

Extract referring to the Gold Peak Group of Mineral Claims taken from the Dominion Department of Mines Memoir 204, pages 14 and 15, 1937 by M. F. Bancroft, M. E.

GOLD PEAK GROUP

The Gold Peak group of mineral claims adjoins and lies east and southeast of the Privateer group. The mineral showings are in the vicinity of the Gold Peak cabin 5 miles from tidewater. The south boundary of the Zeballos granodiorite batholith strikes northwesterly across the group of claims, volcanic rocks lying southwest of the granitic body. The claims were staked in October 1932. Four months later a quartz vein carrying visible gold was found cutting granodiorite. Surface stripping disclosed eight or more veins in the granodiorite nearby.

On the most promising vein, known as the Donaldson, an open-cut was made into the steep hill-side at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level. The open-cut was continued for 90 feet along the strike of the vein and in places it has a depth of 50 feet. About 50 feet below the top of the open-cut an adit has been started.

The ore from the open-cut returned 150 ounces of gold. The ore was sorted, sacked, back-packed to Zeballos river, canoed to Tagore, and back-packed again around Zeballos canyon, then taken in motor boat to Ceepeecee and thence shipped by freight to Trail, B. C. The second and third shipments in 4-ton lots gave smelter returns of 23 ounces of gold and 6 ounces of silver to the ton. A shipment in June 1935 of 3,444 pounds of ore gave smelter returns of 6.26 ounces of gold and 2.15 ounces silver. By the end of June 1935 approximately 15 tons of ore had been shipped to Trail from the White Star claim of the Gold Peak group.

The Zeballos batholith which trends northwest has pronounced joints striking northeasterly and curving around from north 70 degrees east to north 35 degrees east. Two fine-grained dykes with the appearance of aplite on the weathered surface, but greenish grey on fresh fracture, were noted on the White Star claim. These dykes are clearly older than the jointing of the granodiorite, since a closely spaced joint pattern was imposed on them at the time the blocky jointing took place in the granodiorite. The granodiorite has suffered considerable faulting, movement having taken place throughout the jointed massif with varying intensity, relatively tight joints occurring along the same hill-side with parallel sheared fracture zones up to 3 feet wide.

Development work on the Gold Peak group consists of a limited amount of surface stripping, particularly along two veins to the west of the Donaldson vein and along one vein east of it higher up the slope which was discovered by Albert Bloom in February 1933, and is known as the Bloom vein. East of the

Bloom vein on the summit going over into Gold creek there are three other veins exposed at an altitude of 2,000 feet above sea-level, but no work has been done on them.

The Donaldson vein follows the east side of a 6-foot dyke of dioritic feldspar porphyry for some distance, but diverges from it 70 feet from the upper end of the open-cut and continues down the slope in sheared granodiorite to a point below the dump where it splits into narrow quartz stringers. Its continuity is proved for 150 feet horizontally and for more than 100 feet in depth.

The vein strikes north 35 degrees east and dips 75 degrees southeast, its foot-wall being the 6-foot dyke. Numerous thin branches of the vein extend into joints in the hanging-wall granodiorite along lines striking north 65 degrees east. In the open-cut the vein attains a width of 15 inches, but pinches and swells, and averages somewhat over 6 inches wide. The hanging-wall rock shows marked hydrothermal alteration, the ferromagnesian minerals in the granodiorite have been completely destroyed for 4 inches back from the vein. Gouge next to the vein is white and like the altered granodiorite contains some sericite and pyrite.

In places the vein has bands of massive, mixed sulphides, along its sides, and the interior is filled with quartz growing in from both sides and forming a line of crystals in the middle. The sulphides in order of decreasing abundance are: pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite. Tests made on the individual minerals and also mixtures of the metallic minerals failed to show the presence of tellurium. There was considerable visible gold in the ore that was shipped.

One hundred and ten feet west of the Donaldson vein, between elevations 1,300 and 1,075 feet, a shearzone has been exposed in the granodiorite showing a quartz filling varying in width between 4 inches and 2 feet. West of the cabin is another similar quartz-filled shear in the granodiorite. The walls of this shear are impregnated with sulphide. The Bloom vein east of the Donaldson vein shows variable widths of shearing and small quartz stringers. It would require careful sampling to locate the sections of these veins where the altered country rock is barren or high in gold.

