

PRODUCT GOLD (PLACER)
PRODUIT

PROVINCE OR PROVINCE OU British Columbia
TERRITORY TERRITOIRE

N.T.S. AREA 104 G/12, 13
RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.

REF. AU 3
RÉF.

NAME OF PROPERTY
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

BARRINGTON RIVER

OBJECT LOCATED
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Lat. 57°45'
Lat.

Long. 131°46'
Long.

Mining Division Liard
Division minière

District
District

Cassiar

County
Comté

Township or Parish
Canton ou paroisse

Lot
Lot

Concession or Range
Concession ou rang

Sec
Sect.

Tp.
Ct.

R.
R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

Barrington River flows southerly into the Chutine River about 24 miles west of Telegraph Creek.

Some placer activity in the form of small scale hand operations was reported from 1904. The Barrington Company, Limited acquired a number of leases on the river in about 1927. Extensive drilling by the company in 1928 and 1929 showed poor ground going away from the mouth of the canyon, and increasingly rich pay towards it. The company put a dredge into operation in 1932 but the boulders hindered work and operations ceased after about 30 days digging with no recovery. In 1933 the company installed a dragline to replace the dredge. The last reported work with the dragline was in 1935 when E.J. Brown operated under a leasing agreement and recovered 219 ounces of gold.

During the early thirties, individuals working in the lower sections of the river were making recoveries of \$2 to \$6 a day. The ground worked by them consisted of about 12 inches of gravel occurring above a clay bedrock along the banks of the river. Some patches could be worked with a maximum of 4 feet of stripping along a narrow strip of the bank.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The lower section of the Barrington River, for a distance of about 9 miles, flows in a southerly direction, approximately at right angles to past glacial movements. For its lower 3½ miles the river flows across the Chutine River valley; above this section the river flows in a canyon for some 6 miles.

Below the canyon the finer material of a thick deposit of drift and alluvium has been removed by the river and the large boulders concentrated in the stream bed. In places a series of gritless clay beds, with occasional sandy layers and stray pebbles, appear. This clay horizon constitutes a false bottom on and just above which considerable gold may be expected to have lodged. Below the clay horizon there is a considerable, but unknown, thickness of gravel. At the mouth of the canyon a drill hole sunk to a depth of 100 feet did not reach bedrock; no boulders, it is reported, were encountered in the drilling. The most important known deposits are just below the mouth of the canyon. Several large pits on the east side have produced most of the gold recovered. At and near the mouth of the canyon a series of terraces were deposited by the stream at higher stages. The base of each terrace, representing the

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Recorded production from about 1906 to about 1945 totalled 1,335 ounces of gold.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Kerr, F.A.; Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas; Memoir 246, p. 79, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1948.

Annual Reports, Dept. of Mines, B.C.: 1929, p. 116; 1931, p. 52; 1932, p. 61; 1933, p. 62; 1935, p. B 27.

Holland, Stuart S.; Placer Gold Production of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 28, p. 58, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1950.

Mineral Policy Sector; Commodity Files: MR-AU-301.00, Placer, British Columbia.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Map 309 A, Stikine River Area, B.C., (Geol.), Sc. 1":2 miles - accomp. Memoir 246.

Map 104 G, Telegraph Creek, B.C., (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)

position of part of an old river channel, is probably a paystreak. The main productive pit lay in one such position. In addition to the terraced section, it seems highly probable that important concentrations of gold are in the river bed itself; every year some gold is obtained around big boulders in the stream bed, during low water.

Just within the canyon, one well defined rock bench about 15 ft. above the present river level has produced some gold. Indications are that the stream must be flowing over gravel, rather than rock, in the lower 1,000 to 1,500 ft. of its course within the canyon itself. Many of the rocks of the canyon are bedded, dip steeply, and trend across the valley, creating probable splendid riffles for the retention of gold.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	11-66						