

file 105-h. 004969

Palazik: Prospecting trip

Glen Lyon fountain Y.T.

June 15 1954.

Mine PROS. AIRWAYS

PAPIZEK SAMPLE VP3

Date June 16/54

Hole No. E. O. CHISHOLM

Sample 105

From _____ To _____

Sample Length _____

Remarks HEAVY PD.

TRACE CU. H. Ni.

TEST NEG

Assay for Cu. Au

N.M.P.-NO. 503

Signed GOLD-TRACE
COPPER-8.62%

Mine PROS. AIRWAYS (G)

PAPIZEK SAMPLE VP4

Date June 16/54

Hole No. _____

E. O. CHISHOLM

Sample 104

From _____ To _____

Sample Length _____

Remarks HEAVY PD.

CU. THANISTH Ni.

TEST NEG

Assay for _____

N.M.P.-NO. 503

Signed GOLD-TRACE
COPPER-11.26%

105 L.

PLEASE PROVIDE COPY FOR OUR FILES ALSO COPY OF MAP. 886

PROSPECTORS AIRWAYS CO. LTD.

REPORT ON A PROSPECTING TRIP IN TO THE GLENLYON MOUNTAINS Y.T.

BY V.S. PAPEZIK

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	J.I.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	G.E.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C.L.C.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
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INTRODUCTION

On June 11th and 12th, 1954, the writer and W.D. Andrews prospected the area near Mt. Hodder in the Glenlyon Mts. Y.T. to discover the source of nickel-bearing pyrrhotite reportedly found in float in the region. Two small pyrrhotite showings were ^{found}; no claims have been staked.

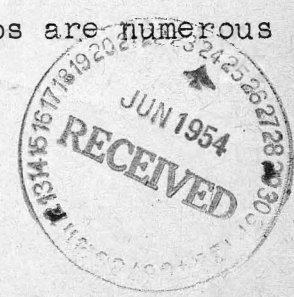
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LOCATION AND ACCESS

The prospected area includes the creeks south of Mt. Hodder, Latitude 62°30' North, Longitude 134°30' West. The shortest way to the region is afforded by Hodder Creek, a tributary of the Pelly River directly opposite the mouth of Tay River. The creek valley has sufficient timber for camping purposes up to 5000 feet. For more extensive prospecting, the base camp would be better situated in the valley of Little Sheep Creek, west of Mt. Hodder, directly in the centre of the favourable area.

TOPOGRAPHY AND GENERAL GEOLOGY

Glacial topography is typical for the region. U-shaped valleys dissected by streams and flat or rounded summits with accordant elevations predominate. Only Mt. Hodder (7184 feet) has a rugged, rocky appearance. Much of the area is covered by moss and heather, and extensive patches of snow on the northern slopes and some of the gulleys prevented closer examination, but outcrops are numerous and there is a large amount of float and talus.



Four distinct belts of rock were found in the region. Hodder Creek valley, almost to the divide, is underlain by acid intrusives, mainly coarse-grained granite and granodiorite, characterized by abundant pink feldspar, and this type of rock, forming about 95% of the float in Hodder Creek, seems to be barren of mineralization. However, a few pebbles of black chert breccia, containing considerable massive pyrite, was seen in Hodder Creek; its source was not found.

The divide between Hodder and Little Sheep Creek is underlain by a belt of dark grey mica schist very similar to that found near Vangorda Creek. The predominant surface colour is rusty-brown, and quartz veins are common. The belt is parallel to the Little Sheep Creek valley, trending about NW-SE, and is overlain (?) by crystalline limestone outcropping on the northeast slope of the valley. The few showings found in the area occur approximately at the contact of the schist and limestone belts.

The southwestern slope of Little Sheep Creek valley is formed by basic intrusives, mostly coarse-grained gabbros and hornblendites with some diorite, characterized by dark grey colour.

THE SHOWINGS

Main attention was concentrated on the short creeks southwest of Mt. Hodder, converging toward the Little Sheep Creek. Two small pyrrhotite showings were found in that area.

(a) The first showing lies high above Little Sheep Creek on a steep cliff. It forms a rusty area about 10 x 10 feet, containing two irregular 1 foot stringers of pyrrhotite, disseminated through dark, fine-grained greenstone, in places almost completely replacing the rock. These are surrounded by a strongly-weathered and serpentinized mass of basic rock, possibly a gabbro, intruding crystalline

limestone and biotite schist, striking N-85°-E and dipping 65° N. The limestone, on the contacts, is metamorphosed to calc-silicate rock. Shear zones and fractures are common. Mineralization is apparently related to fractures in the intrusive rock and is limited in extent. A grab sample, No. VP-4, has been taken from the mineralized zones and should be assayed for nickel, and if desired, platinum and gold. However, a field test for nickel with dimethyl was negative.

