ESMERALDA CO GENERAL
ITEM 38

344 J/K

Goldfield District
Esmeralda Co
Nevada

Mayflower Mine, Goldfield Dist., Esmeralda Co.
King Tut Mine " " " " " "
Gold Crater Mine, " " " " " "
Tolicha Mine, " " " " " "
Roadside Mine, " " " " " "
White Butte Mine, " " " " " "
Stateline Mine, Hornsilver Dist " "
Old French Mine, " " " " "
Thorn-Backlund (Shirley Prospect) Marietta Dist.
Sultana Mine, Marietta Dist., Mineral Co.
Copper Prospect, Montezuma Range, " "
Broadguage Group, Tonapah Dist., Nye Co
Endowment Mine, Mineral Co.
Orleans Mine, Hornsilver Dist., Esmeralda Co.
Lockhart & Parker Group-Goldfield Dist. Esmeralda Co.
Dep Mines, Goldfield Dist. Esmeralda Co.
(see Goldfield Dep Mines Co. # 360

Report By J.A. Burgess - 1/31/24

ESMERALDA CO. GENERAL
ITEM 38B

Goldfield, Marietta, Tolicha Districts, Nevada

Report by J. A. BURGESS

Goldfield, Marietta, Tolicha Districts, Nevada

Report by J. A. BURGESS

JOHN A. BURGESS
MINING ENGINEER AND GEOLOGIST
648 MILLS BUILDING
SAN FRANCISCO

January 31, 1924

United States Smelting Refining & Mining Co.
San Francisco, California

Gentlemen:

ATTENTION: Mr. Fred Searls, Jr.

Acting under instructions from Mr. Fred Searls, Jr. (Searls' letter November 13, 1923, and later conversations) I joined with Mr. J. F. Thorn in an inspection of the silicified outcrops of the Goldfield District, Nevada. The work was done January 16 to 26. We also examined several properties in outlying districts.

The purpose of the Goldfield examination was to search for outcropping silicified ledges, similar to those of the productive veins of Goldfield, in which a well-defined "streak" of brecciated silicified rock existed; and to sample these "streaks" if any were found.

We first made a close inspection of what now remains of the outcrops of the Goldfield Consolidated orebodies; and after a few days in the field we went over some of them again to check up our ideas, and compare them with outcrops we had seen elsewhere. We also examined the outcrops at Diamondfield, Black Butte, and Sandstorm-Kendal hill.

Mr. Thorn and I concluded, as the result of our work, that there are outcrops in the district, that exactly resemble those of the productive mines as far as their appearance goes. Chip-samples from the streaks assayed $0.00, $0.20, $0.40, $0.60. A chip-sample from the "streak" over one of the productive Diamondfield mines assayed $0.40, and a chip-sample from the outcropping streak over the Mohawk orebody assayed blank. It is obvious that breccia streaks with this low range of value may be the only surface indication of ore at greater depth.

It is noteworthy that, while considerable work has been done on or near these outlying silicified outcrops, in very few places has it been done on the breccia "streaks". In this respect, the country southeast of Goldfield has been very inadequately prospected. I agree with Mr. Searls in believing that if ore exists under any of these outcrops, it is in the breccia "streaks". For these reasons, I believe that the places where we obtained assays of $0.20, $0.40, and $0.60, should be more closely sampled, and if the results confirm the preliminary sampling, I would consider a limited amount of development work justified.

Two localities are worthy of further attention. One is on the Lockhart and Parker ground in S. W. ¼, Sec. 6, T. 3 S., R. 43 E., about one mile southeast of Florence

Hill, and the other is a line of outcropping ledges and mineralization extending along the south edge of sections 4 and 5, and cutting across the north slope of Black Cap Mountain. Both consist of belts of fissuring, extensive alteration, and silicification; with rugged silicified outcrops at intervals. Typical breccia "streaks" occur in siliceous ledges and it is from these that most of the assays that showed gold were taken. The exception refers to samples Nos. 5463, 5485, 5465, 5466, 5434, 5435. These were from old workings in the rhyolite that cap the peaks south of Preble Mountain. No. 5465($41.40), and 5435 ($10.00) were from piles of soft brown oxide ore that was mined from small stopes in fissures in rhyolite. These fissures cut northerly, across the east-west belt of mineralization, and their outcrops are not of the type that we were looking for. The mineralized belt is in the dacite and andesite that underlies the rhyolite, but it does not show in the rhyolite. Nevertheless, the belt probably passes under the rhyolite, and may be responsible for the small orebodies in the rhyolite. My assays are all platted on the topographic map.

Mr. Thorn and I agreed that these small orebodies in the rhyolite are not of importance in themselves, but might be significant in being on the line of the Black Cap vein, especially if any of our samples on the Black Cap vein should show gold. As it turned out, samples No. 5822

and 5823 returned $0.20 and $0.40; and 5824 on the same line assayed $0.40. Outcrops with breccia streaks of this assay value should be further investigated.

The properties that cover this outcrop of the Black Cap vein are, as nearly as can be ascertained from the maps: The Black Cap Group, The Moose Group, Goldfield Humboldt Company Group. A Mr. Hayes, now living in Goldfield controls the Moose Property. I have no information as to who controls the others.

This, with the maps and assays constitutes my report on the Goldfield investigation.

OUTLYING PROPERTIES:

The following were looked over in a preliminary way:

Marietta District - Mineral Co

Endowment Mine

Sultana "

Montezuma Range - Mineral Co

Copper Prospect east of Coaldale

Tonopah District - Nyc Co

Broadguage Group

South of Goldfield - Esmeralda Co

Gold Crater

Tolicha

Hornsilver District - Esmeralda Co

Stateline Mine

Old French Group

Orleans Mine ✓

Goldfield District - Esmeralda Co

Mayflower Mine ✓

King Tut Mine

Notes on these properties are presented herewith, together with topographic maps of Goldfield District, Lida Quadrangle, and Kawich Quadrangle. The positions of mines inspected are shown on these maps.

Very truly yours,

John A Burgess

MARIETTA DISTRICT

ENDOWMENT MINE:

Situated 10 miles west of Belleville, Mineral County, Nevada, about 3 miles north of the old camp of Marietta.

Examined by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 14, 1924. Reconnaissance only. Took two samples.

Owners Endowment Mining Company. Herbert Humphrey is said to be a stockholder and I. J. Woodworth is secretary. Captain Whiting of Mina has option at present time. Not doing work. Probably wants to promote it.

Sale Price No information.

Extent of Property Endowment claims Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Country Rock Sandstone and conglomerate, bedded, and tilted to 60°;

Former Production Said to have produced about $3,000,000 but consider this doubtful. No evidence of such a large amount of ore having been mined.

