

PRODUCT	GOLD	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA	103 G/5	REF. AU 1
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NAME OF PROPERTY	SOUTHEASTER (SKIDEGATE-SUNRISE)					
OBJECT LOCATED	showing.					
UNCERTAINTY IN METERS	800.	Lat.	53°16'50"	Long.	131°59'40"	
Mining Division	Skeena	District	Queen Charlotte			
County		Township or Parish				
Lot		Concession or Range				
Sec		Tp.		R.		

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS						
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**DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT**  
The country rocks are slightly hornfelsed andesitic agglomerates of the Yakoun Formation. Mineralization occurs in a main quartz vein 1,000 feet long and 2 to 20 feet wide which follows a shear zone approximately 30 feet wide. The fault zone strikes northwest and dips steeply southwest. The mineralization consists of sparse sulphide disseminations with some concentrations of galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite.

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, copper, lead.

**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
The showings are located one mile north of Skidegate village, just beyond the reserve, at an elevation of about 500 feet. The property is also called Skidegate and Skidegate-Sunrise.

The property was first mentioned in 1910 and was owned by Messrs. McLellan, Gordon, and Bourne. A 20 foot shaft was sunk. The following year the shaft was deepened to 50 feet and two 70 foot and 40 foot drifts were driven. In 1912 South Easter (Lot 1302) and Beaconsfield (Lot 1303) claims were Crown-granted to John McLellan and Alex Gordon.

In 1915 the property was leased to Messrs. Leighton and Hickey. The lessees sank a 25 foot shaft on the main vein. The property was returned to the owner in 1916 and in 1917 the 7 claims were bonded to the South Easter Mining Company, a subsidiary of Northern Customs Concentrators, Limited, of Cobalt, Ont.

In 1918 the company sank a 100 foot shaft with two drift levels. One drift was 125 feet long at the 50 foot level, and another drift was 350 feet long at the 100 foot level. South Easter relinquished the property in 1919.

In 1930 the property was taken over by Kitsault Eagle Silver Mines, Limited. A 42 foot shaft was sunk and from the bottom a crosscut was driven 40 feet west to the vein, which was drifted on for 35 feet north. Five surface samples over widths of 2.5 to 7 feet gave assays ranging from 0.02 ounce to 5.78 ounces of gold per ton. The original 100 foot shaft on the Southeaster claim was pumped out and exploration continued by crosscutting and drifting for the vertical extension of the ore shoot developed on the 50 foot level. Two adits were driven 580 and 680 feet from the main shaft, proving continuity of the vein for a length of 1,200 feet.

In 1932 considerable crosscutting was done on the 100 foot level of the main shaft. An open-cut on the northerly segment of the main vein is reported to have returned values of \$2.20 to \$58 across widths of 1 to over 4 feet. In 1932 reserves from the surface to 65 feet were estimated at 4,750 tons valued at \$12.30 per ton at an average width of 6 feet. Operations were suspended early in May of 1933. Kitsault  
p.t.o. ....

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

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**HISTORY OF PRODUCTION**

In 1910, one ton of ore valued at \$2,500 was shipped from the 25 foot level; a six ton shipment netted \$125 per ton.

In 1911, a few more tons were recovered which assayed at \$300 per ton.

In 1915, several tons of high grade ore were extracted during a lease to Leighton and Hickey. From surface work 140 lb. of high grade ore was extracted from which \$582 in gold was recovered.

From 1919 to 1929 no production took place.

From 1930 to 1936 recorded production was 5 tons of ore. From this ore 41 ounces of gold, 27 ounces of silver, 259 pounds of copper, and 665 pounds of lead were recovered.

**REFERENCES**

Brown, A. Sutherland; Geology of the Queen Charlotte Islands; Bulletin No. 54, p. 216, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1968.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1910, p. 85; 1911, p. 77; 1912, p. 325; 1914, pp. 163, 170; 1915, p. 75; 1916, p. 88; 1917, p. 74; 1918, pp. 37, 105; 1919, p. 39; 1920, p. 43; 1923, p. 42; 1925, p. 65; 1926, p. 66; 1929, p. 55; 1930, p. 62; 1931, pp. 34, 200; 1932, p. 39; 1933, p. 39; 1935, p. G-48; 1936, p. B-3.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation File: "Kitsault Eagle Silver Mines, Limited".

MacKenzie, J.D.; Geology of Graham Island, British Columbia; Memoir 88, p. 174, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1916.

**MAP REFERENCES**

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

\*Map 103 G/5 W, Lawnhill, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

BCI 103F-G-6

**HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)**

Eagle Silver Mines, Limited, became Kitsault Mines, Limited, in 1933.

Operation of a Hadsel mill began in December 1936 but was suspended early in 1937.

In the late 1960's the two Crown-grants were registered in the name of Emil Valley.

**REMARKS**

Comp./Rev. By	LJ						
Date	6-75						