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R E P O R T

on the

KITSAULTE COPPER CAMP

Alice Arm, Observatory Inlet, July, 1913.

By

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M. Am. Inst. M. E., I. M. M.

RED POINT
103P 196

Near the head waters of the Kitsaulte River and on its west bank, some sixteen miles in a direct line from Alice Arm, Observatory Inlet, a considerable number of mineral claims have, during the last two years, been located, at elevations ranging from seven hundred to three thousand, five hundred feet above sea level. The trail at present followed to these properties is about 22 miles in length and is impassable for horses after the first five miles. These claims have nearly all been located on a mineralized zone of quartzite interspersed with Diabase intrusions. This mineralized zone has a probable width of five thousand feet, and the prospectors state it can be traced on the surface for over four miles. It forms the backbone of a spur of the mountain range in which the Kitsaulte River has its source and lies between the Kitsaulte River and Evendesen Creek. The mineralized belt is bounded on the south-west side by Red Porphyry and on the North-east side by slates. The ore occurs in a quartz gangue, sometimes in the Quartzite and at other times bounded by Diabase but does not appear to have regular walls, though its limits are fairly well defined when it occurs in Diabase rock. The mineralization is Chalcopyrite and Pyrite, the latter being prominent in the quartzite, the former scarce. The mountain is heavily covered with decayed vegetation and standing timber of poor quality and there are very few exposures of rock in place.

THE RED POINT MINERAL CLAIM:

This claim, owned by Evendsen & Co., was one of the first located in the district. The surface has been broken away, leaving a series of bluffs from 50 to 75 feet high, extending about one-third of the width of the claim. In these bluffs, which are heavily stained with iron, two bodies of ore, consisting of Chalcopyrite and Pyrite in a quartz gangue have been located about 350 feet apart. Examination of these bluffs can only be made by going down on a rope after the overhanging vegetation has been removed, and they have not been thoroughly prospected. The attention of the owners has been devoted chiefly to stripping and making trails in connection with the two exposures of ore mentioned, and very little actual work has yet been done to determine the value and extent of the ore bodies.

The first of these discoveries was made in what is known as No. 1 Bluff, at an elevation of 1700 feet above sea level, and shows from fourteen to sixteen feet of silicious ore near the top of the bluff. It appears to dip to the east into a sag in the bluff and has not yet been located at a lower elevation. Sample No. 1 was taken from this exposure. No effort has been made to follow this ore up or down the hill.

At Bluff No. 2 more work has been done than at the first discovery. At an elevation of 1750 feet the face of the bluff has been stripped for thirty-eight feet, disclosing irregular bodies of Diabase rock, alternating with silicious ore. A tunnel has been driven 15 feet into the face of the bluff in ore from which No. 4 sample was taken.

From the above mentioned point the bluff is nearly vertical for about sixty feet and shows ore in many places where it has been broken. At an elevation of 2025 an exposure of ore twenty feet wide has been laid bare at the top of the bluff, from which No. 1 sample was taken. One hundred feet back from the face of the bluff a cut six feet deep and five feet wide and twenty

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feet long has been excavated across the ore, the eastern half of the cut showing the best ore. Sample No. 2 was taken from the eastern half of this cut; sample No. 3 from the western half.

One hundred and seventy five feet from the face of the bluff the surface soil and standing and fallen timber has been cleared off and the quartz exposed again, but not broken. This body of quartz has a strike of No. 45°W. (magnetic) and has been traced further up the hill toward the Red Point Extension Claim. It does not appear to have any distinct walls and, as far as development has gone, appears to be vertical.

RED POINT EXTENSION:

On this claim, also owned by Evendsen & Co. no work has been done, but a natural exposure in a small bluff shows ore ten feet wide, from which Sample No. 6 A was taken."

Yours faithfully,

"Donald G. Forbes"

M. I. M. E."

C-O-P-Y