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REPORT ON THE
BAYVIEW MINING PROPERTY
NEAR STEWART
PORTLAND CANAL DISTRICT
SKEENA MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA
CANADA.

INTRODUCTION: The following information concerning the Bayview mining property, situated near Stewart, B. C., has been compiled from two examinations: one in August, 1924, and the other in September, 1925. In the first instance, there were but two claims: the Bayview No. 1 and the Bayview No. 2, upon which very little work had been done to expose ore bodies; but previous to the second trip, considerable work had been done and the number of claims had been extended to include what is commonly known as the Thompson property, a group of claims formerly held under option by A. B. Trites, and upon which he had done considerable work.

For general information concerning the District, two publications issued by the Canadian Geological Survey, can be profitably read: Memoir No. 32 by R. G. McConnell, and Memoir No. 132 by Schofield and Hanson.

It should be thoroughly understood, before reading the information compiled, herewith, that the property is still in a prospective stage; it is not yet a mine; much exploratory and development work will be required before definite information can be secured as to the amount of ore available and its value.

LOCATION: The Bayview mining claims are situated on the west side of Bear River, less than three miles in an airline, nearly due south of Stewart, British Columbia, Canada. The town of Stewart is accessible from Vancouver by steamships of the Canadian National Company and the Union Steamship Co., which sail weekly in winter, and two times each week, in summer, the total sailing time being about 55 hours.

Stewart is situated at the head of Portland Canal, one of the many great fiords which extend almost due north far into the west coast of the Province.

The Bayview camp is reached from Stewart, by wagon-road up Bear River, about one mile, to the bridge, thence by trail with many switchbacks, toward the summit of Mt. Dolly.

The lower camp is at elevation 2700', the tent camp 3400' and the highest showings about 4600'.

HISTORY: The first discovery of valuable metallic minerals, in the District, was made in 1898, by prospectors searching for placer gold. It is interesting to note that the first claims were staked on Bitter Creek, in accordance with U. S. mining regulations, because at that time the Alaska-British Columbia boundary line had not been established and the area included was presumed to belong to the U. S., but was subsequently made a part of British Columbia.

Little work was done immediately subsequent to discovery, but a period of great activity began about 1905 and continued five years or more, after which time little work was done until 1914, which may be considered the date of rediscovery, when high grade silver ore was found in the Premier Mine. Since then a large amount of work has been done and the district has received the attention of mining men from far distant countries.

The Bayview No. 1 claim was staked by George Cameron in 1914, for himself, Wm. Cameron and P. S. Jacks. The Bayview No. 2 was also staked by G. Cameron for the same individuals in 1920. The Bayview No. 3 and No. 4 were staked in 1925 for the Bayview Mining Co., Ltd.

The Bayview No. 1 and No. 2 claims were bonded to J. L. Stamford of Victoria, and Mr. Thompson of Seattle, and their associates, for \$25,000, and they subsequently staked the Tacoma, Kent, Lucile, and Beth claims. Messrs. Thompson and Stamford forfeited their bond on the Bayview claims, but retained ownership of the located claims, which finally became known as the Thompson property.

In 1924, Wm. Dann and his associates, Hugh McGuire, Frank Riva, and James Duville, bonded the K. P. from the estate of K. P. Matheson and the Thompson property for \$25,000. There was also included in this transaction five additional newly located claims as follows: Mary, Zeal, First Fractional, Nettie and Jim claims. Mr. Trites held his option for one year, performed considerable work and paid \$5000 on the purchase price, then allowed the option to lapse and possession reverted back to Dann and his associates, who sold their option to the Bayview Mining Co., Ltd.

AREA; The area held and owned by the Company includes the following claims held by Crown-Grant and by possessory right subject to yearly assessments:

	(Kent	Held under option
	(Beth	" " "
	(K. P. No. 1	" " "
Crown-Granted	(Tacoma	" " "
	(Lucile	" " "
	(Bayview No. 1	Owned by the Company
	(Bayview No. 2	" " "
	(Bayview No. 3	" " "
Possessory right	(Bayview No. 4	" " "
	(Nettie	Held under option
	(First Fr.	" " "
	(Zeal	" " "
	(Mary	" " "
	(Jim	" " "

The exact area cannot be determined, however, nearly all of the claims are fractional as shown in the following maps.

TOPOGRAPHY: The Portland Canal District is in a heavily glaciated portion of the Coast Range of mountains, a region of very bold relief, modified somewhat by the planing action of glacial ice. Below 5000 feet elevation, there are many precipitous slopes and rock slides, absolute barriers to possible ascent, which cause some trouble in the operation and development of mines.

