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Item 20

American Zinc Company papers,
Walter G. Swart file.

folder #226: Groom-Nevada Lead Mines, Lincoln Co., NV; 1911

INFORMATION SHEET.

GROOM-NEVADA LEAD MINES LINCOLN CO., NEVADA.

Brought to me by E.H.Wedekind, June 3d, 1911.

18 claims, not patented. Also 4 patented claims under lease and bond. Also several timber claims.

Located 50 miles North of Indian Springs,(on Las Vegas & Tonopah Ry.) Fair wagon road.

Quartzite and lime. Ore is lime replacement. Bunchy and high grade in hard blue lime; larger and lower grade in the shaly lime near the quartzite.

Carbonates and galena, with considerable silver.

Report by Richard M.Jones, recent Columbia graduate and friend of Wedekind's, says:

"A total of the ore developed is,

On Dump---	665 tons	9.0 ozs.	Ag.	28. %	lead
In Mine---	1000 "	5.0 "	"	16.5	"
" ---	750 "	4.0 "	"	13.0	"
" ---	1350 "	6.0 "	"	30.0	"
" ---	8884 "	4.0 "	"	8.7	"
	10650 "	5.0 "	"	14.4	"

All calculated as concentrating ore."

This is evidently a characteristic desert property. It may make a mine and it may not, but is not one now. The 50 mile wagon haul prevents direct shipments except of carefully sorted stuff, and there is not tonnage enough to warrant a mill. The tonnages measured and described are all small, nor can I find anything that leads me to think there are any large ones.

They ask a lot of cash, on account of claimed ore in sight, and a final price of $100,000. Can't see how this is going to interest us. In all probability the U.S. people have full information on this property, as shipments have been made to them in the past. I will see what I can find out from A.P. Anderson and W.H.Hardley. In any event we will not want to deal with Wedekind, who is working entirely on a shoestring.

W.C.Swart.

GROOM-NEVADA LEAD MINES LINCOLN COUNTY NEVADA.

DATE Aug. 8.1911. 1910 INFORMATION SHEET FROM W. G. SWART, DENVER SHEET NO 171

I sent you an information sheet on this property from San Francisco in June.

Mr. Wedekind arrived in Denver yesterday, and has again urged that we take some action on the property. I have refused to do so on the showing made. The enclosed is a copy of report made by R.M.Jones, who is a protege of Wedekind's. I have already written you my estimate of Wedekind, based on the information I was able to pick up in California about him. I would not examine one of his properties without strong evidence from disinterested people that his claims were based on facts.

At the same time, there is some evidence that this is a promising lead property, hampered only by its distance from the railroad. If it can produce ore of the class stated in the Jones report, it ought to be of considerable interest to the Needles smelter. Anderson has probably some information on it, and so has Handley. I have not discussed the matter with either of them, thinking it best to let Mr. Clark do so if he cared to. If we ever have a man in that neighborhood, he ought probably to look over this property in a preliminary way. I do not think it worth a special trip.

W.G.Swart

GROOM NEVADA LEAD MINES COMPANY.

LOCATION.

This property is located in Lincoln County, Nevada, 50 miles north of Indian Springs, a station on the Las Vegas and Tonopah Railroad.

PROPERTY.

The company owns 18 claims on which the annual work has been done which will hold them until December 31, 1909. The company also holds a bond and lease on the four patented claims which originally comprised the Groom Mine. In addition the company owns some timber claims from which it is claimed plenty of cord wood and mining timbers can be obtained for some time to come.

GEOLOGY.

The country rocks are quartzite and lime with no intrusive rocks in the immediate vicinity. The Groom property is located to cover a lime strata 500 or 600 feet in width which lies between quartzite stratas. The country is very much tilted, dipping at this point about 60° to the east with a north and south strike. The lime strata is made of hard blue lime and a lime shale. A marked shearing and crushing action has occured along the contact of the blue lime and shale, due probably to the upheaval of the country. The ore occurs in the services so formed and as a replacement in the lime. When it occurs in the blue lime, the ore is of a higher grade and bunchy, and in the shale it is of a lower grade, but is in bigger bodies.

SURFACE DEVELOPMENT.

