

50 116 SW

Geological Report

GIBSON GIRL MINES LTD.

Howser, B. C. 82K/7W

By Hill, Legg, Hemsworth & Grimwood

September, 1952

84

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

Geological Survey

October 23, 1952

GIBSON GIRL CLAIMS

at

Duncan Lake, Howser, B. C.

Labor

Brian Robertson - Field Work			
July 4 - August 10/52 @ \$250 per month & board		\$300.00	
Donald A. Bourne - Field Work			
July 6 - August 9/52 @ \$450.00 per month & board		560.00	
Office Work - Aug. 31 - Sept. 11			
Sept. 15 - 17		225.00	
Fred J. Hemsworth - Field Work			
July 5 - 9th			
August 6 - 9th	9 days @ \$50.00	350.00	
Office Work - Sept. 16 - 17		2 days @ \$35.00	70.00
Stenographer - 3 days @ \$8.00			24.00
Workmens Compensation Board			<u>27.00</u>
Total Labor			\$1556.00

SUPPLIES

Tools & Equipment			
June 30	Gordon & Belyea	132.73	
July 4	Sterlings	10.25	
7	Boyce	16.43	
8	Kaslo Hardware	13.91	
8	Kaslo Drug	2.50	
9	Kaslo Drug	7.72	
12	Lardo Motors	14.00	
Aug. 6	Armstrongs	3.75	
		<u>.77</u>	
	1 5% write-off	\$188.06	30.00

GROCERIES

July 8	Overwaitea - Kaslo	\$61.33	
July 10	F. M. Greelaw - Howser	18.43	
" 12		1.43	
" 17		20.88	
" 24		8.59	
" 30		19.50	
Aug. 2		<u>5.76</u>	\$135.98

FREIGHT & EXPRESS


June 28	Express	3.45	
July 2	Freight	4.25	
" 4	Express	3.20	
Aug. 9	Cartage	5.00	
Aug. 9	Freight	8.04	
Aug. 22	Cartage	<u>2.25</u>	26.19

Air Photos	6 @ .72	4.32	
Photographs - Developing		6.59	
Maps	5 @ .25	1.25	
Map		<u>.26</u>	12.42

Total Labor	1556.00
Total Supplies	<u>204.59</u>
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>\$1760.59</u>

Receipts attached to statement previously submitted.

Certified Correct.

  
F. J. Hemsworth.

DETAILS OF EXPENDITURES

Geological Survey

GIBSON GIRL CLAIMS

at

Duncan Lake, Howser, B. C.

LABOR

Brian Robertson - Field Work		
July 4 - August 10/52 @ \$250 per month & board	\$300.00	
Donald A. Bourne - Field Work		
July 6 - August 9/52 @ \$450.00 per month & board	510.00	
Office Work - Aug. 31 - Sept. 11		
Sept. 15 - 17	225.00	NA
Fred J. Hemsworth - Field Work		
July 5 - 9th		
Aug. 6 - 9th 9 days @ \$50.00	450.00	
Office Work - Sept. 16 - 17 2 days @ \$35.00	70.00	
Stenographer - 3 days @ \$8.00	24.00	
Workmens Compensation Board	<u>27.00</u>	
Total Labor		\$1606.00

Travel Expenses:

B. Robertson	63.05	
F. Hemsworth - July	45.97	
F. Hemsworth - August	56.97	
D. Bourne	<u>85.25</u>	251.24

SUPPLIES

Tools & Equipment		
June 30	Gordon & Belyea	132.73
July 4	Sterlings	10.25
7	Boyce	16.43
8	Kaslo Hardware	13.91
8	Kaslo Drug	2.50
9	Kaslo Drug	7.72
12	Lardo Motors	14.00
Aug. 6	Armstrongs	3.75
		<u>.77</u>
		188.06

Groceries:

July 8	Overwaitea - Kaslo	\$61.33	
July 10	F.M. Greelaw - Howser	18.43	
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" 30		19.50	
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Freight & Express:

June 28 - Express		3.45	
July 2 - Freight		4.25	
" 4 - Express		3.20	
Aug. 9 - Cartage		5.00	
Aug. 29 - Freight		8.04	
Aug. 22 - Cartage		<u>2.25</u>	26.19

Air Photos 1 @ .72		4.32	
Photographs - Developing		6.59	
Maps - 5 @ .25		1.25	
Map		.26	
Stationery & Incidentals		<u>25.00</u>	<u>37.42</u>

Total Supplies \$638.89

Total Labor \$1606.00  
 Total Supplies 638.89

TOTAL EXPENDITURE \$2244.89

15  
 19  
 21  
 25  
 27

HENRY L. HILL  
R. E. LEGG  
F. J. HEMSWORTH  
G. H. GRIMWOOD

850 WEST HASTINGS STREET  
VANCOUVER 1, B.C.  
PHONE MARINE 0848

HILL, LEGG, HEMSWORTH & GRIMWOOD  
CONSULTING MINING  
AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS

84

September 18, 1952

Mr. Karl J. Springer,  
President,  
Gibson Girl Mines Ltd.,  
844 West Hastings Street,  
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Dear Sir:-

We submit herewith the preliminary report and  
geological map of the Don, Ken and Art Groups of claims,  
Duncan Lake, Howser, B. C.

