920/5E
920-27

MAY 15· 1935

VICK MOUNTAIN (7900 FT)
TUNNEL X

SEPT· 15 1935

CAMP ‹ TASEKO RIVER

VICK MOUNTAIN (SUMMIT)

R E P O R T

on the

VICK GOLD PROPERTY

Clinton Mining Division

Taseko Lake,

British Columbia

By: V. Dolmage

1318 Marine Bldg.,

Vancouver, B. C.

February 5th, 1936.

THE VICK GOLD PROPERTY

Clinton Mining Division

Taseko Lake,

British Columbia.

The Vick property consists of twenty claims and fractions divided into four adjoining groups known as the Mary Stewart, Vick, Chilco and Taseko groups. The accompanying claim map (Fig. 1) shows their positions relative to one another and to Taseko lake and river.

The claims have been surveyed and the positions of all of the posts accurately established so that there is no danger of fractions occurring within the group. The claims have been staked so as to adequately cover all the mineralization so far discovered, as well as a suitable camp site and mill site if this should be required. All stakings are in good standing and application has been made to record last season's assessment work, amounting to $9,000.00, which is sufficient to fulfill assessment work requirements for four years, that is until 1940. All of the claims are owned outright or are controlled by Mr. C. M. Vick, Chilco Ranch, Hanceville, B. C.

SITUATION - ACCESSIBILITY.

The claims are situated near the outlet of Taseko lake and are 145 miles north of and 28 miles west of Vancouver. The camp is on the west side of the river 1,000 feet north of the lake. The claims extend westerly from the river up the steep face of a high mountain to its summit at an elevation of 7900 feet, which is nearly 4000 feet above the river. The principal workings consisting of two adits are situated near the boundary of the Myers and Lucky claims, which boundary is about 2500 feet west of the camp. The lower tunnel is at elevation 5600 and the upper one at 5800 feet above sea level, or 1100 and 1400 feet respectively above the camp.

The camp is reached by road and trail from Hanceville 55 miles distant, and Hanceville is on the main Chilcotin motor highway 55 miles from Williams Lake, which is on the P. G. E. Railway. From Williams Lake to Chilco Ranch, a few miles past Hanceville, the road is first class and is kept open throughout the year. From Chilco Ranch the road has been extended only as far as a point on Taseko River about 20 miles north of the camp. This section of the road as well as the remaining unfinished section traverses the interior plateau region of B. C. which is comparatively flat, only sparsely timbered and dotted with numerous small and a few large meadows.

Excepting the meadows which are marshy and soft the soil of this region consists mainly of gravel, because of which, and also flatness of the surface, the region is one in which road building is peculiarly simple and inexpensive. The new section of the road from Hanceville to the Taseko river, though recently and quickly built, is comparatively good, and can be travelled by trucks without difficulty. The unfinished section of the road will follow up the terraced gravel flats which border the Taseko river. Most of the necessary clearing has been already done and this part could be finished in a short time and at an exceptionally low cost per mile. When completed it will be possible to reach Taseko lake from Williams Lake by truck in one day, thus greatly reducing the cost of moving freight into that region. The road will serve not only the Vick property but also the Taylor Windfall, Taseko Motherlode, and others, and will open up a large section of country favorable for prospecting.

NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.

Taseko lake is one of a number of similar large lakes of glacial origin which reach from far within the lofty Coast Range in a northeasterly direction to where the mountains merge into the Interior Plateau. The mountain on

which the claims are located rises abruptly from the level of the plateau to an elevation of 8,000 feet above sea level and 3500 feet above the general level of the plateau. The east face of this mountain has been greatly steepened by the glacier which at one time flowed down Taseko Lake valley, and it now has an average slope of over 30 degrees with sections which rise at an angle of more than 40 degrees. The opposite or western side of this mountain has a much more gradual slope and horses can reach the summit on this side with ease. The principal vein follows a deep gorge up the steep easterly face of the mountain from an elevation of 5500 feet to the summit, where it is concealed beneath a heavy overburden of soil.

GEOLOGY.

The immediately surrounding area is occupied largely by a thick series of volcanic flows, flow breccias and tuffs. These strike in a northerly direction and dip gently to the west. The vein strikes westerly and dips nearly vertically so that it crosses the various flows and breccias nearly at right angles. The volcanic rocks are intruded by (1) the great Coast Range Batholith, the eastern margin of which is

about twenty miles to the southwest; (2) by many large quartz felspar porphyry dykes believed to be directly related to the Coast Range batholith, and (3) by small irregular masses of diorite. The gold veins are in or near the diorites as shown on the accompanying geological map.