(b) The second showing, as reported by W.D. Andrews, is located in an adjoining gulley at a lower elevation, and consists of two rusty areas about 2 x 2 and 2 x 4 feet respectively, 15 feet apart, containing about 50% disseminated pyrrhotite. They are situated close to the contact of limestone and schist. Near the mineralized zones, the limestone is metamorphosed to calc-silicate rock, indicating again, the presence of an intrusive. The structural conditions may be similar to those described under (a). A grab sample, No. VP-3, has been taken. An assay for nickel and perhaps platinum and gold may be useful, but again field tests for nickel were negative. Both samples were sent to Whitehorse on June 15th by air.

PREVIOUS WORK

Signs of human activity in the area include, among others, two shallow test pits close to showing (a) along the strike. No mineralization was found in the test pits, and no claim posts were seen in the region.

CONCLUSIONS

The showings found may account for some of the mineralized float in the creeks. In view of their small size, apparently limited extent, and negative result of the dimethyl, the writer believes

that they are not worth staking. However, the area containing a variety of rocks with extensive contacts of metamorphosed sediments and intrusives appears favourable for mineralization and should not be excluded from further consideration.

Vangorda Creek Y.T.

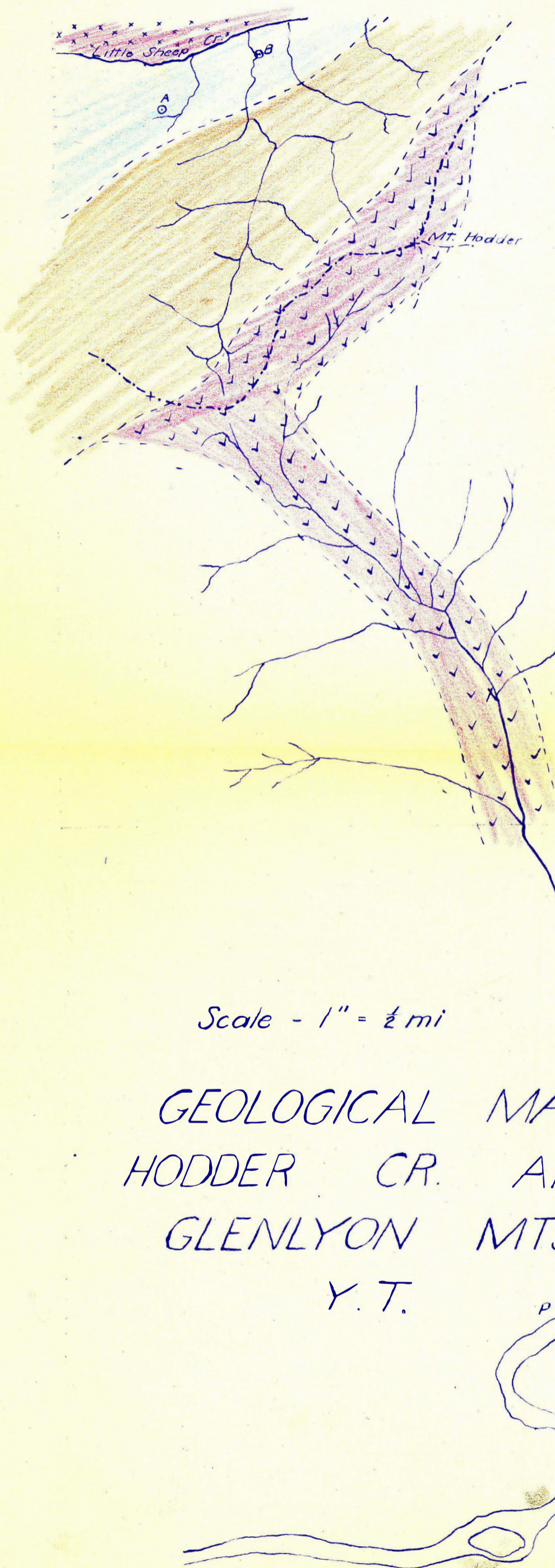
June 15, 1954.

V.S. Papezik
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V.S. Papezik.

Map appendices

1. Geological map of the area.

~~2. Plan of showing (a).~~

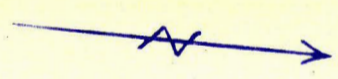


LEGEND

- Diorite, gabbro
- Crystalline limestone
- Mica schist
- Granodiorite, granite

REFERENCE

- Divide - - - - -
- Peak +
- Showing ⊙
- Camp X



Scale - 1" = 1/2 mi

GEOLOGICAL MAP
 HODDER CR. AREA
 GLENLYON MTS.
 Y.T.

PELLEY R.
 Tey R.