

Yorke-Hardy

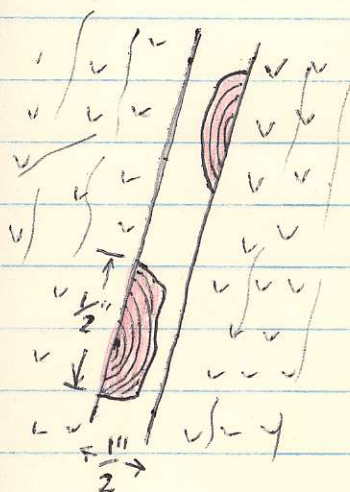
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BOX 696
SMITHERS, B.C.
DEC. 5, 1967

Dear Rod:

Many thanks for the data — as you suggested it was a bit of a shock to find out about the native arsenic.

Unfortunately, I can't supply any more specimens as I have only one small piece — however I can give you data on its occurrence.



APOLOGIES
FOR POOR
SCALE

MAY INDICATE
EARLY
DEPOSITION

The mineral was found in two small isolated clots (max. dimensions $\frac{1}{2}'' \times \frac{1}{4}''$ with longest dimension in plane of vein) in a braided up to $\frac{1}{2}''$ quartz-carbonate-sericite vein in a 5" broken zone (making H_2O) that trends $340/70W$.

In the attempt to pick the specimens out, the concentrically banded native As broke cleanly away from the c.g. qtz-carb in the vein.

As first seen, the mineral was yellow brown in colour, and had a sub-metallic luster (now this was obviously due to tarnishing) — the concentric layering showed up very well in the wet vein.

The broken zone and the associated $\frac{1}{2}''$ vein is in the aplitic phase of the granodiorite sheet at 4470'. The structure is certainly post some MO_2 (although MO_2 is weak in this particular area) but the trend of this break is such to suggest that it post all MO_2 (there is a set of steep westerly breaks with c.g. qtz-carb that cut all MO_2 wherever observed).

Note that the concentric layers suggest that the clots grew from the vein walls. Aplite is sericitized in the area.

I hope this info. is sufficient. If still of interest next
Summer, we can locate the vein and do a little digging to get
more specimens ← (if indeed we are lucky enough to find more)

Good luck at the U., and best wishes to you and the
family in 1967.

Sincerely

Don.