

Situation and Extent:

The Cathedral Claims are situated on the extreme southern point of Mount Jefferson-Coolidge, locally called International Mountain, approximately 24 miles by road and trail northwesterly from the town of Hyder, Alaska. The International Boundary line crosses the summit of International Mountain at which point there is an angle station in the line. It is further described as being situated directly opposite the western portion of the Ibex Mountain and across about 1,000 feet of ice which latter forms a small arm of the Chickamin Glacier.

The area comprised in these claims in a general sense may be said to include a good portion of the most extreme southwestern portion of International Mountain. Portions of the Chickamin Glacier adjoins the property boundaries on the East, West and South. The northeasterly boundary faces the slopes of International Mountain. This property consists of two full claims. No surveys have been made and they do not overlap or conflict with one another.

Topography:

All of the area included in the Cathedral Claims occupies the steep western and southern slopes of the point forming the most southerly part of International Mountain. Elevations on the property would be from about 2,900 feet above sea level at the foot of the hill on the Chickamin Glacier to about 3,400 feet at the summit of the ridge. The average slopes of this ridge from East to West at right angles to the general contour vary from 35 to 60 degrees. This would also be true of the southern slope of the ridge from South to North.

About 75% of the area is quite without timber or vegetation of any importance. Most of the 45% slopes are separated by cliffs and bluffs. The southern portion of the property is more or less timbered, though on the whole the slopes are steep, small creek courses and talus slopes tributary to the Chickamin Glacier cutting across the contour of the Mountain. The present known ore exposures have been uncovered by glacier action and rock slides. The top of the ridge or Mountain consists of a series of small plateaus or benches covered with heather, and these afford good traveling.

Camp, Timber, Water, etc.:

There are no permanent camps, a tent being used while prospecting work was under way. There is an excellent camp site on the benches near the upper end of timber line. There is sufficient timber on the premises for all ordinary mining and construction requirements. A snow-fed creek would furnish plenty of water for a concentrator, as well as for domestic requirements. It is possible and feasible to construct trails to any portion of the property.

Climate:

Detailed data pertaining to the climate of the Hyder and Portland Canal Districts are given in some of the publications issued by the Governments of the United States and Canada. The snow fall in the Hyder District is heavy. The steep untimbered slopes of these claims probably would be subject to a little snow sliding in the early spring. This difficulty, however, could easily be safe-guarded against. Winter temperatures would not be particularly severe, though occasionally for periods zero temperatures would prevail; however, when a permanent camp is available and underground operations started, matters of climate do not add unduly to the difficulties or to the cost of mining operations.

Transportation:

There is a Government road from tidewater at Hyder to the head of the West Fork of Texas Creek, a distance of 21 miles. This road is available to transportation by commercial vehicles

from about the middle of June to along the latter part of October and sometimes later. Pack horses can readily travel over portions of the Chickamin Glacier. It is feasible to construct a trail from the terminal of the road at the head of Texas Creek to the property. In fact it would not be an excessive expense to build a caterpillar road over this route. During a portion of the Winter and particularly for about six weeks during early Spring, out going concentrates or incoming supplies could be readily transported from the terminal of the road to the property, a distance of about 3 miles. The driving time of a loaded truck from the head of the road to Hyder is about 2 hours.

#### Labor:

There is usually an adequate supply of suitable labor in the district. For preliminary operations where temporary camps are used, the customary wage is \$5.00 per shift, plus board. Board costs \$1.75 per day upwards, depending on the size of the crew.

#### References:

The history, general economic geology and other matters pertaining to the district are discussed in the following publications issued by the Geological Departments of the United States and Canada:

- Bulletin 722, U.S.G.S., by L. G. Westgate
- " 773 " " " " by A. F. Buddington
- " 897-A " " " " by Phillip S. Smith
- Memoir 52, by R. G. McConnell
- " 132, by S. U. Schofield and G. Hanson

Copies of the first three publications may be obtained from the U. S. Geological Survey at Washington and copies of the latter two from the Canadian Geological Survey at Ottawa. Very briefly it may be stated that the predominant geological feature of the coast of Southeastern Alaska is the Coast Range Batholith. This mass of intrusive granite extends along the coast for nearly 1,000 miles. On the rims or contacts or existing as roof-pendants in the granite are the sedimentary rocks, pre-batholithic in age where ore deposits are likely to be found.

#### Ore Occurrences:

On the Cathedral No. 1 Claim there is a quartz vein varying in width from about 12" to 2' and having a total length in excess of 400 feet by actual measurements with a tape. This vein strikes almost due North and South and dips about 10 degrees towards the northeast. This vein is well mineralized with sulphides consisting mainly of galena and sphalerite, also considerable iron. From an open cut made on this vein several assays were taken which showed values for better than an ounce in gold. This vein was not assayed for lead nor zinc. Other assays taken along the strike of this vein indicate fair gold values. It is not known just where the gold values occur but possibly in connection with the iron along the walls.

On Cathedral No. 2 Claim another vein occurs of about the same size and extent and with similar mineralization, with the exception that this latter vein shows some chalcopyrite. Several hand samples from this vein have been assayed, ranging in values from \$27.00 to as high as \$105.00 in gold, silver, lead and zinc. This latter vein strikes a little Northwest-erly and dips about 20 degrees towards the Northeast. With the exception of a little stripping and the open cut above mentioned no other work of any real consequence has been done on this property. The general rock formation on this ground is mostly a highly altered silicified grey whacke and tuffs.

#### Conclusion:

This property at the present time is wholly owned by the writer, no one else what-so-ever being interested and the proposition from a business point of view is intact, which is a desirable feature to parties who may wish to develop an attractive prospect.

On either one of the two above indicated veins there is a likely probability that with sufficient underground development work done, that ore shoots carrying good values would be encountered.

The Territory of Alaska plans the extension of the Texas Creek road several miles farther toward those claims during the Summer and Fall of 1938.

This write-up is accompanied by a U. S. Geological Survey topographic map which indicates the district and the points mentioned.

Box 2073  
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