

The State of Wyoming.

1904
MR [redacted] - 52

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF WYOMING

Office of State Geologist,

Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo. Oct. 29, 1904.

The Bull-Camp Mining Co.,
Buffalo, Wyo.

Gentlemen:-

Complying with your request of the 22d inst. I hand you herewith brief report on the Bull Camp Group of Claims of your Company.

In developing this property, by all means sink on the cre until at least the extent of the deposit is outlined and permanent work becomes necessary.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Beeler
State Geologist.

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Office of State Geologist,
Cheyenne.

A BRIEF REPORT
ON
THE BULL CAMP GROUP.
JOHNSON COUNTY, WYOMING.

ORGANIZATION.

The BULL CAMP MINING COMPANY of Buffalo, Johnson County, Wyoming is organized under the laws of the State of Wyoming, capitalized at \$500,000.00 in 500,000 shares, par value \$1.00 each.

LOCATION AND EXTENT.

The Bull Camp Group is located in Section 26, T. 47 N., R. 34 W. about seven miles south of Hazelton Post office and 37 miles south-east of Buffalo, Johnson County, Wyoming in the southern end of the Big Horn Mountains.

The group consists of the following claims:-

The Anaconda,

Meteorite..

Lucky Strike,

Maverick,

Wilbur Knight,

and comprises about 100 acres of land held by location and discovery under the laws of the United States and the State of Wyoming.

GENERAL GEOLOGY.

The Big Horn Mountains consist of a huge core of granite extending north and south and flanked by the carboniferous limestones and

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the succeeding sedimentary formations that extend out into the region of the plain on all sides.

These granites are cut at intervals by bands of schist and the usual dyke rocks, and also show the different kinds of granites usually noted in these granite uplifts.

T H E D U L L C A M P G R O U P .

At this group, which is situated in a large rolling park free from timber and, as a rule, covered with a heavy wash bed of decomposed granite, the formation shows grey and red granite in bands of varying width but having a usual easterly and westerly trend or direction.

At this point the outcrops are neither large or numerous, but on the rolling hills the formation may be traced distinctly and a number of small dykes and veins or stringers of quartz and feldsite are to be noted, both in outcrops and in the numerous holes that have been sunk in this vicinity.

W O R K I N G S .

A shaft has been sunk to a depth of 56 feet on one of the quartz outcrops where considerable oxidized iron was noted as well as stains of copper carbonates.

This quartz outcrop on both sides of the present shaft and has a trend east and west in common with the rest of the formation and dips to the north at an angle of about 60°. The shaft follows the quartz, which lies between a red granite on the north and a grey granite on the south side, the main stringer being from 14" to 30" in width, with several small stringers or veinlets coming in from the south side, as well as a

small dyke of feldsite on the ~~south~~ side and all showing an intimate association and connection throughout.

The mineralized portion or lense of quartz lies next the north or hanging wall and here shows a white quartz which showed the characteristic oxidized forms of iron and carbonate of copper at the surface, but at the depth of 46 feet these gave place to the small bunches of chalcopyrite or yellow pyrites of copper and bornite or "peacock" pyrites of copper, now noted in the shaft. This material occurs scattered throughout the quartz in small bunches and specks and indicates ^{that} the ore would have to be treated by concentration before it can be shipped. Some small amounts of pyrites are also noted in the smaller veinlets and lenses and as specks in the foot wall granite, but not in any considerable quantity.

FUTURE WORK.

It is evident that this work is on a lense of quartz in the granite and that the deposit of commercial ores would lie at a considerable depth in a formation of this sort. To reach this ore will require a plant of machinery and pumping capacity much larger and heavier than the light prospecting plant now installed at the mine and it is suggested that unless this deep work can be taken up properly equipped, it would not be profitable to continue the work at the present scale and with the present showing in the shaft.

Copper deposits in this state have been usually of the contact deposit class where profitable, and as concentration requires a large mining reserve, it is not considered advisable to recommend development work unless conditions are favorable for opening up commercial at a reasonable depth.

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Should work be taken up on this showing it is advised that the shaft be continued on the ore and drifts run at convenient intervals on the vein.

S U P P L I E S E T C .

Mining supplies etc may be had at Buffalo and timber and water are to be had in the Big Horn Range under favorable conditions and wagon roads give easy access to the property from all points.

Respectfully Submitted,

Henry C. Beeler
State Geologist.

Date of Examination,

October 23d, 1904.