

(11.9.9.0)

PE-119-4

55°30'

132°42'W

119-22
Dugallyup

KX 119.20

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT TO PRELIMINARY REPORT OF HOPE MINE,
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, KETCHIKAN MINING DISTRICT, ALASKA
June 9, 1938

Since the writer's visit to this property on June 12, 1936, the claims have been restaked and the property sold. Only assessment work has been done. In 1936 and 1937 this property was held by B. LeBrant and E. W. Brown. Brown attempted to operate the property during the season of 1936. This was unsuccessful and the compressor was removed the same year. In the fall of 1936 Brown died and as a result assessment work for 1937 was not done. B. Lebrant restaked the property in the spring of 1938 and renamed it the Lucky Jack. The holdings consist of Lucky Jack claims Nos. 1 and 2. The old stamp mill is on No. 2 claim. In the spring of 1938 this property was sold to K. G. Adams and L. T. Erickson for the sum of \$2,180 on terms of a cash payment of \$30 per month for a total of six years. Prior to this sale LeBrant found a small pocket in the lower tunnel and recovered \$600 in gold from a few pounds of ore. Later reports of the season's operations were to the effect that \$1,500 was recovered during this season's operations.

Workings:

The total workings on these two claims consist of five tunnels, one shaft, now filled, considerable stoping in the two lower tunnels, and several opencuts. The two upper tunnels are caved near the portals and are inaccessible. The three lower tunnels are accessible with No. 2 tunnel caved at a point 320 feet in from the portal. A sketch of the lower tunnels is shown in plates Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 tunnel, elevation 120 feet, has a length of 420 feet and follows the vein over its entire length. Most of the vein has been stoped above this level to No. 2 tunnel level. Four small high grade pockets were reported and locations are shown on plate No. 2. The formation in this tunnel consists of elastic breccia greenstone or porphyrite. The vein averages 6 inches in width. The vein follows a strong fissure with slight movement. Jointing or small slips intersect the fissure on the hanging wall side at nearly right angles. It was noted that the high grade pockets were in close proximity to the intersections of these slips.

Tunnel No. 2 is located vertically 30 feet above No. 1 tunnel. This tunnel follows the vein and was reported to have a total length of 1200 feet, only the section from the portal to the caved portion, 320 feet, was examined. Most of the vein in this section has been stoped, both above to the surface, and below to No. 1 tunnel. From the caved portion in the tunnel, south a distance of 150 feet, was reported the largest and richest ore shoot mined. This ore shoot was further reported as over two hundred feet long and had widths up to 3 feet. Since it was

found inaccessible, both from the drift and from the open stope on the surface, this section is not contained in the sketch. The present owners were advised to extend No. 1 tunnel the required distance to this ore shoot, 100 to 200 feet, depending on the rake. This will give them the opportunity to mine the bottom extremity of the shoot.

On the surface 12 feet in the footwall between the two stope openings, shown on sketch, a parallel vein containing 4 to 5 inches of quartz is exposed for 80 feet. This vein was mined a few feet down from the surface by LeBrant in 1935 and a few ounces of gold was recovered.

No. 3 tunnel, elevation 190 feet, has a total length of 110 feet. This is a crosscut tunnel. A small segment of a 6-inch quartz vein was found 20 feet in from the portal. This is cut by a small slip that strikes N. 15° E. and dips 60° E. At the end of the crosscut tunnel a 6-inch quartz vein was cut and followed for a distance of 30 feet. This vein strikes N. 12° W. and dips 45° E. This vein is similar to the vein in Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels, but apparently lacks values.

No. 4 tunnel (not accessible) is located nearly 1,000 feet southeast of Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels. This tunnel is reported in bulletin 347* to have a length of 1,135 feet. Two veins are reported exposed following the walls of a porphyry dike and the veins are in altered slate. The hanging wall vein was reported as the richer vein. How much ore was mined from the tunnel is not known. Another tunnel 300 feet above No. 4 was noted along the Crackerjack tramway. This tunnel was caved. However, considerable quartz was noted on the dump. This is in slate formation.

