

92L/2

520317

TAGORE - ZABALLOS

A. BEST
BOX 738
CHEMAINUS, B.C.
VOR IKO.

TEL: 246-4805

80-82

MINERAL ACT - PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Record of 2 - Post Claim

MAP NO. 92L24 RECORD NO. 686
 RECEIPT NO. 113274E RECORDED AT Port Alberni B.C. THIS 28 DAY OF January 1980
 DO NOT WRITE IN SHADED AREAS *W.B. Munn* ALBERNI GOLD COMMISSIONER MINING DIVISION

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 2-POST CLAIM

Alfred Best (NAME) Box 738 Chemainus B.C. (ADDRESS)
VOR. 1150

HOLDER OF VALID SUBSISTING F.M.C. NO. 192931 STATE THAT:-

ON THE 24th DAY OF January 1980 I LOCATED THE TAG-ORE #1 2-POST CLAIM
 SITUATE LAT. 50°00'18" Long. 106°50'50" Labelles River
(HERE DESCRIBE THE POSITION OF THE CLAIM RELATIVE TO KNOWN TOPOGRAPHICAL OR SURVEYED FEATURES ON THE MAP)

entrance of River Canyon. 4KM from Labelles Village

I HAVE PLACED THE NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LEGAL POSTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS. map 92L-5

I HAVE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE NO. 1 POST, METAL TAG NO. 503285M EMBOSSED "INITIAL POST (NO.1)", UPON WHICH THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN IMPRESSED:-

NAME OF CLAIM TAGORE #1 DATE OF LOCATION Jan. 24. 1980

LOCATOR Alfred Best

COMPASS BEARING TO NO.2 POST 180° South DISTANCE TO NO.2 POST 457.20 metres.

OF METRES TO RIGHT. TO LEFT 457.20 metres OF LOCATION LINE

I HAVE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE NO. 2 POST, METAL TAG NO. 503285M EMBOSSED "FINAL POST (NO.2)", UPON WHICH THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN IMPRESSED:-

NAME OF CLAIM TAGORE #1 DATE OF LOCATION Jan 24/80

LOCATOR Alfred Best

I HAVE MARKED THE LINE BETWEEN THE NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LEGAL POSTS AS REQUIRED BY THE REGULATIONS.

PORT ALBERNI
113274E
JAN 28 1980
 MINING RECORDER
 GOLD COMMISSIONER
 RECORDER'S STAMP

Alfred Best
 SIGNATURE
FMP 192931

Jan. 28, 1981

WORK NO'S OR C/L	DATE RECORDED	MINING RECEIPT	DATE OF EXPIRY	TRANSFERS (BILLS OF SALE, ASSIGNMENTS, CONVEYANCES)

MINERAL ACT - PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Record of 2 - Post Claim

MAF NO. 9212W RECORD NO. 687
MINING RECEIPT NO. 113274E RECORDED AT Port Alberni B.C. THIS 28 DAY OF January 1980

DO NOT WRITE IN
SHADED AREAS.

[Signature]
GOLD COMMISSIONER

ALBERNI
MINING DIVISION

APPLICATION TO RECORD A 2-POST CLAIM

Alfred Best (NAME) Box 438 Chemainus B.C. (ADDRESS)
VOR150

OLDER OF VALID SUBSISTING F.M.C. NO. _____ STATE THAT:-

ON THE 24th DAY OF January 1980 I LOCATED THE TAGORE#2 2-POST CLAIM

SITUATE Lat. 50° 0' 18" Long 106.50" 50° Tabalbes River
(HERE DESCRIBE THE POSITION OF THE CLAIM RELATIVE TO KNOWN TOPOGRAPHICAL OR SURVEYED FEATURES ON THE MAP)
entrance to Canyon 4 KM from Tabalbes W along map 921.5

I HAVE PLACED THE NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LEGAL POSTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REGULATIONS.

