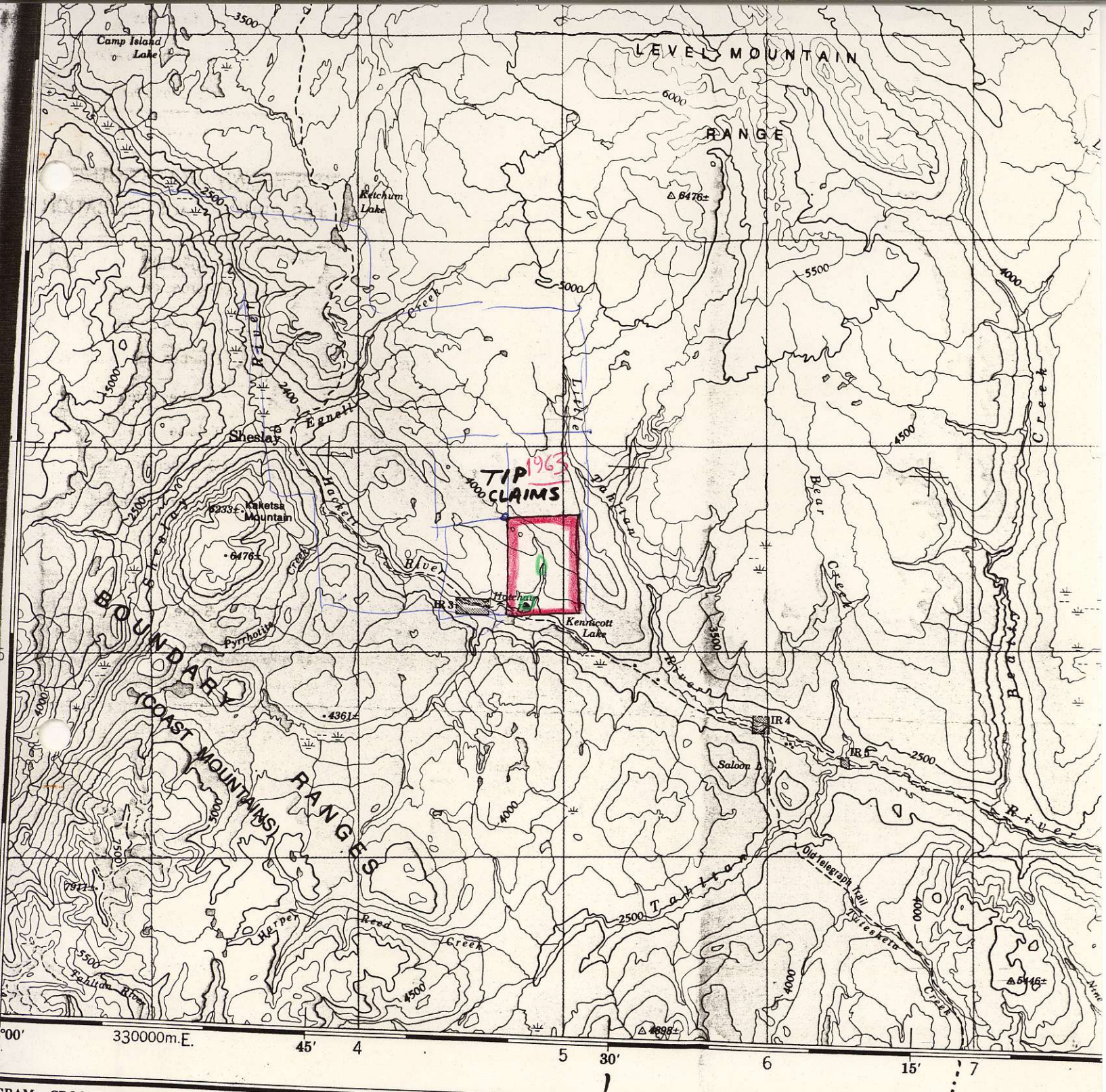


B.C. GOLD SYNDICATE
TIP AND NORTH CLAIM GROUPS
104J/4E

PREVIOUS OWNERS:

HOEY SYNDICATE
MASTODON HIGHLAND BELL
UTAH

671721



GRAM - CROQUIS D'EXACTITUDE

Produced, 1969, by the SURVEYS AND MAPPING BRANCH,
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY, MINES AND RESOURCES.
Printed 1971

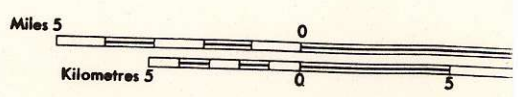
Magnetic declination 1969 varies from 29°22' easterly at
centre of west edge to 29°26' easterly at centre of east
edge. Mean annual change 4.3' westerly.

104 J/AE

Telegraph Creek → **D**
STIKINE RIVER DE
BC GOLD BF

Roads:
loose or stabilized surface, all weather..... 2 lanes or more less than 2 lanes
loose surface, dry weather.....

FOR COMPLETE REFERENCE SEE REVERSE SIDE



CONTOUR INTERVAL 500 FEET
Elevations in Feet above Mean Sea Level
North American Datum 1929
Transverse Mercator Projection

HOET *Stinson*

BC GOLD

R E P O R T
on the
"TIP" and "NORTH" CLAIM GROUPS.
ATLIN, M.D., B.C.

Introduction:

The 30 claims comprising the "Tip" and "North" Groups are about 35 miles northwest of Telegraph Creek. Their location with respect to Hotchau and Kennecott Lakes is shown on the accompanying map.

Work on the claims was performed by Mastodon-Highland Bell Mines Ltd. during the latter part of June and the first week of July, 1964. The work consisted of prospecting, geological mapping, minor geochemistry, electromagnetic work and trenching. Sufficient work has been sworn in to hold the claims in good standing for another year.

General:

The elevations of the claims are from 2,000 ft. at Hotchau Lake to 3,700 ft. at the north end of the claims.

A creek, christened Big Creek, flows southerly through the claims, then westerly, emptying into Hotchau Lake. It provides most of the good exposures found on the property, cutting sharply from 250 to 450 feet through an otherwise gently sloping terrain.

Away from Big Creek, exposures are rare but the overburden is considered to be shallow, probably not exceeding 40 feet in most places.

Geology:

Big Creek traverses a Triassic volcanic terrain. South of the falls, the rock is a porphyritic (plagioclase) andesite, to the north it is a hornblende andesite.

At the extreme north end of the claims, the andesites are overlain by flat-lying Tertiary volcanic conglomerate and basalt.

Near the mouth of Big Creek, and particularly on the ridge west of the mouth, shale and rhyolite outcrop. The shale overlies the rhyolite and both appear to be older than the andesites.

Geology (cont'd)

Shale also occurs along the bottom of Big Creek. This rock is soft, pelitic, and is poorly bedded.

The structure in the area is not clear due to the general massive character of the andesites, some of which are probably of intrusive origin.

Mineralization:

Disseminated pyrrhotite and pyrite mineralization is a feature of the Triassic volcanics of the area and is responsible for the rusty zones found in Big Creek and elsewhere in the general vicinity of the property. It is noteworthy, I feel, that to date nothing of potential interest has been found in the volcanics of the Stikine region.

The rusty altered zones of the upper part of Big Creek were examined carefully for copper mineralization of any consequence and the decomposed material was tasted geochemically without any encouragement.

In the southwest corner of "Tip" No. 13 claim, certain fractures in the rhyolite and andesite contain magnetite, hematite, pyrite and chalcopyrite. There is no dominant direction to the fracturing and the filled fractures are generally much less than 1 foot in width. In the absence of the writer, considerably more attention was given to these showings than was actually warranted.

Geochemical testing of silts from Big Creek yielded a number of low positives but little significance is attached to these results in view of the fact that good exposures are present along the full length of the creek.

Along the upper part of Big Creek, on the top of the west bank, a minor amount of vertical loop E.M. work was undertaken in an attempt to determine whether the rusty zones might, in places, be well mineralized. No crossovers were obtained so it would appear that such is not the case.

