

006716

February 15, 1947.

W.J. Lynott, Esq.,
48 Vandeventer Street,
Princeton, New Jersey.

Dear Mr. Lynott:

Thank you for your letters of February 8th and February 11th. My letter of the 12th was posted not long before yours of the 8th arrived and I was considering writing you regarding the area coloured in heliotrope on your map when your letter of February 11th arrived. It seems to me that the designation of the material marked with heliotrope might be phrased in a different way or in a different order to advantage. I am rather uncertain of the composition of the material but before receiving your letter of the 11th, had the idea that it was dominantly altered greenstone, might contain some altered sediments and near contacts with the granitic rock would consist in part of fragments of altered volcanics in a granitic matrix. The reason for including the contact breccia with the volcanics would be the difficulty in laying down the boundary between the granitic rock containing inclusions and the volcanics cut by many granitic dykes.

If the foregoing is a fair approximation of the situation I think it would be better to refer to the area as "altered volcanics containing altered sediments and near contacts with the granitic rocks containing brecciated volcanics in granitic matrix", or some such phrasing.

One might infer from your letter of the 11th that the material in the area coloured heliotrope is derived principally from altered limestone and contains minor amounts of altered greenstone and contact breccia. However, it may be that the altered limestone is more resistant to erosion and while the exposures consist largely of this rock, there is good reason to believe that the intervening areas are occupied largely by altered greenstone. Please let me know how you view the matter so that we can have the proper description

P.T.O.

015000

entered in the legend. I think also that a brief addition should probably be made to your section on geology, to describe more adequately this area represented as one unit on your map.

The term "granitic rock" could probably be replaced by "quartz diorite". By now I expect that you have examined enough thin-sections of the more general type of granitic rock in the area to be able to use a term more specific than granitic rock. In case you have not got the data there I enclose a copy of "Petrologic Nomenclature", which we use as a guide in classification of igneous rocks. You will find that the exact designation of such rocks as granodiorite and quartz diorite differs with different geologists and it is probably well to incorporate in your description enough information so that the reader understands the actual composition of the rock or the range in composition when, for example, you use the term quartz diorite. We can insert an additional paragraph or a revised paragraph in your notes regarding general geology whenever you send them along. I shall be glad to have it as soon as you find it convenient. Filling in the one item on the legend will be left until we have had time to hear from you.

With kindest regards to Mrs. Lynott and yourself,

Yours very truly,

HS/rp

Chief Mining Engineer.

PETROLOGIC NOMENCLATURE

Phanerocrystalline: A term applied to holocrystalline igneous rocks in which the essential minerals can be distinguished by the naked eye.

Holocrystalline: A term applied to igneous rocks entirely formed of crystals.

Alkali feldspars: Are the potash feldspars (chiefly orthoclase and microcline) and albite.

Soda-lime feldspars: Include all plagioclase feldspars except albite.

Granite: Phanerocrystalline rocks composed essentially of alkali feldspars and quartz; when soda-lime feldspar is present its ratio to potash feldspar should not be greater than 3 to 5; alkali feldspars should constitute over 40% and quartz over 10% of the rock.

Syenite: Phanerocrystalline rocks composed essentially of alkali feldspar and containing little or no quartz; when soda-lime feldspar is present its ratio to potash feldspar should not be greater than 3 to 5.

Granodiorite: Phanerocrystalline rocks composed essentially of potash and soda-lime feldspars and quartz; the ratio of potash to soda-lime feldspar may range from 5 to 3 to 3 to 5.

Monzonite: Phanerocrystalline rocks composed essentially of potash and soda-lime feldspars and containing little or no quartz; the ratio of potash to soda-lime feldspar may range from 5 to 3 to 3 to 5.

Quartz-diorite: Phanerocrystalline rocks composed essentially of soda-lime feldspar (not more calcic than andesine), quartz and ferromagnesian minerals; if potash feldspar is present its ratio to soda-lime feldspar should be less than 3 to 5.