The principal showing is on the White Lake and Conception lode, one of the bonded claims of the original Groom Mine. The accompanying sketch will show the surface work which was done by the former company many years ago.

At the point A a long open cut has been made in a soft lime shale, exposing 10 feet of good ore on the surface, which assays, #56, 4.7 os., silver and 14.5% lead, value $14.00. The lead is principally a carbonate. There is probably 75 tons of this grade of ore piled up which was taken from this surface work. At B, 50 feet to the east, numerous shallow trenches have been made in the blue lime, which show a net work of stringers of high grade galena, but no work of any consequence has been done at this point. At C, 100 feet south, a 25 foot open cut has been made of which the last 15 feet were sampled and assayed, #59, 2 oz., silver and 9.7% lead, value $8.80. This cut has a maximum depth of 10 feet. At D a body of high grade galena, 2 feet wide, was opened up in a cut and a shaft sunk on it to a depth of 15 feet. There is an ore dump of approximately 40 tons extracted from this work, which assays, #57, 4 oz., silver and 29.4% lead, value $25.45. As this ore is dipping to the east, a vertical shaft was started at E to cut it on its dip. At a depth of 45 feet a stringer of galena was found and from this point the shaft was continued on an incline, keeping this high grade ore on the foot-wall. This shaft was continued to some depth below the 110 foot level, but is now full of water to that level.

At F a vertical shaft was started on some carbonate ore which later changed to galena, and is in ore to a depth of 95 feet, but from that point to the bottom, 180 feet, no ore has been encountered.

At G what was to be the main company shaft was started and a 6 x 10 shaft was sunk to a depth of 40 feet, when work was permanently abandoned. 500 feet further north an incline shaft was sunk, but there is no trace of any ore on the dump. Numerous other trenches and shallow shafts have also been made to the north, but no ore of value was opened up. The best surface showings on the whole property are those which are found at A, B and C, from 200 to 400 feet south of the present workings. Good lead ore is in evidence across a width of 75 feet and yet no hole deeper than 10 feet has ever been sunk here.

Intelligent work in depth will undoubtedly open up a much greater ore body than has yet been found in the workings further to the north.

UNDERGROUND DEVELOPMENT.

As before stated, Shaft E was sunk vertically to a depth of 45 feet and from this point is an incline following a streak of galena to some depth below 110 feet. At the 75 foot level drifts were run to the north 66 feet and to the south 41 feet. The values became very low at the faces of these drifts and work was discontinued.

A vertical shaft has been sunk to a depth of 178 feet. Above the 110 foot level the ground is good and no timbering has been required, but below this point the ground is bad, and while some light timbering has been done, the shaft will require a little

more timbering to put it in good condition.

Carbonate ore was found 10 feet down in the shaft continuing to a depth of 50 feet (see samples #27, 28 and 29), but as no development has been done on this, no account of it will be taken. A six inch stringer of galena was encountered at a depth of 85 feet and rapidly widened out. A long cross cut was run to the west on the 50 foot level, showing concentrating ore all the way, with spots of clean galena ore.

At the 70 foot level a drift was run 37 feet to the north on high grade galena. The shaft was continued and good ore is found in same to a depth of 95 feet where the ore, dipping to the east, passed out of the shaft. A cross cut was run from the 110 foot level to the east and exposed an 8 foot body of concentrating ore and 4 feet of clean ore. A drift was started on this and extended 20 feet to the south, all in a good grade of ore.

A long drift was run to the north 110 feet, connecting with the incline shaft, but this drift is under the ore all the way and opens up nothing.

ORE DEVELOPED.

The average of the samples taken in the north drift from the incline shaft was 16% lead across 2.7 feet. See Assay Map. Also the average of those taken in the shaft was 17% across 3 feet. The average of those taken in the south drift was 8% across 4-1/2 feet.

The ore in sight therefore to the north of the incline shaft is $\frac{85 \times \frac{66}{8} \times 2.9}{}$ --1000 tons of 16-1/2% ore. The ore in

sight to the south of the incline shaft is $\frac{85 \times \frac{40}{2} \times 3.5}{8}$--750 tons of 13% ore.

