

82E/5W  
82E/5W-17

001496

OLALLA MANGANESE DEPOSIT

The deposit of manganese-bearing chert described in this report is on the south side of the ridge separating Olalla Creek from its south fork (see G.S.C. Map 628A). In 1951 the showings were reached by a trail that follows the north side of Olalla Creek about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles, crosses the creek just above its junction with the south fork and climbs the south side of the ridge between the two creeks. The showings are at an elevation of about 5,000 feet above sea level and almost a mile west of the junction of Olalla Creek with its south fork.

The deposit was staked on May 6th, 1949, by S. J. Fairclough of Chilliwack, as the Iron King No. 1 and Iron King No. 2 claims. It was staked again on June 11, 1950, by Thomas McQuillan of Vancouver as the Danny and Danny No. 1 claims and these were kept in good standing until June 14, 1954. On October 14, 1955, the showings were staked by W.W. Geminder of Vancouver as a group of eight claims called Olalla No. 1 to Olalla No. 8, inclusive.

The deposit was described in the Minister of Mines report for 1949 (p. 132) as the Iron King. The writer visited the showings at the end of August, 1951, and readily found the open cuts described in the 1949 report. Little or no work appeared to have been done on the showings between 1949 and August, 1951.

The 1949 report describes the geology as follows:

*Series of open-cuts /*  
*open-cuts* - (The accompanying map shows the main open-cuts.)  
- North of the (area shown) the hillside is gentle and there are no outcrops for more than 1,000 feet along the strike of the mineralized zone. South of the (area shown) the hillside is steep, talus is common but outcrops are fairly numerous. No manganese was seen for more than 1,000 feet south.

The primary manganese minerals in the cuts are mainly silicates. Near the surface they have been oxidized to black manganese oxides, and manganese may have been concentrated in the oxidized zone. In No. 1 cut a zone that is *At lowest* dominantly oxides extends to a depth of 1 to 3 feet and grades downward into a zone containing manganese silicates with oxides along fractures. In most of the other cuts manganese oxides occur as masses a few inches thick along fractures in rocks that are mainly manganese silicates or red jasper. Locally massive hard black rocks containing a high proportion of black oxides occur in these cuts. For a few tens of feet west of the zone exposed in the cuts red jasper is coated with films of manganese oxides and no primary silicates were seen. *2/*

*James T. Fyles.*

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25th November, 1955.