

(10.2.12.6)

134° 54' 12" W
58° 41' 12" N

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF CALIFORNIA-GOLD STANDARD Kx 112-27
(WINTER & POND) CLAIM GROUP,
ECHO COVE, BERNERS BAY, JUNEAU GOLD BELT, ALASKA
June 22, 1937.

Location and Accessibility:

The Winter and Pond group of five claims is located one and a half miles via trail from the head of Echo Cove in the southeast section of Berners Bay. The claims are adjoining, extending from Davies Creek northwest to near the top of the mountain spur ridge that extends along the east shore of Berners Bay. Three adjoining mill sites are held on the east shore of Echo Cove at the head. This property is easily reached by water transportation to the head of Echo Cove and over a new trail, one and a half miles in length, starting at the log cabin on the beach. A Forestry trail extends from the head of Echo Cove to Eagle River, a distance of 12 miles. The new trail from the beach to the California and Gold Knob showings has a low gradient and could easily be converted into a caterpillar road. This trail was constructed in the fall of this year, 1937.

Owners:

The owners of this group are E. P. Pond and F. J. Harrison of Juneau, Alaska.

History and Development:

The original discoveries were made in the spring of 1897 by two different parties. The California prospect was discovered by E. P. Pond and J. G. Davies of Juneau, Alaska. The Gold Standard above, and representing a continuation of the California, was discovered and located by the following group: J. McWilliams, Geo. Stuckey, Charles Brown, D. Fraser and P. Early.

The discoveries consisted of high grade pockets at each prospect, which consisted of weathered and partly oxidized arsenopyrite. The arsenopyrite contained considerable gold and several ounces of gold was obtained by roasting. A tunnel was started on each property below the showings; namely, the Falls or upper tunnel on the California and the Contact tunnel on the Gold Standard.

In 1898 the Gold Standard was purchased by Pond and Davies. Prior to purchase the second or west tunnel on the Gold Standard was driven in melaphyre. The contact tunnel below the Falls tunnel was started in 1900. The lower tunnel on the California was started in 1902. Development and assessment work has been intermittent to date. During 1935 the Knob discoveries were made, and the old workings on claim No. 5 were staked. Assessment work has been done to date.

The total development on this group of claims consists of six tunnels, one incline shaft and numerous opencuts. These are distributed along the claim group at various intervals. On the Winter and Pond claim No. 1, one cut, showing a vein outcrop, represents the total. Three opencuts and three tunnels, with a total length of 370 feet including crosscuts, represents the total work on the Winter and Pond No. 2 claim. One large opencut along the vein and two tunnels, total length 130 feet, is the total development on the Winter and Pond No. 3 claim. Two small cuts and one large cut, the latter above the tunnels on No. 3, represents the amount of work on No. 4 claim. A caved tunnel (length unknown), an incline shaft (filled) and several cuts, is the amount of work on the No. 5 claim.

Geology and Showings:

The general geology of this area is contained in U. S. G. S. Bull. 287, "The Juneau Gold Belt," by A. C. Spencer. Detail geology of these prospects is given in Bull. 502, "Eagle River Region, Alaska," by Adolph Knopf, pp. 46-47. This is described as follows:

"The country rock consists of black clay slates, green schists, augite melaphyre (greenstone), and breccia, and is exposed near the mouth of the stream on which the workings are situated. The strike is N. 30° W. and the dip 60° NE. The orebodies follow the contacts of the more massive augite melaphyre and the slaty rocks."

The showings are all confined to the contact of the schisted melaphyre, the hanging wall of the melaphyre sill or on the contact itself. They consist of small quartz lenses, veins and veinlets, and irregular quartz masses. Occasionally in the greenstone schists, several small veins are close together and are generally classed as stringer zones. The same classification is given the folded and crushed slate areas which contain numerous small veinlets on the contacts. An occasional quartz lens has an exposed length nearly 100 feet, and a rake along the strike toward the northwest. The surface outcroppings, as seen, were badly oxidized and leached and contain gold values, as gold can be panned from the oxidized products. However, there is no means of arriving at the average gold values in them under the present development. The important feature in this respect is the determination of their average values and to ascertain if these lenses continue in depth with a series of similar lenses and values.