Yours very truly,

HILL, LEGG, HEMSWORTH & GRIMWOOD

Per *F. J. Hemsworth*  
F. J. Hemsworth

FJH/pd

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Frontispiece

Air Photograph  
DUNCAN LAKE PENINSULA

Howser, B. C.





BC 1338:51

REPORT  
on  
GIBSON GIRL MINES LIMITED  
Howser, B.C.

INTRODUCTION:

On instructions from Mr. Karl J. Springer, President, Gibson Girl Mines Limited, the Consulting Engineering firm of Hill, Legg, Hemsworth & Grimwood was engaged to make a geological survey and submit a report on the property of Gibson Girl Mines Limited, Howser, B.C. The geological map and this report are to constitute the assessment work for these claims for 1952. The geology was mapped by the writer, Donald Bourne, under the supervision of Fred J. Hemsworth, P.Eng. Assistance in the field was rendered by Brian Robertson. From July 7, 1952 to August 9, 1952 was spent on the property. The time was divided equally between prospecting and geological mapping.

Some of the information contained in this report, particularly portions dealing with regional geology was obtained from a study of Geological Survey Memoir 161.<sup>x</sup>

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY:

The claims are situated on the peninsula in Duncan Lake, 3 miles by boat from Howser, B.C. at an elevation of 1835 feet. They adjoin the Bill Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited

x Memoir 161 - Lardeau Map Area, British Columbia by J.F. Walker, N.F. Bancroft and H.C. Gunning.

to the north, and the Grizzly crown-granted claim (L-14371) to the south. They are in the Ainsworth Mining Division. The Duncan Lake peninsula is about 5 miles long and slightly less than 1 mile wide, tapering to the southeast. At the present time the best access route to the peninsula is by boat from Howser which is connected to Lardeau at the head of Kootenay Lake by an excellent dirt road. This road continues past Howser to Gerrard at the south end of Trout Lake farther north. It is reported that the road between Gerrard and Trout Lake (along the east shore of Trout Lake) and the one between Kaslo and Lardeau (along the west shore of Kootenay Lake) will be completed next summer, thus enabling one to travel by automobile from Nelson through the Lardeau District to Revelstoke.

A rough dirt road (a branch of the one going up Glacier Creek to the J.G. Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited and the Surprise Group) leads from Howser up the east shore of Duncan Lake but stops at the ranch across from the southern tip of the peninsula. On the peninsula, a good trail runs from the cabin on the "Grizzly" claim to Dr. L.D. Besecker's ranch further north (Figure 1). This trail then continues northward, swings around the Lower Arm of Duncan Lake and joins the dirt road mentioned above.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP:

A total of 17 claims was staked in March 1951; these are held by location by Gibson Girl Mines Limited. Names and numbers of the claims are listed below:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Don No. 1	1419-0
Don No. 2	1420-0
Ken No. 1	1421-0
Ken No. 2	1422-0
Ken No. 3	1423-0
Ken No. 4	1424-0
Ken No. 5	1425-0
Ken No. 6	1426-0
Ken No. 7	1427-0
Ken No. 8	1428-0
Art No. 1	1429-0
Art No. 2	1430-0
Art No. 3	1431-0
Art No. 4	1432-0
Art No. 5	1433-0
Art No. 6	1434-0
Art No. 7	1435-0

However, due to an error in staking, several of the claims completely overlapped others and some partially overlap. Thus the Ken No. 4 is cut down in size to a small triangle; Ken No. 6 is completely covered by the prior staking of Art No. 1; and Don No. 1 almost completely covered by the Art No. 3 claim.

Our survey was made by Brunton compass and tape through thick bush and consequently the accuracy of the claim map cannot be guaranteed. For this reason we recommend that no claims be dropped until an official survey has been conducted. The relative location of the claims is shown on the map which is included in this report.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The claims are situated in the Purcell Trench which is occupied in the southern part of the Lardeau area by Kootenay Lake, Duncan Lake and the Duncan River. It has an average width of 1 to 2 miles and an elevation of 1,765 to 1,900 feet above sea-level.

