MR 42-35

Roberson-Muirhead Scheelite - 20 mi. N. of Shoshoni

An area of hornblende-schist, quartzite, and pegmatite about 3/4 mile NE of the beryl-tantalite property. The westernmost part of this area is about 2000' NE of the end of the beryl-tantalite area.

At this pit the ore occurs in a pegmatite composed of feldspar, quartz, and apparently lime. Mr. Roberson says all of the pegmatitic material which contains scheelitecarries some lime (by chemical test). He also says the ore usually occurs in the pegmatites and in the contacted hornblende-schist (or meta-diabase).

This appears to be another area where the lime is not in evidence - in hand specimen. However, there must be some because locally there is garnet, epidote, and adivolite in addition to scheelite.

Some scheelite is present in hornblende-schist having been introduced with stringers of pegmatitic material.

Looked over the StarDust and Comet claims - the richest according to Mr. Muirhead and the Robersons. Also examined these claims by Mineralight.

The surface indications of scheelite on the Star Dust and Comet claims are excellent. Areas of high-grade ore extend for several feet, stop, and then continue. The veins are a few feet wide and run in a general NE-SW direction.

Like all pegmatites these are irregular, pinching, swelling and varying in scheelite content. A considerable part of the area shows no surface outcrops.

Most of the ore occurs in the pegmatites near hb-schist contacts - some is in stringers in hb-schist. (Best Wyo. scheelite seen to date.)

Only a few minutes of daylight remained during my visit so I could get only a general picture of the geology. I got no indication for or against continuance of scheelite in depth. Judging from general local conditions in nearby areas and other Wyoming mining districts in the Pre-E the dikes would be shallow. However, this may not be the case here - should be core drilled.

Visited with the Robersons and Mr. Muirhead.

(Mapped by Hobbs - 3 weeks)
(Visited by Love and Hanley)

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Most of the ore occurs in the pegmatite near lib-schist contacts — some is in stringers in lib-schist. [Best Wyo scheelite [illegible]]

Only a few minutes of daylight [illegible] during my visit, [illegible] only a general picture of the geology. [illegible] for or against continuance [illegible] judging from general local [illegible] nearby areas & other Wyoming [illegible] in the Pre-C the dikes would be [illegible] this may not be the case [illegible] should be core drilled.

(Mapped by Hobbs — 3 weeks) Visited with the
(Visited by Love & Hanley) Roberson [illegible]

Roberson-Muirhead Scheelite - 20 mi N. of Shoshoni

29-XIII-42.

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At this pit the ore occurs in a pegmatite composed of feldspar, quartz, and apparently lime. Mr Roberson says all of the pegmatitic material which contains scheelite carries some lime (by chemical test). He also says the ore usually occurs in the pegmatites, & in the contacted hornblende-schist (or meta-diabase).

This appears to be another area where the lime is not in evidence — in hand specimen. However, there must be some because locally there is garnet, epidote, and actinolite in addition to scheelite.

Some scheelite is present in hornblende-schist having been introduced with stringers of pegmatitic material.

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