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Map and Compilation of Structural Data From Lode-Gold Mineral Occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William Terrane of Southern Alaska

by

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Abstract

This report and map represent a compilation of previously published structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William accretionary prism. We list 216 mineral occurrences that have published structural data and 113 that do not. Most of the data is from U.S. Geological Survey reports from the 1910's and 1930's, and four masters theses. The data show that most veins strike NW–SE, although there are variations from E–W to N–S. In general, on the west 'limb' of the orocline—west of Prince William Sound, the gold-bearing quartz veins are oriented perpendicular to the regional structural grain whereas those east of Prince William Sound are at a small angle to the structural fabric. Most gold-quartz veins are found within the Valdez Group, but a small number lie within the Orca Group and the McHugh Complex. In addition, many localities have small intrusions nearby, but their presence does not appear to be necessary for the formation of the gold-quartz veins. There are numerous examples where gold-bearing quartz veins cut intrusions, but there are no instances where intrusions cut gold-quartz veins. Therefore, the veins appear to post-date the intrusions by at least a small interval of time. Finally, many of the mineral occurrences are located along faults.

Introduction

This report is a compilation of structural data from lode gold mineral occurrences in the southern Alaska accretionary prism—also known as the Chugach-Prince William composite terrane. Thousands of prospectors and miners have scoured the Chugach and Kenai Mountains of southcentral Alaska looking for their fortune in gold, and in the process have collected valuable structural information that can elucidate the origin of the mineralization. U.S. Geological Survey personal first documented the development and discovery of the gold-bearing quartz veins in southern Alaska in the early 1900's. Four Masters of Science theses have studied various aspects of the mineralization in the Hope-Sunrise (Mitchell, 1979), Port Wells (Stüwe, 1984), Port Valdez (Pickthorn, 1982), and McKinley Peak (Haney, 1982) mining areas, but nowhere has there been a compilation of all the structural data from rocks of the Chugach-Prince William composite terrane. This report attempts to fill that shortcoming.

The accompanying map gives the locations of all lode-gold mineral occurrences, which have been found from Kodiak Island to the Cordova area. Because the map focuses only upon the gold mineral occurrences within the accretionary prism, lithologic designations have been assigned to units south of the Border Ranges fault—the fault which separates the accretionary prism from its backstop. We use the term "occurrence" as any mineral occurrence, whether or not there has been production (a "mine"), prospecting (a "prospect"), or reported mineralization (the traditional use of the term "occurrence"). The occurrences are split into those that have structural information, and those that do not. "Having structural information" is loosely defined as having an orientation of a gold-quartz vein or indicating proximity to an intrusion. Occurrences with structural data are numbered from 1 to 216, and those without are numbered from NS1 to NS113 (NS indicates "no structural" data). The data come from published literature from dating from 1898 to 1987, although much of it is from summary studies by U.S. Geological Survey authors from the 1910's and 1930's. Some of these studies are repeated verbatim in later reports, which are not cited. If structural data was given only on maps, we measured the orientation of a particular structural feature and transferred that orientation to the table. We did not attempt to determine orientations from stereograms of structural data (e.g. within Stüwe, 1984).

A significant weakness of the data is that many features or relationships may not have been recognized by, or revealed to, the original reporter of the data. For example, there are many localities that have documented faults, but very few list slickenside striae

orientations. In addition, the usage of the term "slickenside" did not come into common use in the academic geologic community until the late 1930's and 1940's. Therefore, many geologists or miners of the 1910's and 1930's did not know to look for something that they did not have a label for. Similarly, just because intrusions, faults, or mineral phases were not mentioned, does not necessarily mean they are not present.

Explanation of Table Headings

ID On Plate 1 — identification number used on the map. The mines, prospects, and occurrences are discussed from southwest to northeast. If more than one reference discusses a prospect, only one ID number is used. Occurrences with structural data are numbered from 1 to 216, and those without are numbered from NS1 to NS113.

Mine, Prospect or Occurrence — lists the name of the mine, prospect or occurrence. If more than one name is listed, these names are separated by semicolons (;) and the most commonly used name for the locality is listed first.

Gold Mining District or Region — gives the name of the gold mining district, however, if a locality lies outside of a recognized district a regional name was used (i.e. "Port Dick").

Quad — lists a two letter abbreviation for the USGS 1:250,000 quadrangle that the mine prospect or occurrence lies within. The abbreviations are: AN, Anchorage; CV, Cordova; KD, Kodiak; SV, Seldovia; SW, Seward; VA, Valdez.

Location — gives a very approximate location relative to nearby geographic features.

Latitude (°N) & Longitude (°W) — lists the longitude in degrees north latitude on the first line, and then the longitude in degrees west on the second line. Many of the latitude and longitude locations of these prospects were obtained from the Alaska Resource Data File (ARDF) (unpublished U.S. Geological Survey database), and Jansons et al. (1984). Also, in several cases, the latitude and longitude of two prospects are listed as the same. This is because there was insufficient information to distinguish between location of the two prospects. In all cases, the reader should consult the primary sources for the exact locations.

Elevation (ft) — As Reported — lists the elevation of occurrence, prospect or mine as reported by the source. If no elevation was listed, no information was given by the source. Similarly, if no data is listed in any other column, it is because none was given by the source.

Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins — gives the rock type of the host rock according to the source, which is why almost all of these descriptions are in quotes. Also, the host lithologic unit, that is, the Valdez Group, Kodiak Formation, Orca Group, or McHugh Complex, is given. The lithologic unit was determined by the location of the mine, prospect, or occurrence on the accompanying map, which displays our present understanding of the locations of these units. The lithologic unit is only listed on the first line of mines or prospects for which there are several references.

Orientation of Quartz Veins — gives the orientation of the veins as reported. Strike is listed before the "/" and the dip after. All orientations of planar features (in all columns) give the azimuth direction of the strike according to the "right-hand rule." If the orientation was given as a quadrant, this is listed in this column (for example, "northeast" = NE). If a question mark is shown, the orientation is questionable.

Width of Individual Veins — gives the range in the width of the veins as reported.

Length of Veins (ft) — is the length, as reported, in feet, unless another unit is used.

Vein Mineralogy — first lists sulphide and metallic minerals and then gangue minerals. Only mineral phases mentioned in the reference are listed.

Local Bedding — orientation of bedding, as reported.

Local Cleavage — orientation of cleavage, as reported.

Faults — orientation and type of faults, as reported.

Intrusions Nearby? — states if there is an intrusion nearby, and, if present, the relationship of the intrusion(s) to the quartz veins. "Nearby" usually meant within a couple of hundred meters to most reporters of data.

Cross Cutting Relationships — lists cross cutting relationships between veins, faults, intrusions, and host rock unit.

Comments —lists any pertinent information that does not neatly fit into the previous categories.

Reference(s) — gives the reference from which the information cited is derived. A significant reference deserving some discussion is Jansons et al. (1984). Their report has additional information about the workings, production, assays on samples, and a resource assessment of many prospects listed in this report, with the exception of the mineral occurrences in the Kodiak and Seldovia quadrangles. If information in Jansons et al. (1984) was identical to that in Hoekzema et al. (1987) or other primary sources, Jansons et al. (1984) was not cited.

Summary of Structural Data and Preliminary Interpretations

Most of the gold-quartz veins in the accretionary prism of southern Alaska lie within rocks of the Valdez Group. Of the 329 occurrences listed in the table and shown on the map, 296 lie within the Valdez Group and its equivalents, 25 lie within the Orca group, and 8 lie within the McHugh Complex. Therefore, the favored host rock unit of the gold-quartz veins is the Valdez Group, but the Orca Group and McHugh Complex do not have characteristics that prevent gold-bearing quartz veins from forming.

The presence or absence of intrusions is a fundamental difference between different areas with gold prospects. On, and in the vicinity of, Kodiak Island, most localities (9 out of 12) are near an intrusion, but only 3 of 12 occurrences actually cut an intrusion. Similarly, in the Nuka Bay area 4 of 15 localities have an intrusion nearby, but only 2 of 15 cut a dike. Of the remaining 10 localities in the Seldovia quadrangle, 6 of 10 are near dikes, but only 4 of these are within the intrusion. In the Seward-Moose Pass area, a smaller percentage of the occurrences are near intrusions, where 2 out of 20 localities have quartz veins that cut a dike. The Moose Pass-Hope area is notable for having a number of ~N-S-striking dikes. The Gilpatrick dike is the largest, longest, and the most well known. 36 of the 43 localities with structural information are within 1 km of a dike, and 20 of these occurrences are along a dike. In the Girdwood area, there is a small intrusion—too small to show on the scale of the map. Seven of the 9 localities in the area are close to the intrusion, and 2 of the localities have quartz veins that cut a dike. In the Port Wells area, 17 of 45 localities have an intrusion nearby, and 11 of 43 occurrences have quartz veins that cut a dike. The Port Valdez area is notable for having the fewest mineral occurrences near an intrusion. Only 2 of 57 localities report an intrusion nearby. At both localities where intrusions are present, the gold-bearing quartz veins cut a dike. In the Cordova area near McKinley Peak, all five reported mineral occurrences are near the McKinley peak pluton. At the nine areas discussed above, generally ~25% of the mineral occurrences in an area are located near an intrusion. In addition, only the Kodiak, Port Wells, and Cordova areas have intrusions large enough to be mapped on 1:500,000-scale map, and thus large intrusions are not required for mineralization. In fact, it appears that the presence of an intrusion is not necessary for mineralization. Only 2 of 57 occurrences with structural data from the Port Valdez area are near or within a dike. Given the large number of occurrences, and that the district was the most productive of the ones discussed in this report, there does not appear to be a requirement that plutons need to be present for significant gold-quartz mineralization. Finally, we note that there are numerous examples where gold-quartz veins lie within faults or fractures that cut an intrusion, but there are no examples in which an intrusion cuts a gold-quartz vein.

We also note that many of the mineralized zones are along faults. Many of the reports in the table specifically indicate that there was shearing or faulting along the mineralized zone, but others mention zones of gouge or breccia associated with the quartz veins, which sounds as if the quartz veins actually lie within fault zones. We believe that the reporters of the data in the table may have commonly missed evidence for faulting along the gold-quartz veins, because evidence for slip may be subtle and easily missed. Nevertheless, none of the localities in the Kodiak area have reported faults along the quartz veins. In the Nuka Bay area about half (8 of 15) localities have faulting along quartz veins. In the Seward-Moose Pass area about half of the mineral occurrences (9 of 20) lie within faults. The Moose Pass-Hope area has 8 of 43 localities within faults, and most of these faults are NNE-striking dextral faults that also cut dikes. Three of 9 mineral occurrences in the Girdwood area were reported to be in faults. In the Port Wells district 19 of 43 localities were reported to lie within faulted zones. A similar percentage of mineral occurrences in faulted zones (24 of 57) was reported for the Port Valdez area. Finally, only 1 of 5 occurrences in the McKinley Peak area near Cordova was reported to lie within a fault.

The orientation of quartz veins from each region are displayed on Fig. 1. Only eleven quartz vein orientations were reported from Kodiak Island and vicinity. Most of these strike NW–SE, which is roughly perpendicular to the regional structural grain. The same relationship holds true for the six orientations from the Seldovia area, and also those from the Nuka Bay area. The Seldovia area occurrences lie within rocks of the McHugh Complex and the Nuka Bay occurrences are within rocks of the Valdez Group. Presumably the same structural regime affected both areas during gold mineralization. It is difficult to argue for a preferred orientation of quartz veins in the Seward - Moose Pass area, although none of the veins dip to the west. The veins in the Moose Pass - Hope area also have a wide range in orientation, but most strike N–S or NNW–SSE and dip steeply either east or west. Many of these gold-bearing quartz veins are in, or within, a few kilometers of the Gilpatrick dike, which also strikes roughly N–S, is subparallel to the regional structures, is a few meters wide, and roughly 16 kilometers long. Mitchell's (1979) data, which is chiefly from the Palmer Creek valley, support this conclusion, although his data favor a NNW–SSE strike. Quartz veins in the Girdwood area are steeply dipping and strike from E–W through NW–SE to N–S. There are no NE–SW-striking veins. Thus, most veins are at a large angle to the NE–SW-trending regional structural fabric. The one gold mineral occurrence up the Peters Creek valley (214), north of Girdwood, lies in McHugh Complex rocks and also has quartz veins perpendicular the regional (NW–SE-trending) structural fabric. In the Port Wells district, most reported quartz veins strike NE–SW (or ENE–WSW) which is parallel to the regional structural fabric. However, the structural study of Stüwe (1984, 1986) finds that most quartz veins have the opposite relationship, but his work does indicate that the mines that were the largest producers generally have quartz veins with a NE–SW strike. Most veins in the Port Valdez district have a NW–SE strike and dip steeply, but are at an angle to the regional structures which generally strike E-W (Pickthorn, 1982; Nelson and others, 1985). In the Cordova area, most gold-bearing quartz veins strike NW–SE, which is parallel to the regional structures.

We conclude that most veins strike NW–SE, although there are variations from E–W to N–S. In general, on the west 'limb' of the orocline—west of Prince William Sound, the gold-bearing quartz veins are oriented perpendicular to the regional structural grain whereas those east of Prince William Sound are at a small angle to the structural fabric. Most gold-quartz veins are found within the Valdez Group, but a small number lie within the Orca Group and the McHugh Complex. In addition, many localities have small intrusions nearby, but their presence does not appear to be necessary for the formation of the gold-quartz veins. There are numerous examples where gold-bearing quartz veins cut intrusions, but there are no instances where intrusions cut gold-quartz veins. Therefore, the veins

appear to post-date the intrusions at least by a small interval of time. Finally, many, but not all, of the mineral occurrences are located along faults.

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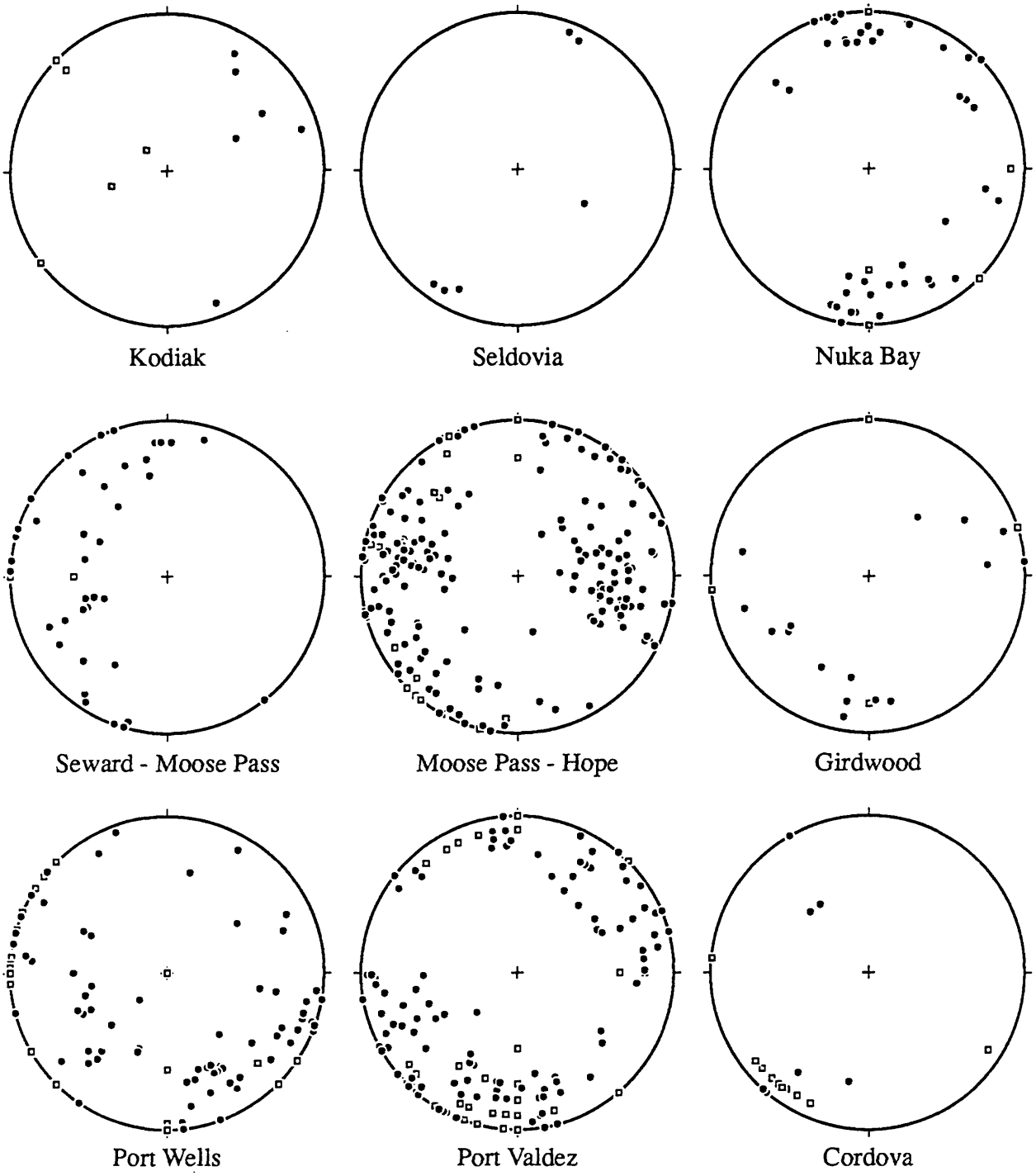

Figure 1. Stereograms of poles to gold-bearing quartz veins as reported in Table 1 from different areas within the Chugach-Prince William accretionary prism. The "Seldovia" area includes thos occurrences within the U.S. Geological Survey Seldovia quadrangle, but outside of the Nuka Bay area. The dots show poles to veins in which an exact interpretation of the orientation was given. The open squares show poles to veins in which some interpretation of the orientation was made. For example, the source may have indicated that a vein was striking N-S and dipping steeply to the west. The interpreted orientation used is: 180/80. Stereonets are equal-area.

