

FIELD NOTES ON THE GOLD DOLLAR MINE,
SOUTH PASS DISTRICT, WYOMING

by W. Dan Hausel

1983

The Gold Dollar Mine was visited and mapped on a reconnaissance scale by myself and Karl Albert of the Geological Survey of Wyoming in the fall of 1983. The purpose of the mapping was to collect geological and mining data on an important historic gold mining region in the South Pass greenstone belt. Nearly all of Wyoming's gold production was extracted from South Pass, and this area will undoubtedly be an important gold producer sometime in the future. Thus the overall purpose of this field project, was to begin collecting data for a more detailed surface mapping project in the near future by the State Survey.

This historic mine occurs on the Miners Delight 7½-minute quadrangle in the SW¼ section 32, T30N, R99W (Figure 1). Near the mine portal, a large dump extends from the mine entrance to the south. Only a few rock samples on the mine dump contain sulfides, and the sulfides appear to be confined to quartz veins and metagreywacke. About 100 to 200 feet to the west, are the remains of a stamp mill foundation.

The Gold Dollar adit collared in metagreywacke of the Miners Delight Formation and was developed on a N18°W to N10°W trend for the first 580 feet. This first 580 feet of workings cut through the metagreywacke and also cut numerous narrow north-dipping veins, and veinlets; and north-dipping faults, shears, fractures, and breccia zones (Plate 1).

The next 100 feet of drift traversed a metadacite dike. This dike is massive and only locally fractured and veined, and exhibits porphyritic texture with euhedral plagioclase phenocrysts set in a fine-grained groundmass. After cross-cutting the metadacite, the mine workings intersected a massive black metagabbro. This metagabbro is distinguished from the metadacite porphyry by the lack of diabasic texture. It should be noted, that within the metadacite, there is a change of dip (to the south) of the exposed veins and veinlets. Veins and fractures in the metagabbro, as well as throughout the mine (with the exception of the metadacite) dip to the north.

After intersecting the metagabbro, the trend of the mine workings gradually change strike until they average a $N15^{\circ}E$ to $N20^{\circ}E$ trend. This dike contains numerous small narrow veinlets and veins some of which have well developed boudinage structure. At 1,210 feet from the mine portal, the workings penetrate a sulfide-bearing metagabbro which hosts at least three one to two feet wide sulfide-bearing milky quartz veins that trend $N40^{\circ}W$ to $N50^{\circ}W$ and dip northerly. Drifts were extended on the strike of the veins for only 20 feet in either direction. The southeast drift intersected a stope which continued to a ventilation shaft at the surface.

Several rock samples were collected in the mine workings for later studies, but only two samples were collected for assay. These were grab samples from the mine dump. Sample SPGD-19-83 was a specimen of sulfide-bearing milky quartz vein material, and sample SPGD-20-83 was a sulfide-bearing metagreywacke rock fragment. Both samples were assayed for gold only, and the results indicated no detectable precious metal (Figure 2).

