MAP No.

ASSESSMENT REPORT [X]
PROSPECTUS [ ]
CONFIDENTIAL [ ]
OPEN FILE [ ]

DOCUMENT NO.: 091761
MINING DISTRICT: MAYO
TYPE OF WORK: Geological Evaluation

REPORT FILED UNDER: SHANGHAI YUKON PROSPECTING SYNDICATE LTD.

DATE PERFORMED: 1951 DATE FILED: 1951

LOCATION		AREA:
LAT.	63°57'N	McQuesten River
LONG.	135°39'W	

CLAIM NAME & NO.

SHANGHAI 1-8 (59031-59038)

VALUE $	
WORK DONE BY:	G.W. MOORE
WORK DONE FOR:	SHANGHAI YUKON PROSPECTING SYNDICATE LTD.
DATE TO GOOD STANDING	REMARKS: SHANGHAI #27

GEOREPORT No. 105[illegible]13-1

Mineral Claims affected: [illegible] Shanghai Group (59031)

Type of Report: Geological

Date submitted:

Date sent to Commissioner of Yukon for approval: 30 Nov 51

Date received back from Commissioner of Yukon: 10 Jan 52

Amount of work for which report approved: $431.30

Date approved report sent to Geological Evaluation Unit: Not required

Date approved report sent to Central Mining Records: Not required

Certificates of Work issued: 59033 Shanghai No. 3 to
59036 Shanghai No. 6

REPORT

ON THE

SHANGHAI YUKON PROSPECTING SYNDICATE PROPERTY

MAYO DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY.

Prepared by Gordon M. Moore,
Professional Engineer.

29 Scarth Road,
Toronto, Ontario.
10th March 1951

091761

REPORT

ON THE

SHANGHAI YUKON PROSPECTING SYNDICATE PROPERTY

MAYO DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION.

This property has been recommended by various well known geologists and mining engineers as having excellent opportunities of developing a silver lead mine.

Prospecting in this area is not easy due to the high percentage of drift covered ground.

The importance of structure in relationship to the ore bodies in this area has been emphasized by Canadian Government Geologist H. S. Bostock.

The rich ore bodies of Keno and Galena Hills occur on the south limb of an anticline on the north limb of which the Shanghai Property lies.

Similar geological conditions favourable to the deposition of silver lead ore bodies to those occurring at the Keno and Galena Hill Properties evidently occur on the Shanghai Property.

It is therefore considered that the property should be systematically prospected geophysically and then diamond drilled just as soon as money can be made available for such a worthy project.

LOCATION.

This property, consisting of twenty four claims, is located on the south slope of a ridge called the Shanghai Ridge which slopes to the McQuesten River valley about one quarter of a mile to the south.

An all weather highway to Keno Hill from Mayo, Cormacks and Whitehorse runs within four miles of the property. A narrow gauge railway runs from Skagway on the Pacific coast to Whitehorse a distance of about 250 miles.

Initial steps have been taken towards hydro power development for Mayo and the mining camps in this area.

HISTORY

The Shanghai Yukon property consisted originally of eight claims which were staked in 1927. A 250 foot tunnel is reported to have been driven on the ground but it was evidently too shallow to be practicable and has now caved in. A thirty foot shaft was also sunk and a short cross cut and east west drifts driven.

Due to the increase in prices of lead and silver there has been added interest in this area and in early 1951, an additional 16 claims were staked immediately north and east of the original group so that at the present time the property consists of 24 claims.

The following is an excerpt from the G. S. C. Report Paper No. 50-14, entitled "Potential Mineral Resources of Yukon Territory" by H. S. Bostock who has spent many years in the area.

091761

"The Mayo area has produced $28,000,000 worth of silver lead gold and tungsten. This has come mainly from the veins of Galena and Keno Hills."

HISTORY. (Cont'd.)

> "The lode production has been from high grade silver lead veins on which little underground work was done until recently, the life of the camp being maintained through the continued discovery of veins on the surface or new pockets of ore underground rather than through efforts to develop reserves or explore the possibilities of deposits. In the past few years however planned exploration has yielded spectacular results in the discovery of ore bodies and reserves which have necessitated mining and milling on a larger scale.
>
> Though silver lead mining at Galena and Keno Hills has persisted almost continuously since 1912 it has never shown such promise for an extended life as at present.
>
> The Mayo area contains a wide variety of mineral deposits and promises great mineral wealth for the future."

Rich silver lead has been reported to have been found in considerable quantity on the Shanghai property as well as narrow stringers of silver lead ore being reported as intersected on the tunnel and shaft.

GEOLOGY.

The rocks consist mainly of massive beds of blue gray and white fine grained quartzite but these are interbedded with minor amounts of schist. In other parts the rocks are for the most part graphite schist interbedded with mica and chlorite schists also some beds of quartzite and a few of limestone.

There are numerous small intrusive bodies of granodiorite, diorite, gabbro and porphyry around which, especially in the case of the granodiorite, the lode deposits of the Mayo area are reported to be grouped. Such intrusive bodies are reported to be present on the

091761

GEOLOGY. (Cont'd.)

Shanghai Yukon property.

The following excerpts concerning the geology of this area, written by Dr. H. S. Bostock of the Canadian Govt. Geological Survey are considered worthy of quotation.

The first quotation is from "Mineral Deposits" on C. G. S. Map No. 890A, Mayo, Yukon Territory:-

> "The map includes the rich silver lead veins of Keno and Galena Hills and neighbouring hills, the most important lode mining district of Yukon to date.
>
> * * * In addition a number of lode prospects contain ores of gold, zinc, tungsten, antimony and copper and scores of creeks and gulches carry gold placer deposits and tungsten and tin minerals.
>
> The localization of the chief silver lead lode deposits within the blocky quartzites of a lower member of the Yukon group where these rocks have been more sharply flexed along the south side of the McQueston Valley anticline lays emphasis on the importance of brittle wall rocks and sharp folds in prospecting for other similar deposits in the general vicinity of intrusive rocks."

