

NAME OF PROPERTY TEDDY GLACIER (RITCHIE)

OBJECT LOCATED - #69, Map 82 K/NW (MI).

UNCERTAINTY IN METRES 500. Lat. 50°52'10" Long. 117°44'50"

Mining Division Revelstoke District

County Township or Parish

Lot Concession or Range

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

Map 235 A indicates the area is underlain by the Precambrian Lardeau Series. The formation consists of carbonaceous and graphitic schists, grey argillaceous schists with calcareous varieties grading to pure crystalline limestone and fine grained to gritty quartzites. They strike northwest and dip 75 degrees northeast on the average. Greenstone dykes occur in the vicinity of the showing. On the property, particularly between the ore showing and the summit almost due west, much complex, practically isoclinal, folding has taken place. It is accompanied by shearing and faulting; some movement has taken place along the veins since their formation.

The ore occurs in a zone of fracturing in the calcareous rocks. Two main fractures have been found. The more easterly strikes roughly north 10 degrees west and is mineralized with galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and some chalcopryrite, in a gangue of white quartz and rock inclusions, with widths varying from a few inches to 4 feet. The second fracture, to the west of the first, strikes north 17 degrees west and in other respects is

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products - Gold, lead, zinc.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The property is located at approximately 7,200 feet elevation at the head of a tributary of Stephney Creek, some 10 miles north of Beaton.

The Ritchie group, comprising the Rambler-Cariboo, Blackhead, Margaret, and Mary Jane claims, was owned in 1924 by G. Ritchie, G. Edge, and F.R. Blockberger. The claims had been staked a number of years earlier by Ritchie and Edge following the discovery of boulders of mineralized float which were strewn for 1,000 feet or more along the slope below the glacier. The retreat of the glacier led to the discovery of mineralization in place in 1924.

Teddy Glacier Mines, Limited was incorporated in December 1924 by F.R. Blockburger and associates to acquire the property. During 1926 a 50% interest in the company was optioned by Detroit interests, represented by C.G. Bush. A trail was opened to the property in 1925 and late in 1926 a crosscut adit was begun to gain about 35 feet of depth on the main showing. The crosscut was advanced to the vein during 1927 and then work stopped. In 1929 the Bush & McCulloch interests provided funds for extending the crosscut towards the second (Dunbar) vein. A small shipment of ore was made at that time. Teddy Glacier Mines, Limited still held the property in 1932.

No further activity was reported until an English syndicate, financed by Mines Selection Trust, of London, organized Teddy Glacier Mines (1933) Limited and began development work in 1934. About 1,600 feet of crosscutting and drifting was done in the upper adit. In 1935 a lower adit, begun about 180 feet below the upper adit, was driven about 60 feet when abandoned because the upper level results were not encouraging.

In later years the property was acquired by A.D. Oakey, of Beaton. In August 1948 he sold a 90% interest in the property to mining engineer A.M. Richmond, representative of a private company American Lead-Silver Mines, Limited, however, no work was reported at that time.

Columinda Metals Corporation Limited of Toronto acquired an option to purchase the property in 1952, however, nothing other than road building was reported and the option was abandoned.

The ground was subsequently restaked to a total of 23 claims including the Bell and Moonlight groups. These

see Card 2

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

510164

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

In 1929, 6 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 4 ounces of gold, 74 ounces of silver, 1,884 pounds of lead, and 2,978 pounds of zinc were recovered.

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia:
1924, p. 206; 1925, p. 262; 1926, p. 271;
1927, pp. 291, 405; 1928, p. 318; 1929, pp. 285,
339; 1930, p. 261; 1934, p. A-30; 1935,
pp. E-21-E-24⁺; 1952, p. 183; 1963, p. 80;
1964, p. 131.

⁺⁺Gunning, H.C.; Lardeau Map Area, British Columbia;
Memoir 161, pp. 92-94, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1930.

Mines Branch, Ottawa, Investigations in Ore Dressing and
Metallurgy: 1932, No. 736, Rept. #462, pp. 211-212;
1953, Investigation No. MD 2950.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Teddy Glacier
Mines Limited"; "American Lead Silver Mines, Limited";
"Columinda Metals Corporation Limited"; "Transcontin-
ental Resources Limited"; "Sunshine Lardeau Mines,
Limited"; "Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited".

MAP REFERENCES

Map 235 A, Lardeau Area, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles - accomp.
Memoir 161.

#Map 82 K/NW (MI), Beaton, (Mineral Inventory), Sc. 1":
2 miles, British Columbia Dept. of Mines.

*Map 82 K/13 E, Camborne, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.
Teddy Glacier, Plan of Upper Adit, Sc. 1":120 ft., Report of
Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1935, p. E-22.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR	JL	DMacR				
Date	10-78	12-82	09-83				

PRODUCT

SILVER

PROVINCE OR
TERRITORY

British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 82 K/13

Card 2 -
REF. AG 1

NAME OF PROPERTY

TEDDY GLACIER (RITCHIE)

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

similar to the first. Where the two fractures intersect they form an orebody having a surface measurement of 22 by 40 feet.

In addition there are numerous other mineralized quartz veins trending in various directions, but most frequently about at right angles to the strike of the formation.

The sulphides, galena, pyrite, sphalerite, and chalcopyrite, occur in bunches in the quartz veins or as continuous bands pinching and swelling along the strike and varying in width from practically nothing to 4 or 5 feet. They are coarse grained or very fine grained and the chalcopyrite is generally present in very minor amount. Microscopic examination reveals many minute areas of tetrahedrite in the galena.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

claims were acquired in 1959 under joint ownership by Sunshine Lardeau Mines Limited, Maralgo Mines Limited, and Magnum Consolidated Mining Co. Ltd. In addition Transcontinental Resources Limited acquired an indirect interest in the property. Work during 1963 included geological mapping and sampling of the underground workings, and 500 feet of diamond drilling in 6 holes. The above owners incorporated Teddy Glacier Mines Limited in January 1964. Work in 1964 was confined to the Bell claims which cover the main showings. Diamond drilling totalled 2,176 feet to test vein extensions to the south and in depth. Results were not encouraging. "Total reserves of probable and inferred ore between elevations of 7,178 and 7,520 feet in the original showings were calculated at 48,740 tons at 0.13 ounce gold, 4.7 ounces silver, 7.9% lead, and 6.8% zinc" (Sunshine Lardeau Mines, Limited 1964 Annual Report).

Road construction during 1964 disclosed new showings on Bell No. 14 claim about 3,000 feet to the southeast (see 82 K/13, PB 2).

In 1965, Sunshine Lardeau's name was changed to Sunshine Comstock Mines Limited and in 1974 to Sunshine Columbia Resources Limited. The company acquired full ownership of Teddy Glacier Mines Limited in 1974. The property at that time comprised the Egg group of 3 claims. Diamond drilling was reported in 1980.