

PRODUCT PRODUIT	TUNGSTEN	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	93 A/14	REF. W 1 RÉF.
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NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

TAYLOR TUNGSTEN (GOLD COIN)

OBJECT LOCATED - Occurrence No. 9, Fig. 2, Sheet A,
OBJET LOCALISÉ Bulletin No. 34.

UNCERTAINTY 100 m
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 52°52'20" Long. 121°26'50"

Mining Division Cariboo District
Division minière District

County Cariboo Township or Parish
Comté Canton ou paroisse

Lot Concession or Range
Lot Concession ou rang

Sec. Tp. R.
Sect. Ct. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The tungsten occurs in a lenticular quartz-scheelite vein, strike north 60 degrees west and dip 75 degrees southwestward, that ranges in width from 1 inch to 4 inches and is exposed for approximately 18 feet before disappearing into sheared rock. The vein shear cuts fissile quartzites and sericite schists that strike in general north 15 degrees west and dip 50 degrees southwestward; these rocks comprise part of the Richfield formation. In the vicinity of the vein-shear the rocks have been impregnated by small amounts of pyrite and galena.

The workings consist of two trenches and in one of them a shaft. Elsewhere two pits have been dug.

Number 1 trench extends northwesterly for 38 feet. It is 6 to 7 feet wide, 1 to 2 feet deep and towards the middle a shaft 6 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep is sunk.

Number 2 trench, in direction transverse to that of Number 1, lies northwesterly from it. The northeast end of Number 2 trench, extending for 35 feet in a southwesterly direction, is 15 feet north from the northwest end of Number 1. It is 4 feet wide, 6 feet deep at its northeast end and 1 foot deep at its southwest end.

see Card 2

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

The occurrence is located toward the southwesterly rim of the Snowshoe Plateau, at the head of the west branch of Little Snowshoe Creek, at elevation 5,900 feet.

The scheelite showings were discovered by the owner of the Gold Coin claim, E. Taylor, in 1940. Work to 1942 was carried out under the name Cariboo Scheelite Syndicate and included trenches, pits, and one adit.

Holland, S.; Yanks Peak-Roundtop Mountain Area, Cariboo District, British Columbia; Bull. 34, pp. 86-87, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1954.

Stevenson, J.; Tungsten deposits of British Columbia; Bull. 10, p. 98, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

*Map 93 A/14, Cariboo Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:63,360.

Map 7221 G, Quesnel Lake, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Map 562 A, Keithley Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1:63,360.

Map 3-1961, Quesnel Lake, (Geol.), Sc. 1:253,440.

#Geological Map of the Yanks Peak-Roundtop Mountain Area, Sc. 1":1,000 ft., Fig. 2, Sheet A - accomp. Bulletin No. 34.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	RT						
Date Date	10-75						

BCE 93A-102.

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NAME OF PROPERTY
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TAYLOR TUNGSTEN (GOLD COIN)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

Scheelite was seen only in Number 1 trench.

The vein is a quartz-filled shear that cuts fissile quartzites and sericite schists. Its best exposure is in the northwest face of the shaft in Number 1 working, where the vein is slightly lenticular, ranging from 3 to 4 inches in width and is bordered by 1/8 inch of sheared rock. The vein-matter consists of large, poorly-defined crystals of quartz arranged perpendicularly to the walls of the vein and enclosing patches and crystals of scheelite, its oxidation product tungstite and stolzite. A small amount of galena occurs as widely-scattered grains in the adjacent sediments. The amount of scheelite is quite variable, ranging in places from a fraction of a per cent to about 50 per cent of the vein-matter. A representative 30-pound sample taken along the full 4-inch width of the vein and over a 4-foot length in the northwest face of the shaft assayed: Tungstic oxide (WO₃), 26.2 per cent.

The scheelite vein extends southeasterly for 18 feet from the northwest side of the shaft. The writer did not see any scheelite in the last 12 feet of the vein but it is reported to have been found when digging the trench. In a northwesterly direction the vein narrows to a barren shear within a few inches of the side of the shaft, and, as such, disappears under the debris that covers the floor of the trench dug along the projected extension of the vein. Number 2 trench cuts across the projected strike of the vein at a point 30 feet northwesterly from the shaft but does not expose any vein-matter or well defined vein-shear.

The vein appears to cut three earlier bedded quartz veins, barren of scheelite. One of the bedded veins extends along a bedding plane in the sediments for a distance of 3 feet northerly from the scheelite vein. The other two bedded veins extend southwesterly from the scheelite vein for 1 foot along bedding planes of the sediments. These bedded veins appear to have been fed by the fissure now occupied by the scheelite vein. The formation of these bedded veins would therefore have antedated the deposition of the scheelite in the main vein.

A shallow pit has been dug in the banks of a small southwesterly-flowing creek at a point approximately 570 feet northwesterly from Number 1 pit. This working exposes a small

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amount of galena which occurs as (1) grains in bedded quartz lenses 1 inch thick and 1 foot to 2 feet in length, and (2) as grains disseminated in fissile quartzite adjacent to the quartz lenses. A low percentage of pyrite and sphalerite is associated with the galena.

Fourteen feet upstream from the last pit, another working 6 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep exposes a 2-foot length of a quartz lens 1 foot thick that contains pyrite, marcasite, galena and sphalerite.

The rocks in these two pits are nearly flat-lying, fissile quartzites that appear to strike in a general northwesterly direction and dip 10 degrees southwestward.