

REPORT ON SOME MINERAL PROPERTIES

ON TAGISH LAKE, B.C.

October, 1953.

A.E. Aho
Geological Engr.Engineer Mine:

The Engineer Mine, discovered by White Pass and Yukon Railway engineers, has produced over \$330,000 in gold from free-milling ore from several sub-parallel, northeast striking veins. These veins are typical shallow depth, low temperature, epithermal types which show erratic distribution of values and dying out of ore at depth. As previously mentioned, the vein stripped on Mt. Anderson in the Wheaton district is similar in character but barren.

Distribution of vein types, assay values, and stoped portions of the veins show that the ore tends to pitch about 30 to 45 degrees SW along the veins. Even if geology were worked out carefully and possible new ore was indicated, the extremely erratic nature of the known part of the deposit does not justify the risk of further exploration because even the known mineralization could be mined only on a small selective scale. The ore, being free-milling, would provide no railway freight. No further work is recommended on this property.

Wann River:

Several old open cuts in schist and gneiss on the shore of Tagish Lake near the mouth of Wann River show thin lenses of quartz and calcite carrying minor amounts of chalcopyrite, galena, and pyrite. These showings are of no economic importance.

White Moose Group:

Several silver-gold showings, the White Moose Group, of similar lenticular, discontinuous nature, occur in schist on the west side of the lake, across from the Engineer Mine. The mineralization consists of tetrahedrite, sphalerite, galena, chalcopyrite, and pyrite in quartz. Not all the showings were seen but those that were visited appear to be of little economic importance. At the best showing an adit 40 feet long exposes a vein with widths of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet for a distance of 10 feet after which the vein pinches to one or two inches.

This area may merit further prospecting.

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