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
1	Barling Bay Prospects—Brown Bear, Old Harbor, and Silver Queen Lodes	Kodiak	KD	1 mile N of the head of Barling Bay	57°13'22" 153°23'32"	~1000?	"slate and graywacke," Kodiak Formation	NE/15-90	<6 ft	several miles	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	285/90	8 ft thick dike nearby—oriented ~N/90	Veins cut Kodiak Formation rocks, and a fault cuts the quartz vein and a dike.	Vein tends to follow the "wavy bedding of the slates". Relationships suggested to Capps that the vein and a dike were cut by a fault of uncertain orientation (which probably strikes W or NW).	Capps, 1937, p. 180-182
2	Matson's Ledge	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°26'30" 153°48'40"	——	"slate and fine-grained graywacke," Kodiak Formation	149/60	6-10 in	——	——	——	034/~90	——	——	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Magnetic bearings corrected with a 23.5° declination (rounded to 24) for 1935.	Martin, 1913, p. 133
3	Amok Gold Mining Co.	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°27'22" 153°48'55"	——	"black slate having a well-defined cleavage," Kodiak Formation	——	——	——	——	——	219/75	——	——	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Magnetic bearings corrected with a 23.5° declination (rounded to 24) for 1935.	Martin, 1913, p. 132-133
4	Bear, Dan and Calevaras Claims	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°30'55" 153°56'0"	——	"carbonaceous schist or slate," Kodiak Formation	155/40	"few inches" to 6 ft	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, gold, galena	——	——	——	Capps (1935, p. 174) states acidic dikes occurr nearby.	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Capps (1935, p. 174) states that these deposites occur in the vicinity of acidic dikes.	Becker, 1898, p. 80-81
5	Lake	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°34'42" 153°49'15"	——	Kodiak Formation	250/80	1 ft	——	arsenopyrite	——	——	——	Capps (1935, p. 174) states acidic dikes occurr nearby.	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Capps (1935, p. 174) states that these deposites occur in the vicinity of acidic dikes.	Becker, 1898, p. 80-81
6	Wanberg and Boyer	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°38'38" 153°51'50"	——	"sedimentary schist," Kodiak Formation	125/65	7 in	——	——	——	——	——	Capps (1935, p. 174) states acidic dikes occurr nearby.	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Capps (1935, p. 174) states that these deposites occur in the vicinity of acidic dikes.	Becker, 1898, p. 80-81
7	Mayle Prospect	Kodiak	KD	Uganik Island—N end	57°48'40" 153°16'10"	0 and 50	"dense contact-metamorphic phase of the slate-graywacke series," Kodiak Formation	said to be "of irregular trend"	——	——	pyrite , quartz	——	——	——	Located at the contact of diorite.	Veins cut Kodiak Formation—relationship to pluton is uncertain.	"The lode...showed no well-defined single vein but consisted of bunches and stringers of quartz..."	Capps, 1934, p. 133; Capps, 1937, p. 176-177
8	Bauman and Strickler Mine	Kodiak	KD	E shore of Terror Bay, halfway between East Point and the entrance to Uganik Passage, Kodiak Island	57°50'21" 153°11'31"	0	"Mesozoic slates and graywackes," Kodiak Formation	"strikes a little west of north, dips gently eastward..."	2-8 in	200-300	gold, quartz	——	——	"strikes a little west of north, dips gently eastward..."	"Immediately above the upper gouge was a dike 6 inches thick that lay parallel to the vein...", which "strikes a little west of north, dips gently eastward..."	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Vein bordered on both sides by "a reddish gouge an inch or two thick". Slickensides observed. Faulting said to occur "before and since the intrusion of the dike and the deposition of the quartz".	Capps, 1934, p. 132-133; 1937, p. 177
9	Kizhuyak Lode	Kodiak	KD	SE point of Larson I.	57°52'43" 152°38'10"	0-100	"diorite," Kodiak Formation	163/78	<36 in	3/4 mile	pyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	Vein cuts diorite.	Vein cuts diorite, which cuts Kodiak Formation.	Mineralized zone is ~3/4 mile long.	Capps, 1934, p. 131-132; 1937, p. 180-181

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
10	Bear claim	Kodiak	KD	Uyak Bay, Kodiak Island	57°53'30" 153°37'0"	——	Uyak Complex	strike is 324	4 ft 2 in	——	——	——	——	——	Vein cuts diorite.	Vein cuts diorite, which cuts Kodiak Formation.	Magnetic bearings corrected with a 23.5° declination (rounded to 24) for 1935.	Martin, 1913, p. 133
11	Womens Bay Lode	Kodiak	KD	Kizhuyak Point	57°54'30" 152°37'42"	600	"diorite," which is within the Kodiak Formation	120/75	12-14 ft; 18 in	1800	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz	——	——	——	Vein cuts diorite.	Vein cuts diorite, which cuts Kodiak Formation.	Small diorite horses within quartz vein. 12-14 ft width of vein may be width of entire zone, rather than just quartz.	Capps, 1934, p. 129-130; Capps,1937, p. 178-180
12	Dry Spruce Island Prospect	Kodiak	KD	northeast point of Dry Spruce Island	57°57'7" 153°1'25"	0	"slate, much crumpled and faulted...," Kodiak Formation	NE/near vertical	<18 in	——	quartz	——	SW/steep	——	——	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	"[Veins] are of irregular thickness and direction and may pinch out within a short distance."	Capps, 1934, p. 132; 1937, p. 178
13	Morris, Sheridan, Kuppler, and Lee claims	Nuka Bay	SV	S point of the first ridge west of the W side of McCarty Glacier	59°29'20" 150°27'15"	——	Valdez Group	parallel to cleavage ~180/steep	4-5 ft	——	pyrite, quartz, "chloritic material"	——	——	S/steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Shattered quartz and partings of slaty and chloritic material" in the vein, indicate vein is a fault.	Grant, 1915, p. 230
14	Skinner propsect; Tidewater claim	Nuka Bay	SV	Surprise Bay	59°30'10" 150°28'55"	0	"massive graywacke," Valdez Group	080/72	0.5 ft	42	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Hanging wall was strongly brecciated prior to the introduction of the quartz stockworks."	Richter, 1970, p. 13
15	Nukalaska Mining Co.; Honolulu group	Nuka Bay	SV	Beauty Bay	59°30'30" 150°39'40"	2150	Valdez Group	"strikes west"	375	10-18 in	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold, quartz	204/31	191/40	NW trending	"The vein...lies parallel to and along the footwall of a dike."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and a dike, and veins and dike cut by a NW-trending fault.	Richter quotes Capps, p. 28-29, in Smith, 1938 for some info due to the inaccessibility of mine.	Richter, 1970, p. 8
16	Frank Long property; Skinner prospect	Nuka Bay	SV	West Arm	59°30'45" 150°37'0"	10	"graywacke breccia," Valdez Group	225/7steep, 145/65	6-24 in	88	arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite and galena, quartz	160/75	strikes 150	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Source is Pilgrim (1933, p. 51) and Capps in Smith (1938, p. 31) in Richter 1970.	Richter, 1970, p. 13
17	Goyne prospect; Golden Horn mine	Nuka Bay	SV	Surprise Bay	59°30'50" 150°29'30"	25, 135	"granodiorite" and "black slate," Valdez Group	from map: 092/70, 142/63, 085/70, 087/76, 043/69, 072/73, 090/7steep, 106/85, 136/90	1.1 ft	100	——	——	355-010/90, on map 000/90, 036/90, near dike 111/90	090/7steep on map	In a "granodiorite dike," orientation described as ~E/65-85, which is decent average, but strike varies from 034 to 115 on map, 30-100 ft thick. Orientations from map: 115/65, 034/67, 049/83, 043/69, 072/73, 072/85, 084/70	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and cut a granodiorite dike.	Dike said to have a "very irregular" contact, and the dike is "locally segmented". Foliation said to be concordant at the slate/dike contact but has a much different orientation farther away.	Richter, 1970, p. 11-12

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
18	Richter's (1970) locality 11	Nuka Bay	SV	Beauty Bay	59°31'12" 150°37'0"	——	"fractured graywacke," Valdez Group	080/70	4 ft	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	236/46	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Hanging wall consists principally of fractured graywacke..."	Richter, 1970, p. 13
19	Richter's (1970) locality 12	Nuka Bay	SV	point E of Shelter	59°31'27" 150°37'15"	——	"graywacke," Valdez Group"	080/90	2 ft	——	quartz	210/56	——	080/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Gouge mentioned along vein.	Richter, 1970, p. 13
20	Sonny Fox Mining Company; Babcock and Downey	Nuka Bay	SV	head of Surprise Bay	59°32'30" 150°27'30"	200	"black slate," Valdez Group	190/65, 075/90, 045/60	<5 ft	230	arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Some data quoted by Richter (1970) but in Pilgrim (1933, p. 32) and Capps (in Smith, 1938, p. 27-28).	Richter, 1970, p. 12-13
21	Little Creek prospect; Earl Mount prospect; Glass and Helfner property	Nuka Bay	SV	Beauty Bay	59°32'55" 150°40'35"	200	"massive graywacke" with minor "black slate and siltstone," Valdez Group	253/67, 132/85, 272/62, 280/60, 242/74, 285/80, 260/65, 194/75, 215/50, 251/56, 277/80, 267/80, 270/82, 283/80, 266/84, 269/70, 242/~70	<5 ft	350	arsenopyrite, gold, quartz	——	190-210/50-60; 188/50	vein 280/60 with slicks 062/35 no sense of motion specified, 'shear zone' 234/63, fault	"No dikes observed."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	All attitudes taken from the map, where more attitudes are listed. Almost all veins dip N.	Richter, 1970, p. 8-9
22	Nuka Bay Mines Company	Nuka Bay	SV	Beauty Bay	59°33'0" 150°37'10"	1120-1400	"thick-bedded dense graywacke locally containing inclusions of black argillite" and "thin bedded graywacke and argillite" or "slate," Valdez	080/90, 077/86, 280/90, 095/76, 275/82	<2 ft	80 ft	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	200/30	——	275/82 with slicks 080/20 sense of offset unknown	None noted.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Richter, 1970, p. 10-11
23	Rosness and Larson mine	Nuka Bay	SV	North Arm of Nuka Bay	59°33'30" 150°35'0"	——	"thin-bedded graywacke" and "black slate with minor interbedded graywacke,"	150/67, ~090/80, 122/80	0.1-0.5 ft	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	150/67	——	——	Dikes 160/steep—20, 15, 2 ft wide.	——	Pilgrim (1933, p. 42) quoted in Richter for some data. Grant and Higgens (1910, p. 174) indicate there was a claim staked along the dikes.	Richter, 1970, p. 11
24	Charles Frank prospect	Nuka Bay	SV	North Arm of Nuka Bay	59°33'50" 150°35'20"	~40	"black slate," Valdez Group	232/79	8-14 in	51	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	205/35	——	——	——	Pilgrim (1933, p. 40) quoted in Richter (1970) for some data.	Richter, 1970, p. 11
25	Alaska Hillis Mines Corporation	Nuka Bay	SV	Beauty Bay	59°34'0" 150°37'40"	375-570	"entirely...massive graywacke," Valdez Group	W/55	<30 in	>50 ft	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	fault 005/790, probably sinistral	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and veins cut by faults. A fault 005/790 cuts W/55 vein.	In Richter (1970), Pilgrim (1933) p. 46-47 is quoted for all the structural data. In that data, there are a couple descriptions of how a vein is offset along a fault, that do not completely make sense. Best evidence is for sinsitral offset.	Richter, 1970, p. 9-10
26	Robert Hatcher prospects	Nuka Bay	SV	North Arm of Nuka Bay	59°34'10" 150°30'30"	0	"interbedded graywacke, conglomerate, and black slate," Valdez Group	070/90, 280/70, 105/85	3-4 ft	>20	quartz	——	——	——	——	——	Pilgrim (1933, p. 44) quoted in Richter (1970) for some data.	Richter, 1970, p. 11

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
27	Morris, Sheridan, Kuppler, and Lee claims	Nuka Bay	SV	center of the W side of the N arm of Nuka Bay	59°34'10" 150°23'45"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	"Very fine grained granite" dikes. Orientation: 145/80, 8, 25 and 35 feet wide.	——	Sounds like prospectors were interested in the dikes, which contain pyrrhotite and pyrite.	Grant, 1915, p. 229-230
28	T. Rock prospect	Port Chatham	SV	2 miles E of the head of the NE arm of Port Chatham on the S side of the main valley	59°13'20" 151°38'75"	450	"flints, tuffs, and graywackes, cut by granitic dikes," McHugh Complex	341/60	22-44 in	probably 1/4 mile	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, quartz	——	——	341/19	"Decayed and fractured...fine d-grained biotite granite" dikes are present.	——	Vein appears to roughly follow the contact between a dike and graywacke.	Grant, 1915, p. 232
29	Aurora Gold Mines	Kachemak Bay	SV	2 miles SSE of Aurora (12 miles NE of Homer)	59°40'45" 151°5'30"	——	"fractured and probably faulted...graywac ke not far from the contact with a 20-foot dike of porphyry," Valdez Group	——	——	——	pyrite, quartz	——	——	vein inferred to lie in a faulted zone	——	"Near the contact with a 20-foot dike of porphyry."	——	Grant, 1915, p. 232-233
30	Mills and Trimble prospects	Windy Bay	SV	2.5 miles N of W end of W arm	59°15'50" 151°33'10"	——	"graywackes, flints, linestones, tuffs, and greenstones cut by acidic dikes," McHugh Complex	S/60-70	~1 ft	——	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, gold, silver, copper, nickel, quartz	——	——	S/60-70	Acidic dike present.	Veins cut dikes and Valdez Group rocks, and a fault is younger than the dike.	"In one place there is a decaying acidic dike rocks which has been much fractured by recent movements and which contains some quartz veinlets."	Grant, 1915, p. 231
31	Alaska Commercial Co. and Port Dick Mining and Power Co.	Port Dick	SV	E side of stream which flows SW and enters the W end of W	59°19'10" 151°17'30"	200	"slates, graywackes, flints, tuffs, greenstones," McHugh Complex	306/75-85	6-20 in	140	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	"Acidic dikes" are common, and also fined-grained biotite granite.	Veins cut dikes and Valdez Group rocks.	Arsenopyrite gives a banded appearence in the quartz.	Grant, 1915, p. 230
				500 ft S of above		500	——	296/75 to 116/80	12-40 in	310	arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Fine-grained biotite granite is the wall rock.	Veins cut dikes and Valdez Group rocks.	——	Grant, 1915, p. 231
				1/3 mile S of above		800	——	111/83	6-12 in	——	pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	Fine-grained biotite granite is the wall rock.	Veins cut dikes and Valdez Group rocks.	——	Grant, 1915, p. 231
				further S		1200	——	301/80	6-12 in	240	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	Fine-grained biotite granite is the wall rock.	Veins cut dikes and Valdez Group rocks.	——	Grant, 1915, p. 231
32	Kusturin and Johansen claims	Two Arm Bay	SV	——	59°37'45" 150°9'30"	——	Valdez Group	207/40	2-6 ft	——	pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, graphite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Grant, 1915, p. 229

