

IR 195-43

TERRITORY OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

JUNEAU, ALASKA

Report of Investigations and Itinerary of J. C. Roehm,
Associate Mining Engineer, in the Hyder and
Ketchikan Mining Precincts, Alaska
July 27 to August 18, 1947.

July 27-28. Juneau to Ketchikan.

July 28-29. Ketchikan to Hyder.

The Blasher prospects, located on the Blasher group of four claims, the Blasher Extension and the Snowshoe groups, which are at the west end of the Texas Creek road, were not examined. Several samples have been received from these prospects during the last year. Numerous slides were reported across the road and some bridges were out, and to date the road has not been reopened. An examination was made of the showings on the Blasher group of claims by the writer in 1941. The information with regard to the showings is contained in "Summary Report of Mining Investigations in the Hyder Precinct," Sept. 17-24, 1941, pp. 10-13, inclusive. At that time the property was under option to the Kennecott Copper Corporation. This option was apparently dropped with no work done. The only further development has been some open-cuts on the Snowshoe group, which is located above the Blasher group, and is reported to be on the same mineralized zone. The recent samples have been from these cuts. Samples JCR. 1327 to 1330 were from the several samples taken by Blasher from the various cuts and showings.

The J. H. Scott Company has been operating the Riverside mine all year. The mill has been in operation this year since May 10. A total of 31 men are employed at the present time. They are distributed as follows: 12 in the mill, 13 in the mine, and 8 outside. The mine is operated two eight-hour shifts, six days per week. The mill is operated three eight-hour shifts, six days per week. Nearly all Canadian labor is employed.

Mining has been carried on for the last three years on new levels above the old levels of the mine. These levels are; namely, the 801-foot level, which is 313' on the incline above the old Upper level; the Upper Intermediate level, 55' above the 801 level; and the new Upper level, 45' above the Intermediate. On the Intermediate level the ore-body is exposed a distance of 140 feet, which was reported as averaging over \$100 per ton in combined values of gold, silver, lead, and tungsten. Good ore still exists in the face across a width of over four feet. A lower grade ore, and apparently the same shoot, is found on the new Upper level. Stoping was in progress on both levels which has been furnishing a milling ore that recovers \$58 per ton of combined metal values. The ore-shoot, as indicated on the Intermediate level, shows a tendency to rake to the east. A continuation of this shoot downward would be encountered by continuing the 801-level to the east.

Safety conditions on these upper levels are good. The drifts are clean. The raises to the lower levels, through which the ore is passed, are offset to the sides of the drifts, and they are guarded by wooden railings. The raise from the lower old workings to the 801 level has been completed and is used to handle the ore to the mill level, where it is trammed to the mill. A three-compartment raise connects the 801 level with the Intermediate level. A two-compartment raise extends from the Intermediate level to the Upper level. This gives good ventilation throughout the upper workings. The old condition of the mill being too near the old Mill level still exists. The steel door at the portal appears to be in good working condition. The raises into the stopes on both the Intermediate level and the Upper level are well timbered with square sets and lagged. They contain good ladders. The stopes on each level are connected. Drilling is done off the broken ore. The stopes are dry and the walls are good, which only require an occasional stull. All drilling is done with water.

The same old mill equipment is in operation, and it is operated at a capacity of 36 tons per 24-hour day. A fair recovery is made, however, a much better recovery could be made with newer and more modern equipment. The concentrated products produced in the mill for shipment are scheelite (about 1 percent), lead with a little zinc, and pyrite. The ratio of lead to pyrite is one-two. The scheelite is shipped to General Electric in New York. The pyrite concentrate is shipped to Tacoma at a special rate of seven dollars per ton. The lead concentrate is shipped to Bunker Hill at the following rates:

- \$6.50 - Hyder to Vancouver, B. C.
- 1.25 - Handling charges at Vancouver.
- 6.00 - Rail, Vancouver to Bunker Hill.

All concentrates are sacked for shipment. The gold content of the pyrite is high enough to permit shipping.

