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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MINES

Part F -- Special Report  
By  
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LUCKY JEM. This prospect, in the Lillooet Mining Division, consists of 13 mineral claims, held by location, and owned by Grant White. The group of claims is in the basin at the head of Eldorado Creek, which flows south-westerly into Gun Creek, their precise location being shown on B.C. Department of Lands Reference Map 25 T 269.

The camp, consisting of an old disused cabin and a tent-covered shack, is situated in the basin at 6,200 feet elevation and on the edge of timber-line. The prospected area covers the open, steep, southerly slopes of the mountain to the north of Eldorado basin, the two highest points on the summit forming the background being at 7,887 and 8,105 feet elevations respectively, and lowest points at 7,500 feet elevation. The lower slopes are grassy with scattered clumps of a shrub-like growth of evergreens, the ground being bare at higher elevations. The workings examined, varying in elevation from 6,365 feet to 7,505 feet, are mostly widely separated.

Present means of access is by the Taylor Basin pass pack-trail which branches off the road at the south-western end of Tyaughton Lake, 3.5 miles from the highway at a point 32.5 miles from Bridge River Station on the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. The Eldorado basin trail, crossing the head of the Taylor basin, where the Goldside trail descends Taylor Creek, continues over the divide and down to the Lucky Jem camp, about 2 miles below the summit at 6,950 feet elevation, making a total distance of about 9 miles of trail. In a direct line the Lucky Jem is about 3 miles north 85 degrees west from the Goldside camp to which a new road has nearly been completed as stated in the foregoing report on that property. The distance along a reasonable grade from the Goldside to the Lucky Jem would probably be about 4 miles.

Most of the showings seen are in northwesterly-striking metamorphosed schistose rocks. These rocks, occupying the lower slopes, are intruded by granodiorite of the Bendor batholith, which outcrops at about 6,735 feet elevation, the contact striking north-west by west. A few showings are found in the granodiorite which, extending up to the summit, underlies a large area. Mineralization consists of pyrite and arsenopyrite in a quartzose gangue, or in a matrix of silicified rock, showings being frequently oxidized and decomposed. A polished section, microscopically examined, consists of massive to crystalline arsenopyrite in a gangue of quartz with minor amounts of carbonate. In this case the mineral is rather fine-grained in places, although the bulk of the arsenopyrite is plus 100 mesh. In twenty-one samples the gold values ranged from a trace to 1.28 oz. per ton and silver values from a trace to

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2.6 oz. per ton, the better gold values being present in selected material or in channel samples over narrow widths.

The claims were staked by Grant White in 1910, former references to the property being contained in the Report of the Minister of Mines for 1913, 1924, and 1933, and in Bulletin No. 1, 1932, "Lode Gold Deposits of British Columbia".

The workings expose widely separated showings and it is not possible to definitely correlate conditions. A compass survey was made of a portion of the area which will be described first. No. 1 adit, at 6,590 feet elevation, situated 3,400 feet north 30 degrees west from the camp, is driven north for 37 feet. It is a drift on the vein which, generally oxidized, is flat-lying and gently folded with a dip near the face of 15 degrees to the east. Samples were taken at points 37 (face), 30, 25, 20, and 15 feet in from the portal over corresponding widths as listed against respective assays, as follows: 20 inches: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton; silver, trace; 22 inches: Gold, 1.0 oz. per ton; silver, 0.5 oz. per ton; 36 inches: Gold, 0.10 oz. per ton; silver, 0.6 oz. per ton; 32 inches: Gold, 0.36 oz. per ton; silver, trace; 28 inches: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, 0.4 oz. per ton. In the section between the last sample and the portal, the vein, of similar character, is from 24 to 36 inches wide, the latter width being at the portal. The No. 2 adit, at 6,600 feet elevation, 210 feet north 85 degrees west from the No. 1 adit portal, is driven north 20 degrees west on a vein for 25 feet. At the portal there is a "V"-shaped condition formed by two narrow veins, one on the western side, which dips 60 degrees to the east, and the other on the eastern side dipping at 80 degrees to the west. The combined width at their junction is 50 inches. At the portal and at some points inside the adit conditions were unsafe for sampling. At 15 feet in from the portal the two veins split and continue separated to the face. At 10 feet in from the portal a sample across 2 feet on the western side assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, 0.4 oz. per ton. Adjoining this section to the east a sample across 3.2 feet assayed: Gold, 0.04 oz. per ton; silver, trace. At 20 feet in, the western vein section, 1.4 feet wide, assayed: Gold, trace; silver, trace. The adjoining central rock parting gave the same result and the eastern section, 1.3 feet wide, assayed: Gold, 0.03 oz. per ton; silver, 1.4 oz. per ton. In the face, 25 feet in, the western vein section, 0.7 feet wide, assayed a trace in gold and silver; the central rock parting 4.2 feet wide, gave the same result; and the eastern vein section assayed: Gold, 0.02 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. Assuming a folded condition with a tight syncline at No. 2 adit, and a gentle anticline at No. 1 adit, the showings in both workings are probably part of one vein. This theory would explain the erratic flat-lying occurrences to be described later, erosion having apparently occurred in the plane of the folded vein leaving patches and