I HAVE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE NO. 1 POST, METAL TAG NO. 503286M EMBOSSED "INITIAL POST (NO.1)", UPON WHICH THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN IMPRESSED:-

NAME OF CLAIM TAGORE#2 DATE OF LOCATION Jan 24/80

LOCATOR Alfred Best

COMPASS BEARING TO NO.2 POST 180° South DISTANCE TO NO.2 POST 457.20 metres

OF METRES TO RIGHT 457.20 metres TO LEFT _____ OF LOCATION LINE

I HAVE SECURELY FASTENED TO THE NO. 2 POST, METAL TAG NO. 503286M EMBOSSED "FINAL POST (NO.2)", UPON WHICH THE FOLLOWING HAS BEEN IMPRESSED:-

NAME OF CLAIM TAGORE#2 DATE OF LOCATION Jan 24/80

LOCATOR Alfred Best

I HAVE MARKED THE LINE BETWEEN THE NO. 1 AND NO. 2 LEGAL POSTS AS REQUIRED BY THE REGULATIONS.

PORT ALBERNI
113274E

JAN 28 1980

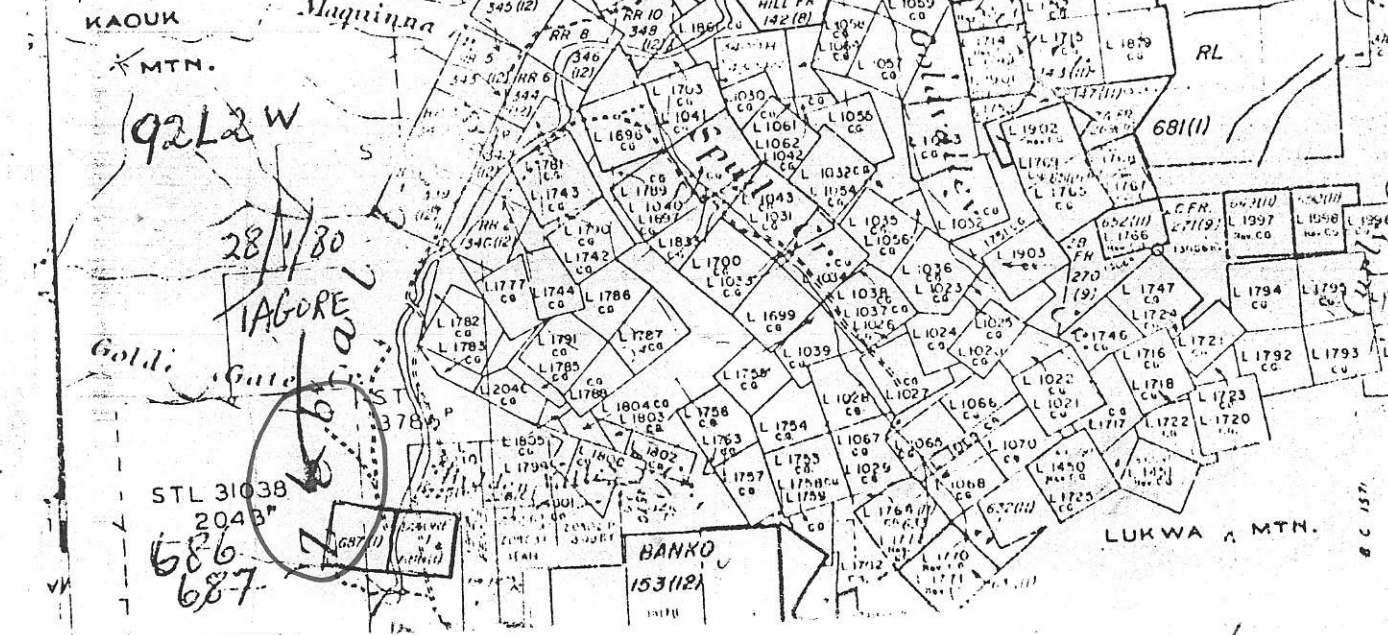
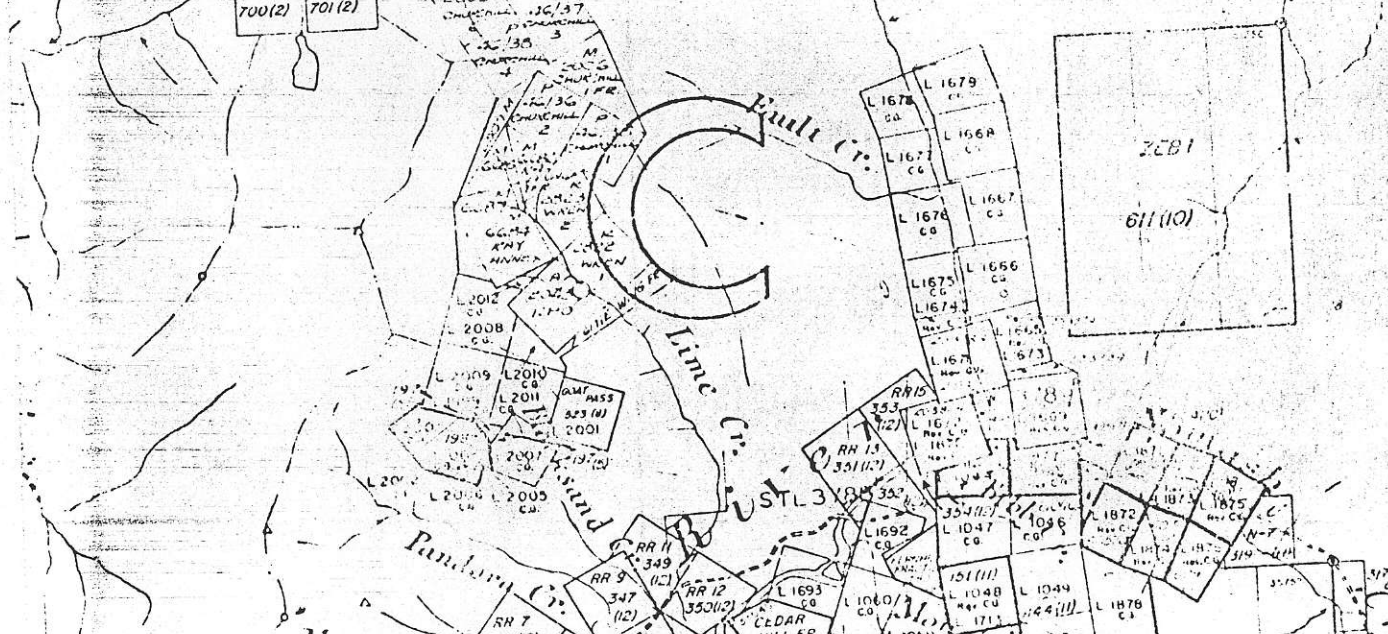
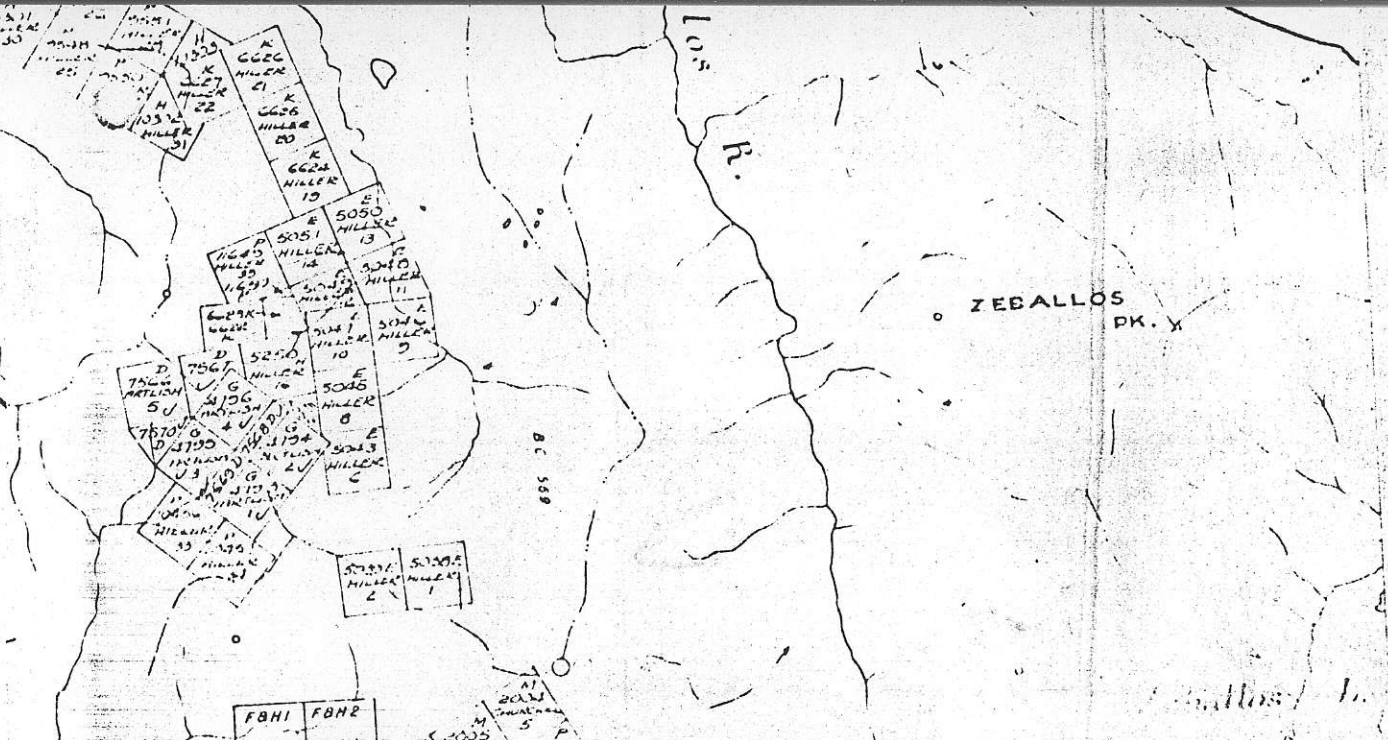
MINING RECORDER
GOLD COMMISSIONER
RECORDER'S STAMP

