W.A. NO. .....

NAME Snowdrop

SUBJECT Reports

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82-Sul/15-04

SNOWDROP MINING COMPANY LTD.

(Non-Personal Liability)

BOX 659,
ROSSLAND, B. C.,
Feb. 23rd-1956.

Mr. C.G. Hewlett,
Mr. J. Fyles,
C% Chief, Mineralogical Branch,
Dept. of Mines,
Victoria B.C.

Dear Cec. & Jim:

Please pardon my delay in the acknowlegement of your most useful map and your letter of the 11th. of January last., but you can be assured that your information and mapping be will of most useful in our future developments as suggested for the Snowdrop.

Your map proves that dykes and faults are along the same strikes and it is our intentions to go down where we encountered with the high grade. Also that we intend to put in our 5 ton mill at the portal to run what we have broke inside as it pans very well and prehaps run of the dump material as it pans good and if so we will set up down at the creek.

Fred Hunter is holidaying in Honolulu (the lucky stiff) but presume if all had that kind of dough we would all be there. Gus is working out at the Velvet near Rossland. We are patiently awaiting spring but the snow in Rossland would supvise most people and floods are in order for Trail this year.

Again many thanks for your report and map of our bread winner. I will be staying around Rossland until the fall and then be a bird by name and nature.

Kindest regards and the best to you both.

Sincerely.
Warren Lyons

January 11th 1956.

Mr. Warren Crowe,
Waneta,
B.C.

Dear Warren:

Jim Fyles and I were up to the Snowdrop on October 14th, as you know, and were shown around by Fred Hunter and Gus Hansen. We are sorry that you weren't able to be there too. We apologize for not getting a letter off to you sooner but I think you realize that we have been busy with our work near Salmo.

On the day of our visit to the Snowdrop we spent the morning making a compass and tape survey of the workings and the afternoon mapping some geology. The complexity of the small working makes any geological speculation almost impossible without a fairly accurate sketch of the workings. We hope you will find the enclosed map on the scale of 20 feet to 1 inch useful but I should point out that small errors are inherent in this method of surveying and these errors may be significant. For instance, in order to determine the relative positions of the incline where you worked last and the dyke exposed on the level below, several compass shots are required with the possibility of introducing a couple of feet or error from local magnetic attractions. Similarly in order to determine the relative positions of No. 1 and No. 2 levels, it is necessary to survey down the stope between the levels. Since the caved portal of No. 2 adit doesn't line up very well with the south end of No. 2 level underground, there may be a few feet of accumulated error in the survey. However, I think you will find the map accurate enough to be quite useful.

Sheet A of the map shows the two levels in solid black lines with inclined and stoped areas in dashed lines. Sheet B shows the stope extending from No. 2 level to above No. 1 level. Sheet B can be superimposed on Sheet A in order to see the relative positions of level and stope.

Most of the rocks seen underground are massive, fine grained volcanics ranging in colour through grey, brown, and green. Near the portal of No. 1 adit and at the north end of this level the volcanics are sheared and poorly banded in places. Some of the banded rocks may have a sedimentary origin.

Mr. Warren Crowe January 11th 1956.

The fine-grained brownish dykes are coloured orange on the maps. The first dyke from the portal on No. 1 level is well defined and is undoubtedly the one exposed in the stope below to the southeast. It is difficult to suggest what happens to the dyke north of the level and south of the stope. It may pinch out, be faulted or change direction abruptly. I think it doubtful that it changes direction to join the dyke to the north.

The most northerly dyke on No. 1 level is also well defined. It does not appear to be exposed in the inclined working and stope above. It must dip sufficiently to pass to the west of the higher workings.

The most easterly dyke on No. 1 level has rather poorly defined boundaries and is difficult to distinguish from the massive volcanics. This dyke crosses the stope below No. 1 level and can be identified on No. 2 level. The same dyke is probably the one in the stope above No. 1 level. Its boundaries are very difficult to define here.

We have very little to offer concerning the veins and occurrence of gold. Since there are no published geological reports on the Snowdrop, we have no idea of how the values occurred in the stoped area, and now that we have seen approximately where your recent high grade came from we wonder how you decided to drive where you did!

I note that there are a good many similarities between the Snowdrop and the I.X.L. etc. to the south. For instance the strong veins at all the properties strike northeast to east and dip south, and are in the fine-grained volcanics for the most part. I gather from various reports that high grade shoots at the I.X.L. etc. occurred near the intersection of these veins with north striking faults and wonder if this was the case at the Snowdrop. There is certainly no lack of northerly striking faults at the Snowdrop.

You were of the opinion that the dykes had a control on the localization of gold, I recall. The most easterly dyke clearly cuts the main vein and thus appears to have been intruded after the deposition of quartz. The deposition of gold may have been still later, however. Insofar as the dykes probably follow faults in most cases it may be the faults rather than the dykes that controlled mineralization. Again we need more information about the distribution of gold values.

I trust we will have an opportunity to talk with you about the Snowdrop and possibly revisit the property before too long. In the meantime we hope the map is of some use. Will you be moving to live in Rossland after your retirement in June?

Jim Fyles joins me in sending best regards. We wish you, Fred and Gus good fortune in 1956.

Sincerely,

CGH/gl
Enc: Map

C.G. Hewlett,
Assistant Geologist.

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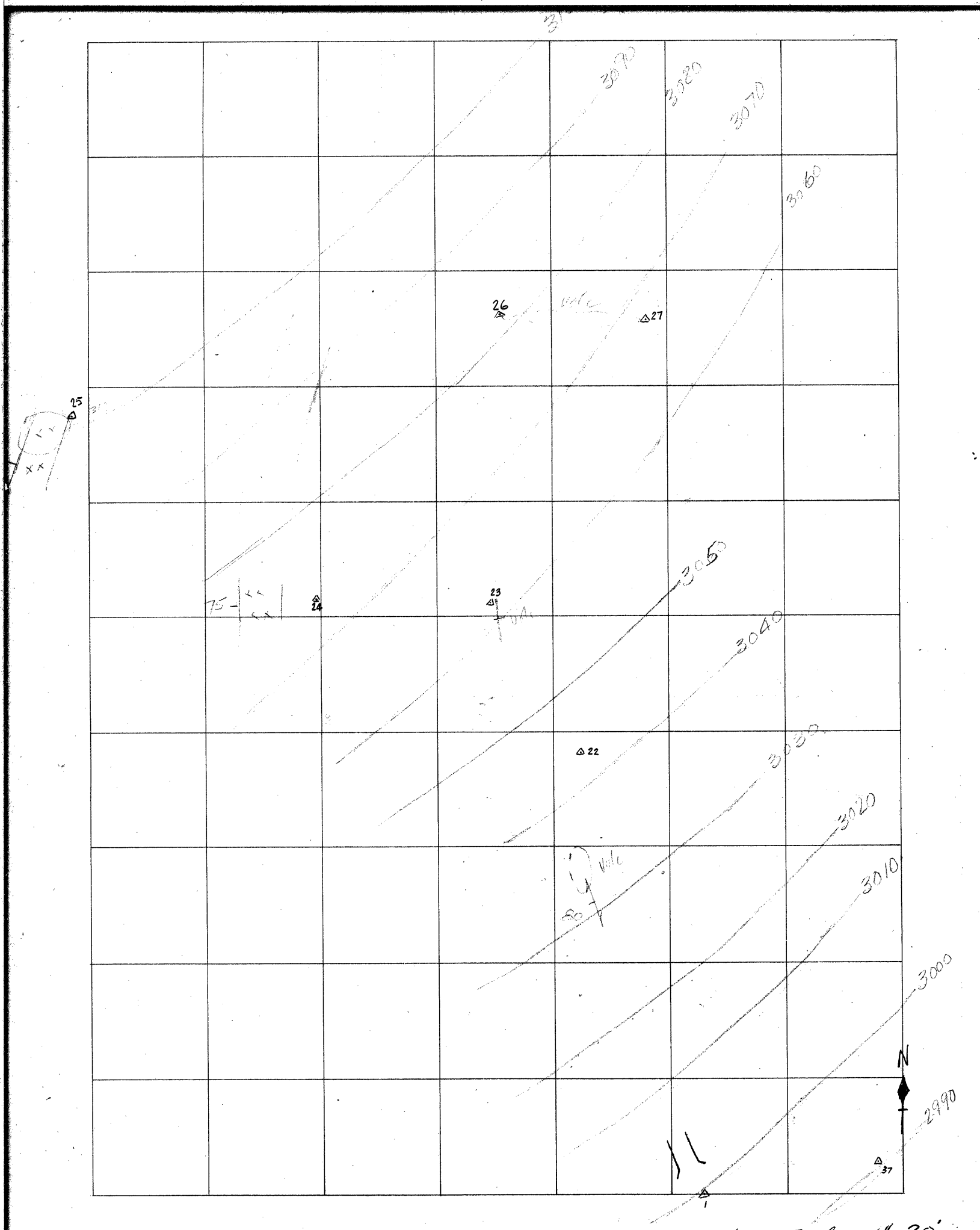
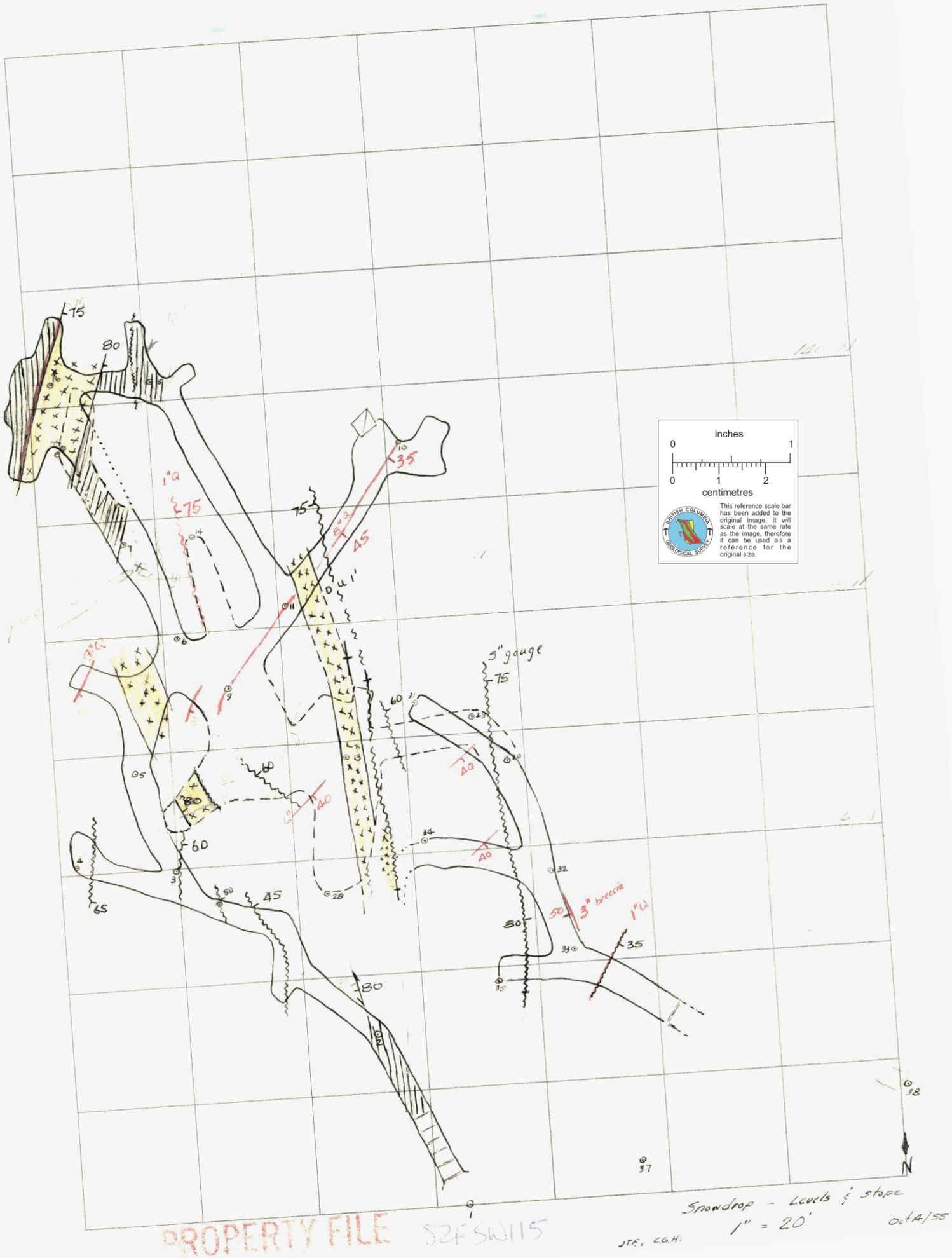
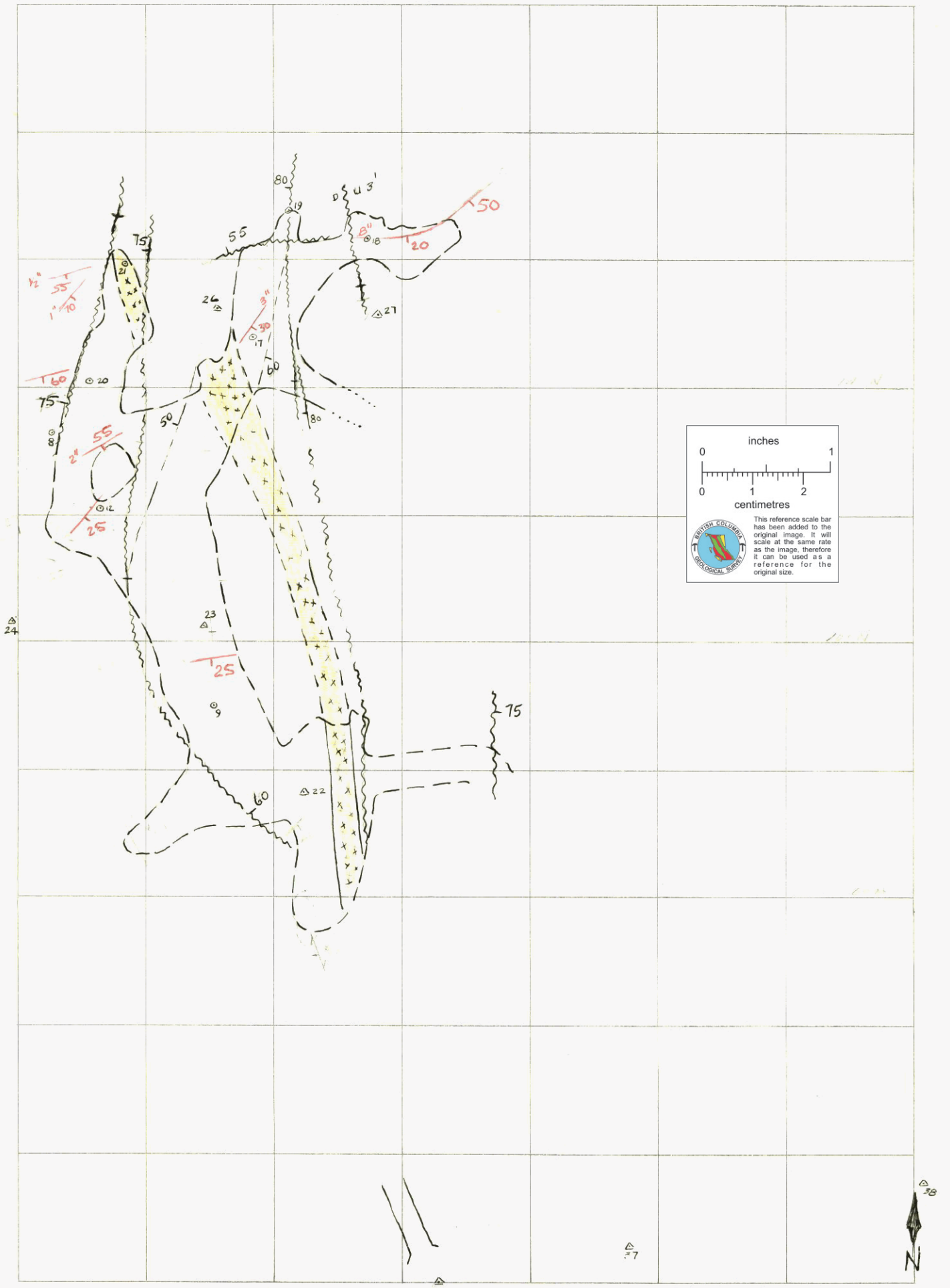


Snowdrop Surface 1" = 20'





Snowdrop - Slope & Surface Points
1" = 20'
Oct