Diorite: Phanero-crystalline rocks composed essentially of soda-lime feldspar (not more calcic than andesine) and ferromagnesian minerals and containing little or no (not more than 5%) quartz; if potash feldspar is present its ratio to soda-lime feldspar should be less than 3 to 5.

Gabbro: Phanero-crystalline rocks composed essentially of soda-lime feldspar and ferromagnesian minerals; the feldspar is more calcic than andesine.

Anorthosite: Phanero-crystalline rocks composed almost entirely of soda-lime feldspar.

Peridotite: Phanero-crystalline rocks composed essentially of olivine with or without other ferromagnesian minerals; olivine constitutes at least 10% of the rock; feldspar, when present, should not exceed 10% of the rock.

Pyroxenite: Phanero-crystalline rocks in which pyroxene is the most abundant mineral; neither feldspar nor olivine, when present, should exceed 10% of the rock.

Amphibolite: Phanero-crystalline rocks in which amphibole is the most abundant mineral; neither feldspar nor olivine, when present, should exceed 10% of the rock.

are replaced by a very finely divided mineral, probably sericite, and by epidote. As a rule orthoclase is more altered than plagioclase.

Typical specimens are as follows:

WL 13-46
Quartz Diorite
(Tranquil Creek)
Qtz 30-35% of the total - interstitial, shattered but not recrystallized.
Plagioclase - Oligoclase, some much altered by sericite.
Orthoclase - much altered < 1/3 total feldspar ^{none positively identified due to alteration}
Hornblende - pleochroic green to green brown - has qtz inclusions. Partly altered to chlorite (anom. blue interference colours) pleochroic green to light ^{yellow} green. (Penninite?)
- small grains apatite in feldspar and qtz.
- few small grains sphene.
Magnetite in scattered grains

WL 108-46.
Quartz Diorite
Warm Bay (Moscena)

Quartz 10% - interstitial
Plagioclase - about 20% of the rock. - lath shaped crystals euhedral against quartz - well twinned (combined Carlsbad and polysynthetic) Composition: Andesine
Hornblende - pleochroic green to yellow brown - twinned
Biotite - much altered
Magnetite - scattered grains.

WL 87-46.
Quartz Diorite
Typical of large mass
South of Birge Creek.

Quartz - 20% of total - interstitial - strained
Pc - Oligoclase - some zoned and show ^{Carlsbad} twinning. > 60% of rock
Orthoclase - less than 1/3 of total feldspar.
Hornblende - as above; altered to chlorite and ^(Penninite?) epidote
Biotite - much altered
Magnetite - scattered grains - some fractured and ^{healed by chlorite.}
Muscovite? & Zoisite? - not sure.
Hematite } small intergrowth
Pyrite } surrounded by epidote.

The other specimens^{examined} are similar in character and fall within the range of the three described.

From the above, the rocks have ^{quartz} between 10 and 35 percent of the rock as a whole; less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the feldspar is orthoclase, plagioclase ranges in composition between oligoclase and andesine. Hornblende is the main feneic mineral. Typical specimens are all quartz diorite.

I hope that the foregoing is sufficient for your purposes. From now on I'm going to need to spend most of my time in studying for prelims but will do my best to do anything further required by the Department.

Best regards to Mrs. Sargent and yourself.

Yours very truly,
W. J. Lynott.

48 Vandeventer St.,
Princeton, N. J.,
February 17, 1947.

Dr. Hartley Sargent,
Chief Mining Engineer,
B. C. Dept. of Mines,
Victoria, B. C.

DEPT. OF MINES	
Rec'd FEB 20 1947	
Subject	
File	
Referred to	

Dear Dr. Sargent:

Enclosed is the MS., copy of the
Tranquil Creek-Warn Bay report which I consider to be
well edited.

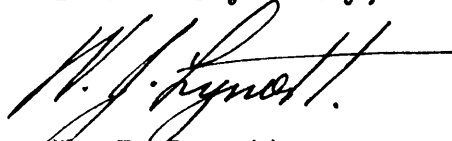
The following changes were made to
the MS., p. 3 and quartz-feldspar; p. 4 east-south-
east; northwestward p. 5 about vertically, Yankee Boy
(lapsed?), Add? ; p. 6 are).

If the enclosed report is to be
incorporated in the Annual Report I would like to read
it again in conjunction with the material for the
Annual Report.

I have done a small amount of pet-
rographic work on the field specimens but have nothing
to add on this basis. The granitic rocks have more
quartz than I had expected and those examined are either
quartz diorite or granodiorite. Some of the fresh feld-
spar porphyry has quartz phenocrysts. I hope to turn up
some rare minerals in the "skarns". Has helvite ever
been found in B. C.? I wonder whether or not it would
be possible to run a spectrographic analysis of Specimens
WL 50, 52, 117 to 121 and 127 to 129 checking for Be, Mn,
W, etc. and for the elements in pure "garnet".

Best regards,

Yours very truly,


W. J. Lynott

J. E. McMyinn

Deputy Minister of Mines

July 8th

74

RE: B. C. Wonder and General James M. groups (92F/4E)

Prop. file 92F/4E

The claims comprising the B. C. Wonder and General James M. groups are Crown Granted mineral claims that were Crown Granted in 1900 and 1901. It would appear that most of the development work was done prior to 1903 (See M. M. Ann. Rept. 1916, p. 330). The claims are held by George E. Kinneard of Nanaimo. There is no record of Viva Ventures Ltd. holding any claims.

The claims cover skarn occurrences of magnetite and chalcopyrite on the east side of Tranquil Creek. There are no indications of there being any gold values present.

The iron - copper skarns are on the Iron Duke (L. 325), General James M. (L. 318), and the American Wonder (L. 386). The only information available is in the Minister of Mines Annual Report for 1916, page 330. Unless subsequent work has been done the skarn showings have only been given a very preliminary amount of work and there is no real indication of their tonnage or grade potential.

Unless Kinneard provides additional information which enhances the prospects of discoveries of significant size being made, I do not consider that the proposed venture is suitable for government participation.

The principal gold showings in the area called the Fandora and Gold Flake are on the west side of Tranquil Creek on claims held by Tofino Mines Ltd., a company controlled by Monela Porcupine Mines Ltd. The quartz veins average about 5 feet in width and have been extensively explored. It is estimated (by C. M. Campbell) that there is a developed reserve of 70,000 tons averaging 0.40 ounce gold per ton.

Stuart S. Holland,
Chief Geologist, Geological Division,
Mineral Resources Branch

SSH/crd

cc: Dr. J. T. Fyles

Encls.

References; Minister of Mines Annual Report 1916, p. 330
Property file 92F/4E - Fandora and Gold Flake.
Property file 92F/4E - Lynott report on Tranquil area.

PROPERTY FILE

92F041

436?

VIVA VENTURES LTD. (NPL)

P.O. BOX 126, NANAIMO, B.C.

President: G.E. Kinneard, A.I.C., Phone 753-2129

Vice-President: F.C. Loring, B. Sc., E.M., M.E., P. Eng., Phone 752-9578

Secretary-Treasurer: Dr. A.B.L. Whittles, B. Sc., M. Sc., Ph. D., (Mining Geophysicist) Phone 758-9883

DEPUTY MINISTER OF MINES
& PETROLEUM RESOURCES

REC'D JUL 3 '74 863

June 27, 1974

Department of Mines and
Petroleum Resources
Parliament Buildings
Victoria, B.C.

REFERRED	TO	DATE	INITIAL
ACCTS			
A. D. M.			
A. D. P.			
M. R.			
E. & P.			
A. D.			

