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REPORT ON THE WILD ROSE GROUP OF MINES

The Wild Rose group of mining claims is located in the Rose-dale Mining District, Lyon County, Nevada, about eight miles from Dayton, the last station on the Mound House-Hazen branch of the S.P.

The Group is made up of seven claims located under the names of Wild Rose, Wild Rose Nos. 1-2-3-4-5, and the Escondida, making altogether seven claims. The property can be reached over an old road from Dayton, at present in very poor shape, as there has been but little travel over it for the past seven years. A very little work, however, would put it in very good condition for all year travel.

The climate of this section is mild and work can be carried on throughout the entire year, as there is never much snow and only one month of very cold weather, as a rule. There is plenty of water available near the mines to supply a good sized mill, and there is no doubt but that the mines will themselves yield a very good supply. There is an excellent spring on the Wild Rose No. 4 near where a camp would be built which is large enough for a constant domestic supply. There is sufficient Pinon pine wood on the claims to give plenty of fuel for a large camp.

HISTORY

This group of claims was formerly owned by the Hercules Mining Company, whose headquarters were Salt Lake City, Utah. They had a very well equipped camp and did about two thousand feet of drifting and cross-cutting on the Wild Rose No. 3. This work is all open today, and will prove to be a valuable asset to the property as there is but little more to be done to cut two of the main features of the property which were unknown to the Hercules Company, as they have been discovered since the property became a part of the holdings of the Mount Lincoln Mines Co. This property was acquired by the Mount Lincoln Mines Co. from Sam Cobb by purchase, and has lately been relocated so as to thoroughly cover the entire vein system.

GEOLOGY

The country rock of the district is made up of Tertiary Andesites, of which there has been three distinct flows. The oldest, which is exposed in some places is very thick, probably not less than five thousand feet. It consists almost entirely of a medium grained andesite with phenocrysts of oligoclase in the ground mass with other soda lime feldspars, giving it a porphyritic appearance. The flow is badly shattered and altered near the veins, so that unaltered specimens are hard to find.

A well defined unconformity separates this lower vein bearing formation and the younger flow above it. This later flow resembles the earlier rock in every thing except color, which is light greenish or bluish gray. It probably excēded a hundred feet in thickness, and almost all of it was removed by erosion before the third or last flow. The third is very much finer grained than either of the other two, and darker in color. Its depth must have been at least seven thousand feet as it still makes up the mass of the mountains surrounding the entire Como District.

Erosion has removed nearly all of it from limited areas in which the veins have been exposed.

The mineral bearing deposits are in the lower flow of andesite exclusively. They are all true fissures; no large irregular bodies of ore away from the veins have ever been discovered.

VEIN SYSTEM

The veins of the Wild Rose Group are a part of the main Mont Como vein which can be traced through the Old Como Eureka and Whitman districts, where it has been known since before the Comstock was discovered and although its outcroppings carry ores high in both gold and silver, it has never been explored to any great extent.

The vein is similar in every respect to the great Comstock Lode to which it is parallel, and has every chance to become as great a producer as the Comstock or even greater, as there is more length to the ore bearing area.

The veins of the Wild Rose Group are all well defined quartz veins, most of them standing above the surface as large croppings. Most of these croppings are ore bearing, and samples ranging from ten to seventy dollars in gold with from five to thirty ozs. of silver can be had in several places on separate veins.

The strength of all the veins found on the property indicates a highly mineralized area, and the values to be found are evidences that all the veins are ore bearing. The high gold values together with visible-silver sulphide, are in this section a very certain indicator of large ore bodies below.

CONCLUSION

From a mining standpoint there is but one thing to say and that is this: The veins are the type that make ore in distinct shoots and these shoots are to be found by following ore that occurs in the surface outcroppings. There are enough veins here to make a very large mine, and there is every reason to believe that the ores now found on the surface will prove to be the tops of large ore shoots, that will continue with depth and more or less duplicate the large ore bodies that exist in the Como mines now being opened by the Como Mines Co.

Considerable work has been done toward proving the property, none of which reached its objective. The property can be very cheaply proven, and today presents as good a prospect for a large mine as can be found in the State of Nevada.

The accompanying sketch shows the claims and the relative position of the several veins and where ore has been exposed on the surface. This ore can be followed by shallow shafts until it is reasonably sure that it is continuous, after which it can be opened up by very little work from the level of the tunnel which will give a depth of about two hundred and fifty feet below the outcrop.

By continuing the present drift 200 feet, the first rich intersecting vein will be reached. Should the same ore persist in depth that is now exposed on the croppings, you have a depth of nearly 200 feet on

shipping ore as the outcrop assays 1.5 ozs. gold with 30 ozs. silver. Two hundred feet further in the drift will cut two similar intersecting veins and each of them show ore on the surface that will assay 2 ozs. gold with 30 to 40 ozs. silver.

Shallow pits sunk on these veins indicate the persistence of these values.

Where these veins unite with the main vein we look for our best ore, as the history of the district shows that hanging wall intersections usually make rich ore shoots.

It is impossible to do justice to the possibilities of this property in a report as it would have to be seen to be appreciated. There are many things that the trained observer finds on the surface that indicates ore below that cannot be explained in a report. Only a thorough inspection of the surface can give any idea of the possibilities of this group of claims.

D.F.M.

At the time (this report) was written our No. 3 vein was not known and the high grade ore along its surface was not suspected.

The Como Mines Co. mentioned above are now in profitable production with a 300 ton flotation mill. The ore bodies at 500 feet are larger and richer than on the surface.

This report, on the present outlook of "The Wild Rose Group" of mines now belonging to "The Old Stone Cabin Mines Co.," is written to supplement my Report of 1927.

From 1927 until June 1935 there was very little besides the yearly assessment work done on the property because of the difficult financial conditions that prevailed until the value of gold was raised to thirty-five dollars per ounce. *Date*

Between the two dates above mentioned other claims were located and the old locations so amended that at present the Group consists of twelve claims situated as to entirely cover the principal part of a highly mineralized zone, which is crossed by a system of eight quartz veins comprising in all an aggregate of nearly five miles of ore bearing outcroppings, mostly standing well above the surface.

The values to be found along these outcrops can best be seen from an inspection of the accompanying map which shows the position of the veins as well as the location of the samples taken.

On cleaning out the six hundred foot cross-cut tunnel that was run by the Old Hercules Co., it was found that the No. three vein as shown on the Map, had not been reached in the cross-cut. The first Ore was found along the first south drift and an ore shoot found in N. one south drift and followed one hundred and fifty feet when the drift was turned away from the vein at an angle of thirty degrees. This ore body is exposed along the top of the drift and its width is yet unknown. The exposed part averages about eight dollars per ton. The third vein lies further east and will be exposed by continuing the cross cut sixty to one hundred feet. This third vein is the main vein of this group as the two first veins are Sympathetic Fissures whose ore possibilities lie further south. The surface outcroppings of these first two

veins are entirely similar to what they are underground with about the same values. The third vein or as it is called "The Main Vein" has a high grade ore shoot exposed along the outcroppings for more than two thousand feet from where we have shipped five carloads of high grade ore the results of which can be seen from the following table:

LOT NO.	TONS	Gold-\$35.00		Silver 77 cents		SMELTER PAYMENT
		VALUE		VALUE	TOTAL VALUE	
No. 1	33.751	.52 oz		2.0 oz	666.24	246.41
2	46.638	.59		7.45	1230.37	630.05
3	56.287	.80		6.5	1827.47	1072.98
4	54.709	.765		3.8	1624.31	874.31
5	48.529	.465		2.60	886.62	386.92
6	46.248	.54		5.8	1080.00	522.01

These shipments were all taken from this third or main vein and prove the occurrence of high grade for nearly two thousand feet along outcroppings that stand above the surface of from one to fifty feet. The width of the high grade will average three feet, carrying about thirty dollars per ton in gold. On both walls there is from five to eight feet of altered andesite shattered and recemented with stringers of quartz that vary from eight to fifteen dollars per ton, making a total of eight to fifteen feet of ore that will assay as mined twelve to seventeen dollars per ton in gold and silver.

