

17800007

## EUREKA CORPORATION, LTD.

EUREKA, NEVADA

Oct. 7, 1942.

Mr Jay A. Carpenter,  
Director Mackay School of Mines,  
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr Carpenter:-

Enclosed please find a couple of small prints showing the timber sets that we are using at the Fad shaft. I am also enclosing a couple of snap shots that show the shaft and the temporary gallows frame and for location, the picture looking south shows a small part of the Phoenix dump and the picture looking northeast shows beyond and to the right of the shaft, with the Diamond range in the distance. In the latter picture, the office would be about 300 or 400 feet to the southwest of where I stood to take the picture.

The engine room is sitting on Pogonip limetstone but the shaft started down in gravel, then went through rhyolite tuff, some of which you can see at the south end of the shaft dump, then went through a little more gravel, then some intrusive rhyolite, similar to the tuff, then a little more gravel and then into Pogonip limestone. At 260 feet, it entered the Dunderberg formation and is still in that formation at 418 feet but we are without doubt in the last 20 to 30 feet of the formation. However, the beds are standing between 60° and 80° so it may be farther vertical than the 30 feet through the formation.

At 235 feet we encountered surface water, held in the thin Pogonip beds and in the Dunderberg. This water has averaged about 10,000 gallons per day but reached at one time about 15,000 or more. We do not expect to have water when we reach the Hamburg dolomite, excepting this surface water which will probably continue, until we reach a depth of 1000 feet or more. At that point, we will reach the permanent water level and can expect from 500 to 1000 gallons per minute and at times possibly more.

Our present equipment consists of the same hoist and compressor that we used at the Locan shaft, viz. an American Hoist & Derrick Co. hoist connected to a D13000 Caterpillar diesel engine and a Sullivan compressor connected to a similar unit. This equipment is good to about 1000 feet and below that heavy diesel equipment will need to be installed to continue the shaft to 2500 feet. We also have in mind, cutting a large station and with a rotary rig, drilling a 20 inch hole and installing a submersible pump to keep the water level below the bottom of the shaft.

We are working three shifts with 4 men in the shaft on each shift and as you know, the present hoist is only a single drum. We have a top man and an engineer on each shift and a carpenter and helper on the day shift.

I think this gives you all of the information that you desire and hope the prints are plain enough for you to read.

Yours very truly,

*J. A. Sharp*

5  
Harry T. Wolfe  
Sept 10 to 2500  
Plan to treat 500  
cns & dam

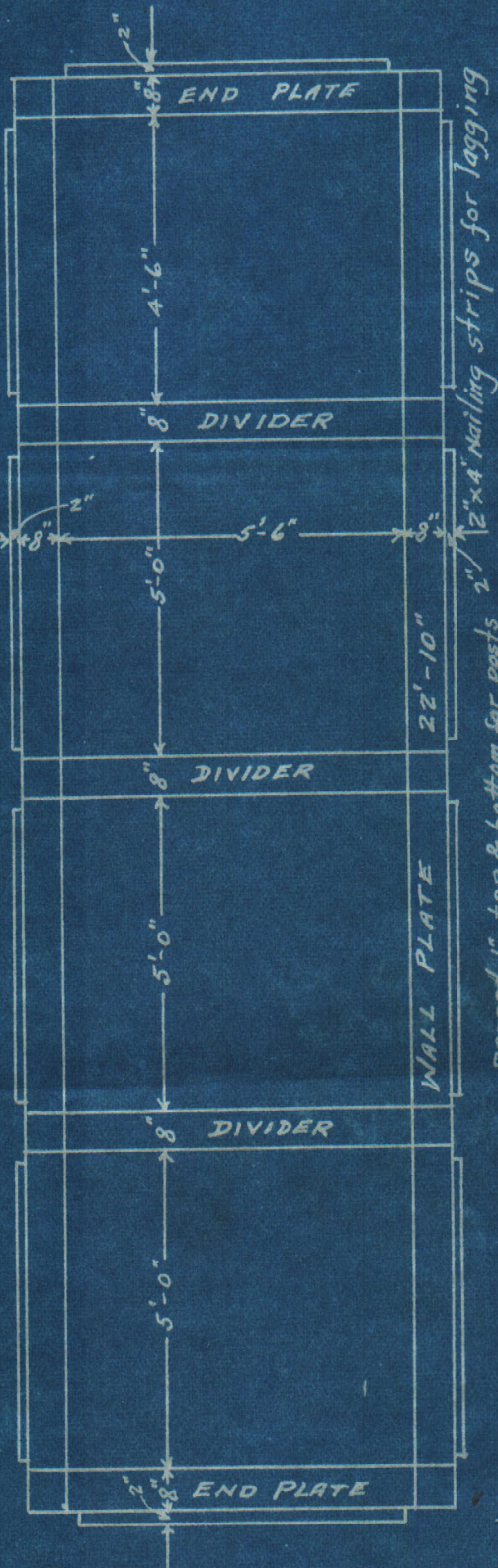
(2/3)