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
33	Tozier-Lane Northern Light Group	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	S shore or Resurrection Bay at southern edge of town and alluvial fan	60°5'20" 149°26'30"	100	"a large massive graywacke bed," Valdez Group	305/81, 303/85, 285/85, 015/90	3-14 in, 10 in, 8-14 in, <24 in	40, 200	chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, gold, quartz	——	015/90	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"No gouge" noted. Large graywacke bed that prospects are along apparently fractured more than surrounding slates.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 142-143
34	Resurrection Bay Mining Co.	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	1/3 mile S of Seward	60°5'45" 149°26'40"	10, 70, 120, 220	"black slate," Valdez Group	232/90	<1.5 in, <8 in, 3 ft	100	arsenopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Several tunnels here. A "sheared vertical zone" in the 70 ft tunnel sounds like a fault. Calcite said to be very abundant.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 142
35	Mile Four Mining Co.	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	4 miles N of Seward, 0.5 mile W of railroad track	60°9'50" 149°25'20"	65	"black slate" with "some beds of graywacke," Valdez Group	——	<43 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	strike 016	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 144
36	Brewer Alaska Syndicate Property	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Lost Creek-7.5 miles N of Seward	60°13'40" 149°24'0"	1300-1400	"blue-black slates" with "a few thin graywacke beds" <3 in thick, Valdez Group	one strikes "a little north of east"	<14 in	50	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz, calcite	N/80	——	strikes "a little north of east"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	A "sheared zone in slate" sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 144-145
37	Kennedy-Pullen-Davis Property; Mizpah ledge	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	NE shore of lake at head of Lost Creek	60°15'40" 149°24'0"	1800	"vertical beds of slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	002/90, 018/90, 286/~90, 006/~90	<6 in	——	galena, sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	018/~90	~018/~90	002/90, 018/~90, 286/~90, 006/~90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Veins have "well defined and...narrow vertical zones of intense shearing."	Johnson, 1915b, p. 145-146
38	Primrose Mining Co., Primrose Mine	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	on Porcupine Creek	60°18'15" 149°24'40"	about 900 ft above Kenai Lake	"interbedded slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	030/90	1-15 in	362	arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	343/90	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 146-147
39	Greystone Ledge No. 1	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Porcupine Creek-1/2 mile above mouth	60°18'40" 149°24'20"	——	"sheared acidic dike...cutting black slates," Valdez Group	——	——	——	quartz	——	——	——	In a dike oriented 033/90.	Veins cut a dike that cuts Valdez Group.	"Dike has been fractured and recemented by quartz."	Johnson, 1915b, p. 147
40	Homestake Ledge	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Porcupine Creek-1/2 mile above mouth on left	60°19'0" 149°24'15"	——	"sheared and crumpled slates," Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	——	——	——	There is a "sheared acidic dike, which forms the west wall of the lode." Dike <12 in wide.	Veins/faults cut a dike that cuts Valdez Group rocks.	Veins are "small and discontinuous."	Johnson, 1915b, p. 147

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
41	Porcupine Ledge	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Porcupine Creek-1/2 mile above mouth	60°19'20" 149°24'0"	——	"both slates and massive graywackes," Valdez Group	023/80	6-9 in	6	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	023/80	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Some gouge on walls of vein, and a shear zone mentioned.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 148
42	Devil Club ledge	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	between miles 17 and 18 on railroad	60°19'31" 149°18'12"	270 ft above Kenai Lake	"slate," Valdez Group	290/~90	<15 in	75	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 148
43	Brown Bear claim	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	E side of railroad tracks near head of Kenai Lake	60°20'13" 149°19'0"	150 ft above Kenai Lake	"black slate," Valdez Group	012/45	0.5-5 in	250	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Gouge not found.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 148
44	Lakeside claim	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	between miles 17 and 18 on railroad	60°20'20" 149°19'45"	——	"black slate" and "crumpled slate," Valdez Group	~N/50	4-10 in	30	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 148
45	Seward Bonanza Gold Mines Co.	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	W. face of Andy Simons Mtn.	60°21'28" 149°18'56"	~1686	"black slate," Valdez Group	105/80	1.5-5 ft	110	——	——	343/?	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Several different areas mined discussed here. Each one has a separate line.	Johnson, 1912, p. 144-146; Johnson, 1915b, p. 150
				at 5000 ft		5000	"mostly slate with small amounts of graywacke and dark-gray limestone"	trends "northerly"	10-18 in	——	——	strike is "about north"	007/55-80	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1912, p. 144-146; Johnson, 1915b, p. 150
				above previous entry		——	——	301/55	<16 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	301/55	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Numerous parallel, approximately east-west joints, with steep dips, are characteristic of this deposit." "Considerable movement after quartz was deposited." Some gouge mentioned.	Johnson, 1912, p. 144-146; Johnson, 1915b, p. 150
46	East Point Mine	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	——	60°24'44" 149°10'33"	——	"slate," Valdez Group	vein is in a "shear zone"	——	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	——	vein is in a "shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Janson et al., 1984, S-226
						——	"slate"	055/45-60	<6 ft	several hundred feet	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein is not subparallel to bedding—20° to 30° angle between their strikes.	O'Neill in Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 36-
						——		025-030/40	——	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 37

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
47	California-Alaska Mining Co.; Falls Creek Mine	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	head of Falls Creek	60°25'35" 149°15'38"	——	"closely folded slates and graywacke," Valdez Group	051/~90-75	8 in-4 ft	——	arsenopyrite, galena, gold, gold "tellurides", quartz, calcite	"a little east of north"/75-90; 007/75	——	051/~90-75	None known.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Gouge mentioned—sounds like vein is a fault.	Johnson, 1912, p. 146-147; Johnson, 1915b, p. 151-154
						——	"slate and metasandstone"	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, gold	——	——	"vein occupies a 5-ft-wide shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-227
						——	"slate and metasandstone"	065/90	8 in-4 ft	——	arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, gold	——	——	065/90, 046/steep?, 058/steep?	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Orientation of vein on mine map is 15° off of orientation listed above.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 34-36
48	Skeen-Lechner Mining Co.	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Falls Creek-4 miles above Trail Creek	60°26'12" 149°15'54"	——	"principally massive graywacke," Valdez Group	345/45	——	375	gold, arsenopyrite, galena, quartz	186/85	——	056/90 offset said to be 40 ft	——	Vein cuts Valdez Group rocks, but is cut by a fault.	Slickensides and much gouge on the fault that offsets the vein.	Johnson, 1912, p. 150-151
						3200	"principally massive graywacke"	315/65; 345/45	<28 in	375	gold, arsenopyrite, galena, quartz	186/85	——	sense of offset is right lateral	——	Vein cuts Valdez Group rocks, but is cut by a fault, at least some faulting occurred after mineralization.	Apparent right-lateral motion on fault shown by map of mine. Fault zone is 12-23 in wide.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 154-157
						3200	——	338/45, 339/45, 337/60, 337/70, 338/60, 339/48, 344/40, 337/60	<36 in	910	——	——	——	054/~90 dextral offset of ~80 ft, 057/~90, 054/~90, 064/~90 dextral offset of 40 ft	——	NNW-striking vein cuts Valdez Group rocks, but is cut by NE-trending dextral faults.	Data from mine map.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 34-36
49	Kenai-Alaska Gold Co.; Crown Point Mine	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	N side of Falls Creek ~3 miles SE of Moose Pass	60°27'0" 149°17'30"	2825	"sedimentary rocks, slates, graywackes, and conglomerates" "greenstones reported near [the] head [of the creek]," Valdez Group	070/65-90; strike varies from 050-097; "a little east of south"/90	5-48 in	1500	gold, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	352/70	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Slickensided quartz surfaces commonly present in the vein.	Johnson, 1912, p. 147-150; Johnson, 1915b, p. 157-163
						——		vein is in a "shear zone"	<25 in	70	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	——	vein is in a "shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Janson et al., 1984, S-227
50	Sollars	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Grant Lake	60°28'31" 149°15'2"	~2200	"slate," Valdez Group	N-S	"small"	——	quartz	——	N-S	——	None noted or on the map.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
51	Yellow Jacket ledge prospect	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	left bank of Quartz Creek about 1 mile below Devil	60°31'45" 149°38'0"	——	Valdez Group	060/90	44 in	1500	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 163
52	Quartz Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek near the mouth of Devils Creek	60°33'0" 149°38'0"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Prospect on a dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and quartz veins cut dike—gold younger than dike.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 518
53	prospects up Devils Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Devils Creek-near the head of Henry	60°35'33" 149°39'59"	4000	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	On an "acidic dike" 220/35, 4-6 ft wide, >1000 ft long.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	"The dike has been fractured and recemented by small quartz seams"	Johnson, 1915b, p. 163-164
54	M'Millan; McMillan	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek	60°35'40" 149°34'30"	3200, 3300	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	255/30, 320/70	1-3 ft	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite	probably 210/45	210/45, 210/60	255/30, 240/70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 518-519
55	Imhoff-Weidlich-Saulsbury	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek	60°35'40" 149°35'30"	3600	"slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	070/90	<28 in	——	gold, quartz	——	——	070/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Said to be on a shear zone.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 164
56	Imhoff-Weidlich-Saulsbury Ophir	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek	60°35'40" 149°35'30"	3700	"slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	194/70	<12 in	——	gold, quartz	——	——	194/70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Said to be on a shear zone.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 164
57	Unnamed - across from Slate Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°36'15" 149°35'45"	3000	schistose "graywacke," Valdez Group	015/60	4-12 in	——	quartz	——	015/60	——	~0.5 mile from the end of the Gilpatrick dike.	——	Not much info on this one.	Tuck, 1933, p. 516
58	prospects up Devils Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Devils Creek	60°36'15" 149°40'0"	——	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	On a dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	"The dike has been fractured and recemented by quartz..."	Tuck, 1933, p. 519
59	Swetman, Lucky Strike, Hirshey	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°36'56" 149°34'36"	3700	"massive graywacke", and "somewhat slaty" rock, Valdez Group	175/60	10-16 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalchopyrite, galena, quartz	——	——	175/60	~0.5 mile from the end of the Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"[Gold vein] appears to be in an old shear zone."	Tuck, 1933, p. 515
60	Alaska Oracle; Heaston-Oracle	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Summit Creek	60°37'0" 149°34'60"	1800-1900	"interbedded slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	195/60	3 in-3 ft, average of 12-14 in	>175 ft	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalchopyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, quartz, minor calcite	where seen parallel to cleavage	015/80 to 195/60	vein is a fault. Fault ~195/60. Slicks: rake 20-45 from SW (205/17 to 222/38). Offset: dextral-normal.	5000 ft from Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 507-510, Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 41-44.

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
61	Gilpatrick	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°37'1" 149°34'4"	——	"dike" and "interbedded slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	——	<18 in	——	galena, arsenopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite, sericite, chlorite	——	——	on a map a fault with apparent right-lateral offset is shown offsetting the dike: 058/790	Mine is along a dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	Not much info here, but the map is unique and the dextral fault is new. Location of the map is not given however. Later references much more complete.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 164-167
						2650 3100 3230 2300	"slate", "graywacke", and "dike," Valdez Group	——	dike is 1 to 12 ft, with an average of 4-5 ft,, quartz veins are 2-12 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, free gold, quartz and minor calcite; dike also contains arsenopyrite	——	015/65-85	——	Mine is along a dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	Quartz veins are located at the contact of dike and country rock, and elsewhere they may be separated from the contact by 2-10 ft. Dike highly fractured and veined. These veins thought richer in ore.	Tuck, 1933, p. 512-515
						2400-3400	"dike" and "Valdez group"	——	——	——	——	——	——	41/70 dextral; 67/60 dextral; (those are both essentially the same fault- it bends)- conclude offset is > 60 ft. 144/85 motion not indicated, slicks: 170/20	——	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and quartz veins and faults cut the dike. Also, the 041 and 067 trending faults are shown as cutting the 144 trending fault.	Not much different info here than in Tuck (1933).	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 37-41
62	Gilpatrick/ "Wanowky Gold Mines"	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°37'1" 149°34'4"	~2650	Valdez Group	060/90	3-30 in	——	——	——	——	060/90	About 500 ft from Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Located on a vertical shear zone."	Johnson, 1915b, p. 164-165; Tuck,
63	Gilpatrick/ Summit Claim	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°37'1" 149°34'4"	>3230 ft (at pass)	Valdez Group	NW/90	2-12 in	——	——	——	——	strike: 246, 241, 252, 254, 248, 71. Dip: 75 to 90, offset is right-normal, a few inches to 15 feet.	Mine is along a dike.	SW-striking faults offset dike, and veins cut dike, which cuts Valdez Group rocks.	Faults have gouge.	Tuck, 1933, p. 512-513
						3400	——	330/steep	12-14 in	235	galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, gold, quartz	N-NE/0-90	020/90	200/7	Map shows it along a dike	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and faults offset veins.	——	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 40-41

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
64	Ronan; Ronan and James); Champion; Gladiator	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Summit Creek	60°37'15" 149°33'45"	3500	Valdez Group	060/SE	12 in	210 ft	——	——	——	——	1 mile from Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Not much data.	Tuck, 1933, p. 510
103	Apex and Nightingale	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Summit Creek	60°37'25" 149°34'50"	——	Valdez Group	NW/steep	——	——	arsenopyrite, galena, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	8 ft wide dike is nearby, Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Dike was fractured and recemented by vuggy quartz-calcite veins."	Some veins are in "close proximity" to the dike, in addition to those cutting the dike.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-257
65	Johnson	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Summit Creek	60°37'49" 149°33'43"	2600 3550 4300	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	dike is 4-8 ft thick, quartz stringers are 4-6 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Mine is along a dike oriented 012/90.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut the dike.	Mineralization confined to quartz stringers in the dike.	Tuck, 1933, p. 510-511
66	Johnson; Johnson and Skeen; Billy-Jim 1	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Afansi Creek	60°39'00" 149°44'55"	——	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	some N-S (bedding or cleavage) some at an angle to it	a few inches to a few feet	"no great length"	——	N-S	——	——	Map shows a dike within ~0.5 mile.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 519
67	six claims - none mentioned by name	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Between Summit and Colorado Creeks	60°38'0" 149°33'0"	——	"mineralized dike," Valdez Group	——	<8 in	——	gold, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Along the Gilpatrick dike, dip is from 72E to 90.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut the dike.	"The dike has been shattered in many places and the fractures cemented by mineralized quartz stringers."	Johnson, 1915b, p. 167
68	Brewster	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Groundhog Creek	60°39'3" 149°17'29"	——	Valdez Group	——	"narrow"	——	quartz	——	——	——	Closest dike on map is ~1 mile away.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 519
69	Seward Gold; Telluride	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Groundhog Creek	60°39'3" 149°17'29"	4250	"slate and some graywacke," Valdez Group	100/steep	<1 ft	100	gold, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrite, quartz, calcite	strike "a few degrees east of north"/60	strike "a few degrees east of north"/60	——		Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, relationship of dikes to the veins is uncertain	Only slight mineralization of the dikes. Some gouge and slickensides along vein. "Ore body consists of a zone of fractured slates, 5 to 6 feet wide...between the two dikes." Gouge mentioned, but so is vuggy quartz.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 169-171;1912, p. 151-152
						4200	"dike" and ?slate and graywacke?	——	——	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	Dike nearby—some prospecting on the dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 520
70	Colorado	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Colorado Creek	60°39'9" 149°33'22"	2300	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	along a dike striking 012/close to vertical	dike is 5-6 ft wide	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, free gold, quartz	——	012/? (close to vertical)	——	Along the Gilpatrick dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group and gold-quartz veins cut the dike.	Not much info on this one.	Tuck, 1933, p. 516
71	Mascot	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Colorado Creek	60°39'45" 149°34'30"	——	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Along a dike I infer to be subparallel to the Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Johnson (1915) p. 168 notes that the dike strikes N and dips vertically and is 40 in wide, and the style of mineralization is similar to the Gilpatrick dike.	Tuck, 1933, p. 516

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
72	Independence; Peel and Iverson	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Colorado Creek	60°39'55" 149°32'52"	3250	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	along the NNE-trending Gilpatrick dike	dike is 4 ft wide	——	——	——	——	——	Along the Gilpatrick dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut the dike.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 516
73	Sheil Mine	Moose Pass-Hope	SR		60°40'24" 149°32'26"	——	"at least two felsic dikes on property," Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, fold, quartz	——	——	——	"At least two felsic dikes on property."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-266
74	Iron Mask	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Colorado Creek	60°40'34" 149°36'24"	——	"dikes," which lie within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Along a dike we infer to be subparallel to the Gilpatrick dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Johnson (1915) p. 168 notes that the dike is 4 ft wide, and the style of mineralization is similar to the Gilpatrick dike.	Tuck, 1933, p. 516
75	Several pospects along Fresno Creek, referred to as Fresno 1 and 2, or June Mine by Jansons et al., 1984	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Fresno Creek	60°41'33" 149°32'0"	3000-3600	"dike rock," which lie within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Prospects are along a dike oriented 005-010/84.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and quartz veins cut dike, and possible dextral offset of roughly N-S trending	Sounds like fractured and veined portion of dike was exploited.	Tuck, 1933, p. 517
						——	"fractured felsic dike"	——	<8 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, gold, quartz, limonite	——	——	——	"Quartz veins recement... [a] dike."	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-265
76	prospects on Pass and Tributary Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Pass Creek	60°42'30" 149°32'30"	——	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Prospects are along a dike.	Dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and gold-quartz veins cut dike.	Supposedly not much production because the dike was not highly fractured.	Tuck, 1933, p. 517
77	Frenchy Creek; Hillside Quartz	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	on the divide between Pass and Frenchy Creeks	60°45'1" 149°31'45"	——	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Prospects are along a dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Description states that the mine is "along a dike...". Therefore sounds like gold post-dates dike.	Tuck, 1933, p. 517
78	Donaldson Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Donaldson Creek	60°46'32" 149°29'21"	——	"dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Prospect on a dike.	Claim is located "on a dike."	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 517
79	unnamed prospect pits-Locality 16 of Mitchell [1979]	Moose Pass-Hope	SR		60°46'37" 149°33'50"	3710	Valdez Group	275-298/steep to vertical, 012/steep to vertical	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Mitchell, 1979, p. 99
80	unnamed prospect pits-Mitchell [1979] location 13	Moose Pass-Hope	SR		60°47'23" 149°31'57"	2840-3050	"felsic dike" "intrudes massive siltstone and minor silty laminite," Valdez Group	——	——	30 m	——	004-020/52-85	008/36-43	——	Prospect pits along a a felsic dike oriented 345/33-64.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Although the prospects are near the dike, the mineralized zone is ~5 cm from the margin of the dike.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 93-95