About ninety feet East of the main vein, in a zone of altered andesite there is a fourth vein that is made up of high grade stringers of ore across a width of from ten to fifteen feet. If these stringers are sorted from the andesite matrix, they represent about one third of the mass and assay from one and a half ounces of gold with thirty ounces of silver, to as low as a third of an ounce of gold with ten ounces of silver. The entire ore body for two hundred feet will yield a grade of ore that averages about one half ounce of gold with twelve ounces of silver for width of ten feet. The high silver values along this zone mark it as a vein that was formed at a different time than the gold ore bearing main vein or vein No. 3 as marked on the Map.. East of this vein and intersecting with it toward the south we have Vein No. 5. This vein is about four feet wide and shows some of the characteristics of the first two veins Nos. 1 and 2. The values along the surface run from three dollars to twelve dollars per ton, mostly gold. The width is very constant and it stands well above the surface for five or six hundred feet and after its intersection with vein No. 4. It continues south west until it intersects vein No. 3. This vein can be depended on to furnish an enormous tonnage of medium grade mill ore together with some high grade silver gold ore. Thousands of tons of float broken from the outcrop covers the surface for several acres.

About two hundred feet again to the East vein No. 6 occurs standing from one to fifteen feet above the surface for a distance of six hundred feet or more until it intersects with vein No. 7. The entire outcroppings is ore. The width varying from four to eight feet and the values show a rough average of seven to eight dollars in gold per ton. Above this vein and to the East there outcrops one of the richest outcroppings to be found on the entire group of claims. The vein is a white hard quartz carrying gold and some silver. The silver occurs as argentite and ruby silver while the gold occurs with the

pyrite or free. I do not think there is any point along this vein that will not assay in both gold and silver enough to pay a good profit in a fifty ton per day mill. This vein is traceable across the Lexington. The Wild Rose, The Escondida, No. 1 and the Escondida, for more than four thousand feet. To the South it intersects the combination of veins Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 near the North boundary of the Escondida No. 1 from where it continues and a well defined wide quartz vein carrying eight to ten dollars per ton, continues on up the mountain to an elevation of more than one thousand feet above the cross-cut tunnel and thirteen hundred feet above where it can ultimately be cut by a lower tunnel, at the level of the camp.

For more than one hundred feet at a point about the center of the outcroppings there is exposed the richest ore yet found on the property. We have cut and ready to ship almost ten tons of ore carrying from two to three ounces of gold with ten to thirty ounces of silver per ton. This vein is a mine in itself. If there were nothing else but this vein on the property it would make a great mine. Its length regularity and width together with the silver values in the hard quartz and a gold content marks it as a real ore body and guarantees it as a true fissure vein that will continue to a depth of twelve to fifteen hundred feet. To the south, this vein intersects a similar vein along which there are spots of very high grade silver ore. Some of the specimens removed from this vein were a fourth Ruby silver and Argentite. The vein close to where the very high grade ore was found, assayed across six feet better than fifty-three ounces of silver with about three dollars in gold.

This last vein is called No. 8. The point of intersection of vein No. 7 and vein No. 8 forms an enormous body of low grade ore fifty to sixty feet wide which stands from ten to fifty feet above the enclosing andesites below which the two veins continue as one to the bottom of the mountain from where it can be drifted on and give at least five hundred feet backs. On this end of the property very little sampling has been done for lack of funds but the visible silver is a definite clue to the value and after assaying a few check samples we are able to estimate more or less the value per ton which is close enough for the time being as we are now mostly concerned with the high grade gold ores that have been opened up along vein No. 7.

So far, all the work has been done along the surface and while we can make a good profit from shipping ore to the smelter it is evident that we lose at least three hundred dollars on every car load that we would recover in our own mill. The actual profit from a car load of ore worth fifteen hundred dollars is only five to six hundred dollars when it should be with our own mill at least a thousand dollars for the same amount of ore. Then we are forced to leave a grade of ore either standing or on the dumps that would pay a handsome profit in our own mill. When the entire width of ore is mined without selecting out a special grade the cost of mining is materially reduced.

To put the property into production will require three to four months of intensive development consisting principally of driving two cross-cut tunnels into the mountain from the West to cut the Main Vein or NO. 3 at a depth of one hundred feet and at the same time drift on the vein from the North end of the mountain toward the South on high grade ore from where we shipped the second carload. This drift will start on thirty dollar ore.

