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Aberdeen Mountain

G.S.C. Summ. Rpt. 1930, Pt. A, pp 122-124 Cairnes
" Preliminary Map 46-7 Rice
" " Paper 48-4 "
Ann. Rpt. 1949 p. 137 Bacon.

Cairnes describes the geology as consisting of northwesterly to north striking argillaceous beds interbedded with minor quartzite and limestone. Slips are northeast and east. On the east, or Trinity Valley side, the stratified rocks are overlain by a wide belt of igneous, probably volcanic rocks. Highly metamorphosed rocks of Shuswap type partly surround the mountain and extend up the eastern side.

A number of small dyke-like intrusions and stocks of coarse grained, dark green, hornblende gabbro are exposed at and near the summit.

The only mineral showing to receive much attention is on the Silver Queen mineral claim staked in the nineties. Two shafts were sunk by the Silver Star Mining Co. about 1896 on a vein reported to be five feet wide. Assays of material on the dumps were reported (Ann Rpt. 1896) to have been $50.00/ton in silver and $8.00/ton in gold. Mineralization was galena and iron sulfides in quartz.

The Annual Report 1926, p. 200 notes the discovery of float fragments of high grade silver ore on the east slope of the mountain below the Silver Queen workings and about at timber line.

Rice in the descriptive notes in Map 46-7 points out that known mineral occurrences in the map-area, which includes Aberdeen mountain, are closely related to zones of faulting. He repeats this in Pub. Paper 48-4.

Map 48-4 shows Aberdeen mountain to be Chase formation underlain by Tsaline quartz-mica schist on the southwest and overlain by Salmon Arm schists on the northeast by a fault

is mapped about 1½ miles northeast of the Silver Queen showing for about 8 miles along the strike.

<u>Bacon</u> describes the Silver Queen showing under the name "Silver Star". He notes considerable "minor folding and local contortions" and notes that the vein appears to occupy the axial plane of a minor fold. The mineralization is galena with minor sphalerite and pyrite.

Rice's maps show Aberdeen mountain as lying within a belt of northwest-southeast faults some twenty miles wide between Vernon on the west and Sicamous on the east. Although no major mineral deposit has yet been found within the belt a number of small deposits have been found and small mining operations have been carried on near the north end of Okanagan Lake ~~and east~~ west of Adams Lake, and east of Chu Chua. Occurrences of lead, zinc and copper minerals are known throughout the region. Much of the area is covered by appreciable depths of overburden so that results of surface prospecting can not be considered in any sense conclusive. Geophysical prospecting has not yet been applied in the area to any important extent.

The Craigmont deposit near Merritt, recently discovered by geophysical and geochemical methods, is in an area which had been ~~thorough~~ repeatedly prospected on surface. It also appears to be in a belt of regional faulting allied to the northwest trending Fraser River fault zone.

The analogy between the two regions is apparent, and no land in ~~such~~ similar situation to Aberdeen mountain should be withdrawn from prospecting. On the contrary, prospecting should be encouraged.

Aberdeen Mountain

Industrial Minerals

Although no industrial mineral occurrences have been reported in the parks area on Aberdeen Mountain there are possibilities of such being there. Talc, mica, and limestone deposits have been worked a few miles to the northwest in the same rock series and Carines noted biyanite in rocks just to the east. Pegmatites occur in the rocks along the northeast — these might have possibilities.

Ref: Min Mines 1950, pp 226, 227
Min Mins 1951, pp 227, -230.