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+ map

by L. R. Hasler June 1931

82F/3W
82F/3W-19

(16)

LONE SILVER MINE.

Sheep Creek Area. B.C.

The following is a general description of the Lone Silver Group of Mineral Claims, consisting of Lone Silver, Lone Silver No. 1, and Lone Silver No. 3, on Rosebud Lake, to the south of the Sheep Creek Area, 10 miles south of Salmo and 4 miles north of the international boundary.

This part of the country is served by the C.P.R. to Nelson and the Great Northern to Salmo. Nelson being 45 miles from the property and Salmo 10 miles. The main road between Nelson and Spokane passes within 5 miles of the property. A good truck road connects the main road with the mine, and ends at the foot of the Dump of No. 3 Tunnel.

The country in this section is a narrow valley through which Rosebud Creek runs and in its widest part Rosebud Lake is formed and is about half a mile long, and quarter of a mile across. There is abundant timber on the property for mining purposes, and camp use. The whole area around Rosebud Lake was burned out two years ago, so that the standing trees are all dead, but are still fit for use.

The only buildings in the Camp are below No. 5 Tunnel, and consist of a Log shack, sufficient to accommodate 6 men as sleeping quarters, a wood shed 10' x 10', a Blacksmith shop, garage and a covered loading Platform. Water for camp use is supplied by a well about 14' deep. Although there is ample water in the vicinity, the actual side of the hill where the tunnels and camp are located there is none, and any water which would be necessary for mill use would have to be pumped from Rosebud Creek, 800' away.

The elevation of Rosebud valley and Lake is 2700'. The Camp is located at the foot of the Mountain N.E. of the valley, and it is in this mountain where the workings are located at the following elevations:-

Open cut above No. 1 Tunnel- - - - -	2930'
No. 1 Tunnel & mount of Raise- - - -	2900'
No. 2 Tunnel - - - - -	2870'
No. 3 Tunnel - - - - -	2810'
No. 4 Tunnel - - - - -	2785'
No. 5 Tunnel - - - - -	2790'
Camp Site - - - - -	2730'

The workings are all in the S.E. end of the Lone Silver M.G., and are uncovering, as far as one can ascertain

at this time, four veins. One which is exposed in the open cut above No. 1 Tunnel and which has been worked down through No. 1, 2 and 3 Tunnels, and 3 veins in No. 5 Tunnel.

The first vein which is exposed in the open cut above the No. 1 Tunnel is at this point about 24" wide, and in spite of its proximity to the surface, is carrying very good values, it is a true quartz fissure, striking E. & W. with a dip of 60° South.

No. 1 Tunnel. This Tunnel was driven 30' below the outcrop and open cut for a distance of 30' as far as is known, beyond this point the drift is filled to the roof with broken ore and waste; 20' from the portal a stope was started and runs back to the end of the drift and then up toward the surface, but did not go through to daylight. 25' from the portal a winze was sunk to a depth of 30', but does not connect with No. 2 Tunnel, it was impossible to examine this winze as it is full of broken ore to the collar. The vein in this drift has been stoped out as far as the raise, beyond this point I am not able to say what has been done owing to the fill in the face beyond the raise. In one place in the drift the pay streak has been left on the hanging wall and the writer was able to break off about 6" of it before encountering the wall, if the pay streak in the whole

length of No. 1 Tunnel was the same as what was left on the hanging wall, the amount taken from this level and stope alone must have been considerable, as the little left behind is running I should say well over \$100.00 per ton. The strike of No. 1 vein at this level is E. & W. and dips 60° to the South. A few feet outside the Portal of No. 1 Tunnel and S.W. of it is a winze connecting with No. 2 Tunnel. This work was evidently done to prove out a wide low grade Vein which shows up in the face of No. 2 Tunnel.

No 2 Tunnel. This working is 30' below No. 1 at an elevation of 2870'. This Tunnel is 65' long where it cuts a vein 64" wide which has been drifted on for 12' to the West. This work was discontinued because the grade was too low for shipping. At the E. end of this drift, is the raise which goes up to the surface at the portal of No. 1. This wide low grade vein is paralleling the No. 1 in No. 1 Tunnel, its strike is E. & W. and dips 65° to the South. No. 2 Tunnel is connected to No. 3 through stopes and raises.

