

NAME OF PROPERTY

ENTERPRISE

OBJECT LOCATED - Workings on Silver Queen (Lot 1015).

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 300. Lat. 49°49'10" Long. 117°19'30"

Mining Division Slokan District Kootenay

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The country rock is mainly coarse-grained, Mesozoic porphyritic Nelson granite containing numerous irregular bodies of more basic material of various sizes that appear to be older than the porphyritic granite. These rocks are cut by small dykes up to 5 feet wide ranging in composition from hornblende porphyry to olivine-bearing lamprophyre.

Two veins are known on the property, the main Enterprise vein being by far the more important. The main vein is continuous over a horizontal distance of more than 2,000 feet and is developed over a vertical distance of more than 1,000 feet. The vein strikes N50°E and dips 60° to 85°SE. It varies in width, with a maximum of 2 feet and an average of less than a foot. The vein is offset along its strike by three faults and several small slips of very little displacement. The vein on the upper levels was largely of quartz containing galena, grey copper, and other silver-bearing minerals. On the lower levels, carbonates, consisting of about equal proportions of calcite and siderite, see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Gold, lead, zinc, cadmium.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at the 4,500 foot elevation on the south side of Enterprise Creek, some 7 miles northeast of the south end of Slocan Lake and 9 miles south-southeast of Silverton.

The showings were discovered and staked by R. Kirkwood of New Denver and J. McKinnon of Revelstoke in 1894. The property was optioned to J.A. Finch in 1895 and development work was carried out in several adits. The Enterprise (Lot 1014) and Slocan Queen (Lot 1015) were Crown-granted to J.A. Finch in 1897. Additional claims were subsequently Crown-granted, including the Enterprise Fr. (Lot 4522), Montezuma (Lot 5405), Iron Horse No. 2 (Lot 5663), and Sunset, Sunrise and Rainbow Fractions (Lots 14541-14543).

The London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited acquired the property and incorporated The Enterprise (British Columbia) Mines, Limited as operator in about 1899. A 50 ton-per-day gravity mill was installed, and apparently operated for a period in 1902 with unsatisfactory results. The company ceased operations and lessees worked the property intermittently from 1903 into 1918. Further work was carried out from 1924 until 1927 by Messrs. Pilcher, McGuire, and Wragge under an option agreement.

The property was acquired by Stobie, Forlong & Company, of Toronto, who incorporated Enterprise Consolidated Mining Company, Limited in February 1928; the company name was changed in September 1928 to Yankee Girl Consolidated Mines, Limited. Development work, mainly on No. 7 level, continued until June 1929 when a fire destroyed equipment housed in the old mill building and operations ceased. No further activity was reported until 1941 when S.N. Ross leased the property and installed a small flotation mill to treat dump material on a seasonal basis.

Western Exploration Company, Limited purchased the property in 1944 and disposed of the mill. Development work during 1945 to 1950 was carried out mainly between Nos. 5 and 8 levels. The No. 9 level was driven from the Iron Horse shaft in 1951-52. The company ceased operations in November 1952. At that time the workings comprised an estimated 12,000 feet of drifts, crosscuts, raises and two shafts about 2,200 feet apart horizontally. Eight adits and several intermediate levels were driven. The lowest level see Card 2

Mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

Recorded production for the period 1896-1973 inclusive totals 11,662 tons. From this ore 11 ounces gold, 1,038,621 ounces silver, 3,639,629 pounds lead, 2,248,425 pounds zinc, and 981 pounds of cadmium were recovered. Not included are shipments to the Standard and Silverton mills in the 1940's, and apparently some of the early production.

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:

1894, p. 741; 1895, p. 678; 1896, p. 69;
 1897, pp. 534, 571; 1898, pp. 1075, 1078;
 1899, p. 690; 1900, p. 830; 1901, pp. 1027,
 1223; 1902, pp. 150, 300; 1903, p. 139; 1904,
 p. 171; 1905, p. 163; 1909, p. 273; 1910,
 p. 243; 1911, p. 154; 1912, p. 323; 1914, p. 289;
 1915, p. 133; 1916, p. 199; 1917, p. 190; 1918,
 p. 171; 1924, p. 200; 1925, p. 246; 1926, p. 288;
 1927, p. 277; 1928, p. 295; 1929, p. 317; 1930,
 p. 251; 1941, p. 75; 1942, p. 73; 1943, p. 73;
 1944, p. 71; 1945, p. 106; 1946, p. 166; 1947,
 p. 172; 1948, p. 146; 1949, p. 191; 1950, p. 148;
 1951, p. 175; 1952, p. 178; 1953, p. 141; 1962,
 p. 83; 1966, p. 220; 1967, p. 251; 1968, p. 250.

*Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining
 Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 172-174,
 Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

**Little, H.W.; Nelson Map-Area, West Half, British Columbia;
 Memoir 308, p. 142, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1960.

Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and
 Metallurgy, 1925, Rept. 670, pp. 23-28 (No. 223).

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Yankee Girl
 Consolidated Mines, Limited"; "Western Exploration
 Company, Limited";

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept.
 of Mines: 1969, p. 325; 1971, p. 410; 1972, p. 57;
 1973, p. 75; 1975, p.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 272 A, Slocan, (Geol.), Sc. 1":1 mile - accomp.
 Memoir 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Map 1090 A, Nelson, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp.
 Memoir 308.

Map 8482 G, Slocan, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

#Map 82 F/14, Slocan, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	12-79						

PRODUCT

SILVER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 F/14

REF. AG 38

NAME OF PROPERTY

ENTERPRISE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

are more abundant than quartz. Sphalerite is also more abundant in the lower levels. Most of the silver is contained in tetrahedrite but a fair proportion is derived from ruby silver.

Aside from the extensive developments on the main Enterprise lode, a little work has been done on a second lode outcropping 380 feet to the west and on a level with the portal of the seventh adit. In 1929 it had been drifted on for about 450 feet. It is a wide shear zone in the granitic rocks and is composed mostly of crushed rock, partly cemented by quartz gangue with a little calcite. It strikes about north 40 degrees east and dips 70 degrees east. The hanging-wall is particularly well defined.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

(No. 9) was driven from the 60 foot level of the Iron Horse shaft, which was sunk on an incline to a depth of 316 feet.

The mine was reopened in 1967 by J. Gates, and R.J. Forgie, who purchased the property from Western Exploration. In May 1968 Enterprise Silver Mines Ltd. was incorporated to operate the mine; some ore was shipped during the year. Lessees worked the property during 1971-73.