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The Victory group includes the Victor, Victory,
Victory Group Antimony, Antimony No.2 and Antimony No.3
mineral claims variously staked between 1939 and
1942 by Thomas Brewer of Shawnigan Lake, B.C. They are owned by
Brewer, Archie Sinclair, G. P. Williams and E. Hammond.

A shaft, which comprises the only underground workings on
the property was sunk during World War 1 but most of the other
work has been done since 1940. Several hundred feet of diamond-
drilling was done in 1943.

The claims are on Todd Mountain near the headwaters of
the San Juan River which flows westerly into the Pacific Ocean at
Port Renfrew on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Todd Mountain
lies just west of a gorge-like stretch of the river known as Todd's
Crevice.

The property may be reached by either of two routes, both
of which involve hiking and the use of pack-horses. One route is from
Shawnigan Lake by 15 miles of motor-road up the Koksilah River,
thence by 8-1/2 miles of pack-horse trail to the San Juan River
crossing, from which 1-1/2 miles of steep trail, up which a pack-
horse might travel with difficulty leads to the property. An
alternate route is from Port Renfrew via the Malahat Logging Co.
railway for 19 miles to Camp 2 of the logging company, thence by
3 miles on foot or horse along the track, and then 2 miles by pack-
horse trail to the camp. Pack-horses may be used right to the camp by
this route. Shawnigan Lake is served by rail and motor-road from
Victoria, and Port Renfrew by tri-monthly steamship service from
Victoria.

Large ...

The claims are on the south-easterly slopes of Todd Mountain about 1,200 feet above the river. The elevation of the collar of the shaft is 1,900 feet. The workings are on the south side of a small creek that flows easterly into the San Juan River. The hillside slopes at angles of 20 to 30 degrees northward to the creek bottom, but is somewhat flatter near the workings. The hillside is covered by small balsam and much salal. Outcrops are not abundant but the overburden between them is not deep, ranging in depth from one to five feet. Adit sites with good backs may easily be found.

Two separate groups of showings have been prospected, one group exposes small amounts of scheelite in silicified ribs, the other exposes several quartz lenses, some of which contain bunches of stibnite, but most are relatively unmineralized and have yielded but moderate assays in gold.

The scheelite-bearing, silicified ribs consist of quartz veinlets accompanied by wall-rock that has been largely replaced by fine-grained quartz. The wall-rock is greenstone.

The quartz lenses are found in a carbonate zone, from 2 to 100 feet wide, that strikes north-easterly for a distance of nearly 1,100 feet. The carbonate-zone consists of greenstone that has been sheared in places and largely replaced by the iron-calcium-magnesium carbonate ankerite.

The main rock type near the workings is massive, andesitic lava which strikes easterly. Purple, shaly tuff, and amygdaloidal lava have been found immediately north of the workings at the collar of No. 4 drill-hole and coarse tuff is found across the creek about 300 feet farther north. These rocks all strike east-west: it was not possible to determine the dip of the rocks.

The scheelite-bearing ribs and the quartz-bearing carbonate zone are confined to the more massive andesite lava rather than to the tuffs.

Four small strippings have been made on narrow silicified ribs that contain small amounts of scheelite. The silicified ribs consist mainly of quartz stringers accompanied by wall-rock that is largely replaced by fine-grained quartz. These strippings are shown as Nos. 1 WO₃ to 4 WO₃ on the accompanying sketch-plan. Strippings Nos. 1 and 2 WO₃ appear to be on the same zone of silicification, but Nos. 3 and 4 WO₃ are both on exposures that are neither continuous with each other nor with Nos. 1 and 2.

No. 1 WO₃ stripping exposes a vertical silicified rib for 2 feet that is 10 inches wide and strikes south 15 degrees west. However, quartz stringers, 1 to 3 inches wide, that constitute much of the silicification in the rib, may be traced along the strike for 10 feet. The silicified rib contains a few 1/4 to 1/2-inch by 1-inch grains of scheelite found either in quartz stringers or silicified wall rock.

No. 2 WO₃ stripping exposes a 3-inch vertical, rib, strike southerly, for a few feet. Specks of scheelite are found in the rib. This mineralization appears to be the southerly extension of that found in No. 1 WO₃ stripping.

