

WHITE GROUSE CLAIM GROUP

MEACHAN CREEK

NELSON MINING DIVISION

CRANBROOK & KIMBERLY REGION B.C.

521032

82F/9W

NTS. 82F9W  
MINFILE # WG

2

Meacham

3037  
781(9)

WHITE GROUSE MTN.

Ailsa I.

Maya I.

FORT STEELE  
NELSON A.

780(9)  
L 3055  
778(9)

388  
997(3)  
L 3040

L 2058

388  
6911  
L 3022

L 3064  
995(3)

L 3010  
781(1)

49° 30'

M82F/8W

FORT STEELE  
NELSON

6338  
M.D.  
M.C.

5339

L 778(9)  
771(9)  
706(1)

GILLIS PK.

Coal

Riv

## WHITE GROUSE MOUNTAIN

Minister of Mines Reports - 1893 - 1046; 1895 - 674, 680, 683;  
1896 - 88, 546; 1898 - 1084; 1899 - 692,  
1900 - 799, 855; 1901 - 1007, 1035;  
1902 - 164

1893 - 1046: White Grouse and Red Mountain - Situated on the headwaters of one of the branches of St. Mary's River. Here many locations have been staked, but little or no development work has been done. Some rich ore (prospects) has been taken from the Copper King Group. Further discovery and development may justify the building of a trail from near the mouths of the Kootenay and the Goat River to the White Grouse Mountain.

1895 - 683: White Grouse Mountain Camp - Situated about 17 miles east of a point known as Davie, eight miles south of Pilot Bay, has about 30 locations. Assessment work has been done on 14. The character of the ore is grey copper. The ledges, so far as developed, average five feet in width. The claim owners are sanguine as to the richness of the camp. The assays, up to the present, average 60 ozs. in silver, \$10.00 in gold and 15% copper per ton. A good trail has been made and there is now no difficulty in reaching the camp with horses.

1896 - 546: Goat River Division - There have been 90 new locations made since January 1, 1896, divided almost equally in Duck Creek, White Grouse and Sutter districts in this division.

1898 - 1084: White Grouse Mountain Camp - Harris Group - This group comprises the following mineral claims, viz:-Gold Bank, Yukon, Copper Star, Maple Leaf, Rosecove, Westock, Haltonian, Alaska and Harris. They are located in a granite formation, situated at the top of the mountain, and are reached from the Town of Sanca, from which a fair foot-trail runs to the claims. A Company has been formed to take them up, but up to the present time, though they are three-year-old locations, nothing but the annual assessment has been done. The ore carries gold, silver and copper, the ledges being large and covered with a heavy iron capping.

A large number of other single claims have been located by different prospectors, and are still held by them. The ore is of similar character to that of the Harris Group, but up to the present time nothing but the annual assessment work has been done; very few of them, however, have been allowed to lapse.

1899 - 692: White Grouse Camp - During the past season a trail, commencing at Kitchener, on the line of the C.P.R., was built into this camp, rising on an easy grade. Nothing more than the annual assessment has been done. With improved transportation facilities this camp would be a shipper, as there are undoubtedly a number of large ore bodies indicated by work already done. Within the past few months capital has acquired some of the best known claims, and in all likelihood during the coming season much development work will be performed. The ore is high grade galena, with grey copper and copper pyrites.

1900 - 799: On Hell Roaring and Whitefish Creeks (old name for Meacham Creek) and on White Grouse Mountain, 34 certificates of work has been issued and 29 new locations recorded.

1900 - 855: In the White Grouse Camp nothing more than the annual assessment work was performed on any of the claims, although very few old claims were allowed to lapse and quite a few locations were made. The camp only requires transportation facilities to make it a very important one, and the lack of these has greatly retarded progress.

