

NOTES ON THE
BERENGARIA MINE,

Property File
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001800

at Deanshaven, Near Riوندل, B. C.

*Sent 2/21
9 FF with
letter recommending*

LOCATION: The property is situated at Deanshaven, the residence of R. T. Dean, on the east shore of Kootenay Lake three miles south of Riوندل. The "showing" is about two hundred feet from the lake shore. It is about twenty miles east of Nelson and is a point of call for the Nelson - Kaslo boat of the C. P. Railway.

PROPERTY: There are six claims in the group which were located by Mr. Dean and Charles Sherwin last summer. One of these, the Berengaria, on which the discovery was made has been Crown Granted. The claims are now owned by the Berengaria Mining Co. which is incorporated for 2,500,000 shares of a par value of one cent. Just over half of these are immediately available for sale, while the remainder is held by various local men and could be picked up in small lots at varying prices.

TRANSPORTATION: The ore showing lies at the edge of Kootenay Lake and Canadian Pacific barges, carrying cars, may be loaded direct from the mine bins. Freight charges to Trail on low grade ore is (approximately) \$1.10 per ton. Boats handling passengers and small freight make daily stops if signaled to do so.

TIMBER & WATER: There is a small amount of timber suitable for mine use. A small creek furnishes domestic water, but there is no water available for power. The snowfall is seldom over a foot and it melts early.

HISTORY: Ore was discovered last summer during the sluicing of gravel to make a fill in front of Mr. Dean's house. Mr. Dean further uncovered the ore and shipped 113 tons; he then leased it to Messrs. Paulds, Smith, & Hawes (miners) who drove a short grass-roots tunnel through gravel and shipped an additional 350 tons. They were required to pay a 25% royalty and have quit the lease as they could only pay expenses. The average assay of the ore is said to have been 3 Oz. silver, 8% lead, and 11% zinc. This was obtained by only the crudest sorting, i.e. throwing out the large chunks of iron sulphide and barren limestone.

EQUIPMENT: There is a small compressor, driven by an old automobile engine, one drill, car, track, small tools, and ore bunkers, with bed rooms for a few men on a dismantled C. P. R. steamer anchored at the wharf.

GEOLOGY: Nothing has yet been published on the geology of the region, although it has been studied by the Dominion geologists and a report is expected to be published this summer. Briefly the east shore of Kootenay Lake consists of two main belts of limestone, the Blue Bell and the Kirby, separated and bordered by schists. They strike nearly north and south and dip at low to medium

angles westward, under the Lake. The Blue Bell limestone lies a few hundred feet above the Kirby and passes under the Lake a considerable distance north of the Berengaria.

The Kirby limestone shows considerable mineralization at some points, and has been partially developed with encouraging results at the Kirby Mine some four miles to the northward. It passes under the Lake about a half mile south of the Berengaria and reappears on the west side of the Lake at Proctor.

The ore at the Berengaria lies immediately over the Kirby limestone beds but its connection with them has not been definitely proven, since the ore has not yet been found definitely in place, but is, so far as yet known, surrounded on four sides by stream deposited gravel, and rests on a clay gouge or hardpan some four feet thick, which in turn rests on limestone. Dr. Walker, the Dominion geologist saw the ore last summer before any great amount of work had been done, and is said to have thought it was a "glacial erratic". Many other opinions have been given as to its origin by various men who have seen it.

DEVELOPMENT: A short tunnel in gravel hit the ore at about 18 feet from its top, and has penetrated it for twenty three feet when the underlying gouge was struck. The tunnel has been widened to approximately thirty feet at the widest point in ore and neither the north or south limits have been found. In the floor of the tunnel there is an area of ore fifteen feet wide by thirty feet (plus) long.

ORE OCCURRENCE: It seems now fairly well proven that the ore is a boulder over 20 feet high, over 30 feet long, and 23 feet thick. So far as developed it is surrounded on all sides by gravel except on the bottom. It rests on a four or five foot bed of pebble filled clay gouge or hardpan containing occasional fragments of ore, and small pieces of carbonized wood indicating that it is a surface formation. This "gouge" slopes about 30° westward, strikes north and south, and lies on top of white limestone having a similar dip and strike.

The ore occurs as a replacement of white marbelized limestone, with occasional traces of mica-schist near the top of the boulder. The bedding planes in the limestone are occasionally visible, and dip a few degrees steeper than the "gouge" and a few degrees steeper, also, than the nearest visible limestone beds. The strike is also a few degrees different from the strike of the limestone in place.

An outcrop of schist occurs some fifty feet northwest of the boulder, and white marbelized limestone outcrops sparingly to the southward more or less in line of the supposed strike, and traces of galena have been found in some of the outcrops. Smaller float ore has been found in the vicinity for years past.

In my opinion this enormous boulder of ore is neither a "glacial erratic", nor in place. There is some indication that the boulder lies in, or on the east bank of, an

old eroded creek bed; there is no direct evidence that the boulder has been rounded materially except on the top and sides, which could have taken place during the deposition of the gravel around it; limestone of the same identical character as that in the boulder outcrops to the south and its strike would take it a short distance to the east (up the hill) from the boulder; the boulder is surrounded by gravel but underlain by clay without a trace of gravel and sand in it, but containing carbonaceous matter and occasional sharp fragments of ore.

I believe therefore that the ore boulder has slid, not rolled, down the bank of the old creek for a short distance, and that the bed from which it came lies a short distance, probably less than two hundred feet, to the eastward of the boulder and under a heavy cover of gravel or soil.

CONCLUSION: It seems probable that the boulder of ore originated from an ore-replaced bed of white marbelized limestone lying a comparatively short distance to the eastward, and that it slid from the outcrop to its present position.

From the size of the boulder and the grade of the ore that is in it, it might reasonably be presumed that it is a fragment of an orebody of considerable size and value, and well worth the expenditure of a reasonable sum in searching for it.

I recommend that such exploration be done, if reasonable terms can be obtained on an option to purchase.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr

May 29, 1929.