IN REPLY RE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado

November 7, 1956

Memorandum

To: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region III

From: John F. Shaw
E. M. Hirschman

Subject: DMEA Docket 4396 (Uranium), S. B. Allsup (Bear claim group), Campbell County, Wyoming

Enclosed are the original and nine copies of a joint examination report by D. E. Richter, U. S. Geological Survey, and R. D. Simpson, U. S. Bureau of Mines, in which denial of the subject application without prejudice is recommended.

The examiners found that due to the lack of outcrops on the claims and the lack of prospecting work by the applicant, it was impossible to evaluate the ore potential of the claims.

From the meager data available to them they conclude the claims may be in an area favorable for deposits of uranium ore, but that some preliminary work by the applicant is required before an appropriate exploration program can be formulated.

We concur with the conclusions and recommendations of the examining team.

John F. Shaw
Supervising Mining Engineer

E. M. Hirschman
E. M. Hirschman
Member, Field Team

Enclosures (10)
EMHirschman:mp

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
REGION III

DMEA 4386

D. R. Allsup

Rank Claims Group

Campbell County, Wyoming

Uranium

Joint Engineering and Geologic Report

by

D. M. Richter
Geological Survey

S. O. Simpson
Bureau of Mines

November 8, 1956

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DMEA 436

D. B. ALLSUP
HANK CLAIMS GROUP
CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

D. B. Allsup, Moorville, Wyoming, has applied to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for assistance in exploring for uranium on the Hank group of 12 claims in secs. 27 and 34, T. 42 N., R. 73 W., 6th P. M., Campbell County, Wyoming. The applicant proposes to explore his property by auger drilling and by trenching with a bulldozer. The proposed program is to include drilling of 206 auger drill holes on 200-foot centers to depths of from 25 to 70 feet, and excavating 14 trenches with a bulldozer on and near surface anomalies, at a total estimated cost of $14,200.

A joint examination of the property was made on October 2, in company with D. B. Allsup, the owner and applicant, and Albert Wirkkala, operator of an adjoining property, where an exploration program is in progress.

The applicant has done no exploratory work, and only a limited amount of prospecting has been done on the Hank claims. However, from the geology of the general area and examination of the adjoining property and two operating mines 6 miles to the southwest, the Hank claims are probably a favorable prospecting area. The underlying Wasatch formation (Tertiary) is the favorable formation for uranium deposition

in the Powder River Basin. Also, on the adjoining property, three small uranium deposits are reported to have been discovered and at the mines 8 miles to the southwest carnotite-type ore is being mined from deposits that, together, have produced approximately 5,000 tons of ore and have reserves estimated at 4,500 tons. According to William Sharp, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey _/, the structure and lithology on the property are indicative of ground possibly favorable for ore deposition. Based on these criteria and the property location, some prospecting or preliminary exploratory work should be done on the claims in order to determine whether or not more extensive exploration should be undertaken.

In the opinion of the examining team, Government participation in exploration of the property in its present status is not warranted, and it is recommended that the application be denied without prejudice.

INTRODUCTION

D. B. Allsup, Manville, Wyoming, has made application to the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration for assistance to explore for uranium by auger drilling, and bulldozer trenching, on the Hank group of 12 unpatented lode mining claims 20 miles southeast of the Pumpkin Buttes area, Campbell County, Wyoming. The applicant has proposed drilling 206 auger holes, averaging approximately 50 feet in

_/ Oral communication.

depth or a total footage of approximately 10,300 feet, and also 14 bulldozer trenches at an estimated total cost of $14,200.

A joint examination was made of the property on October 6, 1956, by D. H. Richter, U. S. Geological Survey, and E. O. Rizzen, Bureau of Mines, who were accompanied by D. B. Allsup, the applicant, and Albert Wirkkala, the operator of an adjoining property.

At the time of the examination, the work done on the property consisted only of a limited amount of prospecting, and an evaluation of the ore potential of the property was impossible.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The examining team was conducted over the property and adjacent mines by D. B. Allsup. Howard Geslin, geologist for the AEC in Casper, Wyoming, furnished production data for the area, and William Sharp, U. S. Geological Survey geologist, furnished geologic information.

LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The claims are in secs. 26, 27, and 34, T. 42 N., R. 73 W., 6th P. M., Campbell County, Wyoming (fig. 1). They are about 95 miles from either Casper or Douglas to the south, and approximately 60 miles due south of Gillette, the county seat.

To reach the property from Casper, go north on U. S. highway 87 to Midwest, then take State highway 387 and continue for 33 miles to Turnercrest Junction (signed), turn right onto a dirt road and go