No 3 Tunnel. This Tunnel is driven in 285', and then drifted on both ways, to the east for 45' to the West for 30'. At this point the Tunnel gives a sharp turn to the South-east, and snakes its way for a distance

of 145' back toward the portal and more or less paralleling it. At 30' South-east of the turn a raise has been run, and an irregular series of stopes formed by the high grading, and which eventually comes out in the face of No. 2 Tunnel. 85' South-east of the turn, a "lanprophyse" dyke angles its way through the fissure and displacing it, and the rest of the drift to the face is in waste. It is interesting to note that this dyke, if it can be given this name does not appear in No. 2 Tunnel and the writer is of the opinion that it is lenticular, and of no magnitude.

No 4 Tunnel. It was impossible to examine this working as the portal was caved in, and the Tunnel full of water. The length of this Tunnel, I understand is some 200' long and in ore.

No 5 Tunnel. This Tunnel is a crosscut running N. & S., and is 120' long. It was run on a very flat vein bearing S. 70° W. and dipping 20° to the South. This vein disappears into the sills 55' from the portal. This vein has no relation whatsoever with the ones in Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Tunnels, but is exploring new ground to the South of the other workings. It is on the same level as No. 4 Tunnel but 300' to the South of it. At this point of the hill quite a disturbance has occurred which is shown by the roll

ever of the vein in the drift, while at the portal of this cross cut, two other very well defined fissures have been exposed, one 10' to the N.E. of the main portal in an old working 30' long. This vein is bearing N. 75° E., and is 10" wide, and seems to be carrying high values. The other is only some 5' S.W. of the portal, bearing E. & W. and dipping 65° to the South, the width of the high grade stringer in this fissure is 10", the full width of this vein was not exposed at the time of the writer's visit, to the property.

G E O L O G Y

Rosebud Lake and the area to the South of it is in the Pend-d'-Oreille Group of the Windemere Series. The Pend-d'-Oreille strata are all of sedimentary origin, and supposedly of the same age. The Pend-d'-Oreille series is largely composed of black phyllites and lime stones. All the sedimentary and volcanic rocks have been intruded by batholithic rocks or others connected with them. The larger masses are granite, granodiorites, or quartz diorite. All are considered to belong to the extensive period of intrusion of the Nelson batholith. Mineralization succeeded the intrusion and crystallization of the batholithic rocks and their allies, and was followed by lamprophyre dykes and

sills.

There are no granites or granodiorites present in any of the workings, although a number of croppings can be picked up to the South. So far, all the Tunnels have been driven through very dark calcareous schists with frequent intrusions of limestone, and gray argillites, which are forming both walls of the country rock. In the counter drift in No. 5 Tunnel, a lamprophyre sill has angled across the vein at about 20° which it appears to have displaced to the North. The dyke has been cut through, and the drift continued for some 40' beyond, but without picking the vein up again. The mineralization all occurs in true fissure veins, bearing in general from N. 65° E. to N. 75° E. The widths vary in different points in the mine from 10" to 30". Only in No. 5 Tunnel do the three veins appear erratic in bearing, this is however, due to a disturbance at this point which has caused an overfold of the centre vein. It is not possible at this time to say anything about the two veins North and South of it as they have only just been uncovered.

The writer has not been able to get the history of this mine as it has not been worked since the war days, and the only information available is from hearsay. The present owner was told that one of the last shipments to be made was some 30 tons which yielded from the smelter

\$4500.00. This does not sound unreasonable in view of what is going on at the mine at present. For some months past the property has been leased to three men for high grading. To date five shipments have been made to Trail smelter, returns from which are as follows:-

#	Shipment		AU	Ag.	Pb.	\$
#1	5.92 Dry Tons	11.25	151.94	279	452.56	
#2	9.68 " "	18.96	522.32	1,250	788.89	
#3	8.03 " "	19.62	453.70	859	777.89	
#4	6.00 " "				689.56	
#5	9.83 " "	7.37	2,551.85	2,233	1,362.67	

The above figures show net returns after all deductions.

