

7012

PROSPECTING REPORT

on

The "PALADIN GROUP" MINERAL CLAIMS  
ZEBALLOS - ALBERNI MINING DIVISION

LOCATION:

North Latitude: 50° 02'  
West Longitude: 126° 48'

OWNERS;

WALTER GUPPY and  
GOLDEN HINDE MINES LTD. (N.P.L.)  
P.O. Box 94, TOFINO, B.C.

CLAIMS

Rec. No.	Name	Lot. No.
143	Extension #1	1714
144	Extension #2	1713
145	HEJ #7	1997
146	HEJ #8	1998
147	Rimy #1, Rimy #6	1901/02
148	Rimy #5, Rimy #7	1767/68
149	Rimy #8	1766
151	Extension #5	1408
269	ZA FRACTION	
270	ZB FRACTION	
271	ZC FRACTION	

Field work and report by the undersigned. September 1973

*Walter Guppy*

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LOCATION & ACCESS

The Paladin Group mineral claims consist of a number of reverted Crown granted claims located in what was the productive gold-mining area of Zeballos between 1934 and 1948. (Ref: GSC Mem. 272, B.C. Dept. of Mines Bull. 27)

They were acquired by the writer under the provisions of the Mineral Act for acquiring reverted Crown grants and consolidated into one contiguous group by staking intervening fractions. They extend south and south-east from a point south of the junction of the Zeballos and Nomash rivers, at an elevation of approximately 200 metres, to higher elevations along peaks and ridges east of Goldvalley Creek.

Access to the property is difficult as the old roads that were developed at the time of the mining activity, and subsequent early logging activity, on the south side of the Zeballos River, have been washed out and overgrown in the rapid second-growth typical of the area. The new logging road is located on the north side of the river and there is no bridge except the one several kilometres downstream near the townsite.

A rough road grade, suitable for tracked or four-wheel-drive vehicles, extends along the south side of the river from above the bridge to a point west of Goldvalley Creek at an elevation of about 250 metres. The old tractor road on the west side of Goldvalley Creek is about 500 metres from the end of the road.

This old tractor road was constructed of puncheon supported on stringers of logs cut on the site. It extends for about 2½ kilometres from the Zeballos River to the old C.D. Mine. Up to an elevation of about 400 metres, where the valley widens, it is on a timbered side-hill that slopes steeply to the creek. At many points the puncheon has collapsed and, in places, is almost vertical or carried away entirely. However this old track still provides a relatively good trail to the upper part of Goldvalley.

The claims cover an area, averaging the width of a claim, running parallel with Goldvalley Creek and from ½ to 1 metre from it. The intervening slopes, on the east side of Goldvalley Creek, are steep and, in many places, impossible to climb without special equipment. Access to the claims from this side for exploration work appeared to be impractical.

The exception is the valley of Moncton Creek which enters Goldvalley from the east about a kilometre from the north end of the claim group. It is possible to negotiate the creek-bed which is narrow and filled with large boulders except where bed-rock is exposed. The slopes along the bank of the creek are relatively gently and, except for many large windfalls, can be traversed quite easily.

DESCRIPTION

Most of the area covered by the claim group is on timbered slopes, with a considerable depth of overburden varying from a light cover of humus to a considerable depth of material originating from glacial deposits or slide debris. On some benches and more gradual slopes there may be well-developed soil horizons.

The creek bottoms are filled with large boulders which may be partly of glacial origin but are representative of the underlying country rock. Most of the area traversed had a cover of large timber except for bluffs and rocky peaks at higher elevations. On the ridge between Mosckton and Goldvalley creeks there is an area of scrub timber and brush on marshy benches alternating with rock bluffs. A small part of the extreme northern part of the claim block is in second-growth of the old logging slash. Generally the area is typical of the West-coast Vancouver Island rain forest.

The underlying rocks are intrusives of the Zeballos Batholith.