No samples were taken due to the fact that the gold occurs as mostly free and in spots. Assays from these spots are high, while on the vein other than the high grade spots the values are very low. The present operators were advised to sink in No. 1 tunnel on these high grade pockets in an effort to obtain milling ore. They will operate the stamp mill as the ore is mined and below the stamps they expect to use an Ainsley bowl for recovering the free gold.

*Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Alaska.

PRELIMINARY REPORT, HOPE MINE, TWELVE MILE ARM,
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND,
June 12, 1936.

Location:

The Hope mine is located approximately one and a quarter miles north and west of the town of Hollis on Twelve Mile Arm, east coast of Prince of Wales Island. A trail is maintained over an old tramway that leads from the beach to the property.

Owners:

The present owners of this property are B. Brant of Hollis and E. W. Brown of Ketchikan.

History:

This mine was originally staked as the Puyallup group prior to 1901. A short report is given in Prof. Paper No. 1, "The Ketchikan Mining District, Alaska," by A. H. Brooks, 1902, p. 90. Two shafts were sunk on the property a quarter of a mile apart, a short drift and several opencuts were completed. Some high grade ore was shipped and a 5-stamp mill was in process of erection in 1901. Following, considerable development work was done which consisted of mainly tunneling and some stoping. The mill was operated intermittently and only a small production resulted. Description of this later work is given in U. S. G. S. Bull. 347, "Ketchikan and Wrangell Mining Districts, Alaska" by F. E. & C. W. Wright, 1908, pp. 159-160.

Later this mine became known as the Ready Bullion and was operated for some time thereafter. A description of this work is given in U. S. G. S. Bull. 642, "Mining Development in Southeastern Alaska" by Theo. Chapin, 1915, pp. 79-80. Some stoping, drifting and raising was done. The mill was operated and a small electric light plant was installed. Since this latter operation very little activity has resulted. Later this property became known as the Hope.

In 1933 activity again started in a small way by B. Brant. He built an arrastre which was operated by water power and milled a few tons of ore. It was reported that approximately \$1000 in gold was produced by this latter operation. This season E. W. Brown intends to operate the property.

A 6x7" single stage compressor (Ingersoll-Rand) was in transportation to the property on date of visit. This is intended to be run by the present water power. The mill is to be moved and re-erected and operated. This mill is a 5-stamp Ridson which is operated with a 48" Pelton wheel. An impact amalgamator and concentrating table are to be used with the stamps.

Showings:

The vein on this property is small, averaging perhaps 7 or 8 inches with an occasional width of 3 feet. It strikes N. 30° W. and dips 50-55° NE. The walls are free and in places a light gray porphyritic dike occurs on the footwall. This vein is reported as exposed over a distance of 1200 feet. Most of the ore in the tunnels has been stoped and in order to supply ore for milling the lower tunnels will have to be extended. These lower tunnel adits are at elevations of 120' and 163', respectively. The vein appears to follow the formation which is an elastic porphyritic breccia or agglomerate, as rounded granitic pebbles were seen contained occasionally. Its color is green and slates are enclosed within the formation in places. This formation and the enclosed vein has been fractured and faulted. Movement shows along the walls parallel with the strike.

Above the two lower tunnels at an elevation of 180' a small 4-inch vein was discovered 15 feet in the footwall. This vein has been stripped for 200 feet. It strikes and dips nearly identical with the larger vein. This was reported to carry good values. Most of the quartz has been picked out for a few feet down and was milled in the arrastre.

Mineralization:

In the early history of this vein very high grade ore was found along the surface outcrops. The 14 tons that were shipped yielded \$159 per ton net. Telluride was reported found in places. The ore is free milling with 85 per cent free reported. The quartz vein is of a banded nature. The mineralization consists of free gold, pyrite, galena and a little sphalerite. The gangue minerals consist of quartz, calcite and pieces of altered dike and wall rock.

The future operation will depend upon the success of the development work in the lower levels as to amounts and values of the ore.