance of a dioritic composition. Nickel values have been reported from pieces containing sulphides from this section. The sulphides were found mainly confined to inclusions and altered areas of the greenstone and small fractures. There appeared to be no definite zone or trend associated with the sulphide-bearing outcrops or the inclusions.

App. F. 1310 was taken from this

A clay deposit was examined in Soapstone Bay, inland from Soapstone Point on the northwest point of Yakobi Island. Trollers obtain this clay and use it as a cementing material in the base of their marine stoves, when oil burners are installed. Reports were to the effect that the clay baked to a good hardness and lasted for years. Statements were made that the clay was found to be preferable to products purchased on the market for this purpose. The deposit was found located at the head of the east arm of Soapstone Bay in the low banks of a small tidal catch basin. The thickness of the bed varies from a few inches to over four feet. It rests upon a greenstone which shows considerable dynamic action in this locality. This greenstone bedrock is schisted due to intense folding, is comparatively soft, and has been locally termed soapstone. The clay, which rests unconformably upon the greenstone, is covered with from two to four feet of peat and a thin layer of gravel at the bottom of the peat. The areal extent of the clay bed was not determined, but appears to be confined to extreme high tide level throughout the entire head of this basin. The width of this basin ranges from over 100 to 150 feet, and extends between 400 and 500 feet inland to the southeast. To the northwest from the present bank outcroppings the clay has been removed by tidal action.

The clay appears to have been deposited upon the water-worn bedrock from material held in suspension by the salt water. The clay is extremely fine grained and light in weight, and a large part of it will go back into suspension by a slight amount of agitation. The color is bluish gray. When moist it becomes very plastic.

The deposit is of very recent origin. The writer is of the opinion that the deposit was formed by trapped sea water giving up its suspended particles, the clay having originally become suspended in the salt water from the outwash fresh waters discharged by Brady and other glaciers across Cross Sound on the mainland. Ocean currents and tidal action filled the catch basin at frequent intervals with the charged sea water which, upon coming to rest, deposited the suspended clay particles.

This clay is very similar in color, composition, texture and fineness to the blue-gray clay found in Vallenaar Bay on Gravina Island near Ketchikan.

Sample 1310 consists of five pounds of this clay and is on display in this office as Specimen No. 207.

July 5--An attempt was made to investigate the gold discovery made last year by Tom Running on Yakobi Island. The vein is located in a steep ravine near the top of one of the higher mountains inland from the east shore. Talus occupies the draw to above timberline and above the talus the ravine was filled with snow, which prevented observation of the vein. Arrangements are to be made for another examination this fall providing the snow melts.

114
The Jack Koby chromite discovery will also have to be examined this fall, since two days are necessary to reach the showing at the head of a tidal inlet, and Koby could not afford the time at present.

July 6--Await plane at Pelican.

July 7--Pelican to Chichagof.

114
The Baranof Exploration Company has so far this season been inactive. This company is holding the Handy and Andy patented claims and twelve unpatented claims along the south shore and inland from Klag Bay and across from the Chichagof Mine. Last year a diamond drilling program was carried on and several hundred feet of drilling was done. Results of this drilling were not learned.

The Baranof Exploration Company was reported to be a stock company, with the controlling stock held by Thomas and Oscar Tillson of Sitka and Jesse Moore of New York City.

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The Chichagof Extension Mining Company is apparently in existence, since V. V. Tarbull is still holding the Chichagof Extension Claims. Chichagof Extension Claim No. 4 contains several quartz surface showings which are situated only a few hundred feet south of the Andy Claim line, owned by the Baranof Exploration Company.

114
Capt. Anderson is holding his claim group along the Narrows of the Sister Lakes south of Chichagof.

Geo. T. McCall and John R. Wolfe are prospecting in the vicinity of Rust Lake. They flew to this location the last week in June.

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A partnership consisting of N. S. Rowley, J. C. Porter, Wallace C. McCammon, and Richard Bennett has taken a five-year lease and option to purchase on the Radio Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, Radio Extension and Lake Shore No. 1 claims owned by Joe Bauer and John Soini of Radioville. Reports were to the effect that a mill has been ordered from Seattle, and it is to be erected this fall.