HISTORY

As has already been mentioned, the mining activity in the area was mainly between 1934 and 1948. The peak of the activity co-incided with the development of the Privateer mine which operated from 1936 to 1943 and again, briefly, between 1945 and 1948. The total gold production from the area is given as 287,811 ounces from 651,000 tons of ore. Nearly half of this total production came from the Privateer. The remainder came from 15 other properties and ranged from a few tons of selected ore to 106,698 tons containing 54,039 ounces of gold from the Spud Valley mine, the second largest gold producer in the area.

All the producing properties were within an area of less than five kilometres square.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT

The Paladin Group lies to the north and east of all the important former producers except the Central Zeballos mine which is on a claim adjacent to the northerly claim of the group and borders on the east. The productive section of the vein on this property was in a granodiorite stock which extends on to the claim group. The remainder of the claim group is underlain by quartz-diorite which, with the exception of the Privateer and Mount Zeballos properties, was the host-rock for most of the producing veins in the area.

The pattern of the productive veins, in relation to the intrusive stock, would indicate that, although the western side is obviously most favourable, gold-bearing veins can be expected to be found in the area covered by the claim group.

The typical gold-bearing veins of the area are narrow with high-grade sections. Under favourable economic conditions these have a potential for small operations but, individually, would not be considered as being of great economic importance.

ECONOMIC ASSESSMENT CONT.

If a number of properties in the area could be assembled to feed one centrally-located mill a locally important industry might be developed. Any new discoveries would enhance the possibility of such a development.

The best possibility of discovering an economically important mineral deposit on the claim group is in the structure being favourable for other wide mineralized fracture zones such as the one on the Big Star property which is in the center of the quartz diorite stock about one kilometre south of the claim group. Numerous veinlets of gold-bearing quartz developed in this shear form a low-grade deposit ranging up to 50 feet in width. (Bull. #27, pages 40 and 100)

### SUMMARY OF WORK

To systematically traverse the area covered by the claim group, it was first necessary to get oriented and decide on the best route for access.

It appeared to be impractical to work from the Zeballos and Nomash rivers to the north because of the lack of bridges across the river and the wide area of second growth jungle between the river and the claims. The valley of Goldvalley Creek was selected as the best means of approach.

A traverse up Goldvalley Creek to the old CD and Riny mines, and easterly toward the claims, indicated that the mountainside was too steep and rough to make access to the easterly claims feasible from this side either. However it was found that the tributary known as Monckton Creek did provide good access to the northern claims of the group and it appeared as if a camp established on this creek would provide a base to traverse the southerly and easterly claims, working along the side of the ridge sloping to the Nomash River rather than on the Goldvalley side. This is planned for a future program.

The valley of Monckton Creek cuts diagonally through the Extension #7, the third claim from the north. The creek is in a saddle between two peaks which is an area of comparatively gentle slopes that are comparatively easy to traverse.

It was also important to establish the boundaries of the claims. Fortunately a survey post marking the south-west corner of L1713 and the north-west corner of L 1714 (Extension 9 : 7) was found. It is still standing and the numbers on it are legible. From this point the boundaries of L 1714 were traversed and traverses within the claim boundaries could be made. At other claim corners cuttings and blazes were found indicated where corner posts had been but no sign of the posts could be found. Finding the ruins of the old Central Zeballos camp, which is also on L 1714, provided a further aid in determining claim boundaries.

No mineralization of interest were found in these traverses. Topographical features such as gullies and cliffs, which may indicate walls of shears or veins, were noted for further investigation as were dikes and shears in the creek bed. A considerable part of the area traversed was heavily overburdened. Silt samples were taken of the drainage to be analysed for gold content.

Lines traversed within the claim group are shown on attached map, Appendix No. 3.