The second quotation is from "Descriptive Notes" on the C. G. S. Preliminary Map No. 434, Upper McQueston River, Yukon, dated 1943:-

> "A long anticlinal nose with a steeply dipping southern limb extends westward from the dome along McQuesten valley.
>
> Importance is attached to three factors in prospecting in this area. These are: the granodiorite intrusive bodies; structures in the sedimentary rocks; and the effect of Pleistocene glaciation.
>
> 091761 The granodiorite intrusions are regarded as the source of the wide variety of mineral deposits"

"in their vicinity. The most important of these including both lode and placer deposits, contain ores of gold tungsten, antimony and tin. The origin of the silver lead deposits is less certain. Ores of all these metals have been found associated with almost every one of the granodiorite bodies. Contact deposits are more likely than veins to contain a large tonnage of ore.

The importance of structure is brought out by the localization of the productive silver lead ve veins along the McQuesten valley. The veins occur in quartzite on the steeper side of the anticlinal nose where the strata are the more fractured. This suggests the other anticlinal nose of the L Lynx Creek valley is a promising area for prospecting. It also directs attention to quartzite as a favourable rock for the development of vein bearing fractures."

Dr. V. H. Gross, Geologist, now teaching at the University of Toronto has completed a study of the geology of the McQuesten River area and he has compiled a map as a result of his work which shows the geology and structure of the area. This map shows the Shanghai Yukon property to be in excellent location from an ore discovery standpoint. Dr Gross also says that the Mayo area has not been prospected by modern methods and he believes that "an energetic and scientific exploration programme in this area would have an excellent chance of bringing to light other deposits of economic importance."

Respectfully yours,

Gordon W. Moore

Gordon W. Moore.

Professional Engineer.

29 Scarth Road,
Toronto, Ont.
March 10th 1951

091761

References

1. H.S. Bostock, Mayo District, Yukon, Struct. Geol. of Can. Ore Deposits, Can. Inst. Min. and Met. 1948, pp. 110-112.

2. Officers of the Geological Survey (Canada), Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, 3rd edition, Dept. Mines and Resources, Econ. Geol. Series, 1947, pp. 284-285.

3. Canada's New Northwest, The North Pacific Planning Project. Publication prepared under direction of Charles Camsell, Director 1947.

4. Article in Northern Miner on United Keno Hills, Vol. XXXVI, No. 40, p. 23, Dec. 28, 1950.

5. H.S. Bostock, Map 890A, Geology Mayo, Yukon Territory, Dept. Mines and Resources, Mines and Geol. Branch 1946.

6. A.A. Brant, Some Limiting Factors and Problems of Mining Geophysics. Geophysics, Vol. 13, No. 4, October, 1948.

091761

General Geology cont.

The Yukon series is divisible into several members, which while lithologically similar have certain differences of importance in influencing ore deposition. The great majority of known silver-lead veins in this camp have been found in the quartzite member which fractures with clean persistent breaks.

Economic Geology

The Keno Hill deposits occur in veins formed in fault fissures, of normal type and of small desplacement. Two types have been distinguished, longitudinal and transverse, depending upon their relation to the schistose strata. An initial stage of mineralization produced quartz, pyrite and arsenopyrite in the longitudinal fissures. Siderite, freibergite, galena, sphalerite and other minerals were deposited in the reopened longitudinal fissures and the transverse fissures, in a second stage of mineralization.

The Galena Hill veins follow faults with a northeasterly trend and steep southeasterly dips, One group of veins carries manganiferous siderite, galena and freibergite and has a high silver content. Another group carries quartz or ankerite, galena sphalerite and pyrite. The silver content is important in some cases.

Structure

The main structure is a wide, irregular, open, northwest-trending anticline whose axial plane passes a few miles east of Ladue Lake. A dome-like bulge is centred approximately, on the main anticlinal axis, a few miles northeast of Keno Hill. Two westerly plunging, relatively sharp, anticlinal noses distort the dome in its northwestern part. One of these transverse anticlines follows South McQuesten River valley and the other the north slope of Lynx Creek valley. The Lynx Creek anticline appears associated with lode gold and tungsten prospects between Lynx Creek and Dublin Gulch.

The McQuesten anticline appears to be definitely associated with the known silver-lead deposits. Low dips from 5 degrees to 25 degrees occur on the north flank of this anticline with steeper 30 degree to 45 degree dips on the south flank. The known veins are with a few exceptions (notably the veins on the Shanghi group) confined to the quartzite member of the Yukon series along the more steeply flexed south limb of the anticline. It would appear that the silver-lead mineralization found the most favourable zones for deposition in persistent fractures and that these were most developed where the sharpest folding of the quartzite of the quartzite member took place. The fault fissures in which the veins occur are believed associated with major faulting in the area, notably the large fault in the South McQuesten River valley and possibly the Haldane Fault.

Shanghi Group

This group of 8 claims lies on the south slope of the divide separating the Lynx Creek valley from the South McQuesten River valley. As far as is known at present, these claims are the only silver-lead claims on the north flank of the McQuesten trans-

091761

Sh ghi Group cont.

verse anticline. Information on the mineralization on these claims is very meagre. The following information was communicated in a letter from the previous owner. The claims are approximately 4 miles across the South McQuesten River valley from the old Silver King mine. "This is a good prospect, as good as most of the rest and better than anything the new companies have. Vein about 50 feet wide, The old prospect works are caved in but there is still ore laying around, It was too low grade before but now its about $360.00 a ton. There was lots of float around and a tunnel part way across the vein cut several stringers, over 70 percent lead and averaging 100 ounces silver".

Geophysical Aids

The high elevations and general rugged topography of the region as well as the deep mantle of glacial material in the many river valleys suggest that airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys would be of limited use in this area. A serious deterent to the use of electromagnetic prospecting techniques is the presence of very abundant graphite schists. These occur in several members of the Yukon group and in thicknesses measurable in thousands of feet. The hills rise to 2000-3000 feet above the valleys and consequently topographic corrections to airborne geophysical surveys would be of first magnitude. It is suggested that the anomalous effects of topography would be from 10-100 times the anomalous effect of the silver-lead veins being sought.

It is possible that ground geophysical methods as magnetic, spontaneous polarization, and electromagnetic might be of use in loccating and tracing the silver-lead veins, in the outcrop areas and those areas covered with a light glacial mantle of overburden. As far as known no geophysical work has been carried out in this area.

