PE-078-04

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE ROCK CREEK MOLYBDENUM GROUP OF CLAIMS SLANA MINING DISTRICT September 5, 1936

Location

PE 78. 4

At the head of Rock Creek, 5 miles due north of Mile 84, and 38 miles East of Slana, Nabesna road, a group of seven claims were staked recently and named the Rock Creek Molybdenum group. The elevation of this group is 5350', nearly 2000' above timber line. To reach this group, a route must be picked acorss 3 miles of low glacial moraine to foothills of Nutzotin Mountains and 2 miles up the valley of Rock Creek. The last mile is rather steep with a climb of 1500'.

Owners

The owners of this property are L. DeWitt, Vern Horn, Wm. Fram, and Geo. B. Todd. Address L. DeWitt, Slana Road House, Nabesna Road.

Geology

The position of this group along the south slopes of the Nutzotin Mountains is in an area in which very little geology has been done. Generally, it has been covered and a general summary is given by F. H. Moffit, Bull. 868-C, "Mineral Resources of Alaska," 1934, pp. 137-139. These claims are staked along a band of gneiss 1200' in width which appears to extend for several miles. The general strike of the band is N 30-35° W with a dip to the north. The north or hanging wall is a hornblende granite and the south or footwall a purplish lava. The color of this gneiss is pinkish to red with bands of a micaceous schist of a dark color. Pegmatitic dikes and areas of pegmatitic segregation are common within this band. The gneiss is fractured by two series of fractures nearly at right angles to each other. The strongest series strikes N 45° E and dips 65° S. A slight movement was in evidence along some of the fracture planes.

Showings

The showings consist of two short trenches 15' apart, each exposing a 5' pegmatite dike with a hanging wall of dark mica schist. Both dike and schist contain disseminated molybdenite and pyrite with the largest amount in the dike. Five small areas of mineralization were seen, but no continuous body or vein. No development work has been done and the extent of mineral-

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ization could not be determined. Occasional crystals of molybdenite were seen in talus pieces and in the finer material.

<u>Mineralization</u>

Pyrite and molybdenite occur on the fractures of the most highly fractured areas. Also occurs in small amounts in the gneiss. The best showings of molybdenite occur in the pegmatite dikes, where they are in close proximity to the dark biotite micaceous schist bands. Magnetite is associated with the molybdenite in the pegmatites. The gangue minerals are biotite, orthoclase feldspar, quartz, magnetite and pyrite. Some of the molybdenite crystals are one-half inch in length. From the small showings seen and the scattered amount of molybdenite no bodies were seen that had sufficient amounts to be considered commercial ore. However, more extensive prospecting along this band of gneiss might result in commercial bodies being found. No samples were taken for assay, but a few small pieces were taken for office collection. It was reported by the owners that low gold values were obtained by them from samples taken for assay. SUMMARY REPORT OF MINING INVESTIGATIONS IN THE VIZINA, BREMNER, CHISANA, TIEKEL, MABESNA AND PREMCE MILLIAM SOUND DISTRICTS

nug. 22, to Sept. 1, 1938

By J. C. Roehm, Associate Engineer

The dock (reek molybdenite property has been dropped by the Kennecott Copper Corporation. A prospect tunnel was driven 170 feet beneath the outcrop. Two faults were reported cut in the tunnel and the pegmatite diko which shows on the surface was cut at 165 feet from the portal. This dike at the point where it was cut in the tunnel was reported as showing no molybdenite. Ed Barrett drove the tunnel under contract.