## STATEMENT OF COSTS

Milage for vehicle, Tofino to Zeballes and return, 600 miles @ 15 cents	\$ 90.00
Stopovers enroute - accomodation and meals	50.00
Wages in field - 1 man for 8 days, including supplies	800.00
Allowance for time travelling and making preparations	200.00
Miscellaneous costs for camp and field equipment	50.00
Mapping and resort preparation	<u>200.00</u>
	1390.00





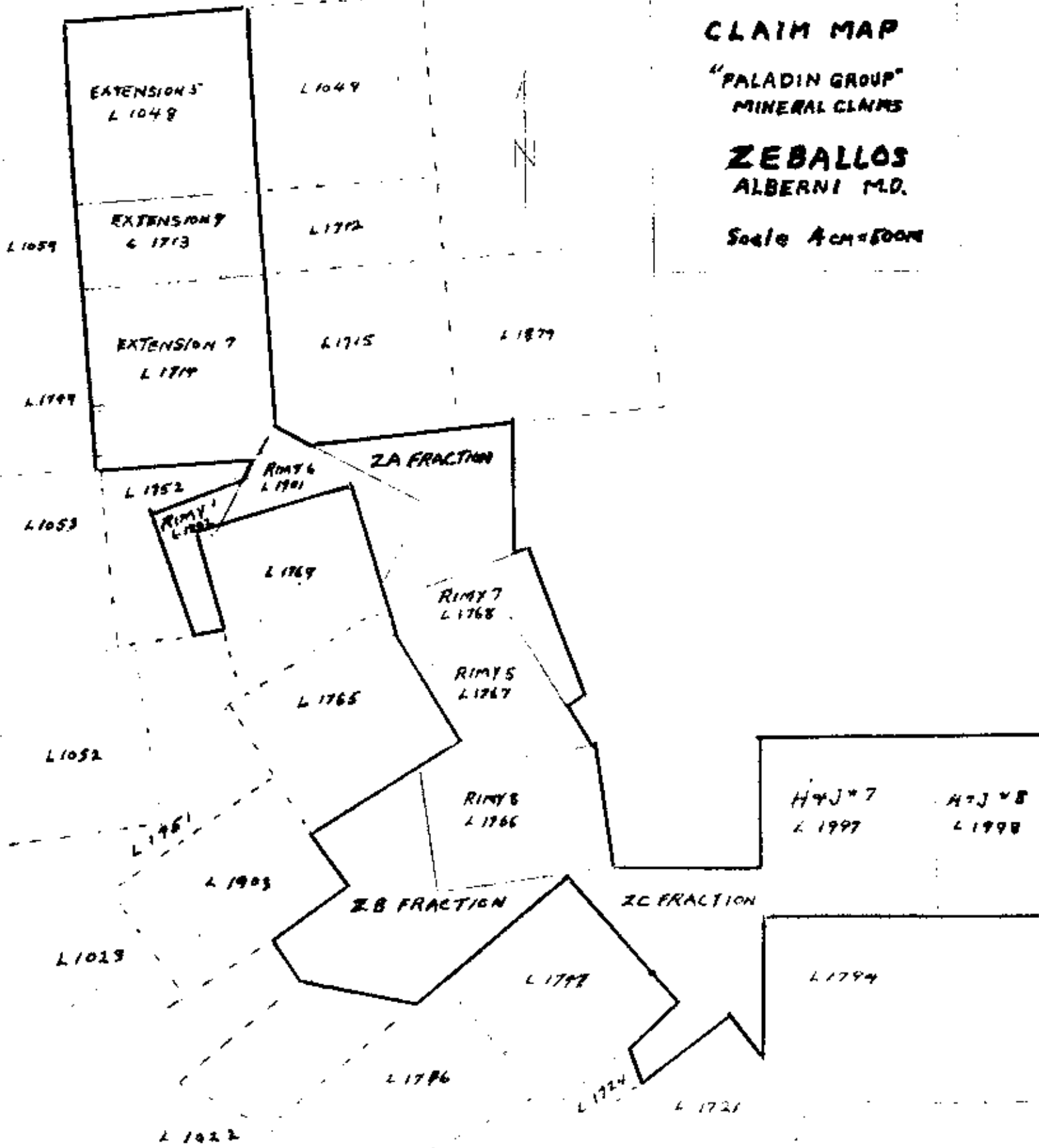


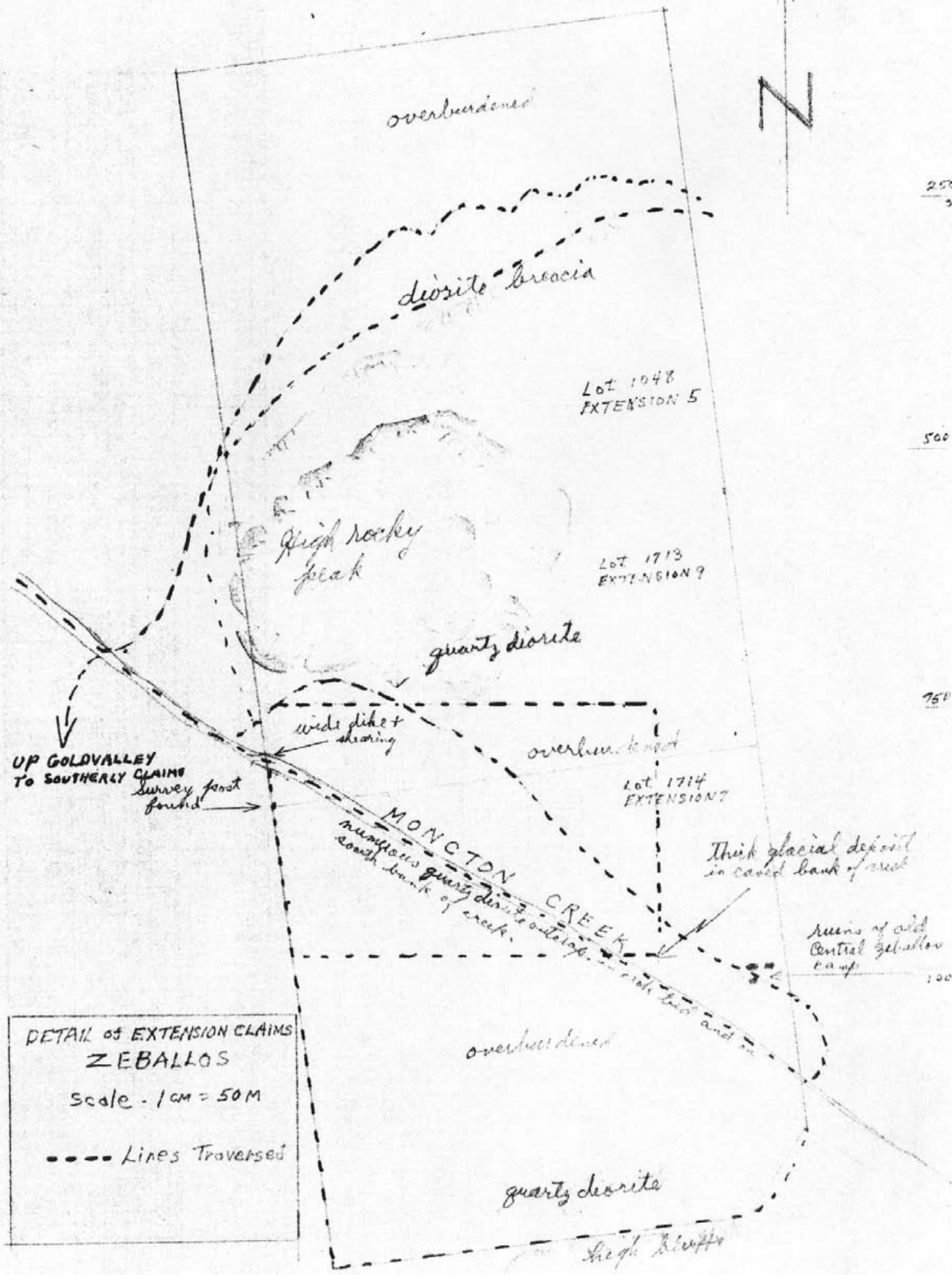
# CLAIM MAP

"PALADIN GROUP"  
MINERAL CLAIMS

**ZEBALLOS**  
ALBERNI M.D.

Scale 4cm=500m





DETAIL of EXTENSION CLAIMS  
 ZEBALLOS  
 Scale - 1cm = 50M  
 --- Lines Traversed