remnants without specific definition. The two adits comprise all the underground work done.

The nearest surface showing is open-cut No. 1 at 6,500 feet elevation, south 10 degrees west down the 33-degree slope from the No. 2 adit. Here a flat-lying exposure, 12 inches wide and 18 inches long, assayed: Gold, 0.16 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. Continuing in the same direction down the same slope, open-cut No. 2, at 6,440 feet elevation, exposes a similar showing, 15 inches wide and 4 feet long, which assayed: Gold, 1.28 oz. per ton; silver, 2.6 oz. per ton. Continuing down the same slope south 5 degrees west from No. 2 adit, open-cut No. 3, at 6,405 feet elevation, exposes a loose patch 10 inches square. Open-cut No. 4, at 6,365 feet elevation, and 240 feet south 62 degrees west from open-cut No. 3 exposes a flat-lying lens, 11 feet long and up to 20 inches wide, which, sampled throughout these dimensions, assayed: Gold, 0.1 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton. At a point 625 feet south 75 degrees west from the No. 2 adit portal and at 6,610 feet elevation, a large ditch, made by ground-sluicing, extends southerly down the local slope of 28 degrees. It contains a compact, broken-down, section of banded, decomposed, oxidized material, 12 feet long and up to 6 feet wide, which assayed: Gold, 0.12 oz. per ton; silver, 0.6 oz. per ton across the widest point. All the above workings are in the schistose rocks of the Eldorado series, the showings hereinafter described being in the granodiorite area.

A trench, at 7,160 feet elevation, north 18 degrees west from No. 2 adit, exposes a flat, southerly-dipping showing, 2 feet long, 20 feet on the dip and from 20 to 40 inches wide, of oxidized, decomposed, granitic material, containing green-brown streaks. A sample across 40 inches assayed: Gold, 0.16 oz. per ton; silver, trace. On the summit of the rocky ridge overlooking Bonanza basin, there is a shallow cut, at 7,505 feet elevation, roughly north 30 degrees west from the camp. The showing, consisting of a 2-inch streak of oxidized arsenopyrite next to 6 feet of iron-stained decomposed material, is apparently associated with fracturing striking north-easterly with steep south-easterly dip. A sample across the 2 inches assayed: Gold, 0.20 oz. per ton; silver, 0.2 oz. per ton; and a sample across the 6 feet gave a trace in gold and silver. About 950 feet westerly along the ridge, and at 7,370 feet elevation, a small shallow cut exposes a 2-foot width of arsenopyrite mineralization in oxidized decomposed material, from which a selected sample assayed: Gold, 0.60 oz. per ton; silver, trace. The attitude of the showing, apparently striking north-easterly, was not ascertainable. Southerly from the last mentioned location an open-cut, not definitely placed, is at 7,255 feet elevation on the western edge of a rock-slide, the ground sloping steeply to Eldorado basin. At this point there is a showing of banded iron-

stained decomposed material, exposed for a length of 3 feet and a width of 20 inches, which dips flatly into the hill.

In addition to the foregoing described workings, extensive ground-sluicing has been done at lower elevations, but the ditches are largely caved.

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