During the time that the writer was at the mine these men got out 18 sacks (3,600) Lbs., of high grade, most of which was taken from the stope between Nos. 2 and 3 Tunnels and from the two new veins just uncovered at the portal of No. 5 Tunnel.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For the next few months I would recommend that the two new veins in No. 5 Tunnel should be followed. The one to the south of the portal by means of an inclined winze, it will be useless to drift on it as this vein is pitching into the hill, and will soon disappear below the sills. The one to the north of the portal can be drifted on. As soon as No. 4 Tunnel is dewatered, it should be examined very closely for the downward strike of the ore chute in Nos. 2 & 3, and a raise run to connect with No. 3 Tunnel. To speed this work it might be possible to work from both ends. The connecting

of Nos. 3 & 4 would cheapen mining costs, as this would allow the dropping of all ore from the upper levels through a chute into the main haulage Tunnel. The above work would give four new faces in high grade, on which to work, thus easing up on the ore reserves above No. 3 level till further development has been done.

The foregoing are the findings of the undersigned after going over the Lone Silver Group Property between the 12th and 15th of June, 1937, and is submitted to Mr. Guy S. Clarkson and his associates for their information and guidance.

Respectfully submitted,

Original Report signed by:
L. R. Leslie, M.E.-

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE
LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

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PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE
LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY
NELSON MINING DIVISION
BRITISH COLUMBIA

28 March 1969

1.0 INTRODUCTION:

This report presents the results of the preliminary field examination and investigation of the background information relating to the Lone Silver (formerly Bonanza and Hope) Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, conducted by William J. Weymark, P.Eng., Consulting Engineer, West Vancouver, British Columbia.

The investigation was carried out at the request of L. D. deKock, owner of the claim, of Nelson, British Columbia. The field examination was made on June 10th, 1965. Assays of the samples taken were made by General Testing Laboratories Co. Ltd., of Vancouver, British Columbia, Certificate no: 48862, 14 June 1965.

2.0 LOCATION:

The Lone Silver claim, record number 8611, is situated approximately 30 miles south of Nelson, geographical reference $117^{\circ}15'30''$ West - $49^{\circ}03'$ North and located to the east of Rosebud Lake, see Figures: 1 and 2.

Access to the claim is ready by automobile being via the Nelson - Nelway Highway for a distance of about 11 miles south of Salmo, then east on a north-east trending branch road for 3 miles to the north of Rosebud Lake, then east-southeasterly for about 1 mile to the Lone Silver workings.

3.0 PROPERTY DESCRIPTION:

The Lone Silver property, see Figure: 2, consists of one claim, record number 8611, record date of 9 May 1965. It is owned by L. D. deKock of Nelson and is in good standing to 9 May 1969. Currently, the adjacent claims area is open, according to maps at the Mining Recorder's office.

This property has been prospected and worked upon since mining activity commenced in this part of British Columbia at the turn of the century. At the present time (March 1969) the property is under option by J. A. Shaw of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Verification has not been made with respect to conformity of the staking with respect to the regulations of the Mineral Act of British Columbia.

The Lone Silver was first known as the Hope Mine and was originally considered only for its silver potentialities. However, after the discovery of gold in 1936 on the property, attention was directed toward development of it as a gold producing mine. Recently, attention has been directed toward development as a multi-mineral producing property. Early shipments, prior to 1915,

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division,
British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

3.0 Property Description (continued):

record values in silver, gold and copper; those for the 1936-1941 period show gold, silver, lead and zinc and those for 1963 record gold, silver and lead.

