

NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

EUREKA VICTORIA

OBJECT LOCATED - East end of Eureka vein.  
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY 300 m FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE	Lat. 49°18'30"	Long. 121°27'40"
	Lat.	Long.
Mining Division New Westminster Division minière	District District	Yale
County Comté	Township or Parish Canton ou paroisse	
Lot Lot	Concession or Range Concession ou rang	
Sec Sect.	Tp. Ct.	R. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The upper 2,000' of Silver Peak comprise a small remnant of Eocene conglomerate of the Jackass Mountain Group. The surrounding area is underlain by Tertiary quartz diorite intrusives. The massive conglomerate strikes north-south and dips steeply east. Cutting the conglomerate at an angle to both bedding and joint-planes are a number of quartz porphyry dykes. The largest of these has an average width of 20 feet and follows in an irregular fashion the line of the Glory Hole gulch which cuts through the middle of the property in a north-westerly direction.

The mineral deposits at the Eureka-Victoria mines occur in well-defined fracture zones in the conglomerate. These coincide with a prominent set of joint-planes which intersect the conglomerate in a general northeast-southwest direction. The principal deposits occur in veins within the fracture zones. They rarely occupy the entire width of the zone, often form only a minor part of it, and in general, favour the hanging-wall side. Together with the intervening and in some cases sparingly mineralized conglomerate gangue they constitute

see Card 2 ....

Associated minerals or products - Copper, lead, antimony.  
Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is located at elevations of 5,000 to 5,700' on the north and west sides of Silver Peak, 5 miles south of Hope.

The history of this property is unique in that it has the distinction of being the first Crown-granted property in British Columbia. The showings were discovered by a local Indian, Peter Emery, while hunting in 1868. He showed samples of the ore to George Schooley, of Yale, who staked the ground and with associates George Dunbar, Seawel Moody and William Sutton carried out development work during subsequent years. Considerable high-grade ore was shipped during the period 1868-74 from workings comprising a glory hole on the vein at the 5,600' elevation, a 30' drift adit (Carbonate adit) at 5,300' elevation, and a main Eureka drift adit at the 5,200' elevation which was driven westerly for 190'. The ore was packed part way down on Indian backs, and the rest of the way to Hope on pack horses. It was then floated on barges down the Fraser river, towed to Victoria, and loaded on sailing vessels for San Francisco. Some shipments went round Cape Horn to Swansea, Wales. During this time the Victoria (Van Bremer) vein was discovered, about 300' to the south, and two short adits were driven easterly on the vein. The mines closed in 1874, due in part to the expensive methods of transportation, and in part to unfortunate litigation as to their ownership and management.

At some unknown date the properties were reportedly sold to Victoria interests who subsequently incorporated two companies of uncertain name. The Eureka (Lot 24) and Schooley Dunbar (Lot 25) claims were Crown-granted to Eureka Mining Company on July 7, 1875. The Victoria claim (Lot 23) was Crown-granted to Victoria Silver Mining Company on July 21, 1875. An attempt was apparently made to re-activate the property with the incorporation in August 1890 of The New Eureka Silver Mining Company, Limited Liability, however no work was reported.

The combined property was acquired in 1920 by Messrs. Sperry and White, of Seattle and some rehabilitation work was reported in 1921 under the management of A.S. Williamson. Eureka Victoria Mines, Limited was incorporated in June 1924 by Williamson, G.B. Turner, and associates. One of the old

see Card 2 ....

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

No record of production has been found. The value of shipments of high-grade silver ore in the 1800's has been unofficially estimated at between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Ore shipped to San Francisco is reported to have netted \$420 per ton. A test shipment of 5 tons to Swansea, Wales, in 1924 averaged 268 ozs/t silver, with values in lead, copper, and antimony.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:  
1874, p. 15; 1875, p. 615; 1890, p. 378;  
1896, pp. 562, 563; 1902, p. 196; 1903, p. 185;  
1919, p. 190; 1921, p. 197; 1924, p. 138;  
1926, p. 198; 1962, p. 92; 1963, p. 90.

+Cairnes, C.E. ; Coquihalla Area, British Columbia;  
Memoir 139, p. 152, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1924.

Cairnes, C.E.; Coquihalla Area, British Columbia;  
Summary Report 1920, Pt. A, p. 36, Geol. Surv. of  
Canada.

Monger, J.W.H.; Hope Map-Area, West Half, British  
Columbia; Paper 69-47, p. 64, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Reports of Progress, Geol. Surv. of Canada: 1871-72,  
pp. 57, 66; 1873-74, p. 7; 1875-76, p. 5; 1876-77,  
pp. 131, 478.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Eureka  
Victoria Mines, Limited"; "Vanstates Resources Ltd.".

