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TERRITORY OF ALASKA, DEPARTMENT OF MINES,
JUNEAU, ALASKA.

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF CHILDREN GROUP, HUNGERFORD CREEK, KUIU ISLAND, ALASKA
July 11, 1938

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Location and Accessibility:

The Children group of two lode and six placer claims is located along the northeast shore of Kuiu Island opposite the Keku Islands and directly south of the Keku claim group. The lode claims extend from the mouth of Hungerford Creek inland following the creek for 3,000 feet. The placer claims extend north from the lode claims and cover an area consisting of the top of the first mountain ridge inland from the coast. These claims are very accessible to salt water transportation.

Owner:

The owner of this group is Ted Hungerford of Petersburg, Alaska.

Geology and Showings:

The geology of the northeast section of Kuiu Island is described in U. S. G. S. bulletin 800, "Geology and Mineral Deposits of Southeastern Alaska" by A. F. Buddington and Theodore Chapin, pp. 142-143. The formations contained in this group consist of andesitic lavas, rhyolites, dolomitic limestones, thinly bedded conglomerates, tuffs and greenish lavas. These have a general strike of N. 30° to 40° W. and low dips to the northeast. The lavas, limestones and conglomerates appear to be conformable as bedded formations, which were no doubt laid down under water. They have since become folded and are at present contained in a small synclinal structure which is contained in and are a part of the Keku synclinorium. The limestone beds have been determined as Permian beds of Carboniferous age.* These beds range from beds of limestones containing fossil beds, chert beds and jasperoid beds to dolomite. Samples of ore found in this section are apparently associated with the fossil and dolomitic chert beds. The conglomerate beds consist of rounded and irregular green lava pebbles, giving them a green appearance, and limestone pebbles including jasper and chert and these are cemented by a calcareous matrix. The showings on the lode claims are associated and contained in a stratum of dolomitic limestone outcropping at the mouth of Hungerford Creek and extending southeast following the creek bed. This stratum has the same appearance, width and mineralization as the one found on the Keku group to the north.** A greenstone conglomerate forms the hanging wall and andesite lavas form the footwall. The stratum strikes N. 25° W. and dips 40° NE. The lead-zinc mineralization was found contained in the conglomerate, the lava and the dolomitic limestone.

*Op. cit., Bull. 800, pp. 302-303.

**Note report of Keku group by writer, 1937.

Beginning at the beach at the mouth of Hungerford Creek small seams of galena high in silver content are found at the base of a greenstone stratum overlying the green conglomerate. By following up the creek, which follows the limestone strata and has a width of 30 to 40 feet, the creek bed, which is filled with gravels and log jams, occupies most of this width. However, along the creek banks the outcrops are slightly mineralized.

Located 1300 feet upstream from the beach on the Brown Bomber claim on the east side of the creek above the second fork, elevation 50 feet, an outcrop of dolomitic limestone occurs along the bed of the creek which shows a slight mineralization of sphalerite and siderite. This shows across a 5-foot width. If the full width of the stratum were exposed more could be learned about this outcrop. Between the limestone and the hanging wall greenstone conglomerate, bands of bluish soft material are exposed. Further work is required on these outcrops before any representative sample could be taken. Both andesites and rhyolites were noted along the footwall.

Mineralization:

The metallic minerals noted in the outcrop consisted of sphalerite, galena and pyrite. Silver values are associated with the galena and traces of gold were obtained apparently from the pyrite. The gangue minerals consist of calcite, dolomite, chlorite, siderite and lime silicates.

At the end of the lode claims six placer claims extend in a west and northerly direction. Along the creek beds various types of lava were noted and distributed as loose material along the banks is a black unconsolidated fine material. On the level top of the ridge beginning directly beneath the mantle of vegetation this black material shows and its depths or amount in the surface area is not known. Upon assay this material proved to be the various oxides of manganese commonly called wad. No work has been done on these deposits and further work is warranted. The underlying bedrock as noted in the creeks was various lavas and the manganese has apparently been the result of residual weathering from limestones which at one time overlaid these lavas. Assays from a grab sample of the black material gave results varying from 8.22 per cent to 39 per cent in manganese. This does not represent average values since this sample was taken near the surface. Better values should be obtained from samples taken at greater depths.