

57° 47' N
136° 00' W

2114-20

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF LUCKY STRIKE PROSPECT,
LISIANSKI INLET, CHICHAGOF ISLAND, SITKA MINING DISTRICT,
June 30, 1938.

Location and Accessibility:

A group of eleven claims which extend in a northwest-southeast direction, are located one and one-fourth miles south of the head of Lisianski Inlet on the northwest section of Chichagof Island. This group was named the Lucky Strike Group. The discovery on the group consisted of large quartz boulders showing gold found in the bed of a small tributary creek that enters the main creek from the west. The main creek flows into the head of the Inlet. These quartz boulders were found by Jack Koby of Juneau in 1933. Later prospecting revealed a quartz vein on the east bank on which later work was confined. The extent of the work, which consists of stripping and rock cuts, failed to locate the section of the vein from which the quartz boulders showing the gold originated. The lower showings begin a few hundred feet west of this trail at a point one and one-fourth miles from the head of the Inlet at an elevation of 100'.

Owners:

This group is held by J. Koby, S. Woodman, Andy Barntsen, G. Skuse, C. Skuse and D. Skuse, all of Juneau, Alaska.

Geology:

The group is situated along the eastern contact of the quartz-diorite mass that extends from Hooniah Sound to and beyond Lisianski Strait and between Lisianski Inlet and Stag Bay. This small area of quartz diorite is a most favorable formation for gold veins and deposits. The formation is a schistose greenstone in which the showings of this group are enclosed. This greenstone apparently was a lava that has been intruded by the quartz-diorite and later small intrusive phases. As a result considerable alteration has taken place. The extent of this greenstone area or the original kind of rock has not been determined.

West of the showings approximately 500' a band of granitic or dioritic rock intrudes the greenstone schists. This band is between 300 to 400 feet in width and strikes northwest, paralleling the strike of the fissure vein containing the showings. This rock contains considerable quartz, a white feldspar, a white mica and altered hornblende. The quartz diorite outcrops about 1000' west of the vein. The fissure vein lies wholly in the greenstone schists parallel to the strike of the highly developed schistosity. Along the fissure small lenses of a

whitish to limy quartz occurs. The walls are highly schistose and rotted away from the quartz. The vein, in its present position along the steep bank of the creek, has been broken both horizontally and vertically into small sections which have lopped over giving a false dip to the vein. So much of this is evident, and without sufficient work done, the true dip of the vein could not be determined. The strike of the vein is N. 28° W. The vein follows up the creek on the east bank, where it is opened up with six cuts into the steep bank, for a distance of 400'. Across a narrow ravine several exposures of white quartz boulders occur further along its strike to the south. The elevation varies from 100' to 250'. In places the vein seems to split and come together again with large inclusions of wall rock.

Mineralization:

Next in importance with the favorable geology in this section is the mineralization. The large quartz boulders in the creek, show very positively that they have not traveled far. The boulders in the creek are speckled with gold associated with pyrite, galena, chalcopryrite and a fine blackish to bluish mineral. The gangue minerals are whitish quartz, calcite, a greenish mica (mariposite), and green pieces of wall rock. The vein as seen in the cuts shows the same characteristic quartz, mineralization, though more sparse, and gangue minerals. The gold is lacking as indicated by reported assays of less than one-hundredth of an ounce. As the quartz has the tendency to be distributed along the fissure in small lenses, it is the belief of the writer that the boulders in the creek came from an individual lense along this vein which has not as yet been discovered.

With both a favorable geology and mineralization, this vein warrants further prospecting.