

*Original Copy*

002859 709  
E-1/3E  
82F/3W-39

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MINES  
FOR 1938

PART E -- Special Report  
by  
H. Sargent.

GOLDEN FAWN GROUP

Six Crown-granted claims, Golden Fawn, Mint, Express, Mountain View, Rhomberg, and Nugget Fraction, and certain hereby locations, situated in the Sheep Creek area of the Nelson Mining Division, are held by the Fawn Mining Company, Limited, registered office, 678 Howe Street, Vancouver. The company also has an option on the Mastodon group of claims in the Revelstoke Mining Division and has acquired the La Plata mine in south-western Colorado, U. S. A.

The Golden Fawn group lies between the Reno and the Nugget-Motherlode properties. It is reached by a branch from the road to the Reno mine. From Hanson on the Sheep Creek road, approximately 10 miles from Salmo, the road to the Fawn group climbs 2,800 feet in the distance of approximately 6 miles to the property.

In the vicinity of the workings the Crown-granted claims cover a saddle on the spur from Reno mountain, running south between Sheep creek and Fawn creek. From a rounded crest the ground slopes off steeply on both sides. There are good rock exposures on the crest and for some distance down the sides of the ridge.

The workings extend through a vertical range of 465 feet from the 500-foot adit approximately at 5,950 feet elevation to an open stope on the crest of the ridge approximately at 6,415 feet elevation. The elevations given are approximate. The names of the workings, and the differences of elevations used in this report, follow those on the company mine plan.

The underlying rocks consist of argillaceous quartzites, and argillites, of the lower part of the Reno formation; and white quartzites both thick-bedded and platy, with argillites of the upper Quartzite Range formation. These rocks strike from 10 degrees to 30 degrees east of north, and dip from 50 degrees to 75 degrees to the east. They are cut by fractures striking from 65 degrees to 85 degrees east of north, and dipping from vertically to 65 degrees to the south. There appear to be two or perhaps three main fractures in a horizontal distance of about 100 feet. Generally they are tight, though with quartz developed in the walls there is at some points as much as 2 feet of quartz. Usually, however, the quartz within the fracture is less than 6 inches thick. Commonly the quartz

shows little evidence of mineralization, and near the surface it may be free from rust or honey combing, which mark the oxidation of sulphide minerals. At some points, however, there is evidence of fair mineralization. The short, narrow lenses in the fracture explored in the 500-foot level main adit, show fair sulphide mineralization, and occasional rusty cavities.

The property has been explored by six adit levels and by a number of surface cuts. A little stoping was done above and below the No. 1 level, and the small open stope at the crest of the ridge was apparently mined from No. 2 level.

There are occasional references to the property from 1908 on though the information on record is very limited. We appear to have no record of the returns from the stopes mentioned. Apparently the stoping was done prior to 1915. The present company became interested in the property late in 1933. The old workings have been cleaned out, an additional 300 feet of work has been done on No. 3 level, and the new 500-foot level has been driven, involving about 3,200 feet of horizontal work. In 1935 camp and plant were provided at a site convenient to the new 500-foot level. The plant includes a 500 cu. ft. compressor driven by a diesel engine, the blacksmith shop is equipped with a steel sharpener. The writer last visited the property early in October of 1936, work at the property was suspended late in November.

The north fracture has been explored from the Fawn creek slope by No. 1 adit, a drift about 140 feet in length at 6,265 feet elevation. To 25 feet from the portal the drift is in argillite from which point in white quartzite the vein is stoped above the drift for a length of 55 feet, and from 70 feet the vein is stoped for about 12 feet below the drift for a length of 36 feet. The stope width is approximately 2½ feet. A small pit near the crest of the ridge and a trench on the easterly slope are probably also on the same fracture. A third surface-working, 50 feet north of the portal of No. 4 adit, exposes a tight fracture in quartzite. This also may be the same fracture.

No. 2 adit at 6,255 feet elevation is somewhat west of the projected position of the north fracture. It starts as a crosscut through 55 feet of light quartzite, then turns to the left somewhat, through argillite, in which it picks up a tight fracture. The argillite band is 115 feet wide and from it the fracture was followed through white platy quartzite for 120 feet to the old face, at north 65 degrees east, which course brought it to a point vertically below the face of No. 1 adit. It is possible that the fracture is a split from the one explored in No. 1 adit, in which case there should be another fracture a short distance to the north. The possibility could be tested by extending for a few feet a crosscut which follows the quartzite beds 20 feet northerly from a point in the drift 50 feet east of the argillite contact. The crosscut would come

vertically below the stope on No. 1 adit. From the old face the present company continued the drift easterly for approximately 180 feet, following a tight fracture in light quartzite, with some argillite near the face. From the old face they also crosscut 80 feet at south 30 degrees east, picking up a tight fracture dipping 65 degrees to the south which they followed for 45 feet on a course of north 75 degrees east. This is probably the south fracture, the quartz-filling is about 2 inches at the widest.

