

D E D N O M U O T K E**A3 BIDJOVAGGE GRUBER**INTRODUCTION.

The locality in question is situated near Dædnonuothe, ca. 9 km. WNW of Saittejavvre, and nearly on the Finnish border. The Lapp hut at the end of the winter road is at the center of the area. The accompanying map, which is copied from a sketch by Hjalmar Holmboe, gives the approximate positions of the points of special interest in respect to certain prominent land marks.

In the late afternoon of Consul Holmboe, his son Hjalmar Holmboe, Director Ingvaldsen, and myself arrived at the locality in order to investigate whether copper mineralization reported there might be of an order that would invite further interest in the area. Since less than two full days were spent to this object, as well as the fact that rain was the order of the day during our entire stay, a minimum of careful reconnaissance was possible. However, it is deemed that the conclusions drawn in this report are essentially correct.

A certain degree of further research including microscopy may be later undertaken upon the material gathered. The following is thus² report in advance of further research mainly in order to advance an evaluation, upon which petrology has little bearing.

GEOLOGY.

The area is comprised of greenstones ranging from amphibolites to talc and chlorite schists, limestones limey sandstones, grits etc.^{P/95} a multitude of gradations. Intense folding, accompanied by brecciation has apparently been a dominant influence. Evidence of strong movement is seen everywhere in terms of deformation characteristic of the various rock types. A rough stratification is usually obvious except in some of the amphibolitic members. The general strike is NW-SE and the dip is steep to the NE.

The following is a description of the points of special interest.

- 1) P-1 was the point that caused the original interest in the area. Here bornite, and chalcopyrite together with calcite, and qtz have been deposited from hydrothermal solution as an open fissure filling. A degree of fragmentation must also have taken place before the final opening of the fissure, for some of the rock forming the wall of the cavity is a fragmented muscovite schist, the fragments being surrounded by qtz x'ls in a comb structure. Often the centers or sometimes the whole of the fragments of schist have been leached of mica leaving only a latticework of ^{quartz} qtz. The mineralization within the cavity itself is coarsely crystalline. One qtz.x'l observed was 4 cm long, and the calcite present is generally very coarse. A myriad of tiny ^{quartz crystals} qtz x'ls forming small drusy cavities apparently followed the deposition of the main assemblage. Such x'ls are often coated by a malachite. Late circulating waters, where accessible to calcite, have deposited malachite.

This pocket of mineralization unfortunately amounted to not more than a few hundred kgs. of ore. An attempt to locate an extension of the pocket was in vain. Along the strike to the N outcrops were good but no trace of ore deposition was observed. Exclusive of the above described cavity filling the only trace of copper minerals seen was sporadic tiny grains incorporated in ^{the} greenstones.

- 2) P-2 is also essentially a cavity filling of chalcopyrite and qtz. Radiating x'ls of actinolite along open fissures were observed. The country rock association is an association calcite-actinolite-chalcopyrite with locally some ^{CuFeS₂}. The amount of CuFeS₂, however, seems to be practically limited to the few hand samples one would care to collect. This point was ^{approximately} approx. half way along a ravine which cut obliquely to the strike. Greenstones along this ravine occur in continuous outcrop for a km or so. They are for the most part amphibolites, but interbedded chlorite schists can also be observed. The only trace of copper mineralization is the usual disperse grains of chalcopyrite.

- 3) P-3 is a locality composed of a few loose blocks. These blocks

have granitic texture and are invaded by considerable quantities of qtz and calcite, accompanied by a little FeS_2 .
^{copper} ~~Fe~~ mineral/s were not observed here.

- 4) P-4 is an outcrop of limestone. Here chalcocite forms specks and veinlets in the limestone with sporadic density through a radius of perhaps a few meters. However, an investigation of the surrounding as thorough as outcrops would allow failed to produce mineralization of any significance. Again tiny disperse grains of CuFeS_2 were observed in the greenstone.

CONCLUSIONS

In addition to investigation of the described points, the area was traversed superficially in accord with the time available. Points P-1 and P-4 are the only points at which copper mineralization was observed to any degree worthy of mentioning. However, it is obvious that in both cases the occurrence is of restricted dimensions. In the case of P-1 it amounts to several hundred kg of exceedingly rich ore. In the case of P-4 amounts to a sprinkling of chalcocite in limestone through a radius of several meters. Although additional similar pockets of mineralization have been neither previously reported nor discovered during this reconnaissance, they quite possibly - even probably - exist.

