

NAME OF PROPERTY

MARSHALL

shaft near west edge of
OBJECT LOCATED - Marshall claim (Lot 2388).

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 150. Lat. 49°06'37" Long. 118°36'25"

Mining Division Greenwood District Similkameen

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The claims are underlain by Middle to Lower Triassic sedimentary and minor volcanic rocks, the eastern half entirely by limestone. Sharpstone conglomerate is exposed near the southwest boundary. Intrusive rocks are confined to a number of tabular bodies of quartz monzonite and granodiorite ranging up to 50 feet in width. The limestone contact trends a few degrees east of north. Reliable bedding strikes and dips are scarce. To the north and west of Providence Lake the limestone and chert dip gently southward. The intrusive rocks in general are parallel or subparallel to the strike of the bedding. South of Providence Lake the Greenwood East Half map shows an east-striking fault which separates the rocks underlying the Marshall group from those of the Phoenix Copper mine.

The principal mineral showings are on the Marshall claim; one is on the Little Annie. The rock exposed on the Marshall claim is chiefly a reddish chloritic siltstone, possibly tuffaceous. Limestone, part of the large eastward mass, crosses the southeast corner of the claim. Some 600 feet westward of
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, copper, lead, zinc.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

021782

The property is located at the 4,500 foot elevation at the head of Providence Creek, 3 miles northeast of Greenwood.

No information has been located on early work on the property although Map 45-20 A shows the location of 2 shafts.

The Brandon claim and Fraction and the Little Burne claim and Fraction (Lots 2382, 2403, 2383, and 2387, respectively) were Crown-granted to James McNulty, J. Marshall, and Thos. Roderick in 1901. The Marshall, Little Annie, Little Brown, and Marshall Fraction (Lots 2388-2390, 2404, respectively) were Crown-granted to these same individuals in 1904.

The Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, acquired the Marshall group in 1905, apparently because of its location adjacent to Granby's Phoenix property. The Custer Fr. (Lot 160 S) at the north edge of the Marshall group was Crown-granted in 1907 to Daniel Bresnahan.

The Brandon claim was reported re-Crown-granted in 1918 to the original owners and in 1924, along with the Brandon Fraction, to William Trezona. The Little Burne claim and Fraction were reported re-Crown-granted in 1924 to the original owners.

In 1938 the Marshall group was owned by Robert Forshaw of Greenwood and under option to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited. Trenching and 1,347 feet of diamond drilling was reported. The Crown-grants subsequently reverted to the Crown.

San Jacinto Explorations Limited acquired the reverted Crown-grants as Mineral Lease Nos. 138, 229, and 269 in about 1966. Additional claims, Tio Buracho 1-6 Fractions and Tia 1-12, were subsequently staked. In 1967 the property was leased to P. Guhro and J.W. McLean of Greenwood. Some ore was shipped from open cuts during the year. During 1968 the company carried out bulldozer trenching and 1,827 feet of diamond drilling. In 1969 several diamond drill holes were put down on the Marshall claim in the vicinity of the Phoenix reservoir (Providence Lake). A geochemical soil survey (180 samples) was carried out. A 2 year lease was given in June 1971 to H.H. Shear, a

see Card 2

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Production in 1967 and 1971 totalled 274 tons of ore shipped from this property. From this ore 384 ounces of gold, 468 ounces of silver, 1,041 pounds of copper, 4,723 pounds of lead, and 837 pounds of zinc were recovered.

REFERENCES

- McKechnie, N.D.; Marshall; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1967, pp. 228-230. +
- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1901, p. 1229; 1904, p. 300; 1905, p. 176; 1907, p. 219; 1918, p. 473; 1924, p. 368; 1968, p. 232.
- Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 305; 1971, p. 376; 1973, p. 40. ++
- Mineral Policy and Sector; Corporation Files: "San Jacinto Explorations Limited".

MAP REFERENCES

- #Preliminary Map 45-20 A, Greenwood-Phoenix, (Geol.), Sc. 1":800 ft. - accomp. Paper 45-20, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
- Map 6-1957, Kettle River, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.
- *Map 82 E/2, Greenwood, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	DMacR					
Date	1-76	10-78					

NAME OF PROPERTY

MARSHALL

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

the main limestone contact and in the southern half of the claim, a north-trending lenticular body of limestone is exposed at intervals for a length of 350 feet and a maximum width of 75 feet. Most of the mineralization occurs near this body. Westward from this limestone about 100 feet there is a small exposure of sharpstone conglomerate in a trench.

The siltstone and the basalt-andesite rocks are well altered with development chiefly of chlorite, carbonate, and biotite. The intrusive rocks are noticeably fresher in appearance; the one thin-section examined showed minor alteration of quartz monzonite.

The mineralization occurs in northward-striking fractures and is of interest chiefly because two exposures contain appreciable gold. Most of the fractures strike about north 5 degrees east and dip 85 degrees westward; one well-developed fracture strikes north 40 degrees east and dips 50 degrees south-eastward. There are 10 mineralized exposures over a width of 400 feet eastward and westward of the lenticular body of limestone. Of the ten, seven show no continuity between trenches 150 to 200 feet apart; three form an apparently continuous zone traceable for 400 feet on strike. Widths vary from a few inches to about 10 feet. Sulphide mineralization is pyrrhotite with pyrite and chalcopyrite. Two exposures about 1,600 feet apart lie near the eastern limestone contact, but in each case well-defined structures are lacking.

On a gangue-mineral basis, the mineralization falls into three groups: (1) pyrrhotite and pyrite in a magnetite-amphibolite gangue; (2) pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite in a garnetite gangue; (3) pyrrhotite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite in a quartz-feldspar gangue with biotite, and minor scapolite, tourmaline, and garnet. The third association contains gold.

As reported in 1973 the mineralization on the Marshall claim includes pyrrhotite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, and minor magnetite, galena, and specular hematite in a garnet-chlorite skarn at the contact of limestone and rubbly chert, near the crest of an isoclinal fold. No. 1 zone, as indicated by trenching and diamond drilling to 1975, is an irregular sulphide zone with a strike length of over 400 feet, widths up to 70 feet, and depth of at least 200 to 300 feet below the surface.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

Director of the company, and J.M. McLean. A total of 177 tons of ore were shipped under the terms of the lease.

Highland Lode Mines Ltd. optioned the property in March 1973. A magnetometer survey and 1,000 feet of percussion drilling in 9 holes was carried out during the year.

San Jacinto in 1974 carried out bulk sampling (about 750 tons) by open pitting on two mineralized zones. Based on this work indicated reserves in No. 1 zone were estimated at about 50,000 tons at 0.50 oz/t Au to a depth of 50 feet (NM 25/10/79).