



42C03SW0012 42C04SW0011A1 CAMP LAKE

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C O P Y

REPORT ON IRON CLAIMS DISTRICT MICHIPICOTEN

DISTRICT OF ALGOMA. CON. KNAPP.

DATE OF VISIT: This property was visited on July 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, 1911. In our examination we were guided by Mr. Wm. Conklin, who did the staking and assessment work/

LOCATION: The property lies in the western Michipicoten District, just east of the east boundary of the Two. of Homer. The distance south to the Lake Superior shore near the mouth of the Julia River is about 3½ miles. The usual route followed to the claims is by Pucasaw Harbor, from which point a good tote-road may be followed 4½ miles to an old lumber camp near the forks of the Pucasaw River. After crossing the river a trail about 2 miles in length is followed to the camp. It is a stiff climb up the south bank of the river, as the elevation here is from 500-700' above Lake Superior.

PROPERTY: The property consists of 26 mining claims with an area of 1000 acres approximately.

TITLE: The claims are held under the Mining Act and the assessment work is being kept up to date. A survey for patents of all but the most easterly three claims has already been made.

OWNERS: The owners are Messrs C. Knapp, Wm. Conklin, Wm. Blanchard, Capt. VanSickle, Wm. King and Geo. Bellinger, Mr. Knapp is empowered to represent the owners in any transaction affecting the property.

TOPOGRAPHY: This locality is one to high elevation, probably 600-700' above Lake Superior. It is decidedly hilly, high steep hills being separated by narrow ravines and small swampy areas.

GEOLOGY: Most of the rocks seen are of Keewatin age. A medium grained diabase cutting Keewatin rocks is the only one certainly younger than Keewatin. A volcanic breccia is the commonest rock; schists, porphyry, greenstone, iron formation and diabase follows in the order mentioned.

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POOR QUALITY ORIGINAL
TO FOLLOW**

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LOCATION: The property lies in the western Michipicoten District, just east of the east boundary of the Two. of Homer. The distance south to the Lake Superior shore near the mouth of the Julia River is about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The usual route followed to the claims is by Pucasaw Harbor, from which point a good tote-road may be followed $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles to an old lumber camp near the forks of the Pucasaw River. After crossing the river a trail about 2 miles in length is followed to the camp. It is a stiff climb up the south bank of the river, as the elevation here is from 500 - 700' above Lake Superior.

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In spite of the hilly nature of the country, rock outcrops are not plentiful, for this locality has never been burned over. There is a thick growth of underbrush, and where the rocks are not covered by soil, a covering of moss exists. This condition of affairs almost always prevents one getting at the relations of the different rocks or their thickness.

WORK DONE: Ninety to One Hundred and fifty day's work has been recorded for each claim. Four or five test pits about 8'x8' and from 6' - 10' deep have been sunk. The rest of the work consists of stripping and trenching.

The stripping is confined chiefly to inclined surface exposures, of iron formation. Most of the trenches are short and rarely does any one trench entirely cross all probably adjacent bands of iron formation.

All of the workings and many natural outcrops of iron formation were visited and the approximate locations of these noted on the accompanying plan.

Some portions of the adjacent claims belonging to C.E. Sullivan and R. Hamilton were visited too. The main iron formation band on the Big Dave group was examined and reported on in November 1908.

The iron formation bands seen all strike about east and west and dip at a low angle to the north 30-40 degrees. These bands seem to have been disturbed but little, as the strike of the banding within the iron formation bands is remarkably uniform over the whole property.

The iron formation bands showing in all but the three most easterly claims is of the commonly occurring siliceous banded variety. One of the three easterly claims they are composed of finely granular quartz with some pyrite, the oxidation of the Pyrite often supplying material for a capping of Gossan.

The banded material is made up of alternating bands of grey and white chert, and granular Silica, and greyish lean Magnetite and good Magnetite. The Magnetite is usually siliceous and the bands of it not clean cut; instead they blend away into the purely siliceous bands. Ordinarily there are four or more bands to the inch. The banding is not always conspicuous as the contrast between greyish chert and lean magnetite seen was 1½" thick. The

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iron content of average samples should always be under 35%.

The frequency of outcrops of iron formation over a width of several hundred feet would lead one at first to suppose the existence of one band of that width, or that certain bands at least were continuous along the strike for distances of considerable length, but the appearance in the trenches of bands of Schist, volcanic breccia and Porphyrite between bands of iron formation and evidences of the rapid tapering and of sudden cutting off of bands to be seen in the camp clearing in claim SSM 835, compels one to come to the conclusion that the iron bearing horizon is not composed entirely of iron formation but that in it occur frequent lenses and definite bands of banded iron formation, these both being of very uncertain width and length.

The iron formation bands vary in thickness from 4 to 5" up to a proven thickness of 25'. Some bands may be thicker but there is no work done which shows a greater thickness; and the longer trenches show so many bands of Schist separating iron formation bands that one is inclined to suspect that the prevailing thickness is not over 15'.

TIMBER: The whole area is well timbered having never been burned. Spruce is most plentiful and attains a diameter of 12 - 16". White birch of similar size ranks second. Balsam, Balm of Gilead, Cedar and Soft Maple follow in the order named. Dense underbrush occurs nearly everywhere - soft maple, hazel and balsam on the dry ground and alders in the swampy areas.

WATER SUPPLY: The water supply is limited to Loon Lake on the south of the property and the lake in claims SSM 970 and 1121.

WATER POWERS: There is a high fall on the Pucasaw River within 2 miles. In high water the Pucasaw River is a large stream and there are reported to be some lakes along its course which could be made as reservoirs.

LLB
Soo, Ont.
August 10/11.

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L.L. BOSTON