The following showings are described as they occur in order, beginning on claim No. 1 along the strike of the group and contact to claim No. 5. Most of the showings are combined with topography, geology, etc. on Plates Nos. 1 and 2, the latter known as Gold Knob, and California-Gold Standard. The accompanying large-size photos show the major outcroppings and the general conditions as to overburden, timber, etc.

Quartz outcrop, south side of Gold Knob, elevation 500 feet:

This outcrop is exposed on a steep bluff overlooking Davies Creek to the south, approximately 400 feet. It consists of a folded quartz lense in fractured and schisted melaphyre and can be traced for a distance of 50 feet along the bluff. It varies in width from over a foot to three feet. Exact dip and strike could not be determined. The photo on opposite page shows the top of the apex of the folded lense. The quartz is highly fractured and milky white in color and contains numerous wall rock pieces. It contains sparse mineralization of pyrite and other gangue minerals such as calcite, chlorite and a little sericite. Assays were reported, taken at the time this outcrop was uncovered, as \$2.80 (old price) gold per ton.

Quartz showings north side of Knob: Showing No. 2 (Plate No. 1)

is a banded quartz vein (note photo) which is exposed for a length of 50 feet on the north side of the knob. This vein varies from 6 inches to two feet with a schistose band of melaphyre on the hanging wall that varies from 4 to 6 feet in width. This vein strikes N. 40° W. and dips 76° NE. It is contained in the schisted hanging wall section of the melaphyre dike. A sample taken across 20 inches, directly below the axe handle on photo gave an assay of 0.72 ounces of gold per ton and a trace of silver.

The irregular quartz showings in No. 3 showing, photo Nos. 5 and 6, consist of irregular masses and small lenses along small shears in schisted melaphyre. These showings are located 70 feet west of No. 2 showing on the north side of the knob. These showings strike more toward the north and have a steeper dip than No. 2 vein showings. These showings appear as veins, but close inspection shows them as small quartz lenses formed by horizontal movement along the shears. They are distinctly banded and contain a strong mineralization of arsenopyrite. Two samples taken from No. 3 vein of No. 3 showing (note plate 1) gave gold results of 0.06 and 0.23 ounces per ton.

Cabin tunnel, elevation 600 feet, Claim No. 2: This tunnel is located approximately 80 feet northwest of the cabin shown on Plate No. 1. Its length is 140 feet with two short crosscuts. It is in schisted melaphyre, its entire length. Two winzes were put down a few feet on small quartz veins at points 30 and 100 feet from the portal. The last 25 feet of tunnel follows a quartz vein that varies in width from 4 to 8 inches. This vein occurs on a shear cutting the schistosity and both quartz and schist contain arsenopyrite. A channel sample taken at the face across 24 inches of the vein and mineralized schist and quartz stringers gave only a trace of gold and 2.40 ounces of silver per ton.

California or Contact tunnel, elevation 630 feet: The California tunnel is located along the east side of the small creek, Plate No. 1, and above the cabin tunnel. Its length is 115 feet, with a small crosscut into the footwall at the face. This tunnel starts in the slates forming the hanging wall of the schisted zone of the melaphyre sill, and follows the contact over most of its length. The contact strikes N. 30° W. and dips 50 to 60° NE., and is interbanded with green schists and slates. A narrow zone of crushed slates with small stringers of quartz and calcite occurs on the contact.