Respectfully submitted,

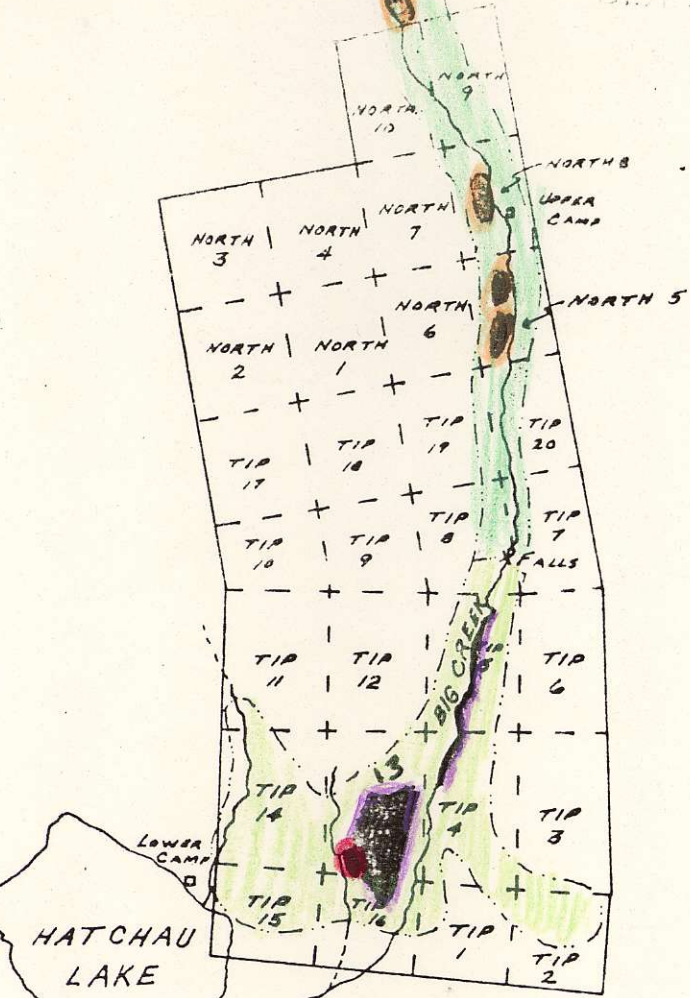
"W. R. Bacon"

Exploration Manager

WRB:c
Encl.

Vancouver, B.C.
November 4, 1964

8000 FT
 7000 FT
 6000 FT
 CLARK ATLIN M.D.



LOWER CAMP
 HATCHAU LAKE

KENNICOTT LAKE

LEGEND

- HORNBLENDE ANDESITE
- PORPHYRITIC ANDESITE
- SHALE
- RUSTY ZONES
- MINERALIZED RUSTY ZONES
- TERTIARY VOLCANICS

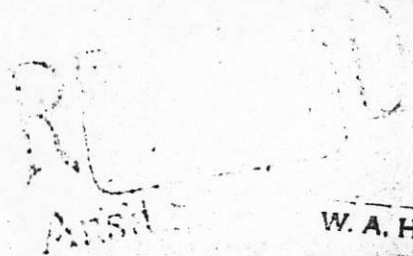
SCALE 1" = 1/2 mile

104 J/AE

Oct 63

1963

Nelson
Hogg?



W. A. H.

19 FEB 1964

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

There is a series of mineralization in a sequence of
strata veins within the country rocks, thought to be of
in origin. Nothing that constitutes an orebody has been located
but the occurrence is of sufficient interest to warrant further
work in the area.

It is recommended that prospecting be continued on
the claims in the general area. An E-W. survey of the plateau
between the two occurrences of sulphides would be a useful means
of establishing continuity and frequency of the veins.

DESCRIPTION

Prospecting was directed to this area by stories of
rich copper float passed on to Frank Hogg by an old prospector
acquaintance. The area described, including old discovery posts
and copper-staining, was first explored and prospecting in the general
area was carried out in 1950. There is evidence of some
mineralization was found in a nearby gorge, and a considerable
amount of float was carried out. Claims posts dated 1950
indicate that the area was staked at that time, but there is no
evidence of work having been done.