One of the shallow tunnels has been started and is now in twenty feet with thirty feet more to go. The other tunnel will require one hundred and fifty feet to reach the vein. When these two tunnels are connected by drifts there will be 120,000 tons of ore above the hundred foot level ready to mine. This will mine eight feet wide with a fifteen dollar value per ton. The drift will start in ore, and ore to the depth of the tunnels is now partly proven so that there is no doubt but that the ores as now exposed along the surface will be found at the depth of these shallow cross-cut tunnels, or one hundred feet below the outcrop.

While this work is going on the main cross-cut tunnel at the 250 foot level should be continued to cut the main vein while a diagonal cross-cut started from the end of the No. 1 South drift should be continued across the formation until vein No. 7 is cut as well as those lying between. The preliminary work of opening up the one hundred foot level will be all that is required to put the property into production because from this upper zone alone a fifty ton mill can be supplied with high grade ore and the balance of the development work can be paid for out of profits. If these same ores are found at the old tunnel level and proven in any one of the veins to the East there will be open to this company the largest gold mine ever found in the State of Nevada and there is no reason to suppose that these ores will not be found at 250 feet, while every geological feature points to their continuing to much greater depths.

This property must be seen and sampled to be appreciated as I find it very hard to give a very definite picture of the veins and their ores or the size of the mountain holding them.

We started to work on this property with our bare hands and have not only made a living since July but paid for all the present equipment and development besides paying nearly one thousand dollars of old accounts. This work includes over a mile of good road from the camp to the top of the mountain on which most of the outcroppings occur, but also three miles of new all winter road from Dayton including the widening of the entire eight miles of road and the gravelling of part of it. We now have a good road from Dayton to the mine.

We have secured an option on a small ranch on the flat below the mine which has a drilled well, good for a thousand gallons of water per minute, assuring us of an abundant supply of water for a very large mill. Every condition is favorable to cheap mining and milling. Power can be had from the Sierra Pacific Power Co. within three miles of where a mill would be built and five miles from the mine. The railroad is at Mound House distant twelve miles. Any kind of supplies can be had in Dayton with large machine shops available at Carson City, just seven miles beyond Mound House. This ore can either be floated, with cyanide treatment of the concentrates or straight cyanide treatment. The decision cannot be definitely made until the ores are exposed on the lower level.

CONCLUSION

This group of mines only needs developing to become a very large gold producer. Mining and milling costs can be kept to a minimum and at first at least a very high grade mill ore can be furnished for several years. A fifty ton mill can be supplied after three months intensive development. A hundred and fifty ton mill in one year.

A rented equipment should be used during this period as the findings will determine both the location and kind of equipment that will best suit the conditions found. For about twelve thousand dollars the mine can be put in shape to produce fifty tons per day.

A mill to handle this tonnage will cost about fifty thousand dollars including sixty days working capital.

Such a mill will pay any further development from a certain percentage of the profits derived from milling these surface ores.

Out of the company treasury of seven hundred thousand shares out of one million five hundred thousands I would recommend selling shares enough at par, to pay for development and from that point the mill can be financed without the sacrifice of any more stock. The company is in fine shape in every way and is now justified in offering for sale enough treasury stock to carry out the program as outlined above. In nearly forty years of mine development and examination both here and in the Republic of Mexico I have never seen a property with a better surface showing of those things which make big mines (the principal one of which is long shoots of high grade ore) than are exemplified in this group of mining claims.