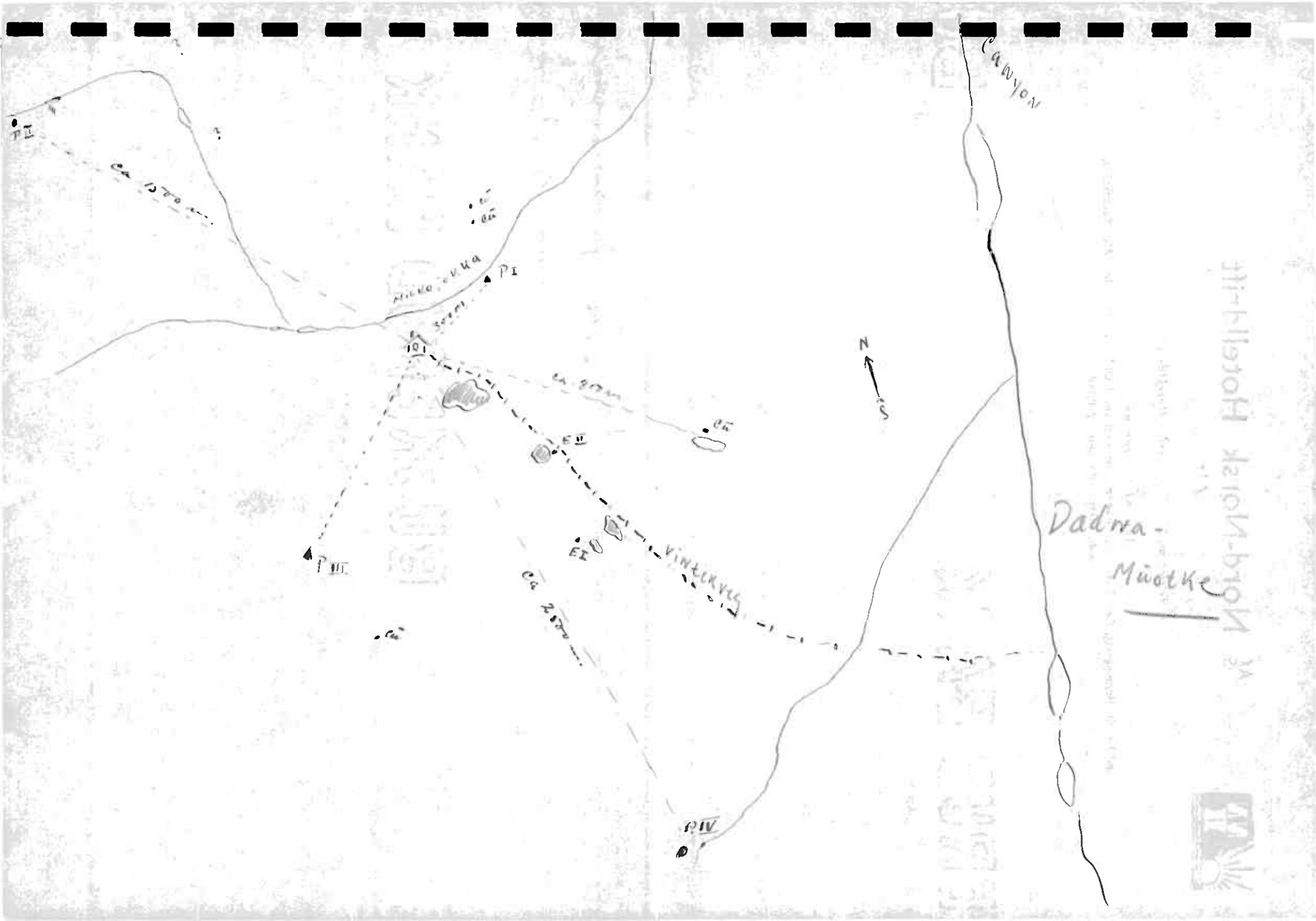
However, a deposit of importance is highly unlikely. Such a deposit would in all likelihood be of ^{the} cavity filling type. This would mean either a brecciated rock type with introduced sulfides (as the CuFeS_2 bearing feldspathic quartzite at Bidjovagge), or an accessible brecciation zone or fault system producing the conditions of P-1 on a large scale. The ore-bearing rock type found at Bidjovagge was not observed here nor was any arenaceous type seen to be sulfide bearing. In general such sediments here are limy, increasing the plasticity to the extent where open space cannot be maintained. No trace was seen to a fault system of the magnitude that would provide the tonnages of ore required for a mining operation. Such a system despite the glacial cover would be a readily observable phenomenon since outcrops are far from sparse. The P-4 type can be disregarded as one which occur in bodies of any size.

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Therefore it is considered that Dædnamuoŧke can be filed
away together with the many other reports from Finnmark
of copper mineralization on a very minor scale.

HAND-SAMPLES FROM DADNAMUOTKE

P-1	-	DM 1 - 16	
P-2	-	DM 53 - 57	
P-3	-	DM 17 - 20	
P-4	-	DM 21 - 38	
E-1	-	DM 39 - 43	
E-2	-	DM 44 - 45	
Between E-1 and P-4	-		DM 46 - 48
Loose block	-	DM 49	
Canyon	-	DM 50 - 52	





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