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*See also
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REPORT OF
EXAMINATION OF
GOLD HILL GROUP
OFTEN KNOWN AS
THE ELLSMERE GROUP
FERGUSON, B. C.

For
The Goldfield Cons. Mines Expl. Co.

By Chas. C. Starr,
August 16, 1928.



THE GOVERNMENT OF
THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

ASSISTANT RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE
NELSON, B.C.

April 22nd,
1929.

Mr. C. C. Starr,
Hume Hotel,
Nelson, B. C.

Dear Starr:

Your report on the Ellsmere Group is
returned with thanks.

I have taken some notes for informat-
ion but not for publicity purposes.

With kind regards,

I am,

'G/G.
Enc.

Yours sincerely, /

G. J. O'Grady

INTRODUCTION: About four hours were spent on the property accompanied by the owner. The property is better known as the Ellsmere group; it has been relocated under the name Gold Hill.

LOCATION: The property is situated in the Trout Lake Mining Division about a mile and a half northerly from Circle City, a deserted camp which is six miles north of Ferguson.

PROPERTY: There are four claims located along the vein, the Gold Hill Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; none of them are Crown Granted. Mr. F. Hillman of Ferguson is the owner.

WOOD, WATER & POWER: There is sufficient rather small timber for mining purposes for some years. There is water for domestic use convenient to the mine, but little or no power can be developed within less than two miles.

TRANSPORTATION: The property is about nine miles by good trail from Ferguson which is 16 miles by road from Beaton which is the usual freight point on the Arrow Lakes.

TOPOGRAPHY: The mine is situated on the southwest slope of a mountain above Circle City. The surface is generally steep, but somewhat variable, and fairly smooth for the high mountains. The camp and lower tunnel is at an elevation of 5750 feet; the highest work at 6250.

EQUIPMENT: There is equipment for about two men for hand mining, and a fair two room camp.

GEOLOGY:& ORE: The country rocks are interbedded limestones and calcareous schists which strike N 50 W and dip nearly vertical; both dip and strike are extremely regular. The ore occurs in a bed of pure white marble which lies between schist on the south and a blue limestone on the north. The ore minerals are galena, sphalerite, and pyrite and occur as narrow replacements of the limestone varying from a few inches to three feet wide. The replacement along the south wall is extremely persistent and is known to extend almost without a break for a half mile, but will not average more than three or four inches in width. Replacement lenses of ore also occur through the body of the limestone but are small and not very frequent.

DEVELOPMENT: Development consists of a lower tunnel 250 feet in length along the vein; a 40 foot tunnel on about the same level; a 60 foot tunnel about 300 feet higher; and a number of small open cuts. Practically all the workings show ore in widths ranging from 1 inch to three feet.

SAMPLES: Three samples were taken, as follows:
 Chips from broken ore at upper tunnel and cuts above it -
 Trace Gold, 1.1 Oz. silver, 28.8% lead, 12.4% zinc
 Oxidised quartz with limonite supposed to be high in silver -
 & ORE: Trace Gold, 1.0 Oz. Silver, lead & zinc not assayed.

Chips of ore from pile at lower tunnel -

Trace Gold, 1.2 Oz. silver, 28.8% lead, 17.0% zinc.

The first and last of these samples represent about what could be sorted out for shipment; the average ore as it stands in the mine will assay perhaps half of the above.

CONCLUSION: The ore is extremely persistent but is generally too narrow to be mined profitably, even if the transportation situation were better. The ore occasionally widens to commercial grade and width but these bodies are too small and too far apart to be of much consequence. There is nothing to indicate that they may be larger and more continuous in any undeveloped part of the mine, and I consider the mine of little or no present value.

Respectfully submitted,

Chas. C. Starr