PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU **TERRITOIRE**

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 104 B/1RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AG 9 RFF

NAME OF PROPERTY NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

FORTY NINE, YELLOWSTONE

OBJECT LOCATED OBJET LOCALISÉ

Comté

Sect.

UNCERTAINTY FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE Lat. 56°09' Lat.

Long. 130°02 '30" Long.

Cassiar

Mining Division Skeena Division minière County

Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse

District

District

Lot Lot Sec

Associated minerals or products

Minéraux ou produits associés

Concession or Range Concession ou rang R.

Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The claims are mainly underlain by volcanic fragmental rocks of the Jurassic Hazelton group, striking north to northwest and dipping at variable angles westward. Quartz porphyry and quartz diorite dykes striking north to northwest are common. At least two beds of tuff have been mineralized with pyrite. The two that outcrop are about 75 feet wide and are separated by barren ground about 200 feet wide. These two zones are joined by cross veins that contain stringers of ore. A number of quartz-sulphide veins strike north to northwest. Some of the veins hold shoots of high-grade silver ore. Three veins have been traced for almost a mile across the Forty Nine claim and the adjacent Yellowstone group. A sample representing a width of 8 feet across one vein and associated rock with disseminated sulphide assayed: gold, 0.16 ounce a ton; silver, 19 ounces a ton. On the Oxidental claim a vein about 1 foot wide has been explored by an adit 115 feet long. The vein is locally well mineralized with tetrahedrite, galena, ruby silver, argentite, and native silver. The ore in these showings have been classified as a low-grade, complex type with values in copper, lead, and zinc.

p,t,0, ...

Copper, lead, zinc, antimony.

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

The Forty Nine and Yellowstone are adjoining groups located on the same northwesterly trending vein system on the west slope of Mount Dilsworth. The Forty Nine group is located at about the 4,100 foot elevation. The Yellowstone group adjoins to the northwest and extends downslope to the eastern edge of the Salmon glacier.

The Yellowstone group was prospected from about 1911 by owners D. Lindeborg and associates. In 1914 the claims were under option to the Canadian Mining and Exploration Company, Limited and surface exploration was done in shallow shafts and trenches; the option was subsequently dropped. In 1917 the property consisted of the Yellowstone, Butte, and Old Timer claims, owned by Bill Murphy and the Stevenson Estate, of Hyder, Alaska. Mr. Murphy carried on assessment work for a number of years; an adit was begun in 1923 but its final length is unknown. A survey of the Forty Nine group showed much of the open cutting and stripping by the owners of the Yellowstone group was done on Forty Nine ground. The Yellowstone claim (Lot 4031) was Crown-granted to Laura McEwan & associates in 1925.

The Dickens and Dawson claims, later part of the Forty Nine group, were under bond to the Pacific Coast Exploration Company, Limited in 1910. Exploration work consisted of open cuts and 25 feet of tunnel. The Forty Nine group was owned by Dan and Andy Lindeborg in 1917. The Forty Nine Mining Company, Limited, formed in April 1919, purchased 9 claims from the Lindeborg's, including the Forty Nine, Oxidental, Yellowstone Fraction, Dickens, Darwin, Dumas, Chicago, Boston, and Million Dollar Fraction (Lots 4023-4030 and 4034). Work by the company included driving two adits. The main adit consists of some 280 feet of drifts and crosscuts. The adit on the Oxidental claim was driven on the vein for 95 feet. This work failed to develop any ore of importance. No further work was done until 1922 when the Oxidental adit was extended to a total length of 115 feet.

The Premier Gold Mining Company, Limited did considerable diamond drilling on the Forty Nine, Chicago, and Oxidental claims in 1925 but details of this work are lacking. The Northland Mining Company, Limited after relinquishing its bond on the Troy group in October 1926 took over the Bank group of

p.t.o.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/description du gisement (continued)

The main Yellowstone showings were later found to be on Forty Nine ground, but another steep, east-northeasterly trending quartz vein was located and drifted on in 1923, disclosing pyrite, galena, and minor ruby silver as lenses in a 20-foot section of vein. Gold-silver values were erratic and low and work was discontinued on the property.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

- Map 307 A, Portland Canal Area, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles accomp. Memoir 175.
- Geological Map of the Stewart Area, Sc. 1":½ mile, Fig. 3, Sheet C accomp. Bulletin No. 58.
- Stewart Area, Crown-Grant claim map, Fig. 15 C accomp. Bulletin No. 58.
- Map 104 B, Iskut River, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp. /rév. par Date Date Date Date

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

- Annual Reports, Department of Mines, British Columbia: 1910, p. 65; 1911, p. 73; 1914, p. 154; 1917, pp. 72, 84; 1918, p. 82; 1919, pp. 77-78; 1920, pp. 62, 350; 1923, pp. 82-83; 1925, p. 104; 1926, p. 100.
- Hanson, George; Portland Canal Area, British Columbia; Memoir 175, pp. 157, 171, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.
- Schofield, S.J. & Hanson, G.; Geology and Ore Deposits of Salmon River District, British Columbia; Memoir 132, pp. 48, 62, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1922.
- Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation File: "Forty Nine Mining Company, Limited".
- Grove, Edward W.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area; Bulletin No. 58, pp. 130, 170, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1971.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR
9 claims, lying between the Troy and the Forty Nine properties, and promoted it under the name Forty Nine Extension.
No work was reported on this property.

BCI 104 B - 38, 39