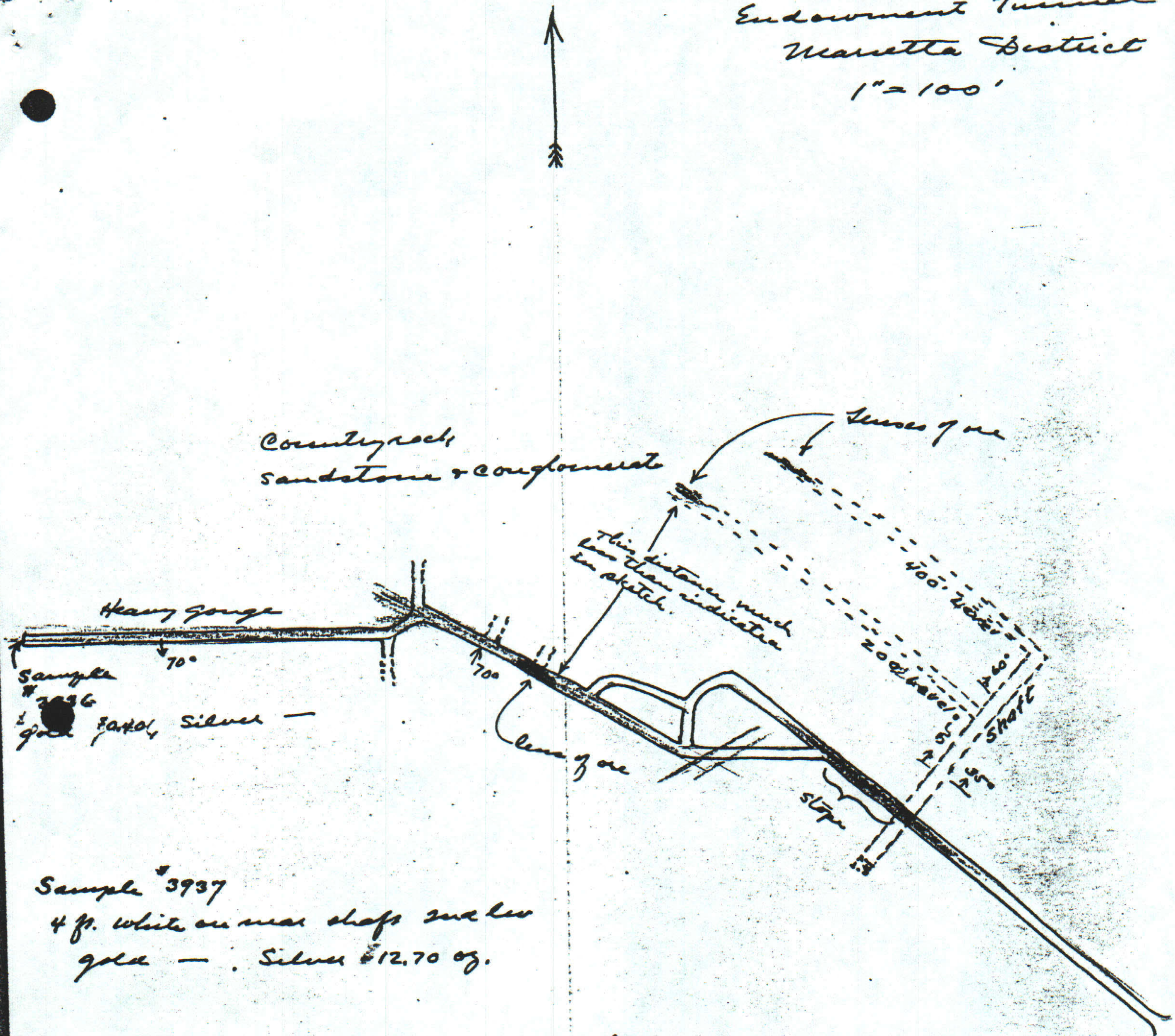
Mine Was worked in early days. Ore was milled at Belleville. Ore consists of gold, silver, copper, lead. It is said to carry $6 in gold.

A shipment by Captain Whiting was reported to assay 8% lead. A Sample of ore was said to assay 35 ounces silver, and $9 in base metals. The main tunnel level is now accessible. From this level an incline shaft leads to the 200 and 400-ft. levels which are partly open. Work on the tunnel and these levels shows no extensive stopes, and apparently produced very little ore. Any great productiom, if there was such, must have come from workings nearer the surface. The surface was covered with snow and no inspection was made of it.

Tunnel Level

Very little stoping was done and no ore is exposed. Under a lease, Mr. Kelso, now a county official, took out $9000 from an underhand stope. The tunnel starts S. 45° E. for 300 or 400 feet, and is at first along a vein. Some stoping was done near the incline shaft. The tunnel then turns, N. 60 W. to N. 55 W. along a gouge wall for some 300 feet, and then turns along gouge to an easterly course. The Kelso underhand stope is 250 feet northwesterly from the incline shaft

Sketch of
Endowment Tunnel
Marietta District
1" = 100'



Sample #3937
4 ft. white ore near shaft 200 lev
gold — . Silver 12.70 oz.

This sketch illustrates extent
of work but is not accurate

in the gouge, but this is the only ore exposed in the last 500 feet of the tunnel. Several crosscuts were driven, but most of them are back-filled with waste. The sketch is from a rough survey by compass and pacing. It is thought locally, and with some reason, that the long stretch of gouge represents a fault, and that the Endowment vein is the faulted continuation of the Sultana vein. The throw would be 1000 feet, more or less. This is possibly true, but from my limited examination, I am inclined to consider them as separate veins.

Incline Shaft and Lower Levels

In the shaft and lower levels there are lenses of sulphide ore. At one place on the 200-ft. level a lens of ore 4 feet wide is exposed but it is not more than a bunch. It might produce 50 tons. The ore is fine grained galena, with considerable sphalerite. In the southeast face of the 400-ft. level there is a vein of sulphide ore, 12 inches wide, showing galena and zinc, that is reported to assay 35 ounces silver. Copper sulphate is forming on the walls. A shipment from here showed 8% lead.

The amount of underground mining is sufficient to indicate that the orebodies are too small and too widely separated to be profitably mined. If there were sufficient of the lead-zinc ore, the metal could be separated by selective flotation.

†SULTANA MINE:

Situated — about 1000 feet northeast of Endowment vein and parallel to it. Possibly a faulted continuation of the Endowment, but I think they are more likely separate veins.

Examined — by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 14, 1924. No close examination made. Walked along outcrop, on way to Endowment mine intending to inspect more closely on return, but it was almost dark on return and not worth spending another day for its examination.

Owners — Belongs principally to Curtis Lindley's father-in-law.

Sale Price — Joe Thorn thinks it could be purchased on very reasonable terms.

Extent of Property — No data.

Country Rock — Sandstone and conglomerate strata on edge.

Former Production — Some open stopes to tunnel level at depth of about 75 or 100 feet.

Mine Vein almost vertical. Well defined fissure, sharp hanging wall. Rock is hard. Ore is lead-silver of good grade but vein is narrow. 12 inches maximum, pinching to 6 and 4 inches, and pinching out entirely in places. Ore extends for about 500 feet including one pinch of about 100 feet. (These figures are from memory as no notes were taken(Stoping was largely an "carbonate" ore but there is also sulphide. Ore is said to be of good shipping value in silver and lead, and this might make a profitable lease for two or three men, but the vein is too small and the rock too hard for profitable company operation. Mine was worked through an adit tunnel on vein, and through several shafts. Good tunnel site for additional depth of 50 or 100 feet.

X THORN-BACKLUND PROSPECT: (Shirley Group)

Situated on south side of gulch opposite Sultana, on adjoining ground. A continuation of the same belt.

Examined by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 14, 1924.

Owners J. F. Thorn, Gus Backlund and Gus Scogland.

Sale Price Not mentioned.

Country Rock — Sandstone and conglomerate.

Production — None

Workings — A 15-ft. adit tunnel to south a long a fissure zone in decomposed sandstone-shale somewhat silicified, but no quartz vein. Gold assays are reported up to 2 and 3 ounces. A mineralized zone continues from Sultana ground into this ground and extends 200 or 300 feet south ahead of tunnel. The zone would be in the hanging wall side of Sultana vein, and if this prospect should expose a body of gold ore, it is possible that it would continue to the north into the Sultana ground. Several samples were taken but the assays are not at hand at present writing. Mr. Thorn stated that he would drop out of the partnership unless these assays were favorable, As far as I could find out, the gold values came mostly from narrow seams of oxidized pyrite; principally from one seam about ¼ or ⅛ inch wide on the hangingwall side, and other "knife blade" seams through the width of the drift.

