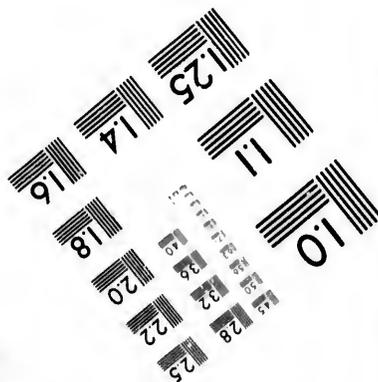
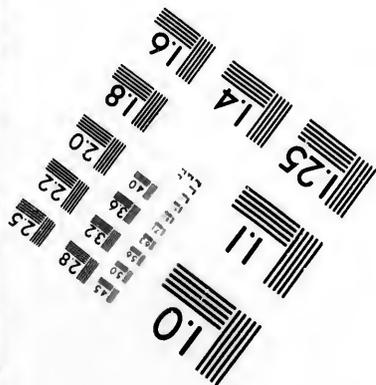
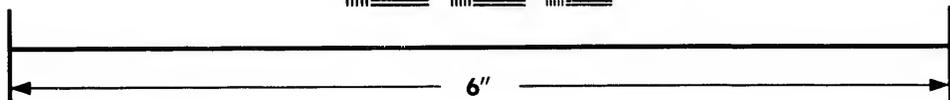
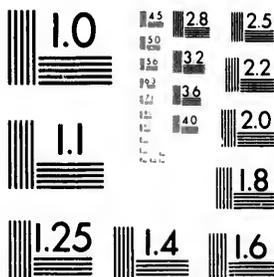


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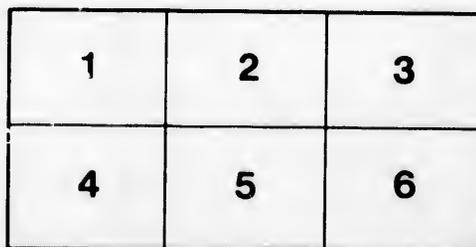
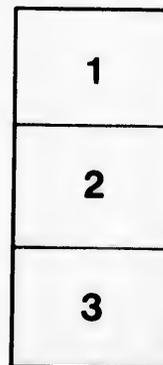
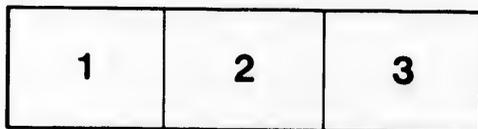
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A Brief Description

OF THE

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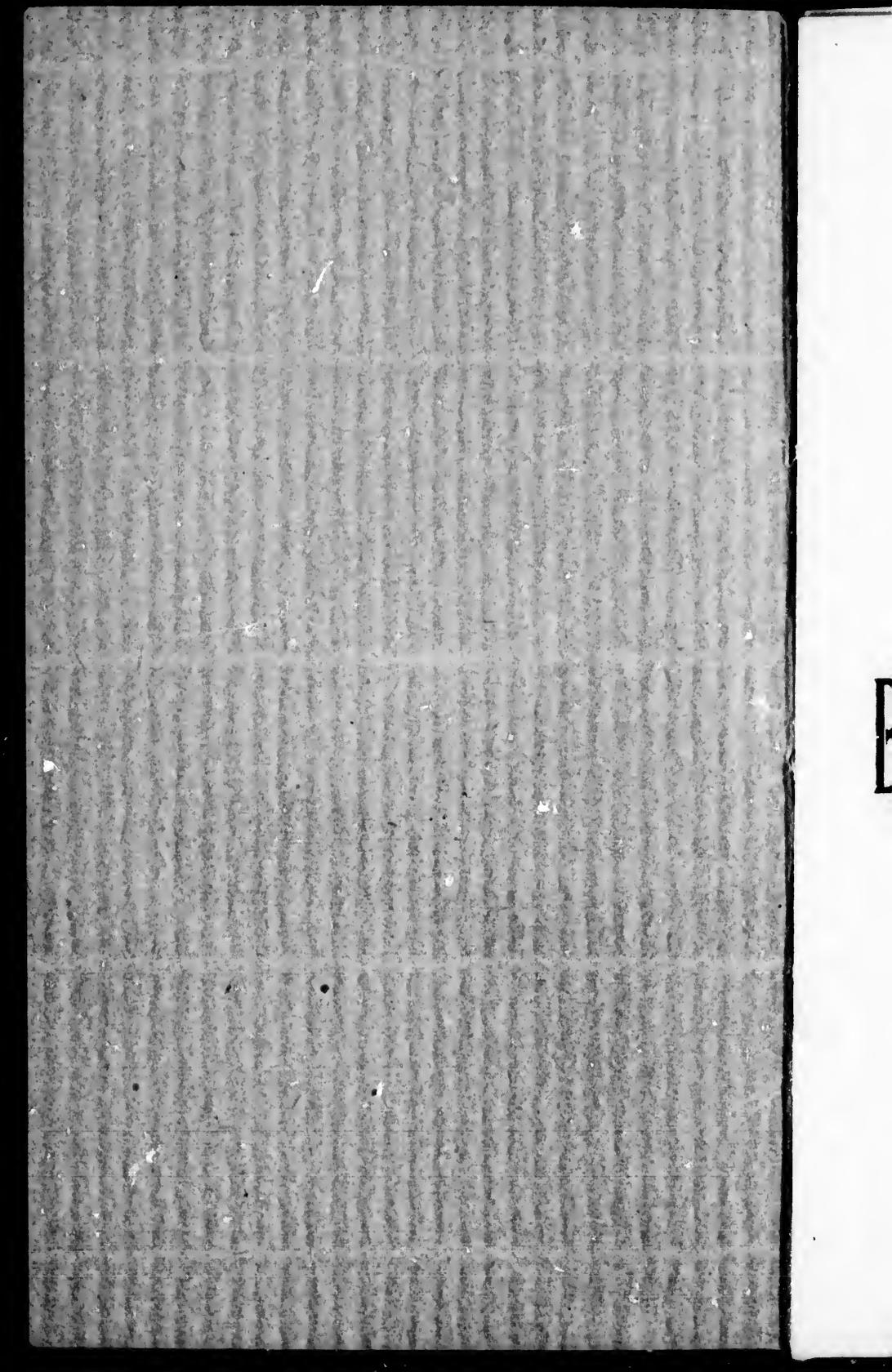
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THE BOUNDARY CREEK MINING DISTRICT.



GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

 **T**HE point where the Kettle river makes its third crossing of the international boundary, it is joined by a creek of considerable size, which on account of the above coincidence has been named Boundary Creek. It is along this creek and its tributaries that the Boundary Creek Mining District is situated. It lies about 35 miles west of Trail Creek. A rough boundary of this district would be the North Fork of Kettle river on the east; Rock creek on the west; and the international boundary line on the south. The northern limits may be placed at from 12 to 15 miles north from the boundary line.

The included area is from 400 to 500 square miles. The surface of the country is in general rough and mountainous, but none of the mountains are so rugged but that they

are accessible ; and there are but few claims to which a good wagon-road could not easily and inexpensively be built.

In general the country is heavily wooded throughout ; the principal trees being firs, tamaracks and pines, which furnish wood for building and mining purposes, and for fuel, in almost exhaustless quantities.

The climate, notwithstanding the high latitude, is as mild as that of the middle Atlantic states. There is an abundance of rain-fall in the spring months, although the summer season is apt to be dry. In winter the snow covers the ground to a depth of from two to six feet, according to locality ; and there is good sleighing from middle November to March as a rule.

In addition to wood fuel, COAL is found at several points along Kettle river : That at Rock Creek is, so far as the work done now shows, of considerable extent. Its coking qualities are excellent and it is well adapted for smelter use.

The broad valley of the Kettle river is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and already there are many well stocked farms established which can furnish produce for a large population.

In its mineral aspect, perhaps the most striking point about the district is the wonderful variety of ore that is found in so comparatively limited an area. The smelting man can have at will any kind of ore for

which he may wish, of any composition or value, within a few miles from his smelter. Another feature of the ledges in this district is their immense size. Deposits of 100 feet in width are no uncommon occurrence, and often they are still wider ; in fact there is an unlimited quantity of ore, and as to quality, it is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that no mineral district ever exhibited better surface showings for the limited work done.

The most frequently recurring ores are pyrrhotites with gold and copper, copper and iron pyrites (chalcopyrite) with gold, iron pyrites with gold, galena with silver or silver and gold, zinc blende, magnetic irons, gray copper and copper silicates. Of all these, pyrrhotites probably constitute the largest class. Other minerals are limestone of exceptional purity, talc and serpentines often in immense deposits, slates, porphyrys diorites and quartzes. Occasionally free-milling ores are found, but as a rule these quickly change into base ores with a little depth. Besides the above general classes of ores, a very large number of various minerals in minor quantities are found, and occasionally some rare specimens are encountered.

ANACONDA.

The thriving little town of Anaconda is located at the confluence of Copper and

Boundary creeks, in the geographical and natural centre of the mining district, and although but a year old it has several finely stocked stores, two hotels, many residences and other buildings. It is reached by stage from Marcus, Washington, on the S. F. & N. R'y., 57 miles to the south-east; or from Penticton, B. C., about 80 miles to the north-west, on the Okanagan Lake. The projected railroads—the Columbia & Western, the V. V. & B. I. & K., and the Spokane & Northern—will connect with Anaconda. The natural roads to Copper and Deadwood camps up Copper creek, and to Skylark, Greenwood, Providence, Kimberly and Long Lake camps up Boundary creek, and to the Central and Smith's camps, centre in this town.

THE CAMPS.

In the following general description it has been absolutely necessary to be brief. There are more than two thousand claims now located in the district, and only the most prominent can be mentioned, and these in the most cursory manner.

N. B.—The Anaconda Commercial Club will endeavor to give any further facts relating to any particular claims, so far as facts are obtainable, to any person writing to the secretary for specific information.

GREENWOOD CAMP.

This camp is about 5 miles east of Boundary creek and about 8 north of the international boundary. The first discoveries were made in the summer of 1891. There is a wagon-road leading through this camp from Anaconda, the distance being about $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The chief minerals found are the ores of copper and iron pyrites carrying gold and a small percentage of silver. The general formation is limestone and porphyry. The ore bodies are from 10 to 100 feet in width, the gangue being a calcareous quartz, and specular and magnetic iron. A very conservative estimate of the assays is from \$3 to \$60 in gold, from 3 to 10 per cent. of copper, and 3 to 5 ounces silver.

Some of the principal claims are:—The "Stemwinder," probably the best known property in the camp; the ore body is very wide, and contains copper pyrites and gold.

The "Knob Hill" and "Ironsides" are on the same vein as the Stemwinder. A large amount of work has been done on these claims. The lead has been proved by cross-cuts to be over 80 feet wide.

The "War Eagle" is a parallel vein to the Knob Hill.

The "Brooklyn" is parallel to and west of the Stemwinder, showing a large vein of copper pyrites, on which considerable development work has been carried out.

The "Phoenix," the "Montezuma," the

"Victoria," are all leads with exceptionally good showings.

The "Gold Drop" is another valuable claim, both for work done and for the rich ore discovered. A number of open cuts, a tunnel 120 feet in length across the ledge, showing ore all the way, with wings 50 feet, and about 800 feet of diamond drilling have been carried out.

The "Monarch" has one shaft down 75 feet besides several open cuts.

The "Snowshoe" has two parallel veins, with one shaft 25 feet deep and six open crosscuts.

The "Rawhide" lies south of the Snowshoe and has a very strong lead.

The "Tamarack" now under bond, the "Toboggan," the "Pheasant," and the "Nugget" are other noteworthy claims.

THE KIMBERLEY CAMP.

This camp is on Boundary creek about 16 miles north of the international boundary. The first location was made in May, 1896, and already much valuable ore has been found. The camp is about nine miles north of Anaconda; and a road extends from Anaconda for half the distance to the camp.

The chief ores found are those of gold, silver and copper. The general formation is porphyry, limestone and quartzite. The ore bodies run from 10 feet and upwards in width, the ore assaying on the surface from \$3 to \$50 in gold, silver and copper; but



little development work has been done.

The "Kimberley," the "Adirondack," the "Big Four," the "Atlantic," "Great Eastern," "Iron Chief," "Black Diamond," and "Black Hawk" are claims with good surface showings.

CENTRAL CAMP.



This prominent camp of the Boundary District lies about 5 miles to the south-east of Anaconda and extends about three miles in a direction approximately parallel to the international boundary, and from half to two miles from it. A well graded trail leads from Anaconda to the camp, and can readily be widened to a wagon-road.

The chief minerals found in this camp are iron and copper pyrites carrying gold; galena with silver; and magnetic iron with gold. The pyrites and galena are mostly contained in white quartz gangues, and nearly all the ores are of a nature such as to admit of concentration by water.

The country rock in this camp consists mainly of slates, talcose rocks, serpentines and porphyrys. The ledges are mostly well defined and in general run from 18 inches to 10 feet in width. The ores assay from \$4 to as high as \$200 per ton. Some concentrates have assayed as high as \$700 and \$800 per ton.

The Lincoln claim is the most easterly one in Central camp proper. The ledge here is

about 10 feet wide, and is a white quartz with iron and copper pyrites. This claim has been developed by a tunnel and an 80-foot shaft, beside about 164 feet of crosscuts.

The "City of Paris" is a claim similar in nearly every respect to the Lincoln as far as regards the mineral deposits.

West of the Lincoln is the "Lexington" claim which has a large vein of copper and iron pyrites. A tunnel has been run in on the hillside for about 75 feet.

The "St. Lawrence" carries a large vein of copper and iron pyrites with gold. There is a 40-foot shaft here, with a tunnel 70 feet long to tap the same.

The "Jack of Spades," the "Queen of Spades," "Excelsior," "St. Maurice," are claims upon which very good ore has been found, notably on the Jack of Spades.

West of this group is the "Golden Rod," which contains a large body of copper-iron sulphides with gold. A shaft has been sunk for 75 feet, and a 70-foot connecting crosscut run. Some very rich decomposed ore was found near the surface on this claim.

North-west lies the "Oro," "Mabel," and "Cornucopia." On the Oro is a 40-foot shaft, showing a 3-foot ledge at the bottom. On the Mabel some extraordinarily fine ore has been found running high in gold, silver and copper. A 40-foot shaft is on the Cornucopia, and a very large ledge of copper and iron sulphides with gold has been penetrated.

Still further north-west is the famous "No. 7" claim. Work on this claim has been steadily pursued for nine months, and a 140-foot shaft has been sunk and about 300 feet of drifts run. The ore is quartz with galena, gold and silver, the ledge being some $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. The ore is said to assay very well and is easily concentrated.

The "New York" and "Gold Dollar" claims to the west of the No. 7, have been well developed.

DEADWOOD CAMP.

This camp lies about 3 miles from Anaconda to the north-west. It can easily be reached, a good wagon-road leading into the camp from which trails branch to the various claims.

The most prominent claim in this camp is the "Mother Lode." Here the ledge is made up of sections of pyrrhotite, chalcopryrite with quartz and zinc blende, and magnetic iron with chalcopryrite. It is nearly 200 feet wide across the ledge as far as can be estimated. A tunnel now 190 feet long has been driven across the ore body, 150 feet of which has been in ore. The ledge crops on the surface a distance of 1,200 feet. A force of men is constantly at work here. All the ore carries gold.

The "Morrison" claim has a 25-foot shaft and shows a fine body of rich ore.

The "Gem," "Sunset," and "Golden

Crown " are all adjoining the Mother Lode, and have promising bodies of pyrrhotite ore.

The "Great Hopes" lies to the east and carries a fine vein of pyrrhotite ore. Some high assays have been obtained here and a good deal of work in tunnels and quarrying has been done. On the surface is decomposed ore which runs well in gold.

On the west side of Boundary Creek, adjacent to Greenwood, are the "G. A. R.," "D. A.," "Big Ledge," and others from which assays have been obtained in many instances up to \$100 and over. On these claims there are men constantly working.

Other claims having fair surface showings are the "Marguerite," "Greyhound," "Iva Lenore," and "Grizzly Bear."

COPPER CAMP.

This camp is about four miles beyond Deadwood camp and seven miles from Anaconda; it connects with this town by a wagon-road running the entire distance.

The principal claim in the camp is the Copper. Here the surface cropping is 100 feet wide and 600 feet long. The ore is a quartz with grey copper sulphides and red oxide of iron. Some surface assays run 15 per cent. and some from the shaft 27 per cent. in copper. A shaft has been sunk 50 feet and a drift run for 90 feet.

The "Enterprise" is east of the Copper mine, and is probably underlaid by the same

vein. A shaft 75 feet deep has been sunk here.

The "King Solomon," south-east of the Copper mine, has a distinct lead of copper ore. A shaft has been sunk for about 40 feet and some good ore found. The contacts on all these claims are limestone on the foot and porphyry on the hanging wall.

The "Last Chance," west of the Copper mine, has several croppings of ore on the surface. Some cuts have been made but no other work done.

Other promising claims are the "Copper King," "Copper Queen," "Yucatan" and "Jumbo."

PROVIDENCE CAMP.

Providence camp extends along the crest of the ridges overlooking Boundary creek about one and a half miles north of Anaconda by wagon-road. The ledges are small but extremely high-grade and the ores concentrating. From the "Providence" claim, which was discovered in 1892, several carloads of ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, and yielded from \$100 in gold and 238 oz. silver to \$10 gold and 438 oz. silver to the ton.

On the "Combination" a 60-foot shaft has been sunk showing up a fine body of high-grade ore.

Other good claims are the "San Bernard," "Elkhorn," "Texas," "Helen," "Master Mason" and "Big Windy."

LONG LAKE CAMP.