Considerable trouble has been experienced by the J. H. Scott Company with the importation of American goods via Canadian transportation. The nature of this has been that the Custom official, H. E. Spomer (American), has turned back these shipments. The writer suggested to Mr. Dirrim that he write this office stating these difficulties in detail. Spomer also owns the Hyder dock and has been charging the Scott Company at the rate of \$2.50 per ton for hauling and handling concentrate across his dock. Canadians haul and put it across their dock at the rate of \$1.50 per ton.

The Walter Johnson gold placer drilling program of last year completed seven holes on the Hyder Placers property on Salmon River. The holes were all on line and located below the bridge of the Hyder road. The first hole at the edge was 14 feet in depth and the deepest hole was 48 feet. This line of holes extended about half way across the river flat. Very little gold was recovered from the pannings of the drill cores.

The Free Gold Prospect, which is located above the head of Fish Creek, was recently restaked by Traversy and Fisher. This property is reached via the Fish Creek trail. The vein on the property extends across the top of the mountain and the International Boundary line. It has a reported width of six inches on top of the mountain and widens to over 20 feet below on the American side. Free gold is reported to occur along this vein.

Larry Thornton is holding his property at the edge of the glacier, near the end of the Texas Creek road.

Ray Schneider is holding the old Ninety-Six Prospect.

Anderson and Associates are holding the claims on Sitklan Island and opposite it on the mainland, known as the Hyder Mica Company.

July 30. Hyder to Ketchikan.

The Blue Jay Mine operated the mill a few hours this season, but closed down due to a high tailing loss. Mr. Bert Libe expects to operate the mill this fall with a couple of hired men, after necessary changes are made in the mill.

The Santiago Mines, Ltd. has eleven men employed at the present time, all of whom are engaged in building the new mill. Aner Erickson reported that the company had an examination by an engineer from Vancouver who sampled the entire workings this spring. He was reported to have obtained a gold content which averaged \$9.50 per ton. Mr. Erickson considers this figure as rather high, according to his sampling.

Following is a complete list of the claims located and those on which notices of intention to hold were filed in the Ketchikan Mining Precinct:

Eugene Wacker is holding the Victor Claim, which is located one mile west of Red River in the Boca de Quadra area.

Otto Nelson is holding the ten N & T claims at McLean Arm, Prince of Wales Island.

Vernon E. Stiles is holding the Stiles Claim, located in Steamboat Bay, Noyes Island.

The Ernest Steers Estate is holding the Rainy Day, Ridge Lode, Lone Jack and the Gold Mt. Lodge claims along the west shore of Helm Bay.

Axel Carlson and Associates are holding the Apex group of three claims and one mill site inland from the head of McLean Arm, Prince of Wales Island.

John Burvers is holding six claims and one mill site in McLeod Bay, Dall Island.

Hibbard, Deemer and Murphy are holding the Lon De Van group of three claims, located one and a half miles north of Beaver Falls in George Inlet.

Aner Erickson is holding the Zinc Nos. 1 and 2 claims or Mahoney prospect in George Inlet.

George Roberts is holding the Avalanche Mining claim, located on the north shore of Walker Cove, Behm Canal.

A. Stensland is holding a group of eight claims; namely, the Beat Lode, group and Sleeping Beauty prospect, along the west shore of Helm Bay.

Dr. Dickenson is holding the Gold Standard group of claims, located along the west shore of Helm Bay.

A. W. Egtvet is holding the Annie Lode claim inland from the west shore of Helm Bay.

William V. La Bau is holding a group of 19 claims in Thorne Arm.

The Alaska Gold Mt. Mines Company is holding 12 claims in Smuggler Cove.

W. H. Boedeker is holding the May-Be-So claim located on May-Be-So Creek near Hollis, Prince of Wales Island.

J. G. Galvin is holding a group of 25 claims along the east shore of Baker Island.

Daniel Hume is holding the Lookout claim on Pennock Island, opposite Ketchikan.

W. C. Stump is holding the Sand Hill No. 2 placer claim located in Martin Arm, Boca de Quadra.

H. F. Schaub is holding the G. C. No. 1 placer claim in Martin Arm.

Bert Libe is holding the Grubstake, Monte Cristo, Bear Lake, Portland and Blue Jay claims, together with the Canyon and Hellgate groups, located in Helm Bay and inland from Helm Bay.