The Bayview group of claims occupy a part of the south-east slope of Mt. Dolly, which, in turn forms the highest part of the south end of the Bear River Ridge separating the Bear and Salmon rivers.

The area is drained by Bear river and its tributaries: Glacier Creek, Bitter Creek, American Creek, Goose Creek and numerous smaller streams.

Timber grows up to about elevation 3000 feet; above this there is little vegetation except heather and other low-growing plants of unknown name. To within a few hundred feet of the limits of timber growth, the slopes are well-wooded with hemlock, balsam and a small amount of cedar.

CLIMATE: Climatic conditions are characterized by heavy precipitation which occurs as rain during May, June, July, August, September and October; and snow during the other months of the year.

From careful records kept for ten years following 1911, the following yearly averages were determined:

Temperature	40 degrees F.
Precipitation	73.73 inches
Snowfall	18.3 feet
No. days precipitation	149

January is the coldest month with a mean average temperature of 19 degrees F. July is the warmest with a mean average of 57 degrees F. The heaviest monthly average snowfall during that decade was 60 inches, in February 1917. The maximum, 101 inches, came in February 1921. The lowest winter temperature was 22 degrees below zero in January 1917.

From these records it can be seen that heavy snowfall will always be a hazard to be reckoned with in the operation of mines in that locality.

GEOLOGY: The most prominent feature of the geology of that area in which the Bayview property is situated, is the east contact of the Coast Range batholith, which extends throughout the entire west side of British Columbia. This great batholithic intrusion forms the core of the Coast range of mountains. It consists of

granitic rock, varying somewhat, from place to place, but most usually taking on the characteristics of granodiorite.

It should be understood that along the flanks, or contacts of this formation, several miles apart, conditions have been favorable to the deposition of metallic minerals of economic worth. Geologists have studied these contacts carefully, and have determined some varying conditions between them; the west contact zone is wide and irregular, and yields copper minerals largely; while the east is narrow and straight, and yields gold, silver, lead and zinc, principally.

The east contact of this batholith crosses the Bayview group of claims, in a southwesterly to westerly direction, as shown on the accompanying sketches, leaving the south half of the Group entirely in granite.

The granite comes in contact with a group of much folded rocks, of volcanic origin, classified as the Bear River Formation, and quite commonly called "greenstone". The rocks of this structure have a wide range, including schists, porphyrites, breccias, agglomerates and tuffs.

The upper claims are covered with a banded or bedded structure, which stands nearly vertical and strikes N. 80 degrees W. This arrangement may have resulted from some of the lava flows having been laid down in water, then tilted to their present position. This formation has been cut by dikes which can be seen above timber-line in many places, and are shown dimly in one of the following views. These dikes were probably formed from the granite intrusion, and may have influenced metallization, although no definite connection with the vein system has been established.

MINERAL VEINS: Metallic minerals have been deposited in veins which appear to be vein dikes. Unfortunately not enough work has been done to determine the character of the deposits, however, it is evident that there are two systems of veins; one which trends parallel or nearly parallel with the Contact, as shown on the two Bayview claims; and one which runs toward the Contact, as shown on the Lucille claim.

The surface showings on the Bayview claims, when first seen before any work of importance had been done, were very small and did not show either strike or dip, but the work done subsequently has proven the existence of more ore than at first appeared possible.

The highest showing, made in a cut about 50 feet long, on the west side of Bayview No. 2 claim, elevation 4600' approximately, and shown on the sketches and small photo following, strikes northeast, but the dip cannot be accurately determined. It is said to dip into the mountain, but there is ore on the face of the slope, indicating that it is in blanket form, dipping with the slope; if it dips

into the mountain, as claimed, then it must fold sharply at the cut or above it, and the ore at the surface is the result of breaking down from the vein. More work will be required to determine these conditions, however, the work already done discloses some very high grade ore, the value of which is indicated by Sample No. 5. Several small cuts to the southwest of this showing, and 50 feet lower in elevation, show considerable ore of good grade, but the work done does not give information relative to a vein system; the ore may have come from the same source as that above.

A line of cuts, 40 feet or more in length, between Bayview No 1 and No. 2 claims, exposes a vein from 2 to 4 feet wide that strikes S. 60 degrees W. approximately, and dips northwest at an angle of about 30 degrees. The silver values, as shown in Samples No. 7 and No. 8, are fairly high occurring with sulphide of lead and with Zinc. Nearly due east of this showing, at elevation 3600 feet, and on the Bayview No. 1 claim, at the granite contact, cuts have been made exposing a vein 2 feet to 3 feet wide, that parallels the Contact and dips with it, about 50 degrees northwesterly. The ore contains much more pyrrhotite and less zinc and lead than the other veins. Sample No. 9 gave 0.48 of an ounce of gold per ton but not very much silver. This tends to the conclusion that perhaps the pyrrhotite contains the gold values, the silver undoubtedly occurs with lead and zinc generally throughout the property.

