

PRODUCT SILVER
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 103 P/13
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AG 7
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY LUCKY SEVEN, BLACK BEAR, GIPSY (GYPSY),
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ LITTLE JOE

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

OBJECT LOCATED - adit.
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 200 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 55°58'20"
Lat.

Long. 129°54'50"
Long.

Mining Division Skeena
Division minière

District
District

Cassiar

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

The main workings are on the Lucky Seven and Little Joe claims at the 2,400 foot elevation on the south side of Glacier Creek, 4 miles northeast of Stewart. This 8 claim group adjoins the Glacier Creek property on the south, with the exception of two claims, the Sadie which extends across Glacier Creek to join the Glacier Creek property on the east, and the Barney which adjoins the Sadie on the north. A group of 9 claims adjoining the Lucky Seven group on the west was held by Portland Canal Tunnels Limited.

The Lucky Seven and Little Joe claims were located in 1905 by J. Griffin and J. McGrath. The Gypsy claim, adjoining the Little Joe on the north, was owned by Messrs. Beaton and Dinsdale. Exploration work was begun in open cuts, adits, and a shaft. The Portland Canal Mining and Development Company, Limited, formed in May 1907, acquired the 3 claims and continued the underground exploration work. Additional staking was done to bring the property to 12 claims and fractions, including the Lucky Seven, Little Joe, Gypsy, Herbert, Mosquito, Richard II, Sadie, Barney, and Extension.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The country rock is argillite of the Hazelton group cut by several, narrow, lamprophyre dykes. The argillites are sheared locally and the strikes of the shearing, veins, and dykes, are all roughly parallel. Two major faults about 1,000 feet apart which strike north and dip west constitute what is known as the "Portland Canal Fissure Zone". The mineralization on the Lucky Seven and Little Joe claims, which lie in the southern part of the fissure zone, occurs in a quartz vein which dips 25° west and has been traced on the surface for about 2,000 feet. Two ore bodies were mined. One was 160 feet long and 2 to 10 feet thick and extended more than 240 feet down the dip. The other was 120 feet long, and also 2 to 10 feet thick. It extended more than 150 feet down dip.

In the Portland Canal Tunnel, some 630 feet below the surface of the Mosquito claim, a large brecciated zone 50 to 60 feet wide was cut, this probably being the footwall of the fissure zone. This lead is supposed to correspond with the No. 3 or "Green" vein of the Dunwell property. In this brecciated zone are visible 4 or 5 stringers of ore ranging from 2 to 12 inches in width, with a larger stringer of about 24 inches. see Card 2

The property was acquired by the Portland Canal Mining Company, Limited, which was formed in October 1908. Development work was continued in 3 adits and interconnecting raises over a vertical distance of about 100 feet. To 1910 some 880 feet of drifting was reported on the three levels. The company built a 50 ton per day mill (later increased to 75 tons) and this operated for short periods in 1910 and 1911. The mill was apparently built in conjunction with the Glacier Creek Mining Company as it was located on the Riverside claim which was owned by that company. The Portland Canal Mining Company ceased operating in October 1911.

Portland Canal Tunnels, Limited, in 1913-14 drove a long crosscut adit from just above the mill on the Riverside claim, having leased the surface rights to the claim, and the buildings, plant and equipment of the Portland Canal Mining Company. The adit cut the No. 1 vein 600 feet down dip below the surface cuts on the Richard II claim, the nearest surface workings. The vein which is accompanied by a dyke, was drifted on south for 140 feet and a raise near the face, was put up 30 feet. The lead contained a small band of sulphide ore to the face where it became very small. At 3,445 feet see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Lead, gold, zinc.
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

In 1911 and 1912 a total of 9,000 tons of ore were milled at this property. From this ore 612 ounces of gold, 25,869 ounces of silver, and 280,090 pounds of lead were recovered.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

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1905, p. 80; 1906, p. 64; 1907, p. 73; 1908, p. 55;
1909, pp. 59-61; 1911, p. 74; 1913, p. 91; 1914,
pp. 159, 160; 1924, p. 61; 1935, p. B-4; 1955,
p. 17; 1963, p. 11; 1967, p. 36; 1968, p. 53.

Mineral Sector; Corporation Files: "Portland Canal
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Limited"; "Cassiar Consolidated Mines Limited";
"Starbird Mines Ltd."; "Silver Princess Resources
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p. 509; 1973, p. 490.