Recommendations

In veiw of the meagre information available regarding the Shanghi group, it is recommended that a limited amount of ground geophysical research work be carried out on this group. It may well be that no geophysical method would be of use on this property. It is suggested that specimens of country rock and ore be obtained and laboratory and model tests be carried out on these. A magnetometer test survey over the known veins can be carried out under winter conditions and at the same time specimens could be obtained. It is also recommended that more ground be staked on the projected extensions of the known occurrences on the Shanghi group. It is recommended that assays be made of samples of ore selected from the old workings. Routine geological mapping, on suitable scale, as well as trenching, stripping and assay work is recommended. Dependent on the results of the test geophysical work, geophysical surveys might be of some aid in locating and tracing silver-lead veins and recommendations made accordingly.

091761

Conclusions

The known silver-lead veins in this camp occur in the quartzite member of the Yukon group. The majority of these are found along the steeply dipping south flank of the South McQuesten River transverse anticline although the vein on the Shanghi group is found on the north limb of this same anticline to the north of a major structural feature of the area, the South McQuesten River fault. This fault appears to have closely followed the crest of the South McQuesten anticline and the combined effects of the faulting and folding produced a zone of weakness which permited deeper erosion forming the South McQuesten River valley.

Prospecting has been meagre and irregular in the region. It is probable that local sharp flexing of the quartzite member along the northern flank of the South McQuesten River anticline has produced the same type of persistent fracture favourable for ore deposition on the south flank of the anticline.

Summary

The Mayo-Keno Hill area had produced approximately $25,000,000 in silver-lead ores up to 1941, when the principal producers ceased operations. Renewed interest in the camp commenced in 1946 and operations in 1950 indicate a profitable enterprise for the principal mine, the United Keno Hill. Hydro-electric power and transportation are now available or soon will be available.

The principal host rock for the silver-lead deposits known is a relatively pure quartzite which fractures with persistent breaks. The majority of known veins occur in this quartzite member where it has suffered the greatest flexing on the south link of the South McQuesten transverse anticline. There is a strong possibility of local sharp flexing along the north limb of this same anticline as evidenced by the vein occurrences on the Shanghi group.

Initially, at least, limited geophysical work of a test nature is recommended on the Shanghi group. It is recommended that further staking be done covering possible extensions of the known veins on the Shanghi group. Detailed geological mapping and stripping, trenching, assaying and possibly diamond drilling are recommended for summer exploration work on the Shanghi group and other claims.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. Walter, P. Eng.

091761

References

1. H. S. Bostock, Mayo District, Yukon, Struct. Geol. of Can. Ore Deposits, Can. Inst. Min. and Met. 1948, pp 110-112.

2. Officers of the Geological Survey (Canada), Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, 3rd Edition, Dept. Mines and Resources, Econ. Geol. Series, 1947 pp 284-285.

3. Canada's New Northwest, the North Pacifi Planning Project, Publication prepared under direction of Charles Camsell, Director, 1947.

4. Article in Northern Miner on United Keno Hills, Vol XXXVI, No. 40, p. 23, Dec. 28, 1950.

5. H. S. Bostock, Map 890A, Geology Mayo, Yukon Territory, Dept Mines and Resources, Mines and Geol. Branch 1946.

6. A. A. Brant, Some Limiting Factors and Problems of Mining Geophysics. Geophysics, Vol. 13, No. 4, October 1948.

091761

Extract from Confidential Report

Shanghai Mineral Claims Nos. 1-8

The property is situated on the south slope of the Shanghai Ridge, ¼ mile north of the McQuesten River, in the McQuesten anticline area. The area is overlain by drift in the basin of the McQuesten River and the sediments here appear to be highly contotted and disturbed. Mineralization is known to occur on the flanks of this favorable area as manifested by the Shanghai and the Elsa deposits.

The property was first staked in 1927 and a tunnel was driven 250 ft. across the schist and possibly half way across the vein, which is dipping 45o N. About two tons of float was found in a g round sluice. Stringers of pure galena, four inches wide, were crossed, averaging 70% lead and 100 oz. silver. A shaft was sunk 30 ft. and a cross-cut driven north eight feet, then east and west on a four foot siderite band carrying fine galena. The shaft hit stringers of ore close to the surface, averaging 140 oz. of silver, Some galena in siderite was encountered in vein opposite the tunnel under the quartzite.

The sag from the vein shows 100 ft wide at tunnel which, owing to 45o dip gives true width of 50 ft. The filling is typical of the district, rotten quartzite and siderite. In 1930 owing to low silver price, 25 cents, and loss suatained in shipping lead, the company closed operations. Ore had to run at least 300 oz. silver at that time to make profit.

