

1245.2.10  
13200000  
550000

PE-119-13

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF PORTLAND GROUP (BERT LIBE PROPERTY), KX 119-124  
HELM BAY, CLEVELAND PENINSULA, ALASKA  
June 21, 1938

Location and Accessibility:

The Portland group of two claims is located one mile from the head of Helm Bay on the west shore. The showings are located 1800 feet back from the beach between elevations of 100 to 300 feet. This property is very accessible to salt water transportation. An improved trail leads from the beach to the workings.

Owner:

The claim group is held by Bert Libe of Ketchikan.

History:

The early history of this prospect is not known. Reports are to the effect that the property was discovered and located in 1901. From this date to 1920 no record of the property was found and apparently no work was done. Wm. Knuckells relocated the property and sold it to a Mr. Moore of Portland. In the two following years, 1921-22, the shaft and tunnel were driven and an aerial tram, mill and camp were constructed. This option was dropped with only a few tons of ore milled and Mr. Knuckells held the property for a few years following, during which the mill burned.

Cy Perkins restaked the prospect in 1931 and found a small high grade pocket in the vicinity of the old workings. In 1935 Perkins sold the property to the present owner, and the latter began development in the tunnel last year.

Geology and Showings:

The general geology of this section may be obtained from a study of the numerous gold prospects described in U. S. G. S. bulletin 347, "Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts" by F. C. and C. W. Wright.

The showings of this group consist of numerous small quartz stringers occurring in a highly folded section of the greenstone schist formation. Some of these quartz stringers vary in width up to 2 feet, have various short lengths, and represent fillings between the foliation of the folded schists. This zone is exposed in an area 300 feet by 120 feet. This apparent shear zone has a general strike of N. 40° W. and the schistosity has various dips to the east.

Cut No. 1 (note sketch) shows several small quartz stringers confined to the central zone of the shear. A shaft was sunk on the main zone to a depth of 35 feet. This shaft was not accessible on date of visit. Values were reported across the bottom. A sample reported taken across 4 feet of quartz stringers and mineralized schist at a point 20 feet west of the shaft gave returns of \$12 in gold per ton.

Cut No. 2 is located 20 feet west of cut No. 1 and shows two small quartz veins a few feet apart and slightly cutting the schistosity.

Cut No. 3 shows a continuation of the shear zone in No. 1 cut and numerous quartz stringers and splashes are evident.

Cut No. 4 directly above cut No. 3 shows three small quartz veins with widths from 4 to 6 inches. The upper vein follows the hanging wall of a slip fault.

The Portland tunnel, elevation 160 feet, had a length on date of visit of 303 feet. This is a crosscut tunnel through banded greenstone schist. The last 40 feet appears to be the hanging wall of the shear zone which apparently has a much greater width. Channel samples taken by Libe along this 40 feet were reported to vary from 1 to \$3 in gold per ton.

#### Mineralization:

The only metallic mineral noted was pyrite which apparently carries free gold. This mineralization is disseminated both in the quartz and schists. The gangue minerals consist of white milky quartz, calcite, chlorite and altered greenstone pieces.

#### Machinery:

A single cylinder compressor made from a high compression pump furnishes air for drilling, and this is run by a Model T Ford motor. Detachable bits are used and an emery wheel sharpener is run from the above motor. A water ventilation system is used in the tunnel. A blacksmith shop and cabin comprise the buildings.

Water power is lacking in this region. Timber is abundant along the shores of Helm Bay.