

Tom Schwab
→ *Camp McKinney*

**GEOLOGICAL/MINERAL DEPOSIT
FIELD TRIP
JUNE 24, 1994**

881593

**GREENWOOD MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA**

MIDWAY PROJECT

*Gold City Resources Inc.
Phoenix Gold Resources Inc.
Sway Resources Inc.*

CARAMELIA PROJECT

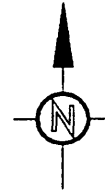
McKinney Mines Corp.

*Gold City Resources Inc.
626 West Pender St., Suite 902
Vancouver, British Columbia, V6B 1V9
tel: 604.682.7677 fax: 604.682.0089*

British Columbia

MT. BALDY
SKI AREA

CHRIS
MODULE RES



CAMP MCKINNEY

GCR
FORMER PRODUCER
81,602 OUNCES GOLD
32,439 OUNCES SILVER

DAYTON CAMP

ROCK
CREEK

BRIDESVILLE

OLD MCK DEPOSIT
100,000,000 TONS
0.228% (+OU, CO, ?)

1994 DD HOLE
11' • 1.32 OZ/TON

KET 28

ROCK
HOPPER
DELOME

KPJ 3

KERR

KPJ 2

KERR

Washington State

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA

BRIDESVILLE GOLD AREA

BRIDESVILLE, B.C., NTS 82E3E

Topographic Plan Showing
Mineral Claims and Ownership

SCALE (kilometres)
0 1 2 3 4 5

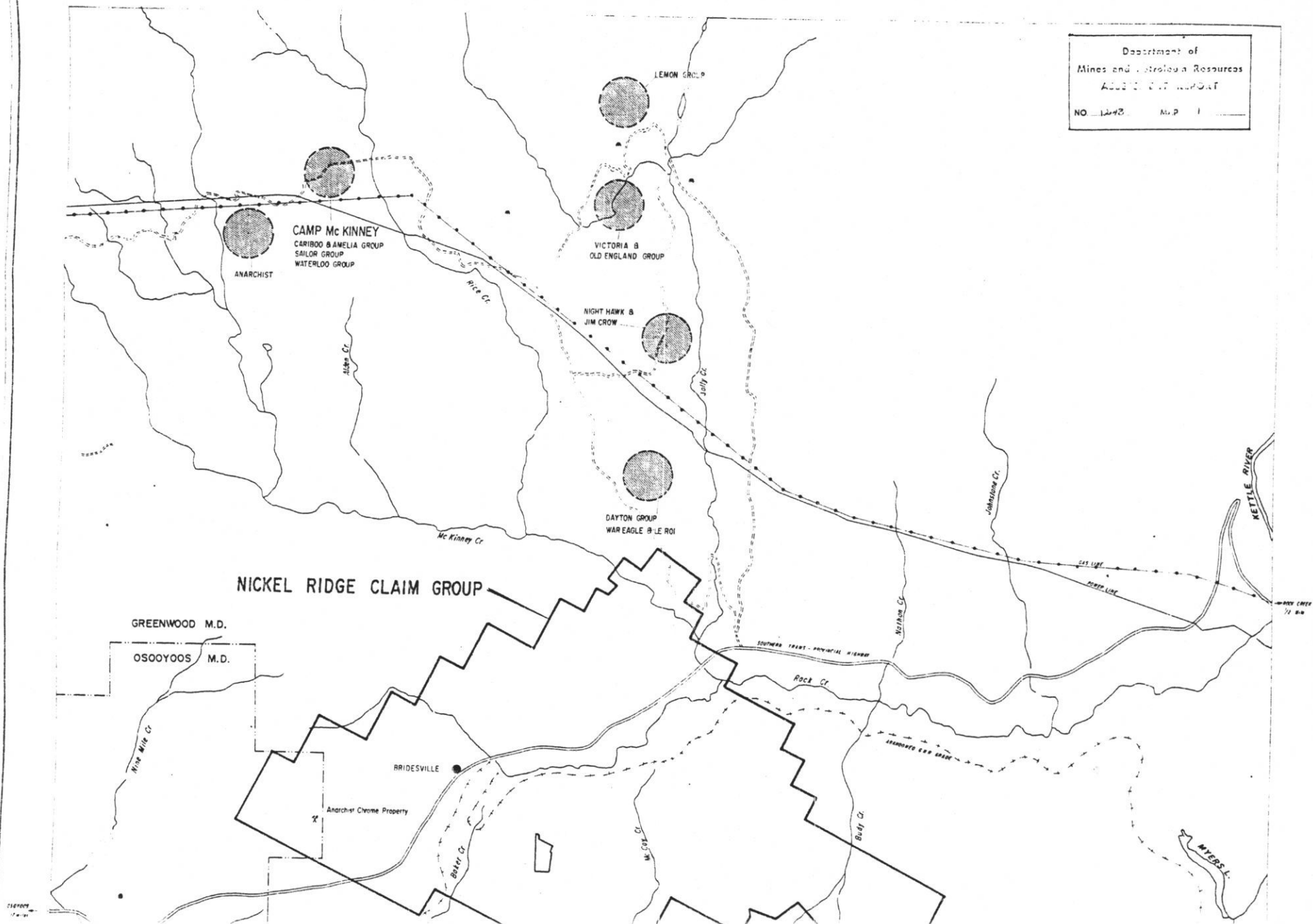
CHESAW

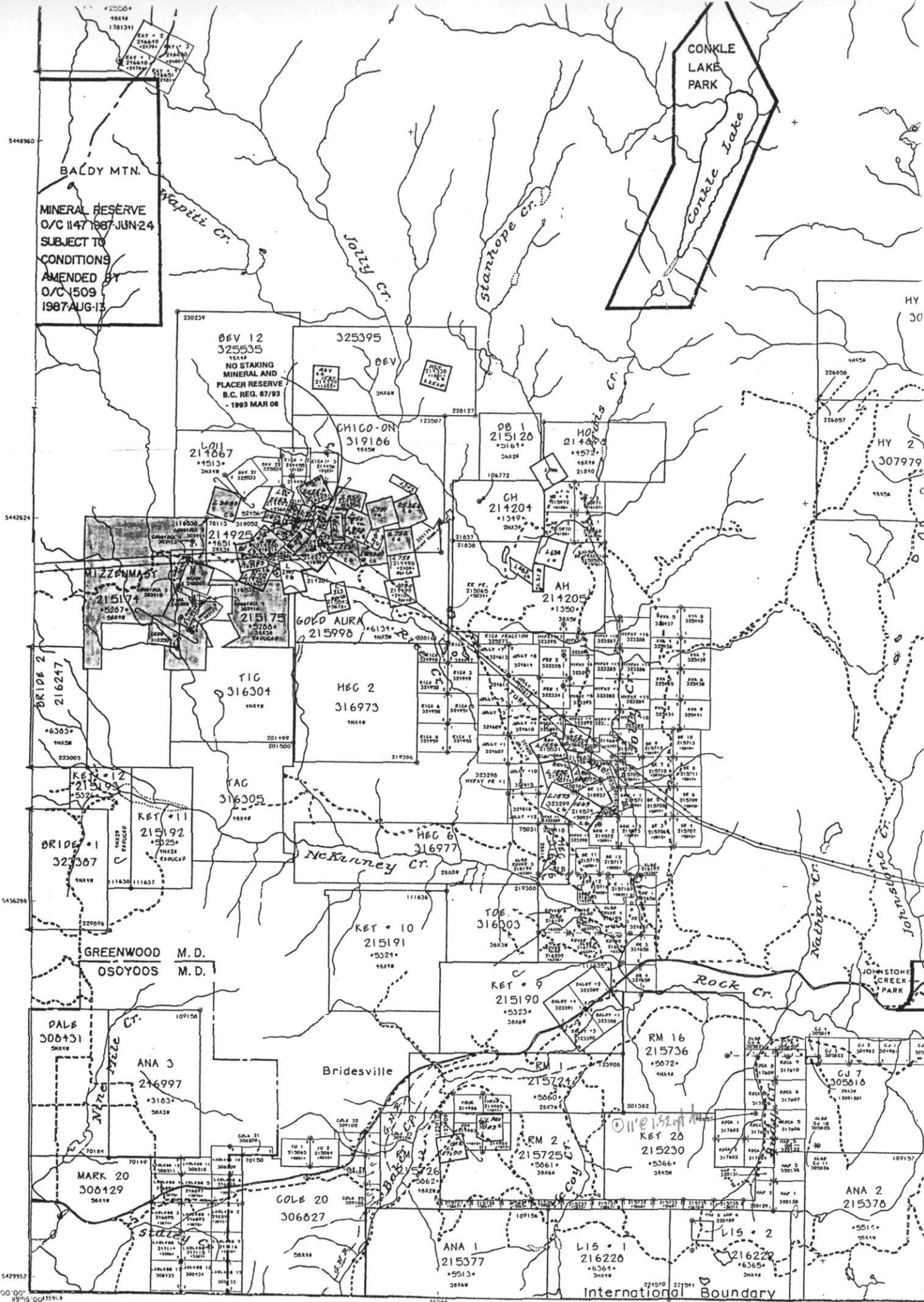
CROWN JEWEL

1,800,000 OUNCES GOLD DEVELOPED

June 20/94

Department of
Mines and Petroleum Resources
ANALYTICAL REPORT
NO. 12428 M.P. 1





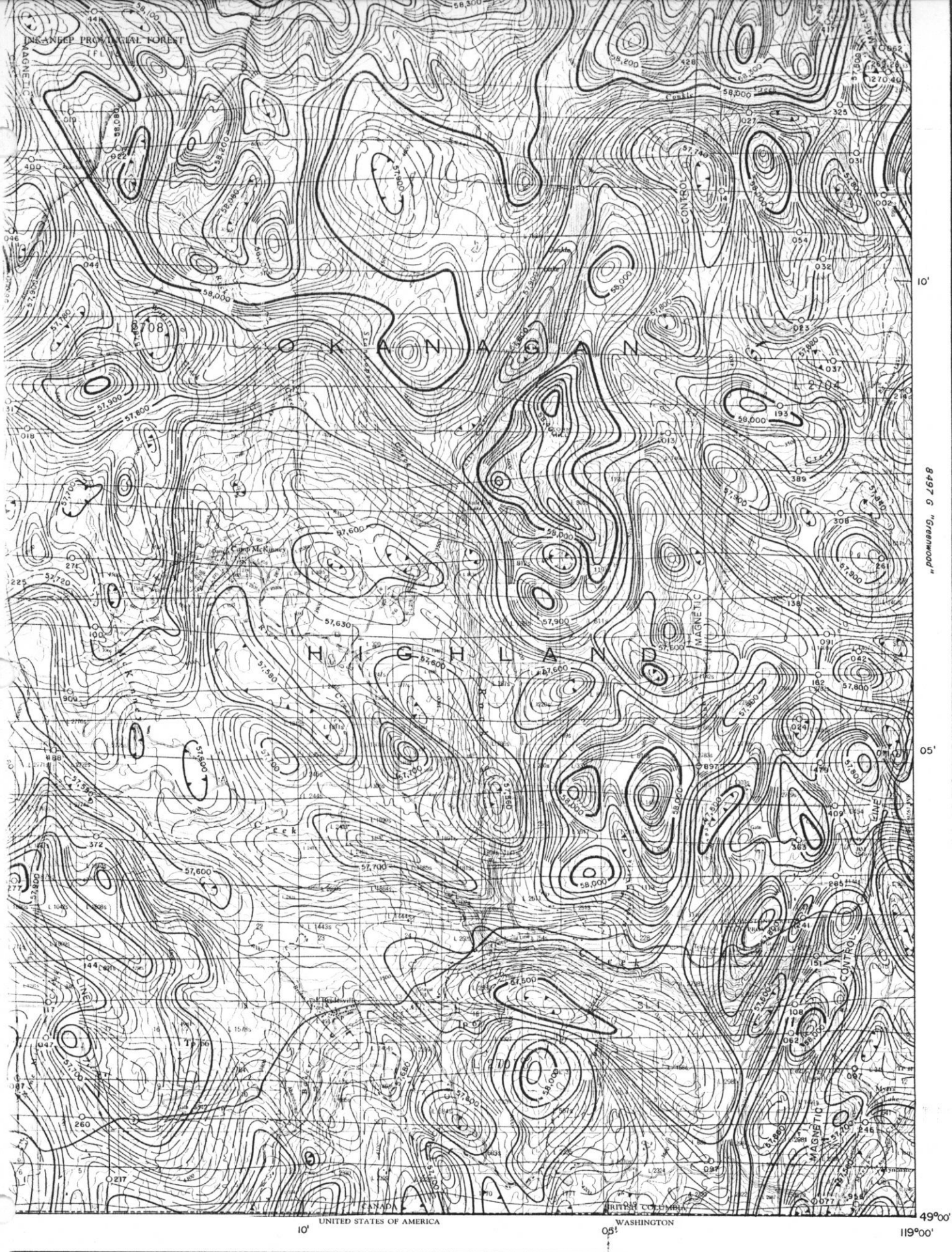
HY 30

HY 2 307979

JOHNSTONE CREEK PARK

ANA 2 215378

International Boundary



8497 G "Greenwood"

PUBLISHED 1973

08G

ms

The magnetic data on this map were compiled from information recorded along the flight lines shown. The anomalies expressed by the

FIG. NO.	DEPOSIT NAME	NTS	MINFILE NUMBER	YEARS OF PRODUCTION (*=producing)	MILLING RATE (tpd)	GOLD PROD RANK	TONS MINED OR MILLED	PRODUCTION			RESERVES (tons - all categories)	GRADE GOLD (opt)	RESERVES GOLD (oz)	OTHER RESERVES (including other commodities)	GOLD CONTENT (Prod + Res)	DEPOSIT TYPE	REFERENCE
								GOLD (oz)	SILVER (oz)	COPPER (tons) (other)							
88a	GREENWOOD VEINS TOTAL					40	210,584	49,233	2,529,221		344,933	0.219	75,712		124,945	Vein Mesothermal	
88a	A) GREENWOOD VEINS (Providence, EPU, and Last Chance)	82E/02E	82ESE001 TO 012 and 048, 054	1893-1976 Int. 1893-1973			98,000	29,716	1,872,061	Pb,Zn,Cu	30,000	0.1	3,000			Vein Mesothermal	
88a	B) WINNIPEG		82ESE033	1900-1940			58,770	11,674	36,549	Cu,Pb						Vein Mesothermal	
88a	C) SKOMAC No.7		82ESE042 043, 045	1893-1976			20,962	4,045	138,362	Cu,Pb,Zn						Vein Mesothermal	
88a	D) GOLDEN CROWN		83ESE032	1900-1941			2,742	1,238	2,249	Cu	37,197	0.536	19,938			Vein Mesothermal	Stl Dec 10/90
88a	E) OS			1987-1988			32,000	2,560	480,000	estimates	27,736	0.96	2,774	22.01 opt Ag			
88a	F) SYLVESTER K						8,000	shipped			250,000	0.2	50,000	estimated grade		Stratobound VMS	
89	UNION	82E/09W	82ENE003	1913-1948, 1967		39	150,400	55,339	1,389,115	Cu,Pb,Zn	83,000	0.096	7,968	3.0 opt Ag, tailings + dump	63,307	Vein Mesothermal	
90	BEAVERDELL (HIGHLAND BELL)	82E/08E	82ESW030	1913-1990	100	59	1,206,065	16,459	34,525,812	Cu,Pb, Zn,Cd					16,459	Vein Mesothermal	Annual Rpt. 1990
91	CARIBOO-AMELIA (CAMP MCKINNEY)	82E/03E	82ESW020	1894-1982		34	137,180	81,603	32,439	Pb,Zn	8,000	0.5	4,000	Potential 250,000 tons @ 0.5 opt Au	85,603	Vein Mesothermal	
92	DUSTY MAC	82E/05E	82ESW078	1969-1978		56	59,700	19,483	339,283	Cu,Pb,Zn				Recov grade: 0.33 opt Au, 5.76 opt Ag	19,483	Vein Epithermal	
93	KALAMAKA	82L/03E	82LSW050	1935-1944		90	7,280	2,898	3,474	Cu,Pb,Zn					2,898	Vein Mesothermal	
94	CHAPUT (LUMBY)	82L/07W	82LSE008	1968-1978		134	2,201	39	54,569	Cu,Mo, Pb,Zn	281,000	0.124	34,844		34,883	Vein Mesothermal	
96	BRENDA	82H/16E	82HNE047	1970-1990	30000	35	198,928,247	72,896	4,737,940	304,488 (Mo)					72,896	Porphyry (Calc-Alkalic)	Corr Apr 16/91
97	HEDLEY CAMP TOTAL	82H/08E				3	10,630,446	2,110,298	465,806	Cu,Zn,Co	7,080,000	0.071	554,000	excluding tailings	2,664,298	Skarn	
97	A) NICKEL PLATE TOTAL (early prod)		82HSE038	1904-1913			9,848,925	1,806,432	406,726							Skarn	
	(current prod incl. Cauty)			1987-1992*	3700		3,283,296	1,338,664	133,848		5,900,000	0.076	450,000			Skarn	Ca. Per. Com. April '93
97	B) HEDLEY MASCOT		82HSE036	1936-1949			682,472	233,032	54,882		800,000	0.13	104,000			Skarn	
97	C) GOOD HOPE		82HSE060	1982,1948-48			10,177	5,296								Skarn	
97	D) FRENCH		82HSE059	1950-55,57-61, 1962-83			67,236	51,930	3,993							Skarn	
97	E) CAUTY		82HSE064	1939-41,1991(see 97A Total)			1,636	530								Skarn	
97	F) MASCOT TAILINGS	82H/08E									194,000	0.035	6,790		6,790	Heap Leach	Corr. Nov 23/91

