

NAME OF PROPERTY

B.R.X.

OBJECT LOCATED Centre of California claim,  
Lot 3173.

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS-100.

Lat. 50°49'10" Long. 122°49'10"

Mining Division Lillooet

District Lillooet

County 2361-2371, 2395, 2400, Township or Parish

Lots 2402, 2403, 3170-3184, Concession or Range

6042, 6043, 6052-6056, 6463.

Sec Tp. R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The rock formations underlying this property include volcanics and sediments of the Fergusson Series of Permian age, a large body of Bralorne augite-diorite and other intrusive rocks. The Bralorne diorite grades into a belt of volcanic rocks correlated with the Pioneer greenstone formation. In faulted relationship to members of the Fergusson Series is a partly synclinal belt of sediments of the Hurley Formation. The general trend of these rocks is northerly, lengthwise of the property.

The California workings explore vein deposits in a shear that has been traced about 2,500 feet over the California and Oregon claims. The average strike of the shear is north 60° west and dips vary from 45° to 60° northeast. It varies in width from a few inches to thirty feet. The vein consists of quartz with disseminations and streaks of pyrite, arsenopyrite and a little free gold. Narrow stringers and widely scattered

Associated minerals or products of value - Copper, silver, zinc, molybdenum, tungsten. see Card 2 ....

## HISTORY OF EXPLOATION AND DEVELOPMENT

This property is located at the junction of Hurley and Bridge River and extends about three miles south of this junction. In this distance the claims straddle the divide between Hurley River and Fergusson Creek and in part reaches across both these streams for a maximum breadth of over a mile.

The original claims on the property were referred to as the Jewess-National group, staked in 1914 and 1915 by Mr. F.S. Kinder. Within the next couple of years considerable surface prospecting had been done and vein deposits discovered on the Jewess (later Gloria Kitty) and National (later California) claims. The Jewess vein was explored by a prospect pit, an open cut and a 75-foot crosscut adit with 55 feet of drifting; the National vein was explored by a series of trenches and a short adit.

In June 1931, Bridge River Exploration, Limited, was incorporated to take over 38 claims and fractions, including the original group. They received Crown-grants for Lots 3170 to 3182 in 1931 and 1932. On the Arizona claim an adit was driven 185 feet at 2,900 feet elevation. On the California claim, two adits were driven, the first at 3,700 feet for 40 feet and the second, No. 2, about 500 feet below the first, for 490 feet in length with several cuts.

The company was reorganized in March 1933 forming B.R.X. Gold Mines, Limited. During 1933 and 1934, Lots 2362 to 2371, 2395, 2400, 2402, 2403, 6042, 6043 and 6052 to 6056 were Crown-granted. On the California claim the No. 3 adit was driven over 900 feet with several hundred feet of crosscutting and diamond drilling done. An incline shaft was sunk 557 feet from this level with 875 feet of drifting and 355 feet of crosscutting on the No. 6 level and 300 feet of drifting and crosscutting on the No. 5 level. On the Arizona claim, the L.O.X. crosscut adit was started at 2,330 feet elevation to meet the California workings. In 1935 it was about 1,900 feet long with 230 feet of drifting along a minor shear about half-way along the adit and about 500 feet of drifting along a larger shear near the adit face.

In 1935 the company's assets were sold for 1,250,000 shares in a new company, B.R.X. (1935) Consolidated Mines, Limited, see Card 2 ....

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

511750 \*

## HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

In 1938, 4,787 tons of material were treated at the mill. From this, 15 ounces of gold and 10 ounces of silver were recovered.

