

March 27, 1964

IR 117-1

ITINERARY REPORT

To: James A. Williams, Director of the Division of Mines and Minerals

From: Aldon E. Gooch, Assayer

Subject: Field trip to the Dry Pass and Shakan molybdenum deposits,
March 1 through March 5, 1964.

On March 1, 1964, Mr. Bud Hawkins of Ketchikan called the writer and suggested a trip to the Dry Pass area in order to familiarize the Division of Mines with Mr. Hawkins and associates mineral interests.

March 1: Ketchikan to Dry Pass via private aircraft. Inspection of main prospect and trenching.

On the afternoon of the 1st, the main prospect and trench was visited. The prospect area is readily accessible, laying about 100 yards in from the beach at high tide. The topography is moderate in the immediate area, ground slope not exceeding 20°. Mr. Angus Lillie has been working in the area, and has opened a trench about 60 feet long extending, apparently, directly across the mineralized area. Mineralization is exposed the entire length of the trench, although the ends appear to be richer than the center. The molybdenum appears to occur in a gentle "V", the trough grading into a different and relatively barren rock type. The area is insufficiently exposed to determine whether or not this is strictly a local condition. In addition to the trench described, Mr. Lillie has uncovered adjacent wall rock at either end of the trench, and bed rock up and down stream. Country rock in the area has been previously described as a diorite. KX 117-62

March 2: Visited Shakan tunnel and large float boulder. KX 117-33

During the morning the Shakan tunnel was visited. This is approximately an hours walk up the creek from Shakan Strait to the 700 foot level. Except for an area along the beach 300 to 400 yards deep and adjacent to the creek mouth, the topography in the area is very steep. At the time of development the tunnel was served by a tram. At present the tunnel is accessible by foot trail. Slope of the ground along the trail ranges to +45°. Any transportation of equipment to the tunnel would require a helicopter or expensive road work.

Mr. Lillie showed the writer briefly through the tunnel. Development consists of a single adit about 600 feet long. Timber sets exist at the mouth, but serve only to keep the entrance open. No timber is used underground, and the tunnel is free of loose rock. No extensive activity has been carried on

since 1943. This property is described in a USGS report by G. D. Robinson released in 1944. This is a mimeographed report, and a copy is on file in the Ketchikan office of this Division.

The property was inspected for usable machinery or other equipment at the request of Mr. Hawkins. No equipment of value was noted, and a letter to this effect has been sent to Mr. Hawkins.

On the afternoon of the 2nd, a large piece of mineralized float rock was visited. This boulder is about ten feet through, and sulfide mineralization is evident.

March 3: Examined country rock adjacent to main prospect and visited miscellaneous outcrops along El Capitan Passage to the east. A moderate snowfall the previous night left two to three inches of snow on the ground at sea level.

On the morning of the 3rd, Mr. Lillie uncovered country rock in the area of the main prospect trench in several locations. Seven small chip samples were taken and will be subsequently reported. All fresh rock exposed was diorite or granodiorite.

During the afternoon, a brief trip was made east along El Capitan Passage to a large quartz outcrop. A considerable quantity of apparently barren quartz is present. In the vicinity of the quartz, across the passage, exists an old marble or limestone sawing mill. Exact source of material for this mill is unknown, but the machinery is just above high tide line, so the rock was probably barged from nearby quarries. The old equipment and machinery present is of scrap value only.

March 4: Visited and inspected Shakan tunnel and vicinity.

During the morning, the area near the Shakan tunnel was looked at. The outcrop of the Shakan mine has been traced for a length of about 800 feet along the surface from the mouth of the adit. This was accomplished with a series of small open cuts. Mr. Lillie and the writer followed these exposures from the adit for a distance of about 200 feet. Ground cover and snow were too heavy for effectively continuing this work, but the presence of the exposures to this point was verified. The vein width appears to be substantially the same as underground. Kx 117-33

In the afternoon the Shakan tunnel was inspected. Five small chip samples were taken and will be reported subsequently. The tunnel is level and generally of good size. It is in good condition without timber. The rock types and ore minerals are noted in previous reports. The samples taken are not sufficiently representative to be used for ore reserve calculations. The tunnel was roughly mapped, but this served only to substantiate an older report.

March 5: Tungsten prospect visited, and return to Ketchikan.

In the morning, two outcrops, one of which was staked by Mr. Lillie for tungsten, were visited. These are both at about the 700 foot level and a 20 to 30 minute walk from the beach. They exist on a steep hillside, but are readily accessible by foot trail. Mr. Lillie has found scheelite, by panning and ultra-violet light examination, from one of the outcrops. Two samples from this area are to be reported.

