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Item 1

Carson City, Nevada, Dec. 31, 1913.

Hon. James G. Sweeney,
Carson City, Nevada.
Dear Sir:

In compliance with your request to draw a report on the "Winters Mine," I submit the following:

LOCATION OF MINES.

This group of property known as the "Winters Mine" is situated on what is called the Pine Nut Range of mountains in the Silver Lake Mining District, Douglas County, Nevada, and about twenty miles south of Virginia City, which city is situated in the same range of mountains. The workings of the Comstock Lode at Virginia City are quite visible from the "Winters Mine." To the east about nine miles is the Ludwig Copper and the Douglas Copper Mine. The Thompson smelter lies about nineteen miles to the northeast.

FORMATION.

The formation of this property is in dark slate impregnated with iron pyrites within quartzite hanging and granite footwalls. The ledges are fissures running in a northerly and southerly course. The slate formation is about one hundred and fifty (150) feet wide and is bounded on the west by quartzite dikes, which are very strong and firm. The ledges are guarded on the west by another large quartz dike which lies on the granite footwall one hundred (100) feet to the east of the ledge. On the west side there is an intrusive dike of lava which strikes the vein some fifty (50) feet from the open cut, and this same dike is seen again in the face of Tunnel No. 1, its trend being southeasterly and northwesterly and can be traced a long distance. The vein itself is principally quartz, at times displaced by sparr; in such cases the sparr is usually accompanied by rich stringers of lead and silver.

ROADS.

From the railroad the present wagon and auto road to this property is from Minden in Douglas County, Nevada, nineteen (19) miles distant or from Colony Siding in Lyon County, Nevada, seven (7) miles distant. The altitude of the mine is about eighty-seven hundred (8700) feet. The auto road from Minden was completed last fall by the present holders of the property at a cost of over thirty-five hundred ($3500) Dollars; the road is well graded and automobiles have made the trip from Carson City in two hours, covering a distance of 43 miles. Over this road teams can haul from one ton and better to the animal.

HISTORY.

These claims were first located in the early sixties, and a large amount of ore was extracted at that time from the surface by open cuts and short drifts. The ore, shipped from the mine, was a lead carbonate carrying silver and some gold and made an average of about eighty ($80.00) Dollars per ton. This information I received from the Hon. William Woodburn, formerly a Congressman from Nevada, and who was Secretary of the Company at the time. The Company afterwards fell into the hands of parties who had very little knowledge of mining. Law suits followed and finally the mines were closed down. Some eighteen years ago a party of farmers and merchants from Gardnerville, Carson Valley, Nevada, purchased the property and started work, erecting a mill and a cyanide plant for the extraction of the values in the ores.

VEIN:

The vein runs in a northerly and southerly direction and dips to the west about seventy (70) degrees. The dip makes the vein very easy to work as all the ore runs off easily and

can be worked by tunnels as the mountain is very steep and cuts the vein on the Smith's Valley side of the mountain at a depth of over 1000 feet and the tunnel can be run on the vein all the way thus affording a very cheap method of prospecting at a greater depth. This steep mountain affords a splendid site for an "aerial tramway" by which ores can be laid down at the base of the mountain in Smith's Valley at a very low rate, say ten cents a ton. From there it can be taken to the Copper Belt Railroad, about six miles east over a smooth level country, to a point on said railroad, known as Colony Siding from which place the ore can be transported to the Thompson Smelter at sixty cents a ton.

DEVELOPMENT.

There has been driven about three thousand (3000) feet of tunnels and about five hundred (500) feet of backs. Taking the extreme northern part of the explored vein as a beginning, there is a shaft down about twelve feet exposing a vein about eight feet wide and carrying values mostly silver and gold and a large amount of iron. From this hole the assays run thirty-five ($35.00) Dollars per ton. To the east a tunnel 600 feet in depth from the apex of the vein has been run 275 feet to tap this vein, but not as yet has it reached that point. The tunnel No. 3 is 900 feet on a ledge which can be seen the entire length of the tunnel. The ore has been explored, or in a way prospected, in this tunnel by sinking winzes at a depth of about 40 feet and 400 feet from the face of the tunnel. Aside from this work there has been a tunnel driven from the main tunnel to the west, the purpose of which was to intersect the main vein of the "Winters" about 40 feet from that vein. Tunnel No. 2 is south of Tunnel No. 3. 164 feet above this

