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REPORT ON

BAMBERGER MINES COMPANY
GOLD CIRCLE GROUP
GOLD CIRCLE COALITION MINING COMPANY
GOLD CIRCLE MACY M. COMPANY (CLIMAX)

GOLD CIRCLE (MIDAS) MINING DISTRICT

ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA.

Examined Oct. 14 to 17, 1920.
Reported Oct. 29, 1920.

By A. F. Carper.

REPORT ON

BAMBERGER MINES COMPANY
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GOLD CIRCLE (MIDAS) MINING DISTRICT
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA.

CLAIMS

All of the above groups of claims can be described as one property as they are all located in one group.

The Bamberger Mines Company consists of four claims; the Long Hike, Long Hike No. 1, Long Hike No. 2 and Long Hike No. 3.

The Gold Circle group consists of the Gold Circle, Gold Circle No. 1, 2 and 3.

The Gold Circle Coalition Mining Company consists of the Golden Fissure, Golden Fissure No. 1 and No. 2.

The Gold Circle Macy Mining Company or Climax group, consists of the Climax, Silver Star Fraction and Pyramid lode mining claims.

LOCATION

These four groups are located in Section 8, T. 39 N., R. 46 E., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Midas, Elko County, Nevada.

The Gold Circle Mining District is situated on the southeastern slope of the Owyhee Bluff near the edge of Squaw Valley. The camp is about fifty miles north of Battle Mountain, forty-five miles north-east of Golconda and thirty miles north of Red House, Nev. The nearest shipping point is Red House, on the Western Pacific Railroad.

OWNERSHIP AND TITLE

All of the above claims are held by right of discovery and location.

The Bamberger Mines Company is a corporation with a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares, par value 10 cents. This incorporation is intact with the exception of 10,000 shares which were given to a lawyer for his services in the formation of the company.

The Gold Circle Macy Mining Company is a corporation with a capitalization of 1,500,000 shares, par value 10 cents. This incorporation is intact with the exception of 10,000 shares which were given to a lawyer for services in the forming of the company.

The Gold Circle Coalition Mining Company is incorporated for 1,500,000 shares, par value 10 cents. 16,500 shares of this stock are outstanding; 10,000 to a lawyer for services and 6,500 shares were sold in scattered places.

The Gold Circle group is not incorporated.

HISTORY

All of the claims mentioned with the exception of the Bamberger group have been held since the discovery of the camp in 1907 and 1908. The Bamberger group was relocated a little over a year ago.

On the Long Hike claim of the Bamberger group is a small cut 15 feet deep and 20 feet long which is supposed to be the site of the original discovery of gold in the camp of Gold Circle.

ADJOINING AND NEARBY PROPERTIES

The only property of note is the Elko Prince group located about a third of a mile east of the Gold Circle Macy group. This property has been working over five years making a production of fifty tons a day with an average value it is said of \$22.00 a ton. The ore shoot in the Elko Prince is about 800 feet long, and is practically mined out to the 600 foot level. A new strike

of mill ore was reported during September of this year. No study of this ore was made as a flow of water was encountered at the same time which necessitated the installation of larger pumps which were in working order at the time of visit.

The Elko Prince are making an extraction of from 95 to 97 per cent in their counter current decantation mill. Their costs are about \$11.00 for mining and milling.

FACILITIES

(a) Transportation. All freight into Gold Circle is hauled by trucks from Red House, a station on the Western Pacific Railroad thirty miles south. This is a valley road and is open practically all the year for truck use.

(b) Power. There is no electric power in the district. Fuel oil is used by the Elko Prince for their Allis-Chalmers Diesel Engine.

(c) Water. Ample water for domestic use and milling is developed in the adjoining canyons from springs.

(d) Timber. There is no timber in adjoining mountains which requires the use of imported timber. This is small as the walls of the veins are hard and require no timber.

CLIMATE

The climate is mild, being similar to the average of Nevada. The winter season is short and at times as much as 12 to 18 inches of snow lies on the ground. This coupled with the mud in the valley between Midas and Red House makes trucking impossible about two months during the winter.

TOPOGRAPHY

The topography in the camp is rather flat, the hills ranging up to 400 feet in height, which makes the use of tunnels impractical in most places as tunnels will have to be too long to gain any workable backs.

