

Golden Globe, Golden Nib, Star.¹ On the Golden Globe the deposit

(Bluenose)

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¹ Marshall, J.R.: Geol. Surv. Canada, Sum. Rept. 1926, pt. A, p. 39.
Ann. Repts., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1926, p. 75; 1928, p. 75.

occurs in a shear zone in a dark phase of the albite-rich intrusives. The zone strikes north 45 degrees east and dips south at an angle of 70 degrees. It runs directly up the slope and is traceable for over 800 feet. Beyond this length exposures down the slope and workings up the slope show that the zone either does not continue or is poorly developed. At a central adit it has a maximum width of 10 feet, but is mainly 5 to 6 feet wide. Above and below the central adit it narrows, but maintains a width of more than 2 feet and is well defined for a distance of 400 feet up the slope to an upper adit, and for a distance of

Calve tip adit is by Sharp & Bates

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about 100 feet down the slope to a lower adit. The wide part at the central adit is heavily ribboned with quartz carrying much pyrite and some chalcopyrite, and these minerals are massive as if replacing the schist for widths of several inches. Thirty tons of this material, hand-sorted, yielded on an average: gold, 1.6 ounce to the ton; silver, 1.4 ounce; and copper, 1.1 per cent. Both down and up the slope from the central adit the deposit becomes poorer as the zone narrows and the intensity of the schistosity decreases.

In the upper adit a short distance from the entrance, the shear zone is replaced by 3 feet of practically barren quartz carrying chlorite. In the lower adit, 25 feet vertically below the central adit, the zone is also replaced by quartz 18 inches wide at a point 80 feet from the portal, but increasing in width to 12 feet at the face 130 feet from the portal. The quartz carries some pyrite in places, but at the face of the adit it is largely barren and assay returns yield no values.

The diorite in which the shear zone lies varies from north to south in a manner that suggests the approach to a contact. This and the change in character of the mineralization to barren quartz with chlorite suggest that the deposit formed near the contact of the intrusive and carried values for only a short distance within the intrusive body. In this case the contact possibly corresponded roughly to the present surface but was some distance above this plane. If so it would appear that the best part of the deposit has been removed and only the root left, and that at any place barren quartz will be reached in a short vertical distance.