FIG. NO.	DEPOSIT NAME	NTS	MINFILE NUMBER	YEARS OF PRODUCTION (*producing)	MILLING RATE (tpd)	GOLD PROD RANK	TONS MINED OR MILLED	PRODUCTION			RESERVES (tons - all categories)	GRADE GOLD (opt)	RESERVES GOLD (oz)	OTHER RESERVES (including other commodities)	GOLD CONTENT (Prod + Res)	DEPOSIT TYPE	REFERENCE
								GOLD (oz)	SILVER (oz)	COPPER (tons) (other)							
83	SHEEP CREEK CAMP	82F/03E	TOTALS:	1902-1979		8	1,867,508	761,458	280,406	Cu,Pb,Zn	373,000	0.33	123,000	Incl 75,280 tons @ 0.464	864,546	Vein Mesothermal	SR Mar 20/90
83 A)	RENO	82F/03E	82FSW036	1908-1979			415,505	233,743	103,409	Cu,Pb,Zn				opt Au (prov & prob), &		-	
83 B)	GOLD BELT	82F/03E	82FSW044	1934-1979			258,685	80,791	34,121	Cu,Pb,Zn				148,500 tons @ 0.285		-	
83 C)	KOOTENAY BELL	82F/03E	82FSW048	1904-1967			278,124	112,755	41,996	Pb,Zn				opt Au (marg & poss)		-	
83 D)	QUEEN	82F/03E	82FSW048	1902-1970			716,158	303,933	100,359							-	
83 E)	VANCOUVER	82F/03E	82FSW048	1909-1933			382	29,983	412							-	
83 F)	NUGGET	82F/03E	82FSW040	1980-1981			742	251	198		223,000	0.33	73,590			-	
84	BAYONNE	82F/02W	82FSE030	1935-1951, 1984		46	86,102	42,152	120,282	Pb,Zn	138,000	0.41	58,580	plus 0.42 Ag, 5% Pb 3% Zn, 0.2% Cu	98,732	Vein Mesothermal	SR Jul 30/90 SR Mar 20/90
85	ALPINE	82F/11W	82FNW127	1915-1948		64	17,000	11,451	7,119	Pb,Zn	210,000 1,000,000	0.5 0.5	105,000 500,000	Proven res Estimated res	118,451	Vein Mesothermal	COIL Feb 8/90
85 a	CHAPLEAU, KILO	82F/11W	82FNW130, 131	1898-1941		91	5,040	2,853	14,844	Pb,Zn	720,000	0.3	218,000	8.0 opt Ag	218,853	Vein Mesothermal	SR Jun 17/88
86	ROSSLAND CAMP (Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, Josie, etc.)	82F/04E	82FSW093 etc	1894-1974 Int		2	6,199,799	2,745,260	3,440,800	Cu,Pb,Zn	100,000	0.42	42,000	Total Drill Ind res Recov grade: 0.47 opt Au 0.6 opt Ag, 1% Cu	2,787,280	Vein Mesothermal	Rec MI Mar 6/88
										North Belt West	18,589	0.47	8,737				Rec SR Jan 18/88
										South Belt East	51,810	0.23	11,916				-
										South Belt	38,178	0.57	21,780				-
										North Belt	28,150	0.44	12,386				Rec SR Mar 22/88
										Bluebird-Meyflow	48,150	0.1	4,615	13.3 Ag, 2.4% Pb, 4% Zn			Rec SR Mar 12/90
87	SUSIE	82E/04E	82ESW090	1980-1978		93	7,880	2,639	48,822	Cu,Pb,Zn					2,639	Vein Mesothermal	
88	GREENWOOD SKARNS TOTAL					8	31,836,731	1,191,431	7,219,470	324,194	2,310,000	0.06	145,305		1,338,738	Skarn	
88	GREENWOOD SKARNS (Motherlode, Phoenix, Greyhound, Emma, B.C. and Oro Denoro)	82E/02E	82ESE013, 14,20,21,25, 26,34,50, 60-63	1900-1978			31,836,723	1,191,431	7,219,203	Greyhound + Motherlode	450,000	0.015	6,750	0.13 opt Ag, 0.65% Cu		Skarn	Fed File 78
88 A)	GRENOBLE	82E/02E	82ESE							Oro Denoro	1,500,000	0.03	45,000	1% Cu		Skarn	SR Feb 21/90
88 B)	LEXINGTON	82E/02E	82ESE041	1950-1951		8			267	Pb,Zn	135,000 225,000	0.368 0.195	49,680 43,875	1.73% Cu (Drill Ind) 1.2% Cu		Skarn	Ref??? SR Jan 14/92

MIDWAY PROJECT

Gold City Resources Inc.

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

JUNE 20, 1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

DRILLING RESULTS MIDWAY PROJECT

Vancouver, B.C. John A. Chapman, President, announces that results have been received from recent diamond drilling by Phoenix Gold Resources Ltd. (formerly Greenwood Gold Inc.) on their 51% earn-in on Gold City's Midway Project. Hole, 94-RM1-2C, has intercepted, near surface, 3.35 meters (11.0 feet) grading 52.1 grams gold per metric tonne (1.52 ounces of gold per ton). This hole is located on the Ket 28 mineral claim, south of Camp McKinney, near Rock Creek, B.C.

A complete listing of drill results, and an associated property map, are being prepared and should be available within two weeks.



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For further information, please contact:

John Chapman, President,
or David Martin-Smith, Secretary at (604) 682-7677

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

JUNE 20, 1994

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

CORPORATE CHANGES RELATED TO CHANGE OF CONTROL GRANTING OF INCENTIVE SHARE PURCHASE OPTIONS

CORPORATE CHANGES:

The following individuals have resigned:

E.R. Bennett	Director
F.V. Benvenuti	Secretary
K.C. Johnston	Director
P.S. White	President & C.E.O. (remains as Director)

The following individuals have been appointed:

J.A. Chapman	Director, President & C.E.O.
W.B. Kure (Bill)	Director
D.E. Martin-Smith (David)	Secretary
M.W. Smale (Mel)	Director

The Company's corporate office has been moved to:

Suite 902, 626 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1V9
telephone: 604.682.7677 fax: 604.682.0089

The issued Class A Preferred shares (140,000) have been returned to the Company's treasury for cancellation.

The Company has requested the Alberta Stock Exchange to remove the trading halt on the Company's shares, now that the above Corporate matters have been completed and that the McKinney Mines Corp. private placement (as disclosed in the Company's June 3rd news release) has been filed with the ASE. The trading halt on Company shares had been requested by the Company on May 25th.

Page 2

GRANTING OF INCENTIVE SHARE OPTIONS:

The following Officers and Directors have been granted incentive stock options as indicated:

J.A. Chapman	120,000 shares at \$0.15 per share to June 10, 1996
W.B. Kure	60,000 shares at \$0.15 per share to June 10, 1996
D. Martin-Smith	60,000 shares at \$0.15 per share to June 10, 1996
M.W. Smale	60,000 shares at \$0.15 per share to June 10, 1996

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Chapman", with a large, stylized initial "J" or "C" at the beginning.

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For further information, please contact:

John Chapman, President,
or David Martin-Smith, Secretary at (604) 682-7677

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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401, 100 - 4th Ave. S.W.
Calgary, Alberta
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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

June 3, 1994

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. is pleased to announce the following developments.

Trading in the Company's shares was halted on May 25, 1994 at the Company's request. Subject to Alberta Stock Exchange approval, control of the Company has been transferred to a group of mining investor-operators headed by John A. Chapman, P.Eng., from Paul S. White, founder and controlling shareholder of the Company. Mr. White will remain as a Director, and will provide services to the ongoing venture, in addition to retaining a significant equity interest in the Company.

Upon receipt of regulatory approval, estimated to be at June 10th, Earl R. Bennett and Kenneth C. Johnston will resign as Directors of the Company. The proposed new Board of Directors is: John Chapman, Mel Smale, William Kure and Paul S. White.

Mr. Chapman will be the President and Chief Executive Officer.

The group that is acquiring control of the Company has agreed to provide a \$200,000 Private Placement of Common Shares of the Company at \$0.12 per share, as a condition of closing the transaction. The placee is McKinney Mines Ltd, a private company and owner of former gold producer Camp McKinney Mine, located near Osoyoos, B.C. and close to Gold City's Midway Project which is being drilled currently. The McKinney Mine produced gold at various times from the 1800s to the early 1960s, when high-grade ore was shipped to Trail, B.C. Production ceased due to unfavourable royalty payment schedules which are no longer applicable.

The new group of investors, Directors and Officers has productive history in gold mining. The Chapman Group brought Western Canada's only new gold mine into production last year near Lynn Lake, Manitoba: the Keystone Mine, in which ConWest Exploration Ltd. has recently acquired controlling interest.

The new presence of such mine operators, mine finders and investment interests bodes well for the Company's future and its search for gold reserves in the Grand Forks and Osoyoos Mining Divisions.

Current exploration programs will continue apace, and results will be announced on an "as available basis."

CONTACT: Paul S. White (403) 269-2122



Paul S. White, President

The Alberta Stock Exchange has approved the release of the information contained herein. The shares of the Company will remain halted while the Change of Control is being considered by The Alberta Stock Exchange.

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

May 10, 1994

TWO DRILLS WORKING ON MIDWAY GOLD PROPERTY

The Company's joint venture with Greenwood Gold Inc. on the South B.C. MIDWAY GOLD Project completed pre-drilling exploration work, and now has one rotary drill and one diamond coring drill on site. The first rotary drill cuttings are at Chemex Labs, in Vancouver, for assay and will be reported as received.

The core drill has completed a wild-cat hole to determine underlying geology beneath a northerly granite cap, and is currently testing the main known gold zone on the KET 28 claim.

The KET 28 returned significant gold assays from 3 exploratory holes in 1993. The rotary drilling produced gold values over every 5 ft. intersection from 5 ft. to 110 ft. in vertical holes, to a maximum 5 ft. average of 0.13 oz. Au per ton.

The Le Roi-War Eagle Crown Granted claims returned 1.16% copper and significant gold and zinc values over 45 ft. from 15-60 ft. in a vertical hole. (News Release - 1 September 1993).

The Company has varied interests in approximately 60 square miles of mineral rights and is currently documenting other skarn mineralized property interests at Burnt Basin and other locations in the Grand Forks and Osoyoos Mining Divisions.

The current drill program will be completed by mid-June and the next phase will commence shortly thereafter. Funding of the PAULSEN and proposed BURNT BASIN programs are under current negotiations with third parties.

The MIDWAY project is 49% Gold City - 51% Greenwood, under Greenwood's operatorship. The PAULSEN project is 100% Gold City, and the proposed BURNT BASIN joint venture is proposed at 51% Gold City, under Gold City operatorship.

The first drill assay results are anticipated for May receipt and announcement.

CONTACT: Paul S. White, (403) 269-2122


Paul S. White, President

The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

March 29, 1994

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. announces the following corporate developments.

The Company has completed Phase I exploration program on its 47 square miles of mineral holdings in the Grand Forks and Osoyoos, B.C., Mining Districts. Favourable gold and copper drill assays and surface exploration results have established additional drill targets. Positive gold assays and copper values have been previously reported, and show highly encouraging values from grass-roots to 100-200 ft. deep.

The Company has entered into a Joint Venture-Option with a private B.C. company - Greenwood Gold Inc.- whereby Greenwood can earn 51% of the Midway Project by expending \$102,000 in core-drilling the Midway gold and copper deposits, and by payment to Gold City of \$50,000 in quarterly instalments. Drilling will commence immediately on receipt of appropriate work permits, expected by April 1st. The arrangement with Greenwood Gold Inc. will allow Gold City to option from Greenwood a 51% interest in its Burnt Basin Project, located N.E. of Rossland, B.C. The Burnt Basin group, like the Midway and Paulsen Projects, is a precious metal enriched skarn prospect consisting of Crown granted mineral claims surrounded by staked claims.

The 1990-1991 discovery of 1,500,000 Au ounces by Crownex Resources Inc. five miles South of the Midway Project has stimulated re-evaluation of skarn zones in the South B.C. region. The program for establishing gold reserves in the Company's holdings is one of continuing core drilling of known gold or copper/gold occurrences, and of targets determined by on-going exploration work.

Results will be announced as available.

CONTACT: Paul S. White, (403) 269-2122



Paul S. White, President

The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

January 5, 1994

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. has completed half of a best efforts private placement offering and has also made tentative joint venture arrangements to drill its Midway, B.C., gold property. The proposed joint venture is with a private B.C. company, and negotiations are currently underway, for completion by late January, with drilling commencement planned in February.

The Dayton Camp Pool project in the same area, recently completed a small drilling project which returned 5 ft of 0.35 ounces per ton gold from one hole. The company has a 10% interest in that project, and additional drilling will follow up in the Spring of 1994.

The KET Project was drilled by the Company in August 1993, and returned significant gold values in the KET 28 #1-93 hole of 0.12 oz/ton Au over three separate intervals (20-25 ft; 55-60 ft; and 85-90 ft). The entire hole was mineralized from 15 ft to 90 ft, averaging 0.06 oz/ton over 15 ft. As reported on the September 1, 1993 News Release, also the KET 28 #3-93 and #6-93 holes contained significant gold values.

The 1994 drilling program will follow up the exciting gold assay returns from the earlier drilling. NO core drilling is planned, to give better geological information and reliable assay results. No recovery problems are anticipated, and the program follows consultant's recommendations.

The company has a total of 47 square miles of mineral claims in the Greenwood-Grand Forks area, in the Midway and Paulsen projects which explore lands containing a number of Precious Metal Skarn deposits. Skarn geology hosts the Crown Jewel mine (1,500,000 ounces of gold) near Chesaw, Washington, 5 miles South of the Company's Midway Project.

Current gold prices of US\$395 per ounce are most encouraging for continued drilling of the Company's holdings.

Additional information will follow, when available.

CONTACT: Paul S. White, (403) 269-2122)



Paul S. White, President

* The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.*

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

September 1st, 1993

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. - Drill Results from Midway, B.C., Project.

The Company is pleased to announce that significant copper and/or gold mineralization has been assayed in reverse circulation exploration drilling from the Le Roi-War Eagle property and the Ket 28 mineral claim of the Midway Project in British Columbia.

Drill Hole Le Roi #1(93)

Le Roi-War Eagle vertical hole in apparent flat-lying geology returned an average grade of 1.34% Cu over 45 feet from 15 to 60 ft., or 1.16% Cu over 55 feet from 10 ft. to 65 ft. Significant gold and zinc values were encountered at various levels. One 5 ft. interval assayed 5.76% Cu over 5 feet from 40 ft. to 45 ft.

Three Drill Holes on Ket 28 Claim

The Ket 28 #1 (93) hole returned assay values of 0.01 to 0.13 oz/ton Au over each five feet intersection from 5 feet to 110 feet in the vertical hole, averaging 0.06 oz/ton over 75 feet from 15 ft. to 90 ft. The highest grade results were 0.131 oz/ton from 20 to 25 ft., 0.12 oz/ton from 55 to 60 feet and 0.12 oz/ton from 85 to 90 ft.

The Ket 28 #3(93) hole returned 0.074 oz/ton Au over 10 feet from 0 ft. to 10 ft.

The Ket 28 #6(93) hole returned 0.06 oz/ton Au over 20 feet from 45 ft. to 65 ft.

There were other anomalous gold values to from 10 ft. to 35 ft. in Ket 28 #3(93) and from 65 ft. to 110 ft. in Ket 28 #6(93).

All three holes encountered sufficient gold mineralization to warrant core drilling to properly define the zones and grades.

The Midway Project is noted as being a few miles northerly from the Crown Jewel developing mine (Battle Mountain-Crown, on Buckhorn Mountain). The Company's Ket 28 claim, visible from Buckhorn Mountain and on its north south geological trend, hosts gold in a minimum 100 feet wide shear zone that converges with two parallel fault/shear zones. The first three exploratory holes by the Company average 0.06 oz/ton over 75 feet, 0.074 over 10 feet and 0.041 over 40 feet, each hole with values of 0.1 oz/ton over specific 5 feet sections. NQ size core drilling has been recommended to obtain better geological information, and the Company will adopt it for its September program.

Exploration results, property details and drill results will be forthcoming on an as available basis.



Paul S. White, President

The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein.

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

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NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

July 14, 1993

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. is pleased to report on the following developments.

MINERAL PROPERTY ACQUISITION - The company has acquired 100% interest in 452 mineral claim units (28,000 acres), subject only to a 4% Net Smelter Return obligation to Crownex Resources (Canada) Ltd., a subsidiary of Crown Resources, of Denver, Colorado. The claims are in two claim blocks, acquired by Crownex as a result of programs initiated in 1990 in Canada following the discovery of the now developing Crown Jewel Mine located 5 miles south of the International Boundary, which reported 1,800,000 ounces in precious metal enriched skarns (PME skarns). Crown is focused on permitting the Battle Mountain-Crownex mine and on off-shore South American mineral interests. In March 1993, Crownex assigned the Canadian properties, known as the Midway and Paulson Projects, in a period of then depressed gold prices. \$1,000,000 in acquisition, reconnaissance exploration and preliminary drilling has been expended by Crownex over the last few years.

Block One, near Rock Creek, B.C., consists of 272 units (17,000 acres) containing four distinct gold targets: the RM (KET 28), ANA 1, KET 1, and ANA 2-3 groups. Crownex drilled one hole on the KET 28 prospect which assayed 0.26 oz./ton of gold between 35' and 55' from surface. The RM group is in the Poland-China-Dayton historic gold camp, and three holes are planned by the Company for immediate drilling to establish potential dimensions.

Block Two, the Paulson Project, consists of 180 claim units (11,000 acres) and is located some 40 Km east of Grand Forks, B.C., along Highway 3. Drilling of two gold anomalies, established by previous work, will follow surface exploration and specific target selection to be carried out in July and August 1993.

CORPORATE DEVELOPMENTS - The Company is pleased to announce the settlement of approximately \$500,000 in debts for the issuance of approximately 800,000 treasury shares, subject to regulatory approvals; and the assignment of one mineral property (Indian River placer gold) to a major creditor, in settlement of approximately \$200,000 in trade accounts from 1990. The balance of trade payables (approximately \$75,000) will be settled by end of July.

The Company has appointed Mr. Robert E. Miller as Vice-President for Mineral Exploration, and is contracting his professional service company to perform all exploration programs and reporting functions on the Midway-Paulson Project. Mr. Miller was involved in the discovery-exploration programs of the Crown Jewel Mine. July-August drilling will be financed by private placement of treasury shares, subject to regulatory approvals.

SUMMARY - The Company has acquired major mineral holdings of 28,000 acres in Southern British Columbia with gold, silver, copper and nickel occurrences in shear zones and precious metal enriched skarn formations, with 6 drilling targets and one previous 20 ft. intersection of 0.26 oz./ton gold. Drilling will commence within ten days and will continue through August in Stage 1. Results will be disseminated on an "as available" basis. The Company has broadened operating structure with Financial and Mineral Exploration Officers, and has settled most trade debts to greatly improve its balance sheet. Private placement negotiations are currently well advanced for \$200,000 in treasury shares placements in the \$0.35/shares price area, with 75% flowed through to placees as CEE, and 25% as non-flowed through equity. Additional information will be forthcoming as soon as available.



Paul S. White, President

* * The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein. * *

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

Tel. (403) 261-9888

Fax (403) 261-9964

401, 100 - 4th Ave. S.W.

Calgary, Alberta

T2P 3N2

NEWS RELEASE

Symbol "GCV" - ASE

June 9, 1993

GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC. ("Gold City") announces major developments for activating a program of gold exploration in southern B.C., on approximately 25,000 acres of mineral rights, targeted for precious metal enriched skarns (PME skarns).

In March 1993, Crownex Resources (Canada) Ltd., of Denver, Colorado, assigned approximately 450 claim units in the International Border area near Osoyoos, Greenwood, Grand Forks and Phoenix, B.C., to a private Alberta Company, subject to a net smelter return (4%), maintenance of Provincial annual work requirements and provision of data on request.