No. 2 adit at 6,330 feet elevation, also driven from the Fawn creek slope, is a drift on the south fracture. At the portal it is about 100 feet west of the north fracture but on its course of about north 65 degrees east, distance from the north fracture decreases. The drift for its length of 160 feet follows a fracture dipping from 85 degrees to 65 degrees to the south, between walls of white quartzite. Quartz-filling in the fracture is usually about 2 inches thick with occasional lenses 6 inches thick, and occasionally some vein-quartz is developed in the wall-rock. Near the face is a raise, reported to be connected with the surface stope on the crest of the ridge. The open stope at 6,415 feet elevation is about 40 feet in length, strike north 80 degrees east dip steep to the south. At a depth of 20 feet the width appears to have been  $1\frac{1}{2}$  feet to 2 feet. The wall-rock is thick-bedded light quartzite. Down the Sheep creek slope at 6,290 feet elevation is No. 4 adit a drift 175 feet in length, following a fracture in quartzite. The fracture swings to the north changing its course by about 15 degrees in the length of the drift. Its dip is steep to the south. In the first 100 feet the fracture has 2 inches of quartz-filling. Thence to the face there is from 2 inches to 6 inches of quartz between the walls and a good deal of vein-quartz developed along the bedding planes of the walls, giving widths up to 2 feet largely of vein-quartz.

No. 5 adit at 6,215 feet elevation appears to be on the same fracture. This drift starts in white quartzite following a fracture westerly. From 20 feet to 40 feet from the portal there is a width of about 2 feet of quartz showing some pyrite. From 40 feet to 65 feet the south wall is of argillite and the north wall of quartzite. Thence to the face both walls are in argillite. The horizontal displacement along the fracture is accordingly 25 feet, the south wall having moved west relative to the north. The vein width is about 2 inches from 40 feet to the face at 80 feet.

The 500-foot adit at 5,950 feet elevation has been driven entirely by the present operators. At north 83 degrees east it cuts through argillite and argillaceous quartzite to about 1,015 feet. From 300 feet to 400 feet the drive crosscuts a body of aplite apparently a sill. The aplite is

jointed about parallel with the bedding planes.

At approximately 900 feet from the portal a narrow fracture was encountered, this may be the north fracture of the upper levels. The fracture is followed for some distance as a narrow vein in argillite without changing the course of the adit. At 1,050 feet from the portal, just after entering white quartzite, the course of the fracture swings somewhat to the north. The fracture has been followed to a total distance of approximately 1,750 feet from the portal. It is in white quartzite from 1,050 feet to 1,500 feet beyond which black argillite is interbedded with the light grey quartzite. In the last 250 feet the fracture is generally a mere crack, followed with difficulty in the argillaceous bands. At one point it was lost but was recovered ahead by swinging the drift somewhat to the south. In the face the beds were argillaceous. Here the vein was a rusty streak. From 1,050 feet to 1,200 feet in which quartzite the fracture is well defined. There is generally 3 or 4 inches of quartz. There are, however, quartz lenses, 6 inches to 15 inches wide and a few feet in length, which show pyrite and rust.

At 1,100 feet from the portal a crosscut swings to the west and follows the formation strike at about south 15 degrees west. At 35 feet from the collar of the crosscut, a tight fracture was picked up and followed south-easterly for 90 feet, from which point a tight crack was followed on a more easterly course for about 60 feet. In the crosscut at 100 feet from the adit a tight fracture was picked up and followed westerly for 225 feet. A split runs off into the south wall at 100 feet. The face of the drift is in argillaceous quartzite. The vein width is usually not more than one inch though at one point there is a width of 6 inches of quartz. The crosscut continues for a total of about 430 feet from the adit following the formation strike in white quartzite.

A crosscut was driven north from a point in the adit 20 feet east of the crosscut to the south. This crosscut about 600 feet in length follows the formation, white quartzite, striking north 15 degrees east and dipping 50 degrees to 60 degrees to the east. At 280 feet it crossed a fracture containing 4 inches of quartz. This fracture was followed west by a drift 75 feet in length and for most of the length is a tight crack.

.....