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Item 3

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C O P Y

ENGINEERS REPORT OF THE TALMADGE GOLD MINING CO.

1926

MINERALIZATION

Rhyolite is an acknowledged ore formation, and what adds to the ore bearing possibilities of the Vindicator Rhyolite covering the area of these claims is the presence of alunite, alaskite and Cambrian shale. In each of the shafts, of which I examined fourteen, and in numerous open cuts and trenches upon the property, this mineralization is apparent.

DEVELOPMENT

Upon each of the claims there are shafts, open cuts and trenches. The principal development consists of one 4x7 shaft 265 feet deep sunk on a well defined ledge six feet wide. At the 50 foot level a 17 foot crosscut was run and 100 feet of drifting made on the vein. Here the ore was stopped 20 feet long, 15 feet high, 6 feet wide. Underhand stoping 20 feet long, 15 feet deep, 6 feet wide. The removal of the 3,600 cubic feet resulted in the recovery and shipment of some 255 tons of ore of a commercial value of \$81.00 per ton, yielding a net return of \$14,280.00 (These figures were taken from smelter returns). On the 265 foot level of this shaft there has been performed 300 feet of crosscutting and drifting in which there is disclosed ore of the present day commercial value, assaying from \$22.00 to \$25.00 per ton Gold.

On the claims covering the apex of Vindicator Mountain a 4x7 shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, and from which a 250 crosscut was run to the vein.

Talmadge Gold Mine.

On the adjoining claim there is an 80 foot 4x7 shaft with 25 foot crosscut. On the remaining claims the shafts range in depth from 50 to 75 feet. All shafts are well timbered, and are in good working condition.

EQUIPMENT

The property is equipped with a 22 H.P. Electric Hoist, Transformer, three drill Air Compressor, 55 foot Galloway Frame fitted with 800 feet cable, Ore Bins, Loading Platform, complete allotment of Tools, Blacksmith shop, Mineral Change Room and Housing Quarters for the Management.

CONCLUSIONS

Taking into consideration of the many favorable factors connected with this property- Its situation in close proximity to an area that has already produced millions- The right formation for gold ores, and the cause of mineralization definitely established- Location of the property in a region where there are no interruptions of operations at any time of the year on account of climate- Its easy accessibility affording operations at a low cost, and its present state of development; I am pleased to state that this is one property I feel no hesitation in recommending for development on a large scale.

With proper development I am confident this property will be listed among the leading producers of the Goldfield District.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) William Scarlett, E.M.

REPORT UPON THE TALMADGE GOLD MINE

Goldfield, Nevada, May 3rd. 1926.

Mr. Charles W. Hays,
Goldfield, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request I visited the property of the Talmadge Gold Mining Company, and herewith submit a report of my examination and ascertainment thereof.

PROPERTY

The property owned by the Talmadge Gold Mining Company consists of fourteen quartz lode claims named as follows:- Alhambra, Atlanta, Economist, Duckwater Dam, Friday, April, Apex, Gold Bell, Ton Henry, Long Shot, Annie Fraction, Old Kaintuck, Lost Canteen, Senator, having an area approximating 270 acres. The title to these claims is held by United States Patent, and there are no conflicting interests.

LOCATION

The location of the property is within the inner circle of the Gold Field Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nevada, and is adjacent to the mines which produced the hundred and more million dollars of high grade ore. The tracks of the Tonopah & Tidewater Railroad are within one quarter of a mile of the property, affording ore transportation at the minimum cost. An auto road leads to and over the claims.

TOPOGRAPHY

The claims lie along the northeastern slope and upon the apex of Vindicator Mountain.

GEOLOGY

A Prelaestine Tertiary Igneous Rock
General character & Occurance

The oldest member of the volcanic series in the Goldfield District derives its name Vindicator Mountain and is most extensively exposed on the flanks of the peak. The central pre-Tertiary mass of the mountain is surrounded by the Rhyolite on all sides except the southeast, the exposure attaining a width covering the entire area of these fourteen claims. A small mass of much-silicified rock, probably a remnant of the rhyolite, rests on the summit of the peak.

The rock is nowhere fresh, and as a rule contains abundant alunite, the mineral being in many localities distinctly visible in freshly broken fragments. Much of the altered rhyolite is very hard and forms prominent outcrops.

As the sal member of the Tertiary volcanic series the vindicator rhyolite rests upon an underlaying surface of alaskite and Cambrian shale. The character of the rock shows it to have been effusive. The basal portion of the flow contains many fragments of the underlying granite as well as of the dark Cambrian shale. Considerable alteration has taken place in the volcanic rock near the contact, and in places is intensely silicified. This silicification is related to a fairly regular system of fissures which strike about N. 30W. and dip northeast, giving a sheeted structure to the rhyolite. The solutions which affected silicification probably worked their way along the contact between the two rocks and ascended in the parallel fissure. This means that the area has been subjected to the influence of heated mineral bearing waters. It indicates a deep seated origin; the result of the circulation of hydro-Thermal solutions, coming from great depths below the surface. It is this sort of evidence that is gratifying, as it means the permanency of the ore bodies and the assurance of commercial values extending to great depths. Some of the most important ore deposits known to mining history owe their origin to similar conditions.