MR 121-01

K4121-4/2

Dakoo Gold, Ball Island:

This property was formerly owned by Mr. McLeod of Sulzer and was variously known as the McLeod, Elk or Midas property. A group of ten claims beginning a short distance from Dakoo Harbor, and located end to end, extend in a northwesterly direction covering the mineralized zone. Since Mr. McLeod's death the property has been relocated by Hal Gould, son-in-law of McLeod, the last relocation being made in 1937.

The southeast claim of the group is known as Dakoo No. 1. Nos. 1 and 2 contain the principal orebody of the group. The development work consists of two tunnels, one 200 feet long at an elevation of 400 feet, and another 265 feet in length at 220 foot elevation. The 265-foot tunnel stopped short of the mineralized zone. The 200-foot tunnel is open for 181 feet, the last 20 feet having been filled with soft muck by a slide. Samples were taken in the silicified schist zone in the tunnel which extended from the 150-foot to the 181-foot station. Small post mineral faults are apparent in the zone and pyrite is sparsely scattered through the rock. The samples all assayed a trace of gold and silver.

The mineralized zone consists of a quartz vein which lies parallel to the strike of the enclosing rock and the adjacent pyritized schist. Galena is visible in some of the quartz. The quartz outcrops 140 feet above the 200-foot tunnel and the zone can be traced for 1,000 feet.

A sample taken across 9 feet of solid silicified rock at a point 500 feet west of the east end of No. 1 claim assayed a trace in gold and silver. A sample taken across 6 feet, 83 feet west of the above sample assayed 0.09 oz. in gold and 0.4 oz. in silver, total value $3.35. A sample taken above the 200-foot tunnel 12 feet north of the west end of No. 1 claim was 6 feet wide and consisted of part solid and part broken quartz and assayed 0.20 oz. gold and 0.16 oz. silver, total value $7.30. The indicated width of the mineralized zone was about 16 feet, but it is covered with broken rock over most of its width. Three or four trenches that had been dug across the vein for sampling purposes were partly filled with broken rock and the widths sampled were as indicated. A sink hole in the limestone formation which adjoins the schist on the south gathers drainage water which has caused the flow of soft muck in the 200-foot tunnel.

In 1935 De Witt Smith supplied some money to Hal Gould which was used in reopening the 200-foot tunnel, but a mud slide filled the tunnel with 20 feet of muck after it had been opened to the face. Gould reports Smitheringale making an examination for Smith obtained assays as

follows: Above tunnel across 5 feet - .10 gold; two samples taken to the SE. averaged .12 gold across 10 feet; and two more samples farther to the SE. averaged .01 across 10 feet.

Assays taken by Mr. Tripp of Juneau at a time when the tunnel was open are listed herewith. Location of points at which samples were taken are not known. Samples taken and assayed by Mr. Tripp are as follows:

$1.05 in gold	$5.13 in gold	$9.10 in gold
2.04 " "	6.26 " "	10.00 " "
3.08 " "	7.10 " "	11.10 " "
4.12 " "	8.14 " "	12.10 " "

Assay returns from old records of the Copper Mountain Smelter are:

Above 200-foot tunnel	0.15 oz. gold	0.75 oz. silver
Face of 200-foot "	.35 " "	1.35 " "
10 feet wide of face	.2 " "	1.65 " "

These figures were supplied by Mr. Gould.

It would seem that the expenditure of enough money to reopen and sample the vein at the face of the 200-foot tunnel is warranted.