(209, 11.3) ?

PE-119-14

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF MUCKER'S DREAM GROUP, WINDFALL BAY, PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA KX 119-163

June 26, 1938

Location and Accessibility:

The Mucker's Dream claims Nos. 1, 2, and 3 are located one and one-half miles inland from a point two miles north of Windfall Bay on the east coast of Prince of Wales Island north of Kasaan Bay. A trail leads from the beach in a westerly direction to the lower claim, elevation 700 feet, and thence to the old tunnel workings, elevation 1200 feet. This property is accessible to ocean-going vessels to the start of the trail at the beach.

Owner:

These claims are held by the original discoverer, Wm. Robinson of Ketchikan.

History:

The discovery on these claims was made in 1914, however, this discovery consisted of finding an old shaft which, according to reports, was sunk several years prior. Mr. Robinson began a tunnel below the shaft and found some gold-copper ore. During the year 1916 one 10-ton shipment of ore was made and returns of $85 per ton in gold was received. Mr. Kilberg of the Salt Chuck Mine optioned the property in 1917. Reports were to the effect that the copper ore contained values in platinum and palladium along with the gold values. Some work was done and the ore was found to be very limited in extent and as a result the option was dropped. Robinson made a 3-ton shipment in 1922 and received $85 per ton in gold. This was the total amount of high grade ore found below the old shaft and work was suspended. Ed. Lynch optioned the property with the intention of diamond drilling in 1934, but this was dropped upon examination. Assessment work for the year had been completed on date of visit.

Geology and Showings:

The formations noted within the claim boundaries consisted of greenstone lavas. The showings are confined to a shear zone 30 to 40 feet in width developed on a contact of a dense green lava and a porphyritic lava. This shear zone and contact strikes N. 30°-35° W. and dips to the west. The dense green lava is considerably fractured along the contact and acts as the hanging wall. The greater width of the shear zone is within the porphyritic lava which forms the footwall. This shear and contact is traceable across the three claim lengths. A small creek follows the ravine made by the contact.

No. 1 or lower showing, elevation 740 feet, is a cut into the west bank and exposes only mineralized and fractured greenstone. The mineralization appears to be mostly confined to the fractures.

No. 2 showing consists of a rock cut across the creek bed, at an elevation of 920 feet. Here the shear zone is silicified and a 2-foot quartz vein occurs on the contact. A sparse mineralization of pyrite was noted both in the quartz and greenstone lava. Sample No. 442 was taken across this quartz vein, a width of 24 inches, and nil results in gold and silver were obtained.

No. 3 showing consists of a 55-foot tunnel at an elevation of 1200 feet with a 15-foot crosscut and directly below the original discovery. A 12-inch quartz vein was cut at a point 45 feet from the portal. This vein strikes N. 70° W. and dips 40° S. The 15-foot crosscut follows the vein to the west. A 2-inch gouge occurs on the hanging wall. Sample 443 was taken across 12 inches on this vein on the east wall of the tunnel at a point 45 feet from the portal. The following results were obtained: 0.02 ounces of gold and nil in silver.

No. 4 showing consists of a long rock cut at elevation 1240 feet, from the end of which a tunnel was driven on ore and connected with the bottom of an old shaft above. This tunnel is directly above the tunnel of No. 3 showing. The ore in the tunnel was reported as contained in a lense 100 feet long and 1 to 3 feet in width. This lense followed the strike of the formation N. 30 to 35° W. and dipped 65° W. At a point on this lense near the south end a fault striking Nø. 70° W. and dipping 60° S. intersected. At this point the high grade gold and copper ore was reported found. The high grade ore was inclosed in garnet-bearing limestone. The occurrence of this rock in the lava formation bears a direct relation to the formation of the high grade pocket and ore lense. The quartz lense had apparently formed in the shear and contained low gold and possibly copper values. The fault intersected the shear structure at a low angle and a slight displacement formed an opening that followed down on the fault and shear intersection. This opening later filled with lime solutions carrying considerable iron oxides, copper carbonates, manganese oxides, gold, silver and possibly minute amounts of platinum and palladium. These minerals apparently settled and concentrated at the bottom of this opening and formed the high grade ore. Mr. Robinson reported that the high grade ore ended on the level of the upper caved tunnel. Whether the ore ended at the bottom or was faulted and cut off was not determined due to the inacessibility of these workings.

Sample No. 444 consisted of pieces of quartz in the long trench at the upper tunnel level representing the original quartz lense. Traces of gold and silver were obtained.

Sample No. 445 was a sample of the quartz on the dump and supposed to be characteristic of the quartz found in the high grade section. The results were 0.68 ounces of gold and 1.40 ounces of silver per ton.

Mineralization:

The metallic minerals noted in the high grade ore were free gold, chalcopyrite, malachite, pyrite, hematite, magnetite, and manganese oxides. These metallics in the high grade ore occur as bunches and disseminations in a gangue of lime silicates and carbonates including garnet, quartz and epidote. The lower grade ore contains mainly pyrite in quartz with some calcite and chlorite. Thus there are two types of ore which are very easily recognized. The high grade type and its associated contact lime minerals and high copper content is very similar to the contact metamorphic copper ores of Kasaan Peninsula.