When these volcanic rocks were first mapped by the writer in 1924 they were classed as Triassic because they were obviously older than the batholith which was then believed to be of Jurassic age. Since then the writer's work along the margin of the batholith to the southeast has shown that it cuts similar volcanic formations determined from fossil evidence to be of Cretaceous age. The volcanic beds in question are now believed to be of Cretaceous and not Triassic age.

The massive flows and the flow breccias are hard, competent rocks, well capable of supporting large fractures of long distances.

The diorite is a medium fine even grained homogeneous rock occurring in relatively small, irregular dyke-like bodies, as shown on the accompanying geological map. Since all the veins of this vicinity are in or adjacent to these diorite masses there is thought to be some genetic relationship between the two.

THE VEINS.

The main vein extends in a westerly direction up the face of the mountain through the Myers, Lucky, Vick and Mary Stewart claims. Other veins occur to the south on the Slide claim and to the north on the line between the Donald and Fair Oak claims.

The Slide claim veins have fair width and are well mineralized with pyrite and chalcopyrite, but only low values were found on sampling.

The Donald vein is narrow and can be traced for only twenty or thirty feet, but the values are fairly high. A sample taken by the writer in September, 1934, showed 1.93 ounces of gold across one foot.

The main vein is much the most promising and therefore last season's work was confined to it. The writer sampled this vein in 1934, the results of which are shown on the accompanying small sectio. (Fig. III.) At the time of this examination practically no work had been done and that part of the vein between lower showings and the summit of the mountain was not examined. The general results were, however, regarded as encouraging, and on the strength of them the 1935 development work was planned.

This work was rendered extraordinarily difficult by snow slides which filled the canyon in which the vein occurs to a depth of 50 feet, and which remained there throughout the season. Even when clear of snow this canyon is an awkward and dangerous one in which to work. The only safe method of exploring the vein was to drive crosscuts from safe positions outside of the canyon to intersect the vein at depth under the canyon. Two such adits were driven during the season, an upper one at elevation 5800 and a lower one at elevation 5500. Their respective positions are shown on the accompanying geological map.

Before these could be started it was necessary to build a trail from the camp up to the tunnel site. In spite of formidable difficulties a trail up which pack horses could be taken was completed as far as a point at the elevation of the lower adit, but on the opposite side of the canyon. From this point it was necessary to travel over the snow to both adit sites and the trail to the upper adit was so dangerous and difficult that on August 18th work had to be stopped.

The upper adit was started at a point about 300 feet lower than and 300 feet east of best showing found in 1934, samples from which ran 0.51, 0.38 and 5.52 ounces of gold respectively. The tunnel was started in a small body

of dark green and purple tuff which occurs as an inclusion in the diorite. It was continued 25 feet in a south westerly direction and then 34 feet in a southerly direction, at which point it intersected the vein. The values at this intersection proved to be quite low and drifting on the vein had to be stopped when it had progressed only five feet from the intersection and before higher values were found. However, in view of the high values found on the surface 300 feet ahead of this face, it is a reasonable hope that if this drift could have been continued, rich ore would have been found. The plan of this tunnel is shown on Fig. IV.

The lower adit was driven 108 feet before cutting any mineralization and is somewhat crooked owing to the difficulty in determining the position of the vein in the canyon beneath 50 feet of snow. The adit was then continued along the streak of mineralization for 90 feet, when weather conditions necessitated the closing down of operations for the season. The mineralization consists mainly of calcite carrying no values, as is shown on the accompanying plan. Near the face, however, some quartz sulphide mineralization came in from the north side which carried high values comparable with those found in surface samples. It is possible that the drift is just south of this mineralization throughout

most of its length. In any event the mineralization of the face is quite encouraging and fully warrants further drifting towards the southwest. It would be advisable also to drive a short crosscut to the north from station 302 in an attempt to discover the quartz-sulphide mineralization similar to that in the face.

This vein has been unusually difficult and costly to explore, but during the season's work, thanks largely to the skill and perseverance of Mr. R. K. Matheson, and his crew, most of the difficulties have been overcome, and the further drifting suggested above can be done at a very much lower cost than last season's work, and with little or no danger to the workmen.

