

*B. H. H. H. H.*

*Don't fall asleep*

BRITISH COLUMBIA DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Hon. W. J. ASSELSTINE, *Minister.*

JOHN F. WALKER, *Deputy Minister.*

LODE-GOLD DEPOSITS  
*of* THE ZEBALLOS AREA

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*West Coast of Vancouver Island, B.C.*

By

JOHN S. STEVENSON.



VICTORIA, B.C. :

Printed by CHARLES F. BANFIELD, Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

1888.

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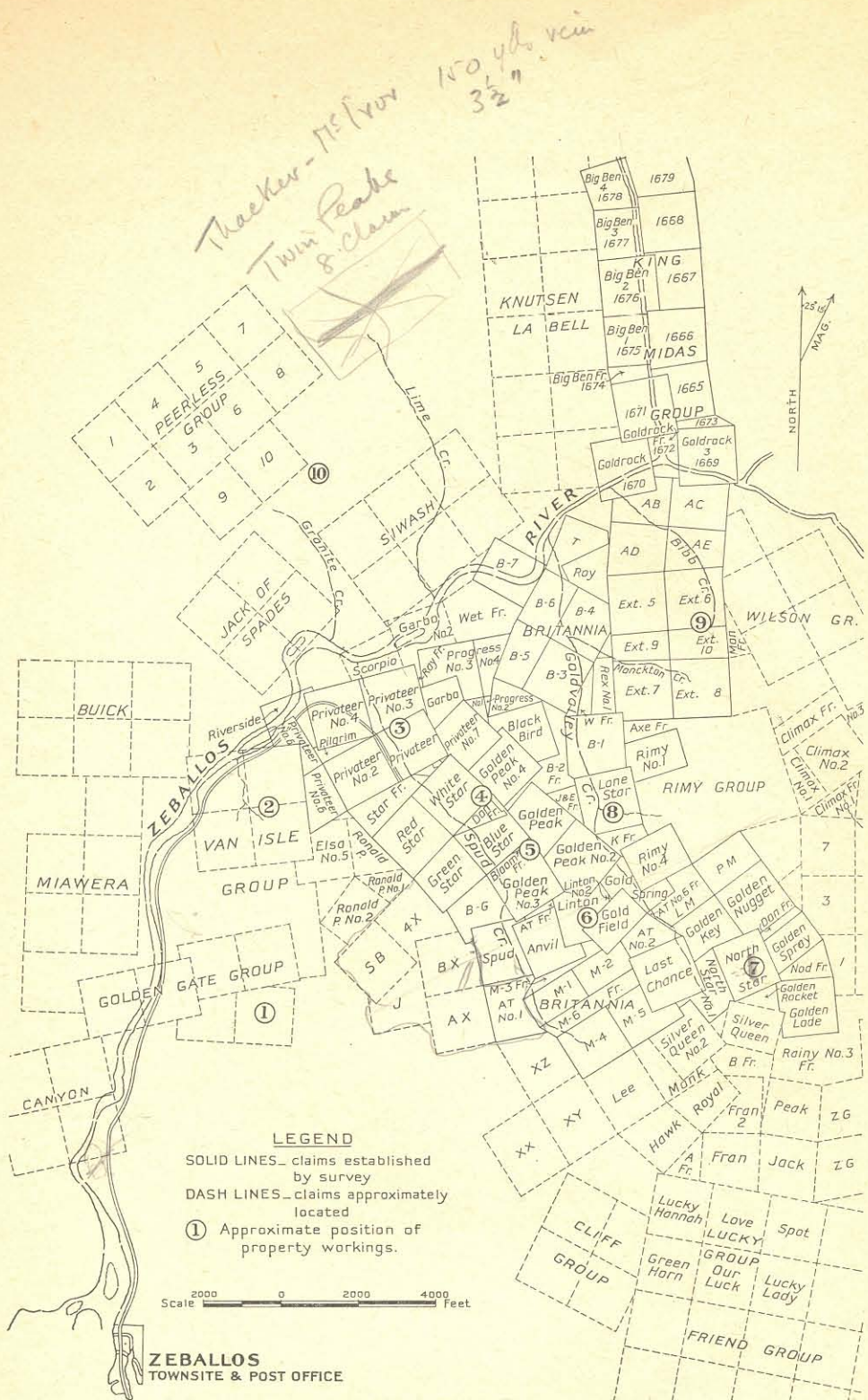
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1938.



