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GRIZZLY AND COLORADO GRANDE GROUPS -- Twelve Claims

2090 0029 GOLD CIRCLE MINING DISTRICT,
ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA.

The Gold Circle Mining district is located on the southeastern slope of the Oryhee Bluffs, at the head of Squaw Valley in northwestern Elko County, Nevada. It is reached by stage from Battle Mountain (fifty-five miles), Galeonda (fifty-two miles) both on the Southern Pacific Ry., and from Red House (thirty-two miles) on the Western Pacific. Stage fare one way \$7.50, round trip, \$14.00.

Freight rates are; for ordinary freight one cent per pound and for heavy freight, from Red House, three-quarters of a cent.

Timber delivered at Midas for forty-two fifty per thousand Coal \$20.50 a ton; fuel oil eleven to thirteen cents the gallon, cord wood delivered for ten dollars the cord.

Water for domestic purposes is available from numerous springs. Midas, the town of the district, situated in the south-central part of the camp, has its own water supply, drawn from good springs in the mountains back of the town.

Water for milling and mining purposes can be gotten from at least three creeks in the district. Of these, Summit Creek has a known flow in the driest season of thirty inches. The Elko Prince Leasing Co., has a one and one-half mile pipe line from Summit Creek to their mill, and pump against a eight hundred foot head. The Oak mine pumps from the Squaw Creek. On the Grizzly group there is sufficient water for mining and milling operations during five months of the year.

GEOLOGY:- According to William Emmons (U.S.G.S. Bull No. 400) the country rock of the district consists of rhyolite flow which are cut by andesite dikes, and overlain here and there by andesite flows.

The veins occur as replacement products in banded zones and as mineral fillings of the rock fractures. The typical vein is a narrow fissure, from six inches to two feet in width, filled with iron-stained quartz and altered, mineralized rhyolite. The general

strike is northwesterly with a sharp dip to the northeast.

There are a number of exceptions to rule of narrow veins for the camp. The Rex vein is ten feet wide in several places and the Colorado Grande stopes are taken out between walls to width of six to eight feet.

The Rex mine has been worked to depth of two hundred feet and has produced over \$200,000 in that depth in stoning length of about one hundred seventy-five feet. It has been under lease for the last two years and the ^{lessors} lessere were desirous of obtaining a renewal, but the owners refused to do this and are making preparations to go onq with work themselves. The Elko Prince Company broke ground last summer for a fifty-ton mill. They installed at Marcy ballmill and an up-to-date cyanide plant. They are treating better than fifty tons daily of their own ore besides handling custom ore.

Emmons visited this mine in 1906; it was then merely prospect, with poorer surface showings than any of the prospect holes of the camp. He mentions it in his report (U.S.G.S. BULL. No. 408, p. 57):

"The Elko Prince lode, about one mile northeast of Midea, is in altered rhyolite, strikes northwestward, and dips sharply to the to the northeast. It is developed in a shaft about one hundred feet deep and in several surface pits nearby. In places on the surface the lode is a sheeted zone of iron-stained rhyolite, but in the shaft it is a banded silicious fillings of an open space about a foot wide. The ore is said to carry twenty dollars a ton in gold and silver.

The disappointing nature of the surface showing prompted the owners to run a seven hundred-foot tunnel to cut the vein at a little over three hundred foot depth. When they broke into the vein they found it carrying values running into the hundreds in gold and silver. Their clean-ups for the last three months are as follows:

January, \$50000

February, \$93000

March \$93000

Total \$246000 for three months.

The above figures are approximations for the owners will not give out the ^{exact} amounts, but these estimates are considered reliable.

The Elko Prince ground joins the Grizzly Group on the east and north, the Star of the Grizzly Group lies across the south end of the Elko Prince.

The Prince has not been obliged to do any timbering so far and are down seven hundred fifty feet. Values are maintained to this depth.

No timbering has been required in the one hundred and fifty feet of depth attained on the Grizzly Group.

The oxidized zone extends to variable depths. In some places sulphides are found from the grass roots, but most of the shafts show oxidized ore down to seventy to two hundred feet.