1901 - 1035: In the White Grouse Camp, with one exception, nothing more than the annual assessment work was done. W.J. Garbutt, the owner of the Superior Mineral Claim, did a considerable amount of work, and at a heavy expense had several tons of ore packed out a distance of 30 miles in order to make a smelter test. The results were satisfactory, giving returns of 22% copper and \$8.00 in gold per ton. It is intended to open up this property as soon as the season begins, and to continue work all the summer.

1902 - 164: In the White Grouse Camp nothing more than the annual assessment has been done on any of the claims, and nearly 50% of the locations were allowed to lapse. The lack of transportation has retarded the progress of this camp and discouraged the majority of the claim-owners.



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA - PAPER 52-15

Preliminary Map - St. Mary Lake - Descriptive Notes by  
G.B. Leach - 1952.

The Lode deposits are of three main types: replacement deposits in sedimentary rocks, not localized along fractures; vein and replacement deposits localized along fractures, not restricted to particular rock formations; deposits associated with Moyie intrusions.

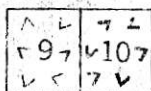
Deposits of the second type, which include the more promising prospects in the area, contain various combinations of galena, sphalerite, pyrite, pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, hematite and, in a few instances, scheelite. They include the Anderson and Birdie L. groups, the cotnoirfords prospect, "Dan Howe" prospect, part of the Dominion group, the Leader and Warhorse groups, the Rice prospects on Sawmill Creek, the "Warren" prospect, most of which are in or near faults. This type also includes replacement vein deposits such as the Storm King and Copper King containing pyrite, galena, tetrahedrite, and minor chalcopyrite in limy rocks.

Storm King - A shaft in Macaroni Basin is sunk on mineralized quartz in dolomitic Kitchener-Siyeh strata. The shaft is filled with water, and there is no information on possible lateral workings. The dump contains a small pile of sorted ore heavily mineralized with pyrite, tetrahedrite, galena and a little chalcopyrite and arsenopyrite. A selected sample of ore rich in galena and tetrahedrite contained 0.31 per cent of tin. Shipments of ore are said to have been made 45 or 50 years ago. Efforts to find extensions of the ore zone in trenches do not appear to have been successful.

Copper King: A zone, 1 foot to 4 feet wide, bearing irregular quartz stringers is exposed for about 60 feet by a trench in buff-weathering dolomitic Kitchener-Siyeh strata. Tetrahedrite, pyrite, galena, and a little chalcopyrite occur in it. The claim may contain other workings not seen by the writer.

LEGEND

MESOZOIC  
OR(?)  
CENOZOIC

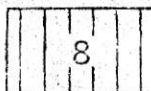


9. Granite, granodiorite  
10. Granite, pegmatite

PALÆOZOIC

CAMBRIAN

LOWER CAMBRIAN



EAGER FORMATION: dark argillite, grey argillite; brown weathering limy sandstone and sandy limestone



CRANBROOK FORMATION: siliceous quartzite, grit, and conglomerate

PROTEROZOIC

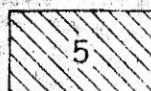
PURCELL

UPPER PURCELL(?)



DUTCH CREEK FORMATION(?): laminated black argillite, green argillite; quartzite

LOWER PURCELL

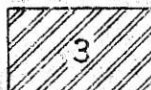


KITCHENER-SIYEH FORMATION: varicoloured dolomitic argillites, buff weathering dolomite

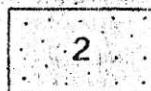


CRESTON FORMATION: green and grey weathering green, grey, and purplish argillaceous quartzite, quartzite, and argillite  
4A. Grey weathering, grey and grey-green argillite

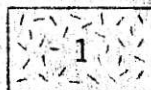
ALDRIDGE FORMATION (1-3)



Upper Division: rusty weathering laminated argillite and argillaceous quartzite



Middle Division: grey weathering, massive grey quartzite and argillaceous quartzite, with argillite partings; brown weathering, argillaceous quartzite and argillite



Lower Division: rusty weathering grey quartzite, argillaceous quartzite, and argillite; grey weathering massive quartzite; mica schist



Dioritic sills and dykes (Proterozoic?)



