

920/2E

920-12

copy

013154

W.S.

New Gold Strike

50-122

W.S. Bradley

Bralorne, B.C.,
August 22nd, 1941.

REPORT ON GOLD STRIKE IN SHULAPS MOUNTAINS
BRIDGE-RIVER DISTRICT.

Location

The original property, optioned by Bralorne, of 28 claims, has been augmented by staking by the Company to some 170 to 180 claims and fractions. It is located on Blue Creek which flows into the Yalakom River opposite the base of Yalakom Mountain, about three miles above the mouth of Beaverdam Creek. The stakings embrace the central and northern part of the Blue Creek drainage, and extend westward to include some of the headwaters of Liza Creek, tributary to Tyaughton Creek.

The main, original discovery is at an elevation of 7475 feet on the north bank of the central or main branch of Blue Creek, and the present camp is at timberline below, elevation 6700 feet. This is about four miles above the mouth and about three miles below the head of the creek. The area is at the north-western end of the Shulaps Mountains in talus-covered heavily glaciated country that rises to ridges and summits at an elevation between 8000 and 9000 feet.

Present access is by pack-horse trail 16 miles in length from the Bridge River Road. The trail leaves Williams ranch, elevation 2400 feet, seven miles below Minto and in seven

920018-07
PROPERTY FILE

miles reaches Liza Lake where there is a cabin and relay point for packing. The trail then leads up Liza Creek six miles to a pass, elevation about 7800 feet, at its head, and down Blue Creek three miles to the camp which is on a bench on a steep hillside about 400 feet above the creek.

History

The veins were first staked in 1934, when the whole area was blanketed. No work was done at this time, and it is said that at that time a snow bank covered the best showing. In 1940 the veins were rediscovered by Wm. White and Thomas Illidge, who staked two claims. Illidge returned in 1941 and staked two more claims, Ben Cromer of Liza Lake staked 8, and Sid Wilson and John Soppit staked 8 each. A Bralorne official went in about the same time and staked 8 more claims and immediately sent Company men out to cover the country. As some of the selected samples showed free gold news quickly spread, and soon much exaggerated reports were current in the newspapers. The Company later acquired by option the original holdings.

By August 20th systematic stripping of the veins was commenced, between 15 and 20 men were in camp, and 30 head of horses were packing in.

Geology

The drainage of Blue Creek and the upper waters of Liza Creek are underlain by serpentized peridotite, part of a

very large mass that extends through the Shulaps Mountains and to the northwest of them for several miles, and extends also as a prominent dyke or sill down the south side of the Yalakom River past Moha. Older rocks than the serpentine include sediments and volcanics whose structure and distribution are not known. The serpentine is reliably reported to be in contact with thin-bedded, argillaceous sediments a short distance above the mouth of Blue Creek.

Intrusive into the serpentine are various intrusive bodies, including quartz-diorite (or possibly granodiorite), feldspar porphyry, and smaller felsite dykes that in many places show flow structure and are probably equivalent to a~~s~~askite in composition. The largest mass is quartz-diorite in which the veins are located, apparently about 4000 feet wide, which is elongated in a north-north westerly direction and, though much obscured by drift, may extend about two miles in length, though it is irregular and may be discontinuous. Flat bodies of feldspar porphyry occur farther down Blue Creek on the north side, and felsite dykes are seen in many places.

The mineral deposits are quartz veins in the quartz-diorite near its southern end and near the serpentine contact. They are free-walled fissures, accompanied by little alteration of the walls, trending between north 10 and north 40 degrees east, or roughly parallel with the contact. Sparse mineralization in crystalline and in part vuggy quartz includes pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite, telluride

and gold; the total percentage appears to be very small.

Showings

So little work has been done that continuity and relationship of veins have not been demonstrated clearly. So far as is known, there are four veins, roughly parallel, over a width of about 300 feet and a length of 1500 feet. The attached rough sketch shows the distribution of them.

