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TERRITORY OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Leo H. Saarela  
Commissioner of Mines

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REPORT ON THE GLACIER PROSPECT  
WILLOW CREEK DISTRICT, ALASKA

by

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Juneau, Alaska  
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### SUMMARY

The Glacier Claims, a gold prospect in the Willow Creek District of Alaska, was staked in 1938 by Jacob Lane of Anchorage, Alaska.

Development work consists of 25 feet of tunnel and 150 feet of surface exposures on the vein. Insufficient work has been done to determine the extent of the ore structures. However, assays are encouraging and further work is completely justified.

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INTRODUCTION

The examination of the Glacier Claims was conducted on August 29, 1949 for Mr. Jacob Lane, present owner of the property. The examination was undertaken primarily to map the ore structure and to lend the technical assistance of the Department of Mines to the property owner.

LOCATION AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Glacier Prospect is located approximately one and one half miles north of the Fern Gold Mine at an elevation of five thousand feet, and on the north side of the Archangel Glacier. The immediate area around the Glacier Prospect is extremely rugged. The property is reached by one mile of poor road from the Fern Mine, and by approximately 3,500 feet of steep trail.

HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP

The Glacier Claims are reported to have been originally staked in 1917 by a Mr. Barthof of Anchorage, Alaska. Due to the inaccessible location, little work was done, and the claims were allowed to lapse. In 1938 the property was restaked by Mr. Jacob Lane of Anchorage, Alaska. The new location consisted of three claims staked end to end in a general east-west line along the north side of the valley formerly occupied by the Archangel Glacier.

In 1949 these claims were optioned to the Webfoot Mining Company of Anchorage, Alaska, and it is reported that the

company is now considering a development program for the property.

#### GEOLOGY AND OREBODY

The Glacier Prospect lies within the boundaries of the large granitic batholith that forms most of the Talkeetna Mountains. Locally the rock type is a quartz diorite. It has been subjected to considerable faulting and fracturing, and throughout the area three prominent sets of fractures are apparent. Mineralization occurred along these sets of fractures. (Refer to U. S. G. S. Bulletins No. 407 and No. 849-C).

Several hundred feet to the north of the Glacier Vein outcrop are several acid dikes with a general east-west strike. No mineralization has been reported north of these dikes, and it is possible that the dikes served to prevent the ascending mineralizing solutions from penetrating further to the north.

The Glacier Vein has a strike of N 5° W, and a dip of 38 degrees west. It has been opened by 25 feet of tunnel and by approximately 150 feet of surface exposure. The vein varies from about 0.7 feet to 1.8 feet in width. Average width is probably slightly over a foot. A narrow high grade stringer from one to four inches in width is found along the hanging wall. Picked specimens show free gold readily visible to the naked eye. Five channel samples were cut with gold assays ranging from trace to 1.86 ounces. (See Glacier Claims Map by Howard M. Fowler). Assays much higher have been reported, and due to the nature of the mineralization, it is probable that occasional very high assays would be obtained.

Numerous pieces of float have been found at different elevations below the Glacier Vein outcrop. It is probable that these are fragments from the Glacier Vein deposited by the Archangel Glacier rather than an indication of an undiscovered vein in the area.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

Examination of the staking of the Glacier Vein disclosed that the three claims were located along a line at near right angles to the strike of the vein. It was recommended that the claims be re-oriented to conform with legal requirements.

An aerial tramline is now under construction. When completed, this will make possible the installation of a small compressor, and the rapid driving of an exploratory tunnel.

Further prospect work should be conducted along the line of surface outcrop. The outcrop is lost approximately 150 feet above the tunnel and it should be determined if the vein has been faulted.

Further work is completely justified on this prospect. Assays are encouraging. It is probable that continued development work will disclose a tonnage of good milling grade ore.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Howard M. Fowler".

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Associate Mining Engineer