Battle Mountain Gold (NYSE) and Crown Resources (TSE) are currently developing the Crown Jewel-Buckhorn Mine in Okanagan County, Washington, a few miles south of the International Boundary, reported to contain 1,500,000 ounces of gold. The Crown Jewel-Buckhorn mine is a precious metal enriched skarn, and similar prospective geology exists on the Canadian side of the Border in the Osoyoos and Greenwood Mining Divisions, with drilling targets located on Gold City's new acquisitions.

GOLD CITY will acquire the rights to the 450 claim units for shares, and will finance drilling on priority gold targets with a private placement of treasury shares, subject to regulatory approval.

The property acquisition agreements require that Gold City divest itself of certain Yukon properties to collateralize trade debt settlements from 1989-1990 mining activities, which are to be concluded in the very near future. A Letter of Intent has been executed by three parties involved in the Southern B.C. program, and a final agreement will be completed, concurrent with completion of financing, over the next two weeks.

As part of this program to explore and develop gold reserves, Gold City plans to appoint Mr. D'Arcy Brown, of Calgary, as a Director of the Company, and has appointed Mr. Robert E. Miller, of Spokane, Washington, as Vice-President for Mineral Exploration. Mr. Miller, a professional geologist, was prominent in the Crown Jewel exploration and evaluation program, and has worked on PME skarns on both sides of the border. Mr. D'Arcy Brown has responsibility for financing Gold City's program activities. Mr. Brown is a mining executive, an active member of a prominent Calgary mining family, and a director of several resource companies.

Further details will be supplied at the earliest available date.



Paul S. White, President

* * The Alberta Stock Exchange has neither approved nor disapproved the information contained herein. * *



GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1994.

TOM SCHROETER

UHR 21-00 NNNNN 093



GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1984.

FRED SVEINSON (STANDING)

TOM SCHRÖETER

260 NNNNN 00112 344



GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1994.

(L TO R)

SANDY SVEINSON

DAVID MARTIN-SMITH

WIR 21100 NNNNN 004

TOM SCHROETER

NIGEL STONESTREET

MEL SMALE



GOLD COIN RESOURCES INC.

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1994

(L TO R)

TOM SCHROETER

SANDY SWENSON

ROY LAMME

CHRIS WHATLEY



GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1994

(L TO R)

FRED SWENSON

TOM SCHROETER

WHR 21402 NNNNN 094

NIGEL STONESTREET

BILL KURE



GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC.

CAMP MCKINNEY

JUNE 1994.

(L TO R)

FRED SWEINSON

BOBBY STERMAN

DAVE CHAPMAN

MEL SMAVE

ROY LAMMLE

TOM SCHROETER

Jwb

For Bob Miller

Tom



Vol. 4, No. 4
December 1993

Office of
Geological
Survey
1994
Survey Branch
Mineral Resources Newsletter

Gold deposits tied to structural development in the Republic Mining District

IN THIS ISSUE

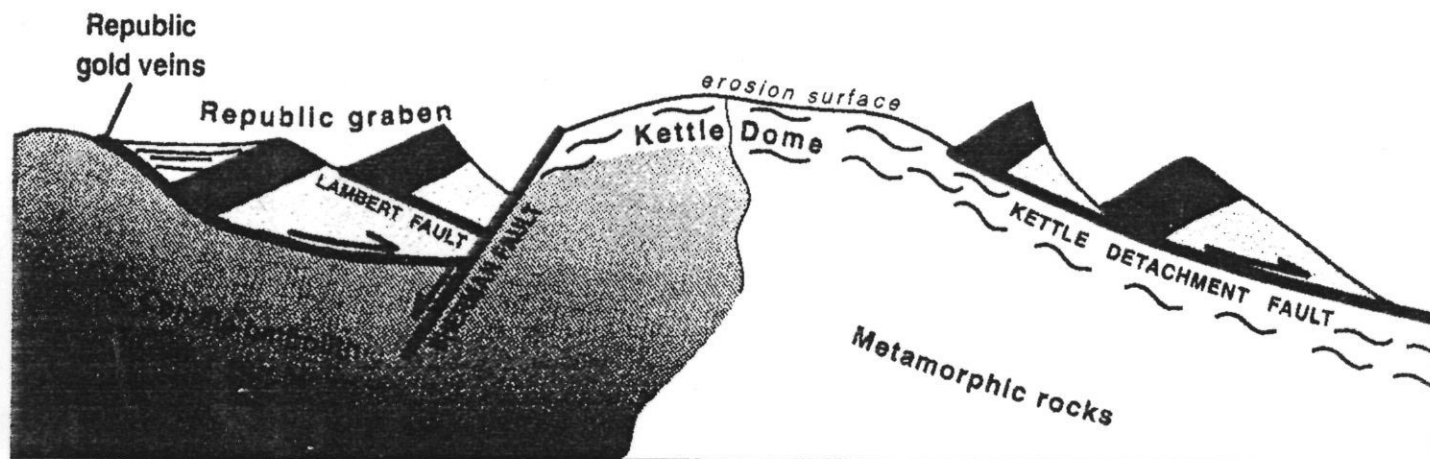
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Fifty million years ago, geysers erupted and hot springs bubbled along the margin of a small lake near present-day Republic, Washington. These geysers deposited gold in veins feeding the discharge vents and in chemical precipitates around the vents. Nearly 100 years ago, the fruits of the geothermal processes were discovered, and Republic has since been a continuous producer of high-grade gold ore and an important contributor to the northeastern Washington economy.

The Republic veins occur along faults related to the development of the Republic graben, a down-dropped block of 50 to 55 million-year-old (Ma) volcanic and sedimentary rocks. Unravelling the history of the structural development of the graben is important to understanding the formation of the gold deposits, as well as to exploration for additional deposits elsewhere in the graben.

To unravel the history of the Republic graben, USGS scientists are studying the structural evolution of the region and relating the mineral deposits to this evolutionary framework. Regionally, the Republic graben is flanked to the west and east by large masses of high-grade metamorphic and plutonic rocks—the Okanogan and Kettle Domes. These deep-seated rocks were uplifted as the overlying rock columns slid away on low-dipping fault surfaces termed "detachment faults." The Republic graben occurs between the two domes, and detachment faults dip away from the graben on the opposite flanks of the domes. Using high-precision mineral-dating techniques, USGS scientists have been able to document the ages of mineralization and of volcanic and plutonic igneous activity in and around the graben. They have set constraints on the timing of faulting and uplift of the metamorphic dome complexes.

Continued on page 2



Schematic geologic cross-section of the Republic graben and Kettle Dome area, Washington

Republic Mining District

Continued from page 1



Extensive volcanism in the Republic graben area commenced about 55 to 53 Ma, and the Republic gold-silver veins were deposited as volcanism waned at 50.1 ± 0.2 Ma. The mineralization also developed early in the history of a lake-filled basin. The lake beds thicken rapidly toward the mineralized faults, which flank the west side of the lake basin, indicating that the basin formed adjacent to an active, normal fault that flattened down-dip beneath the basin.

Low-angle normal faults, whose upper plates moved eastward, are exposed in the graben east of the Republic mining district—the Lambert and St. Peter faults. A granite within and beneath the Lambert fault has been dated at 49 Ma, indicating at least some fault motion occurred after 49 Ma. Similarly, a granite cut by the St. Peter fault was dated at 49 Ma.

Dating of the Kettle Dome detachment fault rocks indicates that major motion occurred along this fault at the same time and with the same sense of offset as that occurring along the low-angle faults within the Republic graben. The Kettle detachment-fault shear zone cooled from greater than 350°C to less than 150°C at 49 Ma as the overlying rock column progressively slid off the high-grade core.

The geologic and rock-dating studies indicate that the Republic gold deposits were localized along a family of regional, low-angle, top-to-the-east faults. The Republic veins were localized at the headwall scarp of this low-angle fault system where this regionally extensive, deep-seated fault system intersected the ground surface. □

Steve Box (509) 353-2467
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West 904 Riverside Avenue
Spokane, WA 99201-1087
Fax (509) 747-8980

We'd Like to Keep in Touch!

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June 20, 1994

Ministry of Energy, Mines, and Petroleum Resources
 301 - 865 Hornby Street
 Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 2G3

VIA FACSIMILE 775-0313

ATTENTION: Mr. Tom Schroeter, Senior Regional Geologist

Dear Tom:

RE: GOLD CITY RESOURCES INC./McKINNEY MINES CORP. MEETING
OSOYOOS, B.C. - JUNE 23 - 25, 1994

We are pleased to hear that you are planning to attend our meetings in Osoyoos.

The tentative itinerary is as follows:

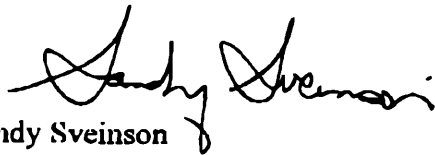
Thursday, June 23, 1994: -	Noon:	Arrival at Safari Beach Resort Motel, Osoyoos
	1:00 pm:	Presentations by Geologists: Bob Miller (Gold City lands), Roy Lammle and Al Philipp (McKinney lands) Meeting to be held in Lounge at Safari Beach Motel
	7:30 pm:	Dinner hosted by Gold City Resources Inc. at the Diamond Steak House, Osoyoos
Friday, June 24, 1994:	Field Trips to Properties to view Drill Targets, etc.	
	Spouses who do not wish to participate in field trips are welcome to relax and enjoy the Okanagan sun!	
Saturday, June 25, 1994:	8:00 am:	Golf

Please confirm your attendance with me as soon as possible. The majority of our people will be staying at the Safari Beach Resort Motel ((604) 495-7217 - Manager is Bob Orr).

6009-8944 SV.

-2-

Yours truly,
McKINNEY MINES CORP.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Sandy Sveinson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "S" and a long, sweeping underline.

Sandy Sveinson
Director

COPY

TOM SCHROETER

ONE
PAGE**McKinney Mines Corp.**Suite 902, 626 West Pender Street. ☐ Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1V9 ☐ (604) 682-7677 ☐ Fax: (604) 682-0089

June 27, 1994

D.J. Alldrick
Manager, EXPLORE B.C.
Ministry of Energy Mines & Petroleum Resources
1810 Blanshard Street, 5th Floor
Victoria, B.C.
V8V 1X4

VIA FAX: 604.952.0371

5 pages

Dear Sirs:

RE: EXPLORE B.C. PROGRAM. REFERENCE NO. E157 - CAMELIA

Further to our subject Application on May 30, 1994, I am pleased to inform you that McKinney Mines Corp. and its Principals have purchased controlling interest of Gold City Resources Inc. Gold City is an Alberta Stock Exchange listed company with extensive mineral land holdings along the U.S.A. border between Bridesville and Midway, British Columbia. Gold City's Head Office has been moved from Calgary to Vancouver - now sharing an office with McKinney.

For purposes of the subject Application, please consider Gold City Resources Inc. as an associated company with McKinney Mines Corp., so that either company may sell shares to finance the \$450,000 exploration program presented in our May 30th Application.

For your information I have attached recent news releases concerning the Gold City and McKinney relationship. Please do not hesitate to contact me at 604.682.7677 if you or your staff have any questions.

Yours Truly,

McKINNEY MINES CORP

John A. Chapman
President

Attach

cc. Tom G. Schroeter, Senior Regional Geologist - Vancouver, 604.775.0313
H. Turner, Mineral Titles Inspector, Kamloops, 604.828.4233

SANDY SVEINSON
3 PAGES BY FA

RUN DATE: 06/18/94
RUN TIME: 13:27:20

DATA BASE JAN '94

MINFILE / pc
MASTER REPORT
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE:
REPORT: RGEN01

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW055

NATIONAL MINERAL INVENTORY: 82E3 N11

NAME(S): OLD NICK, NICKEL, MISSION I,
NICKEL RIDGE

STATUS: Prospect
NTS MAP: 082E03W
LATITUDE: 49 02 30
LONGITUDE: 119 06 10
ELEVATION: 0930 Metres
LOCATION ACCURACY: Within 500M
COMMENTS: Approximate centre of workings (Assessment Report 1243).

MINING DIVISION: Greenwood
JIM ZONE: 11
NORTHING: 5433998
EASTING: 346325

COMMODITIES: Nickel Copper

MINERALS

SIGNIFICANT: Pentlandite	Pyrrhotite	Chalcopyrite	Pyrite	
ASSOCIATED: Quartz				
ALTERATION: Amphibole	Biotite	Chlorite	Quartz	Tourmaline
	Talc	Serpentine		
ALTERATION TYPE: Serpentin'zn	Biotite	Chloritic		

MINERALIZATION AGE: Unknown

ISOTOPIC AGE:

DATING METHOD: Unknown

MATERIAL DATED:

DEPOSIT

CHARACTER: Disseminated Stratabound
CLASSIFICATION: Unknown
SHAPE: Irregular
DIMENSION: 792 x 122 Metres STRIKE/DIP: 070/30S TREND/PLUNGE:
COMMENTS: Approximate dimensions and orientation; mineralization is not well delineated.

HOST ROCK

DOMINANT HOST ROCK: Metasedimentary

STRATIGRAPHIC AGE	GROUP	FORMATION	IGNEOUS/METAMORPHIC/OTHER
Upper Paleozoic	Anarchist	Undefined Formation	
Unknown			Ultramafic Intrusions

LITHOLOGY: Serpentinized Dunite
Quartzite
Biotite Quartzite
Biotite Schist
Serpentinite

HOST ROCK COMMENTS: Host rocks have been assigned to the Anarchist Group, specific dating has not been done.

GEOLOGICAL SETTING

TECTONIC BELT: Intermontane
TERRANE: Cache Creek
METAMORPHIC TYPE: Regional

PHYSIOGRAPHIC AREA: Okanagan Highland

RELATIONSHIP: Syn-mineralization GRADE: Greenschist
Post-mineralization

RESERVES

ORE ZONE: OLD NICK

CATEGORY: Assay YEAR: 1968
SAMPLE TYPE: Drill Core
COMMODITY GRADE
Nickel 0.2000 Per cent

COMMENTS: Average/typical Nickel (pentlandite) mineralization in quartzite.
REFERENCE: Assessment Report 1243

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

The Old Nick nickel showings are 4 kilometres east-northeast of Bridesville, astride the old Great Northern Railway grade. The showings have been prospected for nickel and precious metals and

MINFILE NUMBER: 082ESW0

up to .03% Co (Eq'l Livgard study)

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REPORT: RGENO

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

development includes trenching, shallow shafts and diamond drilling.

The showings occur in rocks of the Anarchist Group. Mapping has identified seven map units that trend roughly east-northeast. First is fine to medium grained biotite schist with quartzite layers that form up to 15 per cent of the rock. The included quartzite occurs as either 2 to 30 centimetre or 3 to 4 metre thick layers. The mineral assemblage of the biotite schist includes biotite, quartz, plagioclase with minor hornblende, tourmaline and sphene. Second is a metasediment with minor layers of epidote and zoisite and the whole unit is estimated to be 122 metres thick. The metasediment is essentially massive tremolite with remnant pyroxene and includes minor amounts of sericite, chlorite and chrome mica (Cr-phengite). Also included is disseminated pyrite, usually 1 to 2 per cent and locally occurring in zones of up to 20 per cent. This unit contains the majority of the nickel mineralization. Third is a quartzite-schist unit, similar to the first, however, here the quartzite forms 60 per cent of the rock. Fourth is a massive greenstone that is probably metavolcanic rock. Fifth is a banded quartzite that contains thin layers of biotite and chlorite. Finally, there are two associated, altered ultramafic units. They are both comprised of antigorite with accessory talc, anthophyllite and tremolite. The protolith has been identified as dunite. The rock is massive and contains some disseminated pyrite, pyrrhotite and pentlandite. The serpentinite has been broken out into two units, based on crosscutting relationships, as 'sills' and 'dykes'. The dykes follow northwest trending interconnected fracture/fault zones that cross stratigraphy and the property. The serpentinite occurs in the thick metasediments (Unit 2) as zones 0.10 to 10 metres thick (after Coope, J.A. et al., 1968; Eastwood, G.E.P., 1968). These serpentinites may actually be thin fault slices of ultramafic material, due to their structural control as described below. This would be more consistent with the regional occurrence of serpentinite in the area.

The layered rocks are folded into a subhorizontal antiform with the axial plane trending east northeast and dipping about 30 degrees south. Minor folds are open with a 1/3 to 1/2 metre wavelength and superimposed centimetre scale crenules indicating upright tops. Subvertical faults transect the property. The major set strikes west-northwest, controlling the serpentinite emplacement. A second, minor set strikes northeast and offsets the earlier major faults and serpentinite.

Nickel mineralization is associated with pyrrhotite and pentlandite. These sulphides are found as widely spread disseminations in the serpentinite and the major metasediment (Unit 2) package. Pentlandite has been identified as microscopic grains intergrown with pyrrhotite and pyrite. There is no correlation between pyrite and nickel mineralization. Diamond drill hole core assay results show a range of 0.01 to 0.15 per cent nickel content in the serpentinite. Assay results from the metasediment (Unit 2) package range from 0.07 to 0.26 per cent nickel (after Coope, J.A. et al., 1968). The nickel mineralization is fairly uniform throughout the area examined, having an average range of 0.15 to 0.20 per cent. The mineralized area examined is approximately 800 by 120 metres, following the metasediment (Unit 2) package. Metallurgical testing of the metasediment in 1968 yielded nickel recoveries of 56 per cent. At that time, Newmont Exploration Ltd. decided the property was uneconomic and dropped its option.

