

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF CHAS. A. NELSON PROSPECT, ²⁷⁻¹⁴
BREMNER MINING DISTRICT,
August 15, 1936.

Location:

Nearly on the summit of the divide (El. 6000') between Golconda and Monohan Creeks, Bremner mining district, Chas. A. Nelson discovered five small quartz veins this season. These are located one mile southeast of the Bremner Mine, or nearly 4 miles via trail following up a glacial stream into a glacial pocket to the summit.

Geology and Showings:

These veins are in a schisted graywacke formation which lies nearly flat and contains several light colored granitoid dikes. The graywacke contains abundant silica in the form of gash veins, veinlets and bunches. It is severely fractured, with numerous joint planes and fractures caused by the dike intrusions. One large dike approximately 50' in width cuts the graywacke with a strike N. 30° W. The five quartz veins are distributed over a width of 200' and vary in length from a couple hundred to three or four hundred feet in length. They strike N. 25° E. and terminate to the north against the large dike. The veins vary in width from 6" to 12".

Mineralization:

Distributed along these veins are spots of heavy mineralization which have oxidized and small holes or vugs remain. In these holes high grade gold pannings may be obtained. The veins generally contain only scattered and sparse mineralization other than the mineralized spots. The mineralization is pyrite oxidized to limonite, and gangue minerals are quartz with numerous crystals, and sericite. Some vugs with crystals are barren of mineralization. Apparently, considerable gold is distributed on the tops of the mountains in the area associated with the dikes. The small quartz stringers, the gash veins and dikes themselves are known to carry gold values, and the gold distributed on the surface is probably the result of erosion and weathering from the mineralization present in the veins and dikes, etc.