LOCATION AND ACCESS

Kennicott Lake is in the NW of the Atlin Mining
District of British Columbia. It is an enlargement of the Mackett
River which flows east into the Stikine River.

The old "Telegraph Trail", constructed in the early
years of the century to provide communications for Atlin, follows
Mackett Creek, and the old telegraph line can still be seen in the
b. b.

The mineral occurrences are exposed in the precipitous
walls of the stream flowing into the Mackett River about half a mile
west of Kennicott Lake. The location is approximately 53° 07' North
Latitude and 131° 34' West Longitude.

The prospect is on Telegraph Creek, on the Village
River, about 10 miles from the mouth of the river. The air,
which is the only means of access to the area, has its only
landing at the town of Fairbanks. Access by air is from Fairbanks, 120
miles in a direct line to the northwest. Coast Range Air Services
operates a charter service Fairbanks.

PROSPECT

Thirty claims were staked by Frank Hovey to protect
the mineral rights of the claims. Twenty
claims, known as the "Top Group", were recorded on June 20, 1963.
Ten additional 10 claims, known as the "North Group", were recorded
on August 15, 1963.

PROSPECT

The area is rugged, but access from Telegraph Creek,
along the old Telegraph Trail does not present any formidable
obstacles.

Mannicott Lake has an elevation of about 2100 feet,
and the hills to the north, in which the claims are located, rise
to above 3000 feet above sea level. Kokoten Mountain, 10 miles to
the west of Mannicott Lake, rises to 6200 feet above sea level and
is snow-covered.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

The area in which the prospect occurs has not been
mapped by the Geological Survey, but it lies within the "Stikine
River Area", published as U.S.G. map 9-1959 at a scale of 1 inch
to 4 miles.

Rocks in the general area are Jurassic and/or Triassic
volcanic and sedimentary rocks, overlain by Pleistocene volcanic
rocks.

The Pleistocene stratified deposits can be seen from
the air a short distance east of Mannicott Lake, but they are
absent in the vicinity of the lake.

.....

These veins are of the type which are commonly
associated with certain types of volcanic rocks, and
are characterized by the presence of a certain amount of
silica and other elements which are not found in
the surrounding rocks.

The uppermost vein is a very fine-grained
vein which is very rich in copper and gold. It is
characterized by the presence of a certain amount of
silica and other elements which are not found in
the surrounding rocks.

MINERAL OCCURRENCE

Narrow veins cutting porphyritic volcanics (?) carry
copper and gold veins. This material is mostly granular
with varying amounts of calcite and quartz. Calcite is present
in some cases in small amounts, but there are calcite veins which
carry disseminated malachite. The quartz - pyrite - malachite
type of mineralization occurs along narrow veins and in veins up to
2 ft. wide. The walls are generally somewhat washed, mineral and
blacked, for about 2 to 3 feet, and occasionally carry a small amount
of fine pyrite. Minor amounts of calcite accompany the malachite in
some places.

Mineralization of the type described above is found in 2
areas in the canyons of the 2 creeks flowing into the Hackbert River.
In the east wall of the uppermost canyon, the mineralized area is not far
from the entrance to the canyon and is exposed in a zone about 200' wide
and 300' long. In the eastern canyon, the mineralized area is about half
a mile further north on the west wall and is exposed in a zone formed by
a rock slide. No mineralization has been found on the plateau separating
the 2 canyons and, therefore, it cannot be assumed that the two zones are
part of the same deposit.

On the west showing, the veins are exposed on a 40° slope.
Three distinct veins and several narrow branching veins occur in a width
of about 100 feet. They strike at about 125° and dip steeply. The dip
is confused by sidehill creep, but in some of the deep trenches it is
steep to the east.