Two members of the above partnership have been convicted and sentenced to prison for theft. The following have recently been taken into the partnership: Harry Hodge, John Osborne, J. H. Engelman, Harold A. Engelman, Thomas Lambert and John E. Lee. Further reports were that very little work has been done to date by this new partnership. However, a new discovery of high grade ore was reported on which some stripping has been done. The new discovery was reported to be located along the fault vein on which the Bauer adits were driven, on the surface and on the north slope of the hill opposite the adit locations.

The property was not visited, as the present operators were reported to be salmon fishing. This fall they intend to start operations and an examination may be in order then.

July 8--The status of the Chichagof Mining Company consists of a watchman at the power house, and a watchman and postmaster at Chichagof. The T. A. Davies and Mathews interests own 52 percent of the stock and the Rust Estate was reported as owning the remaining 48 percent. Both the Davies and Mathews interests are estates. Reports were that the Rust Estate will not advance any money for operation, nor will they sell their interest. The reason given, to sell the interest at a low figure would appear to be mismanagement of the estate. Later information, contained in a letter of August 21 from Louis H. Smith, postmaster and watchman at Chichagof, states that there has been a change in the management of the Chichagof Mining Company, that Stanton Warburton is now president, and that he expects to visit the property the latter part of August. The condition of the buildings, the machinery and mill, indicates a need for much repair work.

A sketch was made of the surface and underground workings of the Vulcan and Pluto claims owned by Ole Twedt. These claims extend inland from the beach on the northwest shore of Klag Bay, adjoining the Aurum Nos. 14 and 15 claims owned by the Chichagof Mining Company. These claims were originally staked by Jack Ballinger and Ole Twedt on a discovery of quartz which outcropped on the beach in the rear of the old Sing Lee rooming house.

According to Twedt, he now has complete ownership of the two claims, since Ballinger has failed to pay annual assessment fees due Twedt for performing such work prior to the war. Twedt also obtained a judgment of ownership against Mike McKallick and Mary McKallick in a Juneau court. This ground was formerly held before the discovery was made by Mike McKallick.

The surface showings consist of eight open-cuts, in which a fault vein containing a lens of quartz is exposed. The fault vein strikes N. 10° to 26° W., and dips from 83° to the northeast to 85° to the southwest. The exposed banded quartz lens has an exposed length of 160 feet as shown in the cuts and averages from 12 to 15 inches in width. Gold values received from various samples taken across the vein in the cuts by Twedt, gave reported values from a few cents up to three dollars per ton. These are good indicative surface values in this district.

The fault vein is contained in graywacke, which strikes N. 60° W., and dips 70° SW., from the beach for 200 feet inland to the northeast, and thence changes into black slate. A greenish colored dike, aplitic in character, cuts across the formation and vein, striking S. 20° W., dipping 70-80° S. The fault vein cuts the dike. On the surface a displacement of 34 feet was measured with the west wall thrown to the northeast in relation to the east wall of the fault. In the drift below, 55 feet vertically, the displacement was found to be 51 feet.

The underground workings were started from the face of an old drift, which was driven several years ago along a parallel fault. This fault strikes with the formation N. 60° W. and dips 50° SW. The old drift has a length of 100 feet. At the face, a cross-cut was driven by Twedt to the west, which intersected his vein at a distance of 40 feet. At the intersection, the cross-cut was turned into a drift along the fault vein back toward the beach southwest, for a distance of 115 feet. At a point 40 feet along the drift from the intersection, the green dike was encountered on the west wall. Further along the fault vein the dike was encountered on the east wall. A small amount of quartz was encountered on the vein fault at the point of intersection from the cross-cut, which increases in width to the dike on the west wall. Between the two dike segments the fault vein contains considerable broken dike material with some broken and crushed quartz. The remaining 24 feet of drift shows gouge and thin bands of quartz.

At the intersection of the drift with the west wall of the dike, a winze was sunk on the vein, which measured a total depth of 26 feet. The dip of the fault vein amounted to four feet to the east in the total depth of 26 feet. The walls of the fault vein widen in depth due to the intersection of a slip striking with the formation and dipping slightly off vertical to the west. The slip intersects the vein on the south end of the winze. (Note sketch of surface and underground workings).