According to early records (Report of Minister of Mines of British Columbia; 1936 - pages E.16-E.18 and 1938 - pages E.17 and E.18) prior to 1914 the property was explored by four adits. The adits were numbered from west to east, numbers 2 and 3 being caved at the time of the recorder's examination. Adits nos: 1, 2 and 3 were driven at approximately the same elevation being 70 feet above the prevailing elevation control of the flat northerly section. Nos: 2 and 3 adits are located 90 feet and 225 feet respectively north 65° east from no: 1 adit. No: 4 adit is located 175 feet south 45° west and 105 feet higher than no: 3 adit. At about 100 feet south 60° east from the portal of no: 4 adit and 80 feet higher is located the depression of a caved stope which was apparently driven from the no: 4 adit-drift workings. Extending onwards up the hillside is a network of trenches with cuts of 5 feet or more through overburden to bedrock. In places, bedrock is available but for the most part these workings are caved. The condition of these workings were the same when the examination relating to this (Weymark) report was made. A fifth adit has been constructed, located to the west of no: 1 but this was inaccessible because of water at the time of this examination.

In the recorder's report, the description of the no: 4 workings appears to be a drift driven south-easterly for 50 feet, cutting through sheared argillite and dolomitic limestone, which strike north 60° east and dip 65° south-easterly. The workings then turn south for 10 feet to connect with a short stope about 5.5 feet wide. The hanging wall strikes south 70° east and dips 70° southerly. From the stope a drift extends 8 feet westerly. Stopping extends below the level. The roof of the drift and stope consists of brecciated and altered dolomitic limestone, showing some rust. Along the hanging wall there is from 3 to 8 inches of quartz with a good deal of copper stain.

The results of 3 samples were reported to be the following:

1. Face of Drift; no: 4 level, 5 inches quartz with copper-stain along hanging wall:-
gold-trace; silver-16ozs; copper-0.3%; lead-trace; zinc-0.5%
2. Face of Drift; no: 4 level, 5 feet brecciated limestone in foot wall of no: 1:-
gold-trace; silver-1.0ozs; copper-nil; lead-nil; zinc-nil
3. Roof of Drift at Collar; 4.5 feet brecciated limestone excludes 8 inches quartz at hanging wall:-
gold-trace; silver-2.4ozs; copper-nil; lead-nil; zinc-nil

The description of no: 1 adit involves an approach cut of 40 feet in length through overburden, and a 105 foot drift driven at south 20° west. At the portal limestone beds strike north 60° west and have a low dip to the south. There is a fault 55 feet from the portal about on the strike of the formation and dipping 55° to the north. The limestone, north of the fault, also dips north. Thirty feet farther along is another fault of about the same strike but dipping 25° to the north. Between the two faults is graphitic schist.

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969;

3.0 Property Description (continued);

Limestone continues beyond the second fault, the beds standing vertically and striking south 35° west. It was considered by the recorder that the first 55 feet of the adit crosscuts a shallow trough of limestone in which mineralization developed following the beddings. Ore was reported to have been shipped from the several small chambers to the west of the workings. The reported results of samples taken in a section 10 feet west of the workings at 30 feet from the portal are the following:

- 4. 3 inches sheared limestone showing copper stain:-
gold-0.01ozs; silver-71.0ozs; copper-8.3%; lead-7.0%; zinc-9.5%
- 5. 14 inches shattered limestone below no; 4:-
gold-0.12ozs; silver-5.0ozs; copper-0.1%; lead-nil; zinc-3.0%
- 6. 9 inches of quartz with galena and copper stain lying on 2 inches of gauge below no; 5:-
gold-0.90ozs; silver-33.5ozs; copper-1.2%; lead-3.0%; zinc-3.0%

According to the records published in the B.C. Minister of Mines' Reports and recent correspondence, the following shipments have been made from the Lone Silver property. It must be observed that these were most probably cobbled and represent high grade:

Prior to 1916, being for the 1909-1915 period:

Ore shipped.....	86 tons
Metal Recovery.....	Gold - 22 ozs **
	Silver - 13,461ozs
	Copper - 12,051 lbs
Present day value (March 1969): \$33,300 - equivalent \$387/ton.	

Period 1936-1941:

Ore shipped.....	106 tons
Metal Recovery.....	Gold - 64ozs
	Silver - 8,850ozs
	Lead - 11,639 lbs
	Zinc - 8,141 lbs
Present day value: \$23,200 - equivalent \$219/ton.	