Exploration of the Old Nick showings has been ongoing for many years. The claims were originally staked in 1955 and prospected for several years. The claims were allowed to lapse and the ground was restaked in 1966 as the Old Nick Group. Aggressive programs of diamond drilling, trenching, mapping, geochemical and geophysical surveys were executed by Utica Mines Ltd., Copper Ridge Mines Ltd. and Newmont Mining Corp. of Canada Ltd. between 1966 and 1968. The development work outlined a potential low grade nickel mineral reserve. Subsequently, various operators have done reconnaissance geochemical, geophysical and radiometric surveys as well as extensive

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GEOLOGICAL SURVEY BRANCH - MINERAL RESOURCES DIVISION
MINISTRY OF ENERGY, MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

PAGE:
REPORT: AGENO:

CAPSULE GEOLOGY

prospecting through to 1989. The showings have been staked as the Nickel and the Mission I claims. At the time of writing the showings remain unstaked.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPR ASS RPT *1243, 3677, 8087, 8390, 9296, 10547, 13412, 13803, 14863
EMPR AR 1966-192-193; 1967-224-225; *1968-225-226
EMPR GEM 1972-38; 1982-29; 1985-C13
GCNL #44, 1981
CANMET RPT 71-34
Z.S. Gerhard (1971): MSc Thesis, University of Manitoba, Manitoba,
"The Old Nick GSC MAP 538A; 15-1961; 5394

DATE CODED: 850724
DATE REVISED: 891214

CODED BY: GSB
REVISED BY: KDH

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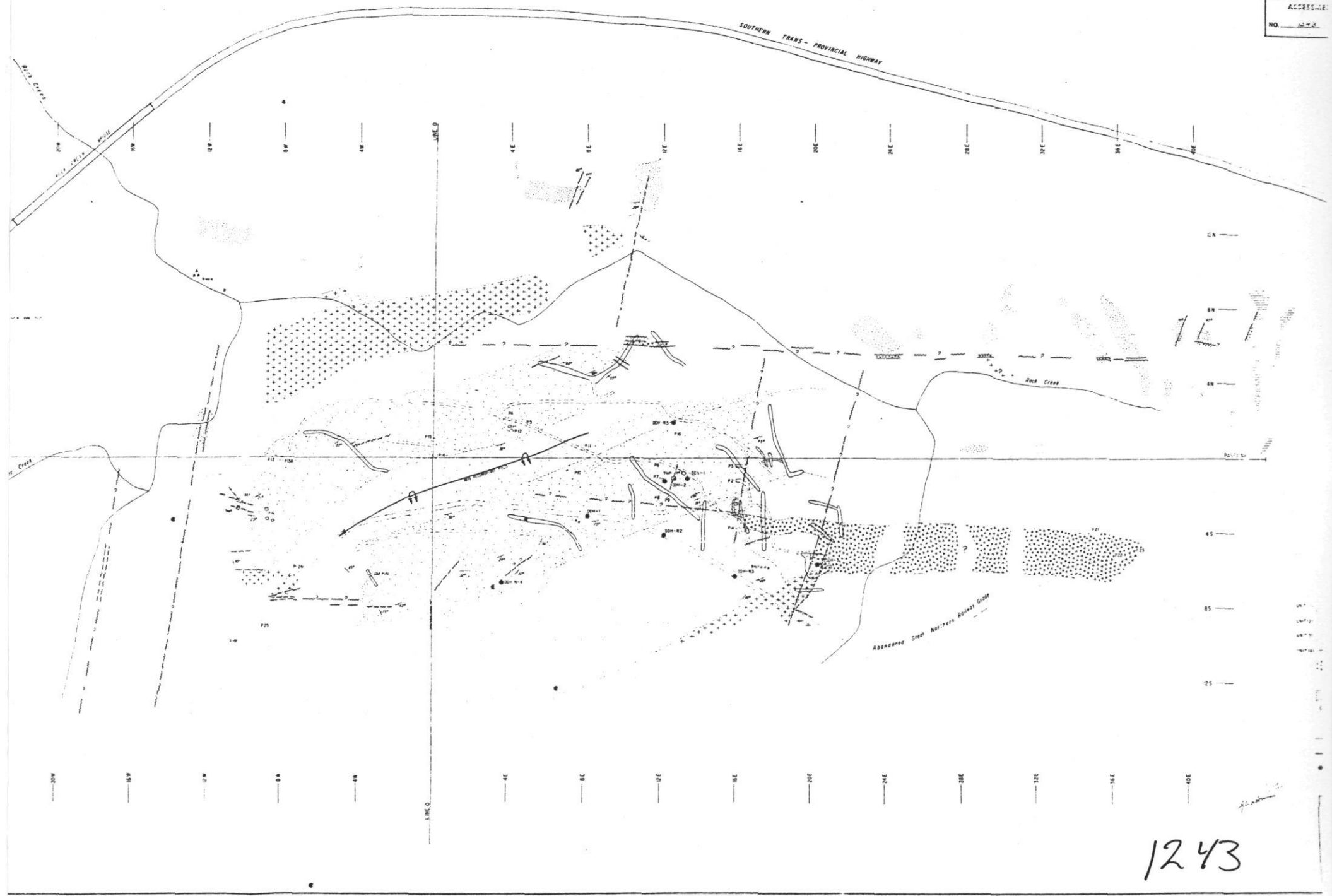
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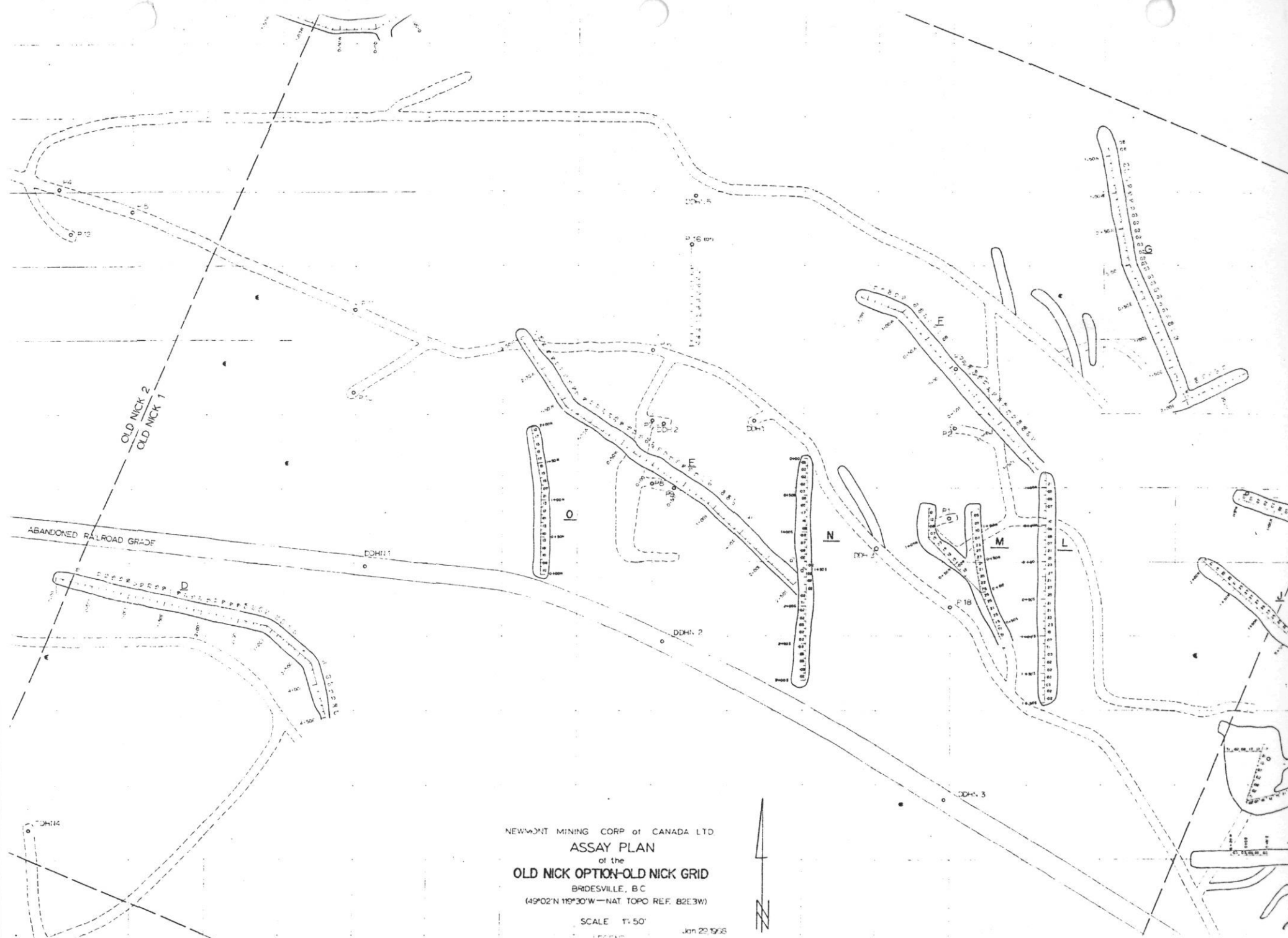
- LEGEND**
- Magnetic contour lines
 - Flight lines & 1:250,000 scale
 - River
 - Road
 - Photo centre
 - +13 Suspected fault
 - +12 Differentiated material
 - +11 Anomalous magnetic intensity
 - +10 VORTEX

1243

NORTHWEST MINING CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD.
AIRBORNE MAGNETOMETER SURVEY
of the
NICKEL RIDGE CLAIM GROUP
BRIDGESVILLE, B.C.
1:250,000 scale, 1:250,000 scale, 1:250,000 scale
1:250,000 scale, 1:250,000 scale, 1:250,000 scale



1243



NEWMONT MINING CORP of CANADA LTD
ASSAY PLAN
of the
OLD NICK OPTION-OLD NICK GRID
BRIDESVILLE, B.C.
(49°02'N 119°30'W—NAT. TOPO. REF. B2E3W)

SCALE 1"=50'

Jan 22, 1968

CARMELIA PROJECT

McKINNEY MINES CORP.

CAMP McKINNEY - AT A GLANCE

- *Past production of 87,200 oz of gold from 121,800 tons of ore mined*
- *Operations have been very profitable, as one-half of revenue was paid as dividends to shareholders*
- *Average recovered grade has been 0.72 opt gold*
- *Main Vein has been traced for approximately 6,400 ft along strike - of which only 2,500 ft has been mined*
- *Deepest mining only to 6th level (580 ft)*
- *Vein is mesothermal type which often extends to depths comparable to strike length*
- *Skarn zones previously unrecorded and geologically similar to that in the nearby Crown Jewel orebody, raise the possibility of much larger deposits at McKinney*
- *McKinney Property encompasses more than 5,000 ft of vein strike as well as additional prospective veins south of the Main Vein*
- *1990 work of underground de-watering, sampling and fault analysis confirmed that high grade veins are present in east end of ore zone, and that fault movements can be determined*
- *1990 samples from the poorly explored Branch Vein gave values as high as 2.2 opt gold from surface samples, and 1979 drill hole #DDH10 averaged 13.8% zinc, 1.3% lead, 0.06 opt gold and 1.0 opt silver across 15 ft*
- *Hole #DDH10 bottomed (138 ft) in high grade mineralization, the last two foot sample yielding 23.0% zinc, 4.0% lead, 0.14 opt gold and 2.9 opt silver*
- *1989 drilling by previous optionees confirmed the Main Vein is present east to the Warton shaft, with one intersection of 5 ft grading 4.7% lead, 6.2% zinc, 0.062 opt gold and 3.6 opt silver*
- *Values in excess of 2.0 opt gold known from the vein above the most easterly underground production. In this area, Pioneer Mines' diamond drill hole #6 intersected one foot grading 13.5% lead, 5.06 opt gold and 18.2 opt silver*
- *The unexplored Sailor Vein, 900 ft south of, and parallel to the McKinney Vein is an important exploration target with values as high as 3.5 opt gold from grab samples*
- *All-season road passes within 200 ft of the Main shaft, and major power and natural gas lines cross the property within 2,000 ft of the Main Vein*

(3) The Vein

The vein is a quartz-filled fissure occupying a well-defined fault fissure. Relative movement along the fissure is in the neighborhood of 50 feet with the north side moving east. The strike is almost due east and west, and the dip is vertical or steep southward. Widths range from a few inches to upwards of 10 feet. The walls are generally free and the vein filling consists of quartz containing bands of sulphide or shadowy dark colored material in the richer sections. Mineralization consists principally of disseminated pyrite with minor amounts of sphalerite, galena and chalcopyrite.

(4) Ore Shoots

The best ore in the old section of the mine seems to have been mined between walls of greenstone or largely greenstone. This rock appears to have been most competent to maintain a fissure with clean cut walls. The least competent rock exposed in the mine workings is the band of talcose material between the central and western ore shoots. Here the fissure has entirely disappeared.

Mine

Access to the mine is through the recently completed shaft from the surface to the No. 5 level. The two-compartment shaft was constructed by driving a pilot raise from the top of the old mine just above No. 4 level to the surface, later slashing the raise to full size and timbering down to No. 5 level. The shaft is 7 feet by 12 feet outside of timber and is inclined at 85 degrees.

Hoisting equipment consists of a one ton capacity self-dumping skip operating on rails, a counterweight operating in a timber slide in the service compartment of the shaft, and a 75 h.p. Mead-Morris hoist.

The section of the mine being developed at present is on the No. 5 level, 600 feet east of the shaft. Ore is being mined in the 5-2 stope, and the No. 5 level is being driven eastward on the vein.

Stoping by the shrinkage method is on a two-shift-per-day basis. Gardner-Denver R 68 stopers, using $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Gardner-Denver Carborized steel and $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. - $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Timken Taper bits, are employed. An average life of 275 feet per bit is obtained. Twenty 6-foot holes is average for a drill shift. 40% Forcite, in 1-in. by 8-in. cartridges, and fired by No. 6 caps, safety fuse and C.I.L. Thermalite Igniter Cord, is used. The cost of explosives is about \$1.00 per ton.

Ore is moved to the shaft by a

Mancha Little Trammer and one-ton ore cars.

Drifting is on a one-round-per-day basis. The drilling shift, consisting of one miner in a clean face, employs a Gardner-Denver S-58 Jackleg with $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. Gardner-Denver Carborized steel and $1\frac{1}{4}$ -in. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ -in. Timken Taper bits. A burn cut of 5 holes in quartz or 7 holes in waste is used. A total of 28 holes per round is drilled and a 6-foot break is obtained. A mucking crew, consisting of a motorman and an Einco 12B mucking machine operator, cleans out a round in 3 to 4 hours.

The mine makes water at the rate of about 35 gallons per minute. Pumping equipment consists of a 40-h.p. 13-impeller centrifugal pump which operates automatically and runs 3 hours per day.

Ore is now being developed in a new stope, 175 feet long, east of the main fault. The back assays 2.1 oz. gold over an average width of 2.5 feet. Flat faults, with only minor movement, offset the vein and thus cause dilution during mining.

Two diamond-drill holes intersected the new ore shoot below 5 level. One hole assayed 4.32 oz. gold over 2.8 feet and the other 1.60 oz. gold over 3.0 feet.

Insufficient work has been completed to outline the ore-reserve potential east of the fault. Indicated reserves above and below the present ore shoot are estimated at 10,000 tons.

Surface Plant

The surface plant consists of a 60-foot headframe, a 100-ton ore bin and a 50-ton waste bin at the shaft head. Air for the mine is supplied by a 750 c.f.m. Bellis and Morcom automati-

	Average per month	Per ton	Per oz. gold
Dry tons shipped	615.99		
Gross smelter returns	\$29,040.07	\$47.19	\$31.63
Trucking and freight	2,796.72	4.54	3.05
Net Smelter Returns	\$26,243.35	\$42.65	\$28.58
Operating Costs:			
Administration	\$ 1,998.17	\$ 3.15	\$ 2.11
Mining	7,040.54	11.44	7.67
Current Development	2,551.45	4.15	2.78
Total operating costs	\$11,530.16	\$18.74	\$12.56
Estimated returns to be applied against future development	\$14,713.19	\$23.91	\$16.02

General

To develop additional ore plans are now underway to sink the main shaft to the 6th level and then drift to the East, and also to extend the 3rd level to the East.

cally operated compressor. Compressor and hoist are housed in a 25- by 40-ft. frame building. Smaller buildings house the change-room and office. The mine crew lives at Rock Creek and Briderville, and supply their own transportation to the mine.

Power

Power is supplied to the mine from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company's main transmission line which passes within 2000 feet of the shaft. Transformers reduce the voltage from 60,000 down to 440, 220, and 110.

Power costs averaged \$570 per month for the past three months, or \$0.96 per dry ton shipped.

Ore Shipments

Ore is trucked from the mine to Rock Creek, a distance of 16 miles, by the E. Cox Transfer Company of Greenwood. Contract price is \$1.50 per ton. At Rock Creek the ore is dumped into 70-ton gondola cars and hauled to Trail by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Personnel

Mr. A. G. Ditto is General Superintendent. Fifteen men are employed at the mine, distributed as follows:

Underground	12
Surface	3

Operating Data

During August, September and October of this year 1846 dry tons of ore were shipped. Assays were as follows:

Gold	1.438 oz. per ton
Silver	1.99 oz. per ton
Silica	68.0%
Lead	1.0%
Zinc	0.87%

Operating data is shown below:

The Camp McKinney Gold Mine

By H. L. HILL and L. P. STARCK
Consulting-Managing Engineers

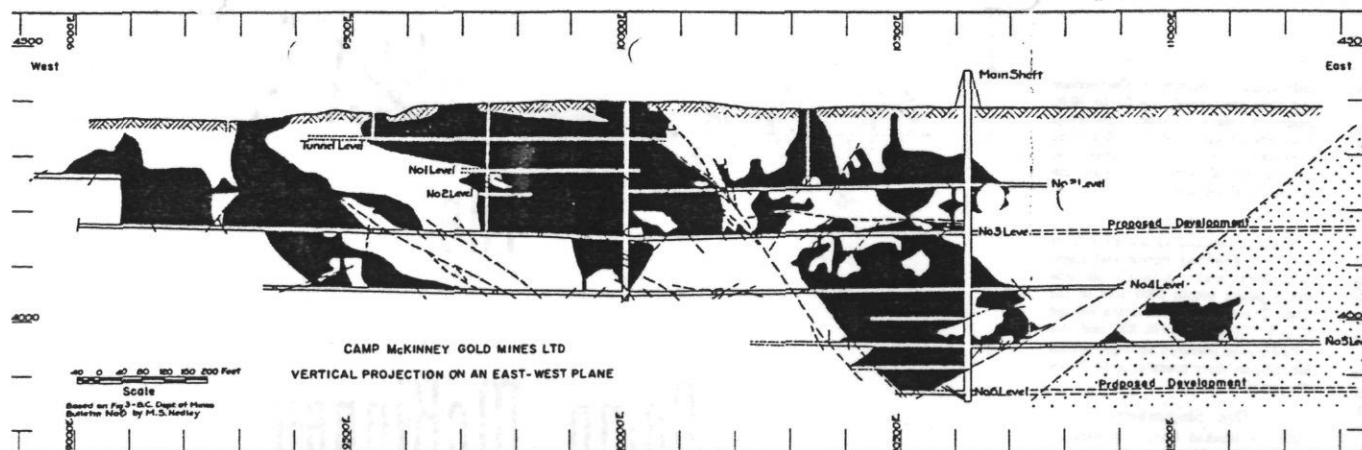


H. L. HILL, P. Eng.



L. P. STARCK, P. Eng.

A paper to be presented at the 66th Annual Convention,
Northwest Mining Association, Spokane, Washington, Dec.
2 and 3, 1960.



Introduction

Camp McKinney Gold Mines Limited, a private company, operates the old Cariboo-Amelia mine at Rock Creek, B.C. Siliceous ore is mined and shipped directly to Cominco at Trail at a rate of about 700 tons per month.

Location

The property of Camp McKinney Gold Mines Ltd. consists of nine Crown-granted mineral claims, and is in the Greenwood Mining Division in south-central British Columbia about nine miles north of the International Boundary. It is reached by seven miles of branch road leaving Highway No. 3 three miles east of Bridesville. Rock Creek, a station on the Kettle Valley branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is nine miles east of the above road junction on Highway No. 3.

History

The history leading to the current operation of the Cariboo Amelia mine is as follows:

1860—Placer gold was recovered from Rock Creek and its tributaries.

1884—Lode gold was discovered on ground covered by the Victoria claim.

1887—The Cariboo vein was discovered.