At the east side of the Lucille claim, elevation 2780, a cut has been made exposing a vein, 2 feet to 4 feet wide, which strikes N. 40 degrees W., and dips 80 degrees southwest. This is a strong showing of sulphides, containing some silver though not as much as in the upper cuts, as shown in Sample No. 1. It is one of the best mineralized places to be seen and has the appearance of being the apex of an ore shoot, however, it dips southwest and the granite contact dips northwest; if these conditions do not change, the ore will be cut off at a comparatively shallow depth, unless there is a strong rake to the ore along the strike of the vein. A short tunnel has been driven to tap this vein but the results are disappointing; either the vein does not continue downward or the tunnel has not been produced far enough to reach it; the last condition is the most probable, however, it is important that the condition should be proven beyond doubt. Sample No. 2 was taken from the face of this tunnel.

To the northwest of this showing and about 220 feet in elevation above it, a second vein has been exposed, with a strike N. 40 degrees W., and at this location a tunnel has also been driven to tap the vein but like the one below, it has not yet encountered ore like that found on the surface. To the northwest of this tunnel and 125 feet in elevation above it, along the strike of this vein, an open cut has been made, exposing 8 feet of vein matter (See small photo following) from which a number of sacks of ore have been taken and piled near by; Sample No. 3 was taken across this cut.

This vein can be traced several hundred feet, and probably continues into the Gold Cliff ground. To the northwest of this cut, 50 feet in elevation above, a small vein has been exposed, which strikes about N. 50 degrees W. and appears to intersect the preceding vein, a short distance below. A small surface cut in the side of a small draw, exposes 2 feet of vein matter, the value of which is shown in Sample No. 4.

Other veins are said to have been found along the Contact but they were not seen, however, their existence is not doubted, and furthermore, it is altogether possible that still other veins remain to be discovered, for conditions along this granite contact, are favorable to the formation of veins similar to those which are known.

ORE: The ore of this property is complex, consisting of lead, zinc, and iron, with which, considerable silver and some gold occurs. The metallic minerals are galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite and argentite in a gangue of schist and quartz. The schist is a very highly altered rock of fine texture, grayish or reddish in color, containing biotite, chlorite and garnet. Native silver was not detected in any of the samples, but it may exist.

Ore occurs in vein dikes of varying widths, up to eight feet. No creshoots have yet been definitely proven, but there has been sufficient concentration in places at the surface, to yield ten tons of shipping ore, and still more remains exposed in some of the cuts.

SAMPLING: Due to the fact that no ore has been blocked-out, sampling to determine the value of a definite quantity of ore, could not be undertaken. It was therefore decided to attempt only the determination of surface values. The following were taken with a hand pick; no channel samples were taken.

The following were taken during the examination, and were assayed by P. W. Thomas of Vancouver. Reference to the map which follows, should be made to determine the exact location of each sample.

No.	Gold in oz. per ton	Silver in oz. p.t.	Lead %	Zinc %	Width feet	Location
1	0.03	36.3	24.9	14.4	2'	Lucille
2		1.9			4'	"
3		12.7			8'	"
4		128.8			2'	"
5		257.1	26.1		3'	Bay.#2
6		112.6	16.5		4'	"
7		62.6	18.9		3'	"
8		26.1	6.0		3'	Bay.#1
9	0.48	16.8	6.7		2'	"

The following sample was taken from 200 sacks, by the Bayview Co., to determine the value of about ten tons of ore, taken from both the upper and lower showings on the Bayview claims, to be used for a trial shipment. The assaying was done by G. H. Shepherd of Stewart.

Amount	Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Gross Value
200 sacks	0.07	171.9	16.5	21.2	\$188.79

The gross value was calculated using the following metal prices.

Gold	\$20.00	per ounce
Silver	70¢	" "
Lead	9.4¢	" lb.
Zinc	8.5¢	" "

The arithmetical average of Samples 5, 6, 7 and 8 gives silver 120 oz. and lead 16.9 %. These samples came from the same source as the above, but they represent a much smaller quantity of material and should not therefore show the values as accurately as the above, however, the lead appears to check very closely.

