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| REPORT ON S.W. ROCK<br>MAP of ROCKLAND T |              |      |
| -J KOCKLAND /                            | UNNEL INTHE. | BACK |

#### A REPORT

# ON THE

# ROCKLAND GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS

#### SLOCAN AREA

#### PROPERTY AND ACCESSIBILITY

The property consists of 3 Crown Granted mineral claims known as Willa Lot #1529, Rockland Lot #3884, Rustler Lot #3885 besides 8 claims held by location, Betty #1 to 8 inclusive.

The property is situated on Eylwin (8 Mile) Creek about 5 miles south east of Silverton and only 1 mile east of the highway along Slocan Lake.

The western boundary of the claims is about 2000 feet east of the highway between Slocan City and Silverton. A fairly good logging road on the north side of Eylwin (8 Mile) Creek can be used to within a short distance of the mine workings. From the logging road to the Willa claim a good cat road or wide trail, built in 1932 may be put in condition with a limited amount of work although a small bridge must be reconditioned for transport of machinery.

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The property is located on the north slope of a mountain raising in elevation from about 3500 feet at the lower part of the  $\varrho$ 

claims to about 5000 feet at the head of Wild Creek, a tributary to 8 Mile Creek.

The main part of the property is on the northern face of a steep basin almost at the head of 8 Mile Creek. The lower valley of 8 Mile Creek has a gentle slope towards Slocan Lake.

### TIMBER AND WATER

There is ample timber and water on the property for all mining purposes.

#### HISTORY

The deposit was discovered prior to 1896 and extensively prospected and developed up to the turn of the century.

Shipment of copper gold ore from the Rockland claim was reported in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines -1899 stating on page 688 that 331 tons of copper gold ore was shipped to the smelter. No value or grade of ore was mentioned. The Annual Report of 1904, page 173 states as follows:

"The Rocklands Group consists of the Willard, Rocklands and Rustler Fraction mineral claims, owned by J.C. Graves, Frank Watson and Judge Spinks, and is under the management of Mr. Hamilton of Silverton. The group is situated about 3 miles due south-east of Silverton, at an altitude of 4,150 feet, on a small creek, between the forks of which, in a knoll, about 300 feet of tunnelling has been done, cross-cutting in the schistose country rock, a mineralised zone about 60 feet wide, carrying copper sulphides with gold values. On the opposite side of the small

creek, the mineralised zone appears in a bluff and is apparently of considerably greater width than the tunnell has as yet proved. Mr. Hamilton reports the zone to run about 1% copper and \$6 in gold. These values are not high, but taken in conjuction with the extent of the mineralised zone, make the property well worth serious investigation. During August of 1904 one man was employed."

"The waters leaching out of the zone, and carrying sulphates of copper, had filtered down the creek through an old log-jam, the rotten wood of which had precipitated small nodules and sheets of metallic copper, also forming oxides and carbonates. To this source, and not to the lead, must be attributed the samples of this description which were being so freely exhibited throughout the district, but not by the management."

# GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSIT

The writer visited the property September 25, 1955 accompanied by Mr. Robert C. Glen. A movie camera was used to take pictures of the outcroppings on the Willa claim and to show the general locality of the property. The mineralized zone above the old tunnel can be seen clearly in the pictures. Some sampling was done over a width of 60 feet.

Sample # across 40 feet assayed .80 in copper. Sample # across an additional 10 feet gave .70 in copper and 10 feet easterly, below the tunnel gave 1.75 in copper. Gold and silver values were low.

The rocks contain disseminated pyrite and chalcopyrite. Mineralization along the fault zone is quite extensive. At the head of the basin of Wild Creek the width of the zone may be in excess of 200 feet.

Unfortunately, the 3 existing tunnels are all caved in. The one north of 8 Mile Creek is reported to be only 30 feet long but the two

Sep. g.

tunnels on the south side combine some 300 feet of drifting and crosscutting on the ore zone.

This mineralized zone is in a roof pendent or large inclusion in the Nelson Batholith. The roof pendent has been invaded by two bodies of fine-grained granite. The one immediately north of the working occurs in the form of a "Y" shaped mass, 2 miles long and about a quarter mile wide. This granite is much finer in grain than the typical grante of the Nelson Batholith and Dr. Cairnes believes it is younger. Some faces of this granite is finely porphyritic. These intrusives Dr. Cairnes believes to be directly connected with ore mineralization in their vicinity.