The Donaldson vein is the most promising of the showings thus far found on the Gold Peak. The presence of the 6-foot dyke on the west side of the vein may have been effective in impounding the mineral solutions and bringing about a greater concentration of gold. At any rate the best ore occurs where the vein, striking southwesterly, turns to follow the wall of the dyke for 70 feet, other dykes in the granodiorite area should, therefore, prove of interest to the prospector.

#10
WHITE STAR

#1

#2

1033

Extract from the Report of Col. J E. Leckie, M.E.

Zeballos is situated on the northwest coast of Vancouver Island, its position being shown on accompanying key-map.

The Zeballos River runs into the sea at the head of Zeballos Arm.

GOLDFIELDS

Excepting the King Midas the most development so far done in the Camp is on the Goldfields Group where three tunnels have been driven. The results have been so satisfactory that a millsite is now being cleared and it is the intention of the owner, Mr. A. B. Trites, to erect a mill of 25—50-ton capacity. The Upper Tunnel was driven on the vein and continued through the ridge giving a depth of 110 feet below the surface. The Second Tunnel was driven in 120 feet below this again, the portal being on the Gold Creek side of the ridge. This tunnel is in 400 feet on the vein.

The Main Tunnel is being driven in on the Spud Creek side of the ridge at a depth of 450 feet below the top of the ridge. It is in ore.

It has been stated that the average width of the vein as so far worked on is approximately 3 feet and average value \$45 gold per ton. I understand that there is a very high grade seam on one wall 6" to 7" in width.

A crew of twenty-four men is at work and machinery is on its way in.

PRIVATEER

This property is owned by a Syndicate of Victoria people. They are drifting on a vein which has given remarkable results. They are now in close to 200 feet and the ore is as rich as ever. The vein occurs in the volcanics close to the contact with the granodiorite. It is from 7" to 22" in width with a steep dip, and has been traced up the steep hillside for over 1200 feet. The present work will give them 800 feet of backs. A diesel power plant has been installed and three machine drills are at work. A crosscut tunnel is being run to cut the vein at greater depth.

The ore is a quartz carrying galena, blende, iron pyrite, arsenopyrite and some free gold.

Returns from a shipment of 15 tons averaged 22.24 ozs. gold per ton and the next shipment of 19 tons ran \$950.00 per ton. Since then some even more spectacular ore has been shipped.

GOLD PEAK GROUP # 11

The Gold Peak Group, which I examined, consists of six full claims and a fraction, four and the fraction of which have been surveyed and a Crown Grant has been applied for. The ground covered extends from the Gold Creek Valley over the ridge and to the westward of Spud Creek.

Four veins have been uncovered and a good looking outcrop has been found on the top of the ridge and whether it is a new vein or the extension of one of the others has not yet been determined. The position of these veins is marked on the map of claims. The road from the Beach passes through this property. There is a camp capable of holding a dozen men or more and a crew of men is at work drifting on one vein. This work is referred to in Mr. Carr's Progress Report.

At the time of my visit I saw an open-cut 36 feet in length driven in on a vein. The face of the cut was 20 feet in height. There were two well defined walls, nearly vertical and about 7 feet apart. Against the west wall was a soft, limey gouge some 9" in width which ran from a general sample, \$4.20 in gold. On the east wall 6 inches of ore ran \$254.10 gold. I saw no free gold in this sample.

200 feet to the westward a small vein had been stripped and a sample here, across 7", ran \$24.50 gold.

Eleven men are at present employed but it is intended to increase this to eighteen.

No doubt there will be high grade ore shipped and the returns will go far towards meeting expenditures.

