

# REPORT ON GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

MINE  
XXXXX

## THE MOHAWK PROSPECT.

Owned by The Chicago-Venture Mining Company.

Principal office, Encampment, Wyoming.

Officers:

President, Robert H. Young, Encampment, Wyo.

Vice President,

Secretary, )

Treasurer, ) Robert Z. McCoy, Battle, Wyo.

Location, in the N.W. 1/4 of Section 35, T. 14 N., R. 85 W. and  
" " N.W. 1/4 " " 30 T. 14 N., R. 85 W.  
Battle Lake Mining District, Carbon County, Wyoming.

Name and address of Superintendent, and General Manager, Robert H. Young,  
Encampment, Wyo.

Number of lode Claims, - 6 - containing about 105 acres.

Names of lode Claims, Mohawk and fraction; Quo Vadis,  
Wormwood,  
Thelma, &  
Vendetta.

Placer Claims, None located \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Mill Sites, None located, \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Total number of acres in <sup>2</sup> groups, about 105 \_\_\_\_\_ acres.

Title, By location and discovery under the Mining Laws of the United States  
and the State of Wyoming.

~~Lien or encumbrance,~~

~~Title guaranteed by~~

Nearest railroad station Walcott, on the U.P.R.R. Distance, about 53 miles,  
in a north-easterly direction.

Reached by wagon road via Encampment and Saratoga Iron Railroad.

Altitude at railroad station, About 7000 feet above sea level,

Altitude at main workings, " 9500 " " " " "

Character of country rock In the Battle Lake District the country-rock is schist  
of varying composition and granite, cut by dykes of intrusive and meta-  
morphic rocks.

Character of wall, As far as can now be determined, the south wall is granite  
and the north wall an altered schist, at the Mohawk workings.

The formation at the main shaft on the Mohawk claim, as stated, shows the characteristic red granite of the district in a more or less altered condition on the south side.

The schist noted on the north side is also much altered, the altering material being lime and the outcrop is locally referred to as a "lime dyke" but it shows the characteristic fine grained schistose structure of the Battle Lake schists and is often highly mineralized.

Associated with and on the north side of the lime material is noted a quartz conglomerate, often fine grained and called sandstone and usually very heavily stained with iron.

These formations are noted for the whole length of the claim and have a general easterly and westerly trend or direction and, in common with the other adjacent formations, show a slight dip to the north.

Between the granite and schist above noted is found a ledge or vein of varying surface width that apparently lies conformably on the granite and is evidently an altered or replaced schist.

The ledge matter as noted on the surface and in the cuts etc thereon is a brown iron stained decomposed lime and quartzose ledge matter, often very light and porous, very soft and crumbling at intervals. The iron therein is mostly limonite in the softer forms and is noted as often entirely replacing the other ledge matter.

This material shows copper stains at intervals and a number of small deposits of copper impregnated material have been found, mostly on the south side of the dyke, the copper being usually in the form of green carbonate of copper or malachite.

The condition noted in this ledge is similar to that already found as a capping to the copper ores in the successful mines of the Southern Wyoming district, where the copper has been found to lie on the contact between two different formations. In some instances the copper was entirely missing from the surface outcrop or capping and until depth was attained (varying at different mines) no copper of any consequence was encountered. It has also been noted that the outcrop of these deposits has usually been limited by the conditions of topography of the claims and the depth of surface wash, often necessitating considerable surface prospecting work.

The main shaft on the Mokawk has been sunk to a depth of 94 feet and a drift run north for 15 feet at a depth of 70 feet which cut the vein.

The first 50 feet of the shaft was sunk vertically, then, <sup>dip of the</sup> the <sup>formation</sup> formation changing, it was sunk on an incline to the north and has continued to the present depth.

In the drift at 70 feet the formation and dip of the vein indicated it would again come into or very near the course of the shaft at a depth of about 125 feet and it is recommended that the work be pushed with that end in view, and if necessary crosscuts be made to the vein at that or other convenient depth and further, when the vein is encountered in the shaft that it be followed in the further sinking.

The shaft so far has been dry and no water of consequence may be looked for until the level of the creek below (estimated at 150 feet) is reached. The shaft has been timbered by cribbing, in a substantial and workmanlike manner and for hoisting is equipped with a Davis Horse whim, cable and bucket, with a car at the surface, the whole being set up and working in a first class manner.

The Mokawk group is situated on the North Fork of the Encampment River about nine miles from the town of Encampment and three miles from the town of Battle, with a good wagon road to each town.

Water in any desired quantity both for steam and milling purposes may be had in the North Fork and Timber is plenty in the vicinity. Sawed lumber and other mining supplies may be had at both above towns and delivered at the property at reasonable rates. Work may be carried on underground for the whole year without inconvenience.

It is considered that the showing on the Mokawk group fully warrants the continuance of the work and with proper development it should become a paying property.

The Quo Vadis group also owned by this Company was not examined at this time but lies north of Battle. Considerable work has been done on this group and it is considered a good prospect for development.

Respectfully Submitted,

*Henry C. Beeler.*

State Geologist of Wyoming.

Date of Examination.

August 19th, 1902.