ATTENTION: Deputy Minister of Mines

FILE

RE: Prospecting and Development Work on
Mineral Claims - Central Vancouver Island
B.C. Wonder Group and General James M. Group

Dear Sirs:

You may recall that I contacted you at your office a few weeks ago, to try to find out what your intentions are, or what is the attitude of the Mining Department, in respect to becoming involved directly and physically, with a Prospecting Company, such as ours, to develop some of our claims.

We are somewhat skeptical about getting involved with the Government as a Partner, as we can see that a heavy handed attitude could force us entirely out of business and ruin our hopes and plans. On the other hand, until we explore this possibility, we realize it is possible that you may be willing to provide us with certain facilities and if we could work out a satisfactory working arrangement on a covenant, (60-40 Ownership of claims), then possibly both of us could benefit.

While we have the finances and equipment, to go ahead with development work on some of our projects, we do have a limited amount of time and equipment, so other areas are unfortunately held back, even though we know what should be done, and we would very much like to be able to proceed with a high speed geophysical program to work towards analyzing the potential of these various claim groups which we hold.

Taking two groups of claims, for example, which we think have great possibilities, the B.C. Wonder Group, and The General James M. Group, which are located near Tofino, on Tranquil Creek area, across from the Tofino Gold Mines.

Yes.

This property has been held by private owners for some 70 years. There are good indications from assayed samples and mineral outcroppings that the gold veins in this area would be commercially profitable, but the area should be thoroughly explored and proper tests done.

Crown granted in 1900 & 1901

PROPERTY FILE

..... Cont'd

As you know, any exploration operation is expensive and it takes speculative money and ambition and adventurous effort, and a great deal of work and labour to even get to the stage of deciding whether a project should proceed, into the development stage.

Our Company has the ability to supervise teams of surveyors who could run survey lines, set stations, take tests on at least four different types of geophysical instruments, and subsequently produce accurate and valuable reports on the anomalies and geology of this area. What we do not have is a large cash supply to pay the wages, to have these projects carried out.

We do feel, from our work to date, that these claims have great potential value and we, as Registered and Recorded Owners, have a right to expect a modest profit some time in the distant future, if the properties are developed. Like any other Company, we invest money, time, effort, and skill, with the hope of some day reaping a modest profit. We have spent a considerable amount of time and money on these properties, up to now, and our plans are to do the assessment work and continue to hold them, in the hopes that some day we will be able to run the necessary tests and determine if it is feasible to start commercial production.

Now that we have outlined our position, we wonder if you, as the Government, or possibly if some other Agency, such as the Department of Industrial Development, would enter into some contract, with us, to speed up the entire process.

Considering the difficult terrain, and that it is only possible to work in this particular area economically, during the months of June, July, August and September (Most other months it rains 10 to 20 inches per month, and it is very difficult to operate under those conditions), we would propose that this is a reasonable plan for exploration.

1. Four crews should be set up with equipment, to survey geophysical test lines. Each crew should consist of a project engineer, a surveyor on the compass, a chain man and survey assistant, and an instrument man to taking readings and recording data.
2. The surveys should be carried out over a period of June, July, and August, each summer.
3. When all the data is obtained, each fall, it could be run through the computers for corrections as to topography, temperature, altitude, and the information could be set out in the form of an intelligent geophysical and geological report.
4. When the entire area has been surveyed thoroughly and the full data compiled, we could all have a look at the picture to determine the anomaly picture, the location of various quartz veins and other geological features, and at that time, a decision could be made if it is economically feasible to drill certain areas for additional testing and development work.

Although two of the people on each survey crew would have to be well qualified, it is possible that the other two members could be obtained through Manpower, and we understand the Federal Manpower System would pay 60% of the wages for the people taken off Unemployment Insurance.

