

COPY for information of Mr. Clothier

KENNEDY PLACER PROPERTY

Wolf Creek, Victoria Mining Division

Western Mineral Survey District RESIDENT ENGINEER	
Rec'd. NOV 7 1933	
Ans'd.	005563

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Report by John D. Galloway, Provincial Mineralogist.

November 4th, 1933.

The Kennedy placer property consists of two half-mile placer leases owned by Kennedy, Chambers, Carlin and 3 other partners. The leases lie on Wolf creek commencing just a short distance above the old Eagle Tale mine, and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Leechtown, a flag station on the Canadian National Railway. Access to the property from Victoria is by car to the Kapoor Lumber Company's mill, 20 miles, and then a walk of $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The property is covered with a heavy stand of fir, hemlock and cedar.

Wolf creek is a tributary of Leech river which in general flows over country underlain by the Leech River formation, which consists of slates, schists and other rocks. This formation was the origin of a certain amount of placer gold in this district. In 1864 there was a rush into Leech river and the area was worked for a few years, with a reported production of about \$200,000. No records are available as to the actual past production from Wolf creek. It is believed, however, that considerable work was done many years ago on the actual bed of the stream, with the recovery of some gold.

The present discovery is in the left bank of the stream about 30 feet above the bed of the creek. One large cut and many smaller ones have been made at different points along the bank of the stream.

PROPERTY FILE

The topography shows that the stream has cut down to some extent post-Glacially leaving a series of former levels as rock benches, or possibly in places as a well-defined older channel. It had been considered that the small-scale work so far carried out indicated a definite channel in the left bank. This is possible but insufficient work has been done to prove this.

The main cut shows bedrock apparently dipping slightly into the hill and other cuts also indicate that this may be the pitch. However, more work is required. In the main cut there is a heavy bouldery stream gravel from 4 to 6 feet deep lying on bedrock. Above this there is in places 4 to 6 feet of fine silty, sandy material of glacial or inter-glacial origin. On top of this material there is another gravel run 2 to 6 feet thick.

The bedrock gravels carry some gold and possibly the upper gravels as well, but this latter point is not certain. From the work accomplished by the owners and the results therefrom, it is apparent that appreciable placer gold values occur in the gravels lying on bedrock in the benches of the stream so far prospected.

On the day the property was examined the owners had extracted approximately $1\frac{1}{2}$ cubic yards of gravel from the main cut lying on and above bedrock for 2 to 3 feet. This was washed in a short sluice in the stream-bed. The recovered gold was weighed and assayed, returning a button worth \$1.10 (Gold at standard of \$20.67 an ounce). The gold recovered was relatively coarse but some of it showed evidence of considerable wear, which means that it had travelled some distance from its source. The gold had a value of \$18.40 an ounce (at standard) which is somewhat higher than the average for placer gold.

The material sluiced in this test was the finer material, rejecting the boulders, so that it is estimated that 2 cubic yards of the gravels in place were taken out. The results therefore give an average for the bedrock gravels of 55 cents a cubic yard. This is good grade placer gravel if occurring in quantity.

This placer property presents interesting possibilities judging from the very limited testing work so far carried out. To test it out thoroughly the benches on the left bank of the stream should be further explored. This could be done by ground-sluicing. In the wet season, from December to March, the small side streams and rivulets of Wolf creek could probably be utilized at small expense to supply ground sluice water. This procedure is recommended for further testing of the property. This would also prove if a definite older channel occurs in the bank of the stream. If so, higher values might be expected at the deepest point of the channel. Ground-sluicing, approximately at right angles to the course of Wolf creek, would explore the benches of the stream and show the possibilities of the property and the average gold tenure of all gravels lying above bedrock. Testing could also be done by test-pitting but if sufficient water is available from the side-streams, it is considered that ground-sluicing would be cheaper and more efficient.

The heavy stand of timber is a detriment to the property but it is probable that this will soon be logged off. The evidences of coarse gold and the general conditions warrant thorough testing of this property with the hope of proving a considerable yardage of payable placer gravels. In the event of such being proved, these bench gravels could be hydraulicked down into the bed of Wolf creek

where a suitable dump and carry-off would be provided. No investigation was made by the writer of the available water supply that is available for hydraulicking. It is stated, however, that from Wolf creek and a lake to be used as a reservoir that sufficient water is ^{available} for hydraulicking at reasonable cost. It is, however, evident from the small-scale testing so far carried out that the property warrants careful testing with the possibility of proving up a workable hydraulic placer property.

John D. Galloway.
