

(24.3, 6.9)

PE-114-8

57°21'0

139°25'4

114-13

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF MILLER-HALL PROSPECT,
HOOD BAY, ADMIRALTY ISLAND, ALASKA
April 28, 1938

114-33

Location and Accessibility:

The Miller-Hall gold prospect is located on the south shore of a small bay, on the south side of Hood Bay, 2 miles west of the junction of the north and south arms, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles due west and across the bay from the Hood Bay cannery. The two quartz showings are located on the beach. Hood Bay is navigable to ocean-going vessels as far inland as the cannery.

History:

This prospect was reported as having been found several years ago, at which time it was sampled by a representative of the Alaska Juneau mine. Small returns were apparently obtained, as no work other than some stripping was done. J. D. Miller came upon this showing in the fall of 1937 and did some work, consisting of trenching and rock cuts. The writer was requested to investigate the showings and determine if said showings contained indications that would warrant staking and further work. With the poor results obtained from the sampling, the writer advised the discontinuance of further work.

Showings and Geology:

The showings consist of two large quartz outcroppings 400 feet apart. No. 1 showing, located on the south shore of the small bay, consists of a continuous quartz outcrop 80 feet above driftwood level. The width could not be determined. The outcrop extends in a northeast-southwest direction, nearly at right angle to the formation. The quartz lense is in greenstone schist and ends to the west against a dark banded graphitic schist. The contact of the two formations strikes N. 45°W. and the dip is steep to the west. There has not been sufficient work to determine the structure on which this apparent quartz lense was formed. It may, as does No. 2 showing, occupy the crest of a fold. The quartz is glassy to milky white in appearance, and highly crystalline in nature. It is cross-fractured and the fractures are iron stained. Generally it is nearly barren of mineralization. Three short cuts were made into this showing, one on each end and one alongside.

No. 2 showing is a similar quartz showing, located 400 feet northwest of No. 1. Its location is between high and low tide levels around the point west of the small bay on the south shore of Hood Bay. This outcrop has a length of 80 feet, varies from 6 to 8 feet in thickness, and is folded. The structure of the formations here show a very decided

complex of folded greenstone lava schists, agglomerates, andesitic lavas and other volcanic rocks, some of which are high in silica content. This complex series of formations are near the contact of phyllites and limestone sediments. This outcrop strikes northeast and has a flat dip to the north. The quartz is nearly barren of mineralization, with a small amount of fine pyrite along the walls. No work has been done on this showing and due to the barren nature, no samples were taken.

The samples shown on the following assay sheet were taken on No. 1 showing:

ASSAY SHEET

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ounces per ton</u>	
				<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>
356	Center cut No. 2 alongside quartz	Across quartz in cut	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	Nil	Nil
357	Center cut No. 2 west side of cut	Across quartz	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	"	"
358	Cut No. 1 east end of quartz	Across mineralized greenstone schist	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	"	"
359	Cut No. 1, west wall	Across exposed quartz	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ '	"	"
360	Cut No. 3, west end of quartz, face of cut	Across fractured quartz	3'10"	0.02	"
361	Cut No. 3, west end of quartz	Grab sample of mineralized quartz pieces		Trace	"