

PRODUCT

GOLD (PLACER)

PROVINCE OR  
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 103 G/13

REF. AU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

BULL SWAMP

OBJECT LOCATED—map symbol.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 300.

Lat. 53°55'00" Long. 131°42'00"

Mining Division Skeena

District Queen Charlotte

County

Township or Parish

Lot

Concession or Range

Sec

Tp.

R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The beach and bordering bluffs consist of Pleistocene to Recent superficial deposits of sands, clays, and gravel. The basal formation is a blue-grey glacial clay. The black sand deposits have a lenticular and varying distribution along the base of the bordering bluffs, and have been derived from concentration of heavy minerals by wave action. The black sands contain gold, magnetite, ilmenite, rutile, and zircon.

Associated minerals or products of value - Iron, titanium, zirconium.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The area is 5 miles from Cape Fife, beginning at Martel creek and extending south for 3 miles.

The gold bearing black sands of northeast Graham Island have been known since 1877. The sands were examined in 1905 and in 1910 Sandhurst Gold Mines, Limited, investigated the sands. In 1925, Tretheway-Tough Mining Syndicate tested the sand by amalgamation and cyanidation methods. Results showed recovery of 80% of the gold in a fine free state, with values averaging \$2.90 per ton of gold. Gold Beach Mines, Limited, operated in the area in 1932.

Mogul Mining Corporation Limited in about 1956 acquired placer mining leases covering about 55 square miles. In June 1957 Lexindin Gold Mines, Limited, acquired from Mogul a 65% interest in the property. Beach sand and cyanide tailings samples were sent to the Mines Branch, Ottawa, in December 1956 and June 1957 for tests for concentrates of magnetite, ilmenite, rutile, and zircon. A chemical analysis of 2 head samples gave averages of 41.48% iron and 8.38% titanium dioxide.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Recorded production for the Masset Sound and northeast Graham Island beach placers is as follows:

	<u>ounces of gold</u>	<u>Value \$</u>
1921-25	4	70
1926-30	28	489
1931-35	333	8,907
1936-40	262	7,864
1941-45	88	2,852
Totals	<u>715</u>	<u>20,182</u>

## MAP REFERENCES

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

#Sheet 103 F, (MI), Graham Island, Preliminary Mineral Inventory Map, Sc. 1:250,000, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

\*Map 103 G/13 E, Eagle Hill, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

## REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	LJ						
Date	6-75						

## REFERENCES

Brown, A. Sutherland; Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands; Bulletin No. 54, p. 174, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1968.

Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 48, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

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Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigation Report No. MD 3177, October 1957.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "The Queen Charlotte Islands Collieries, Limited"; "Tretheway-Tough Mining Syndicate, Limited".

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1906, p. 75; 1909, p. 72; 1910, p. 85; 1918, pp. 37, 104; 1922, p. 40; 1924, p. 43; 1925, p. 65; 1926, p. 65; 1928, p. 63; 1929, pp. 62-65; 1930, p. 63; 1932, p. 38; 1933, p. 40; 1935, p. B-27.

Mackenzie, J.D.; Geology of Graham Island, British Columbia; Memoir 88, p. 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1916.

Canadian Mining Journal: Nov. 28, 1924, p. 1165.

Mandy, Joseph T.; Gold Bearing Black-Sand Deposits of Graham Island; B.C. Miner, November 1933, pp. 714-718.