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REPORT.

on the

TREATY CREEK GROUP.

Name of Property. TREATY CREEK GROUP.

Location of Property. The property is located in the PORTLAND CANAL Mining Division of B.C. at the head of Treaty or Twenty Mile Creek. Treaty Creek is a tributary of the Bell Irving which in turn is a tributary of the Nass River. The ground covered is practically on the divide between Treaty Creek and the Unuk River.

Route and Distance. In a direct line, the claims are about fifty miles due North of Stewart, B.C. If a plane is used a landing can be made on either Gilbert Lake in the Treaty Creek valley, one fifteen miles from the claims or on an unnamed lake in the Unuk watershed and eight miles north west of the property..

If making the trip by foot, the best route is by way of Resiaden Lake where horses can be taken as far as Bowser Lake. Bowser Lake is sixteen miles long and at present has to be made by raft. From the head of Bowser Lake the route leads through Scott Pass and up Treaty Creek, a distance of thirty miles. In good weather the trip from Stewart to the claims can be made in from nine to eleven days.

Property. The holdings consist of sixty claims and fractions containing 2814.1 acres. The claims were surveyed in 1929 but sufficient work has not been done to apply for Crown Grants. They were staked on October 14th 1928 and recorded on November 4th 1928.

Ownership. The title to the claims is held by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., for whom the claims were staked. The discoverers, Tim Williams and Charles Knipple of Stewart however have each a ten percent interest.

2.

TREATY CREEK GROUP.Topography.

The country in which the claims are situated may be termed as fairly precipitous with mountains rising to six and seven thousand feet. The lowest elevation on the property is about 3500 feet so that the country is devoid of timber except a few stunted mountain hemlock bushes at the lower elevations. No mining timber is available closer than two miles.

The ground covered by the claims takes in the Treaty Creek valley and the mountains on each side. The valley bottom itself is filled by the Treaty creek glacier, while several smaller glaciers come in from the sides. The higher portions of the mountains are mostly ice capped. As a rough estimate I should imagine that about two thirds of the ground held is ice covered. Of the ground that is bare, easily one half is covered with glacial moraines; the remainder being for the most part bare rock which can be easily observed.

General Geology.

The rocks of this section are of two kinds.

- (1) Volcanics.
- (2) Sediments.

The volcanics are probably a continuation of the Nass River Formation and consist essentially of tuffs breccias and lava flows. The predominant rock is andesite which has all colors ranging from green to purple and red. In many places the rocks are highly altered and sheared but are without doubt a part of the volcanics.

The sediments belong to the Nass River formation and join the volcanics on the east. They consist of argillites and slates and extend eastward to the Nass river and probably beyond. This formation wherever observed was barren.

To the west a few miles are the Coast Range granites but these were not seen on this inspection.

Nature of Deposit. The showings for which the claims were staked consist of large highly colored sections of the Andesite formation on both the North and South sides of the Treaty creek glacier. The sections do not seem to be continuous but appear to be more a series of lenses with the same general strike. These sections

3.

TREASY GROUP GROUP.Nature of Deposit cont.

in places are porphyritic and in others highly altered and sheared. Some portions too are quite siliceous. As a whole the sheared sections are the more heavily mineralized but on the western side of the zone the hard siliceous material shows considerable mineral.

The only mineral observed was pyrite. This occurs

- (1) as fine grained massive bands up to one half inch in width.
- (2) as small cubes and pyritomedrons in the altered andesite.
- (3) as disseminated particles in the siliceous portions.
- (4) as scattered bunches of coarser, crumbly mineral in the softer sheared sections.

The mineralized sections range in width from five hundred to two thousand feet and can be traced on both sides of the glacier for miles. While the claims staked cover two such areas, one on either side of the valley, there are many more such areas further to the west and ten times as many claims could be staked and not cover all the bright colored zones.

The original samples that came from this area were taken from a bluff of siliceous material on the north side of the glacier. These samples averaged about \$3.00 in gold. Last year Mr. C. H. Allen sampled all over the showings but was unable to find anything but a trace. This year I sampled very carefully the approximate area of the original samples but the five samples numbers 7753, 7754, 7755, 7756 and 7757 showed nothing but a trace of both gold and silver.

Samples were also taken of the best looking areas away from the original samples, both on the north and south areas but in each case the results were the same, traces of both gold and silver. In all twenty eight samples have been taken from the claims but not one of them have shown any values.

One sample #7763 taken from a boulder weighing perhaps fifty tons showed some values.

Sample No.	Au.	Ag.	Remarks.
7763	.12	.12	General sample of solid pyrite.

4.

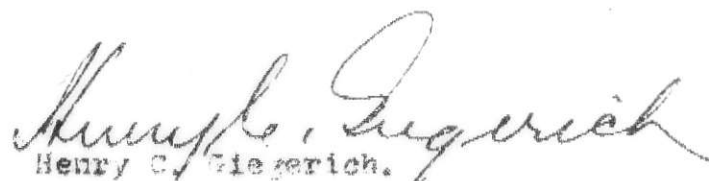
TREATY CREEK GROUP.Nature of Deposit cont.

