011602

Property File
092JNE165

July 11, 1938.

Mr. Frank Harrison,
Vancouver, B. C.

Re: GOLDEN LEDGE SYNDICATE

Dear Sir:-

As instructed by you I have again visited the Golden Ledge Syndicate property in the Bridge River District, and have examined the work done in the Lower Tunnel (No. 3) since my last visit on April 1st. I have also examined the other known veins on the property, which were under snow at the time of my previous visit.

Lower (No. 3) Tunnel: A drift has been driven north on the vein, which was intersected by the main crosscut at 305 feet from the portal of the tunnel, for a distance of 185 feet. The average strike of this vein is N 10° W and the dip 55° to 60° west. The width of the vein varies from about a foot up to three feet in places; it consists of milky white quartz with a little partially replaced rock, and is accompanied by some gouge and some shearing.

The metallic mineralization is weak and consists chiefly of pyrite, mostly occurring irregularly in seams, and occasional traces of arsenopyrite. Most of the quartz is massive, but locally it may be sheared parallel to the walls, giving a weak ribbon structure.

The last fifty feet of the drift is in a broken, crushed zone striking roughly N 75° W and standing about vertical. The vein continues through this zone without appreciable faulting but is broken and mixed and in this section contains little quartz; the face of the drift is not yet through the broken zone.

During the driving of this drift a number of samples were taken by the mine superintendent and assayed. The gold content ranged from Nil to 0.03 Oz. per ton. Therefore, daring the present examination only one sample was taken (#371) consisting of picked pieces of the best appearing ore from various places along the drift, - it assayed 0.03 Oz. gold.

The wall rocks are imperfectly bedded tuffs with some argillaceous seams, as previously noted in the main crosscut.

Mineralization near N-E corner of Jessie Ann Claim:

There is a steep northerly running draw and rock-slide near the northeast corner of the claim, which

is bordered by cliffs of mostly bare rock. The rocks are highly altered tuffs, argillites, and some serpentine, and along the bottom of the draw are strongly sheared and crushed, with occasional narrow barren quartz stringers of small extent, and small gouges, striking about N 10° W and dipping 60° west. In places along the walls of the draw there are numerous flat-lying quartz stringers similar to those encountered in No. 2 tunnel. None of these showings appear to be of any particular interest or to have any economic significance.

The vein that was followed in the No. 3 tunnel strikes toward this draw but apparently pinches out before reaching it. The intervening surface is deeply covered with debris and soil.

Near the center of the Jessie Ann claim, on the edge of the Hurley River cliffs, there is a flat-lying deposit of white coarsely crystalline quartz a few inches in thickness which makes a sharp turn downward along a cross-fissure. It has no economic importance.

Vein west of River: A few hundred feet west of the river, on the Jupiter and September claims, there is a strong quartz vein which has been known for some time but on which littlem work has been done. It strikes N 10° W, dips about 60° westward, and varies from one and a half to four feet in width. It outcrops at frequent intervals for a length of about 1300 feet along the steep slopes and cliffs above the river; the vein may extend considerably further along its strike in both directions but has not been found on account of overburden.

The elevation of the outcrop varies from about 2950 feet at the north end to 3200 feet at the south end, and is from 200 to 450 feet above the river.

The vein is a quartz-filled fissure accompanied by a few inches of gouge on one or sometimes on both walls, and appears strong and persistent. No work has been done on it except two or three small open-cuts near the south end of the outcrop. The quartz is white with a milky appearance and shows no sulphides on the surface, although there are occasional rust-spotted cavities indicating that sulphide originally present has been oxidised and washed away. Six samples were taken from the vein-outcrop over an average width of two feet ten inches; the gold content was very low.

The wall-rocks are highly altered and thin-bedded sediments with some inter-bedded volcanics, probably belonging to the Cadwallader Series, but close to the contact with the Bridge River series.

General: There are persistent stories that the former owner of some of the western claims belonging to the

Golden Ledge property found and did a little work on a vein situated somewhere to the westward of the West Vein mentioned above, and that some very good assays were obtained from it. I would advise that an intensive search be made for this vein and that it be carefully sampled as soon as found.

An outcrop of intrusive rock, probably the narrow northern extension of the Bralorne diorite, was noted near the northeast corner of the John Dewar claim and in the highway nearby. On account of overburden it could not be traced far, but appears to be in the form of a dike some fifty feet in width with a north and south trend. There is no evidence of mineralization, and exploration along it is hardly justified on account of its small width.

The gold content of veins in the Bridge River district has in many instances been shown to improve materially as depth is attained, but this is not an invariable rule, and it must be fully recognized that exploration of the West vein, as outlined below, is distinctly a gamble as to values to be encountered, but there is reason to expect that the vein will be found to be of good width and structurally strong at depth.

Recommendations: The drifting on the vein in the No.3 tunnel has failed to discover any ore, or to indicate any special probability that ore will be found by continuing the drift to the northward. The face of the drift is at present in a broken, crushed zone under the small creek on the surface and the vein itself, here, is small and almost devoid of quartz. The surface for 1500 feet ahead of the drift is covered with heavy overburden so that no indication of the vein can be found there, and it cannot be found in the areas of bare-rock in the cliffs beyond, along its projected course. I believe, therefore, that it is advisable to discontinue work on this vein, since the chances of finding ore on it, now, seem remote.

The West Vein, across the river, is much wider and stronger and outcrops at frequent intervals over nearly a claim length, and I believe offers a much better chance of developing ore than either of the veins on which work has been done in the past.

This vein is so situated that a crosscut tunnel is required to explore it, but on account of the steep slope of the mountain a comparatively short tunnel will attain a considerable depth below the outcrop. On account of rock-slides and cliffs there are not many safe locations for a tunnel portal below the vein; the one shown on the "Veins & Workings" map, almost directly across the river from No. 3 tunnel, appears to be the most satisfactory.