The uppermost (T₁) vein has been exposed by trenching for
a length of 100 feet; it narrows at the south end, and was not located
in the most northerly trench. However, it could pass under surficial
material to the north and enter the trench. It has a width of about
1 1/2 feet, with additional amounts of malachite in both walls, and is deeply
weathered to the extent that it is not possible to obtain a completely
fresh sample even in trenches that are deeper than 6 feet. However,

.....

The vein material in the ... of the hill are not as well exposed because ... is difficult. What appeared, the width and ... to the "Top Vein", and there is evidence of branching vein structures.

Along the ... down the ... is a vein of white ... of ... 2 ft. ... 3 ... It strikes ... and ... but is ... a short distance. ... of a vein ... vein ... on the ... of a prominent ... by a branch in the creek bed.

The exposure in the ... canyon is the original ... where old ... to a ... rock face. ... has ... of the ... side, and the veins cannot be seen as clearly as in the ... area. However, ... veins ... veins ... can be seen in a ... by ... joints coated with ... veins, which appear to lack ... There is less ... than in the veins of the west canyon. Very little vein material can be seen on the ... walls beyond the slide area, which is less than 100 feet wide. They may be obscured by leaching, or by rock crevices, or they may be confined to a zone about 100 feet wide. White vein material occurs as float all along the creek bed, and one ... vein, about 2' wide, can be seen on the west wall about 1/4 mile north of the ... veins. Only one ... vein was seen on the east wall.

ASSAYS

Samples taken by Frank ... indicate that the vein material carries interesting values in gold and copper, as shown on the accompanying sketch.

Samples taken by the writer gave the following results:

.....

Sample No.	Description	Width	Gold oz/ton	Copper %	Other
250	Top vein - East canyon	1:2'	0.30	Tr.	0.10
251	Lower vein - East canyon	1'	0.22	0.40	0.04
252	Lower vein wallrock - East canyon	3	0.04	-	0.05
253	Wall rock of Calcite vein - East canyon	3	Tr.	Tr.	0.10
257	Calcite vein - East canyon	3	0.03	Tr.	0.03
257a	Pyrite seam - East canyon grab pyrite seam - Grab		1.87		

None of the samples represents completely fresh vein material as they could be taken as representative. Gold values are probably enriched and copper values may be impoverished.

CONCLUSIONS

In the area examined, the individual veins are too narrow to be considered as potential ore deposits, and it is unlikely that the amount of copper and gold in the veins is sufficient to carry the intervening wall rock. Gold values in the oxidized surface material are certainly enriched.

The mineralization is associated with a body of porphyritic intermediate volcanic rock that has a relatively flat attitude, but there may also be an association with intermediate to basic intrusive rock. If mineralization is restricted to the volcanics, its depth is limited to approximately one block of the east canyon, where black shales are exposed above porphyritic rocks.

Viewed in more favorable light, a small amount of work has exposed copper and gold mineralization over a rather large area in porphyritic rocks. Several "porphyry copper" deposits are already either in production or under development in British Columbia and a large low-grade copper deposit is being developed at present by Kamecott Copper & Hudson Bay Mining and Smelting in rocks of the same age in the Mount Simpson area, about 70 miles south of Kamecott Lake.



Nelson Ross

October, 1953.

JOEY ORES STRIKE (1963)

A group of claims has been acquired by staking in the Atlin U.D. The ground has been staked to cover two gold - copper occurrences, which lay 3500 ft apart. No 2 show being N E from No 1.

Both showings consist of veins- stringer and fractures in fracture zones. It is not as yet known what relationship they may have with each other. For the most part calcite veins and stringers uncovered so far contain sulphides, mainly chalcopryite, pyrite, hematite, although magnetite with a goodly amount of chalcopryite shows gold values. Plentiful copper stain, and at places considerable Cobalt Bloom can be seen.