Period 1963:

Ore shipped.....	15 tons
Metal Recovery.....	Gold - 4ozs
	Silver - 92ozs
	Lead - 261 lbs
Present day value: \$383 - equivalent \$21/ton.	

L. D. deKock reports total shipment for 1963 as follows:

Ore shipped.....	44 tons
Metal Recovery.....	Gold - 44ozs
	Silver - 7,623.8ozs
	Lead - 5,842 lbs
	Zinc - 3,727 lbs
Total Value: \$18,442 - equivalent \$419/ton.	

** GOLD-\$40/oz; SILVER-\$2.00/oz; COPPER-\$0.50/lb; LEAD-\$0.15/lb; ZINC-\$0.15/lb.
WILLIAM J. WEYMARK, P. ENG., FASCE, MAINE, MEIM

Preliminary Report on the Lone Silver Mining Property, Nelson Mining Division, British Columbia, 28 March 1969:

3.0 Property Description (continued):

In considering the foregoing, it must be recognized that costs of development and mining operation, milling and smelting charges must be applied. No estimates have been reported relating to these costs.

A sample taken by W. J. Weymark, P.Eng. from the hanging wall of the cut beyond the caved slope of no: 4 portal, across 1 foot width assayed:

- Gold - 0.02 ozs/ton
- Silver - 25.40 ozs/ton
- No assays were made for Lead or Zinc.

4.0 GEOLOGY:

The general geology of the area has been studied and reported upon by various geologists of the Department of Mines, Federal and Provincial, to whose reports reference is made. These include the Report published by the Geological Survey of Canada, Memoir 308, entitled Melson Map - Area, West Half, British Columbia (82.F.W1/2) by H. W. Little and Paper 50-19 entitled Salmo Map Area, British Columbia (Summary Account) by the same author. Other references include geological reports by J. T. Fyles and C. G. Hewlett, Matthews & others.

For the most part the area is underlain by rocks of the Pend d'Oreille series of phyllite, argillaceous quartzite and limestone intruded by various members of the Nelson batholith. The predominant rocks of the Lone Silver property consist of dolomitic limestone and platy argillite, both dark in colour, striking east and dipping steeply south, see Figure: 3.

Mineralization of the Lone Silver apparently generally follows the bedding planes, quartz and sulphide minerals being the principal varieties. Sulphide mineralization consists of galena, tetrahedrite, pyrite, sphalerite and chalcocopyrite. Secondary mineralization includes cerussite, chalcocite, covellite, malachite and azurite.

