

INTRODUCTION

The property consists of 14 claims, Nos. 54729-39, 54819-20 and 54760, Boston township. They tie into the 2 mile post on the east boundary of that township. The claims are readily accessible by winter road from Boston Creek, the distance being about 3 miles.

The claims were mapped in the summer of 1949 in conjunction with a general study of the geology in the east part of Boston and south part of McElroy townships. The mapping was done primarily by pace and compass method; the claim lines were taped and surveyed with a Brunton compass. Aerial photographs were used for topographical detail. The mapping was done under the supervision of the writer assisted by two graduate mining geologists, M. Mc-Culloch and W. Robinson and two undergraduates, B. Glassford and E. Norppa. J. Allen, graduate geologist supervised the trenching in the fall of 1949.

2. TOPOGRAPHY

In the west part of the claim area, which is underlain by lavas, outcrops are rather abundant, however, the relief is not marked. The centre and east part is generally flat with considerable swamp. Outcrops are quite scarce. There are a few distinct despressions or valleys, of which two at least appear to be expressions of fault zones.

3. DESCRIPTION OF FORMATIONS

Keewatin: The claim group is predominantly underlain by lavas and pyroclastics of this age. These formations strike northwest and face northeast. The pyroclastics, which are called agglomerate on the accompanying map, are of a rather indistinct type. Bedding and volcanic pebbles were found in the outcrops on the claim group but they were not a common feature. However, good bedding, volcanic pebbles and fragments were found in this formation both to the north and south of the claim group. The weathered surface of the outcrops have a distinctive pinkish tinge.

The andesites and basalts are of the general Keewatin type showing pillow, amygdules and some spherules. In a few isolated instances flow contacts were recognized and these are noted on the map.

Post-Keewatin: In the northeast corner of the claim group there are some outcrops of a basic rock that we tentatively called quartz diorite. It appears to be one of a number of sill-like masses in area to the northeast of the claim group. Quartz is generally not plentiful enough to warrant the name quartz diorite. However, it was present in the form of brilliant, opalescent blue quartz eyes, and was a distinctive feature for field identification. Except for this quartz the rock was identical in appearance to the coarser dioritic phases of the lava flows. However, absolutely no evidence of flow structure was found in our regional mapping of these quartz diorites.

One outcrop of hornblendite is shown on the accompanying map. This is part of the composite dike mapped by L. V. Bell, Ontario Department of Mines, Volume XXXVIII, Part VI, 1929. It is characterized by being composed almost entirely of a matte of long hornblende crystals.

Algoman: One small outcrop of red syenite was found in claim #54819. A number of other occurrences off this claim group are noted on the map, but they all appear to be of small extent.

4. STRUCTURE

The group is on the southwest limb of the northwest trending syncline. The rocks for the most part are quite massive. Two marked lineaments cross parts of the claim group marked on the map as the Gulf lineament and the R.A.P. Vein-Fault lineament. The former is indicated by topography geology and aeromagnetics, the latter by topography and geology. There is geological evidence for considering these lineaments as faults, especially to the west of the claim group. In which area there is a horizontal displacement of the hornblendite dike along the Gulf lineament of approximately 500 feet and the R.A.F. Vein-Fault lineament of approximately 200 feet. Change of texture of the flows on either side of the lineaments also suggest movement.

5. MINERALIZATION

Evidence of mineralization, in general, is lacking except in claim #54819. There, approximately 120 feet south of the #4 post on the south side of a draw, is a east-southeast trending zone containing a number of altered and mineralized boulders. The mineralization consists of cubical pyrite, some molybdenite, quartz and carbonates. The host rock was a bleached and silicified andesite. There was a great deal of gossan in the area, however, stripping and trenching revealed only small zones of mineralization in place. Due to water and heavy overburden a trench was not dug across the draw from whence the boulders possibly originated.

Approximately 800 feet south of the same No. 4 post, and just east of the claim line, is a white quartz vein exposed for a width of 3 feet. The quartz is barren, but the south wall is sheared and mineralized with pyrite. No gold values were obtained here.

Both the Gulf and R.A.P. Vein-Fault lineaments have values associated with them in the area to the west of the claim group. It was considered that the more altered agglomerate to the east on this claim group would be a more favourable host rock than the massive andesites.

6. TRENCHING

Approximately 175 feet of trenching and 60 feet of stripping was done on claim 54819 with rather inconclusive results. A plan is enclosed showing the location of this work.