In the vertical shaft the galena first shows at a depth of 35 feet. The average of the higher grade ore shown in the north drift and shaft and in the east drift on the 110 foot level is 20% across 4-1/2 feet. The quantity of this grade of ore in sight is $\frac{75 \times \frac{60}{2} \times 4\text{-}1/2}{7.5}$--1350 tons.

In addition there is 44 feet of 6% ore exposed in the 60 foot cross cut, which evidently lies under the higher grade ore. This is also shown in the 8 feet of 11.9% ore, sample No. 15, on the 110 foot level. While this concentrating ore is not opened up except in these two places, it is very likely that it will be found associated with the higher grade ore throughout the mine.

The average of these two bodies of concentrating ore would be 26 feet of 8.7% ore and the possible ore in sight from this source would be $\frac{75 \times \frac{60}{2} \times 26}{8.5}$--6882 tons.

At the mouth of the incline shaft there is an ore dump of 100 tons that assays, #56, $17.32 oz. silver and 44.1% lead, total value $43/95. There is also a smaller dump of probably 50 tons that assays, #55; 6.64 oz. silver and 14.7% lead, value $15.05.

At the mouth of the vertical shaft is an ore dump of about 400 tons, which assays, #53, 9.64 oz., silver and 29.2 lead, value $29.15. A check on this assayed #54, 9.74 oz., silver and 29.4% lead, value $28.30/

The total of all dumps is 400 tons 29.4%; 100 tons, 44.1%; 50 tons, 14.7%; 75 tons 14.5%; and 40 tons 29.4%, making altogether 665 tons that averages 28.9% lead and about 9 oz., silver per ton.

A total of the ore developed is,

665 tons on dump, 9 oz., silver, 28.9% lead; 1,000 tons, averaging 5 oz., silver, 16.5% lead; 750 tons, averaging 4 oz. silver, 13% lead; 1350 tons, averaging 6 oz., silver, 20% lead; and 6882 tons, averaging 2 oz., silver, 8.7% lead, which if calculated altogether as concentrating ore, would give 10,650 tons, averaging 3 oz., silver and 12.4% lead.

With lead woth 60 ¢ a unit and silver worth 50¢ an oz., the value of this ore would be $9.00 per ton.

A composit of 60 samples was assayed for gold, but returned only 0.005 oz. or 10¢ per ton, which is not worth recognising.

CONCLUSION.

The surface showing 300 feet to the south is so much better than it is in the vicinity of the present shafts that there is hardly any question but that development at depth at that point will open up much better ore in larger quantities than is exposed in the present workings.

There is, however, a wonderful showing for the amount of work that has been done, and drifts extended to the south on the 110 and 180 foot levels will undoubtedly open up vast ore bodies.

By an expenditure of not exceeding $6,000 these two drifts can be extended each 300 feet to the south, and if the ore continues, as there is every reason and indication to believe it will, this will be one of the big lead mines of the country.

On one of the company's own claims 2500 feet south of the bonded workings, a 50 foot shaft has been sunk and a cross cut run 15 feet to the west, which shows 8 feet of ore which runs 1.48

—ce., silver and 2.6% lead, value $2.65, Sample No..60. This proves that the lime is mineralized not only in the bonded claims, but at other points along its strike, and it is not improbable that other shoots of ore will likewise be found with development.

It does not seem advisable to attempt to ship out any of this ore, as the wagon road is very bad and the hauling would be prohibitive. This is essentially a concentrating proposition and it is the opinion of the writer that at a very small cost enough ore can be blocked out to warrant the construction of a narrow gauge railroad, which should not cost more than $200,000. With this and a good concentrating mill, ore running as low as 7% should return a handsome profit. Of this grade of ore and better there will undoubtedly be developed an immense quantity.

As there is an opportunity to do some of this development work before any payment is necessary, I would certainly advise that drifts be run south on the 110 foot and 180 foot levels, with all possible speed, working two or even three shifts. This work will prove conclusively whether it is advisable to take over the property.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) R. M. Jones.

File Under ..... All .....

Subject ..... Reports .....

Sept. 5th, 1911.

Mr. E. H. Wedekind,
766 Mills Building,
San Francisco, Calif.