Respectfully submitted,

D.F. Meiklejohn

VALUES OF ASSAYS AS SHOWN ON MAP WITH NUMBERS
LOCATION OF SAMPLES TAKEN

Number	GOLD		SILVER		Total value
	oz. per ton	value	oz. per ton	value	
6786	0.07	\$ 2.45	0.50	\$ 0.35	\$ 2.80
6789	0.10	3.50	0.50	0.35	3.85
6734		2.80		0.90	3.70
6731		7.35		0.84	8.19
6784	1.86	65.10	5.50	3.85	68.95
6717		4.90		2.34	7.24
8411	0.215	7.52	23.80	16.66	24.19
6707		21.00		7.80	28.80
6706		18.20		4.98	23.18
6723		33.60		7.68	41.28
8409	0.72	25.20	1.50	1.05	26.25
8421	0.805	28.18	33.70	23.52	51.70
8417	0.935	32.73	21.60	15.12	47.85
8418	0.56	10.60	3.70	2.59	22.19
8422	0.895	31.33	3.80	2.66	33.99
8423	0.22	7.70	3.00	2.10	9.80
8424	0.855	29.93	0.10	6.37	36.30
6796	0.275	9.62	4.00	2.50	12.45
6737		2.45		0.54	2.99
6792	0.23	8.05	9.80	6.86	14.91
6722		8.40		2.40	10.80
6797	0.10	3.50	2.00	1.40	4.90
6776	0.08	2.80	53.20	37.24	40.04
6785	0.23	8.05	3.80	2.66	10.71
6740		29.05			29.05
6788	1.78	62.30	2.60	1.82	64.12
8416	0.63	22.05	9.40	6.58	28.63
6793	1.46	51.10	17.70	12.39	63.49
8412	0.19	6.65	4.90	3.43	10.08
8415	0.15	5.25	6.30	4.41	9.66
8414	0.55	19.25	11.80	8.26	27.51
6738		2.10		0.84	2.94
6708		3.50		3.90	7.40
6711	0.04	1.40	1.40	0.98	2.38

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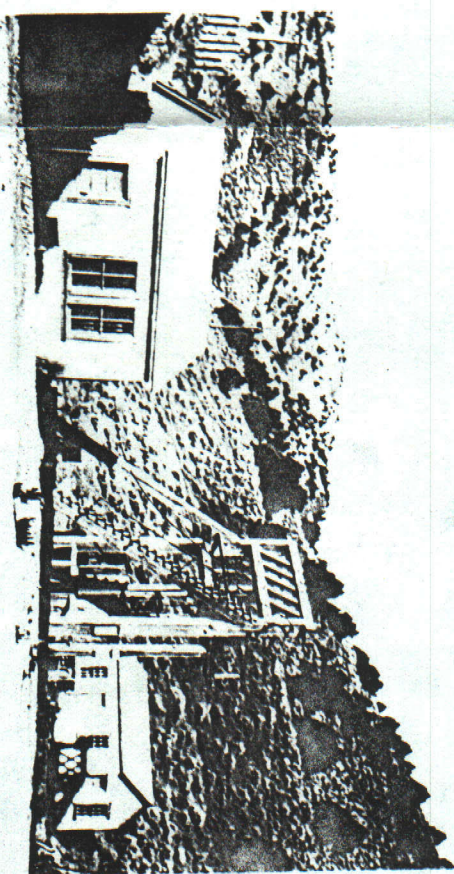
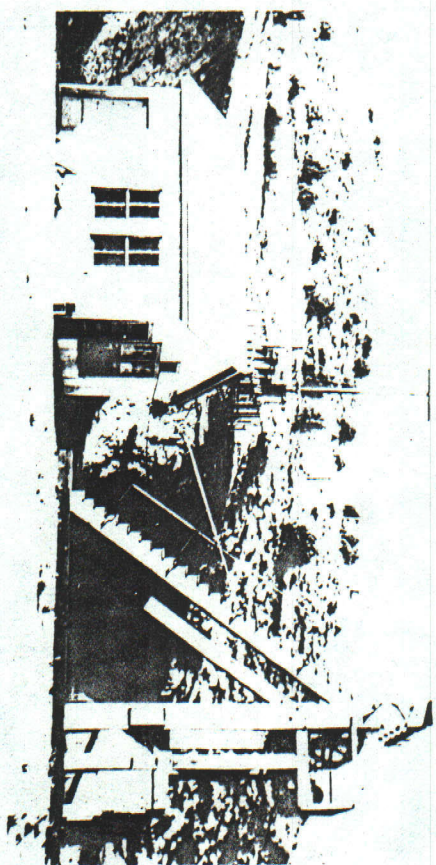
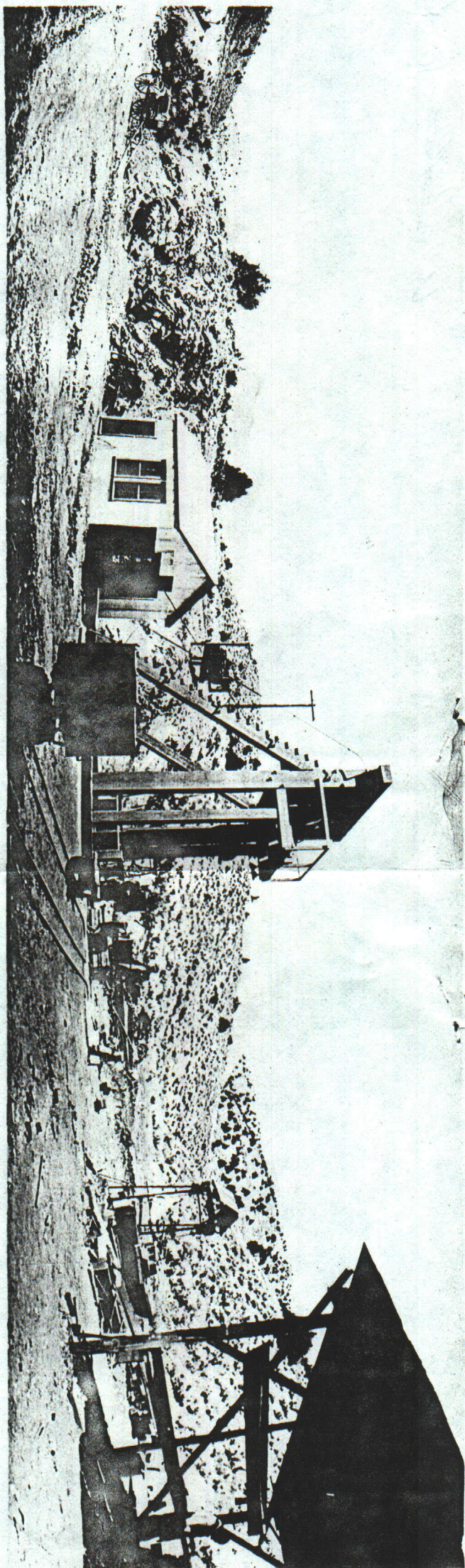
Mr. F.A. Kaufman,

