

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF LONE JACK PROSPECT, KARTA BAY,  
PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND, ALASKA  
June 12, 1938

Location and Accessibility:

The Lone Jack prospect is located three-fourths of a mile southeast of Salmon Lake from a point on the lake shore midway between the east and west ends. This position is on the north slope of Granite Mountain and inland from Karta Bay approximately 5 miles. To reach this prospect the portage trail from Karta Bay to Little Salmon Lake is followed and thence by boat and upriver to Big Salmon Lake. From the lake shore a blazed trail leads to an old cabin and the prospect.

History:

The discoverer of this prospect is not known, however, it apparently dates back several years. In 1931 it was staked by Tom Stevens, who attempted to open up the showings. Since then work has been suspended and the prospect is not at present held. At the request of Tom Stevens and officials of the Flagstaff Mining Company, this prospect was visited.

Showings and Geology:

At a point 150 feet east of the old cabin along the bank of a small creek, elevation 400 feet, an old tunnel, now caved, had been driven into the bank apparently on the vein. Several large quartz boulders were noted on the dump. The largest pieces noted were 18 inches thick. Due to the caved tunnel and loose material in the creek bed, the vein was not seen. The formation along the creek is the diorite which makes up the surrounding country including Granite Mountain. The strike of the vein is apparently nearly east-west as indicated by the tunnel direction. The quartz pieces consisted of a milky white variety, banded, vuggy, and containing numerous large well developed quartz crystals. The mineralization ranges from fine to coarse, and is grouped in irregular bunches consisting of pyrite, galena and chalcopyrite. Low gold values were reported from an assay of these boulders.

Showing No. 2 is located 700 feet west of the cabin on a very small stream between 300 to 400 feet in elevation. Here two parallel veins 6 feet apart are exposed for 500 feet along the creek bed. The footwall vein varies from 2 to 4 inches in width, but is very persistent. The hanging wall vein is the stronger vein, showing movement, and varies from 8 to 16 inches in width. These veins are inclosed in diorite and are small shear fillings. They strike N. 46° E. and dip 54° NW. The

hanging wall vein contains included bands of altered diorite which are mineralized. Large massive bunches of pyrite occur in spots along the vein. Generally, both the banded quartz and the diorite are mineralized in both veins. However, other metallics are missing and this mineralization contains very minute gold content as shown from sample No. 424 taken across 16 inches of banded quartz and altered diorite in the creek bed at the most favorable location. The results of this assay were less than one dollar per ton in both gold and silver.

While the diorite formation in this area is very favorable for gold deposits, and it is possible that with further prospecting ore may be found along these veins, further work on the showings is considered to be not warranted.