

W.A. NO.

NAME *Geol Rpt*

SUBJECT

*WOOLSEY MINE
DONALD,
ROUND HILL*

82N011-07

PROPERTY FILE

005134



DEVELOPMENT SERVICES
BRANCH

CANADA
DEPARTMENT
OF
RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

NATIONAL PARKS AND HISTORIC
SITES SERVICES

G.31-7



Ottawa, May 26, 1950.

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. G.B. SINCLAIR,
CHIEF, LANDS DIVISION

I am sending you herewith a copy of a communication and enclosures from Mr. A.O. Woolsey, of Albert Canyon, B.C. who has applied for renewal of Licence of Occupation covering Round Hill mineral claim in Glacier National Park, B.C. It is understood that Mr. K.J. Christie proposes to inspect this property early in July and the information forwarded may be of interest and service.

J.R.B. Coleman
Assistant Controller

ENC.

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COPY

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

NATIONAL PARKS SERVICE

FILE G.31-7

MEMORANDUM

Field, B.C., May 18, 1950.

The Controller,
National Parks and Historic Sites,
OTTAWA.

Round Hill Mineral Claim
Lot 201 - Kootenay District
Glacier National Park

I would refer you to your memorandum of February last in regard to the above claim and Mr. Woolsey's application for renewal of the Licence of Occupation which expired Oct. 1, 1949.

With regard to your memorandum of Feb. 18th last, I am attaching a copy of Mr. Woolsey's letter to me in which you will note that he advises that "no other assay plans" are available as the Engineer was waiting for the completion of the Upper Tunnel which is evidently caved in at the mouth, therefore, the samples taken for analyses are from the surface. It would therefore appear that information of any great value will not be forthcoming for examination by Mr. Christie prior to his inspection of the ground.

I am attaching a copy of the Pacific Mining Company's letter to Mr. Woolsey together with a copy of the Provincial Assayer's report on the samples submitted to him for examination. It is my understanding that this Company is interested in the property.

You will note from the concluding paragraph of Mr. Woolsey's letter that he has no other assay plan and therefore I presume that the only plan in existence is the one referred to in your letter of February last and dated July 24, 1928, prepared by Mr. Roy L. Horie, British Columbia Land Surveyor. Therefore, you will note that the notations on the left side of the analysis report may tie in with the existing plan.

"R.J.J. Steeves"
Superintendent

Copy

Albert Canyon, B.C.,
May 17, 1950.

Mr. R.J.J. Steeves,
Superintendent,
Glacier National Park,
Field, B.C.

Dear Sir,

Enclosed please find Post Office M.O. covering rental of building and tunnel sites in connection with the Round Hill Crown Granted Mineral Claim.

Also find enclosed assays taken by the Highland Bell man last fall with his letter. If you like you could make a copy as I would like to keep the originals.

In the event of your inspector making an examination I would like to go with him, so would appreciate your advising me the time he would be there.

I have no other assay plan as the Engineer was waiting for the completion of the upper tunnel (now caved in at the mouth) before making a plan. As the camp closed down in 1929 before tunnel was completed no plan was made.

All assays are surface.

Yours very truly,

"O.A. Woolsey"

P.S.

I wrote the Highland Bell that it was O.K. for them to make another examination this summer.

COPY

PACIFIC MINING SERVICE LIMITED

844 West Hastings St.,
Vancouver, B.C.
Nov. 7th, 1949.

Mr. O. Woolsey,
ALBERT CANYON, B.C.

Dear Mr. Woolsey,

Sorry to have delayed so long in contacting you re your "Round Hill" mineral claim. The reason is that I have just now arrived back from the West coast of Vancouver Island and find the assay results waiting for me here at the office.

The assays are encouraging and we would quite possibly be interested in making a more thorough examination of this showing as soon as conditions warrant in the Spring.

I have had no time as yet to prepare a plan of the sampling, but notations on the enclosed sheet will give you a good idea of where the samples are from. The veins are numbered 1 to 5 commencing with the main vein.

Hope everything is going well with you, and may I ask that you advise me if you should chance to turn the ground before next Spring?

Thanking you,

Yours very truly,

"A.B. Goodridge"

J.R. Williams & Son
 Provincial Assayers
 Vancouver, B.C.

October 17, 1949.

Results of Assays made on samples of ore submitted by:
 Messrs. Highland Bell Limited.

