

NAME OF PROPERTY

MAPLE BAY GROUP

OBJECT LOCATED - Eagle vein.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS - 100. Lat. 55°25'50" Long. 129°59'10"

Mining Division Skeena

District Cassiar

County

Township or Parish

Lot

Concession or Range

Sec

Tp.

R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Country rocks in the Maple Bay area include pillow volcanics, limestones (marble), siltstones, layered andesitic volcanics, and sill-like hornblendites. These rocks form an easterly dipping sequence which is dominantly volcanic and which is overlain in the Anyox section by marine Bowser siltstones. Lithologic and structural continuity within the general area suggests a Lower Jurassic age for the Maple Bay sequence and a Middle or Upper Jurassic age for the Anyox siltstones. This volcanic-sedimentary succession has been extensively intruded by Tertiary granitic rocks and now exists as a large pendant located near the eastern edge of the Coast Plutonic Belt. The Anyox pendant is separated from the main bulk of the Bowser Basin by a narrow screen of granite. The volcanic-sedimentary succession of the Anyox pendant includes many gabbroic sill-like members and is traversed by extensive dyke swarms.

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Maple Bay Group is located between elevations of 1,000 and 4,000 feet above Maple Bay on the east side of Portland Canal. The Outsider property (103 P/5, Cu 2) adjoins to the northwest.

These claims were among the first located in the Portland Canal district. In 1896 Lieutenant Mosier of the United States Navy discovered and staked a showing known as the Bluebell. He did not make any attempt to develop it and in 1899 it was restaked by John Flewin, of Port Simpson. The Eagle claim (Lot 578) was at that time staked by Mr. Collison, a missionary from Nass river. These two claims along with others were combined into one group, the Bluebell, owned by Mr. Collison, Wm. Noble, of Stewart, and others. In 1900 John Flewin located the Comstock group which lay to the south of the Bluebell.

The Portland Consolidated Company optioned 18 claims, comprising 3 groups, in 1903 and work during 1903-1904 was done in open cuts and several short adits. In 1905 the 8 claim Bluebell group was optioned by the Brown-Alaska Smelting Co., which at that time owned and operated a smelter at Hadley, Prince of Wales Island, Alaska. Work was reported in short drift and crosscut adits. Eight claims, the Blue Bell, Maple Leaf, Scottish Chief, Copper Queen, Rose, Thistle, May Queen, and Eagle (Lots 571-578) were Crown-granted in 1907 to W. Noble, of Stewart, W.H. Collison, and associates; adjacent claims in the Princess group (Lots 489, 497-500, 752) were Crown-granted to the same owners in 1915. The adjoining Comstock group (Lots 2877-2882) was Crown-granted in 1915 to the Flewin family and J.C. Butterfield.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, optioned the property in 1913 but work didn't get underway until 1916; an exploratory adit was driven on the Thistle claim (Lot 576). The option was given up in 1917. Granby reoptioned the property in 1923 and during 1923-1924 approximately 2,500 feet of diamond drilling was done on the Eagle vein; the drilling indicated 522,000 tons at 1.71% copper and 590,000 tons inferred at 1.4% copper (Mandy, J.T., 1931 - in GEM 1970, p. 77).

see Card 2

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

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

+Grove, E.W.; Maple Bay; Geology, Exploration, and Mining; 1970, pp. 77-81, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1902, p. 46; 1903, p. 53; 1904, p. 100; 1905, p. 80; 1906, pp. 62-64; 1907, p. 216; 1910, p. 61; 1911, p. 72; 1912, p. 105; 1913, p. 88; 1914, p. 153; 1915, p. 448; 1916, pp. 85, 435; 1918, p. 74; 1919, p. 62; 1921, p. 59; 1923, p. 67; 1924, p. 58; 1931, p. 40; 1952, p. 76; 1955, p. 18; 1956, p. 18; 1957, p. 7.

Hanson, G.; Portland Canal Area, British Columbia; Memoir 175, p. 100, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Dolmage, V.; Coast and Islands of British Columbia between Douglas Channel and the Alaskan Boundary; Summary Report 1922, Pt. A, pp. 23-25, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Granby Mining Company Limited"; "Consolidated Bidcop Mining Corporation Limited"; "Consolidated Maple Bay Copper Mines Limited"; "Keltic Mining Corporation Limited"; "Alaska Kenai Oils Limited"; "Dolly Varden Minerals Inc".

MAP REFERENCES

Map 307 A, Portland Canal Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 175.

Maple Bay Group, Claim Map, Sc. 1":600 ft. - accomp. Report of Minister of Mines, 1931, p. 40.