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
81	Teddy Bear	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°47'27" 149°32'31"	+——	"slate and graywacke" and an "acidic dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz and calcite in x-cutting veins	strike is N-S with variable dip	——	Dike is offset by several faults. One has dextral horizontal displacement of <20 ft.	Mine is a mineralized dike 1-8 ft. wide ori- ented 000/45-60. Average width is 2.5 ft. The dike ex- tends 1 mile N and 3	The mineralized dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and quartz-calcite veins and faults cut dike.	Where dike fractured, quartz and calcite is deposited- - sounds like these x-cutting veins were mined in addition to the dike having gold and silver.	Tuck, 1933, p. 499-500
						3100	"felsic dike"	329/64, 049/49, 350/39, 059/51, 001/76	——	——	——	356/80	——	058-66/51-54 with at least 1.7 m dextral strike-slip offset that cuts the dike, from map 049/49 dextral.	Mine is a mineralized dike oriented 345/64.	Fault offsets dike, and veins cut dike, which cuts Valdez Group rocks.	There is fault gouge on both sides of the dike, but more on the hanging wall side, as well as a 20 cm thick shear zone	Mitchell, 1979, p. 95-96, 118
82	Downing-Francisco prospect	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°47'27" 149°32'31"	2000	"massive graywacke," Valdez Group	——	2-6 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, free gold, quartz	025/72	——	260/80, motion unknown.	Within ~1/2 mile of a dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 500-501
						2340	——	110/83, 050/85-90, 130/53, 000/75, 293/80-90; more specifically 136/87, 135/87, 132/90, 310/70, 340/75, 309/80, 308/80, 128/85, 128/85, 136/87, 103/90, 113/90, 125/90, 124/90, 123/80, 131/55	<46 cm	——	quartz	——	000/64	340/75 and 340/75 with 15-20 cm dextral offset, 130/85 strike-slip	——	Mineralized Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and predate SE-striking dextral strike-slip faults/veins.	For stereonets see p. 86, some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 82-83, 110

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
83	Hirshey Mine; Hirshey-Carlson	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°47'42" 149°31'50"	3000-3200	"slate," Valdez Group	315/20-75 average dip ~40	5 ft to 18 inches	300-350 ft. horizontally	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, free gold, quartz, calcite, ankerite	——	35/60-80	vein is a fault, with movement after mineralization	Within ~1/4 mile of dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 494-498
						3200-3400	"slate"	trend: 347, 311, 62, 345, 309, 64, 299, 284, 308	——	——	——	324/55	——	327/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 43-47
						2910	"intebedded siltstone and sandstone (silty laminite)"	018/66, 009/64, 016/66, 102/58, 206/83, 207/80, 206/64, 038/78, 035/79, 355/62, 002/40, 015/50, 009/67, 335/60, 015/50, 029/88, 027/80, 027/70, 344/52, 006/69, 004/63, 011/60, 300/60, 343/67, 043/75, 190/86, 046/76, 046/64, 011/74, 009/66, 005/50, 005/67, 324/84, 329/73, 019/87, 014/38, 004/50, 013/60, 001/67, 008/63, 358/73, 017/80, 013/64, 014/45, 015/69, 007/57, 003/69, 018/59, 011/48, 006/58, 005/53, 021/55	1-20 cm	——	——	015/63, 016/62,	——	mean 014/65, major shear zones 200/60-84, 010/60-70; more specifically 207/80 right-lateral, 038/78 reverse, 046/76 right-lateral	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and 046/76 right-lateral fault cuts the N and NNE-striking faults.	For stereonets see p. 91. Mitchell's tiny mine map also used for some attitudes.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 90-93, 115-117
84	Sunshine	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	W. side of Palmer Creek	60°49'1" 149°33'45"	2700	"massive graywacke," Valdez Group	E-W/90	6-12 inches, 2-12 inches	——	chalcopyrite, pyrite, gold, quartz	190/40-60	——	several 190/15-30 near mine, thrust motion, with gold, with 2-8 inches gouge	Within ~3/4 mile of dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Irregular quartz vein."	Tuck, 1933, p. 498

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
84 - continued	Sunshine-Upper Level					2980	"massive sandstone bed"	255-280/74-78, more specifically 102/76, 020/49, 176/62, 260/70, 202/60, 186/69, 207/88, 241/84, 275/85, 297/84, 016/85, 175/22, 195/51, 157/35, 202/49, 210/47, 291/59, 254/77	——	——	——	190-200/30-60	——	197/steep with normal offset, 150/steep with normal offset; more specifically 176/62 normal, 022/60 normal, 186/69 normal, 207/88 normal	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	For stereonets see p. 89, some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 85-88, 113
	Sunshine-lower Level					2645	——	156/84, 190/90, 337/80, 195/64, 120/25, 161/58, 132/54, 159/64, 161/47, 146/47, 140/59, 184/52, 209/44, 171/77, 193/57, 185/44, 191/44, 195/45, 196/58, 193/30, 198/57, 133/34, 196/60, 177/60, 189/46, 164/43, 173/45, 193/45, 148/35, 134/84, 195/51, 100/80, 170/76, 170/55, 191/40, 192/60, 166/50, 188/50, 201/60, 169/60, 178/52, 182/60, 283/87, 163/37, 168/34, 166/34, 006/88, 128/37	——	——	——	195/55, 191/56, 199/51, 190/64, 196/50, 197/65, 198/48, 191/56, 175/33	330-020/60, 179/45, 000/57, 168/44, 173/67, 177/70, 168/51, 175/36	132/54 normal, 193/30 normal, 148/35 normal, 168/34 normal	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Faults said to occur every 2.4 m on average. For stereonets see p. 89, some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 88-90, 114
85	Downing-unnamed prospect	Moose Pass-Hope		on the N wall of Bonanza Creek ravine	60°49'30" 149°31'0"	2330	"A green felsic dike intrudes interbedded siltstone and sandstone," Valdez Group	345/74, 007/90, 037/67, 358/34(or 74), 355/81, 210/51, 067/87	——	——	quartz	040/74	020/84	045/84, 330-340/15-40	On a mineralized felsic dike.	"Fractures in the dike" are oriented 330-340/15-40. Veins cut a dike, which cuts the Valdez Group rocks.	For stereonets see p. 86, some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 84-85, 112

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
86	Downing-Whistler prospect	Moose Pass-Hope	SR		60°49'47" 149°31'20"	2500	"massive siltstone," Valdez Group	130/90, 300/90, 321/65, 333/60, 348/80, 051/60, 015/65, 348/85, 074/90	7-10 cm	——	quartz	029/75	020-030/75; more specifically 018/75, 029/75	060/60-80 with 2-60 cm dextral offset; more specifically 051/80, 051/60, 070/75,	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and predate NE-striking dextral strike-slip faults.	For stereonets see p. 86, and some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 83-84, 111
87	Robin Red Breast	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°50'28" 149°30'15"	2110	"schistose slate," Valdez Group	parallel to cleavage	1-6 in, one 12 in vein	——	pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	800 ft to the W is Kenai Star dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	In the area of the mine the veins comprise ~30% of rock.	Tuck, 1933, p. 503
88	Kenai Star; French mine	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°50'37" 149°30'53"	1750	"slate" and "a fine-grained acidic rock," Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, free gold, quartz and calcite in x-cutting veins	030/~90	——	15 ft offset ~parallel to dike reported	Mine is a mineralized dike, 3-6 ft wide. It extends ~0.5 miles N and ~5 miles S. It strikes 016? and dips ~90; a local attitude is 030/45-60—the same as Teddy Bear.	The mineralized dike cuts Valdez Group rocks and quartz-calcite veins and faults cut dike—gold younger than dike.	Dike extensively cut by quartz veins that were the most important mineralized zones—value of deposit is a function of amount of fracturing.	Tuck, 1933, p. 501-503
						——	"massive siltstone"	305-345/80-90; more specifically 205/80, 191/85, 319/80, 321/88, 009/76, 346/90	——	——	——	190/85-90 overturned	042/62-away from dike, subparallel to dike next to it	oldest faults: 180/83 strike-slip, next oldest: 205/80 with 7.6 m dextral strike-slip, youngest faults: 045/60 normal, 026/87 normal	Mine is a mineralized dike oriented 190/85-90	Veins cut dike and dike cuts Valdez Group rocks, and some mineralization is prior to a NNE-trending dextral fault that offsets dike.	Some attitudes are from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 79-82, 109
89	Robinson and Bowman; Lost Frontier	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	S. side of Palmer Creek, near Resurrection Creek	60°51'0" 149°36'50"	75 ft above creek	"slate, with intercalated beds of graywacke," Valdez Group	NE/60	up to 6 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, quartz, calcite, ankerite	010/45-60	——	sounds kind of like veins is a fault-gouge mentioned	Nearest dikes are 3.5 miles away.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 505

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
90	Nearhouse and Smith	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	E. side of Palmer Creek	60°51'58" 149°31'5"	3050	"interbedded slate and graywacke" and an "acidic dike," which lies within the Valdez Group	E shaft: 045/65	24-36 in	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, free gold, quartz	200/60	——	vein is a shear zone	Dikes within 3/4 mile to the N and S.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, closest dikes cut by quartz veins	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 503-505
						3100	"well-bedded, slightly metamorphosed siltstone and sandstone"	289/65 main vein, 117/80, 310-280/60-90, strikes of other veins are: 029, 351, 346, 346, 003, 335, 325	——	——	——	195/60 overturned	161/87, 308/23, 188/72	354/35 reverse, 347/45 reverse, 326/75, 310/75, 1/75, 176/85, 31/65, 141/35, 341/70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 46-48
						——	——	280-290/60-90; more specifically 142/88, 148/76, 160/87, 144/88	1-4 ft	——	——	——	200/78	320-340/75-85, 280-290 and 310/60-90 dextral offset of 5 m	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Some attitudes from Mitchell's tiny mine map.	Mitchell, 1979, p. 77-78, 106
91	Sawmill Creek veins	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Sawmill Creek, Slide Creek	60°53'15" 149°15'15"	——	"slates and arkoses which are here greatly disturbed," Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, zinc blende, galena, quartz	strikes 010-015	——	070/70, strikes of 070, 050, NE-SW	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	All veins sound like faults, with slickenlines, gouge, and polished surfaces.	Moffit, 1907, p. 47
213	Bird Point; Conway	Turnagain Arm area	SR	Bird Point	60°55'37" 149°21'13"	below high tide line	"slate"	~030/?	2-16 in	——	pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold, quartz	~030/?	——	——	Felsic dikes are on the mountain to the north	——	——	Capps, 1916, p. 191-192
92	Coon	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Bear Creek	60°53'25" 149°32'30"	1150	"country rock," Valdez Group	030/90	2-12 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, gold, "decomposed" quartz (gouge?)	030/90	——	——	Many "acidic dikes."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Originally staked as a silver prospect.	Tuck, 1933, p. 506-507
93	Taylor	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Bear Creek	60°54'22" 149°34'5"	2250	"slate," Valdez Group	S/30	10 in	——	nearby claims reported to contain galena and gold	——	——	——	Many "acidic dikes."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Tuck, 1933, p. 506
94	unnamed	Girdwood	AN	NE slope of Ragged Top Mountain	61°1'20" 149°7'30"	——	"intrusive rock" and "banded argillite and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	"There is an irregular-shaped intrusive plug."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and cut the intrusion.	——	Park, 1933, p. 421
95	unnamed	Girdwood	AN	in Crow Creek just SW "from the end of the surfaced road" in 1933	61°1'30" 149°6'0"	——	"banded argillite and graywacke," Valdez Group	130/40	1 in to 2 ft	——	galena, pyrite, quartz, limonite	——	——	130/40	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The quartz is badly shattered, apparently by post-mineral movement." Sounds like a fault.	Park, 1933, p. 421

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
96	Jewel	Girdwood	AN	Crow Creek	61°2'35" 149°6'14"	——	"banded argillite and graywacke," Valdez Group	330/60	2 in to 1 ft	145	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, galena, gold, quartz, limonite, cerusite, scorodite	330/60	——	——	"Numerous intrusions of both medium and fine grained quartz diorite in the vicinity of the prospect."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Park, 1933, 418-419
						——	"argillite and graywacke"	——	2 in to 1 ft	285	arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, gold	——	——	——	An intrusion is present, but the relationship of the veins to the intrusion is uncertain.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Janson et al., 1984, A-38
						3450	——	345/70, 325/52, 327/49	0.5 ft	285	arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, gold, quartz	——	328/55	——	A dike oriented 293/30 is shown on map, but relationship to vein is uncertain.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 53-54
97	Brenner, Barnes, Greenback Mining Co.	Girdwood	AN	bottom of Crow Creek	61°2'45" 149°6'52"	——	"massive graywacke," Valdez Group	225/65, 325/?steep	<6 in	50	galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, molybdenite, marcasite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Small stock up the valley.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Park, 1933, p. 418-419
98	Barnes Property, or Alaska Gold Exploration and Development Co.	Girdwood	AN	Crow Creek	61°2'51" 149°6'36"	——	"dark-colored slates, banded argillites, fine-grained graywackes, and conglomerates folded and later intruded by numerous bosses of...dikes," Valdez Group	two veins strike E, another strikes 162, 297/55, 267/68, 162/80	8-46 in	267	pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, gold, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, quartz, calcite	strike easterly and dip northerly	——	162/80-sounds like a fault	The country rocks was "intruded by numerous bosses of light-colored, fine-grained granited and fine-grained to aphanitic acidic dikes."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and fault cuts at least one mined vein.	Veins oriented 162/80 are described as in "a narrow fracture zone," which sounds kind of like a fault.	Johnson, 1912, p. 153-155; Johnson, p. 173-176

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
99	Bruno Agostino Mining Co.; Monarch, Crow Creek Mining Co.	Girdwood	AN	head of Crow Creek	61°2'55" 149°6'30"	3200-3300	"thin-bedded argillite-graywacke series," Valdez Group	280/55-70, 260/70, ~355/~90	6 in to 4 ft	260, 267	arsenopyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, molybdenite, pyrite, gold, silver, quartz, calcite	W/40	slightly W of S/40	280/55-70, 260/70	Small pluton nearby.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, ~355/~90 veins cut the veins oriented 280/55-70, 260/70.	Sounds like the quartz veins are faults.	Park, 1933, p. 414-417
				near head of Crow Creek valley		2880-3550	"contact metamorphosed Valdez Group rocks intruded by felsic dikes and a granitic stock"	016/60, 271/65, 004/85, 003/65, 293/55-70, 284/55-70	——	350	——	228/45, 284/10, 104/48, 129/20, 102/70, 312/45, 280/55, 270/60	——	125/50, 304/36, 198/38, 022/~90, 163/70, 315/70 normal	Granitic stock is exposed 1/4 mile E of mine, and a dike oriented 283/57 is between two of the veins.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and veins oriented 004/85 and 003/65 cut a WNW-trending felsic dike, and normal faults oriented 163/70 and 315/70 cuts veins oriented 341/22. A shear zone oriented 022/~90cuts hornfels of the pluton.	Sounds like E-W striking veins are faults with gouge.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 49-53
100	unnamed	Girdwood	AN	E side of Summit Mountain W of Bahrenburg prospect	61°3'0" 149°5'0"	——	"banded argillite and graywacke badly distorted and intruded near the vein by an irregular mass of medium-grained quartz diorite," Valdez Group	150/60	——	——	——	——	——	——	"Near the vein [there is] an irregular mass of medium-grained quartz diorite."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Park, 1933, p. 420-421
101	Treasure Box Claim; Bahrenberg; Hottentot	Girdwood	AN	Crow Creek	61°3'12" 149°5'52"	——	Valdez Group	011/70	1 ft	50	quartz	——	——	——	An intrusion is present, but relationship of the veins to the intrusion is uncertain.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 176-177
				at the head of Crow Creek		——	"argillite"	280/80, ~270/70	8 in	75	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz, calcite	335/45	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks. One wall of vein is diorite, but its relationship to the veins is uncertain.	——	Park, 1933, p. 417-418
						——	"contact metamorphosed" "country rock"	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	——	——	Jansons et al., 1984, A-41

