

cally and chemically, to Mount Scott that is 55 km to the west, near Lake Tom Steed (fig. 151). This is an incredible lateral extent for a granite sheet estimated to be 250 to 500 m thick. Small mafic inclusions, ovoid feldspars, and porphyritic and granophyric texture characterize the granite in this road cut. No significant variations appear in the granite in this area.

Mount Scott-Medicine Park Contact

This contact was shown as a fault by Havens (1977). Although the contact can be traced across Welsh Hill, and located within a few meters, no clear exposure of the detailed relations has been found. The rocks on either side do not appear granulated or brecciated. Mount Scott Granite dips to the south; Medicine Park granite dips steeply to the north. At the map scale, the contact is straight, but locally its trace along the topography does not shift in the way a simple planar surface would. It appears to be an intrusive contact, with the Medicine Park being younger.

Medicine Park Granite

This unit is strongly fractured, which complicates determination of dip direction. Dips reported on the map (fig. 150) are based on layering defined by alignment of alkali feldspar phenocrysts. One of this granite's most striking features is the development of abundantmiarolitic cavities. In a small, northwest-trending valley crossing the northern end of Welsh Hill, such cavities dominate the rock's appearance. Entrance to this valley is through the Foxfire Housing Development (with permission). The rocks cropping out here are highly oxidized and redder than usual. Some of the cavities are flattened in the layering, suggesting flow or compaction after gas ($H_2O + CO_2$?) exsolution. Most of the cavities are 1 by 1 cm to 1 by 2 cm, with approximately 30 cavities intersected on a grid of 20 by 20 cm.

The rock is better described as a granite than an extrusive flow rock (figs. 152, 153). It may be related to rhyolitic dikes that cut Mount Scott Granite farther west. Those dikes and the Medicine Park granite may be from the same magmatic event.

TABLE 42.—MODAL ANALYSES OF IGNEOUS ROCKS FROM WELSH HILL (STOP 9)

	Mt. Scott	Medicine Park			
	W738	W734	W736	W737	W071
	NE SW NW NW 24-3N-12W	NE SE SW 13-3N-12W	NE NE SW 13-3N-12W	NE NE SW 13-3N-12W	NW SW SE NW 13-3N-12W
Qtz-P	6.5	3.75	1	5.75	3.75
Alk-F-P	21.25	20	19.75	7.5	7.5
Qtz-G	27.5	31	33.5	42	37
Alk-FG	40.0	38	42.25	42	47
Plagioclase	-	tr	-	-	-
Hornbl	2.0	-	-	-	-
Biotite	-	-	.5	.75	.25
Opaques	2.5	2	2	1.75	.75
Sphene	-	.25	-	-	-
Zircon	-	-	.25	tr	-
Fluorite	tr	tr	-	.25	tr
Alteration	tr	2.5	.75	tr	tr
Epidote	.25	tr	-	-	-
Hematite	-	2.5	tr	tr	-
Other	-	-	-	-	3.75 (Qtz vein)