Walter B. Young of Kasaan is holding the Copper Came claim, located at the head of Karta Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

J. F. Angleson and J. E. Allen are holding the Mammoth claim, located in McKenzie Inlet, Prince of Wales Island.

Fred McKay and R. G. Nibble are holding the Rich Hill and Magnet mineral claims on Kasaan Peninsula.

ALCOA Mining Company, Winthrop C. Neilson, Sec., is holding 34 claims, the Edna Bay Placer group, two Camp Four Placer claims and the Exchange Nos. 2 and 3 Placer claims, the latter two in Exchange Cove, Prince of Wales Island.

Robert Novatney is holding the Helm Bay group of four claims, located inland from the west shore of Helm Bay.

Mrs. Helen Cooper is holding the Victory group of four claims, location not given.

Bina Annette is holding the Flagstaff group of 33 claims, located inland from the head of Karta Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

William V. La Bau and Celia Fairbanks are holding 28 claims in one group in Moth Bay and another group of 13 claims in Thorne Arm.

Celia Fairbanks is holding the White Pine group of eight claims in Thorne Arm. This makes a total of 68 claims held by Fairbanks and La Bau in the Moth Bay and Thorne Arm regions for the Fairbanks Corp.

Ragnhild J. McEwan is holding a group of six claims located at Hunter Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

Effie Roessel, wife of H. Roessel, deceased, is holding six lode claims at Dolomi.

John Bufvers has located the Big Harbor copper prospect in Trocadero Bay, west coast of Prince of Wales Island.

A. L. Howard and J. R. MacMillan are holding the Iron King group of claims on Kasaan Peninsula, the Howbaff claim (Khayyam prospect) in McKenzie Inlet, the Yellow Cap group, Salt Chuck group and the Rush and Brown group.

Val Klemm is holding two claims inland from Caamano Point on Cleveland Peninsula.

Evelyn Baker is holding three claims at Thorne Arm.

J. H. Rogers and the Estate of Martin Bugge are holding the Free Gold group of ten claims in Helm Bay.

Harry Townsend and J. A. Talbot are holding two claims in Hidden Bay north of McLean Arm, Prince of Wales Island.

I. C. Smith, S. B. Van Zandt and the Estate of H. Roessel are holding the Lucky Boy group of claims in Dora Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

Frank Castleberry is holding claims called the McGillvray group inland several miles from the head of Karta Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

George Roberts located the Polymetal lode claim on May 12, 1947. The location given is the south arm of Cholmondeley Sound.

J. J. Matuska is holding the Cascade group of two claims inland from Hollis, Prince of Wales Island.

Geo. Lemmons, Roy Campbell, R. W. Burns and Frank Bobner have located the Big Iron showing lode group of several claims on Staney Creek, west coast of Prince of Wales Island.

Northern Minerals Exploration Company has several claims located in the vicinity of Dolomi.

Albert M. Johnson has located the Garnet Gold lode claim, located at the outlet of Swan Lake, Carrol Inlet.

James A. Gay has located the Grey Eagle lode claim in Tolstoi Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

James Loyd has five lode claims located inland from Tolstoi Bay.

Dr. W. E. Peterson has recorded a notice of posting an application for lease of oil and gas, with the location given as between George and Carrol inlets.

Mrs. Charles Sulzer owns the patent covering Lime Point at the end of Hetta Peninsula covering the barite prospect. The above also owns a patented copper claim at the head of Keete Inlet, south of Sulzer.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada examined the Flagstaff Mine and took numerous samples, but was reported to have turned the property down.

Victor Haltop has the Constitution prospect located several miles inland from the head of Karta Bay, Prince of Wales Island.

Robert Novatney has purchased a small ball mill and other equipment for his Helm Bay property.

Aner Erickson, Pond, Wm. Stump and Valentine have an option on the Moth Bay zinc property owned by August Buschman.

August 2. Ketchikan to Hollis.

