

Prospecting Report on the Green Point Group of Mineral Claims
Hyder District, Alaska

Situation and Extent. The Green Point Group of Mineral Claims are situated on the southern slope of Inspiration Ridge between Hummel and Green Point Glaciers approximately 25 miles northwesterly from Hyder, Alaska, 21 miles of this distance is a U. S. Bureau of Public Roads road. It is further described as being situated directly adjacent to the Green Point Glacier as shown on the accompanying topographic map.

The Green Point property consists of 6 claims altogether. There are no prior locations whatsoever. All the claims are supposed to be full and not intended to over-lap or to conflict with one another.

Topography. All of the area included in the Green Point occupies a portion of the very steep southerly slope of Inspiration Ridge. Elevations on the property would be from about 3000 feet above sea-level at Green Point glacier to nearly 5000 feet near the summit of Inspiration Ridge. The average slopes of this ridge from east to west at right angle to the general contour vary from 30 to 50 degrees.

All of these claims are without timber or vegetation of any kind with the exception of heather. Most of the steep slopes are separated by cliffs and bluffs, although on the while the slopes are steep creek courses and talus slopes (tributary to Green Point Glacier) out across the contour of the mountain. The summit of Inspiration Ridge consists of a series of small plateaus or benches and these afford good traveling.

Camps, Timber, Water, Etc. There are no permanent camps, a tent having been used while prospecting and location work was under way. The camp or tent was located at Green Point at timber line about a good hour's walk from the claims. A camp could of course be established near the main ore-exposures on the mountain proper, but it would then be necessary to use oil for fuel.

There is plenty of water everywhere for a concentrator or for domestic use. It is feasible to construct trails to any portion of the property. At present the Chickamin and Green Point Glaciers are used to travel on as it is fairly good ice.

Climate and Transportation. The snowfall in the Hyder district is very heavy. The steep untimbered slopes of the gulches of the Green Point Group are subject to snowslides in early spring. However, this difficulty can be safeguarded against. It is not believed that winter temperatures would be particularly severe but no doubt below zero temperatures for periods would prevail however, as is well known, when a permanent camp is available and under-ground operations started, matters of climate do not add unduly to the difficulties or to the cost of mining operations.

As already noted, there is a good road from tide-water at Hyder which terminates at the eastern end of Disappearing Lake, a distance of 21 miles. This road is usually open for auto traffic the fore part of June. From the end of the present road to Green Point it would not be unduly expensive to construct this extension. As it is now, the Chickamin and Green Point Glaciers afford the best route of travel; in fact, packhorses or a caterpillar could travel on this ice.

Labor. There is usually an adequate supply of suitable labor in the district. For preliminary operations where temporary camps are used, the customary wage is \$7.00 a shift for man plus board. Board would cost \$2.00 a day per man, more or less according to the size of the crew.

Formations & Ore Occurrences. The Green Point Claims lie almost abutting the main granite contact. This particular granite in this immediate locality is greatly silicified, or rather it is composed of a goodly percentage of quartz and might be called a quartz-diorite by a mineralogist. The general rock formation on Inspiration Ridge whereon those claims are located is slates, graywacke, argillites, and some limestone. These rocks are cut by granite dykes at different places and there are also other dykes having a dark bluish-grey color but not granite. They may be sort of phosphoritic dykes. Most of the veins on these claims strike northwesterly and southeasterly and dip near the perpendicular. There is one veing, however, which strikes about north and south and seems to dip almost perpendicular, toward the west. On this latter vein the most promising ore occurrences have been found. No work of any consequence has yet been done with the exception of some stripping.

Where this main showing occurs the vein is 20' in width in its widest part and that is the point where the discovery was made. It has been stripped for 52' -- 25' up the hill from this point. The over-burden is heavy. In its widest point it is 20' from wall to wall, but going up the steep hill 25' from the widest part of the vein it has narrowed to 2' in width and the same condition applies going downhill or south.