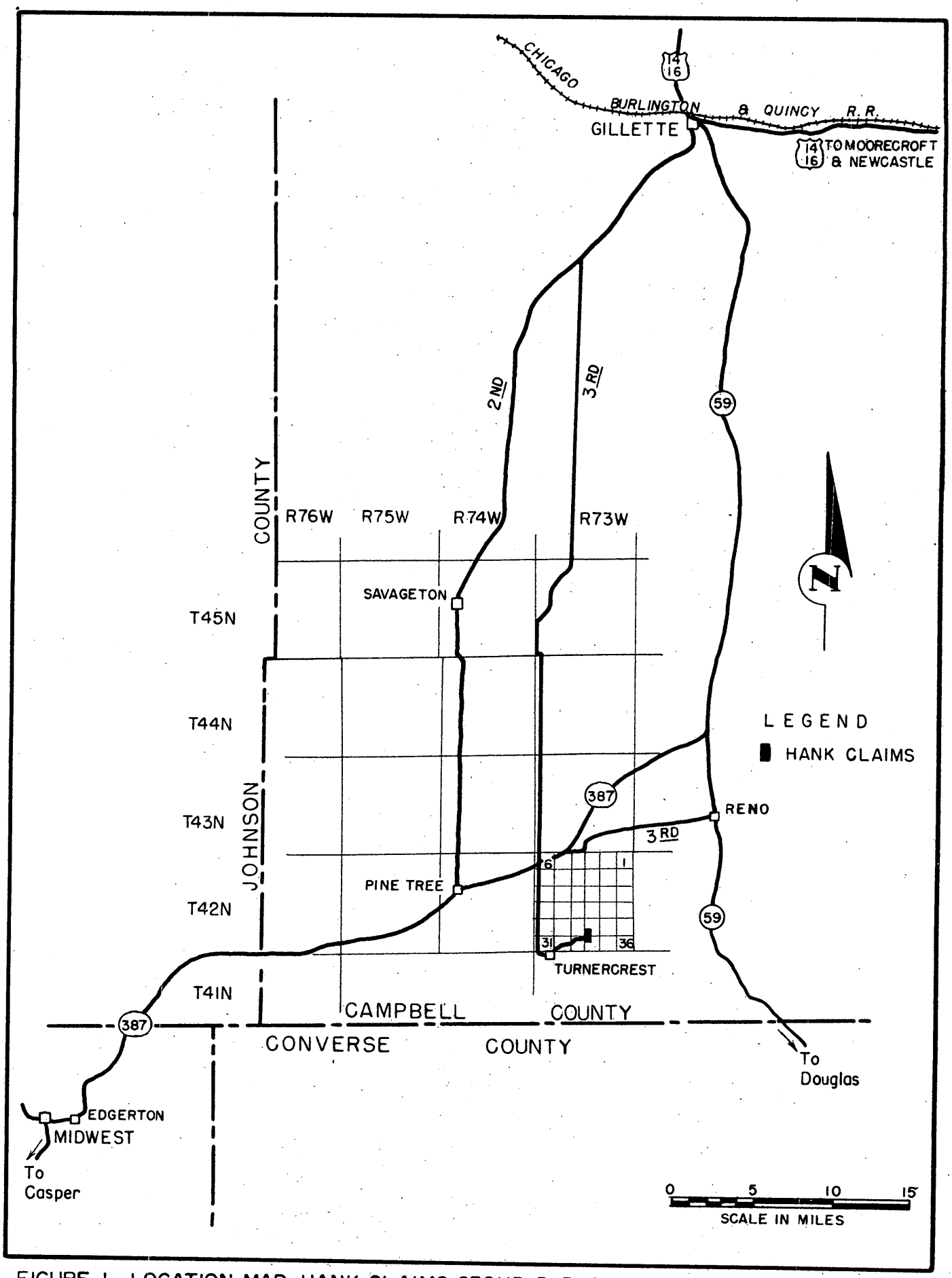

FIGURE 1 - LOCATION MAP, HANK CLAIMS GROUP, D.B. ALLSUP, CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYO. DMEA 4386

5-1/4 miles, then turn left and go 3/4 mile to Turnerevest ranch. From the ranch go in an east and slightly north direction, and continue for 1 miles over an unimproved dirt road to the property.

Ore shipments by rail would have to be made either from Gillette, over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy to the mill at Edgemont, South Dakota, or from Casper, also on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, to the AEC buying depot at Riverton, Wyoming. By rail or truck haulage, distances to the mill or buying station are about equal, 209 miles via Casper to Riverton and 193 miles via Gillette and Newcastle to Edgemont.

The topography is unmarked by any outstanding features. The gently rolling surface is cut by only a few small, shallow draws. Altitude at the property is about 5,200 feet. Vegetation is limited to grasses common to eastern Wyoming grazing land, and no timber is found on or in the vicinity of the claims.

Water for drilling and small mine use must be obtained from the nearby ranches or, in wet weather, a few small creeks and ponds might furnish a sufficient supply.

The climate is moderate and permits almost continuous operations throughout the year; however, during mid-winter sub-zero temperatures and blizzard conditions may cause suspension of operations for short periods. Heavy snow or rainfall during early spring may also shut down operations for short periods because of haulage difficulties.

Electric power is not available, and either gasoline- or diesel-driven equipment must be used.

There are no living facilities at the property, and trailer or tent housing would have to be used for drill crews and other employees.

Labor and supplies required for the exploration program cannot be obtained in the immediate area; however, both are available at either Douglas, Gillette, or Casper.

OWNERSHIP AND ACCESS

The property was located and is owned by the applicant, D. B. Allsup, Moorville, Wyoming. It comprises a group of 12 contiguous claims known as the Hank claims (Hank Nos. 2 through 11 and Hank Nos. 15 and 16) and includes approximately 248 acres in the SE 1/4 sec. 27, and NW 1/2 NE 1/4 sec. 34, T. 42 N., R. 73 W., 6th P. M. The claims are recorded at the Register of Deeds for Campbell County, at Gillette, as listed below:

Claim	Mining Records Book	Mining Records Page	Date	Locator
Hank 2	82	406	2/1/56	D. B. Allsup
" 3	"	407	"	" " "
" 4	"	408	"	" " "
" 5	"	409	"	" " "
" 6	"	410	"	" " "
" 7	"	411	"	" " "
" 8	"	412	"	" " "
" 9	"	413	"	" " "
" 10	"	414	"	" " "
" 11	"	415	"	" " "
" 15	"	416	"	" " "
" 16	"	417	"	" " "

No outside claims are held against the property except for a 5 percent overriding royalty held by Floyd Rees, the owner of the Turnercrest ranch at Turnercrest, Wyoming.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The claims were located and recorded in February 1956, and except for the discovery work or validation drilling, no work has been done on the claims. There has been no production.