#Maple Bay area, claim map, Sc. 1":1,750 ft. - Geology, Exploration, and Mining, 1970, p. 78, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

*Map 103 P/5, Observatory Inlet, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR	DMacR				
Date	12-73	2-79	08-86				

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

At Maple Bay, located on the extreme west edge of the Anyox pendant, the Lower (?) Jurassic succession includes a wide zone of cataclasites, mylonites, and chloritic schists which trend north-northeasterly across the easterly dipping country rocks. Both the country rocks and the deformed zone have been intruded by the Tertiary plutons which surround and underlie the Anyox pendant.

The quartz veins at Maple Bay are generally steep, northeasterly to northerly trending bodies largely confined to the cataclastic zone. On surface the vein system has been traced about 4 miles northerly from about 1 mile south of Maple Bay, near the pendant edge.

The northeast-trending Eagle and Princess veins are estimated to have surface lengths of about 3,300 feet and 3,000 feet, respectively. The Anaconda vein has an apparent length of about 1,000 feet. Where exposed by surface cuts, the veins exhibit a

sinuous, lenticular nature. The Eagle vein has been investigated

by a short adit at elevation 2,310 feet, and the Princess vein has been explored by a 435-foot drift at elevation 2,400 feet. In 1970 the crosscut from elevation 1,875 feet was driven to intersect the downward extension of the Anaconda and Princess veins. Both veins are nearly vertical and were intersected in the projected area. Where intersected, the Princess vein was 8 feet wide and reportedly assayed 2.49 per cent copper. A 28.5-foot drift south on the vein showed the vein narrowing to 2 feet, with a reported assay of 3.44 per cent copper.

In the 2,400-foot elevation drift and 1,875-foot elevation crosscut, the country rocks include intercalated, banded ultramylonites, chloritic biotite schist, and brecciated hornblendite. The ultra-mylonites are finely pulverized rocks marked by grey-black laminations (hartschiefer texture), a hard, coherent, flinty nature, and by a blocky joint pattern. The joint surfaces are commonly coated with fine-grained sugary pyrite. The mineral alteration is irregular and includes epidote, biotite, chlorite, iron oxide, and rare carbonate. The fractured, cataclastic texture of these rocks is well exhibited in thin-section.

The quartz veins consist primarily of milky white, sugary quartz with pods, streaks, and specks of fine-grained sulphides

p.t.o.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

In 1942 the Eagle and May Queen claims were owned by L.S. Davidson, of Vancouver, and the Thistle, Anaconda, and Princess claims were owned by H.T. Lock, of Prince Rupert. Bidgood Kirkland Gold Mines, Limited, optioned the property from the Maple Bay Copper Syndicate in 1952. A subsidiary company, Maple Bay Copper Mines Limited, was incorporated in January 1953 to acquire the Maple Bay and Outsider properties totalling 22 Crown-granted and 40 recorded claims and fractions. Work on the Princess and Anaconda veins in 1955 and 1956 included diamond drilling in 26 holes totalling 6,400 feet. All equipment was removed from the property in 1957. Keltic Mining Corporation Limited optioned the Crown-grants in 1967 but no work was reported; the agreement expired in October 1968.

The parent company underwent name changes to Bidcop Mines Limited in 1956 and to Consolidated Bidcop Mining Corporation Limited in 1969. The subsidiary company underwent a change of name in 1970 to Consolidated Maple Bay

Copper Mines Limited. Great Slave Mines Ltd. in November

1969 acquired an option on the property. The Princess vein was drifted and tested for 435 feet from the 2,400 foot-elevation adit. During 1970 a crosscut adit was driven from the Thistle claim to a length of 1,600 feet, cross-cutting the Thistle, Anaconda, and Princess veins. Under the terms of the agreement Great Slave acquired a one-sixth share interest in Consolidated Maple Bay Mines. The company name, Great Slave, was changed in 1972 to Alaska Kenai Oils Limited.

The parent company (Consolidated Bidcop) changed its name to Yorkshire Resources Limited in October 1974. The subsidiary (Consolidated Maple Bay) changed its name to Yorkshire Copper Mines Limited in December 1974. The Yorkshire companies in 1980 amalgamated with Dolly Varden Resources Ltd to form Dolly Varden Minerals Inc.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

as well as scattered chlorite lenticles. The veins are commonly crudely banded and usually vuggy. The sulphide minerals include chalcopyrite, pyrrhotite, and scant pyrite, which together form spongy masses in the vein. The pyrrhotite distribution in the veins is erratic, but where found it usually borders and replaces the chalcopyrite. In the Princess vein the anastomosing reticulate pattern of quartz-sulphide appears to be related to the frequency of microfractures in the quartz vein. In the larger scale the sulphide concentrations and copper concentrations appear to be related to bulges or dilatant zones in the veins.