1894—George McAuley and associates, of Spokane, Washington, after development of the Cariboo and Amelia claims, formed the Cariboo Mining and Milling Company, and erected a 10-stamp mill. This operation continued through 1897 producing \$380,000 and paying \$189,000 in dividends.

1898—McAuley and Toronto associates formed the Cariboo-McKinney Mining and Milling Company Limited to take over the operation. Property

controlled by this company included the Cariboo, Amelia, Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf, Soutooth and Okanagan claims. The milling capacity was increased by the addition of 10 stamps. This operation continued through 1903, produced \$803,000 and paid \$377,000 in dividends. The mine was closed down at the end of 1903 when exploration failed to find the vein beyond the fault at the east end of the mine.

Several years after the Cariboo-McKinney company closed down other interests dewatered the mine to the No. 4 level, but ceased operations when it was discovered that the old stopes were exhausted.

1917-1918—Twenty-nine claims in the area were optioned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and some surface exploration carried out.

1929—Shafts on the Waterloo and Fontenay claims were dewatered by C. F. Low of Vancouver, but no work was done.

1934—The Bralco Development and Investment Company of Vancouver optioned the Cariboo holdings and several other claims. Some surface was done and five diamond-drill holes put down to explore the westward extension of the vein and of the west and central section of the mine. Results were not encouraging and the option was dropped.

1939—Pioneer Gold Mines of B.C. Limited optioned the Cariboo-McKinney holdings and dewatered the mine. The workings were examined, surveyed, and sampled. Three diamond-drill holes were drilled underground from the east end of No. 4 and No. 5 levels, and eight were drilled from the surface to explore the eastward ex-

tension of the vein to the north. Results were discouraging and the option was dropped.

Total production to 1939 amounted to 69,581 oz. gold and 6,359 oz. silver from 123,457 tons. Dividends totalled \$566,000.

1940—The property was leased by G. Boag and Associates, who mined pillars and stope remnants above the Tunnel level. During the summer of 1941 Highland-Bell Ltd., who had done some development work on the Warton claim in 1940, took over the lease, mined some ore and did 200 feet of drifting and crosscutting above the water level at the Tunnel level. The lease reverted to Boag and Associates late in the year.

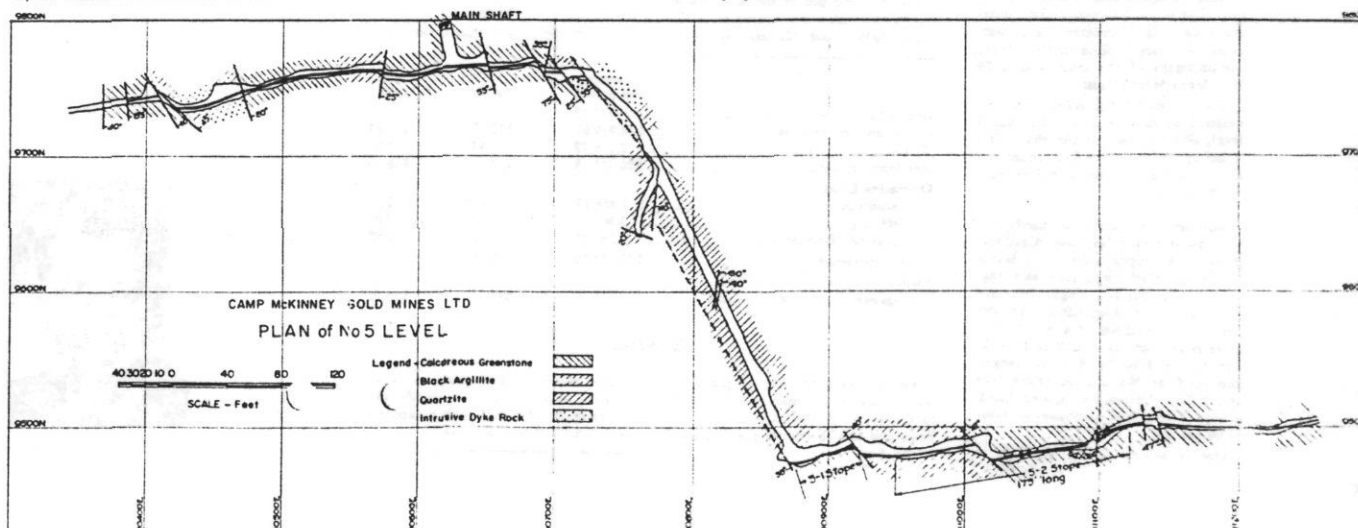
1942—Leases on the mine were taken by E. Wanke and Associates of Rock

Creek, B.C., who continued working through 1946 after dewatering the mine to the No. 2 level, and by Fritz of Midway, B.C., who worked through 1943. Ore was mined from surface pillars. Production from 1943 through 1946 totalled 1,570 tons, yielding 1,026 oz. gold and 1,496 oz. silver.

1957—W. E. MacArthur of Greenwood optioned the property, and with associates located the eastern extension of the main vein beyond the fault by surface diamond drilling.

1958—R. Hunstone and Associates then optioned the property from MacArthur and, after an examination by the writers, dewatered the mine and drove a 250-foot crosscut southeast on 5 level, and drifted 50 feet on the vein encountered.

1959-1960—Giant Mascot Mines, Mt.



Washington Copper Co., and Clarke Gibson and Associates financed the property into production. Returns from the operation started in July, 1960.

Geology

The Geology of the area has been described by W. E. Cockfield (1935), C. E. Cairnes (1937) of the Geological Survey of Canada, and M. S. Hedley (1940) of the B.C. Department of Mines.

(1) Rock Types

The rocks in the vicinity of the mine workings consist, for the most part, of a highly metamorphosed bedded series. Intruded into these are a number of dykes of varying age and composition. Strong alteration of the vein walls has obscured the identity of the rock types. While local variations occur, the general strike of the bedded rocks throughout the workings is north-west and the dip 45° to the north-east.

The most typical rocks forming the walls of the main ore shoots are calcareous greenstone and argillaceous quartzite. The former grades from a massive type of normal andesitic appearance and composition with irregular calcite veining to well banded rocks consisting of alternate parallel bands of greenstone and calcite from a fraction of an inch to several inches in thickness. The typical argillaceous quartzite consists of bands of almost pure silica separated by thin argillaceous partings. Gradations between the two rock types exist.

Occupying much of the unstopped section, indicated on the longitudinal projection between the west ore shoot

and the central ore shoot, is a 50-foot wide band of talcose material containing fragments of biotitic and siliceous rocks. The identity of the vein is lost in this material.

(2) Faulting

The vein within the mine workings is cut by numerous faults with displacements ranging from a few inches to several hundred feet which have greatly hampered mining and development. The faulting appears to be entirely post mineral with no effect on the vein other than to offset it.

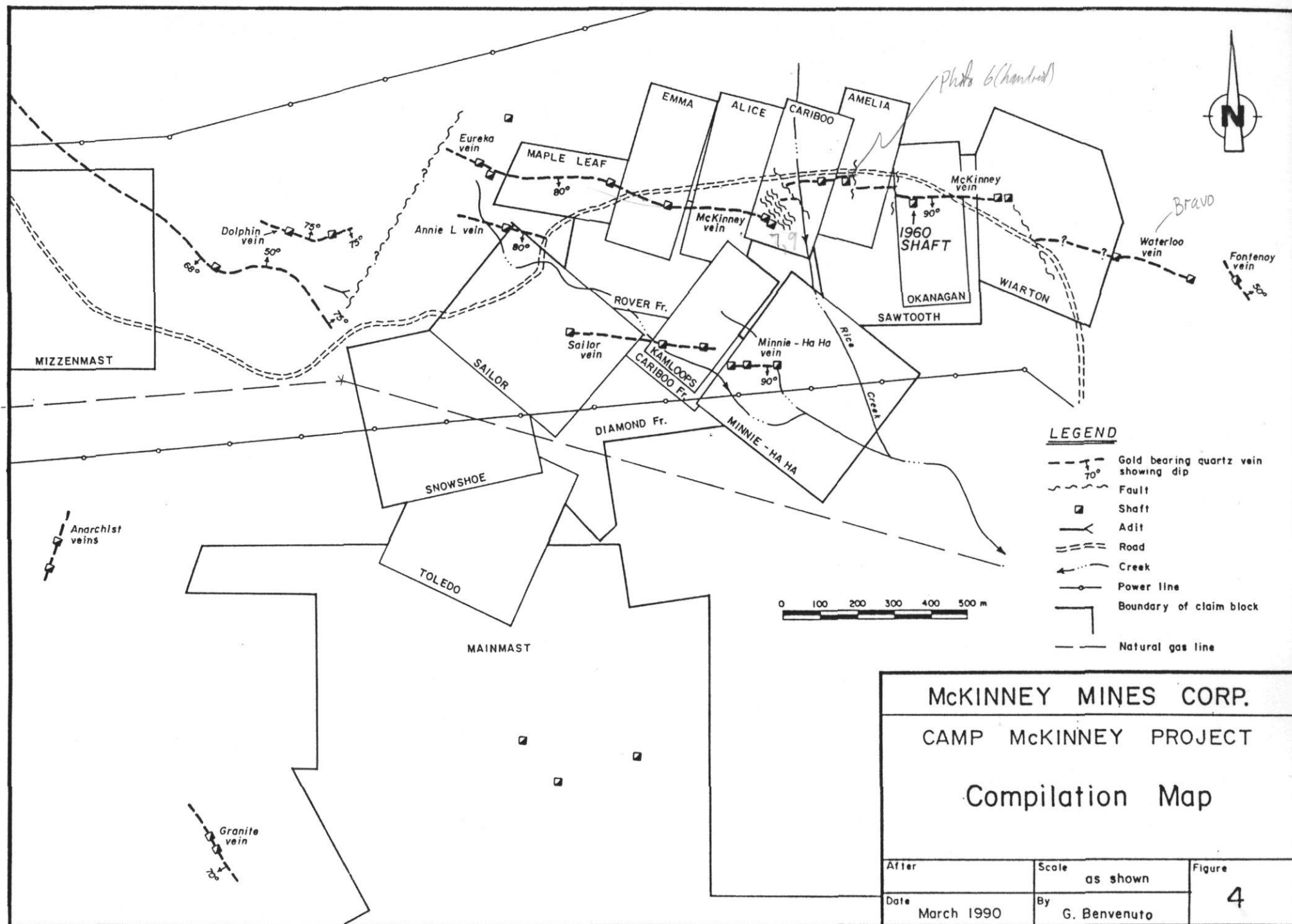
The faults may be grouped as follows, from earliest to latest:

(a) A series of westward-dipping faults which offset the footwall block to the south from a few inches to 20 feet. The vertical component may be several times as large with the hanging wall probably moving downward.

(b) A series of major thrusts (including eastward dipping faults and flat faults) some of which are closely related, forming, as in the central section of the mine, a complex system. The hanging wall blocks have moved north and west. Displacement in the case of the flat fault above the east end of No. 3 level has been at least 400 feet.

(c) An eastward dipping fault, between the central and eastern ore shoots, in which the hanging wall block has moved relatively down and to the south with a total displacement of upwards of 300 feet.

(d) A westward dipping fault that cut off the vein at the end of 4, 5 and 6 levels of the old mine. The horizontal displacement is more than 300 feet with the hanging wall moving to the north.



McKINNEY
RESOURCES INC.

507-540 BURRARD STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C. V6G 2K1 (604) 685-7374

Early
23/7/80

PROGRESS REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS

McKinney Resources Inc. has completed the diamond drilling program set down in the Company's Prospectus as recommended by Consulting Engineer H. Brodie Hicks. Total footage drilled was 1,890 feet of 8 Q Wireline.

Diamond drilling started on November 2, 1979 and was stopped November 22, 1979. Drilling resumed on May 2 and was completed June 10, 1980.

DDH	Length	Altitude	Intersection
1	142'	-60 DN	None
2	140'	-60 N15E	None
3	140'	-60 N15W	None
4	145'	-45 N10E	None
5	145'	-45 N10W	None
6	485'	-60 DN	None
7	125'	-45 DN	8" Caribou - Amellio Vein
8	145'	-60 DN	Fault
9	145'	-45 N10E	6' of Branch Vein
10	138'	-45 DN	31' of Branch Vein
11	140'	-45 N45W	22' of Branch Vein

Assay results from DDH 10:

	Au oz/ton	Ag oz/ton	% Zn	% Pb
107'-109'	.070	.15	.29	.12
109'-111'	.010	.30	1.41	1.07
111'-113'	.005	.18	-	-
113'-115'	-	.01	-	-
115'-118'	-	.18	-	-
118'-120'	-	.02	.88	.05
120'-122'	-	.01	.72	.06
122'-124'	.012	.94	10.0	1.19
124'-126'	.032	.51	9.2	.15
126'-128'	-	.01	1.34	.07
128'-130'	.066	.50	13.3	.48
130'-132'	.055	2.08	31.0	3.17
132'-134'	.042	.30	8.86	.39
134'-136'	.124	.82	13.9	.86
136'-138'	.140	2.86	23.0	4.00

Assay results from DDH 11:

80.8'-82.8'	.294	.27
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Diamond drilling to date has been very encouraging, especially from vein intersections on DDH 10 and 11. DDH 10 and 11 have now confirmed the western extension of the Branch Vein, a parallel mineralized structure to the main Caribou Amellia Vein.

Recent surface work on the Caribou claim has uncovered a large quartz vein approximately 400 feet west of where DDH 11 entered the Branch Vein. This structure appears to be a more westerly extension of the Branch Vein than was previously known. If this is a western extension to Branch Vein (future diamond drilling will confirm), then this will give approximately 500 feet of strike length to this structure.

As work continues at Camp McKinney, progress reports will be released.

July 23, 1980

R. Hunstone
President

R. Hunstone

CAMP MCKINNEY
(ABSTRACTS FROM MINISTER OF MINES ANNUAL REPORTS)

CARIBOO AMELIA

- 1894 -- 3100 tons produced from stope 170' x 50' x 4' in 160 days produced \$34,750 bullion and 60 tons concentrates.
1895 -- 10 stamp mill produced \$97861.50 bullion and \$7,000 concentrates. Au. at \$13.50/oz. 500 oz. Au. recovered in 12 days - Dec. 6' ore at 140 level.
1896 -- 8743 oz. Au. produced \$116,243.00 plus 371036 concentrates - \$14,980.00 from 6456 tons milled. Third level at 175' down shaft. \$20.30 ave./Ton.
1897 -- Free Au. specimens from 160' depth also from surface in bluish-white quartz. Ore in upper levels average 11.00 (Au. 13.50) recovered by amalgam plates and \$15.00 to \$16.00 from 175' level plus concentrates equals \$17.00 to \$18.00 per ton. Tailings \$1.50 - \$2.50 Au.
1898 -- 7530 tons milled - 11000 oz. recovered at \$12.00 Au. = \$132,000.00 plus 260 tons concentrates = 20,800.00 or \$80.00/ton. Total production \$152,800.00 = \$20.00/ton ave.
1899 -- 12670 tons milled - 9570 oz. recovered at \$13.00 Au. = \$11.50/ton average.
1900 -- 15,238 tons milled - 11,469 oz. Au. plus 557 tons concentrates = \$160,831.00 of which \$53,148.00 was profit. \$50,000 paid in dividends for total to date of \$459,337. Total bullion produced to Dec/31/1900 = \$837,512. Ave. Recovery/Ton for the year \$10.50.
1902 -- 15614 tons milled - 8400 oz. bullion, 550 tons concentrates = \$131,324.00. Ave Recovery/Ton \$8.40.
69.8% recovered by amalgam
17.4% " " concentration (tables)
12.8% loss in tailings
100.0%
1903 -- 15,000 tons milled - average \$5.50/ton. Property closing down.

FONTENOY & VERNON

- 1894 -- 83' shaft - Assays up to \$400.00/ton. Au. Ag. & Pb. Ave. \$24.00.
1895 -- Good ore at 80' - Vein strikes N 45°W. Dip 45° to 55° N 45°E.
1897 -- White quartz with fragments country rock. Pyrite galena & blende. Second shaft down 53' - large pile mineralized quartz said to give good ore values. Vein 5' wide at bottom of shaft. 600' along strike to S.E. vein 2' wide. Quartz honeycombed shows coarse cube galena - Shaft sunk not deep enough to reach vein. On Vernon - shaft down 30' in slaty formation - same lead supposed to pass.
1898 -- Side line 60' from East Shaft #2 of Waterloo - 80' shaft 3' sulphide ore. Open trench exposes easterly and westerly Waterloo vein.
1899 -- #1 shaft down 120' with 180' drift. #2 Shaft 65' - 18' drift.

WATERLOO

- 1898 -- Quartz bluish similar to Cariboo - Bunches free Au. found while sinking #2 shaft. Vein well defined, 6' wide average. 2 shafts 390' apart. West on #1, 50' deep, East - 70' deep.
1899 -- 5 stamp mill ran short time - no returns available.
1900 -- Attracting attention - Results encouraging.
1901 -- Closed - Mill operated one month 1899 - Returned \$2,000.00. Property appears to have merit - Closing not clear. Free Au found on surface.
1902 -- Shaft down 260' - Good ore 150 level.

WIARTON

- 1899 -- Vein 3' - 3 shafts - 52', 53' and 60' - 89' Drift.

ALICE & EMMA

- 1894 -- Shaft 62' - free milling sulpherite.
" 63' - Vein 1½' to 7'. Fe., Cu., Zn. and fair Au.

MAPLE LEAF

- 1894 -- Shaft 30' - free Au found.
1897 -- Vein continues - bluish-white quartz with pyrite - 4 to 6' wide.

EUREKA (West of Maple Leaf)

- 1894 -- Shaft 159' deep - 112' drift at 80' level.
1897 -- Vein shows up strong also on face of bluff on Mammoth Claims (next west) Sailor FR or King ED. VII now. Shaft started on white quartz 6-7' wide in quartzites. Vein flattened on 1st stope. At 85' drift run 125' on vein 4-6' wide. A little lower flat fault threw vein few feet south. At bottom of shaft it was X-cut and drifted for 15' showing from 1.5' to 9' quartz but little mineralization. 100' East of shaft. 2nd shaft down 15' on same vein which shows some high grade. Large body white quartz some of which assayed high - much shows low returns. No mill tests to show average. No work for several years.

DOLPHIN

- 1897 -- West of Eureka - 3 veins - quartz showing 1.5' to 3' wide. Strike N60°E. Farther West band of quartzite shows good Au. Tunnel driven 60' through the very quartzite schists. Near West line quartz with pyrite 3-5' wide. Strike N70°W. Traced on surface 1000'.
1898 -- SW of Annie L. Tunnel 75' driven to intersect one of 3 veins. Vein 8' wide - pyrite and galena - fair Au.
1899 -- Tunnel 280' to X-cut vein at 320' depth - Ledge 1-5'. Shaft 28' being continued. Ore averages \$14.00. Strikes N70°W.

ANNIE L.