Long Lake camp is situated about 15 miles north of the international boundary and 4 miles east of Boundary creek. A good road about 8 miles in length leads from Anaconda to the Jewel claim and from there trails branch off to the most of the claims in the camp. Long Lake camp was first discovered in the spring of 1895, and it is, therefore, one of the youngest camps of the country. In contradistinction to the ores found in the majority of the Boundary Creek camps, those of Long Lake are free milling and concentrating,—some exceedingly rich specimens of quartz showing free gold have been taken from many of the claims. This camp has also the distinction of being the first place in British Columbia where tellurium and tellurides of gold and silver have been found. The general formation throughout is diorite, slate and porphyry. The chief minerals found are gold and silver running from \$6 to \$200 per ton, but in many instances specimen samples have assayed up into the thousands.

Among the principal claims are the "Denero Grande" and "Jewel," both on the same lead and now under bond. On the Denero Grande is a 20-foot shaft and several crosscuts; and on the Jewel a shaft is now down 80 feet. On both claims some very rich ore has been encountered. The shaft on the "Gold Drop" is down about 30 feet, showing a good body of quartz, containing tellurium and gold.

The "Rhoderick Dhu" was one of the first locations in the camp and a 50-foot shaft shows up a large vein of free-milling quartz. There is also another vein which has been crosscut in several places on the claim.

The "North Star," the "Alice," "Lake View," "Anchor," "Enterprise" and "Silent Friend" are claims all of which are worthy of special mention.

SUMMIT CAMP.

Summit camp lies about 3 miles north-east of Greenwood camp and about 8 miles from Anaconda from whence it is reached by a wagon-road to the latter camp and from thence by a good trail. The camp, as its name implies, is on the summit between Boundary creek and Fourth of July creek.

The ore bodies are large and well defined running from ten to fifty feet in width. A fair and conservative average of the assay results will be from 3 to 20 per cent. copper and \$3 to \$10 gold.

Among the most promising claims are: The "Oro Denero" upon which a large amount of development work has been done. There are two distinct leads, the ore assaying from \$2 to \$22 in gold, 10 oz. silver, and 10 to 30 per cent. copper.

The "Emma" has two shafts, one 30 the other 100 feet, both in solid ore.

On the "Cordick" there is a big vein assaying well in gold, silver and copper.

The "R-Bell" is on the same vein as the Cordick and has a strong vein carrying as much as 20 per cent. copper and from 70 to 100 oz. silver.

The "Lancashire Lass," "Homestake," "Idaho Trinket," "Summit," "Mountain Rose," "Jumbo," "Bray Fogle," and the "Mattie Davis" group are a few of the many promising prospects in this camp.

SMITH'S CAMP.

To Smith's camp belongs the honor of having the first mineral location made on Boundary Creek staked within its boundaries, the Tunnel claim being discovered not far from Boundary Falls nearly 13 years ago. This camp is between three and four miles distant from Anaconda and can be reached by wagon road. The ores are chiefly galena and copper and iron pyrites carrying gold. The principal claims are: The "Non Such," "Last Chance," "Republic," "Great Hesper," "Hecla," the "Golconda" group, the "Ruby" and the "American Boy."

WELLINGTON CAMP

About eight miles distant from Anaconda by wagon road, was by some regarded as the most promising section of the Boundary Creek country. The characteristic ore of the vicinity is auriferous pyrrhotite of high value. Among the important claims in Wellington camp the "Winnipeg," perhaps,

ranks first. Ore in this claim, from averaged samples, has returned up to \$2,000 in gold. The ore on the surface is pyrrhotite, but changes somewhat in character at a depth of about 60 feet, becoming more silicious. There are two shafts, one rather over 30 feet, and a cross-cut showing the ledge to be 16 ft. wide, on this claim.

The "Golden Crown," to the west of the Winnipeg, has a marvellous surface showing. The ore, which is pyrrhotite and copper pyrites, assays from \$25 to \$200 in gold. On the property are two shafts, one 53 feet, the other 31 feet deep, and several open cuts. Other well known claims are: The "Calumet," "Buttercup," "Keystone," "Ophir," "Columbia," "Jim," and "Keno."

SKYLARK CAMP.

Skylark camp situated between Lind and Twin creeks, is about 2 miles distant from Anaconda by wagon-road. The ores are copper pyrites with gold, and high-grade argentiferous quartzes. From the "Skylark" mine ore was profitably shipped notwithstanding the great expense attached to transportation by pack-train—the only then available means of freighting. The "Last Chance," "Denver," "Silver King," "Crescent," and "Nightingale" have all been largely developed and promise to become mines.