REMARKS (Veins numbered from west)	MARK	GOLD Ozs. p/t	SILVER Ozs. p/t	COPPER %	LEAD %	ZINC %
Across 11' Sample No. (2305 on #2 vein East End		0.005	2.40		4.00	2.30
	(2306)	0.005	2.55	0.30	6.70	5.80
Across 4' #2 vein 65' (2307 south of previous		trace	2.00		5.00	4.20
Grab of ore 100' Sth (2308 of #2307		0.03	7.60		19.40	2.10
Across 3' south end (2309 of #1 vein		0.02	5.35		9.80	
Across 4' at north (2310 shaft on #1 vein		trace	3.35		5.80	4.80
Across 5½ shaft south (2311 of Previous #1 vein		0.005	5.10		13.20	3.00
Across 9' 3rd shaft (2312 West on #1 vein		trace	5.60		15.70	11.00
Across 3' #1 vein 2313 open cut 165' S. of #2312		trace	2.80		3.60	
Across 5' #5 vein 2314		trace	1.50		0.80	trace
Across 3' footwall #4 vein		0.005	2.25		4.00	4.00

Assays made by

R.N. Williams

82N/4E

82N 11

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REPORT OF MINE EXAMINATION ON THE ROUND HILL

MINERAL CLAIM - GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

by

K.J. CHRISTIE

27 SEPTEMBER, 1950.

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In accordance with instructions received from the Director, the writer arrived at Flat Creek to conduct a mine examination of the Round Hill Mineral Claim, presently owned by Mr. A. O. Woolsey.

Mr. R.J.J. Steeves accompanied me from Field, B.C., to Glacier Station. Transportation from Glacier to Flat Creek was by means of the forest wardens' jeep, and from Flat Creek to the property on foot.

The Round Hill Mineral Claim, which is Crown granted, is located on the south side of Caribou Creek in Glacier National Park, about three and one-half (3½) miles by trail from Flat Creek siding. The trail is merely a foot-path which ascends the mountain to the property on Mount Fidelity. This claim was staked on July 1, 1915, and the owner is therefore entitled to a Licence of Occupation for surface rights, necessary for the removal of minerals from the claim. The last time that the property was actively worked was in 1929, and since that date, no development has taken place until the property was sampled by representatives of Highland Bell Mines in 1949. Results of these samples that were taken are attached as an appendix to this report.

All the former workings are now caved, and it was the intention of the writer to channel sample the main showings on the property. However, upon reaching the former workings, it was found impossible to work under the over-hanging rock, and due to the caving ground, it was deemed advisable to procure only grab samples of the mineralized occurrences. Results of the assays on these samples taken, are attached as an appendix.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY:

The claim is staked on a small stock of porphyritic granodiorite which appears green in colour with white feldspar phenocrysts of orthoclase, microcline and oligoclase-andesine

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (Cont'd.)

only being visible under the microscope. Quartz forms about 10% of the rock, and accessory minerals are titanite, augite and calcite.

The ore minerals, pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite, galena and chalcophyrite occur with quartz, siderite and ankerite, in well-defined fissure veins cutting the porphyritic granodiorite. Chalcophyrite is more abundant on the showing located furthest north on the Round Hill Mineral Claim. Galena and sphalerite appear to be most abundant on the surface between No. 2 and No. 3 shaft (see attached map) and the sulphides occur as irregular bodies or stringers in the quartz fissures as great as 10-14 feet in places. Some of the larger bodies of quartz are practically barren of sulphides.

There are three (3) major and several minor quartz veins that have been exposed on the property, the most important being located at No. 2 shaft, which is now caved. The writer was able to obtain a grab sample in a well mineralized section near the collar of the caved-in No. 3 shaft. The vein trends a little east of north and dips generally steeply to the west, and several open-cuts have been excavated along the length of the vein. No. 2 shaft has been sunk to a depth of 60 feet, and intersects an adit which was driven a distance of 150 feet and connected to the shaft. From this intersection, approximately 150 feet of drifting on the foot-wall side of the vein has been driven towards No. 3 shaft, but as this was caved, it was impossible to get into these workings. The sample taken from the dump at this shaft ran 11.56 ounces per ton of silver, 32.38% lead and 1.51% zinc. The veins lying east of the above are small, and on the whole, not so promising, although there is strong mineralization noted on some of these relatively small veins.

. . .(3)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY (Cont'd.)