Assays ("Shirley Prospect")

3938. Gold $17.40, Silver 4.96 oz. 10 inches. From face of tunnel. hanging wall side.

3939 Gold $0.20 Silver 0.22 oz 3 ft. Face of tunnel · footwall side.

3940 Gold $0.40 Silver — Upper vein. White streak

3941 Gold $0.40 Silver 1.08 oz 6. Shirley Ex. ground.

COPPER PROSPECT

Montezuma Range, Mineral County, Nevada

Situated about six miles east of Coaldale, Nevada.

Examined by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 15, 1924, on way to Goldfield.

Owner Open ground, not located.

Country rock Bedded sandstone resting on Columbus chert (cf. Candelaria). All much contorted. Dike of white rhyolite 100 to 200 feet wide passes near by, with northerly strike.

Characteristics Represented by Mike Tuhey (known by Joe Thorn) as a possible "porphyry copper". There are two or three patches, an acre or so in area, distributed through one-fourth mile, on which malachite and occasionally cuprite can be seen on the seams of the fine-grained sandstone. On the most southerly of these, the copper showing is very weak, but no digging has been done. On the most northerly, there are a few open cuts, in which there is perhaps 2 or 3 percent copper disseminated as malachite in the seams. Azurite appears in one spot. Some cuprite occurs.

The character of the ore and the sandstone

is such that, if the occurrence were more widespread and continuous, there would be a reasonable expectation of opening a large body of copper ore that could be leached, as at the New Cornelia mine, Ajo, Arizona. I have seen the Ajo orebody. However, there is no evidence of a large mineralized area, and also, the contorted, flinty, shattered, underlying Columbus chert, is at a shallow depth at this place, and forms the surface through a large part of the surrounding country. I made a close examination of the Nevada Copper Mine on Pilot Mountain, some years ago, where there was an excellent surface showing of copper in this chert formation. Underground workings showed almost no copper. The shattered chert was so open in texture, and so resistant to alteration that percolating solutions of copper washed through without depositing copper. For this reason, I would not expect to find secondary copper ore in the chert. Even if a low grade ore existed in it, the chert is so hard that crushing costs would be high.

BROAD GAUGE PROPERTY

Tonopah, Nye, Nevada.

Situated west and south of the Tonopah 76 property. It is not shown on McDonald and Moran's map of 1907, but is near the southwest corner of Section 34, T. 3 N., R. 42 E., M. D. M.

Examined by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 16, 1924. Shown over property by Harry Stimler.

Owners Harry Stimler and a partner not named.

Extent A group of 4 or 5 claims.

Geological Situation Property includes Broadguage mountain, which consists of a residual cap of a rhyolite flow underlaid by Siebert Tuff. Under the tuff is probably midway andesite "capping", and below that there is probably the same set of rocks that are found in the westerly workings of the West End Company in and near the 76 property. These are Oddie rhyolite, West End ryholite, Extension breccia. The two latter are the ore-bearing formatiom. As near as I know, the 76 vein strikes east-west and dips north 45°. It is 1 to 3 feet wide. With this direction it would pass north of the Broadguage group. The property has some value as a group of "close in" claims, and may be worth

exploring if the 76 vein develops favorably. Without knowing the relative positions of the 76 vein and the Broadguage group exactly, I would hazard a guess that the vein is 1500 feet north of the property, and the point where it is being developed is 2500 feet east of the property.

Stimler said he would give a controlling interest to any one who would undertake the development of the ground. This would be good "wildcat" work, if anyone felt like doing it. The sinking of one or two drill holes 1000 feet deep would show whether the orebearing formations existed. I suggested this to Stimler.

The 76 vein is showing ore 1 to 3 feet wide of "milling grade". From information I gathered in Tonopah, the importance of the "strike" is not yet demonstrated. The ore as far as now exposed is not of high grade, nor of great wealth.

GOLD CRATER DISTRICT

Situated 20 miles south of Goldfield, Nevada, east of Stonewall Mountain.

Examined by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 25, 1924, on way to Tolicha.

Owners Not known. Charles Brandon of Goldfield would know.

Extent Mineral showings over 1 square mile. Various properties.

Country Rock Rhyolite flows similar to formation at Tolicha.

Production A small amount of lead-silver ore may have been shipped from "roadside" property. Brandon told me that some good bunches of gold ore were taken from "white butte" property. Not knowing the names of the properties, I have supplied these descriptive names for convenience in reference.

MINES:

Roadside Workings close to auto road from Gold Crater well to Tolicha. Cut 8 feet deep by road with about 1 ton of lead silver ore in sacks, said to carry 30 ounces silver. No ore in bottom

#5478, 2ft assayed no gold no silver. Side of cut

of cut. Several other cuts, same depth, in this vicinity started where boulders of ore were found, but found no downward extension. Shaft 100 or 200 feet deep, 200 yards north of road. Dump shows no ore. General inspection of this neighborhood shows considerable gossan in places, but I am satisfied that it is from a flat-lying vein, between rhyolite flows, which has been almost entirely eroded. I see no hope of making a mine here.

"White Butte" About one mile west of "roadside" mine, on north side of road. Extensive exploration by tunnels in a small white butte of rhyolite. There was evidently a flat horizon in the butte in which some ore was found. Brandon told me there were bunches of gold ore in random distribution. The ore horizon is all eroded except in this small butte. No evidence of steep veins in this region.

NOTES ON TOLICHA MINE

Situated — 43 miles, by auto road, south from Goldfield, and south from Stonewall Mountain.

Examined — by J. A. Burgess and J. F. Thorn, January 22, 1924, per instructions in Fred Searls' letter of November 13, 1923.

Owner — not known, but Charles Knox and Herman Albert had an option and worked on it in 1923. They also had eastern people working on it last year.

Sale Price — No deal under consideration.

Extent of Property — Not known.

Country rock — Rhyolite, resembling Goldfield dacite in general appearance, but with a sprinkling of quartz phenocrysts. Altered and fairly soft.

Production — Probably some ore was shipped. Joe Thorn thought so.

Mine — There was no one at the mine at the time of our visit. The last work was done by eastern capital who had option from Knox. This work spoiled the prospect. The outcrop showed a strong quartz ledge 10 feet wide, consisting of brecciated quartz cemented by later quartz into a very hard, solid vein. The outcrop could be traced for 200 or 300 feet, but it was partly obscured by a covering of rock debris and soil, and any extension beyond

