PE-112-4

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF HERBERT GROUP, JUNEAU MINING DISTRICT, ALASKA
November 24, 1936.

Location:

The Herbert Group of 42 claims is located 4½ miles via trail east and north from Mile 27 on Glacier Highway. A new road is at present under construction which is intended to connect with a road under construction in Montana Creek basin. The completion of this road will cut the trail distance to approximately a mile or two from this group. Several small groups which extend around the end of Herbert Glacier from Goat Mountain and along the south side of Herbert Glacier to the head of Goat Creek, consist of the Goat Mountain Group of 3 claims, 5 Herbert placer claims, Herbert Annex Group of 17 claims, Herbert Group of 10 claims, Husky Group of 5 claims and Goat Creek Group of 2 claims make up this Herbert Group. One mill site attached to the group and one public service site of 18.20 acres, an unpatented dock site at Amalga Landing on salt water. This site is surveyed and held by owners. The approximate boundaries of the group is shown on geological sketch accompanying.

Owners:

The owners of this group are Dr. L. P. Dawes, Mrs. A. Garnick, C. L. Gelsinger, E. C. Kibbey and Mrs. Millicent, all of Juneau, Alaska.

History:

These claims were staked by Mr. Gelsinger during the years 1931 and 1932. They include the old showings of the old St. Louis and Summit claims described in Geological Survey bulletin No. 502, "Eagle River Region" by Adolph Knopf, page 52. These showings were originally discovered by J. Sundof and Wm. Moran in the year 1889. They were exposed at that time along the border of the ice, but were not staked. These two claims were staked about 1902 or 03 by T. Smith and Wm. Hatcher. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 22' on the Summit claim. Since these claims have been abandoned and restaked at above dates.

The Herbert group was under option to J. Holland in 1932 and 33 during which time an attempt was made to work the glacial sands near the end of the glacier with a centrifugal concentrater. This did not prove successful. Since then only a small amount of assessment work has been done. Two cabins are located on the group, one a sheet-metal structure at the foot of the glacier on the mill site at 200' elevation, and a log cabin between Husky and Goat creeks, south side of Herbert Glacier at an elevation of 1100'.

Geology:

The geology of this region is well described in bulletin 502, mentioned above, consisting mainly of the Berners formation of slates, graywackes, with interbanded greenstones and highly altered sediments, all containing more or less schistose structure and folded. These border along the contact of the Coast Batholith whose contact phase is a quartz diorite gneiss. Mineralized areas, which contain stringer lodes and quartz veins are found in all the formations. The main areas are confined to small slate bands of 150 to 200' thickness. These, as the quartz veins, have no doubt been formed from both dynamic action and from solutions of the cooling phases of the batholith.

Ore Deposits:

The showings consisting of silicified mineralized bands, fracture zones and quartz veins, will be described in sequence, Nos. 1 to 8, inclusive, as shown located on accompanying geological sketch.

No. 1. This is a silicified zone containing approximately 10% quartz in schisted interbanded graywacke and slate. This band has a width of 200' and it is best exposed near the end of the ice which has polished and worn the bedrock to a very clean smooth surface. The quartz is distributed in the foliation of the schists as small veinlets and small gash veins. They range in size from very thin sheets to small quartz lenses and blowouts. The quartz is more or less mineralized as is also the country rock with pyrite. An occasional crystal of arsenopyrite was seen.

No. 2. This showing is a quartz lense 140' in length and 8' greatest width in greenstone schists. This lense appears to have been formed within a crest of a small fold, developed in the schists. The lense dips 60° to the east and conforms to dip and strike of schistosity. The quartz is a white brittle variety and slightly mineralized with pyrite. This lense is shown on accompanying sketch. Three channel samples 10' apart were taken across the center and widest portion of this lense. They are numbered 110, 111, and 112 and results are shown on the assay sheet.

No. 3 showing. This is another mineralized and silicified band and is wholly within slate, the total width of the slate band being 150'. This is located on Thirsty Gulch and extends southeast with the general strike of the formation. This band contains approximately 10% quartz in veinlets and gash veins and they are more or less mineralized with pyrite.

No. 4. This is a parallel mineralized slate band with 150' width and of same character and description as No. 3. This is located on Dizzy Gulch.

No. 5. This is a mineralized zone in a 60' slate band and contains some blows of quartz which are heavily mineralized, containing small bunches of massive sulphides of pyrite and arsenopyrite.

No. 6. This showing is located along the edge of the ice and consists of a series of parallel fractures striking nearly at right angles to the trend of the formation and are in the quartz diorite gneiss. These fractures contain 6 to 8" of altered diorite minerals with an amount of arsenopyrite. These fractures are distributed over a width of 100'. Sample 109 was taken across 8" of one of the largest and most promising. Results are contained on assay sheet.

No. 7. This is the old Summit claim showing, a 6 to 8" quartz vein exposed 150'. It lies wholly in the quartz granite gneiss and strikes N. 60° E. and the dip is vertical. A shaft, now full of water, was reported down to a depth of 22'. Samples from the dump showed visible gold. Sample No. 108 was picked from 2 tons of quartz on the dump from the shaft.

No. 8. This mineralized zone was not visited, but reported to have a width of 600' and lies with strike and dip with the highly altered and schistose sediments.

Low gold values were reported from all the mineralized areas. No attempt was made to sample any of these areas or zones. Fine gold colors can be panned from loose material off the surface. Further, fine colors can be panned from the glacial sands at the end of the glacier. It was discovered that this gold was too fine and light a nature to save in the concentrating machine.

The purpose of this report and accompanying sketch is to show more detail geology than shown in bulletin 502, "Eagle River Region" by Adolph Knopf in this small section, to show the location of these mineralized areas and veins with a short description of each, to show approximately the boundaries of the claim group and to show the general topographical conditions of the region.

ASSAY SHEET - HERBERT GROUP OF CLAIMS

| Sample No. | Location | Description | Width | Ounces per ton Gold | Ounces per ton Silver |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108 | No. 7 Summit Vein, El. 1200' | Dump sample from ore taken from 22' shaft. Approximately 2 ton dump. | | 3.08 | 0.60 |
| 109 | No. 6 showing alongside glacier. El. 860' | Across fracture filled sheared diorite | 8" | 0.10 | 0.30 |
| 110 | No. 2 showing. El. 500'. 20' west of discovery post | Across quartz lense | 8' | 0.10 | 0.20 |
| 111 | No. 2 showing 10' south of 110 | Across quartz lense | 7'2" | Trace | 0.20 |
| 112 | No. 2 showing 10' south of 111 | Across quartz lense | 7'8" | 0.06 | 0.30 |