

AR 91-101

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AUG 12 15 30 '91
MINES
AND ENERGY

EXPLORATION REPORT

LICENSE NO. 0134

WINE HARBOUR MINES'

WINE HARBOUR, GUYS. CO. NOVA SCOTIA.

Map Ref.	Tract	Claims
11F4B	67	ABCF GHKL
11F4B	68	ABCD EFGH
11F4B	69	CDEF GKLO P

Submitted for J.H. MacMillan

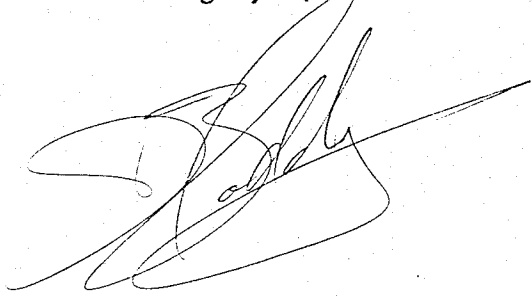
of Sherbrooke Guys. Co. N.S.

by Douglas Boddy

R.R. #1 Monastery, Ant. Co. N.S.

BOH-1WO

Aug 6, 1891...



DUPLICATE AVAILABLE

Adendum Report for Lic 0134

Wine Harbour Mines.

Location. Work making this report was carried out for Hugh MacMillan by Douglas Boddy R.R. #1 Monastery, Ant. Co. N.S.

Location & Access

The major change to the access is the fact that north of the main road through the village that north of the church in line with Snows Tunnel running east the area has been completely slashed of all trees which now that it is completed will make for very easy access to enable outcrop and soil sampling as well as to enable us to complete mapping of all areas not readily visible before. The slash runs north to a point of 200 yards above the Hattie Mitchell shaft and east for a distance if more than a half mile. In addition to this clearing there has also been another clear cut from the road south to the Napier shaft making an area of over 5 acres.

Physyography

As mentioned above that the changes that have taken place on the land and other than that the balance of the flora as regeneration field spruce and alder in the low and swampy areas of the license.

Geology

No new developments other than to say that in panning on the west and north sides of Bacacois Island did yeild a few flakes of gold the same as was found by panning at the point if the west side in the area of the wharf at Baracois. Probably as a result of tailings loss from the Eureka Mill.

WOKR PERFORMED

D. Boddy	Oct 12/90	10 hrs	Baracois Island to examine and sample the
H. MacMillan		10 hrs.	crumple lead on the north shore and pan the sands of the island.
			Sample W90-land 02
D. Boddy	Oct 13/90	4 hrs.	Mortarand pann out W90-1 and 02
			01- 4 colours
			02- 1 pc. Au 1/8" and 4 colours.

D. Boddy	Jan 14/91	5 Hrs.	Researching all the known data we have on file in regards to placer sampling areas and possible new areas for searching for new outcrops.
H. MacMillan		5 hrs.	
D. Boddy	July 13/91	8 Hrs.	Examined old opencuts and leads back of the church in the new timber clearings as far north as the Hattie Mitchell shafts.
H. MacMillan		8 hrs.	
D. Boddy	July 14/91	6 Hrs.	Panning at the Wharf area at Baracois Point. Found one nugget 3/16" and numerous colours. Possibly from the old tailings of the Eureka.
D. Boddy	July 15/91	3 Hrs.	Panning old tailings area at the Eureka and found Many small colours and mercury.
D. Boddy	Aug.3/91	4 Hrs.	Making report for 1990-91
D. Boddy	Aug.4/91	1 Hr.	Typing report.

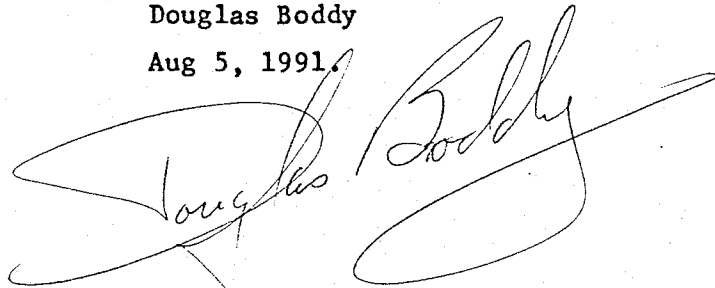
Table of Expenses.

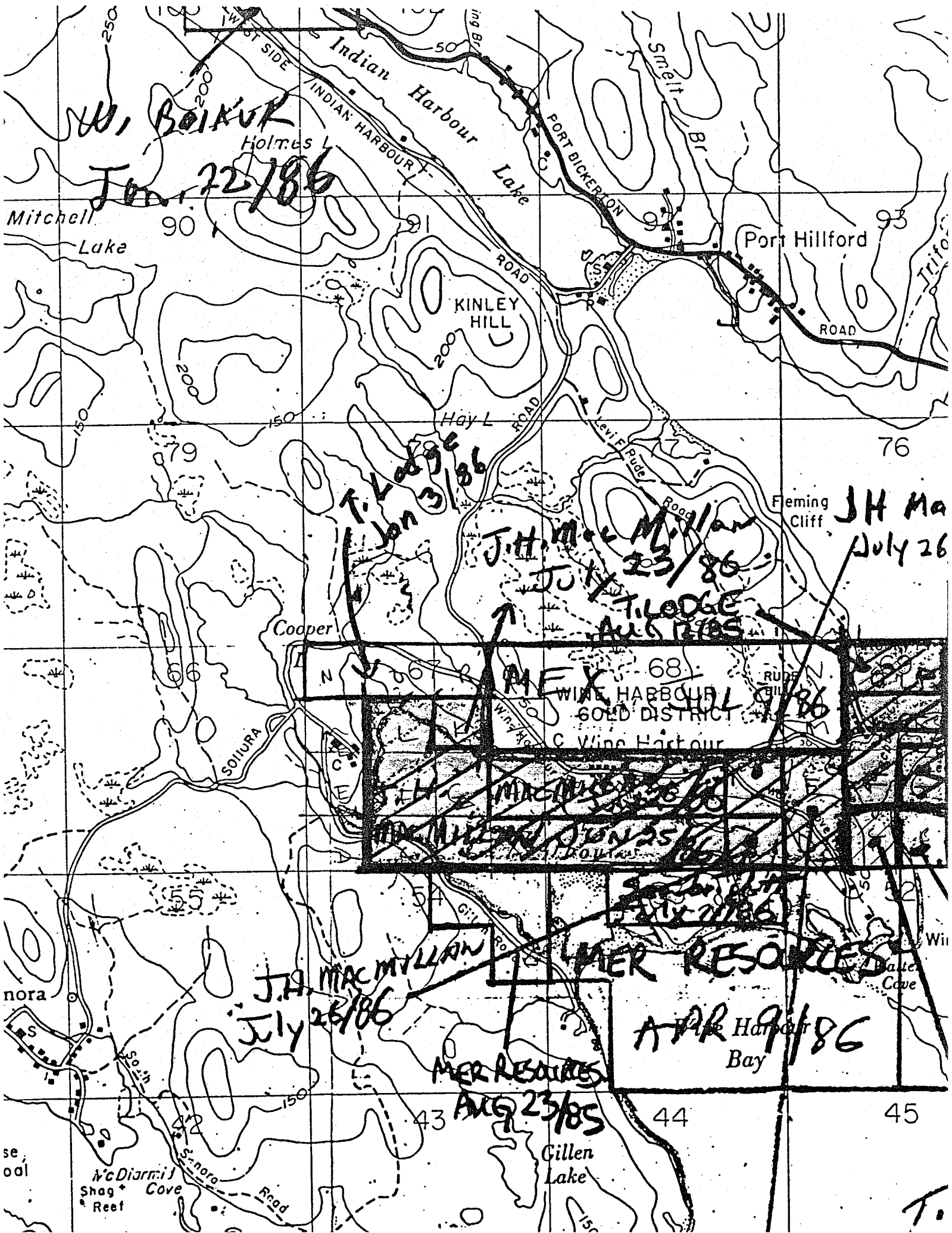
8214 credits @ \$20.00 per claim	\$164,280.00
25 claims with allowable expenses of 10%	500.00
5.25 days for D. Boddy @150.00 per day	787.50
3 days for hugh @20.00	<u>60.00</u>
	\$165.627.50

Signed for Hugh MacMillan by

Douglas Boddy

Aug 5, 1991.





W. BOIKUK
Jan 22/86

T.V. 23/86
Jan 5/86

J.H. Mac Millan
July 23/86
T. LODGE
Aug 18/85

JH Ma
July 26

~~MEX WINE HARBOUR GOLD DISTRICT~~
~~C Wine Harbour~~
~~J.H. Mac Millan~~
~~July 23/86~~
~~Aug 18/85~~

J.H. Mac Millan
July 23/86

MER RESOURCES
Aug 23/85

MER RESOURCES
Apr 9/86

T.

The Gold Belts of Wine Harbor 1901

The gold bearing districts of the east coast of Nova Scotia have figured little in the public eye. Far removed from the main centre of population, and not easy of access by land, they have not attracted the attention that their importance deserves. One learns of their progress only from the monthly returns issued from the Mines office, and these do not always impress the public. But all along that rocky coast of the Atlantic, valuable properties are being exploited, extensive ore bodies are being developed and wealth is being added to the country.

The science of gold mining has kept pace with the development in every branch of the miner's art. Properties that twenty or thirty years ago would not pay are today valuable and the future of the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia is exceedingly promising. The cost of milling has been a prime factor in the change. Crushing in the early days was so expensive that only the richest parts of the leads could be profitably worked, and once the rich pockets were exhausted, operations necessarily had to cease. Now the pay streak goes farther and stays longer. Up to date machinery, improved rock-drills and better facilities for securing supplies have contributed to reclaim belts of free milling quartz and mines that lay idle for many years are now yielding good profits to their owners. Crushers of very large capacity have followed the introduction of modern mining machinery, and so the gold mining industry has been practically revolutionized.

Nowhere in Nova Scotia is this change more evident than at Wine Harbour which I had occasion to visit a few days ago. The Plough Lead property, which for more than a quarter of a century lay idle, has been reclaimed and I am told is yielding profitable returns to the owners. Wine Harbour is historically interesting as one of the earliest gold districts in Nova Scotia.

The first authenticated discovery of gold bearing rock was made by an officer of the Royal Artillery, Lieut. C. L'Estrange while moose hunting in the woods of Tangier in the autumn of 1858. Tangier was proclaimed a gold district two years later.

The Wine Harbour Strike

This was in 1860, and in the following July the first strike was made at Wine Harbour. The credit for the discovery belongs to one Katie Doody, a young woman of the place, who found a piece of gold bearing quartz on the shore. A few days later, Joe Smith picked up another "sight" on the hillside, and then everybody started to search for the yellow metal. Communication with the outside world was not very easy in these early days, but the news of the discovery spread with astonishing rapidity. Prospectors and fortune hunters rushed in from all parts of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and from the New England States and soon Wine Harbour became a busy mining camp. Early operations established that gold existed in paying quantities and as the prospecting proceeded, large bodies of free milling ore were recovered. Then for years the diggings prospered, rich strikes were made and a large amount of gold was taken from the various mines.

The Wine Harbour gold district, so far is exploited in a mile and a half long and a quarter of a mile wide. It is on the south dip and the leads run east and west, varying to 20° degrees north of east and south of west. It is, as has been said a great body of leads. From the shore northward, twelve

leads have been uncovered and tested. Starting on the south side, the Plough lead property forms a belt 25 to 40 feet in thickness, 75 per cent of which is milled. In the last two years the yield from this property has averaged 11 dwts. to the ton of quartz.

North of the Plough lead is the Wiscasset, which is estimated to run from 14 to 15 feet. This quartz will yield 5 dwts. to the ton. These two leads virtually form one belt of milling ore variously estimated to be from 50 to 80 feet wide.

Next comes the Washington 10 to 12 feet wide yielding 5 dwts. to the ton. The Gillis is a belt of 15 to 16 feet yielding 4 dwts. to the ton.

The Des Barres is 15 feet wide yielding 4 dwts. Then runs the Mitchell and Hattie which shows a belt of 15 to 18 ft. of milling ore. This belt has given a per ton yield as high as 20 ozs.

Farther north still are three belts in the order named: the Halliday, showing two inches of solid quartz; the Hog showing two inches of solid quartz, the Creighton showing 6 inches of solid quartz.

The Major Norton shows two feet of solid quartz which has yielded per ton from 5 dwts to 1 oz. The Lincoln lead to the far North is six inches deep.

But the story of the Wine Harbour diggings is the story of the Plough lead. This property which is today the only one in the Mines producing gold, was productive from the outset, and during the few years that it was operated in the sixties as nearly as the returns are obtainable, yielded \$200,000.00. The best months return was 500 ounces from a ten stamp mill. At that time too, they were only working the "jib".

The Pioneer Story

But to get the best story of the Wine Harbour gold field you have to go to the Pioneer Miner or Prospector. There are few left today and when you meet one you may count it a bit of good luck. In a sunny corner in view of the mill, the ceaseless thumping of the stamps of which is music to his ears, at the blacksmith forge, where the rock drills are sharpened, in the "store" where the "Belts" are critically discussed, or under his own roof, the old timer will scarcely ever grow weary relating how this lead was struck, that one was developed or the other lost by; how one man made his "pile" or another lost a good thing by a fluke or a streak of bad luck. And all will be touched with local color, giving to his yarn vivid and fascinating interest.

I had the good fortune to meet Daniel McIntosh, a California "Forty-Niner" who told me a plain but interesting story of the discovery of gold and the subsequent operations at Wine Harbour did not materially differ from that at all gold diggings in Nova Scotia. There was however, none of the madness which is the stereotyped description of the influx of fortune seekers into the diggings of the Yukon or Nome.

Mr. MacIntosh is a man of rare intelligence. He has mined gold in California and in Nova Scotia. He has studied the miners art all his life, and down at Wine Harbour, he yields the palm to none as a practical miner with no little expert knowledge. One thing he will not fail to impress upon you.

He has abundant faith in the Wine Harbour gold fields and his opinion based on practical experience of forty years as a miner, prospector and owner, should be valuable. But let me give his story in his own words from the beginning:

"Gold was discovered at Wine Harbour in the fall of 1861 by Katie Doody, a young woman, who picked up a piece on the shore. Katie afterwards married a Mr. Stewart and went to Boston where she died. Later in the same year Joe Smith found gold just up the bank from the water, and soon the news spread. Gold had previously been discovered at Tangier, but the people of Nova Scotia were skeptical. They wouldn't believe that gold existed in Nova Scotia. It seemed out of the natural course of things and even Joe Howe said there wouldn't be enough gold to make a lady's wring. But they began to prospect and a number of small leads were found. The Caledonia was the first lead worked.

Spooned the Gold

All the areas were then divided up into 40 x 50 feet lots. Perhaps 8 or 10 farmers would come in work these lots. In the early days of the diggings, they used to divide their gold with a spoon. The gold was mortared out and every fellow took a spoonful. Angus Kirk, father of John A. Kirk, ex. M.P., was the first to come in here. A great deal of gold was found in the washings. The water was taken from the Middle Lead by Long Toms and lots of gold was got that way.

I started work here in May 1862, at one dollar a day and worked a month. Then one evening an old acquaintance came to me, told me he had taken up a lot and asked me to go in with him. I did so and got a quarter of the lot. That was the Westcasset lead about 70 ft. north of the Plough lead. We found it very rich on top and sinking about 75 ft. found it very good on the bottom. The belt was 14 or 15 ft. wide and the first shot we put in we took out a pan worth \$5,500. There is a great body of quartz there. The Westcasset runs about 1000 ft. on the Plough lead property. Then we found and opened up the Washington and Richmonds leads."

As to the strike in the latter, the story is told that MacIntosh stood on the top of the hill one day and calling his men told them to sink a shaft where he was standing. All the miners thought the old Forty-niner was daft and that gold would never be got there. But Mr. MacIntosh's policy in gold mining was this. If he believed that gold existed anywhere, he was determined to test the truth or falsity of his belief. Disregarding the advice of all, he put his shaft down and at a depth of 22 ft. struck one of the best leads ever opened in Nova Scotia. The skeptical were convinced gold-bearing quartz is a potent persuader. Mr. MacIntosh then gave me a list of the leads or belts that were opened up in his time at these diggings, exclusive of the Plough lead of which he spoke later on. They are:

- Westcasset 14 to 15 ft. wide
- Washington 10 to 12 ft. wide
- Gillis 15 to 16 ft. wide
- Desbarres 15 ft. wide
- Hattie-Mitchell 15 to 18 ft. wide
- Halliday 2 inches wide solid quartz
- Hog 2 inches wide solid quartz
- Creighton 6 inches wide
- Major Norton 2 ft. wide solid quartz
- Lincoln 6 inches wide.

These said Mr. MacIntosh are the leads from the shore away up to the Lincoln lead. Then north again is the Barrasois lead, nine inches of solid quartz running 1/2 ounce to 24 dwts. to a ton. It is one of the most even leads in the whole country and Dr. Hall, a New York expert, pronounced it the most regular lead in the mines. I followed it myself for 700 ft.

"Operations on these leads were stopped because crushing at that time was very expensive and consequently only the very richest leads were worked. We had to pay seven or 8 dollars a ton for crushing. The first crusher was located at Scantlows Brook six miles up the St. Marys River and eight or nine miles from here. All the quartz had to be scowed from Wine Harbour to the crusher, which was operated by water and owned by one Samuel Smith familiarly known as "California Sam". But all these leads would pay handsomely today. The Plough lead owes its name to the fact that the first evidence of Gold there was found in a furrow by a man named MacKenzie who was ploughing. He picked up a piece of quartz showing gold. The property was developed and the lead was struck. The property was first held by an English company, then by an American Syndicate and later again by an English concern of which the late Capt. Bradley was the principal owner. After being worked for two years, the lead was lost through a break and the mine was idle for twenty-six years. At that time they were working the "jib" only, but good returns were obtained. One month I remember, the mine yielded 300 ounces, another month 292 ounces and the best return was 500 ounces from a ten stamp mill."

"Why, said the old gentleman, "Wine Harbour is just a body of leads. Take all the properties that they have worked and they will average 4 dwts. at the very least, and with a big mill that will pay. Some of these are small and some are large belts. There is, I am convinced, an aggregate body of quartz from 50 to 80 ft. in width running through the Plough property. All of these leads have been tested and have yielded from 4 dwts to 16 oz. a ton. The best yield was from the Hattie lead which at the first clean up gave 30 oz. to a ton of quartz. The hour was growing late and we left this interesting old gentlemen in his lonely cabin, to dream, perchance of new strikes and richer than has been.

The Plough Lead Mine

The Plough lead was worked successfully up until 1874 when the lead was lost to a fault, which in substance means that by some geological force, glacier movement or freak of nature, the belt of quartz was broken off and swept away to the south leaving a mass of black rock blocking the way. The property lay idle for 26 years, but it was not abandoned. Several attempts were made to locate the lead and the story of the reclaiming of the Plough lead is an interesting chapter of the gold mining history of Nova Scotia. Forty thousand dollars was so spent in the hill overlooking the picturesque little bay which opens the way to the broad Atlantic. The first attempt to find the lost lead was made by H.T. Harding, who after expending \$40,000 thereon suspended operations. He failed, but was not discouraged and a little later, with the assistance of George W. Stuart of Truro and others he resumed the search. This time they sank a shaft 120 ft. and drove a tunnel 50 ft. but after spending \$19,000 they again gave it up. Then Mr. Saunders of Carriboo took it up and he spend \$4,000 in search without success.

In the meantime, Matthew McGrath, one of the most experienced miners in Nova Scotia and today probably the best authority in the Wine Harbour district, had been watching these operations and profiting by the experience of the unfortunate prospectors. Finally he was satisfied that he could locate the lead. Associated with J. Seaman Lowe, of Amherst and others he secured the property in the autumn of 1898 and immediately commenced operations which eventually proved successful.

After sinking a shaft of 45 ft. McGrath found indications he was on the right trace. A lead was struck which proved to be the old plough lead. It started small but gradually increased as they went down and now at a depth of 180 ft. it has developed a belt which is estimated to be at least forty ft. wide. This great belt of quartz contains 75 percent milling material. It is now being worked 25 ft. and tests have been taken showing that from wall to wall the body of milling ore is 40 ft. wide. Mr. McGrath who is now foreman of the mine, told me it is even more extensive. The present working belt is 14 to 25 ft. Several drifts or cuts are being driven across the belt showing leads varying from an inch to two ft. about every 4 ft. apart. This is said to be the largest body of milling ore known in the province. The Salmon River mine heretofore regarded as having the largest body of quartz showed a belt of twenty six ft. (26).

The Plough lead from wall to wall is forty feet and if you take into account the Westcasset which lies 75 ft. north, the Plough and Westcasset virtually one belt, you get from the south wall of the Plough lead to the north wall of the Westcasset a body of free milling ore varying from 55 to 70 ft. wide. The Plough lead dips about two inches to the foot on the south dip. On the north dip which has not been worked out, it is six inches to the foot. So they claim nature has given them deep mining which in future operations will increase the yield. The following is an abstract from a report made by Mr. M. Blue, Deputy Inspector of Mines and published in the annual report of the Dept. of Mines 1901. Plough Lead Mine. There are 28 men employed. The shaft has reached a depth of 177 ft. having been extended during the year. Stopping has been carried on 90 ft. east and 40 ft. west. The belt now mined is 20 ft. wide and extends clear across the workings. Seventy five percent of this belt is milled. There is about one hundred ft. in depth of this large body of ore now proved yielding 8 dwts. per ton. The strike of the gold dips slightly eastward. In sinking the shaft the old fault was encountered on which this lead was lost for years, throwing the sinking into what is known as the south lead, showing well in gold where tapped. On this account, a new shaft is to be sunk 175 ft. east of site of present one, and near the mill, but further north to cut the already mentioned body of ore, which is thought to come in from this direction and increase in size as it extends eastward.

When I visited Wine Harbour a few days ago, they were just "cleaning up" for the month of October and I saw a nice little brick of the yellow smelted. It weighed 91 oz. and was the yield from 300 tons of quartz, twenty days work from a 15 stamp mill. The average was six dwts. to the ton, the value of the brick was \$4,800. The yield of the Plough Lead under its present management from Feb. 1, 1899 to Sept. 30, 1901, the figures taken from the company's books was 3.552 ozs. from 5.977 tons of quartz. The gold was valued at \$70,000 and the average per ton was 11 dwts. This amount was the yield from about 100 ft. of one belt. The company working these valuable areas has been lately incorporated under the name of the Plough Lead Mining Company Ltd. It is their intention to add more stamps to their mill and to largely increase their output. The prospects for successful operation of the mine appear extremely bright.

Early Predictions

I have noted the above reports and opinions of some of the present day scientific experts and practical miners on the Wine Harbour gold district. Let me quote still further from some of the earlier writers. Dr. How in his

"Mineralogy of Nova Scotia" says that Wine Harbour in 1863 was the best paying district in the province. Mr. A. Heatherington from whose admirable book I already quoted devotes a chapter to the Wine Harbour mines. He says: This district ranks third as a producer and second in its quinquennial proportion per man and the depth, regularity and breadth of its lodes give security for its profitable working for years to come. Even with the small average of 12 dwts., 1 gr. to the ton, Wine Harbour in 1866 gave an annual proportion of \$716.75 to the man or \$54.20 more than Victoria, the richest mining district of Australia. The most noted lodes in these mines are the Smith, Middle Major Norton, Barrasois, Halliday, Wiscasset, Gillespie and Eureka. They vary from one inch to four feet and are encased in bands of slate and whinstone. Five tons from the Smith lode crushed in 1882 gave 125 ounces of gold and at 50 ft. yielded a steady average of 3 ounces.

John Campbell of Dartmouth, a practical scientist of experience, who was commissioned by Hon. Joseph Howe to investigate the geological formation of Eastern Nova Scotia in 1862 made the following prophetic reference to Wine Harbour. The explorer on discovering a vein of quartz should not pronounce it valueless from the fact of its showing no gold at the surfaces. Neither should he pronounce any portion of a run barren from the fact of finding no quartz at the surface; indeed without a thorough trial by deep sinking, miles of a run containing millions worth of gold may be abandoned as worthless. From the fact of denudation have done so little to expose the gold deposits of this country, it is not improbable that, when the rich placer washings of California and Australia shall have been exhausted, the rocks of Nova Scotia will be but beginning to exhibit the vastness of their stores of the precious metal.

Mr. Campbell's prediction has already been abundantly realized.

East of the Plough lead mine, Mr. W.L. Pratt of Boston is sinking a shaft on the same belt, expecting to strike the lead at a depth of 300 or 400 feet. Operations are also carried on at the old Caledonia Mine, on the Provincial property of Green Cove. The Eureka property which is part of the Plough lead Co.'s property is not now in operation.

Wine Harbour has a picturesque situation right on the Atlantic. It derives its name from the fact that a wine laden vessel was wrecked on the bar which closes in the Harbour in the early days of its settlement. It is situated 80 miles east of Halifax from which it is reached by water. Vessels of light draught and about 110 tons burden can cross the bar, thus enabling the mine owners to get cheap carriage of their steam coal, machinery and supplies. The Harbour is well protected and safe, the cargoes can be landed at a wharf 300 yards from the mine bank head.

A.F. MacDonald

The Plough Lead

Yield of the mine from 1st Feb. 1899 - Sept. 30, 1901.

Quartz crushed	5,977
Gold smelted	3,552
Value of Gold	\$70,000
Average Per Ton.	11 DWT's
Capacity of Mill	15 stamps



Department of
Mines and Energy

1000

Report of Work Performed

I, the undersigned, holder of/agent for, Exploration License No. ^{New EL 00209}~~(0134)~~ issued on the 27th day of JULY 19 90, hereby report work as follows:

I have, under said License, and in conformity with the provisions of The Mineral Resources Act, performed or caused to be performed on the licensed area 8.25 days' work (eight-hour days) not reported before, totalling \$ 842.50 as per the attached list of expenditures. (Rate is one day's work for each \$20.00 spent.)

Expenditures relating to office overhead, transportation, lodging, freight, express, construction of roads, erection of buildings, etc., will be accepted up to a maximum of ten percent (10%) of the required work.

The said work consisted of PROSPECTING - SAMPLING, PANNING
MAKING REPORTS + RESEARCH.

Attached is a geological report with applicable maps, sample results, drill logs, etc., which is submitted as evidence and initialled by me.

My Post Office address is R.R. 1 Monastery P.O. N.S.
Tel. No. 232-2951

Dated this 6th day of August 19 91

[Signature]
Signature of Licensee/Agent

I hereby make oath and say that the above statement is true and correct.

[Signature]
Signature of Licensee/Agent

Sworn to at Antigonish
in the County of Antigonish
Province N.S.

AND
AUG 12

