

RON MURDOCH Cu-Mo Property

Address: 414 Ellis St., Penticton, B.C. Phone 493-0002

82E/4
824926
King Edward Prop

Probably King Edward Group
Murdoch's Base is Sandy Cross of Calgary.

KING EDWARD Mo + Cu

(FRIDAY MINES LTD)

between Susap Creek + Hunter Cr, on topographic nose, 4500'
LOCATION: 7 mi. S. of Keremeos, 3 mi west of Similkameen R. 7 miles north
of International Boundary.

WORK 1963. @ 4 short X-Ray D.P.H.

② Bulk sampling on upper Adit

③ Geophysical + geological surveys

Note: Except south boundary, entire claims surrounded by
Indian Reserve No. 13. Now valid only C.G. min. claims &
claims separated by Reserve lands.

Attached B.C.M.R. 1962 - Geology
B.C. Mineral Claims Review 1962

See Map 539A Kettle River - Mineral Localities #31

" " 538A " " - Geology

Copper-Molybdenum

King Edward
(Friday Mines
Limited)

(49° 119' S.W.) Head office, 408, 580 Granville Street,
Vancouver 2; mine office, Box 45, Keremeos. N. H. Mc-
Diarmid, president; G. E. Leonard, project engineer. The
property comprises twelve mineral claims and fractions held
by record and four mineral claims held under option from

Ben Williams, of Keremeos. Except for the southern boundary of one claim, the
property is entirely surrounded by Indian Reserve No. 13, and the areas now valid
as mineral claims are those within the boundaries of Crown-granted mineral claims
for which titles were issued before the Indian Reserve was established and which
have since lapsed. Consequently, some of the claims are separated from others by
Reserve lands. The claims are 3 miles west of the Similkameen River and about
7 miles north of the International Boundary. At an elevation of about 4,500 feet,
they are on a topographic nose between Susap Creek and its tributary, Hunter Creek.
A pack-trail connects the principal showings with the road on the west side of the
river.

The first recorded work was by King Edward Mines Limited in 1903. On the
King Edward claims an adit was driven to intersect, at a depth of 150 feet, minerali-
zation exposed in an open cut on surface. The 1921 Annual Report states that an
attempt was made in 1918 to mine for molybdenum, but no production is recorded.
In 1921 another adit was driven about 100 feet higher in elevation and a little to
the east of the 1903 adit. On adjoining claims a shallow shaft and a third adit

* By N. D. McKechnie.

1971
J.S.

B.C. MINING REPORT 1962

East of Keremeos

KEREMEOS*

Copper-Molybdenum

**King Edward
(Friday Mines
Limited)**

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LODE METALS

explored other showings. In 1962 surface diamond drilling and trenching was begun by the present company.

The geology of the region is shown on Geological Survey Map 341A, Keremeos. The mineralization is in syenite, correlated with the Kruger and Olalla syenites, near the north contact of the Similkameen batholith.

The showings examined were those at the old King Edward workings. Other strippings, said to be about a mile northward, were, for lack of a guide, not seen by the writer.

The 1903 adit is driven on a bearing of north 10 degrees west. At 125 feet from the portal there is a fault, apparently post-mineral, striking north 45 degrees east and dipping 60 degrees southeast. A joint plane mineralized with molybdenite on the footwall side of the fault strikes north 55 degrees west and dips 30 degrees northeastward. A flat raise up the fault to the northeast exposes copper-stained joints or weak slips containing a little chalcopyrite in the hangingwall of the fault. These are in two sets; one strikes north 13 degrees west and dips 30 degrees eastward, the other strikes north 7 degrees east and dips 65 degrees westward. On the west side of the adit in the hangingwall of the fault, a zone of closely spaced joints or slips strikes near parallel to the adit and dips 75 degrees westward. This zone was not recognized on the footwall side of the fault. A joint plane containing molybdenite on the hangingwall of the zone strikes north 25 degrees east and dips 45 degrees southeastward.

At the open cut 150 feet higher than the adit, a sheeted zone is exposed over a width of about 10 feet. It is mineralized by quartz stringers parallel to the zone and about 6 inches apart, and by irregular masses of quartz. The quartz appears to be barren. Chalcopyrite and molybdenite occur as thin stringers in the syenite and along quartz-syenite contacts. In a few places the sulphides appeared to occur as inclusions in the quartz. The zone strikes north 60 degrees west and dips 35 degrees northeastward, subparallel to one of the mineralized joints in the adit. About 50 feet eastward and 10 feet higher than the open cut, two joint systems are exposed, both carrying chalcopyrite and molybdenite. One strikes north 5 degrees west and dips 85 degrees westward, or about parallel to the closely spaced joints in the hangingwall of the fault in the adit. The other strikes north 5 degrees east and dips 35 degrees eastward.

The chalcopyrite-molybdenite mineralization is associated with three sets of joint planes: strike approximately north 10 degrees west, dip 80 degrees westward; strike about north-south, dip 35 degrees east; strike north 60 degrees west, dip 35 degrees southwestward. No other control of the mineralization was recognized.

FAIRVIEW CAMP*

Gola

Standard
(Continental
Consolidated
Mines Limited)

(49° 119' S.W.) Company office, 535 Howe Street, Vancouver 1. This property of eight recorded claims, the Standard Nos. 1 to 8, is 2 miles northwest of Oliver and is accessible by the Fairview road for 2½ miles and by road north for 2 miles. In 1962 development consisted of 600 feet of drifting, 153 feet of crosscutting, and 527 feet of raising. Ore shipped to Trail, 2,417 tons. Surface trenching and stripping was done with a bulldozer. A crew of six men was employed under the supervision of J. Smeddle.

* By David Smith.