

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF GREEN LAKE GROUP OF CLAIMS,  
SILVER BAY, SITKA PRECINCT, ALASKA  
November 10, 1938.

Location and Accessibility:

The Green Lake group of claims is located at the head of Silver Bay 10 miles southeast of Sitka. Eight lode claims and two mill sites constitute the group; namely, Green Lake Nos. 1, 2 and 3; Lucky Strike Nos. 1, 2 and 3; and the Big and Little Chief. One mill site is located on the beach and the other is on the south end of Green Lake below the Green Lake tunnel. Silver Bay is navigable for ocean going vessels with deep water nearly to its head and has steeply rising shore lines, indicating depth. From the beach at the head a Government trail leads over a ridge, elevation 550 feet, and drops down to Green Lake, elevation 250 feet, over a distance of less than one mile.

Owner:

This claim group is held by Steve Tus.

History:

The surface showings on this group of claims were discovered by Andrew Dickson in 1912. A few surface cuts and some stripping was done, followed later by a short tunnel on one vein near the beach which is now caved. Following this work the property remained idle and was re-staked by N. Bolshanin of Sitka and a short tunnel was started on the Little Chief claim prior to the staking of the property by Steve Tus in 1928. Tus started the Green Lake tunnel during this year under a large quartz outcrop on the surface and has been more or less engaged in assessment work on this and other properties in the vicinity since that time.

Geology:

On the date of the writer's visit a heavy fall of snow prevented the examination of the surface cuts and the tunnel on the Little Chief claim. Samples seen from the latter showings showed free gold in an oxidized milky white quartz. High assays were reported by Tus from some of the opencuts of this claim. The writer's examination was limited to the examination of the Green Lake tunnel and one cut alongside the Green Lake trail.

The geology of Silver Bay, and short reports of prospects in the vicinity, are contained in U. S. G. S. bulletin No. 504 by Adolph Knopf. The formations of this group consist of interbedded graywacke and slate, which strike N. 50° W. and dip steeply to the south. Two parallel veins 300 feet apart, with an occasional outcrop of quartz showing along them, follow the formation in both strike and dip. These veins were reported to be traceable over the entire length of the group.

Values apparently occur only in spots associated with the quartz lenses or outcrops along the strike.

#### Development:

The total workings consist of three tunnels, one caved, and several opencuts. The Green Lake tunnel is 300 feet back from the south shore of Green Lake at an elevation of 480 feet. This tunnel has a total length to date of 324 feet (note sketch) with one crosscut now filled with muck and reported as having a length of 65 feet. The tunnel starts in sheared slate and cuts the contact of slate-graywacke at a point 126 feet from the portal. The contact is silicified over a width of a few feet with small veinlets of quartz and contains a schistose structure, indicative of some movement. Associated with the quartz and penetrating into the walls of both the slate and graywacke, is a slight mineralization of pyrite and calcite. Small mineralized slips, possibly jointing, and containing very narrow quartz stringers, were noted in the blocky graywacke.

One channel sample was taken across 4 feet of mineralized quartz stringers and schist at the contact of slate and graywacke (note sketch). This sample gave results of 0.02 oz. gold per ton and nil in silver.

The large cut into the bank 70 feet above Green Lake along the Government trail (note locality sketch) shows a 6-foot width of banded milky white quartz. The vein strikes N. 50° W. and dips 75° S. The formation is sheared graywacke with numerous pieces included in the quartz of the vein. The hanging wall section of the vein is thinly banded and shows the most alteration. The mineralization consists of a fine pyrite in a gangue of milky white quartz, calcite, graphite and numerous altered rock pieces. A channel sample across this 6-foot face was reported by Tus as containing 50 cents in gold.

#### Timber and Water Power:

There is abundant spruce and hemlock timber, both on the property and in the immediate vicinity. A small year-round hydroelectric power could be developed on the beach by diverting the water from Green Lake, which has an elevation of 250 feet and which could be made into a natural reservoir with its steep banks. The lake itself is shallow, due to a fair sized creek entering at its head and depositing its sediments.