Seventeen samples brought out at the time of recording claims, nine of which gave the following results:

#5302	Au.0.28	Ag.0.16	Cu.6.9	Mineralized Magnetite	-24 "
03	0.20	0.16	1.35	Calcd Vein	-24 "
04	0.20	0.06	12.8	Grab "	
07	0.40	T R	2.3	Calcite Stringer	4 "
08	0.52	T R	5.4	" "	5 "
10	0.18	0.88	7.6	Calcite Magnetite Wall Rock	
11	0.24	0.28	11.6	Magnetite Chalco	6 "
14	0.08	0.14	1.95	Vein	24 "
17	0.54	0.52	0.6	Grab partially <i>oxidized</i>	

Most narrow veins were too well oxidized for samples, oxidized country rock showed fair tailings of AU in the pan. Formation seems to be mainly volcanic with what I take to be Meta - Gabbro at several locations. Returning to the property on the 24th June, VIA Atlin. The property is situated approximately 130 miles south and a little east of Atlin. 2 samples

Will do some work on the showings in order to get some sort of a clear picture also prospect north claims which have not been touched yet.

Sincerely,

Frank Hoesy

Frank Hoesy.

June 23/63

August 29/63

Moorhouse

HOEY

W. W.
Moorhouse

the principal mineralization comprises seams, lenses, and pods of specular hematite with varying amounts of chalcopyrite, up to 2 feet or so wide, and secondary iron oxides, streaks, and spots of the same material, all lying in the fracture lines which cross the area. For the most part these bodies are capped by gossans 2 to 4 feet wide, and are accompanied by copper-stained fracturing in the gossans and in the adjoining rocks. Two such zones have been found in the property, only one of which could be visited during the examination.

The extent of oxidation precludes proper sampling of the unoxidized material. Most of the samples taken were from the massive hematite-chalcopyrite seams, which were less obviously oxidized than the associated material.

No action is warranted on this property at the present time. The mineralization so far discovered is lumpy and irregular, and distributed through a rather large body of apparently barren rock. Only the relatively narrow hematite-chalcopyrite seams show continuity, and it is doubtful if the longest would exceed 100 feet. The seams, lenses, etc. are too widely separated by barren rock to justify consideration of large tonnage, low-grade possibilities.

The extensive oxidation leads to the suspicion that gold values in fresh, unoxidized mineralization would be considerably lower than in the material at present available for sampling. For example, samples 1001 and 1005 are both hematite-chalcopyrite seams.

The property is located in the vicinity of Bennett
Lake, 12 miles southeast of Millin, and 25 miles northwest of
Telegraph Creek.

LOCATION:

The property is located in the vicinity of Bennett
Lake, 12 miles southeast of Millin, and 25 miles northwest of
Telegraph Creek.

REGIONAL GEOLOGY:

The property is located on the south side of the
Sabin Plateau, which is shown on the geological map of British
Columbia to be underlain predominantly by volcanics. The show-
ings seen are found in fine-grained, green, altered lavas, of basaltic
or andesitic composition. They are intensely fractured, and dis-
play local variations in texture.

MINERALIZATION:

Mineralization consists of thin seams, up to 2 inches
or so wide, of specular hematite with variable amounts of chalcoc-
pyrite, together with lenses and pockets of the same type of
material. From these seams and lenses stringers of hematite with
chalcocopyrite ramify into the volcanics locally, in places forming
a breccia of country rock in the vein material. Most of the
exposed mineralization is highly oxidized and capped with goethite
which may attain widths of 3 to 4 feet. Thin fresh samples are
almost impossible to obtain in spite of the thin seams of
mineralization which are so obvious. The lens of

mineral sulfides, comprising pyrite in crystals and fine-grained masses, arsenical, and chalcopyrite, has been uncovered, and a zone of disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite in coloration volcanic. Neither of these appears to have any size. Voids or carbonate have been found cutting the volcanics. One of these about two feet wide, is mineralized with chalcopyrite, and in some outcrops coated with what appears to be cobalt bloom.

DESCRIPTION OF MINERALIZED ZONES:

Two main zones of mineralization have been encountered, but time was available to examine only one of these. This has been exposed in a series of about nine trenches on the brow of a hill overlooking a small creek. It trends approximately north 10-20° east, and has been traced for 200 feet or more.

