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Item B

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Oct. 21, 1919.

Report on Property of

SIMON FAGAN MINES CO.,

Simon District, Mineral Co., Nevada.

LOCATION:-

The property of the Simon Fagan Mines Co. consists of six claims lying in the southern part of the Simon District, Mineral Co., Nevada. The claims are located in the Cedar Range, 20 miles east northeast from Mina, the railroad point, which is served by the Tonopah and Goldfield Branch of the Southern Pacific system, and the Owenyo Branch (narrow gauge) which connects at Mojave, Cal., with the main line of the Southern Pacific. The Fagan Group is about 13,000 feet southeast from the Simon Silver-Lead Mine.

CAMPS, L:-

The property lies at an elevation of about 7500 feet, on a south slope. Topography is rolling, with moderate relief. Climate is typical of this portion of Nevada, being hot and dry in summer, and fairly severe in January and February. Snow rarely falls to a depth of over 18 inches, and ordinarily does not remain long on the ground.

The road from Mina is good, with the exception of the last two miles, which is fair. Hauling costs $8.00 per ton from the mine, and $10.00 to the mine. Actual cost, including depreciation, with a company-owned 5-ton truck, would probably be between $6.50 and $7.25 per ton. This figure would, of course, be materially reduced by a back-haul of ore. There is one summit between the Fagan and Mina, giving 2.7 miles of upgrade on the in-bound trip.

Water is hauled to the mine from Bottle's Well, 9 miles distant, on the Mina road. There is one spring on the property, which flows in the early summer months only, and the water from which is said to be unfit for camp use. This condition could probably be corrected by cleaning out the spring, which is on a contact between granite and limestone. Enough work should be done at this point to determine definitely whether or not a permanent flow can be developed.

There is an excellent spring about 1.2 miles northeast from the Fagan, on ground owned by John McNeill. I am informed that McNeill has agreed to transfer his rights to this spring, as well as his claims, to the Fagan Company, for a reasonable consideration in Fagan stock. As a gravity pipeline could easily be

installed, this seems to be an excellent arrangement. The possibility of developing a large flow at this point should be looked into carefully.

Cedar and scrub pine trees cover this portion of the Range, and will furnish adequate camp fuel for several years. In general, they are not suitable for mining timber, although they are ordinarily used as such in prospects.

PROPERTY:-

The six claims owned by the Company are the Cap Fagan, Cap Fagan No. 1, Cap Fagan No. 2, Cap Fagan No. 3, Marine, and Marine No. 1, which comprise between 80 and 85 acres. Claims are unpatented; location and assessment work is done for 1919. See Map No. 3.

The principal stockholders are E. S. Mulford, E. S. Chafey, W. R. Smith, and A. E. Bettles, all of Mina.

The camp is well located on the Marine No. 1 claim, and consists of two tents, and a boarding house large enough for 20 men. There is also the usual prospecting equipment, blacksmith shop, windlass, tools, etc.

AREAL GEOLOGY:-

The core of the Cedar Range consists of an igneous mass of general granodioritic nature. South of Simon Canyon, this core is flanked by uptilted limestones, dipping in general away from the mountain; north of Simon Canyon are found rhyolitic and andesitic flows. In the lower part of the Range, all these rocks are covered by the Esmeralda Formation, or Siebert Lake-beds.

The oldest rock of the region is Triassic limestone, which occurs in irregular areas from Simon Canyon on the north, to the southerly limit of the Range. The thickness of this series is unknown, but a thickness of at least 1000 feet is clearly indicated on the Norman Group, which adjoins the Fagan on the north. It is, locally, intensely silicified, and is ordinarily gray to blue in color, although red to brown iron stains frequently cover large areas. It is normally thinly bedded, and is sometimes intercalated with shale and sandstone. It is frequently marbleized near igneous contacts, with garnet zones several feet wide. It is replaced in numerous places by silver-lead-zinc minerals.

Between Jurassic and Miocene time, this limestone was uplifted and shattered by an igneous intrusion. This rock is found normally on the higher parts of the Range, and presents all gradations from diorite to granite. Both coarsely crystalline and fine-grained