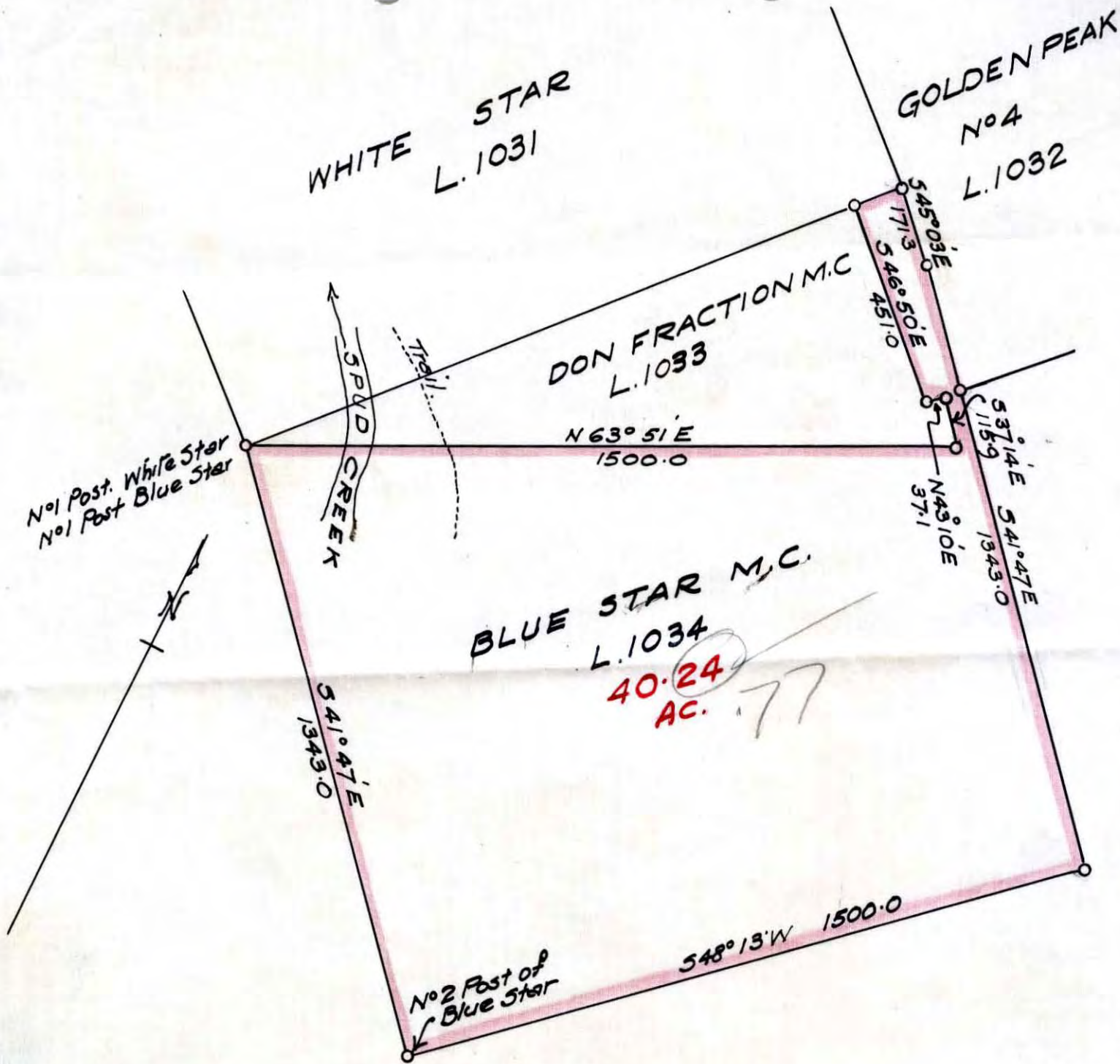
SUMMARY

The values in some of the veins now being opened up in this District are extraordinarily high. **The Gold Peak Group, lying between the other two properties referred to has every chance of turning out equally as valuable as they are and with intensive prospecting it is fairly certain that more veins will be found.**

The Camp as a whole promises to become an important factor in B. C.'s gold production.

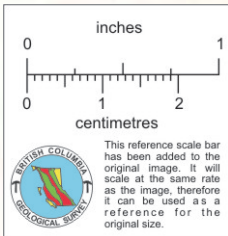
I can strongly recommend the Gold Peak Group as a property which on development should prove to be a most profitable venture.