No. 3 WO₃ stripping and accompanying pit expose a rusty shear-zone, 18 inches wide, that contains several 1/2 to 1-inch silicified ribs. The shear and enclosed ribs strike southerly and dip 60 degrees eastward.

No. 4 W0₅ is a small pit that exposes a silicified rib 8 inches thick for a distance of 1 foot. The rib strikes north 25 degrees east and dips 70 degrees north-westward. A narrow streak of scheelite grains 1/4-inch by 1/8-inch, is found along the hanging-wall of the rib.

The wall-rock in all the scheelite showings is sheared greenstone and that in No. 3 W0₃ stripping has been slightly replaced by iron carbonate.

Several trenches, pits and a 30-foot shaft have been dug on a group of quartz lenses that lie within a north-easterly striking carbonate-zone. Five diamond-drill holes have also been drilled across the carbonate-zone. The workings and drill-holes prospect the zone for a strike length of about 900 feet. The distribution of these workings and drill-holes is given on the accompanying sketch-plan.

The rock in the carbonate-zone where unweathered, as in the drill-cores, is massive and blotchy grey-green in colour, but where weathered, as in the strippings and pits, the material of the carbonate-zone is an aggregate of rusty fragments and red, rusty powder.

In all the workings, the quartz veins or lenses project as ribs from the rusty-weathering rock of the carbonate-zone. Some of the lenses strike north-easterly with the general strike of the zone, others strike northerly, in a direction diagonal to the general strike of the zone. All the lenses are vertical or nearly so. They range in width from a few inches to 18 inches and in length from a few feet to a maximum exposed length of 75 feet in No. 1 trench.

In general the quartz is sparsely mineralized with pyrite but in trenches No. 3, 7, and 10 and the shaft, bunches of stibnite have been found in the quartz. A sample of average-looking quartz-stibnite taken by the writer assayed 5.4 per cent. antimony over a vein-width of 14 inches in one of the shaft-lenses.

Gold values in samples taken by the writer were in general low. A sample taken across a 14-inch vein in the shaft assayed 0.6 oz. gold per ton and 5.4 per cent. antimony. Several good assays have been reported from the long lens of quartz in No. 1 trench.

About 350 feet north-easterly down the hillside and across the creek from No. 1 trench an open-cut has been driven north-westerly for 30 feet into the north bank of the creek. This cut exposes a 3-foot shear-zone, striking easterly, in argillaceous tuffs. The shear-zone is mineralized with abundant pyrite. Samples of the best mineralization taken across the 3-foot width of shear assayed nil in gold.

Although this cut is on the north-easterly extension of the main carbonate-zone, the rock in the cut is not carbonatized. However, carbonatized rock is found in massive greenstone 100 feet south-westerly in the bed of the creek. It is possible that carbonatization ceases before the tuffs found in the cut are reached, either because of change of rock-type or because of possible offsetting by faulting.

Five diamond-drill holes have been drilled on the property. They are as follows:

<u>Hole No.</u>	<u>Length</u>	<u>Angle of hole</u>
No. 1 drill hole	306 feet	26°
" 2 " "	284 "	26°
" 3 " "	151 "	19°
" 4 " "	147 "	10°
" 5 " "	106 "	28°

The position and bearing of these holes is shown on the accompanying sketch-plan. These holes were drilled to intersect the quartz lenses found in the carbonate-zone. All the holes intersected the carbonate-zone but only a few cut quartz lenses. In holes No. 2 and 3 a few specks of scheelite were seen. Not all the lenses found in the trenches above the holes, extended to the depth reached by the holes. These holes showed that although the carbonate-zone extends to the depths reached by the holes, only some quartz lenses extend to such depths. The carbonate-zone and quartz intersections in these holes are shown in section-drawings accompanying this report.

Both the tungsten content of the scheelite showings and the antimony content of the quartz-stibnite lenses are too low to warrant development of the showings for these metals. The gold content is small but, as may be inferred from the strength of the lens as found in No. 1 cut and from encouraging values reported to have been found there, further prospecting of this exposure of ground or just north-easterly from it, may find more encouraging vein-matter.

Should prospecting near No. 1 cut not prove successful, search could be made south-westerly along the strike of the carbonate-zone for the continuation of the zone and for any quartz-lenses, either north-east or north-south lenses, that may be found associated with the zone.

J. S. Stevenson,
B. C. Department of Mines,
May, 1944.