GEOLOGY

General. The rocks of the Gold Circle district are rhyolite flows and flow breccias, which are cut by later dikes of andesite and overlain here and there by andesite flows. The rhyolites cover the greater portion of the district and are of four distinct types. The most common is a light-colored fine-grained rock showing few phenocrysts of quartz and feldspar. The next type more nearly approaches a quartz porphyry having a fine-grained mass and developed phenocrysts. The third type shows a vitreous ground mass and a distinct flow structure. The fourth type of rhyolite is found mostly in the south end of the district and is highly fissile and thinly bedded, resembling a silicified shale. The andesite is a fine-grained dark rock in most places much softer than the rhyolites.

There has been fissuring and faulting since the eruption of rhyolite and andesite. All ore deposits are related to these planes of movement, and are in the main replacement veins in the rhyolite. The veins on the average are small, from a few inches up to two feet in width. There are broken quartz veins carrying talc and iron oxide with free gold.

Local. The north section of the Bamberger Mines Company, the Gold Circle Macy Mining Company and the Gold Circle group are cut by a dyke of andesite about 1000 feet wide. No veins were noted in the andesite. Passing thru the Long Hike No. 1 claim is a rhyolite dyke about 75 feet wide. This is the only dyke of rhyolite noted that is younger than the andesite. Rhyolite covers all of the southern section of these groups.

There are five distinct veins that can be traced on the surface of these groups. Two small veins cross the Gold Circle group. Two short veins are traceable for a short distance on the

Long Hike claim of the Bamberger group. The east vein is supposed to be the site of the original discovery of gold in the camp. On the Climax claim a vein averaging 18 inches wide is traceable for only a short distance.

ORE OCCURRENCE

All of these veins are in the rhyolite and strike northwest, with a dip of from 76 to 87 degrees to the north-east. They are all fissure veins with later movement which has brecciated the vein to a small extent.

The Climax vein is white, containing some limonite, quartz and adularia.

The Bamberger and Gold Circle veins are red, due to an abundance of hematite along with quartz and talc. These veins are limited on the north by the intrusion of andesite.

DEVELOPMENT:

The development on the Bamberger group consists of a shaft 100 feet deep with a drift 70 feet north and a drift south 21 feet at the 100-foot level. Also several shallow surface cuts on the veins.

The Gold Circle group development consists of a shaft 80 feet deep on the west vein with some drifting. Beside this there are several cuts and short tunnels on both veins.

The Gold Circle Coalition development consists of an incline 40 feet deep, several cuts on the vein and a crosscut tunnel 250 feet long that has not reached the vein.

The Gold Circle Macy development consists of a tunnel on the vein 200 feet long. This tunnel follows the vein to the contact of the rhyolite and andesite where the vein is lost.

EQUIPMENT

There is no equipment on any of these properties.

PRODUCTION

One small surface pocket of highgrade ore which is reported as valued at \$11,000. was mined from the Bamberger group.

A similar production was taken from and near the surface of the Gold Circle group. There has been no production for the other two groups.

SAMPLING

Samples were cut across the vein at intervals of 20 feet on the 100 level of the Bamberger shaft. No other samples were taken on these groups, as there was no developed ore.

PRICES AND TERMS

The Bamberger Mines Company ask \$40,000. for their group. No payment down, \$5000. at the end of fourteen months after signing contract. Balance within a period of three years.

The Gold Circle Macy Mining Company ask \$50,000. for their group of claims. No payment down, \$6,500. at the end of fourteen months. Balance in equal payments during a period of three years.

The Gold Circle Coalition Mining Company ask \$40,000. for their group of claims. No payment down, \$5000. at the end of fourteen months. Balance in a period of three years.

CONCLUSIONS

Considering the lowness in value of the samples taken, the smallness of the veins and the small possibility of making a mine even with a deep shaft, these properties are unworthy of further consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

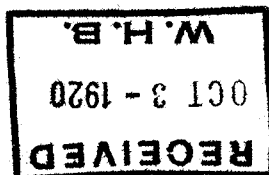
A. F. Carper

Examined Oct. 14 to 17, 1920.
Report Oct. 29, 1920.

SAMPLES.

All of the following samples were taken from the
100-foot level of the Bamberger Shaft.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ozs. Gold</u>	<u>Ozs. Silver</u>	<u>Description</u>
1	1.4	.02	.30	Cut across face drift 70 ft. north of shaft - vein.
2	1.6	.04	1.70	Cut across back drift 50 ft. north of shaft - vein.
3	1.2	Tr.	3.20	Cut across back drift 30 ft. north of shaft - vein.
4	1.3	Tr.	.38	Cut across back drift 10 ft. north of shaft - vein.
5	0.9	.16	5.88	Cut across vein east side of south drift. 11 ft. south of shaft. 10 ft. north of shaft vein.



