

018344

103P/134  
1030-P-58

SILVERADO MINE, Lower Workings, Stewart, B. C.

Scheelite had been discovered in samples from the lower workings of the Silverado Mine by Mr. Arthur Cameron of Stewart, B. C. and a visit was made to the property by the writer to determine if it existed in commercial amounts.

The lower workings of the Silverado mine are situated at an elevation of from 1700 to 1800 feet above sea level on the north fork of Portland creek, a point about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles southeast of the town of Stewart, B. C. They can be reached by a trail, now partly overgrown, leading from the shores of Portland Canal about 1 mile south of Stewart, or by way of river flats, rock slides, bush and canyons from the Molly B property on the east bank of the Bear river directly across from Stewart. The main exposure is situated at the bottom of a fairly deep canyon which can be approached from only one point. A fixed rope has been installed to aid in the descent down the steep slope to the canyon bottom.

These workings are situated on the Rainier claim, which, together with the other claims of the Silverado group, some years ago reverted to the crown and has since been bonded by the Rainier Syndicate, incorporated, with registered offices at 122 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B. C.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings are rather featureless volcanics and, possibly, related intrusives of the Bear River formation. These are cut by two or more well marked shear zones striking north 40 degrees west and

W. H. G.

and dipping 45 degrees southwest. The first of these crosses the north fork of Portland creek at an elevation of 1550 feet above sea level and has been intersected by an adit 15 feet in length. The mineralization consists of 1 inch to 10 inches of quartz, pyrite and black sphalerite. No scheelite was seen. A small branch of this shear appeared at the adit mouth where it was mineralized with pyrite. The shear could be traced southeastward along the canyon bottom and up its southern wall for several hundred feet, in places contracted into a narrow fissure, in other places widening to 12 inches. At an elevation of 1750 feet, a second shear, parallel to the first and about 150 feet northeast of it, is exposed on the canyon wall. This shear is from 4 to 6 feet wide and is cut by a network of sub-parallel quartz veins 3 to 6 inches in width. The shear has been followed for 35 feet by a drift driven northwesterly from the canyon floor, and is exposed for an additional 10 to 20 feet on the canyon wall southeast of and above the portal. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with smaller amounts of galena, tetrahedrite, ruby silver, native silver and native gold or electrum. Scheelite is rather sparingly distributed through some of the quartz veins. The highest grade scheelite-bearing quartz was found in a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch vein on the hanging-wall of the shear at the inner end of the drift; this assayed  $WO_3$  0.22 percent. Elsewhere patches of scheelite-bearing quartz could be found

*W. H. Gu*

on the foot-wall or in the central part of the shear. No reason for its distribution was apparent.

A crosscut, 80 to 100 feet lower than the drift just described, has been driven for 400 feet or more from a point on the south fork of Portland creek, intended to intersect the two shears. It is reported to be terminated almost directly below the drift. No sign of the shears or of associated mineralization was seen in the crosscut.

Its grade is so low and its quantity so limited that the scheelite in the lower workings of the Silverado mine can be considered as of only mineralogical interest.

*W. H. Matthews*

28/12/42

55-129

103 P/13W  
103 O-P-88

Jan. 12/43. No. 11  
W. Matthews

SILVERADO MINE, Lower Workings, Stewart, B. C.

Scheelite had been discovered in samples from the lower workings of the Silverado Mine by Mr. Arthur Cameron of Stewart, B. C. and a visit was made to the property by the writer to determine if it existed in commercial amounts.

The lower workings of the Silverado mine are situated at an elevation of from 1700 to 1800 feet above sea level on the north fork of Portland creek, a point about  $1\frac{1}{4}$  miles southeast of the town of Stewart, B.C. They can be reached by a trail, now partly overgrown, leading from the shores of Portland Canal about 1 mile south of Stewart, or by way of river flats, rock slides, bush and canyons from the Molly B property on the east bank of the Bear River directly across from Stewart. The main exposure is situated at the bottom of a fairly deep canyon which can be approached from one point. A fixed rope has been installed to aid in the descent down the steep slope to the canyon bottom.

These workings are situated on the Rainier claim, which, together with the other claims of the Silverado group, some years ago reverted to the crown and has since been bonded by the Rainier Syndicate, incorporated, with registered offices at 122 Pemberton Block, Victoria, B.C.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings are rather featureless volcanics and, possibly, related intrusives of the Bear River formation. These are cut by two or more well marked shear zones striking north 40

degrees west and dipping 45 degrees southwest. The first of these crosses the north fork of Portland creek at an elevation of 1550 feet above sea level and has been intersected by an adit 15 feet in length. The mineralization consists of 1 inch to 10 inches of quartz, pyrite and black sphalerite. No scheelite was seen. A small branch of this shear appeared at the adit mouth where it was mineralized with pyrite. The shear could be traced southeastward along the canyon bottom and up its southern wall for several hundred feet, in places contracted into a narrow fissure, in other places widening to 12 inches. At an elevation of 1750 feet, a second shear, parallel to the first and about 150 feet northeast of it, is exposed on the canyon wall. This shear is from 4 to 6 feet wide and is cut by a network of sub-parallel quartz veins 3 to 6 inches in width. The shear has been followed for 35 feet by a drift driven northwesterly from the canyon floor, and is exposed for an additional 10 to 20 feet on the canyon wall southeast of and above the portal. Mineralization consists of pyrite, pyrrhotite and sphalerite, with smaller amounts of galena, tetrahedrite, ruby silver, native silver and native gold or electrum. Scheelite is rather sparingly distributed through some of the quartz veins. The highest grade scheelite-bearing quartz was found in a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch vein on the hanging-wall of the shear at the inner end of the drift; this assayed  $WO_3$ , 0.22 per cent. Elsewhere patches of scheelite-bearing quartz

could be found on the foot-wall or in the central part of the shear. No reason for its distribution was apparent.

A crosscut, 80 to 100 feet lower than the drift just described, has been driven for 400 feet or more from a point on the south fork of Portland creek, intended to intersect the two shears. It is reported to be terminated almost directly below the drift. No sign of the shears or of associated mineralization was seen in the crosscut.

Its grade is so low and its quantity so limited that the scheelite in the lower workings of the Silverado mine can be considered as of only mineralogical interest.

*W. H. Matthews*  
*12<sup>th</sup> Jan, 1943*