- 1898 -- Now Sailor FR. N. of Sailor C.G. Small shaft sunk on 4' vein of bluish quartz carrying pyrite.
1899 -- Shaft 74' on vein 5' wide - 70 level drift 165' - Values \$8.00 to \$40.00 ave.

ANARCHIST

- 1895 -- 35' shaft - 16' drift - 3 parallel veins within 30' width x 600' long. 4.5' assays \$9.13 and \$3.79 - Picked rock \$27.00 Au and \$9.00 Ag. (\$36.00). FW granite - H.W. gneiss. 16" streak averaged \$16.54 Au. and 4 oz. Ag.
1897 -- 600' long - white quartz in granite pyrite, galena, Zn. sparse - some Au. 60' shaft. 2 faults horizontal, 2 veins parallel - 2' x 4'. Vein moved width of itself in faults. Veins strike N20°E. - Vertical dip.

BANNER & GRANITE

- 1899 -- Great deal of work done on these claims in granite - Very satisfactory results from 5 stamp mill - no returns available.

BIG BUG

- 1897 -- Small E-W veins. No work.

KAMLOOPS

- 1897 -- Shaft full water -- quartz on dumps.
1899 -- 2 shafts 70' and 40' - 2 prospect shafts 12' & 15'.
1906 -- Shaft down 100' - 75' drift. Property closed March 1900.

PANDRE & ALMA

- 1898 -- North of Eureka - small quartz vein carrying Au. Shaft on Pandre 12' - Vein opened 100' - 2 prospect shafts on Alma 10' - Vein 18" wide.
1899 -- 2 shafts 35' and 50' several pits. Vein traced 700 yds. Ave. 2' free Au, sulpherets and galena - assay high.

MAMMOTH

- 1899 -- West of Eureka. 85' tunnel on vein 3-6' wide - well defined iron sulphides galena & Au. \$4.00 to \$200.00/Ton.

MINIE HA-HA

- 1896 -- Shafts 45' & 15' - Vein 18" wide Average.
- 1897 -- Quartz vein 1500' south of Cariboo. Traced 50'. 6" to 2' wide and deep overburden near West side of claim. Shaft being sunk 55' June 14/97. Vein few inches to 4½' - bluish quartz - pyrite & galena. Faulting, as in other properties being encountered.
- 1898 -- 103' shaft. 24' X-cut - 185' drifting - white quartz with pyrite, galena, zinc & Cu. mineralization.
- 1899 -- Shaft 190' - X-cut and drift at 90' level. 2 Raises. Total 450' drifting & X-cutting.
- 1900 -- Shaft 200' - 600' drifting on 100 level. 150' drifting on 200' level. 12" - 24" outcrop near shaft. Other veins on property only prospected. 5 stamp mill ran 3 weeks in March. Everything closed since. Results appear unsatisfactory.

SAILOR

- 1897 -- Sailor vein strikes N45°E. - Vein 2-3' wide - sulphides.
- 1898 -- Vein exposed 700' - 3 shafts - deepest 30'. High grade sulpherets.
- 1899 -- Main shaft 87' - X-cut North cut 12' vein & continuing North 45'. Drifts E-W. East drift 75' quartz. Average 4' bluish-white - pyrite, galena & blende. W drift 45' - quartz bluish-white, at first mixed with gangue, now well defined, pyrite & galena. X-cut 33' West of shaft vein to cut Footwall & ledge was found to be 12' wide.
- 1900 -- Supposed to be extension of Cariboo vein through this & Snowshoe. Shaft down 175'. Levels at 75', 100' & 150'. 200' drift on 100' level. Vein average 4' - 140' drift on 150' level. Vein broken.
- 1901 -- Vein fairly regular but little pay so far. Surface outcrop 5-6' white quartz. \$5.00 values. Pocket of quartz near shafthouse. \$15.00 to \$30.00 but not encouraging in any direction.

VICTORIA

- 1894 -- Incline shaft 110' deep - Rich ore \$480.00/Ton. 1200# to Shelby returned \$127.00. 2nd lot 100# - \$183.00/Ton. Vein strikes N10°E.
- 1896 -- 2 tunnels 700' apart. No. 1 in centre of claim. No. 2 at edge close to Old England. No. 1 in 135'. No. 2 - 97'. Will top one at 125' depth on No. 1 & 100' depth on No. 2. One lies in talco-schist & diorite contact striking N & S. with formation.
- 1898 -- 2 tunnels - 234' & 205' - 106' incline shaft. Raise 245' - 300' drifting & stoping - pyrite, Zu, & galena in bluish quartz. 30 Tons sorted - 2.15 oz. Au & 5.2 oz. Ag. net per ton.

LEMON

- 1896 -- Vein traced 1700' - True fissure NE.SW. Capped by iron to depth of 10' - E. Wall quartzite - W. Wall slate (argillite?). Open cut 20 x 6 x 9' E of main shaft.
- 1900 -- Vein 4' wide strikes E-W.

OLD ENGLAND

- 1894 -- 2½ miles S.E. from McKinney - Ore similar to Victoria.
- 1895 -- Telluride in talco-schist - 65' incline shaft.
- 1896 -- 3 veins more or less parallel running N & S. full length of claim. Dip Easterly - Main vein 20' wide at 75' depth is described from Hanging Wall - 10 - 18" gouge talco impregnated with sulphides, then rich streak 2-3' wide, then quartz & talc intermixed carrying Au sulphides & galena. Shaft follows H.W. at 45° for 50' then straightens to 70°. Tunnel in 90' to top vein at 200' depth. East vein exposed on surface for 50'. X-cut shows 8' Cu. & iron sulphides. Vein outcrops to North on Homestake claim. 30' tunnel on W vein galena & sulpherets. Centre & E veins traced continuously three claims. Three veins not more than 80' apart. Centre & E Veins, traced three Homestake tunnel to top E Vein is in 60' about centre of claim. 30' of drift on vein shows Au, Qtz. & Cu.
- 1898 -- Three tunnels 90' - 50' - 52' - 80' incline shaft.

SNOWDEN

- 1894 -- Three miles from Camp McKinney near Falls in Rock Creek - \$50.00 per ton.

ELDORADO

1898 -- On N. Fork Rock Creek $\frac{3}{4}$ miles E of Old England. 90' tunnel - Big body bluish quartz, pyrite & Zn. blende. Cooper & Price of Wales - small veins - rich ore.

GOLD STANDARD

1899 -- $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles E of McKinney shaft. Under bed Rock Creek. Incline shaft. 228' deep on lead. 125' level 165' drift. 210' level - 90' drift. Ditch 2120' to carry water from Rock Creek. Vein N & S. White quartz - Iron sulphides. Ore put through 5 stamp mill.

DAYTON

1900 -- Rich free gold strike made. Upto \$80.00 per ton. Vein trends NW - SE. 45' shaft 10' X-cut - ore faulted to SW? Dip probably S.W. Open cut shows dyke with bands oxidized iron 2-3' with free gold. Sample assayed \$14.20 Au. from open cut 80' x 12' deep x 6' wide.

NIGHT HAWK

1900 -- Between Rock Creek & South Fork on divide. Dyke 20 - 30' wide N50°W. Crushed Zone few inches to 2' wide between dyke & diabase country rock. White & yellow iron sulphides from which values \$6.00 to \$14.00 Au & Ag. Average low.

JIM CROW

1900 -- 3000' from Rock Creek on same divide as Night Hawk. Dyke - base igneous. Magnetite iron & Cu. Au trace, Ag. 1 oz. Cu. 2.3%.

HOMESTAKE

1896 -- Adjoins Old England on North. Centre & East veins traced through this claim. A tunnel to tap E. Vein in about 60' - A prospect tunnel 30' has been run on the E. Vein. Au Quartz containing Copper.

Camp McKinney

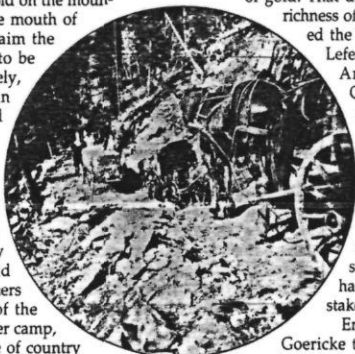


(Above) A group of unidentified miners pose for a photograph in front of the Cariboo mine's bunk and boarding house.

(Below) Lack of transportation to and from Camp McKinney curtailed early mining activity. Although the situation was greatly improved after a wagon road was constructed in 1894, as this 1895 photograph shows, it still left much to be desired.

CAMP McKinney is located on the eastern slope of the range of mountains dividing the Kettle River and Okanagan valleys, at an elevation of some 4,500 feet above sea level. The first interest in the immediate area occurred in 1884 when F.W. Goericke, a Rock Creek placer miner, discovered an outcrop of gold on the mountain slope about 10 miles from the mouth of the creek. Goericke named his claim the Victoria, the first mineral claim to be located in the district. Unfortunately, the total lack of transportation in those days practically precluded the working of a mine, and the site was virtually abandoned.

In the spring of 1887, Fred Rice, Alfred McKinney, William Burnham and Edward Lefevre left Spokane to prospect for quartz in British Columbia. When they reached Rock Creek they found Charlie Dietz and other placer miners on White Bar on the north fork of the creek. After visiting at Dietz's placer camp, they started to look over the ridge of country lying between the two forks. They passed the Victoria claim, and pushed on some 2,000 feet higher up the mountain. At it was late spring, the mountains were still covered with snow. This made prospecting almost impos-



ble except upon some exposed ridges from which the wind had swept the snow. On May 2 they came upon an open bare spot overlooking a nice little creek flowing southward towards Rock Creek. The next morning, close to where the campfire had been built, McKinney discovered an outcrop of gold. That day, after a little work revealed the richness of the vein, Rice and McKinney located the Cariboo mine while Burnham and Lefevre staked the adjoining claim, the Amelia. On May 9, the adjoining Okanagan, Alice and Emma claims were recorded.

Although there were comparatively few prospectors in the country at the time, the news of the strike quickly spread and soon some 30 to 40 prospectors were camped around the lucky discoverers. After viewing McKinney's samples with "the quartz literally hanging to the gold," the newcomers staked claims in all directions.

Encouraged by this re-newed activity, Goericke took in Judge C. Haynes and C.B. Bush as partners and tried to develop the Victoria, sinking an incline shaft to a depth of 110 feet. According to the *Boundary Creek Times*; "Assays from the best ore ran \$44 to \$480, with very little silver, and the poorest was \$7 to

\$12; one sample sent to San Francisco carried telluride. In 1887 the claim was patented by Messrs. J.C. Haynes, F.W. Goericke and C.B. Bush."

On August 18, 1887, Gold Commissioner Tunstall, then at Granite Creek, wrote to the Minister of Lands and Works in Victoria requesting that 74 acres of "land situated about 800 yards south of the McKenneyville quartz camp in the Rock Creek district" be reserved for a town-site. The town, which the miners requested be named "McKenneyville" in honour of the discoverer, was situated on a level plateau convenient to wood and water.

Surveyor-General W.S. Gore agreed and, within weeks, instructed a surveying firm to subdivide a town-site into blocks and lots. He instructed them to confine their survey to the mapping of a single street: others were to be "merely projected on paper" for the time being. "McKenneyville" (as it was properly spelled) was accordingly subdivided and registered that November.

Unfortunately, because the mines were more than 200 miles from railroad transportation, the only means of reaching them was by wagon from Spokane to Marcus, and thence 100 miles on horseback up the Kettle River Indian trail. However, despite the obvious difficulties of transportation and the consequent high prices of provisions, prospecting and development work was carried on vigorously during 1887, not only on the Cariboo and Amelia, but several of the adjoining and outlying claims. However, by 1888 many of the claim owners had to face the harsh reality of trying to obtain working capital. Quartz mining in B.C. at the time was unknown, and it was next to impossible to get capital to invest. In addition, the camp was practically inaccessible; all supplies being packed in over a mountain trail, and mail service was only once a month. "Under such circumstances," reported the *Times*, "it is not surprising that the majority of the miners were compelled to abandon their properties, however unwillingly, and seek more favorable localities."

In 1888 Gold Commissioner Walter Dewdney visited the new camp and was impressed by what he saw, particularly the New York-owned Douglas mine. In a subsequent report to his superiors, Dewdney stated that the government, at a cost of \$1,915.51, had "build a first-class trail from the Indian village, In-ka-nee" through Camp McKinney to Rock Creek. "Freighters and others pronounced this a good trail," he wrote, "and far more convenient, as it shortens the route to the mines by about 15 miles."

On August 9, 57 men living at Camp McKinney signed a petition recommending that Stephen Tanner be given a license to operate a hotel and dispense "spirits." The license was granted and Turner arrived later that winter, although no record appears to have survived describing the type of establishment he might have erected or where it was located. The same winter the government trail was widened to a sleigh road, replacing teams of pack horses with teams of horses hauling boxes on runners.

In 1889, with about 25 properties being worked in the area, the prospects for Camp McKinney appeared bright. Transportation, however, remained the pressing problem. Reporting on the situation, Dewdney advised Victoria that a road was vital to Camp McKinney's future. "It is a moral impossibility to ship either ore or heavy machinery," Camp

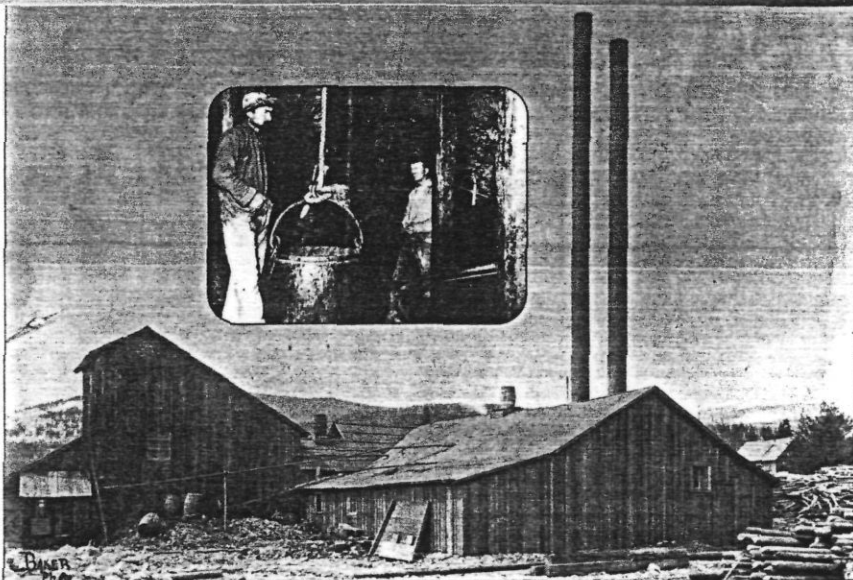
McKinney's inaccessibility soon had its effect when the manager of the Douglas mine, after an investment of \$30,000, ordered all work to cease. He then travelled to New York in an effort to convince the shareholders of the need for more machinery. The mine, like several others, had tons of ore ready for shipment but no means of getting it to market.

In his year-end report for 1891, Commissioner Dewdney reported that the Camp McKinney mine owners remained deadlocked for want of a road. The outlook for Camp McKinney looked even bleaker in the spring of 1892 as miners lost their sleigh road with the melting snow, leaving only trails east and west. With only assessment work being carried out, and most of the inhabitants abandoning the town, the post office was moved to Fairview, which had recently been connected to Pentiction by a wagon road.

Meanwhile, the Cariboo mine had undergone some changes in ownership. When discoverers McKinney and Rice lacked the financing to develop the mine, they borrowed money from George B. McAuley. However, by 1888, despite being urged by McAuley to hang on, McKinney and Rice had grown discouraged and wanted to sell. McAuley was offered the opportunity to purchase the mine, but was in no condition financially to handle the prospect. Instead, McAuley persuaded Phil O'Rourke, of Bunker Hill and Sullivan fame, and Jack Hanley, to accompany him in an examination of the property. However, after O'Rourke and Hanley carefully looked over the ground, they decided not to invest in it. McAuley, however, was impressed by what he saw, and upon returning to Spokane he persuaded James Monahan and Clement King as to its viability. On April 29, 1888, McKinney and Rice sold the Cariboo to the group for a small outlay. (The exact amount is unknown, but it was estimated to be \$7,000.) The Cariboo Mine and Milling Company was subsequently formed with 800,000 shares being issued. The group also acquired an interest in the Amelia at about the same time.

The opening up of the vein on which these claims were placed was slow, mainly due to lack of capital, but also because of the inaccessibility of the district at that time. In 1892 the *B.C. Minister of Mines* report stated that "nothing more than assessment work has been done in this camp during the season — owners are awaiting the construction of a wagon road across the mountain to Kettle River, when machinery can be brought into camp and work be commenced at once." Throughout 1893 the Cariboo was the only mine being worked seriously. Investing \$1,000, the owners employed six men to sink a 61-foot air shaft. The other mines, meanwhile, accomplished little but assessment work.

By 1894 the Cariboo-Amelia properties had become camp leaders. That February, with snow still four feet deep on the trails, the owners had laboriously packed in a steam engine, boiler, assay outfit and a 10-stamp mill. The equipment had been bought from the abandoned Rainbow mine of Golden, Washington. The duty on the equipment, which totalled \$880, was delayed by permission of the Deputy Collector of Customs. According to the *B.C. Minister of Mines* report, the mill began operating on May 1, and by November 1 "it had worked 163 days, milled 3,100 tons of ore, which produced gold to the value of \$34,750, and about



The hoist of the fabulous Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney. The inset photo shows miners posing beside a large ore bucket in the Cariboo-Amelia mineshaft. Over \$500,000 in dividends were paid out by the Cariboo during its brief career.

blacksmith shop near by, give the upper end of the old Victoria claim the appearance of an embryo town." Thus, at this period of its life, McKinney was sprouting roots in two different locations, three miles apart, and was truly more of a "Camp" than a "Town."

Some chose to establish businesses even further away from the general mining scene. G.P. McCuddy, for example, had preempted land for a ranch to the west of Camp McKinney in 1893 when the wagon road was being constructed. Realizing its potential as a stopping place, McCuddy erected a hotel. In the fall of 1896 he added a two-story addition and applied for a liquor license. The ranch also included a large bunkhouse and a stable that could accommodate 100 horses.

On February 13, 1897, the *Times* published a brief description of what was the main business section of Camp McKinney, on the Cariboo claim: "... there are two general merchandise stores in the camp — that of Mr. W.T. Shatford, with Mr. A. Cosens in charge; the other owned by Mr. H. Nicholson, who is also postmaster, mining agent and notary public, and knows every claim in the neighborhood. The hotel is owned by Mr. Hugh Cameron, one of the kindest and best-known of the fast-dwelling army of old timers; making no pretensions to architectural beauty or interior lavish display, this night station is always a welcome sight to the weary traveller, and nowhere will more effort be made to make him comfortable. The (Cariboo) company's boarding-house, blacksmith and workshops, miners cabins and the stage buildings make up the rest of the settlement."

