

NAME OF PROPERTY **MOLLY GIBSON**

OBJECT LOCATED - Molly Gibson claim.

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 300. Lat. 49°44'20" Long. 117°08'50"

Mining Division	Nelson	District	Kootenay
County		Township or Parish	
Lot		Concession or Range	
Sec	Tp.	R.	

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The Molly Gibson deposit is in Nelson porphyritic granite (Geol. Surv., Canada, Mem. 173, p. 62). The porphyritic granite is cut by dark-grey fine-grained diorite porphyry with phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar.

The Molly Gibson vein system consists of two veins, the Florence and the Aspen, about 50 feet apart, striking north 35 degrees west and dipping 75 degrees southwestward. The veins were developed on five levels, and the distribution of stopes as shown on longitudinal section suggests that the oreshoots plunge to the southeast at nearly 45 degrees. All of the ore mined came from the third, fourth, and fifth levels, a vertical distance of about 500 feet. The fifth level is at 6,900 feet elevation.

The crosscut adit driven in 1932 at 5,880 feet elevation intersected a diorite dyke at about 1,000 feet and a mineralized shear assaying 5 ounces of silver per ton at about 1,300 ft. The Florence vein was expected at about 1,750 feet. Where the vein was encountered during the 1966 exploration programme, it see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - Lead, zinc, gold.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at approximately 7,200 feet elevation on the west side of Kokanee Peak, in Kokanee Glacier Provincial Park, some 16 miles northeast of Nelson.

The date of discovery is not recorded although the Report of the Minister of Mines, 1922, states that shipments of high-grade ore were made as early as 1890. The Molly Gibson, Aspen, and Florence claims were optioned to Hon. Rufus H. Pope in 1896. The Molly Gibson Mining Company, Limited was incorporated in British Columbia in Nov. 1898. Six claims, the Aspen (L. 1578), Molly Gibson (L. 1579), Florence (L. 1716), La Plata Fr. (L. 1719), Little Duke (L. 4392), and Little Fraction Fr. (L. 4393) were Crown-granted to the company in 1901. During 1902 mining operations were carried out under contract, some 2,000 tons of ore being shipped to the Nelson smelter. A snow slide ended operations late in 1902 and work was not resumed until 1904.

A new company The La Plata Mines Company Limited was incorporated in April 1905 to operate the property. A 100 ton per day concentrator was built on Kokanee Creek, with a 1½ mile tramline to connect with the mine. Milling began in July 1906 and continued through 1907. Due to financial difficulties the company was dissolved in 1908.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited acquired the property in 1910 by payment of 2,000 treasury shares. A second tramline 4½ miles long was built to replace a portion of the road between the mill and the west arm of Kootenay Lake. The mine and mill was operated intermittently until early 1920. Underground development work to 1920 totalled about 9,000 feet of drifts, crosscuts, and raises in 5 adits, the 5th level being at 6,900 feet elevation. Lessees operated the mine and mill intermittently until 1926.

The company resumed development work in 1930. A new low level crosscut adit begun at the 5,880 foot elevation had been driven for 1,850 feet in a N39°E direction when work ceased in 1932.

Homestake Silver Ltd. optioned the property in 1965. Ore reserves at that time were estimated at 115,000 tons averaging 16.0 ounces silver per ton, 2.96% lead, and 3.17% zinc. (Ref. Northern Miner, Sept. 23, 1965).

In 1966 a drift was driven on what appears to be the main vein, from a point 1,600 feet from the portal of the 5,880 see Card 2

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1899 to 1950, 61,575 tons of ore were shipped from the property. From this ore 12 ounces of gold, 998,626 ounces of silver, 4,991,560 pounds of lead, and 20,376 pounds of zinc were recovered.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 1090 A, Nelson (West Half), (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp. Memoir 308, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
 #Map 82 F/11, Kokanee Peak, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	12-77						

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
 1896, p. 73; 1899, p. 691; 1900, p. 845; 1901, pp. 1033, 1225; 1902, p. 158; 1904, p. 140; 1905, p. 166; 1906, p. 149; 1907, p. 104; 1909, p. 119; 1910, p. 113; 1911, p. 159; 1912, p. 153; 1913, p. 129; 1914, p. 326; 1915, p. 134; 1916, p. 204; 1917, pp. 172, 194; 1918, p. 174; 1919, pp. 133, 158; 1920, pp. 132, 149; 1921, p. 142; 1922, p. 206; 1923, p. 214; 1924, p. 191; 1925, p. 248; 1926, p. 275; 1930, p. 279; 1931, p. 212; 1932, p. 195; 1939, p. 39; 1949, p. 163; 1950, p. 120; 1965, p. 188; 1966, p. 208 + ; 1967, p. 241 ++.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Cominco Ltd."; "Thunderwood Explorations Ltd."; "International Pyramid Mines Inc."

Molly Gibson Evaluation Report, May 1968, L.J. Manning & Assoc. Ltd. - in Pyramid Mining Co. Ltd. Filing Statement, June 1968, The Toronto Stock Exchange.

Alcock, F.J.; Zinc & Lead Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology Series No. 3, p. 352, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1930.

Ingalls, W.R.; Report on the Zinc Resources of British Columbia & their Commercial Exploitation; Report of the Zinc Commission, 1906, pp. 262-266, Mines Branch, Ottawa.

Alcock, F.J.; Zinc and Lead Deposits of Canada; Economic Geology, Series No. 8, p. 352, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1930.

PRODUCT

SILVER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 F/11

- Card 2 -
REF. AG 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

MOLLY GIBSON

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

is strong and carries values across 15 inches as follows: Silver, 14.85 ounces per ton; lead-zinc combined, 7.60 per cent. Mineralization occurs as bands, mainly of sphalerite, in chalcedony. The vein was followed by a drift, and was found to pinch out about 200 feet to the north.

The 1967 work encountered quartz-filled fissures striking north 30 degrees west and dipping 85 degrees northeastward, and striking north 70 degrees east and dipping 85 degrees southeastward. Where the fissures intersect, the quartz appears to be of the same age in both. At 40 to 50 feet farther to the northwest a mineralized fissure was cut striking north 40 degrees west and dipping 85 degrees southwestward. The fissure is about 2 feet wide and is partly filled with asymmetrically banded buff carbonate; drusy, watery, crystalline quartz; and sulphides. Dark-brown to reddish sphalerite is the most prominent sulphide; pyrite and galena occur in the bands of sphalerite.

The mineralized fissure is about on the projection of the Florence-Aspen vein system in the old workings 1,000 feet higher in elevation.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

crosscut, to a point 860 feet north of the crosscut. In 1967 the drift was advanced 1,832 feet, the drift face being 4,535 feet from the portal. This work exposed 5 mineral zones aggregating 300 feet of strike length on a fissure which is about on the projection of the Florence-Aspen vein system. Average width (3.27 ft.) and grade of mineralization for the 5 zones was reported at 10.47 ounces silver per ton; 2.76% lead, and 3.67% zinc. The most northerly mineralized shoot was exposed for a vertical distance of 83 feet by a 100 feet of raise.

Pyramid Mining Co. Ltd. in October 1967 optioned an interest in the property and provided funds for the later development work.

Molly Gibson Silver Ltd. was incorporated in December 1967 as a private company to acquire the 10 Crown-granted claims. The shares of the company were held by: Homestake Silver Ltd. (49%), Cominco Ltd. (34%), and Pyramid Mining Co. Ltd. (17%).