From the desk of

Aaro E. Aho

HESS

Apr 1/66

TED:

Did you get Bostock's location of a mist spring on the Macmillan?

Leno

Plot as accurately as possible & check vicinity (think already checked by Bert

Box 110, R.R. No 1,
Hull, P.Q.
March 22nd 1966

014777

Dr E.O. Chisholm
Atlas Explorations Ltd
328 Marine Bldg, 355 Burrard St
Vancouver 1, B.C.

Dear Ted

I was very glad to get your phone call and also Aaro's letter of March 3rd.

I intended to take you to the spring on the Macmillan first thing when I arrive in the Yukon next summer but I realize now that as soon as the season begins prospectors will be swarming around that country so I had better tell you where it is now. I enclose a description of it and have looked up my notes and at the airphotos of the area, which are not of much help.

My charge for it is $200.00 and no further charge unless you stake it and I do not come up to Yukon this summer to work for you in which case I charge one additional $1000.00 (One thousand dollars).

I regard this iron laden spring as perhaps the best direct lead to a prospect I can give to you. If I work for you this summer, as I hope, I do not want to be paid twice for it, but I believe that if something should prevent me from coming to the Yukon and it turns out a worthwhile prospect I deserve something for telling you of it.

I would send you a copy of the Mayo map 89O A, but with the enclosed sketch and written directions it seems to me unnecessary as you can easily mark the locality on your map if you wish.

I am forwarding to Aaro a covering letter in case you are off to Chile again.

With best wishes

Yours sincerely Hugh S. Bostock

Spring of iron bearing water on the south side of Macmillan River close to the intersection of ~~the~~ Lat. 63°00' and long 134° 30'.

In July 1940 I crossed the Macmillan River and climbed up the nose on the northeast side of the creek that runs northwest just east of the 134° 30' meridian and north of the 63° 00' lat. Going up, we (westward) went down into the creek bottom for a drink and found a stream of clear water coming out of a fracture on the east bank in the bottom of the small valley at not much higher than 2500' elevation. The water tasted like ink. Following the stream down a few yards the water became turbid and further on again it began to clear and was depositing a lot of limonite. The creek ran on into timber and we did not follow it. The outcrops in the east bank where the ~~creek~~ spring came out were black slate (dipping eastward as I remember). There were however only poor and few outcrops on the top of the hill when we left the creek going up eastward and then south to the 63° lat. Until recently I had not thought of this iron in this spring as suggesting mineralization. I had met a man from up the Pelly in 1939 who had a lot of marcasite spherulites, some 1½" in diameter that he said he had got from a black slate formation and I thought the iron in the spring may have been coming from disseminated marcasite in the slate.

R. B. Campbell in the Glenlyon map 25-1960 shows the south side of the ridge as unit 8, "Dark, bedded chert, variecolored slate, sandstone, quartzite, limestone and conglomerate." On the Mayo map 890A my unit 10 is, "Chert, shale, conglomerate, sandstone slate and limestone. These rocks do not sound like units 7 and 8 on Roddick's and Green's Tay River map 13-1961, with which

~~with~~ the Vangorda and Dynasty orebodies appear to be associated but I know that Green, Roddick and Campbell are now uncertain just how ~~there~~ the stratigraphy on their two sheets join up and are not certain of the stratigraphic sequence. This means that though Green and Roddick's units 7 and 8 do not seem to ~~be~~ occur in the neighbourhood of this spring they can be underneath.

I have had no experience at all in doing geochemical testing of water and soils but I understand that it should not be hard, having found this spring, to have the water tested for heavy metals, lead, zinc and copper as you must know better than I do.

I enclose a tracing of the locality on a scale of 1" = 2 miles, twice the scale of the Geological Survey maps, showing the locality of the spring. The topography (contouring) ~~is done~~ was done by the old methods, not with airphotos and that is why it is hard to tie in to the Glenlyon contours drawn from airphotos. However, as I remember we had no difficulty in locating ourselves on our traverse and the bend of the Macmillan River just above "camp" where the river is nearest the mountain should be readily discernible

Yours sincerely,
A. S. Bostock
March 22nd 1966.

Bostock
March 22/66

Portion of the south border of the Mayo geological map 890A Scale 1" = 2 miles