Twenty-two men were reported to be employed by the Alaska Gold & Metals Company. ^{Their} Arthur Thice was reported to have financed the company to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Thice was reported to have operated the Boaz mine at Norris, Montana during the war. Rumors were to the effect that the money raised for operation was through G. I. loans to former students of the Montana School of Mines.

On July 29 of this year an LST landing barge arrived at the mine from Seattle with thirty passengers aboard, and a cargo of two trucks, caterpillar tractor, compressor and other mining equipment. Among the thirty passengers were ten families. The entire camp was engaged on the date of the writer's visit in building homes. Three or four men were reported to be working on the last mile of road between the Salt Chuck and the Rush and Brown. One shift of underground development was reported about to start in the lower adit of the Rush and Brown mine. Completion of this lower adit, a reported 50 feet, is expected to drain the Rush and Brown workings to the 200-level. From this level the mine will have to be pumped to the bottom, which was reported to be the 600-foot level. This will take the entire season and no production or mill operation is expected this season. No development or mining is to be carried on in the Salt Chuck mine this season.

August 3. Wendell Dawson reopened the Dawson mine last year ^{EX-119-8} after its having been closed since 1942. A small gold production was made last year. This year operations began in March and to date a total of 49 three-quarter-ton cars have been milled. Dawson has his mine developed to where stoping only is required, and as a result he is able to operate at an average capacity in the mine and mill of from three to four cars per day. He expects to mill at this rate until November. A mill recovery of free gold and a concentrate of the table averaged \$30 per ton. The milling process is very simple consisting of crushing direct into a home-made rod mill that grinds to thirty-five mesh and which flows direct over a concentrating table. A free gold product pure enough for shipping is taken from the number one cut off

the table and thence re-tabling. The number two or middling product is roasted and this makes another product of high enough value for shipping direct to the mint. Number three product is stored for shipment to the smelter.

Dawson operates this mine alone and considerable credit is due for his development of the existing ore-body. Indications are that this ore-body contains a reserve many times greater than the present capacity of the mill. Dawson also probably holds the distinction of operating the only producing gold lode mine in Alaska at the present time without the aid of labor. He has been working alone for the last two seasons.

Another factor of primary importance is that stibnite was identified by R. L. Stewart in pieces of ore brought to this office from this mine. This gives positive proof that the gold in this ore-body is primary in origin, and that the values will probably continue to good depths. Further, the S-fold structure on which the ore was formed is beginning to show in the developed workings. This is of considerable importance, and will have a definite important bearing in the future development of the Cracker Jack property and probably the old Harris Creek ore-body.

August 4. Dawson mine to property of Lucky Nell Mining Company.

August 5. The Lucky Nell Mining Company has nine men employed, ^{KX 119-29} who are all at present engaged in road building. This road has been under construction for the last three years. The road is now extended to the old Gervais camp site on top of the divide at an elevation of 1500 feet and a distance of over seven miles. There are 23 log bridges over small ravines and streams. The condition of the road renders it passable to caterpillars only during dry periods. The camp site is being prepared for camp buildings. The plans call for constructing a sawmill and afterward a camp, completion of the road another half a mile to the mill site below the lower adit, and then the start of underground development.

The operation is now under the direction of H. M. Fowler, who comes from the Missouri School of Mines.

The first mile of road is in good condition, since it is located in the lower May-Be-So River flats and has a gravel base. The other six miles is narrow and follows the old right-of-way cut several years ago by Geo. Gervais. An attempt has been made to put the heavy mill and mining machinery over the road. As a result it has been cut up by caterpillar into a state to where it is next to impassable. The result has been that the machinery is scattered from the beach along the road for five miles. This machinery consists of a ball mill of undetermined make, and an estimated capacity of 25 to 30 tons, a jaw crusher, secondary crushing rolls, rake classifier, tables, gas engines, diesel motor and generating unit, several motors, a sawmill unit and other equipment. Several of these units remain in mud holes along the road, and as a result are subject to rapid deterioration. The soft mud and poor drainage condition of the road bed makes it doubtful if the machinery gets moved this season.