## REFERENCES

- Cairnes, C.E.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 213, pp. 94-100, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1937.
- McCann, W.S.; Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Bridge River Map-Area, British Columbia; Memoir 130, pp. 89-90, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1922.
- Cockfield, W.E.; Part of Cadwallader Creek Gold Mining Area, Bridge River District, British Columbia; Summary Report, 1931, Part A, pp. 56-57, Geol. Surv. of Canada.
- Stevenson, J.S.; Tungsten Deposits of British Columbia; Bulletin No. 10 (Revised), p. 105, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1943.
- Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1932, pp. 220, 254; 1933, pp. 266-267; 1934, pp. A-30, F-30; 1935, pp. A-31, F-55, G-41; 1936, pp. F-62-63; 1937, pp. A-42, F-34; 1938, pp. A-38-39, F-66; 1939, p. A-42; 1940, p. A-59; 1944, pp. 55-56; 1945, p. 87; 1946, pp. 105-106; 1947, pp. 134-135; 1948, pp. 105-106; 1949, p. 105; 1950, p. 109. Index 3, p. 188.
- Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Aztec Mining Company Limited"; "B.R.X. (1935) Consolidated Mines, Limited".
- Mines Branch, Ottawa; Investigations in Ore Dressing and Metallurgy, 1937, Rept. 788, pp. 85-96 (No. 727).

## MAP REFERENCES

- Map 1882, Bridge River, (Geol. and Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000 - accompanying Memoir 130.
- Map 430 A, Gun Lake Area, (Geol. and Topo.), Sc. 1": $\frac{1}{2}$  mile - accompanying Memoir 213.
- Map 546 A, Tyaughton Lake, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000 - Dept. of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa, 1939.
- \*Map 92 J/15 W (M), Mineral Claim Map, Sc. 1:50,000 - B.C. Dept. of Mines.
- Map 92 J (MI), Pemberton, Sc. 1:250,000 - B.C. Dept. of Mines and Petroleum Resources.
- Map 92 J, Pemberton, (Topo.), Sc. 1:250,000.

## REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	CD						
Date	10-73	4-74					

RCT 97 TIME-70

NAME OF PROPERTY

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## DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

grains of scheelite are also reported.

The Gloria Kitty workings encountered two sets of vein-bearing fissures, one striking west and the other more northwest. The country rocks include an intimate association of dioritic and greenstone types and are intersected by a dyke or small stock of quartz-albitite. Vein quartz deposits along the fissures are small, discontinuous and sparsely mineralized with pyrite and arsenopyrite.

The Arizona workings are mainly in augite-diorite and associated minor bodies of greenstone-diorite. Two short adits follow fissures. The more northerly strikes north 50° west and dips 55° north. The quartz vein is well defined and varies from several inches to two feet in width. It is ribboned, mineralized with pyrite, galena, sphalerite and chalcocite and contains gold and silver values. The second fissure curves, striking, in part, about north 35° west and, in part, about north 65° west. Dips are northeasterly at 45° to 60°. It is up to three feet wide and followed by a narrow, discontinuous quartz vein mineralized with chalcocite, sphalerite, pyrite and chalcopyrite and stained with copper carbonates and iron oxide. Gold and silver values were reported.

The Golden Gate adit was driven along a wide shear that strikes north 20° west and dips to the northeast. The shear intersects diorite and quartz albitite. Small concentrations of needle-like prisms of arsenopyrite carry gold values.

In 1937, a sample weighing 140 pounds was sent to the Mines Branch in Ottawa for analyses. Assays from this investigation ran 0.62 ounces gold per ton; 0.15 ounces silver per ton; 0.01% copper; 4.60% iron; 2.68% sulphur and 0.14% arsenic.

## HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

formed in September of that year. The drift along the larger shear in the L.O.X. adit was extended to about 300 feet with almost 600 feet of crosscutting from it. Two shorter adits, 310 and 190 feet long were also driven on the Arizona claim and a winze was sunk 140 feet from the main level with a station and drifts at 100 feet down. On the Golden Gate claim, an adit was run 190 feet and on the Gloria Kitty claim, two adits were run 500 and 100 feet. On the California workings, a 710-foot ventilation and auxiliary exit raise was made. Operation of a 125 ton per day cyanidation plant was started in May 1938 but it was closed down before the end of the year. In September 1939 all mining operations stopped due to financial difficulties. During 1940 another company conducted a geological survey, both on the surface and under ground and did some drifting. B.R.X. (1935) Consolidated Mines, Limited, resumed underground exploration work in 1944. Development work by the company for the period 1936-1950 included 1,500 feet of sinking, 900 feet of raising, 20,000 feet of crosscutting, 6,600 feet of drifting and 10,100 feet of diamond drilling.