

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

AMERICAN BOY

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE	Lat. 55°19'	Long. 127°34'
	Lat.	Long.
Mining Division Division minière	Omineca	District District
County Comté		Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse
Lot Lot		Concession or Range Concession ou rang
Sec. Sect.	Tp. Ct.	R. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The claims are underlain by well-bedded sedimentary rocks, mainly calcareous tuffs interbedded with fine-grained argillites. These rocks strike north and dip about 15° west. Five quartz veins occur along fault fissures traversing the tuffs and argillites. Four of the veins strike roughly north and dip from 40 to 70° east. The fifth and most southerly vein strikes northeast and dips 80° southeast. The veins range from 4 inches to 4 feet in width, and consist of quartz with occasional carbonate stringers, and with both banded seams and irregular patches and bunches of sulphides scattered irregularly through them. The ore minerals in order of abundance are, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, tetrahedrite, and pyrite. Both galena and tetrahedrite carry a high silver content and the arsenopyrite carries considerable gold.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The mine workings are located between elevations of 2,500 and 2,900 feet on the west slope of Nine Mile Mountain, 5³/₄ miles northeast of Hazelton.

The American Boy group of 8 claims was staked in 1910 by the Harris Bros. and Mullen, of Hazelton, and exploration work was begun in stripping and trenching. The Harris Mines, Limited, was formed in September 1911, with the Harris Bros. the principal stockholders. Exploration and development work was carried on into 1915 when operations ceased due to a lack of capital. In November 1917 an agreement was reached with Silver Standard Mines for the milling of the American Boy ore and several shipments were made in 1918. Small scale exploration activity was reported in 1923 and 1926. Full scale exploration work was resumed by the company in September 1927; a crosscutting operation was begun but a flow of water was struck and operations were suspended in December 1927. The company charter was surrendered in 1933. Most of the development work had been done on the main vein (No. 4) where an inclined shaft was sunk with levels at 100 and 160 feet. Drifts totalling 419 feet were driven at these levels and two stopes were opened on the 160 foot level. Vein No. 1 was developed by 2 inclined shafts 100 feet apart. Vein No. 2 was drifted on for 45 feet from a crosscut adit. Vein No. 5 was developed by a vertical shaft and a 65 foot long adit which connects with the shaft.

Viking Gold Mines, Limited, acquired the property in about 1936; the only activity reported by the company was prospecting and sampling. The company charter was surrendered in 1939 and the claims were subsequently acquired by Mrs. B.S. Sargent, of New Hazelton.

American Standard Mines, Limited, in 1950 optioned from J.H. Sargent 16 claims, including the American Boy group, and acquired an additional 24 claims. The optioned claims were the Fisherman Nos. 2-5, Sunset and Sunset No. 1, Hillside and Hillside Nos. 1-5, and Lakeview and Lakeview Nos. 1-3. Geophysical surveys and surface prospecting was carried out in 1951; two small high-grade ore pockets were found at the junction of two veins with a fault. A shaft was sunk 40 feet but no continuation of the ore shoot was found. Bulldozer stripping in 1952 located several other veins containing silver-lead-zinc mineralization but they were too narrow to be commercial. In 1955

p.t.o.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

From 1913 to 1955, inclusive, 384 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 17 ounces of gold, 15,918 ounces of silver, 84,290 pounds of lead, and 23,242 pounds of zinc were recovered.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Kindle, E.D.; Mineral Resources, Hazelton and Smithers Areas, Cassiar and Coast Districts, British Columbia; Memoir 223, pp. 23-27, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1940.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1911, pp. 79, 107; 1912, pp. 111, 112; 1913, p. 106; 1914, pp. 171, 197-199; 1915, p. 76; 1916, p. 89; 1917, p. 104; 1918, p. 117; 1923, p. 107; 1927, p. 131; 1950, p. 95; 1951, p. 109; 1952, p. 86; 1967, p. 84; 1968, p. 112.

O'Neill, J.J.; Preliminary Report on the Economic Geology of Hazelton District, British Columbia; Memoir 110, p. 32, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1919.

Malloch, G.S.; Metalliferous Deposits in the Vicinity of Hazelton, B.C.; Summary Report 1912, p. 102, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Viking Gold Mines, Limited"; "American Standard Mines, Limited".

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1970, p. 173.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 971 A, Smithers-Fort St. James, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1": 8 miles.

Preliminary Map 44-24, Hazelton, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - Paper 44-24, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

* Surface Geology, Glen & Nine Mile Mountain Areas, Sc. 1.3": 1 mile - Fig. 1, Report of Minister of Mines, B.C., 1950, p. 83.

* Map 93 M/5 E, Hazelton, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)
 HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

lessee J. Gallo shipped 21 tons of ore from the property. The company charter was surrendered in 1960.

In 1967 the property was held by George Braun, of New Hazelton. Northwestern Midland Development Co. Ltd. in 1967 shipped 10.35 tons of concentrates which had been stockpiled on the property by the previous owner. In 1968 the company stripped and trenched the No. 6 vein for a total length of 500 feet; further trenching was done in 1970.

Can-Ex Res L. (GORE 26/09/83)

GORE 28/02/88

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	06-68	02-75					