GEOLOGY

The Hank claims, in the Powder River basin of northeastern Wyoming 20 miles southeast of the Pumpkin Buttes area, are on gently-rolling prairie, underlain by rocks of the Tertiary Wasatch formation. The prairie has a thin soil cover, and only one small outcrop of a pink loosely consolidated sandstone was observed during the examination.

The applicant has done no exploration work on the claims and consequently no information on which to base a critical examination was available.

Limited information of questionable value in determining the merit of the subject property was obtained from the Sundance and North American uranium mines, 8 miles to the southwest and from small scattered exposures elsewhere in the vicinity of the claims. The Wasatch formation in these exposures is composed primarily of a series of friable sandstones and siltstones, mudstones, and conglomerates of fluvial origin.

The strata exhibit a wide variety of colors, light tans and pinks being predominant. The coarser clastics are poorly sorted, and the sandstones and siltstones are usually crossbedded. Channels and scours, typical of a fluviatile sedimentation cycle, are very common. The Wasatch rocks are essentially flat-lying, possibly dipping a few feet per mile to the southwest.

Radiometric reconnaissance over the claims did not disclose any strong radioactivity anomalies. The applicant on his map denoted 11 radioactivity anomalies; however, the strongest of these was only 0.01 Mr/hr against a background of 0.006 Mr/hr and at least 4 were fictitious. The remainder were weak enough to be entirely imaginative. On land controlled by A. W. Wirkkala in the NW 1/4 sec. 34, west of the Hank claims, considerable exploratory work has been done (fig. 2). Ninety-five auger holes have been drilled and, according to the applicant and Mr. Wirkkala, three ore bodies averaging 0.18 percent U_3O_8 (radiometric) have been located. Unfortunately, only 11 chemical analyses ranging between 0.07 to 0.30 percent U_3O_8 were made on the auger cuttings. Two areas of weak anomalous radioactivity at the surface were noted near the postulated ore bodies on the Wirkkala property; at one of these anomalies (0.04 Mr/hr) some uranium mineralization was observed. The uranium is present in a 2-foot thick, loosely consolidated, coarse dirty sandstone as yellow coatings and replacement in small clay galls. A representative sample collected by the examiners chemically analyzed 0.085 percent U_3O_8 and 0.37 percent V_2O_5.

The Sundance and North America Uranium mines, 8 miles to the southwest of the Hank claims, are presently producing limited quantities of commercial-grade uranium ore. In the Sundance mine carnotite and/or tyuyamunite is present in a 2- to 4-foot-thick dirty pebble-cobble conglomerate and coarse sandstone strata; minor amounts of autunite were observed in a thin carbonaceous sandstone directly underlying the conglomerate. In the North America mine primary-type black uranium ore is also present. The following are AEC production and reserve figures for the two mines: _/

	Approx. production to Sept. 1956	Approx. tenor % U_3O_8	Estimated reserves as of Sept. 1956
Sundance mine	3,000 tons	0.15	2,500 tons
North America	2,000 tons	0.3	2,000 tons

In discussions with William Sharp, U. S. Geological Survey geologist, who has done considerable work in the Powder River basin, it was brought out that a very slight structural terrace, which may or may not act as a control for uranium mineralization, trends north-south through the general area under discussion. Furthermore, Sharp also pointed out that the presence of pink sandstones on the claims is indicative of favorable ground, for throughout the entire Powder River basin, uranium mineralization has only been found within this relatively narrow belt of pink to red clastic rocks.

_/ Howard Gaskin, AEC geol., Casper, Wyoming.

From the above, therefore, it is evident that the Hank claims need some type of prospecting or exploration work to get information on the specific general geology. From such data one would be in a position to determine if the property warranted further intensive exploratory work, and whether or not Government assistance would be advisable. This was intimated during the examination and the applicant, realizing that an evaluation of his claims was impossible with the information available, informed the examiners that some type of work would be undertaken in the near future.

PRESENT STATUS

No exploratory or development work has been done on the property. Eleven anomalies, according to the applicant, were located, but only 1 of the 11 could be considered anomalous, and the reading over an area of no more than 20 square feet was no higher than twice background.

No equipment or facilities of any kind were on the property at the time it was examined.

ORE RESERVES

Sufficient information is not available for making an estimate of ore reserves.

PROJECT PROPOSALS

In the application it is proposed to explore the claims for uranium by trenching and auger drilling. The proposed program includes drilling of 206 holes to depths of 25 to 70 feet, or an average depth of 47.5 feet, the total footage being approximately 9,785 feet. Fourteen bulldozer trenches on or near anomalous areas are also proposed. The applicant estimates the total cost of the proposed program to be $14,200.

In the opinion of the examining team the property has not had sufficient preliminary exploratory work - work that should be done by the applicant - to warrant participation by the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration in an exploration project at this time.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the geology of the general area, and on the limited geologic information on the adjoining property and the two operating mines 8 miles southwest of the property, the Hank claims can be considered favorable for prospecting and some preliminary work should be done.

