

RECONNAISSANCE AND PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

THE WAGNER GROUP

520090
Wagner
82K/11

Lardo Mining Division, B.C.

The Wagner Group is comprised of eight claims or fractions all of which are crown granted. The property is located twenty miles by estimate from Gerrard, or sixteen miles from the nearest rail point at the junction of Hailey Creek with the Lardo River.

At present the only communication with the property is by means of a roughly constructed trail which follows the narrow canyon of Hailey Creek. The sides of the canyon for a greater part of the distance are steep and scalped in many places by slides, while ground through the bottoms is wet and soggy. From the mouth to the head of Hailey Creek, a distance of eleven miles the rise is approximately 1500 feet. From here the rise is rapid; reaching an elevation of 8300 feet on the Duncan. The country formation is made up of schists, slates and limestone, with a northwest and southeast strike, the north arm apparently, of a large synclinal fold. The course of the formations is remarkably true and the combination clearly defined, being easily traced for considerable distance in both directions from the summit of the Duncan.

The slate is a soft black formation traversed by a quartz ledge with a well defined foot wall making a small angle with the strike of the slate.

The ground covered by the claims comprises the slate formation and rises in series of benches beginning at an elevation 5,300 feet on the north side of Hall Creek Basin, to an elevation of 8,300 feet on the summit of the Duncan.

With the exception of the exposures noted below, the surface is covered by a glacier, or by glacial debris.

On the Duncan claim a tunnel was run above the ice for a distance of 100 feet, and the vein crosscut at the 60 and 100 foot points. At the 60 foot point the section is made up of five feet of quartz with two feet of high grade on the hanging wall side. The hanging wall is not disclosed.

A winze is sunk to depth of 60 feet disclosed similar conditions with a reported width of 12 feet for the ledge. The bottom at present is inaccessible on account of the water.

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At the face, the ledge is 9 feet 6 inches in width with 2 feet 3 inches of high grade on the footwall. At the portal the conditions are similar but owing to the broken condition of the vein it is impossible to determine the width. The high grade portion of the vein is well defined and while it occurs on opposite walls it is clearly separated from the remaining quartz which is only slightly mineralized with pyrite.

On the Lardo there is exposed for about 40 feet a body of quartz carrying small high grade stringers. This is presumed to be a part of the ledge but it has the appearance of a quartz blossom feathering as it disappears under the drift.

At the lower end of the group the vein is cut by a small stream giving a width of ten feet. Here zinc sulphide largely replaces the galena but otherwise the mineralization is similar to the upper levels and is confined to one side of the vein. This exposure is about one mile to the south-east to that on Duncan and is 2500 feet lower.

Selected samples from the high grade mentioned above have a tenor of 76 percent lead and 85 ounces of silver to the ton.

Water for all purposes is available in excess of any demand that will probably be made. Timber of good quality, while not abundant on the claims themselves, is to be had in large quantities close at hand.

Respectfully submitted

(Signed) M. F. Quinn

To:

Mr. Raymond Guyer, 507 Sherwood Building, Spokane, Washington.

EXTRACT - "ANNUAL REPORT"

Minister of Mines, Victoria, British Columbia, 1897

By

William A. Carlyle

Provincial Mineralogist - p. 546

Geology

"Trending north-west and south-east, south-west of Trout Lake and Lardo River valley, is the area of schists, gneisses, and granites, now proving to be mineral bearing; but to the north-east of this line is a large area of highly stratified sedimentary rocks, that, for a width of six to ten miles, comprises a great thickness of slates, shales and calcareous schists, with thin beds of quartzite and limestone, trending also north-west and south-east, standing nearly vertical or dipping south-west up to the great belt of marbleized limestone, or "Lime Dyke", as it is locally called, to the north-east of which the dip of the formations is to the north-east.

This limestone formation, evidently both over and underlaid by slates, shales, etc., is evidently the Apex of a very steep and sharp anticline, of which the sharp crags and peaks of limestone form such a marked feature for miles through this region. Or else it has been elevated to its present position along a line of faulting, although at the head of Hall Creek, near the "Wagner" group of mines, the evidence of a steep anticline seems conclusive, and the dipping of the formations either way from this Apex is most apparent. On the south-west side a line between the lime and slates runs in a straight line for many miles, and along and near the line of contact on either side of the limestone, but more especially on the south-west side prospectors are at work. Although all veins, so far, with some exceptions, have been found in the slate and schist formations, not only near the lime belt but several miles away ... as exemplified in the "Silver Cup", "Great Northern", and other groups ... so that a wide extent of country here presents possibilities for the location of veins of pay ore. The discoveries so far made have not been localized but widely scattered.

The limestone ... that has attracted hither many prospectors and miners who have worked in the great silver mines in the Carboniferous limestones at Leadville and Aspen, Colorado, and who know the great possibility for the deposition of rich ore-bodies in such a formation ... is very solid and highly altered, and as yet known not traversed and influenced by intrusions of igneous rock, of which very little is seen in the sedimentary rocks of this district. These intrusions in some way were very potent in those parts of Colorado mentioned, in the forming of great ore-bodies. These veins, in this belt, are thought to be the same as those that cross the slates, but so far the slates and schists have proved to be the most important ore-bearing formations. Belts of these latter rocks are in parts well interlaminated with narrow bands of quartz, and also crossed in irregular forms by barren white quartz."

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Mr. Raymond Guyer, 507 Sherwood Building, Spokane, Washington.

NOTE: Mr. M.F. Bancroft, Geological Surveyor for the Canadian Government, when in the "Wagner" locality in 1919, stated that Mr. W.A. Carlyle was the most accurate of the Geologists he had tried to check in this particular locality. He verified Mr. Carlyle's belief that the lime formation would be found to be the same age as the lime in which ore-bodies in Aspin and Leadville, Colorado, were found. He made this verification by gathering from the Hall Creek area nearly a bushel of fossils such as are found in Leadville and Aspin lime formations. Mr. Bancroft believed that good values were very likely to be found in the Lardeau lime formation because of its great width and capacity to contain large ore bodies.

The following information concerning the area where the Wagner, Jewell and Abbott groups are located is by Albert H. Halder, F.G.S.; Member American Inst. M.E.; Member Fed. Inst. M.E., London; Mining and Consulting Engineer, (Reuters Special Commissioner for American and Canadian Mines). October 2, 1889.

GEOLOGY

The area in which these claims are situated consists in the first instance of an extensive Calcareous Limestone Dyke many miles in length and from a half a mile and more in width, running W.N.W. by E.S.E. in a fairly straight line, dipping S.W. at an angle of about 80 degrees. This Eruptive Dyke is evidently the main upheaval or main structure of this extensive mineral belt. It forms a contact between the adjoining rocks, overlaying same, i.e. a strong strata of metamorphic slate, Diabase, with bands of Hornblend on the surface, much broken and tilted, but at depth well defined and stratified. At places it alters to Greenish Schist, the most characteristic material in that country being a rock of green and green-gray color with coarse phosphoritic crystals of Plagioclase and Pyroxene, which occurrence is very frequent, more especially some distance southwest of the Abbott Group. I should say the width of this belt is at least 10 miles, embedding many parallel veins of Argentiferous Galena, in many cases very rich. The classes of lodes or veins existing others are three, i.e.

1. Contact Veins, lying between the limestone dyke and the diabase;
2. Interbedded Veins, being imbedded in the diabase or the overlying formation to the dyke;
3. Fissure Veins, running across the diabase in a S.W. direction.

On many of these veins good work has been done with good results; but through the want of cheap transportation mining has been mainly confined to prospective development.

COMBINED VALUES PER TON OF 2,000 LBS.

Value of Gold \$20.00 per oz., lead 4.5¢ per lb., silver 60¢ per oz.

<u>GOLD</u>	<u>LEAD</u>	<u>SILVER</u>	<u>TOTAL PER TON</u>
\$4.82	\$48.83	\$37.31	<u>\$90.96</u>

Zinc has not been taken into consideration.
 Vancouver, B.C. Sept. 29, 1889.

This information was arrived at by assays from Abbott Group by Albert H. Halder, F.G.S.

WAGNER PROPERTY

Excerpts from Annual Reports of the B.C. Minister of Mines,
Victoria, British Columbia

1949 - P. 192 Wagner (Leadridge Mining Company Limited).

Company office, 640 Pender Street West, Vancouver.
F. Cameron, President. Capital: 10,000 shares, no par value. This company, a wholly owned subsidiary of St. Joseph Lead Company of New York, did some trenching and diamond drilling on the Wagner and Jewell groups and some mapping on the Abbott group near the head of Hall and Healy Creeks. The months of June and July were spent rebuilding the 18 miles of trail up Healy Creek. A bridge was constructed across the Lardeau River, 3 miles below Gerrard, and though considerable effort was spent on the trail, pack-trains had difficulty supplying the tent camp established at elevation 6,500 feet, near the summit, between Hall and Healy Creeks.

The main workings are on the Duncan claim. Here the vein outcrops on a small knoll, which protrudes through the Wagner Glacier. At elevation 8,200 feet a drift has been driven on the vein in a direction north 50 degrees west for 105 feet, and from the end of this drift a cross-cut has been driven to the southwest for 42 feet. A winze sunk on the vein 55 feet from the portal was pumped out in 1949. The vein dips 70 degrees to the southwest. The winze is 54 feet deep with a 20-foot cross-cut into the hanging-wall at the bottom. Little mineralization shows in the walls of the shaft, but the cross-cut at the bottom exposes a vein 10 feet wide well mineralized with cube galena and pyrite.

✓ On the surface the glacier has melted so that the vein is exposed to a point 140 feet lower than the adit to that depth. Above the ice the vein is 7 feet wide and well mineralized with galena. In August, 1949, a diamond drill was set up on the glacier to explore the extension of the vein, and four holes were drilled. Difficulty was encountered with rubble under the ice, and no worthwhile results were obtained. The drill was then set up on solid rock below the adit, and a hole inclined downward was drilled, but the core recovery was poor. Another hole was drilled below the ice on the McCartney Fraction, but the results were also inconclusive.

The Wagner Glacier is drained by a small tributary of Hall Creek. The tributary exposes a quartz vein similar in strike to the one on the Duncan claim above. Below the Duncan and McCartney Fraction claims, the vein is exposed in a distance of 700 feet between elevation 7,375 feet and elevation 7,600 feet. Below this, on the Princess Marie