

PRODUCT PRODUIT	LEAD	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 104 G/12 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. PB 1 RÉF.
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NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

DEVILS ELBOW (TONOPAH)

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Mining Division Division minière	Liard	District District	Cassiar
County Comté		Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	
Lot		Concession or Range Concession ou rang	
Sec Sect.	Tp. Ct.	R. R.	

Lat. 57°34'
Long. 131°41'

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The lower western slope of the mountain is quartz monzonite. At higher elevations, a small mass of hornblende granodiorite has intruded Palaeozoic limestones, argillites, and quartzites. All the rocks, including those of the intrusive mass, have been intensely folded and faulted. Mineralization is confined to the limestones, which over a distance of about 100 feet from the granodiorite contact, have been much silicified with development of quartz, garnet, epidote, wollastonite, and other minerals. In places there seems to have been a tendency for the minerals to follow certain beds in the limestone. Three types of deposits have been found: The first consists of lenses of solid magnetite and pyrrhotite, with small proportions of copper and lead minerals, and a little quartz, garnet, and other silicates. Some consist mostly of pyrrhotite, others mainly magnetite. These masses rest directly on the granodiorite, though some of them appear to be within the granodiorite. All the masses exposed are small; the largest is not much more than 50 feet long and a few feet thick. Five or six of them are known. A sample from one assayed 0.09% copper, 0.07 ounce silver a ton, and no lead or zinc.

Associated minerals or products
Minéraux ou produits associés

- Zinc, copper, iron, tungsten.

p.t.o.

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

Devils Elbow Mountain is located on the east side of the Stikine River about 3 miles south of Jacksons Landing. Mineralization is scattered over an area of 2 to 3 miles horizontally and about 4,000 feet vertically, extending from the vicinity of Grand Rapids Island southeastward up the northwest slope to the summit of the mountain.

The showings were discovered prior to 1914 and staked a number of times since. Messrs. Bodell and Dixon prospected by stripping and open cutting in 1914. Late in the year the property was optioned to J.A. Galvin, of Seattle and the Stikine Mining Company, of Seattle, was subsequently formed to carry on development work. The company drove 3 adits; the lowest, at 1,980 feet elevation, was 300 feet long; the second, at 2,128 feet, was 60 feet long; the third, at 2,205 feet, was 20 feet long. The company apparently abandoned the property in about 1916.

Further staking was done in the years following. In 1919 the Tonopah and Vesuvius claims, owned by Pete Hamlin, were prospected by open cutting. The Grey Bird claims were owned by Messrs. Jackson and Vivian, but no work was reported. The Stikine group of 4 claims was owned by Messrs. Bodell and Tervo, who carried out annual assessment work from about 1919 to 1929.

In 1929 the Peelock claims, owned by Sandy McNab, and the Silver Cap group, owned by Messrs. Hamlin and McShane, were prospected by open cutting. On the Apex group, located on the summit of the mountain at the 5,000 foot elevation, owners Hamlin & McShane were engaged in prospecting. The Central group, owned by Mr. Hamlin, was restaked in 1930 as the Peach and Apricot claims; the owner prospected the showings during 1929-1931.

Tungsten was discovered on the property in about 1940. In 1952 Tungsten of British Columbia, Ltd. was formed to develop 22 claims optioned from Peter Hamlin and associates. Surface work only was reported by the company.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

Somewhat farther away from the contact, in places only a few feet, bodies of galena and sphalerite are found. All of them contain large amounts of quartz, garnet, and other gangue minerals, through which the sulphides are scattered. In size and shape, the bodies are mostly irregular lenses, ranging from a few inches to a few feet in any dimension. The largest body exposed was 10 feet wide, but very low in grade, about 1% combined lead and zinc.

The third type of deposit is represented by a single mass of chalcopyrite. It likewise is a small lens, a few feet in any dimension, and lies in the silicified limestone.

Scheelite associated with galena was detected in specimens from this locality. Assays reportedly ranged from 1 to 7% tungsten across narrow widths.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Kerr, F.A.; Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, British Columbia; Memoir 246, p. 72, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1948.

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Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1914, p. 100; 1915, pp. 67, 68; 1919, p. 82; 1929, p. 115; 1930, p. 117; 1931, p. 51.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation File: "Tungsten of British Columbia, Ltd."

Stevenson, John S.; Tungsten Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 10 (Revised), p. 52, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.

Kerr, F.A.; Preliminary Report on Stikine River Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1928, Pt. A, p. 25, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 309 A, Stikine River Area, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Memoir 246.

Map 104 G, Telegraph Creek, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR						
Date Date	11-66						