

NAME OF PROPERTY

INDIAN CHIEF

OBJECT LOCATED - South side showing - Scotlet
claim (Lot 582).

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS - 200. Lat. 49°26'50" Long. 126°18'35"

Mining Division Alberni District Clayoquot

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The mountain on which the ore-bodies are situated is composed of coarse, light grey granodiorite up to about the 1,500-foot contour, above which is a closely folded series of metamorphosed limestones and andesites, striking north 70 degrees west and dipping nearly vertically. The ore-bodies lie from 100 to 200 feet above the granodiorite contact, and are distributed on three sides of the mountain extending nearly to the summit.

The ore consists of bornite, chalcopyrite, and magnetite, and carries good values in silver and gold. The metallic minerals are found both in large segregations of high grade material in the metamorphosed limestone, and in irregular disseminations in the altered limestone, metamorphosed andesites, and tuffs. The most abundant ore mineral is bornite, and in this respect the deposit differs from all the other copper deposits found on the west coast.

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Gold, silver, iron.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located on the northwest side of Stewardsor Inlet, an arm of Sydney Inlet, on the west coast of Vancouver Island. The claims extend from tidewater northwesterly, crossing a northeast spur of a mountain at about the 2,500 foot elevation. The Prince group adjoins to the northwest (see 92 E/8, Cu 2).

The showings were staked by prospectors Jones and Laidlaw in 1897 and optioned to Barclay Bonthron, of Vancouver, who drove a 250 foot adit in 1898. In 1899 ex-Governor Dewdney, of Victoria, purchased the property for the Dewdney Canadian Syndicate, Limited, of London, England. In 1902, 5 claims, the Victor (Lot 571), Tinnicanum (Lot 580), Scotlet, Leschi, and Victor No. 1 Fraction (Lots 582-584) were Crown-granted to the Syndicate. Exploration and development work was continued into 1904. No further activity was reported until the Vancouver Island Copper Company optioned the property in 1907. The workings were reopened and an aerial tramway installed. In 1908 the option was sold to The Tye Copper Company, Limited, and operations continued throughout the year. The option lapsed in 1909 and the property reverted to the owners, Dewdney and Springett, of Victoria.

In 1916 the property was optioned by Messrs. Eden and Tanner, of Seattle, and subsequently sold to the Tidewater Copper Company. Additional claims were staked and a 100 ton per day concentrator was put into operation in December 1917. Extensive underground exploration and development work was carried out and a mineralized zone estimated at 250,000 tons was developed from No. 2 adit. Mill capacity was increased to 300 tons per day by 1920. Operations were suspended in 1921, due to the low price of copper, and resumed in March 1922. Further exploration and development work was carried out until November 1923 when the mine closed and the company was placed in the hands of a receiver; the assets were subsequently acquired by the debenture holders.

Pacific Tidewater Mines Limited optioned the property in 1928 and carried out diamond drilling; the option was given up the following year. Japanese interests, through Sidney Inlet Mining Company, Limited, reopened the mine in 1938. Further development work was done in Nos. 2 and 3 adits and the mill

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.
see Card 2

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1904 to 1938, inclusive, 81,139 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 722 ounces of gold, 54,895 ounces of silver, and 2,430,310 pounds of copper were recovered.

REFERENCES

Brewer, W.M.; Indian Chief; Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1917, pp. 248-254⁺; 1923, pp. 248-251⁺⁺⁺.

⁺⁺Dolmage, V.; The Coast of Vancouver Island between Barkley and Quatsino Sounds; Summary Report 1920, Pt. A, p. 20, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1898, p. 1133; 1899, pp. 791, 793; 1900, p. 923; 1901, p. 1098; 1902, pp. 232, 307; 1903, p. 192; 1904, p. 244; 1906, p. 185; 1907, p. 148; 1908, p. 143; 1916, p. 337; 1918, p. 266; 1919, pp. 199-203; 1920, pp. 196-198; 1922, p. 229; 1924, p. 223; 1925, p. 272; 1926, p. 300; 1928, p. 372; 1929, p. 375; 1931, p. 168; 1938, p. F-68; 1956, p. 119; 1962, p. 131; 1963, p. 101.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Tidewater Copper Company"; "Sidney Inlet Mining Company, Limited"; "London Pride Silver Mines Ltd."

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1973, p. 228.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 196 A, Vancouver Sheet, (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles.
 #Map 92 E/8 W, Hesquiat, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
Date	9-73	11-78					

NAME OF PROPERTY

INDIAN CHIEF

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

Exploration work to 1923 indicated two deposits of low-grade copper known as the South and North orebodies. The outcroppings of the two are separated from each other by a northeast spur of the mountain and a distance of about 1,500 feet. The outcrop of the South zone occurs as a prominent bluff, the entire face of which, for a distance of about 500 feet westerly and 250 feet northerly, is an almost continuous outcropping of limestone, much of which has been altered to garnetite containing magnetite, bornite, chalcocopyrite, and pyrite. The South zone workings developed a number of the higher-grade veins and lenses. The North zone, as exposed by North side adits Nos. 1 and 2, is a replacement deposit at the contact of the limestone and granodiorite. The mineralization consists of bornite, some chalcocite, chalcocopyrite, magnetite, and pyrite, in a gangue of garnet, epidote, and metamorphosed limestone.

operated for a short period, the ore coming mainly from old pillars and the dump. Development work to that time totalled over 3,000 feet of drifts and crosscuts, and some 250 feet of raises and winzes in about 12 adits.

In 1956 the 16 Crown-granted claims of the Indian Chief and Prince groups were owned by X.Y.Z. Metals, Limited, and H.E. Dendoff. Newkirk Mining Corporation Limited optioned the property in 1956 and 8 diamond drill holes were put down on the Tinnicanum and Scotlet claims; the option was subsequently dropped. Paco Resources Ltd. reported a geophysical survey on the property in 1962.

London Pride Silver Mines Ltd. held an option on the property in 1963. Diamond drilling totalling 1,800 feet was done in 7 underground holes on the Indian Chief and 3 surface holes on the Prince property.

Reserves were reported (1967) at 1,360,800 tons averaging 1.5% copper (B.C. Dept. of Mines, Published Reserves, p. 32).

Texada Mines Ltd. optioned the property from the Estate of Hubert E. Dendoff in 1973. Work during the year included geological mapping on surface and underground, a magnetometer survey over 12.3 line-miles, and a geochemical soil survey (673 sample) over 12 line-miles.