

(Nevada)

Nye County

Manhattan Min. Dist.
4.4 mi. N of Tonopah on N side
of Manhattan Gulch

Au

2960 0067

ITEM
67

PLATERO CORPORATION
SUITE 1
4344 E. INDIAN SCHOOL RD.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

C. C. BOAT

Tonopah, Nevada.

July 3, 1933

*Orig mine
type Co*

Mr. Jno. W. Callinan,
Room 701, 45 Richmond St. West,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mr. Callinan:

I have withheld replying to yours of the 23rd June until I could acquire some additional information covering a second gold property, (not my own) that is of the size and type to fully warrant the attention of the biggest and most exacting of operators. Assuming your associates are of that class.

My own property, the "ORIGINAL MINE" at Manhattan, Nevada, is briefly described in the enclosed "Summary of Data". In addition to the same, if a larger operation be desired involving a much larger acreage, I will say that three adjoining unpatented properties, containing a total of about 8 1/2 lode claims, in addition to my patented mine, can be acquired. One of these holdings, owned by the Engineer who had charge of the last work done on my ground, owns three claims extending westward and along the course of the main "east-west" mineralizing fault contact. It has a very large open pit dyke on which a shaft has been sunk to 150 feet, and some very nice milling grade ore, with bunches of higher grade, has been developed. Also some of the placer erosional material from my own deposit has been deposited on a portion of his ground.

A second holding of three claims, side-lines the Monday claim, and contains quite a little of the same erosional placer material. These two tracts lying below my mine, add materially to the surface depositions.

The third tract of one claim and a fraction, lies above my mine (all contiguous) and is capped by a lime gossan and no doubt contains ore bodies similar to that on my own, but not yet developed. The whole, will make a very large and attractive operation. The prices for all are low and reasonable terms are to be had on all. In the main, a sizable power shovel operation is assured on the surface material, in addition to unusually favorable assurance of a very large high grade lode mine when developed to water level.

PROPERTY NO. 2. TELEPHONE CANYON MINE

*See Tele Canyon
file*

This free gold property is situated near Mina, Nevada, high on the precipitous side of the Pilot Range, at an altitude of about 8,000 feet. On 3,500 feet above the floor of the valley. It is reached, however, by a good road and without excessive grades. Due to its favorable position, is well adapted for mining, and for

THE ORIGINAL MANHATTAN MINE
Manhattan Mining District, Nye Co.
Nevada.

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF DATA
by
C.C. Boak.

The Original Manhattan Mine is situated in the lime-shale belt in the well known Manhattan Mining District, Nye County, Nevada, 44 miles north of Tonopah. It consists of two patented lode claims - The "MONDAY" and "NECOOROK", U.S. Survey No. 2851 and is situated on the north side of Manhattan Gulch. (See any map of the Manhattan Mining District).

HISTORY: The Manhattan District came into prominence as a gold camp following its discovery in 1906. The ore in the bottom of the location hole on the Monday claim assayed \$110.00 per ton in gold and the first two shipments to the mill netted \$65.00 per ton. The next ore taken out of the shaft as sinking was continued was of \$35.00 grade, which continued down to about the 35 foot level. This is the depth to which the surface secondary enrichment extends. Below this level the ore values due to intensive downward leaching have been of a lower grade, but fairly uniform throughout. During the years of 1906 to 1909 development work was carried on continuously. The shaft was sunk to a depth of 200 feet vertically, and a large ore body opened on four levels, with a total of approximately 1350 feet of drifts and crosscuts, all of which are in ore. With the high prices for milling what at that time prevailed in the young boom camp, (\$6.50 per ton), the bulk of the ore body, with gold at the old price of \$20.67 per oz. was too low in grade to justify haulage and treatment at the custom mill, without a preliminary grading of the ore, and the owners were financially unable to install the necessary equipment for that purpose, or to build a mill of their own on the property. A period of inactivity followed, augmented by the San Francisco disaster which farther crippled finances.