GOLCONDA, NEVADA, October 2nd 1920.

Mr. W. S. Blackburn,
Tonopah Mining Co.
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir:-

I received your letter of some time ago in which you stated that at some future time you would try and get into Gold Circle but that you at the present time was very busy with other matters.

Since that letter I had occasion to go to Reno and while there met Mr. James F. O'Brien who did some writing for the Camp and he tells me you were still of the impression that it would be a waste of time to go in there as the people would not give reasonable terms. If you remember in my visit to you I tried to impress on you that now you can get all that anyone could expect.

On the strength of this I am taking the liberty of again writing you to assure you that some very good chances are there and the people in a very receptive mood.

To begin with if you remember I asked you to come in, look the entire Camp over and select what you thought was the best and I would try and help you to the best possible end to get something started, immaterial whether ground I was interested in or otherwise as either would eventually benefit me.

On the same understanding, I had Mr. L. Friedman's Engineer come in (Mr. Carl Stoddard of Reno) and he made quite a study of the district being there some five days studying the Geology of the district, and he made a favorable report on four different groups. Mr. Friedman at that time had the Nightingale property in process of sale but for some reason it is still held up, hence he has been unable to come in but may later. On the strength of it all however we now have a reputable Engineers idea of the District from actual study.

Mr. Stoddards opinion is that the best bet in the Camp are two groups in the Northern end of the Camp close to the Elko Prince called the Gold Circle Macey's and the Bamberger Mines Co consisting of two groups as I said of a total of nine Claims, and he thinks without a doubt that they are a continuation of the Elko Prince veins. The Bamberger group is where the original strike was made when the Camp was discovered and many thousands of dollars were taken from one hole. On the Maceys in the earlier days some ore was taken out that assayed \$500 and better but little work has been done in either of these properties for several years past. In the ore assayed from the Macey ground that went so high it had the same characteristics of Elko Prince ore.

These two groups now speaking of a sale could be gotten for \$100000, and nothing down for twelve months. The only stipulation would be some work on them.

Mr. Stoddards next choice was a group of three claims called the Colorado Grandes. The people owning them asked for \$50000 but I know they can be gotten cheaper by from ten to fifteen thousand less and they are willing to let the payments go for twelve months and then a nominal figure, they too only asking for some work done. With the Colorado Grandes however Mr Stoddard liked the Rex group on which stands a mill of about 50 tons capacity supposed to be in running order and

if not to be placed in running order but these people to settle the estate want ten thousand dollars cash for the Mill and five claims. The Mill alone is worth more than they ask. From the Rex property ore has been taken anywheres from two hundred to five hundred thousand dollars no actual figures being available of what was highgraded.

Mr. Stoddard has authorized me to refer anyone I wish to if wanting any information to write him and he will be glad to give his opinion of what he knows of the Camp.

I wish you would write him. You must know him as a man of ability and honesty. He might give you the incentive to come and to prove to you that the Camp is worthy of your personal attention. As I stated to you on my visit to Tonopah dont send your assistants. Come yourself as it is not a sampling job but a question of looking a District over and worthy of your personal observation.

Give me a couple of days notice so that I can go in with you. As I stated before I want to lend you all the assistance I can and to show you the biggest and best possibilty in the State today.

With best wishes to you, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

John I. Peterson,

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1920

W. H. B.

Mr. A. I. D'Arcy,
Goldfield, Nev.

Midas, Elko County, Nev., May 19, 1920.

Dear Mr. D'Arcy: It may be unnecessary to state, but it will be well to keep in mind that this "report" on the mines and prospects of the Gold Circle district is written by neither a mining engineer nor a practical miner. It is written by a man who knows little of geology or ore, but who has been in mining camps for some years and has had some success in sifting the facts as he gets them from the men who do know.

Gold Circle is 50 miles northeast of Golconda on the S. P. Ry., 55 miles west of Battle Mountain, and 32 miles from Red House on the V. P. It is described by Emmons in Bulletin 408, 1910, U. S. Geological Survey, but it is claimed by geologists who have been here of late that this report is shown by developments since that time to be incorrect and that it has had much to do with keeping the camp back. For that reason I will say nothing of the geology here.