J. Leckie



BLUE STAR MINERAL CLAIM

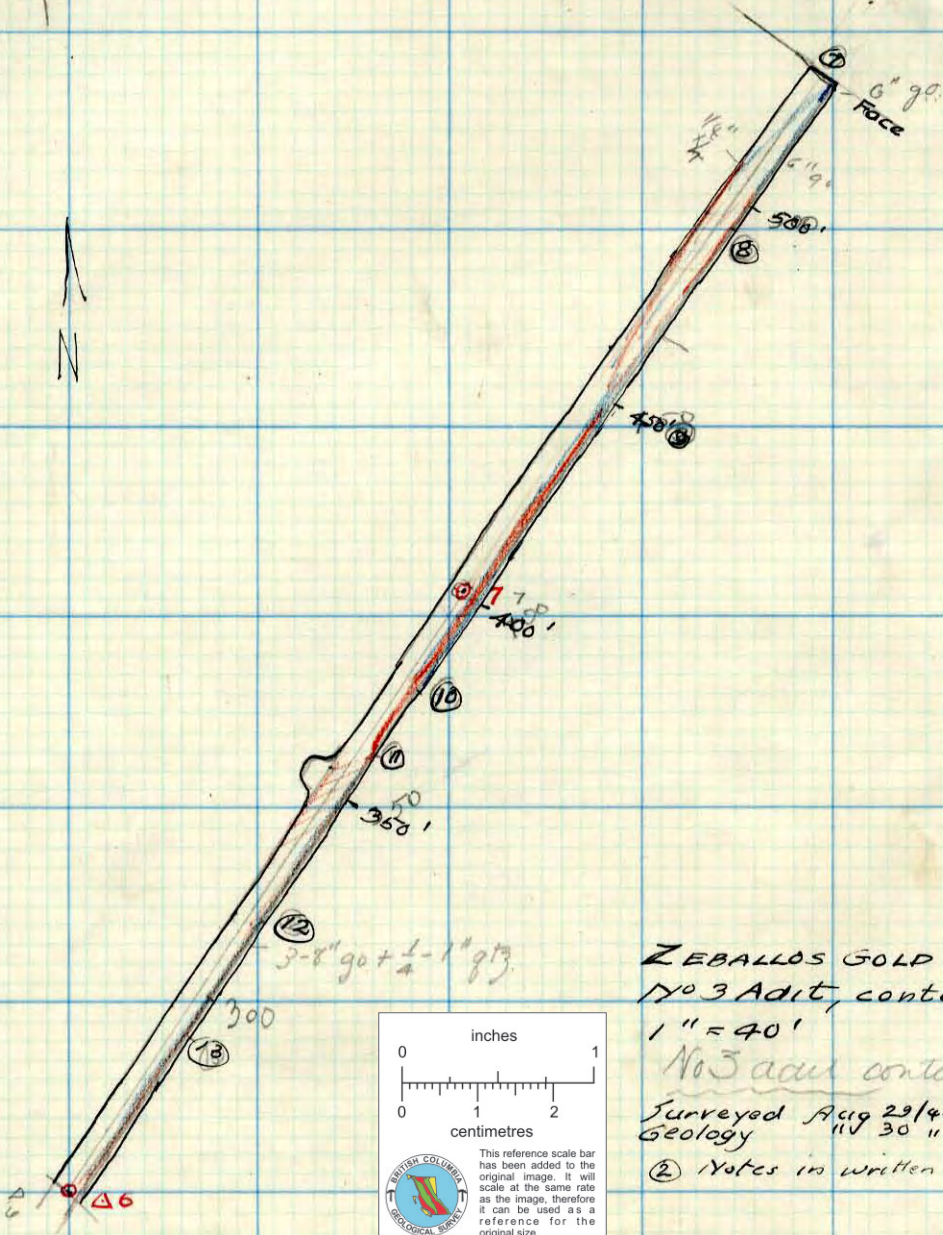
924/2w



Philip M. Wrenn B.C.L.S.