The relief on the peninsula is low and not excessively rugged; the main difference in elevation would be about 675 feet. The surrounding ridges (for example, Lavina Ridge to the southwest) are not high, averaging about 4500 feet above the lake level. Away from the Purcell Trench are many true mountains such as Mt. Simpson, (7000 ft.) Mt. Marion (9750 ft.), and Howser Ridge (Figure 2) with glaciers and snow-capped rocky summits.

The timber growth on the peninsula is heavy and consists of fir, tamarack and cedar. Except along the rocky western shore of the peninsula, the underbrush is thick and consists mostly of small balsam. Situated in the west central portion of the peninsula and clearly shown on the map and aerial photograph is a ranch belonging to Dr. Besecker of Ainsworth, B.C. The ranch and ranch buildings are in good condition. The northern part of the ranch includes a small pond. Dr. Besecker has blasted a ditch from this pond to Duncan Lake for the purpose intending, it is rumoured, of raising muskrats.

The annual precipitation at Ferguson (34 miles north of Howser) is 48 inches which includes a measured snowfall of 24 feet.

This is probably more than falls at Howser. Weather conditions would not constitute a serious handicap to mining operations on the peninsula.



Figure 1.

View of Dr. Beseckers ranch. Looking north.

Figure 2.

Looking north from Howser up Duncan Lake to Howser Ridge.



REGIONAL GEOLOGY OF THE LARDEAU AREA:

A greater part of the Lardeau area is surrounded by granitic rocks with sedimentary rocks occupying a great trough between the main masses of granite and granite-gneiss on the southwest and the lesser masses on the northeast. The bulk of the sedimentary rocks are Precambrian in age and have been correlated with the Windermere rocks of the Windermere area. Overlaying the Windermere rocks unconformably and occupying small areas are sediments of Carboniferous age. They are the northerly extension of the Milford group of the Slocan Mining Camp.

Intrusive into the above-mentioned sedimentary rocks is a variety of greenstone dykes and sills. They are considered to be the intrusive phase of the volcanics of the Kaslo series. Outcrops of this series occupy a few small areas in the southwest side of the Lardeau area and overlie unconformably the Milford group and are Triassic in age.

Granite-gneiss is intrusive into the Windermere rocks in the northwestern part of the area. It in turn is intruded by granite rocks resembling those of the Nelson and Kuskanax batholiths. Intrusive into all the sedimentary rocks along the southwest side of the area are granitic rocks of the Kuskanax batholith. All of these igneous rocks are considered to be post Triassic in age.

Glacial deposits and recent alluvium are found in the larger valleys.

' TABLE OF FORMATIONS ' x

Quaternary	Recent Pleistocene	Alluvium Glacial silts, gravels, and till
	Post-Triassic	Kuskanax batholith: granite Nelson batholith: granite, Granite-gneiss, porphyritic granite
Mesozoic and (?) Tertiary	Triassic	Kaslo series: massive and schistose, chloritic errup- tives and intrusives; sediments
	Unconformity	
Mesozoic and Palaeozoic	Triassic and Upper Carboniferous	Milford group: conglomerate slate, argillite, lime- stone
	Unconformity	
Late Precambrian	Windermere	Lardeau series: schists, phyllite, slate, quartzite, limestone Badshot formation: crystalline limestone Hamil series: quartzites, mica schists, mica phyllites, and limestone

LARDEAU SERIES:

The Lardeau series is the only rock series outcropping on the peninsula in Duncan Lake.

The Lardeau series is named after the Lardeau area. The rocks of this series lie in a great synclinal trough extending north-westerly from Kootenay Lake. It is a heterogeneous assemblage of metamorphosed sediments. The lowest member is a black, carbonaceous



slate, phyllite, or schist depending on the degree of metamorphism. This is succeeded by grey to greenish phyllites and schists, calcareous in part in the southern part of the area, developing into bands of limestone north and along the strike. Succeeding the schists in the southern part of the area is a prominent band of limestone which will be referred to as the Lavina limestone. This limestone band can be traced northward from Lavina ridge across Glacier Creek, the peninsula in Duncan Lake, and along the west side of Lake Creek valley. Succeeding the Lavina limestone are mica schists and massive quartzites which have been termed the Lavina quartzites. Succeeding the Lavina quartzite is a succession of mica, quartz, and chlorite phyllites and schists with minor bands of quartzite and several large bands of limestone. The limestone bands appear to lie out northward.

#### GEOLOGY OF THE CLAIMS:

Most of the geology was mapped in from traverses on a scale of 1" - 200'; supplementary evidence was obtained from aerial photographs. Prospecting of the limestone bands and to a lesser extent of the schist horizons was carried out concurrently with the geological mapping. In order to gain a broader and more comprehensive picture of the geology of the claims, the geology and mineralization of the "Grizzly" crown-granted claim and of the southern part of the Bill Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited was mapped. Furthermore the shoreline of the southern half of the peninsula was also mapped.

Four principal rock types were recognized: chlorite schist

(garnetiferous in part), mica schist (in part carbonaceous), limestone, and quartzite, all part of the Lardeau series of early Precambrian age. The main object of the geological mapping was, of course, to trace out the limestone belts. Although the schist horizons were thoroughly traversed, it is admitted that closer detailed mapping, coupled with thin-section work, would probably result in a further and more accurate subdivision of the schists. However, for this work such detail was not considered warranted.

CHLORITE SCHIST:

The chlorite schist is found on the eastern side of the peninsula where it outcrops in low rounded ridges trending parallel with the bedding. It is thinly-bedded, green in colour, strikes between north  $10^{\circ}$  west and north  $25^{\circ}$  west and dips vertically. It appears certain that the schistosity is parallel to the bedding. In places, the bedding has been thrown into minor crenulations or wrinkles but no large folds were observed. It is composed of chlorite, possibly hornblende, and quartz and is sparingly mineralized in places with magnetite. One horizon in particular is distinctly garnetiferous, the garnets occurring as anhedral to euhedral crystals from 1/16 inch to 1/8 inch in diameter. In places, the schistosity may be observed to bend around the garnet crystals. Several specimens of the chlorite schist were tested with dilute hydrochloric acid but no reaction for carbonate was obtained. Many discontinuous and irregular quartz stringers and lenses are present. They vary up to 1 foot in width

but are generally much narrower. They occur parallel with the bedding and are regarded as unimportant.

MICA SCHIST:

West of the above chlorite schist horizon are several bands of well-bedded mica-schist. It forms prominent ridges and bluffs especially at the south end of the peninsula (Figure 3). Generally speaking it weathers to a light brown. Structurally, it occurs much as the chlorite schist striking between due north and north 25° west, dipping vertically, with the schistosity parallel to the bedding. Minor drag-folds and crenulations were observed. It is composed of mica, quartz, and carbonate. In places, narrow bands of limestone and mica schist are interbedded making it difficult to draw a sharp contact between the two rock types. Locally, single flakes or "clots" of biotite are well-developed. The presence of carbonate material in the mica schist was confirmed by tests with dilute hydrochloric acid. Irregular and discontinuous quartz stringers and lenses parallel with the bedding are common.

LIMESTONE:

Four bands of limestone were mapped and prospected on the peninsula. The easternmost band (Lavina limestone) is a favorable host rock for lead-zinc replacement deposits. The limestone band is about 200 feet wide and strikes through the centre of the claims but does not outcrop on the property. The absence of outcrops is unfortunate since the mineralized zones on the "Grizzly" mineral

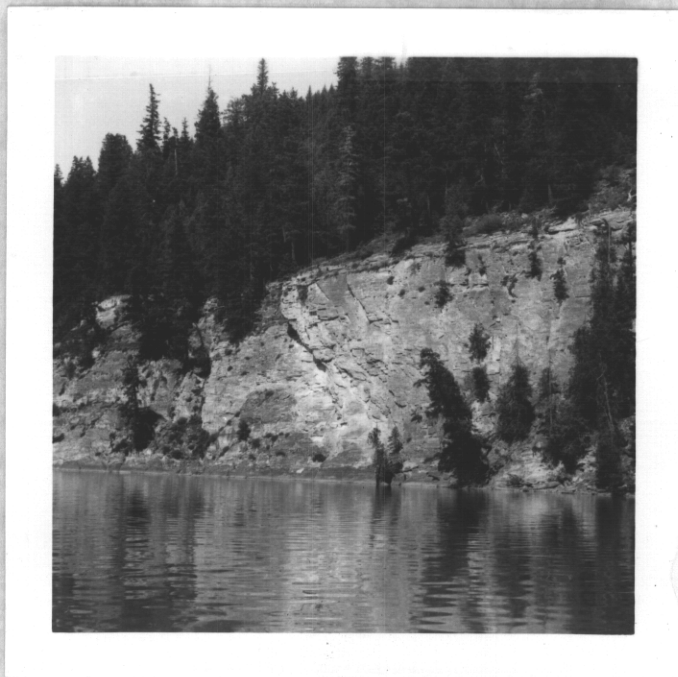


Figure 3.

Large bluff of mica schist  
at south end of peninsula.

Figure 4.

Bluff of limestone along  
western shore of  
peninsula.



claim to the south and the Bill Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited to the north occur in this horizon. The limestone is generally bluish-grey to white in colour with an occasional brown tinge; the weathered surface is grey or brown in colour. It is well-bedded, strikes northwesterly, dips vertically and forms steep bluffs on the western shore of the peninsula (Figure 4 & 5). Generally speaking, it contains narrow partings of mica schist. As mentioned before, it is often difficult to draw in the contact between the limestone and mica schist within a few feet as there is some interbedding of these two rock types near the contacts. This does suggest, however, that the contacts between the mica schist and limestone are unfaulted.

The Lavina limestone band does not outcrop on the Gibson Girl Mines Limited claims but is concealed by overburden and very thick underbrush. The possibility of stripping with a bulldozer should not be overlooked.

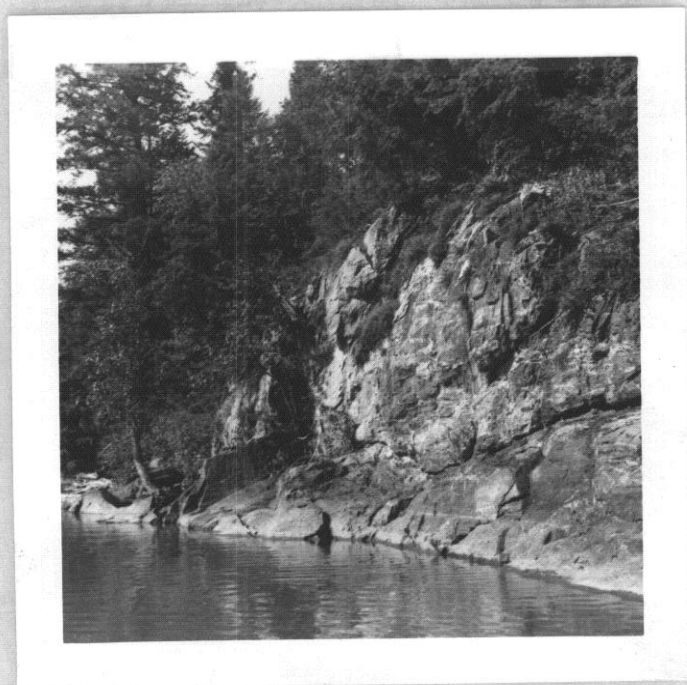


Figure 5.

Bluff of limestone along  
western shore of peninsula



QUARTZITE:

Along the southwestern shore of the peninsula is a great deal of platy quartzite (Figure 6). Apparently, this grades northward into mica schist and as a result may be more of an alteration phase of the latter. It is hard, light brown in colour and forms prominent ridges. The platy structure is well-developed along the lake edge and may be seen by examining Figure 6 closely.



Figure 6.

Bluff of quartzite along  
western shore of peninsula

REGIONAL STRUCTURE:

"The major structural feature of Lardeau map-area is the great synclinal trough of sedimentary rocks surrounded to a great extent by granitic rocks. Deep folds and high dips are everywhere characteristic of the district". Memoir 161, Geological Survey of Canada, 1929, page 16.

LOCAL STRUCTURE:

The structure on Duncan Lake peninsula is remarkably uniform. All strikes recorded fell between due north and north 25° west. Dips are everywhere steep, the majority being 90 degrees. Drag-folds do occur but these are seldom more than a few inches across and are regarded as minor structural features. The consistent strikes and dips preclude any unconformable relations among the four rock types. Any folds which might occur are deep and probably isoclinal.

No faults were observed. Some of the narrow northwesterly draws may be the topographical expressions of strike faults but if so they would be difficult to detect. Since contacts join up very well, no cross-faulting has occurred.

The main structural features of the claims can be seen by examining the aerial photograph which is included in this report. One can clearly see the long open ridges separated by narrow and deep draws. The absence of east-west valleys across the strike of the sediments is noteworthy.

Schistosity is very common, especially in the mica, and

chlorite schists, and is undoubtedly parallel to the bedding. The limestone is generally well-jointed, giving it a platy structure.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY:

During the 5 weeks spent on the property, the mineralized showings on the "Grizzly" claim and the Bill Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited were visited and mapped. Their location is shown on the base map. Mr. Hemsworth and the writer also visited the main showing of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited on Glacier Creek where we were able to see the underground workings and diamond drill core through the kindness of Mr. A. Lee, resident engineer for the company. It appears probable that the main showing of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited is on the same limestone belt as those of the "Grizzly" claim and the Bill Group. Further north still, Granby Consolidated Mining Smelting and Power Co. Ltd. has staked a group of claims (Roscoe Group) on which are a number of showings which are reported to be "worth diamond drilling". These showings likewise appear to be on the same limestone horizon. The property of Gibson Girl Mines Limited is, therefore, strategically located.

