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ITEM 28

Mr. L. H. Hart
Vice President
Guggenheim Exploration Company, Inc.
120 Broadway
New York, N. Y. 10005

Subject: Mabel mine, Mineral County, Nevada

The Mabel mine, mineral County, Nevada, is in the Garfield mining district and is 22 miles northwest of Mina, Nevada. The Mabel contains 7 claims west of and adjacent to the Garfield mine. The Mabel mine is owned by the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation of Tonopah, Nevada, and was presented by Mr. Fred C. Ninnis, President of the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation, whose address is 160 Ryland Street, Reno, Nevada.

The mine is developed by a 567 foot shaft with 100, 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 foot levels. A winze has been sunk from the 600 to the 730 foot level. There is at least 10,000 feet of development work, more than half of which is drifting.

Ore mined at the Mabel mine, 1922 through 1929, came from small highgrade ore bodies and was all shipping grade ore. There has never been a mill on the property. Production for this period, as given in a report dated February 1, 1934, by H. D. Budelman, who was in charge of the mining operations of the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation, is as follows:

Tons of ore 1922 - 1929	oz. Au per Ton	oz. Ag per Ton	% Pb	$ per Ton @ Au $35.00/oz. Ag $ 1.29/oz. Pb $ 0.16/lb.
4310	1.28	91.93	5.1	$179.71

This was obviously hand-sorted ore. Budelman says, "There is no blocked-out tonnage of ore of shipping grade in sight, but there is an uncertain tonnage of ore of mill grade."

The mine assay sheets, for development work below the 600 level, were examined and the assays grouped and averaged. The results are plotted on the accompanying VERTICAL PROJECTION. The over-all average for both ore and waste is:

Sample width 12"	(minimum)	0.54 oz. Au	24.01 oz. Ag = $49.87
Using a calculated 30" mining width		0.22 oz. Au	9.60 oz. Ag = $20.08

Apparently the development work, below the 600 level, was predominantly in sulfide ore. The sulfides were galena, sphalerite, and pyrite, in quartz. From 1929 to the late 1930's, the mine was operated by leasers. I could find no maps for this period. In all likelihood, any vein material that approached shipping ore, in value, has been now mined out.

The veins, of the Mabel mine, are steep dipping and east-west striking quartz veins, seldom over four feet in width, and averaging about two feet wide where stoped. Faulting has apparently not been too much of a problem. Mining has been, for the most part, on only one of the three or more veins on the property.

The veins are in rocks of the Triassic Excelsior formation, which is made up of shales, slates, occasional thin limestones, and volcanics. According to the geologic map and sections by Ferguson, Muller, and Cathcart, the Mabel veins are below the projection of a mapped thrust fault. They should continue, in depth, and not be cut off by the thrusting. Very little crosscutting has been done in search of parallel veins.

The Garfield mine, immediately to the east of and adjacent to the Mabel mine, has produced from three veins whose widths may be from 3 inches to 9 feet. Production figures for this mine are given in Nevada Bureau of Mines Bulletin 58. These figures vary, depending upon the source, and range from $550,000 to $6,000,000. It appears that the Garfield mine was worked only in the oxide zone and only for direct shipping ore. There seems to be no valid reason not to expect primary sulfide mineralization, of ore grade, in the Garfield as has been found in the Mabel mine. The Garfield veins do not line up with these in the Mabel. They do have the same strike and could be offset by faulting or be on a different vein system.

The Mabel veins, as well as those in the Garfield, should contain primary sulfide ore below the lower workings. If ore bodies were formed, they would possibly be small and highgrade, with milling grade ore developed between some of them. Should the veins pass into a more favorable horizon, and become wider, the precious metal mineralization is sufficiently strong so that it would be possible for larger ore bodies to develop.

The Mabel mine has not been examined underground. The shaft appears to be in good shape and it is quite possible that most of the workings are accessible. It is not known whether any of the Garfield mine veins can be seen underground, although the portals of the adits are open.

The Mabel mine would undoubtedly be included in any deal made with the West End Consolidated Mines Corporation for their Tonopah properties. Quite probably a workable arrangement could be made if it were desired only to explore the Mabel Mine. I have been given to understand that the Garfield mine would also be available should work be done at the Mabel mine.

J McLaren Forbes