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PROPERTY EXAMINATION

JOHNNY JOHNS PROPERTY

By: K. Kirkland
August, 1968

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Introduction

On August 11, Johnnie Johns, Norm Newsom, Jon Harper and Ken Kirkland left Whitehorse to study a Ag-Pb vein showing belonging to J. Johns in the Tetshenshini River area, south of Dezadeash Lake, Y.T. It has been planned to study the showing during the afternoon of the 11th and all day August 12th but truck repairs were necessary at Haines Junction and this delay allowed us only August 12th to examine the deposit.

Location

The showing occurs 5-6 miles west of the Haines Road, approximately 50 miles south of Haines Junction. Take Alaska Highway from Whitehorse 90 miles west to Haines Junction, then the Haines Road south for approximately 50 miles. Just north of M.P. 106 (Haines Road) turn west onto side road. This road continues for about 5½ miles then becomes impassable for 4 x 4 vehicle. From here access is by foot along the cat trail for another 1-1½ miles then through bush for another mile to the claims.

The showing occurs near the base of a large easterly facing gully on an unnamed mountain approximately 4-5 miles west of the abandoned town of Dalton Post on the Tetshenshini River.

Geology

Galena mineralization occurs in a 4'-6' wide quartz vein which passes through hornblende diorite intrusive. See field notes.

Heavy overburden (talus) on the slope made sampling difficult. The vein was highly altered in most places where it was seen.

The area is covered by 8 claims of the 'Mary' Group, and 24 claims of the 'John' Group surround the 'Mary' claims. All claims staked by J. Johns and assistants.

The original assay - 14% Pb, 126 oz. Ag. was obtained from a single specimen and should not be considered typical by any means. Mineralization occurs in thin stringers up to 6" wide within the vein but these stringers are not plentiful - so this sample is of high grade and not representative.

Two bags of continuous chip samples (2' and 3') were taken from the vein. Neither of the areas sampled covered the full width of the vein, as talus cover prevented excavation to a great extent. Two bags of high grade grab samples were also taken at these locations. These high grade samples were taken from narrow mineralized zones 4" - 6" wide.

Conclusions and Recommendations

I don't feel enough time was spent on the showing to do it justice. Although no large mineralized zone was observed the lack of outcrop (due to overburden) meant a true picture of the vein could not be obtained. If the assays turn up interesting values further work would be warranted. I feel trenching with powder would be necessary to expose the vein fully. Hand trenching would take too much time.

The area surrounding the showing looks promising geologically. Abundant veining and dyking were noted over a large area (using binoculars). The intrusive is fairly heavily fractured and could prove suitable for vein-type deposits over a fairly large area. Angular fragments of galena and chalcopyrite-bearing float were reported by Johnnie Johns from the area north of this showing but no outcrop containing mineralization has been found in that area at this time.

Our chip samples should be more representative than the original assay - even though neither sample covered the total width of the vein. The assays should be the main factor in regards to further work on the property.

If further work is considered, a camp could be set up within a few hundred yards of the showing. Trenching powder, picks and shovels would be necessary. The work would probably require only three or four days, unless extensions were found.