

COPY

DESCRIPTION OF THE GLENORA QUEEN GROUP,  
STIKINE RIVER, B.C.

Description

On the 21st of August, 1929, I located eight mineral claims as follows:

Glenora Queen No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8. On the 23rd of September, 1929, I located the Kingo group of four claims adjoining the Glenora Queen group. These are known as Kingo No. 1, 2, 3 and 4. The total area staked is between five and six hundred acres.

These claims are situated upon a ridge or spur of Glenora Mountain, and on the westerly side of Four Mile Creek, at a point approximately five miles from the mouth of the Creek at the Stikine River, and via the trail which runs from the river to the claims. The mouth of Four Mile Creek, is ten miles below Telegraph Creek.

To reach the claims you travel by a good trail starting at the mouth of Four Mile Creek, over a low timbered ridge, the trail running parallel with the canyon of Four Mile Creek meantime, and into the basin of the Creek, formed by Glenora Mountain, and the westerly spur or ridge of the mountain which bends round in a horseshoe like fashion, with the creek running down the middle of the basin so formed. On the bank of the creek between the main bulk of the mountain and the spur on which the claims are located, there is a timbered flat possibly quarter of a mile wide and running for some distance up the valley. This flat area is valuable as a camp site and for the mining timber growing there. Claim No. 8 covers this flat and camp site. The elevation above the Stikine at the camp site, is estimated to be about 2600 feet.

To reach the claims from the camp site, there is a climb up the grassy slope of the ridge a distance of possibly 3000 feet. The claims are reached at an elevation of about 1200 feet above the camp site. Standing on Claim No. 1, Glenora Queen, it is easily possible to see the Stikine River, which is possibly three miles distant via the left bank of Four Mile Creek Canyon the way an aerial tram would run.

OREBODY AND STRUCTURE

In my opinion the occurrence is a fissure vein in altered volcanic rocks. Around the ore-body, the rocks are much altered from iron solutions, and a yellow sulphur like solution which indicates the location of the vein. Above the ore and indeed for five hundred feet below, commencing at points from fifty to a hundred feet away from the ore-body, the rocks are a light grey felsitic looking rock. At the northerly end of the ore-body especially there has been a tremendous lot of movement, and possibly more than one mineralization period.

The vein outcrops along the face of the mountain for 2450 feet, or over that distance. At intervals, the vein is obscured by slide rock on the ridges. The direction of the strike is N. W. and S. E., and the dip estimated as 60 degrees N. W. in one place only. No estimate of the dip was possible excepting in the one place where we broached the vein, this was in No 2 gully at the northerly end.

The vein is encountered at the northerly end in a rocky bluff much twisted and altered from solutions. It squeezes down to a few inches in this bluff. Turning south easterly from this bluff, the vein heads down into gully No. 2 which is about 100 feet wide and fifty deep. In this bottom we broached the vein and found it four feet three inches wide, with twenty five inches of solid ore in the middle of the vein. The capping appeared to be Pyrrhotite, the whole mass being tremendously hard. Passing out of this gully, the vein heads over a low ridge, and for a distance of possibly 120 feet it was covered with a shallow depth of loose rock and dirt. We defined the walls at intervals throughout this distance, the green and blue copper stains showing up when we disclosed the walls with the shovel. No. 3 gully is about 400 feet distant from the starting point, and this gully is both deep and narrow in the canyon part, but with long low flanks on either side. The vein is well exposed on the flank approaching this gully from the north side, and widens out to fifteen feet six inches down the slope. The surface of the vein is capped by a sulphur like layer of rock which is hard to penetrate. Under this layer-rock which is only a few inches in thickness the ore showed to be solid, and was apparently solid for the entire width, judging only by the small pieces of surface rock which we were able to break loose. This particular gully was highly mineralised, and we found two more small veins which were quite evidently branch veins. One was 30 inches in width the other 42 inches, they were located in the canyon of No. 3 gully 30 and 70 feet respectively below the main vein. We traced these branch veins up the slope, and the smaller one apparently joined the main vein at a point 180 feet from where we found it in the canyon. The other one continued the same way, but we were not able to find where it joined the main vein, though we traced it for 200 feet on surface. Just how far they both continue in the opposite direction I am unable to say, as we did not bother with them across the gully at the point first found.