At present, sufficient geologic information on which to base even a very limited exploration project is not available, and it is recommended that the application be denied. The denial of the application should be without prejudice.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

EXAMINATION REPORT
DMEA DOCKET 4386

PREPARED FOR
DEFENSE MINERALS
EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

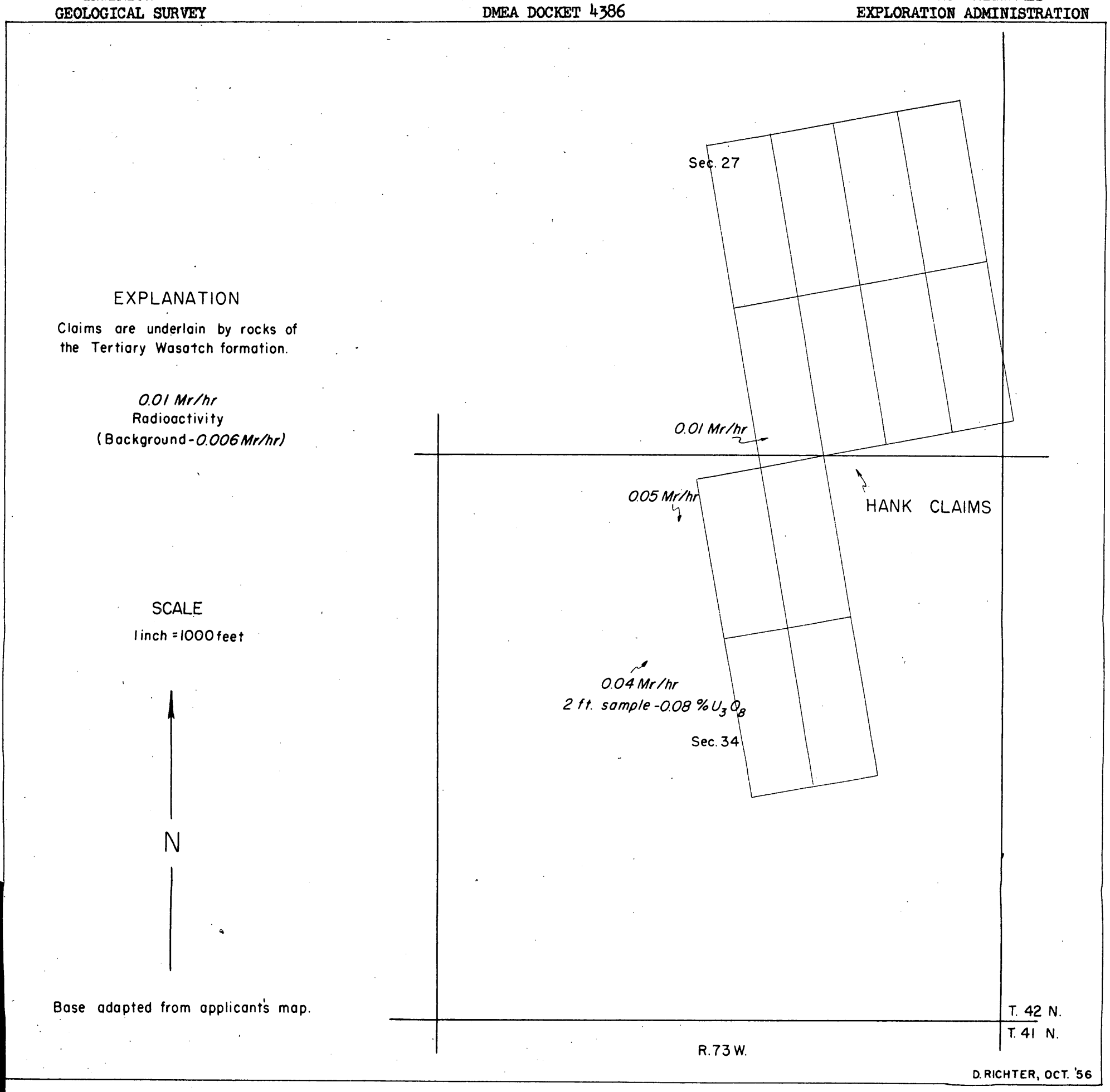

FIGURE 2. RADIOACTIVITY AND LOCATION MAP, HANK CLAIMS, CAMPBELL COUNTY, WYOMING. DMEA 4386.

Shaw.

IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Defense Minerals Exploration Administration
Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado

October 12, 1956

Memorandum

To: Executive Officer, DMEA Field Team, Region III

From: John F. Shaw
E. N. Harshman

Subject: DMEA Docket 4390 (Uranium), A. B. Waters and Glen Cundall (Albany claims), Albany County, Wyoming

Enclosed are the original and nine copies of a joint report of examination by D. H. Richter, U. S. Geological Survey, and D. L. Redman, U. S. Bureau of Mines, covering their examination of the subject property.

The applicant proposes to explore for uranium ore on the Albany claims by an unspecified program estimated to cost $71,707.00.

Very minor amounts of uranium are associated with well developed, narrow fractures in granite. About 15 tons of hand sorted uranium-bearing material have been shipped; it contained from 0.07 to 0.09 percent U_3O_8.

The examiners conclude that exploration on the Albany claims will not result in the discovery of significant amounts of uranium ore. They recommend that the application for exploration assistance, DMEA Docket 4390, be denied.

We concur with these conclusions and recommendations.

Completion of the examination report was delayed about two weeks pending result of sample analyses.

John F. Shaw
John F. Shaw
Superintendent of the Denver
Experiment Station

E. N. Harshman
E. N. Harshman
Member, Field Team

Enclosures (10)
EHarshman:mp

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FRED A. SEATON, SECRETARY

DEFENSE MINERALS EXPLORATION ADMINISTRATION

REPORT OF EXAMINATION BY FIELD TEAM
SERIES XII

DMEA 4390

A. E. Ibbery and Glen Cundall

Ibbery and Cundall Mining Claims

Albany County, Wyoming

Uranium

Joint Engineering and Geological Report

by

D. M. Kichber, Geologist
Geological Survey

L. A. Redmon, Mining Engineer
Bureau of Mines

October 9, 1956

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DMEA 4390

A. B. WATERS AND GLEN CUNDALL
WATERS AND CUNDALL MINING CLAIMS
ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING

INTRODUCTION

A. B. Waters and Glen Cundall, partners, Glenrock, Wyoming, applied for DMEA assistance to explore for uranium on their property in Albany County, Wyoming. An expenditure of $71,707.80 was contemplated. The application was released for field examination August 30, 1956.

A Region III, DMEA field team, consisting of D. H. Richter, U. S. Geological Survey, and D. K. Redmon, U. S. Bureau of Mines, examined the property on September 14, 1956. The team was accompanied by Glen Cundall.

SUMMARY

The subject property consists of 15 unpatented mining claims and 1,439.32 acres of Wyoming State land, leased for uranium prospecting. No exploration has been done on the leased land.

The mining claims are underlain principally by a pink medium- to coarse-grained Precambrian granite.

Veins of quartz and hematite, with lesser amounts of chlorite, pyrolusite and pyrite fill many small fractures and shears in the

granite. The width of the major shear zone ranges from 1 inch to 2 feet and averages about 6 inches. The applicant has dug trenches and sunk a small shaft on the largest exposed, and only radioactive, vein on the property. The chemical analysis of a 2-foot channel sample cut across the vein in the area of highest radioactivity showed 0.061 percent U_3O_8.

According to AEC records, production from the mine totalled 14.5 tons of material containing 0.08 percent U_3O_8. The applicants stated that the produced material was hand-picked during the mining operations.

There is no indication of uranium enrichment with depth, and no uranium deposits, in a similar geologic environment, are known to exist in the area.

It is recommended that the application for DMEA assistance be denied.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Mr. W. H. Mach and Mr. M. S. Stafford of the AEC furnished the results of a preliminary AEC examination of the property. Mr. R. Lindef of the AEC office in Casper, Wyoming, supplied the production reports. Mr. K. Kelso, District Forest Ranger, Douglas, Wyoming, provided data on the accessibility and status of the claims.

PROPERTY, LOCATION, PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Waters and Cundall mining claims consist of 15 unpatented mining claims in secs. 19, 26, and 30, T. 27 N., R. 73 W., 6th P.M. and secs. 24, 25, T. 27 N., R. 74 W., 6th P.M., all in Albany County, Wyoming, and three State of Wyoming uranium-mining leases in secs. 16, 17, 18, T. 27 N., R. 73 W., 6th P.M. having a total area of 1,403.32 acres. (fig. 1)

The property is reached by traveling west from Douglas, Wyoming, 4.7 miles on U. S. Highway 87; then southwest on the Fort Fetterman road. The paved road ends after 20.5 miles. Proceed 2.5 miles further, then turn left on the La Bonte Canyon road. Stay on the most-travelled road for 21.4 miles, then turn left at a mailbox and proceed 4.5 miles to the John Bull ranch. The Albany claims are 1 mile due south of this point (fig. 2).

Topography of the area is relatively rough with elevation differences of about 700 feet. The average elevation is 6,000 feet.

The climate is semi-arid. A limited supply of water is available from springs and beaver ponds. A scattered growth of ponderosa pine and pinon would supply timber for mining purposes. Sage and low-growing brush are also present. Winters are rigorous, and mining operations would be difficult during the winter months.

