

Aug 17-1942

Mormon Canyon Scheelite - Secs. 11, 12, 13, and 14, Twp. 32 N., Range
76 W.

This deposit is owned by Mssrs. H. D. McCoun and Cas. Wells. It is strange from the standpoint of both origin and occurrence. As nearly as can be told, the principal body is a quartz vein which is about 500' long and varies in width from 30' to 100' (Mr. McCoun).

There appears to be very little limestone in the area and only a small amount of granite (or monzonite). However, there are a number of lime silicates and they locally occur in considerable quantities - tremolite, actinolite, glaucophane, garnet, and epidote. Yet there is no structural evidence of contact metamorphism.

The only hypothesis that seems plausible is that the quartz dike contact metamorphosed a limestone and forming scheelite - and then the entire region was regionally metamorphosed.

Only about an hour of daylight remained after we arrived at the property and we did not see the entire deposit.

The "quartz dike" runs NW-SE and at the SE end apparently contains considerable Mo. Mr. McCoun says the two pits there carry molybdenite, powellite (?) and the scheelite fluoresces yellow.

Distribution and values of the scheelite are very erratic. Scheelite occurs in garnet, quartz, and in other lime silicates. The hill to the NW and that SE do not carry WO_3 values. Apparently the vein has intruded hb-schist.

A tunnel has been dug about 66' along the main "quartz dike" in a SE direction. There a number of pits most of which show some ore. Assays run from .33% to more than 1.0%.

This seems to be a fairly good deposit. It should be mapped with a plane table and alidade on about 50' x 1" and carefully sampled.

(Hobbs and ? from the USGS examined the deposit in July, 1942 and Bell of the USBM in Sept. 1941. Needham of the Bur. of Mines examined it in June 1942.)

Young H ^{Hiller?} _____ also looked it over.

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