Exploration in British Columbia; BCDM: 1983, p. 237.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

- Map 12-1969, Hope (West Half), (Geol.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accomp.  
Paper 69-47.
- Map 737 A, Hope, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles, Geol. Surv. of  
Canada, 1944.
- #Plan of Eureka-Victoria mines, (claims, geol. and workings),  
Sc. 1":500', Fig. 6, Memoir 139, pp. 154, 155.
- Map 1988, Coquihalla River Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile -  
accomp. Memoir 139.
- \*Map 92 H/6, Hope, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par	DMacR	DMacR					
Date Date	07-81	02-87					

PRODUCT PRODUIT	SILVER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 92 H/6 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. AG 9 RÉF.
NAME OF PROPERTY NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ		EUREKA VICTORIA		HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR		
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)		drift adits was reportedly extended during 1924 and a small shipment of ore was made. In 1925 a crosscut adit was begun at approximately 5,000' elevation but no further work was reported.				
the ore-bodies or lodes. Only in rare instances can the high-grade vein material be mined separately. The chief gangue minerals are siderite, limonite, and quartz.		Tru West Explorations Ltd., incorporated 1961, acquired the 3 Crown-grants and 22 recorded claims. A new crosscut adit begun at the 5,200' elevation in 1962 was extended to 413' in 1963; a raise was driven 225' at about 200' from the portal.				
The principal veins are the Eureka, Victoria, and Victoria West; a couple of minor veins cross the Glory Hole gulch below the Eureka vein.		Vanstates Resources Ltd. in August 1980 acquired an option on a 87½% interest in the 3 Crown-grants from S.A. Mowat and C. Williams, of Vancouver. Sampling during 1980 indicated two shoots on the Eureka vein. This data suggests there is approximately 25,000 tons of potential ore grading 12.7 oz/t Ag over a 3' mining width (Vanstate Resources, Application for Listing 120/81). In 1981 a 200' raise was driven from the Eureka drift and a new drift adit, 125' above the Eureka (Carbonate level), was driven 214' to intersect the raise. Based on this work reserves were reported as 42,000 tons (indicated) at 13.10 oz/t Ag, and 12,000 tons (inferred) at the same grade (Spencer, B.E., in Vanstate Resources Ltd Statement of Material Facts #23/83).				
The Eureka lode has been traced across the summit of Silver peak for about 1,400 feet, its course for the greater part of the way being well defined by solid conglomerate walls. Its width varies from 5 to 20 feet, and is greatest east of the Glory Hole gulch where for about 600 feet it is between 12 and 20 feet. The western section of 800 feet has been neither closely followed nor measured, but may average 5 feet in width. The actual proportion of vein and mineral deposition within this fracture zone is extremely variable. In part the entire zone is occupied by gangue minerals, but these are mostly confined to narrow veins or stringers within the fractured belt and their combined width is measurable in inches rather than feet. A sample across 2' of vein in the face of the 5,200' adit assayed 4.42 ozs/t Ag and 0.17% Cu.		On the Silver Peak claims, located in this vicinity, an electromagnetic survey was carried out over 1.6 km in 1983.				
The Victoria vein, originally the old Van Bremer mine, has been traced for approximately 1,200' on the westerly slope of the mountain. In the lower adit a sample across a 14 inch vein assayed 11.65 oz/t Ag, no gold, no lead, 0.30% Cu. In the upper adit a sample across 14 inches of oxidized ore assayed 168.75 oz/t Ag, a trace of gold, 1.12% Cu, and 11.96% Pb; a sample from the richest part of this vein assayed 658.4 oz/t Ag and 26.7% Pb. The Victoria South vein, and the smaller veins crossing the Glory Hole gulch below the Eureka lode, are composed of much the same materials.						
The principal ore mineral is the sulphantimonide of copper, tetrahedrite. This mineral carries a varying proportion of lead as well as the primary silver values in the ore deposits. It occurs intergrown or deposited at different stages with siderite, quartz, and pyrite and may replace the earlier formed minerals. It is disseminated irregularly through the orebodies in small specks or irregular masses that rarely exceed a cubic centimetre in size.						
		p.t.o. ....				

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

A concentration of silver values occurs in certain of the upper sections of the ore-bodies. There, surficial processes involving oxidation, carbonatization, and solution have resulted in the substantial reduction of gangue minerals and a differential enrichment of the mineral content of the veins. The tetrahedrite has there suffered decomposition. The copper has largely disappeared and the little left converted to carbonates with their characteristic blue and green colours. The lead has been largely retained, probably as an amorphous carbonate, and holds the silver values. The oxidation products of the silver and lead have lent a characteristic yellowish appearance to the decomposed ore. The result is a rich concentrate, running into hundreds of dollars per ton, from which shipments were made in the early years of mining.