PRELIMINARY REPORT OF BROWN BEAR GROUP, KODIAK MINING DISTRICT, KODIAK ISLAND, ALASKA
October 12, 1936.

PE 131

Location:

The Brown Bear group of 21 claims is located one-half mile from the beach at the head of Barling Bay, 5 miles southwest of Old Harbor on the southeast side of Kodiak Island. The showings are located along the walls of steep canyon occupied by a small creek that runs southwest, between elevations of 400 to 1,000 feet.

Owners:

The present owners are Fred Henton, Charles Cook, N. Christiansen and R. E. Krautiter, all of Old Harbor, Alaska.

History and Development:

This prospect was discovered prior to 1910. The discoverer and exact year was not learned. It was relocated in 1934 by the above owners. Work has been seasonal for the last three seasons. Two short tunnels were driven, several trenches and rock cuts were put in along the vein at various distances. No. 1 tunnel is located on the Eureka Claim, 300' south of the creek at an elevation of 370'. This tunnel was driven along a fault that strikes nearly east-west and dips 60° N. This tunnel is 42' in length and in the face a 3' gouge contains considerable red oxide of iron. No. 2 tunnel is located alongside the creek at an elevation of 550'. This tunnel is 23' in length and 15' below the vein outcropping. This tunnel is not of sufficient length to intersect the vein. Several trenches which consist of strippings and shallow rock cuts have been made. They are distributed over a distance of 1,500' between elevations 400' and 1,000' on the south bank of the creek at varying distances from the creek. A trail from the beach to cabin on Discovery Placer Claim, elevation 200', and extends up along the creek to 850' elevation. This cabin is a galvanized iron structure with two rooms and of sufficient size to quarter four men. This is the total of structures on this property. All development work was done by hand methods.

Formations and General Geology:

Located 1,500' from the Bear showings up the creek at the head is a greenish basic intrusive mass, that occurs as a small stock. This stock has uplifted the already folded sediments. These sediments are highly metamorphosed and schistose. They consist of argillites of shales and graphitic schists. Both major and minor folding is evident

as are most of the sediments on the south side of the island. A large intrusive granitic mass occurs one mile and a half north. The uplift caused by this small basic stock has block faulted the flat lying beds of the sediments. The same condition is true of the vein which conforms to the sediments of N. 55 to 65° E. in strike and 25 to 40° S. in dip. The faulting uplift being nearly vertical making various segments of the vein showing at different elevations.

Three dikes of different composition and texture were noted. The oldest dike appears megascopically to be an aplite with an average width of four and one-half feet and traceable 3,000'. Its strike is N. 55° E. and dips 40 to 60° S. This dike has been block faulted the same as the vein to the west and outcrops in segments. Following this dike to the west it becomes more siliceous and altered and contains sparse mineralization. Sample No. 95 shown on assay sheet of this report was taken across 64" from a block 20' in length at an outcrop at 950' elevation. This showing was called the Cub and is situated on the Old Harbor claim.

Located along the north side of the creek and a few feet away is a continuous green porphyritic dike that is traceable from 550' elevation for 2,000' east to the main mass of the stock. It appears to have the same composition and texture as the basic stock. This dike varies in width from 6 to 8', strikes N. 55° E. and dips 80° S. This dike has not been faulted or apparently altered as it does not show any mineralization. Another dike was seen on the Eureka claim at an elevation of 400' on the south side of the creek. This dike is fine grained of a light yellow color, and porphyritic, and contained bluish brecciated pieces with sparse mineralization.

Ore Deposits:

The vein is best described due to its occurrence in segments by the individual showings. The two principal showings are shown on Plate Nos. 2 and 3 and Plate No. 1 shows the position of the segments and geology. These segments are distributed over a horizontal distance of 700' and from elevation 500 to 900'. They vary in length from 40 to nearly 100' in length.

The Bear showings, Plate No. 2, shows the Bear vein and three small parallel veins in the hanging wall. No. 1 Bear vein is exposed on the north side of the creek, in the bottom and dips with the formation to the south at 85° in the south side of the creek at an elevation of 550'. This is a flat lying compound vein with a width of 5 feet with 14" of altered wall rock in the center and exposed 100'. This vein strikes N. 50° E. with both strike and dip conforming to the sediments.

It is also folded as are the sediments and the vein in the creek bed is the trough of a small fold. No. 2 vein is located 5' above No. 1 and is exposed 30' and averages 6" in width, and conforms in dip and strike as No. 1. No. 3 vein is 8' above No. 2 and is exposed 30' and has a 12" width. It conforms as No. 2 to No. 1 vein. No. 4 vein is 10' above No. 3, exposed 25', and averages 7" in width. These veins are banded, mineralized and very much of the same character in composition of a hard dark quartz. The No. 1 vein on the north side is in contact with the green basic dike and appears to have been cut by this dike. The mineralization appears to be the same in all veins.

The Cook showings are very similar to the Bear showing, an elevated segment at an elevation of 850'. Here a block of quartz 40' long and averaging 4' in width shows a well mineralized footwall. Small veins occur above, but have not been uncovered to determine sizes. One rock cut 12' long and 9' deep has been put across the end of this showing. Other blocks were seen and their position is shown on Plate I.

Mineralization:

The mineralization consists of a strained, crushed and flattened arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and occasional tetrahedrite. The gangue minerals are banded dark to white quartz, sericite, chlorite and pieces of wall rock.

Assays:

Assays with descriptions and results are given with descriptive assay sheet accompanying. Their positions will be noted on accompanying Plates 2 & 3 with the exception of No. 96 taken across dike noted on Plate 1 at Cub showing.

ASSAY SHEET - BROWN BEAR GROUP OF CLAIMS

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Ounces per ton Gold	Silver
95	Cub showing surface El. 950'	Across mineralized aplite dike. Altered nature.	64"	Trace	0.30
96	Cook cut showing surface - El. 850'	Across banded quartz vein. Heavy mineralization on footwall.	40"	0.17	Trace
97	Bear showing No. 4 vein opencut - El. 580' south side Cr.	Across dark banded & mineralized quartz vein.	7"	0.28	Trace
98	Bear showing No. 3 vein opencut - El. 570' south side Cr.	Across banded & mineralized quartz vein.	12"	0.58	0.30
99	Bear showing No. 2 vein opencut - El. 562' south side Cr.	Across banded & mineralized quartz vein.	6"	0.22	0.10
100	Bear showing No. 1 vein top portion. 6' E. from discovery post.	Across 18" of Hg.-wall banded quartz and 14" of vein matter altered wall rock in center of vein.	32"	Trace	0.30
101	Bear showing No. 1 vein bottom. 6' E. of discovery post. South side of Cr.	Across Ft.-wall quartz between sample 100 and Ft.-wall. All quartz	32"	Trace	Trace
102	Bear showing 35' NE. of discovery post. Vein No. 1, opencut. North side of Cr.	Across quartz vein in opencut. Quartz oxidized from surface weathering.	39"	0.07	0.40
103	Bear showing 55' NE. of discovery post, 4' south of dike. North side of Cr.	Across banded and sheared quartz vein in graphitic schists.	12"	Trace	0.50