

021809

1989

PROPERTY NAME: **Princess Louise**

NTS: 82E/2W

OWNER: D. Geronazzo  
Grand Forks, B.C.

LAT: 49° 07'  
LONG: 118° 51'

**CLAIMS:**

Louise 87, Louise 87-2, Louise 87-3, Princess Louise,  
Prince of Wales (62 units)

**LOCATION AND ACCESS:**

The Princess Louise property is located about 11 kilometres northeast of Rock Creek. Access to the property is good, with numerous recent logging roads providing access to the old workings. The property can be reached by following the Copper Mountain Lookout road, a branch of the Ingram Creek road for six kilometres, then following a recent logging road northwest for about 2.5 kilometres.

**SUMMARY OF FIELD VISIT:**

The Princess Louise property is underlain primarily by cherts and greenstones of the Permian Knob Hill Formation, with minor overlying Kettle River sediments at the north end of the property, as well as numerous Tertiary dykes and stocks. Little (1983) shows a major Tertiary fault, the Wallace Creek fault cutting the property, as well as several northeast trending block faults. The property covers several old workings, the Prince of Wales and Princess Louise showings, described in old annual reports as being quartz veining and silicification with associated pyrite, arsenopyrite and anomalous gold values (Annual Reports 1989, 1907, 1928). Recently, the property was acquired by Pricam Explorations Inc. who interpreted the system to be epithermal in nature and of Tertiary age. Pricam did a small work program on the property in 1988 which consisted of rock sampling, geophysics and minor trenching.

The main workings on the property occur on a rusty silicified zone, 2 to 4 metres in width, within the Knob Hill greenstones. Numerous pits and trenches expose the alteration zone

over a strike length of about 100 metres. Pyrite and arsenopyrite (to 15%) accompany the silicification, which appears to be structurally controlled and of a replacement type, rather than a true vein. Three samples were collected, as described below.

About 500 metres northeast of this showing, a large area of rusty, pyritic Knob Hill cherts has been explored by recent cat trenching and blast pits. One sample of a coarse granular quartz-pyrrhotite skarn was collected from this area.

A brief field examination of the property did not reveal any features to suggest that alteration was related to a Tertiary epithermal system.

#### SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND RESULTS:

		Au (ppb)	Ag (ppm)	Cu (ppm)
BCS 18407	Prince of Wales shaft Silic'd gst, 15% py + cpy	147	8.4	1230
BCS 18408	Trench NE of shaft 20% py in coarse qtz	410	11.2	790
BCS 18409	Pit E of shaft 25% py in qtz gangue	625	3.9	1120
BCS 18410	Rusty pyritic chert 500m NE of shaft	194	3.4	490
BCS 18411	Qtz-pyrrhotite skarn 500m NE of shaft	297	3.7	1190

#### RECOMMENDATIONS:

Only weakly anomalous gold values were encountered from samples collected from known showings on the claims. No strong evidence of an epithermal system was seen and further work on the property is not recommended.

REFERENCES:

Little, H.W., 1983. Geology of the Greenwood Map Area, British Columbia. GSC Paper 79-29.

Sookchoff, L., 1989. Geophysical, Geochemical and Geological Exploration Report on the Louise Claim Group, Pricam Exploration. Filed for assessment.

BCDM Annual Reports, 1898, 1907, 1928.

M I D W A

LODE 3  
3671(3)  
(40000)

MINER 1  
3656(3)  
(40000)

MINER 2  
3667(3)  
(40000)

MINERAL RESERVE  
O/C. 2698 76-9-9  
RELEASE REQUIRED

RIO 2  
3623(3)  
(40000)

M O N A

MINER 3  
3658(3)  
(40000)

F.L. 4 F.L. 3  
301382 301412  
F.L. 2 F.L. 1  
301382 301382

RIO 3  
3624(3)  
(40000)

LODE 11  
3634(3)  
(40000)

LOUISE  
87-2  
(40000)



DEER 1  
3646(3)  
(20000)

KV 1  
3630(3)  
(40000)

LOUISE  
87-3  
(40000)

LOUISE  
(40000)

MATT 2  
3633(3)  
(40000)

R A N G

BONANZA  
3596(3)  
(40000)

NIC 1  
3591(3)  
(40000)

CROWN  
3588(3)  
(40000)

CROWN 2  
3589(3)  
(40000)

355  
(40000)

NIC 2  
3628(3)  
(40000)



ALPHA  
3597(3)  
(40000)

RED  
3555(3)  
(40000)