Scale: 300' = 1"

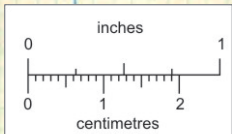
924/20
92L-11



ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK
No 3 Adit, contd,
1" = 40'

No 3 adit contd
Surveyed Aug 29/44
Geology " 30 "

② Notes in written description



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.





hard covg.
over 2-6'
No Mat. in face

Face

6

350'

400' Lag ↑
2' crust

5' crust

2' crust

(7911)

250'

250'

①

1" x 2' lenses of g12 + subhite

3

60'

20'

8" 90

2

90

60'

6" 90

3-4" go. very strong fault

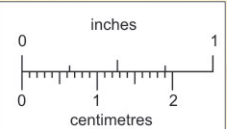
ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK

No. 00 Adit

1" = 40'

Surveyed Aug 29/44

Geology " 30/44



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340
110

520

ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK

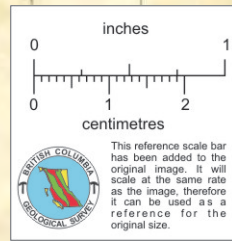
No 1 Adit.

1" = 40'

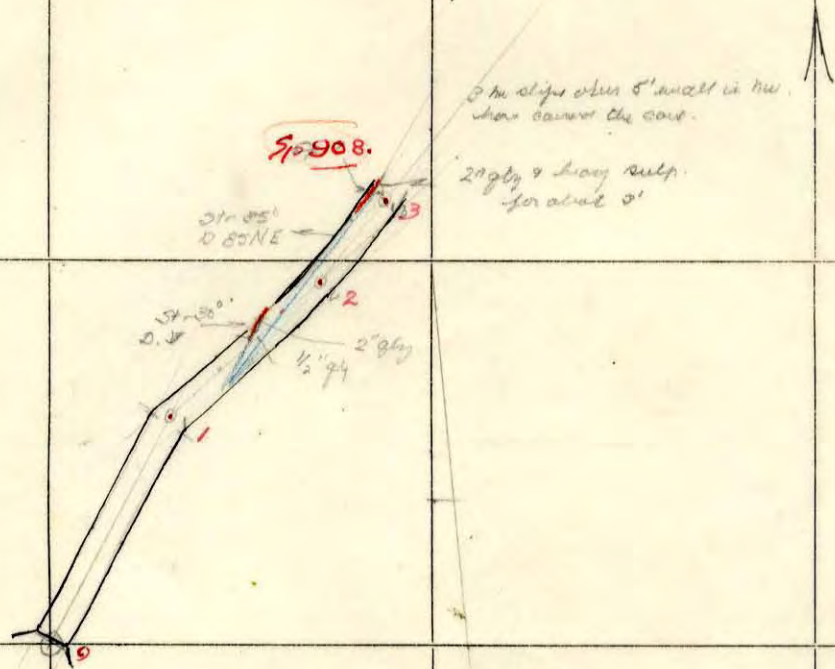
Surveyed Aug 29/44

Geology " 30/44

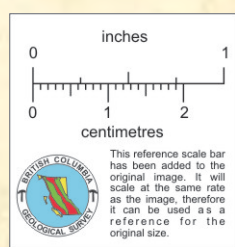
② References 117 notes



No 0 LEVEL

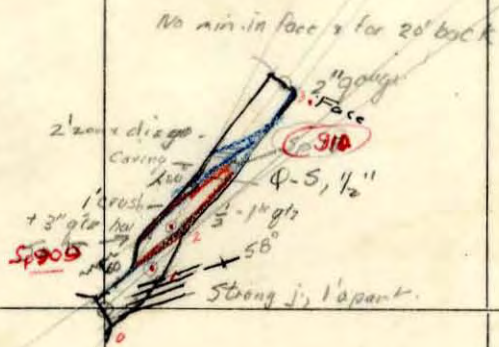


ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK
 No 9 Adit
 1" = 40'
 Surveyed Aug 29/44
 Geology " 30/44