Dear Mr. Wedekind:-

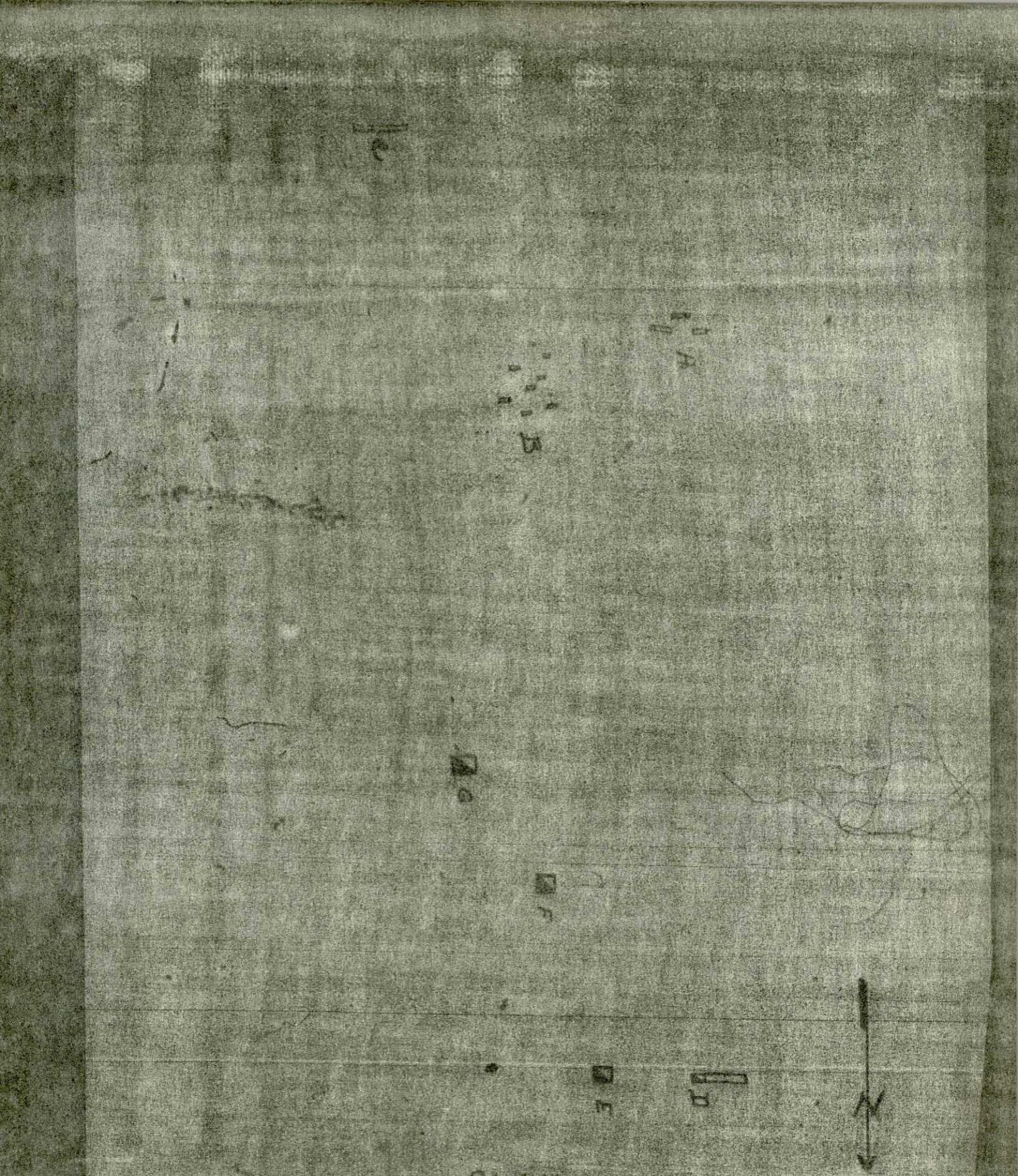
I have yours of the 2nd and am returning herewith the reports on Groom Nevada and Green Monster properties. These should have been given to you in Denver but it was overlooked.

