PROVINCE OR TERRITORY

PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE British Columbia

N.T.S. AREA 92 B/12 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. CU 1

NAME OF PROPERTY KING SOLOMON & BLUE BELL NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ OBJECT LOCATED OBJET LOCALISÉ Lat 48°40'50" Long. 123°41 50tt UNCERTAINTY FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE l at Long. Mining Division Victoria District Division minière District County Township or Parish Comté Canton ou paroisse Lot Concession or Range Lot Concession ou rang Sec Tp. Sect R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The formation consists of limestone and volcanics cut by intrusions of Saanich granodiorite. There are several small stocks of granodiorite in the vicinity of the claims and in contact with the orebody is a dyke-like mass of quartz-bearing feldspathic gabbro. The deposit occurs in a zone of contact metamorphism at a distance of at least several hundred feet from the main contact.

The deposit consists of two distinct and well-defined lenticular deposits of mineralized material lying parallel to each other, one on the King Solomon and the other on the Blue Bell, and separated by a barren zone about 300 feet wide. On the King Solomon the shear zone strikes northeast and dips about 45 degrees southeast.

The richer portion of the lens in contact with the quartz-bearing feldspathic gabbro, which forms the hanging-wall, is said to contain 4 to 5% copper. The richer portion of the lens is about 20 to 30 feet wide with an outer and lower grade zone averaging about 2% copper, 15 to 20 feet wide, the foot-wall of the deposit being rather indefinite. The gangue minerals are chiefly garnet, diopside, epidote with some actinolite,

Associated minerals or products - Silver.

Minéraux ou produits associés

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The property is situated on Humes Creek which flows southeast into Koksilah River about 5 miles southwest of Cowichan Station. The King Solomon and Blue Bell groups adjoin, the workings on the Blue Bell being situated in a general north-westerly direction from the King Solomon workings. The C.N. Railway passes near the portal of the lower level tunnel.

The King Solomon and Blue Bell showings were owned by Messrs. Maclay and Ryan in 1903. Development work began on the Blue Bell where an adit was driven 60 feet. The following year some stripping was done on the King Solomon.

In 1905 the Vancouver Island Mining & Development Co. Ltd. began to prospect the property. By 1907 an inclined shaft had been sunk to a depth of 110 feet and a series of diamond drill holes had been put in to a depth of about 150 feet; this work was done on the Blue Bell showing.

The property was taken over by J. Humes, the King Solomon claim being Grown granted in 1909. The King Solomon Copper Mining Co. was formed to develop the property and during 1913 a crosscut tunnel on the King Solomon claim was driven 550 feet.

The property was acquired in 1925 by H.A. Nolte but no work has been done on it since about 1913.

Development work was carried out on three levels over a vertical range of about 400 feet. The upper tunnel and the shaft are on the Blue Bell showing; the lower tunnel is on the King Solomon claim.

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

In 1906, 193 tons of ore were shipped from the Blue Bell showing. From this ore 116 ounces of silver and 20,905 pounds of copper were recovered.

From 1904-1907, 280 tons of ore were shipped from the King Solomon. From this ore 204 ounces of silver and 39,625 pounds of copper were recovered. During 1912, 303 tons of picked ore were shipped from the King Solomon outcrop. This ore averaged over 5 per cent copper.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 196 A, Vancouver Sheet, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles.

Map 1069 A, Victoria-Vancouver, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles.

Map 92 B/12 East, Shawnigan, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

sericite and quartz. Mineralization in about the order of their relative abundance are pyrrhotite, magnetite, pyrite, and chalcopyrite, far less abundantly sphalerite, galena, and tetrahedrite. The chalcopyrite occurs chiefly in disseminated grains or small lenses and veinlets.

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Date <i>Date</i>	11-64				. <u>. </u>		

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Clapp, C.H.; Sooke & Duncan Map-Areas, Vancouver Island, B.C.; Memoir 96, pp. 371, 372, 377, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.; 1903, p. 210; 1906, p. 207; 1907, p. 155; 1913, p. 290; 1916, p. 312; 1923, p. 272.

Mineral Policy Sector; Metal Controller File: 167-G3-2-26.