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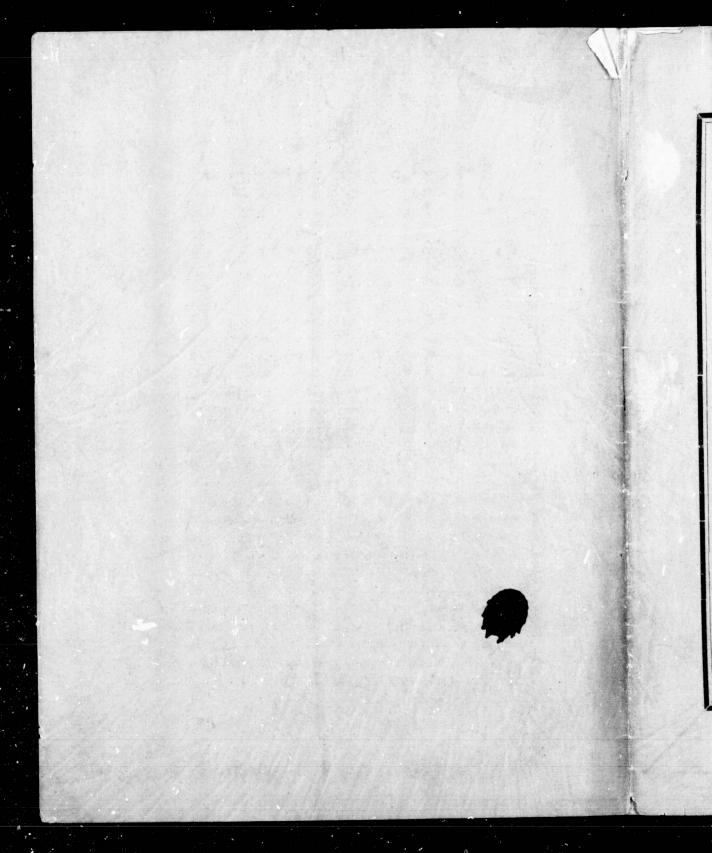
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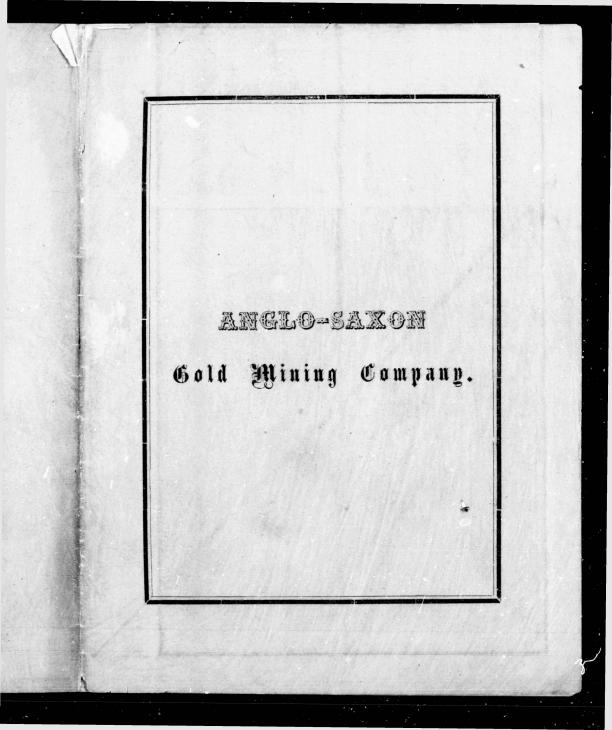
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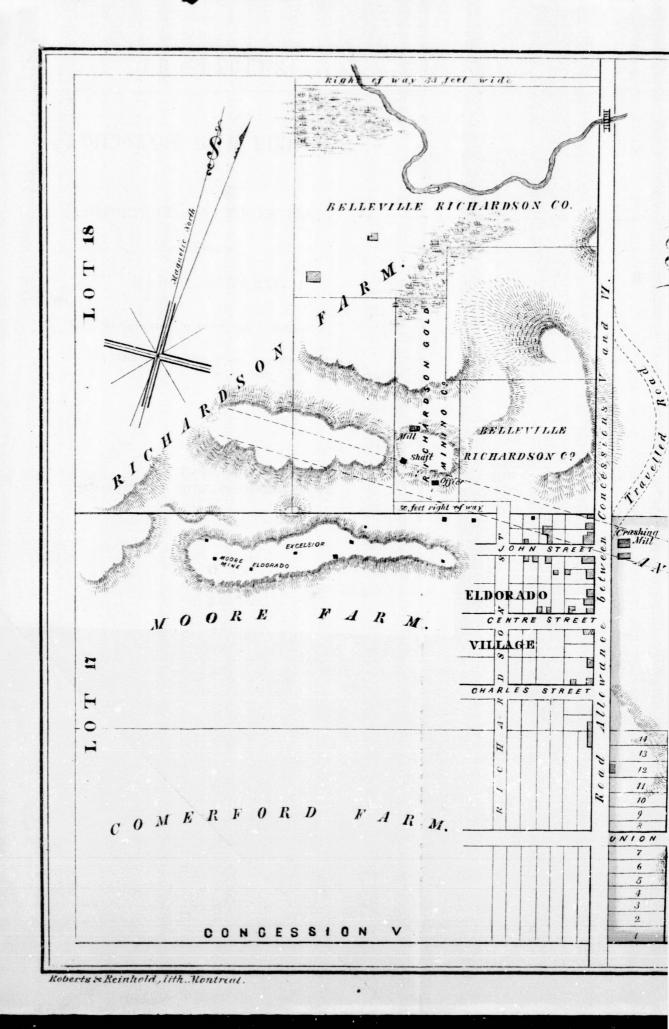