Channel samples, taken by Twedt along the drift gave the following average values in gold and silver, from the intersection of the cross-cut to the west wall of the dike: From \$12 to \$14 across an average width of over twelve inches. The section of 51 feet between the dike segments contained values from one to two dollars per ton. The last 24 feet from the last dike to the face contained values from \$2 to \$4 per ton. Samples across the face ran \$3.50 and \$4, respectively. Samples taken across the vein in the winze ranged from \$8 to \$25 per ton from the collar to the bottom. The last two samples taken by Twedt in the shaft at a depth of 22 feet ran \$15 in gold and silver. Free gold can be observed from pieces taken from the vein in the winze. The writer has every reason to believe that Twedt's sampling has been conservative and the results are fairly accurate.

The following channel samples were taken in the winze near the bottom by the writer:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ozs. per ton</u>	
				<u>Au.</u>	<u>Ag.</u>
1315	Winze, 21' below collar	Banded quartz	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	0.30	0.40
1316	Same as 1315	Gouge	10"	0.36	0.50
1317	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' below sample 1315	Banded qtz. and gouge	14"	Nil	Nil
1318	Winze, 22' below collar, SE. side	Zone of schist, quartz & gouge	22"	0.13	0.50
1319	4 $\frac{1}{8}$ ' above Sample 1318	Banded quartz & gouge	22"	0.10	0.20

July 9--Chichagof to Cobol & return.

The Slocum Arm Mining Company, under terms of a contract, is transferring 51 percent of the company's stock to a group of partners represented by M. L. Sanstrom. According to Mrs. Geo. Bolyan, the contract calls for development of the property by not less than six men and with continuous development until the property is brought into production, thence the stock transfer is to be made. On date of visit only the three Sanstrom brothers were engaged, since three former partners had quit. Three new partners were expected soon. The group was reported to be G. Is. Originally, each partner was supposed to have put in equal amounts of money, and at the time of visit the amount was reported as having been expended. Now the system, according to Mrs. Bolyan, amounts to each partner working for points. N.K. 114-9

The entire property is held by the company with the exception of one claim used as a homesite on the beach and held by the Bolyans.

For the last ten years Geo. Bolyan and Frank Cox have been engaged intermittently in driving the lower adit on this property. (Note preliminary reports by the writer, 1939, etc. on this property which was then called "Slocum Grunter".) Last year when the above finished developing, the length of the lower adit was reported at 1474 feet. This adit follows a green dike which outcrops on the surface and on which the upper adit was driven. At a point 700 feet in from the portal, the green dike widened to 12 feet, contains pyrite, and low gold values were reported. At 950 feet in from the portal an intensely

folded and schistose section of the black slate formation shows on the hangingwall of the dike. The foliations of the slate show numerous quartz stringers. Values in gold and silver ranging from two to four dollars in gold and silver were reported, across two feet in width. The dike at this point dips slightly off vertical to the west. At 1000 feet from the portal the dike shows considerable fracturing, and the fractures are quartz filled, occurring as small veinlets. At 1100 feet, a slip takes off from the footwall of the dike into the hanging wall. This slip strikes N. 36° W. and dips 88° NE. This slip does not cut the dike, but ends against the dike. At 1300 feet the dike widens to 18 feet and dips slightly off vertical to the east. Small widths of crushed quartz occur along the west side of the dike at this point. At 1400 feet the first free gold was noted in the quartz seam along the west side of the dike. This has been the first free gold noted in this adit. At the present face, 1474 feet, free gold was again noted, but this time over the width of the face which consisted of crushed quartz and fractured dike material. Assays up to two hundred and fifty dollars per ton were reported. The writer took no samples, but examined the face at the above-mentioned point and considerable free gold was observed both in place and in the freshly broken pieces. This adit drift was reported to be 365 feet vertically below the upper adit, and this free gold is believed to be about vertically below the No. 1 lens in the upper adit. The upper adit has been extended to a total length of 580 feet, however, no further lenses of quartz or values were reported to have been found.

The Sanstrom brothers were engaged in setting up a small Gibson mill at the portal of the lower adit on date of visit. The writer suggested that they continue with their drifting in the adit in order to determine the length of the ore shoot. They explained that they were setting up the mill in order to carry on further development. They appeared to be inexperienced both in mining and milling.