However this boulder was about a mile from the claims on one of the moraines and where it might have come from is a question. As the solid pyrite only showed \$2.40 in gold I do not believe that much importance can be attached to it or that it would be worth while hunting for its original location.

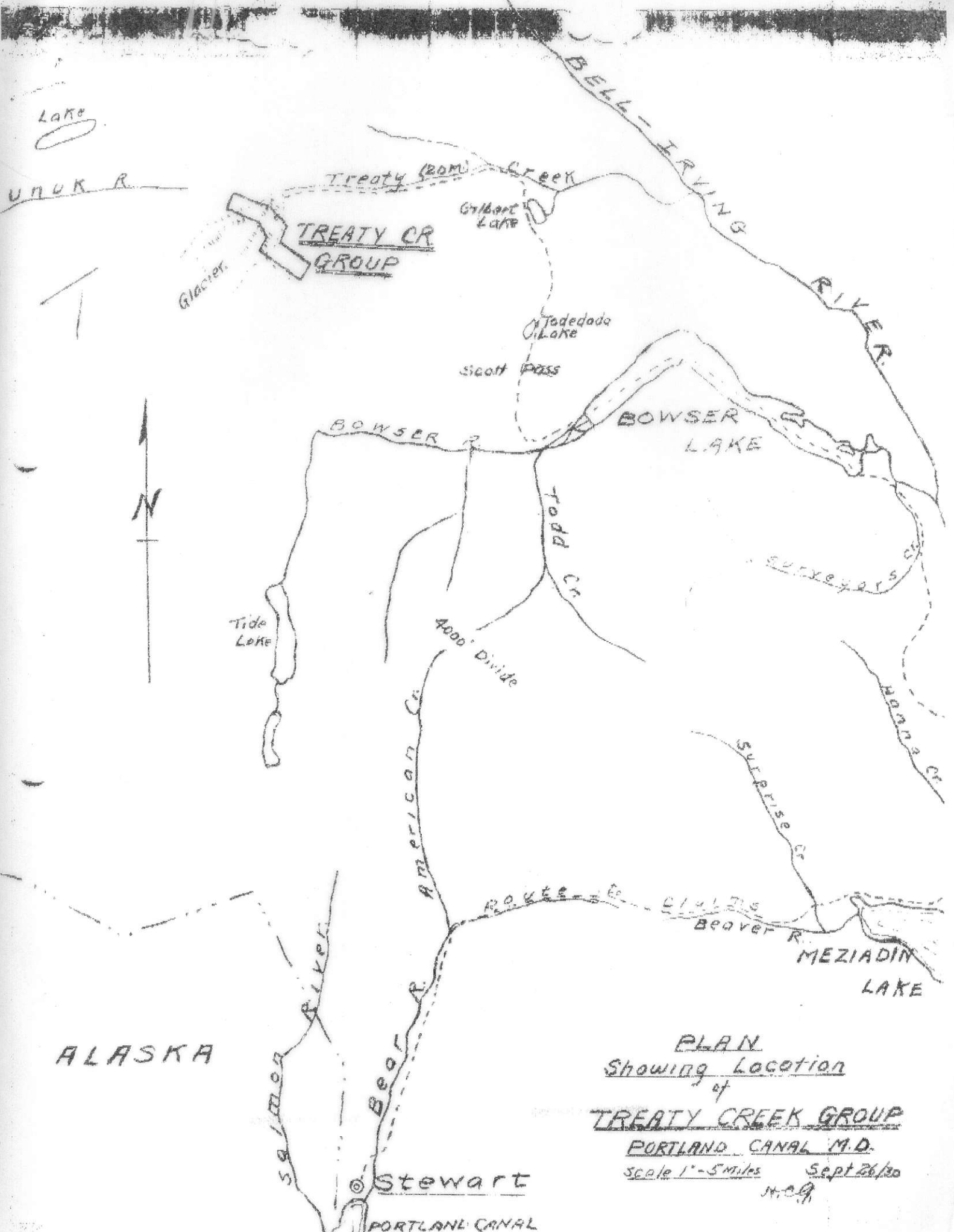
Conclusions.

While the first samples brought from this section undoubtedly showed values in gold, it has been impossible since to get a sample that would show anything. The section which was supposed to carry the gold has been twice sampled with no success. It is hardly logical to suppose that one man could take three samples at random, all of which contained appreciable amounts of gold while two subsequent samplings of the same area showed nothing. The only conclusion that I can arrive at is that the first samples were accidentally salted.

Since no values can be found in this zone, the only possible thing to do is to drop all the claims when they run out this year.

  
Henry C. Giegerich.

Prince Rupert, B.C.  
Oct. 11th 1930.



PLAN  
 Showing Location  
 of  
TREATY CREEK GROUP  
PORTLAND CANAL M.D.  
 Scale 1" = 5 miles      Sept 26/30  
 M.C.G.