"The ore deposits occur as fissure veins, replacement veins and sheeted zones" according to the report of J. V. M. Dorr, the noted mill man, in his paper on the Elko Prince mine and mill, which was read before the Colorado meeting, September, 1918, American Institute of Mining Engineers. "The Elko Prince vein is of the first type. . . The vein filling consists chiefly of quartz, and the values consist entirely of gold and silver. Part of the gold exists as the native metal and part is associated with pyrite. Silver occurs free and as argentite in banded streaks through the vein. These veins trend in a northwesterly direction, with dips varying from 65° to vertical."

-1918-
The Elko Prince has produced nearly \$2,000,000 to date. Up to the time the above report was made it had produced \$1,000,000 from 30,000 tons of ore--or at the rate of \$33.33 per ton recovered, with silver around 60 cents. The mine is developed to the 900 level, but no great amount of drifting has been done on that level. On the 600 the vein is almost without a break for 2500 feet, and for 70 per cent of that distance it is in commercial ore. I have hints that there are some important late developments at the Prince, but the management is averse to saying much before an orebody is fully proved and before its own stockholders get the news. The mine is a consistent performer and probably has considerable life at the present production of 60 tons per day.

The Big Chief group, owned by the Berry brothers (wealthy oil men of California) and their associates, has really two mines--the Missing Link and the Jackson-General Grant, the two latter joining and on the same vein. The following information came officially from their superintendent, Jerry Coughlan, and can therefore be depended upon. Two carloads of ore mined by lessees close to the surface in the early days went \$380 per ton. A shoot of ore recently uncovered by surface trenching about every ten feet is over 200 feet long and the assays have averaged about 200 ounces silver and \$9 gold per ton.

On the 100-foot level of the main shaft the north and south drifts aggregate 250 feet, the orebody averages 14 inches wide, and the ore shipped averaged \$95 per ton on 60 cent silver. On the 200 level there are 260 feet of drifts. The vein here has widened to 20 inches on the average and the values range from \$20 to \$600 per ton. You will note that the lowest mentioned is good ore, while Coughlan says there is a lot of "very fine" ore on that level.

On the 300 the north drift is out 230 feet and the south 100 feet. THE ORE HERE IS 24 INCHES WIDE, AND FOR THE ENTIRE 330 FEET LENGTH OF THE DRIFTS IT AVERAGES OVER \$100 PER TON. In one place ten inches goes \$1180, and several assays from \$200 to \$800 per ton have been got across two feet. All the drifts on every level are in ore and for probably 75 per cent of the length are in ore that can be called high-grade.

I want to call attention here to the fact that the ore, and rich ore, is found over much of the surface of the Missing Link and other claims, but on the Elko Prince the ore cropped to the surface in but one or two places. The steps on most of the latter vein went to only 150 feet of the surface. In fact THERE ARE PROBABLY OVER TWENTY PROSPECTS IN GOLD CIRCLE THAT HAVE A MORE PROMISING SURFACE SHOWING THAN THE ELKO PRINCE. And these good surface prospects have not been "spoiled" by development, as is sometimes the case. In nearly every one the development was encouraging but, the owners being poor men, work had to stop when the depth was too much for windlassing.

The group of the Bamberger Mines Co., for instance, has a much better surface showing than the Elko Prince. Here there is a big cropping or blowout over 100 feet wide and considerably longer. From a hole 12 feet deep by 8 feet long probably not less than \$15,000 worth of "picture" rock was taken out, and there are many seams and stringers running into the main ledge that carry high values, while practically every bit of the croppings will pan. It is believed that this entire deposit would pay to put through a mill on the ground. The owners of this and adjoining ground would make a good reasonable deal with anyone who would go at it in the right way. This is also true of many other owners.

That is another thing that I want to emphasize a little--the reasonableness of the demands of most of the owners. In the early boom days it is probable that too high prices and onerous terms were asked, but a reasonable man today will be met at least half way.

A strike recently made on the Banner claim of the Gold Crown Co. proves up a length of over 3,000 feet on the vein which shows so well in the Missing Link. Since April 1st Rae and Hargrove, working alone, have taken out nearly 400 sacks of ore from ~~the~~ above the 50-foot level on this lease, and are shipping to the mill today. The ore on the 50 level has been running over \$100 per ton for a week, and an assay from a 4 to 8-inch streak in the drift from the Reco tunnel--175 feet deeper--went \$125 a ton, of which \$20 was gold and the balance silver.

