PE-112-14

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF THE RUSTY LODE GROUP OF CLAIMS, KX 112-21
BERNERS BAY AREA, JUNEAU GOLD BELT, ALASKA 112-83
October 29, 1938.

Location and Accessibility:

The Rusty Lode group of claims is located 4 miles north of the mouth of Berners River, 2 miles northeast of the Jualin mine, and 4 miles due east of the Kensington mine. Access to within half a mile of this group is possible with river boat, during periods of high water, up Berners River from its mouth at the north end of Berners Bay. During periods of low water a rough trail has to be followed along the west bank of Berners River. This group consists of nine lode claims and two placer claims. They are: Rusty Lode Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive; Yellow Lode Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, attached to the Rusty Lode claims on the south; and two placer claims on the north. The group extends in a northwesterly direction beginning at an elevation of 100 feet and cutting across the north slopes of Lions Head Mountain at nearly 3,000 feet elevation.

KX 112-83

Owners:

The present owners holding this group are Gudmund Jensen, Dr. Council, J. Mullen and J. Meherin.

History:

The early history as to discovery on this property is not known. The first known reference to this property is found in U. S. G. S. bulletin 284, "Mineral Resources of Alaska, 1905" by A. H. Brooks and others, page 34. Reference is made here to the Greek Boy Mining Company with a short description of the property. This property has since been known as the Greek Boy. The development work consisted of four tunnels and one connecting raise. This work was done during the years 1900 to 1911. The Greek Boy Mining Company suspended operations and dropped their holdings soon after 1905. The claims were restaked by Stewart Woods and Joe Demos. They optioned the property to another company (name unknown), which continued further development work. Interest in this area decreased following the closing of the Jualin mine in 1914 and the property was again dropped.

Gudmund Jensen in 1934 restaked the old claims, and since has been engaged in assessment work and the reopening of the old tunnels. Apparently all the development work done on this property was done by hand mining methods.

Geology and Showings:

The showings consist of a more or less continuous stringer lode formed in a narrow schist band varying from 8 to 20 feet in width along a contact of quartz diorite gneiss or coast range diorite and metabasalts of Jurassic or lower Cretaceous age. This contact varies in strike from N. 26° to 40° W. and dips slightly off vertical to the southwest. This contact can be easily traced across the entire length of these claims. It can be easily traced on Plate II, U. S. G. S. bulletin 446, "The Berners Bay Region, Alaska" by Adolph Knopf. This report gives the geology of the region and a short description of the Greek Boy property. Numerous small quartz veins, most of which parallel the schistosity of the schists, make up this stringer lode.

The Yellow Lode showing consists of a distinct fissure or fault zone in metabasalts nearly paralleling the stringer lode and approximately 600 feet to the southwest. On this fissure-fault zone three outcroppings of a granular yellowish to reddish brown quartz in short lenticular blocks occur over a distance of 1,000 feet. These quartz lenses are banded with an occasional band of altered country rock inclosed. The center lense has a maximum width of 11 feet. A tunnel 95 feet in length was driven on the hanging wall of one lense. The mineralization is very slight, occurring mainly on the hanging wall bands. The only sulphide seen was pyrite, which was highly sheared, showing movement later than the mineralization. Sample 527 was taken at the face of this tunnel. Sample 539 was taken 10 feet back from the face in this tunnel.

Development:

The lowest workings of this group is No. 1 tunnel, elevation 100 feet, on the Rusty Lode No. 1 claim. This tunnel starts in the marginal phase of the quartz diorite on the north side of a small creek and cuts the schistosity at a very low angle and intersects the vein at a point 190 feet from the portal; thence the drift follows the footwall of the main shear or contact with numerous short crosscuts across the stringer lode into the hanging wall (note sketch). The length of this tunnel is 937 feet, less the numerous crosscuts and one drift of 27 feet off from the end of one crosscut. The stringer zone varies from 6 to 20 feet in width, with bunches of massive quartz of widths up to 4 feet. The greatest width of massive quartz is found along the drift on the footwall.

No. 2 tunnel is directly above No. 1 tunnel at an elevation of 155 feet. These tunnels are connected with a 55-foot raise. This raise starts on the hanging wall of the stringer lode in tunnel No. 1 and extends to the bottom of the drift in tunnel No. 2. Access to this raise was not gained due to the absence of a ladder. No. 2 tunnel has a length of 200 feet and 22 feet of crosscuts. The drift follows along the hanging wall of the lode and two crosscuts extend into the footwall across the lode. This tunnel hits the vein at a point 50 feet from the portal.