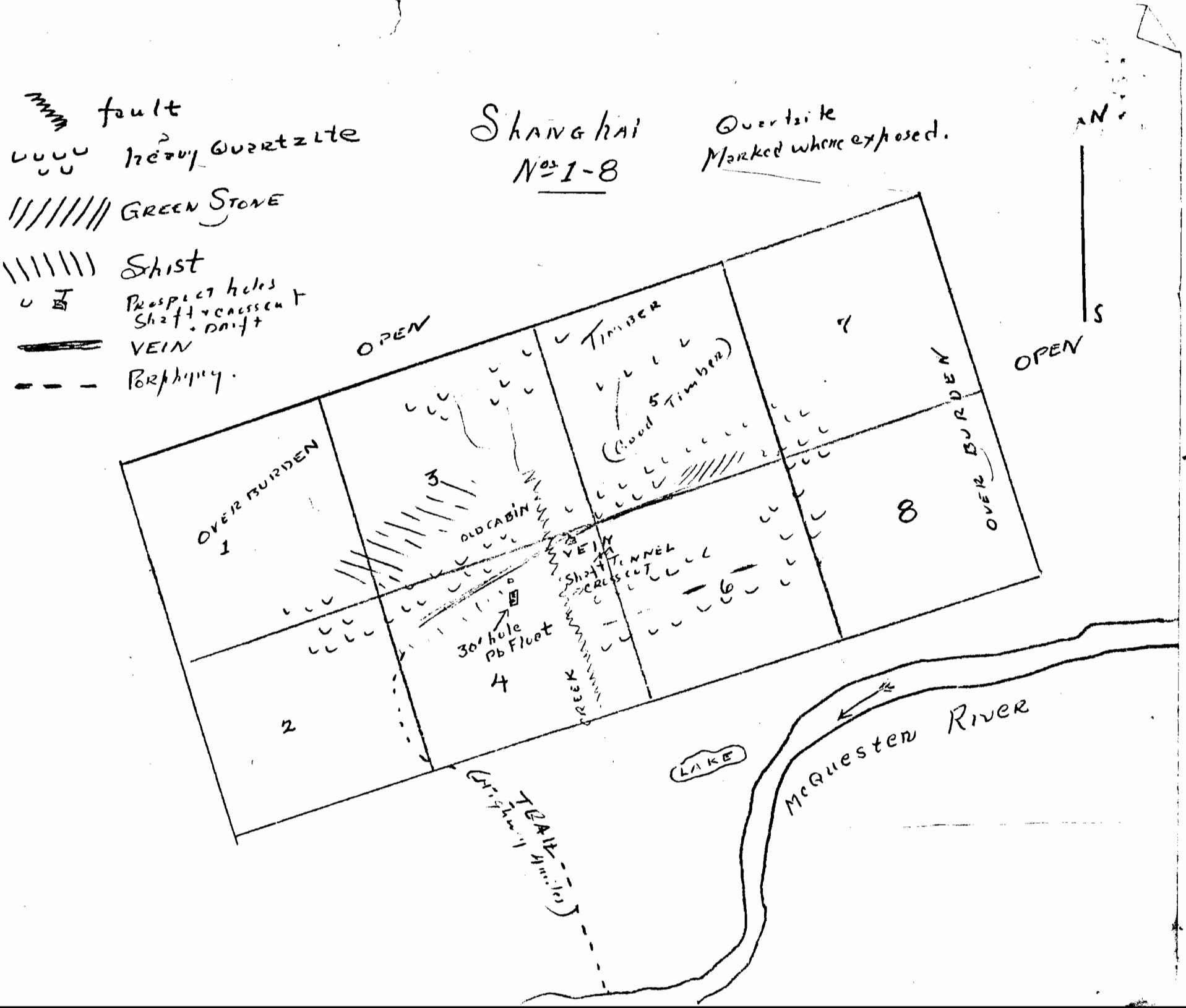
The tunnel has caved in, although timbered. It was much too shallow in any case. The reliable way of crosscutting would be by means of a small inclined shaft at the hanging wall with a 45o pitch to S. The ore at present prices would run about $300.00 per ton.

A road is no problem as suitable ground could be chosen and the valley can be crossed anywhere by tractor until May. The river is narrow and shallow, and can be forded during low water.

This is a very good structure- well defined long breaks, with definite indications of a parallel vein to the N. It was never mined out as were so many of the properties south of the river; e.g. Silver Queen, Elsa and Silver King.)

Chica Exploration and Development Co.Ltd.

091761


fault
Heavy Quartzite
Green Stone
Schist
Prospect holes
Shaft + crosscut + drift
VEIN
Porphyry.
Shanghai
Nos 1-8
Quartzite
Marked where exposed.
N
S
OPEN
OPEN
Timber
(Good Timber)
OVER BURDEN
OVER BURDEN
OLD CABIN
VEIN
Shaft
TUNNEL
CROSSCUT
30' hole
Pb Float
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Creek
LAKE
McQuesten River
TRAIL
(Chisholm Hinterland)

091761

Report on the

SHANGHAI YUKON PROSPECTING SYNDICATE PROPERTY

MAYO DISTRICT, YUKON TERRITORY

General Geology:

The Yukon series is dvisible into several members, which, while lithologically similar, have certain differences of importance in influencing ore deposition. The great majority of know silver-lead veins in this camp have been found in the quartzite member which fractures with clean persistent breaks.

Economic Geology

The Keno Hill deposits occur in veins formed in fault fissures of normal type and small displacement. Two types have been distinguished, longitudinal and transverse, depending upon their relation tonthe schistose strata. An initial stage of mineralization produced quartz, pyrite and arsenopyrite in the logitudinal fissures. Siderite, freibergite, galena, sphalerite and other minerals were deposited in the reopened longituidnal fissures and the transverse fissures, in a second stage of mineralization.

The Galena Hill veins follow faults with a northeasterly trend and steep southeasterly dips. One group of veins carries manganiferous siderite, galena and freibergite and has a high silver content. Another group carries quartz or ankerite, galena sphalerite and pyrite. The silver content is important in some cases.

Structure

The main structure is a wide, irregular, open northwest west-trending anticline whose axial plane passes a few miles east of Ladue Lake. A dome-like bulge is centered approximately, on

091761

the main anticlinal axis, a few miles northeast of Keno Hill. Two westerly plunging, relatively sharp, anticlinal noses distort the dome in its northwestern part. One of these transverse anticlines follows South McQuesten River valley and the other the north slope of Lynx Creek valley. The Lynx Creek anticline appears associated with lode gold and tungsten prospects between Lynch Creek and Dublin Gulch.

The McQuesten anticline appears to be definitely associated with known silver-lead deposits. Low dips from 5 degrees to 25 degrees occur on the north flank of this anticline with steeper 30 degree to 45 degree dips on the south flank. The known veins are with few exceptions(notably the veins on the Shanghai Group) confined to the quartzite member of the Yukon series along the more steeply flexed south limb of the anticline. It would appear that the silv r-lead mineralization found the most favourable zones for deposition in persistent fractures and that these were most developed where the sharpest folding of the quartzite of the quartzite member took place. The fault fissures in which the veins occur are believed associated with major faulting in the area, notably the large fault in South McQuesten River valley and possibly the Haldane Fault.

Shanghai Group

This group of eight claims lies on the south slope of the divide separating the Lynx Creek valley from the South McQuesten River valley. As far as is known at present, these claims are the only silver-lead claims on the north flank of the McQuesten transverse anticline. Information on the mineralization on these claims is very meagre. The following information was communicated

091761

in a letter from the previous owner. The claims are approximately 4 miles across the South McQuesten River valley from the old Silver King mine.

> "This is a good prospect, as good as most of the rest and better than anything the new companies have. Vein about 50 feet wide. The old prospect works are caved in but there is still ore laying around. It was too low grade before but now it is about $360.00 a ton. There was lots of float around and a tunnel part way across the vein cut several stringers, over 70 per cent lead and averaging 100 ounces of silver."