Hope you can do something with the Rio Vista. There is no trouble in the treatment of the ore provided there is enough ore to treat.

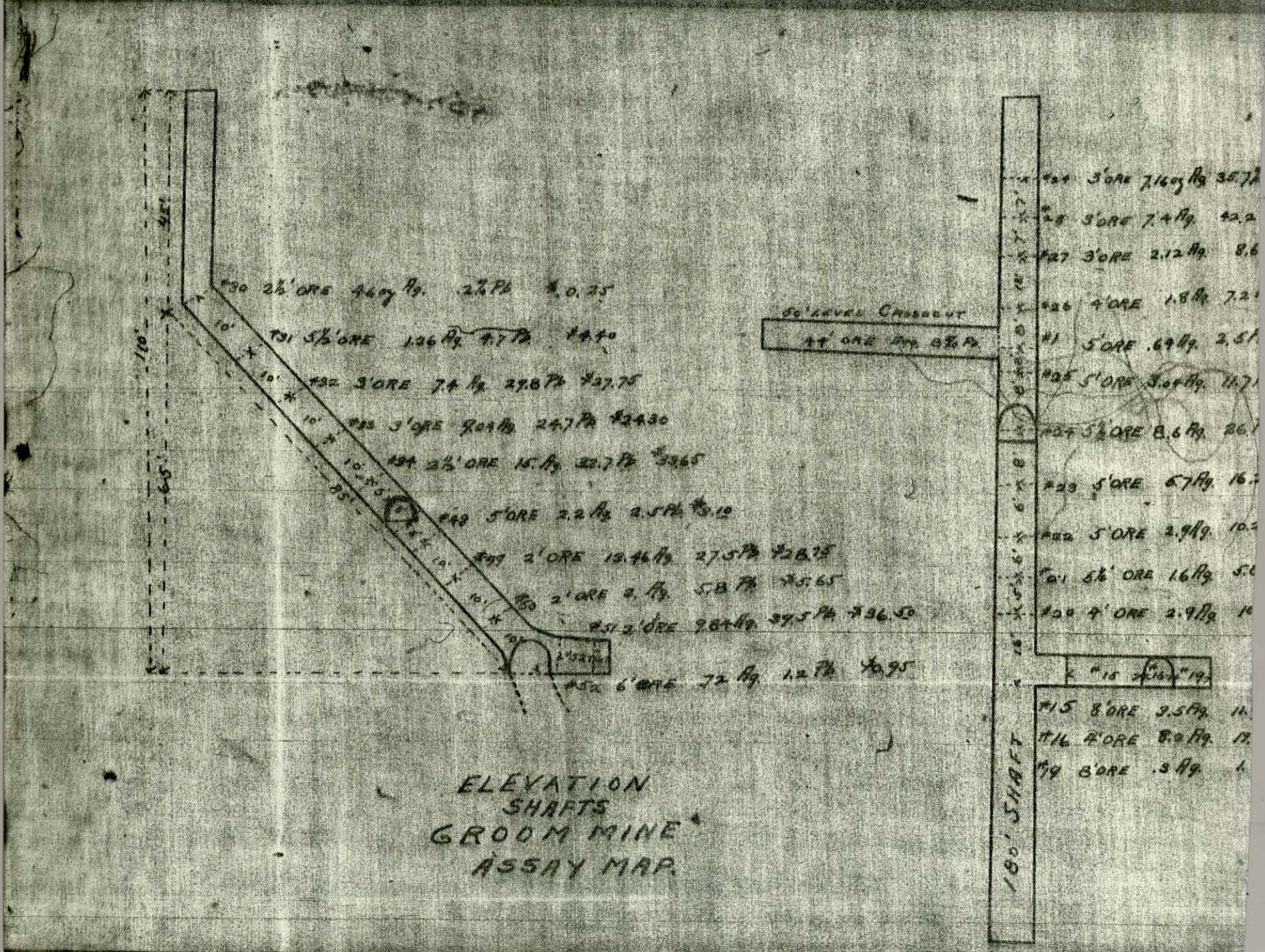
Glad to see you here again.