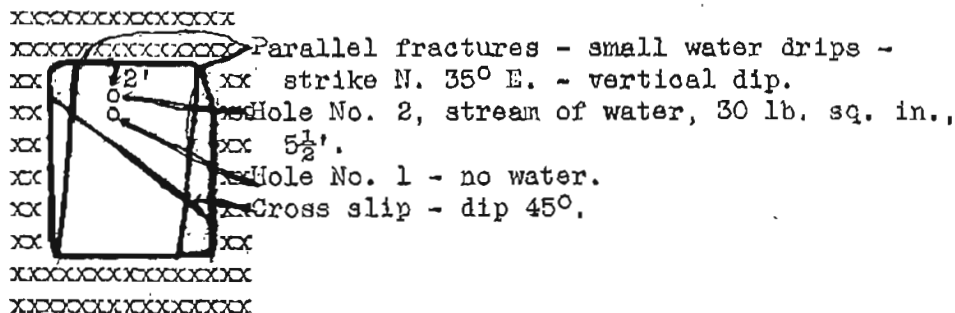
The company intends to ask the Territory for additional funds for road building. The plan is to cut and saw timber sufficient to build a plank road. This plan calls for considerable time and money. In fact, the cost to complete the road with this plan is greater than the amount of developed ore. (Note former report of the Lucky Nell Mine by the writer). The writer further suggests that before any additional road money is advanced that a personal letter be addressed to Mr. Fowler for his impressions and plans for the company. He gave the impression as being of good character and ability and his deduction would be important in this matter.

The Northland Steamship Company has offered to haul concentrates from Hollis to Tacoma for five dollars per ton in lots of 50 tons or more. A pyrite, lead and zinc separation will have to be made from this ore in order to realize the full value. To date this separation has not been successfully made on this ore.

Aug. 6-7. Hollis to Ketchikan.

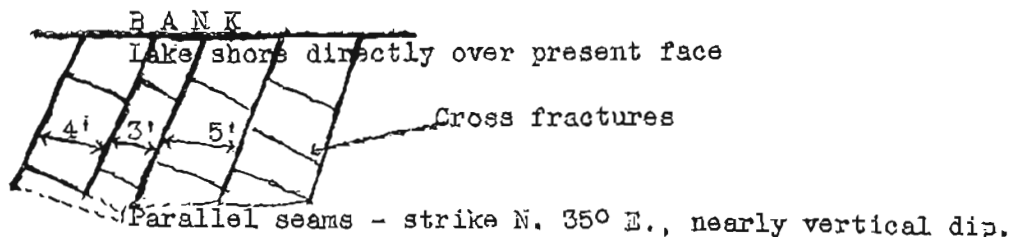
Aug. 8. Ketchikan to Beaver Falls.

The Beaver Falls water tunnel has been driven to a point within 86 feet of holing out into the lake. At the present face at this point the second drill hole, situated in the center and two feet down from the roof, hit a stream of water which came out the hole with a thirty-pound per square inch pressure.



Face of tunnel 86' from lake.

The structural condition as indicated in the face, and that exposed on the surface directly above on the lake shore, are not favorable for the completion of the tunnel. The present face is situated 71 feet in from the turn where the tunnel was turned off to cut into the lake. The diorite formation in this distance indicates a broken block pattern caused by slips and fractures. Note sketch below.



This indicated broken block pattern appears in the section of the tunnel from the turn to the face. The condition, with water already under heavy pressure, as indicated in No. 2 drill hole, is very probable to make conditions unsafe for further continuation. Grouting could be reverted to, but with the continual heavy blasting necessary in order to break the hard diorite, this again would create a dangerous condition.

At a point 36 feet back from the turn in the tunnel, No. 1 raise has been completed to the surface. The concrete form for the shut-off gate has been installed at the bottom of the raise in the drift. A steel ladder has been placed in the raise and hung on bolts cemented into the rock walls. The upper 30 feet of the raise is in soft disintegrated diorite, and it has been concreted for this distance. This raise is 100 feet to the surface and holes out 70 feet from the lake shore and 45 feet above the water level.