Since the favourable limestone belt does not outcrop on the property of Gibson Girl Mines Limited no showings were found. However, a brief description of the ore occurrences in the immediate area should serve as a guide in future exploration. The ore minerals are galena and sphalerite with pyrite and occur as bands up to several inches wide in white to blue-grey limestone. The mineralized zone



may be up to 7 feet wide and is typical replacement ore. Sphalerite is much more prevalent than galena and is a light resinous brown in colour. Silver values are low. Figure 7 is a photograph of one of the showings on the Bill Group of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited.



Figure 7.

Sphalerite-Galena-Pyrite replacement ore in limestone on Bill Group, Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited.

The mineralization on the "Grizzly" claim and the Bill Group appears to be related to steeply-dipping cross-fractures which cross the limestone about at right angles. These cross-fractures are generally weak looking structures up to 6 inches wide. The mineralization in the main showing of Lardeau Lead and Zinc Mines Limited appears to be related to sharp folds and other minor structural features in the limestone. It must be admitted that not enough time was spent on this latter property to examine fully the geology and mineralization.

"Replacement deposits in the Lardeau are formed in bands of grey to white crystalline limestone, particularly in several beds that lie within a belt, some 3 or 4 miles wide, to the west of the so-called lime dyke. Such deposits are known to exist at intervals, in different beds of limestone, from Incomappleux River to Gainer Creek and again in the same stratigraphic zone, on the shores of Duncan Lake...Every bed of limestone west of the Badshot formation merits careful prospecting"..Memoir 161, Geological Survey of Canada, 1929, pages 24-28.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

The claims are reasonably accessible. The opening of new roads into the Lardeau area will greatly facilitate transportation to the property.

The claims are situated astride a favorable band of limestone. This limestone has proved a host rock to replacement deposits of lead and zinc minerals on adjoining properties.

The favorable limestone bands has been eroded to form a trough and is covered by varying depths of overburden.

The overburden could be readily stripped with a bulldozer and this method is recommended for preliminary exploration.

If oxidation or other indications of mineralization are uncovered by stripping, the favorable sections should be further explored by diamond drilling.