Geophysical Aids

The highlelevations and general rugged topography of the region as well as the deep mantle of glacial material in the many river valleys suggest that airborne magnetic and electromagnetic surveys would be of limited use in this area. A serious deterrent to the use of electromagnetic prospecting techniques is the presence of very abundant graphite schists. These occur in several members of the Yukon group and in thicknesses measurable in thousands of feet. The hills rise to 2,000 - 3,000 feet above the valleys and consequently topographic corrections to airborne geophysical surveys would be of first magnitude. It is suggested that the anomalous effects of topography would be from 10 - 100 times the anomalous effect of the silver-lead veins being sought.

It is possible that ground geophysical methods such as magnetic, spontaneous polarization and electromagnetic might be of use in locating and tracing the silver-lead veins, in the outcrop areas and those areas covered with a light glacial mantle of overburden. As far as is known, no geophysical work has been carried out in this area.

Recommendations:

In view of the meagre information available regarding the Shanghai group, it is recommended that a limited amount of ground geophysical research work be carried out on this group. It may well be that no geophysical method would be of use on this property. It is suggested that specimens of country rock and ore be obtained and laboratory and model tests be carried out on these. A magnetometer test survey over the known veins can be carried out under winter conditions and at the same time specimens could be obtained. It is also recommended that more ground be staked on the projected extensions of the known occurences on the Shanghai group. It is recommended that assays be made of samples of ore selected from the old workings. Routine geological mapping, on suitable scale, as well as trenching, stripping and assay work is recommended. Dependent upon the results of test geophysical work, geophysical surveys might be of some aid in locating and tracing silver-lead veins and recommendations are made accordingly.

Conclusions:

The known silver-lead veins in this camp occur in the quartzite member of the Yukon group. The majority of these are found along the steeply dipping south flank of the South McQuesten River transverse anticline although the vein on the Shanghai group is found on the north limb of this same anticline to the north of a major structural feature of the area, the South McQuesten River fault. This fault appears to have closely followed the crest of the South McQuesten anticline and the combined effects of the

091761

faulting and folding produced a zone of weakness which permitted deeper erosion forming the South McQuesten River valley.

Prospecting has been meagre and irregular in the region. It is probable that local sharp flexing of the quartzite member along the northern flank of the South McQuesten River anticline has produced the same type of persistent fracture favourable for ore deposition on the south flank of the anticline.

Summary

The Mayo-Keno Hill area had produced approximately $25,000,000 in silver-lead ores up to 1941 when the principal producers ceased operations. Renewed interest in the camp commenced in 1946 and operations in 1950 indicate a profitable enterprise for the principal mine, the United Keno Hill. Hydro electric power and transportation are now available or soon will be available.

The principal host rock for the silver-lead deposits known is a relatively pure quartzite which fractures with persistent breaks. The majority of the known veins occur in this quartzite member where it has suffered the greatest flexing on the south link of the South McQuesten transverse anticline. There is a strong possibility of local sharp flexing along the north limb of this same anticline as evidenced by the vein occurences on the Shanghai Group.

Initially, at least, limited geophysical work of a test nature is recommended on the S hanghai Group. It is recommended that further staking be done covering possible extensions of the known veins of the Shaghai Group. Detailed geological mapping and stripping, trehching, assaying and possibly diamond drilling are

091761

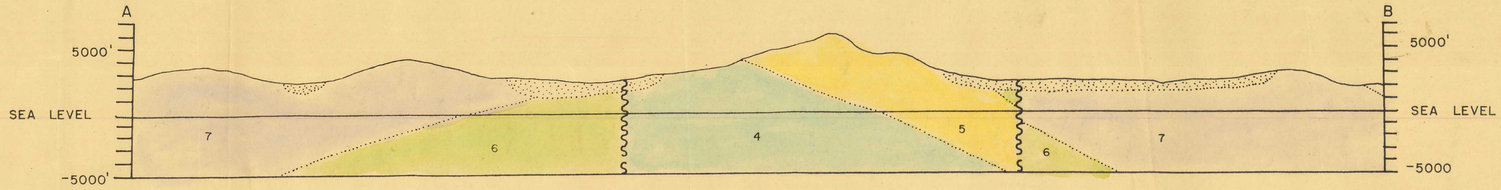
recommended for summer exploration work on the Shanghai Group and other claims staked.

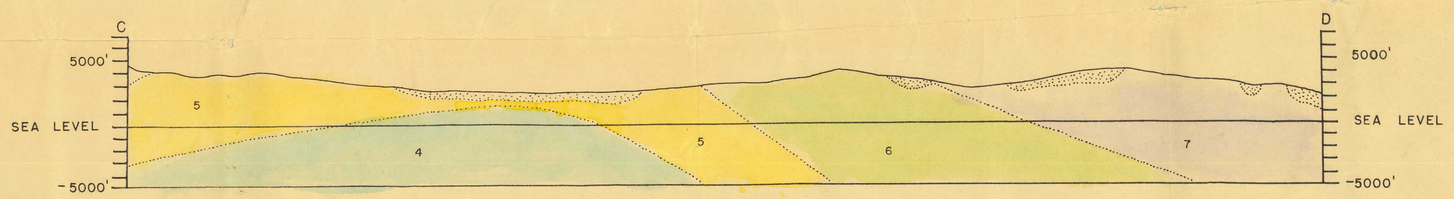
Respectfully submitted,

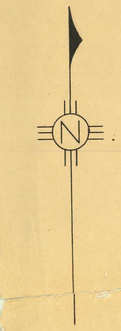
(Signed) J. P. Walter
Professional Engineer.

