PE-112-18

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

JUNEAU, ALASKA

8 July 1951

SUMMARY REPORT

TO: Leo H. Saarela, Commissioner of Mines, Juneau, Alaska

FROM: James A. Williams, Associate Mining Engineer, College, Alaska

SUBJECT: Examination of Silverton No. 1 Lode, Howard Bay, Juneau Precinct.

On 16 June 1951, Leo H. Saarela and James A. Williams of the Department of Mines, accompanied by Louis J. Anderson of Juneau, made an examination of the Silverton No. 1 Lode. A map was drawn by Saarela and is included with this report.

This property is also known as the McKecknie Prospect and is located on a rocky point, or peninsula, in Howard Bay, which is on the east side of the southern tip of the peninsula between Icy and Chatham Straits. The coordinates of the location are 135°05' W long. and 58°17' N lat. As far as is known, the property is not being held by anyone and is open for location at the present time.

A short report and geologic map of the prospect by J.G. Shepard dated May 1926; and an undated memorandum by B. D. Stewart referring to an investigation by J. C. Roehm in 1942 are on file. Also it was briefly mentioned in B. D. Stewart's "Annual Report of the Territorial Mine Inspector to the Governor of Alaska" dated 1921.

The prospect is a very old one, and is now badly overgrown and caved in. No buildings or equipment are in the vicinity. The workings consist of a shaft and five or six open cuts or prospect pits. The vein material could be reached for examination and sampling in only two of the pits -- No's. 1 and 2 on the map. The best exposure is at the Discovery Post, which still stands.

The country rock here is limestone and sandstone, striking generally S80°W and having a dip that varies from 25 to 40° to the south. A persistant igneous dike, five feet thick, cuts across the peninsula, striking with the sediments, but dipping 80° north. This dike is an outstanding feature, projecting up from the surrounding rock and running very straight and regular in shape.

The vein is a replacement in a one-time fissure, striking N10°E and dipping 70 to 80° west. It was traced for a distance of 125 feet by means of the prospect pits and shaft, but it terminates at the southern end at the dike and apparently is lost north of the shaft where the neck of land becomes low and narrow. The width was 10 inches at one exposure and 24 inches at the other.

The gangue is partly quartz and mostly calcite. The mineralization apparently took place by solutions from the dike moving into the zone of replacement and partly replacing the carbonates with pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena, sphalerite, gold, and silver.

Five samples were taken: LHS-1951-1 through LHS-1951-5. They were sent to Arthur Glover, Assayer at Ketchikan, for assays of their gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper content. The results should be made part of this report when received. The samples taken were as follows:

Au	Ag	Cu	Pb	Zn	
0.02	8.78	Tr.	Tr.	32.92	Sample LHS-1951-1 was a piece of float from the beach which appeared rich in zinc.
Tr.	2.00	0.50	Tr.	1.71	Sample LHS-1951-2 was a channel taken across the full 10" of vein in pit No. 2.
Nil	1.40	Nil	Tr.	4.9	Sample LHS-1951-3 was a channel taken across the richest appearing 8" of the vein in pit No. 2.
0.02	Tr.	Tr.	Tr.	1.14	Sample LHS-1951-4 was a channel taken across the 21-inch section of the vein in pit No. 1.
0.02	15.00	1-2 %	Tr.	1.54	Sample LHS-1951-5 was a channel taken across the 3-inch section of the vein in pit no. 1.

Since the vein merely cuts across a small low point, little tonnage could be obtained there above tide level if mining on a fair scale were attempted. Therefore, anyone interested in developing this deposit should strive to find an extension of it on the mainland. It is felt that this property has good possibilities, if a fair tonnage can be developed, because of past assay reports, particularly in the matter of the high silver content.

Respectfully submitted,

James A Williams

JAMES A. WILLIAMS
Associate Mining Engineer

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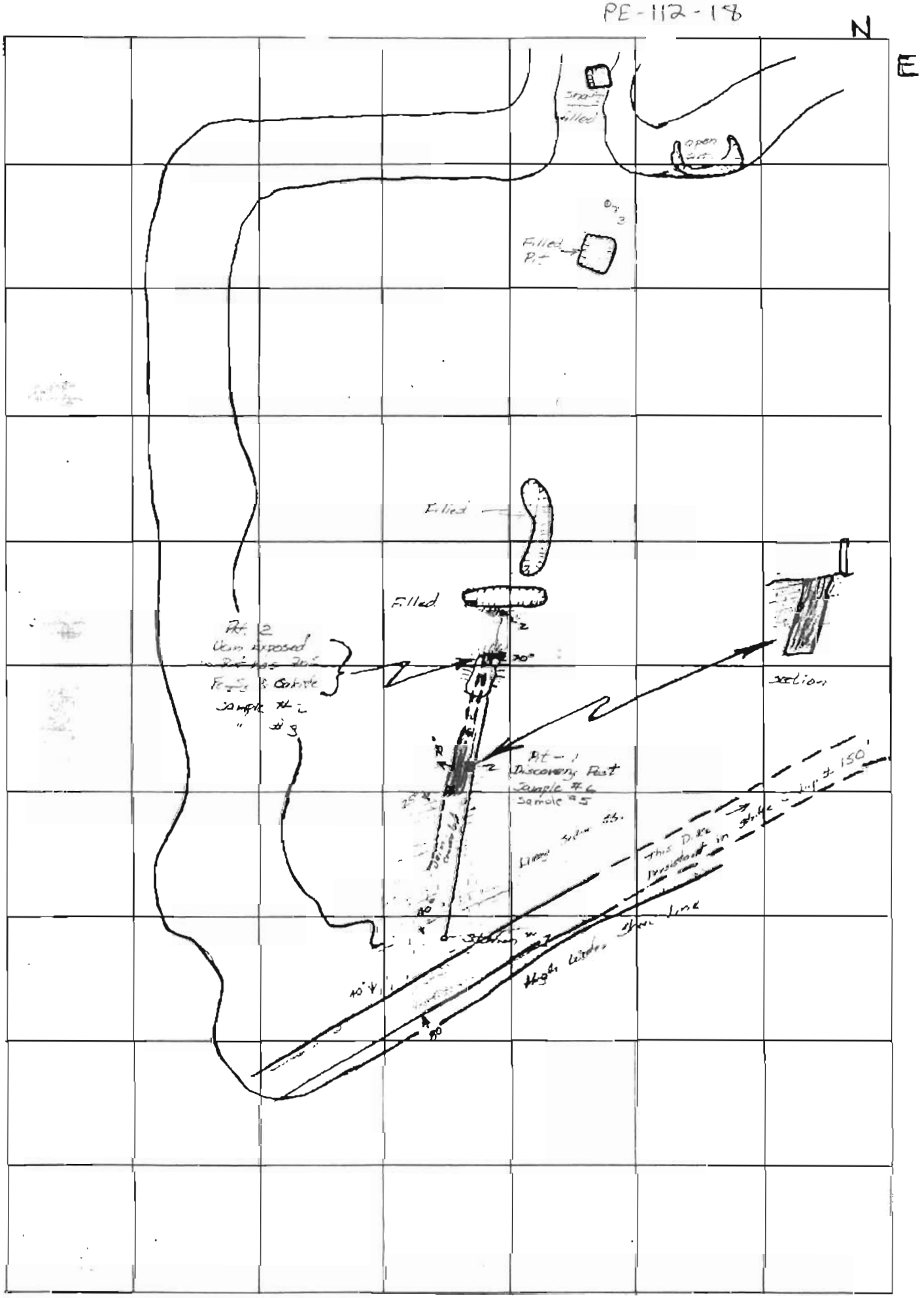
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Pit 2
Vein exposed
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Sample #6
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