tunnel another tunnel has been driven on the vein and shows the vein very strong and with fair values. The vein is about three and one half (3-1/2) feet wide and an average of over 600 feet in length. 200 feet from the portal of the tunnel there is an up-raise of about 30 feet showing good lead and silver values. The ledge is about 4 feet wide, principally of Carbonates of lead which run from $30.00 to $100.00 per ton. The remainder is quartz, very strong, and galena mixed, making it more of a concentrating proposition. 80 feet south from this up-raise, is a rich up-raise running to tunnel No. 1 which is 94 feet distant. This up-raise shows the vein to be strong with an average about 4 feet wide. The up-raise just described is 100 feet from Tunnel No. 2 and there the vein swells out to 12 feet wide and has given some surprises in native copper, showing upon the foot wall, with a ledge of carbonate of copper two feet wide--and in places free gold--but the main values are silver lead. The work here consists of a winze forty feet which shows good value from top to bottom. The ore sacked here will average over $60.00 per ton, but not as a sample out of the full ledge, as the full opening in the winze is all ore, though it would make a low average. There is another up-raise of about 40 feet and here the ore is much as described upon the tunnel level. The ledge here takes a decided turn and runs into the hanging, and 100 feet from the point described there is an up-raise of about 40 feet; this up-raise is in ore of a very high grade running up to $125.00 per ton, but is broken in places. This shoot seems to run or dip to the north; in fact, this seems to be the general trend of all the ore shoots on the property. From the same place on this level, there has been a cross-cut run

to the east 152 feet which shows copper and iron mixed the entire length, but this comes in small stringers. The vein disclosed in the cross-cut is evidently a feeder to the main ledges. The values here are low, something under $2.00. From the end of the cross cut, the drift was continued southerly and runs parallel with a copper ledge, showing values of better than 3-1/2% copper and $1.00 in silver, with a trace of gold. The drift follows the vein 290 feet. The vein has not been fully explored yet, the work done on this level being mostly in drifting; in fact, nothing has, as yet, been done on this drift toward opening up any bodies of ore, or any up-raises to the surface where the ore is ~~mk~~ visible on the surface in this vein--though the ore is visible and can be opened up at any time, as the ore is visible in this drift the entire distance.

Tunnel No. 1 is south of Tunnel No. 2, and 94 feet vertically, and connected by an up-raise and shows good ore on the surface a distance of 265 feet. On this tunnel level there has been large bodies of ore extracted and shipped. The tunnel is not in very good shape at present but the ore left in the different places in this tunnel amounts to about 4000 tons, which averages about $12.00 per ton, which can be extracted and dropped to the low levels, and will pay to extract and ship. The amount of exploration on this section of the property has been very extensive in drifts, stoping and winzes. This level has produced about $60,000 which statement can be verified by Peter Wilder and the Jensen Brothers, Bankers of Nevada, who handled the ore.

South, and about 100 feet higher up, is what is called the open cut. From this cut was extracted large amounts

of very good ore, which was shipped in the early life of the mine. Small tunnels were driven under this cut when discoveries were first made. There are various workings, such as small shafts and open cuts to the south; in fact, the vein is very plain and strong. The full length of this ground to the East is filled with immense copper ledges or deposits of copper which will average 3-1/2% of concentrating ore. The vein is 150 feet east of the "Winters", heretofore described, and parallel to it; the work done is by shaft which is down 100 feet. This shaft was started on the vein and at 35 feet from the surface; it crossed the vein and encountered a slate which continued for the remainder of the 100 feet. In the bottom of the shaft there is a drift 60 feet long in the granite, which granite is quite soft; here an up-raise of 18 feet was made and the ledge was encountered. The vein is lying quite flat but firm and shows about 25 feet wide with one solid streak of 8 feet of sulphide, which runs over 3-1/2% copper. That is the only work at the place as the tunnel is very soft ground because of the lack of timbers. To the northeast of the shaft on this claim is a very large showing of copper and iron, the mass of which is very large with many tons of marketable ore in sight.

