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NEWARK DISTRICT.

This district was organized in October, 1866, and extends several miles north and south, including the most precipitous part of this section of the mountain.

It is probable that developments may prove in time that there is but one ledge, and that mines which now seem to be on separate ledges may be on spurs or parallel outcroppings of the same ledge, as has frequently occurred in other districts. Regarding it thus, the ledge crops out in places near the summit on the face of the hill, where it is almost inaccessible for more than a mile. It is represented as standing thirty feet above the surface for three hundred feet. Its average width is six feet. The country rock dips west twenty-five degrees. The

ledge dips eighty-five degrees west, slightly south. Its course is north, a point or two west. It is exposed on the sides of deep cañons for hundreds of feet below its highest croppings.

CHIHUAHUA,

Located by S. N. Beard and others, in November, 1866. One thousand six hundred feet are claimed. The south extension, located at the same time, and by the same party, has 1,400 feet. One company owns both claims.

The Chihuahua is opened from both sides of a very deep and narrow cañon, cutting it at right angles to a depth of four hundred feet. In the bottom of this cañon a shaft is sunk to the depth of eighty feet. It is expected that it will intersect the ledge at the depth of four hundred feet from the point of commencement. From the depth of seventy-five feet in this shaft a level is run to the ledge, but it is not yet opened. From a point level with the mouth of this shaft a tunnel is run on the ledge north three hundred and fifty feet. It passes through vein matter about twelve feet in width. For a short distance the west wall is well defined, but it becomes irregular and broken. At first there seems to be no wall on the east, or at least it is very imperfect, but gradually becomes distinct and definite. About fifty feet from the mouth of the tunnel, the ledge is split. A part turns westward, and is about two feet in width; it preserves the dip of the main ledge. Further north the remaining part of the ledge also turns toward the west, leaving a continuation of vein matter and barren quartz next the east wall. Some stoping is done along this tunnel, and the pay ore is in small chambers.

Seventy-five feet above this on the hillside another tunnel runs one hundred and fifty feet on the ledge, which exhibits the same characteristics of form as below, with greater irregularities, showing a more violent disturbance.

Another tunnel still higher up the hill is just started, but the ledge is not sufficiently explored to form a correct estimate of its character at this point. The ore extracted yields about one hundred dollars per ton. About \$60,000 have been taken from the mine.

LINCOLN AND WASHINGTON.

Apparently two parallel veins cropping out about two hundred feet west of the Chihuahua, and located at the same time and by the same parties. These veins dip west forty-five degrees, and are each about two feet wide.

The Lincoln is opened with a tunnel one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The ore is the same in character in every respect with the ore of the Chihuahua.

BUCKEYE.

Located at the same time and by the same party, and is about fifty feet east of the Chihuahua. The vein is mixed with limestone and is not opened.

CENTENARY SILVER MINING COMPANY'S MILL.

Erected in 1867; has twenty stamps, eight roasting furnaces, ten Greeley's and Wheeler's pans. Engine, one hundred-horse power. There are two large tubular boilers. All necessary offices and shops are connected with the mill. The work has been well done, and the mill is complete in every respect.

Nut-pine and juniper are used as fuel, at a cost of six dollars per cord. Eighteen tons of ore are reduced in twenty-four hours.

White, 1869, p. 58

EUREKA DISTRICT.

This district was organized southwest from Newark a few miles several years ago, and a large number of claims were located, but as yet no marked developments have been made to determine certainly the value of the mines. The ore, so far as extracted, contains large quantities of galena.

Very recently the erection of smelting works was commenced, but they are not yet completed. Discoveries made within a few weeks justify the belief that this will prove a rich mineral bearing district.

COUNTRY FROM NEWARK TO WHITE PINE.

Newark Valley, east of Diamond Mountain is about fifteen miles wide. Several miles north of Newark there is an alkali flat, and within six miles of the Centenary Mill there is a salt marsh covering about one hundred acres.

The water is very impure, containing earths and only about twenty per cent. of salt.

Hot springs occur along this valley, at intervals of from ten to twenty miles. In places they discharge large quantities of boiling water. There is not much fertile land.

White, 1871, p. 65

NEWARK DISTRICT. Fair 1869-70

Described particularly in my last report. There has not been a great amount of work done on the mines within the past two years. The mill has been engaged most of the time in reducing ore from White Pine, Pinto and other districts.