I attach herewith the report made by Mr. R.T. Noble, one of the owners of the Grizzlies and Colorado Grande. I have been over his ground and find conditions just as he has stated. Of course, I have not sampled the workings but I am satisfied that he has not overestimated his value. I should say that, judging by the workings, he has been very conservative in his estimates.

Edw. Bail, E. M.

MR. NOBLE'S REPORT.

The Grizzly group consists of nine claims, Hillside, Libby Strike, Star, Grizzly, Lucky Boy, La Oreix, Horn Silver, Greenhorn, and Albion Fraction,

The Colorado Grande group consists of three claims, Colorado Grande No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Most of the development on the Grizzly Group has been done on the Hillside and Lucky Boy claims.

On the Hillside the vein crops for a distance of over three hundred feet and assays taken from the croppings show six dollars to fifteen dollars and in some places and high as eighty dollars per ton. The ore lies in chutes and dips N.E. 50 degrees, with a southward rake of 45 degrees.

at this level had widened to four feet between walls, on drifting south six feet the ore sheet widened out to the full four feet and continued at that width for 55 feet. At this point the foot wall pinched into four inches; it continued narrow for a few feet then widened to two feet of vein matter, showing 15 inches of milling ore with eight inches of very rich ore on the hanging wall picked samples going as high as \$3,000. This shoot continues for a distance of 20 feet; from this to the end of the drift, a distance of 235 feet from the bottom of the shaft, the ore is low-grade. The vein in the face of the drift is narrow but still pays free gold, and drifting further will pick up another ore shoot as there is an intersection 100 feet further south.

There has been no work done north of the shaft on either the 100 or 150 foot levels, it being our intention to run the south drift to catch the intersection before mentioned, this is the point where an east and west vein cuts across.

400 feet to the east the Grizzly vein parallels the Lucky Boy vein. Trenching on this vein shows free gold in the quartz and in the same in the country rock. This vein is in the movement plans and can be traced through the Horn Silver and Greenhorn claims to the south.

There is very little work done on the Lucky Strike, Horn Silver, Greenhorn or Albion Fraction claims.

Owing to our limited capital the Grizzly Group is merely scratched over. Our intention is to drive the lower drift south 100 feet in the Lucky Boy; sink the shaft to the 300, and cross-cut to the Grizzly vein; also to drift on the Lucky Boy, saving the ore and milling same as we go.

Present indications are that we will pick up the secondary enrichment very richly, possibly within the next fifteen feet. The Rex Mine, the Hardscrabble, June Bell, and Elko Prince show the same conditions, in fact the Elko Prince never had as good a showing as the Lucky Boy at the same depth, and now it is estimated that they have \$1,330,000 in sight.

Last year the Elko Prince erected an up-to-date mill at a cost of \$100,000 and are now crushing better than 50 tons a day, their clean up for the month of January being about \$9,000. For the month

of January being about \$9,000. For the month

on February the clean-up was 1280 of bullion, valued at \$93000 or more.

The Rex Mine joins the Colorado Grande No. 3 and 2 on the East and was under lease with part of No. 3 for the last two years to Howell and Liddell who kept at 35 tons mill running steadily on the ore. The owners have since taken over the property and will work it themselves this spring.

Part of the Colorado Grande No. 1 is under lease at present. The leaser is taking out ore from the 125 foot level, saving only the best of it, all over \$30.00 ore.

The Elko Prince mill will now take custom ore at from \$5 to \$11 per ton, according to the value and nature of the ore, while it costs them only about \$4 to mill and mine their own ore we consider their reasonable.

The ore from the Lucky Boy lower levels is still on the dump and is as represented.

Either the Grizzly or Colorado Grande Groups are for sale and are so situated that either group can be split up to suit the purchaser. Prices and terms can be agreed upon after seeing the property. Or we will lease on a royalty basis any part of the groups outside of the Lucky Boy so far developed. We will sell an one-half interest in a two year lease on the Lucky Boy, the money to be used to help develop the mine.

R.T. NOBLE.

CO.OWNER AND MANAGER

GRIZZLY & COLORADO GRANDE GROUPS.