Tolicha Mine

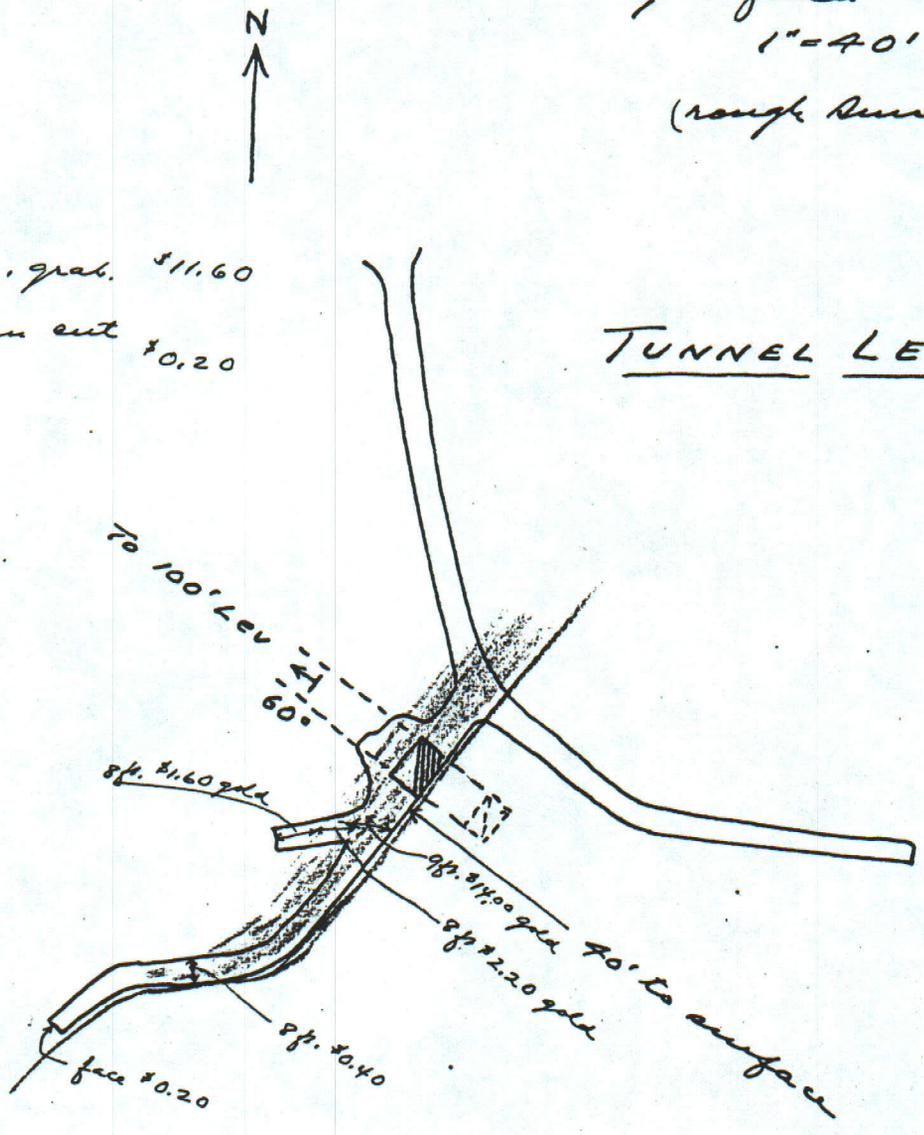
43 miles south of Goldfield Nev

1"=40'

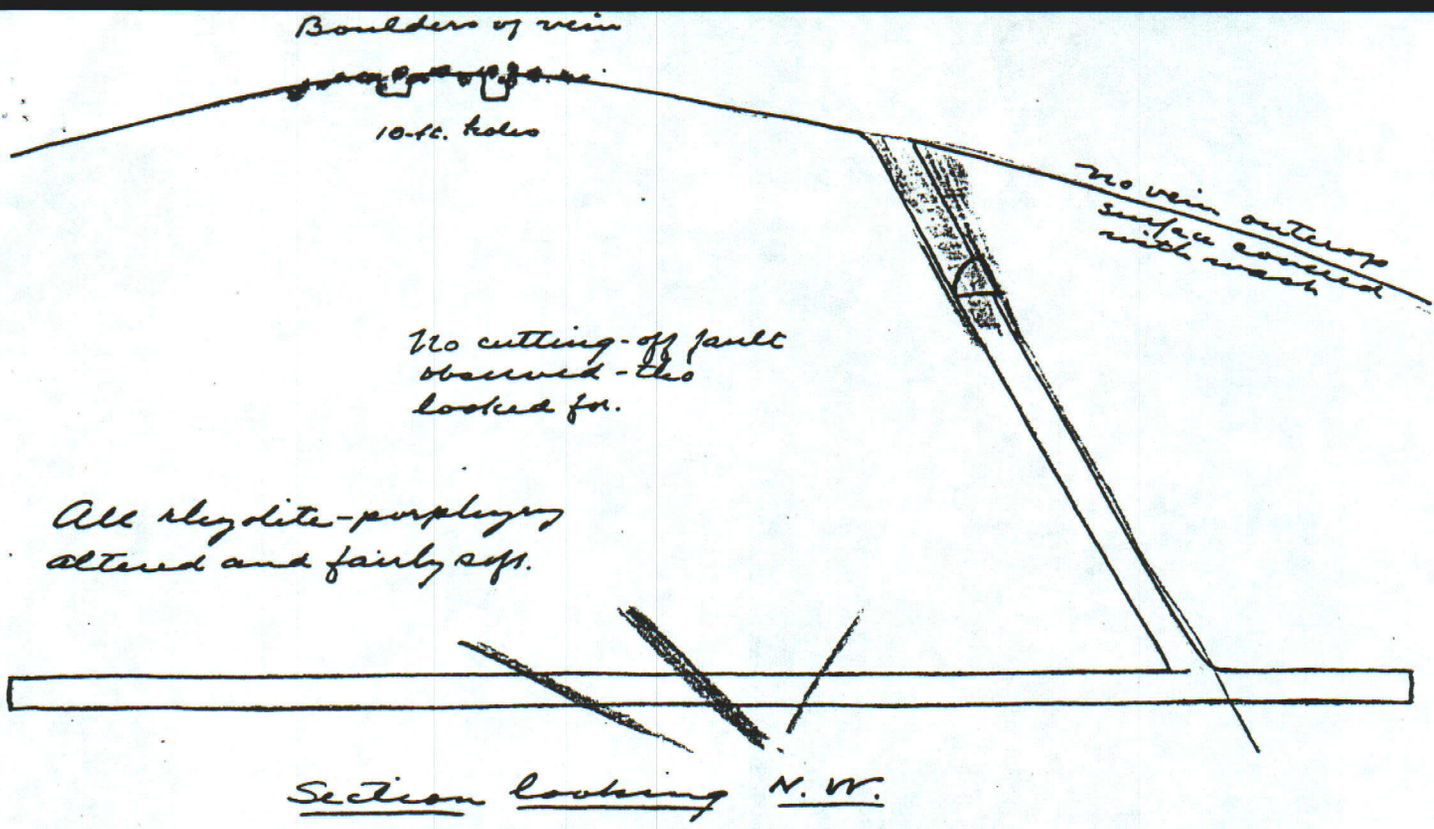
(rough survey)