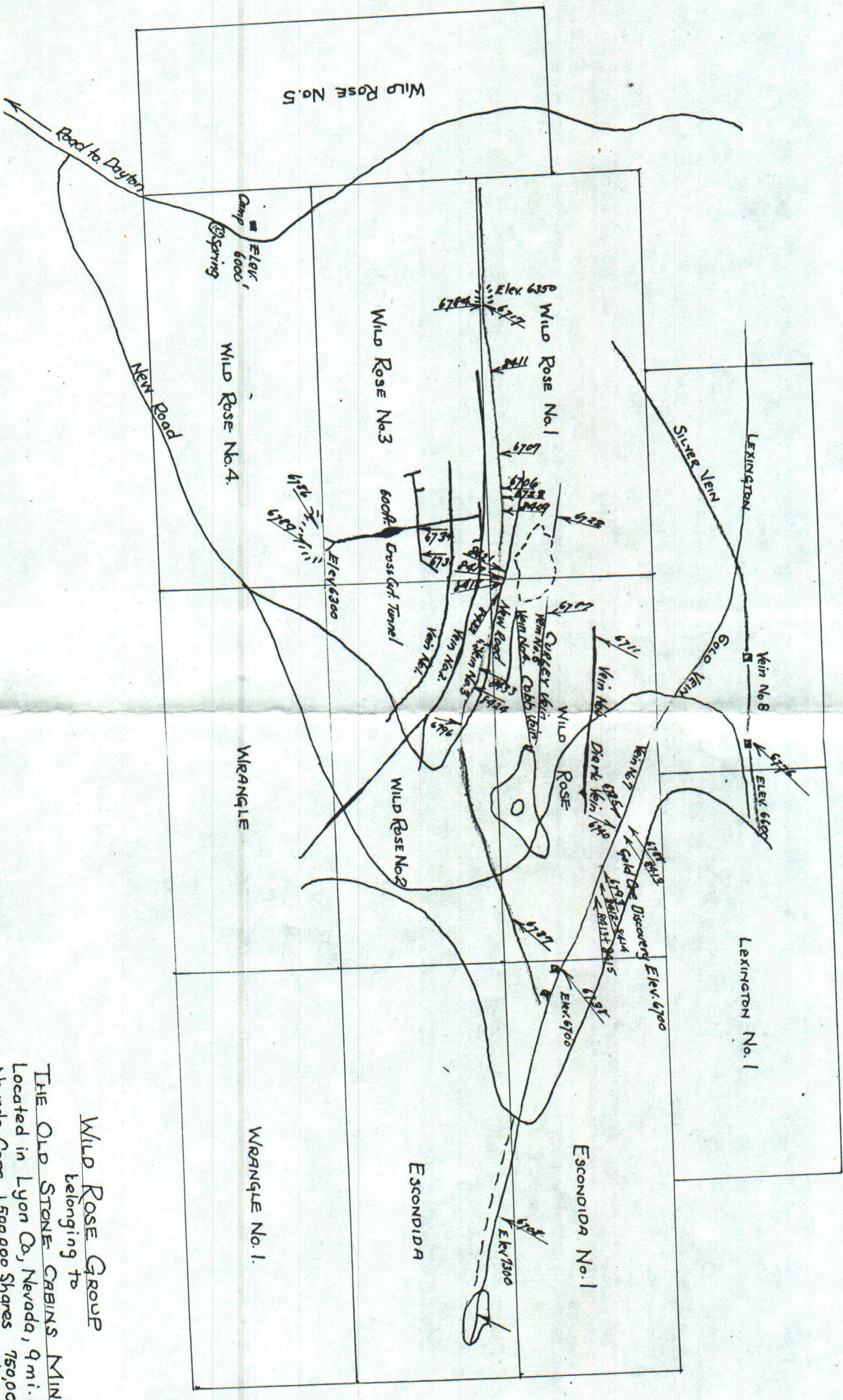
A S S A Y S

Description	GOLD		SILVER		TOTAL
	ounces	value	ounces	value	value
1. Main vein 900' No. of compressor---3'	0.27	\$9.45	6.70	\$5.19	\$14.65
2. Main vein 115' No. of compressor---3'	0.83	\$29.05	6.10	\$4.73	\$33.78
3. Main vein cropping 30' high-----3'	1.08	\$37.80	12.30	\$9.54	\$47.34
4. Main vein 100' No. of compressor---4'	0.33	\$11.55	1.60	\$1.25	\$12.80
5. Main vein 1000' No. of compressor---3'	0.24	\$ 8.40	2.30	\$1.78	\$10.18
6. #1 Ruby Silver-outcrop 20' So. shaft---4'	0.10	\$ 3.50	1.00	\$0.78	\$ 4.28
7. #2 Ruby Silver-300' So. #1-----2-1/2'	0.08	\$ 2.80	6.50	\$5.05	\$ 7.85
8. Gold vein parallel to Ruby S. 500' W--3'	0.18	\$ 6.30	3.80	\$2.95	\$ 9.25
9. #4 Gold vein-shaft near So. end.	0.16	\$ 3.50	1.40	\$1.08	\$ 4.58
10. Curly vein-400' So. compressor.	0.03	\$ 1.05	0.40	\$0.31	\$ 1.36
11. #1 vein-600' cross-cut-----3-1/2'	0.17	\$ 5.95	0.80	\$0.62	\$ 6.57
1.	0.30	\$10.50	2.30	\$1.78	\$12.28 /
2.	0.14	4.90	1.70	1.30	6.20
3.	1.43	50.05	36.00	27.92	77.97
4.	0.30	10.50	6.50	5.04	15.54
5.	0.13	4.55	1.50	1.20	5.75
6.	0.13	4.55	12.10	9.39	13.94
7.	2.48	86.80	13.60	10.56	97.36

Samples by Kaufman

Samples by Sill





Wild Rose Group
 belonging to
 THE OLD STONE CABINS MINE Co.
 Located in Lyon Co., Nevada, 9 mi. SE. Dayton
 Nevada Corp. 1500,000 Shares 750,000 in Treasury
 Par \$0.25
 Non-Assessable
 7 Distinct Veins in Tertiary-Andesite
 Qtz veins carrying Gold and Silver
 Flotation 89% at 80 mesh - Cyanidation
 96% - 100 mesh
 Sampling by Dr. Meiklejohn and H. Dietz.