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Stewart Area; Bulletin No. 58, p. 147, British Columbia
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Hainsworth, W.G.; Report on 1973 operations on the claims
of Starbird Mines Ltd. - in Starbird Mines Statement of
Material Facts, Dec. 3, 1973.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 215 A, Stewart Sheet, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile - accomp.
Memoir 159.

Geological Map of the Stewart Area, Sc. 1": $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, Fig. 3,
Sheet A - accomp. Bulletin No. 58.

Stewart Area, Crown-grant claim map, Fig. 15 A - accomp.
Bulletin No. 58.

#Map 193 A, Stewart Sheet, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

Map 103 P/13, Stewart, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par			DMacR	DMacR	DMacR		
Date Date	11-67	10-71	11-74	09-76	11-80		

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DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

On this larger stringer a drift was run south for 213 feet and some low grade ore was developed. A sample across 2 or 3 feet in the drift assayed: Gold, \$2 a ton; silver, 3.8 ounces a ton. On the Gipsy claim a cross vein outcrops at the 1,825 foot elevation. The vein strikes N74°E, dips 60° south, varies in width from a few inches to about 42 inches, and has been traced for about 200 feet. In the main open cut the vein is 42 inches wide and composed of quartz and calcite, mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite, arsenopyrite, and some chalcopyrite. On the Black Bear claim, which adjoins the Gipsy on the east, two outcrops show a brecciated vein of quartz and argillite over 10 feet in width, apparently striking N50°W and dipping about 50° south. Mineralization consists of pyrite, galena and sphalerite.

from the portal of the crosscut the Mosquito shear was cut. This was drifted on south for 213 feet, and north for 165 feet, following a shear that is apparently the downward extension of the vein on the O.K. Fraction claim. The Little Joe and Lucky Seven claims (Lots 873-874) were reported to have been Crown-granted to Portland Canal Tunnels Limited in 1914. No further work was done by the company.

The Sadie Fr. (L 408), Barney Fr. (L 409), Herbert (L 417), Sadie (L 420), Barney (L 421), Mosquito (L 428), and Richard II (L 429) were Crown-granted to the Portland Canal Mining Company, Limited, in 1915; the company charter was surrendered in 1924. The old workings on the Little Joe and Lucky Seven claims were reopened in 1924 and sampling and surface prospecting was carried out at that time.

The Black Bear claim (L 1553), lying east of and adjoining the Gipsy, was apparently a restaking of the Extension claim held in 1909 by the original company. The Black Bear claim was Crown-granted to the Estate of D.A. Robertson in 1916. In 1924 the claim was owned by G. Matheson and Associates, of Stewart. The Gipsy claim was purchased for taxes by L.S. Davidson, of Stewart, in about 1935.

The Portland Canal Syndicate acquired some 45 reverted Crown-granted claims on Glacier Creek in about 1954. Included among these were claims of the former Glacier Creek, Lucky Seven, Portland Canal Tunnels, and Ben Bolt properties. The Syndicate formed Portal Mining Company Limited, in August 1954. The company in turn optioned the claims to Cassiar Consolidated Mines Limited. In 1954-55 the long crosscut driven by Portland Canal Tunnels was reopened, surveyed, and sampled; no work was reported at the upper workings on the Little Joe and Lucky Seven claims at this time.

Eleven claims, including the Lucky Seven, Little Joe, and Gipsy Crown-grants, were optioned by Starbird Mines Ltd. which was incorporated in July 1967. Granduc Mines, Limited, held the property under option during 1968 and reopened the lower adit at elevation 2,400 feet. A.C.A. Howe International Limited held an option on the property in 1969 and carried out geological mapping. Starbird Mines carried out a geochemical soil survey on the Little Joe claim in 1971. Trenching, X-ray diamond drilling in 7 holes totalling 646 feet, and 1,616 feet of diamond drilling in 15 holes on the southern extension of

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

the vein structure was carried out in 1973. Based on this work, drill indicated reserves were placed at 12,300 tons averaging 0.065 ounce gold and 6.09 ounces silver per ton, 1.58% lead, and 1.87% zinc across an average width of 5.4 ft.

The company name (Cassiar Consolidated) was changed in 1976 to Pacific Cassiar Mines Ltd., and in 1978 to Pacific Cassiar Limited. The Black Bear and Tiger (Lots 1553-1554) were optioned from Pacific Cassiar in February 1979 by Silver Princess Resources Inc.