This large inclusion in the Nelson Batholith was mapped on the early West Kootenay sheet as Lower Selkirk formation thereby correlating the rocks with the Kaslo series. Dr. Cairnes, believes however, that the several members bear, on the whole, a stronger lithologic resemblance to the Slocan series. The body shows many variations in degree and kinds of metamorphism but are generally classified as schists, quartzite, argillite, limestone, attered volcanics and tuffacious sediments.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the trail from the road be slashed and cleared to the workings. The old tunnels must be opened up and made passable for examination and sampling. If encouraging results of underground sampling indicate commercial ore, then a systematic program of diamond drilling should be planned and mapped for further investigation of the ore zone.

Respectfully submitted

E.H. Lorntzsen

### CURSORY SAMPLING OF THE SOUTH WEST TUNNEL OF ROCKLAND M.C.

The south west tunnel on the Rockland mineral claim was opened up for examination and sampling the latter part of November, 1955.

Snow conditions at the property (EL 4100) was not too severe and did not hinder the work in any way and the warm water flowing out of the tunnel had not frozen on the outside.

Considerable muck and rotten timber had gathered at the mouth of the tunnel but the large amount of water accumulated behind the muck to about half way up to the roof, facilitated the clearing of the tunnel by using the water as a slucing operation.

The three sets of timber from the portal and in, were in fairly good condition.

I learned that this section had been re-timbered in 1932 by miners from Silverton.

A section of the tunnel about 90 feet in from the portal was soft and broken for about 30 feet. The rocks appeared to be conglomerate,—very soft and decomposed. A thorough examination of the walls and back was not possible because of the walls and back being completely covered with a thick deposit of slim.

This section of bad ground had been timbered at the time the tunnel was driven, about 57 years ago and the timber was completely rotten. Without having to remove tons of muck and rotten timber, we only removed enough of the muck and timber to make a free passage of water and a safe passage through this area.

This section must eventually be re-timbered and legged up to the roof for future use of the tunnel. There remains about 7 inches of water

Elder.

beyond the muck of this section for only a short distance while for the remaining 220 feet the tunnel is in good condition.

About 114 feet of sample was taken in the main drift and in the X cut.

A large amount of copper carbonate was deposited on the walls and in the face of the X cut and in the main drift for a total of a combined 114 feet. Heavy streams of water poured down from the roof of the X cut and the main drift where a brecciated and fractured zone cuts the X cut and the main drift diagonally, striking approximately E 20 N.

The width of the fractured zone is approximately 60 feet and appears on the map to line up with the workings and a shear zone near the falls on 8 Mile Creek. The heavy coating of copper carbonates, malachite and azurite on the wall of the X cut and part of the main drift in the locality of the fractured zone and especially in the face of the X cut where the copper carbonate is in places 2 inches thick indicate heavy leaching.

The samples have been thoroughly washed but because of the excessive leaching it is very difficult to obtain a true assay.

# ASSAYS BY WILLIAMS

- #1. 21 ft. in the X cut Au Trace Cu .55
- #2. 15 ft. in the X cut Au Trace Cu .45
- #3. 40 ft. in the main drift Au .005 Cu .45
- #4. 40 ft. from X cut to face in the main drift AU Trace CU .65

It is evident that the excessive leaching presents a problem of obtaining true values because the wall rocks and probably most of the

back which is about 200 feet at this point, must be much leached.

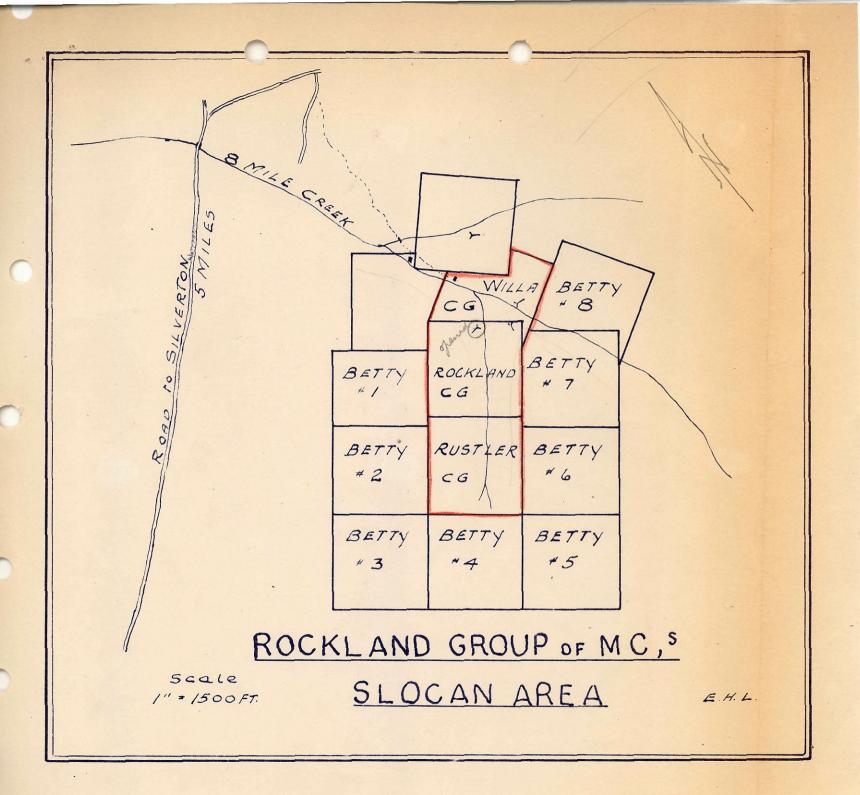
According to the assayer, the gold goes first and then the chalcopyrite.