Back some distance from the face of this tunnel drift the lessees struck the top of a rich ore shoot, but as their lease extends upward from the tunnel level only, they could not develop it downward. This lease promises to develop another good mine for Gold Circle, and is a striking illustration of the opportunities that are here NOW. Some months ago an option and lease was given on the group for \$75,000 on favorable terms, though Sharpless, a noted engineer, is said to have been very pleased with the showing on ground remote from this strike. It is probable that it can still be had on favorable terms and price if one gets busy before the showing on this lease is fully realized.

It is over 3,000 feet from the Rae and Hargrove lease to where the same vein is opened in the St. Paul, owned by Lewis Gordon. In the St. Paul there is 6 to 8 inches on the 130 level which goes \$300, according to local report, and a carload from the 50 netted \$96 per ton. The vein is opened up at various places, in addition to the deeper workings men-

blended, from the St. Paul, through the Missing Link, Toothpick fraction, Rees and Banner--and apparently it is without a material fault or break in that length.

The Esmeralda, at the south end of the camp, is another property that can be got right. There is said to be \$40,000 worth of ore in sight, but there was considerable stoped and milled in the past. I have an assay map of the Esmeralda and though much of the sampling was over the old stopes, where nothing of real value was supposed to be left, it shows places where values are excellent. The equipment on the mine was inadequate, and considerable water was struck near the bottom of the shaft--at a depth from the surface of about 270 feet. Though the country rock in the bottom of the shaft runs from \$3 to \$5 per ton, and a crosscut of 18 feet would have reached the vein, the operators did not put in the machinery necessary to handle the water, and suspended operations.

There is a ten-stamp mill on the ground which has treated about ten thousand tons of ore, from which about \$125,000 is believed to have been recovered. This is in addition to about an equal amount of high-grade shipped to the smelter by lessors. One lot of 100 tons that run \$70 per ton was taken out where the vein was eight feet wide, though the ore on that level averages only about two feet wide. Dick Weston was offered \$500 for one mine car of ore from a winze below the level.

The Esmeralda presents a good opportunity to prove up a mine at moderate cost, as the shaft is in good shape and the vein but 18 feet away. In both the Esmeralda and the Queen there is a flat-lying rhyolite flow that comes in at about 130 feet depth and which seems to cut off the values for a time. The Queen, owned by John R. Pelton and others, got the ore below this flow--and on the 230 level the vein is stronger and better defined than at any place in the mine, with equally good values and better distributed. The Esmeralda is like a number of mines in the camp--it has played in hard luck of one kind or another and its idleness is no fault of the showing. This may be said of the camp of Gold Circle generally.

North of the Esmeralda is the Hardscrabbles, from which much high-grade has been taken. There has been little systematic mining, the owners are away most of the time and the workings caved in.

Between the Esmeralda and the Hardscrabbles is the Esperanza, a fraction owned by a man named Coats. He built a two-stamp mill and, working by himself most of the time, he has taken out and milled about \$20,000. A drift from the bottom of the shaft of the Esperanza to the Esmeralda north line would open up the latter at considerable more depth, which would be one of the inexpensive ways of opening up the Esmeralda ground, though it would not cost very much to add enough machinery to take care of the water and crosscut to the vein from the bottom of the shaft. The Esmeralda can be had for \$80,000 on favorable terms.

The Queen has just let a contract to sink 100 feet more from the 230-foot level and will soon cut the vein in the shaft. It is believed here, judging from the developments on the 230, that the showing on the 330 will have a material bearing on favorably proving up the south end of the camp at depth.

The General Grant and Jackson, which with the Missing Link heretofore described, are in Berry brothers' Big Chief group, has a different vein system from that of the Missing Link, and it is likely to prove equally as good a producer--the vein being wider and the values nearly

as good in much of the workings. In fact Engineer Kennedy, for the Berry brothers, before the Link was proved up, recommended that that be shut down and all the work done on the Grant and Jackson. A crosscut near the line between the claims cuts the vein at 60 feet depth. Here it was 5 feet wide and 18 inches went \$190--the values being mostly all gold, with the silver evidently leached out. Balance of vein goes \$20 or \$30.

A shaft was sunk on the Grant which cut the vein at 225 feet. At 160 a crosscut got the vein nine feet from the shaft, and drifts run north and south. To north vein went from 3 to 12 feet wide and had values for 230 feet. There it was 12 feet wide, crosscut shows 18-inch streak which sampled \$360, mostly all gold. In another place the vein assayed \$98 per ton for width of 10 feet, and the whole shoot as far as opened up is believed to average over \$35 per ton. There are other workings, of course, and it is figured that there is \$500,000 in ore above the 260, though the amount actually blocked out on three sides is less.

