

PRODUCT GOLD
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 0/3
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 1
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY WINDFALL (TAYLOR-WINDFALL)
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

OBJECT LOCATED - Windfall claim (Lot 2643).
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 300 m FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE	Lat. 51°06'35" Lat.	Long. 123°20'50" Long.
Mining Division Clinton Division minière	District District	Lillooet
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

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The property is underlain by altered Cretaceous volcaniclastic rocks cut by two quartz porphyry dykes. Gold occurred in eluvium, in fracture-controlled pockets, and in narrow tourmaline veins.

The eluvium consists of iron-stained clayey material and small angular fragments of silicified tuff rendered porous by the leaching of the pyrite crystals. It is from 1 to 3 feet thick, and confined to an area of a few hundred square feet. The original exposures of disintegrated ore found within or adjacent to decomposed tuffs consisted of eight or nine disconnected rich pockets, occurring within an area of, roughly, 200 by 120 feet. It is recorded that these pockets were of small size, the largest being about 12 feet in length, but in general varying from 6 to 8 feet long. Mineralization consisted of coarse gold, in small angular crystalline fragments and sponge-like particles, occurring in a loose decomposed matrix, which included detached crystals of quartz, tourmaline, rutile, and pyrite, with iron oxides, occasional barite, and in places fragments of silicified tuff. These

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Silver.
Minéraux ou produits associés

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

The property is located at 5,500 foot elevation on Battlement Creek, on the northeast side of the Taseko River, 9 miles southeast of Upper Taseko Lake.

E.J. Taylor & associates, of Rexmount, held a number of claims on copper showings in this vicinity from about 1919. In 1920 Mr. Taylor discovered some very rich gold-bearing alluvium on the south bank of Battlement creek about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its junction with the Taseko River. Gold was recovered by panning and by the use of an Arrastre. The Windfall and Windfall No. 2 claims (Lots 2643 & 2644 respectively) were Crown-granted in 1922 to E.J. Taylor.

The property was optioned in 1922 to Vancouver interests, who incorporated The Whitewater Goldfields, Limited in January 1923. Several hundred feet of underground work in 3 adits failed to locate mineralization in place. A Ross mill was installed and some of the rich soil run through it. Work ceased in 1924. The Victoria Syndicate, Limited held the Windfall and several adjacent properties in 1926 but no work was reported on the Windfall.

Mr. Taylor & associates in February 1928 incorporated The Taylor Windfall Gold Mining Company, Limited. Considerable trenching was done in search of extensions to the vein. In 1931 further washing of oxidized gold-bearing material was carried out. A 3 to 4 ton-per-day Straub mill and amalgamation table were installed and operated for a brief period in 1934. Diamond drilling in close proximity to the workings totalled 1,471 feet in 6 holes. Holes 1 & 3 gave interesting results and the Main (5,237' elevation) adit was extended to No. 1 drill hole and a raise put up to surface. A branch from the adit was driven 60' westerly to No. 3 drill hole. A 75° raise was put up to surface to become the Main Shaft. Drifting westerly from the shaft exposed mineralization for 55 feet.

The adjacent Province claim (Lot 2649) was Crown-granted to Messrs. Davidson, Hurley, Prosser, and Holmes in 1923, and optioned to the A.B. Trites interests, of Fernie. Development on the claim included a 200 foot adit. The claim was added to the Windfall property in 1935.

During 1937-39 Taylor Windfall drove a new adit 604' to drain the old workings. The shaft was extended 121' and about 1,500 feet of drifts and crosscuts driven from the shaft on

see Card 2

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Production data is incomplete.

During the period 1932-53, 611 tons of ore were milled at this property. From this ore 465 ounces of gold and 5 ounces of silver were recovered. An unspecified tonnage milled in 1954 yielded an additional 2 ounces of gold.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:

1921, p. 194; 1922, pp. 138, 355; 1922, p. 139; 1923, pp. 168, 169, 388; 1924, p. 145; 1926, p. 191; 1928, p. 213; 1930, p. 198; 1931, p. 110; 1934, p. F 24; 1935, pp. F 17-21⁺; 1937, p. F 35; 1938, p. F 67; 1939, p. 72; 1941, p. 57; 1945, p. 82; 1946, p. 96; 1953, p. 97; 1954, p. 47.

⁺⁺Dolmage, V.; Chilco Lake and vicinity, British Columbia; Summary Report 1924, Pt. A., p. 73, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy; 1935, Rept. 771, pp. 107-113 (No. 651).

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "The Taylor Windfall Gold Mining Company, Limited".

Geological Fieldwork, British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1976, p. 53.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 29-1963, Taseko Lakes, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Generalized geology of Granite Creek property, Sc. 1":1 mile, Geological Fieldwork 1976, p. 48, B.C. Dept. of Mines.

Sketch-plan of Main Workings, Sc. 1":55', Report of Minister of Mines, B.C., 1935, p. F 18.

#Map 92 0/3, Warner Pass, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR						
Date Date	06-80						

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

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)
ore-pockets, which lacked continuity and apparent definition, were found to occur in silicified tuff areas associated with fractures mostly striking from north-east to east. In all cases silicification was cut off by minor slips. Adit-workings at lower elevations, which were driven along the same fractures in which the superficial pockets occurred, failed to find any continuity of mineralization or even of silicification.

Other fine gold occurred in a fracture striking N75°E, with a southerly dip of 75°. The gangue is soft, being composed chiefly of dark-green, amorphous chloritic material with more or less sericite, particularly on the hanging-wall and in end phases of the ore-shoot. Occasional horses or inclusions of silicified wall-rock appear in the fracture-filling as in the shaft, where the formation on the foot-wall side is uniformly silicified as opposed to irregular silicification on the hanging-wall side. The mineralization consists in general of pyrite either in small grains and masses scattered through the chloritic material or in pockets, particularly in the sericite, associated with tennantite and chalcopyrite. Occasional sphalerite was noted and small inclusions of barite. Gold values show no definite relationship to the visible mineralization. Much of the gold was apparently disseminated in the chloritic gangue.

the 200 and 300 levels. Work ceased in 1939. Lessees Davis and Sparowich mined and milled a small amount of high-grade ore in 1941. The company carried out diamond drilling in 2 holes in 1945. Lessee M.J. St. Clair & associates in 1953 carried out limited drifting on an intermediate level and milled 70 tons of ore. A small ore shipment was reported in 1954 under the name Mine Lessor's Syndicate.

In 1972 Taylor Windfall amalgamated with Santana International Resources Ltd. under the name Taywin Resources Ltd. The company retained the 3 Crown-grants at that time.

option to Westmin Res L in 1983.