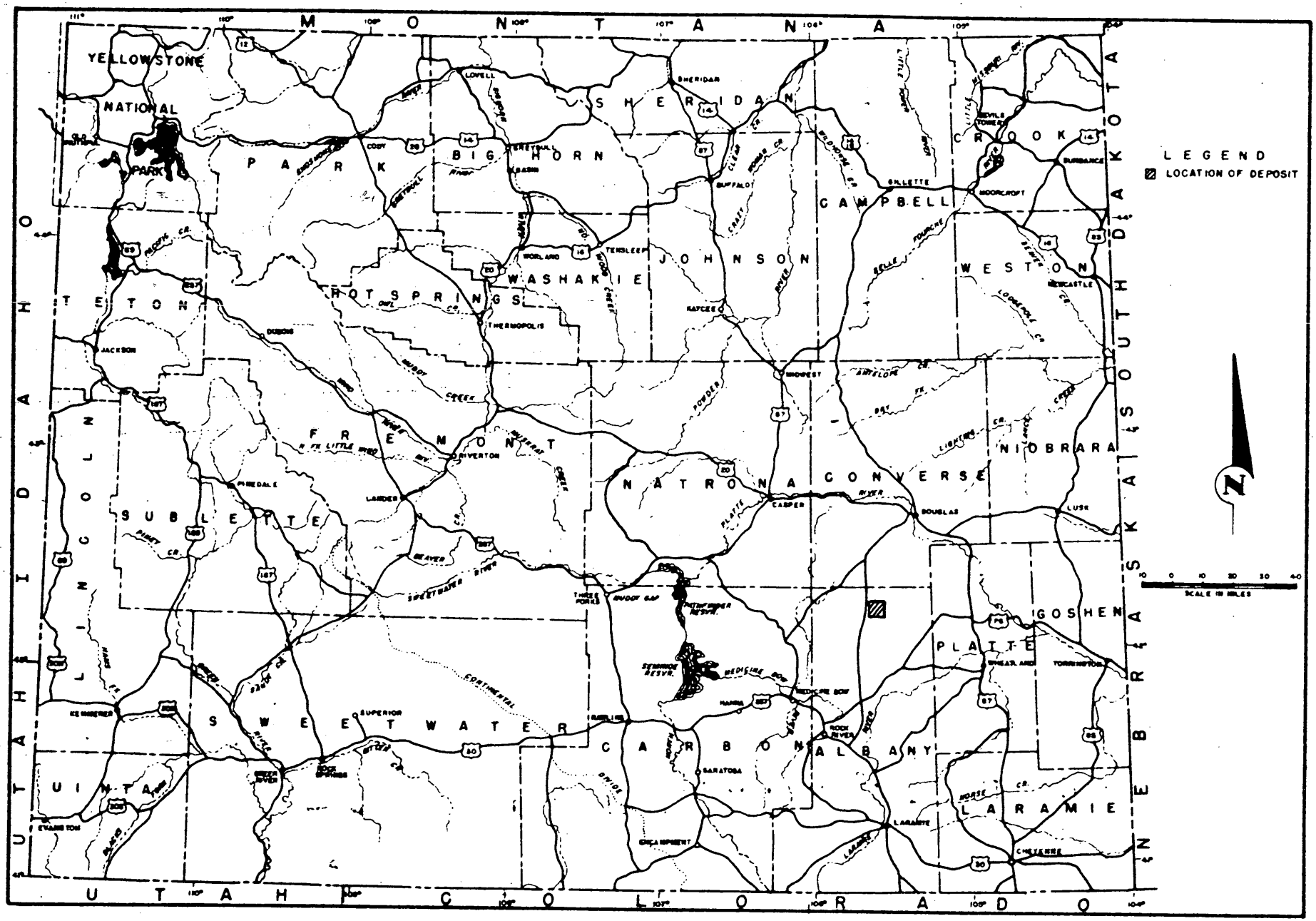


FIGURE 1 - GENERAL AREA MAP, WATERS AND CUNDALL MINING CLAIMS, A. B. WATERS AND GLEN CUNDALL, ALBANY COUNTY, WYO.
DMEA 4390

