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H. D. Keiser, assistant editor:

Development of St. Lawrence Property, near Ely, Nev., Started

Development operations, including the driving of a 1,700-ft. 8x8-ft tunnel, were started recently on a three-shift basis at the St. Lawrence property, situated 47 miles south of Ely, Nev., according to R. C. Bauermeister, consulting engineer and manager for New York controlling interests.

Construction of roads and camp buildings began April 1, following the acquiring of a bond and lease on the property last February. Seven patented claims in the St. Lawrence group, all along the strike of the ore zone, and twelve additional claims with water rights and suitable mill sites that were recently acquired, comprise the company's holdings. A crew of 17 men is employed, and operations are in charge of E. Henderson, formerly manager of the Franklin mine, near Houghton, Mich.

Location of the claims was made in 1899, and, for a short time thereafter, a small amount of high-grade lead-silver ore was shipped. These operations, which were suspended more than 25 years ago, were conducted through 5 tunnels along the strike of the orebody, one having been driven 700 feet and each of the others 100 to 150 ft. The object of the present development is to intersect the extension of the same orebody by means of a new tunnel driven at an elevation 2,050 ft. below the lowest of the 5 earlier tunnels. It is expected that this new tunnel will intersect the orebody at a point about 1,700 ft. from the portal and 1,200 ft. below the lowest surface ore exposure.

The lead-silver ore deposits occur as replacements in large limestone beds, having an approximate thickness of 2,500 ft. and underlain with quartzite. These beds have been elevated 12,500 ft. in the northern part of the property where they have a southerly dip of about 35 deg. The most pronounced geologic feature on the property is a great composite fracture, 40 ft. in width, called the St. Lawrence lode. This has broken across the bedded formation for at least 12,000 ft. Later fractures cut the St. Lawrence lode at right angles and enlarge it at the points of intersection. No igneous rocks are found on the property itself, but in the region of Mount Wheeler, 4 miles north, large masses of porphyry are exposed, and prominent dikes, running in a southerly direction toward the St. Lawrence property, intrude the sedimentaries. These dikes are apparently the source of mineralization.

All necessary equipment is on the property, including an 80-hp. heavy duty type C-SS Primm oil engine; one WG-6 12x10-in. 380-cu.ft. Sullivan compressor with a 48x10-in. air receiver; a 11½-kw. 125-volt Westinghouse generator; a T-4 Coppus blower and a rotary power saw. Surface buildings comprise a 20x40-ft. compressor house; three-room office building; one superintendent's building; three bunk houses; and a kitchen and boarding house.

A 2-in. gravity pipeline 7,000 ft. long, running from a spring, 1,500 ft. above the camp site, is used in conveying water to the camp. The property is well timbered, which is unusual for a Nevada camp, and is favorably situated as regards highways, there being good roads from the camp to Ely and to Pioche, 70 miles distant.

Two photos: 1) A view of the St. Lawrence camp near Ely, Nev.
2) The St. Lawrence property is situated behind the bluff in this view of the district.