The eastern, or "big" vein forms a sort of stockwork 16 feet wide in which a little free gold was found, and is only seen in one other place 600 feet distant where it is 3 to 4 feet wide. The "high-grade" vein averages about 20 inches in width, but ranges from a narrow shear to 44 inches; gold is found in it, particularly near the serpentine contact. Other veins to the south cannot be correlated, but variations in strike, and in dip from vertical to steeply westward make it even possible that some or all form a ramifying system. They range in width between 1 and 2 feet and none but the most superficial stripping has been done on them at the natural outcrops.

Beyond a bay in the contact that might represent a fault an 8-inch vein has been located, but this cannot be correlated; farther northward on the strike, over the ridge, float bearing metallic gold has been discovered. Southward the quartz-diorite is believed to extend about 1500 to 2000 feet and a somewhat greater extent exists to the north to a plateau-like area underlain by moraines.

No accurate idea can be gained of the average value of these veins, beyond the fact that certain known sections are undoubtedly of high-grade. The Company reports satisfactory values in some other sections, but there has as yet been no systematic sampling. Much of the visible gold is fine, but some is coarse.

Nothing is known of other veins, but float would indicate the possibility of a source farther westward. Good float was found to the east, but may have been transported eastward from this same section. Moraine and slide material are so abundant that prospecting is difficult. Float was found west of the pass, in the basin of the headwaters of Liza Creek, and claims have been staked there for further prospecting.

Conclusions

This is as yet a raw prospect, the worth of which cannot be foretold. It does require investigation, which the Company is fully determined to give it.

Prospecting on the ground is going forward, two diamond drills are ready to go in, and a winter camp is to be built. During the winter a crosscut adit about 1000 feet in length will be driven to tap the "big" vein and later the others.

Packing will continue over the present route, which is perhaps not passable after mid-October. The steep

climb over the high pass is difficult at best, on serpentine talus, and in times of severe storm is impossible; it cannot serve as a means of access during the winter.

A trail exists up the Yalakom River that can be put in shape for very little cost. I understand the Public Works engineer has been over it from Moha to Blue Creek. A crude pack trail is reported by the Company to extend up Blue Creek that can be put in shape for packing by two men in a few days; the climb from the creek bed to the camp site will involve a little more work, but it appears that axe and mattock are the only tools needed. Trails can be built rapidly and easily in any part of the general country I have seen.

The estimated distance of the Yalakom route is between 18 and 20 miles by pack trail, beyond the 25 miles of road from Lillooet. It would be a much easier trip than the 16 miles over the present route, and is the only possible route at any time but part of July, August, September and part of October. The Company is taking supplies in over the pass now, and will continue to do so until stopped by weather because it is easier to organise from the office here.

An effort is being made to get everything for a winter camp over the pass before snow flies, but to me it is doubtful whether that will be accomplished, and in any event there must be an emergency outlet to the Yalakom road.

Although I have not been over the route and am not in possession of any estimate of cost it seems to me that the sum of \$500.00 will provide adequate access to the camp at least until early next summer, when the Company will be in a position to know whether they will go ahead or not. Don Matheson is at present in Vancouver, so I do not know whether or when he will apply for assistance.

Respectfully submitted,

"M.S. Hedley"

Mining Engineer.

ORIGIN. Not to be sent out.

920/2E
920-12

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
Victoria

August 29, 1941

NEW GOLD STRIKE, SHULAPS MOUNTAINS, YALAKOM RIVER AREA

The following notes are from information supplied by M. S. Hedley, following a recent examination of the discovery:

The discovery is on the north bank of the central or main branch of Blue Creek, which flows north-easterly from the Shulaps Mountains to join the Yalakom River about three miles above the mouth of Beaverdam Creek. The main or original discovery is at an elevation of 7475 feet, about three miles from the head of the Creek, or four miles from its mouth. The present camp is at timberline at an elevation of 6700 feet.

The area surrounding the discovery is towards the north-westerly end of the Shulaps Mountains in talus-covered, heavily glaciated country that rises to ridges and summits at elevations between 8000 and 9000 feet.

