4270 0002

(Seigel or Silver Canyon District)

(322)

Item 4

July 6th, 1954

THIS REPORT covers an investigation of the SIEGEL MINE. This SILVER mine, consisting of 14-patented claims, located in White Pine County, Nevada, about one mile south of Siegel Canyon in the North one-half section #2. Township 21 North, Range 65 East.

My interest in the above property was caused by a conversation with a contract miner who at that time was mining ore from the Segal mine and was shipping the ore to the Midvale Smelter at Murry, Utah. I learned from Mr. Gilbert Rosland, the contract miner, that he was working an 8-foot vein from a winz in the mine that had averaged close to 100-ounces per ton in silver, 12% lead and .006 in gold, and that in the early days of Silver mining in Nevada, over 200-carloads of ore had been shipped to the smelter in Murry and the smelter receipt copies were available covering all of these shipments.

Upon inquiry at the smelter office, I was permitted to examine all of the mill receipts from the Siegel Mine and arrived at a total overall average on 208-shipments of 85-ounces of Silver per ton. This prompted me to make arrangements with Mr. Rosland to meet him at the mine the following week for a thorough examination of the property.

The upper workings of the mine are in massive bedded Limestone that dip 56 degrees NW. The lower tunnel starts in thin bedded dark colored lime shales, which overlie the massive dark colored quartsite that forms all of the ridge east of the mine. The upper workings consist of a crosscut tunnel which trends south 10 degrees east, for 100 feet to a fault that strikes south 61 degrees east and dips 65 degrees north along which drifts extend 350 feet east and 100 feet west. An incline winze aparently connecting the lower tunnel, which I did not explore, starts 300 feet of the crosscut. The lower tunnel starts 350 feet below and 900 north of the upper workings and runs south 10 degrees West. The ore in the upper workings is black and quite soft with areas of extremely high grade ore un-detected with the naked eye, assays however confirm these facts. The blackness of the ore is caused by manganese oxides, with some iron oxide and a carbonate that appears to be manganiferous siderite with the silver being carried as a chloride.

Upon investigation of the 50-foot winze from which Mr. Rosland was removing the ore from the 8-foot vein, this area proved extremely

interesting, in that it more or less confirmed my belief that with proper exploration by drilling on the property, that extensive ore reserves can more than likely be developed on this property, the reasoning being, that in all areas where massive silver production has occured, such deposits have generally been associated with extensive limestone. This area, and especially the workings of the Siegel Mine more or less confirm this conclusion. Careful sampling of the 8-foot vein being worked by Mr. Rosland showed an average of 85-ounces of Silver, 3% lead and .007 in Gold. These assays can better be confirmed by the smelter receipts covering his brief operation of that portion of the mine.

Respectfully Submitted;

Harrison Schmitt

HARRISON SCHMITT E, M.