At the south ends of the zone, a gossan up to ^{1 1/2} feet wide has been uncovered, within which is a seam of hematite with chalcopyrite 3 to 4 inches thick. Copper stain appears in the gossan, and spreads into fractured, fine-grained volcanics on either side. The trend of this part of the zone is a little west of north, but appears to change to east of north 25° north of the south end.

Some 50 feet north of this trench, a second reveals a rusty zone 2 feet wide, containing a 3 to 4 inch seam of hematite with chalcopyrite. Much of the gossan appears to result from oxidation of masses of pyrite in fractured country rock. Malachite is present in the gossan, and in the

... pocket of hematite with a chalcopyrite mass 6 feet long, 1 foot deep and 6 inches thick. Other smaller lenses of hematite occur in the highly fractured volcanics around it. About 15 feet west, and downhill from this mass, a mass of hematite and chalcopyrite 6 inches wide appears to be a continuation of the same found in the preceding trenches (Sample 1801). Some 20 feet further north, another trench in badly fractured volcanics contains small lenses and pods of hematite mineralization, and at the west end, a mass about 1 foot in width consisting of a breccia of wall rock fragment enclosed in hematite with chalcopyrite.

A further 15 feet north, a trench in highly fractured volcanics has a mass of gossan 3 1/2 feet wide in the bottom, presumably representing a lens or pod of mineralization like that described earlier. There are irregular seams and veins of gossan in the south wall of the trench.

Another trench 15 feet to the north revealed only a little rust and copper stain, but Mr. Hoey reports 23 inches of hematite in the bottom, now covered by slump. A few feet north of this a very deep trench in drift and broken rock at the edge of the hill failed to disclose any mineralization.

Some 70 feet below this trench, and about 50 feet west, on the face of the hill, is a zone 3.5 feet across consisting of disseminated pyrite with some chalcopyrite in chloritized lava (Sample 1802). The mineralization is particularly heavy near the

face of this zone (Sample 1801). Just below and to the west of this is a seam of rust apparently above a linear ledge, dipping downhill at an angle of about 45° . It is overlain by fractured, unaltered lava. About 15 feet below the chloritized zone is another gossan, in which massive pyrite, in part coarsely crystalline in part fine-grained and granular, forms a thickness of at least a foot (Sample 1804). From the bottom of this pit, a specimen of massive chalcopyrite is said to have been obtained.

Seventy or eighty feet south of this zone, and up the hill to the east are exposed two seams of specular hematite, varying from fine-grained to very coarse, each of which is 0.6 feet thick (Sample 1805, west seam), separated by 2.5 feet of unmineralized volcanic. They appear to converge to form a continuous zone of gossan about 3 feet thick. This is not continuous massive hematite but encloses fragments of country rock. Chalcopyrite occurs in the hematite in scattered grains and blots. The zone is continuous for a few feet to the north.

Still further downhill, a vein of coarse carbonate in the lavas, mineralized with chalcopyrite and pyrite along rusty seams, is reported to be 2 feet wide, although presently poorly exposed. A similar vein, further north, possibly a continuation of the former, is less well mineralized, but has sporadic coatings which appear to be cobalt bloom.

The mineralized zone which I was unable to visit is reported to consist of a variety of hematite-chalcopyrite mineralizations.

similar to that described above. It is composed of a number of
of less uniform strands than those in the more extensive, with
minor veins distributed between them.

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. Moorhead.

Whitehorse, Yukon.
August 29th, 1963.

		<u>Sample description</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>
1001	<u>13.0</u>	Chloridized volcanic	0.74	
1002	<u>14"</u>	Buffy leucite with chlorite	<u>.71</u>	.35
1003	<u>3.5'</u>	Buffy chloridized volcanic with chalcopyrite, pyrite	<u>.20</u>	.20
1004	<u>Grab</u>	Chloridized volcanic with heavy pyrite	.28	.61
1005	<u>Grab</u>	Massive pyrite, lens 1 foot thick or so	<u>.88</u> <u>.89</u>	.92
1006	<u>0.61</u>	Chlorite, massive hematite, also chalcopyrite	<u>.20</u>	.22