Ore on dump, grab. $11.60

Grab from open cut near shaft. $0.20

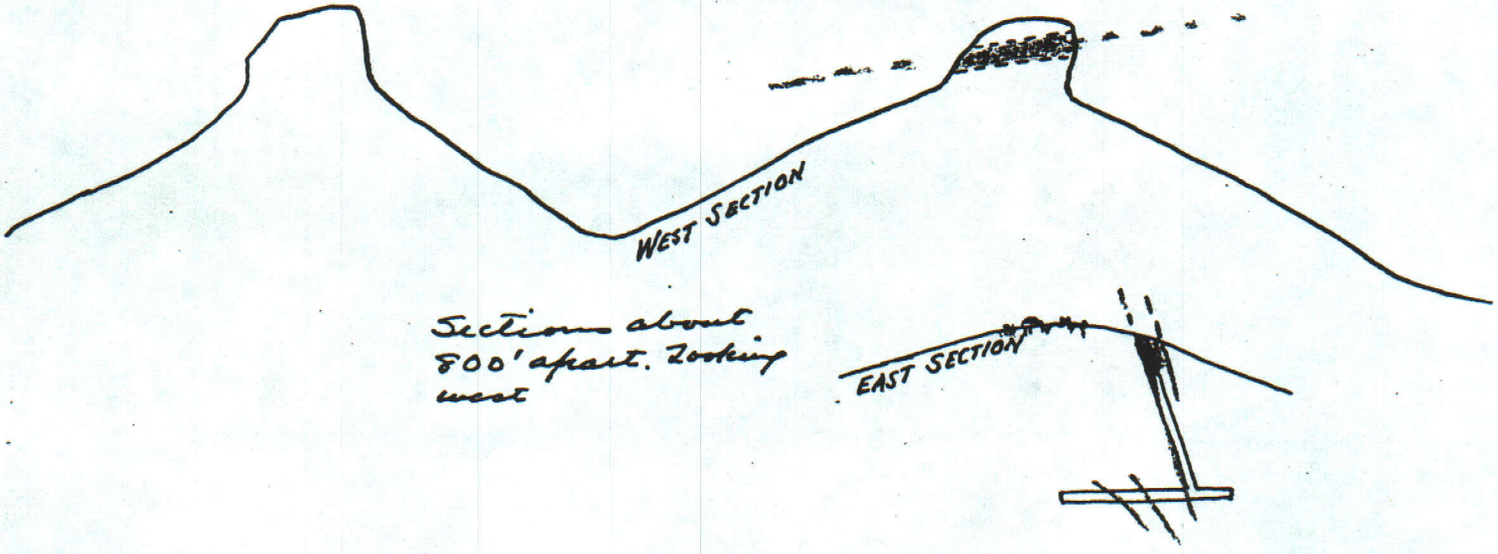


Country rock: rhyolite



Section looking N. W.

2 Possible explanations



Sections about 800' apart. Looking west

this distance was likewise obscured. This outcrop was near the top of a broad rounded hill on the north side. At the top of the hill and on the upper part of the south slope (better explained in the sketch) there were numerous large boulders of the same quartz grouped so closely as to suggest an outcrop at that point, but several 10-ft. holes showed that they had no downward extension. An adit tunnel under the main outcrop cut the vein about 40 feet below the surface, and a drift at this elevation exposed the vein 15 feet wide for about 100 feet to the southwest, (The vein strikes northeast-southwest) but the vein apparently got narrow in this direction and the southwest drift was out of the quartz for the last 15 feet. A shaft was sunk on the vein to this level in quartz. Herman Albert told me last summer that average values were about $10 per ton in gold. Up to this point the situation appeared favorable for opening a large body of $10 ore, but the shaft was then sunk 100 feet deeper. At 10 feet below the level the quartz disappeared, although the hangingwall slip continued. Crosscuts were driven at the bottom 250 feet into the footwall and 50 feet into the hangingwall. No quartz was

found; only soft damp, decomposed rhyolite, and several faults.

I could not find any fault where the quartz terminated in the shaft. Its disappearance at this point may be due to one of the following causes:

1) The country is built up of flat-lying lava flows. The low ridge, on which the shaft is situated, if followed about 800 feet west, merges into a breast-shaped summit with a teat on the top. Cutting under the teat is a flatly disposed vein, with a dip of 10° formed of hard brecciated and recemented quartz, like that of the vein in the shaft. It is a remnant of a flat vein left by erosion. It was probably formed on the contact between two flows. This suggests that the Tolicha vein is a remnant of either the vein found on the peak, or of a similar vein. The heavy deposit of boulders on the top of the hill tend to confirm this idea. The sketches on the following page show the possibilities under this hypothesis.

2) Another possibility is that the silicification was shallow and that the vein extended to no greater depth than exposed in the shaft.

3) There is also the possibility that the

vein is cut off by a fault that I did not find.

In my opinion, the first explanation is the most probable. A short inclined raise into the hanging-wall from the shaft 25 feet below the tunnel level would show whether the vein continues off flatly into the hanging wall. Sketches of the workings are appended.

Assays noted on map.

OLD STATE LINE MINE

January 25, 1924.

Inspected Old State Line Mine. Worked up to 1884. About six miles west of Hornsilver. Old 20 stamp mill burned down. Extensive stopes. Belonged to English company. Whittaker Wright (had Le Roi Mine). ~~and~~ Joe Kendall worked there. Says made large shipments of gold bullion.

North-south vein in shale.

Vein is solid quartz 8 to 12 feet wide contains disseminated spots of iron oxide. Good looking ore.

Vein extends north-south for about 2000 feet, but not stoped over perhaps 500 feet, though vein looks favorable away from stopes. Shows some copper to north away from stopes. Not extensively prospected away from stopes.

Stopes are continuous. Worked through shaft 600 feet deep.

Water was piped from Tule canyon (to north).

Took several samples.

Had 20 stamps and pan amalgamation.

A fine strong looking vein. Worth looking up.

Oxide ore at surface, probably changes to sulphide at depth, and may not be of value in sulphide zone. Joe Thorn advises that leasers told him that ore at bottom of mine is

no good.

Texas Kelly and Rattlesnake mines are south of State Line a mile or two. Made considerable production. Look up.

Ike Tukins sampled the mine twice and says it will not assay better than $5.00 in the bottom. Owned by Mr. Hanchett who is connected with Crocker, and has office in Crocker Bldg S.F.

Samples

* 5500 gold — Silver 0.16 oz.
Grab from dump north-west end of property.

5601 gold $5.00 Silver —
6 ft. across vein NE side of main shaft at surface
Quartz pillar

5602 gold — Silver 13.12 oz. $
Sulphide ore at second incline. Shows some copper.

5603 gold $2.60 Silver . no assay
Some picked pieces from around main shaft.

5604 gold $2.20 —
Quartz pillar at surface on southeast side of main shaft. 3 ft. width sampled.

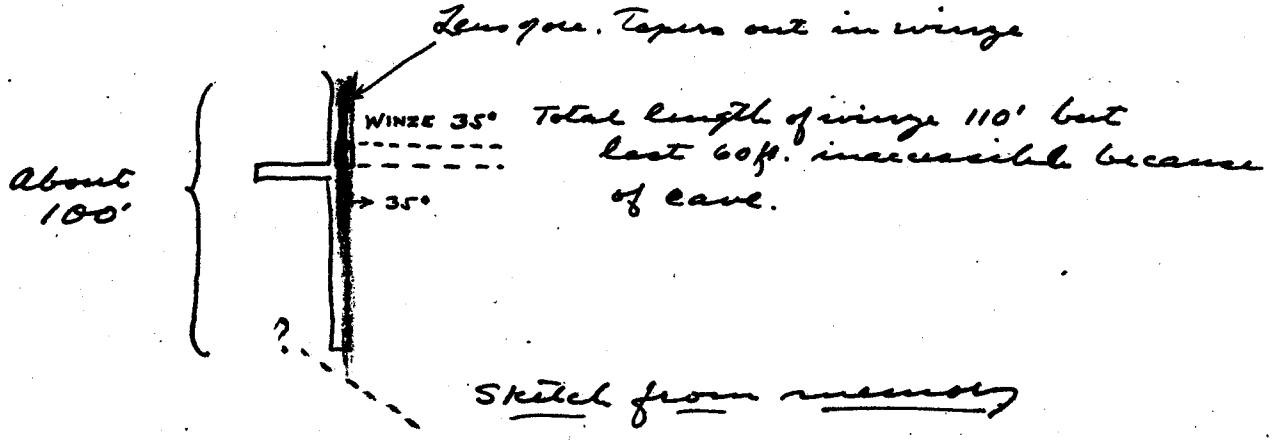
OLD FRENCH CLAIMS January 25, 1924.

Inspected Old French claims 8 miles west of Hornsilver, Nevada.

