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PRELIMINARY REPORT OF TAYLOR GROUP, REX CREEK,  
NIZINA MINING DISTRICT,  
August 12, 1936. K+ 87.2  
87.22

Location and Accessibility:

This group of nineteen claims is located at the head of Rex Creek, six miles from its mouth and junction with White River in the central southeastern part of the Nizina Mining District. The group lies in a southeast-northwest direction along the south slope of a pyramid peak which is unnamed and is here referred to as Taylor Peak lying nearly midway between Andrus and Williams Peaks. The elevations are between 4000' to nearly 6000'. This property is reached from McCarthy on the Copper River Northwestern Railroad via Dan Creek road across Nizina River bridge and then following the road along the south side of Chititu Creek to the camp of the Andrus Placer Mining Company at the mouth of Rex Creek, a distance of 22 miles. This road is passable with auto or truck in summer. Thus following a trail six miles in length along Rex Creek over which a road could easily be built, the camp on Rex Creek is reached. The last three miles of this road is maintained and over patented placer claims of the Andrus Placer Mining Company. The ground along Rex Creek is also patented and held by different interests.

Owners:

Sixteen claims of this group which include the major showings are owned by J. S. B. Taylor of Oakland, California. Three claims on the northwest end are owned by Taylor and Mr. Murie, the latter of McCarthy, Alaska. Two placer claims are held by Taylor at the head of Rex Creek below the lode group. These claims were staked by J. S. B. Taylor in 1933.

History:

Mr. Richelsen of Kennecott examined the property and through a gentleman's agreement had the assessment work done for the years 1934-35 with intent to option if the property proved up. Mr. Hammond of the Hammon Yuba Consolidated made a preliminary examination of the property. It was reported that Hammond recommended a 200' tunnel under the major showings. However, the property was not optioned. Since the work done by the Kennecott the assessment work has been done by Mr. Taylor.

Geology:

The pyramid peaks which consist of Williams Peak, Pyramid Peak, Andrus Peak and Taylor Peak, are individually uplifted segments of the thick upper Jurassic sediments, called Kennecott formation. They consist of shales, sandstones and conglomerate and are intruded

with quartz diorite porphyry as laccoliths, dikes and sills. A geological description of this formation is given in U. S. G. S. Bull. 448, "Geology and Mineral Resources of Nizina District" by Moffit and Capps.

The detail geology that was seen during a brief visit to the showings on the north slope of Taylor Peak appeared very interesting, geologically. Time did not allow the working out of this geology, however, to any one interested in the property a detail geological map would be a great advantage. Acid and basic rocks are in close relationship and two systems of faulting show very distinctly. The section is above timber line and has recently been uncovered by the glacier still present at the head of Rex Creek. A rock glacier still is in existence on this slope and covers the large fault intersections which are the likely places for possible ore deposits. The mountain with its shape as a pyramid, represents a section of the different formations, a portion of the large existing syncline that extends to the northwest. This section contains the various members of the Kamekott formation down to the Nikolai greenstone. Intruded into these formations are small hornblende granite stocks and later quartz porphyry dikes. The greenstone appears to have been intruded as a flat lying sill in the lower shale sediments. This greenstone is approximately 3000' long and 600' wide and is found between elevations of 4630 to 5690'. The sill has a flat dip to the south, and strikes nearly east-west. It consists mainly of amygdaloidal basalts and grades to a darker color and schistose nature on the hanging wall. This schistose nature with its hardness and sonorous quality of the rock when struck, approaches near the phonolite classification. The footwall is a limy shale which is highly altered and is in close contact to a granitic stock that occurs on the footwall for several hundred feet. A quartz porphyry dike occurs on the hanging wall between the phonolites (?) and shales above. This dike strikes the same as the sill and formations and it is faulted into blocks along with the sill with a series of north to northwest faults. The displacement appears to be only a few feet along the strike of the faults. A series of younger dikes which cut all other formations and dikes strike N. 28° to 30° west of north. The showings are located between two of these dikes in the greenstone formations. The one on the west side of the workings outcrops above 4600' elevation. It is approximately 25' wide and nearly vertical dip. It is pink to yellow in color and crystals of mainly quartz and feldspar of medium to fine sizes. This dike appears to be very similar to the monzonite dike found on Williams Peak. Its color, strike, and associated ore minerals are alike. A larger dike of hornblende granite outcrops to the east of the showings. This dike cuts across the greenstone and nearly parallels in strike the quartz porphyry or monzonite dike.

Showings:

The showings consist of highly mineralized areas in the basalts in the vicinity of the small granite stock. Several rock cuts in these areas show the primary ore. This ore is a gold bearing pyrite disseminated through the basalts and the highest gold values are associated with olivine and epidote within the amygdules. The oxidized products on the surface and on the trenches pan gold. The work has been confined to two areas at an elevation of 5600' and about 2000' apart. Most of it was done under the direction of W. A. Richelsen of Kennecott by two men. The largest trench is 120' in length, a few feet in width and the greatest depth is 12'. Several other smaller cuts were made. Samples taken by Richelsen from these cuts were reported to run between 0.04 to 0.68 ounces in gold per ton with a small amount of silver.

Geological conditions are favorable for a higher grade ore in the vicinity of these later dikes and in the section now covered of the fault and dike intersection. More extensive prospecting might be to advantage. However, these mineralized areas in the basalts are of a rather low grade and are located in an area of high mining costs.