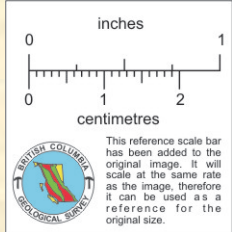


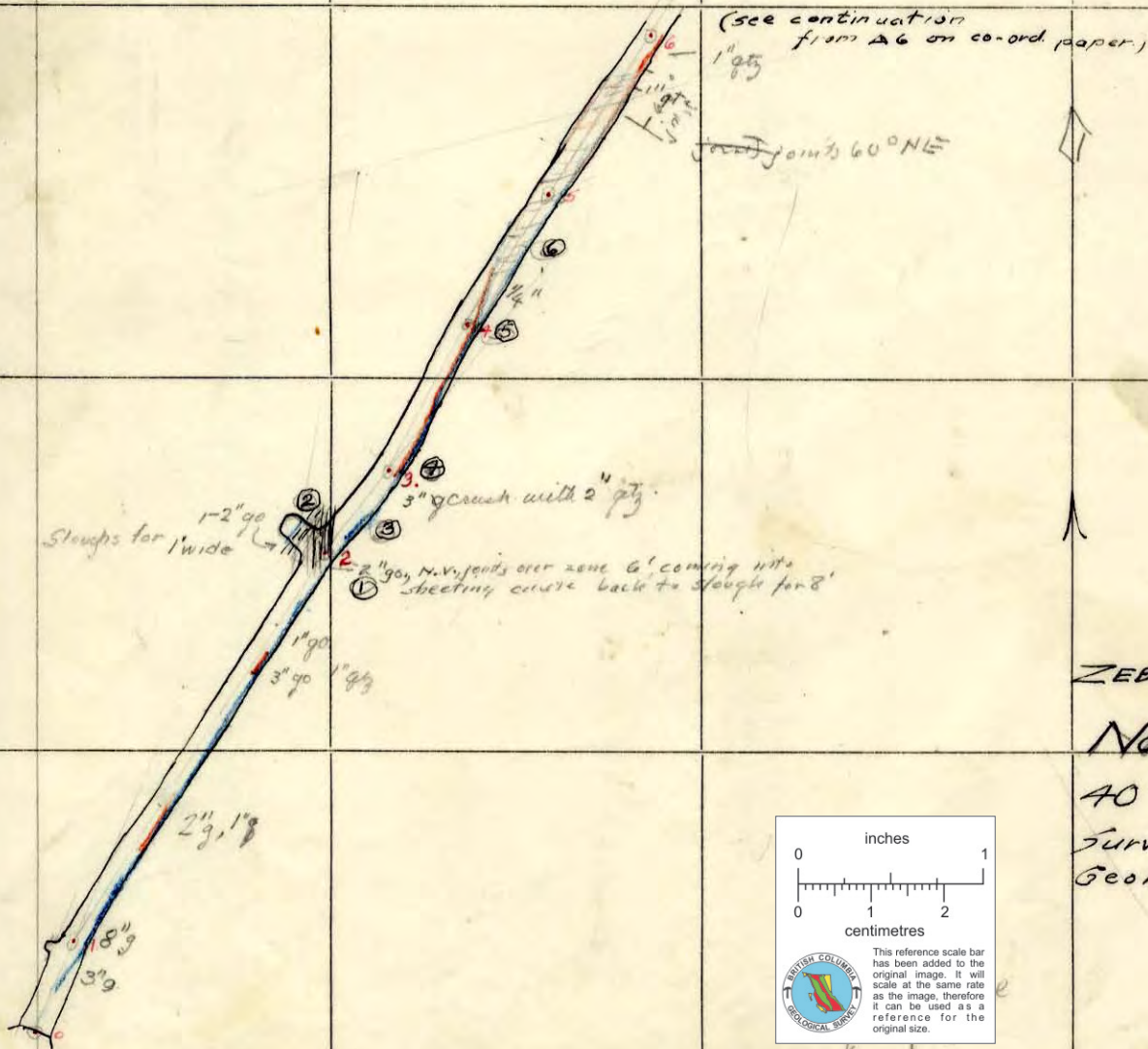
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No 4 ADIT



ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK
 No 4 Adit
 Surveyed Aug 23/44
 Geology " 30/44
 1" = 40'