Geo. Bolyan reported that drifting was carried out following the writer's visit and the pay shoot had a length of only 18 feet, then pinched out. An additional 40 feet of drifting has been done and a small 4-inch vein with fair values is now (date of writing Aug. 22) in the face. Mr. Bolyan reports six men besides Frank Cox and himself are employed.

Leo Young and Cedric Davis have two groups of claims, the Patricia group of three claims which is located inland from the head of Klag Bay, and the Oro group of eight claims on the north side of Klag Bay near the entrance. The showings on the Patricia group are confined to what is believed to be the First fault, and consist of a narrow banded quartz vein. This quartz was discovered by Joe Hill a few years ago. The Oro group contains the old Baney workings. Young and Davis are at present engaged in stripping on the Oro group.

July 10--Chichagof to Sitka.

Andrew S. Tuss of Anaconda, Montana is holding the Lucky Chance claims Nos. 1-4, inclusive. These were formerly held by Steve Tuss. N. E. Bolshanin, representing the Lucky Chance Mining Company, has also filed notice of intent to hold on the same group of claims.

The Nickel Corporation of America, Carl Dreutzer, Pres., has filed notice of intent to hold the Yakobi and Portia claim groups on Yakobi Island. XX 114-20

I. M. Hofstad, Arthur Hofstad, W. E. Soule and O. Omley have recorded the Commando, Asurite, Emral, and Cryzacola claims on the west coast of Chichagof Island in the vicinity of Mt. Baeker.

J. C. Porter and associates have filed notice of intent to hold the Radio group of four claims, the Radio Extension claim and the Lake Shore No. 1 claim on Herbert Graves Island, opposite Hirst Chichagof.

W. R. Hanlon and V. R. Hanlon have recorded the Hanlon 1 and 11 claims, the DXL Time Rock and the DXL claims with a location six miles SE. of Poison Cove. This position would place the claims across Peril Straits on Baranof Island. Mr. Hanlon stated that these were claims on limestone, which he stated contains 83 percent calcium carbonate. Lms 114-11
114-12

The Edgcumbe Exploration Company, represented by Charlotte T. Morgan, Pres., has filed notice of intent to hold the following claims and claim groups. The original locations of these claims were checked, and all are located at the head of Silver Bay and a short distance inland. The claims and claim groups show as locators Julius and Thomas Haley. All have been assigned for one dollar and other considerations to the Edgcumbe Exploration Company.

Following are the names of all the claims and claim groups on which notice of intent to hold has been filed by the above company:

- Bonanza Quartz Mining claims Nos. 1-22, inclusive.
- Bonanza Placer claim.
- Bear Lode claim.
- Climax Quartz claim.
- Seaside Quartz claim.
- Queen Quartz claim.

Claim groups and claims that appear on the Commissioner's records to be mostly relocations of former claims are as follows:

The Bonanza Quartz Mining claim No. 1 is a relocation of the Stimson Tunnel claim.

The Bear Lode claim is a relocation of the Comstock Lode claim.

The Bonanza Placer claim is an original location, and is situated at the mouth of Bear Creek and along the beach at the head of Silver Bay.

The Climax Quartz claim is located three-fourths mile east of the head of Silver Bay and it is a relocation of the Bishop Quartz claim.

The Queen Quartz claim is located inland three-fourths of a mile from the head of Silver Bay and it is a relocation of the Mary Quartz claim.

The Seaside Quartz claim is a relocation of the Duggan Quartz claim.

The Edgecumbe Exploration Company was reported to have no men employed, as of the date of this report. Mr. Morgan was reported to have recently gotten out of the Navy. Only he and Mrs. Morgan were reported on the property at the present time. Mr. Wm. Hanlon reported that the company has a small ball mill, which he transported to the property prior to the war. Mr. & Mrs. Morgan only recently returned to the property, at which time two crates with measurements of approximately 8'x4'x4', marked mining machinery, were unloaded and shipped to Silver Bay. According to various reports in the vicinity of Sitka, the Morgans have been very secretive in regard to their future plans and activities of their company. Further reports were to the effect that the Morgans were financing their company through members of the film colony in Hollywood, California.

Louis H. Smith has filed notice of intent to hold the Jumbo, Gold Reef, and Minnesota claims, situated on the north shore of Klag Bay, Chichagof Island. *XX-114-12*

N. E. Bolshanin has filed notice of intent to hold the Yakobi Queen claims Nos. 1-3, inclusive, located on Yakobi Island.