The tunnel measures 785 feet to No. 1 raise, thence 35 feet to the turn, thence an additional 71 feet to the face. This makes a total of 891 feet. There is an estimated 40 feet of rock above the roof of the tunnel at the face.

The proposed contract to finish the tunnel was abandoned and a new contract was given to the same contractors. This consists of driving No. 2 raise to the surface beginning at a point 36 feet back from the face. This raise will hole-out on the bank of the lake ten feet from the water's edge and a couple of feet above. Two rounds have already been completed in this raise and a stream of water under low pressure has already been encountered. This leaves 32 feet to complete this raise, which will probably encounter considerable water, but this condition is not held to be dangerous. The contract further calls for the building of a small dam out into the lake in front of the top of the raise and thence cutting a rock trench 15 feet deep connecting with the raise. This contract is to be finished this season. Next year an additional contract is to be let to remove the remaining rock in the block to lower the level to the tunnel level. This remaining block will be 121 feet in length, 25 feet in depth and a width necessary in which to work and remove the rock. The problem will be what to do with the water during the lowering or taking out of this rock block.

Aug. 9-10. At Ketchikan.

James Edenshaw (Native from Hydaburg) has made a discovery of gold-bearing sulphides, located on the beach on the outside coast of Dall Island. Assays for the samples presented (nearly solid sulphides of pyrite and a little chalcopyrite) ran .84 ounces of gold per ton. Edenshaw was contacted in Ketchikan, but stated that he could not show the prospect until late fall, since he was engaged in fishing.

Aug. 11. Ketchikan to High Point, Dall Island.

Val Klemm found a deposit of hematite on the beach in a small bight near High Point, Dall Island in 1906, while prospecting for copper. He staked and held the prospect from 1906 to 1909. During this time, he and one partner drove a cross-cut 48 feet in length without reaching the ore. The cross-cut was located 300 feet back from the beach along the foot of the mountain behind. The ore, as reported by Klemm, was 20 feet in width and was traced for a distance of 2000 feet up the mountain side. The ore was situated on a contact of limestone and greenstone or lava. The strike was to the northwest, more west than north, and across the island at a low angle. The dip was nearly vertical.

A sample of this ore, which Klemm still has in his possession, was assayed and found to contain 55.5 percent iron and six ounces of silver. Klemm was positive that he could relocate the body, and a trip was made by plane to High Point.

Along the beach in the vicinity of High Point are numerous bluffs and small bights filled with drift. A search was made along the beach from High Point south to within a short distance of Rose Inlet, and for two miles north and west from High Point. The deposit was not located. Several greenstone and lava contacts were encountered along this shore line. Small Hematite stringers were found in the limestone on some of the contacts. These hematite stringers are secondary in origin, having been formed by the leaching of the pyrite in the lavas and redeposited in the fractures of the limestone. The large deposit found by Klemm may have been deposited in this same manner. The silver content may also have originated from the pyrite in the lavas. The Klemm deposit may be of economic importance, if found, providing it has the reported length and width and continues in depth. On the other hand, it may be only a shallow surface deposit. The economic factor is whether this deposit is secondary or primary in origin. The writer is of the opinion, upon noting the small stringers, that the larger deposit no doubt also is secondary.

Aug. 14. High Point to Ketchikan.

The Fairbanks Corporation has been operating an M. T. Scope on its holdings in Moth Bay. Extensive discoveries of pyrite containing values in lead, zinc and gold with chalcopyrite are claimed.

Joe Hamblet, Native, who was associated with this corporation, died this spring.

Aug. 15. At Ketchikan.

Aug. 16. Ketchikan to Mahoney prospect.

X-120-6

The Big Four Mining Company is actively engaged in mining and milling on the Mahoney prospect in George Inlet. Four men are engaged in the operation, three are part owners and one is hired. Three men work in the mine and one in the mill. This operation began February 19 of this year. Aner Erickson is engineer for the company and owner in part. Reports were to the effect that Erickson purchased the property for the company from Cy Perkins for the total sum of five hundred dollars. Two shipments of concentrates have been made to East Helena, Montana. This concentrate is combined galena and sphalerite.

