

The State of Wyoming.
Office of State Geologist,
Cheyenne.

1906
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A BRIEF REPORT

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

ON

COLORADO BELLE GROUP.

near

ENCAMPMENT. CARBON COUNTY. WYOMING.

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LOCATION.

The Colorado Belle Group is situated on Miner Creek, a small tributary of the Grand Encampment River, at a point about four miles south of the town of Encampment, in southern Carbon County, Wyoming.

EXTENT.

The group consists of six claims, as follows:

- The Colorado Belle Claim.
- " Colorado Belle No 2 Claim,
- " Laura H. Claim.
- " Beacon Hill "
- " Pikes Peak "
- " Arquia "

These are all full claims, each 600 feet by 1500 feet, comprising about 120 acres of land held by location and discovery under the laws of the United States and the State of Wyoming.

OWNERSHIP.

The Colorado Belle Group forms a part of the holdings of the HOME COPPER RUN MINING COMPANY, incorporated under the laws of the State of Wyoming

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for \$1,000,000.00 divided into 1,000,000 shares of a par value of \$1.00 each.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The geology of this portion of the Grand Encampment District consists of a series of schist, granite and some quartzite dykes, with the granite formations as the main country rock.

At Miner Creek the schists are very fine grained and classed as slates and the formation has a general trend or direction north-westerly and south-easterly.

Miner Creek evidently follows the line of a fault and there is every evidence that a number of smaller faults also occurred in the granite-slate formations at this point, forming small fissures both in and across these formations and these fissures made the ore noted at this point to be possible.

THE COLORADO BELLE GROUP.

This group was located on an outcrop of oxidised iron at a point now covered by the Colorado Belle Claim.

The formations at this point show a characteristic slate dyke lying on the granite with a body of quartz included in the schist and the outcrop above noted lies near the contact of the slate and quartz body as now shown by the workings.

A shaft was sunk on this oxidised iron material and a tunnel run across the trend of the dyke butcutting this material at a shallow depth and showing a small amount of ore at this point. As this showing was the main vein of the property, as then considered, a winze was sunk on this vein and a drift run from the bottom of the winze along this vein which had pinched to a small seam; at the end of the drift a cross cut

was run south for a few feet but no ore of consequence was discovered.

The main tunnel has been continued for a distance of 154 feet to the contact of the granite with the schist, cutting through the quartz material above noted but showing no ore at that point.

At various points on the hill above the tunnel, small workings have been run on small showings of copper ores and some copper sulphides taken out but to date nothing of a commercial nature has been opened up or indicated. There are evidences of a number of small fissures, all mineralized but none large enough to justify a plant or extensive works.

After a careful survey of all conditions shown in the surface works and the tunnel, winze, drifts, etc., a suspension of all work was recommended, as there is no evidence to indicate the existence of any body of commercial ore at this point. Small amounts of copper ores have been and may be found in these fissures but nothing of a commercial nature may be expected under the conditions existing, and of course this latter forms the sole idea for the making of a mine.

The work that has been done has been accomplished in a workmanlike manner and no unnecessary expense has been contracted while the work was in progress.

Respectfully Submitted,

Henry L. Peeler

State Geologist.

Date of Examination,

July 13th, 1906.

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