PE-119-12A

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF BEAT LODE, SLEEPING BEAUTY MINING COMPANY, KK 119-162
(STENSLAND PROPERTY), HELM BAY, CLEVELAND PENINSULA, ALASKA
June 22, 1938

Location and Accessibility:

The Beat Lode, or Stensland property, is incorporated and held by the Sleeping Beauty Mining Company. A total of seven lode claims and three mill sites are held and these are located one-half mile from the head of Helm Bay on the west shore. The showings are located 3,000 feet inland from the beach at an elevation of 460 feet. The amount of development work since the writer's visit in 1936 consists of three additional rock cuts, an improved trail and a new cabin. The following sketch shows the entire workings on this group.

Geology and Showings:

The only formation noted within the claim boundaries is a greenstone schist. The schistosity strikes N. 25° to 45° W. and dips are variable, showing that folding has taken place. Small quartz veins and stringers are inclosed in the schist. Shear zones have developed within the schist parallel to the schistosity and these contain the small quartz stringers and most of the pyrite mineralization. The main showing is a series of parallel quartz stringers following down on the dip of the schistosity along the footwall of a fault fissure, located in the bed of a small creek. The schistosity of the schists strikes N. 45° W. and dips 67° E. The fault fissure strikes N. 35° W. and dips 80° W. The quartz stringers are contained in a shear zone 20 feet in width, and some of the stringers cut across the schistosity with low dips to the east. This zone can be traced 300 feet.

The underground workings consist of a crosscut tunnel 35 feet in length cutting this shear zone a few feet underground (note sketch). The schistosity within the tunnel is mineralized. The face exposes the main fault fissure. Sample 434 was taken across 10 feet beginning at the face. This gave returns of 0.08 oz. gold and 1.20 oz. silver per ton. Sample 435 represents an additional 10 feet beginning at the end of sample 434. This gave returns of 0.08 oz. gold and 0.20 oz. silver per ton.

At the portal of the tunnel in the bed of the creek the full 20-foot width of the shear zone is exposed. Numerous small quartz stringers are exposed within the shear. Sample 436 was taken in the face of cut No. 1 on the north bank a few feet directly above the tunnel. This sample was taken across 4 feet of mineralized schist and quartz stringers and returns of 0.59 oz. gold and 0.25 oz. silver per ton were received.

Cut No. 2 is located 80 feet west of cut No. 1 and is along the south bank of the creek. This cut exposes a 4-inch quartz vein a distance of 20 feet. This vein strikes N. 25° W. and has a west dip. Sample 437 was taken across this vein and mineralized schist on the walls over a distance of 2 feet 7 inches. This gave returns of 0.19 oz. gold and 0.20 oz. silver per ton.

Cut No. 3 is located on the north bank of the creek 100 feet west of cut No. 2. This cut exposes a 3-inch quartz vein similar in strike and dip to the vein in No. 2 cut.

Cut No. 4 exposes four narrow quartz stringers inclosed in mineralized schist. This trench is on the same shear that occurs in the creek at the vicinity of the tunnel. The mineralization appears weaker in nature and the quartz stringers are smaller than those of No. 1 cut.

No. 5 cut shows only greenstone schist, slightly mineralized.

Mineralization:

The mineralization consists mainly of pyrite with an occasional crystal of chalcopyrite and free gold. The gold is apparently associated with the sulphides, and the latter occur both in the quartz veins and the schists. Gangue minerals consist of quartz, calcite, chlorite, altered schist and gouge.