

PRODUCT  
PRODUIT SLATE

PROVINCE OR  
TERRITORY PROVINCE OU  
TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA  
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C. 103 F/1

REF.  
RÉF. STN 1

NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ SLATECHUCK CREEK

OBJECT LOCATED  
OBJET LOCALISÉ - Quarry

UNCERTAINTY  
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE 250 Lat. 53°14'20" Long. 132°16'10"

Mining Division  
Division minière Skeena 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

It is not clear whether the black carbonaceous slate belongs to the Skidegate or Haida Formations. The slate is part of a sequence of grey siltstone and fine sandstones, slightly metamorphosed which appears to overlie an overturned anticline of the Honna Formation, not far from a faulted contact of the Masset Formation. The slate occurs in lenticular patches of up to 3 feet in thickness and 20 feet in length. With the slate occur an abundance of flattened stems and leaves and many irregular small patches of anthracite. The slate is composed of silt-sized fragments of kaolinite and less montmillonite in a macerated very fine carbonaceous clay matrix that forms some 40 to 75 per cent of the rock.

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

The quarry is located at an elevation of 500 feet near Slatechuck Creek, 1½ miles from Kagan Bay in Skidegate Inlet.

Before 1872, the quarry was excavated by the Haida Indians to a size 5 feet by 250 feet by 4 feet deep. Some-time later the mineral claim was Crown-granted. The Indians used the slate to carve and polish ornaments, pipes, and musical instruments.

An 1872 assay of the black slate gave the following results: silica, 44.78%; alumina, 36.94%; peroxide of iron, 8.46%; lime, trace; magnesia, trace; water, 7.15%; carbonaceous matter, 3.18%.

In the early 1900's the slate was shipped by a Victoria company for manufacturing in Victoria.

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

## REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Brown, A. Sutherland; Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands; Bulletin No. 54, pp. 101, 176, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1968.

Dawson, G.M.; Queen Charlotte Islands, Reports of Progress, 1878-1879; p. 30-B, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Ells, R.W.; Report on the Geology of Graham Island; Annual Reports, New Series, Vol. 16, 1904, Pt. B, pp. 29-31, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Richardson, J.; Coal fields of Vancouver and Queen Charlotte Islands; Reports of Progress, 1872-1873, pp. 61-62, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1903, p. 211, 1906, pp. 81-82; 1909, p. 75.

## MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

#Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands, Sc. 1:125,000, Fig. 5, Sheet B - accomp. Bulletin No. 54.

\*Map 103 F/1 W, Skidegate Channel, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

## REMARKS/REMARQUES

BCI 103 F - 18

Comp./Rev. By  
Comp./rév. par

LJ

Date  
Date

6/75