Falls tunnel, elevation 680 feet, claim No. 2: The Falls tunnel is located nearly 100 feet northwest of the California tunnel. It has a total length of 80 feet. It starts in slate opposite a small waterfall with one drift following a schisted zone, and the other following a flat fault which intersects the slate melaphyre contact. A small high grade pocket was found along the fault at a point 40 feet in from the portal. This fault strikes N. 30° W. and dips 22° NE. A small incline raise was put up a few feet on this fault. A small quartz vein occurs on the fault which shows some mineralization.

Opencut 100 feet west of Falls tunnel, elevation 720 feet: This cut located (Plate No. 1) above the Falls tunnel is 12x15 feet in width and length and from 4 to 6 feet deep. This shows 6 feet of vein matter in schisted melaphyre. The vein strikes N. 30° W. and dips 67° NE. Photo No. 7 shows width and character of this vein. Both quartz and schisted walls are mineralized, with considerable wall rock distributed in with the quartz. The mineralization consists of small to 1/2-inch diameter arsenopyrite crystals with a little galena. The gangue minerals are white quartz, calcite, sericite and altered wall rock. A channel sample taken a few inches below the shovel handle (note photo No. 7) over a width of 6 feet gave a trace of gold and silver.

Quartz outcrop, claim No. 3, elevation 1005 feet: Along the trail leading from the California to the Gold Standard and approximately 800 feet northwest of the Falls tunnel at an elevation of 1005 feet, a 4-foot banded quartz vein is exposed a length of 50 feet. This vein is in schisted melaphyre with a strike of approximately N. 30° W. The true dip was not determined due to the lopped condition of the vein. The quartz is highly cross-fractured and the mineralization is oxidized. It has a banded nature, and the whole outcrop appears more as a lens than a vein. An occasional crystal of galena was noted along with arsenopyrite in the quartz, with pyrite in the schisted walls. Fine gold can be panned from the oxidized products from this vein. No samples were taken due to the oxidized state of the outcrop. This outcrop warrants sufficient work to at least obtain fresh representative samples.

Gold Standard tunnels and outcrops: The Gold Standard tunnels and surface outcrops are located at the end lines of claims Nos. 3 and 4 at an elevation of 1150-1190 feet. These showings consist of a quartz lens~~es~~ and stringer zone on the same slate-melaphyre contact as the former showings.

The footwall tunnel, located west side of the creek (note Plate No. 2) starts on the contact, and is a crosscut tunnel into the melaphyre. The melaphyre sill shows a small fold 4 feet across a few feet in from the portal, and it is fractured with most fractures parallel to the strike. These fractures are filled with silica, and they are most numerous near the contact. This tunnel is entirely in the melaphyre, and it is generally known as the Gold Standard Greenstone tunnel. It has a length of 85 feet. At the face the melaphyre is very dense and only slightly fractured. No samples were taken; however, the small veins contain a good mineralization of arsenopyrite, galena and pyrite, and high assays were reported from some.

Gold Standard tunnel: The Gold Standard tunnel is located 20 feet northeast of the Greenstone tunnel on claim No. 3. This tunnel starts in the slates a few feet from the contact. A small crosscut 45 feet from the portal shows the contact which contains a 6-inch quartz vein. The last 30 feet in the tunnel follows the contact and the vein. The slates are highly folded and crushed and contain small quartz and calcite stringers. A short description is given in Bull. 502, "Eagle River Region, Alaska," by Adolph Knopf, p. 47, as follows:

"On the Gold Standard group a tunnel 120 feet long follows a stringer lode in green slate along a footwall of augite melaphyre. The thickness of the orebody ranges from 2 to 6 feet. Arsenopyrite is the principal sulphide and is commonly concentrated in the pieces of slate inclosed in the quartz; galena occurs rarely. According to Mr. J. R. Whipple, sampling across a width of $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet averaged \$6 (old price) a ton in gold."

A sample taken 6 feet back from the face across 42 inches of quartz and mineralized green schist gave 0.09 ounces of gold per ton and a trace of silver.