Sitka 114
C. J. Bergstrom, Carl A. Bergstrom and Gust R. Braun have filed notice of intent to hold Tunnel Site, Millsite No. 1, Mayme Nos. 1-3, inclusive, Falcon Nos. 1-4, inclusive, claims all located at Falcon Arm, Chichagof Island.

Bergstrom
Mr. L. C. Berg of Sitka reports that he has finished the eight miles of trail to his Berg Basin property in the Wrangell district. Last year a total of 35 feet of cross-cut was driven, making a total of 763 feet for the entire cross-cut started many years ago. This season he has six men employed as two miners, three muckers and one cook. Mr. Berg expects to drill from the face of the cross-cut later this season, in order to cross cut the vein. The cross-cut was reported to be 1000 feet below the surface croppings. *XX-114-13*

Mt. Edgecumbe Pumicite Deposits.

July 11--Leave Sitka aboard Gasboat North Star for Fred's Creek, Kruzof Island. Arrive 4 p.m.

July 12 & 13--Leave Fred's Creek 8 a.m. Arrive top of Mt. Edgecumbe 2 p.m. The shelter cabin on the eight-mile trail is located at Four Mile. The base of Mt. Edgecumbe is at elevation 1550 feet. Timberline is at 2000 feet. The elevation at the top read 3350'. The other section of the rim of the crater may have been slightly higher. Pumicite pieces up to one foot in diameter and down to small individual grains were found scattered on all the slopes of the mountain. This pumicite is mixed with various pieces of lava, pieces of scoria, volcanic glass and considerable clay with a high content of iron oxides. The pumicite appears to have been blown out of the crater in the last stages of vulcanism, and scattered along the slopes, mainly on the east side in the lee of probable westerly winds.

114
Some portions of the east slope contain a thin mantle of unconsolidated material which averages in thickness from a few inches to several feet. The toes of the sharp-cut ravines that descend off the steep portions of the cone contain accumulations of pumicite. These deposits are recent accumulations formed from the loose material of the slopes of the cone becoming transported by rain, wind and snow and the force of gravity. These deposits contain a mixture of pieces of pumice, pumicite and fragmental pieces of lava rock in a clay matrix with a high content of iron oxides. This mixture might be a natural mix for common brick, providing the rock pieces of lava were first removed. The location of these pumicite deposits are from six to eight miles from the beach, and due to the impurities, it is very doubtful if they are of economic importance.

The pumicite varies in color from dark red to pink, brown to buff and brownish gray. Iron oxides are contained in all the types, and its presence is apparently one of the factors that causes the rapid disintegration in both the pumice and lavas and forms the red clay.

No pumice flows were observed on the slopes of the cone of Mt. Edgecumbe. The formations consisted of various basic lavas. In the opinion of the writer, it is very doubtful if good grade pumice exists associated with the lava flows of this extinct volcano. This opinion is based on the fact that the entire magma making up the various flows is very basic.*

*See excerpt from U. S. G. S. Bull. 504, p. 14, "The Sitka Mining District, Alaska," by Adolph Knopf, as follows:

11A
The youngest rocks of the region are the postglacial lavas and tuffs that make up the volcanic cone of Mount Edgumbe on Kruzof Island. It is reported, upon somewhat questionable evidence, that Mount Edgumbe was in eruption as late as 1796. The volcanic rocks are mainly basic andesites or basalts and display a striking diversity of color, texture, and crystallinity. They include black glasses, frothy pumices, and gray holocrystalline lavas. A lava collected at the shore east of Mount Edgumbe consists of a gray, highly porous rock which is thickly studded with glassy tabular plagioclase feldspars, ranging in length from three-tenths to four-tenths of an inch. According to a rough estimate the feldspar phenocrysts form half the bulk of the rock. Small glassy grains of olivine are sparingly scattered throughout the rocks. Under the microscope the plagioclase phenocrysts prove to be a calcic labradorite near Ab₁ An₃; some of the olivine forms crystals large enough to be termed phenocrysts, but most of it is found in the mesostasis between the feldspar phenocrysts. The mesostasis is holocrystalline and consists of doleritic aggregate of augite and feldspar laths, with accessory magnetite and hematite."

11B
Commercial types and grades of pumice are usually associated with acid or high silica magmas.