Index map of lode-gold deposits in the Zeballos area. Modified after claim map by firm of Hawkins and Horie, Land Surveyors, Vancouver. (1) Golden Gate; (2) Van Isle; (3) Privateer; (4) White Star; (5) Golden Peak; (6) Goldfield; (7) North Star; (8) Lone Star; (9) Extension; (10) Bodin.

# Lode-gold Deposits of the Zeballos Area.

## INTRODUCTION.

THE following report is based on examinations made in the area between August 24th and September 6th, 1937, and on a short revisitation from December 14th to December 17th; on the second visit B. T. O'Grady accompanied the writer.

Previous work has been done in the area by:—

- (1.) Bancroft, M. F.: Geological Survey Canada, Memoir 204, 1937, Gold-bearing Deposits on the West Coast of Vancouver Island between Esperanza Inlet and Alberni Canal.
- (2.) Clothier, G. A.: Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines, 1929, page 376; 1930, page 441; 1932, page 205; and 1933, pages 252 to 254.
- (3.) Gunning, H. C.: Geological Survey Canada, Summary Report, 1932, Part A-II., pages 29 to 50, Zeballos River Area, Vancouver Island, B.C.
- (4.) Stevenson, J. S.: Annual Report of the British Columbia Minister of Mines, 1935, pages F 38 to F 40, inclusive.

In a mining camp such as that of the Zeballos area, where the inclemencies of the weather, extreme ruggedness of the topography, and the relative impenetrability of much of the timbered area, all militate against the ease of making examinations, the hospitality afforded a visitor by those already established there is doubly welcome. Therefore, the writer wishes to thank all those, old-timers and newcomers, who, by giving freely of their time, hospitality, and information, greatly facilitated the examination of properties.

## LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY.

The Zeballos River lode-gold area at present includes the valley of the river and its watersheds. The area being most actively prospected is one of approximately  $4\frac{1}{2}$  square miles in extent that lies in the angle between the main river and its South-east Fork and an east-west line  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northward from tide-water; this area includes the valleys of Van Isle, Spud, and Goldvalley Creeks.

Canadian Pacific Steamships maintain a tri-monthly service between Victoria and Zeballos, leaving Victoria on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month and arriving at Zeballos usually about noon of the third day.

The only settlement in the area, other than the mining camps, is the recently (November, 1937) created townsite of Zeballos, where there is a post-office, deputy mining recorder's office, general store, etc.

Access within the immediate area is by truck-road up the main valley to Spud Creek and up Spud Creek to the *Goldfield* property, and by trail from the mouth of Spud Creek up the main valley to the forks and by a branch trail leading up Goldvalley Creek as far as the *North Star* property.

## GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY.

The main topographic feature of the area is the Zeballos River Valley. About two-thirds of a mile up-stream from tide-water there is a canyon approximately half a mile long, above which the stream flows in a gravel bed ranging from 200 feet to 400 feet in width, usually between low stream-gravel and silt banks; in only a few places do the rock bluffs come down to the water's edge. The floor of the main valley, where not bluffy, ranges from an eighth to half a mile in width; the valley-walls rise up from the floor as heavily wooded slopes that more often than not are very bluffy. The tributary creeks flow in narrow valleys and come in to the main valley on steep gradients ranging from 600 to 800 feet per mile. The hillsides slope up steeply from the creek-bottoms to ridges of elevations within the area and south-east of the river of 4,025 feet, and north-west of the river of 4,295 feet, the valley-bottom of the river being approximately 200 feet in elevation.

For the most part, the hillsides are heavily wooded but steep, and often the timber serves only to obscure unscalable rock bluffs.

















