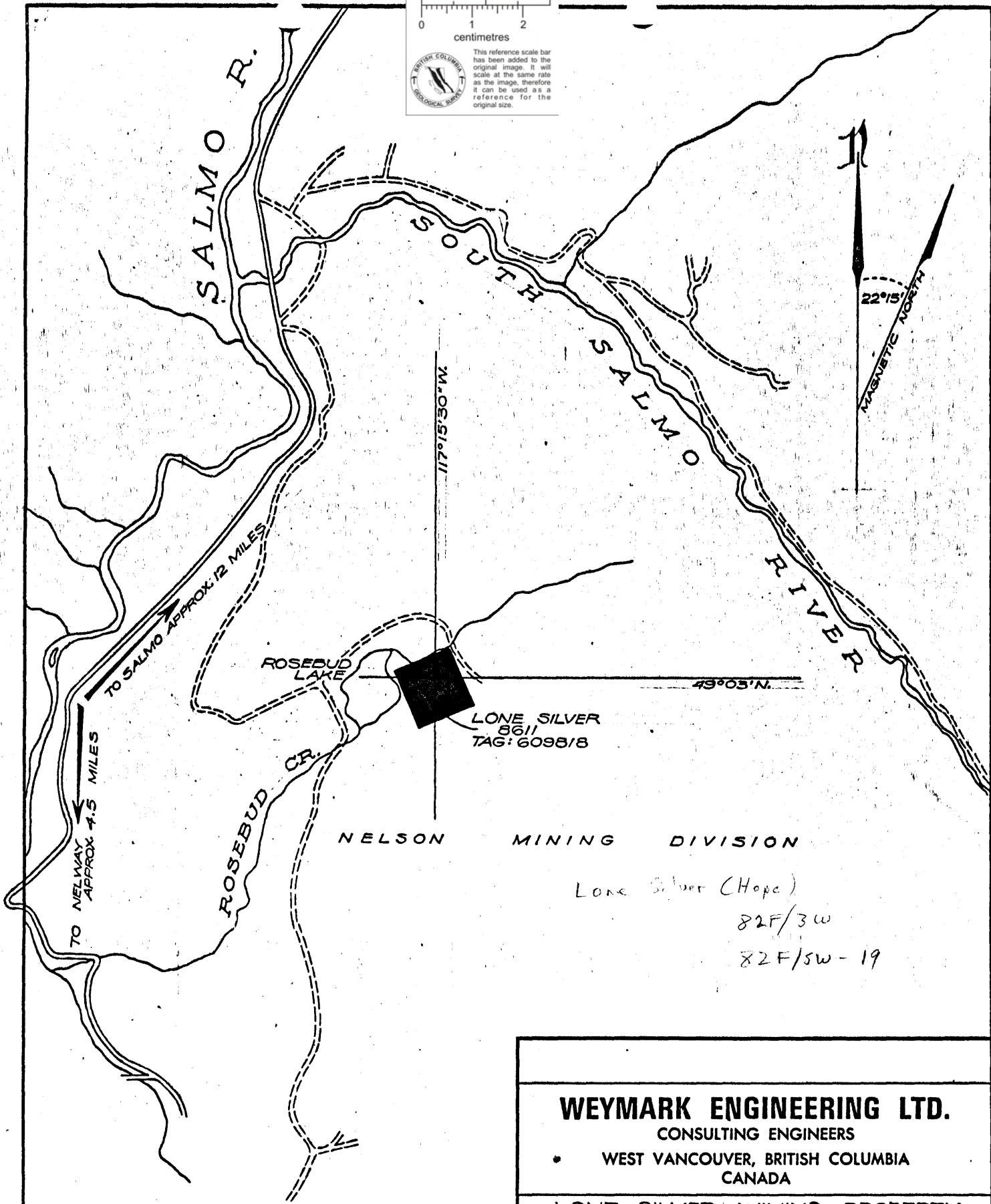
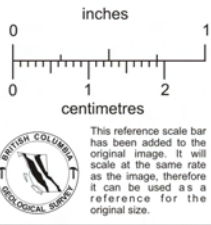
Commercial mineralization has been known and extracted in this region of British Columbia for many years, see Figure: 4. Currently there are several mines operating in the area. These deposits are associated with the strong regional belt formation, in which is located the deposits of the Lone Silver.

The geological and geographical features of the Lone Silver area are shown on reproductions of Maps 1090A and 1091A respectively, see Figures: 3 and 4 herewith.

From the examination conducted in conjunction with this report, it appears that little geological investigation, apart from that related to the workings, has been conducted on the property. This is largely due to the, in general, deep overburden coverage of the claim area. According to deKock, no diamond drilling has ever been carried out on the property and he reports this, based on his conversations with previous owners and lessors.

5.0 RESOURCES:

The area is well endowed with resources of timber and water in sufficient



NELSON MINING DIVISION

Lone Silver (Hope)
 82F/3W
 82F/5W-19

WEYMARK ENGINEERING LTD.
 CONSULTING ENGINEERS
 • WEST VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA
 CANADA

LONE SILVER MINING PROPERTY
 CLAIM LOCATION

REFERENCE: MINERAL CLAIM MAPS
 #82.F/3W (M) & #82.F/3E (M), DEPT. OF
 ENERGY, MINES & PETROLEUM
 RESOURCES, VICTORIA, B.C., MAR/1969.

DATE	28 MARCH 1969.	SCALE	1" = 1/2 MILE APPROX.
SUBMITTED	W.J.W.	CHECKED	W.J.W.
DRAWN	E.Taylor	FILE No.	LS-1.
TRACED	E.Taylor	CONTRACT	LS-1.