09 1764

19L160





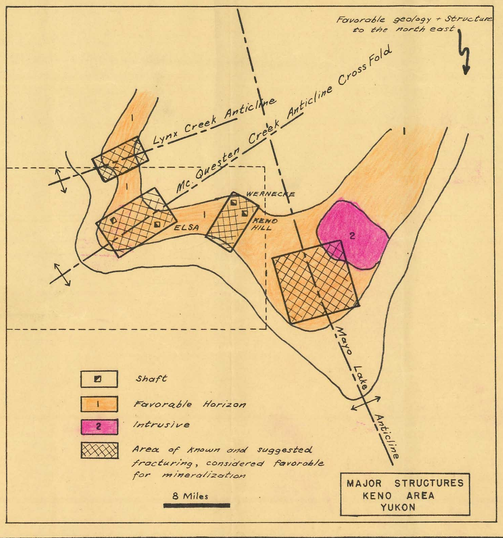


GEOLOGICAL LEGEND

9	QUARTZ PORPHYRY, GRANITE PORPHYRY
8	GRANODIORITE, GRANITE
7	SCHIST, QUARTZITE
6	SCHIST, QUARTZITE
5	QUARTZITE, SCHIST
4	SCHIST, QUARTZITE
3	DIORITE, GABBRO
	LIMESTONE
	OVERBURDEN

GENERAL LEGEND

- GEOLOGICAL CONTACT
- FAULT
- ROAD



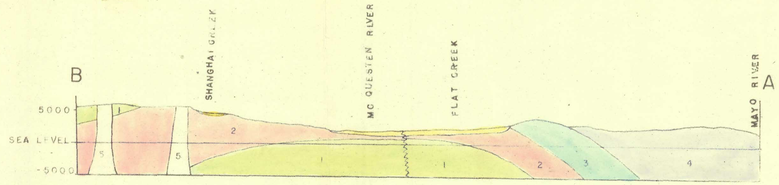
GENERAL GEOLOGY
of the
KENO AREA—YUKON

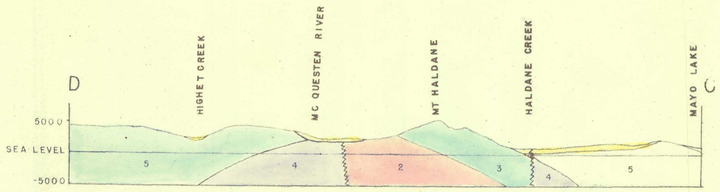
YOUNG YOUNG & GROSS LTD., TORONTO - NOV. 50

SCALE 1 INCH TO 1 MILE *

INFORMATION FROM VARIOUS GOV. & PRIVATE REPORTS.

091761





LEGEND

MESOZOIC AND LATER

JURASSIC AND LATER

5 — 5a GRANODIORITE, MINOR QUARTZ PORPHYRY PEGMATITE AND APLITE
5b DIORITE AND GABBRO

PRE CAMBRIAN AND LATER

4 — QUARTZITE, SANDSTONE, ARKOSE, CONGLOMERATE, LIMESTONE

YUKON GROUP

3 — SCHIST, QUARTZITE, LIMESTONE

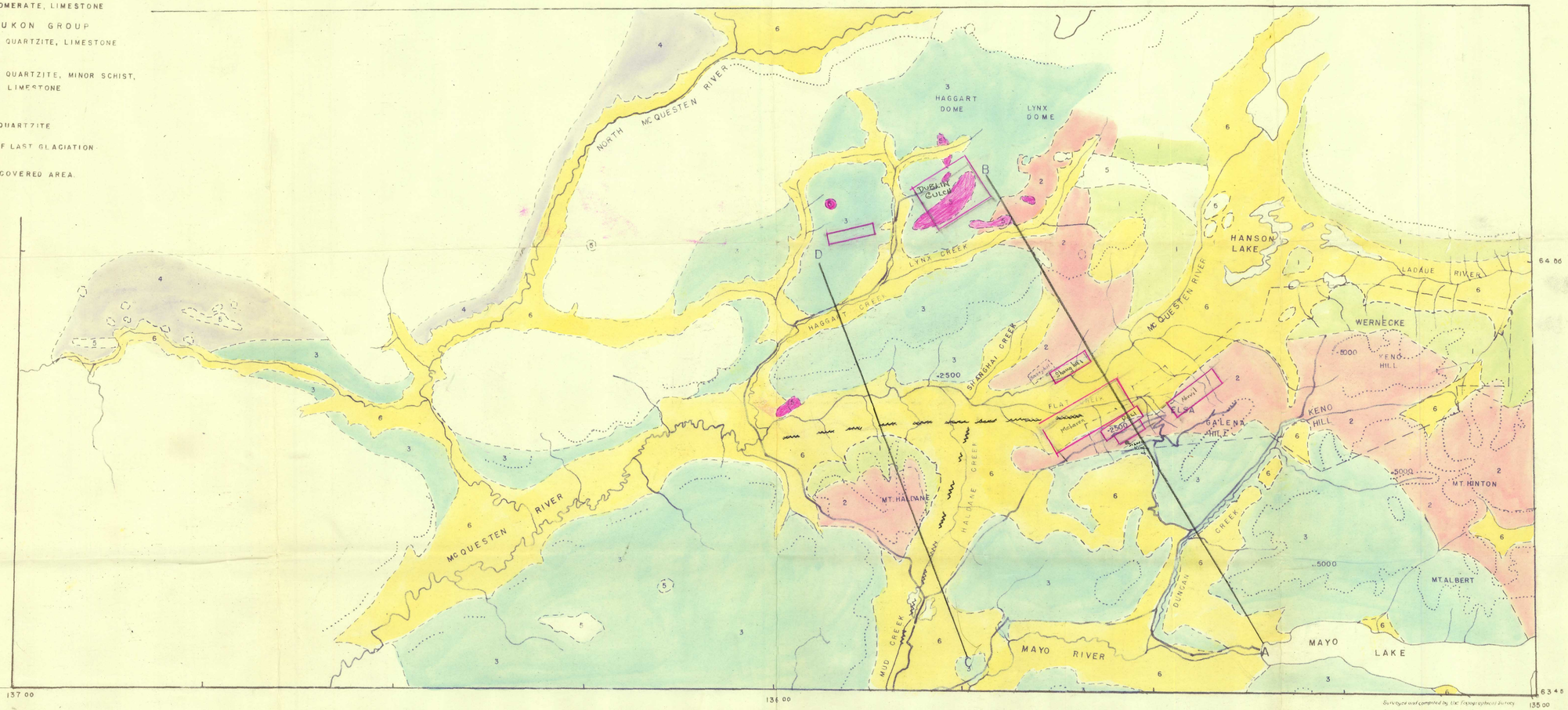
2 — MAINLY QUARTZITE, MINOR SCHIST, LITTLE LIMESTONE

1 — SCHIT, QUARTZITE

LIMIT OF LAST GLACIATION

6 — DRIFT COVERED AREA

K-I, AFTER BOSTOCK



Surveyed and compiled by Dominion Geological Survey 1948

PRELIMINARY MAP 43-9

UPPER Mc QUESTEN RIVER
YUKON

SCALE - 1 INCH TO 2 MILES

2 1 0 2 4 6 8

inches 0 1 2
centimetres 0 1 2 3 4 5

This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will therefore print as well as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

YUKON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

NOVEMBER 1949

091761

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

CLASSES SERVICE

DAY MESSAGES
DAY LETTERS
NIGHT MESSAGES
NIGHT LETTERS

36

CANADA

RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—OTTAWA, CANADA

TELEGRAPH, CABLE AND RADIO CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

NUMBER	SENT TO	SENT BY	REC'D BY	TIME SENT	TIME FILED	CHECK

SEND THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE SUBJECT TO THE TERMS ON THE BACK HEREOF:—

MAYO YT
16 JULY 1952

C K LECAPELAIN CHIEF LANDS DIVISION
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
OTTAWA

DATE OF FIELD INVESTIGATION SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN FEBRUARY FOURTH TO EIGHTEENTH FAIRBURN WAS EMPLOYED BY JOHN PAUL JONES TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE

G A MCINTYRE
MINING RECORDER

N.D.—G.F. 4—10 PADS OF 100—12-42 (7721)

CLASSES OF SERVICE
DAY MESSAGES
DAY LETTERS
NIGHT MESSAGES
NIGHT LETTERS

GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

RADIOTELEGRAPH SERVICE

ADMINISTERED BY
DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE—OTTAWA, CANADA

TELEGRAPH, CABLE AND RADIO CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

8 VEY H 27 VIA NCS

OTTAWA 16 JUL 928A

MINING RECORDER
MAYO

RE SHANGHAI MINERAL CLAIMS YOUR FILE FIVE FOUR STOP PLEASE WIRE DATE OF FIELD INVESTIGATION BY CHIKA EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY ALSO BY WHOM WAS FAIRBURN EMPLOYED

C K LECAPELAIN

GC. 937A 16

JOHN PAUL JONES

SUITE 1112
MONTREAL TRUST BUILDING

67 YONGE STREET
TORONTO 1

November 21st, 1951.

Mr.G.A.McIntyre,
Mining Recorder,
Department of Resources and Development,
Mayo, Yukon Territory.

Dear Sir,

Reference your letter of October 30th, received here today upon my return, I now enclose the forms duly filled out, as also my cheques for $120 and $5. I am also enclosing copies of geological reports and maps mentioned.

As soon as I hear from you as to whether the Commissioner will accept this application I can then reimburse Mr.Colley for his actual expenses in locating the claims.

Thanking you for your assistance,

I am,

Very truly yours,

John Paul Jones.

Many, many thanks for your kind help. I expect to get out there this Spring.

JPJ/mb

Expense Statement

W. H. FAIRBURN

Trip to Mayo, Yukon Territory, Feb 4th to Feb 18, 1951

Return transportation Whitehorse to Mayo	53.00
Transportation from Mayo to Property	48.00
Hotel and meals, Mayo	80.30
Salary	300.00
	$ 481.30

W. H. Fairburn

W. H. Fairburn

GAM/e

File: 47
36

Mayo, Y. T., November 30, 1951.

K. J. Christie, Esq.,
Chief Mining Inspector,
Northern Administration and Lands Branch,
Department of Resources and Development, OTTAWA.

I enclose an application for Certificates of Work from John Paul Jones, covering claims in the Shanghai Group, 59031 Shanghai No. 1 to 59038 Shanghai No. 8.

As the work reported is geological, will you please examine the documents, receipts and maps attached to the application and advise me if the application should be accepted (Sec 54-2(b) Y.Q.M.A.).

G. A. Mc Intyre,
Mining Recorder.

Encls

File: 54

Mayo, Y. T.
3 July, 1952

C. K. LeCapelain, Esq.
Chief, Lands Division
Northern Administration and Lands Branch
Department of Resources and Development
Ottawa, Ontario

Re: Shanghai Group of Mineral Claims

Mr. Fred Fraser, Commissioner of Yukon Territory, has asked that you be provided with the following information:

1. The sum of $431.30 was allowed on the Chika Exploration and Development Company Limited's report.

2. 59033 to 59036, Shanghai 3 to 6 are the claims which may be reinstated.

3. At this date locator has not been indemnified although Mr. Jones has made every effort to get in touch with the staker.

4. Reinstatement is being held pending confirmation of payment to locator.

Cecil D. Poli is a long time resident of this district. He is one of the few genuine prospectors operating in this area. It was Mr. Poli who sold this property to Mr. Jones in the first place. Mr. Colley, who relocated the Shanghai group is a partner of Poli's. Dr. H. S. Bostock is well acquainted with Mr. Poli, and a call at his office might prove informative.

Mr. Colley was in the office yesterday and left a letter with me to Mr. Jones in which he states that he will accept $100.00 as compensation in connection with these claims. This letter has been forwarded to Mr. Jones.

A further complication has arisen in the form of an affidavit from Mr. Poli handed into the office today, a copy of which is enclosed.

There is probably more to this situation than appears on the surface, and I would appreciate any advice you can give me in handling it.

G. A. Mc Intyre
Mining Recorder

Encl.
GAM:b

cc: Mr. Fred Fraser, Dawson, Y. T.

CANADA

DEPARTMENT
OF
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
NORTHERN ADMINISTRATIONS

ADDRESS REPLY TO
COMMISSIONER OF YUKON TERRITORY

PLEASE QUOTE
FILE 2-1

DAWSON, Y.T.

June 16, 1952.

MEMORANDUM

G.A. McIntyre, Esq., Mining Recorder, Mayo, Y.T.

re "Shanghai" Mineral Claims.

Would you please provide the following information to Mr. LeCapelain, Chief, Lands Division, sending me a copy of your letter,-

(1) How much was allowed for geological work, and on which reports was it allowed?

(2) Which claims are lapsed, and which were re-instated?

(3) Of the claims re-instated, have the locators been indemnified?

(4) Has re-instatment actually been effected, or are you awaiting confirmation of payment to the relocators?

$481.30

SHANGhai Nº 1-8
59031-59038
17 Sept 51
NOW REINSTATED

You might in your letter give Mr. LeCapelain a thumbnail sketch of Mr. Poli.