The most encouraging features of the deposit are the length of the vein, the favorable geological conditions surrounding it, the exceptionally high values found in it and the concentrations of these values in a relatively small proportion of very rich sulphides. A picked sample of sulphides taken by Mr. O'Grady assayed 9 ounces per ton. It is evident from these facts that a very rich concentrate could be make from the ore, and this would enable the property to be profitably operated on a small scale, even as low as 10 or

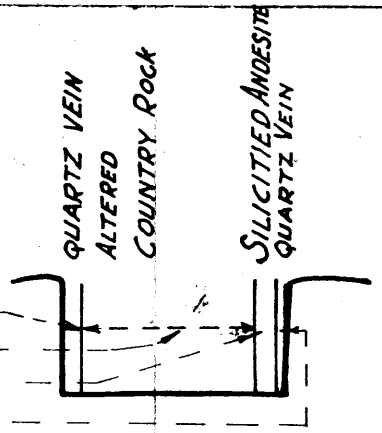
20 tons per day. Because of this feature the property offers a better than average chance of returning expenditures made in exploration, and of paying its own way through the early development stages.

I would recommend, therefore, that the rich ore found in the face be drifted on as far as it may be found to continue. It would be advisable to drive a short crosscut to the north from station 203 to see if the rich ore in the face might not extend back towards this point a short distance north of the calcite mineralization followed in the drift. Any further plans would have to be based on the results of the above work. Since there will be no difficulty nor danger involved in carrying out this work, and as only a small amount of supervision will be required, the work could be advantageously done by contract on some basis whereby the owner would provide powder and supplies. Mr. John Anderson, who did such good work last season might be willing to take a contract at ten or twelve dollars a foot which would be a good price.

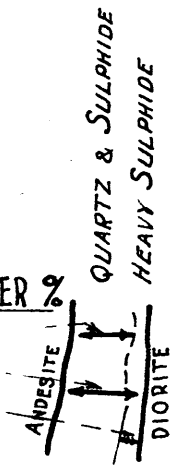
(Signed) V. Dolmage.

1318 Marine Bldg.,
Vancouver, B. C.

N°	WIDTH	GOLD Oz. per Ton
17	3"	0·60
18	4' 7"	TRACE
19	8"	0·34
20	3"	0·05
16	12"	0·68



N°	WIDTH	GOLD Oz per Ton	COPPER %
11	10"	0·51	3·5
10	13"	0·36	1·0
12	6"	5·52	2·5
13	12"	1·10	
14	–	0·005 (PURE QUARTZ)	



SAMPLES N° 17-18-19-20

SAMPLE N° 16

ELEV 7900

Massive Flow Breccias, Andesites Etc.

SAMPLE N° 13

SAMPLE N° 14

ELEV. 6200'

SAMPLES N° 11-10-12

ELEV. 5850'

TASEKO RIVER
ELEV. 4400'

Talus Fan

— SECTION THROUGH —

— VICK MINERAL CLAIMS —

— TASEKO LAKE —

B·C·

SCALE - 1000' = 1"

MARY STUART GROUP

ROBERT M.C.

MURRAY M.C. Not Recorded

MADRE M.C.

YOUNG M.C.

MARY STUART No 2 M.C.

FAIR OAK M.C.

HENDRE M.C.

ALPINE M.C. Not Recorded

Not Recorded MURRAY No 2 M.C.

CHILCO GROUP

VICK GROUP

DONALD M.C.

VICK M.C.

SUMMIT M.C.

LUCKY M.C.

CHILCO M.C.

MARY STUART M.C. Not Recorded

SLIDE M.C.

MYERS M.C.

Not Recorded GEORGIA M.C.

BLUFF M.C.

PINNACLE M.C.

Not Recorded VICK No 2 M.C.

SCOTTY M.C.

PORCUPINE M.C.

RIVER M.C.

TASEKO GROUP

Not Recorded MYERS No 2 M.C.

TASEKO M.C.