The Rex is credited with a production of \$350,000 and is equipped with a mill that was once in good condition but has been more or less dismantled of late. It probably will be restored at once by the lessees. This is another of Gold Circle's good properties that has played in hard luck or been mismanaged, or both--as a result of which it can be bought at a low price and probably on very favorable terms. This and other properties here belong to non-resident owners who are not miners. I did not succeed in getting the definite data on the Rex that I was promised for this letter, but will do so later. The general information that I will give, I have reason to believe, is substantially correct.

Down to the 200-foot depth, in a stopping length of 175 feet, the Rex produced \$200,000. The Rex vein is 10 feet wide in places, and in stopes in the Colorado Smx Grandes adjoining, the ore has been taken out in widths of 6 to 8 feet. They tell me that in the lower workings of the Rex there is a big body of \$8 to \$10 ore. This orebody is near the andesite-rhyolite contact, and further away from the contact there has been much better ore--in fact there is said to be quite a little now opened up that will go \$20 to \$30, and some of the ore produced has been high-grade shipping.

I haven't much definite data on the Colorado Grandes, but they have produced considerable ore of good grade, and are down at least 125 feet. They join the Rex and it is thought they would be desirable in a combination of the two properties.

Louis Raymond has recently made a promising strike on the Elko Kings adjoining the Missing Link. He is in aristocratic territory and as it is improving considerable with limited development, it shows the possibilities of prospecting where good finds have already been made.

The Golden Chariste, Sleeping Beauty and Regalia groups, in the same vicinity, have had small production of good ore, and there are a number of other good prospects which can be handled on very easy terms by the man who will do some work.

The Grizzly group adjoins the Elko Prince on the south and has nine claims, but most of the work has been done on the Hillside and Lucky Boy. Assays from the croppings of the Hillside go \$6, \$15 and as high as \$80 per ton. In running a tunnel 100 feet and sinking winze 96 feet, 28 tons of ore was saved which milled \$38 per ton on the plates. There are a number of other workings on this group and very high assays are secured at times.

The Gold Circle Coalition group, adjoining the Bambergers, and the Golden Circles, adjoining the former, offer an excellent chance to be developed at great depth by a tunnel which will go through both groups. On the Coalition the vein can be panned and good values secured for almost the entire length, but in the broken-up formation near the surface the values are spotted. In the bottom of a 48-foot shaft there are 12 inches which owners claim will average \$18, but a panning from some of the rock while I was on the ground would indicate nearer \$150. On the Golden Circles the ledge can be traced for 1800 feet, and a shaft is down on it 170 feet. I have five settlement sheets which show that the ore in these shipments was worth at present price of silver, as follows: \$29, \$57, \$44 and \$52 per ton. One lot of 3,000 pounds returned \$732 net to the ~~lessors~~ lessees, and seven tons milled when George Shoup had the property went \$40 per ton. The tunnel would attain a depth of 1200 to 1500 feet on the Golden Circles, after passing through the Coalition. A tunnel now in 150 feet on the Coalition will have to go only 150 feet farther to get under the shaft above mentioned, and will gain 200 feet more of depth.

On the Climax group of the Macy Mines company they find the same ribbon quartz that runs so high in the Elko Prince, and they feel sure they have the extension of the Prince vein. The work here is limited, the ore in the tunnel averaging \$8 or \$10, but values as high as \$500 per ton have been found.

A strike has just been made by Joe Martin on the north edge of town which is showing up well under development and may prove to be a real find. The Midas King, Water Witch, what is known as the Ted Adams ground, adjoining Elko Prince on northwest, the Belveirs, Mohegans, and possibly other properties in the northwest section, have good showings and can be got right. The Little Chief and Buick Six groups, in the south end of camp, are prospects that are little developed but promising.

If this letter reads like a directory of the mines and claims of the camp I can only say that I have never been in a camp where good values have been found on so many different claims. And, as stated before, perhaps 20 of these claims have a better surface showing than had the Elko Prince, which at present is the biggest producer. And if it is asked, why is it that a camp with so many good showings, where capital will be met with reasonable prices and terms, is so little known generally speaking, and has so comparatively little work going on, I will simply say: "You can search me." I know that Goldfield didn't have the number of showings, but the crowd came, did the work, and produced upwards of \$100,000,000.

Gold Circle invites the man who knows to come in and look it over. It will stand examination.