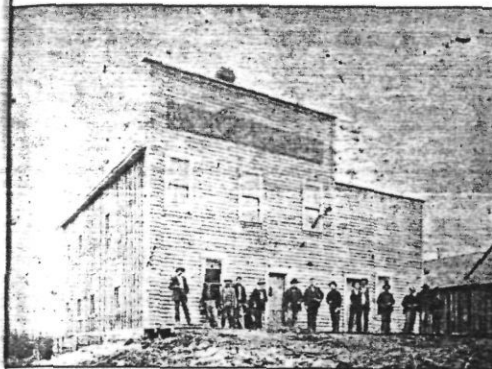
Two weeks later the *Times* predicted that a town-site would be surveyed at Camp McKinney in the near future. It also noted that Nicholson had ordered a large stock of general merchandise and was "enlarging and re-arranging his

store in anticipation of a brisk trade in the spring."

That September, a contract was awarded to Joseph Frank for the erection of the Camp McKinney schoolhouse on a site donated by Hugh Cameron. Miss Blake, who had charge of the Anarchist Mountain school in 1896, was hired as the first teacher. Camp McKinney fell on hard times in 1898, the population decreased and the school closed. But by the summer of 1898 several families had moved back into the locality, and in August, a petition for the reopening of the school was forwarded to Victoria. In August, 1899, the school reopened with Miss Ray, of Kelowna, in charge. In all, there would be a total of nine different teachers in the Camp McKinney school from the time it first opened until it closed permanently in 1904.

Other improvements to the "town-site" in 1897 included a new hotel being erected on a fractional claim lying between the Cariboo and Minnehaha claims. The contract for construction of this new hotel, to be called the St. Louis, had also been awarded to Joseph Frank. The proprietors were Frank and Thomas Donald, who applied for a liquor license in November.

Although Camp McKinney was never a wild, wide-open town, it did have its exciting moments. The first trouble occurred back on August 18, 1896, when George McAuley was held-up by a lone robber while transporting three gold bars from Camp McKinney. The robber made his escape, but a miner named Matthew Roderick was suspected. He was later killed by Joseph P. Keane while, some believe, returning to Camp McKinney to recover the hidden gold. A coroner's jury brought in the verdict of "justifiable homicide," exonerating Keane of all blame in the death. However Dep. Att.-Gen. Arthur Smith, upon reviewing the evidence, ordered the arrest and prosecution of Keane for

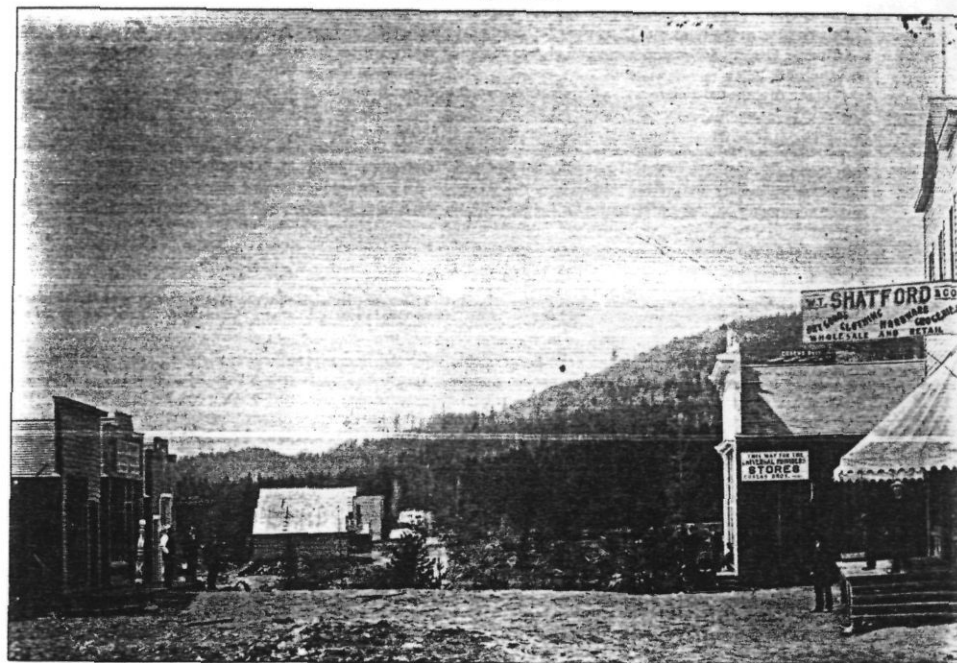


(Above left) Camp McKinney had a number of hotels during its history. This is the St. Louis, which was built by Joseph Frank for the Donald brothers in 1897. This hotel was probably the most notorious in the various town-sites that are collectively referred to as Camp McKinney, changing hands many times. Since the man standing to the far left is James Lynch, who owned the hotel from January 1899 to May of that year, this photograph was probably taken during that time.



(Above right) The Sailor Hotel, constructed in November, 1899, for Paquette & Alkeid, was located on the Sailor claim. It contained 12 rooms.

(Below) A general view of the main business area of Camp McKinney around the turn of the century. Despite competition from town-sites of several other claims in the area, this was the main Camp McKinney town-site.



murder. This charge was later reduced to manslaughter, to which Keane was found guilty. (Full details of this incident in Camp McKinney's history can be found in *Lost Bonanzas of Western Canada*.)

In mid-December, 1897, a barroom brawl occurred at Camp McKinney between Alex Ramage, George Taylor and Mike Dooley. Ramage was hit on the head by Dooley and received knife wounds to the head and neck from Taylor. Taylor succeeded in crossing the border into Washington before he could be arrested: Dooley was not as lucky. Arrested, Dooley put up \$120 in gold dust for bail, then forfeited it when he fled to the states. Ramage, who was the instigator of the row, and who was on the receiving end of most of the punishment, was fined \$20 and costs.

The Donald brothers had only been operating the St. Louis Hotel for a couple of months before their activities drew the attention of authorities. On March 5, 1898, three charges were laid against the pair. First, on January 1, Frank was accused of selling liquor to an intoxicated person. On February 6, Frank was accused of allowing an employee to sell liquor to one H. Douglas on Sunday. Finally, both Frank and Thomas were accused of keeping a betting house.

On the first charge against Frank, a lot of contradictory evidence was given. However, justices of the peace R.G. Sidley and Henry Nicholson held that the charge was proved, and Frank was fined \$20 and \$9.50 costs. Frank was also found guilty of the second charge and again fined \$20 and \$9.50 costs. In the third case, Regina vs Frank Donald and Thomas Donald, Sidley and Nicholson offered the following written judgement on March 5:

"In this case the defendants were charged with keeping a disorderly house, by keeping a room in which gambling was going on for gain. Now to come within the statute, it must be kept for the purpose specified, and this has not been shown. It must be a principal and essential part and not merely subsidiary and for the recreation of the guests. All the enactments against gambling are for the purpose of preventing diverse idle and evil-disposed persons from congregating together and playing for excessive sums of money. If the guests of an inn call for dice or cards, and for their recreation play with them, it is not against the statutes. A gambling house is a nuisance at common law, being detrimental to the public, as it promotes cheating and other corrupt practices, and incites to idleness and avaricious ways of gaining property. To make an hotel keeper liable for keeping a gambling house, it must be shown that he makes a gain by it or that he allows cheating to go on or excessive sums of money to be played for. As none of these have been proven, the case is dismissed."

It is unknown if these charges had any effect on their decision, but in October, 1898, the Donald brothers sold the St. Louis Hotel to James Lynch. Lynch then promptly sold a half interest to Thomas Humphrey, and the two partners immediately made plans to enlarge the premises.

That same fall, the Cariboo Consolidated Gold Mining and Milling Company, with headquarters in Toronto, and a capitalization of \$1,250,000, assumed ownership of the Cariboo-Amelia mine. Five additional mines were acquired by the new firm: Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf, Saw Tooth and Okanagan.

Perhaps bolstered by this purchase, a syndicate of men comprised of George Naden, Thomas McDonnell, R.M. McIntire and Nels Leplant, of Greenwood, and a Mr. Ceperley, of Vancouver, decided to have the Sailor property laid out as a town-site. Sydney Johnson was hired to do the survey and he was soon busy subdividing the ground, which was described as "level, centrally located, and adjacent to the Cariboo." On October 21, Cosen Bros. of Fairview decided to open a general store in Camp McKinney alongside Shatford's. That same month Hugh Cameron was named mayor of the camp, although it is uncertain if this was merely an honorary title or if he was actually elected.

By early December the plan for the new town-site had been completed by Johnson, and lots were placed on the market. "The demand for real estate in the new town is something enormous," reported the *Times*. "Lots were eagerly sought before the plot was subdivided. The town-site on the Sailor is exceptionally well situated. The main street is level from end to end. The lots are 35 feet wide and 100 feet deep." A week later the newspaper reported that a large number of lots had been sold.

Camp McKinney now had three separate town-sites, stretched over six claims, competing with one another. One area of development, which never really amounted to anything, was on the *Victoria* claim. The newest "embryo" town-site, as mentioned, was on the Sailor claim. This was only a short distance to the west of what must be considered the main town-site, which was established on the Cariboo claim, and stretched eastward on the Amelia claim, and westward on the Alice, Emma and Maple Leaf. As new businesses moved into Camp McKinney, it is sometimes difficult to know precisely where they were established.

McDonnell and McIntire, two of the Sailor town-site partners, who had a real estate and mining office in Greenwood, established a branch on the Sailor town-site in early December, 1898. W.M. Law & Co., from Greenwood, started a branch of their general merchandise business at Camp McKinney the same month. However, since this business was established in a building rented from Hugh Cameron, it was probably located on or near the Teaser claim.

In January, 1899, an ad in the *Midway Advance* indicated that the St. Louis Hotel had changed hands yet again. The new proprietors were James Lynch and D. McDuff; Thomas Humphrey having apparently sold out his interest.

When Percy Godeneath, the travelling correspondent for the *Spokesman Review* visited Camp McKinney in March, he said: "Camp McKinney is booming. The stages are crowded and many private rigs are being brought into service to carry the visitors there." March indeed appears to have been a busy month. J.P. Flood and King Rees decided to open a "butcher's establishment"; Dr. Gordon of Toronto, appointed surgeon to the mines at Camp McKinney, opened a drug store and was making plans for a small hospital, and Charles deBlois Green, provincial land surveyor, had also opened an office.

Dr. Gordon was the first physician to establish himself at Camp McKinney. He was succeeded by Dr. R.B. White in 1900. When Dr. White decided to take a trip back east in the winter of 1900, his practise was taken over by Dr. Boyce of Kelowna. Upon his return, Dr. White maintained his Camp McKinney practise until 1903, when he moved to Penticton.



Dr. White's residence and office on Cariboo Avenue, Camp McKinney. Prior to establishing a practice at Camp McKinney, Dr. White operated a drugstore at Fairview. He is seen in the inset photo seated in front of his Fairview store.

By April, 1899, work in the camp was reported to be in full swing, with over 100 men on the different payrolls. "The large increase in the population of the camp," reported the *Advance*, "has induced the residents to ask for an appointment of a police constable." By mid-month, W.J. Snodgrass & Sons' stage was offering daily service between Camp McKinney and Greenwood. On April 8, the *Cascade Record* reported that the Sailor town-site had been sold to Toronto capitalist who planned to invest \$30,000 "in water-works and other improvements." In its April 15 issue, the *Record* reported: "Camp McKinney is putting on metropolitan airs — it will have a weekly newspaper in the near future." Unfortunately for posterity, this latest bit of optimism seems not to have borne fruit.

In May the *Record* reported that another claim, the Kamloops, was also to be subdivided into town-site lots and placed on the market. There is no evidence to indicate this was ever done, however. By the middle of the month, the *Advance* reported that Charles Winters, provincial police constable, had been appointed to Camp McKinney. In its May 29 issue, the *Advance* recorded yet another change of ownership in the St. Louis Hotel; now McDuff had bought out Lynch and would continue the enterprise alone. Of all the Camp McKinney hotels, the career of the St. Louis appears to have been the most beleaguered, for, only a month later, it was burglarized by P. Murphy and Doc Elwood.

Business activities in Camp McKinney continued unabated during the summer of 1899. In June, W.T. Shatford & Co. began construction "of an enormous store at Camp McKinney, the size being 28x60 feet, two storeys, and a warehouse attached and a cellar 20x28 feet." This expansion was necessary to enable the firm, with branches at Fairview, Vernon and Slovan City, to carry a larger selection of goods. Mr. G.E. Sanborne was in charge of the new store. The site was on the Cariboo claim.

By the end of July, the Columbia Telephone Company had completed their line into town. A week later telephone connection with the outside world was established. By that time, John Love and E.F. Scott, who operated a drug and book store in Fairview, constructed a branch across the street from Shatford's general store. Alongside of them, Joe Morgan opened a barbershop. A short distance up the street, Hugh Cameron's Camp McKinney Hotel was being extensively improved with paint and paper inside, and a

new addition was being added. Describing the improvements of the Camp McKinney Hotel, the *Greenwood Miner* wrote that it was "a different looking hostelry altogether. The bar has been placed in the new addition, and the old barroom has been converted into sleeping apartments."

With all this construction going on, the main town-site of Camp McKinney seemed to be firmly entrenched along this section. But the Sailor town-site was apparently not about to give up without a fight. In its November 17, 1899, issue, the *Miner* reported that: "A new hotel is being erected on the Sailor townsite by Paquette & Alkeid. It will be a comfortable, well-furnished, 12-room hotel." Although the hotel's name went unrecorded, this was undoubtedly the Sailor Hotel. A month later the *Miner* added: "About 60 lots have already been sold (on the Sailor) and a number of buildings are going up."

During the winter months, most communities in the Boundary Country formed hockey teams. Camp McKinney was no exception, and despite lacking an ice rink in which to play or practice, the Camp McKinney squad was still able to give a good account of itself. At a match placed in Greenwood during the middle of January, 1900, they skated to a 3-2 victory. Unfortunately, Camp McKinney's hockey prowess was short-lived when the team amalgamated with Greenwood to form a stronger team known as the Boundary Hockey Club. This new hockey club joined the B.C. Hockey League and participated in games for the championship.

Construction activity continued throughout the winter of 1899. In late January, 1900, architect Robertson prepared plans for Alexander McAuley & Henry Rose for their proposed hotel at Camp McKinney. "The building will be a two-storey frame structure 44x50 feet in size," reported the *Times*. However, everyone, it seems, did not share the optimism in Camp McKinney's future. In its December 22 issue, the *Miner* reported that D. McMillan & Co. had moved their stock of goods from Camp McKinney to Greenwood.

One thing Camp McKinney still lacked, however, was a jail. Back in the fall of 1899, the residents of Camp McKinney had tried to induce the government to build a lockup. Without one, the *Miner* wrote: "it is impossible to maintain order, and deal with the drunken disturbers of the peace as they should be dealt with."

Even the *Vernon News* saw the pressing need for jail facilities, and in January that newspaper wrote: "One of the

crying necessities of Camp McKinney is a lock-up. The constable there has no place at his disposal in which to keep prisoners, and much inconvenience is thereby experienced. Sometimes he is compelled to take them to a hotel, and sit up with them all night, and in any case a great deal of trouble is occasioned through this lack. Camp McKinney is a rapidly growing mining town, and the request recently forwarded to the government for a suitable building of this description should meet with a prompt and favourable response."

Despite the lack of a jail, church and bank, these were heady times for Camp McKinney. And if all the construction and mining activity was not enough to bolster its thoughts of permanency, in September, 1899, railway surveyors were working in the area for the third time. This prompted the *Record* to speculate that it "believed that route will be followed when the (rail)road is built from Midway to Penticton." This never happened, of course, but for a time the area was certainly buoyed by the possibility.

Meanwhile, the mines were very productive. The *Record* reported on September 23, 1899, that "in 63 days, 12 gold bricks, worth \$5,940 were turned out of the mill of the Camp McKinney Mines, Ltd." In its February 10, 1900, issue, the same paper disclosed that a "\$2,000 gold brick was the result of the last clean-up, of the Waterloo mine..." Even the *Phoenix Pioneer* was paying attention to the bustle around Camp McKinney, writing in its February 17 issue: "There are said to be about 175 men working in Camp McKinney and the population is about 450. There is considerable building in progress." The *Pioneer's* population figure appears to have been too optimistic, however, as most records seem to indicate the total never exceeded 250.

On May 11, 1900, the new two-story frame Hotel Cariboo, situated on the Cariboo claim and owned by McAuley & Rose, opened with a big ball. It was completely furnished with furniture purchased in Greenwood and stocked with the best of everything. Two weeks later, on May 24, Camp McKinney residents celebrated the Queen's birthday. On May 26, the *Times* reported on the festivities:

"Her Majesty's birthday was fittingly celebrated here today with athletic contests, horse racing and a ball. The sports started shortly after the noon hour, when a large crowd had gathered along Cariboo avenue, in front of the Hotel Cariboo. The avenue had been laid out for a quarter of a mile as a track. Here was held the athletic sports and horse races. These concluded, the crowd moved off to the St. Louis Hotel, opposite which the tug-of-war was contested. Again the scene was shifted for the drilling contest, which was held opposite that famous old hostelry of mine host Hughie Cameron. Hughie had gone to pains to have his place decorated in evergreens, flags and bunting. From the flagstaffs on his two buildings floated to the breeze the Union Jack and the Stars and Stripes. . . . In the evening the prizes were distributed at the Sailor Hall, followed by a dance. Never in the history of the camp has a holiday passed off so successfully as that of today. Those having the affair in charge and to whom the credit is due for the way in which it was carried out were Messrs. Nicholson, Betts, Miles, Cameron, Winters, Welmhurst, McLean, Sanburn and Dr. White."

This festive occasion would appear to have marked the

highlight of Camp McKinney's checkered existence. Cracks, ever so imperceptible at first, were beginning to appear in its make-up. In August, 1900, the St. Louis Hotel changed hands yet again. This time V.J. Rose and I.H. Deerdorf leased it from McDuff. A short time later it closed. On May 11, 1901, precisely one year to the day since its grand opening, McAuley & Rose dissolved their partnership in the Hotel Cariboo, McAuley continuing on alone. Then, just over one year later, the building was destroyed by fire.

On June 4, 1902, shortly after 2 a.m., the guests were aroused by smoke coming from the basement. Reporting the incident, the *Times* wrote that "the progress of the fire was so rapid that few escaped with little more than their night clothes, some being rescued by getting out of the front windows by means of a ladder. One man in jumping out broke a small bone in his foot. There was much clothing and considerable money lost."

The fire apparently started in the basement, where the furnace was located, although McAuley told the newspaper that the furnace had not been going since 5 o'clock that afternoon, and everything was alright when he went to bed at 10 p.m. Fortunately, there was little wind at the time, or the fire could have wiped out much of Camp McKinney's business section. "Mr. McAuley is a heavy loser," reported the *Times*, "the building being insured for only \$2,500, while the cost of it and furniture amounted to \$9,500. A large quantity of liquor was also destroyed."