In the above-mentioned 20' of width is about 5' of solid sulphide ore on the hanging wall side and then there is a "horse" containing no ore, and then another foot of ore in the foot wall side. From the many assays I have had made on this ore I would say that it averages 40% lead, 20% zinc, and 50 ounces in silver. It seems practically nothing in gold. Some assays show no gold values at all but most of them will run just a dollar or two. I did once get a couple of assays from selected individual samples that ran between \$30 and \$40. in gold. The highest silver assay I recollect ran 162 1/2 ounces and the highest zinc assay was 40%, the lowest zinc 7%.

Below, or south of, the present stripping about 25' there is oxidation again for a distance of several yards, and that is where I would plan on doing the next stripping. Otherwise, on account of the heavy over-burden I have been unable to trace this vein further. Way up the mountain about 200 yards in almost a direct line with this vein, a prominent vein occurs but is barren on the surface where exposed. This briefly describes the main ore occurrence. I have put only two or three shots into this showing.

About six hundred feet in a southerly direction from this main showing on the very steep mountain side there is another vein, 4 or 5 feet wide which contains ore. This vein lies right up against a dark grey or bluish dyke. The overburden here is very heavy also but the vein is exposed in a gulch. I drilled an 18" hole into this vein and took a sample of the best of it, which assayed 35 ounces in silver and some zinc and lead, also a very little copper.

That is all the work that has been done on this vein. A mining engineer who looked over this ground did the same thing I did, just took ore samples of the best of it, and told me he got 40 ounces in silver. There are other veins on this group which show some galena ore but these other veins strike from N.40° to N.60° West while the main ore showing as above explained strikes N. 5° E. No work has been done on these veins with the exception of one small vein a foot wide which has a N.W. strike where good galena occurs on the surface. I did a couple hours work on this vein exposing it. At one place the vein filling consisted of quartz, gravelly stuff that could almost be shoveled. It was my intention to have the material assayed but did not get back there again as intended to get the sample.

I have heard of lead-silver carbonates but have never seen them, and it occurred to me that it might be on that order.

In addition to the silver-lead-zinc showing on this, I have one claim where there is a molybdenite showing outcropping in a gulch. The country-rock here is entirely different than when the silver-lead-zinc occurs and is closer to the main granite contact.

There is a vein 2' wide which will run close to 5% molybdenite, I believe. This is the best molybdenite showing. There are several other smaller veins on the property which carry molybdenum but no work has been done on any of them with the exception of two or three shots on the 2' vein and on account of overburden neither can they be traced to the surface.

References. The history general and economic geology and other matters pertaining to the district are discussed in the following publications issued by the Geological Departments of the U. S. and Canada:

Bulletin 722 U.S.G.S. by L. G. Westgate
Bulletin 773 U.S.G.S. by A. F. Buddington
Memoir 32 by R. G. McConnel
Memoir 132 by S. J. Schofield and G. Hanson

Copies of the first two publications may be obtained from the U.S.G.S. at Washington, D. C. and copies of the latter two from the C.G.S., Ottawa, Can.

Additional Information. The Green Point Group of Claims is wholly owned by myself and from a business point of view they are intact, which feature should be a desirable one to parties in search of desirable properties to develop.

From the little work that has been done, the Green Point Group is a promising prospect and warrants exploration.

I have just barely been able to hang onto the Green Point Group for the past several years owing to the fact that nearly four years ago I fell off a bluff and smashed my hip quite badly and have only now gotten pretty well over this accident as I am 63 years of age, so consequently no work was done on this ground.

The same year that I discovered the main silver-lead-zinc showing (on my own ground that I had already staked) a Consolidated Mining Engineer by the name of King from the Big Missouri Mine made an examination and report to his company at Trail, B.C. After receipt of his report by Mr. Kilburn who is in charge of all exploration work for the Trail Smelter people, Mr. Kilburn informed me that they would be very glad to re-examine the Green Point Group after I had done some more work on it.

That fall I broke my hip and meanwhile Canada went to war. No Canadian money can be invested in any foreign enterprise. That leaves them out for the duration.

s/Samuel S. Swenning,
Ketchikan, Alaska
Owner of the Green Point Group.

June 1, 1942