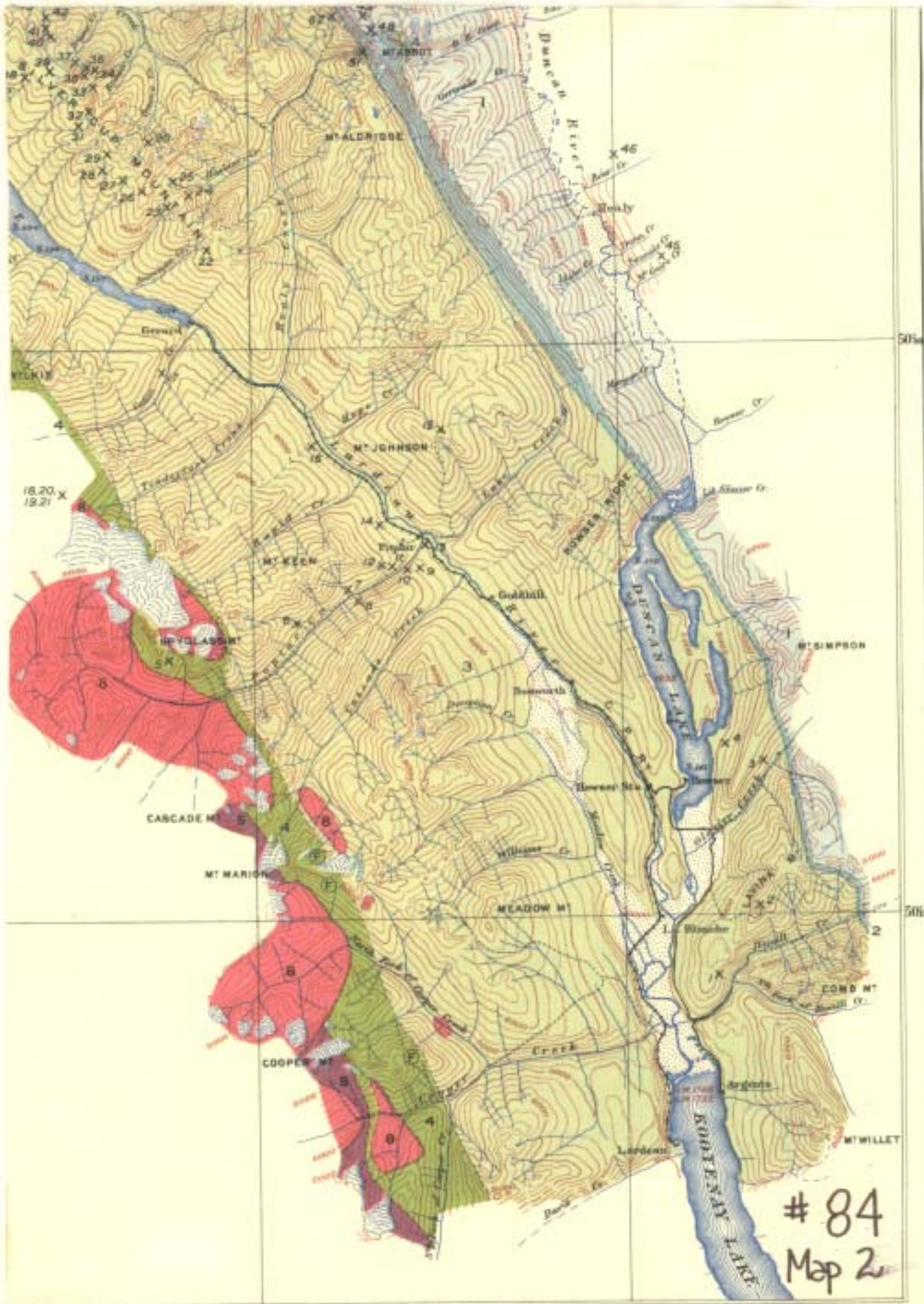
Respectfully submitted,

HILL, LEGG, HEMSWORTH & GRIDWOOD

Per: Donald A. Bourne  
Donald A. Bourne.

Fred J. Hemsworth  
Fred J. Hemsworth.




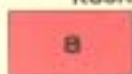





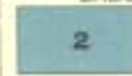
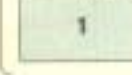



**LEGEND**

- Culture**
-  Railways
  -  Roads
  -  Trails
- Water**
-  Lakes
  -  Rivers and streams
  -  Watercourses with intermittent flow
  -  Glaciers
  -  Soundings
- Relief**
-  Contours  
*(showing land forms and elevations above sea level)*

Heights in feet above sea level

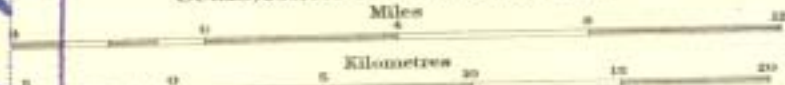
**LEGEND**

- RECENT AND PLEISTOCENE**
-  Recent alluvium and glacial drift
- POST-TRIASSIC**
- KUSKANAX BATHOLITH**
  -  8 Granite (chiefly)
  - NELSON BATHOLITH**
  -  7 Granite, porphyritic granite, granodiorite, and possibly, undifferentiated Kuskanax granitic rocks
  -  6 Chiefly granite-gneiss; Ga, granite-gneiss with sedimentary gneisses and schists, the whole cut by granite
- MESOZOIC AND TERTIARY**
- TRIASSIC KASLO SERIES**
  -  5 Chloritic, in part schistose extrusives and intrusives; intercalated sediments, in part schistose
- PALAEZOIC AND MESOZOIC**
- TRIASSIC AND UPPER CARBONIFEROUS**
  -  4 MILFORD GROUP Argillite
  - WINDERMERE LARDEAU SERIES**
  -  3 Schist, phyllite, quartzite, slate, limestone
  - BADSHOT FORMATION**
  -  2 Limestone; 2a, limestone, approximate stratigraphic equivalent of Badshot limestone
  - HAMILL SERIES**
  -  1 Quartzite, schist, limestone
- LATE CAMBRIAN**
-  Geological boundary