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH
LANDS DIVISION
JUN
MAYO, YK.
MINING RECORDER
CROWN TIMBER AND LANDS AGENT

Fred Fraser

Fred. Fraser
Commissioner.

CANADA

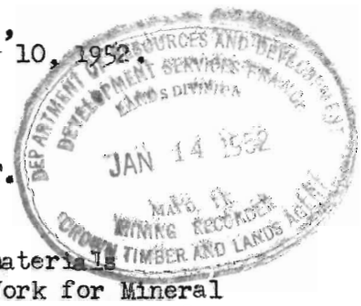
DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH

LANDS DIVISION

File 2-3-1

DAWSON, Y.T.,
January 10, 1952.



MEMORANDUM

G.A. McIntyre, Esq., Mining Recorder, Mayo, Y.T.

On November 30th you forwarded to Ottawa materials submitted to support an application for Certificates of Work for Mineral Claims "Shanghai Nos. 1 to 8", inclusive, Grant Numbers 59031 to 59038.

This material has been considered by Technical Officers of the Geological Survey, who report as follows:-

"Actually reports by three separate men were enclosed and are returned herewith.

1. That by Mr. Gordon W. Moore appears to be of little value and is written from general information of the District, much of which has little bearing on the value of these claims. It does not seem that Mr. Moore visited the property or district or carried on much correspondence to obtain information.

2. That by Mr, J.P. Walter is of some value. It summarizes information connected with the property obtained from maps and reports on the district and its recommendations appear reasonable. Mr. Walter probably did not visit the property. His report could have all been written from reports and correspondence.

3. That by the Chica Exploration and Development is the most valuable of the three. It shows that someone took the trouble to go over the property on the ground, dig out information from those who had worked on it previously. Unless he had some man with him who had seen much of the work done on the property and knew its history he probably took more than one day to examine it. At any rate the writer of this report took a good deal of trouble about it and his information appears accurate and complete.

4. None of the three maps submitted can be considered as satisfactory geological maps of the "Shanghai" Mineral Claims."

From this it is apparent that much of the material submitted has little, if any, value as a geological report. I am returning herewith the material and maps which accompanied your Memorandum of November 30th.

The total amount claimed for this work was $1,415.00. The accounts submitted by the applicant consist only of three receipts for $800.00, $315.00, and $300.00, respectively, with no detailed statement as to how the moneys were expended. I am prepared to accept the actual out-of-pocket expenses to which the applicant was put for the following,-

(1) Return transportation of Geological Party from Whitehorse to the property;

(2) Salaries and wages of personnel actually engaged on the geological investigation on the ground;

(3) Board and lodging of the personnel actually engaged in the investigation on the ground.

Would you please advise the applicant accordingly, and request that detailed accounts as above be submitted.

When these have been received you are hereby authorized to issue certificates of work to the value of the accounts submitted.

Fred. Fraser
Commissioner.

GAM/e

File: 36

Mayo, Y. T., January 14, 1952.

John Paul Jones, Esq.,
67 Yonge Street,
Toronto 1, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

Re: Shanghai Group

The geological reports accompanying your application for Certificates of Work for Shanghai Mineral Claims No.'s 1 - 8 have been reviewed by Technical Officers of the Geological Survey.

The Commissioner ruled that you will be allowed for actual out-of-pocket expenses for the following:

1. Return Transportation of Geological party from Whitehorse to property.

2. Salaries and wages of personnel actually engaged on geological investigation on ground.

3. Board and lodging for personnel actually employed in investigation on ground.

Please submit detailed accounts of these three items and I will issue Certificates of work to the value submitted.

Yours truly,

G. A. Mc Intyre,
Mining Recorder.

Form C—

YUKON TERRITORY

MINERAL CLAIM

Recorded Sept. 17th 1948
Stewart

APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF WORK

AFFIDAVIT

I, John Paul Jones of Toronto, Ontario

in the District of

make oath and say,—

That I have ~~done~~ or caused to be done, work on the Mineral Claim,

situate at right limit of McQuesten River above Shanghai Creek

to represent: 59031 Shanghai No. 1
59032 Shanghai No. 2
59033 Shanghai No. 3
59034 Shanghai No. 4
59035 Shanghai No. 5
59036 Shanghai No. 6
59037 Shanghai No. 7
59038 Shanghai No. 8

in the Mayo Mining District, to the value of at least hundred

dollars, since the day of 19 51

The following is a detailed statement of such work:—

(Set out full particulars of the work done in the twelve months in which such work is required to be done, as shown by Section 54)

Geological Investigation a copy of which attached, at actual cost, ~~as shewn in attached statement.~~

Receipts covering surveys	$800.00
Receipts covering geological maps	315.00
Geological reports as attached	300.00
	$1415.00

Sworn and subscribed to at
Toronto, Ontario,
this 21st
day of 19

John Paul Jones

Mining Recorder

A Notary Public in and for the
Province of Ontario.

JOHN PAUL JONES

SUITE 1112
MONTREAL TRUST BUILDING

67 YONGE STREET
TORONTO 1

February 7th, 1952.

Mr. G. A. McIntyre, Mining Recorder,
Department of Resources and Development,
Mayo, Yukon Territory.

Dear Mr. McIntyre:

Upon my return here I have been trying to get in touch with my Secretary Treasurer who is away with a prospecting party and who has the accounts in regard to the second geological surveys made of the Shanghai Group. Mr. Fairburn is here, however, and I enclose brief account of his trip to Mayo and have included only the transportation from Whitehorse and not from Toronto. The additional reports and expenses will be forwarded you within a week or ten days. If this is not satisfactory please advise me and I will be glad to do anything further you require.

With many thanks for your assistance, I am,

Sincerely,

John Paul Jones

JPJ/WMB

DEPARTMENT OF RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT
DEVELOPMENT SERVICES BRANCH
LANDS DIVISION
FEB 13 1952
MAYO, YT.
MINING RECORDER
CROWN TIMBER AND LANDS AGENT

Expense Statement

W. H. FAIRBUNN

Trip to Mayo, Yukon Territory, Feb 4th to Feb 18, 1951

Return transportation Whitehorse to Mayo	53.00
Transportation from Mayo to Property	48.00
Hotel and meals, Mayo	80.30
Salary	300.00
	$ 481.30

W. H. Fairburn

W. H. Fairburn