[Signature]
SIGNATURE

FM 192931

Jan. 28, 1981

WORK NO'S OR C/L	DATE RECORDED	MINING RECEIPT	DATE OF EXPIRY	TRANSFERS (BILLS OF SALE, ASSIGNMENTS, CONVEYANCES)



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92L/2

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF MINES

HON. R. C. MACDONALD, *Minister*

JOHN F. WALKER, *Deputy Minister*

BULLETIN No. 27

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

OF THE

ZEBALLOS MINING CAMP

BRITISH COLUMBIA

By John S. Stevenson

1950



VICTORIA, B.C.:

Printed by DON McDIARMID, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.
1950.

to follow another branch fissure, 3 inches wide, strike east and dip vertical to 70 degrees northward. The quartz vein matter is fairly persistent along this branch fissure, but no vein matter is seen in the fissure at the face. It is reported that high assays in gold have been obtained along this branch vein.

In the upper adit the shear is along the southeast wall for 15 feet from the portal, then crosses the adit diagonally, and is on the northwest wall to the face. Quartz and calcite, 0 to 2 inches wide, follow the shear from the portal to the face but are absent at the face.

The vein is reported to have been traced southwesterly from the adit, but it cannot be traced northeasterly because of swamp and valley fill.

In 1938 Maconachie (Stevenson and Maconachie, 1938, p. 42) obtained the following assays from samples taken in the upper adit when it was in 13.5 feet:—

At portal plus 7 feet, across 3 inches of quartz with slight pyrite, in the face (April 16th, 1938): Gold, 1.20 oz. per ton; silver, 0.5 oz. per ton.

From portal plus 7.2 feet to portal plus 10.8 feet, over full width of fracture filling, ranging from 1 inch to 2 inches, and consisting of gougy, rusty calcite, a little quartz, one or two small patches of fine-grained, dark sulphides, and a slight amount of coarser sulphides, mainly pyrite (April 18th, 1938): Gold, 1.04 oz. per ton; silver, 0.6 oz. per ton.

From portal plus 10.8 feet to face at portal plus 13.5 feet, over full width of fracture filling, ranging from 1 inch to 2 inches and mineralized as the preceding sample: Gold, 0.3 oz. per ton; silver, 0.3 oz. per ton.

At portal plus 13.5 feet, over 2½ inches of calcite, a little quartz and slight visible pyrite, in the face (April 18th, 1938): Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, trace.

At portal plus 13.5 feet, over 18 inches on the footwall of the preceding sample, mostly barren greenstone with some calcite veinlets: Gold, nil; silver, nil.

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Tagore. One of the old properties in the district, the Tagore was first staked in 1924, restaked several times, the last being in 1945 when it was restaked as the Nayda Nos. 1 and 2 by D. T. Lutes and was owned by Tagore Mines, Limited. In September, 1946, the property was under option to Conquest Mines, Limited, 510 Dawson Building, Vancouver.