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
102	Eagle River; Mayflower Lode	Girdwood	AN	S bank of Eagle River just below terminus of glacier	61°7'55" 149°5'20"	——	"fine-grained massive graywacke with several large interbedded conglomerate lenses and minor quantities of argillite," Valdez Group	175/90-65	<1 ft	400	galena, pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Mineralization occurred along a sheeted zone."	Park, 1933, p. 416-420
214	unnamed	Peters Creek	AN	Peters Creek	61°14'00" 149°05'30"	——	McHugh Complex	120/75, 283/60	<8 in	37	galena, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	120/75	——	Veins cut McHugh Complex rocks.	"[One vein] lies in a fracture zone that shows about 1 foot of gouge, broken greenstone, and quartz..."	Capps, 1916, p. 192-193
215	unnamed	Peters Creek	AN	Peters Creek	61°14'10" 149°03'45"	——	McHugh Complex	——	<12 in	——	pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut McHugh Complex rocks.	This is located 2500 ft above the other claim on Peters Creek.	Capps, 1916, p. 193
211	unnamed prospect	Knight Island Passage area	SR	Jackpot Bay	60°19'14" 148°15'47"	770	"graywacke and graywacke slate," Orca Group	128/67	20-28 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, quartz	SSE/40-60	——	——	——	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	"[The vein] has a fairly well defined central zone which is rich in metallic sulphides...6 to 11 inches in thickness."	Grant, 1909, p. 97
104	Collins, Fish and Barry prospect; Golden Giant group	Port Wells	SR	Passage Canal	60°49'12" 148°8'17"	——	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	8 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, quartz, calcite, cream colored-brown weathering carbonate	——	——	——	Along a dike—1.5-5 ft thick.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Sounds like quartz-filled fractures in the dike were mined. Dike is highly altered.	Johnson, 1914, p. 234
105	Portage Mine; Portage Bay Mine	Port Wells	SR	Passage Canal—head of Poe Valley	60°51'45" 148°2'15"	1550	"black graphitic slates, interbedded narrow graywacke and slates of a more argillaceous nature," Valdez Group	199/80, 204/80, 197/80, 235/70, 240/58-60	12	150	pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	——	215/73	248/75 normal, 240/58-60	A pluton is nearby, and many dikes are in the area. Some are oriented 214/85, 255/55.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, dike cuts veins.	Much gouge is along the main vein.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 25-28
				"NW of Seth Glacier"		——	"metasediments consists of thick bands of black, graphitic fine grained slates interbedded with narrow beds of graywacke and argillites"	240/58-60	5-25 cm	8 m	pyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	strike 070	——	240/58-60	1 km from the contact between slates and the Passage Canal pluton.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and veins cuts a greenish dike.	Main vein is a shear zone. Relationship of vein to dike is opposite what Hoekzema reported.	Stilwe, 1984, p. 62
106	Prospect of John Sells	Port Wells	SR	Culross Island	60°44'28" 148°12'47"	725	"schistose sandy slates," Valdez Group	210/80	4-59 in	<15	pyrite	——	210/80	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Veined area is 15 x 200 ft.	Johnson, 1914, p. 236

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
107	Culross Mine; Thomas-Culross Mining Co.	Port Wells	SR	Culross Island	60°44'33", 148°11'38"	230	"greenstone", although "slates and graywackes show in a stream bed about 50 feet north of the tunnel mouth," Valdez Group	190/90	1-14 in	800-900	arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, gold, chalcopyrite, galena, and sphalerite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	——	190/90	——	Veins cut Orca greenstone.	"Sheared greenstone fissure filling...," sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 235-236
						190-370	"Orca Group volcanics", "quartz-chlorite schist, with...Pillow[s]"	010-015/90, 199/87, 239/75 strikes are 006, 007, 006, 214, 042, 041, 035, 037, 038, 356, 003, 016, 023, 002, 010, 356, 000, 359, 017, 015, 047, 027, 033, 335, 028	<3 ft	410	pyrrhotite, gold, galena, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	010-015/90, 218/25	——	Veins cut Orca greenstone.	These rocks lie just east of the supposed Contact Fault. There is a 1-4 in gouge zone the entire length of the vein.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 24-26
108	Kavanaugh and Boon prospect	Port Wells	SR	Esther Island	60°49'15" 148°8'15"	375	"shattered graywacke bed" in the "contact zone of the Esther granite," Valdez Group	SW/90	1-4 in	20	gold, pyrrhotitie, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz, chlorite	——	——	——	In the margin of the Esther Island gabbro.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks. Relationship to the nearby gabbro is uncertain.	Relationship to the Esther Island gabbro is uncertain.	Johnson, 1914, p. 234
109	Prospect of Fish, Collins and Stewart	Port Wells	SR	Esther Island	60°49'30" 148°6'20"	800	"contact-metamorphosed argillites and graywacke," Valdez Group	187-202/85-90	44-56 in	100	gold, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	187-202/85-90	In the margin of the Esther Island gabbro.	Veins cut Valdez Group. Relationship to the nearby gabbro is	"Gouge appears on both walls [of the vein]."	Johnson, 1914, p. 234-235
110	Dunklee and Reilly prospect; Lansing Mine	Port Wells	SR	Pigot Bay	60°53'12" 148°25'8"	700	"argillite cut by acidic dikes," Valdez Group	243/60	1-24 in	250	chalcopyrite, gold, pyrrhotite, galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, quartz, calcite	——	——	243/60	A 9-foot dike is present.	Veins cut Valdez Group and cut a dike	gouge mentioned, thus we think the vein is a fault	Johnson, 1914, p. 233
						——	——	245/60	——	——	chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Passage Canal pluton is 3.5 km away and numerous small granitic dikes are in the mine area	Veins cut Valdez Group and cut a dike	——	Stilwe, 1984, p. 63
111	Westburg and Domenzet prospect; Tomboy Ledge	Port Wells	SR	Pigot Bay	60°53'12" 148°23'3"	2500	Valdez Group	——	1-28 in	250	gold, galena, quartz, limonite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 233
						——	"extensively deformed slate and metasiltstone"	——	1-28 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, quartz, carbonate	——	——	vein is in a shear zone	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, appendix

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
112	Prospect of Everson, Harris, and Parker; "Hummer vein"	Port Wells	SR	Hummer Bay	60°54'54" 148°20'31"	400	"slates, argillites, and graywackes," Valdez Group	190-220/60	1-12 in	60	galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, brown-weathering carbonate	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Johnson, 1914, p. 232-233
113	Yakima ledge	Port Wells	SR	Bettles Bay	60°57'37" 148°18'40"	near sea level?	"graywacke and slate," Valdez Group	192/80	10-31 in	60	gold, pyrite, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, calcite	—	—	192/80	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Crushed fissure filling slate" sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 230
114	Banner	Port Wells	SR	S shore of Bettles Bay	60°56'14" 148°17'54"	near sea level	"shattered granitic dike," Valdez Group	—	0.8 to 2.5 cm	—	arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, gold, quartz	—	—	—	Granite dike in the mine.	Veins cut Valdez Group and the granitic dike	—	Sttlwe, 1984, p. 64
115	Merrill, Hermann and Eaton prospect; Mineral King Mine	Port Wells	SR	Bettles Bay	60°57'3" 148°21'9"	near sea level?	"interbedded slates, graywackes and blue-black argillites cut by large masses of considerably altered medium-grained light-gray to greenish-gray granite," Valdez Group	255/60; 230-252/43-55	3 in-3 ft	150	gold, pyrite, sphalerite, stibnite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite, brownish-weathering carbonate	—	—	255/60; 230-252/43-55	Medium-grained light-grey to greenish-gray granite is in the hanging wall.	Veins cut Valdez Group and probably post-date the granite.	Gouge described, and because the granite is only found in the hanging wall of the fault, these veins sound like a fault, which argues that the veins post-date the granite.	Johnson, 1914, p. 230-231
						450	"fine-grained dark-gray argillite"	334/45-50,m 317/40, 350/40, 247/55, 344/45	<19 in	200	sphalerite, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, gold, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	—	225/74	053/85-dextral, 040/70, 277/90	A dike is reported ~100 ft from the vein.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Hoekzema et al (1987) report this reference as from Johnson (1914), however, it is not there. Faults from their map are included on this line.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 23-24
						—	"dark graywacke" and "granite along the last 140 feet of the tunnel"	337/52	2-6 ft	—	pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	—	strikes 056	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	In Hoekzema et al. (1987, p. 23).	Stewart, 1931, p. 55-57
						—	"dark graywacke, in some parts interbedded with slates"	"general strike is E-W and it dips 52°N"	60 cm-2 m	—	pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	general strike 056	—	—	"The main gold-bearing quartz vein parallels the contact between a tonalite stock and meta-sediments."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and cut tonalite.	—	Sttlwe, 1984, p. 59

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
116	Reed, Gauthier, and Cooper prospect	Port Wells	SR	Hobo Bay	60°57'0" 148°14'20"	40	"interbedded black slate and dark-gray graywackes," Valdez Group	210-240/70	3 in-3 ft	800-900	pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	——	210-240/70	A dike is reported 100 ft from vein (see below).	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Fissure filling" is "crushed slate and graywackes." Therefore, this sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 231-232
						——	"fine-grained dark-gray graywacke and argillite"	026/45-50	13-19 in of quartz	200	sphalerite, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, gold, pyrrhotite, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	026/45-50	Dike reported in the vicinity of the gold-quartz vein, but relationship to it is uncertain.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks—also see comment to the left.	Gouge mentioned.	Johnson, 1914, p. 231-232
117	George and McFarland prospect	Port Wells	SR	Hobo Bay	60°56'42" 148°18'38"	near sea level?	"slates and graywackes intruded by acidic dikes," Valdez Group	206/70	1-12 in	50	gold pyrite, galena, quartz	——	——	206/70	Gold-quartz vein cuts an 'acidic dike.'	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and cut a dike.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 232
118	Granite Mine; Granite Gold Mining Co.	Port Wells	SR	Shore btwn. Harrison Lagoon and Hobo Bay	60°58'19" 148°12'40"	580	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, veins cut pluton.	No details given—but later became the largest mine in Prince William Sound.	Johnson, 1914, p. 230
						500-600	"interbedded slates, gray-wackes, and argillites cut by large masses of medium-grained biotite granite, hydrothermally altered near the veins to a light-gray to greenish-gray rock"	255/60; 290-310/43-55	——	——	gold, pyrite, shpalerite, stibnite, galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite, brownish-weathering carbonate	——	——	main vein probably a fault: 255/60; 290-310/43-55	Veins cut pluton.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, veins cut pluton, vein offset by small faults.	"Shattered slate, graywacke and argillite, with quartz veins or a quartz network cementing the shattered rocks and inclosing angular fragments in...quartz". Gouge also mentioned. Sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 136-138
						500	"light gray to greenish gray tonalite" and "intercalation of graywacke, black slates and argillites"	290-310/45-60, 103/55, 311/65,	few cm to 4.5 m	——	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, chalcopyrite, gold, tetrahedrite, quartz, calcite, chlorite, graphite	318/54, 110/49	——	——	Veins cut a pluton, also aplitic dikes nearby.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Faulting along the contacts [between granite and graywacke] was not observed. However, most contacts are not exposed as they are hidden by timbering in the mine."	Stilwe, 1984, p. 52-55
						——	"slates" mentioned and granite inferred	311/65	4-12 in	150	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, stibnite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite, graphite, chlorite	——	——	probably main vein is a fault	Lies within 100-150 ft of contact with an intrusion.	"The movement shows a nearly vertical upthrust with a strong action...later than the granite."	Roehm (1936) in Hoekzema et al. (1987) described this new vein	Roehm (1936) in Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 19-22

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
119	unnamed prospect	Port Wells	AN	Lagoon Creek	61°0'15" 148°14'0"	——	"felsic dike in hornfels," Valdez Group	——	——	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	12-ft-wide shear zone	Mine is "in a well-developed shear zone along the contact of a 50-ft-wide felsic dike."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and post-date the dike, shear zone likely post-dates dike.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, A-34
120	Olsen and Viette claims; Mt. Doran adit; Dominick Ledge	Port Wells	AN	Port Wells	61°0'30" 148°14'30"	1300	"argillites and graywackes intruded by a large dike or boss of medium-grained light-gray igneous rock," Valdez	30/80-90	<2 ft	2000	pyrite, sphalerite, gold, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	30/80-90	A large dike of medium-grained light-gray rock was reported.	See comment, Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Several references to gouge in the 'fissure'. The relationship of the vein to the dike is not given.	Johnson, 1914, p. 229-230
						——	"slates in the vicinity of a small tonalitic stock"	120/80	——	600 m	pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Mine is "in the vicinity of a small tonalitic stock."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Stilwe, 1984, p. 65
						——	"metasandstones and metasiltstones"	——	<2 ft	——	"pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	"43-in.-wide shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, A-35
121	Prospect of White and Jones; Skypilot ledge	Port Wells	SR	Harriman Fiord	60°58'45" 148°27'0"	600	"conglomerate and slate," Valdez Group	NW/90	average 2-5 ft	450-500	gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 229
122	Sweepstake Mining Co.	Port Wells	SR	Harriman Fiord	60°58'31" 148°23'48"	600	"interbedded slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	264/85-90	10-18 in	——	gold, arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, stibnite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Many acidic dikes 6-48 in thick.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and post-date the dike.	No gouge visible along the vein. More discussion of the dike being "shattered."	Johnson, 1914, p. 228-229
				2 km from the terminus of the Harriman Glacier		600	"interbedded slates and graywacke, in some places thin bedded, in others principially [sic] graywacke"	strike roughly E-W/85-90 N	——	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, gold, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, quartz, calcite	——	——	"[main vein] is offset by a small right lateral fault. The displacement is minor."	"A small aplitic dike cut by the quartz vein [was found at] the mine portal."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and post-date the dike, and "[main vein] is offset by a small right lateral fault. The displacement is minor."	——	Stilwe, 1984, p. 56-58

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
123	Alaska Homestake; Black and Hogan prospect	Port Wells	AN	Harriman Fiord	61°4'49" 148°16'30"	350-110	"graywacke cut by much altered ligh-gray to medium grained granite dikes and masses," Valdez Group	154/73; 160/67; 320-345/77-90	2-14 in	——	galena, gold, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, quartz	——	——	——	Vertical granite dike present.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, 160/67 vein cuts a vertical granite dike	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 228
				1.5 km E of Serpentine Glacier		——	"argillite...interbedded with fine grained slates"	005-007/75-80	——	——	galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, gold, pyrrhotite, covellite, digenite(?), sphalerite, bornite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	A 50 cm wide "igneous dike paralleling the quartz vein" is in the mine.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Stilwe, 1984, p. 60-61
						——	"felsic dike in metasandstone"	vertical	——	——	galena, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	Vein is along "the west wall of a 3-in to 6-ft-wide felsic dike"	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, likely post-dates the dike	——	Jansons et al., 1984, A-31
124	prospect of J. W. Reiter and M. J. Olson	Port Wells	AN	Harriman Fiord	61°4'15" 148°9'30"	——	"graywacke," Valdez Group	——	8 in-3 ft	200	stibnite, chalcopyrite, galena, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 228
125	Prospects of Charles Cameron	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°0'31" 148°5'5"	——	"slate and thin banded argillite," Valdez Group	0/50	4-20 in	——	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	0/50	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Thin gouge along the hanging wall."	Johnson, 1914, p. 226-227
						——	"slate and graywacke"	315/20-60	8-15 in	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The walls...show no gouge."	Johnson, 1914, p. 227
126	Last Chance No. 2 claim	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°1'14" 148°5'1"	775	"massive graywacke and a little slate," Valdez Group	190/50	3-36 in	150	arsenopyrite, large quartz crystals	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The walls...show no gouge."	Johnson, 1914, p. 227
127	Griset and Benson claim	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°1'22" 148°3'3"	——	Valdez Group	vein has a nearly vertical quartz vein: 309/60	3-8 ft	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 227
128	Mitchell and Myers mineralized dike	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°1'29" 148°16'30"	30	"acidic dike," within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, galena, gold, pyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Along a dike 67-72 in wide and at least 1000 ft long, oriented 230/53.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and post-date the dike.	Mineralized areas within "shattered dike."	Johnson, 1914, p. 227-228

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
129	Alaska Wonder Ledge; Simonton and Mills prospect	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°3'15" 148°5'30"	900-1000	"graywacke and some slate," Valdez Group	NNW/90	6 in-5.75 ft	200	galena, pyrite, chalchopyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	NNW/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein consists of "shatterred graywacke and numerous branching stringers of white quartz" —sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 226
						——	"metasandstones"	"vertical"	——	——	chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, malachite, azurite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Three subparallel vertical quartz veins."	Jansons et al., 1984, A-23
130	Walters, Brasslin, and Atkinson prospect	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°3'16" 148°3'25"	265	"usual slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	21/90 to 40/90; 11/90	2-8 in	170	much arsenopyrite, galena, gold, sphalerite, quartz	——	——	21/90 to 40/90; 11/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein is offset 2 ft by a later fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 225-226
131	Paymaster lode	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°5'13" 148°7'23"	above timberline	Valdez Group	N/?	1.5-3 ft	200-300 ft	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 225
132	Cann and Minor	Port Wells	AN	College Fiord	61°5'37" 147°53'55"	~0-250	"slate and massive graywacke," Valdez Group	304/90	< 6 ft	——	pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	Along an 'acidic' dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"[Vein] cements shattered dike rock."	Johnson, 1914, p. 218
133	North Star claim; Mohawk Group	Port Wells	SR	Avery River	60°59'40" 147°55'20"	1620-1725	"sheared slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	6-30 in	——	——	——	——	240/60	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	A "fissure" is mentioned. Whether or not this is a fault we are uncertain, but because sheared slate was also mentioned, we think it probably is.	Johnson, 1914, p. 220
						——	"slate and metasandstone"	——	1-6 in	——	galena, pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Several veins present."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-141
134	Sweepstake Mining Co.	Port Wells	SR	Avery River	60°59'35" 147°55'21"	1880	"thin cleaved slate," Valdez Group	145/45; E-W/90	3-36 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite, brown-weathering carbonate, feldspar, chlorite	——	——	see comment- we would guess there is not a fault	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	A 'fissure' is mentioned. Whether or not this is a fault we are uncertain. Sheared slate was also mentioned. This could mean the slate was sheared prior to intrusion of the vein or vice versa.	Johnson, 1914, p. 219
135	Consolodated claims	Port Wells	SR	Avery River	60°59'35" 147°56'0"	——	Valdez Group	trends NE	6 in-2 ft	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 220
136	Conley and McChesney prospects — Bluebell, Perseverance, and Whistler claims	Port Wells	SR	Avery River	60°59'4" 147°53'48"	——	Valdez Group	——	18 in - 8 ft	"can be traced for consider-able distances"	galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Several prospects described.	Johnson, 1914, p. 219

