

1971

Dear Com,

This region is predominately made ^{up} of the rock you called a coarse pink feldspar monzonite porphyry. Last comp, I called it a granodiorite because I felt there was less K in it. It is fairly uniform throughout but in some areas shows very slight gneissosity near contacts.

qtz
monz?

The orange is the gneissic rock. It's composition changes and varies quite widely from quite mafic T1-64 to quite felsic T1-78 but the gneissic character remains.

This gneissic material would appear to me to be rocks of varying composition from the very mafic one in some places to what I called the metasediments in one #1. It seems upon intrusion of the primary rock of the batholith (the qtz. monzonite porphyry) the surrounding rocks were metamorphosed to the extent to give them a gneissic nature. In many cases volcanics have been melted to enrich the rocks in mafics or partially melted in which you have a felsic enrichment or just broken to give the mafic xenoliths. Because of the higher melting point of the mafics it is easy to have partial melts or total melts depending on the temperature of the magma at each specific location. The pink phase of the qtz monzonite may be a late stage differentite or else rock not enriched as much in coarse feldspars. The biotite in the mafic is because of the high water

(sampled for analysis)

(2)

content of a granitic type intrusion.

I checked the area of rusty faced rocks to the SE of our camp and found no copper but plenty of limonite in small patches. The ore is slightly gneissic with a more basic phase in the middle of T1-77. No claim posts were ~~not~~ noticed.

Around T1-70 + 72 quite a bit of malachite (^{some} ~~cuprite~~) was found associated with dikes mostly. It is W. of the Tom claim group. No sulphides were seen. The rock is quite rusty on the surface.

The copper in these areas (my theory) may have originated when the old volcanics were melted upon intrusion and thus released. There seems to be copper in a lot of the dikes near contacts but the intrusion was so large that concentrations are very low throughout. A small intrusion (^{gran} group) or older intrusion would be the place to look for the copper ~~(~~malachite~~)~~. This last paragraph is probably bull shit.

Near the contact in the area SW of the map area there are a lot of N-S faults $\frac{1}{4}$ " - $\frac{1}{2}$ " apart with very rusty areas following them. No copper was seen but it may be a lot like the rusty jobs around T1-77.

The ^{proposed} faults south of camp are parallel to jointing and is probably weathering along them.

- I didn't get a chance to map completely the way high behind camp because the chopper didn't come in at 4:00 as planned. I was going up the hill today. What I saw of it was a rough sketch of the

precious rock. There are a couple of samples

taken.

25 ft from camp and found no copper but

found in small pieces. There is slightly

Terry

pressure with a more than 1000 ft in the

middle of T6-T7. No clear evidence of

Ground T1-T2 + T3 quite a bit of material (see)

was found associated with other metals. It is

of the same class group. No sulphides were seen

the rock is quite soft on the surface

The copper in this case (my theory) may

have originated when the old volcanic rock

settled upon intrusion and then released. Then

seems to be copper in a bit of the other area

but the intrusion was a large bit of material

are very low throughout. A small amount (see)

or other intrusion could be the place to

look for the copper. This bit

topographic is probably related

Then the contact in the middle SW of the

map area there are a lot of 4-5 faults to 10"

spaced with very many more following them. So

copper was seen but it may be a bit like the rest

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The fault's sort of crop are parallel to

jointing and is probably weathering deep then

- I didn't get a chance to map completely the

map but think camp because the copper didn't

come in at 2000 ft. There are some small hills

along. What level of 1000 ft was a major part of the