The vein on this property was discovered in 1924, and it and surrounding ground were intensively prospected in 1925, 1929, and 1932 to 1933, after which no further work was done on the property until 1938 when Tagore Mines, Limited, was incorporated. This company commenced a new shaft about 15 feet southwesterly from an old shaft, but work was suspended in 1940. The company sank the shaft 133 feet and erected the headframe on a concrete collar that extended 18 feet above bedrock to avoid the high waters of the Zeballos River during floods. At 87 feet below the top of the collar, a working was driven southwesterly from the shaft for 70 feet from which point two flat diamond-drill holes are reported to have been drilled, one hole about 33 feet in a northwestern direction, and another about 30 feet in a southeastern direction. This level also extends northeasterly from the shaft for 15 feet to a reference point "A," whence it goes westerly 20 feet and from the same reference point "A" it goes easterly 30 feet. At a depth of 140 feet a second level, the 140 level, was driven northeasterly from the shaft for 60 feet, northwesterly from the shaft for 30 feet, and then northeasterly for 10 feet. After 1940 water filled these workings and was not pumped out until February, 1947, when 55 feet of crosscutting and 80 feet of drifting were done on the 140 level. The writer has not examined this recent work.

The history of the property prior to 1932 and the workings at that time have been described in detail by H. C. Gunning (1932, pp. 37, 38), who examined the property when much of the early work was being done. These workings were badly sloughed and overgrown with bush when the writer visited the property in 1945 and therefore Gunning's description (1932, pp. 37, 38) of the older workings has been incorporated in this report:—

The Tagore group of claims straddles Zeballos River about 1½ miles above its mouth. The vein is on the west bank of the river and was discovered in 1924 by J. West and A. Ostman. Known as the Eldorado at that time, it was systematically prospected and

abandoned by an English syndicate in 1925. In 1929 it was optioned as the Tagore, by A. B. Trites, from Messrs. Malmberg and Nordstrom, of Quatsino. About 2 tons of ore, unofficially reported to have assayed about 20 ounces in gold to the ton, was shipped, but apparently results were not satisfactory for the property lay idle until 1932 when Malmberg, Nordstrom, and four associates commenced mining on a small scale, under an agreement with A. B. Trites. By September a shipment of 4,500 pounds had been made and the smelter returns indicated an assay value of 2.63 ounces of gold and 2.52 ounces of silver a ton; a gross value at that time of \$50.50 a ton. The property is on the main Zeballos River trail and accommodation consists of two small cabins and a blacksmith shed.

The vein consists of quartz or quartz and calcite with a small to very large proportion of pyrrhotite, zinc blende, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, and native gold. Pyrrhotite and zinc blende are most abundant, and pyrite and galena are very minor constituents. Native gold was seen only during microscopic examination of polished surfaces of the ores and then as small, scattered grains in sulphide or gangue. A very small amount of an unidentified grey mineral was also noted. The quartz is white and finely crystalline to coarse and vuggy. It is much more abundant than calcite which is quite locally, but in some places abundantly, developed. The vein has been followed for a total distance of about 50 feet and varies from a barren, tight fissure to an exceptional maximum width of about 15 inches. It trends north-east, along a well-defined fissure, and the dip is vertical. The rocks in the vicinity are Triassic flows, tuffs, limestone, and other sediments of the Bonanza group cut by a multitude of dykes and irregular bodies which vary from a very dark quartz gabbro containing abundant magnetite to light-grey and white micropegmatite. These Coast Range intrusives are very abundant for about one mile south of the property, but do not continue far to the north. The Triassic rocks are much contorted and somewhat faulted and generally have very steep dips.

The vein fissure cuts fine-grained, green, banded tuffs and crystalline limestone which strike 10 degrees north of east and dip very steeply north. Towards the north-east end of the vein these rocks are cut by a northerly trending diorite dyke, about 7 feet wide, which, on the west side, is partly replaced by white to light-grey quartz-augite-albite. Within the limits of this dyke there is practically no ore in the fissure. The whole productive part of the vein is in the dense, brittle tuffs which have been extensively altered, in large part before the vein was formed, to garnet, epidote, and chlorite. Immediately north-east of the dyke the vein has been developed by a shaft to a depth of 15 feet. Just north of the dyke the vein was found to split into two parts, one continued north-east but died out within 8 feet, the other turned to 10 degrees north of east, approximately along the bedding, and had been followed for 14 feet at the time of examination. The vein pinched and swelled along this part, sometimes forming a narrow network of small veins in the volcanics, but, at the junction of the two parts, widths up to about 15 inches of good ore were encountered for a few feet. The vein continued 15 feet south-west of the dyke, in an open-cut, and then encountered altered crystalline limestone in which the ore soon ceased although the fissure continued. The limestone member is probably about 6 feet thick and dips steeply north; it was extensively altered to a mixture of garnet, diopside, quartz, calcite, and zinc blende, with some albite and apatite, before the vein was introduced, and, in heavily weathered portions, exhibits casts of fossils. No search has been made for the vein immediately south of the limestone, this part of the surface being drift covered, but the writer understands that some ore was encountered in the limestone immediately beneath a narrow lamprophyre dyke that strikes 13 degrees north of east and dips 36 degrees south, above the south end of the vein. Unfortunately the collar of the shaft is at the edge of the high water-level of Zeballos River, so that further development to the east would have to be well underground in order to avoid excessive inflow of water.