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
137	Nugget Claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°59'40" 147°57'15"	1700	"graywacke and black slate," Valdez Group	260/75	4-30 in	200	gold, silver, galena, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	——	vein is probably a fault	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Sheared slate and graywacke said to be fissure filling.	Johnson, 1914, p. 220-221
138	Mayflower Vein	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°59'0" 147°58'0"	at timber line	Valdez Group	SW/70	2-8 in	——	quartz	——	——	has "sheared	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 221
139	Golden Wonder No. 9	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'53" 147°58'12"	1440	"chiefly slate with some graywacke," Valdez Group	SW/70	8-44 in	250	pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	——	SW/70, horizontal slicken-sides	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Crushed slate in the "fissure filling."	Johnson, 1914, p. 221
140	Golden Wonder No. 1	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'51" 147°58'34"	350	"usual slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	240/70	< 8 in	2000	gold, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	240/70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Fissure filling consists of shattered and sheared slate."	Johnson, 1914, p. 222-223
141	Frodenburg and Bloom claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'51" 147°58'34"	1150	"chiefly graywacke," Valdez Group	260/60	8-18 in	45	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 221-222
142	Mountain Claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'25" 147°57'0"	450	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	250/70	2-3 in	——	quartz , also much 'vein chlorite'	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Reported to be an extension of Golden Wonder No. 9.	Johnson, 1914, p. 222
143	Griset Claims	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'13" 147°59'52"	near sea level	"shattered graywackes," Valdez Group	SW/?; 245/55	22 in-5 ft	75 & 300	quartz	——	——	SW/?; 245/55	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 223-224
144	Arrowhead Claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°57'58" 148°0'48"	near sea level	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	250/90	——	~300	pyrite, quartz	——	——	250/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Fissure filling consists of sheared slate carrying quartz stringers parallel to the walls."	Johnson, 1914, p. 223
145	Lucky Swede claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°57'45" 147°57'0"	800	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	60-70/77-85	8-36 in	"several hundred feet"	gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The fissure in some places includes a little sheared slate and graywacke....no gouge was observed." Possible there is a fault here, but its hard to tell."	Johnson, 1914, p. 222
146	Golden Eagle claim	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°57'30" 147°59'30"	500-600	"black slates and dark-colored graywackes, much folded and faulted," Valdez Group	200/90	<18 in-4 ft	400-500	pyrrhotite, quartz, chlorite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"[Vein is] along slate graywacke contact," also a "bowlder" worth $42 dollars was found.	Johnson, 1914, p. 224
147	Tolson and Stanton	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°56'43" 147°56'39"	1500-1600	"closely folded slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	SW/90	<24 in	——	gold, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1914, p. 225

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
	O. K. No. 1; New York	Port Wells	SR	W slope of mountain S of Golden	60°54'46" 148°02'24"	1750	"schistose slates and graywackes"	probably 250-275/90	<10 in	——	gold, quartz	——	——	250-275/90	——	——	"...Small parallel fissures carrying quartz stringers and lenses. The largest fissure ranges in a width from 4 to 12 inches." This 'fissure' is probably a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 224-225
148	Eldorado ledge	Port Wells	SR	Eaglek Bay	60°52'24" 147°49'32"	600	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	220/75	<2.5 ft	400	gold, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, pyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	220/75	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Descriptions of "sheared and shattered slates..." sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1914, p. 235
149	unnamed occurrence	Between Port Wells and Port Valdez	AN	Dartmouth Glacier	61°10'10" 147°39'0"	——	"granit[e]" and probably graywacke," Valdez Group	——	2-12 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	Veins occur in and along the margin of a small granitic stock.	Veins cut Valdez Group and cut intrusion.	——	Jansons, 1984, A-16
150	Claims of the Mayfield Gold Mining Co.; Hogan Property	Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier	61°9'32" 146°50'0"	3000	"closely folded graywacke...and argillite," Valdez Group	290/?steep; 330-340/50; 330/45; 250/60	<8 ft	several hundred feet	gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, quartz	280-290/50-60	280-290/50-60	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	The mined zone is at the junction of the first two veins listed under orientation of gold-quartz veins.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 185-186
						——	——	E-W strike; offshoot NW strike	4-8 ft	1000	pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
151	Rough and Tough; Ruff and Tuff	Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier	61°12'30" 146°46'43"	——	"metasedimentary rocks," Valdez Group	——	——	——	gold, galena, pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	"Veins occur at or near a contact of a granitic intrusion."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks and similar veins cut the intrusion.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, V-64
152	Alder Claim	Port Valdez	VA	divide between McAllister Creek and Shoup Glacier	61°8'0" 146°40'0"	——	"slates," Valdez Group	320/?steep	——	——	quartz	——	——	320/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein described as "A shear zone in slates..."	Brooks, 1912, p. 124
153	Gold King Mine	Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier	61°12'20" 146°14'30"	3750	"graywacke" and "some zones of banded argillite...up to 50 feet [thick]," Valdez Group	120/50-60; 074/?steep; 250-257/65-70; 275/70	2-18 in; 8-36 in; 5 ft; 15-30 in	——	gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, stibnite, quartz, calcite, brown-weathering carbonate	245-252/62-90	——	120/50-60; 074/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and a fault striking 074 cuts the 120/50-60 vein/fault.	Gouge along the veins indicates they are faults. Some pyrite in greywacke adjacent to the veins.	Johnson, 1915a, p.183-185
						3210-3650	——	085/80, 078/70, 264/85	——	——	——	——	077/75, 254/75	261/75, 200/60, 259/75, 077/20, 255/80, 029/85	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	No shear zones shown on the map, but it looks like Hoekzema et al. (1987) were unable to enter the main portion of the mine.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 15-17

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
154	Big Four Claim (different than claim of same name, below)	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay—McAllister Creek	61°8'1" 146°39'46"	——	"slate," Valdez Group	215/70; E-W/?	1-3 ft	——	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 124
155	Bald Mountain Group; Olsen Property	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°11'56" 146°38'46"	3050, 3250	"schistose graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	295/65	4-18 in	"several hundred feet"	pyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz, light-colored, brown-weathering carbonate	240-260/70-77	240-260/70-77	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 179-180
156	Minnie Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°12'0" 146°38'30"	3000	"graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	110/55	4-24 in	150	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	264/75	264/75	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 180
157	Shoup Glacier Co.; Palmer claim	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'26" 146°37'53"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	100	gold, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Said to be on the same fissure as the I. X. L. Veins contain gouge, slickensides, and "crushed rock."	Brooks, 1912, p. 124
158	Cameron-Johnson Gold Mining Co. claims	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°12'38" 146°37'48"	2400, 4250-4500	"graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	295/55, 288-298/55-72	<3 ft, maximum of 11.5 ft	100, 300	gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, quartz	265/80	265/80	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 172-174
159	Silver Gem Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'10" 146°37'12"	10	"schistose gray graywacke" with some pyrite, Valdez Group	215/55	<28 in	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, stibnite, galena, gold, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	248-268/62-66	215/55	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Slickensides present along main vein. Sounds like much post-mineralization movement.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 179
						——	——	170/70-80	——	——	——	——	——	170/70-80	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Slickensides observed along the length of the vein.	Brooks, 1912, p. 123
160	Spanish, I. X. L., and Dorothy Claims	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'10" 146°37'12"	——	slate mentioned, Valdez Group	275-290/?steep; 315/?steep	——	——	pyrite, quartz	——	——	275-290/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Slickensides observed on the walls of the vein.	Brooks, 1912, p. 124
161	Bluebird Group	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°7'30" 146°36'40"	650	"schistose graywacke"; also veins cut a "fine-grained to dense, heavy dark greenish-bisck basic dike rock," Valdez Group	~270/40-60; 255/90	——	200	pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	~270/40-60	~270/40-60; 255/90	Veins cut a mafic dike.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and cut a basic dike.	First mention of veins being around a dike in this area. This dike may be more mafic than others.	Johnson, 1915a, p.182

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
162	Alice Mine	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'5" 146°35'44"	sea level to - 100 ft	"schistose graywackes, slates, and a very small amount of green schists," Valdez Group	125-130/70-90	<2.5 ft	1100	gold, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz, calcite, chlorite, and light-colored, brown-weathering carbonate	——	250-260/50-70	125-130/70-90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Brecciated and sheared country rock" sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 175-176
						——	——	122/70-80	7-22 in	1100	pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Slickensides observed along the vein.	Brooks, 1912, p. 123
						——	"graywacke" and "argillite"	260/70, 297/90, 293/90, 280/60, 359/85, 298/90, 343/80, 309/90, 258/70, 351/75, 344/65, 85/70, 080/80	——	250	quartz	——	260/70, 279/70, 275/45, 280/60, 271/65, 279/75, 258/70	260/70, 297/90, 276/90, 293/90, 275/60, 290/90, 298/90,	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Data from map. A number of veins are faults, and some veins are parallel to cleavage.	Pickthorn, 1982, Map 1
163	Bunker Hill Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'50" 146°34'45"	1800	"schistose graywacke," Valdez Group	250/63	4-25 in	——	arsenopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, limonite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	——	250/63	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein lies in a fold that trends 070. Vein has gouge along walls.	Johnson, 1915a, p.181
164	Claims of Seacoast Mining Co.	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°9'0" 146°34'37"	1750-2600	"schistose graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	335/7; 350/55	3-28 in	150	pyrite, galena, gold, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, quartz, chlorite, calcite, and light-colored, brown-weathering carbonate	——	240-260/60; 190-260/40-60	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 178-179
165	Sealey-Davis Mining Co. claims; Rising Sun	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°7'54" 146°34'4"	200-615	"dark-gray fine-grained schistose graywacke with a small amount of argillite," Valdez Group	295-337/75E-85W	<2 ft, usually 1-15 in	50	gold, pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, pyrrhotite, quartz, chlorite, calcite	——	W/55	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 174-175
166	Gold Bluff Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°7'54" 146°34'4"	sea level	"schistose graywacke," Valdez Group	260-268/55-63	<0.5 in	——	pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	265/52	260-268/55-63	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Despite the thin quartz veins, the shear zone was up to 4 ft wide.	Johnson, 1915a, p.182

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
167	Cliff Mine	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°7'21" 146°33'48"	sounds like opening was 200 ft above sea level; workings to 300 ft below sea level.	"dark-gray schistose graywacke," Valdez Group	general strike: 330-320; ranges from 313-332; dips range from 65E to 48W in upper levels, below 300 ft (-100 ft?) only one "fissure" with 85W dip	normally 6-36 in, up to 5 ft	900	gold, arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, "peculiar bluish-white quartz", calcite, albite, chlorite, brownish weathering carbonate	——	W/65	some gouge reported in the "fissure", and "sheared and shattered fissure filling" makes it sound like at least some veins	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Largest producer in Valdez district. Ore body is a "linked vein system which cuts across the foliation of the schistose graywacke." Main veins anastomose into two or three veins. Has acicular crystals of arsenopyrite in adjacent graywacke.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 170-172
						vein(s?) found from 0-200 ft	"dark siliceous slate or phyllite, locally carbonaceous"	155/50-70	14-30 in	>600	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	155/50-70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Gouge mentioned along the vein.	Brooks, 1912, p. 122-123
						——	"graywacke and interbedded slate"	320-330/dip 65E to 50W	6 in-5 ft	1700	gold, arsenopyrite, pyrite, galena, quartz, calcite, albite, chlorite, brown-weathering carbonate	——	strike E-W/dip N	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Used above sources extensively.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 11-14
168	Three in One Group	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°7'56" 146°33'35"	1500	"schistose graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	145-153/50-80; 165/80-90	<8 ft	——	gold, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz	——	257/60	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 176-177
169	Guthrie and Belloli Property	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'49" 146°33'29"	1300	"sheared graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	335/60, other strikes are 287-302	<6 ft	100	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz, calcite, chlorite	——	267/63	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 181
170	Owl Prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'45" 146°32'0"	2400	"graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	315/30	<18 in	150	pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, quartz, calcite, chlorite	265/55	——	315/30	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The ore deposit consists of a sheeted or sheared zone..." Sounds like a fault.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 180-181

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
171	Thompson-Ford Mining Co. claims; Silver Falls Claims	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°8'51" 146°31'47"	2500	"sheared graywackes and argillite," Valdez Group	300-310/50-85; 135-145/85	1-18 in	115	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz, calcite	——	255-260/65-75	strike: NW, 295	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and faults cut the main vein, which may or may not be a fault.	At one point the vein splits and contains a "10-foot horse of sheared country rock"—sounds a bit like a fault, but could just be schistose country rock.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 177
						——	——	300/~90	18-36 in	100	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
172	Williams-Gentzler prospect; Ethel;	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'57" 146°16'1"	4000	Valdez Group	trends SE	——	25-30	pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 164
						4000	——	——	18-24 in	——	gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 127
173	Mountian King property	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'58" 146°17'43"	3000	"sheared and platy graywacke," Valdez Group	——	1-18 in	——	pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	W/steep	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 163-164
174	Claims of H. L. Jaynes-Rose Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'58" 146°17'43"	2800	"graywacke," Valdez Group	275/?	1-18 in	200	pyrite, galena, gold	——	strikes E-W	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 168-169
175	Claims of H. L. Jaynes-July Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'58" 146°17'43"	2800	"graywacke," Valdez Group	315–270/?	6-10 in	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 169
176	Claims of H. L. Jaynes-Little Giant	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'58" 146°17'43"	2800	"graywacke," Valdez Group	strikes E-W	6 in-4 ft	——	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrrhotite, gold, quartz assumed, carbonate	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 169
177	Olsen and Wood claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'10" 146°18'0"	2000	Valdez Group	335/70	<1 ft	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 126-127
178	Queen of Sheba	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°10'45" 146°18'30"	——	Valdez Group	302/~90	1-6.5 ft	60	pyrite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 170
						——	——	——	——	——	gold, galena, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, V-12
179	Mountain View claim; Hickey Property	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'9" 146°18'37"	2000	Valdez Group	~270/70-80	30 in	——	pyrite, gold, quartz, feldspar, carbonate	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 126
						——	"graywacke" its "platy, cleaving with irregular rounded	crosses the cleavage at a 45° angle	2 in-3 ft	150	gold, pyrite, galena, oxidized pyrite, quartz	——	strikes E-W	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 167-168
180	Quitsch Prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°15'41" 146°18'41"	——	"graywacke," Valdez Group	——	——	——	galena, pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 167
216	Alaskan; Colorado No. 2; Whale Nos. 1-2	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°10'45" 146°19'15"	——	"sheared graywacke," Valdez Group	——	6 in - 5 ft	150	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	A second vein, possibly a continuation of the first, crops out 200 ft to the east.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 169