Sincerely yours,

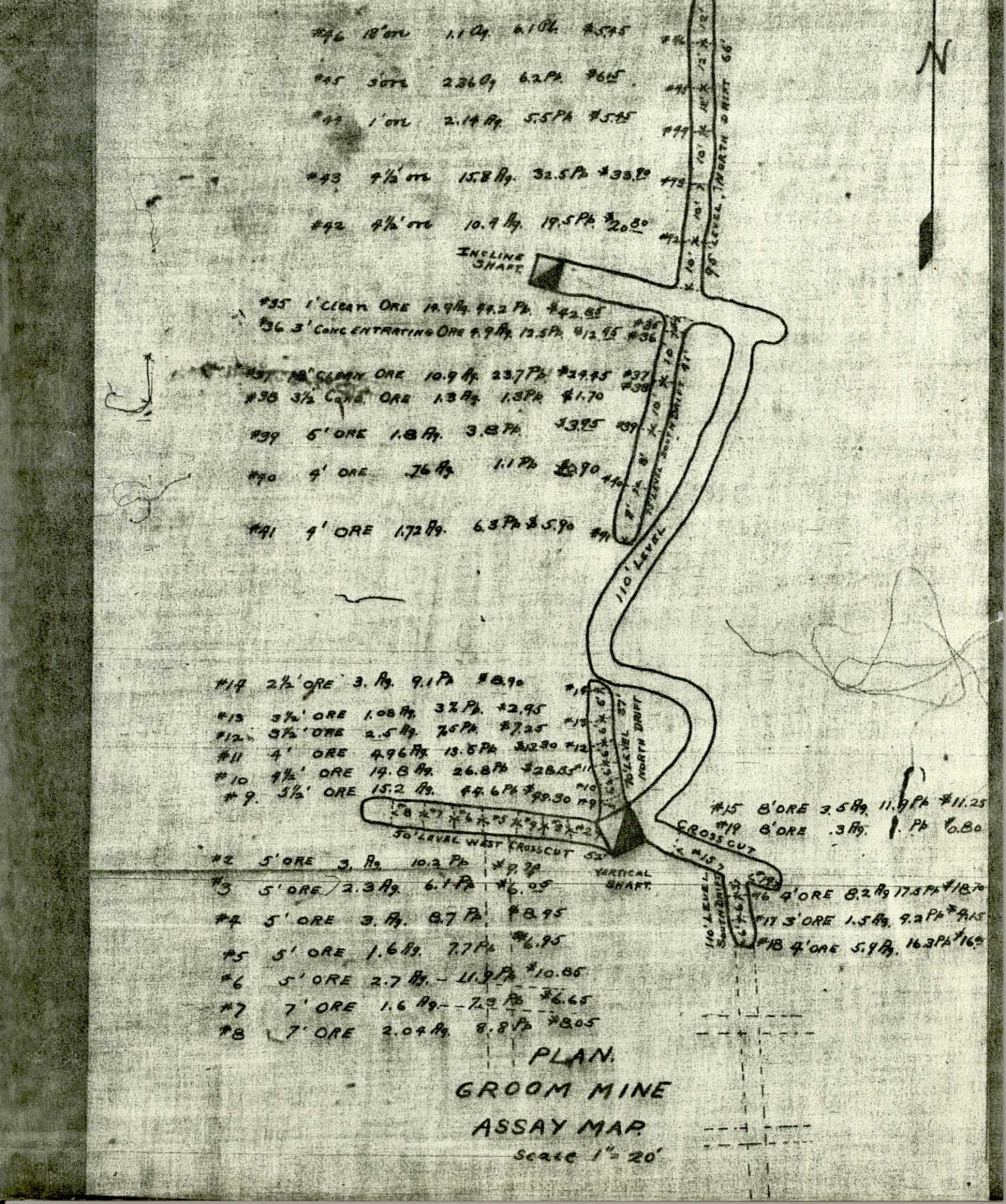
WGS-M.



PLAN
SURFACE WORKINGS
GROOM MINE



ELEVATION
SHAFTS
GROOM MINE
ASSAY MAP.



PLAN.

GROOM MINE

ASSAY MAP.

