

ABSTRACT BY C. C. STARR

from

MINISTER OF MINES REPORTS OF 1927, 1928 and 1929.

on

The Mining Claims of the Princeton Mining & Development Co., Ltd.Minister of Mines Report 1927 by P. B. Freeland.

The group of claims controlled by this company are fourteen in number, 780 acres in area, located about four miles from Princeton and in the Similkameen Mining District. Equipped with fair prospecting plant.

The rocks are diorite overlain by andesite. The ore is pyrite, chalcopyrite and some tetrahedrite with oxides and low gold and silver.

Development: Lower #3 tunnel about 1000 feet, Elevation 2000 feet. #2 tunnel about 500 feet, elevation 2160 feet and blind raise from #3 about 50 feet.

Numerous short tunnels and open cuts over about 1500 feet distance

Report by J. C. Haas, July 1927.

Property ideally located for economical development. There are six claims, Copper Farm and Copper Farm #1 to #5. Ore minerals are chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, pyrite, bornite and freilergite. The ore deposits strike about north and south.

On top of the hill not far from #1 tunnel is a big massive cap of pyrite and chalcopyrite. This strikes north and south and is 35ft. to 75 ft. wide.

Development has proven substantial ^{ore} ~~on~~ bodies for a length of over 3000 feet and vertical height of over 1100 feet.

Mr. Haas lists ten samples with locations, widths and assays of which seven assay better than \$19.00 per ton at 1927 prices.

M. of M. Report 1928 by P. B. Freeland.

The operation of the Princeton M. & D. Co. Ltd. were mentioned in 1927 and Mr. Haas' report incorporated. Quote: "Check samples of ore-widths quoted in this report could not

be substantiated in every case. The ore beyond the porphyry dike occurs in narrow stringers and lenses, with several feet of waste rock between and cannot be profitably mined.

There are no upraises on the ore between #3 and #2 tunnels on the north side of the dike. The raise in #3 tunnel, shown on the map commences and finishes in ore but does not follow the vein between for any distance." End of quote.

Many of the other samples by Mr. Haas are from stringers and lenses and may show good stringers with barren rock between, and are often of very limited lengths.

In this report (1928) a map is included showing sampling over part of the mineralized area. Much of the sampling data are from W. G. Norrie, which are in general checked by other samplings at various times.

All ore found on the south side of the dike in #3 tunnel occurs in stringers and short narrow lenses, with bands of waste rock between, varying from 6 inches to 4 feet in width and cannot be mined profitably. The vein found on the north side varies from 1 to 5½ feet in width and contains mineable ore 2½ ft. wide by 25 feet long.

General conditions are very favorable and the ore contains profitable copper contents when found in mineable widths.

Of Mr. Norrie's 26 samples, six which were over 3% copper, average 5.7% copper across 3.7 feet. Three samples, between 2% and 3% copper, average 2.6% over 2.1 feet width.

Gold and silver values are negligible.

M. of M. Report 1929 by P. B. Freeland.

The Princeton M. & D. Co. Ltd., lost a number of its claims through failure to renew its Free Miner's License.

Mr. W. R. Gilbert, a director of the Princeton Co., re-located some of the claims and evidently made some arrangement with the Golden Copper Co., Ltd. whereby the latter company did some work about 100 feet from the mouth of #2 tunnel, consisting of a 45 ft. raise. High grade stringers of chalcopryite were found which were too widely separated to be mined profitably. A small stope was mined in #3 tunnel about 35 feet in from the first crosscut east on a 4 foot shear-zone containing stringers and lenses of chalcopryite.

A car load of ore "found in the bin" was shipped and did not pay expenses.

No mention of the property was found in M. of M. reports of later date.

Comments by C. C. Starr

It would appear that the mineral claims are of rather doubtful value since, according to the above data, the ore indicated is generally spotty or too low grade to mine. The above reports do not suggest that further work is likely to show any great improvement, and an examination hardly seem justified.

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