PHYSICAL FEATURES AND CLIMATE

The property lies on the east side of Whalen Canyon. The deposit is located at an altitude of 4,800 to 5,000 feet. The climate is semiarid, and summers are hot, with rain storms. The winter temperatures drop below zero for short periods. No water is available at the property but must be hauled in for core-drilling operations.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The Good Fortune mine is part of the Good Fortune group of claims, which were located in 1857.

In the winter of 1897-98, 5,000 tons of ore was shipped from the Good Fortune deposit to the Colorado smelters. The average returns of smelter analyses on the shipments show 62.4 percent iron and 6.2 percent silica.

PROPERTY AND OWNERSHIP

The Good Fortune mine comprises 10 mining claims, consisting approximately of 668 acres. The property lies in secs. 4, 8, and 17, T. 27 N., R. 65 W., on the east side of Whalen Canyon. The present owner is Carey Abbott of Birmingham, Mich., and there is an outstanding option on the property in favor of Albert B. Bartlett of Wheatland, Wyo.

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

The deposit forms a portion of the Hartville iron range. The rocks of the range are steeply dipping pre-Cambrian rocks overlain by flat-lying or gently dipping carboniferous and Mesozoic rocks, and rocks of Tertiary and Recent age (fig. 2). The country rock of the ore is schist and impure flint, which is stained by either limonite or hematite, evidently a relatively shallow alteration product of the schist.

The red ore deposit of the Good Fortune mine occurs in lenticular bodies of varying thickness enclosed in a slate formation. The iron ore lenses lie in schist immediately above the uppermost limestone of the older pre-Cambrian series. This limestone swings from the Good Fortune mine east to Whalen Canyon, where it is covered by alluvium. A thin shell of siliceous iron-stained schist separates the ore from the underlying limestone. All indications show that the deposit is but a replacement of the schist, since no hard and fast line can be drawn between unaltered schist, iron-stained schist, siliceous ore, and high-grade ore.

CHARACTER OF ORE

The ore consists of two varieties of hematite, one soft and the other hard. The soft ore generally is a schistose, fine-grained, light red ore, which easily soils the fingers. This variety is commonly known as "paint ore." The harder variety is dark bluish-gray, from which it receives the common name of "blue ore." It is fine-grained and compact, with a rather smooth, even fracture. The harder of the two varieties is the more valuable.