Since writing the above report: In 1916 a circuit wagon road was built to the Lucky Boy Mine at a cost of over twelve-hundred (\$1200) dollars. The roadway following an easy surveyed grade around the Grizzly Hill, connecting 22 vertical feet lower than the collar of the shaft, allowing height of ore bin and wagon. Most of the road required blasting and is eight feet wide.

After completing the road an ore chute was built 15' x 6' x 3' with wings connecting the shaft with the road. The chute holding 12 tons, the wings 50 tons, Three car tracks lead from the shaft; one to the ore chute, one to the second class dump, and one on a trestle over the road for waste.

In October 1916, a test run of 25 dry tons of ore was put through the Elko Prince Mill. The control assay ran .71 oz. Our control sample sent to Crisman & Nichols at Salt Lake ran .76 oz. gold 1.10 oz. silver a total of \$15.75 per ton. All of this ore came from sinking and drifting. Owing to the high cost of treatment charges by cyanide no more was treated. As shown by all assays taken the Lucky Boy ore contains very little silver, and is free milling as far as developed, should continue thru the oxide zone.

After panning the drift on the 150 ft. level, on No. 26th 1916, we had four samples run at the Elko Prince Mill. Returns:

	Where from	Gold oz.	Silver oz.
1.	88 ft. in from shaft on 100 ft. level.	1.32	1.34
2.	88 ft. in from shaft on 150 level bottom	23.9	20.2
3.	90 ft. " " " " top of drift	7.32	6.3
4.	Near shaft in hanging 150 ft. level.	2.62	2.58

	Ore value	Ag. value	Total
1.	\$24.40	\$.96	\$27.36
2.	478.00	14.54	492.54
3.	146.40	4.53	150.93
4.	52.40	1.85	54.25

On December 4th, we started a cross-cut east .88 ft. from the shaft on the 150 ft. level where we got the best assay and found rich stringers leading into the hill toward the Grizzly vein. Three feet in from where No. 2 sample was taken it assayed over \$500.00 per ton, 4 in. wide, and three feet further it assayed over \$1200.00 per ton 6 inches wide, it then broke into small stringers running from \$9.00 to \$43.00 per ton and at the face it now assays \$11.00 per ton in a distance of 20 ft from the main drift, we drift continuing the cross-cut as soon

as the weather clears, also resume sinking the main shaft.

In September 1916, we took a picked sample at the 30 ft. point and had it run Oct. 1st, by the Golconda Nevada Mining Company at Golconda, Nevada Mining Company at Golconda, to find the proportions of gold and silver.

" Certificate of assay for R.T. Noble, Gold Circle, Nevada,			
Mark	oz. gold	oz. silver	Total value
#	212.00	168.00	\$3324.00

E.L. Tomlinson, Assayer."

After a careful study of the formation and conditions on the Lucky Boy Mine it can be safely stated that where there is so much smoke there must be fire. To wit: The surface waters have been ^{leaching} ~~leaking~~ the gold and silver from the surface zone and redepositing it at greater depth, the gold being coarser as we go down. The mine waters on the 150 ft. level shows Chlorine and Sulphuric acid, and where the values are low a black stain which we call ~~black~~ oxide of mangnaes is formed, Where there is action of acids in the Laminated Rhyolite we always find good values in the body of the quartz, especially along the bottom of the drift on the 150 ft. level, half way up the drift.

In the spring of 1916, the surface water raised two feet above the bottom of the drift on the 100 ft. level and while we were building the road it drained its self within 16 inches of the bottom of the 150 ft. level, and stood there until we bailed it out, after which we never had over 100 gallons a day and down to 25 gallons, showing the 150 ft. level is the line of the surface water and precipitation should start in at that line and continue down to the Sulphide zone. Possibly the oxide zone will reach a depth of 600 ft. or more. According to the contour of the Grizzly Hill it should.

As stated previously we should pick up the secondary enrichment within the next 15ft. and expect a big ore body from there down. We do not claim to have a developed mine, but we do claim to have the makings and a few more thousand dollars expended will prove the Lucky Boy Mine a bigger mine than the Elko Prince Mine, which now shippes from 1000 to 1200 lbs. of gold bullion monthly. I have simply stated facts as they are and will be pleased to show anyone interested in mining over and thru our property.

Yours truly,