(171)  
Item 7

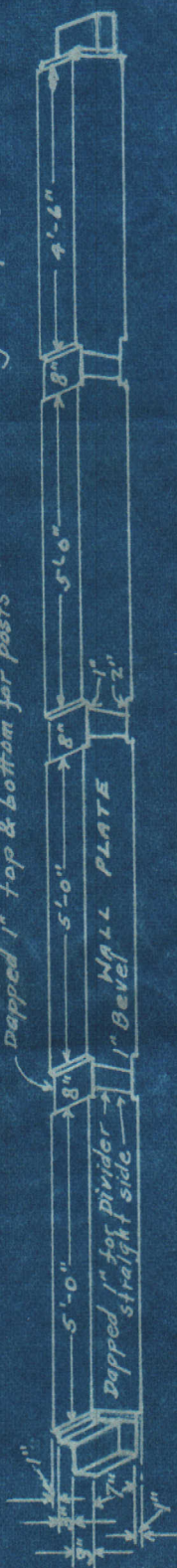
This group is lost  
by fire recently  
New equipment to  
go in  
Diesel power



NORTH



2" x 4" Nailing strips for lagging



Dapped 1" top & bottom for posts

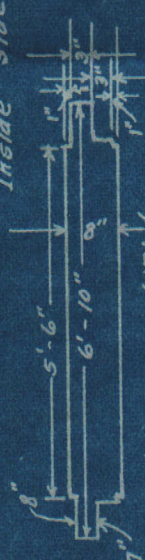
WALL PLATE

Dapped 1" for divider straight side

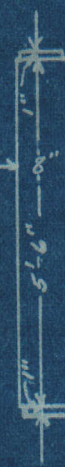
Top View Wall Plate: dapped 1" for top post

1" Bevel dapped for divider

Inside side View Wall Plate



Side view End Plate



Side view Divider



End view Divider



Posts

Top view End Plate



Top view End Plate



Bottom view End Plate

Posts

Top view End Plate

Bottom view End Plate

item 7

TIMBERS IN FAD SHAFT, EUREKA, NEVADA.







Eureka, Nevada  
Oct. 19, 1947

Prof. Jay A. Carpenter  
Director Mackay School of Mines,  
University Station,  
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Jay:

Under separate cover I am sending you some copies of the "Story of Eureka" that was finally published after a couple of years.

I am also enclosing a colored section showing changes made by development and showing some other changes to be made eventually.

We entered the Dunderberg shale on a flat thrust plane 15 feet below the 2nd level, entered Hamburg dolomite at 1080 feet and as you will see by the colored print, the Secret Canyon shale started to enter the shaft just a short way below the 1684 level but was dropped on the west dipping Martin fault and didn't come in again until 2099 feet.

The Martin fault is evidently older than the Adams Hill fault as with a drop on the Martin of the Hamburg dolomite at the point indicated the Hamburg would be too thin.

Hoping these will be of some interest to you, I am,

Sincerely yours

John Sharp







Local Shop

G

C

L

RM

L

B

Mountain  
to no  
to no  
to no

1450

Mountain



Sept  
1942

Eureka Corp. at Eureka



Fad shaft looking N.E. 9/13/42  
SW. 3 400 ft. to office



Sept. - Eureka Corp. at Eureka  
42

42

175

418' up

200





(111)  
item 7

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