For several hundred feet to the south-east of this vein the ground was prospected by pits and open-cuts in 1925. Some low-grade, contact metamorphic mineralization, including considerable zinc blende, was found in the same types of rocks that are exposed near the vein, but no similar vein was encountered.

Examination of the ores under the microscope showed that the gold varied considerably in colour, probably because of a variable amount of silver alloyed with it, and that the tiny grains occur either in quartz, or in galena, or in sphalerite, or along the boundaries between different sulphides. It is definitely later than zinc blende, which it sometimes veins, and in all probability was one of the last minerals introduced. No gold was observed in the pure pyrrhotite which forms a considerable part of the ore. Some surfaces suggest, but do not definitely prove, that the precious metal formed at about the same time as chalcopyrite.

It is noteworthy that the vein cuts and is definitely later than the contact metamorphic zinc mineralization in the adjoining rocks.

A working at an elevation of 160 feet about 1,000 feet upstream and 150 feet north Tagore Creek at the base of a rocky knoll 30 feet high is not described by Gunning.

The working consists of an open-cut 13 feet wide driven north 42 degrees east for 32 feet and an adit of the same width driven 10 feet from the end of the open-cut.

The rock is massive, green tuff and contains a limestone lens 3 feet long by 1 foot wide, which trends north 60 degrees west. A northwesterly trending granodiorite dyke 1 foot wide is exposed in the bluff above the adit. The tuff in the face of the adit has been brecciated by many small dykes of granodiorite.

A strong shear 1 foot wide, strike north 70 degrees west and dip 65 degrees north-eastward, has been intersected by the adit 2 feet from the face, but it did not contain any mineralization.

The recorded production from the Tagore property includes 2 tons of ore shipped in 1929 (Gunning, 1932, p. 37), and reported to assay 20 ounces in gold to the ton, and includes other shipments in 1930, 1932, and 1939, which amounted to 16 tons of mined ore, and which contained in net amounts: Gold, 38 ounces; silver, 63 ounces; copper, 38 pounds; lead, 45 pounds.

This group includes the Golden Portal Nos. 1 and 2 mineral claims staked in 1945 by Olaf Torjussan and Seth Witten, and the Golden Gate and Golden Gate No. 2 claims staked in 1936 by D. T. Lutes and C. W. Smith; all are owned by Golden Portal Mines, Limited. This property covers, in part, ground formerly covered by the Golden Gate group of claims originally staked in 1936 and 1937.

As the claims have not been surveyed, the position of the workings, but not the outlines of claims, has been shown in Figure 2. The claims are west of the Prosperity claims and extend northerly from Golden Gate Creek to Hidden Valley Creek and from 500 to 5,000 feet easterly from the Zeballos River.

The first work, which consisted mainly of the open-cuts (Fig. 5) above the present adit, was done by the Golden Gate Zeballos Mines, Limited, a private company, in 1936 and 1937. The adit (Fig. 5) was started in 1938. From 1939 to 1945 little work was done on the property, but early in 1946 Golden Portal Mines, Limited, was organized, and this company continued the drift southerly to its present face, stopping work late in the same year.