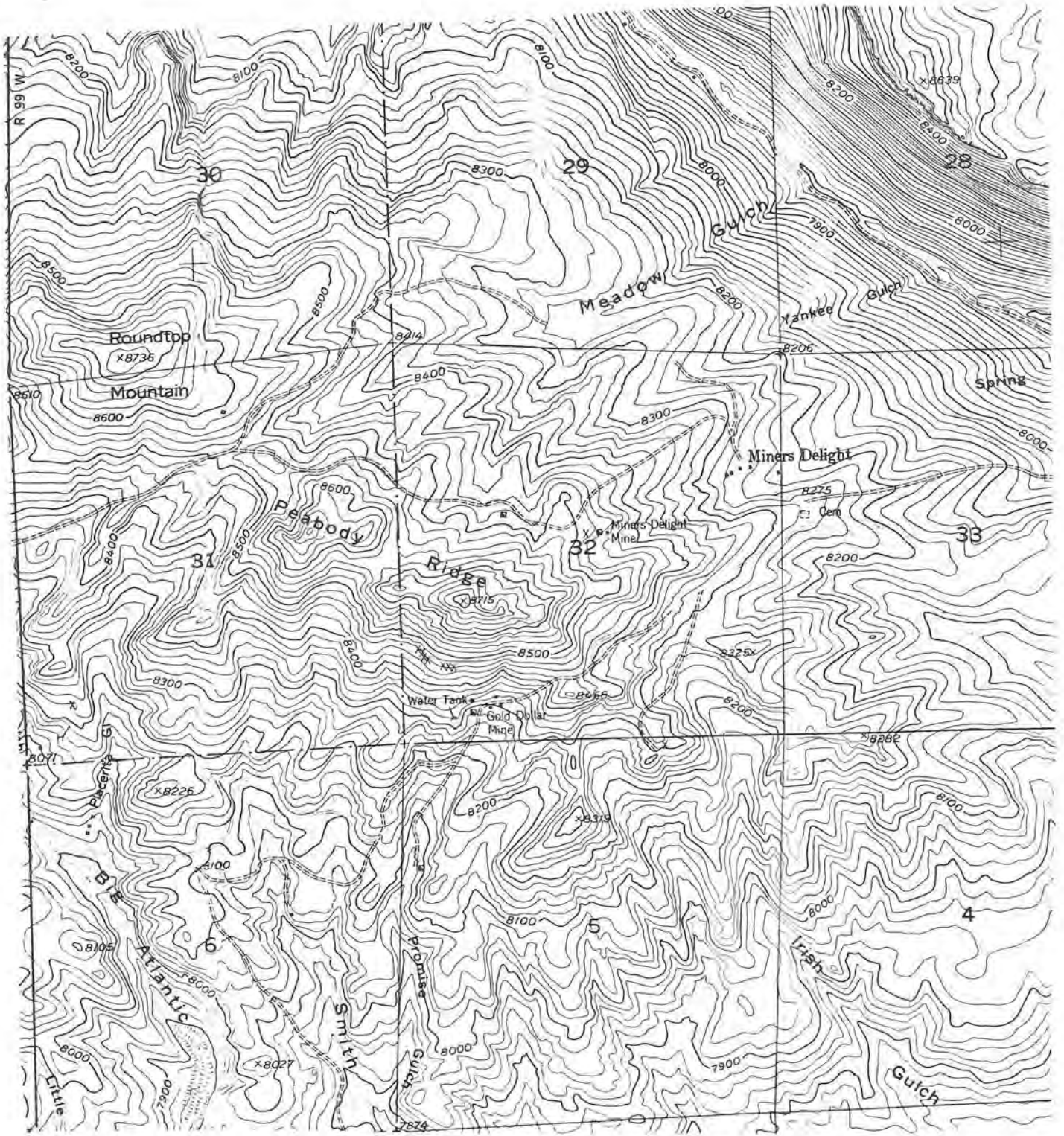


Figure 1. Location map for the Gold Dollar Mine, T30N, R99W.

Customer ID		SPCS-7-83 Carrie Shields, 11/1/83	SPGD-19-83 Gold Dollar, 11/3/83	SPGD-20-83 Gold Dollar, 11/3/83	MG-1-83, Hartville Michigan Mine, 11/3/83
Lab No.		A2197	A2198	A2199	A2200
Gold	oz/ton	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01	< 0.01
Copper	wt. %	X	X	X	0.76
Iron	wt. %	X	X	X	14.0