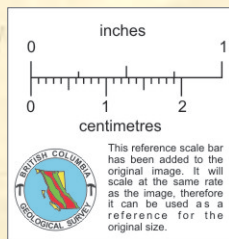


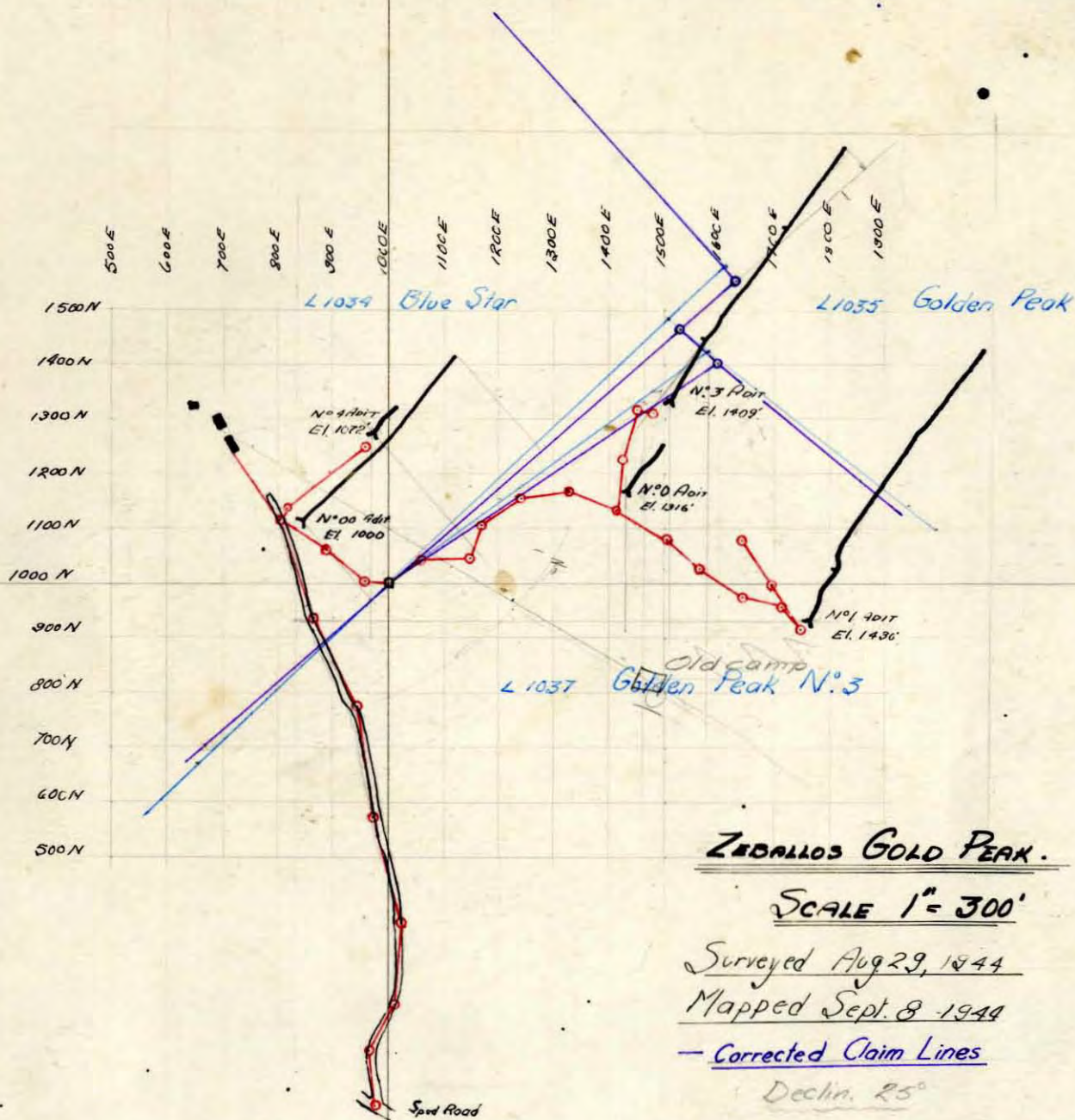
ZEBALLOS GOLD PEAK

No 3 Adit

40'-1''

Surveyed Aug 29 1894
Geology " 30 "





ZABALLOS GOLD PEAK.

SCALE 1" = 300'

Surveyed Aug 29, 1944

Mapped Sept. 8, 1944

Corrected Claim Lines

Declin. 25°

Dont forget Blue
Bomber rem-see
Starr's sketch

92L/2W

92L-N

