

KIRK CLAIM GOLD PROSPECTNTS 104 G 12E

The Kirk Property consists of 12 units located on the east side of the Stikine River Valley, 36 km (22 miles) below the town of Telegraph Creek. Latitude and longitude are 57° 37'N and 131° 33'W.

The claim was staked by C. Graf and recorded on August 12, 1982. It covers gold mineralization that was initially discovered and staked in 1898 by a local prospector named Lewis Kirk. According to Dr. Kerr (GCS memoir 246), the property was held by Kirk at least until 1929. In the memoir on pages 76-77, Dr. Kerr gives a short geological description of the prospect and reports that the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company sampled it carefully in 1917. He reports two assays from the data which the Company made available to him as 2.5 ft. of 1.86 O3/T Au, .21 oz./T Ag, 2.1% Cu, and 6 ft. of .41 oz./T Au, -80 oz./T Ag, 2.0% Cu. He states that,

"from these and numerous other assays, it appears that the quartz veins themselves carry high gold values..."

but does not quote any further grades or widths.

His description of the prospect is as follows;

"The rocks are Triassic volcanic types, andesite to albite andesite in composition. They are badly shattered by numerous faults, but not greatly altered by mineralizing solutions. In four such shatter zones, in which the rock fragments have been partly or wholly recemented by calcite, there are quartz veins bearing chalcopryrite and pyrite in scattered grains and irregular masses. The veins are generally small, ranging from 1/8 inch to 3 inches in width, but in places attaining 6 inches or more and part of one vein was 2½ feet wide. The shattered zones in which they lie vary from 1 foot to 15 feet in width, and the quartz veins were estimated to make up less than 10 per cent of their volume.

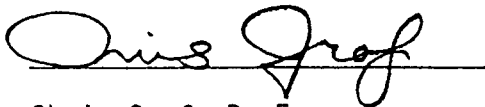
Altogether, four such shattered zones have been found. The longest is 150 to 200 feet long, the others range from 25 to 100 feet. Three of them strike about north 50 degrees east, the fourth about east; and all dip steeply southeast to vertical. All end at shattered zones beyond which they could not be traced, and which are therefore, presumed to be faults. The writer considers that in all probability these four sections were originally parts of one, or possibly two, mineralized zones that have been broken by cross faulting."

The prospect was also visited by J.D. Mandy of the B.C. Department of Mines (Annual report 1929 p. 119) who describes the geology and the work performed by Mr. Kirk as follows:

"The occurrence consists of three quartzose replacement zones or possibly faulted segments of the same zone, in andesite, and is located about 6 miles easterly of the main contact of the batholith. Mineralization consists of chalcopyrite, bornite, and possibly chalcocite and in places has been exposed in encouraging quantity across widths of from 2 to 15 feet. The showings have been explored by stripping, open cutting, and tunnelling. The main working is a tunnel at elevation 3,175 feet, to explore a zone striking north-east. Here a tunnel starting as a crosscut has been driven south-east 50 feet to the zone, then north-east for 80 feet diagonally across it to the east wall, then at right angles across it for 15 feet to the west wall. Although the tunnel is crooked, this is a very good plan of preliminary underground exploratory work and exposes encouraging mineralization of a possible mill grade copper ore. Great credit is due to the owner, who is quite advanced in age, for the type and quantity of work he has done alone."

No further recorded work has been done since 1929.

The property should be geologically mapped and the old showings should be relocated and sampled for gold. A number of closely spaced soil sampling lines should also be made across the claim and the samples analyzed for gold, silver and copper.



Chris Graf, P. Eng