The long adit which was driven on the Donald Mineral Claim, in the hope of encountering the downward extension of the veins noted on surface, apparently swung too far to the south and only shear zones were found in the adit, without intersecting the ore bodies. This long cross-cut is so far below the surface showings, that no correlation can be made between it and the surface exposures. Due, chiefly to the lack of underground information on the vein systems, it is impossible at the present time to determine whether the property has mine-making potentiality. The logical step for the owner to take, is firstly, to thoroughly prospect and map the surface occurrences, and then diamond drill the larger veins to determine the depth of the mineralization. Until this work is done, and possibly followed by a bulk sampling program, I doubt very much whether the present owner could interest any mining company to take over the property, because he does not have sufficient funds available to carry the mine into the production stage. An aerial tram from the property could extend to the railroad and with ore grading over three dollars per ton in this locality, providing sufficient ore is blocked out, the property might develop into a mine.

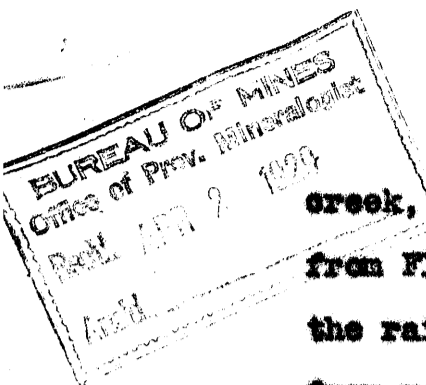
RECOMMENDATIONS:

The parcel, consisting of five (5) acres - 660' x 330' on the east slope of the mountain, does not appear to be of any value to Mr. A.O. Woolsey if he plans future development of the Round Hill Mineral Claim. I would suggest that for practical development of the Round Hill Mineral Claim, this Permit to Occupy be relocated, with the 330 foot side adjoining the south east side of the Round Hill Mineral Claim. The present location does not contain enough level ground for any milling operations, whereas, there is a fairly level stretch of ground between parcel No.2 and the Round Hill Mineral Claim, which would be adequate to erect any surface buildings required for any mill building.

RECOMMENDATIONS (Cont'd.)

The results of samples show that the prospect is interesting and may have promise of becoming a mine, but until further development work is done by the owner, it would be difficult to determine the potentiality of this property. Therefore, I would recommend that Mr. Woolsey be granted a renewal of Licence of Occupation for a period of ten (10) years subject to clause 11 under the licence which states in part "..... If in the opinion of the Minister, active mining operations are not carried on in the mine for which the said lands under this licence are required for a term of two consecutive years, then, and in any of the said cases, it shall be lawful for the Minister, by notice in writing under his hand, to cancel these presents and terminate the estate or term hereby demised....."

K. J. Christie,
Chief Mining Inspector.



This property is on the south side of Caribou creek, in Glacier National Park, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles by trail from Flat creek siding on the C.P.R. and 2500 feet above the railroad. As the crow flies it is about 1.5 miles from workings to railroad. The Donald, Round Hill (crown granted), King Solomon No. 2 and No. 3, the Hilda Jack and Clifford mineral claims which form the group are owned by the Woolsey Mines Ltd. of Victoria, B.C. The capitalization of the company is \$1,000,000 divided into 4,000,000 shares of par value 25¢. The original owners took 1,800,000 shares as payment for the claims. David Woolsey staked the Donald claim in the late eighties and subsequently worked it for the Caribou creek Mining Company. Developments consist of a shaft - now flooded - a short adit and several opencuts on the Round Hill claim and two other shallow shafts, numerous opencuts, and about 900 feet of tunnel, principally as a long crosscut. The accompanying map (Fig. 1) shows the topography, geology and workings on the property.

Geology:

The claims are staked largely on a small stock of porphyritic granodiorite. In the field it is green with white feldspar phenocrysts up to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter. Under the microscope phenocrysts of orthoclase, microcline and oligoclase-andesine are visible. Quartz forms about 10% of the rock and green hornblende and biotite are present in large quantities. Accessory minerals are titanite, epidote, augite, calcite and ilmenite? The feldspars are extensively sericitized. Underground and on the surface a few fine-grained, dark green dykes that resemble diorite were observed. Under the microscope a specimen of this rock

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from near the face of the adit is seen to be extensively altered to sericite and epidote. The original components are microcline, a little orthoclase and oligoclase, about 15% quartz, green hornblende and biotite and a small quantity of apatite. Microscopically the rock is identified as a hornblende granite. Cutting the above are small dykes of rather fine grained light gray granite. They contain no hornblende and the hornblende of the adjoining igneous rock is altered, near them, to biotite and chlorite.

