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John Kent Wyles
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REPORT ON SPYGLASS GROUP
POPLAR CREEK - BRITISH COLUMBIA

This report is written following an examination made of the old Spyglass Property on July 10th and July 11th, 1968.

Arrangements were made to examine this and another property in the Lardeau reputed to be extensive but high and clouded in secrecy. To this end a helicopter was ordered and at the last moment it was learned that no landing pad had yet been prepared on the other property, apparently because of snow conditions. The owner, Mr. Carnell, advised that he would take the writer at his own expense as soon as conditions permit.

PROPERTY AND LOCATION

Mr. John Kent Wyles, of Poplar, B.C. owns 10 claims on both sides of Poplar Creek, some 11 miles from its confluence with the Lardeau River. These are the King Wolf #1 to #4, record numbers 7329 to 7332 and the Krazy Wolf #1 to #6, record numbers 7333 to 7338.

These cover old showings and workings from which some very rich ore specimens have been extracted in the past and which were recently reopened by Mr. Wyles, but it is evident that a mineral occurrence fitting the description given in the Rosland Miner of January 26th 1904 has not been uncovered.

The route up Poplar Creek traverses steep hillsides and a number of snowslide areas which cannot be avoided. Road construction will be moderately difficult and will cost upwards of \$10,000 per mile but it is understood that a logging company is proposing to build a road to spruce stands a short distance downstream from the property. This road would make a tremendous difference to the value of the property which in itself does not have the proven tonnage to warrant the cost of a road.

*This road is now in and does right to
main adit on SPYGLASS. No. I
haul road.*

Spyglass Group,
British Columbia

HISTORY

The Rossland Miner of January 26th, 1904 describes a rich showing on the Spyglass in these words - quote " The ore at first met in the initial development consisted of a quartz mineralized with grey copper carrying high values in silver and gold. About a month hence, however, a remarkable strike was made by Mr. Winquist and the men he had employed on this property. It consisted of the uncovering of a showing of ore of wonderful richness. The ore carried large quantities of free gold, in fact it was splotted and mixed in large chunks throughout the mass of the ore, and some of which appeared to be about one quarter gold in the larger specimens. Besides there was considerable native silver and a lot of native copper and some lead. The ledge is 3-1/4 feet wide with a paystreak of from ten to fourteen inches of exceptionally rich ore. The walls of the vein are of granite and schist. The dip of the vein is only a little out of perpendicular. The strike is northwest and southeast and it runs across the formation. There is talc on both walls and the ledge matter is not frozen to the walls. The vein can be seen running up the face of an almost perpendicular bluff that rises about 500 feet above its base. Elsewhere the elevation was reported as 3,500 feet."

This description indicates that the occurrence seen by the writer is not the one described and because of the elevation given it is probably downstream from that seen by the writer, which was well described by A.G. Langley in the Report of the Minister of Mines for 1928. This report also describes the showing at river level seen by the writer.

Later reports of the Minister of Mines describe other showings none of which were seen by the writer and collectively they point to the necessity of intensive careful prospecting both for mineral occurrences and old workings now caved and hidden by brush.

GEOLOGY

The area has recently been mapped by P. W. Reed, under the auspices of the Geological Survey of Canada. He delved deeply into the subject of petrofabrics and has mapped the formations in great detail. The rocks of interest appear to be those of the Milford group, of late Paleozoic or early Triassic age. They consist of a great variety of meta sediments intricately folded and intruded by Jurassic granites. A very distinct limestone marker band can be seen outcropping almost continuously from north of Mobbs Creek to Poplar Creek a distance of about 7 miles. Mineralization and shoots of high grade ore are almost without exception confined to a belt of rocks within a few hundred feet to the west of this marker band. This belt of rocks requires very close prospecting but the country is rugged, snow covered most of the year and the climate is often very inclement during the summer when the ground can be seen. It is reported that there is less snow on the summit this year than there has been for a long time and it would be an ideal year during August and September to do the prospecting near the head of Tenderfoot Creek, where the snowfall is usually heaviest. Mineralization seen by the writer has been associated with platy quartzitic rocks which are favourable rocks in which to look for silver, hence the prospecting should be confined to these rocks until they have been thoroughly investigated. Manganiferous discolorations should be investigated by making fresh breaks into the rock surface as the manganese may be the only surface indication of the ore minerals in the rock. Manganese staining in flexed areas could be particularly important. Seamy quartz veins may also appear barren on the surface particularly on steep slopes but may contain metallic mineralization a short distance below the surface. Ore shoots may also be found associated with dikes.

The high grade mineralization seen by the writer occurred concordantly in a roof pendant of the first band of northwesterly striking southwesterly dipping meta sediments

east of the main mass of the Kuskanox Batholith. The intrusives were all very acid judging from the float on the talus slopes leading up to the mineral showings. They are close to the mineralization in the footwall wide.

This combination of granite and quartzites is a very favourable geological environment for the occurrence of mineralization and it seems reasonable to assume that rich shoots of ore will occur at intervals along the strike of the vein sampled and other veins which apparently occur if the old reports are to be believed. Rusty outcrop on the steep slopes of the mountain suggested the presence of other veins and the mineralization at the creek cannot be on the same vein as that up the hill unless it has been faulted.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

These workings are shown in plan and section on Page C317 of the 1928 Report of the Minister of Mines and the ore shoot is also well illustrated. The writer would say that the high grade ore shoot is a little longer than illustrated there, 30 feet at least. Sampling indicated that the shoot would run about 150 ounces silver across 18" and as the shoot is about 60 feet on the slope there is above the lower tunnel about 300 tons of 100 to 150 ounces silver, which at today's price is worth about \$75,000 to \$125,000 gross.

It is recorded that an attempt was made to intersect the vein 700 feet lower and that once the overlying granite rubble was penetrated mineralized float was found with the slates. (platy quartzites?). It is, therefore, possible that the shoot extends to that depth in which case ore in excess of a million dollars might be obtained from this one cigar shaped shoot of ore.

Rocks were examined ~~upstream~~ for about 300 feet outcropping and were found to be almost entirely quartzites (slaty schists?) with exception of few relatively narrow bands of limey rocks as in the stub tunnel, and argillaceous rocks with a silvery sheen on which small crystals of a block mineral could be seen. This has not as yet been

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identified.

At one point in the argillites where the above mineral was noted it appeared that a tunnel may have been driven but this was covered with rubble. Old reports indicate that good mineralization was found in an old tunnel in this general area, but prospecting by J. K. ^{Myers} Myers has failed to locate it.

The stub tunnel exposed quartzite in the footwall and limey sediments in the hanging wall, striking about N 40° W and dipping 30° to 40° to the southwest silicified bands across the ten feet at right angles to the strike were well mineralized with pyrite with lesser amounts of galena and sphalerite.

CONCLUSIONS

It seems therefore that the property warrants further prospecting and it is one that a small mining company would be justified in spending money on in an attempt to find more veins and high grade shoots of ore in them. It is not, however, a property in which a major company would be justified in tying up staff.

Assay returns are appended.

Respectfully submitted,



J. A. Mitchell, P. Eng.,
Consulting Geologist.

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July 31, 1968

ASSAY RESULTS - SPYGLASS GROUP

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Ozs. Au.</u>	<u>Ozs. Ag.</u>
701	26" Face Power tunnel	.005	.35
702	18" Face + 10 feet	Trace	11.40
703	20" Face + 20 feet	Trace	.90
704	30" Face + 30 feet	Trace	12.25
705	34" Face + 40 feet	Trace	.70
706	17" Face + 50 feet	Trace	8.55
707	22" Face + 60 feet	Trace	1.05
708	15" Face + 70 feet	Trace	.80
709	29" Face + 80 feet	Trace	.70
710	16" Face + 90 feet	Trace	2.40
711	12" Face + 100 feet	.005	391.60
712	20" Face + 110 feet	.03	28.75
713	28" Face + 125 feet	.01	229.30
714	12" 40' upraise	.01	178.05
715	38" Face + 138 feet	Trace	4.50
716	42" Face + 148 feet	Trace	1.75
717	29" Face + 160 feet	.005	.65
718	30' inside portal of top adit	.03	43.65
719	22" Top cut	Trace	1.70
720	Sample by L. Pert	Trace	0.70
721	60" HW in limestone stream tunnel	.005	0.90
722	60" FW in quartzite stream tunnel	.005	2.70

Notice
 high
 grade
 of
 ore
 over
 great
 width
 in
 main adit

*These channel samples are taken
 from main adit*