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MAR 19 1948

STATEMENT RE MINING CLAIMS OF

MARTIN HARRAIS, UPPER CHITINA VALLEY, ALASKA

E. D. STEWART

I am calling your attention to an undeveloped, highly mineralized part of Alaska which has great future possibilities, namely, the Upper Chitina Valley, and inviting your financial assistance for its development.

Under separate cover I am sending you the U.S.G.S. bulletin and maps, giving the general geology of the country and my locations marked in red ink; also a blue print of my locations.

I located the property in the fall of 1926 and the spring of 1927, I have devoted my whole time ever since to developing the property, and have expended over \$15,000.00 in time and money for development work. In my thirty-three years of prospecting and mining experience, I have not seen a property (except the Bonanza Mine in the Kennecott group) which showed as much ore value for the money expended as my property does. I hold the title of the property by right of discovery and location, and have taken preliminary steps of application for a United States patent.

The lead or mineralized zone is of the shear zone type in the limestone. Strike, east twenty degrees south; dip, eighty degrees northerly. You will observe by the U.S. G.S. map that the limestone formation is bounded on the foot wall by intrusive granite, and on the hanging wall by greenstone. The surface of the hills is mostly covered by timber, soil, and slide rock; but there are several gulches and water canyons which cut the lead almost at right angles, exposing the lead to the depth of fifty to two hundred feet. The lead has been traced in these gulches and canyons by its physical structure and mineralization for about five miles.

On my locations I have uncovered the lead in twenty-three different places by open cuts, short tunnels, and blasting off the canyon walls; and have definitely determined the character and mineralization of the lead for ten thousand feet.

However, most of the work is done on Margaret Creek and Dry Gulch -- see blue print. Margaret Creek cuts the lead to the depth of 200 ft. I have blasted off the west wall for 148 ft. and crosscut the lead; also, I have six short tunnels driven on the parallel shear planes -- see section "A.B." in the blue print. An assay sample was taken from a high grade lens 26 in. wide in the section marked "Dyke", and showed the following results: Copper 18%, Lead 13%, Zinc 22%, Silver 10oz. There is some mineral thruout the whole width of 148 ft., with highgrade stringers and milling ore in places. On the east wall of the canyon, about 150 ft. apart, I have blasted off forty feet of the wall, and it shows the same conditions of mineralization. 1450 ft. west of Margaret Creek is Dry Gulch, from which an assay sample four feet wide was taken, which showed the following results: Copper 13%, Lead 6%, Zinc 4%, Silver 12 oz. -- see section "C.D" marked "Tunnel". About 300 ft. west from Dry Gulch -- see blue print marked "OpenCut" -- an assay sample was taken from a 4 in. stringer in a decomposed lead which showed the following results: Copper 8%, Silver 54 oz.

I call your attention to the blue print. From Fourth of July Creek to Douglas Creek, almost in a straight line, a distance of 10,500 ft., there are twenty-three different places where the lead is uncovered on the surface, very much weathered; but it shows mineralization with highgrade stringers and milling ore in it. The reason that the claims are staked two wide is to cover cross-fractures, which occur at frequent intervals and extend for some distance on both sides of the shear zone as mineralized seams.

The location is favorable for economic mining. There is enough good mining timber available to last for several years, and enough water power can be obtained from Margaret Creek and Fourth of July Creeks to run a large plant.

The geological formations of the Lower Chitina Valley, where the Kennecott mines are located, and the Upper Chitina Valley are similar, but the mineralization is of different types. The ore in the Kennecott mines occurs in lenses of highgrade copper with no definite continuous fissures. In the Upper Chitina Valley there is a shear zone in lime formation, extending from Barnard Glacier to the Chitina Glacier

— a distance of eight miles, and I have found mineral in places the whole distance, while my surface development work demonstrated an almost continuous probable ore body to 1450 ft. Unquestionably the type of mineralization of the Upper Chitina Valley is more favorable for the production of larger tonnages of ore and for longer life of production than the mines of the lower valley. Notwithstanding the fact that the said Kennecott mines were only prospects twenty years ago, they have been the marvelous financial expansion of the Kennecott Copper Corporation, whose assets were listed a year ago at \$278,339,000.00.

The property is situated about sixty-five miles from McCarthy, a station on the Copper River and Northwestern Railroad. There is a good road leading toward the property for a distance of ten miles; a bridge across the Mizina River, built by the Government at a cost of \$125,000.00; and for seventeen miles farther a good sled road for winter use has been cut out, connecting the Nazina Bridge and the Chitina River, thus making winter freighting possible with horses and sleds. We have the promise of the Road Commission that the road building will be continued next summer. In summer, airplane and pack horses are used. There are no unusual difficulties to overcome, and a good truck road or even a railroad can be built at a reasonable cost.

