

NAME OF PROPERTY SOCKEYE and CURTIS CLAIMS

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

## LOCATION

Sockeye deposit                      Lat. 50°07'05"      Long. 127°17'15"  
 Uncertainty: 250 metres.  
 Mining Division Alberni                      District Rupert  
 County                                      Township or Parish  
 Lot    Concession or Range  
 Sec.    Tp.    R.

The Sockeye and Curtis claims are located on the south shore of Easy Inlet, just east of the stream draining Jansen Lake, about 200 miles northwest of Victoria. The claims were staked prior to 1913, and in March 1917, were acquired by The Alunite Mining Products Company, Limited, on its incorporation, along with the A.T. Monteith claim and several others in the same general area.

In 1929, at the request of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, tests were made on samples of pyrophyllite, from these claims, by the Ceramic Department of the University of Saskatchewan. "It was found to burn white, with a few dark specks and to have a fusion point of cone 27. It was considered to have merit for whiteware bodies and also, possibly, for general industrial use, though for refractories the fusion point was low." (Spence, 1940, p. 135).

## OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Rocks in the area of the deposit are chiefly volcanics of Triassic and Lower Jurassic age consisting of porphyritic and fragmental andesites and dacites. These have been intruded by quartz diorite, dykes of quartz diorite porphyry, and by numerous dykes of andesite. The volcanics along their contacts with the intrusive diorite and andesite have been altered and replaced resulting in well-defined masses of quartz sericite; quartz alunite and quartz pyrophyllite. Quartz makes up from 20 to 50% of the quartz-pyrophyllite rock, with sericite up to 8%, some pyrite (weathering to limonite) and kaolin. Irregular streaks and thin beds of quartz-sericite rock occur in the pyrophyllite zones, and the rock has been more or less sheared producing in places zones filled with soft gouge composed largely of quartz, pyrophyllite, and kaolin, and in other places fault breccia consisting of fragments of quartz pyrophyllite, kaolin, and iron oxides. The pyrophyllite is in the form of very fine microscopic flakes and is of the compact, massive type. On the Sockeye claim pyrophyllite is exposed for 250 feet

p.t.o. ....

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

## REFERENCES

- Clapp, C.H.; The Geology of the Alunite and Pyrophyllite Rocks of Kyuquot Sound, Vancouver Island; Summary Report 1913, pp. 109-126, Geological Survey of Canada.
- Spence, H.S.; Talc, Steatite, and Soapstone; Pyrophyllite; Rept. 803, pp. 131-135, Mines Branch, Ottawa, 1940.
- Annual Reports: 1920, p. 198; 1947, p. 223, Minister of Mines, British Columbia.

## MAP REFERENCES

- Map 1763 G, Kyuquot, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.
- Map 92 L/3, Kyuquot, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.
- Map 4-1974, Alert Bay-Cape Scott, (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp. Paper 74-8, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1974.

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

long strike, with widths up to 150 feet. On the adjoining Curtis claim, to the east, there is an exposure 150'x100'x30 feet in area. The intervening 1,800 feet between the two exposures is obscured by overburden. Should the deposit prove to be continuous it would contain several hundred thousand tons. The quartz content is about 45%, and at a depth of 6 feet the rock is fresh and free from iron stain.

*B-1 no showing described*

JAN 1972  
OCT 1975