July 14--Two outcrops of pumicite were examined along the banks of Fred's Creek.

No. 1 deposit is situated along the left limit, 500 yards inland from the beach. It has a bank exposure over 200 feet in length and is 30 feet in thickness. The pumicite is thinly bedded, either stream deposition or formed by wave action. The thin beds are inclined slightly toward the beach. The individual grains and pieces range from very fine up to one-half inch in diameter. The color is brown with considerable red and black staining. The deposit as a whole is only a remnant of apparently small size, and one of many similar occurrences along the streams and beach.

Another deposit of similar character is to be found upstream 800 yards from the beach on the right limit of Fred's Creek.

July 15--The outcroppings along the military road that extends both north and west from Shoals Point were examined. Shoals Point is approximately three and one-half miles south and slightly west of Fred's Creek. The army, during the period of installations in this vicinity, had occasion to build a four-mile road along the beach. Several exposures of pumicite were found along this road. The material was used for road bed material, and mined from opencuts. The pumicite appears to make good road material, since it packs to a good hardness and appears dry and drains well during wet weather. These bank deposits appear to have been

formed by wave action from pumicite and pieces of pumice which were thrown into the ocean during the period of eruption. They vary in thickness from 20 to 30 feet, and rest on sloping lava bedrock. They are found, depending upon the condition of the shorelines, ranging from a few feet to 100 or 200 feet from the present shoreline. The pumicite is unconsolidated and bedded into thin strata, which in some deposits is interbedded with thin layers of fine gravel. The top layers are stained black by decayed vegetation, and the lower layers are iron stained. Attached is a section of Chart 8256 with the known occurrences of pumicite marked. There are without doubt several other occurrences, however, these are believed to be of similar composition and origin.

An attempt was made to reach the bay adjacent to Beaver Point on the outer west coast of Kruzof Island, as large banks of pumicite were reported on the shores of this bay. Rough seas prevented an investigation.

Photo No. 1



Mt. EDGECUMBE from South Shore

Photo No. 2



Mt. EDGECUMBE from 2 mi. S.E. Side

Photo No. 3



North rim crater - Mt. EDGECUMBE

Photo No. 4



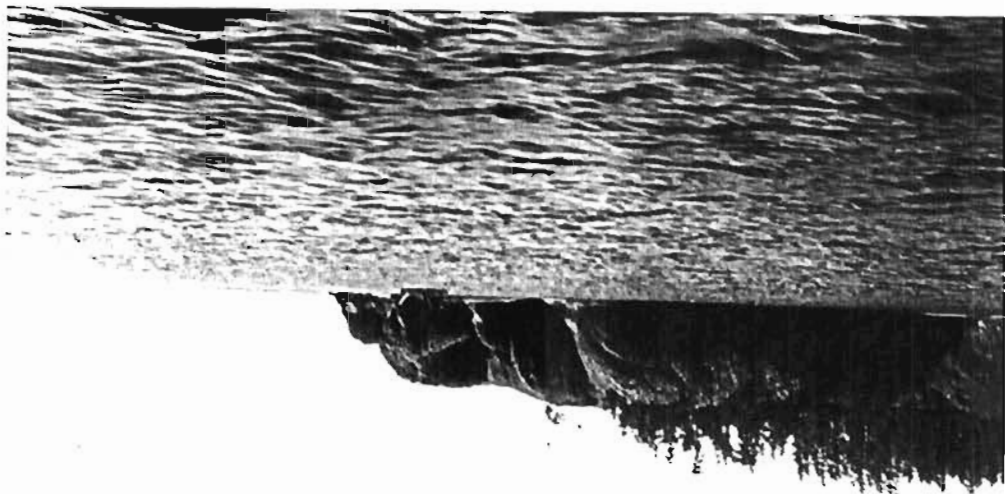
Looking down into crater from East Rim
White snow
Crater drains

Photo No. 5



Pumtote deposit west of Shoals Point along
military road.

Photo No. 6



Lazarus Island
off Cape Edgcomb

Photo
No. 7



Dump of Twedt adit
Pluto claim, Chichagof, Alaska

Photo No. 7



View of Pluto Claim
Outcrop on beach and diagonally across barren beach
shore.

Excerpt from REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS

by J. C. Roehm

July 9, 1947

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