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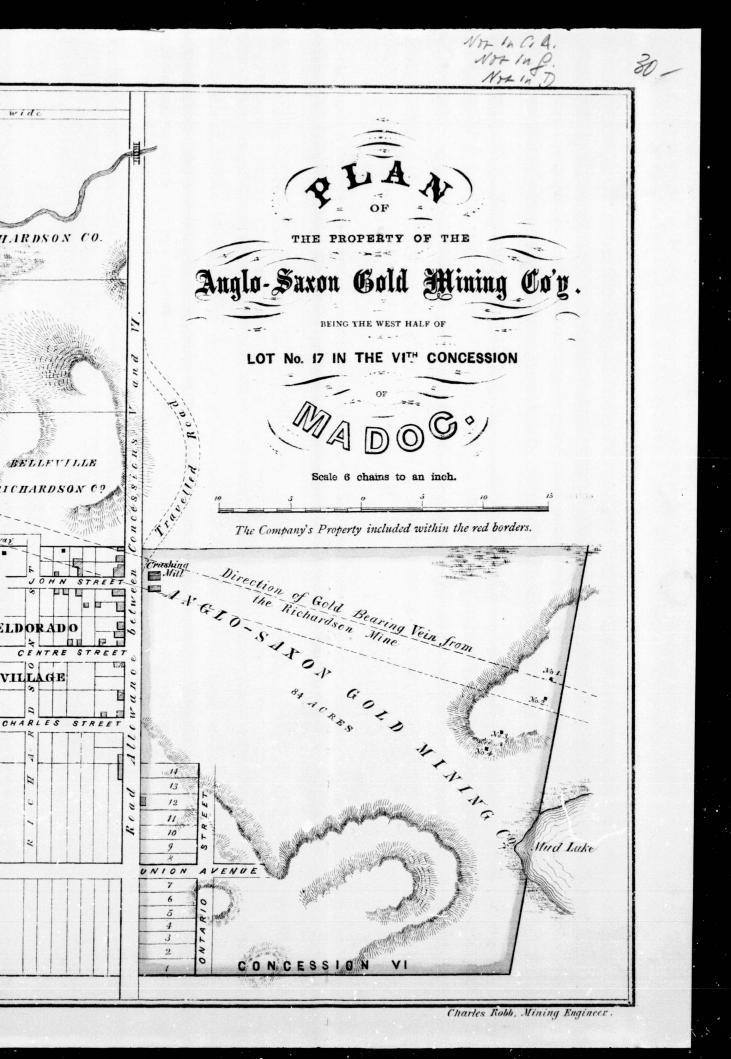
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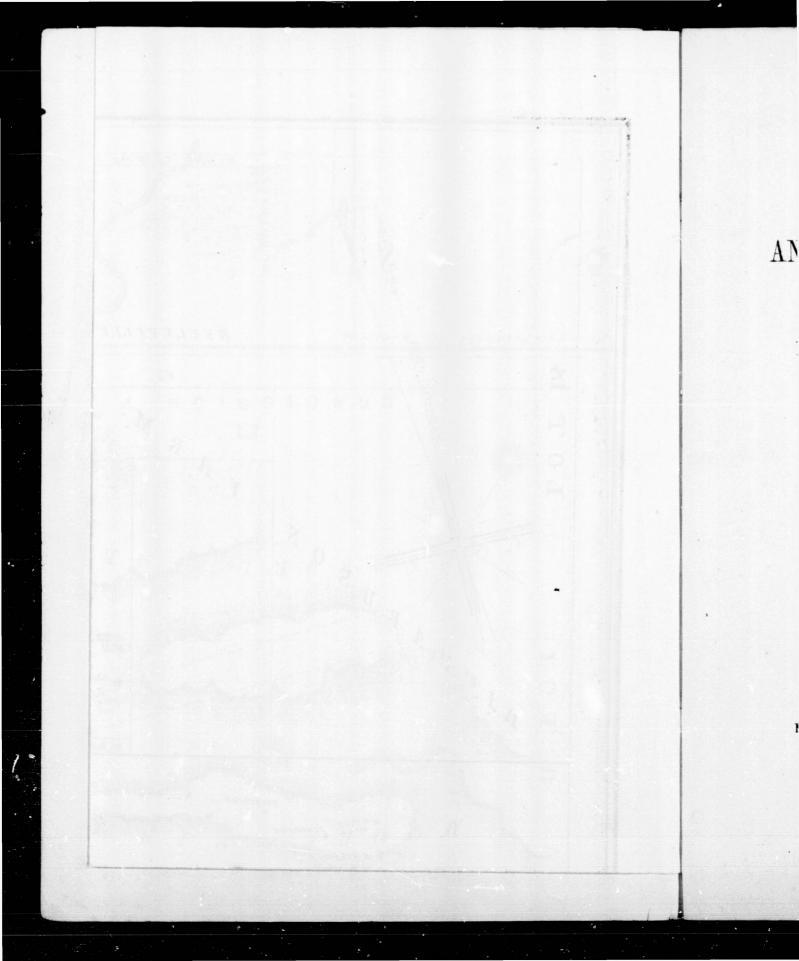
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# PROSPECTUS

OF THK

# ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING CO.,

WITH

# REPORTS UPON THEIR PROPERTY,

SITUATED IN

MADOC, ONTARIO.

BY MR. CHARLES ROBB, MINING ENGINEER. AND MR. ANDREW WHYTE, MINING SUPERINTENDENT.

Montreal: PRINTED BY JOHN LOVELL, ST. NICHOLAS STREET.

1868.

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# ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

### PROSPECTUS.

The property forming the basis of the operations of this Company consists of the West Half of Lot Number Seventeen in the Sixth Concession of the Township of Madoc, County of Hastings, Ontario. The 'uation and extent of the property, which comprises eighty four acres of land, immediately adjoining the justly celebrated Richardson Mine, are shown on the accompanying Plan.

A Patent from the Crown has been obtained for this property, and four different trial-shafts have been opened upon it, each of which produces ore from the solid rock containing gold and silver in paying quantities. Gold is also found in the crevices of the rock, as in the Richardson Mine; as more fully explained in the subjoined Reports by Mr. Charles Robb, Mining Engineer of this City, and by Mr. Andrew White, an experienced Mining Superintendent in charge of the explorations.

Preparations are being made for the erection of a crushing and amalgamating mill, for which the situation of this property is peculiarly well adapted. The requisite machinery is now under contract by Mr. E. E. Gilbert, of the Canada Engine Works in this City, and will be erected and put in operation in April of the present year.

The Capital Stock of the Company is \$125,000, and is divided into 25,000 shares of the par value of \$5 each share. Payments to be made on the issue of certificates of stock after the legal organization of the Company. Five thousand shares (or \$25,000) of the stock is to be reserved for Working Capital.

Applications for stock and all other communications to be addressed to the Secretary, W. W. STUART, Esq., 33 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

# ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

## (LIMITED.)

To be incorporated by Letters Patent, under Act 27 and 28 Victoria, Cap. 23 and Amendments thereto.

## CAPITAL ..... \$125,000.

IN 25,000 SHARES OF \$5 EACH.

## Directors.

B. HUTCHINS, ESQ., PRESIDENT. WILLIAM DOW, ESQ. WILLIAM W. STUART, ESQ. ALEXANDER WALKER, ESQ. JAMES MOIR, ESQ.

Secretary and Treasurer, WILLIAM W. STUART, Esq.

> Bankers. BANK OF MONTREAL.

OFFICE: \$3 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, MONTREAL

# REPORT

ON THE PROPERTY OF THE

## ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

BY CHARLES ROBB, MINING ENGINEER.

96 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, Montreal, Dec. 30th, 1867.

To the

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS

ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—On a recent occasion, I visited the property in Madoc, Hastings County, which has been lately acquired by you for gold mining purposes; and although the ground was partially covered with snow, and my inspection was necessarily somewhat of a cursory nature, I was enabled to make a tolerably satisfactory examination of its topographical, geological and mineral conditions.

I had also an opportunity of inspecting the various exposures of rock, both natural and artificial, upon it and on the adjacent properties, including the celebrated Richardson Mine, and the various trial-shafts sunk on the Moore Farm; both which properties immediately adjoin your own.

The accompanying Plan exhibits the position, dimensions and more prominent topographical features of your location, and of the other mining properties referred to. I desire here to direct your special attention to the important fact which has been clearly established by my recent observations, and is indicated on the plan: namely, that the course of the rich auriferous vein of the Richardson Mine tends to a point on your property at which a similar vein is found, and where the best show of gold has been obtained. It is reasonable to infer that upon this line, and between the two points referred to, embracing the whole breadth of your property, the prospects of similar deposits will be equally good at any point.

The gold of this region occurs in a matrix of ferruginous bitter-spar or dolomite, associated with quartz and felspar; the enclosing rocks consisting of chloritic gneiss on the one hand, and a thin band of talcoid slate on the other. The gold seems to be distributed throughout a great, though unknown, breadth of the dolomite; but is most concentrated along certein lines or *leads*, where, through the effects of disturbances of the strata, fissures have been formed and the various minerals have undergone a process of decomposition.

Such are the conditions observed by me at the various openings on the Richardson and Moore Hills, which appear to owe their origin to two parallel undulations or upheavals of the strata, which dip in opposite directions on either side of their respective axes. Although the structural condition of the rocks here has been as yet but imperfectly developed, I consider that sufficient has been done to justify the general conclusion above expressed.

Your property embraces both lines of geological upheaval above referred to. The north part is traversed by the lead

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from the Richardson Mine, running parallel with and a short distance north from the axis of upheaval, as indicated on the plan. Much of the area thus traversed is occupied by low ground, although I have reason to believe that the rocks lie quite near the surface. Near the north-east angle, however, the ground rises to an elevation of thirty or forty feet, over an area of about five acres; and here the quality and conditions of the rocks have been tested to some extent by costeens and trial-pits, showing, as before observed, a remarkable similarity to the conditions at the Richardson Mine. The forces both of elevation and denudation, however, would seem to have been less active here than at the latter place; consequently, the rocks at the surface appear to lie nearly horizontally, and are greatly fractured and disturbed; and I anticipate that the precise conditions observed at the Richardson Mine will be found to exist on yours only after sinking to some depth from the surface.

The southern part of your property comprises a much greater area of elevated ground than the northern; and here, in all probability, the leads from the Moore Hill will traverse; although, hitherto, as no exploratory work has been done on this part of the property, no positive discoveries of gold-bearing rock have yet been made.

It is stated on undoubted authority that "some samples from the Richardson Mine having recently been tested at Scott & Taylor's crushing mill at Eldorado, twenty-six ounces of fine gold, of the value of \$546, were obtained from four and a half tons of quartz; giving \$121.33 as the average yield per ton; and a ton of quartz from the Eldorado Mine has produced an ingot of gold valued at \$53.85."

There can be no doubt that the prospects for permanent and profitable gold mining in the Madoc district, and particularly at and near Eldorado Village, are in the highest degree encouraging. As yet, however-with the exception of the Richardson Mine, which is rich beyond all doubt or precedent, and also some of the shafts on the Moore Hill-there have been no tests by actual working on a sufficiently extensive scale, to establish a safe basis of calculation as to actual results. The value of your property, therefore, is rather to be judged inferentially from its proximity to those named, and from the relations which I have endeavored to point out, than from any positive results hitherto obtained. Sufficient work has been done upon the property, however, to prove the existence of gold in the rock, and, I have reason to believe, in remunerative quantity.

The work hitherto done, which is entirely of an exploratory character, has been confined to the elevated ground at the north-east part of the property; where, within a linear extent of about 220 yards, four trial-pits have been sunk to a depth varying from five to twenty-two feet into the dolomitic rock; in all of which gold has been found in very promising proportion.

At the opening marked No. 1 on the plan, (which happens to be directly on the course from the Richardson Mine,) at the depth of about twelve feet, a crevice occurs filled with partially decomposed quartz and ochreous matter, somewhat resembling that at the Richardson Mine, and carrying fine gold distributed throughout it in considerable proportion. This stratum, where visible, is only from six to eight inches thick and lies at a very low angle to the horizon, dipping to the north—being, according to my theory, near to the crown of the anticlinal arch. I feel confident that, on following it to the dip, it will become wider and richer. The solid rock underlying this stratum is also well charged, for a considerable though unknown thickness, with gold, which is easily detected by washing. This is the same opening at which, about a year ago, the existence of gold in the rock was recognized by Mr. Michel, who had been commissioned to investigate the subject on behalf of the Government; and is one of the few actual and undoubted discoveries which had then been made, and were deemed worthy of being reported by him.