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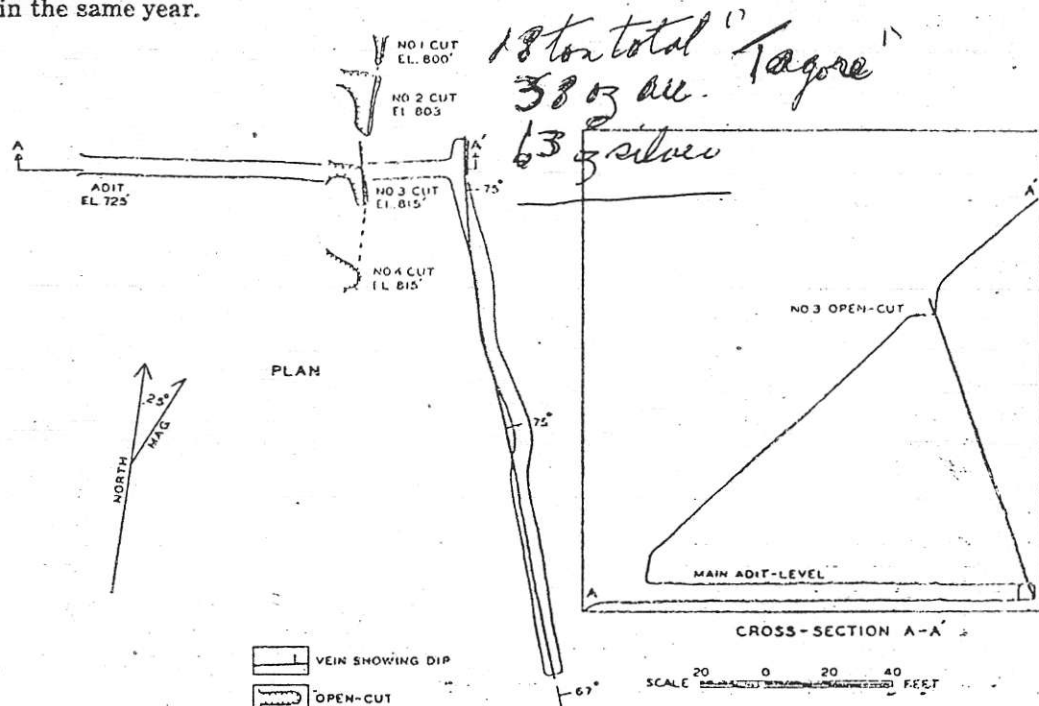


Fig. 5. Golden Portal (formerly Golden Gate): Plan and elevation of workings.

MINERAL DEPOSIT INVENTORY

TAGORE.

Map No. 92L-6

Property No. 149

Metal Industrial Mineral Placer Coal Lapidary

Name: ELDORADO; TAGORE; NAYDA

Claim _____ Owner _____
Operator _____ Year(s) _____

Claim NAYDA 1, 2 Owner _____
Operator Tagore Mines, Limited Year(s) 1945

Claim _____ Owner _____
Operator _____ Year(s) _____

Location: N.T.S. 92L/2W Lat. _____ Long. _____ U.T.M. _____
M.D. Alberni In park _____ r. & N. E. 400-650 ft.
Loc. plot. Shaft, Fig. 2, Bull. 27 Source _____ Prec. 1

Status: Producer Dev. Prospect Prospect Showing

Production: Tons 16 Grade: Au 2.5 Ag 4.1 Cu 0.16% Pb 0.14% Zn _____
Others _____ Year(s) _____

Reserves: Tons _____ Grade _____ Year _____
Tons _____ Grade _____ Year _____
Tons _____ Grade _____ Year _____

Development: Surface Numerous pits and open cuts
Underground 1 shaft of 133 ft., 370 ft. horizon. 2 levels; 2 adits - 130 ft., also old shaft 15 ft.
Drilling 68 ft. in 2 holes
Surveys: Geol. _____ Geophys. _____ Geochem. _____

References: M.M.A.R. 1924-223; 1925-269; 1929-376; 1932-205; 1933-252
Expl. Form _____
G.E.M. _____
As. Rpt.: L.C. _____ Prosp. _____ D.D. _____ Other _____
Geol. _____ Geophys. _____ Geochem. _____
Geol. and maps GSC Mem. 272; GSC-SR 1932 AII-37; Mem. 204-17; Paper 40-12-8; BCDM Bull. 27-50; Prop. File

Summary description Sulphide-bearing vein cuts tuffs and a thin band of limestone that had previously been skarnized and sparingly mineralized with sphalerite.