The ore zone, however, both from a standpoint of outside topography and underground workings, because of its attitude and strike, lends itself well for exploration with a diamond drill.

The only solution seems to be a program of diamond drilling which will give a much truer picture of the mineralized zone but a thorough survey of the underground and surface geology must be made before diamond drilling commences.

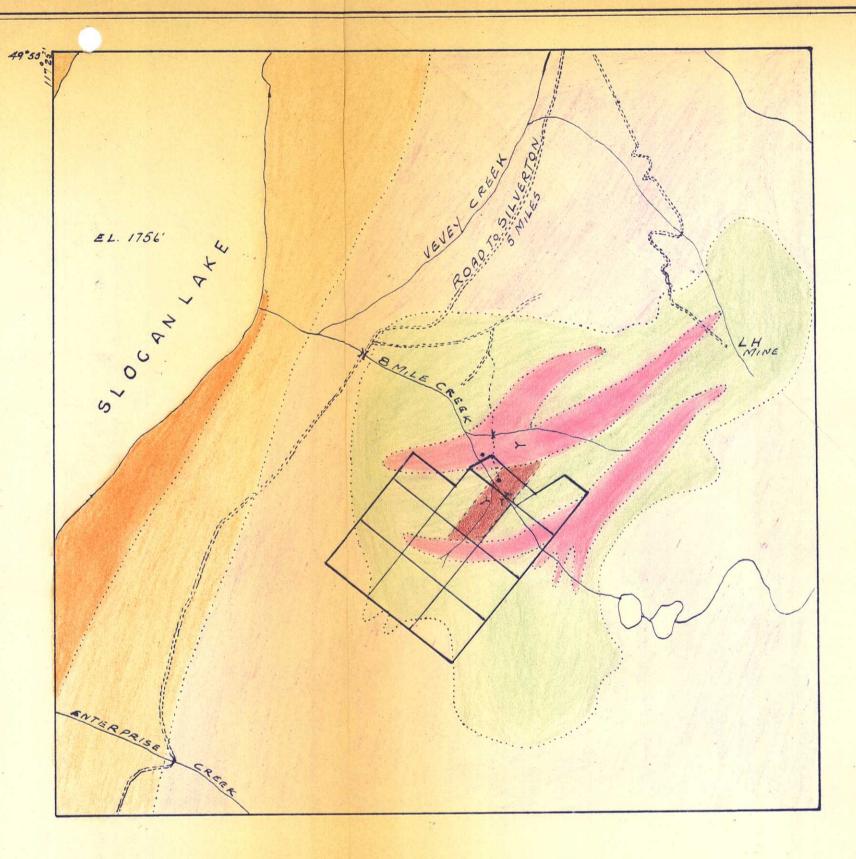
Respectfully submitted,

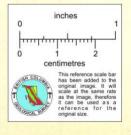
No. 2916 1955
E. H. Horntze





- CRUSHED, MOSTLY
  PORPHORITIC GRANITE
- GNEISS, GRANITIZED PRE-BATHLITIC ROCKS
- PORPHYRITIC GRANITE NELSON BATHOLITH
- SCHIST QUARTZITE
  LIMESTONE, SEDIMENTS.
- LATE INTRUSIVE
- MINERALIZED ZONE
- = ROADS
- . CABINS
- .... TRAIL
- TUNNEL





ROCKLAND GROUP OF MINERAL CLAIMS
SLOCAN AREA

Scale 2" = 1 MILE

DRAWN BY E.H. LORNTISEN