Yours very truly,

JAMES F. O'BRIEN,

Midas, Elko County, Nevada.

RECEIVED

JUN 14 1920

W. H. B.

Midas, Elko County, Nev., June 4, 1920.

Supplementing my recent "report" on the Gold Circle district, I want to tell what two men have said of the camp since that was written,—men whose word will carry weight with anyone who knows of them. My stuff may have sounded over-enthusiastic, but I am little more so than Fred McMillan, of San Francisco, an old and conservative engineer, and Wm. J. Cleary, former field man for Patsy Clark. They have no selfish interest in this camp.

One of the first things that Mr. McMillan said to me was this: "Every effort at systematic mining in Gold Circle has proven a success." He said that, basing his opinion on the original report of Emmons, of the U. S. Geological Survey, he and other engineers had an unfavorable opinion of Gold Circle. He now says that that report, made when the camp was young and little work had been done, was simply a reconnaissance and that there has been a misinterpretation of the geology. He believes that if Emmons were to return and make further investigation, in the light of recent developments, it would prove his (McMillan's) contention that there has been a misinterpretation of the geological conditions.

He said further: "The condition of the ore channels in Gold Circle, as exposed in the principal development work, shows evidence of permanency to great depth. The orebodies are replacement by silicious and mineral matter from surrounding rocks, and the orebodies depend in great measure upon the crushed condition of those rocks for the concentration of minerals. There are evidences of fault planes and fractured conditions at right angles to the strike of the ore channels which afford a widespread source of mineral solutions. Similar conditions have been observed in all the mining camps of the state of Nevada that occur in the andesitic rocks. Your ores have all the characteristics of those in the great mines of Mexico that occur in the andesitic rocks."

McMillan gave me permission to publish his words, but not to use his full name in the daily and weekly newspapers, as he objects to the "notoriety." Perhaps Cleary's most eloquent testimonial is the fact that he and Dr. McKinney are trying to buy two groups here and Cleary will leave his vineyard at Fresno (where he settled 15 years ago with the intention of never again going into mining) and take personal charge of the work if the negotiations are successful.

This is what he says: "Gold Circle is one of the best camps I have ever seen, and the Jackson mine is almost an exact counterpart of the Republic (Wash.) mine at the same stage of development. Few camps can show the same returns from shipping ore from an equal amount of development, while blocking out big bodies of high-grade mill ore. I look for it to be one of the biggest milling camps in the west, and it is a surprise to me that it has not attracted more attention from the big men in the business."

The Berry brothers recently sent John Jost, an engineer associated with Frank Short, a Guggenheim man who is also consulting engineer for the Berrys, to examine and thoroughly sample the Missing Link, Jackson and General Grant. His report has been made and it is highly satisfactory. I have not seen it, but Superintendent Jerry Coughlan tells me it says the two properties are beyond any stage of doubt and will pay dividends with suitable milling facilities.

Yours very truly,

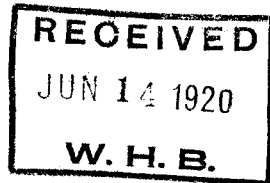
James F. O'Brien

ENGINEERING AND MINING JOURNAL

REPLIES, ACCOMPANIED BY THIS LETTER, MAY ALSO BE SENT DIRECTLY TO

10TH AVENUE AT 36TH STREET

NEW YORK



James E. O'Brien.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Midas, Elko County, Nev., June 10, 1920.

Mr. W. H. Blackburn,
Manager Tonopah Mining Co.,
Tonopah, Nev.

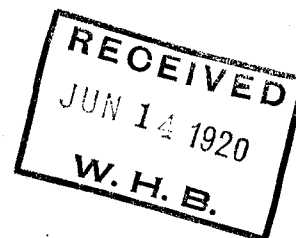
Dear Sir: I am enclosing you copies of letters sent to Mr. D'Arcy, which I trust may interest you to the extent at least of coming or sending in a man to give this camp the once over.

The developments on the Missing Link (a half interest in which was offered for \$1,000 a couple of years ago), in the Jackson and General Grant, and very recently in the Rae-Hargrove lease on the Banner--together with the steady production of high-grade ore from the Elko Prince--would seem to indicate that one of the best camps in the state has been strangely overlooked.