MAP 235 A

**LARDEAU AREA**  
**KOOTENAY DISTRICT**  
**BRITISH COLUMBIA**

Scale, 253,440 or 1 Inch to 4 Miles



Contour interval 500 Feet

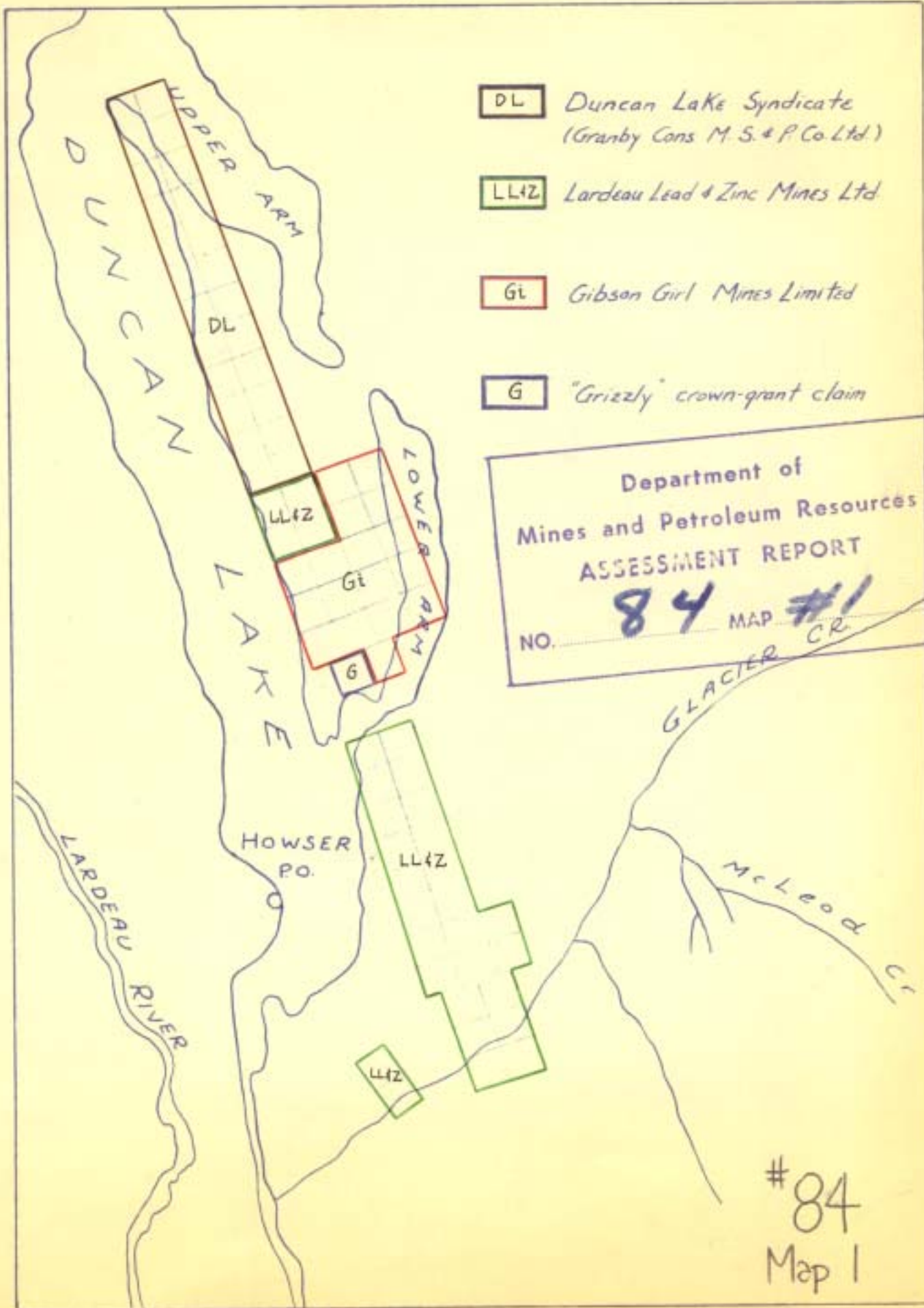
Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources

ASSESSMENT REPORT

84 MAP 235

NO.





**DL** Duncan Lake Syndicate  
(Granby Cons M. S. & P. Co. Ltd.)

**LL4Z** Lardeau Lead & Zinc Mines Ltd

**Gt** Gibson Girl Mines Limited

**G** "Grizzly" crown-grant claim

Department of  
Mines and Petroleum Resources  
ASSESSMENT REPORT  
NO. **84** MAP **#1**  
CR.

#84  
Map 1



# GIBSON GIRL MINES LIMITED

HOWSER, B.C.



N  
N (magnetic)  
25°  
Scale ~  
1" = 400'

~ LEGEND ~

- 6 Chloritic Schist
- 5 Mica Schist
- 4 Limestone
- 3 Quartzite
- Replacement Ore
- Cross-Fracturing
- Outcrop Areas
- Observed Strike & Dip
- Geological Contacts
- Underground Workings
- Trail
- Claim Posts

} Lordeau Series

Base map drawn from aerial photograph and top & Brunton traverses but is subject to revision.

August 1952 D.A.B.

# 84  
Map 3

REVISIONS			
SEPT 52			
<b>GEOLOGY</b>			
<b>DUNCAN LAKE PENINSULA</b>			
<b>GIBSON GIRL MINES LTD.</b>			
HILL, LEGG, HEMSWORTH & GRIMWOOD			
CONSULTING MINING AND METALLURGICAL ENGINEERS			
VANCOUVER, B. C.			
DESIGNER	G.H.	JOB No.	FILE No.
CHECKED	P.H.		SHEET No.
SCALE	1" = 400'	DL	D.L.