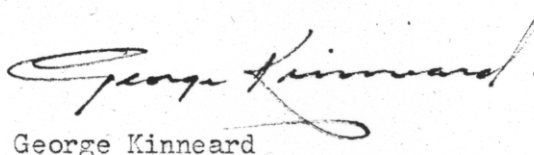
We would undertake to supervise and provide the skills, administration and instruments to carry out this work, but we propose that you supply a cash flow, to cover wages for the personnel, transportation and camp facilities, in addition to helping us smooth the way to get co-operation from other Government Departments. In this way, possibly the road could be cleared to get a worthwhile overall understanding of potential value of these interesting claims.

We are thinking of some type of covenant whereby you participate on a 60-40 ownership basis.

Please advise if you are interested in discussing this matter further.

Yours very truly,

VIVA VENTURES LTD. (NPL)



George Kinneard

GK/cs

c.c.: Herbert W. Kee, Ph.D.
Department of Industrial Development,
Trade, and Commerce
Province of British Columbia

MEMORANDUM

TO Dr. Stuart S. Holland,
Chief Geologist,
Geological Division

FROM THE

DEPARTMENT OF MINES
AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES

VICTORIA, B.C., July 5, 1974

WHEN REPLYING PLEASE REFER
TO FILE No.re B.C. Wonder group (92F/4E)

Ref: Letter from Viva Ventures dated June 27, 1974

The B.C. Wonder was the group name for several Crown-granted mineral claims east of Tranquil Creek. Copper-iron showings occur on the Gen. James M. (Lot 318), American Wonder (Lot 386), and Iron Duke (Lot 325), and these claims are outlined in red on the accompanying map. The showings are described by Brewer (MMAR 1916, p. 330) and the general geology by Lynott (MMAR 1946, p. 184).

Lenses of limestone are strung out in a northwest direction in meta-andesite, and skarn is developed along the contacts. Magnetite, pyrrhotite, and chalcopryite occur as disseminations and as massive pockets in the skarn. The width of mineralization on the American Wonder is 10 feet, and on the Gen. James M. is about the same, but on the Iron Duke is unknown. Lengths and depths have not been determined. Brewer obtained assays of 2.0 and 2.2% copper from average material and 8.6% from selected material. All three samples yielded only a trace of gold.

The limestone may possibly be Quatsino, and therefore a substantial tonnage of ore is possible. If however it is merely lenses within Karmutsen/of Bonanza rocks the potential would be small.

The letter refers to "gold veins in this area". The only ones we know about are the Yankee Boy, Gold Flake, and Fandora; the last two are, or were, held by Moneta Porcupine Mines. At other places in the letter it is not clear which claims are referred to.

The first need in any work on the B.C. Wonder group is geological mapping, to determine whether there is any size potential. A simple ground magnetometer survey could be done to help outline skarn zones, but sophisticated geophysical surveys do not appear warranted at this stage. The money would be better put into drilling, for assays and to test for depth.

G. E. P. Eastwood

G.E.P. Eastwood.

PROPERTY FILE

48 Vandeventer St.,
Princeton, N. J.,
February 11, 1947.

Dr. Hartley Sargent,
Chief Mining Engineer,
B. C. Dept. of Mines,
Victoria, B. C.

DEPT. OF MINES
Rec'd FEB 14 1947
Original
File 3030 6
Initial M

Dear Dr. Sargent:

Further to my letter of February 9th, I would like to suggest an amendment to the legend of the map of the Moscena property.

The material coloured in heliotrope includes both contact breccia, (a mass of angular fragmental skarn and amphibolitic material with interstitial filling of granitic material), and skarn and amphibolite without the granitic material. I do not believe that surface outcrops were of sufficient extent to justify differentiating the breccia, non-brecciated material, skarn or amphibolite. Skarn predominates by far in the exposures and is probably altered impure limestone, contact metamorphosed. I therefore believe it would be better to label the heliotrope-coloured areas "Contact breccia, skarn or amphibolite".

Best regards to Mrs. Sargent and
yourself,

Yours very truly,



W. J. Lynott.

DEPT. OF MINES
Rec'd FEB 14 1947
Original
File
Initial