

REPORT ON

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

THE KEARNS PROSPECT.

XXXX
MINE.

766.7

Owned by The Kearns Consolidated Copper Mining Company.

Principal office, No. 519 Equitable Building, Denver. Colorado.

Officers:

President, Foster Kearns, Collins, Wyo.

Vice President, J.M. Downing, Denver, Colo.

Secretary,

Treasurer, M.M. Downing, Denver, Colo.

Location, On head of Beaver Creek, four miles from Downington,

Upper Platte Mining District, Carbon County, Wyoming.

Name and address of Superintendent, Foster Kearns, Collins, Wyo.

Number of lode Claims, twelve, containing about 220 acres.

Names of lode Claims, Copper Bell Nos. 1, 2 & 3; Homestake, Homestake No. 2,

Last Chance, Golden Era, Log Cabin, Gold Bar, Bear and Beaver, and a small fraction.

Placer Claims, None located. acres.

Mill Sites, None located. acres.

Total number of acres in group, about 220 acres.

Title, By location and discovery. Claims have been surveyed and platted and copy of plat is herewith attached.

Lien or encumbrance, None filed.

Title guaranteed by, Not insured.

Nearest railroad station, Walcott on U.P.R.R. Distance, 57 miles, in a northerly direction.

Reached by wagon road via Saratoga to Downington and up through the foot hills to the claims.

Altitude at railroad station, 7000 feet above the sea level.

Altitude at main workings, 8200 " " " " "

Character of country rock, Red granite, granitoid gneiss and some micaceous schist.

Character of wall, As far as can be determined by the out crops the north wall is a gneiss and the south wall is granite.

2.

The principal showing on the claims is a huge ledge from 12 feet to 20 feet thick, heavily mineralized silicious material closely resembling an altered schist or gneiss lying between granite and gneiss, and extending from a point near the middle of the Gold Bar claim through the group in a general easterly and westerly direction with a southerly dip; the ledge is not clearly defined on the western end of the group owing to the heavy surface wash and limited prospecting that has been done.

The ledge appears to divide at a point near the west end line of the Golden Era claim, one part extending through the Log Cabin Claim at a point below or north of the mouth of the present tunnel and the other part apparently the main ledge runs through the Golden Era, Last Chance and other claims lying west in the direction indicated.

A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 20 feet in the ledge matter on the Golden Era but neither walls have been exposed; the material shown here is a very silicious iron oxide, weathering into a hard banded form greatly resembling some of the jaspilite iron ores but becoming much softer in the bottom of the shaft and showing the common forms of the iron oxides, hematite and limonite, in different varieties.

No copper has been found in this shaft as yet but in several instances it has been noted in the form of copper sulphides in the material taken from the 10 foot hole on the Log Cabin claim on the part of the ledge found there.

The principal development on the group is a tunnel now being driven from a point on the Log Cabin Claim south to cut the ledge described above and which has reached a present length of 450 feet with an estimated distance to drive of about 50 feet further, and it is proposed to run drifts east and west from this tunnel on the ledge when it is cut to determine the extent and value of the ores found there.

The location of this tunnel is unfortunate as it has involved a great deal of work and has developed but little of present importance aside from a few small stringers cut at intervals, which show small values and give no depth of development, the height gained on the main vein or ledge being only 123 feet. This tunnel may be of use later in case a shaft is sunk on the ledge at this point.

3.

The topography is a high narrow ridge having practically the same general direction as the main ledge and course of the group; the south side is much the steepest and affords the best site for tunnel work.

The group does not cover the whole hillside and it would be necessary to secure ground from the adjoining owners for buildings and dump ground and tunnel rights.

It is estimated that a depth of nearly 500 feet could be secured by a tunnel about 750 feet long with the objective point in the vicinity of the present 20 foot shaft but an accurate survey would be necessary to determine the most economical point.

In the event of the tunnel site ~~is~~ ^{being} not available, a shaft at or near the 20 foot shaft on the Golden Era claim is the most feasible way of prospecting the ground; this shaft should be located at the crest of the ridge and sunk on the ledge and conforming to the dip of the ledge as it would be a prospect shaft and should by all means follow the ore until sufficiently developed and permanent working arrangements made suitable to the conditions encountered.

These claims are practically undeveloped and offer a good field for intelligent and persevering work as it is considered that the showing of mineralized ledges on these claims warrants further development and a careful study of the conditions found in the southern Wyoming copper fields has shown that in nearly every case where a profitable property has been developed, the surface condition of a capping of silicious iron oxides of varying extent and depth preceded the discovery of the copper ores.

The western half of the group is covered with good timber for mining purposes and necessary buildings and other lumber may be had in the local markets at reasonable rates

Water sufficient for all steam and domestic purposes may readily be developed from springs found on the property and piped to steam plant or works.

Respectfully Submitted,

Henry C. Beecher
State Geologist of Wyoming.

Date of Examination.

August 25th, 1901.