Present access to the discovery is by pack-horse trail, which leaves the Bridge River road at Williams' Ranch, seven miles below Minto. From there it is seven miles to Liza Lake where there is a cabin and relay point for packing. The trail then leads up Liza Creek for six miles to a pass, at elevation about 7800 feet, and then down Blue Creek to the camp.

The veins were first staked in 1934 when the whole area was blanketed but no work was done at that time. In 1940 the veins were rediscovered by William White and Thomas Illidge who staked two claims. William White, a graduate of the University of British Columbia, was an instructor at the Cowichan Lake training camp for prospectors, conducted by the Department of Mines under the Youth Training Plan in 1939. Thomas Illidge was a trainee at this camp. In 1941 Illidge returned and staked two more claims, and about the

920 012 - 07
PROPERTY FILE

same time Ben Cromer of Liza Lake staked eight claims and Sid Wilson and John Soppit staked eight claims each. An official of Bralorne Gold Mines Limited went in about this time and staked eight more claims and immediately sent company men out to cover the country. Some of the selected samples showed free gold; news quickly spread and soon a great deal of interest was created in the discovery.

Bralorne Gold Mines Limited have acquired by option the original holdings and are reported to have staked in addition some 130 to 140 claims.

By August 20th systematic stripping of the veins had commenced and between fifteen and twenty men were in camp. Thirty head of horses were employed in packing in supplies. Illidge is in charge of stripping operations for Bralorne.

The area surrounding the discovery is underlain by serpentine intruded by quartz-diorite or granodiorite, feldspar porphyry, and smaller felsite dykes. The largest mass is quartz-diorite, apparently about 4000 feet wide, which is elongated in a north-north westerly direction and, though much obscured by drift, may be as much as 2 miles in length.

The showings are quartz veins with free-walls which cut the quartz-diorite near the southern contact of the serpentine. The veins strike from 10 to 40 degrees east of north, or roughly parallel with the quartz-diorite-serpentine contact. The quartz is crystallized and in part vuggy, and the sparse mineralization includes pyrite, arsenopyrite, galena, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, telluride and gold.

Insufficient work has been done to determine continuity and relationship of the different showings. So far as known there are four veins roughly parallel in a width of about 300 feet.

The eastern or "big" vein forms a sort of stockwork 16 feet wide in which a little free gold was found. This vein is seen only in one other place 600 feet distant, where it is 3 to 4 feet wide.

The "high-grade" vein averages about 20 inches in width but ranges from a narrow fracture to 44 inches. Gold is found in it, particularly near the serpentine contact.

Other veins to the south cannot be correlated and they appear to range in width from 1 to 2 feet.

North-easterly beyond an embayment in the quartz-diorite-serpentine contact an 8-inch vein has been located, but at the moment this cannot be correlated with the other showings. Still farther northward along the strike gold-bearing float has been discovered.

No accurate idea as yet has been gained of the average value of the showings beyond the fact that certain known sections are undoubtedly of high-grade. Systematic sampling has not yet been done.

Nothing is known of other veins but float would indicate the possibility of a source farther westward. Good float was found to the east but may have been naturally transported from this same section. Moraine and slide material are so abundant that prospecting is difficult.

This is a raw prospect that merits investigation, which it is understood the company is fully determined to give it.

At present supplies are being packed in over the Liza Creek trail from Bridge River. This is a summer trail only and during the winter months supplies will have to be packed in by way of the Yalakom River trail from the end of road at Moha.

The latter route will have to be followed in the event that this new discovery develops into a mining operation. Moha is about 25 miles by road from Lillooet and it is between 16 and 20 miles by pack trail from Moha to the discovery.

.....

BEDDING (OVERTURNED, DIRECT
 COMPOSITIONAL LAYERING IN PI
 FAULT OR FAULT ZONE (DEFINED
 SMALL OUTCROP OF BLUE CREE
 FOSSIL LOCALITY
 ADIT, WORKING

