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Kir New Rice.

August 10th, 1925.

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CRETARY'S DEPT

1925 AUS

Mr. D. D. Muir, Jr., Gen'l Mgr., U. S. S. R. & M. Co., Building.

Dear Sir:

On the occasion of my recent trip to southern Nevada in connection with Round Mountain property and Mr. Gordon's prospect near Luning. I took occasion to examine the Lockhart & Parker group of claims in Goldfield, concerning which Mr. J. A. Burgess and Mr. Thorn made a report under date of January 31, 1924. A copy of this report is in our files and in the Boston files.

I found the condition as respects the vein outcrops on this property to be substantially as represented in Mr. Burgess' report. The location, outline and general features of the outcrop of the principal vein are as shown on the accompanying sketch map to a scale of 50 feet to the inch, which I made in the field. As stated by Mr. Burgess, there is throughout a portion of this outcrop a fairly well defined breccia streak in the center of the silicified ledge. As stated in my oral discussion with yourself and Mr. Rice, and in my instructions to Mr. Burgess, this central breccia streak has been noted by myself as being the important feature of the productive veins at Goldfield as contrasted with the very numerous barren silicified ledges which outcrop by the hundred to the south and east of the camp. The streak in this ledge some-what resembles the breccia streak in the Mohawk, Red Top, Jumbo

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and combination veins. It is the nearest approach to this describle condition that I have noted in any of the veins outside of the known productive areas of the camp. To Mr. Burgess, and even to Mr. Thorn, who as manager of the Goldfield Consolidated was quite familiar with the condition that I have endeavored to describe, the similarity was apparently quite marked. There are, however, certain differences, which while rather difficult to describe, do exist and fail to indicate an exactly similar condition to the productive veins in the case of this outcrop. The breccia streak is narrower, being only one to two feet, whereas in the good veins it was, while somewhat proportional to the width, seldom under three or four feet.

As shown on the sketch the silicified outcrop extends to the southeast, for more than twice the length of that portion which contains the central streak. It splits up and feathers out within the outcrop going to the southeast.

It is also a more angular breccia, with less evidence of attrition of the fragments, a lesser amount of interstitial alunite and other vein filling minerals which go with the commercial ore. It is the sort of thing that I am looking for, but a small scale example, as it were, offering less possibility of important orebodies than would be apparent to me were I to stumble upon the surface cropping of a vein like the Combination. It resembles most nearly the small horseshoe shaped January vein, which while highly payable over narrow widths, was one of the less important orebodies of the old Consolidated property. On the whole, while I consider it a favorable looking vein and offering much better chances of ore than in the case of the Yellow Tiger and other neighboring properties on

which considerable development work was done on veins that I would consider worthless, I think I would rather not recommend immediate development even to a moderate extent by the United States Company at the present time. If I were again living in the camp and could personally undertake the sinking of a pair of shallow shafts on this breccia streak I would be willing to do so, as a possibility of finding a small rich orebody. I do not believe that it is attractive enough to ask the Company to get an option from the owners and undertake development.

There are additional large masses of silicified material within this ground and within a few hundred feet of the particular outcrop which has attracted our attention. These seem to be connected with the silicification of a fragmental layer or interflow breccia, which has been largely removed by erosion, but still caps the higher knolls and ridges with vein-like masses extending downward into the alumitized Milltown andesite which forms the principal rock of the area. Two shallow shafts have been sunk within the limits of the property, but, as was almost universally the case in the work done southeast of Goldfield, these were sunk in a soft perphyry without any attempt to prospect the more likely outcrops. One of these large flat silicified sones is shown at the northwest corner of the map and extends for some distance to the north and northwest, with a gentle dip to the west like the outcrop of the silicified bed.

This visit has served to again stimulate my interest in the geological structure of this district. While geologist at the Goldfield Consolidated my time was so fully occupied with underground problems and the direction of the vigorous exploratory pro-

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gram in the mines that I never had and have not yet taken the opportunity to do any careful structural work in the outlying areas. The U. S. G. S. professional papers made no attempt to make detailed differentiation of these rocks or analyze the structure with respect to ore horizons in any detail. It is true today, as it was during the flush production that no competent man has ever studied the extensive altered area within which these curious outcrops occur. Sooner or later it is my intention to spend a considerable length of time as a personal undertaking in reviewing this region. It is possible, though by no means certain, that such work as we are now doing at Pachuca would lead to recognition of certain flows or horizons within which veins would be productive and more particularly discovery of other veins which exhibit this curious central breccia which was apparently the sine qua non in this district as far as ore is concerned. When I do this work I will acquaint the United States Company with the results if they appear to offer commercial aspects. I do not say that no ore will be found in this Lockhart & Parker vein to which Mr. Burgess and Mr. Thorn, after having examined all of the exposed outcrops, called attention, but I believe that the chances for an important orebody are not particularly good, and recommend that the matter be dropped for the present.

End filed 360 WI took occasion, while in the district, to examine the Colfield bottom of the Deep Mines' shaft on the C.O.D. ground, which has now seep Mines' cached a vertical depth of 1838 feet below the collar. This is the deepest working ever made in the district. In this shaft the dacite has been unusually thick and either immediately after passing through it, or shortly below its bottom, the shaft entered theroughly

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silicified and pyritized latite vein matter, and has continued in this material for a depth of 200 feet. It is practically all quartz- that is, replacement quartz of the Goldfield type, with abundant pyrite and little fractures filled with kaolinic material. There is no breccia streak in the vein so far. There are no values over a few cents. It seems probable to me that this vein is the southerly continuation on strike of the big silicified mass which immediately overlay the shale and alaskite in the Grizzly Bear. Merger and Atlanta properties, being the downward continuation of the main Mohawk and Claremont vein. I would expect this silicified material to continue until the pre-volcanic surface of shale or alaskite is reached. If there is any ore in the section it will probably be on this contact. While the width of the vein is impressive, its lack of value, contrasted with the content of the same silicified mass farther up on the dip in the productive horizons of the mine, is very notable, and very similar to the condition found in the deeper workings driven by the Consolidated during my residence on the property. While it is possible that some ore disclosures will be found on the under side of this vein, the outlook is, in my opinion, not encouraging, and the work so far tends to indicate that the decision reached to abandon further development, after the failure of the Merger and Atlanta, was a proper one, and that the present attempt of the Deep Mines' organization will be unsuccessful. //

Yours very truly,

Encls.

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S SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY DOWNIE D. MUIR, JR., GENERAL MANAGE SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH February 20, 1924 SECRETARY'S BYEST Mr. N. W. Rice, Vice President, USSR&M Co., Boston, Mass. Dear Sir:-I hand you herewith a statement from J. A. Burgess covering I believe that this account should be taken care of

investigation of certain veins in the Goldfield district under Mr. Fred Searls. thru the Boston office. Unless you have some special reason that you wish it paid thru this office will you kindly take care of same?

Yours very truly,

DDM-J

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