All the above rocks cut a series of Precambrian quartzites, mica schists, phyllites and slates which strike from northwest to due north (astronomic) and dip steeply east or west. The schists and quartzites contain noticeable amounts of potash feldspars and plagioclase and sericite is abundantly developed.

Ore Deposits:

The ore minerals pyrite, pyrrhotite, sphalerite galena and chalcopyrite occur, with quartz, siderite and ankerite, in well defined fissure veins cutting the porphyritic granodiorite. The quartz is white to watery and frequently coarsely crystalline. In large part it preceded the sulphides which cut it along cracks and fissures and fill in around the crystals in the more coarsely crystalline parts. Siderite and ankerite are abundantly developed in one part of the property and chalcopyrite is there more abundant than elsewhere. The carbonates also clearly antedate the sulphides. Near some of the veins the porphyry is extensively bleached and sericitized. The sulphides occur as irregular bodies or stringers in or alongside the quartz fissures, sometimes completely filling a vein across widths as great as ten or

or eleven feet. Some of the larger bodies of quartz are practically barren of sulphides.

Three major and several minor quartz veins have been exposed on the property. The most important, the westerly one shown on the accompanying map, has been developed by two shafts, three or four opencuts and a short drift. The vein trends a little east of north and dips irregularly but generally steeply to the west. The old shaft on the northern end of the vein is now flooded but there is a considerable quantity of quartz and iron carbonates, well mineralized with sulphides among which chalcopyrite is abundant, on the dump. In the drift immediately south of this shaft the vein is three to four feet wide and well but irregularly mineralized, chiefly with pyrite. It dips at about 55° to the west. There are many angular inclusions of granodiorite in the coarsely crystalline quartz. The vein can be followed on the surface to the next shaft on the south. The latter is down about 12 feet on the vein, which is well defined in a greatly crushed zone of porphyry and dips about 70° to the west. The vein is ten feet wide and is heavily mineralized with pyrrhotite, pyrite, galena and sphalerite. This is the best showing on the property. The same vein is exposed for a width of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in two opencuts 150 feet south of the shaft.

The veins lying east of the above are, on the whole, not so promising, although in several places there is strong mineralization. The sulphides generally occur as irregular bodies or relatively small veins in or near the main quartz veins. Occasionally clean galena is found but most frequently it is admixed with large proportions of pyrite, sphalerite and pyrrhotite. In the third shaft shown on the map the vein is 5 feet wide and fairly well

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mineralized. Below and southeast of the long crosscut adit a large exposure of quartz, in porphyry, is very sparingly mineralized with pyrite.

The long adit was apparently driven in the hope of encountering the downward continuation of some or all of the above mentioned veins. For 630 feet it cuts strongly jointed porphyritic granodiorite and exposes numerous quartz veins varying from mere stringers to irregular bodies of quartz 8 feet wide. Seventy-six feet from the portal is a body of quartz and pyrite of no apparent continuity. At 630 feet a pronounced shear zone cutting porphyry and sediments was encountered but it contained no ore. The zone dips steeply east. Further west quartzites and some slates, cut by dykes of porphyritic granodiorite, hornblende granite, and fine grained, light gray granite were exposed but no ore was encountered. Most of the quartz veins in the porphyry follow joints or small shear zones.

It will be observed that the westerly contact of the granodiorite exposed underground is some distance east of the presumed contact on the surface; and that the veins dip to the west. If it may be assumed that the westerly contact of the porphyry is dipping east, then the veins, dipping west, would tend to approach the west contact of the porphyry on depth. In the case of the westerly vein, at least, this is an important situation for it is not known whether the quartzites will be favourable hosts for the veins. What veins have been observed on them are small and practically barren.

The long crosscut is so far below the surface showings that it is not surprising that no correlation can be made between it and the surface exposures. This is particularly true in view of the fact that nothing is

known as to the rake or pitch of the ore bodies in the veins. The logical step in further development would seem to be a careful surface prospecting, particularly of the westerly vein. A depth of 50 feet or so on the vein could be obtained by a short adit from the east towards the northerly end of the exposures. Also, the important increase in copper content in the vein at its northerly end would seem to justify special attention being paid to this part of the property.

H.L. Gunn