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THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF MINES FOR THE YEAR 1938

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REBECCA MINERAL CLAIM: - The Rebecca mineral claim was staked in 1932 by the present owner, F. J. Bull of Granite Bay P. O., Quadra Island. It covers ground that comprised the old Gold Thread claim as described by D. D. Cairnes in the Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada, 1913, p. 72.

The workings are one-quarter of a mile south 60 degrees east from the house of Mr. Stromberg; this house is approximately 3 miles south-eastward from Granite Bay Post Office on the north-easterly coast of Quadra Island. Granite Bay may be reached either by boats of the Union Steamship Company, which run regularly from Vancouver, or by gas-boat from Campbell River which is two hours distant on Vancouver Island.

The workings are on the crest of a bare rocky knoll which rises approximately 100 feet from the swampy ground that characterises the main valley floor.

The deposit consists of a lenticular replacement vein of quartz more or less following tight shearing that is conspicuous on one wall only of the quartz. The rock formation consists of porphyritic andesites cut by numerous fine-grained andesite dykes. Small patches of biotite and occasional grains of course, irregular feldspar

crystals have formed in the greenstones as a result of contact metamorphism effected by the main granitic instrusion which lies approximately three-quarters of a mile north-eastward from the workings.

The quartz vein-matter follows the vein shear down the south face from the surface as a tight, weaving lens close to the footwall of a similarly weaving shear that ranges from 1 inch to 2 inches in width. The quartz, however, fingers out in the tight rock 5 feet above the floor of the cut. The quartz lens is largely a replacement of wall rock as indicated by thin 1-inch shreds of greenstone ranging from 8 inches to 10 inches in length. The quartz lens ranges from 1 inch to 1 foot in thickness and contains only small amounts of chalcopyrite. Cairnes **

^{*} Cairnes, D.D., p. 72.

reports the finding of native gold and telluride on this property, but none of these were seen by the present writer. It is to be noted that the lens extends down the north face of the cut to within 2 feet of the floor, and pinches out entirely at the floor level; the shear continues, but it is very indistinct.

A sample taken across 1 foot of quartz in the south face of the cut assayed: nil in gold and silver, and one taken across 8 inches of quartz in the north face, also assayed nil in gold and silver.

on the surface the quartz of the shear vein turns to a direction of north 20 degrees east and extends for 15 feet northward from the cut. Southward from the cut it maintains its southerly strike and outcrops for 50 feet to the north edge of an old shaft, sunk on the west side of the vein; in this distance the vein ranges from 4 inches to 18 inches in width, but is quite barren of minerals.

The shaft, filled with water at the time of examination, is reported to be 26 feet deep. At the time of examination, Mr. Bull was engaged in driving the cut southward along the shear.