By way of capitulation of ore in sight--I mean lead and silver ores--now on the dumps of the "Winters" mine, there is about 1500 tons of ore, averaging about $12.00 per ton. The entire dump of tunnel No. 1 and Tunnel No. 2 of the "Winters" mine and other dumps on this property will run up to 5000 tons more which will carry about $5.00 per ton of concentrating ore, and this, with the amount already blocked out in the drifts, winzes and up-raises, will make the total something in the neighborhood of 200,000 tons in sight on the silver-lead vein

with a valuation of $9.00 per ton, giving a total of fine lead-silver ore of $18,000.00.

COPPER ORE.

The copper ledges have not been sufficiently worked or developed to give a fair or exact estimate of this tonnage, but from the depth these copper veins have been cut in Tunnel No. 2 and other works on the cross-cut, thus showing the vein is about 230 feet to the surface and showing also that while this is not fully prospected the blocked out copper tonnage would run well over 100,000 tons which, at an average of 3% -- with copper at 15¢-- is of the value of $950,000. However, there is in sight in lead, silver and copper ores, as heretofore mentioned, a grand total of $2,750,000 of profitable ores.

POWER, WATER AND WOOD.

Electrical power can be had for milling purpose from the main line that runs to the Ludwig mines about seven miles to the north. This is undoubtedly the cheapest power and can be had for a very low figure--say at 5¢ per kilowatt. The mountains have small springs which have always supplied the water for the small plant here. This, of course, would not be sufficient to supply a large plant; but as the mountain is very steep and the ore could be easily trammed, it is safe to say that any engineer would recommend the Smith's Valley on the east side for a plant to be operated by a tram one mile in length, which can be constructed for about $7,000 and when completed the ores could be landed from the mine to the mill for less than 10¢ a ton. The tram, if kept constantly running, would afford a sufficient power for all working purposes. There is quite a supply of timber for stulles and lagging in the mountains. Smith's Valley is a farming country of great

promise; The Walker river runs through it and gives sufficient water for all this valley. The river would be about two miles from the proposed plant on a level grade, to which point a canal could be brought from the river at a reasonable cost. The climate here- though the Nevada winters bring some snow- is reasonably fair as a whole and at no time too severe to necessarily stop work. This property has a water right about one and one half miles from the plant, from which point sufficient electrical power can be genereted for all purposes, up to 500 horse power.

ADDITIONAL PROPERTY SHOWING GOLD DEVELOPMENTS.

What is known as the "Sweeney Group", which adjoins the "Winters Groups" consists of the following claims; "The Burke" "The James G. Sweeney" and One, Two, Three, Four and Five, "The Alice", "The Alice No. 1" and "The Mabel."

The Burke Mine is situated on a parallel line with the Winters Mine and adjoins it on the west. The property has only a small amount of work done and the values are low. The "J.G. Sweeney No. 5" joins the "Burke" on the west side line and runs 1500 feet westerly; nothing has been done but total work, values are low. The "J.G. Sweeney No. 4" on its east side line joins the "J.G. Sweeney No.2" and is a large vein with an open cut that is very strong and firm, though values are low. The "J.G.Sweeney No. 5" is a continuance of No. 2, and the same prospect in fact. The ground would stand prospecting. The "J.G. Sweeney No. 3" is situated at about 200 feet to the north west of No. 1 and No. 2 at the base of the large mountain. The work done here is an open cut 20 feet in length which cuts a quartz vein 5 feet wide, carries fair values and will invite prospecting.

The "Alice" is a continuation of the "J. G. Sweeney No. 3" and contains the same vein. The formation here is probably hanging and foot wall. The "Mabel" is in the same formation; the amount of work done has been a shaft down 60 feet with a ledge of 1 foot. The "Alice No. 1" joins the "Alices" to the north and has a shaft down 55 feet; the values are small but are increasing. This mine is in granite that contains a remarkable amount of mica; in fact, it is the opinion of all who have seen it, that it could be mined profitable for the mica alone.

IMPROVEMENTS.

There is one bunk house, 50 X 14, and a dining room and a kitchen; one assay office, one mill of three "1000" stamps and two concentrators, with a cyanide plant consisting of 13 tanks and the necessary equipment and tools for operating, all of which would make an ideal testing plant.

Very truly yours,

Andrew J. Burke

Superintendent of Mine.

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