 Sonja G. Ringen
 Laboratory Supervisor

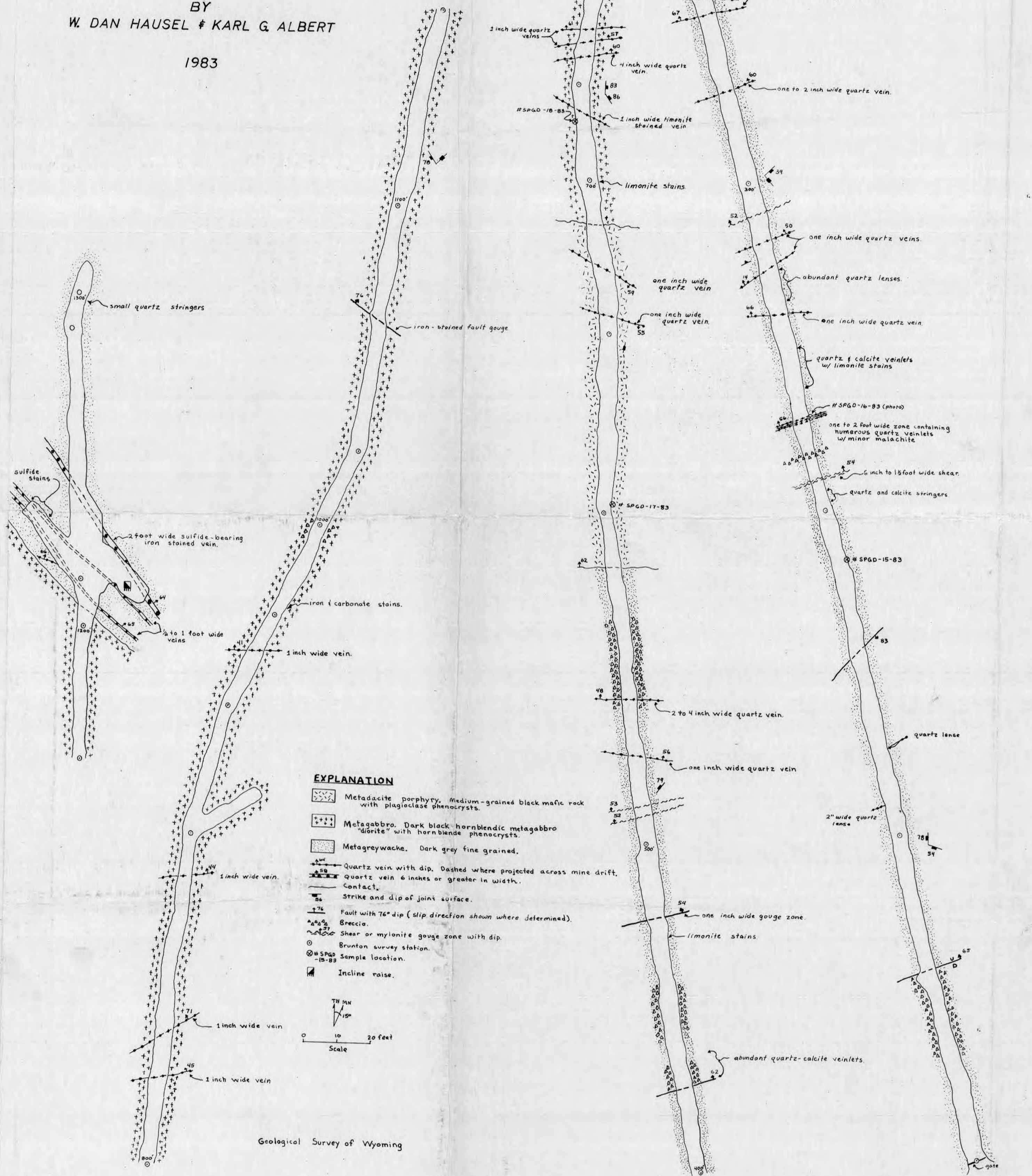
Figure 2. Assay report of two mine dump grab samples from the Gold Dollar property.

However, it should be stressed that two samples may not, and probably are not, indicative of the potential of a property. This mine should be sampled in greater detail for precious metals.

PRELIMINARY
 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE GOLD DOLLAR MINE
 (SW/4 SEC. 32, T.30N., R.99W.)

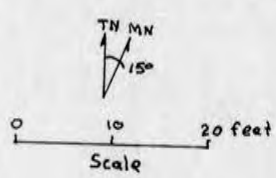
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 W. DAN HAUSEL & KARL G. ALBERT

