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GOLD (PLACER)

### DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

Information from adits indicate that a pre-Glacial channel of Lost Creek lies buried in its east bank. The post-Glacial rejuvenation resulted in the creek encising a deep gorge almost paralleling and immediately west of its former channel. but at one or two points it cut into the west rim, giving rise to the post-Glacial deposits in the gorge.

British Columbia 93 N/9 N.T.S. AREA RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF AU 2 RFF.

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

Lost Creek is a small tributary of Manson River, which it enters from the south about 1 mile below the settlement of Manson Creek. The creek has its source on the north slope of Blackjack Mountain and is confined to a rocky gorge on the higher mountain slopes. It emerges from this gorge into a wide depression which is about parallel to, and at an elevation of some 335 feet above, the Manson River valley. Lost Creek crosses the depression and on the north side enters a narrow. deep, rocky gorge that extends northeasterly for about 6.000 feet to where it ends abruptly at the back of the rock bench flanking the south side of the Manson River.

Placer operations between 1871 and 1897 were concerned mainly with the post-Glacial deposits in the bed of the creek. Later operations, in about 1900, included the McKinnon hydraulic operation in the upper gorge of the creek at a point where the post-Glacial east bank had been eroded away partly exposing the pre-Glacial channel. At about the same time an underground operation in the lower gorge of the creek was begun by W.B. Steele and associates. Adits were driven at points 1,075, 1,925, and 4,045 feet, respectively, distant from the mouth of the lower gorge. The adit at 4.045 feet was driven 550 feet before encountering bedrock. At this point pay-gravels were struck and a vertical raise 118 feet was put through to the surface. The adit was then advanced a further 200 feet. Where pay-gravels were encountered the ground was drifted on over a width of about 40 feet. Another adit, at 4,495 feet, was driven by R. Dunsmore & associates in about 1935. Dunsmore Gold Mines, Limited, was incorporated in 1936 to continue the work. A two compartment shaft was sunk 90 feet to connect with one of the old adits and water for sluicing was pumped to the shaft. The company suspended operations in 1939 and the company charter was surrendered in 1940.

Lost Creek Placer Gold, Limited, which was incorporated in 1936, held placer leases on the lower end of Lost Creek and for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles along the south side of the Manson River. In their initial work on the lower end of Lost Creek, the company tried a shovel and drag-line operation but were hindered by a shortage of water. Over 6 miles of ditch and flume were built in 1939 to bring water from the Manson River. Operations by the company ceased in about 1942. Individuals have continued intermittent, small-scale operations since that time.

**PRODUCT** 

Sec

Sect.

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

The recorded production from Lost Creek, covering the periods 1881 to 1885 and 1936 to 1945, totals 366 ounces of placer gold.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES
Map 971 A, Smithers-Fort St. James, (Geol.), Sc. 1":8 miles.

Map 876 A, Manson Creek, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4 miles (1946).

Map 1586 G, Manson Lakes, (Aeromag.), Sc. 1":1 mile.

Map 93 N, Manson River, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

# REMARKS/REMARQUES

# Comp./Rev. By Comp. /rév. par Date Date Date

#### REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

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- Lay, Douglas; Lost Creek Area; Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia, 1936, pp. C 12-C 16.
- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1901, p. 973; 1937, p. C 35; 1938, p. C 53; 1939, p. 104; 1940, p. 89; 1941, p. 84.
- Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 45, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

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