Scale 1" = 20'

2nd Copy Groom (170) 20

GROOM-NEVADA LEAD MINES LINCOLN COUNTY NEVADA. Item

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317

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A

B

G

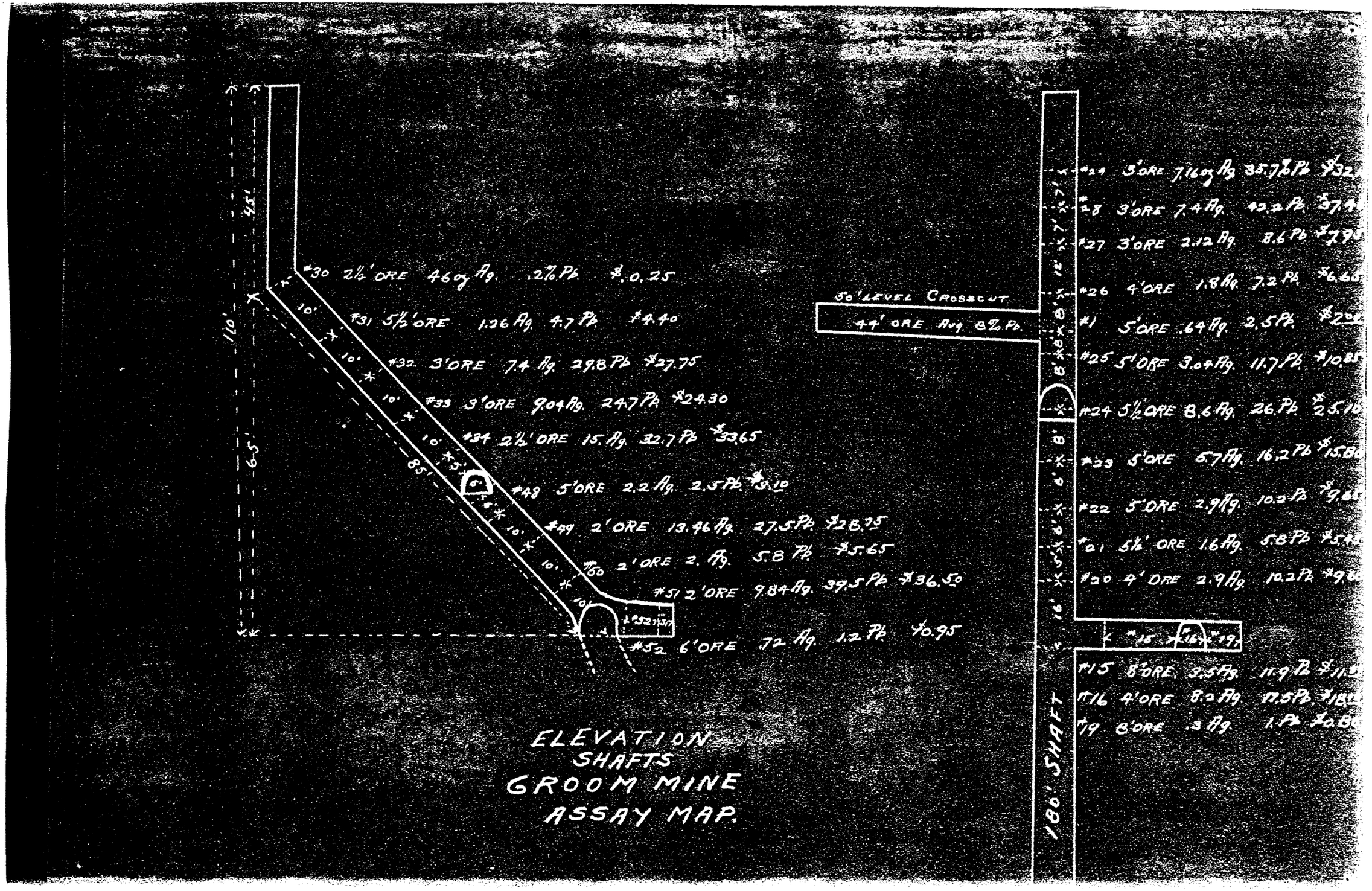