1983



EXPLANATION

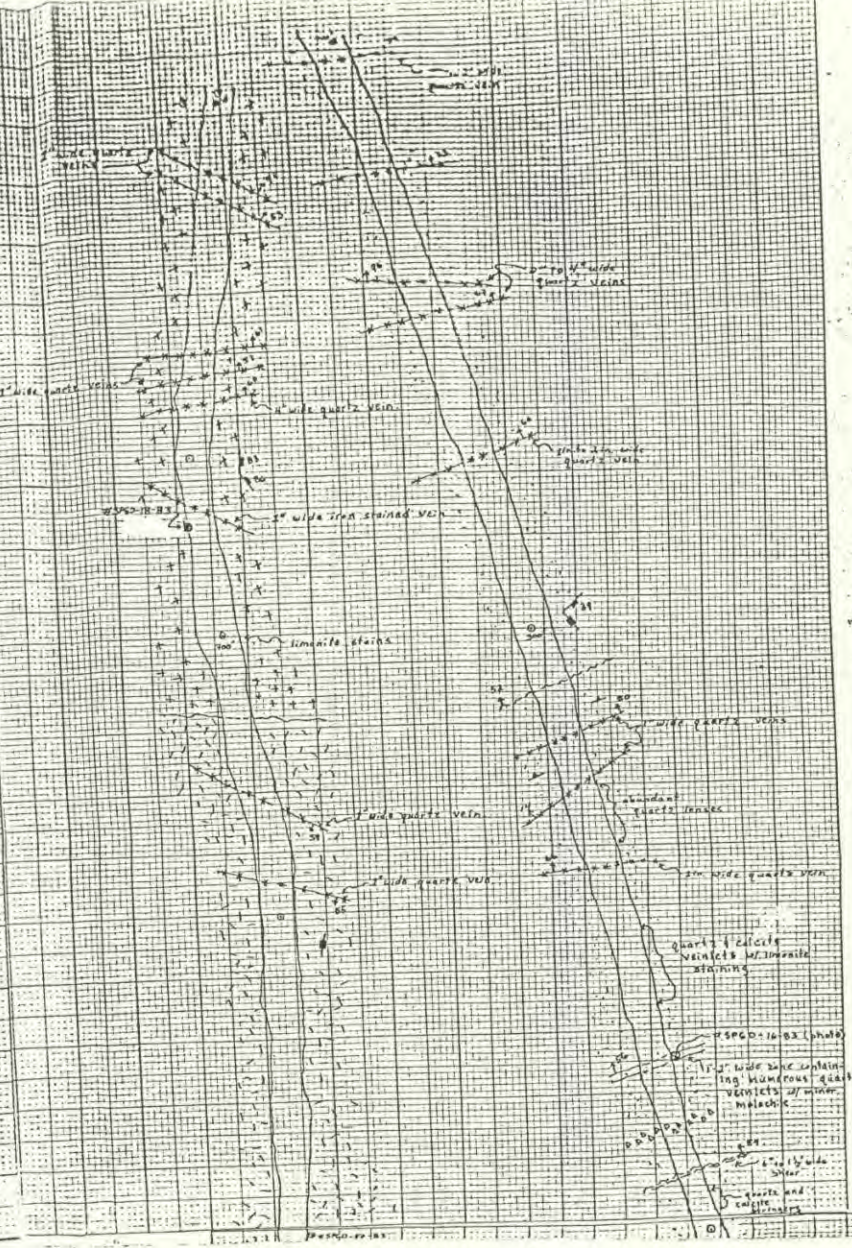
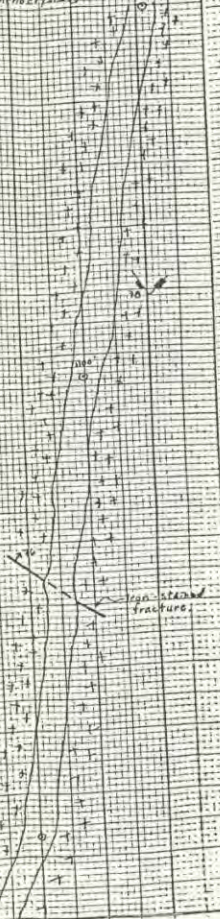
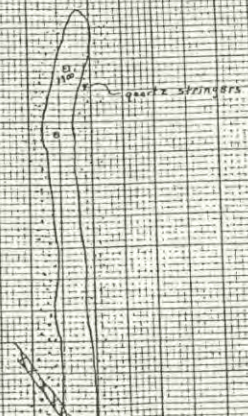
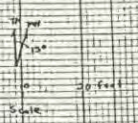
- Metadacite porphyry, Medium-grained black mafic rock with plagioclase phenocrysts.
- Metagabbro, Dark black hornblende metagabbro "diortite" with hornblende phenocrysts.
- Metagreywacke, Dark grey fine grained.
- Quartz vein with dip. Dashed where projected across mine drift. Quartz vein 6 inches or greater in width.
- Contact.
- Strike and dip of joint surface.
- Fault with 76° dip (slip direction shown where determined).
- Breccia.
- Shear or mylonite gouge zone with dip.
- Brunton survey station.
- Sample location.
- Incline raise.



