

Starr

Property File
082 FSW 877

003382

NOTES ON THE
LITTLE GEORGE and GARFIELD CLAIMS
YMIN, B. C.

To
Frank Eichelberger, Trustee,
Field, B. C.

By
Chas. C. Starr,
June 7, 1930.

82 FGR

Garfield
Rev CG 4959 → 252849
AGG
Lot 5121
↓
252850

INTRODUCTION: Only a brief inspection was made of these claims. The workings have not been surveyed and there are no maps, except of the claims only.

LOCATION: The claims are three miles, airline, northeast of Ymir, in the Nelson Mining Division at an elevation of about 5000 feet.

PROPERTY: There are two claims, the Little George and the Garfield, both Crown Granted, which are under separate ownership. The former is held under option from the Government by Arthur Campbell and Roy Ainslie, of Nelson, and the latter is owned by Arthur Campbell and others.

GENERAL CONDITIONS: The timber has been all burned off.

Water is scarce on the property, but is plentiful in Wildhorse Creek a mile to the north of, and below, the property. The outcrop is on a steep hill on which there is danger of slides in the winter. There is good opportunity to drive drift tunnels.

The property is reached by a fair road for four miles from Ymir; after leaving the road traveling is up a steep brush covered slope for a mile or more without any trail. A fair trail could be built from the road to the property in about two miles. There is no equipment whatever.

DEVELOPMENT: Development consists of one very short tunnel, a ten foot shaft, and four or five open cuts scattered over the two claims.

GEOLOGY: The chief rock on the property is granite; cutting through this there is a narrow belt, or roof-pendant, of Pend d' Oreille schist extending for eight or nine miles in a northeast and southwest direction. Both the granite

and the schist are cut by numerous granite-porphry and lamprophyre dikes. Mineralization follows more or less closely along the margins of the schist belt which averages about two hundred feet in width on the claims in question.

The dips of the schist and granite contacts are nearly vertical but appear to be slightly convergent in depth. A number of prospects which have produced small amounts of ore are located along this belt.

VEINS: There are two principal veins on the Little George claim, located roughly along the margins of the schist, which strike from N 20° to 30° E. The west vein is from ten to thirty feet wide and dips steeply eastward; it outcrops for several hundred feet on a steep hillside and passes under soil at both ends. The filling consists of silicified schist and granite cut by numerous stringers and stockwerks of quartz; quartz strongly predominates along the walls. Except for occasional specks of pyrite and some limonite stain, no metallic minerals are visible. The quartz is apparently of the high temperature type and suggests an origin through magmatic differentiation. The East vein is about two hundred feet distant, ten or twelve feet wide, and of entirely similar type.

On the Garfield claim there are several veins. The East vein of the Little George outcrops at several points, and also at least two other veins show. It is not clear whether one of them is the West vein of the Little George or not. The other vein is apparently a spur four or five feet wide, striking off into the granite; it is on this that the shaft has been sunk. The character of these veins is

entirely similar to those on the Little George. Solid quartz is sometimes up to four feet in width. The open cuts do not show anything of special interest.

Two samples were taken by the owner, as follows:

#991 On Little George, chips here and there on foot side of zone	<u>Oz. Au.</u> .04	<u>Oz. Ag.</u> 0.9
992 On Garfield, chips here and there on hanging side of zone	.09	1.1

Two samples taken by me assayed as follows:

995 Garfield, 4 feet quartz in open cut on hanging side of zone	.28	1.6
996 Garfield, 10 inches quartz in cut near center of zone	.10	2.1

CONCLUSION: Some of the veins are large and strong and occur in a zone of considerable extent. It is not certain however whether or not the veins are continuous over the length of the claims, or whether there may be several shorter veins. This does not appear to be of great importance, since a commercial grade of ore has not yet been found over a mineable width, although small gold values appear to occur through nearly all the vein matter.

Until a body of ore closely approaching a profitable grade has been found on the surface, I do not consider the property justifies any underground development or further attention.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr