

82M/9W

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82M-80

OLE BULL TUNGSTEN

Stanmack

This property may be reached by following the newly constructed Big Bend Highway for a distance of fifty-four miles from the town of Revelstoke. At fifty-four mile, marked by a dilapidated log barn, a branch road runs north-easterly for one tenth of a mile to a Government cabin. From this point an excellent pack-trail trends north-easterly, through the valley of "Old Goldstream", for four and three-quarter miles to the ferry crossing of Goldstream River. A rowboat on each side of the river makes crossing in either direction possible.

From the ferry the trail follows up McCulloch creek for one half mile to Dunc Philmore's cabin. At this point the trail steepens, rising three thousand feet over a distance of four and one half miles to a branch trail which leaves the main McCulloch Creek trail one third of a mile beyond the crossing of Barret Creek. This branch trail, three quarters of a mile in length, switch-backs up the hill to the Ole Bull cabin, at an elevation of 6100 feet. In spite of but little use, the trail from the ferry to the Ole Bull cabin is in surprisingly good condition. Without any cutting, pack-horses, carrying 150 pounds, could be taken over this section of the trail.

GEOLOGY

The property has been described by Gunning (Summary Report, 1928, pt. A, pps. 158-159, G.S.C.) and is referred to in the Annual Reports of the Minister of Mines, 1895-1896.

Within "Groundhog Basin" and the adjoining area the prevailing rock types are quartzites and mica schists, of pre-Cambrian age, which strike north-westerly and dip from 10 to 50 degrees to the northeast. These rocks are cut by a number of prominent quartz veins, which strike from north 9 degrees to north 30 degrees east, and generally dip steeply to the west.

Veins

A number of quartz veins, from a few inches to several feet in width, outcrop, or have been exposed by trenching, within Groundhog Basin. Mineralization is distinctly erratic, one portion of a vein being heavily mineralized, and adjoining it a stretch of completely barren quartz. The minerals, in order of abundance are; quartz, pyrite, ankerite, scheelite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, galena, tetrahedrite?.

Two generations of quartz are apparent. The

PROPERTY FILE

earlier, comprising the greatest part of the vein filling, is always milky, often iron-stained, and occasionally crushed along shear zones. The later occurs as well developed crystals, sometimes clear, in vugs within the veins.

The pyrite is sometimes massive, but is more often crystallized in distinct cubes (which are often striated) of one-eighth inch edge. *or smaller.*

The ankerite is dark brown in color and may be massive or crystalline.

The scheelite varies from light brown to greyish in color and occurs commonly as small crystals, not readily visible without the use of the ultra-violet lamp. It replaces the quartz.

Pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, and galena are minor in amount.

OLE BULL SHAFT

A shaft, 12 feet by 5 feet, and at present writing 25 feet deep, has been sunk following the dip of the No. 1 vein. This vein strikes north ~~75 deg~~ 9 degrees east and dips 75 degrees to the northwest. It varies from a maximum of 2 feet to a minimum of 8 inches in width. At the level of the top of the dump, the vein splits into 3, the most westerly of which, 8-9 inches in width, carries down to the bottom of the shaft (which is now caved). The other two branches, 1-7 inches in width, carry downward for 7 feet, where both pinch out.

Scheelite was observed in the lower 3 feet of these two small veins. It occurs as an irregular replacement of the quartz, in patches and lenses. Patches of solid scheelite the size of an egg were noted.

The vein walls are free. Crushed schist flanking the veins indicates post-mineral movement. Minor faulting is evident and has effected a slight crushing of the scheelite. Although two veins of scheelite are to be seen in the north wall of the shaft, none was observed in the south wall.

No. 2 Vein

On the west bank of Ole Bull (Land Creek) an adit has been driven on a bearing of 300 degrees for a distance of 18 feet to crosscut the vein.

3 feet from the portal, in the north ~~face-e~~ wall of the adit, a 2-3 inch quartz vein carries heavy scheelite. The vein strikes north 25 degrees east and dips 75 degrees to the southeast. This vein pinches out in the roof of the drift and also in the floor. In addition to

scheelite this vein carries considerable pyrite. The vein walls are free and in contrast to the number-1 vein the scheelite here shows little tendency to crumble.

3 feet farther in, the adit cuts a rather strong vein, striking north 12 degrees east and dipping 80 degrees to the southeast. It varies from 3-7 inches in width, with irregular branching offshoots. It carries some pyrite and a few specks of scheelite.

3 feet from the face of the adit, a quartz vein, striking north 25 degrees east and dipping 75 degrees to the northwest carries a little pyrite.

"A Vein"

A trench 85 feet long exposes this vein, which is 1 foot wide, strikes north 20 degrees east and dips 65 degrees to the northwest. Although dominantly barren portions of this vein carry pyrite and galena.

"B" Vein

A trench 20 feet long and a pit 6 feet long by 5 feet wide by 5 feet deep expose this vein, which is 20 inches wide and strikes north 25 degrees east and dips 70 degrees to the northwest. The vein is barren, for the most part, but carries some pyrite.

Veins exposed by pits and trenches on the north side of Ole Bull Creek are almost without exception barren.

REVIEW OF FACTORS AFFECTING DEVELOPMENT

A. Favorable

There appears to be a very direct relation between scheelite values and gold values. Practically all of the old placer workings lie downstream from the mouth of Ole Bull Creek. Most intensive work on tributary creeks has been done on those creeks coming into McCulloch Creek on the northwest side. The best pans for scheelite were obtained on McCulloch Creek below the mouth of Ole Bull Creek and in the tributaries joining the main creek on its northwest side.

It seems probable that the rich placer deposits of McCulloch Creek were derived from veins lying to the northwest of the present stream bed, and that a considerable

amount of this gold came from the Ole Bull - Orphan Boy region.

Although mineralization is erratic, high gold or tungsten values may make up for mining areas of barren quartz.

The scheelite can be hand-cobbed on the property to 20-30%.

The pannings to date indicate that other scheelite veins may be found southwest of the known deposits, in particular on Barret Creek a short distance above the Orphan Boy.

B. Unfavorable

The scheelite veins belong to the intermediate temperature (mesothermal) type of deposit. With regard to this type Stevenson (B.C. Department of Mines, Bull.10, 1941) states. " In only a few places has tungsten, mainly the mineral scheelite, been found in intermediate temperature veins in sufficient quantities to justify mining for tungsten alone; usually such veins are mined for their ~~from the~~ ~~these~~ gold-silver, or base-metal content."

The veins are small and pinch out over a short vertical range and do not appear to have great horizontal extent. Whether other scheelite veins will be discovered along the strike of a ~~vein~~ quartz vein when the present deposits pinch out is still a question.

The scheelite of No. 1 vein shows a tendency to crumble (although solid chunks were found on the dump) and would tend to slime in any simple process of concentrating.

The similarity existing between veins on this property and those of Hardscrabble Creek, in the Cariboo District, is striking.

Re: Assay Samples 513J - 517J

The technique employed in sampling will give results not at all representative of what any one vein will average. Since mineralization is erratic and the scheelite veins are small, only the best portions of the veins were sampled. The scheelite veins were marked at night with blue keel, and the samples chipped in the daylight. Since scheelite replacement is irregular the ~~100~~ WO_3 content determined represents "only the exposed face"

However, any method of mining these veins would have to rely on the high gold or scheelite values in one portion of a vein to tide them over the lean portions of the vein.