Under option to Joe Kendall who will sell them for $8000 or $9000. His option calls for $3000. at end of his first year, i. e. in nine months from now.

Seven claims. No work in progress.

Footwall granite. General country granite.



A dark diorite dike forms hangingwall.

2½ feet lens of lead ore carrying gold at portal, about 25 feet long and extending down winze about 20 feet where it tapers out.

A list of samples taken by "the Frenchman" for the Mammoth Mining & Development Company, a former owner, showed eight samples

Gold	$20 to $24
Silver	7 to 8 oz.
lead	4 to 6 %

The location of the samples was not given.

8 other samples showed

Gold	$40 to $80
Silver	20 to 36 oz.
Lead	4 to 9%

Assay certificate was dated 1909.

About 60 samples are shown with values like this.

Some lower.

A parallel vein 300 feet east dips 75° west.

Very little work done. Passes through top of hill.

Outcrop is oxidized iron, et cetera, 6 - 8 inches. Stronger to the north and may be a good leasing vein. The gossan is continuous for several hundred feet. Showed this to Kendall and advised that he open this up.

This prospect not of interest to us unless development on east vein shows up well.

Samples

* 5497	Gold 0.	Silver 0.12 oz Hole North of Texas Kelly mine.
* 5499	Gold $3.80	Silver 1.04 oz Lincoln mine.
* 5498	gold 0	silver 0.40 oz 1200' East of French shaft.
5842	gold 0	Silver 9.24 { Prospect 2000' south of French. 10" 95
5843	gold 0	Silver 0.20 Outcrop 200 yd east of French
5844	gold 0	Silver 0.10 Same vein north side of Gulch

ORLEANS MINE

Hornsilver, Nevada.

Visited January 25, 1924.

Belongs to French Company.

Under bond to Jim Duffy for $4000. Duffy has bonded it to A. I. D'Arcy for $40,000. Duffy took out about $400,000. Duffy was miner at Combination mine ("tub o' guts")

Joe Kendall close to Duffy and will watch for opportunity to tie up.

A. I. De Arcy behind in payments, about $20,000 due now but is paying $300 per month and keeps two men at work.

The mine was discovered in the courseof sinking a well. The rock excavated from the well was ore. Well was sunk for a woman who sold it to a Frenchman ~~who-sold-it-t~~ and he leased it to Duffy. Now worked through a shaft and drifts.

Principal value is gold, though it also carries silver. Ore is all oxidized.

Did not go underground
worth examining if deal can be made.

MAYFLOWER PROPERTY

Goldfield, Nevada

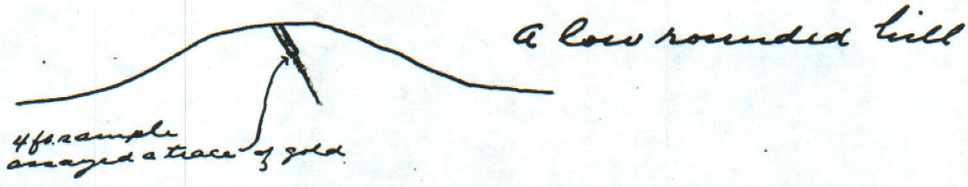
Visited with Joe Thorn, January 19, 1924.

Took sample No. 5811 bottom & sides of 20 foot shaft, 4 feet wide.

Situated in N W¼ Sec. 32, T. 2 S., R. 43 E., M. D.M.

Development work, - one 20 feet shaft and a few small cuts.

No improvements except a small one room cabin



Wingfield had it under option but dropped optinn because of imperfect title. Claims had been bought by present owners for unpaid taxes, but no suit to quiet title was brought, and old owners now claim ownership.

Country rock is dacite. Outcrop planed even with surface of hill. Consists of silicified dacite and several feet of typical ore brecaia. A little brown decomposed porous quartz. At bottom of shaft vein material is leached, but firm. Breccia continues.

Vein conditions show for about 1000 feet and then weaken.

A good looking prospect.

Owners: Murphy and Tom Axelton.

KING TUT PROPERTY

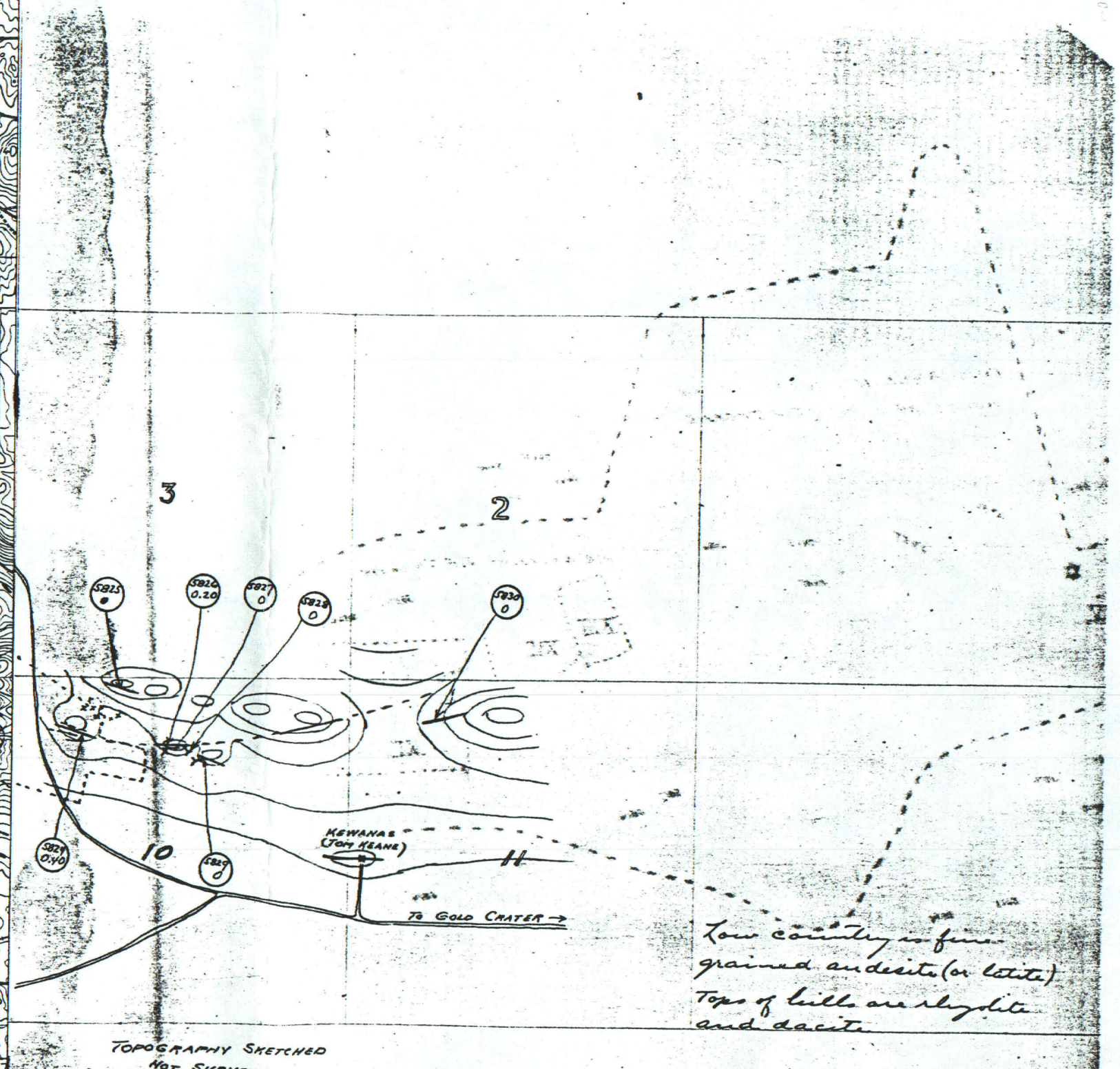
Visited with Joe Thorn and Al Boyer January 19, 1924.

Situated in Sec. 12, T. 3 S., R. 44 E.

Owners Al Boyer and Ben Gill.

Represented as having a good showing and panning well.

No vein
A very poor looking prospect



TOPOGRAPHY SKETCHED NOT SURVEYED

Edition of Feb. 1909.

(Property Lines approximate)

XI BLACK CAP GROUP

XII MOOSE GROUP

XIII GOLDFIELD HUMBOLDT Co.

XIV LOCKHART & PARKER

1 Mile

1 Kilometer

✡ Position of car Jan. 18, 1924 referred to in Thorne's notes

Red figures give assay values in ℔

GOLDFIELD SPECIAL

THE A. LIETZ CO.

61 POST STREET

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ESMERALDA CO. GENERAL
ITEM 38C

Scale $\frac{1}{62500}$

1 Mile

1 Kilometer

Contour interval 20 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

Edition of Feb. 1909.

(Property Lines approximate)

XI Black Cap Group

XII Moose Group

XIII Goldfield Humboldt Co.

XIV Lockhart & Parker

✡ Position of car Jan. 18, 1924 referred to in Thorne's notes

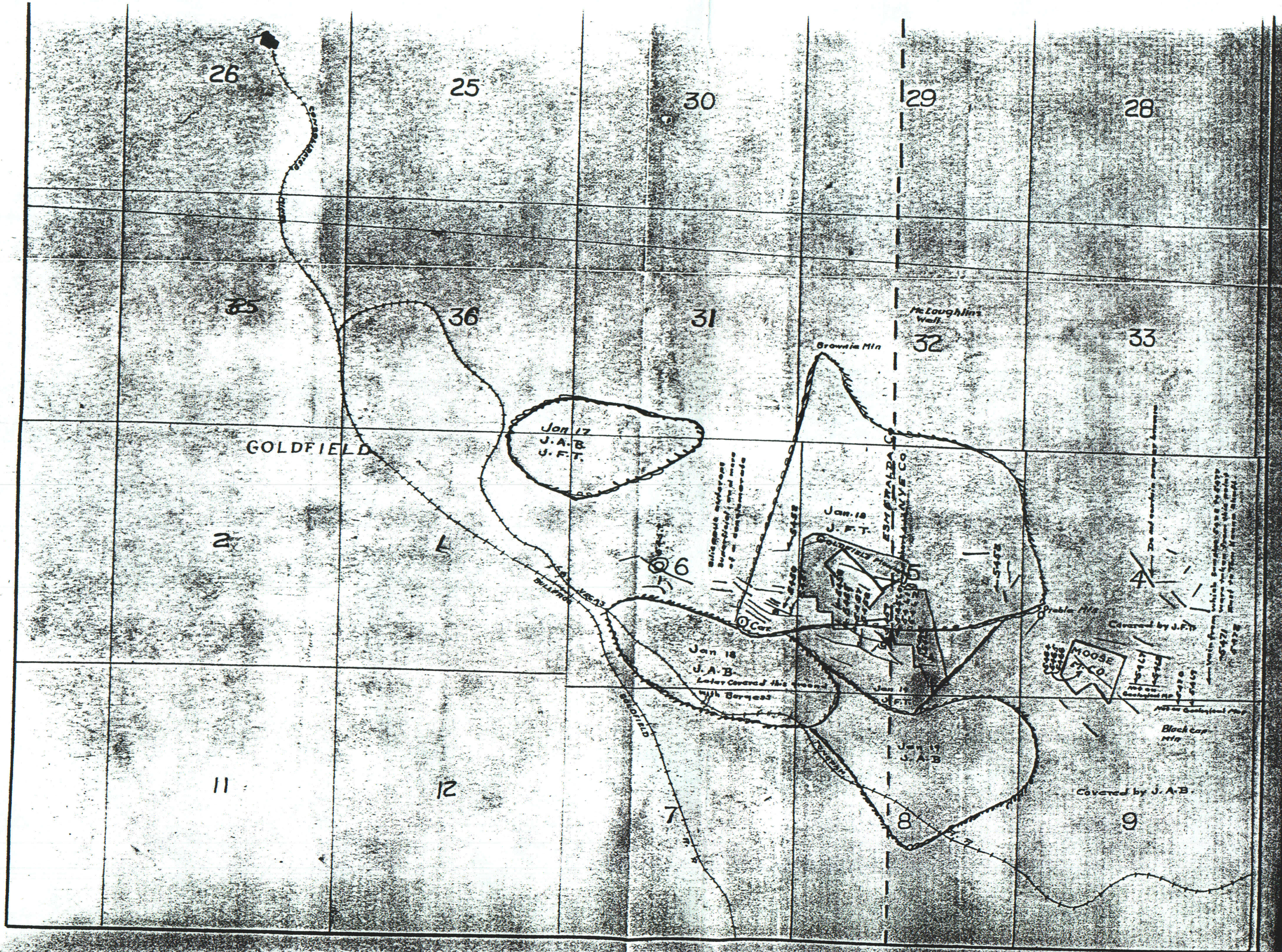
Red figures give assay values in $.

GOLDFIELD SPECIAL

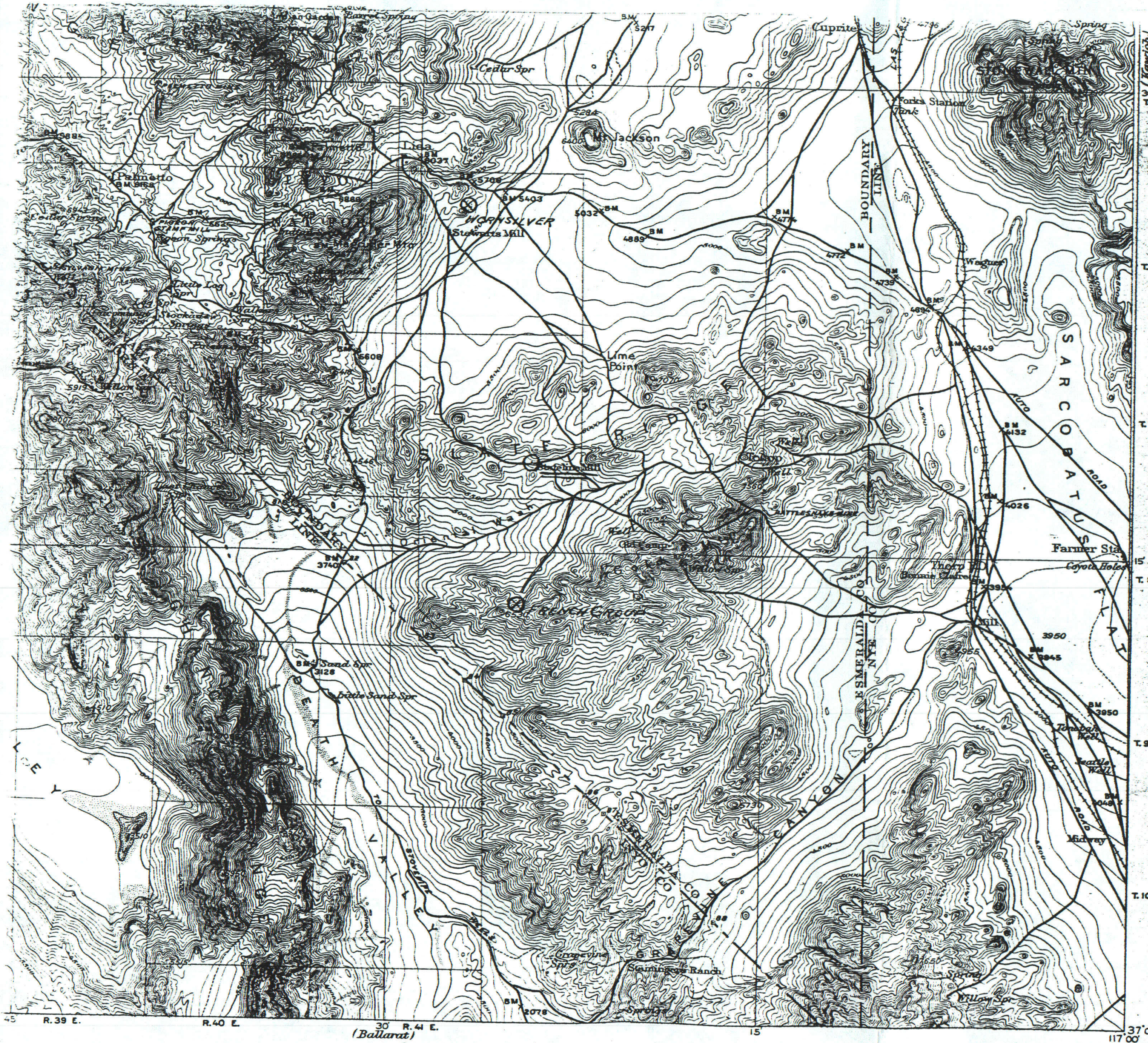
THE A. LIETZ CO.
61 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, C

Tom country ... granite and dacite

Tops of hills are ... and dacite



26
25
30
29
28
35
36
31
32
33
GOLDFIELD
Jan 17
J. A. B.
J. F. T.
Brownie Mtn
McLoughlins Well
ESMERALDA CO
NYE CO
Jan 18
J. F. T.
Jan 18
J. A. B.
Later Covered this ground
with Burgess
Jan 19
J. A. B.
2
1
6
5
4
11
12
7
8
9
Goldfield
MOOSE
T. CO.
Covered by J. F. T.
Covered by J. A. B.
Black Cap Mtn


Cuprite
Mt. Jackson
Palmetto
Lida
Stewarts Mill
Lime Point
French Group
Boundary Line
Esmeralda Co.
Nye Co.
Gold Point
Canyon
Sarcobatus Flat
Farmer Sta.
Coyote Holes
Midway
Tonopah
Wagner
Forks Station
Stonewall Mt.
Mill
Cedar Spr.
Sand Spr.
Little Sand Spr.
Willow Spr.
Grapevine Canyon
Death Valley
Stovepipe
Road
Auto
Las Vegas
Kawich
T. 5 S.
T. 6 S.
T. 7 S.
T. 8 S.
T. 9 S.
T. 10 S.
R. 39 E.
R. 40 E.
R. 41 E.
117°00'
37°00'
45
30
15
(Furnace Creek)

(Ballarat)

Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles

2 1 0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.

G	C
B	S

TRUE NORTH

MAGNETIC NORTH

18½°

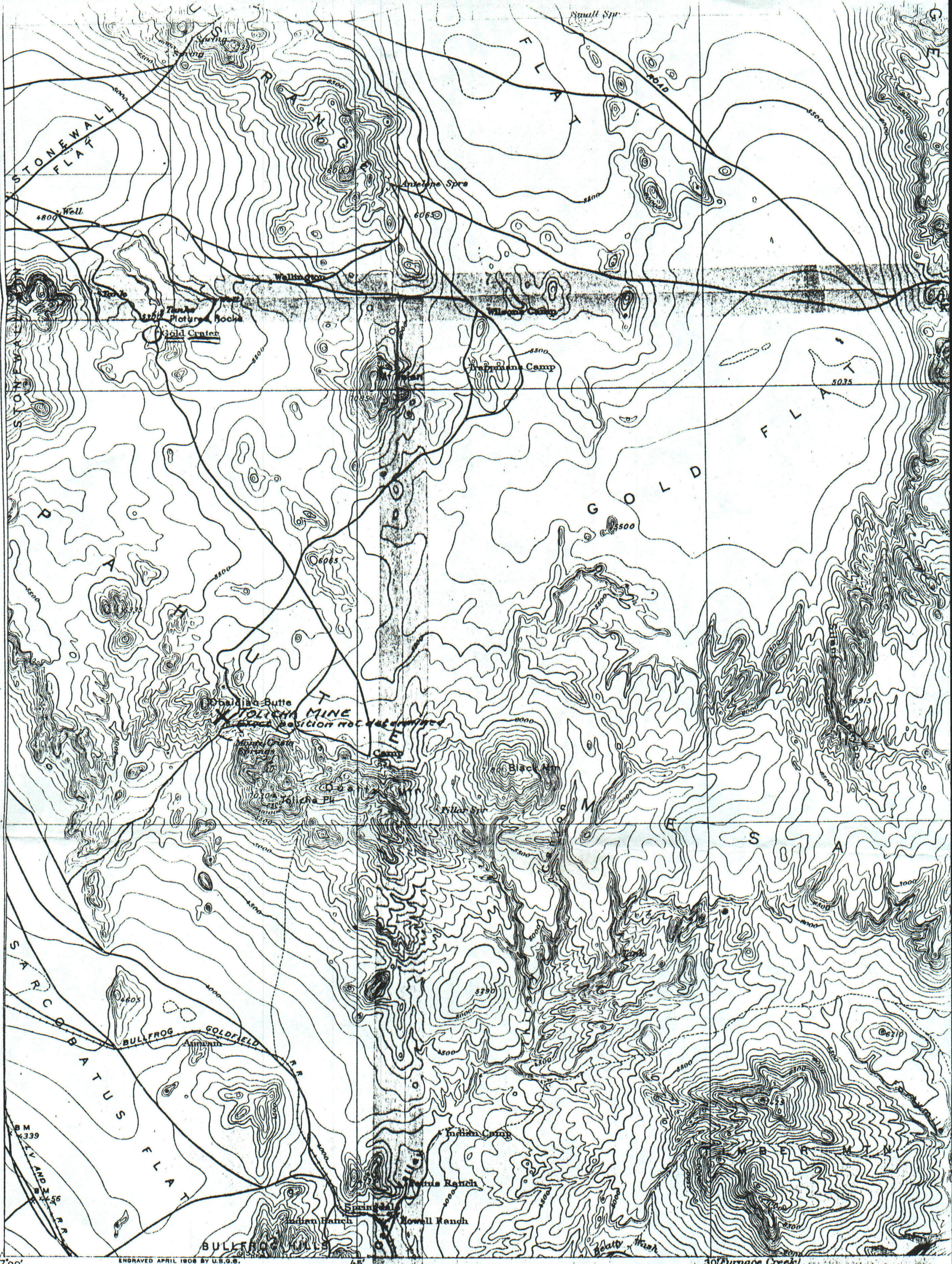
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION 1912.

Edition of Oct. 1913.

THE A. LIETZ CO.
61 POST STREET
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

25 LIDA

w/ Burgess Report



(Ballarat)

E.M. Douglas, Geographer.
R.H. Chapman, in charge of section.
Triangulation and topography by R.H. Chapman and B.D. Stewart.
Surveyed in 1905.

APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION

Scale $\frac{1}{250000}$

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 Miles

0 1 2 4 6 8 10 12 Kilometers

Contour interval 100 feet.

Datum is mean sea level.