

May 27, 1953.

Waddington Mining Corporation Ltd.
414 Credit Foncier Building,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sirs:-

This letter covers my second trip this spring to the copper and magnetic iron deposits of the Jones group of claims on the southwest arm of Tassoo Harbour on the west coast of Moresby Island of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Before I left Vancouver arrangements had been made for transportation to Tassoo from Queen Charlotte City by boat and the necessary equipment lined up, including a small boat with a "kicker". On arriving at Q. C. City I found that the ^{owners of the} boat supposedly hired had reniged and would not go, as the halibut fishing season was about to open.

It was found impossible to hire any boat fit to navigate the west coast of the Island and I finally chartered a small plane which took Mr. Albert Jones, one of the owners of the claims, myself and camp equipment to the claims but they were unable to carry a small boat for out use. They plane called for us eight days later.

The six Jones claims were located recently and designed to cover most of an area which was originally located in 1908 and ~~were~~ Crown granted ~~and cancelled~~ soon after. In 1939 all but four of the Crown Grants were cancelled. The four which are in good standing are the Warwick, Lot 615, and the Tassoo, Lot 604, on which there are two tunnels and a few open cuts; also, some 2000 feet to the northwest, the Ella, Lot 609, and the China Boy Fraction, Lot 616, are still in good standing. (See Map)

My instructions were to find old claim boundaries and the trend of the ore-zone and to locate such new claims as might have possible value to the property as a whole. Two corners of old Crown Grants with legible markings were found, a witness post for the southeast corner of the Chicamunstone Fr., Lot 614, and the southeast corner of the Tassoo, Lot 604. Also we found what is probably the No. 1 post of the Copper Cheaf, Lot 617, where a partly rotted squared post showed "B. T. 4" as the only legible marking.

We spent considerable time trying to follow out certain claim lines by old blazes on trees and also by compass and tape but had no success in finding other corners by those methods. Blazes were largely overgrown with new wood and, while easily followed in places, were invariably lost over large distances. Measuring with a tape was inaccurate in the heavy timber and brush without cutting a line, and a compass was entirely unreliable on account of magnetic iron.

The lower end of the old aerial tramway was located approximately by measurement from the southeast corner of the Chicamunstone Fr. Its bearing as drawn is the average of six compass readings and is $S 49\frac{1}{2}^{\circ} W$, with ~~the~~ two apparently wild readings discarded. The ^{horizontal} distance from the water to the upper tunnel is given in the B. C. Minister of Mines Report of 1913, page 97, as 2032 feet. The tramway and the tunnels are drawn on the map from the above data, which indicates them to be near the southwest corner of the Tassoo claim, and is probably not far from correct although they may ~~be~~ actually be somewhat closer to the southeast

side of the claim.

The location line for the Jones group of claims starts at the witness post for the southeast corner of the Chicamunstone Fr. claim with the No. 1 posts of the West Jack and Pauline claims and runs southwest ^{two claims as located,} 2150 feet to the No. 1 posts of the Dela and Rose claims, which are at the portal of the lower tunnel, and then continues on for an unknown distance (theoretically 1500 feet) to the No 2 posts of the Rose and Dela. How straight the location line is, is not known but ^{it} is probably rather crooked.

Magnetite and copper mineralization of unknown extent was noted a few hundred feet south-east of the upper tunnel, probably close to the Tassoo- Warwick boundary. Above and northwest of this tunnel there are strong outcrops of copper bearing magnetite separated by steeply dipping bands of limestone of much the same appearance as those showing in the tunnel, and a number of ^{small} scattered open cuts have been blasted out. It is impossible to tell with a compass just what the strike is except that it is north-westerly. There was not time before the airplane returned for us, to trace the mineralization far and to find old claim corners from which to locate it. The Canada Geological Survey Summary report for 1909 states that a second magnetite mass in porphyrite occurs 800 feet north-west of the one tunnelled but is not fully defined; it is 100 feet wide and 200 feet long at least.

The country is extremely hard to travel through or to prospect on account of steep, rough slopes with occasional bluffs, heavy timber both standing and fallen, and thick brush. So much time was spent in traveling and searching for corners from which to locate ones self that no time was left to locate claims, which was one of the main objects of the trip, nor was much further information gained as to the size and value of the property.

Chas. P. Starr

*(original from which copies were made
& signed)*