On the surface directly above the No. 2 tunnel the creek cuts this stringer lode, showing a high percentage of quartz and good pannings may be obtained from the small fractures in bedrock.

Tunnel No. 3 is located on Rusty Lode claim No. 2 at an elevation of 400 feet and 1,000 feet northwest of tunnel No. 2. This tunnel has a length of 95 feet and at a point 63 feet from the portal a faulted block of banded quartz a few feet long was noted. The strike and dip of the fault could not be determined.

From No. 3 tunnel the contact was followed over the divide and down to the shore of a small lake, elevation 1,960 feet. A few opencuts were noted and the stringer lode extended over this distance of 6,000 feet. Very little quartz was noted over this distance and the mineralization appeared rather weak. On the southeast shore of the lake a long trench opencut has recently been opened exposing this contact. Here the mineralized zone is over 100 feet in width and the highly altered schist zone is 50 feet wide. Here the schist contains numerous small quartz stringers, and a much stronger mineralization was noted. Seven samples of 5-foot widths were taken across a portion of the zone starting at the contact (note assay sheet).

Mineralization:

Pyrite was the only metallic mineral noted with which the low gold values are apparently associated. This sulphide is irregularly distributed both in the schists and quartz veinlets. The gangue minerals are mainly the alteration products of the diorite and schists. Those noted were quartz, chlorite, sericite, graphite and a little calcite. Generally the mineralization is considered weak due to the irregularly distributed pyrite and the lack of other metallics.

Timber and Water Power:

There is abundant timber along the lower elevations in the vicinity. The small lake on the upper end of the group on the north slope of Lions Head Mountain would develop a small power. It's water shed is small and limited to the melting waters of the small glaciers above.

Sampling and Assays:

To arrive at an average value for the stringer lode would necessitate regular sampling of the tunnels and opencuts. The writer sampled only at intervals where the best values were believed to exist. Low values in gold and silver were found, both in the quartz and in the mineralized schists. These are apparently of a spotty nature. The accompanying sketch showing locations of samples in No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels, and assay sheet, show generally a low grade average for these tunnels and the tunnels above, and the cuts.

SAMPLE AND ASSAY REPORT, RUSTY LODE GROUP, BERNERS BAY
Owned by Gudmund Jensen
December 6, 1933.

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Total Value
520	Lake showing, El. 1960', rock cut N. end of cut	Mineralized schist & qtz. stringers	5'	0.08	Nil	$ 2.80
521	Same - next 520 in cut	"	5'	0.02	Nil	0.70
522	Same - next to 521 in cut	"	5'	0.10	Nil	3.50
523	Same cut next to 522	"	5'	0.14	0.60	5.29
524	Same cut next to 523	"	5'	0.16	Nil	5.60
525	Same cut next to 524	"	5'	0.08	0.30	2.98
526	Same cut next to 525	"	5'	0.04	Nil	1.40
527	Yellow Lode vein, face of tunnel 95' from portal, El. 2580'	Yellow fine crystalline qtz. with narrow schist bands	46"	0.04	Nil	1.40
528	Rusty Lode Claim No. 2 tunnel, El. 400', 63' from portal N. side	Across faulted block of banded qtz., mineralized	42"	0.08	0.30	2.99
529	Rusty Lode Claim No. 1 lower tunnel, El. 100', S. drift on second crosscut, E. face of drift	Across banded qtz. and mineralized schist	65"	0.20	Nil	7.00
530	Same as 529, end of crosscut, W. face	"	5'	0.06	Nil	2.10
531	Same as 530 next along wall of crosscut, W. wall	Mineralized	5'	No values in gold & silver		

Sample No.	Location	Description	Width	Gold oz.	Silver oz.	Total Value
532	Same tunnel, 389' from portal, crosscut at bottom of shaft E. side	Mineralized schist & qtz. stringers	5'	Nil	Nil	
533	Same as 532 next to end along crosscut	More qtz. and more mineralization than 532	5'	0.02	0.20	$ 0.83
534	Same as 533 next to and across top of drift	Mineralized schist & qtz. stringers	7'	0.02	0.30	0.89
535	Same tunnel 328' from portal, hg.-wall crosscut, face back 5'	"	5'	Trace	0.20	0.13
536	Same as sample 535 and next to	"	5'	0.02	0.20	0.83
537	Same tunnel 809' from portal hg.-wall crosscut	Banded qtz.	3'	Trace	Trace	
538	No. 2 tunnel, El. 155', 17½' from portal, end of crosscut, W. wall	Banded qtz.	6'	0.12	Nil	4.20
539	Yellow Lode tunnel, El. 2600', 10' from face ft.-wall	Narrow mineralized	2"	0.02	Nil	0.70