8/117-62

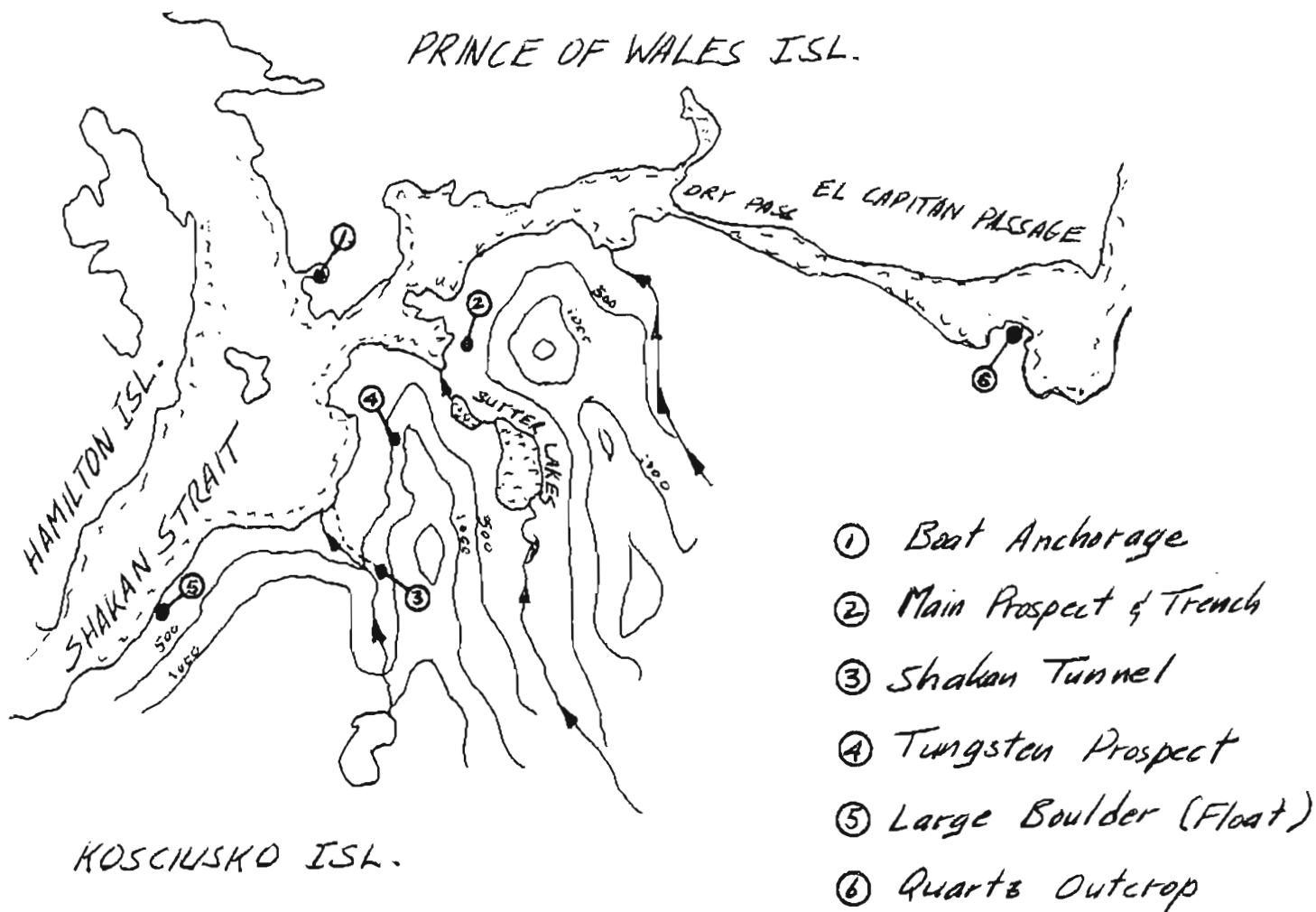
During the afternoon Mr. Lillie showed the writer the area to the southwest, or uphill, of the trenching. This area is of moderate topography.

Mr. Lillie's boat was departed at 5:40, and the writer arrived in Ketchikan at 6:40 P. M.

Respectfully submitted,

Aldon E. Gooch
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Assayer

83-300



DRY PASS AND SHAKAN
MOLYBDENUM DEPOSITS
VICINITY MAP

BASED ON U.S.G.S. PETERSBURG
(A-5) QUADRANGLE

SCALE: 1 in. ~ 1 mile