I have given a brief description of the geology of the country and the minerals uncovered by my work, but really one must see the conditions to appreciate the potential value of the property and the future possibilities of the country.

I am an interested party, but I do not think my interest has warped my judgement. I see great possibilities there, not only in my own property, but the whole district for miles shows indications of copper ore either as float in creek bottoms or on the canyon walls, —and not a bit of prospecting work done on it. If you are looking for mines of large tonnage and long life of production, you will do well to send a mining geologist to investigate this almost unknown district.

The property can be acquired on a deferred payment plan of part cash and part stock, or for a total cash purchase price with deferred payments.

Respectfully submitted,

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NOTED
MAR 19 1948

Supplementing the "STATEMENT RE MINING CLAIMS OF MARTIN HARRAIS, UPPER
CHITINA VALLEY, ALASKA:

I am sorry that I cannot give the exact date of the above mentioned Statement, but under date of December 17, 1928, he gave the following interview to the Cordova Daily Times: "The mineral ledge in which my property lies shows good ore for a distance of six miles in extent.-----There are two distinct grades of ore on the property. The ore taken from Douglas Creek, Margarte Creek, and Fourth of July Creek averages up to 54% mineral content. From one 28-foot vein comes the following: Copper 13.3%, lead 10.6%, zinc 6%, and silver 1.2 oz., total, 29.9% plus 1.2 oz. Next to this is a 78-foot slab of barren ground and then comes an 8-foot vein that carries 17.8% copper, 12.5% lead, 23.6% zinc, and 9.6 oz. silver, total 53.9% plus 9.6 oz. "(Kennecott Copper Corporation assays). Using the Kennecott assay certificate as a basis of calculation, at the then current prices of metals, a conservative estimate of the values of the ore was \$157.00 per ton.

On October 3, 1936, Mr HARRAIS wrote: "In 1930 the Territory built a landing field within 1000 ft. of my camp and we use airplanes for summer and even winter transportation." (Have no knowledge of present conditions of field.) "I located the property in 1926 and have expended approximately \$35,000.00 in money and labor upon it." (Labor estimated at rate Kennecott Copper Corporation repeatedly offered him for his services.)

"There are four different canyons or water courses cutting the zone on my property from 50 ft. to 200 ft. deep, and most of my work has been done near the rim and in the bottom of these canyons. It is reasonable to expect that the same mineralization obtains throughout the whole distance between the canyons. The assay samples were taken 3,500 feet apart.

"Mr. Asa Baldwin, the U.S. Mineral Surveyor, accredited 21 mining showings on my property where one could see minerals with the naked eye, when the claims were surveyed for patent, and I have uncovered others since ~~32~~ 32 in all.

"The prospects for turning the property over to people who were financially able to carry the development work to production stage were very good before the 1929 crash and slump in metal prices. After that the only thing for me to do was to get U.S. Patent for the property and wait until the tide turns again, which I did.

"There are (were) a good two-room log cabin, blacksmith shop and tools, high cache, an acre of cleared ground where we raised vegetables, berries and oat hay for the horses; but since airplanes have begun to do freighting and there is a landing field near the property, the transportation problem is immeasurably better than it was when I began there."

Quoting from Dr. Alfred H. Brooks: "I have been in that country on the south side of Wrangell Range from the Chitina Glacier to Mt. Blackburn. I have never seen, heard nor read of better mineral possibilities"; and Mr. Harrais left the Fairbanks area and went into the Upper Chitina at the insistent urging of Mr. Bateman, Chief Geologist for Kennecott Copper Corporation.

Mr. Baldwin completed the survey for patent September 15, 1930. He stated that there was mineral at least to the extent of 4500 ft. in the middle of the unit, and estimated the work done at \$6,200.00. This was concurred in by the Representative of the General Land Office. Improvements consisted of one tunnel as common improvement, four other tunnels, and sixteen open cuts.

"The location is favorable for economic mining. There is enough good mining timber available to last for years, and enough water power can be obtained from Margaret Creek and fourth of July Creek to run a large plant."

Respectfully submitted,

/s/ (Mrs) Margaret Harrais
Present owner

Valdez, Alaska
September 18, 1947.

U.S.L.M. No. 1578 is located on a prominent bare knoll about 500 ft. above the level of the Chitina Valley and about 700 ft. west of Margaret Creek. The monument is marked by a U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station marker, a copper disc, set in a greenstone rock, 12x12x24 in., with mound of stone alongside, 6 ft. base, 4 ft. high, whence Chitina River West Base Triangulation station bears N. 83 degrees 03 min. W. 6354.0 ft. Triangulation station, "Eck" International Boundary Commission bears S. 60 degrees 16 min. E.

The monument is in Latitude 61 degrees 02 min. N.

Longitude 141 degrees 38 min. W.