

NAME OF PROPERTY

MOLLY GIBSON

OBJECT LOCATED—Molly Gibson Fraction (Lot 5995).

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS—200. Lat. 49°09'30" Long. 118°06'50"

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 property is underlain mainly by Pennsylvanian and/or Permian sediments of the Mount Roberts Formation. The contact with the Coryell Intrusions (Palaeocene ?) crosses the lower southern slope to McRae Creek.

The rocks in the vicinity of the workings include altered and silicified limy sediments, crystalline limestones, two varieties of older fine-grained and porphyritic alkaline-syenite dykes. Excepting the syenite dykes, these rocks have regional strikes ranging from north to north 20 degrees west and dips from 45 to 75 degrees east.

A large area of monzonite cut by numerous syenite dykes outcrops southwards on the Manchuria claim and forms the lower slopes of the hillside into McRae Creek.

The group of metamorphic rocks is characterized by the presence of varying amounts of biotite and feldspar, but may be lithologically separated into biotite-schist irregularly replaced by calcic silicates, crystalline limestone, and andesitic sills.

The outcrops of the biotite-schist are dark grey in colour and frequently well laminated. Microscopic study of the different phases of this schist reveal the presence of the
see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Silver, copper.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at the 5,000 foot elevation on the north side of McRae Creek, 1 mile west of Coryell.

The original claims, the Irish Nellie, Mollie Gibson, Grey Eagle, Manchuria, and Mollie Gibson Fraction (Lots 5955-5995, respectively) were located in 1905-06. Additional claims "Singer property" were added in 1933 and 1936. Shipments were made from the property as early as 1908; these were probably from the surface on the site of the inclined shaft.

Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company, Limited, was incorporated in September 1916 by Samuel Irving, J.B. Singer, L. Schwartzenhauer and associates, reportedly to acquire the property from the Paulson Brothers. Exploration and development work continued into 1930.

A crosscut, probably the beginning of the Purcell adit, was commenced in 1917, the object being to tap the inclined shaft. By 1919 this had been advanced 265 feet, and from the shaft a short drift had been driven on the ore; by 1922 the shaft was down 85 feet. During all this time some surface exploration was also done.

After 1922 little development work appears to have been done until 1933 when a two year lease on the property was given to Oscar Andeson and associates, of Rossland. Ore was shipped in 1933 and 1934 from the vicinity of the shaft.

Fountain Oils, Limited, of Calgary, acquired the property in 1935; the company name was changed to Molly Gibson Mines Limited in June 1935. Work on the property began in the fall of 1935. In 1936 the Purcell adit comprised 310 feet of drifts and crosscuts. Two short adits, the "Twin Tunnels", 28 and 34 feet, respectively, in length, were driven from an open cut. A new low level adit, the Singer, was begun in 1936 at a point 155 feet below and 400 feet north of the shaft. During 1937, 194 feet of drifting and 316 feet of crosscutting was done in the Purcell adit. In 1938 a further 45 feet of drifting, 304 feet of crosscutting, and 83 feet of raising was carried out; 22 tons of ore were shipped during the year. Mr. F. Singer shipped ore in 1940.

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1909 to 1940, 316 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 332 ounces of gold and 141 ounces of silver were recovered.

REFERENCES

Stevenson, J.S.; Paulson Area; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1936, pp. D-27-31.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1911, p. 177; 1918, p. 204; 1919, p. 164; 1920, p. 155; 1922, p. 170; 1923, p. 177; 1926, p. 205; 1928, p. 235; 1929, p. 255; 1930, p. 228; 1931, p. 122; 1932, p. 122; 1933, p. 149; 1934, p. A-24; 1935, p. G-52; 1937, p. D-32; 1938, p. D-37; 1940, p. 24.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Molly Gibson Burnt Basin Mining Company, Limited".

Galloway, J.D.; Lode-Gold Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 1, 1932, p. 80, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 6-1957, Kettle River, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles.

Mineral Reference Map No. 6, Grand Forks, Greenwood, and Trail Creek, (Surveyed Claims), Sc. 1":1 mile - B.C. Dept. of Lands, 1932.

*Map 82 E/1 E, Grand Forks, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

BCI 82E/SE - 82

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	9-74						

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MOLLY GIBSON

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

following minerals, listed in relative order of abundance: Biotite, calcite, medium-grained original, cherty, and coarse-grained later quartz, actinolite, diopside, orthoclase, anorthite feldspar, and very small amounts of sillimanite and scapolite.

The biotite-schist and its altered phases are in sharp contact with conformable layers of well-crystallized and fairly pure limestone; layers that are both massive and laminated, and some silicified to dense, grey chert with perfect preservation of the fine laminae of the original sediment.

The sills may be divided into two closely-related types, neither of which is sufficiently chloritic to be called greenstone. One is an older, fine-grained phase disclosing a felted mass of feldspar and light-green hornblende laths, which are now altered to an aggregate of chlorite fibres. The other phase occurs as narrow dykes cutting the first and as sills ranging from a few feet to 100 feet in width intercalated with the limestone-beds and conformable with the band of altered biotite-schist.

The metamorphic group is traversed by a series of alkaline-syenite dykes that range in width from a few inches to 50 feet, the average of the long cross-country dykes being 50 feet.

The zone of mineralization is in a layer of highly-metamorphosed limy sediments which lie in the hanging-wall of a lenticular band of crystalline limestone about 10 feet wide, and are largely replaced by calcic silicates, patches of sulphides and quartz.

From observations made of unmined remnants of ore the habit was concluded to be as small lenses, probably 6 feet long by 2 feet thick by a maximum of a 10-foot length down the dip; these lenses occur along the strike of the horizon described. They are highly-silicified lenses containing a considerable amount of pyrrhotite with lesser amounts of chalcopyrite and pyrite. The altered zone, which in general carries small amounts of disseminated pyrrhotite, has been traced by surface workings for 1,600 feet southward to the face of precipitous buffs; this same zone is, furthermore, also recognizable approximately 500 feet farther southward on the Singer property.