TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

BOX 1391 JUNEAU, ALASKA PE-026-12

P86.12

PROPERTY EXAMINATION REPORT

FINE CHANCE GOLD LODE, VALDEZ DISTRICT 4+ 86-9

James A. Williams
March 1955

During the winter of 1953-54, a letter was received from Mr. Leo Mark Anthony, University of Alaska Mining Extension Instructor, forwarding a request of Mr. William Quitsch of Valdez for assistance in solving a mining problem. The situation was reported to involve two gold quartz veins on Quitsch's Fine Chance Claim, one outcropping on the surface and the other exposed in an adit almost directly below. The outcropping vein was reported to have a strike different than that of the underground exposure and to assay much higher. Mr. Quitsch had not been able to locate this vein underground and wished advice on how it could be intersected, or found, underground. Accordingly, the writer visited the property and made the necessary investigation and survey on June 12, 1954. Upon plotting the survey, it became evident that the underground and surface exposures were of the same vein, and no second vein exists. Mr. Quitsch was so advised.

The Fine Chance Claim is in the Valdez Quadrangle at approximate geographical coordinates of 146°17' W longitude and 61°13' N latitude. It is reached by travelling 3-1/2 miles west of Valdez by road to Mineral

Creek, then 7 miles up Mineral Creek, only about 2 of which can be traversed by car. Just before reaching Brevier Creek, a good switchback trail leads across Mineral Creek, across Glacier Creek and up the slope on the north side of Glacier Creek to the Little Giant and Rose Claims where Quitsch's camp is located at about 2500 feet elevation. A good building for general living purposes exists here. Pilgrim visited this property in 1930, and his map of the claims and workings is in the files. His descriptive report is in the Biennial Report for the biennium ending March 31, 1931. From the Little Giant, a trail leads up and to the southeast to the Fine Chance Claim. Because fog and rain obscured the landscape most of the time on this part of the trip, little of the terrain was seen. Several small portions or spurs of the glacier above were crossed but travel was not difficult. The vein exposures are located at the top of a bluff overlooking the glacier to the north, and are at an elevation of about 4000 feet. The glacier is in a well-defined cirque, but small ski planes can land on it at certain times of the year when conditions are right. A vicinity map is attached.

Not very much of the ground could be seen at the time of the visit because of snow still existing at that elevation. However, the vein outcropping was visible as shown except where a high-grade portion of it had been mined by open pit. The vein is quartz, 3" to 4" thick, and erratic in strike and dip. It carries considerable pay, much of which is visible. The country rock is graywacke and some slate. It has been well scoured in that vicinity by glacial action, but some decomposition has taken place

since. As Mr. Quitsch was interested only in the problem of finding the outcropping vein underground, and not in the value of the deposit, no samples were taken.

The survey was made by tape and Brunton, and when plotted and sketched, resulted in the attached sketch. The average difference in elevation between the underground and surface exposures is 50 feet. It can be easily seen from the relative positions and dips of the various parts of the exposures, that there is only one vein, and that the erratic dip causes the difference in strike between the two exposures.

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