A tunnel here will be protected by a clump of large trees, and, if started fifty feet vertically above the river, should intersect the vein at a vertical depth of 225 feet below the outcrop by driving 320 feet in a S 70° W direction.

With efficient work, the cost of this crosscut should not exceed $6000; the crosscutting should be followed by drifting on the vein.

Yours very truly,

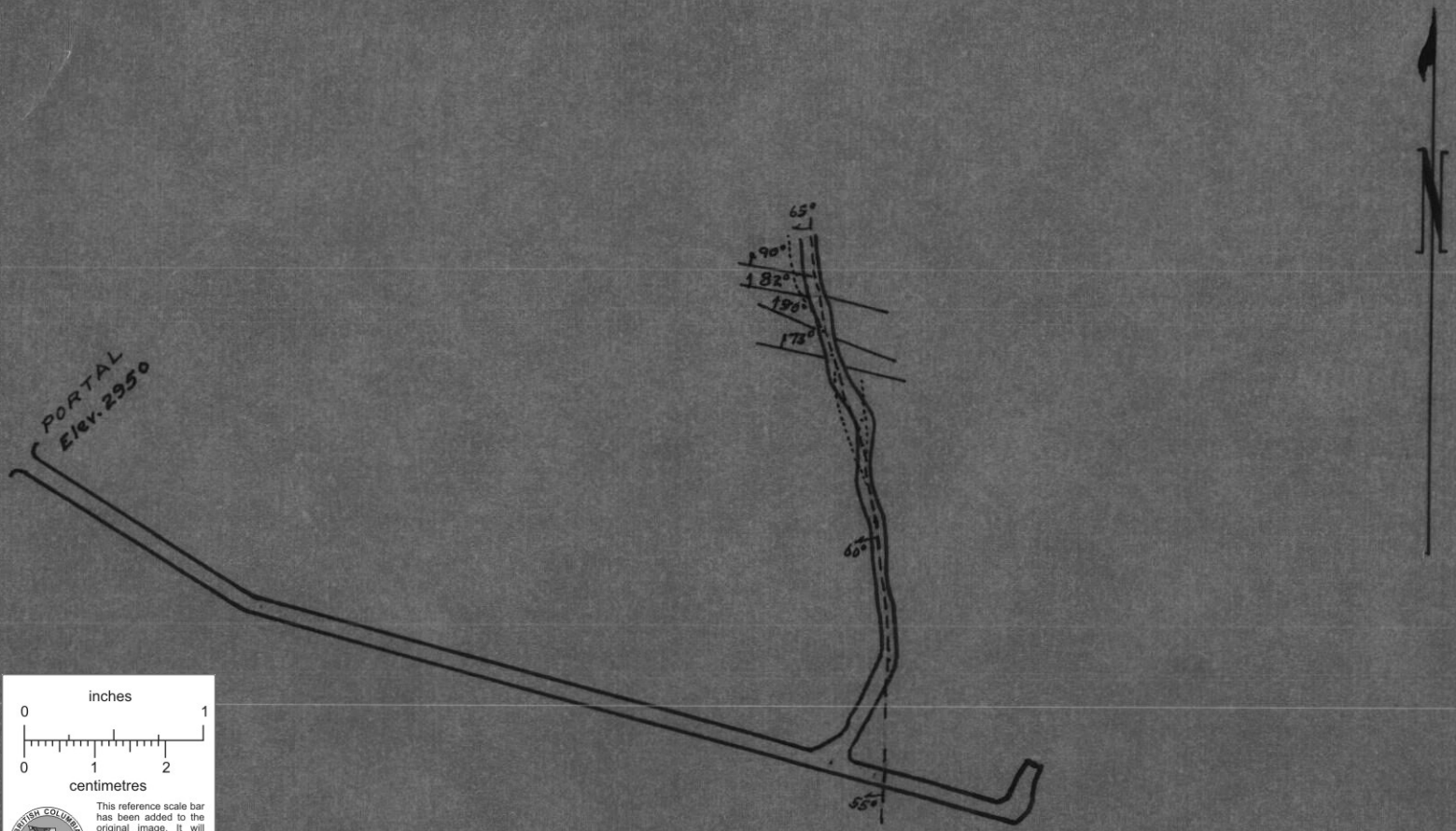
Chas. C. Starr

Note:

My verbal advice to Mr Harrison was to cease all work on the Golden Ledge except to prospect for other veins that are reported known by the "old timers." He stated then that he intended to continue development somewhere on the property anyway and requested that I advise him as to what development had the best chance in my opinion — hence the above report.

C.C.S.

3 maps
2 large size
1 larger



This reference scale bar has been added to the original image. It will scale at the same rate as the image, therefore it can be used as a reference for the original size.

Vein ----

Gauge seams .....

Cross slips —/—

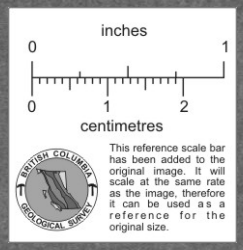
GOLDEN LEDGE SYNDICATE

Nº 3 TUNNEL

SCALE: 1" = 60'.

Outcrop Elev. 3350

C. C. Starr July 1938.



OUTCROP
Elev. 3025

VEIN - 60° DIP

225 Feet

Elev. of No 3 Tunnel

PROPOSED TUNNEL Elev. 2800

320 Feet

S 70° W

Elev. 2750

HURLEY RIVER

GOLDEN LEDGE SYNDICATE

PROPOSED TUNNEL

SCALE: 1" = 60'.

Measurements Approximate, only.

C.C. Starr July 1938.