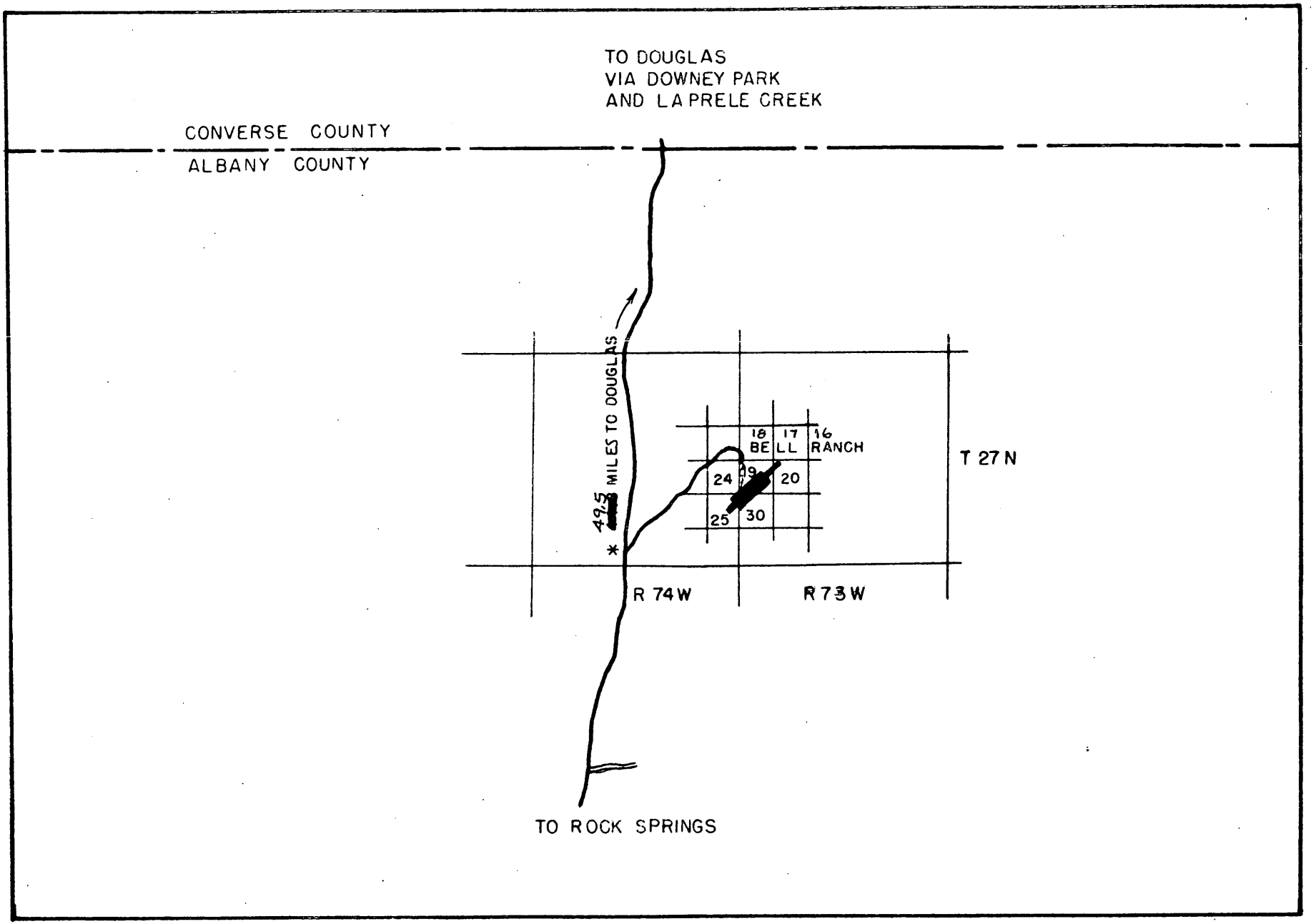


FIGURE 2 - AREA MAP, WATERS AND CUNDALL MINING CLAIMS, A.B. WATERS AND GLEN CUNDALL, ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING. DMEA 4390

Skilled labor would have to be imported; living accomodations would be available at nearby ranches. Supplies and equipment are available in Douglas or Laramie, Wyoming.

OWNERSHIP, HISTORY, PRODUCTION

The claims have been filed partly on Government-owned land. All of the claims in secs. 19 and 20 are on homestead land, patented without mineral rights.

The claims are recorded at Laramie, the county seat of Albany County, Wyoming, as follows:

Albany Nos. 1 to 15, Book 51 of Photo Records, pages 596 to 600.

The applicant also reports three State of Wyoming Uranium Mining leases on 1,489.52 acres in secs. 16, 17, 18, T. 27 N., R. 73 W., 6th P.M., Albany County, Wyoming.

There was no previous mining on the property, and there are no mines in the immediate vicinity. Waters and Dunbell dug a 20-foot shaft on a quartz-hematite vein near the center of Albany No. 1 claim. They then dug an opencut along the vein southwestward from the shaft. The opencut is about 6 feet wide and 40 feet long; the depth at the shaft does not exceed 6 feet.

Some radioactive material was handpicked during prospecting operations. AEC records show that one shipment, made in November 1954, consisted of 6.7 tons of rock containing 0.69 percent

U_3O_8, and one shipment made in November 1955, consisted of 7.8 tons containing 0.67 percent U_3O_8.

PRESENT STATUS

There are no surface improvements, and no equipment on the property. No mining is being done at this time.

GEOLOGY AND MINERAL DEPOSITS

The Albany claims, in the Laramie Mountains of southeastern Wyoming, are underlain principally by a pink, medium- to coarse-grained Precambrian granite. One basic igneous dike, probably Precambrian in age, was observed on the claims.

Two sets of well-developed mineralized fractures are present in the granite. The principal set, which consists of one major fracture or shear zone and numerous smaller parallel fractures, strikes N. 35° to 40° E., and dips 85° SE to vertically. This set is sporadically exposed in the centers of Albany claims Nos. 1, 4, 5, and 7, and has a total length of at least 4,500 feet (fig. 3). The other set, best developed in claim no. 7, consists of short, narrow, mineralized fractures that trend approximately N. 2° W. Detailed study of the fracture systems indicates right-handed movement along many of the fractures and shears in the northeast-trending set. The shorter northerly-striking

fractures, therefore, are very likely to be the result of tension along the NE zone of the movement (fig. 3).

Veins of quartz and hematite, with lesser amounts of chlorite, pyrolusite, and pyrite fill many of the fractures and shears in both sets. The veins range in width from less than 1 inch to 2 feet, the average width being approximately 6 inches. The longest vein observed (claim no. 1) has a minimum length of about 100 feet; however, relatively heavy weathered granite soil locally covers much of the bedrock. The typical vein consists of alternating bands of quartz and hematite, with the thickness of the individual bands being proportional to the overall width of the vein. In a few of the veins there is intense brecciation of the hematite bands, cemented in a later quartz matrix.

In Albany claim No. 1 the applicant has trenched and sunk a small shaft on the largest, and only radioactive vein, exposed on the property (fig. 3). This vein, which has a maximum width of 2 feet, occurs in a northeastward-trending, 4-foot shear and fracture zone and is typical of the banded quartz-hematite veins on the property. Little, small, irregular fractures in the vein and enclosing granite contain thin coatings of pale-yellow uranophane and secondary white mica. Strongest radioactivity, however, is over the vein, indicating some possible primary uranium mineralization. Scintillometer examination of the vein and granite gave a high of 0.20 Mr/hr (background 0.01 Mr/hr) along one part of

the vein, and a general average of 0.04 to 0.10 Mr/hr elsewhere in the pit and trench. No anomalous radioactivity was detected over any of the veins or granite exposed in other parts of the claims. The chemical analysis of a 2-foot channel sample taken across the vein in the area of high radioactivity gave 0.061 percent U_3O_8 (fig. 3).

Two shipments of non-ore-grade material have been made from the property. The first shipment, made in November 1954, consisted of 6.7 tons containing 0.09 percent U_3O_8; the last, made in November 1955, consisted of 7.8 tons containing 0.07 percent U_3O_8. According to the applicant, these shipments were handpicked and not "run-of-the-mine" material.

APPLICANT'S PROPOSAL AND COST ESTIMATE

The applicant did not indicate the specific work desired in the exploration program.

Individual costs were itemized in detail but were exceedingly difficult to calculate and total. It was noted that the applicant did not plan to construct or rehabilitate buildings, but there was an item of $5,000 for lumber.