PRELIMINARY
 GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE GOLD DOLLAR MINE
 SW 1/4 Sec 32, T.30N., R.11W.
 by
 J. Dan Hausel, Karl G. Aherf
 1983

EXPLANATION

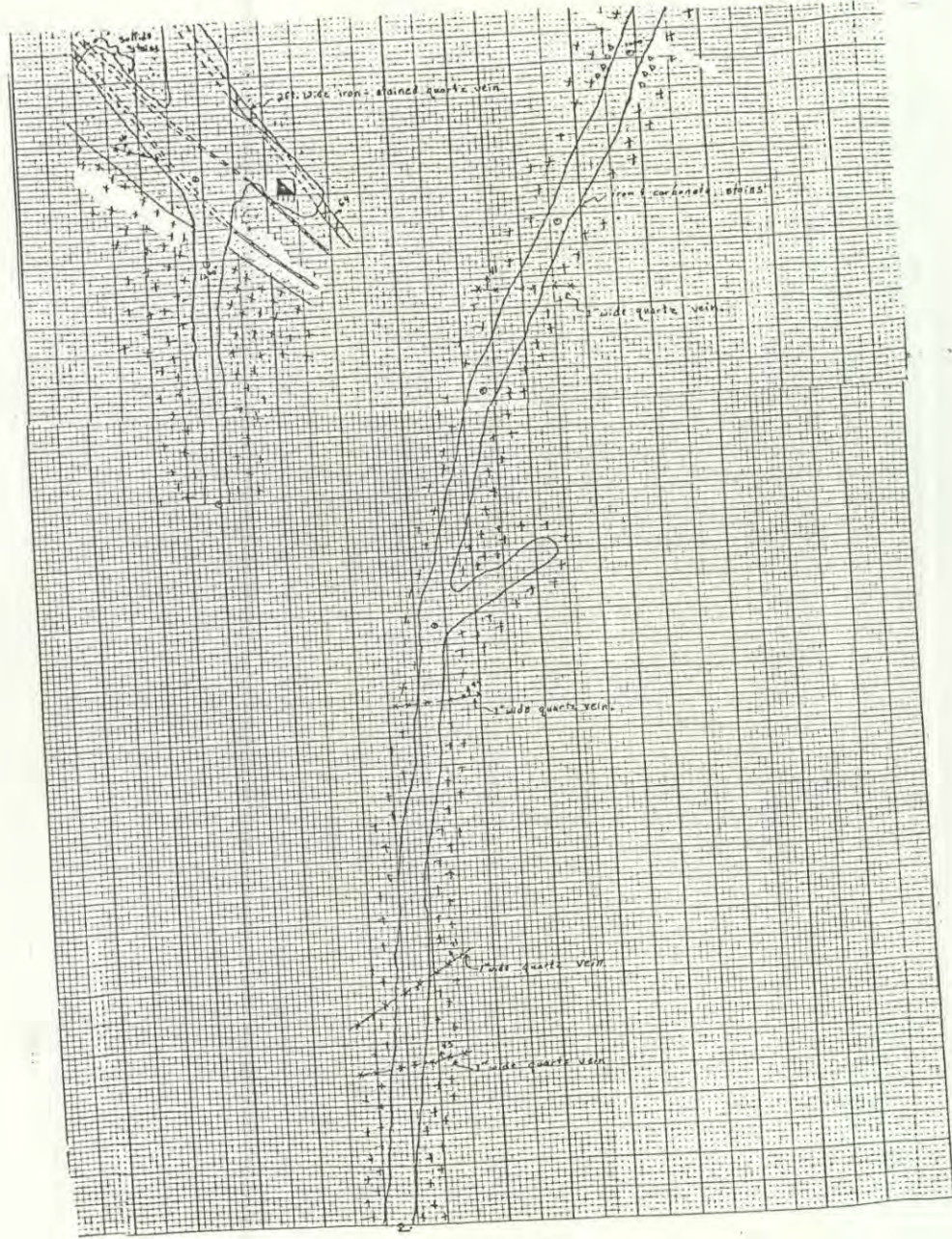
- 1 Metagreywacke (dark grey, fine-grained)
- 23 Metadiorite (medium-grained black rock w/ plagioclase phenocrysts) (metachertite porphyry)
- Metagabbro - Dark black hornblende metagabbro diorite (contains hornblende phenocrysts)
- 2-4 Vein (usually less than 6 inches in width)
- 2-6 Vein (usually more than 6 inches width)
- Contact
- 7 Fault with 50° dip
- 77 Fault with 76° dip (direction shown where determined)
- 82-84 Brecciated zone
- 85 shear-synclinal gouge zone
- 86 sandy carbon
- 87-88 Sample location
- 89 Base (incline)



