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MACKAY SCHOOL OF MINES
UNIVERSITY OF NEVADA
RENO, NEVADA

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ITEM 28

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B. F. COUCH, INSTRUCTOR AND SECRETARY
R. M. OLIVER, CURATOR

November 12, 1930.

Mr. George H. Garrey,
Bullitt Building,
Philadelphia, Penn.

Mr dear Mr. Garrey;

Last week end I was out to Rawhide to look at a property which Mr. Al McCoy brought to my attention as a good proposition for operating in a small way as it had the ear marks of having good possibilities of producing shipping ore.

I spent two days on the ground of which the better part of one day was spent underground and on the surface getting what information we could during the time available. We found the conditions much as he has covered in the enclosed letter. He asked me to give you what information I could so am writing you to give you my impression of the property.

The property consists of about 4 claims in area including some small fractions. This ground is in the camp of Rawhide about 50 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada. There is an excellent road out the Lincoln Highway for about 30 miles to Sand Springs and a fair desert road from there into the camp about 20 miles. During good weather there is open another road by way of Terrill 20 miles to a good highway between Fallon and Schurz. This road joins the highway within 4 or 5 miles of Schurz and about 30 miles south of Fallon.

The claims are located on Grutt Hill in the town of Rawhide and it was from leases here in the early days of the camp that much high grade ore was taken. Most of these workings are at or near the surface and although the system of veins are near together they are not connected extensively underground and no connections below the 100 level as each of them were operated by separate leasers who stopped as soon as their ore became too low grade for shipping.

On these claims there are several parallel veins of which the two principal ones are the Marigold to the east and the Mint on the west with the others in between at various distances of from 25 to 60 or 70 feet apart. Most of the development has been done on the Marigold and the Mint. These strike about N 10° E with a vertical dip on the Marigold and a dip of about 70° on the Mint. The other veins have various dips but are all nearly vertical. These are not veins in the sense that they can be traced

traced either on the surface or in the underground workings, like well defined quartz veins, but they are fracture zones in the country rock, which is a felsite, probably a rhyolite or trachyte, and the rock fragments are silicified and cemented by veinlets of quartz carrying free gold and silver chloride along with oxides of iron. The primary minerals were pyrite and some silver mineral now wholly weathered or oxidized. There is but little pyrite now present.

These veins are quite irregular in width from a few inches up to 6' in width but quite constant along the strike and dip although at times quite narrow and the ore occurs in ~~shoots~~ down the dip and apparently also along the strike to judge from the surface workings and the fact that ore was extracted from the Marigold shaft about 300 feet south of the nearest workings on the surface of the same vein.

The Marigold vein produced the larger amount of ore and has a shaft 400 feet deep several hundred feet south of the surface stopes and stands up well although the timber has rotted so that the shaft could not be examined when I was there. It is reported by those who worked there while the shaft was being sunk, in the early days of the camp, that ore was taken from it but little development work was done to the north below the 200 level and none to the south.

The Mint shaft is down about 600 feet and some ore extracted from the 500 level in a sulphide zone. The 600 level is reported to be in the oxidized zone. I was down to the 400 level and looked at all of the workings to that depth. The timber down that far is in very good condition but has decayed below that level although the shaft below appeared to be open and standing well. This shaft dips west about 70° and follows the vein which has but a few slight rolls. It is a good working shaft.

Mr. McCoy has outlined in his letter the extent of the surface workings and the production which I believe ~~is~~ is about right as near as I could learn from those who were familiar with the early work. Of course all this information was obtained by word of mouth as I did not have access to any smelter returns and doubt if they could be obtained readily, if at all, at this time.

I think that there are possibilities of opening up shipping ore by crosscutting to the Miller vein on the 300 foot level by extending the east crosscut there about 30'. Also by drifting on the exposed ore (about \$20 gold) on the 180 level where it is cut by a crosscut from the Mint shaft. This level would also be favorable for crosscutting to the Prosky and Marigold veins but these could better be prospected from the 300 and possibly from the 400.

Crosscuts from the 300 should cut these veins, if they extend that deep and I am of the opinion that they probably do, about 150 below the surface workings. Ore has been stoped on every level of the Mint shaft to the 400 and the other veins had one shoot opposite these on the upper levels and probably will yield shoots of ore on down the dip.

On the levels there has not been thorough development along the vein and there is a possibility of developing ore

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by lateral work along the veins.

What the possibilities are on the lower levels I am not prepared to say but as the ore shoots in Rawhide were mostly confined to above the 400 to 500 levels I would favor the upper levels.

I think that the property has possibilities from a standpoint of developing ore of shipping grade but doubt that any large quantity of milling ore would be opened up. If the work as outlined proved profitable I should favor lateral work to the south along the principal veins and also into the hangingwall country. These areas are covered at the surface by a broad dry wash so that no one knows whether any ore veins outcrop but the parallel fractures mentioned above suggest that there is a likelihood of others to the west under the wash. If the veins are strong in the neighborhood of the Marigold shaft they should be explored in the region ^{to the south} covered by the wash. The Mint vein is covered by wash to within 100 feet south of the shaft.

The estimate of \$6000 to cover the work outlined by McCoy I think would be sufficient and it might not take that much if ore developed in the areas now opened on the 130 and in the Miller vein on the 300 which I consider the most likely parts of the property at the present. As the Marigold has the largest stopes and produced the larger part of the ore from this area it will likely prove to be the most favorable part of the property. It can be cut by crosscuts on the 300 level and 400 level about 300 feet beyond the present faces. The dip of the Mint vein carries it about 130 feet farther away from the vertical Marigold vein at the 400' level. These veins are 212' feet apart at the surface and therefore about 330' apart at the 400 level. A crosscut extends to the east about 40' on the 400 level of the Mint shaft leaving about 300' yet to drive to connect. The crosscutting on the 300 foot level would be somewhat less.

The Marigold vein could be explored from the Marigold shaft but that would require timbering and the installation of a headframe, hoist etc and therefore it is better to prospect it from the Mint shaft which is more favorably located for cutting the possible downward extensions of the ore shoots worked on the surface on both the Miller and the Marigold veins about 300 to 400 feet north of the Marigold shaft.

Am enclosing a pencil sketch of the vein system on the property with approximate location of the veins and workings.

If there is any further information I can give you I will gladly do so,

Very truly yours,

Vincent P. Bianella