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A PRELIMINARY DESCRIPTION OF THE
GLACIER- VIEW MINING LOCATION

BY
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DESCRIPTION
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GLACIER - VIEW MINING LOCATION

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This group of mineral locations includes the land known as the Spaulding and Wiley claims, described by Adolph Knoop in United States Geological(Survey) Bulletin No. 502 as the Treasury - Hill Group.

Location

The location of this property is northwesterly from Auk Bay and about two miles distance. From Juneau, Alaska, it is about fifteen miles, as indicated by the mile posts on the Government Highway which leads from Juneau to Eagle River.

Natural Advantages.

The location is such that a mill and wharf site can be chosen near deep ~~water~~ salt water. These arrangements and privileges may be acquired through the United States Forest Service for this land is within the Tongass National Forest Reserve. The choice of a location for millsites could best be determined after prospecting and a development plan laid out. The Nugget Creek power line is within three miles distance. Fresh water may be obtained from Auk Lake or possibly be brought in from Montana Creek.

Elevation

The southerly end of this group is about 800 feet and raises to 1600 feet.

Geology and Comparisons.

The country rock on both sides of the mineralized belt is locally called black slate. A general line of dike crops along throughout these claims., having about the same strike northeast and southwest as the Alaska Juneau., the Ebner, and the Treadwell mines. It is well enough to call them altered diorite dikes. At the Alaska Juneau mine they speak of metagabbro and at the Treadwell of albite diorite. All of these dikes, so far as is known, are deep seated and of the same general character. There are many of these eruptive belts in this section, all probably carrying a trace of gold. However, it is only in a few places that outcrops have been found that contain sufficient values to indicate a probable mine. The ground sluicers found and worked the Treadwell surface, the Ebner, and the Alaska Juneau. At no place where the outcrop did not carry sufficient values has work shown a prospect worthy to be continued. The reason why the surface of TREASURY HILL has not been sluiced is on account of its elevation, as no water is available.

There are three distinct benches on the property, each may have a dike eruption and appear to be continuous. There may also be divisions of slate between these dikes. The outcrop of this eruption on TREASURY HILL indicates that it may be long and wide and if sufficient value to make a mine.

The northerly part of the Treadwell mines, known as the Treadwell Seven Hundred and the Mexican mine, were seemingly one body, while the Ready Bullion is not connected. The northerly end of the Alaska Juneau mine is faulted. A comprehensive idea of the Ebner mine is only now being worked out. If there is a rule for gold mines in general it is that a body of ore that is extensive enough to make a paying mine will be strong enough to show its general characteristics on the surface, unless covered by some interference.

It is apparent to an observer that that the pay ore in the Alaska Juneau and the Ebner mine is as it was at the Treadwell, dipping northerly with a rake to the southeast. As far as I am able to determine the mineralized part of this dike carries enough gold to make it of workable value.

History

This property was discovered by Spaulding and Wiley in 1908. Many locations were made on the side and ends of their location. Importance was considered due to this section because of the general resemblance to the Treadwell Mine. Various rights were given and some rights exchanged. Alec Butterbaugh became one of the owners in this property. Southerly from the TREASURY HILL locations, at an elevation from 100 to 800 feet, is what was known as the Dull and Stevens property. This location is along a dike which shows a comparatively small amount of mineralization. During the time of activity in this section the Treadwell Company took an option on this Dull and Stevens group of claims on which they ran a couple of tunnels, evidently for the purpose of getting unsalted samples, for neither of them attain a depth of more than 30 feet at the end of each tunnel, which are each driven over 100 feet.

They also did some open-cut work.

Mr. Metzgar, who had more or less charge of that work for the Treadwell Company, told me that the average values found were very low. It is a mistake that they did diamond drill work for there is no place in that vicinity where such work was ever done except on the Peterson property which lies north of Tee Harbor and is not on this belt. Mr. Metzgar stated further that they had never determined the dip of the dike formation. This work was done more than a mile from what is known as the TREASURY-HILL property.

A Mr. James had charge of some exploration work on the TREASURY-HILL group where a tunnel was started on a contact of dike and slate. The entrance is from a gulch located on the southeasterly end of the property and is driven west a distance of 377 feet, then makes a turn of 35 degrees to the south and is continued 273 feet. It seems to be the impression that this tunnel work was not well planned, and is all done on the hanging wall side. Before one could advise wisely of any prospective use of that tunnel work, it seems that more definite knowledge should be obtained.

Later, other work was done under another option and was directed by a Mr. Plate, who did a lot of surface crosscut work and also had a preliminary survey made of these claims. There is no record in the Land Office of an application having been made for an official survey, although markings are on the ground, excepting a survey number.

Both Wiley and Butterbaugh are dead. The assessment work was not kept up and recorded, which is admitted by all concerned. Lockie Mc Kinnon, the administrator for both Wiley and Butterbaugh, admits this fact. Also, Spaulding, who lives near-by states that his claim has expired and gone by default. As evidence of this, he was a witness to the locations made this year by Alfred Zenger and D.L. Dutton in whom the title now rests. All claims on the sides and northwesterly have long been abandoned. The southerly end, which was the Dull and Stevens property, is now claimed by John Berg, who is supposed to have made a pretence of keeping up his assessment work although it has not been recorded according to law. However, his claim is not disputed. No machinery of any kind has/ever been used for milling rock on any of these claims. Several grubstakes have been taken out of TREASURY-HILL by the means of a pan and rock. There is no regular record as to the amount. However, it would probably be less than \$ 5000.00. An attempt was made to build a road and haul a couple of Nissen stamps up to some place on TREASURY-HILL. This road was about half finished and the machinery was left along this roadside. No shaft-sinking or exploration work was done that could give information on the dip of the dike or mineralized rock for in no place on TREASURY-HILL is there prospecting work done for more than 10 feet in depth. The fact remains that the dip of this dike, which is an important fact to learn of, has never been determined so that no one examining this property has been able to determine the width of the mineral formation that could be called the limits of the mineral belt.

Recommendations

After several visits to the property my advice is that the road leading from the highway should be repaired and continued on to ~~the~~ TREASURY HILL sufficient to get a Caterpillar tractor over it and drag up a diamond drilling outfit to the northeasterly slope of TREASURY - HILL, where a system of holes can be drilled leading down through the slate hanging wall through the dike or lead formation. This property is worthy of consideration because of general features that so much resemble the Alaska Juneau Mine, now noted for working ore in quantity at an exceedingly low cost.

Respectfully,

H. T. Tripp