PE-087-04

PE 87-6

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF YELLOW BAND GROUP, PE 87-7
BREMNER DISTRICT,
August 18, 1936.

Location and Accessibility:

The Yellow Band group of seven lode claims is located at the head of Golconda Creek, three and a half miles south of the Bremner Mine. Golconda Creek is a small tributary of the North Fork of the Bremner River. The claims are located along the east bluff of the glacial valley occupied by Golconda Creek. The showings are located at an elevation of 4700' to over 5000', approximately 700' above the present creek bed, and 1000' above timber line. This section is nearly 50 miles (airline) south of McCarthy and is accessible in winter over a winter road 60 miles in length. In summer the means of access is by plane, as a rough landing field a mile and half north of this group in the Golconda valley is maintained by the Bremner Mining Company. Only planes with extra large balloon tires are able to land due to the roughness of the field.

Owners and History:

This discovery was made in 1934 and the group was staked by John Letender, J. Malloid and Carl Killion. Gold was first discovered as placer in Golconda Creek in 1901 and a few years later the showings of the present Bremner Mine were discovered. These showings and placer activities are described in U. S. G. S. Bull. 576, "Geology of the Hanagita-Bremner Region, Alaska," by F. H. Moffit. The presence of gold pannings in the vicinity of a wide mineralized area containing numerous dikes which outcrop alongside the valley wall, led to this discovery. Last year this group was optioned to A. C. Baldwin who was engaged in prospect development on the date of visit.

Geology and Showings:

The surrounding country consists of a wide extensive area of nearly flat lying interbedded graywacke and slate. These sediments are intruded with numerous dikes of granitoid nature. One series strikes west of north and the other nearly at right angles or east-west. Across the Yellow Band group is a zone over 1000' in width that contains numerous dikes. This zone is mineralized and can be readily traced from the air for a distance of 7 or 8 miles to the southeast where a large massive area of granite was seen from the air. These dikes have their origin in this massive granite. These dikes vary in size from

a few inches to several feet and in color from pink, yellowish green to gray. Some are reported, Bull. 575, mentioned above, as monzonite dikes, others have the appearance of aplite. Generally they are classed as granitoid. Associated with these dikes are the showings of this group.

The workings consist of a tunnel, 138' in length at an elevation of 4700', an upper crosscut tunnel approximately 5000' elevation, and several rock cuts. The lower tunnel was driven along a small quartz vein that varies from 8" to 24" in width and is exposed in the tunnel for nearly 100 feet. This vein occurs in the hanging wall of a white to grayish dike made up mostly of quartz and a gray feldspar. Both vein and dike strike N. 28° W. and dip 85° S. and are in metamorphosed slate. Both dike and vein are mineralized with pyrite. Gold can be panned from the loose material on the surface. Sample No. 58 was taken across this vein 101' from adit, back of drift and only traces of gold and silver were obtained. The upper crosscut tunnel was driven 35' in slate on the date of visit. This tunnel was to crosscut a 7' granitoid dike that outcrops on the surface 50' above. The only mineralization seen was pyrite and a channel sample across the 7' was reported to average $20 in gold per ton. Later reports were received, the dike was crosscut at 45' from adit, and assays were obtained that ran from $14 to over $400 per ton gold.