Gold Standard, lense outcrop: Photo No. 9 shows a section of a quartz lense in place on the hanging wall of the melaphyre sill and with the slate wall removed by erosion. The lense is exposed over a distance of 70 feet in length and over 30 feet on the dip. The cut (upper left-hand corner of photo) represents the top and end of the lense. South of this cut the quartz has been eroded. This lense strikes nearly north and south and dips 37° E. It is not exposed north of the creek. The quartz is distinctly banded with the bands varying from an inch to 6 inches in width. The seams appear to be altered greenstone and contain considerable arsenopyrite. The mineralization in the quartz is somewhat spotty, but consists of arsenopyrite, galena and sphalerite. Gold can be panned from oxidized products. The gangue minerals are white quartz, calcite, sericite and altered wall rocks. No representative samples could be obtained. Grab samples were reported ranging from \$2.80 to \$35 a ton in gold.

Quartz showing on Winter & Pond claim No. 5: Located 2,000 feet northwest from the Gold Standard tunnel over the crest of the mountain on the west slope at an elevation of 1690 feet, a series of quartz showings are exposed in a long cut for a distance of 200 feet. At the north end of the cut an incline shaft with a tunnel approach was sunk on a banded quartz lense. The lense strikes north and south and has a 35° dip to the east. The shaft is filled and its depth is unknown. Forty feet vertically below a caved tunnel was driven toward this shaft.

Along the cut, which is on a melaphyre slate contact, other quartz showings and schisted and mineralized areas occur. Gold can be panned from the oxidized portions. These workings are apparently several years old, and no work has been done since. Thus sampling could not be done, and these bodies were not exposed sufficiently to measure. This showing was known as the Cook prospect.

Mineralization:

The mineralization, as distributed in the various showings, is very similar. Arsenopyrite is the principal sulphide and is generally distributed. In the larger showings an occasional crystal of galena and sphalerite was noted. The gold appears to be associated and contained in the arsenopyrite. The high grade pockets, found on the California and Gold Standard, consisted of massive arsenopyrite and some large individual crystals with free gold in the fractures were seen. The quartz is the milky white variety and in some showings it is intensely fractured.

A thin section of the quartz taken from showing No. 2 on the north side the knob shows arsenopyrite distributed in seams, giving a banded nature, and in the fractures. The quartz is fractured and contains numerous minute inclusions. Some calcite and an occasional flake of sericite make up the total contents. The arsenopyrite crystals show fracturing and strained elongated crystals.

Water Power and Timber:

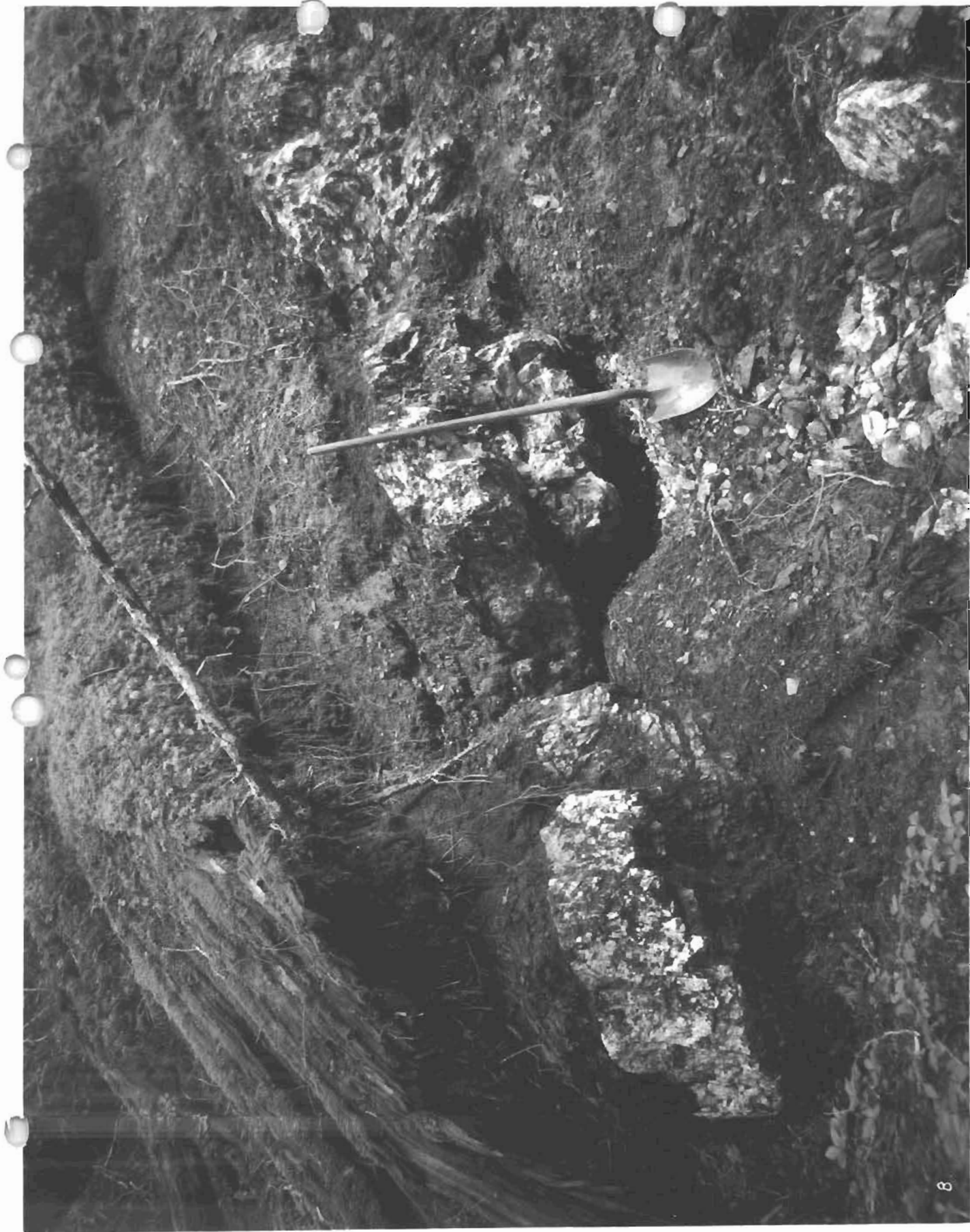
Timber is very plentiful on the property and considerable large straight spruce trees were seen along the trail.

Located on Davies Creek on the Winter and Pond claim No. 1 a narrowing of the valley which contains a short rapid makes a possible small water power site.



Quartz Showing, El. 720' Winter & Pond Claim No. 2 in Schistose Melaphyre

#7
Vein in open cut on bluff rear of old cabin north side of
Knob



Quartz Outcrop Winter Pond Claim No. 3. El. 1005' Pans Gold

#8
Natural Exposure below Gold Standard workings



Exposed Quartz Lense-Hanging wall eroded, Winter & Pond Calim No. 4 Gold Standard.

#9
Natural Exposure above workings on Gold Standard claims
showing hanging wall side



Quartz outcrop Showing in schisted Melaphyre, South side of Knob, Winter & Pond No.1 Claim

#2
Natural Exposure south side of knob



No. 2 Vein and quartz showings, Showing No. 3, North side of Knob, Winter & Pond Claim N. 2.

#5
Vein Number 2 at upper left hand corner - north side of knob



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Vein No. 3, No. 3 showing, North side of knob, Banded quartz vein, in schistose melaphyre, "Inter & Pond No. 2 Claim"

#6
Vein Number 3 north side of Knob



Vein No.1, No.2 Showing , North side of Knob, Banded 16 " Quartz 4" gouge Vein. Winters Pond No.2 Claim
In Schistose Melaphyre

#4
Vein Number 1, north side of Knob