

(8.6, 11.9)

136°05'W

57°40'N

114-4

PRELIMINARY REPORT, CHICHAGOF CREEK GROUP,  
KLAG BAY, CHICHAGOF ISLAND, ALASKA,  
July 5, 1936.

KT 114-30

Location:

The Chichagof Creek group of claims is located at the head of Klag Bay on the west coast of Chichagof Island. They extend from the beach, one mile northeast of Chichagof, northwest following the valley and course of Chichagof Creek for a distance of four claim lengths. They are bounded on the west by claims held by the First-Chichagof Mining Company, and on the northwest by the patented Sunday Queen claim No. 1504. Open ground constitutes the east and south boundaries.

History:

Discoveries of gold-bearing quartz in small veins on this group were made in the spring of 1932 by Peter Samarzich and Mike Wall. Thirteen claims were staked and were called the Helen group. Dave Housel and Fred Henning were interested in this property at this time. Several opencuts and two short tunnels were driven. Frank A. Metcalf examined the property in 1933 and reported on it. The property the following winter was optioned to the Premier Gold Mining Company, Ltd. pending examination. The property was examined by Mr. Manning of the Premier Mine and the option was dropped. James L. Freeburn of the Chichagoff Mining Company examined some of the showings. The claims were allowed to lapse. Pete Samarzich restaked the property in 1935 under its present name. The present owners are Samarzich and H. Lucas, the latter of Juneau. This season the group was surveyed for location by Frank A. Metcalf. A print of this survey is contained in this report.

Geology:

The geology of this section is generally given in U. S. G. S. Bull. 692, "Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1917" under the title of "Geology and Mineral Resources of the West Coast of Chichagof Island" by R. M. Overbeck, pp. 91-136, inclusive. The graywacke formation in which this group is enclosed, is classified as of probable upper Jurassic age. The term graywacke is used in the report as a general group term that includes slate, argillite, conglomerate and greenstone. On this group the formation is mainly a dense gray graywacke with some enclosed greenstone. A few small dikes cut the formation. They vary

from green to gray and rather light in color. Chichagof Creek for a distance of 2000 feet up from its mouth occupies a fault zone that crosses the strike of the formation. This zone strikes generally northeast-southwest. A few showings are distributed along the zone over this distance. The locations of the workings are located on accompanying blue print of the claim survey.

#### Description of Showings:

A total of 14 showings were seen on this property. They consist of four tunnels, one shaft and nine rock cuts. Following is a short description of the showings in order of number as marked on blue print.

No. 1 showing, located along the bed of Chichagof Creek on upper No. 8 claim, is a banded quartz vein. This vein has an exposed length of 80 feet and varies from 7 to 12 inches in width. Its strike is N. 59° E. and dips 80° W. The country rock is graywacke and the walls are free and show considerable movement. The walls are slightly mineralized with a fine pyrite. The quartz contains only a slight amount of pyrite which is very small and pale in color. The bands contain a gouge material containing graphite and crushed wall rock. Considerable calcite is present, contained in the quartz and gouge.

No. 2 showing is a parallel vein to No. 1 and is located 60 feet east. It has nearly the same strike and dip. Its width varies from 4 to 12 inches and it is exposed only a few feet across the creek bed. The vein contains bunches of quartz. The formation is a slaty graywacke. The quartz contains sparse amounts of pyrite, galena, sphalerite, calcite, and some pieces of wall rock with some graphite. Located 50 feet east of No. 2 showing is a dike of banded material of a flinty to cherty composition. This dike apparently lays with the formation and may only be a phase of the graywacke.

No. 3 showing is a parallel vein to Nos. 1 and 2. Its location is 200' south of No. 2. The strike is N. 55° E. and dips nearly vertical. The vein is from 2 to 6 inches in width. It consists mainly of calcite with some quartz. It contains a little pyrite and it is slightly banded.

No. 4 showing is located 350' south of No. 3 and represents the second cut above No. 6 tunnel showing. This cut shows a banded quartz vein that varies from 4 to 6 inches in width and has 8 to 10 inches of gouge on the footwall. Its strike is No. 17° W. and dips 80° W. Sample No. 24 was taken across the vein in this cut. The sample width is 12 inches, 4 inches of quartz and 8 inches of gouge. The results of this sample were trace of gold and 0.1 ounces of silver per ton.

No. 5 showing is located 40 feet south of No. 4 and represents the first out above No. 6 tunnel showing. This contains 6 inches of banded quartz with some gouge. This was panned and no gold colors were found.

No. 6 showing is a tunnel in 20 feet on the strike of the vein. It extends along the west side of the creek. Only a few inches of gouge shows in the face. The hanging wall shows strong movement and a schisted graywacke. Some small quartz veins show in the creek bed near the tunnel.

No. 7 showing is a tunnel, located 200' south of No. 6 tunnel showing. Its length is 15 feet with 12 feet of an opencut approach. It is on the same vein apparently as No. 6 and it was driven in an opposite direction. This shows brecciated quartz between the walls contained in a partly cemented gouge. The quartz shows a slight mineralization and contains considerable calcite.

No. 8 showing is a short tunnel located on Chichagof Creek claim No. 11. It is located on the south bank of a small tributary of Chichagof Creek. This tunnel has a 12' opencut approach and a length of 20 feet. It follows a fault vein which strikes N. 20° W. and dips 85° W. A few small quartz stringers intersect the fault vein from the hanging wall. Sample No. 30 was taken at the face across 7 inches of mixed quartz and gouge. The results were 0.02 ounces of gold per ton and 4.4 ounces of silver. Sample No. 34 was taken of several quartz stringers over a width of 4 feet, wall rock not included, at a point 6 feet from adit. The results were trace of gold and silver.

No. 9 showing is a tunnel located on another tributary 300 feet north of No. 8. This tunnel has a length of 12 feet with a 13' incline shaft at the end. This shaft was full of water. A four foot vein shows in this tunnel and across the creek bed. It is apparently the same vein as shown in No. 8. The vein is made up of mainly schisted graywacke and with a slight mineralization. Four to six inches of mixed quartz, calcite and gouge containing a small amount of pyrite shows on the footwall. Sample No. 31 was taken from pieces of quartz picked from the dump. These showed a small amount of pyrite and the results were traces of gold and silver.

Showings Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 are opencuts along Chichagof Creek approximately 800 to 900' from the beach. These show small quartz stringers which strike northeast and dip to the north. These cut the formation and are rather tight veins. Sample No. 32 was made up from quartz pieces from the dumps of these cuts. The results were 0.02 ounces of gold per ton and 0.2 ounces of silver.

Showing No. 14 is a small shaft located on Chichagof Creek claim No. 1 and 300' from the beach. This was filled with water and the dump showed a few large pieces of quartz and calcite with a very sparse amount of mineralization.

Thus the showings vary in elevation from a few feet above sea level to approximately 800 feet at the upper end. The creek is small and the volume of water is very low. It would be of sufficient volume for use as mill water, but insufficient for water power. Distributed over the property is considerable timber of medium size, however, there is no great amount.