

NAME OF PROPERTY (FORTY THIEVES, WHY NOT, URAL, ELEPHANT)

LOCATION - Centre of lots.

Uncertainty: 200 m.

Lot. 50°49'35" Long. 122°49'53"

Mining Division Lillooet

District Lillooet

County Township or Parish

442-444; 2405-2409;

Lots 4813-4822; 6051, Concession or Range

6052.

Sec. Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

This property is underlain mainly by andesite of the Pioneer Fm and diorite of the Bralorne intrusions. These rocks are bordered on the west by a belt of serpentized pyroxenite. Outcrops of quartz-carbonate rock associated with this are thought to represent the serpentized pyroxenite that has been hydrothermally altered along a shear zone. Irregular dykes of dacite porphyry penetrate these rocks. Quartz-filled fractures occur in the andesites and diorites, some of which have been traced for over 900 feet. These contain small amounts of widely scattered pyrite and tetrahedrite (spectrochemical analysis shows abundant antimony but only a trace of arsenic) with gold values, but to date, no ore grade material has been encountered.

Associated minerals or products of value

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This group consists of twenty-one Crown granted claims and fractions on the lower reaches of Hurley River, extending for a distance of 2½ miles up the river from a point 1½ miles south of Gold Bridge. The four original claims of this group were among the first staked in the Bridge River Camp. In 1896, the Forty Thieves claim was staked by John Marshall, the Ural claim by John Williams, and the Elephant claim by Paul Santini. The Why Not claim was staked the following year by William Haylmore.

The first three of these claims were worked as a group, known as the Forty Thieves Group which also included the adjoining Berta claim. Surface work was done and a crosscut adit was driven about 90 feet before it was abandoned in 1898. The group was later bonded to a Vancouver syndicate represented by Barclay Bonthorne, but this bond was forfeited as no work was done.

William Haylmore and associates carried out the initial work on the Why Not claim, including the driving of a 100 foot adit. Around 1913 the Why Not Group, consisting of six claims and one fraction was acquired by the Burnside Syndicate. The adit was extended by sixty feet.

In 1928, Bridge River Consolidated Mines, Limited, was incorporated to acquire these and seventeen other adjoining claims. By 1932, the adit on the Why Not claim had been extended to over 600 feet in length. Open-cut work was done and another adit was driven for 20 feet on this claim. A second short adit was driven and about 250 feet of drifting was done in the old adit on the Forty Thieves claim. In 1932 B.R.X. Consolidated Mines, Limited, optioned a number of claims and continued drifting in the Forty Thieves adit.

During 1933 and 1934, The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada (Limited) held an option on the property. Surface and underground diamond drilling was carried out and the Why Not adit was extended to about 1,770 feet.

In 1944, Bridge River Consolidated Mines, Limited, was re-organized by E.M. Thompson and associates. On the Why Not claim, three holes were diamond drilled for 1,944 feet. The following year, eleven holes were diamond drilled for 4,742 feet and a new crosscut adit was driven 123 feet on the Ural claim. In 1946, the Ural adit was advanced 382 feet and over 1,000 feet of drifting was done.

The property remained idle from 1947 until 1959 when Bridge River United Mines Ltd. (new name of the previously mentioned company) started work on the property. About 700 feet of bull-

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

REFERENCES

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1897, p. 556; 1898, p. 1194; 1899, p. 726; 1900, p. 908; 1902, p. 306; 1903, p. 189; 1913, pp. 262, 263, 274; 1916, p. 268; 1928, p. 218; 1931, p. 112; 1932, p. 219; 1933, p. 267; 1944, p. 55; 1945, p. 86; 1946, p. 106; 1959, p. 28; 1960, p. 23; 1961, p. 27.

Mineral Resources Branch; Corporation Files: "International Space Modules Ltd."; "Rayrock Mines Limited"; "Cominco Ltd.".

Bateman, A.M.; Lillooet Map-Area, B.C.; Summary Report, 1912, p. 203, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Cairnes, C.E.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Mining Camp; Memoir 213, pp. 88-94, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1937.

Cockfield, W.E.; Part of Cadwallader Creek Gold Mining Area; Summary Report 1931, p. 56-A, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Galloway, J.D.; Lode-Gold Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 1, 1932, p. 77, B.C. Dept. of Mines.

McCann, W.S.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map-Area; Memoir 130, p. 84, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1922.

MAP REFERENCES

Map 92 J, Pemberton, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.
 Map 92 J (MI), Preliminary Mineral Inventory Map, Sc. 1:250,000; B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources, 1963.
 *Map 92 J/15 W (M), Mineral Claim Map, Sc. 1":1 mile; B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources.
 Map 430 A, Gun Lake Area, (Geol. & Topo.), Sc. 1": $\frac{1}{2}$ mile; with Memoir 213.
 Map Pub. No. 1882, Bridge River, (Geol. & Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000; with Memoir 130.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

dozer trenching was done on the Ural and Why Not claims. The following year Rayrock Mines Limited optioned to participate in the exploration of the property. A total of 5,160 feet of diamond drilling and 4,440 feet of bulldozer trenching was done. In 1961, Rayrock Mines Limited dropped their option. Bridge River United Mines Ltd. later became known as International Space Modules Ltd.

REMARKS

JULY 1973

BCE 92 J/NE 21.23