A portion of the milling equipment was purchased from Nelson and Tift and moved from McLean Arm. The mining and milling equipment at the property is as follows: A gasoline-driven hoist, a 150-cubic-foot capacity portable Ingersoll Rand compressor, a 5x7-inch jaw crusher, a secondary roll crusher, which crushes to one-fourth inch, an eccentric plunger drive feeder, Marcy-type 3'x3' ball mill, spiral Denver classifier, two Denver Equipment reagent feeders, a Denver "Sub-A" - A cell unit and a concentrating table. The ball mill and classifier is powered with a 30-H. P. Atlas Imperial diesel. The jaw crusher and rolls are powered by a 30-H. P. Bradley gas engine. The flotation unit and table are operated with a Studebaker motor.

Another flotation unit is needed to separate the galena from the sphalerite. Lime is fed into the crusher, soda ash and copper sulphate is fed into the flow through the classifier and ball mill, 3-6 Xanthate and pine oil are fed into the flow below the classifier. The ore, as mined, is nearly all sulphides and as a result there is a large tailing loss. The concentrate is sacked into 100-pound sacks for shipment. The development in the mine has been mainly stoping above the drift level. Some drifting and cross-cutting has been done in the adit west of the ore-body in an effort to find a continuation. This has not been successful. The ore extended upward above the drift level for 30 feet and ended. The ore-shoot appears to be confined to the top of a small anticlinal fold which plunges at a low angle to the east. There has not been any further development on the ore that outcrops in the cuts to the west of the adit, nor has there been any further development on the ore that outcrops to the east of the adit. These are apparently separate ore-bodies.

The writer's original report relative to the ore-bodies occupying the tops of the anticlinal folds, appears to be bearing out. This explains the non-continuation of the center or adit ore-shoot to the west. (Note writer's former report of the Mahoney prospect). Further underground development is required before definite structural relations of these ore-bodies can be fully determined.

Safety conditions were unsatisfactory both in the mill and the mine. All the belts were exposed, numerous shafts and wheels were exposed in the mill. The stope lacked sufficient stulls, especially over the drift, due to the low dip of the ore and bedding which is comparatively flat. Further, the last rounds blasted in order to get ore were taken from the bottom of the drift. The men promised to put up safety measures in the mill and to add additional timber in the mine. The shaft in the drift on the west end of the ore-body has been filled with broken rock.

The Superior Portland Cement Company, now under operation by Kaiser and under the management of David Gray, has been operating for some time with 50 men employed. Production has been under way for several weeks at the capacity of 7,000 tons per week. Reports were to the effect that 15 boat loads of 7,000 tons each of crushed limestone has been shipped to Oakland, California by the Inland Transportation Company.

Aug. 17. Ketchikan to Carroll Inlet.

The dolomitic marble property owned by Dr. Dickenson, and located inland from Carroll Inlet, was examined. The marble was found two and a half miles inland between elevations of 600 and 1000 feet. It exists in two nearly horizontal beds which lie unconformably upon steeply dipping greenstone schists. The lower bed has a thickness of nearly 100 feet and is separated from the upper bed by a 50-foot thickness of foliated greenstone lava. The upper bed of marble appears to be conformable on top of the lava. The upper bed is the surface bed and the thickness was not determined. Marble Creek has cut deeply into the marble, and both beds are well exposed along its steep banks. The old quarry cuts show that the marble weathers very rapidly on its exposed surfaces. This indicates that this marble, while of a good white color, has little value as an exterior building stone. Its interior use is also very doubtful, since the exposed surfaces turn from white to a light buff color. The purity of this dolomitic marble indicates a suitable product for many commercial uses of dolomite. Three miles of road would be required to transport the rock to deep water on Carroll Inlet.

Kt-120-49

Aug. 18. Ketchikan to Juneau.

