The property is located at elevations of 5,000 to 6,000 feet on the ridge between Red Rose and Armagosa Creeks, on the west side of the Rocher Déboué Range, 7 miles south-southeast of South Hazelton.

Showings containing encouraging assays in gold, silver and copper were discovered on the south side of the ridge by C. Peterson and C. Ek in 1912. The showings were staked as the Red Rose group, comprising the Red Rose, Yellowhammer, Prosperity, Juniper, and Summit claims. In the fall of 1914 the property was acquired under option by a syndicate headed by T.J. Vaughan-Rhys and some activity continued until the fall of 1916. Development work was done in 4 adits totalling over 800 feet of drifts & crosscuts between elevations of 5,150 and 5,696 feet, including a lower crosscut which was driven 450 feet without reaching the vein.

In about 1923 tungsten-bearing minerals were discovered in a quartz vein on the ridge some 700 feet above the uppermost gold-silver workings. The property was under option in 1923 to W.S. Sargent, of Hazelton, however, no further activity was reported until 1939 when The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited acquired an option to purchase the property from Mrs. B. Sargent of New Hazelton. The property comprised 15 claims, the Tungsten 1-8, Wolframite Fr., Scheelite, Gordie, Dee, Jay, Tat and Eta Frs. (Crown-grant lots 3043-3045, 6250-6269). The company carried out diamond drilling in 1940 and underground development began in the 300 level adit in June 1941. A 25 ton-per-day mill was installed, and connected to the mine by 1 mile of aerial tramway. Milling operations were carried out from early in 1942 until October 1943 when the mine closed.

Western Uranium Cobalt Mines Limited leased the property from Consolidated Mining & Smelting in 1951; the company name was changed in 1952 to Western Tungsten Copper Mines Limited. Milling began in December 1951 and continued until December 15, 1954 when the mine closed. Mill capacity was increased to 100 TPD in 1952 and to 140 TPD in 1953.

Development work on the Tungsten showings to December 1954 totalled approximately 12,000 feet of crosscuts, drifts, subdrifts & raises on 12 levels and sublevels from 4 adits, the 800 (elevation 5,655'), 600 (5,920'), 300 (6,135'), and 200 (6,237'), and an inclined shaft from 600 to 1100 levels. Reserves at time of closing were not known in detail.

The 1100 level was not mined. The vein on the 1000 level mineral Policy Sector, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa, see Card 2....
HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1942 to the end of 1954, 114,175 tons of ore were milled. From this ore 563 ounces of gold, 823 ounces of silver, 59,708 pounds of copper, and 2,210,500 pounds of tungsten trioxide (WO3) were recovered.

MAP REFERENCES


Map 5245 G, Skeena Crossing, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

*Map 93 M/4, Skeena Crossing, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By  DMacR

Date  12-79

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Hurst, M.E.; Arsenic-Bearing Deposits in Canada; Economic Geology Series No. 4, p. 49, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1940.

Lang, A.H.; Canadian Deposits of Uranium and Thorium; Economic Geology Series No. 16, p. 42, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1952.
PRODUCT TUNGSTEN

NAME OF PROPERTY RED ROSE

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)
this assayed: Au 0.84 oz/ton, Ag 3.2 ozs/ton, Cu 3.2%. Across the remaining 2 feet of siliceous gangue the values were: Au 0.02 oz/ton, Ag 1.4 ozs/ton, Cu 2.1%.

The diorite dykes comprise 3 subparallel major diorite bodies. The tungsten showing is almost entirely within one of these dykes, which is an elongated tongue-shaped pluton rising to the east. It is 300 to 400 feet wide, at least 450 feet thick, and about 2,500 feet long on the surface. At the ridge (Tungsten) showing the vein occupies the full width of the shear (4-8 feet) for 200 to 400 feet along strike and at least 1,100 feet down dip. Where the shear strikes N35 to 40°W in the diorite it is vein filled, but where it strikes more northerly it is tight and contains no vein.

The vein is of mining width and grade only within the mine diorite. The width may vary in a short distance, as from 9 feet to nothing within 40 feet on the 900 level. The vein is massive and unsheared and contains many small drusy cavities largely filled by euhedral quartz. The vein is formed largely of quartz with lesser amounts of feldspar, biotite, hornblende, ankerite, tourmaline,apatite, scheelite, ferberite, chalcopyrite, molybdenite, and uraninite. In detail the quantity of scheelite and ferberite varies widely, but in general it is fairly uniform. Scheelite is the main ore mineral, and on the average constitutes about 1½ to 2 per cent of the vein.

The magnetic rejects of the mill are distinctly radioactive, owing to a small content of uraninite. The biggest concentrations of radioactive material, however, are erratically distributed with molybdenite in the wallrocks. These were noticed particularly on the 600 level. The Red Rose vein becomes richer in chalcopyrite with depth and on the lower levels contains some 2 per cent copper in that mineral. The chalcopyrite occurs particularly in the hangingwall shear in some fairly extensive lenses.

The vein contains two separate orebodies which are parallel and rake steeply to the northwest. Between these the shear has a more northerly strike and contains no vein filling. The length of barren shear is least on the 700 sublevel. The vein of the northwest orebody is as wide, long, and well mineralized on the 1100 level as anywhere in the mine, but the southeast orebody becomes thin and discontinuous below the 800 level.