Attitude of deposit: Strike 218° Dip 77° NW Azimuth _____ Plunge _____
Size: Length _____ Width _____ Depth _____

Minerals Pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite, native gold, quartz, calcite
Economic minerals Sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, native gold
Assays _____

Remarks Probably hand-sorted ore. Significant workings are on former Tagore claim, but a barren open cut and 10 ft. adit are on Nabob. Production recorded in 1930, 1932, 1939

Product(s) Au; Ag; Zn; Pb; Cu

Map No. 92L-6

Property No. 149

ODUCT

GOLD

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 L/2

REF. AU 19

NAME OF PROPERTY TAGORE (NAYDA, ELDORADO)

OBJECT LOCATED - shaft.

CERTAINTY IN METRES 100.

Lat. 50°00'18"

Long. 126°50'50"

Mining Division Alberni

District

Rupert

County

Township or Parish

Lot

Concession or Range

Sec

Tp.

R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The area is underlain by Lower Jurassic Bonanza volcanics. A vein up to 15 inches wide and 50 feet long occurs in the dense, brittle, silicified tuffs. The vein strikes north 45 degrees east and dips vertical. Mineralization includes quartz, calcite and variable pyrrhotite, sphalerite, chalcocyanite, galena, pyrite and free gold.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on the east side of Zeballos River about 1½ miles north of Zeballos between 400 and 650 feet elevation.

The property was staked on the Eldorado group of 8 claims in 1924 by J. West and A. Ostman. An English syndicate prospected the property with pits and open cuts until it was abandoned in 1925.

In 1929 it was optioned as the Tagore by A.B. Trites from Messrs. Malmberg and Nordstrom. A small amount of ore was shipped.

The property was left idle until 1932 when Malmberg, Nordstrom and associates worked on it. In February 1933, Zeballos River Mining Company, Limited was formed and an adit was driven on the property.

In 1938 Tagore Mines Limited was incorporated to develop the property. Work included a 140-foot shaft, 235 feet of drifting and crosscuts and 68 feet of diamond drilling in 2 holes. Work was suspended in 1940.

In 1945 the property was restaked as the Nayda Nos. 1 and 2 by D.T. Lutes. Conquest Mining Limited optioned the property in 1946. In 1947 the workings were dewatered and 135 feet of drifting and crosscutting was done on the 140 level.

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, copper, lead, zinc.

Mineral Development Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

HISTORY OF PRv_>IC7IOM

In 1929. 2 tons of ore were shipped of which 40 ounces of gold were recovered.

From 1930 to 1933? 16 tons of ore were shipped. Of this ore 40 ounces of gold, 65 ounces of silver, 50 pounds of copper and 45 pounds of lead were recovered.

Reports of Minister of Mines. British Columbia: 192k. pp. 223-k: 1925. p. 26?; 1929, p. 376; 1930, p. 441; 1932, pp. 26, 205; 1933, pp. 252-3; 1936, pp. F-47-48; 1939, p. 41; 1940, p. 72; 1946, p. 179; 1947, p. 181.

Muller, Northcote, and Carlisle; Geology and Mineral Deposits of Uert-Cape Scott Map-area; Paper. 74-31' p. 58, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1974.

Stevenson, John S.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zeballos Mining Camp; Bulletin No. 27, pp. 151-50-52, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950*

Hoadley, J.W. Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Zebailos-Nimpkish Area, Vancouver Island; Memoir 272, pp. 43, 65, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1953.

Stevenson, J.S. Lode-Gold Deposits, Vancouver Island; Bulletin No. 20 - Part V, pp. 17, IS, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1944-

Bancroft, M.F. Zeballos Mining District and Vicinity, British Columbia; Paper 40-20, p. 8, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1940*

Gunning, H. CVJ Zeballos River Area, Vancouver Island; Summary Report, Pt. A-2, pp. 37, 38, Fig. 4* Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1932.

Bancroft, M.F.; Cold Bearing Deposits on the West Coast of Vancouver Island between Esperanza Inlet and Alberni Canal; Memoir 204, p. 17, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1937.

Index No. 3. p. 215, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1955-
Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files 1 "Conquest Mines, Limited". ; A \\

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 92 L/2, Woss Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000. Sheet 92 L (M1), Alert Bay^ Revised Mineral Inventory Map, Sc. 1:250,000, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1969.
- # Fig. 2, Zeballos Mining Camp, Areal Geology, Sc. 1": 1,600 feet - accomp. Bull, No. 2?, British Columbia Dept* of Mines, 1950,
- Map 4-1974, Alert Bay-Cape Scott, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp. Paper 74-6. Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1974*

REMARKS

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