

PRODUCT

GOLD

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 103 J/4

REF. AU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

CAPE FIFE, FIFE POINT

OBJECT LOCATED-map symbol.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS 300.

Lat. 54°06'24" Long. 131°40'00"

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 unconsolidated to semi-consolidated sands, clays, sandy clays, gravels, and conglomerates. 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 disintegration of the material constituting these and its reconcentration by wave action which removed the lighter garnetiferous sands, leaving the heavier black sands. 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 black sands of northeast Graham Island were discovered to contain gold as early as 1877. The Cape Fife showing is located 5 miles south of Rose Point on the east coast of Graham Island.

In 1906 the black sands were examined and in 1909, 15 hydraulic placer lenses were granted; some sluicing was attempted. In 1910 Sandhurst Gold Mines, Limited, obtained 13 placer leases. In the summer of 1924, 57 test holes 3 x 5 feet and 6 to 12 feet deep were sunk, revealing 2-20 inches of black sand. Assays indicated \$1.50 per yard in gold values. Work in 1925 was financed by Tretheway-Tough Mining Syndicate, Limited. Tests showed a recovery of 81% of gold by amalgamation and cyanidation. Assay results ranged from nil to \$9.43 a ton of gold in 61 samples. In 1932, Gold Beach Mines, Limited, absorbed the assets of Gold Star Mines, Limited. In a test of the area, 102 cubic yards of sand yielded \$291 or \$2.84 per cubic yard. Within a radius of 1,000 feet there was an estimated 54,000 cubic yards of workable sand.

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 J/4 E, Tow 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.

Placer Mining in British Columbia; Bulletin No. 1, pp. 24-25, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1933.

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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".

Dawson, G.M.; Queen Charlotte Islands, Reports of Progress, 1878-1879, p. 33-B, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

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, November 28, 1924, p. 1165.

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

PRODUCT
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

PROVINCE OU
TERRITOIRE

N.T.S. AREA
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF.
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

GOLD. (Placer) (P)

PROVINCE

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

MAP SQUARE

C 4

No.

103 7/9

NAME OF PROPERTY ROSE SPIT	DEVELOPMENT WORK
NEAREST POST OFFICE	
LOCATION E. and W. of Rose Spit. Mining Division Queen Charlotte. District Skeena. (N.W.) County _____ Township or Parish _____ (No. 1) Concession or Range, and Lot _____ L.S. _____ Sec. _____ Tp. _____ R. _____	
OWNERS OR OPERATORS AND ADDRESS	PRODUCTION Material shipped _____ Date of first shipment _____
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT Ore or substance Gold. Character of Deposit Placer. Country Rock _____ Associated minerals of value Platinum.	TRANSPORTATION Shipping point _____ Distance from mine _____ Carrier _____ Destination _____
	MAP REFERENCES General and district maps _____ Detail maps, plans, sections _____

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BIBLIOGRAPHY

REMARKS

Bur. of Mines, B. C. Ann. Rep. 1917, p. 74.

"About 22 leases have been applied for for beach claims E. and W. of Rose Spit. The leasers propose to work the black sand for its gold and platinum content, and to that end have done considerable prospecting work, but as yet have made no production."
(B.C.Rep.1917.)