

HENRY C. BEELER, E.M.
STATE GEOLOGIST AND
EX-OFFICIO INSPECTOR OF MINES.

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

February 3rd, 1909.

Mr Clayton E. Emig.
1425 New York Ave.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Complying with your request of the 26th January, I hand you herewith brief report on the property of the Riverton Mining Company, as follows:

SITUATION.

The property of this Company is situated in Sections 20 and 21, Township 40 North, Range 93 West, according to the best surveys now available in this section.

The claims cover the southerly slope of an unnamed peak of Copper Mountain, at the head of the east branch of Tough Creek, about eighteen miles north of Shoshoni, in Fremont County, Wyoming.

EXTENT.

The claims are returned by the owners as consisting of seventeen full claims and one fractional claim, as follows,

The Uncle Sam, Numbers 1 to 13 inclusive,

The Copper King, " 1 to 4 "

The Copper King Fraction.

The group consists of about 360 acres of land.

TITLE.

This property is held by location and discovery, under the laws of the United States and the State of Wyoming.

ORGANIZATION.

The foregoing property is held by the Riverton Mining Company, a corporation, incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona, with a capital of \$1,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares, par value of \$1 each.

COPPER MOUNTAIN.

This is the name given to the portion of the Owl Creek Range of the main Wind River Range, lying on the east side of the Big Horn River in northern Fremont County, Wyoming.

Points in this region are reached from the towns of Shoshoni, Lander and other towns on the Chicago and North-Western R.R. which runs west to Lander and about eighteen miles distant from the mountain.

Copper Mountain consists of a great granite core, flanked by schist bands and covered along the lower sides by the usual limestones and succeeding sedimentary deposits.

The usual trend of these schists is east and west, and lying in both the granites and schists are dykes of diorite and similar rocks, these dykes usually having an east and west trend or direction and when in the schists, lie conformably with the enclosing schists.

Quartz veins are noted throughout the mountain and the formations are generally well mineralized.

THE RIVERTON GROUP.

Here the formation consists of a series of schist bands, dykes of granite, diorite and altered schists, each apparently lying conform-

C.E.E. 3.

ably with the other, and enclosing veins and veinlets of quartz, lying both with and across the trend of the schists and dykes.

The property is practically undeveloped and the surface hardly prospected but values are returned from both the dykes and quartz veins and the locations have been made on both the dykes and veins.

Prospect holes have been sunk on the different claims of the group and a tunnel started to cut under a copper showing outcrop: this is given as having reached a length of eighty feet but was not accessible at the time of this examination. A shaft has been started on a quartz vein on Uncle Sam No.1 Claim, is now down about twenty feet and shows a quartz vein sixteen inches wide cutting across the schist, with several small stringers of similar quartz leading out into the adjacent schists.

These schists have the east and west trend, above noted, and dip towards the south at an angle of about 45 degrees, the various bands and included dykes being much altered in some instances and often being taken for veins of totally different character but may be readily traced out on the surface and their character determined.

On the southerly end of the group, on the slopes of a hill locally called "Black Mountain" there is a wide band of schist, considerably altered and silicified, having numerous veins of quartz throughout the schist, for a width of about one hundred feet but aside from shallow holes, it is undeveloped. Copper stains are noted here and some small specks of copper pyrites are found in the heaviest mineralized specimens, but no ores of commercial character have been noted.

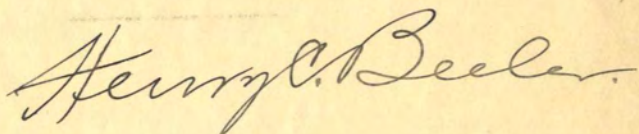
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CONCLUSIONS.

These assays indicate that the various samples taken and values reported from this group were specimen assays and that the workings on the claims have not developed such values as formerly given out.

The formations here noted show considerable mineralization and it is possible that extensive and systematic prospecting development over the entire range of schist bands and dykes, might uncover a commercial showing of ore but such is not the case at this time, and in the writers judgement, the property does not warrant further work on the lines at present obtaining.

Respectfully Submitted,



State Geologist.

Date of Examination.

January 27.28 & 29.
1909.

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