

NAME OF PROPERTY

SLOCAN SOVEREIGN

OBJECT LOCATED **No. 15 adit, Slocan Sovereign claim
(Lot 1927).**

UNCERTAINTY IN METERS-100.

Lat. **49°59'10"** Long. **117°11'48"**

Mining Division

Slocan

District

Kootenay

County

Township or Parish

Lot

Concession or Range

Sec

Tp.

R.

OWNER OR OPERATOR AND ADDRESS

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The rocks encountered in the underground workings are Triassic sediments of the Slocan series and minor intrusives. The sediments are chiefly argillites with some quartzitic beds. Their general strike is north 50 degrees west and they dip mostly southwest at steep angles averaging 70 degrees. Towards the western and southwestern boundaries of the claim the workings encounter a belt of black slates, which is apparently continuous with a broad syncline of these rocks extending across adjoining claims of the Reco group. Intersecting the sediments are a number of light-coloured, quartz porphyry, and a few, dark green, lamprophyre dykes. The more acid dykes appear to conform in attitude with the sedimentary structures. The basic dykes, on the other hand, follow rather closely the course of the lode. They vary from a foot or so to 50 feet or more in width, the widest exposures occurring in the lower levels, particularly

see Card 2

Associated minerals or products of value - **Silver, zinc.**

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Slocan Sovereign claim is located at the 5,500 foot elevation on the south side of Reco Mountain, 1½ miles northeast of Sandon.

The claim was under development from the mid 1890's and was Crown-granted (Lot 1927) to Slocan Mines Exploration and Development Company, Limited, in 1899. By the end of that year the workings comprised 2,480 feet of adits, 140 feet of raises, and 60 feet of winze. The first shipment of ore was in 1899.

Slocan Sovereign Mines Company, Limited, was incorporated in 1899 to acquire this claim and the nearby Madison group. Subsequent work was mainly by lessees and some production was recorded in 1901, 1904, 1906-1920, and 1922-1924.

Clarence Cunningham optioned the claim in 1916 and work continued into 1924. An aerial tramway 7,200 feet long, from the portal of No. 14 adit to Sandon, was completed in 1919. Cunningham Mines, Limited, was incorporated in July 1924.

American Boy Mining Company, of Spokane, Washington, acquired the claim in 1926 and some work was reported the following year. Lessees worked during 1929-1930, and 1936-1938.

The workings included 3 main adits connected by raises and stopes to a number of intermediate drifts. Over 4,000 feet of development work was done and the lode explored to a vertical depth of about 450 feet. Adits Nos. 1 and 2, and the intermediate level between adits Nos. 2 and 3, have been driven to within 100 feet or so of the claim boundary. No. 3 level is 300 feet from the boundary line. Nos. 3 & 4 levels were driven from the Mollie claim (Lot 261 A), which was Crown-granted in 1905 to J.M. Harris and J.F. Armstrong. No. 4 level, located about 30 feet below No. 3 level, served as an ore transfer facility only.

Cody-Reco Mines Limited, incorporated February 1951, acquired the Slocan Sovereign and adjacent claims. Some rehabilitation work was done in the Slocan Sovereign adits in 1951; ore from the dumps was milled at the company's 175 ton per day mill which was built at Cody in 1952. In 1954 some exploratory drifting and crosscutting was done. The

see Card 2

Mineral Resources Branch, Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Ottawa.

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HISTORY OF PRODUCTION

From 1898 to 1968, 5,004 tons of ore were shipped from this property. From this ore 4 ounces of gold, 118,077 ounces of silver, 104 pounds of copper, 1,562,928 pounds of lead and 310,405 pounds of zinc were recovered.

REFERENCES

Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 131-133, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Cairnes, C.E.; Preliminary Report on Slocan Mining Area, B.C.; Summary Report 1925, Pt. A., p. 204, Geol. Surv. of Canada.

Report of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1898, p. 1074; 1899, pp. 688, 846; 1904, p. 201; 1907, pp. 99, 214; 1909, p. 273; 1916, p. 197; 1919, p. 124; 1926, p. 251; 1929, p. 308; 1936, p. E-53; 1937, p. E-55; 1951, p. 170; 1952, p. 174; 1954, p. 140; 1965, p. 192; 1966, p. 221; 1968, p. 255.

Geology, Exploration, and Mining; British Columbia Dept. of Mines: 1969, p. 329; 1970, p. 453.

Mineral Development Sector; Corporation Files: "Cunningham Mines, Limited"; "American Boy Mining Company"; "Vespar Mines Limited".

MAP REFERENCES

- Map 273 A, Sandon, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4,000 ft. - accomp. Memoir 173.
- *North slope of Carpenter Creek Valley (claim boundaries and Lode system), Sc. 1":750 ft., Fig. 1, Memoir 184.
- *Map 82 F/14 E, Slocan, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS

Comp./Rev. By	DMacR						
Date	9-74						

BCI 82 F/NW-36.

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SLOCAN SOVEREIGN

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT (continued)

towards the face of No. 3 adit and the intermediate adit above. At different points the basic dykes were observed to cut the quartz porphyries. The lode, which is the southwesterly extension of the Reco No. 2 lode (see 82 F/14, Pp 10) strikes north 40 to 45 degrees east and dips southeast at, in most places, an angle of 50 to 55 degrees. The lode is a mineralized fissure zone along which considerable shearing and crushing accompanied by more or less cross-fracturing and faulting have occurred. In width it varies from a crack to several feet, the wider parts commonly including distinct hanging- and foot-wall fissures separated mostly by sparsely mineralized or barren country rock. Paystreaks follow one or both walls and include several inches of solid ore. Most of the production has come from stopes extending from No. 2 level to above No. 1. Below No. 2 very little encouraging ore has been discovered and there the wall-rock is largely the green dyke rock mentioned above.

Most of the ore shoots followed the dip of the lode, but in places they rake to the northeast at an angle of 45 to 50 degrees. Cross-fractures cutting the lode, in most cases forming large angles with it, seem to have had some influence in localizing ore deposition. A number of post-mineral faults have caused small displacements of the lode.

The chief ore minerals are galena, zinc blende, and pyrite. The gangue minerals are siderite, quartz, and a little calcite.

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued)

company name was changed in 1960 to Vespar Mines Limited. Lessees worked the property in 1965 and 1966.

The Slocan Sovereign claim, owned in 1968 by Wayne Turley, of Kaslo, was sold late in the year to Liberty Mines Ltd. Diamond drilling was done in 2 short holes to test the continuity of the lode. Some stoping was done. A small test mill was installed, but not operated, on the Mollie claim by Cody Milling & Smelting Ltd.; through a lawsuit in 1970 the company was forbidden further use of the Mollie claim. Liberty Mines Ltd. was dissolved in 1972.