

UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Broad Pass Mining District.

Examined by J.G. Sheparu.  
U.S. Geological Survey.  
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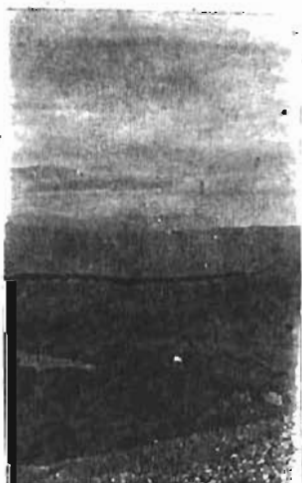
The country containing the head waters of the Chulitna River, often referred to as the Broad Pass belt, is a region greatly different from most portions of Alaska. This strip of country, in which lodes have so far been discovered is approximately one and one half miles wide and was examined over a length of some thirty five miles. The center of mineralization in this strip seems to center near the West fork of the Chulitna River within ten miles of the grade of the Alaska Railroad. Colorado Station is at present, the easiest point of entrance to the district.



The surface contours of the country are gentle. Broad flats and rolling hills, covered with grass extend over the tops of the highest hills. A saddle horse may be ridden freely through the country regardless of trails. Lush grass and wild hay grow abundantly and prospectors need not carry horse feed throughout the

Costello Creek Canyon  
and plateaus.

prospecting season. Timber is sparse with the exception of the lower flats and along the river banks. It is an ideal country, however, to build roads in, as the grades are gentle the foundation is firm and plenty of gravel is available. The open season starts early in June and lasts till the first part of September. A heavy snow fall occurs in December and January.



Looking northeastward from the Golden Zone outcrop. Red line marks the West fork of the Chulitna River.

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Much prospecting was done in this section in the years preceeding the war with Germany and some very promising lodes discovered. The ores however, are all very base, the predominating mineral being gold bearing arsenopyrite, which made the transportation of crude ore a matter of paramount importance. As all freighting at this time was done by pack horses and dog teams, the movement of ore was an impossibility and most of the prospects were abandoned and interest in the district lost. Since that time the Alaska Railroad has been built immediately adjacent to the mineral belt and the most serious drawback to development has been overcome.



Looking up  
Long Creek Valley.

On account of the regularity of the surface, there are few bold outcroppings, even on the higher hills. Through out most of the district an overburden of from three to four feet prevails. This has been an obstacle to the prospector and it is very probable that deposits occur which have not as yet been discovered.

The general geology of the country is thoroughly delt with in Geological Survey Bulletin 755-c by Saphen R. Capps. The individual prospects will be taken up in detail in separate reports.



Showin Pass between Bryn Mawr  
And Lung Creeks,



Upper Ohio Creek Valley.