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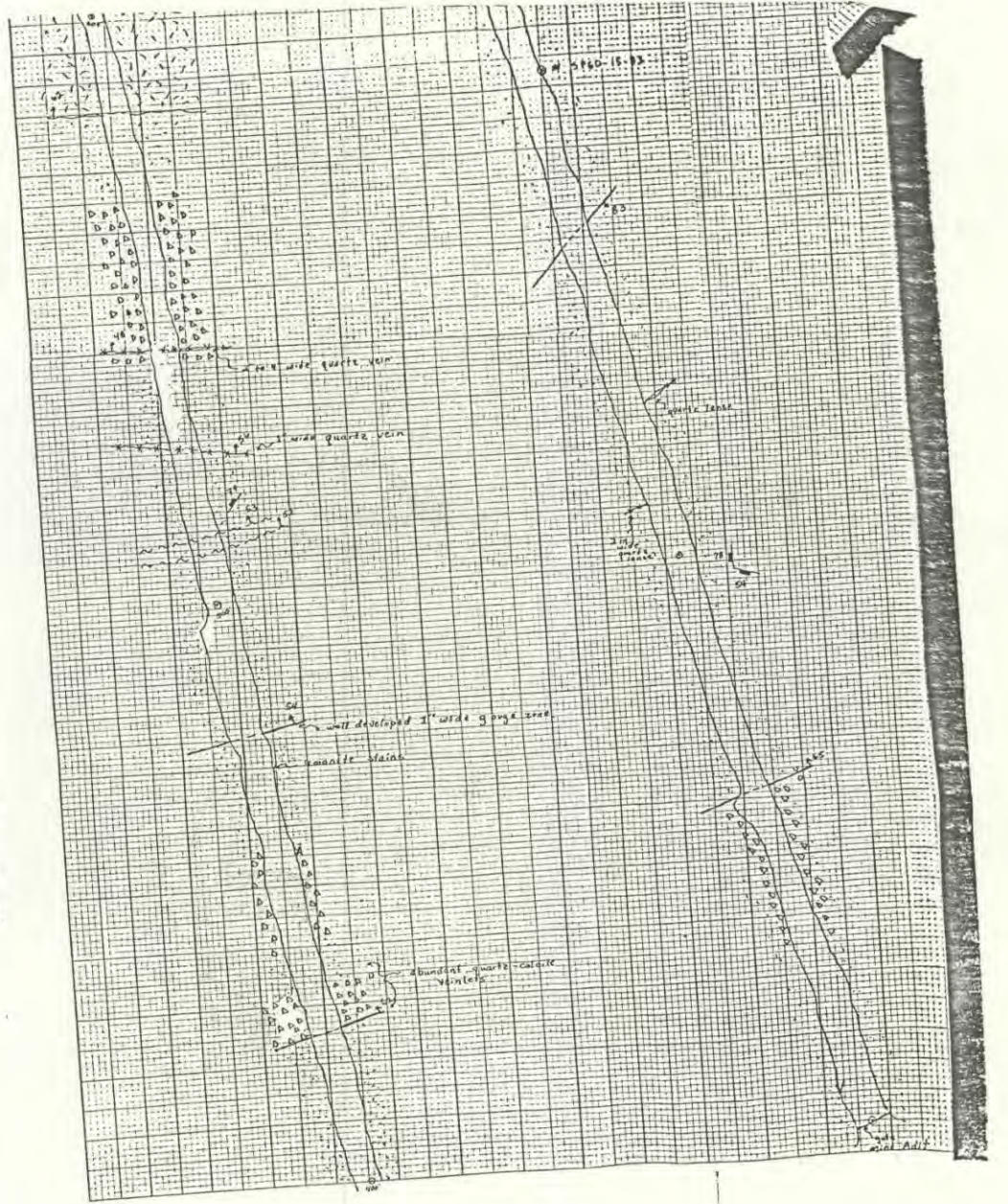


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NO 1/4 INCH TO 1 INCH 7 X 10 INCHES
K&S GEOPHYSICAL RESEARCH CO. MINNAPOLIS



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING