CLARK CO. GENERAL

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Huntington-Haynes
Clark Co.

Bisbee, Arizona, Dec. 4th, 1909.

ITEM 40

Walter Douglas, Esq.,
General Manager - C. Q. C. M. Co.,
Bisbee, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

On Nov. 23rd and 24th, I examined the group of claims known as the Mesaba, belonging to J. A. Delameter, W. Groff, P. H. McLaughlin and R. B. Sproule.

LOCATION:

The property is situated in Nevada, 55 miles north of Searchlight and 25 miles east of Las Vegas on the Salt Lake Route, from which place it may be most conveniently reached by a fair wagon road.

The Colorado River makes its big bend to the south about six miles to the northeast, and is the nearest point from which water may be obtained, Las Vegas being the next nearest point. The property consists of 38 unpatented claims, 4 of which belong to McCahn but on which Delameter has an option, lying in the same range of hills as the camp of Alunite, which is about 4 miles south. The elevation is about 25[illegible] feet above sea level and some 1200 feet above the River.

T E R M S :

The claims are divided into three groups. The first group is composed of the nine Mesaba claims, the Southern 1, 2 and 3, and the Protection claim, making 14 in all. The second group is composed of the six Iron King claims, the three Rattler claims, the Southern 4, 5 and 6 and 7 claims and the Valley Forge claim, making 14 in all. The third group is composed of the five Northern claims, the Little Chief and the 4 claims belonging to McCahn under option to Jan. 1st, making 10 claims in this group. The owners wish to bond any two of the three groups for $50,000.00, the first payment of $5,000.00 to fall due on June 1st, 1910; the second payment of $20,000.00 on

Jan. 1st, 1911 and the final payment of $25,000.00 on June 1st, 1911, with the understanding that work is to start as soon as possible.

G E O L O G Y :

The geology of the range is complex. A fine-grained limestone occurs in several places. It has been cut by igneous intrusions, of two kinds probably, one a well-crystalized but fine-grained rock, composed chiefly of feldspar with some quartz ~~porphyry~~; the other, a porphyritic rock, showing quartz and feldspar, which will be called a rhyolite. They occur as dikes and in great masses, forming the principal rock in the neighborhood. On the top of the hills a capping is found. This is brecciated, fragments of the two rocks mentioned above being found in it. Considerable volcanic activity is noticable in the district, as there are several lava flows and volcanic mud flows to be seen. Mineralization has taken place along fault planes, and in the limestone at near the contact with the rhyolite and the quartz porphyry. Much of the faulting must have occurred after the latter was formed, as the mineralized veins traverse this rock extensively. These veins are numerous and vary in width from one foot to forty feet. The principal ones are marked on the map, the average width being from five to fifteen feet, though the main vein will probably be twenty-five feet wide. Most of them may be traced for four or five hundred feet and the biggest one for two or three thousand. The outcrops of these veins show hematite and barite for the most part. Where they traverse the quartz porphyry, it looked as if barite predominated, while in the limestone hematite seemed to form the greater part. Copper stains occur now and then, but are rare on the surface or in the tunnels either. Considerable gypsum and some alunite have formed in several places. Small seams in the gypsum contain unaltered pyrite and chalcopyrite, even on the surface: The whole mountain for two or three miles is stained red, but when a piece is chipped off, fresh, unaltered surface is

disclosed. In a small cutting on the Rattler claim, near the south end, a few ~~unaltered pyrites~~ sulphides were found in hematite and the same was noted on the Northern #1.

DEVELOPMENT WORK:

The development work is small and has proved nothing. An adit tunnel 190 feet long has been driven on the Mesaba claim along a fissure striking N. 65 deg. W. Mineralization appears throughout the tunnel. The face shows soft, iron oxide on the north side and hematite and barite on the south. It is probably 125 feet beneath the surface at this point. A 6 foot sample of the north side gave 0⁴% Cu. On the Iron King claim, a crosscut tunnel, 390 feet long, has been driven to catch the big vein. The face is in quartz porphyry which carries a few unaltered pyrites in little seams. 35 feet from the face, fifteen feet of limestone was cut. This lime was heavily mineralized, with iron oxides. A sample gave 0³% Cu.

On the Mesaba #2 claim, there is a well-oxidized outcrop in limestone, from five to fifteen feet wide, which may be traced for one hundred feet or so. On the Little Chief claim, a vein cuts through limestone and an outcrop some fifty feet wide and one hundred and fifty feet long occurs. The principal outcrop may best be seen on the accompanying sketch. A sample on the main ledge on the surface of the Mesaba #2, across 8 feet, gave: 0²% Cu.; 0° Au.; 0° Ag.

175 feet south of the Mesaba Tunnel, on the Mesaba claim, a shaft 60 feet deep has been sunk on a small seam. At the bottom, a few, unaltered sulphides appear, among them chalcopyrite. Considerable gypsum is present. A sample at the bottom of the shaft across 12" gave 0⁸ % Cu.

Samples:				Cu:	Au.	Ag:
#1	Iron King Tunnel,	345 ft. in.	6 ft.	0^{3}	—	—
#2	" " "	105 ft. "	24 in.	0^{3}	—	—
#3	Mesaba Tunnel,	190 ft. "	6	0^{4}	—	—
#4	" "	100 ft. "	6 ft.	0^{3}	—	—
#5	" "	100 ft. "	6 in.	0^{3}	—	—
#6	" Shaft	60 ft. "	down 12 in.	0^{8}	—	—
#7	" #2 "	Surface of ledge	8 ft.	0^{2}	—	—
#8	Grab from outcrop on Herbst's claim, (north of Protection)			0^{3}	—	—

SUMMARY:

In conclusion, there seems to be little doubt that extensive mineralization has taken place here and that the veins are large, well-defined and strong. Copper stains, however, are exceedingly scarce and it therefore comes down to whether or not these hematite outcrops carrying barite indicate copper or other ore in depth. The development work thus far done has shown no change that I was able to see in the character of the mineralization. If one of these veins were thoroughly tested, the chances are it would give the answer to the others, as they all appear to be very similar.

Very respectfully,