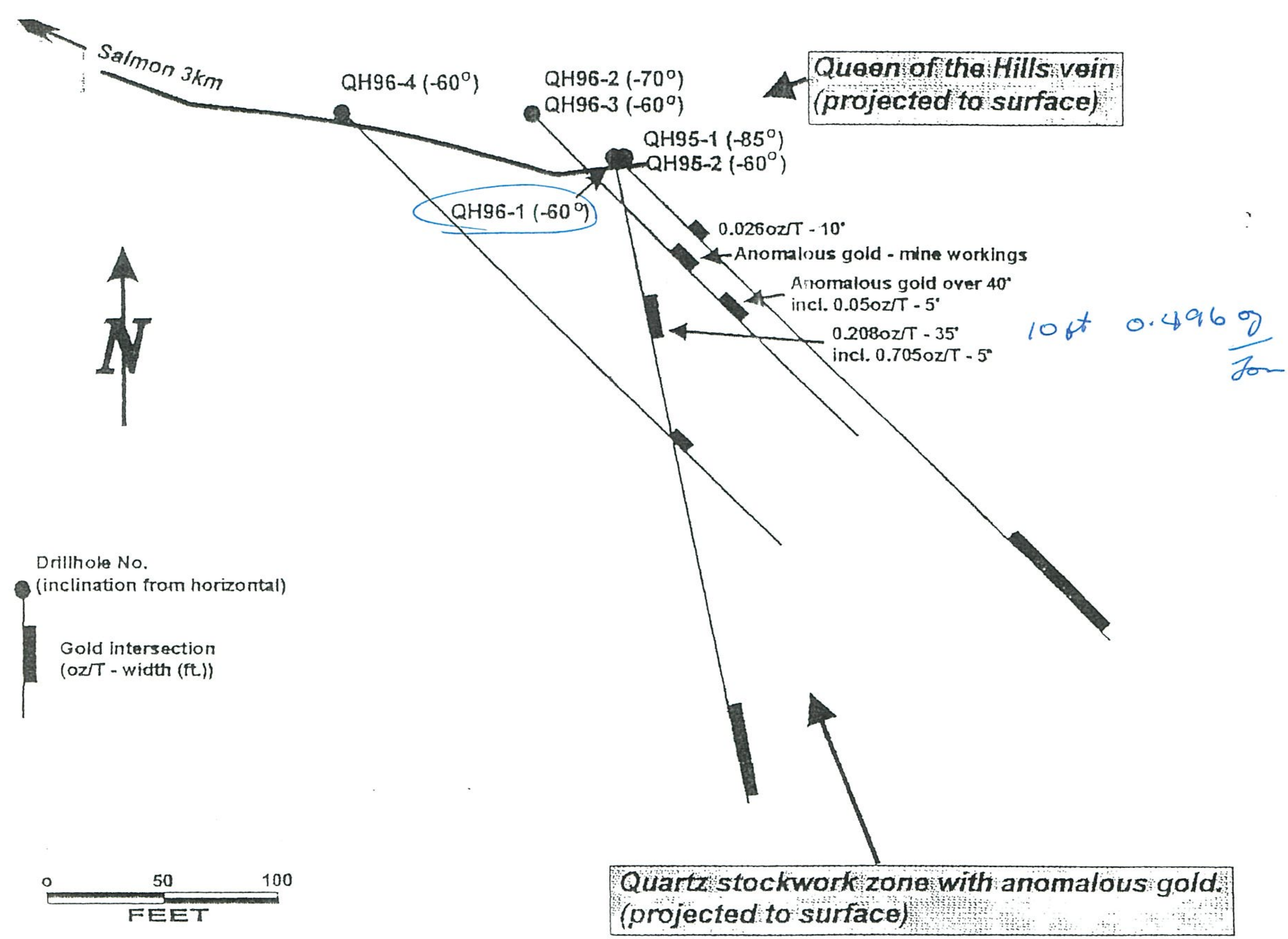
Queen of the Hills - plan of drillholes and gold intersections. 1995 - 96 drilling programme.



