MR42-34

Rambler Group-Zinc and Copper (John P. Morris, owner) - Sec. 22, T. 14, R. 70, Laramie County.

The ore occurs in veins in hornblende granite. Where mineralization has occurred, epidote is prominant - it is probably a good ore indicator in the region.

Near the surface the vein can be seen by the epidote outcrop. Here pyrite and a slight amount of chalcopyrite are found. The pyrite, in places, has been entirely or partly altered to limonite. Some of the limonite shows open structures due to leaching.

This vein in depth carries more chalcopyrite, unaltered pyrite, and sphalerite - in places, some specularite. Apparently, it is considerably better in depth, the ore being primary and not leached or altered.

According to Mr. John Morris' statement to the WPB, the vein is 4' wide. A shaft has been sunk 50'. The bottom of the shaft was filled with water.

Assays of zinc and copper vary - see WPB statement of facts supplied by John Morris.

(Deposit visited with Mr. Morris.)

Revisited Rambler - Oct. 5th

Old shaft 40' deep about 30' S. 75° W. of the shaft now being worked. Vein in this shaft strikes S. 75° W. In the one now being worked, it is about S. 60° E. (approximately).

The "vein" appears to change trend from SW to SE from the old to the new shaft workings.

In the bottom of the shaft, the ore is largely sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The vein is 4' thick at the maximum, but the best material is about 1'-2' thick. The ore in the bottom is of fairly good grade - better than any of the rest of the shaft.

The shaft where they are now working is a zig-zag affair - not quite vertical from top to bottom.

It is difficult to tell whether or not the veins intruded a hb-granite because there is no well-defined vein. The ore appears in places to grade into the granite.

Water enters at bottom of shaft at the rate of about 50 gallons per night.

Rambler Group (John P. Morris owner) Zn + Cu
1-VIII-42 S22, T14, R70 Laramie County

The ore occurs in veins in hornblende granite. Where mineralization has occurred epidote is prominent - it is probably a good ore indicator in the region.

Near the surface the vein can be seen by the white outcrop. Here pyrite and a slight amount of chalcopyrite are found. The pyrite, in places, has been entirely or partly altered to limonite. Some of the limonite shows open structures due to leaching.

This vein in depth carries more chalcopyrite, unaltered pyrite and sphalerite - in places, some specularite. Apparently it is considerably better in depth, the ore being primary and not leached or altered -

According to Mr John Morris' statement to the WPB the vein is 4' wide. A shaft has been sunk 50' and a drift 20'. The bottom of the shaft and the drift were filled with water.

Assays of Zn + Cu vary - see WPB statement of facts supplied by John Morris -

(Deposit visited with Mr Morris)

Reported Rambler - Oct 5

Old shaft 40' deep about 30' S75°W of shaft now being worked. Vein in this shaft strikes S75°W. In the one now being worked it is about S60°E. (approx

The "vein" appears to change trend from SW to SE from the old to the new shaft workings

In the bottom of the shaft the ore is largely sphalerite and chalcopyrite. The vein is 4' thick at the surface but the best material is about 1-2' thick. The ore in the bottom is of fairly good grade - better than any of the rest of the shaft.

The shaft where they are now working is a zig-zag affair - not quite vertical from top to bottom

(Chip samples taken.)

It is difficult to tell whether or not the veins intruded a pb-granite because there is no well-defined vein. The ore appears, in places to grade into the granite.

Water enters at bottom of shaft at the rate of about 50 gallons per night