

MR 42-39

Cody Sulphur - 3 mi. West of Cody on U. S. 20.

An area of about 1/2 mi. in which sulfur is exposed in a number of pits. The pits vary in size from a few feet across to large stripped areas.

Sulfur occurs near the surface in the loose rock (soil), in lightly compacted gypsiferous rock, and in conglomerate. The sulfur beds vary in thickness from about a foot to more than 10 feet.

The larger, more extensive and thicker, beds of sulfur occur in a gravel or conglomerate. Here the sulfur is present in the loose rock between the pebbles (1/2" to 2" av.) of quartzite.

The origin of the sulfur is almost unquestionably hot spring. At the large dump near the highway and near the concrete foundation remains of a building - the ground has fissured and sulfurous fumes are at present being given off.

Opinion - there is still some sulfur at this property. It is very irregular in occurrence, however, being pockety and of varying thickness. Also, the most extensive and thickest beds contain sulfur only as interstitial material between pebbles - so that the percentage of sulfur in these beds is relatively less than that in the soil. The sulfur could, however, easily be separated from the pebbles.

This deposit could probably produce more sulfur if the market conditions were favorable. Probably a drilling program would be the best approach to further development - especially because of the irregular, pockety occurrence of the sulfur. This would not be expensive because the overburden is slight (2'-10' average) and the rock loosely-compacted. Test pits might even prove feasible as an exploratory program.

1 mi. this side of Fox Park turnoff.

1 1/4 mi. on dirt road.

Cody Sulphur - 9 mi West of Cody on U.S. 20

On July 4, 1942 An area of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mi in which sulphur is exposed in a sequence of patches the following sizes of ranges few feet across to large striped areas.
In other areas near the surface in the loose rock (soil), is a light colored gypsumous rock, and an conglomerate. The surface layer, varying thicknesses from about a foot to more than 10 feet. The larger, more extensive and thicker, beds of gypsum occur in a green conglomerate. Here the sulphur is found in the loose soil between the pebbles ($\frac{1}{2}''$ to $2''$ in) of pebbles etc.

The ring on the surface is almost entirely bat offspring. At the large dump near the highway and near the concrete foundation remains of a building the ground has a pumice and sulphurous pebbles are at present being given off.

Opinion - This is still, and will be at the property. It is very evanescent occurrence, however, having pools and of varying thicknesses. Also, the most extensive and thickest beds contain sulphur only a interstitial material between pebbles - so that the percentage of sulphur in these beds is relatively

has been started in the soil. The weather conditions, however, could be expected from the people. This deposit could probably produce more sugar if the market conditions were favorable. Probably a difficult diagnosis can be made. It is best to approach it from the doctor's point of view. It is probably because of the surgical history and absence of the sugar. The sugar will not be suppressed because the insulin resistance (isn't it?) and the whole body - contracted. So it is might even prove feasible as a follow-up program.

End of the end of the 1st day

1/14/2011 01:07 AM