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MR903-39

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

Office of State Geologist,
Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Nov. 30, 1903.

Mr. W. J. Sherwood,
Pres. New Lincoln Copper Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:-

At your request I have visited the Skylark Group of claims,
near Holmes, this State, and submit the following brief report thereon.

Very truly yours,

Henry A. Bull
State Geologist.

REPORT ON
THE SKYLARK GROUP
NEAR
HOLMES, ALBANY COUNTY, WYO.

LOCATION AND EXTENT.

This property consists of two full claims, namely the Skylark and Big Six Claims, lying immediately north of the New Rambler Copper Mine at Holmes, Albany County, Wyoming, about forty-five miles by stage road from the town of Laramie, Wyoming, on the Union Pacific Railroad.

These claims are given as full mining claims each 600' x 1500', comprising 41 acres of ground, held by location and discovery under the laws of the United States and of the State of Wyoming.

OWNERS.

The Skylark Group is owned by the New Lincoln Copper Company, incorporated under the laws of Wyoming. Capital stock 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1.00 each.

THE SKYLARK GROUP.

As stated, this group lies immediately north of the New Rambler property, the two properties endlining together and in a direct line with the trend of the workings in the ore in the New Rambler Mine and upon this fact depends the present value of the group.

As the surface conditions at this point show an absence of outcrops of rocks or ledges and the wash or loose material covers the formation to a depth of from four to twenty feet, it is necessary to consider the showings already opened up in other adjacent properties and their possibly relation to the Skylark Group.

FORMATION.

In the New Rambler the formation is a grey dioritic granite, with some micaceous schist in the vicinity, occurring both as bands and irregular lenses in the granite.

The ore, in general, has been found to be in a series of irregular fissures in the granite, varying both in extent and direction, and usually connected by small stringers of ore.

The surface showings are usually an oxidized iron material or capping, sometimes heavy and hard, and at others soft and porous, the iron staining the surrounding formation to a greater or less extent.

The general trend of these fissures is north and south, and at the present stage of the Rambler workings, there is no reason to say that the ore bearing fissures stop or play out before reaching the Skylark ground.

In formations similar to these, there may be many places in the leads or fissure that are entirely barren and all ores found are liable to be in ore chutes or lenses instead of regular veins or deposits, and considerable dead work may be necessary to locate these lenses.

SKYLARK SHAFT.

This shaft has been sunk to a depth of forty-seven feet at a point near the southeast corner of the Skylark claim in a line almost due north of the Rambler shaft, selected after considerable surface trenching and cross cutting had been done.

In this shaft, at a depth of about twenty feet, a ledge or body of decomposed granite material, locally called "talc", was cut and it is said to be similar to the talcose material encountered in the Rambler lower workings.

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On the upper side of this white material was noted a stringer of decomposed schistose material, heavily impregnated with iron oxides and resembling some of the capping material common to this district, but not enough was exposed to determine the nature or relation.

These materials were traced through in the shaft, showing them to be in the nature of a band and dipping out of the shaft, the dip being irregular and towards the Rambler end line, which is only a few feet away.

In view of this circumstance, and the fact that little can be gained by following the stringer at the present time, it is recommended that the present shaft be sunk to permanent water level and cross cuts run to determine the extent and value of this showing at that depth.

The present shaft is well timbered and will be amply sufficient for all prospect work.

A second shaft has been sunk on the Big Six Claim to a depth of 22 feet and well timbered, but no mineral of value has been found at this depth. Both the shafts have shown quite a good deal of water and should further sinking be determined upon, a pump will be necessary.

It is further recommended that a patent be applied for at the earliest possible moment and title perfected in case it is decided at any time to suspend work for an indefinite period.

In view of the location of this group with relation to the more developed properties of the district and the work already done, it is recommended that the developing be done as above and it is considered that the group warrants the additional expenditure as a prospect proposition.

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TIMBER ETC.

The claims are all well timbered, and lumber for all mining purposes, necessary or not etc. may be had on the ground, and the mine water may be used for steam purposes, if desired.

Respectfully submitted,

Henry C. Beller.
State Geologist.

Date of Examination,
November 29, 1903.