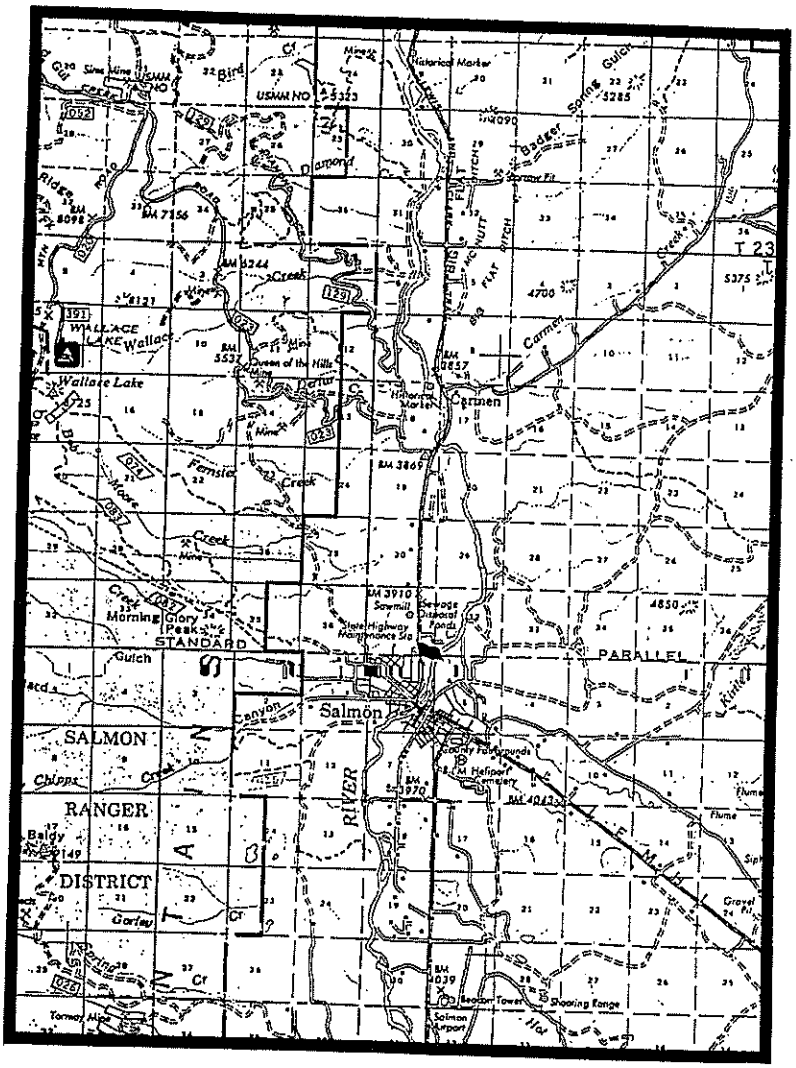


Figure 1. Location of the Queen of the Hills Mine and vicinity, Lemhi County, Idaho (U.S. Forest Service Salmon National Forest map, scale ⅜ inch = 1 mile).

L 999

Queen of the Hills Mine.

Three subparallel veins comprise the Queen of the Hills Mine, and are classified as fissure veins. Vein width is reported to range from 8 inches to 6 feet, and average grade is reported to range from .1 to .6 opt gold. The better ore in the east (Nellie) vein averaged .15 to .20 opt gold (all from Umpleby, 1913).

Without underground maps, veins mapped by the author are tentatively located, and correlate with the strongest vein trends observed on the surface. Wallrock alteration appeared narrow, proximal to vein occurrences over a few feet.

No underground mapping or drill data is available to speculate on the previous production or in-place reserves of this fissure vein system.

Vein trends indicate a horsetail target 1000 feet SW of the southern limit of mapped veins. The target zone is covered by alluvium, and is crossed by the Stormy Peak (Beartrack) road.

NNE-trending photo-linears were identified for 7,000 feet SSW of the Queen of the Hills Mine, in both intrusive and sedimentary lithologies. Large areas of pervasive sericitic alteration were also identified 4,000 to 7,000 feet south of the Queen of the Hills Mine.

A N80W vein system was identified in SW/23, T22N, R21E, Possible strike is measured at 800 feet. Width is speculated at less than 5 to 10 feet. A vein select sample assayed up to .282 opt gold (BC3600).

Red Cross Group?

Geophysical Anomaly.

An aerial geophysics program was completed by Aerodat Limited, for Teck in July, 1990. A total field magnetic anomaly was identified in a north tributary of Jesse Creek, in SE/19, SW/20, T.22N., R.21E. The elliptical anomaly measures 1,200 by 2,000 feet, elongate WNW.

The area is covered by glacial deposits, making this strong magnetic anomaly a "blind" target.

South King Solomon Extension.

Glacial deposits likewise mask a large area near the known King Solomon vein zone. Lateral and medial morainal drift appears to truncate gold soil anomalies. The "blind" target measuring 1,500 by 3,000 feet is just south of King Solomon.