Crossing No. 3 Gully, the main vein was found to be faulted 15 feet. Across this fault, it continued up the flank of the gully an average of seven feet wide, both walls distinctly visible. Reaching a ridge it disappeared under slide rock, but re-appeared in No. 4 gully where it showed up to be ten feet in width. From this point over to No. 5 gully, it disappeared and re-appeared according to the depth or otherwise of the slide rock. At No. 5 gully, it headed down the northerly flank towards the bottom, and here it apparently had spread itself in what appeared to be a large chamber, for the mineralisation covering the surface was widespread. In the bottom of this gully, we found a further branch vein coming down the mountain slope almost at right angles to the main vein.

The surface rock covering this latter vein was so much decomposed, and there was so much loose slide rock covering it, that it was impossible with the tools we had to determine the walls of the new find. We broke into the vein, and found it to be quartz so stained with green and blue solutions, and so decomposed, that it was difficult to say what the real vein looked like. All the quartz taken out was shot through with pyrite and chalcopyrite. We located this vein in the one place prospected higher up the mountain side, at a point about 200 feet higher elevation, and about 225 feet distant.

Leaving No. 5 gully, the main vein heads directly into the flank of the hill on the opposite side, and this is so much higher, and the depth of slide rock so great, that it was impossible to say where the vein really ends.

We also found evidences of another vein higher up the ridge in the vicinity of No. 1 and 2 claims Glenora Queen group. The float found, showed it to contain both gold and lead carbonates, the latter only on some samples, not all.

I am of the opinion that below the main vein and on claims Nos. 2, 4 and 6, Glenora Queen group, more branch veins will be discovered, for there is plenty of evidence that such is the case.

The elevation of the whole vein from start to finish is much the same. It is lying along the face of the hill, and does not point down hill to any extent. The hill slope toward the creek in the valley below is quite regular, excepting in the immediate vicinity of the gullies. Tunnel sites are available along the whole length of the vein.

I brought away samples of the rock from the walls, and capping, also the country rock both above and below. If you care to have these rocks I will be glad to send them.

#### Suggestions for development.

In my opinion open-cuts would disclose a lot of information about this property. It would prove the walls and disclose if the vein is continuous in the places where it disappears under the overburden and slide rock. These cuts would need to be at least seven feet deep and three wide the width of the vein. If these cuts were put down 100 feet apart the whole length of the exposure, a true idea of the values and future of the property would be obtained. This work would require, three sets of drillers, one blacksmith, one handy man, a cook and a foreman. One packhorse for conveying powder and steel up the slope would also be needed. There is plenty of feed for a horse. A cook tent, and large tent for the men would be needed.

In the mountain country around Stewart, wages on small mining operations are five dollars per day, plus board. This latter is about \$1.75 per day. Work commences at 8 a.m. and finishes at 5 pm.

This includes 30 minutes for lunch, starting from camp and finishing at camp. On the Glenora Queen group it would take the men from 50 to 60 minutes to climb from camp to the work, and about 30 minutes coming down.

Winter conditions for development are good. Climatically, this property has many advantages. No glaciers or ice fields to contend with. Preliminary development work can be commenced as early as May 25th, and concluded not later (for summer work only) than September 20th.

Four Mile Creek has possibilities for power development. It is an all year creek of good volume. It flows for over two miles in a deep, narrow rocky canyon to within six hundred feet of the Stikine River. The valley of this creek is the proper route to ship ore by aerial tram to the river. If further power were required, there is a another large creek one mile distant flowing about the same direction.

It would also be good business to secure a parcel of land at the mouth of Four Mile Creek along the banks of the Stikine River. This would take care of power site and buildings, river boat landings and residential quarters for people working on the river portion of the enterprise. The land is level, one third cleared, and excellent for all purposes. The Gov't charge five dollars per acre for this land, and a preliminary deposit of \$55.00 would be required to hold the land for the first year or more. This would take care of 80 acres of river land. It would be impossible to stake a smaller parcel owing to the topography and the Gov't restrictions.

I should be very much pleased to give you any further information that it is possible for me to give.

Yours very truly,

(sgd) Arthur Skelhorne.