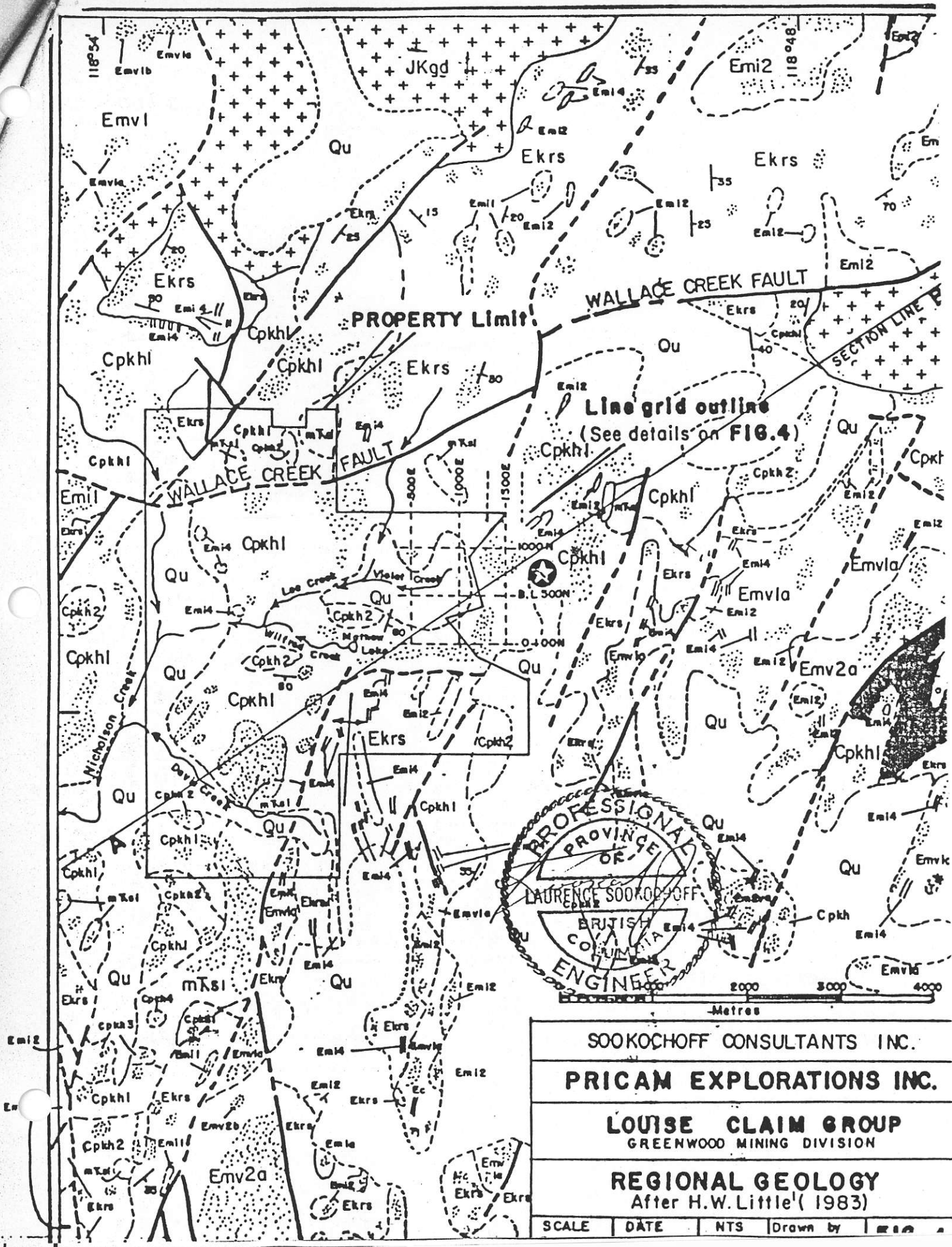
BRITISH COLUMBIA  
LAURENCE SOOKHOFF CONSULTANTS INC.  
ENGINEER

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS INC.  
LOUISE CLAIM GROUP  
GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION

118° 53'

CLAIM MAP

SCALE 1:50000	DATE NOV 87	NTS B2E/2W	DRAWN BY K.C.	FIG. 2
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# LEGEND After H. W. Little (1983)

## QUATERNARY

Qu

*Unconsolidated sediments, till, sand, gravel and silt*

## TERTIARY

### EOCENE

Ec

**CORYELL INTRUSIONS:** *syenite, quartz monzonite; minor granite and pulaskite*

Emi

**MARRON FORMATION: INTRUSIVE ROCKS;**  
*Emi4, undivided dykes, largely intrusive equivalents of divisions Emv1, 2 and 3 but some of unknown affinity; Emi3, diorite and diorite porphyry (equivalent to lavas of division Emv1); Emi2, syenite and diorite (equivalent to lavas of division Emv2); Emi1, alkaline syenite, largely rhomb-porphyry (equivalent to lavas of division Emv1)*

Emv

**LAYERED ROCKS (largely extrusive)**  
*Division Emv3; Emv3a, andesite; Emv3b, tuff*  
*Division Emv2; Emv2a, andesite and trachyandesite; Emv2b, tuff*  
*Division Emv1; Emv1a, sodic trachyte in part undersaturated and minor phonolite; Emv1b, related rocks characterized by flow breccias and intercalated pyroclastics; Emv1c, related (?) trachyte*

Ekrs

**KETTLE RIVER FORMATION:** *feldspathic and lithic tuffaceous sandstone and siltstone; shale and conglomerate; minor acidic and intermediate pyroclastic and flow rocks*

## JURASSIC AND/OR CRETACEOUS

+ JKgd +  
+ + +

**NELSON INTRUSIONS:** *granodiorite; minor quartz diorite and diorite*

## MIDDLE AND LOWER TRIASSIC

mTs

*mTs1, sharpstone conglomerate with mainly chert clasts; local chert sandstone, and minor black argillite; mTs2, mainly buff chert sandstone with beds of sharpstone conglomerate and chert grit; mTs3, green argillite; mTs4, black argillite; mTs5, limestone conglomerate mTs12, Skarn*

## CARBONIFEROUS OR PERMIAN

Cpkh

**KNOB HILL GROUP:** *massive chert, greenstone, and amphibolite; minor limestone or marble; locally tan or black argillite, fine-grained quartzite, conglomerate; CPkh1, mainly chert; CPkh2, mainly greenstone; CPkh3, mainly amphibolite; CPkh4, limestone or marble; CPkh5, quartzite; CPkh6, tan to green shale and metasiltstone*

- Rock outcrop, area of outcrop .....
- Geological boundary (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
- Bedding, tops known (horizontal, inclined, vertical, overturned) .....
- Fault (defined, approximate, assumed) .....
- Axial trace of anticline (approximate) .....
- Axial trace of syncline (approximate) .....

SHOWING, gold mineralization .....

( See FIG. 9 )