Shaft No. 2, thirty yards S. 20° W. from the former, has been sunk 22 feet through a highly metalliferous dolomite, seamed with quartz veins; the rocks here appearing to lie horizontally. Assays of unselected samples of the rock taken from this shaft, gave results varying from twelve to eighteen dollars in gold and silver per ton of rock.

Pit No. 3. One hundred yards south-west of No. 2, was sunk ten feet on a vein of quartz eighteen inches thick, running nearly east and west and descending perpendicularly. This rock, as I am credibly informed, has also yielded a notable proportion of gold by assaying.

Pit No. 4. Seventy-five yards W. 25° S. from No. 3. Excavated five feet in rock, lying nearly horizontally, but much disturbed, and with distinct traces of talcoid matter. In several specimens taken promiscuo sly from a layer of quartzoze dolomite fifteen inches thick, a very promising show of gold was washed out; but no sufficient work has been done to test the precise conditions at this point, which certainly merits further exploration.

In view of all the facts which have been already actually ascertained, and especially of those much more favourable results which may reasonably be expected to be realized upon this property, I can have no hesitation in recommending it as worthy of a liberal expenditure of capital for further development by mining; and for the establishment of a crushing and amalgamating mill, without which it is impossible even to ascertain the actual value of the gold-bearing rock; and which by judicious management, may be made to yield remunerative returns from rock containing a smaller proportion of gold than even that which you have already obtained at the surface in your exploratory works.

For the establishment and maintenance of such a mill, and for the prosecution of mining operations in general, you possess abundant facilities in an unlimited supply of wood suitable for fuel, building, and all purposes connected with mining; and of water which may be obtained in any quantity from a considerable lake which extends into the east part of the property, as shown in the plan. In these respects, as well as in the extent of your property, (84 acres in all), you possess special advantages which none of the other mining companies established in this neighborhood enjoy.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen, Your most obedient servant, CHARLES ROBB, Mining Geologist, & c.

### REPORT OF MR. ANDREW WHYTE,

#### MINING SUPERINTENDENT.

#### LENNOXVILLE, Nov. 18th, 1867.

#### B. HUTCHINS, Esq., President.

#### ANGLO-SAXON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

DEAR SIR,—Having been engaged in prospecting your Gold Mining Location, Lot 17, in the 6th Concession of the Township of Madoc, during the last three months, I now beg to submit the following Report of operations on the same.

Although there are several points on your location which offer very favourable facilities for mining operations, my attention was chiefly confined to a ridge on the north-east part of the property, on which gold had been found so early as January last.

This ridge consists of a mass of stratified magnesian limestone, known also as dolomite. The stratification of these dolomites on this ridge is very irregular, being in some places nearly horizontal, and in others nearly vertical. At the first opening they have a dip to the north-west of about five degrees from the horizon. In this opening, about six feet from the surface, there is a layer from six to eight inches in thickness, consisting of quartz and oxide of iron, with fine gold distributed all through it. I followed this vein of quartz to a distance of fifteen feet; it continuing much the same in thickness, but with a very perceptible alteration in the dip, having varied from about five degrees where we commenced, to about eight or nine where we stopped. Between the other layers there is generally a quantity of quartz and decomposed iron, which contains fine gold, easily discovered by washing in a pan. I have also repeatedly washed fine gold from the drillings of holes, preparing for blasts in the dolomite.

About eighty feet to the south-west I had a shaft sunk to a depth of 22 feet, with a view to strike the quartz vein at this depth; but, as I noticed already, the vein having dipped more than was calculated on, this shaft would require to be sunk deeper in order to reach it. I may notice, however, that the dolomite from the shaft has been found by assay to contain in gold and silver from \$12 to \$18 per ton.

At your request I had one blast put in an opening made on the western part of the ridge, which discovered a vein of quartz. From a few handfuls of this I washed in a pan a very good show of gold; but being obliged to leave the following day, had no time to find out the size or probable value of this vein.

Taking into consideration the rich discoveries in the immediate neighbourhood of your property, together with the actual discoveries on it—the excellent facilities for conducting operations, and the advantage of having wood and water in abundance—I believe it to be well worthy the expenditure of a moderate amount of capital in order to open up those goldbearing veins, and also to provide machinery for reducing the same.

I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ANDREW WHYTE.

