

NAME OF PROPERTY **SILVER KING, DANDY**

OBJECT LOCATED-upper adit symbol on Map 82 F/6.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS-100. Lat. 49°25'15" Long. 117°18'

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

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

Silver King Mines Ltd.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The claims lie along a northwesterly trending "schist zone" of the Lower Jurassic Rossland Formation. Plutonic rocks of the Nelson batholith are exposed on both sides of the zone.

There are two approximately parallel lodes, named, respectively, the main and the south vein, with a cross-vein between the 5th and 6th levels. The latter is higher in silver and lower in copper than the main lode. The country rocks consist of chlorite and sericite schists, being the sheared equivalents of hornblende porphyrite and quartz porphyry, cut by later hornblende and mica dykes. The lodes practically coincide with the schists in strike and dip. The strike of the main load is N65°W with a southwest dip varying from 55 to 70 degrees. The lodes are mineralized portions of the above schists, caused by a very complex system of cross-fissures now filled with quartz and ore; the ore appears more concentrated along the fissures and gradu-

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, lead, zinc, gold. <sup>see Card 2 ....</sup>

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at about the 5,500 foot elevation on Toad Mountain, 4 miles south of Nelson.

The showings were discovered by the Hall Brothers in the fall of 1886 while prospecting for placer gold. Three claims were staked, the Kootenay Bonanza, Silver King, and American Flag (Lots 140-142, respectively), and these were Crown-granted in 1890. Development work was carried out under the name "Kootenay Bonanza Co.". The first high-grade ore was shipped in 1889.

The Hall Mines, Limited, of London, England, purchased the property in 1893. A mine development program was begun and a 4½ mile tramway was built to Nelson, where the company opened a 100 ton-per-day smelter in January 1896. Smelter capacity was increased to 300 tons-per-day in 1897. The company was reorganized in 1900 under the name Hall Mining and Smelting Company, Limited. The company shut down the mining operation in 1902 and subsequently leased the mine to a former company superintendent, M.S. Davys, who resumed mining operations. In 1904 the company resumed work under a partnership arrangement with Mr. Davys; the partnership terminated in 1906. Both mine and smelter closed in September 1907.

The property was leased in 1908 to the Kootenay Development Syndicate, Limited, of London, England, with M.S. Davys as Managing Director. The mine closed in June 1910. To that date the mine had been developed by open-cuts, four adits (Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5), with a main shaft from the level of No. 5 to the 10th level, giving a total vertical depth on the lode of 927 feet. From No. 8 level to the surface the several levels are connected by stopes and raises. The main lode had been stoped from the surface to the sill of No. 5 level, and the south lode from No. 5 to the level of No. 8.

The Dandy claim, adjoining the Silver King group on the northwest, was staked in about 1887 and Crown-granted to Messrs. Fox, Kelly, and Cook in 1891; the Crown-grant was listed, apparently in error, as Lot 141, same as the Silver King. Development work to 1893 included a 40 foot shaft

see Card 2 ....

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SILVER KING, DANDY

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

ally diminishes on passing away from them. They occur at such short intervals, however, that the metallics are sufficiently disseminated throughout to form continuous stoping ground over considerable distances.

The length of the ore bodies along the pitch of 40 degrees to the east is about 730 feet, and they were stated to average 12 feet in thickness in the upper levels.

The ore consists of tetrahedrite (grey copper), chalcopryrite, pyrite, and galena disseminated through the schists and associated with quartz and calcite. The concentration of tetrahedrite at several points in the main ore-body furnished very high grade and profitable stoping ground. Bornite and occasionally stromeyerite occurred in the superficial portions.

The Dandy lode averages  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in thickness and is no doubt the continuation of one of the lodes of the Silver King. The ore consisted of chalcopryrite, pyrite, galena, some zinc blende with a gangue of schist, quartz, calcite, and some siderite.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

and a 75 foot long adit. Owner A.H. Kelly reportedly shipped 600 tons of ore in 1899. The Dandy and Ollie Consolidated Mines, Limited, was incorporated in 1903 but no work was reported.

In the Fall of 1910 pacific coast interests, through R.S. Lennie, merged some 40 claims on Toad Mountain, formerly held by Hall Mining, The Dandy and Ollie Consolidated Mines, Starlight Mines, Limited, Kootenay Development Syndicate, Limited, and by several individuals. Kootenay Bonanza Mines, Limited, was incorporated in January 1912 to hold the property.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (Limited) purchased a controlling interest in the property and Silver King Mines, Limited was incorporated in December 1912 as the operating company. The Dandy adit was extended some 2,400 feet to intersect the Silver King shaft 40 feet above No. 8 level; other development work and about 5,000 feet of diamond drilling was carried out. Development work was suspended in the Fall of 1914 but resumed in 1916 under contract. Small scale development work and diamond drilling continued until October 1919 when the mine closed. The Silver King Mines, Limited charter was surrendered in 1927. Lessees carried out small scale intermittent mining operations in 1936, 1946 to 1949, 1956, and 1958.

New Cronin Babine Mines Limited, by an agreement of February 1965 with The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited (changed to Cominco Ltd. in 1966), acquired an option to earn a 75 per cent interest in the property through an exploration expenditure of \$200,000. A private company, Silver King Mines Ltd., was incorporated in 1967 to hold the 24 Crown-grant and 6 recorded claims. Work by New Cronin during 1965-1967 included surface diamond drilling totalling 12,187 feet in more than 54 holes. This work indicated proven reserves of 82,400 tons averaging 8.5 ounces silver per ton, 2.1% copper, and 1.0% lead.

The company name (New Cronin) was changed in 1973 to Sproatt Silver Mines Ltd. The option was exercised in 1973 and the claims transferred to Silver King Mines Ltd. Work during the year included a time domain induced potential survey over 10.6 line-miles and a geochemical soil survey comprising 200 samples. In past work diamond drilling has

continued reverse Card 2 ....

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

established a proven 82,700 tons averaging 8.6 ounces silver per ton, 0.9% lead, and 2.0% copper (Sproatt Silver Mines Ltd. Statement of Material Facts, Nov. 7, 1975).

The company name (Sproatt) was changed in 1977 to Hecate Gold Corp. In June 1982 the company was amalgamated with Host Ventures Ltd under the latter name. Work in 1983, including trenching, diamond drilling 566 m in 10 holes and dump sampling was financed by the company, thereby increasing its interest in Silver King Mines Ltd to 90% (Cominco Ltd 10%). The company name (Host Ventures) was changed in 1984 to Hot Resources Ltd, and in 1985 to Inter-Globe Resources Ltd.