

REC'D. JUNEAU
DEC 7 1964
Div. Mines & Minerals

VEVELSTAD COPPER-IRON PROPERTY

Location

Stag Bay, Chichagof Island, Alaska.
North latitude 57°55; west latitude 136°21.

Claims

8 unpatented claims.

Ownership

Carl Vevelstad, c/o 157 South Franklin Street, Juneau, Alaska.

Presented by

S. H. P. Vevelstad, Fort Dearborn Hotel, 401 South LaSalle St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Nearby Properties

None.

Sources of Information

Upper and Lower showings examined September 3, 1964. Lower showing described in U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 963A, "Some Mineral Investigations in South East Alaska".

Sitka (D-8) Quadrangle, Alaska, 1:63360 Topographic Series, covers the area.

History

The Lower (magnetite) showing was discovered by Carl Vevelstad in 1941 and examined by the U. S. Geological Survey in 1941 or 1942. The Upper showing was discovered and tranced by another party and later re-staked by Vevelstad after it had been abandoned. Sitka Pulp are reported to have sponsored an examination of the property by a Japanese company about 3 years ago. It is probable that no one examined the property in 1963 or 1964.

Regional Geology

The Geologic Map of Alaska shows the vicinity of the Vevelstad claims to be underlain by Mesozoic (probably Cretaceous or Jurassic) volcanic rocks cut by Cretaceous acid intrusives. Straight water channels and inlets in the area are probably underlain by late major faults.

Lower Showing

The Lower showing has been cross-sectioned by trenches at elevations 725 feet and 750 feet.

At elevation 725 feet, a total mineralized width of 40 feet is exposed which contains 20% to 30% magnetite and a trace to 5% pyrite.

At elevation 750 feet, a 36-foot width of 70% to 95% magnetite, with only minor pyrite, contains some inliers of barren fine-grained diorite which lowers the overall iron content.

The trenching shows that the zone lies within medium-grained, massive diorite and on a 225° strike and nearly vertical dip. Prospecting on strike appears to indicate that the zone has a very limited strike length and that the 40-foot width in the lower trench is a maximum.

No samples for titanium were taken in view of the small indicated tonnage.

Upper Showing

The Upper showing occurs along a 200-foot to 300-foot wide gully at elevation 1575 feet, in which two shallow linear ponds have been formed by run-off water.

Several poorly-caved trenches and some outcrops show that the gully is underlain by fine-grained andesite, oratically intruded by feldspar-rich granite. Steeply-dipping shearing at 320° parallels the trend of the gully.

Copper mineralization was observed and sampled in only two of the trenches.

In a trench 10 feet south of the lower pond a chip sample of fractured granitized andesite containing 5% pyrite and a trace of chalcopyrite ran 111 gold, trace silver and 0.03% copper over a 7-foot sample width. In a trench 60 feet to the south, on the same zone, a 7-foot chip sample ran trace gold, 1.14 ounces silver and 0.77% copper.

Conclusions

Neither the Lower magnetite zone nor the Upper zone containing low copper values has any economic potential.

While the projected strike of shearing in the Upper zone would pass in the vicinity of the Lower zone, some 2,500 feet north-east and 800 feet lower, the two occurrences strike at right angles to each other and are completely different.


D. W. ASBURY

November 30, 1964