On Monday, June 16, Lee Way and Yee Lee sold their store and business in Camp McKinney to Tow Dan. That trend continued a week later when W.T. Shatford disposed of his business in Camp McKinney to the Cosen Brothers, having decided to concentrate on his store in Fairview. "The Messrs. Cosen," reported the *Advance*, "will have in addition to their large stock of goods, Mr. Shatford's stock, which they will move into their own store, it being their attention to dispose of the building formerly occupied by Mr. Shatford. This is a large and commodious building, and with some necessary alterations, would be well adopted for a hotel, it being most centrally situated." This acquisition gave Cosen Bros. most of the general merchandise trade of Camp McKinney.

The reason for the decline of Camp McKinney was its mines. Unfortunately, throughout 1902 mining was restricted chiefly to the Cariboo, which had processed 15,616 tons of ore and yielded 8,400 ounces of bullion worth \$112,300. Average number of men employed during the year: 50. Such a small workforce could not support the established businesses, and one by one they closed and moved away.

On January 10, 1903, Camp McKinney flickered briefly to life when the St. Louis Hotel, which had been closed for about two years, was reopened. W.E. McBoyle and Gorman West leased the premises and immediately applied for a liquor license, which was granted about two weeks later. Although the hotel was newly furnished and the bar was stocked with only the best wines, liquors and cigars, it apparently was not enough. In its June 13, 1903 issue the *Advance* reported that McBoyle had opened a hotel at Osoyoos. Although it is uncertain if West continued the venture for a time alone, it really did not matter, for in January, 1904, the Cariboo mine closed down. For all intents and purposes, Camp McKinney was dead.



(Above) A logging scene at Camp McKinney in later years.

Reporting on the closure in its January 14 issue, the *Advance* wrote: "The Cariboo mine is closed indefinitely in response to instructions from Toronto, and the whole crew has been laid off. The ore has been pretty much worked out down to the 600 ft. level, which forms the deepest workings. During 1903 the mine milled about 15,000 tons, which ran considerably less than \$10 in values. The mine showed a little profit during the year, and is credited with between \$50,000 and \$60,000 cash on hand. There is mine equipment that cost \$50,000 on the property."

There was still a slim hope for the mine, for, although some of the stockholders wanted to wind up the affairs of the company and disburse the assets, others were in favour of spending the cash in the treasury to developing the property at depth.

Three weeks later, however, the *Times* printed the worst possible scenario. The shareholders, at their annual meeting, decided to pay themselves a dividend of four per cent. "The disbursement takes about \$50,000 out of the treasury and leaves a sum estimated at about \$5,000 as a reserve fund. Now, with no ore in site to justify operations, the mine will remain closed indefinitely." Cariboo stock, which had once reached a high of \$1.70, plummeted to a cent a share.

It did not take long for the remaining businesses at Camp McKinney to fold their tents and move away. Before the end of February, 1904, Cosen Bros. were in Greenwood, looking for new opportunities to engage in the general merchandise business. By early March they were moving their merchandise to Greenwood where they planned to open a store. But in late June, James McNicol, a Midway general merchant, purchased the entire Cosen Bros. stock and hauled it by Myerhoff's freight teams to his Midway store.

For the next two-and-a-half years, nothing was heard of Camp McKinney. In the interim, its businesses and most of its residents had long since scattered. However, despite the gloomy future, one man's faith in Camp McKinney never faltered. That man, Hugh Cameron, continued to operate his Camp McKinney Hotel for the trickle of transient customers that passed through the area. His confidence appeared to have been rewarded when, on November 10, 1906, the *Pioneer* printed the following headline:

"CARIBOO HAS BEEN LEASED." The story that followed explained how a syndicate of Phoenix businessmen had leased the property, machinery and stamp mill of the Cariboo mine at Camp McKinney after several months' negotiations. "A force of men has already been sent to the property, to put the machinery in order and to begin pumping out the mine, preparatory to active operations."

A week later the *Pioneer* reported that de-watering of the Cariboo had begun. By April 13, 1907, the de-watering had reached the 400-foot level. Finally, on May 25, the Cariboo actually commenced mining activities once again. By mid-June 10 stamps were working, and a month later 10 more stamps were being repaired and readied for service.

By early July, 15 men were employed at the Cariboo. In early August, when treasurer A.B. Hood visited the mine, the force of men had been increased to 20 and the mill was "now running steadily on double shift." A week later half a dozen machinist were added to the payroll, and a week after that the work force was increased to nearly 30. Said the *Pioneer*, "it begins to look like old times in Boundary's oldest mining camp."

But the anticipated resurgence was not to be, for, on September 6 the *Times* noted that the isolation of Camp McKinney "appears to get on the nerves" and makes "it difficult to secure and retain a full force of men." Two weeks later the *Times* reported: "Hugh Cameron, for many years Mayor of McKinney, has abandoned the camp, and will no more dispense drinks for the boys." By the end of November, only three men were still employed at the Cariboo.

There were attempts made to mine the area in 1917, 1918, 1929, 1934, 1939, 1950 and 1960. Some were dismal failures, some partially successful, and one ended tragically when two miners were overcome by gas fumes and died. However, as these have little to do with the original Camp McKinney town-site, they will not be covered here.

As for the remaining buildings of Camp McKinney, many vanished during a forest fire in 1919. In 1932, most of the historic buildings that had survived the forest fire were intentionally burned to the ground by West Kootenay Power to lessen the threat to their power lines.

Today, very little remains to indicate what activities took place at Camp McKinney nearly a century ago. The most visible sign of activity is the head-frame over the shaft

of the Cariboo-Amelia, but this dates only back to the 1960s. There are also two small log cabins, a slag pile, a few open shafts and some scattered debris. Camp McKinney also has a small cemetery, but only one headstone has survived fire and neglect. It is that of Jennie Skulagat Copeland, "born 1860 at Kitkargas, Skeena River, died May 13, 1903."

No real information is known about her. However, it is assumed that she was the Indian wife of James Copeland. James Copeland was a true Boundary pioneer, having first come to Rock Creek from the Fraser River in the rush of 1860. He is listed as a resident of Camp McKinney in the 1903 British Columbia Gazetteer, and was living in Bridesville as late as 1910 and was still a "sprightly youth in appearance" despite being over 70 years old. Although contemporary newspaper accounts, which cover his career in Omineca, Cassiar, Stikine, Boundary and Similkameen districts, do not mention a wife, it is assumed he met and married Jennie while in the north.

Although it cannot be verified by headstones or grave markers, a number of other individuals are known to be buried at Camp McKinney, or can be accurately assumed to be buried there.

The first person to have the dubious honour of being buried there was 20-year-old Victor Engston. On June 18, 1898, only two days after being employed as a mucker in the Cariboo mine, Engston was killed in an accident while coming up in the cage. Engston, who had apparently fallen out of the cage as it was being raised, plummeted 200 feet to his death.

On March 18, 1899, Mrs. Frank Kelsey's sister died of an attack of typhoid fever. The funeral services were held in the schoolhouse at Camp McKinney, and was largely attended.

On March 25, 1900, Pat Symons, a well-known prospector, choked to death while he was eating his supper at Hosier's Ranch, a few miles from Rock Creek. He was buried at Camp McKinney two days later.

Pat Symons was one of the old prospectors who joined the memorable gold rush to California in 1849. When the great placer excitement was on in the Cariboo he was one of the first, in 1864, to make a stake. In 1884 he went to Granite Creek, and in 1888 he joined the crowd who went to the Rock Creek placers. He was an interesting character, and at the time of his death, was one of the last pioneers that remained in the Boundary district.

On September 9, 1900, 23-year-old Robert Graham died in an accident at the Cariboo mine. About 11:30 in the afternoon, Graham was at the bottom of the 300-foot level, and after putting a quantity of steel into the bucket and mounting the cage, he gave the signal to hoist and the cage started on its upward journey. The weight of the steel, which projected over the bucket, was sufficiently great to overturn the cage, the narrowness of the shaft being all that prevented it from doing so, but when the drift at the 200-foot level was reached the cage, which was securely fastened to the cable, capsized, throwing Graham down the shaft and causing instantaneous death. The body was frightfully mangled.

On June 5, 1901, Andrew Kirkland was killed while driving a four-horse stage from Camp McKinney to Midway. On the fateful Wednesday morning, about five miles from Camp McKinney, the stage started to make the

descent down the long and winding hill into the canyon of Jolly Jack Creek. Before Kirkland realised what was happening, the horses began to pick up speed and the stage was soon out of control. At the bottom of the hill, the road turned almost at a right angle to the bridge. The stage was going at a tremendous speed by the time this point was reached, and horses and stage could not negotiate the curve. The stage flipped over as it flew through the air, landing on the opposite bank upside down. Kirkland, whose neck was broken, lived only for a few minutes. There were three passengers in the stage: two received minor injuries and the third escaped without injury. The funeral of Kirkland took place on Friday, June 7.

In September, 1901, Cecil Nicholson, Camp McKinney's provincial police constable, died of typhoid fever in the Camp McKinney Hotel. He was 26 years of age.

On October 29, 1902, William Edwards burned to death in his cabin. Edwards was a Camp McKinney old-timer, having lived there since 1887. An original Cariboo gold miner known as "English Bill" or "Red Dog Bill," Edwards had apparently been drinking heavily the night before, and it was assumed that when the fire broke out, he was too intoxicated to awaken. His charred body was not found until October 30. The remains were buried at Camp McKinney the following day. The funeral was attended by old-timers from all around the district.

A closer examination of old newspapers will undoubtedly turn up more people whose final resting place is Camp McKinney. In 1990-91, the Oliver Heritage Society received a B.C. government grant of \$1,100 to protect the Camp McKinney cemetery with fencing and identify the site with a plaque.

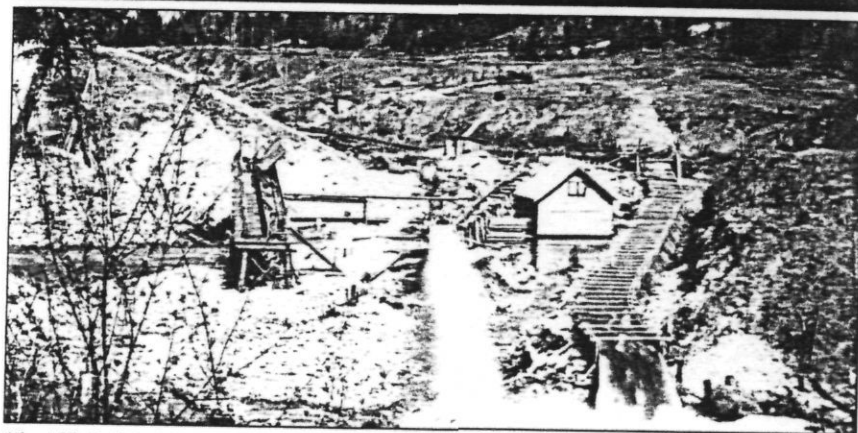
Although they are not buried there, three other Camp McKinney residents deserve a final word. The first is Alfred McKinney, discoverer of the Cariboo mine. Although McKinney sold out to others, he continued to live in the Boundary. In the spring of 1907, thanks to a subscription raised mostly in Phoenix, McKinney went back east for treatment of cancer of the face. When he returned that October, however, he was little better off. "The case is an aggravated one," reported the Pioneer, "his entire left cheek being eaten away."

After his return from eastern Canada, McKinney went to the Similkameen, where he was found nearly dead in the Hope Mountains. He was sent to stay with his daughter in Abby, Washington, where he succumbed to the cancer.

George McAuley, who was a driving force behind the Cariboo mine for many years, died in July, 1904, while on a wedding trip to Scotland.

Finally, Hugh Cameron, Mayor of Camp McKinney and referred to by many as the "Father of Camp McKinney," maintained his faith in the camp almost to the end. Originally from Cape Breton, Cameron arrived in B.C., via California, in 1873. His early activities included the Cariboo placer camps before finding his way to Rock Creek and Camp McKinney. In September, 1907, possibly because of ill health, Cameron left Camp McKinney and moved to Victoria. A year later, on November 12, the 69-year-old pioneer died of heart failure. His remains were buried at New Westminster. His death marked the final link to the town of Camp McKinney.

Boundary Falls



(Above) Like Rock Creek, Boundary Creek was the scene of placer gold mining. This photograph shows an early mining operation on Boundary Creek not far from Boundary Falls.

(Below) A rare photograph of George Arthur Rendell in 1898. Rendell operated the first general store in Boundary Falls and later went on to become a prominent Greenwood businessman.

GOLD was first taken out of Boundary Creek on September 4, 1860, by Henry Sudbrinck, the first prospector on the creek, and his partner Dutch Bill. Owing to the lateness of the season, however, very little mining was done that year. During the summer of 1861, 68 men were working on the creek. The best location was called the Norwegian claim, as it was worked by four Norwegian sailors who had jumped ship at San Francisco. (This was where John "Jolly Jack" Thornton operated for many years, and not far from where the remains of his crumbling log cabin can still be seen.) Overall, however, the gold was not as plentiful as Rock Creek, and by the fall of 1861 all the white miners had returned to Fort Colville, their abandoned claims being taken over by the Chinese.

Although Boundary Creek was worked sporadically over the next 15 years, it was not until 1887 that the area gained prominence once more. That summer five prospectors, L.M. McCarren, Tom Jones, Tom Morgan, and men named McLeod and Hart, came into the area. The five operated a placer claim on Boundary Creek, from which they cleaned up over \$3,000 in less than a month. After the diggings were exhausted, the partners decided to prospect for

quartz. They soon made a discovery near Boundary Falls, and that winter a tunnel was run in 30 feet, which showed quartz assaying up to \$200. Three years later the partners divided their properties, Jones, Morgan and the others taking claims at Camp McKinney, while McCarren received all interest in the Tunnel mine.

The area surrounding McCarren's claim was a natural prospector's headquarters. The open hills provided food for their horses, even through the winter, and it was the nearest point of entry to the mining camps in the hills that were starting to draw attention throughout the district.

According to the available information, the first businessman to establish himself at Boundary Falls was W.W. Gibbs. Although the precise date he opened his assay office is unknown, it was advertised in the first issue of the Fairview Advance, which made its appearance on April 26, 1894. Two weeks later Thomas Hardy opened the Boundary Falls Hotel, which offered the "best of liquors and cigars." At the same time, four carpenters were busy constructing a livery stable for Conkle and Donald, while two more were building a residence for Mr. Thomet. The sawmill,



①

June 23/94

\$/m - \$2m over next few yrs. to test 'whole' area

KET 28 - 12 km NW of Crown Jewell
- high airborne mag high

Bob Miller

McKinney - Roy Lammle

Crown Butte

1.8 opt Au

- blue gte grades better than white gte.

- Anarchist Gr - "basement of Quesnellia"

total 1.8 m oz Au

- Al Philip

- look for skarn bulk Au mine at McKinney

- proposed 9 ddh ^(~6400 ft) drill to north (towards Main Vein) to test for por-rel. (skarn) gold (ie. FW to HW)

→ ~ 200k

i) downward extension of Main Vein (below 650 ft).

- main target/workings on east end.

- flat faults complicate structure.

- limestone band + limey greenstone unit present

Inland Empire (E of rd)

Burnt Basins (W of rd)

Christina Lk area.

Paulsen Camp

- skarn target assoc. with (rd)

- N-S anomaly in steep hillside (geochron)

West Side - bedded magnetite + base metals g. Motherlode

- Molly Gibson (leached) - only mod. successful.

need to drill from 1/6 right on the structure.

Crownex - airborne maps

- resistivity shows structure very well

(esp. N-S + cross-cutting E-W)

Phoenix Camp - Summit camp in "Anarchist line"

Mayflower, Hopenell

→ good skarn (drilled)

unfortunately - low Au values, good Cu values

high Temp gnt + 'front'

②
Trend: N-S thru ket 28 → N. to Dayton Camp
i.e. Drill on Structure!
Au rel. to structure
Lis #1 (kin - border (on Can. side) Buckeye prop. (US) to south
(Anna 3) - .036 gpt Au - drilled this spring. Pole + China (US) to south

Old Nick - replacement in gneiss
- dipole low
Molson prop. (USA) drilled
by Kennecott looks like
ket 28

rotary RC hole on west end of large mag on ket 28
20' @ .25 gpt Au

magnetite - "funny" - euhedral - "pot stirred up"

Dayton Camp - drilled - rel. to breccia zones (+ shears)

Trilobite mag high = serpentinite (to west)

- drilling continues on ket 28 ~~ext~~ (extreme NW corner - structure)
- bleaching - a key (q. magnetite destructive)
- sulphides - euhedral, striated - cut the magnetite
- tectonic bc (not sharp stage eq.) → 7% to 0.5% pyrite (only)

To Do - a) Dayton Camp
b) Grid new discovery area + IP

→ Bob likes major NNE-trending Tychard graben eq. } Tertiary
Anarchist

- will cut hole on mag high (ket 28) - got Mo at depth
- Se, Te in ~~silt~~ stream sed

Lamfoot/overlook-style → look due north up Republic graben
(i.e. to east of this area)

(3)

- Examined core from new disc. (lot 28)
 - coarse, crystalline, cubic pyrite (± striated)
 - biotite, quartz, chlorite
 - recrystallized (metamorphic) - closely assoc. with quartz
- microtectonic faulting & folding in core
 - knots, veinlets; late-stage calcite veinlets

(slight) problem with access
from farmers' farms
ie. keep informed

LAND USE DISCUSSION

eg. Rock Creek - a) tolerate-like b) hate attitudes

June 23/94

Doug Wood - geol. - ~~Went off~~ Washington to Russia for summer
- wanted to do thesis between Camp McKinney + Crown Jewell
- Crown Jewell - "on hold" (awaiting envir. permit)
- (worked with Ken Dawson)
- thinks there's more Tertiary rx. regionally

Ray Lammle - Geol. - McKinney Mines

- US Steel (Alaska) - Autocad 'show'

David -

Admin./Computer spec.

Keystone Man.
1200 fpd

Sandy Swenson - Socio-Econ. + Mine Eng.

Dave Chapman - ran Keystone mine, Man.

Fred Swenson - built Blackdown mill (Claimstaker) - Rosario

Al Philip - ran Bell Ck. mine (N. Ont.) - excellent gold geol.
(ret'd) (lives in Dosoycos)

Barry Sherman - works at Hadley mine; worked at Affton
- tied lands up around McKinley

Mel Smarke - Commonwealth Constr. - Endako, Marcopper expansion
(ret'd) Gibraltar, Golden Sunlight, Kittston, Big Bell - Granny Smith
Porgera, Omai, Missima

Chris Whately
(Dayton - Rock Ck
- McKinney
- Bush)

Bill Pire - Calgary contact

John Carson - prospector (ex-Britannia, Gibraltar, Athabasca Gold, Hera Res.) - N of T. + Mt. Copeland, Westar
(Sway Res.) + Nigel Stonestreet (Mine Eng + Director)

- Bob Miller - (geol) - Au min. other than qtz veins

- tremendous percussion + 3000' ddh

"Main Trend": Rock Ck - Lolly French