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Huntington - Lamoreaux

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REPORT

upon the

"Cabin No. 2 Gold Mine".

ITEM 16

Location: Olinghouse Mining District, Washoe County, State of Nevada, nine miles North-west from the town of Wadsworth, a station on the Central Pacific R. R., and about 32 miles East of Reno, Nevada.

Olinghouse District is located on a belt of porphyry about two miles wide, which for a known distance of about 12 miles in length is traversed by gold and silver bearing quartz veins, more or less developed.

The course of this porphyry belt is north-easterly and south-westerly, and the strike of the mineral veins is also north-east and south-west. The belt is easily traceable by the remarkable discoloration of the ground; in this respect bearing a marked resemblance to the mineral belt in which were found the rich gold bearing ledges of "Bodie" mining district.

The most valuable part of the belt, as determined by actual exploration to date, is about one mile long by one half of a mile wide.

Elevation: The elevation above sea level is between 5400 & 6800 feet. That of the Cabin No. 2 Mine is 5820 feet.

The district is flanked on the north-west at a distance of about two miles, by a high range of mountains, the general trend of which is about the same as that of the porphyry belt, and from 1500 to 2000 feet higher.

Notable features: Within this belt of porphyry appear at intervals hard reefs of syenite and trachite, from 5 to 15 feet wide, prohecting above the porphyry to a height from 5 to 10 feet, and having the same course as the mineral vein. Many parallel veins of gold bearing quartz are found between these reefs, both above and below the Cabin No. 2. vein, but the richest so far found occur in Cabin No. 2. and above Cabin No. 2.

It is a noticeable fact that stringers of rich ore are frequently encountered, invariably coursing northerly from the hanging wall of the parent vein, at an angle of 20 degrees, thus:

The Cabin No. 2 Mine is on a vein about the centre of the porphyry belt, striking north-east and south-west and dipping to north-west at an angle from 50 to 65 degrees.

The vein matter is quartz, diabase and spar with from 3 to 5 inches of clay, in which appear small smooth pebbles indicating permanency in depth; similar pebbles were found in the clays of the Comstock mines.

The walls are smooth and well defined even in the present shallow workings. Higher up the mountain the veins dip at a much sharper angle, up to 75 degrees from the horizontal, thus:

and I believe that these veins now dipping westerly will with depth eventually dip easterly, when large and rich bodies of ore may be confidently looked for.

Developments: Mining in Olinghouse District up to the present time has been of a very primitive nature. On Cabin No. 2. the developments are as follows:-

Two tunnels have been driven on the vein. The upper one, which we will call No. 1 is 258 feet long, all in ore; at a distance of 100 feet from its mouth occurred one of the rich stringers, heretofore alluded to, which was followed 160 feet, the face of the drift being still in rich ore. The last 100 feet were stoped to the surface, a distance of about 60 feet, the vein (stringer) averaging about 8 inches in width, Mill returns gave $19,800.00. This stope was also penetrated by two short tunnels driven from the surface of the hill. It is

my opinion that these stringers will eventually lead to another parallel vein.

The vein in No. 1 tunnel and the adjacent drift and stope varies from 6 inches to 5 feet in width, and the ground on both walls for several feet from the vein proper assays $10.- to $15.- and as high as $25.- per ton.

The average width of this mineralized porphyry may be placed at two feet on each side of the vein.

A few feet south-westerly from the point where the rich stringer leaves the vein, a winze has been sunk on the dip of the vein to the level of tunnel No. 2 (which is 90 feet vertically below tunnel No. 1) in ore all the way.

Tunnel No. 2 commences 800 feet south-west from the point of its intersection by the winze, and for the first 400 feet runs through detritus (placer ground) which is from 23 to 30 feet deep and will pay from $6.- to $8.- per ton; it then encounters the porphyry formation. 75 feet further to the north-east occurs a few feet of rich ore, 4 inches thick, which assayed, including two feet of the foot wall (porphyry), $100.27 per ton. This is unquestionably the apex of another chimney (or shoot) or ore, previously unknown, as it did not appear on the surface, and being 250 feet south-west from the south-west end of the ore chimney, on which the main work has been done, adds greatly to the prospective value of the mine. A winze should be sunk at this point at once, 250 feet still further to the north-east on the course of the vein, pay ore is reached again and from thence the tunnel has been continued, always in ore, for 175 feet (making a total distance from its entrance of 900 feet) and showing a vein of from 8 inches to 4 feet in thickness, averaging about 2 feet with value (as determined by 13 assays taken across the vein) ranging from $9.16 to $94.75 averaging $51.80 per ton. The face of this tunnel is still in

ore and it is 290 feet tothe N. E. end line of the claim.

The upper or No. 1 tunnel, enriched by the presence of the rich stringer, gave much higher assays, averaging $134.70 with an average of 2 feet. The average value per ton of the whole ore body developed by the upper and lower tunnels, as evidenced by 25 assays (always taken across the vein) was $111.54.

Excluding an assay taken just at the junction of the rich stringer and the vein, which went $1210.33, the general average was $65.95 per ton. It is a remarkable coincidence that 6 assays made from ore taken from this mine about 14 months ago by an engineer of high repute, gave an average value of $ 65.88 per ton.

The total average width of the vein throughout the whole workings is about 2 feet. The gold is worth from $14.50 to $17.00 per ounze.

Assuming that the distance, that the wall rocks are sufficiantly enriched to pay to mill, is 2 feet on each side (the average assays of which we have found to be from $10.00 to $25.00 per ton) and placing its milling value only at $17.50 per ton and taking the lowest average assay value of the 2 feet of vein proper viz: $31.80, we have a body of ore 6 feet wide, of an average value of $22.29 per ton in free gold, a condition that justifies the erection of a large plant.

The plant can be located on the Truckee river (9 miles distant) or at the mine; water, in that event, to be pumped from the river. This would involve bringing the water over an elevation of about 1700 feet. The assumption appears to be, that waterwill not be encountered in the mine itself for several hundred feet.

I would suggest the immediate opening of the mine by incline shafts sunk on the dip of the vein, where the different

chimneys, or shoots, of ore occur, whereby the ultimate location of a main working shaft may be determined.

About half a mile from the mine the Company has a Huntington and a Kinkaid mill, driven by a gasoline engine, capable of reducing from 12 to 14 tons of ore in 24 hours.

The hills are covered with Cedar, fit only for domestic purposes.

There is very little water in the district, probably not over 3 miner's inches all told.

Supplies, timber, lumber, etc. will have to be brought from Wadsworth, from whence a good wagon road leads to the mine.

The canon, or gulch, which heads at Cabin No. 2 mine, and which is about 3 miles long, has been and is now being worked by means of rockers, and dry washing pays very well and undoubtedly would prove very rich if a stream of water would be brought there.

The surface indications and the surroundings greatly remind me of the early days on the Comstock, where I opened the first mine in the district, the"Ophir" in 1860.

This is the most promising mining district that I have seen since I left the Comstock in 1882, and it bears a great resemblance to the famous Comstock belt and Bodie district.

The Olinghouse district is about 25 miles N. E. from and in line with the great Comstock belt, and I feel confident that with proper management this property will soon become one of the great gold and silver producer of the Nevada, and that other properties of great value will be developed in the near future in the same district.

Respectfully,

(signed) (Phil. Deidesheimer)

San Francisco, Cal.,

April 27, 1902.

Cabin No. 2 is held under the United States Mineral Patent. There is also a forty acre lot of placer ground, contiguous to the cabin No. 2 claim belonging to the property and included in the bond.

(signed) (Phil. Deidesheimer)