DEVELOPMENT: No development work of importance has been done; the work so far has been little more than prospecting. Three short tunnels have been driven but they have developed no ore bodies. Near the west side of the Bayview No. 1 claim, elevation 3650' near the granite contact, a tunnel 80 feet long, has been driven N. 70 degrees W. into the schist, to tap ore which outcrops faintly, about 40 feet above the tunnel level, but no ore has yet been encountered.

A tunnel 25 feet long, near the east side of the Lucille claim, was driven to tap the vein exposed 50 feet higher up, but this work has proven nothing. The third tunnel, 75 feet long, and 270 feet higher in elevation than the preceding, also failed to disclose any ore of importance. The balance of the work has been open cuts and trenches.

In order to determine the merits of the property, it will be necessary to explore the area adjacent to the granite contact, either by some system of diamond-drilling, or by long tunnels. If tunnel work is undertaken, the first thing to consider will be to locate a starting place in safe ground. Above 3000 feet elevation, there is no natural protection for working in winter, and below that, along the contact to the lower limits of the property, there is a great rock-slide, several hundred feet in width, that cannot be safely crossed while snow is on the ground, without the protection of strong, snow sheds.

The most suitable place to start a tunnel, is a few hundred feet north and about 50 feet in elevation below the lower camp, very near the southeast corner of the Lucille claim; but this will necessitate 600 feet or more of crosscutting in the granite to reach the Contact and get under the lowest showing of ore; and about 3000 feet of drifting along the Contact to get under the upper ore showings, which would then be nearly 2000 feet higher in elevation.

Under present conditions, tunnel work will cost from \$30 to \$35 per foot, while diamond-drilling should not exceed \$5 per foot, and may be done for less.

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT: There is but one building, a well built log cabin, about 18' by 24' in size, on the north line of the Zeal claim, at elevation 2700'. There are three good tents, now stored, which are used for a summer camp on the south east corner of Bayview No. 1 claim. There is plenty of cooking equipment, mattresses and springs, together with several hundred dollars worth of food supplies stored in the cabin. Mining equipment consists only of blacksmith's tools, drill steel, picks, hammers and other implements for hand mining.

TIMBER: As previously stated, the district is well timbered below elevation 3000 feet. The best for mining use is hemlock, of which there is an ample supply standing on the southeast portion of the property.

WATER: There are a few small streams resulting from snow and ice, that will supply as much water as required for camp use, for diamond drilling, and for cooling machinery used in compressing air.

POWER: There are no water powers on or near the property, and it is very doubtful whether or not there are available sites in the district sufficiently accessible to justify consideration. It is altogether probable that for such power as will be required for the development and operation of this property, some form of internal combustion engine will be the best suited.

TRANSPORTATION: One of the most serious obstacles to development, is the lack of adequate transportation between Stewart and the place where work is to be done. All supplies and equipment must be transported on pack-horses at 3¢ per pound, which is not an exorbitant price, considering conditions under which the work must be done. The trail is very steep, rough, muddy and very difficult to travel without loads, and most unsafe for the traffic of loaded animals. It can be improved, but under the most favorable conditions it is unsuited to requirements. The mountainside is too steep to permit the construction of a wagon road. An aerial tramway is about the only means possible of transporting materials to the place where required, from the wagon road along Bear River. A tramway line has been projected and is said to be less than a mile long.

GENERAL REMARKS: In the development of any mining property, it is most important that full consideration be given to the amount of money involved and the source from which it is to be derived. The Bayview property should be no exception.

It has been shown that there remains in the treasury of the Company, only 170,000 shares of stock available for the purpose of securing funds to explore, develop and equip the property, neglecting the possibility of securing revenue from the sale of ore mined during the course of development, which should be done at the present time. At par value this stock would be worth \$42,500, and if from this, \$15,000 -- the Company's indebtedness - is deducted, there would remain \$27,500, disregarding all commissions for the sale of stock. But, if this stock is sold at 10¢ per share, the past market price, the \$27,000 would shrink to \$2,000. There is but one conclusion: some sort of re-organization must be effected in the near future.

Any estimate of financial requirements, will depend entirely upon the adoption, by the Company, of some definite plan of procedure, and as no plans have been formulated, only tentative suggestions can be made.

In order to form an idea of future needs, the matter will be discussed under three heads: prospecting, development and equipment.

In the beginning, more prospecting should be done to expose ore bodies that will fully justify the expense of preparing for economic development work. All of the present tunnels should be produced far enough to either tap the ore bodies for which they were originally aimed, or prove that the ore does not exist. In place of this a certain amount of diamond-drilling might be done. If the prospecting work proves satisfactory, then development work may be started; but previous to that it will be advisable to construct a tramway, to enable that work, which will necessarily be of considerable magnitude, to be done at a reasonable cost. When development work has progressed to a satisfactory stage, mill machinery and permanent equipment can be considered.