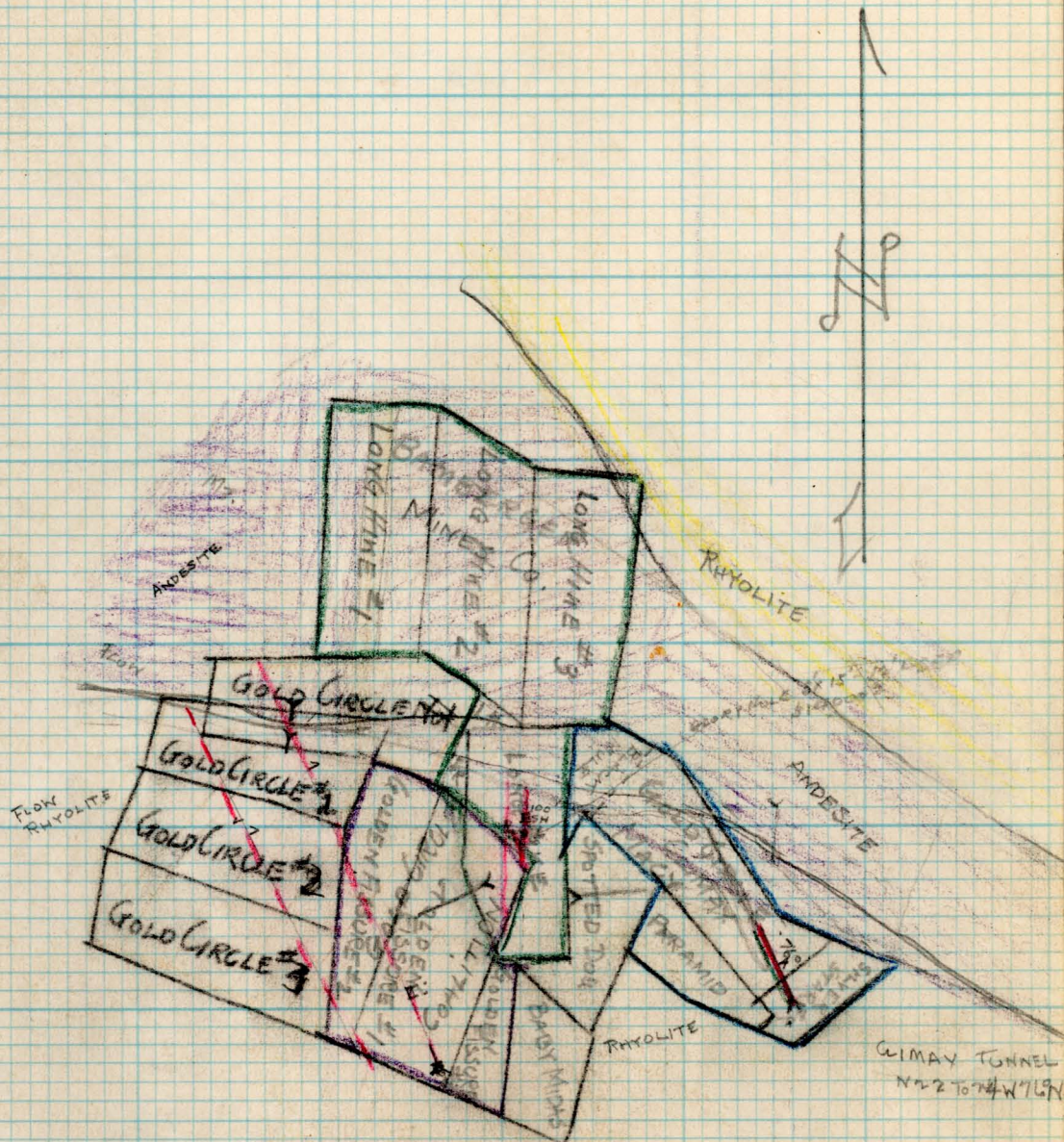
If you happen to know Fred McMillan and would talk with him, I believe we would see you in here very shortly. I believe that the Esmeralda is practically tied up to Cleary and associates, but there is plenty left.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James E. O'Brien".



MINE PORTION OF GOLD CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT DATE 10/17/20





T 39 N - R 46 E.

CLAIM MAP
OF
NORTHERN PORTION
OF
GOLD CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT
MIDAS, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA.
SCALE 1 IN = 1000 FT. Nov. 5th 1920
a.j.b.

NOTE: Traced from blue-print of R.E. Tilden's map.

0 1000 2000 ft.

0 1000 ft.
2090 0004

MIDAS POST OFFICE
AND
TOWNSITE

59
I 40m 4