TASEKO RIVER

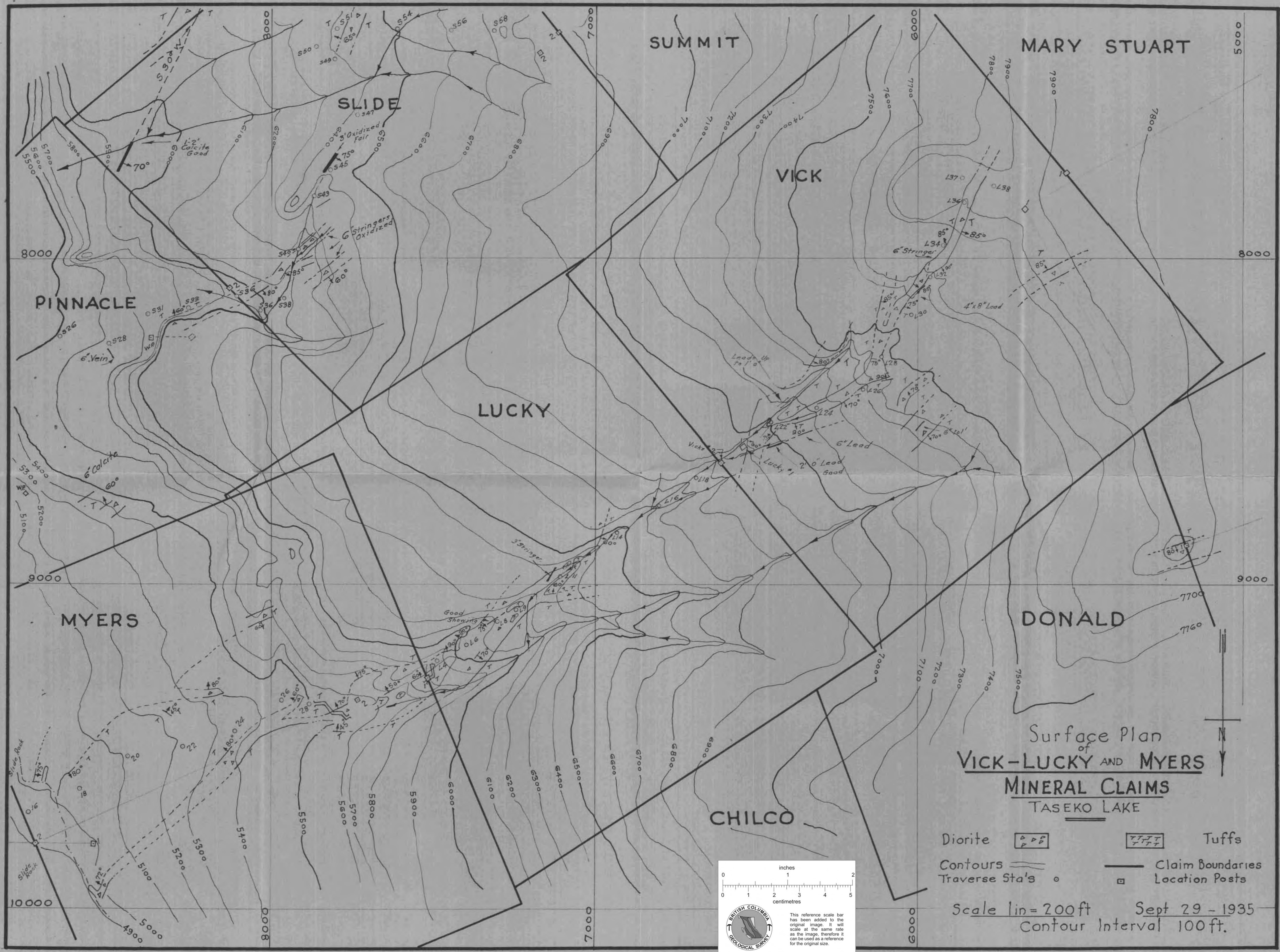
CAMP M.C.

TASEKO LAKE

inches
0 1 2
0 1 2 3 4 5
centimetres

BRITISH COLUMBIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

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.


Surface Plan of VICK-LUCKY AND MYERS MINERAL CLAIMS
TASEKO LAKE
Diorite
Tuffs
Contours
Traverse Sta's
Claim Boundaries
Location Posts
Scale 1in = 200 ft
Sept 29 - 1935
Contour Interval 100 ft.
SUMMIT
MARY STUART
SLIDE
VICK
PINNACLE
LUCKY
MYERS
DONALD
CHILCO
6" Vein
6" Calcite
6" Stringers Oxidized
3' Oxidized Fair
1-2' Calcite Good
6" Stringer
4"x 8" Lead
6" Lead
2' 0" Lead Good
Good Showing
3' Stringer
Slide Rock
inches
centimetres
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.
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