Not less than the following amounts may be required for the work outlined:

Prospecting either by drilling or digging	\$10,000
Tramway	15,000
Development work	40,000
Mill equipment	50,000

Total \$115,000

CONCLUSION: This property is unquestionable meritorious. One feature is particularly noticeable: small surface ore showings develop rapidly into larger ones at very little depth;

there is no proof that this condition follows downward to any extent, however, if it does large ore bodies will be found. The surface ores are generally of good grade, and in some places particularly high silver values are found in showings that fully justify exploration to prove them in depth. The work done during the past year, besides disclosing ore, has proven the existence of vein systems in which ore shoots should be found.

The development of any ore bodies that may exist will eventually involve operations of magnitude which should not be undertaken before preparations are made for cheaper and better transportation facilities, the expense of which the present showings hardly justify. It would be more advisable to carry on a reasonable amount of further exploratory work, even at a high cost than to install expensive equipment, before a more complete knowledge, of the quantity and quality of ore, is gained.

Further work should be done on this property, but it should be undertaken only with full knowledge of the probable financial requirements; and it should be managed by competent business men and directed by someone, endowed with a liberal amount of common sense, whose practical experience in this line for work, justifies full confidence in his ability to secure results.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN F. COATS

Mining Engineer.

October 1st, 1925.

SCHEDULE OF ASSAYS.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Elev.</u>	<u>Claim</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	<u>Oz. Ag.</u>	<u>% Pb.</u>	<u>% Zn.</u>
1.	3640'	Bayview No. 1	12"	0.01	2.5	---	---
2.	3650'	"	26"	0.44	8.8	---	---
3.	4055'	"	12"	0.04	12.5	3.6	8.5
4.	4060'	"	14"	0.01	2.5	---	---
5.	4080'	"	15"	0.04	18.4	4.0	---
6.	4085'	"	13"	0.04	15.6	3.3	---
7.	4085'	"	36"	0.04	41.5	9.0	9.1
8.	4085'	"	3"	0.08	205.0	52.1	---
9.	4095'	Bayview No. 2	5"	0.02	24.6	5.3	11.9
10.	4100'	"	12"	0.02	24.8	4.5	---
11.	4190'	"	22"	0.03	14.0	3.9	15.2
12.	4110'	"	12"	0.005	26.5	5.1	4.0
13.	4385'	"	12"	0.40	94.2	4.1	8.3
14.	4385'	"	18"	0.36	81.8	5.6	2.0
15.	4450'	"	24"	0.30	141.2	8.4	3.0
16.	4450'	"	16"	0.01	2.0	---	---
17.	4450'	"	16"	0.01	36.2	4.4	12.7
18.	4450'	"	48"	0.02	142.6	20.3	13.7
19.	4530'	"	24"	0.02	224.5	16.6	14.7
20.	4530'	"	24"	0.06	253.2	20.3	20.2
21.	4530'	"	6"	0.02	111.0	14.5	27.7
22.	2755'	Lucille No. 1	18"	0.35	102.0	57.0	8.6
23.	2745'	"	38"	0.01	9.2	0.6	5.5
24.	2750'	"	30"	0.08	57.0	28.8	3.8
25.	2755'	"	28"	0.02	60.5	32.3	9.5
26.	2755'	"	34"	0.02	47.0	32.6	22.2
27.	2755'	"	15"	0.04	14.5	21.4	11.1
28.	2755'	"	12"	0.04	29.4	25.9	14.5
29.	2760'	"	48"	0.02	6.4	2.3	4.7
30.	2765'	"	8"	0.01	17.5	7.1	24.2
31.	2770'	"	24"	0.06	16.0	2.4	10.3
32.	3065'	"	58"	0.04	11.8	1.0	0.9
33.	3065'	"	12"	0.12	70.0	25.6	14.1
34.	3080'	"	10"	0.84	800.1	29.6	5.4
35.	3125'	"	10"	Tr	3.5	0.3	0.7
36.	3135'	"	10"	0.06	11.5	1.6	0.3
37.	3155'	"	6"	0.36	49.6	3.6	0.5
38.	2965'	"	6"	0.08	8.2	0.7	0.7
39.	2965'	"	8"	0.02	0.6	1.7	0.2

Assays by
 Geo. H. Shepherd,
 Provincial Assayer,
 Stewart, B. C.

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