The applicant's recapitulation of costs, is as follows:

Drilling 5,000 feet at $7.50/foot	$37,500.00	
Labor and supplies	23,464.50	
Equipment	6,817.00	
Additional equipment	926.00	
Break-downs and miscellaneous	3,000.00	
Grand total		$71,707.50

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

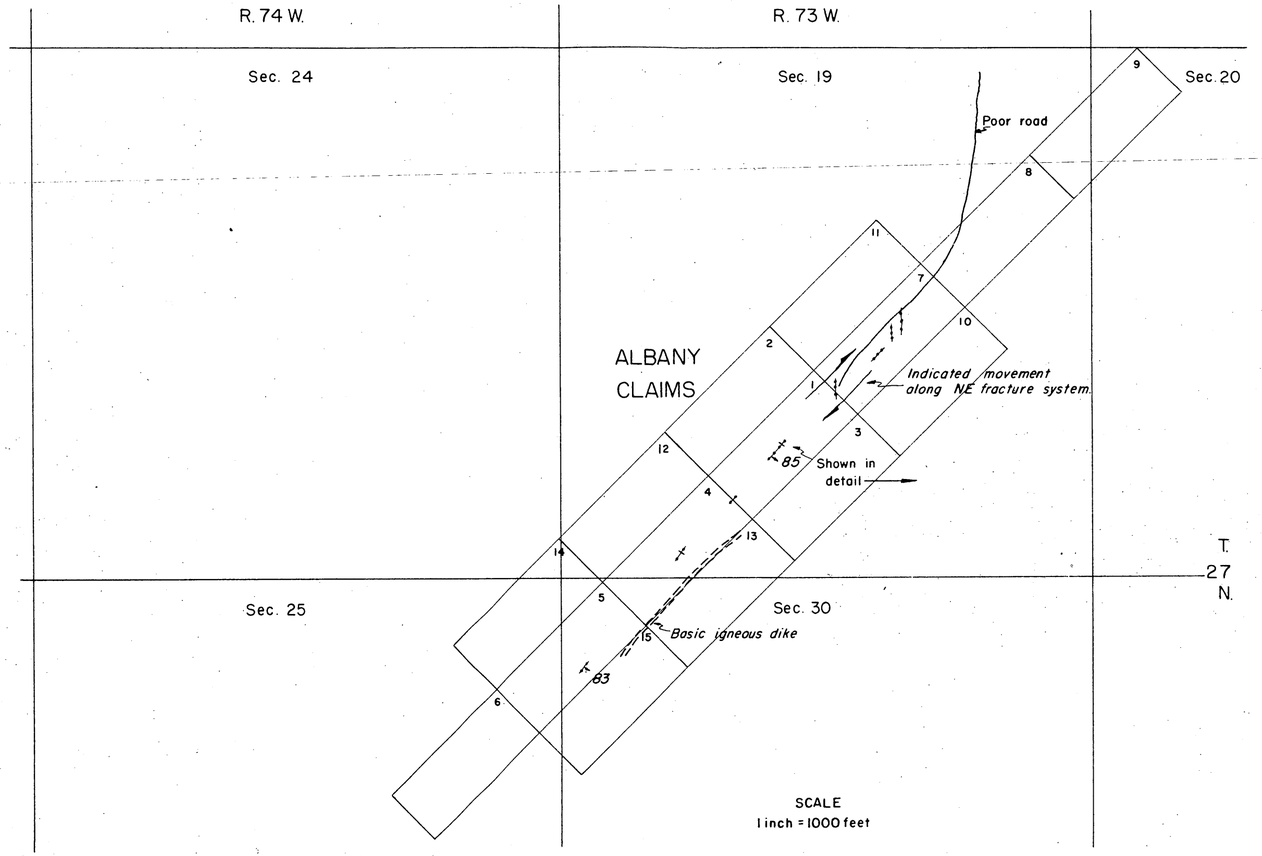
For reasons as follows, it is concluded that an exploration program would not disclose significant uranium deposits:

(1) Only one small portion of the quartz-hematite veins exposed on the property appears to contain uranium mineralization.

(2) The mineralization which consists of secondary uranium minerals coating fracture surfaces in the vein and surrounding granite, is very low grade and there is no evidence to indicate that the grade will increase at greater depths.

(3) No commercial uranium deposits in a similar geologic environment are known to occur in the Laramie Mountains.

It is recommended that the application for DMEA assistance be denied.



EXPLANATION

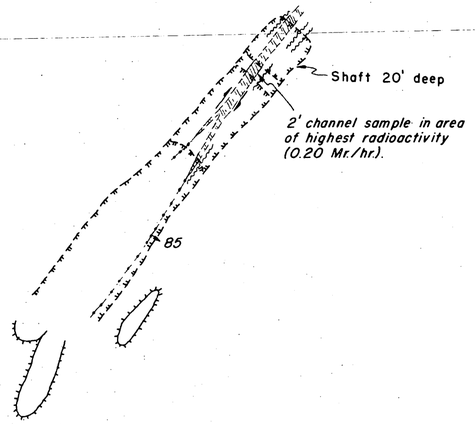
Country rock is
Precambrian granite

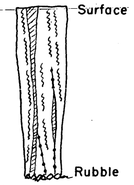
85
Quartz-hematite vein
showing dip

Shear zone

Mine workings

Mine dumps





NORTHEAST WALL
OF SHAFT

DETAIL OF GEOLOGY AND WORKINGS
IN ALBANY CLAIM NO. 1

SCALE
1 inch = 12 feet

D. Richter, Sept. 1956

FIGURE 3. GEOLOGY AND LOCATION OF THE ALBANY CLAIMS, ALBANY COUNTY, WYOMING. DMEA 4390.