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
181	Alaska Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°10'53" 146°18'41"	——	"sheared graywacke," Valdez Group	157/60-90	6 in-5 ft	150	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 169
182	von Gunther Prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°14'45" 146°19'30"	1320	"graywacke," Valdez Group	313/~90	2 in-2 ft	20 ft horizontally and vertically	"pyrite and its oxidation products", quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 167
183	Mineral King Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°14'15" 146°19'45"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Tunnel covered by a slide.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 168
						——	——	320/90	~1 ft	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 126
184	High Grade Prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'48" 146°19'56"	——	"schistose graywacke," Valdez Group	——	<6-8 in	1/2 mile	pyrite, galena, quartz, brown-weathering carbonate	——	——	vein is along a "shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 166
185	Gold Sunlight claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'48" 146°19'56"	——	"slate graywacke series," Valdez Group	065/?steep	<3 in	——	quartz	——	——	065/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as a 2-2.5 ft wide "shear zone" with "crushed rock."	Brooks, 1912, p. 126
186	McIntosh property	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'15" 146°20'15"	——	"graywacke," Valdez Group	290/?steep	——	——	quartz	——	——	290/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as "an irregular shear zone."	Brooks, 1912, p. 127
187	"45" Prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°12'24" 146°20'19"	2500	"graywacke," Valdez Group	45/75	1-6 in	20 ft	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, gold, quartz	——	260/70	45/75 - vein is a fault	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 166-167
188	Sunshine claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'57" 146°20'28"	in the range of 2800-3400	Valdez Group	060—090/?steep	2-12 in	——	gold, pyrite, galena, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
189	Prospects of Mineral Creek Mining Co.—Chesna Vein	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'45" 146°20'30"	——	graywacke, Valdez Group	——	2-3 in	——	pyrite, quartz, carbonate	——	——	vein sounds like a fault	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 165
						——	"slate"	E-W/?	3-4 ft	50	gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Another vein is present in addition to the E-W striking veins.	Brooks, 1912, p. 126
190	Big Four Claim (different than claim of same name, above)	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'36" 146°20'47"	5000 and 3900	Valdez Group	285/?	<3 ft	——	pyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, quartz	——	——	015-020/?	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, fault offsets vein.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 164-165
						>5000		235-260/70-80	1-3 ft, up to 5 ft	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein is offset by some faults.	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
191	Prospects of Mineral Creek Mining Co.—Buster Vein	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'30" 146°21'0"	——	sheared argillite and graywacke, Valdez Group	——	18 in	——	pyrite, quartz	——	——	vein sounds like a fault	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein sounds like a fault, because there is a zone described as "shattered" and "sheared argillite and graywacke" was observed.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 165
						in the range of 2800-3400	——	050/?steep	18 in	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
192	Prospects of Mineral Creek Mining Co.—Hercules claims	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'18" 146°21'27"	——	"graywacke" and at the mouth of the tunnel, "much sheared slate," Valdez Group	280/65-70	<20 in	——	gold, pyrite, galena, sphalerite, chlorite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite(?), quartz, calcite	——	280/65-70	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 165
						——	——	260/70	18-30 in	50-70	gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
						——	——	358/50-80, 281/60, 279/60, 087/73, 080/75, 258/70, 038/90, 261/81, 260/80-90	——	135	quartz	——	278/60	281/60, 279/60, 087/73, 080/75	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Data from map.	Pickthorn, 1982, map 2
193	Prospects of Mineral Creek Mining Co.—Millionaire claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°13'45" 146°21'30"	——	Valdez Group	300/70	6-20 in	450	pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, gold	——	——	another "shear zone" with numerous quartz	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 165-166
						——	"slate and graywacke"	W/70-80	4-24 in	——	gold	250/60	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Brooks, 1912, p. 125
194	Monte Carlo prospect; Cook and Barret property	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°14'30" 146°22'0"	——	"schistose graywacke," Valdez Group	250/70 - dip is somewhat variable	<5 ft, another vein 15 ft	second vein: 200 ft	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	250/70	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 168
						——	——	strikes: 310, 230	<8-9 ft	50	pyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Irregular body of quartz."	Brooks, 1912, p. 126
195	Hecla claim; Gold Standard	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°8'1" 146°39'46"	——	"black graphitic slates", and "shattered graywacke and slate," Valdez Group	——	<6 ft	150 vertically	pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Two main veins with a "shattered zone" between the two veins, with many smaller quartz veins.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 170
						——	"graywacke and slate series"	320/?steep	——	0.5 mile	pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	320/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	The veins are described as a "shear zone."	Brooks, 1912, p. 124
196	Valdez Bonanza Claim	Port Valdez	VA	divide between Mineral Creek and Valdez Glacier	61°11'23" 146°13'41"	4350	Valdez Group	~270-255/?steep	2-24 in	50	pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	~270-255/?steep	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"ore body...outcrops as an irregularly shaped mass in a cliff". Also said to be roughly parallel to cleavage. Has slickensides along it.	Brooks, 1912, p. 127
197	Donohue prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Valdez Glacier	61°12'5" 146°12'15"	2700	"schistose graywackes interbedded with argillites," Valdez Group	in text: 100-140/65-80; on map 185/66	——	——	galena, pyrite, quartz	271-277/75-85	271-277/75-85	map shows a shear zone trending 356, but	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Main vein not shown as a shear zone. Map orientation of vein is far different than the orientation given in text.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 17-19
						——	——	——	24 in-10.5 ft	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Both ribbon and massive quartz present and gold is in both.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-8

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
198	Valdez Mining Co.; Ibex Group	Port Valdez	VA	Valdez Glacier	61°12'4" 146°11'53"	2700	"interbedded schistose graywacke and slate," Valdez Group	120/70	5-6 ft	——	pyrite, quartz	255/75	——	120/70	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	veins has "gouge on the hanging wall"	Brooks, 1912, p. 127-128
199	Rose Johnson property	Port Valdez	VA	Valdez Glacier	61°10'54" 146°9'32"	1200	"crinkled and sheared black slate associated with considerable greenstone," Valdez Group	85/90	2-7 in	——	gold, pyrite galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite(?), quartz, limonite	——	85/90	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 162-163
200	Pinochle (or Pinocle) Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Valdez Glacier	61°12'14" 146°7'57"	3100	"closely folded graywacke and argillite," Valdez Group	300-330/90	4-36 in	110	pyrite, quartz	293/63	——	275/90	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 161-162
						——	——	——	< 3 ft	——	gold, silver, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as a "quartz filled fissure that varies froms stringers to 3 ft of solid quartz."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-6
201	Ramsay-Rutherford	Port Valdez	VA	Valdez Glacier	61°12'2" 146°5'53"	3500	"chiefly graywacke with a litile argillite," Valdez Group	strike: 335-359, dip 82E to 70W; 035-045/82	1-72 in	——	pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite, probabiy	W/75	——	~347/90—roughly the main vein, offset by 290/80	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and the main vein (~347/90) is offset by a fault oriented 290/80.	In places "[the vein] contains considerable brecciated country rock" Sounds like it may be a fault.	Johnson, 1915a, p. 159-161
						3750	"graywacke with minor interbedded slate."	315-330/80-85; ~180/70; 294-315/steep	1 in- 7 ft	450	pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, arsenopyrite, quartz, calcite, siderite	——	290-320/70-80	map shows strikes of: 281, 318, 285, 89	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, and shear zones trending 281, 285, 89 cross cut the gold-bearing quartz veins.	Map shows some of the mined quartz veins as being along shear zones.	Hoekzema et al., 1987, p. 14-15
						——	"interbedded graywacke and argillite"	332/90, 330/90, 314/90, 350/90	——	90	quartz	——	281/80, 285/90, 271/90	map shows strikes of 278, 285, 314, 330, 279, 085—probably all are steep, 281/90, 359/80	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks, shear zones trending 278, 285 cross cut the gold-bearing quartz veins.	From unlabelled map.	Pickthorn 1982, unlabelled mine map
202	Orion claim	Port Valdez	VA	S side of S arm of Jack Bay ~1.5 miles from the head of the bay	61°0'40" 146°32'30"	——	Valdez Group	174/70	1-10 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1919, p. 173

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
203	Curly Kidney prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Jack Bay—in the valley of a small unnamed creek flowing toward the	61°0'21" 146°37'15"	600	"graywacke accompanied by a little argillite," Valdez Group	355/80	<3 ft	——	arsenopyrite	——	——	355/80	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1919, p. 172
204	unnamed	Port Valdez	CV	in a small cirque at the head of the stream the enters the S side of the head of Jack Bay	60°57'0" 146°21'0"	2500	"massive fine-grained graywackes," Valdez Group	220/60	6 in -3 ft	"several hundred feet"	arsenopyrite, quartz, limonite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1919, p. 173
205	unnamed	Port Valdez	CV	N side of the flat at the head of the S fork of Jack Bay on the W wall of the	60°58'45" 146°26'00"	100	"slates," Valdez Group	W/55	——	——	chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	285/60	285/60	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1919, p. 173
206	Lucky Strike group of mines—"stringer adit"	Cordova	CV	on NE slope of Tip Top Mt.	60°29'08" 145°12'5"	1075	"graywacke" and "slate," Orca Group	main shear zone 280/~60, 060/90	<2 in	70	quartz	285/59, 291/62, 271/51, 271/86, 272/45, 275/58, 282/71, 279/69, 274/30	——	bedding parallel shear zone 280/~60	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	Haney shows transverse tension fractures in a graywacke bed at the hinge of a syncline and a shear zone between slate and graywacke that is filled with quartz veins. This is a different type of shear zone than has been mined	Haney, 1982, p. 14-16
207	Lucky Strike group of mines—"lower Lucky Strike tunnel #1"	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of Tip Top Mt.	60°28'52" 145°11'55"	740	"interbedded slate and graywacke," "massive argillite," Orca Group	055/44, 312/steep?, 310/90, 318/steep?, 322/steep?, 293/steep?, 294/steep?, 046/44, 309/steep?, 300/steep?, 312/90, 305/steep?, 305/steep?, 307/steep?	<6 in	——	quartz	310/70, 313/66, 298/57, 317/55, 330/56	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982, p. 12-14
208	McKinley Mining group—Blacksmith Creek	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of the peak	60°28'30" 145°11'40"	342, 382	"graywacke," Orca Group	trends 005	——	——	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982, p. 7

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
209	McKinley Mining group—lower McKinley (Storey) tunnel	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of	60°28'26" 145°11'35"	400	"graywacke," Orca Group	213/steep?	<14 in	——	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982, p. 11-12
210	McKinley Mining group—upper McKinley tunnel	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of	60°28'25" 145°11'45"	140	"slate and interbedded graywacke," Orca Group	305/67	<4 in	65	——	305/67	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982, p. 10-11
Mineral Occurrences Without Significant Structural Data																		
NS1	Brenneman Prospect	Kodiak	KD	NE shore Velkoda Bay - 4 miles SE of Outlet Cape	57°56'20" 153°12'25"	——	Kodiak Formation	——	<2.5 ft	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	Not much info—in 1935 prospect was reprted as "some 20 years ago..."	Capps, 1934, p. 133; Capps, 1937, p. 177
NS2	Whale Island Prospect	Kodiak	KD	a short distance east of Chiachi	57°58'20" 152°50'10"	——	"Mesozoic slate and graywacke," Kodiak Formation	——	——	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Kodiak Formation.	——	Capps, 1934, p. 132; Capps, 1937, p. 177
NS3	Alley Propsect	Port Graham	SV	3 miles E of the wharf	59°20'00" 151°41'30"	——	"chert," McHugh Complex	——	——	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut McHugh Complex.	Veins are in "rusty weathering fractured areas in the..." chert.	Grant, 1915, p. 232
NS4	Rusty	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Seward	60°06'18" 149°21'44"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-196
NS5	Kana Gold Mine; Last Chance	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Seward	60°06'42" 149°26'43"	——	Valdez Group	——	60-74 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, gold	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as a "Fissure vein."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-199
NS6	Mile 7.5	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	W of Bear Lake	60°12'22" 149°23'05"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-203
NS7	Redman Creek	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	S of Resurrection River	60°13'27" 149°40'30"	——	"slate and metasandstone," Valdez Group	——	<6 ft	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Veins occurr in a "40-ft-wide limonite-stained shear zone."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-206
NS8	Grayson Lode	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	S of Lost Lake	60°14'55" 149°25'39"	——	"slate," Valdez Group	——	12 in	150	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Vein lies in "sheared slate."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-208
NS9	Porcupine Quartz #1; Schoonover	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	N of Lost Lake	60°17'05" 149°25'35"	——	Valdez Group	——	1-15 in	125	gold, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, pyrite, quartz, calcite	017/90	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as "a compact stringer lode 9 feet in width...showing interlocking crystals at the center of the veins."	Johnson, 1912, p. 155
NS10	unnamed occurrence	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Andy Simons Mountain	60°23'17" 149°18'17"	——	"slate and metasiltstone," Valdez Group	vertical	1-1.5 ft	——	chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-222

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS11	Dunrovin	Seward-Moose Pass	SR	Falls Creek	60°25'09" 149°13'37"	——	Valdez Group	——	6 in-4 ft	——	pyrite, pyrrhotite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-223
NS12	Vindicator	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	W end of Kenai Lake	60°24'58" 149°41'57"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-235
NS13	Ballaine and Nelson	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Schilter Creek	60°25'10" 149°25'30"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-233
NS14	Snowshoe	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek	60°29'05" 149°42'22"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-239
NS15	Goodnews Claim; Wheelbarrow Lode	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	NE slope of Right Mountain	60°29'34" 149°39'32"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-240
NS16	Case; Grant Lake	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	"graywacke "	60°30'09" 149°18'29"	——	Valdez Group	——	"small"	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	None noted or shown on the map	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Several thousand dollars in gold..." was mined from the prospect.	Tuck, 1933, p. 519
NS17	Crescent Lode	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Crescent Creek	60°30'29" 149°36'30"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-241
NS18	Kaffir Ledge prospect	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek about 100 yards above Devil Creek	60°32'20" 149°37'39"	——	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	<1 ft	——	galena, sphalerite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite,	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915b, p. 163
NS19	Buster Vein prospect	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	left bank of Quartz Creek about 1/8 mile below Devil	60°32'20" 149°37'39"	——	"sheared slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	——	16-18 in	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	A little gouge mentioned.	Johnson, 1915b, p. 163
NS20	Golden Zenith	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Quartz Creek	60°32'42" 149°37'10"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-245
NS21	Lois Lode; John's Creek Lode	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Johns Creek	60°33'22" 149°32'53"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-246
NS22	Juneau Lake	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Juneau Lake	60°34'51" 149°50'11"	——	"sandstone," Valdez Group	——	——	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Veins described as "Limonite-stained [with] vuggy quartz]." Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this	Jansons et al., 1984, S-248
NS23	Henry Creek	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Gilpatrick Mountain	60°35'52" 149°40'01"	——	dike within the Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	felsic dike that can be traced for 1000 ft	Veins cut dike, which cuts Valdez Group rocks	Dike is described as fractured.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-250

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

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NS24	Hatcher; Slate; Meat-in-the Pot	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Slate Creek	60°36'29" 149°33'57"	——	"metamorphosed sandstones and slates," Valdez Group	"varying...attitude[s]"	"varying widths"	——	galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	Gilpatrick Dike is nearby	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Veins are in "metamorphosed sandstones and slates spatially associated with the southern extension of the Gilpatrick	Jansons et al., 1984, S-252
NS25	North Star	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	S of East Creek	60°37'11" 149°39'31"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Different than other North Star prospect.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-260
NS26	unnamed occurrence	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Bench Creek	60°39'18" 149°13'27"	——	"fractured metasandstone," Valdez Group	——	2 ft	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-270
NS27	Teresa 1-6	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Mills Creek	60°39'31" 149°23'32"	——	"metamudstones and sandstones," Valdez Group	parallel to bedding	1-3 in	——	pyrite, galena, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Veins pinch and swell"	Jansons et al., 1984, S-267
NS28	Keno and Hiway	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Canyon Creek	60°42'32" 149°27'20"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-273
NS29	Gulch Creek #1	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Gulch Creek	60°46'03" 149°19'40"	——	"interbedded graywacke pebble conglomerate, and minor slate,"	——	2-5 in	——	galena, stibnite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	At least two veins.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-281
NS30	Gold Leaf	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	East Fork of Sixmile Creek	60°46'26" 149°24'19"	——	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	——	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-279
NS31	Gulch Creek #2	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Gulch Creek	60°46'37" 149°19'45"	——	"slates and metasiltstones," Valdez Group	——	~1.5 ft	200	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz, calcite	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Quartz displays well-developed ribbon structure..."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-283
NS32	Gulch Creek #3	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Gulch Creek	60°46'39" 149°17'40"	——	"slate and metasiltstone," Valdez Group	——	<2 ft	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Quartz stringers and pods...in well-developed shear zones averaging 4-ft-	Jansons et al., 1984, S-284
NS33	Red Hat	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Resurrection Creek	60°51'49" 149°37'38"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-298
NS34	Mighty	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	between Palmer and Bear Creeks	60°52'27" 149°32'25"	——	"fractured felsic dike," Valdez Group	——	<12 in	——	pyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	——	veins are within a dike	Veins cut a dike, and dike cuts Valdez Group	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-300
NS35	Gold Stamp	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Bear Creek	60°52'44" 149°32'08"	2160	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Many "acidic dikes."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Located underground at the head of the creek. Bear Creek reported as one of the richest placer streams.	Tuck, 1933, p. 506
NS36	Kenai Lu; Kirsten 1 and 2	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Sixmile Creek	60°52'44" 149°15'53"	——	"slate and metasiltstone," Valdez Group	——	<4 ft	——	arsenopyrite, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, gold, quartz	——	——	present	——	"Main vein is displaced by faults on both ends." Vein cuts Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-312
NS37	Tina Baby	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	Sixmile Creek	60°54'10" 149°24'17"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Jansons et al., 1984, S-311
NS38	Johnson Creek Mine	Moose Pass-Hope	SR	near Gull Rock	60°57'44" 149°45'45"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-307
NS39	Peterson Creek	Turnagain Arm area	SR	Peterson Creek	60°53'41" 149°01'56"	——	"slate and graywacke," Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-318