C O N T E N T S

P A G E

Alaska Gold & Metals Co.
 Alaska Gold Mt. Mines Co.
 Alcoa Mining Co.:
 Camp Four Placer
 Edna Bay Placer Group
 Exchange #2 & 3
 Anderson & Associates:
 (HYDER MICA CO.)
 Angleson, J. F. & J. E. Allen:
 (Mammoth claim)
 Annette, Bina (FLAGSTAFF)
 Baker, Evelyn
 Big Four Mining Co. (Mahoney)
 Boedeker, W. H. (Maybeso)
 Blasher prospects
 Blue Jay Mine (Bert Libe)
 Bufvers, John (Big Harbor)
 Carlsson, Axel & Associates
 (Apex group)
 Castleberry, Frank
 (McGillvray group)
 Cons. Mining & Smelting Co.:
 (Flagstaff Mine)
 Cooper, Helen (VICTORY)
 Dawson, Wendell
 Dickenson, Dr. (GOLD STANDARD)
 Dolomitic Marble (Dr. Dickenson)
 Edenshaw, Jas.
 Egtvet, A. W. (Annie Lode)
 Erickson, Aner:
 (Zinc #1 & 2 or Mahoney)
 Erickson, Aner, Pond, Wm. Stump
 & Valentine (Moth Bay owned by
 August Buschman)
 Fairbanks, Celia (White Pine)
 Fairbanks Corp.
 Free Gold Prospect
 Galvin, J. G.
 Gay, Jas. A. (Grey Eagle)
 Haltop, Victor (Constitution
 Hamblett, Joe
 Hibbard, Deemer & Murphy
 (Lon de Van Group)

Page

Howard, A. L. & J. R. McMillan:
 Howbuff
 Iron King
 Rush & Brown
 Hume, Daniel (Lookout)
 Johnson, Albert M. (Garnet Gold)
 Johnson, Walter (Hyder Placers)
 Klemm, Val.
 LaBau, Wm. V. (& Fairbanks)
 Libe, Bert:
 Bear Lake
 Blue Jay
 Canyon
 Grubstake
 Hellgate
 Monte Cristo
 Portland
 Lloyd, James
 Lucky Nell Mining Co.
 Matuska, J. J. (Cascade)
 McEwan, Ragnhild, J.
 McKay, Fred & R. G. Nibbole:
 Rich Hill
 Magnet
 Melson, Otto (N & T Claims)
 Northern Minerals Exploration
 Novatney, Robt. (Helm Bay)
 Peterson, Dr. W. E.
 Roberts, Geo.:
 Avalanche Mng. Polymetal
 Roessel, Effie
 Rogers, J. H. & Est. of Martin
 Bugge (Free Gold)
 Rush & Brown
 Salt Chuck
 Santiago Mines, Ltd.
 Schaub, H. F. (G. C. #1)
 Schneider, Ray
 Scott, J. H. Co. (RIVERSIDE MINE)
 Smith, I. C.; S. B. VanZandt
 & Est. of H. Rossel (Lucky
 Boy Group)
 Steers, Ernest (Estate of):
 Gold Mt. Lodge
 Lone Jack
 Stiles, Vernon
 Stensland, A
 Beat Lode & Sleeping Beauty

Stump, W. C.
 (Sand Hill #2)
 Sulzer, Mrs. Chas.
 Superior Portland Cement Co.
 Thornton, Larry
 Townsend, Harry & J. A.
 Talbot
 Wacker, Eugene
 (Victor Claim)
 Young, Walter B.
 (Copper Came)

Page

5
 4
 6
 13
 3
 6
 3
 6
 2
 6 & 11
 4 & 5
 4
 6
 2
 6 & 11
 4 & 5
 6
 8
 6
 5
 5
 3
 6
 5 & 7
 6
 4 & 6
 5
 6
 7
 7
 3
 4
 3
 1
 6
 3
 3
 4
 3
 4

It is believed that gravel
would be cheaper and more
permanent. It would cost
about \$5,000 to gravel 6 mi.
of road to a depth of 4" at the
rate of \$1.36 a yd. in place,
which is the average of the
A.P.C. in the Arch. Dist.

Some ballast would undoubtedly
be necessary in places.
Also some ditching which could
be done with a bulldozer.

It would cost over \$25,000 to
plank 6 mi. @ \$1.00 M.

R.L.S.