

(KETA)  
REPORT ON BLACK DOUGLAS PROSPECT  
NELSON, M.D.

SUMMARY & CONCLUSIONS

The Black Douglas prospect is in the Nelson, M.D. about 10 miles west of Tye, a station on the Kettle Valley Railroad east of Nelson, on the shore of Kootenay Lake.

On this prospect a vein has been traced by open cuts for a length of approximately 400 feet. The vein is a quartz vein in granitic rocks not far distant and roughly parallel to a sedimentary contact. The vein is well defined in places and in others somewhat ragged where it follows sheeting and jointing in the igneous rocks.

Mineralization is chiefly arsenopyrite with a little pyrite, some siderite and manganese oxides. The mineralization is spotty and there are stretches of barren quartz. Sampling indicates some high values in gold and some silver in places. There is considerable manganese in places.

Further work might indicate small ore shoots in this vein. In the opinion of the writer, possibilities in the property do not appear large enough to interest .....

PROPERTY

The Black Douglas Group consists of the following:

mineral claims

Silver Iron No.s 1,2,3 and 4 mineral claims  
 Gold Iron mineral claims

OWNERSHIP

The following are the owners of the Black Douglas Prospect, all with same interests.

John Hamilton

Tom Hamilton

Ernie Hamilton

R. S. Marks

## LOCATION

The Black Douglas is situated about 10 miles east of the railroad station of Tye in the Nelson M.D. Tye is a small station on the Kettle Valley line, on the west side of Kootenay Lake about 50 miles by rail from Nelson. A trail leads to the prospect which is situated on Hughes Creek. This trail starts from a flag stop 4 miles north of Tye.

The property lies at an elevation of 5700 feet. Snowfalls are reported as heavy in the winter time.

## History

The Black Douglas showings were discovered in August 1946 by the Hamilton brothers. At this time and in the following year they did a considerable amount of stripping to uncover the veins.

## GEOLOGY

The Black Douglas prospect is underlain by metamorphosed sedimentary rocks and igneous rocks of granitic composition. Some of the sedimentary rocks may have volcanic material associated with them, but for the most part the sediments seen were greenish in color and argillaceous in composition. These rocks have a general northwesterly strike and gentle to steep dips.

The principal vein on the property is a quartz fissure vein striking about south 70 degrees west and dipping very steeply to the north. This vein is in rocks of granitic composition. Some of the rock may be quartz-diorite and it is in contact with sedimentary rocks about 150 feet up the hill from the quartz vein. The contact locally appears to strike about parallel to the vein.

In places the quartz vein fills a single fracture in the granitic rocks and ranges in width from a few inches to over three feet. In other places the quartz fills joint-like and sheeted fractures in the granitic rock and forms a branched or split structure over 5.0' wide. Trenching has exposed this vein for a distance of 400 feet.

Sulphide mineralization in the vein is spotty. Where the mineralization is best in the quartz it is composed of pyrite, arsenopyrite, siderite and manganese oxide stain. The manganese stain is quite widespread throughout the vein. Siderite is also quite abundant. In several places the walls of the vein are bleached and sericitized.

ORE

Twenty six samples were taken on the vein. A few of these samples showed good values in gold and silver. A few samples assayed for manganese also showed appreciable amounts of manganese. However, sample values appear too spotty erratically distributed to define any worthwhile ore-shoot.

The following are the sample results:

<u>SAMPLE NO</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Oz Au/T</u>	<u>Oz Ag/T</u>	<u>Mn</u>
4111Y	Sta.19 plus 10' W	0.5'	.16	Tr	5.0
2	" " " 6' E	1.0'	.19	11.10	
3	" " " 15' E	1.0'	.25	1.22	
4	Sta.18 plus 5' E	2.0'	.02	.40	
5	" " " 13' E	1.0'	.13	Tr	
6	" 16 " 8' E	0.5'	.01	Tr	
7	Shaft - E Wall Bottom plus 9'	4.0'	2.35	36.90	
8	Shaft - E Wall Bottom plus 4.5'	3.5'	1.22	6.10	
9	Shaft Drift West Wall plus 5'	1.8'	.11	Tr	
20	Shaft Drift W. Face	2.0'	.29	1.75	
21	E. Wall of shaft plus 8 feet	3.5'	.08	Tr	
22	E.Wall of shaft plus 16 feet	2.0'	.03	Tr	
23	Sta 15 x 10' E	2.0'	.25	1.50	
24	Sta 14 x 0'	3.0'	.53	10.60	
25	Sta 13 x 18'W	4.0'	.23	3.80	
26	" x 5'W S Side	2.0'	.10	12.40	8.10
27	" x 5'W N Side	2.5'	.11	2.00	11.00
28	" x 5'E	4.5'	.03	.20	7.70
29	Sta 12 x 53' W.S.Side	2.0'	.02	Tr	
30	x 53' W N.Side	2.5'	.11	.60	
31	x 40' W	3.5'	.02	Tr	

<u>SAMPLE NO</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>WIDTH</u>	<u>Oz Au/T</u>	<u>Oz Ag/T</u>	<u>Mn</u>
32	Sta 12 x 24' W	2.0'	.03	Tr	
33	x 2' W	0.8'	.04	Tr	
4134Y	Sta 12 x 12' W	1.0'	.02	Tr	
5	Sta 6 x 8' W	2.0'	.01	Tr	
6	Sta 5 x 15' W	3.0'	.01	Tr	

NOTE

This prospect was examined on Oct 1 to 3rd. The writer was accompanied by Mr. R.S.Marks.

C. E. Cleveland  
Vancouver, B.C.  
Nov/30/48.

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NOTE RE MANGANIFEROUS MATERIAL AT BLACK DOUGLAS

There is an appreciable amount of manganese in the vein outcrop of the Black Douglas, probably in the form of manganite. Inasmuch as the Black Douglas vein is considerably fractured and broken there is a possibility that gold has been dissolved from the surface outcrops and the oxidized zone, transported in solution and precipitated in a zone of enrichment at greater depth.

On the other hand, the few good values in gold at the shaft might indicate that the present outcrops are at the level of enrichment and that the vein was originally low grade but manganese was responsible for some enrichment. It has been noted that gold ores enriched by secondary processes with manganese as the agent will often contain considerable manganese in the zone of enrichment.

The above is purely a scientific note and does not alter the conclusions of this report. The writer has not seen a prospect with a similar mineralogical composition elsewhere in the Province.