

860314  
93A028

REPORT ON  
TALBOT & LARSON CLAIMS  
YANK'S PEAK,  
QUESNEL MINING DIVISION, B.C.  
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT  
DOME MINES LIMITED  
AUGUST - - - - -1925.

REPORT ON  
TALBOT & LARSON CLAIMS  
YANK'S PEAK,  
QUESNEL MINING DIVISION, B.C.  
EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT  
DOME MINES LIMITED

	<u>Page</u>
Acreage & Ownership.....	1.
General Remarks.....	2.
Work.....	3.
Geology.....	3.
Terms.....	6.
Sampling.....	6.
Conclusions.....	7.
Recommendation.....	7.

TALBOT & LARSON CLAIMS

YANK'S PEAK,

QUESNEL MINING DIVISION, B.C.

ACREAGE & OWNERSHIP:

This group consists of five 51-acre claims staked side-by-side, east to west, just below the summit of Yank's Peak.

They are owned by Messrs. Talbot and Larson of Keithley Post Office, B. C.

GENERAL REMARKS:

Yank's Peak is a mountain situated eight miles from Keithley P. O., on the old Keithley Barkerville pack trail. The claims are four miles up the mountain from the trail. The summit is roughly 8,000 feet above sea-level, and 5,000 feet above the motor road at Keithley.

The claims are situated on the southern slope of the mountain at the edge of timber line. The southern slope is comparatively gentle, rising at approximately 15 degrees. Both the Eastern and western sides of the mountain fall away sharply, while the country to the north is very rough. The only timber available consists of a few small spruce trees, which become more numerous with the decreasing elevation.

Water for mining purposes and diamond drilling would have to be pumped from the creeks below, seepage water would be sufficient for domestic use during preliminary work.

REMARKS: (CONT'D.)

This part of the country has a very heavy snow fall, about 12 feet in the valley. It covers these claims from November until June.

WORK:

The overburden consists of a moss-covered very dry earth, two feet deep, underlain by four to six feet of broken, decomposed schist, practically in place. Several shallow trenches and one 12-foot pit, have been dug, exposing solid rock.

A tunnel has also been started, but no rock work had been done at the time of the examination.

GEOLOGY:

The country rock is a highly altered schist, so decomposed near the surface, that its original character is impossible to determine. It is a talcose paper schist, pale green in colour, striking 120°N. dip 65 - 70°S.

GEOLOGY: (CONT'D.).

No where was it found to contain any mineral. The schist is cut by a number of quartz veins striking at about  $20^{\circ}\text{N}$ ; dip  $70 - 80^{\circ}\text{E}$ . The quartz is heavily weathered on the surface, being very rusty and quite rotten in places. It contains many well-defined crystals of clear quartz, showing that the veins were formed near the surface. Some free gold was found, but the fresh unaltered quartz is quite free from mineral, Although the weathered portion showed well-defined moulds from which cubes of pyrite had evidently been removed by weathering. The weathering will not extend more than a few feet into the quartz veins.

These veins have been picked up by trenching where quartz ~~fla~~<sup>out</sup> was observed on the surface. In this way, ten or fifteen strong veins have been uncovered, varying in width from 8" to 4'. These parallel one another and occur from ten to a maximum of thirty feet apart.

GEOLOGY: (CONT'D.).

From the large amount of quartz float seen, it is quite possible that these quartz veins would be found to extend across the whole south slope of the mountain; - a distance of over 4,000 feet. and lying within thirty feet of each other, possibly closer. Little is known of their length. Similar veins, however, are reported to have been picked up on claims further down the mountain.

Three hundred feet north of the trenches, a good deal of float occurs which indicates that a dyke of granite has been intruded into, and altered the schist; some specimens of a fine-grain granite were found, while others of a granitized sediment are more common. Although not found in place, the dyke probably strikes E-W. If so, the tunnel that has been started will cut the contact at right angles.

Streams in the valleys on the east and west side of the mountain, flow into Keithley Creek, which was one of the richest placer creeks in the Cariboo District.

GEOLOGY (CONT'D.).

It is quite probable that Keithley Creek derived a good deal of its gold from the weathering away of the mountains.

TERMS:

This property has been offered for One Hundred Thousand Dollars (\$100,000.00), with a 10% (ten per cent.) cash payment.

SAMPLING:

Several channel samples were taken across the quartz veins, and across the schist. As the channels were not deep enough to reach the unaltered or unweathered quartz, several grab samples were taken. These were crushed to  $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch and sorted; the weathered from the unweathered. One 17" channel cut in the quartz assayed \$15.30, while a grab sample of rusty quartz assayed \$31.00, and a chip sample of schist assayed \$2.80. The other sixteen samples were all in the neighborhood of One Dollar or less.



CONCLUSIONS:

- (1) The property is so far from transportation that a very large tonnage would have to be indicated before serious work should be attempted.
- (2) Climatic conditions would be unfavorable for open cut methods.
- (3) If the schist carried any value consistently, say \$2.00, and the quartz \$4.00 or \$5.00, the property would be of interest. This, however is not the case.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since the assay returns on the samples taken are, with two exceptions, low, and in view of the remote position of the property, it cannot be recommended to this Company.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT,

Per

Lindsay J. Foss.

Field Engineer.