F

E

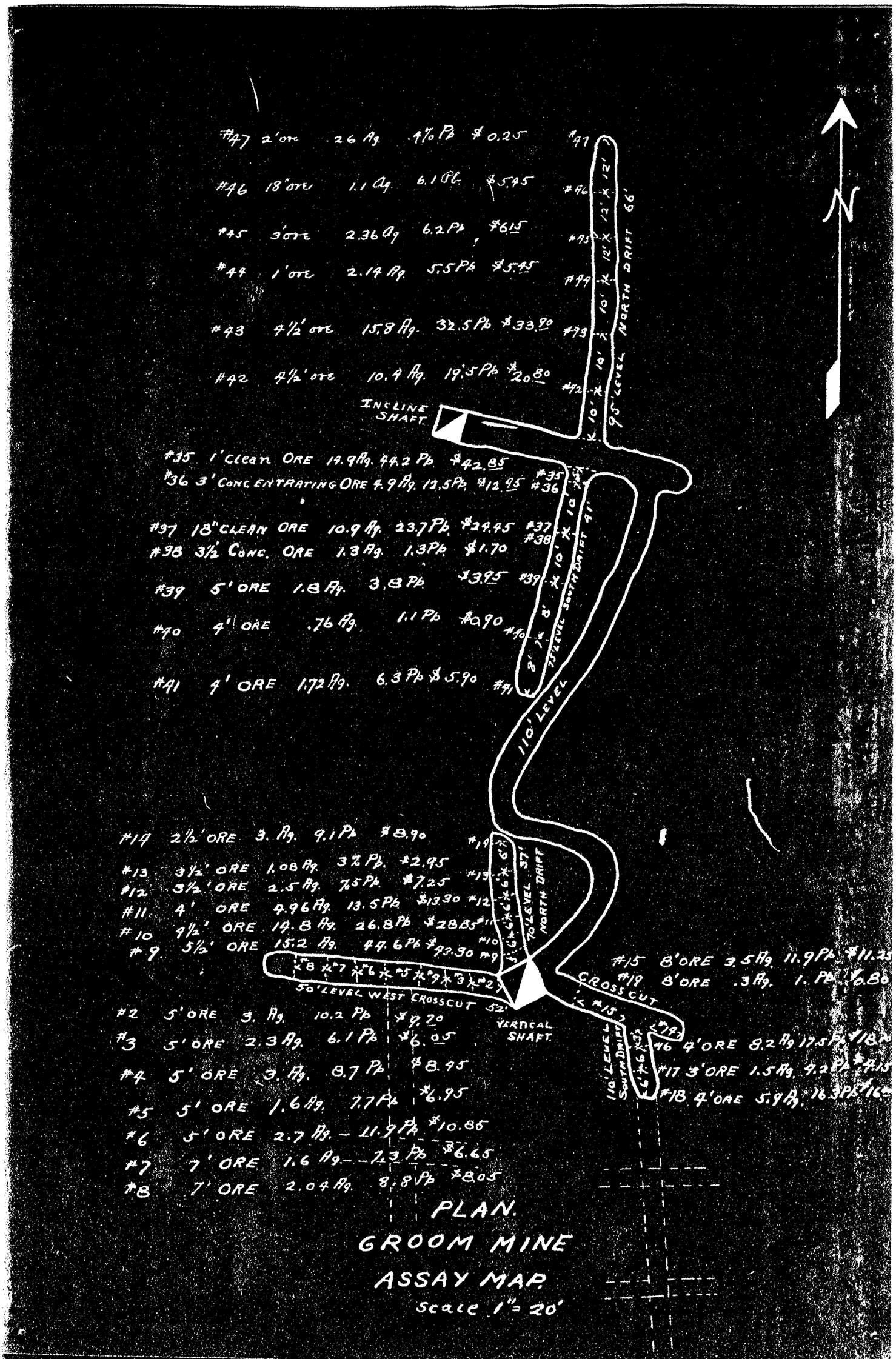
D

N

PLAN
SURFACE WORKINGS
GROOM MINE



ELEVATION
SHAFTS
GROOM MINE
ASSAY MAP.



PLAN.
GROOM MINE
ASSAY MAP.

Scale 1" = 20'

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