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

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NS40	Indian	Turnagain Arm area	SR	Indian Creek	60°59'42" 149°29'59"	—	"slates and graywackes," Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite, calcite, quartz	—	—	—	veins are within a "fine-grained gray acidic rock, weathering rusty red."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The containing slates and graywackes, as well as the dike itself, have been twisted and faulted, so that the dike rock now appears as disconnected bunches 12 to 18 inches thick and 1 foot to 6 feet long." Veins locally cut the dike.	Capps, 1916, p. 192
NS41	unnamed occurrence	Kings Bay area	SR	Kings River	60°30'38" 148°50'50"	—	dike within the Valdez Group	—	—	—	arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite,	—	—	—	1 to 5 ft wide felsic dikes	veins cut dikes	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-183
NS42	Kings Bay	Kings Bay area	SR	head of Kings Bay	60°27'26" 148°43'54"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-184
NS43	Blue Fiord prospect	Port Nellie Juan area	SR	E side Blue Fiord	60°29'37" 148°14'27"	—	Orca Group	—	4 in-1 ft	—	arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Fault cuts a vein - see comment. Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	"Fault exposed for 16-ft underground; barren quartz stringers occur in hanging wall. 4-in.-wide vuggy quartz vein exposed in adit face is terminated by the	Jansons et al., 1984, S-95
NS44	unnamed occurrence	Port Nellie Juan area	SR	W side of McClure Bay	60°30'13" 148°11'13"	—	"interbedded graywacke and shale," Orca Group	—	1 in	—	pyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	As stated by Jansons et al. (1984), this prospect was mentioned by Johnson (1914), but Jansons et al. (1984) gives more information than does Johnson (1914). Therefore, implying an uncited source.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-96
NS45	unnamed prospect	Port Nellie Juan area	SR	S side of Main Bay	60°31'26" 148°04'48"	—	Orca Group	—	3 in-1.3 ft	70	arsenopyrite, pyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	"series of quartz veins...are exposed intermittently...along strike."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-97
NS46	unnamed prospect	Knight Island Passage area	SR	SE side of Whale Bay	60°10'32" 148°10'35"	—	"silicified mudstone," Orca Group	—	—	—	gold, galena, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	"6-ft-wide shear zone...consists mainly of 3-to 4-ft-thick hard silicified mudstone breccia that contains approximately 15% quartz veins lenses and pods. Up to a 2-ft-wide gouge and breccia zone is along the footwall."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-25
NS47	unnamed occurrence	Knight Island Passage area	SR	S end of Chenega Island	60°17'14" 148°07'00"	—	Orca Group	—	1 in	"a few feet"	hematite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	First reported by Tysdal (1978) #175, but more info in Jansons et al. (1984).	Jansons et al., 1984, S-86
NS48	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	Wolverine Glacier	60°22'08" 148°53'57"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite,	—	—	—	vertical dikes	veins cut dikes, which cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-185
NS49	Portage Pass Mining Co.	Port Wells	SR	Portage Pass	60°45'57" 148°45'03"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-180

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS50	Earnest King	Port Wells	SR	Whittier area	60°47'13" 148°42'57"	—	"slate and metasandstone," Valdez Group	—	3-36 in	—	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-176
NS51	Lone Star	Port Wells	SR	N side of Passage	60°50'15" 148°28'30"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Johnson, 1918, p. 188
NS52	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	N shore of Passage Canal	60°47'54" 148°40'35"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-175
NS53	Hillside; Banta and Sullivan	Port Wells	SR	N of Passage Canal	60°49'01" 148°40'00"	1000	Valdez Group	—	<3 ft	30	gold, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Johnson, 1914, p. 234
NS54	Bullion ledge	Port Wells	SR	Passage Canal	60°50'08" 148°36'05"	—	"slate," Valdez Group	—	1-18 in	—	gold, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"The mineralized zone is reported to be a belt of slate 3,000 feet long and 1,200 feet wide, with numerous quartz stringers...from 1 to 10 feet apart in the slate."	Johnson, 1914, p. 233
NS55	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	S shore of Passage Canal	60°46'38" 148°39'51"	—	"slate and metasandstone," Valdez Group	—	<16 in	—	pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite,	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-179
NS56	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	S of Billings Glacier	60°51'12" 148°39'00"	—	"slates and metasandstones," Valdez Group	vertical	3 ft	—	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-173
NS57	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	head of Blackstone Bay	60°41'15" 148°42'16"	—	Valdez Group	—	3-6 in	—	chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as "En echelon...quartz veins and stockworks...[and are]...associated with Port Wells fault."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-182
NS58	Singolton	Port Wells	SR	N shore of Blackstone	60°46'27" 148°33'55"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Tysdal, 1978, #146
NS59	unnamed prospect	Port Wells	SR	Pirate Cove	60°53'21" 148°22'54"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, S-320
NS60	Bennett, Bailey, and Heintz	Port Wells	SR	W of Hummer Bay	60°53'33" 148°19'07"	—	"graphitic slates," Valdez Group	—	<3 in	—	"carbonate minerals"	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"...Veins occur along closely spaced fractures..."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-160
NS61	Alaska Glacier	Port Wells	SR	W of Hummer Bay	60°50'10" 148°18'26"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-161
NS62	Singletary-O'Neill	Port Wells	SR	S of Harriman Fiord	60°58'11" 148°23'04"	—	Valdez Group	—	<5 ft	—	pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, galena, quartz, calcite	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as a "Series of subparallel, locally banded...veins."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-153

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS63	Roth and Johnson; Flord #1 and 2	Port Wells	AN	Harriman Flord	61°02'13" 148°16'38"	—	"felsic dikes and black slate and metasandstone," Valdez Group	—	30 in	600	arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, quartz	—	—	—	"Vein occurs between two felsic dikes."	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, A-36
NS64	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	NW of Harrison Lagoon	60°58'46" 148°14'09"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-146
NS65	Harris	Port Wells	SR	NW of Harrison Lagoon	60°59'12" 148°13'49"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-145
NS66	Vincent; Golden Sand	Port Wells	SR	NW of Harrison Lagoon	60°59'49" 148°13'28"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-143
NS67	Anderson and Yannes	Port Wells	SR	NW of Harrison Lagoon	60°59'19" 148°12'35"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, S-144
NS68	Snowball; Mountain View; Hamilton and Irving	Port Wells	SR	N of Hobo Bay	60°57'56" 148°13'24"	—	"granite on the east and metasandstone on the west." Valdez Group	—	3-12 in	100	pyrite, gold, quartz	—	—	—	granite present, but relationship to veins is uncertain	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"...Angular country rock fragments are present."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-148
NS69	Mt. Curtis	Port Wells	AN	Barry Arm	61°04'51" 148°06'02"	—	"massive metasandstones and slates," Valdez Group	—	1-3 ft	—	pyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, A-25
NS70	Morning Star claim; Consolidated	Port Wells	SR	Avery River	60°59'38" 147°55'56"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Virtually no info on this.	Johnson, 1914, p. 220
						—	—	—	2 ft, 4 ft	—	galena, pyrite, sphalerite, gold, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., S-142
NS71	Beauty Bird; Mohawk	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°59'11" 147°54'56"	—	Valdez Group	—	<3 ft	—	quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as "A lenticular group of quartz veins with stringer zones..."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-139
NS72	Gold Queen	Port Wells	SR	Golden	60°58'22" 147°54'50"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Johnson, 1915a, p. 136
NS73	Gray Brothers	Port Wells	SR	between Eaglek Bay and Esther Passage	60°51'28" 147°50'14"	—	"interbedded slates, phyllites, and metasandstones," Valdez Group	—	2 in-10 ft	—	pyrite, arsenopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"...quartz vein...pinches and swells...[and] occupies a 10in.-to 20-ft-wide shear zone..."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-122
NS74	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	SR	Eaglek Bay	60°53'23" 147°48'40"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Numerous quartz veins associated with Contact fault. En echelon veins west of the ridge occur in 20- to 200-ft-wide shear zones."	Jansons et al., 1984, S-124
NS75	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	AN	Crescent Glacier	61°01'14" 147°54'49"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons, 1984, A-18
NS76	unnamed occurrence	Port Wells	AN	Lafayette Glacier	61°02'57" 147°50'06"	—	"metasediment-ary" rock, Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons, 1984, A-17

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS77	Ticksit; Glory; Oma	greater Port Valdez	VA	On the Great Nunatak on the Columbia Glacier	61°06'10" 146°59'43"	—	Orca Group	—	0.5 ft	—	quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	vuggy quartz	Jansons et al., 1984, V-80
NS78	Columbia; Idle	greater Port Valdez	VA	E of the Great Nunatak on the Columbia Glacier	61°05'31" 146°56'54"	—	Orca Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-79
NS79	Divider Mountain	greater Port Valdez	VA	E of Columbia Glacier	61°14'31" 146°51'25"	—	Valdez Group	—	<14 in	—	gold, pyrite, galena, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, V-65
NS80	National	greater Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier	61°09'17" 146°50'51"	—	Valdez Group	—	60 in	—	galena, pyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Has "vuggy quartz."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-66
NS81	Eagle claim	greater Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier - due S of Rough and	61°07'45" 146°49'49"	—	Valdez Group	—	6 in	—	gold, chalcopyrite, galena	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, V-78
NS82	Gold prospect; Anderson Pass	greater Port Valdez	VA	Anderson Pass	61°07'41" 146°48'02"	—	Valdez Group	—	6 in	—	pyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, V-77
NS83	Anderson Glacier prospect	Port Valdez	VA	Anderson Glacier	61°07'52" 146°45'29"	—	Valdez Group	—	2 ft	—	chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, V-76
NS84	Bessie Williams; Mammoth Mining Co.	Port Valdez	VA	Columbia Glacier	61°09'05" 146°45'20"	—	Valdez Group	—	1 ft	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"3-ft-wide shear zone contains 1-ft quartz vein and 6 in. gouge on the footwall."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-68
NS85	Anderson Glacier	Port Valdez	VA	Anderson Glacier	61°08'05" 146°41'41"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	gold, galena, chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"5-ft-wide shear zone..."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-69
NS86	Valdez Arm prospect	Port Valdez	VA	W of Valdez Narrows	61°05'22" 146°40'13"	—	Valdez Group	—	0.5-4 in	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"No mineralization noted."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-74
NS87	Westbrook Glacier prospect	Port Valdez	VA	between Anderson Glacier and	61°07'12" 146°39'21"	—	Valdez Group	—	0.5-2 ft	—	—	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"No mineralization noted."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-73
NS88	Clear Creek	Port Valdez	VA	W of Anderson Glacier	61°06'13" 146°47'48"	—	Valdez Group	—	—	—	pyrite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Numerous..quartz veinlets present."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-75
NS89	Ivanhoe; Bench-McDonald	Port Valdez	VA		61°12'33" 146°37'31"	—	Valdez Group	—	3-31 in	—	gold, pyrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, quartz	—	—	veins are "in 0.3- to 4-ft-wide shear zones."	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	—	Jansons et al., 1984, V-60
NS90	Rambler; Rambler Gold Mining Co.	Port Valdez	VA	NE of Shoup Glacier	61°13'10" 146°36'07"	—	Valdez Group	—	1.5 ft	—	"sulfides," gold, quartz	—	—	—	—	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Described as a "mineralized fault zone...1.5 -ft-wide."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-61

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS91	Shoup Bay	Port Valdez	VA	Shoup Bay	61°07'44" 146°35'59"	——	"slate," Valdez Group	parallel with the foliation	1/2 in	——	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Numerous 1/2-in.-wide quartz veinlets"	Jansons et al., 1984, V-52
NS92	unnamed adit east of the Cliff Mine	Port Valdez	VA	north shore of Port Valdez	61°07'28" 146°32'44"	——	Valdez Group	——	10 in	——	"sulfides," quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"Shear zone, approximately 10-in.-wide, contains quartz with minor sulfides."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-47
NS93	unnamed adit east of the Cliff	Port Valdez	VA	north shore of Port	61°07'26" 146°32'02"	——	Valdez Group	——	4 in	——	pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"multiple quartz veins"	Jansons et al., 1984, V-46
NS94	Cube; Three-In-One; Cube Mining Co.	Port Valdez	VA	north shore of Port Valdez	61°08'03" 146°31'41"	——	Valdez Group	——	"a few inches"-8 ft	——	galena, arsenopyrite, chalcopyrite, pyrite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	"quartz vein and lenses occur in a zone from a few inches to 8-ft-wide, but averages 2 ft."	Jansons et al., 1984, V-45
NS95	Alaska Gold Hill; Black Diamond, Last	Port Valdez	VA	north shore of Port Valdez	61°07'28" 146°31'17"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	This reference basically indicates that the prospect exists.	Johnson, 1919, p. 151
						——	——	——	1/2 in-4 ft	——	——	——	——	[There are] two major fissures... filled largely with crushed country rock and a few small quartz stringers.	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Jansons et al. (1984) cite Johnson (1919) as the source of their information, but Jansons et al. give more information than Johnson does. Therefore, the information is probably from an uncited source.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-44
NS96	Imperial; Tuscarora; Ellis Imperial Mines Co.	Port Valdez	VA	north shore of Port Valdez	61°07'28" 146°29'52"	——	Valdez Group	——	2 in-4 ft	724(?)	gold, pyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite,	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	"ribbon and solid quartz vein"	Jansons et al., 1984, V-43
NS97	Gold Creek prospect	Port Valdez	VA	near Mt. Hogan	61°10'14" 146°27'59"	——	Valdez Group	——	1/4-6 in	——	arsenopyrite, quartz	——	——	"20-ft-wide shear zone"	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	——	Jansons et al., 1984, V-41
NS98	McCallum	Port Valdez	VA	near Mt. Hogan	61°10'04" 146°26'46"	2800, 2780, 2700	Valdez Group	——	1 in-2 ft	——	chalcopyrite, pyrite, arsenopyrite, gold, galena, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	——	Jansons et al., 1984, V-42
NS99	Devinney and Dolan	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°08'31" 146°24'03"	——	Valdez Group	——	"a few inches to 2 ft"	——	gold, pyrite, sphalerite, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Jansons et al. (1984) cite Roehm (1936) as the source of some of their data.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-29
NS100	Golden Dollar	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'00" 146°19'33"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-14
NS101	Tiger Claim	Port Valdez	VA	Mineral Creek	61°11'21" 146°18'35"	——	"black slat[e]", and "more massive beds of graywacke," Valdez Group	——	——	——	quartz	——	——	shear zones with gouge and quartz described	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Johnson, 1915a, p. 170
NS102	Blue Ribbon	Port Valdez	VA	west of Valdez Glacier	61°11'22" 146°15'31"	——	Valdez Group	——	1/16-14 in wide	1000	quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source for their information.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-11
NS103	Golden; Happy Days	Port Valdez	VA	south side of Port Valdez	61°03'24" 146°23'42"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source indicating that this prospect exists.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-34

TABLE 1.—*Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued*

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS104	Patten; Swanport	Port Valdez	VA	Alyeska pipeline terminal	61°05'10" 146°23'27"	——	Valdez Group	——	——	——	gold, silver, bornite, nickel	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Mineralization is described as occurring "...as a contact deposit in shale..." Jansons et al. (1984) cite Weed (1925) as the source, but Weed (1925) is not listed in the references.	Jansons et al., 1984, V-33
NS105	Jack Bay 3	Port Valdez	CV	Jack Bay	60°58'42" 146°27'18"	——	"graywacke," Valdez Group	——	0.5-3 ft	——	arsenopyrite, gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks	Jansons et al. (1984) imply an uncited source for their information.	Jansons et al., 1984, C-95
NS106	Bligh Island; Alaska Commercial Co.	Port Valdez	CV	Bligh Island	60°52'56" 146°44'18"	——	Orca Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	Described as "gold-bearing quartz vein in greenstone."	Jansons et al., 1984, C-94
						——	"greenstone," Orca Group	——	——	——	gold, quartz	——	——	——	——	Veins cut Orca Group greenstone	Described as "Several large low-grade quartz masses...on the seaward side of Bligh Island."	Capps and Johnson, 1913, p. 123.
NS107	McKinley Mining group—Bear Creek group	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of the peak	60°29'34" 145°12'00"	——	Orca Group	——	——	——	——	"southeast striking"	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group rocks.	——	Haney, 1982
NS108	Lucky Strike group of mines—"stringer incline tunnel"	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of Tip Top Mt.	60°29'08" 145°12'09"	1425	Orca Group	strike NW-SE?	——	78	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Haney, 1982
NS109	Lucky Strike goup of mines—upper Lucky Strike	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of Tip Top Mt.	60°28'52" 145°12'05"	1505	Orca Group	strike NW-SE?	——	110	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Haney, 1982
NS110	Lucky Strike group of mines—"Bohunk tunnel"	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of Tip Top Mt.	60°28'52" 145°12'15"	——	Orca Group	strike NW-SE?	——	215	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Valdez Group rocks.	——	Haney, 1982
NS111	Lucky Strike group of mines—"Porcupine and Finlander tunnels"	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of Tip Top Mt.	60°28'51" 145°12'09"	1075 and 1300	"slate and graywacke," Orca Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	strikes NW-SE. Fault said to fol- low bedding plane along a slate/ graywacke contact	——	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982
NS112	McKinley Mining group—Rilley claim group	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of the peak	60°28'46" 145°11'15"	300	"slate," Orca Group	——	——	——	——	——	——	——	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	——	Haney, 1982

TABLE 1.—Structural data from lode-gold mineral occurrences in the Chugach-Prince William terrane—Continued

ID On Plate 1	Mine, Prospect, or Occurrence	Gold District or Region	Quad	Location	Latitude (°N) Longitude (°W)	Elevation (ft) — As Reported	Host Rock and Lithologic Unit for Gold-Quartz Veins	Orientation of Quartz Veins	Width of Individual Veins	Length of Veins (ft)	Vein Mineralogy	Bedding	Cleavage	Faults	Intrusions Nearby?	Cross-Cutting Relationships	Comments	Reference(s)
NS113	McKinley Mining group—Mill Creek adit	Cordova	CV	on the E slopes of McKinley peak and E of the saddle N of the peak	60°28'28" 145°11'48"	437	Orca Group	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 Ma (K/Ar) granitic pluton nearby.	Veins cut Orca Group.	—	Haney, 1982