THE ORE BODY: MONDAY CLAIM: The ore body on the Monday Claim, considered in the aggregate is one of the largest in the Manhattan District. It is composed of sharp fragments of quartz and lime only partially cemented; the interstices being filled with a coarse, granular, quartz sand. Tests made on this gold ore from all portions of the Monday claim, show it to be perfectly free, carrying no other metals in association. Also, that better than 94% of the entire gold content is in the seams and cleavages and sands heretofore mentioned. Also that by trommeling the ore as mined, about four tons can be put in to one, and the FINES contained in the one ton to carry practically all the gold content of the four. This, with the revaluation of gold at \$35.00 per ounce will make a very fine and profitable grade of ore.

On the surface over lying the vein proper, is a secondary enrichment area averaging about 20 feet in depth and approximately 250 feet in width by 400 feet in length; This erosional off-throw material contains about 2,000,000 cubic feet, or approximately 153,000 tons of placering material that will run from \$1.00 to \$3.50 per ton in gold.

The vein of ore below this secondary enrichment zone is from 15 to 65 feet in width and has been drifted on for a length in excess of

335 feet and its lateral extremities have not yet been reached. Its north-westerly limit will be about 150 feet farther on, where it will junction with the main east-west contact fault, which fault traverses the entire Manhattan District and, as geologists have more recently learned, is or was the carrier of the gold bearing solutions (mineralizer) and accountable for the deposition of gold in all the large producing mines adjacent to it.

It is the conclusion of geologists of note, such as Walter P. Jenney, E.M., Ph.D., and others familiar with the geology of the mine and of the district that when this huge ledge junctions with the main contact fault below the zone of downward leaching, which will be at water level, that it will attain enormous dimensions and be very greatly enriched.

This main east-west contact-fault stands nearly vertical but should be reached in about 150 feet of additional drifting from the lower level. Water level in the mine, as determined from adjacent shafts, will be encountered at a depth below the surface of about 300 to 350 feet; or, by sinking the present shaft about 150 feet deeper.

OPERATING: Until water level and the enriched zone is reached, mining should be confined to either of the following most economic methods:

No.1: By power shovel or drag line.

No.2: By gloryholing and caving system.

By either method the ore can be mined at a cost of a few cents per ton.

A major milling operation in keeping with the large scale mining operation indicated, employing the most modern of amalgamation and, or, concentration methods should follow.

VALUES: About three years ago a test mill run was made on the average low grade ores as they came from the mine without trommeling or other selection. 384 tons were removed by clam shell and sent to a local amalgamation mill about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. From this rough run the mill paid royalties on a recovery of \$3.89 per ton and, later on re-milled their tailings. At about the same time an itinerant leaser made a more or less thorough sampling of the large body of these low grade ores in the mine and the results reported to me showed from \$4.80 to \$6.00 per ton, which can be taken as the dependable values of the ores, in my opinion.

In a milling plant embodying pre-trommeling and especially designed for these ores practically a perfect extraction should be made and at a very low cost.

(NOTE) The south end of the Monday Claim is within 1,000 feet of the main Manhattan Gulch, from which individual miners in the past had extracted \$3,000,000. in placer gold by drift mining, and upon which one of the worlds' largest dredges is now in full operation, and handling 14,000 yards of gravel daily. It was from the erosion of the lime-shales of such properties as the Original, that the placer gold came.

RECOMMENDED DEVELOPMENT: The logical and ultimate line of development on the Monday Claim is and should be to sink the present shaft on down to and below water level, at which point the rich concentration of gold

will be found. Then to drift northerly on the enriched ore body to junction with the before mentioned east-west main contact-fault (mineralizer). This line of development should and undoubtedly will result in opening up a vast ore body of unusual richness and importance, and make the Original one of the big mines of the West.

NEGOOROK CLAIM: On that portion of the Negoorok Claim lying north of the main east-west contact-fault the mineralization shows a marked change in that this fault is the dividing line between the free milling and refractory zones. From two shafts on the Negoorok several shipments of lead-carbonate ores containing gold and silver in association were sent to Utah Smelters.

Water and Power: Until water level is reached, water for a mill on the property can be piped down from a shaft about 2,000 feet farther up the canyon. The Electric Power Lines of the Nevada California Electric Company which supplies power to all central and southern Nevada Mining Districts crosses within a few hundred feet of the Original Mine, and supplies the Manhattan District. The Town of Manhattan is the supply centre.

Respectfully,

C.C. Boak.