BLAIR MINE
SILVER PEAK

4390 0076

(101)
ITEM 107

work, building roads, etc.
- Since May, 1932, the Hickey adit level has been systematically developed and the entire property thoroughly and carefully sampled under the immediate charge of R. M. Geppert. This recent work included no mining.

PAST PRODUCTION: No accurate or connected records are available. Mr. Geppert examined all the old books of John Chiatovich and found fairly accurate records for 10,600 tons of ore milled, yielding as follows;

On the plates (amalgamation), - -	about	$18.50	per ton.
Concentrates, - - - - - - - - - -	"	1.50	"
Tailings (where cyanided), - - -	"	6.00	"
Total yield as above, - - -	"	$26.00	"

The final tails assayed $2.50 to $4.00. As Mr. Chiatovich paid a royalty of 10% of the plating values, this item could doubtless be checked up from data in the possession of the company.

The broad statement that the mine has produced about 50,000 tons of ore of $20.00 per ton gross value, seems reasonable.

GEOLOGY and ORE - BODIES: Much of the country rock is sedimentary and considerable thicknesses of limestone were seen to the S. W. of the mines. In the neighborhood of the ore-deposits, occur granites (see Note) and calcareous schists highly metamorphosed in places, and sometimes approaching a gneissoid structure. Occasional purer limestones occur. Nearly all of the schists effervesce strongly (with acid) but show a high percentage of insoluble matter. The granites and schists often grade insensibly one into the other without demarkation.

The ore-bodies form a zone of lenticular, quartz masses (partly auriferous) following the general dip of the schists (30° to 40° N. E.). Many granite lenses are seen in the schists, and

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NOTE:-The granites are, for the most part, nearly free from dark silicates, and come under the head of binary granites or pegmatites.

these quartz and granite lenses resemble in appearance the augen of a gneiss. The quartz lenses frequently overlap one-another, so that the general dip of the ore-zone is somewhat less than the dip of an individual lens. This flatness of the ore-zone may hinder the running of ore through chutes during the progress of mining.

Map 2 shows the geology in section. If the syncline seen to the N. E. of the mines extend to the depth of the ore, the tendency would be to flatten the dip of the ore-zone and bring it nearer to the surface. (This in connection with a possible deep-shaft). The complex of above mentioned rocks is intersected by numerous diorite dykes of later origin than the ore-bodies. These dykes vary from an inch to 10 feet, or more, in thickness, and the walls usually show only slight movement. A fault of unknown throw is seen near the extreme Eastern end of the Hickey Adit workings (Maps 5 and 6). This fault dips under the richest ore-shoot in the mine (Blocks D' and E'). In Block W, the values are bounded by vertical shattering of the quartz at the Eastern and Western ends of the Block.

The quartz lenses are not uniform in value, foot-wall or hanging-wall positions usually being the richest. Often the greater part of a large quartz body is nearly barren of values. Sometimes small, rich, quartz augen a few inches long occur scattered through the enclosing country rock in sufficient number to render the whole pay-ore for several feet in thickness. The evidence is insufficient to justify an opinion as to the possibility of the ore-bodies becoming more continuous and contiguous in depth.

SAMPLING RESULTS: An important feature is brought out by the sectionalising of many of Mr. Geppert's samples. For example, a groove-sample 10 to 20 feet long may assay $4.00 to $5.00 as a whole; but the sections show a much higher value than this for a few feet and the rest of the groove extremely low-grade or barren

material. For this reason, it appears inexpedient to attempt to mine the entire masses of quartz, even although a large-tonnage basis mean decreased mining and milling costs per ton. The mining of the entire quartz bodies would result in a grade of ore too low to pay in a region where cost-conditions are so disadvantageous as in Silver Peak.

Mr. Norman's sampling, and my own, closely checked that of Mr. Geppert, excepting in Block E', where my wall samples showed lower values than the corresponding breast samples of Mr. Geppert. Such an occasional variation is to be expected in a free-gold ore.

ORE-RESERVES: In deposits so irregular in location, value and size, the blocking-out of ore is commercially impossible; and for this reason there is, technically speaking, no ore blocked out in the mine. This applies especially to the surface and upper workings. Here the leasers have eaten out the hearts of the ore-bodies, leaving only the vanishing remnants of ore. These odds and ends are so numerous, however, as to aggregate a considerable amount, and I have made an attempt to estimate their possible tonnage and value.

In the Hickey Adit workings, valuable ore-bodies have been developed which are exposed on one or at the most two sides, and are therefore difficult of estimation.

The geological conditions in the lower workings are detailed on Map 6, which should be studied in conjunction with Map 5.

-PROBABLE ORE RESERVES-

BLOCK	LOCATION and REMARKS	See Map No	Tons	Gross Value Per Ton	Gross Value Total
A	Upper Workings, Two small lenses	4	20	$11.00	$ 220.
B	" " Bunch,	"	40	7.45	298.
C	" " Below old Stope	"	216	16.32	3525.
D	" " Middle Stope	"	473	12.52	5922.
E	Highest " Bunch	"	41	8.46	346.
F	" " Three Bunches	"	116	14.43	1674.
G	Upper " Above old Stope	"	84	12.82	1076.
H	" " " " "	"	334	12.96	4328.
I	" " Below " "	"	307	8.26	2535.
	TOTAL, UPPER WORKINGS, as above,-		1631	12.21	19924.
J	Magazine & Drinkwater Workings	5	306	10.83	3315.
K	" Case Tunnel	"	83	11.26	934.
L	" Blacksmith-shop	"	243	8.62	2124.
M	Drinkwa ter Wkgs., Near Portal	"	278	11.58	3163.
N	" Above Drift	"	119	13.05	1553.
O	" Small Pillar	"	72	14.03	1010.
P	" W.of Chiatovich Stope	"	40	8.63	345.
Q	" W.of No.4 Winze	"	116	9.19	1066.
R	" adjoining 3rd Level	"	1065	10.79	11491.
	TOTAL, MAGAZINE and DRINKWATER WORKINGS,-		2322	10.76	25001.
	REMARK:-The following Blocks overlap in vertical projection; hence they a re outlined as horizontal sections only on Map 5.				
S	Hickey Adit Workings,-Tonnage in-determinate	5 & 6	--	--	--
T	" Two small lenses	"	102	14.31	1460.
U	" Near Brunton's Shaft	"	593	10.11	5996.
V	" Indeterminate	"	--	--	--
W	" First West Drift	"	3960	12.35	48906.
X	" Mixed with Waste,-Variable.	"	464	8.43	3911.
Y	" Indeterminate	"	--	--	--
Z	" Almost Undeveloped	"	48	21.99	1055.
A'	" Lens	"	422	10.10	4262.
B'	" Tonnage Indeterminate	"	--	--	--
C'	" Irregular Body	"	170	14.66	2492.
D'	" High-grade at E. end	"	1630	31.85	51915.
E'	" Cut off by dyke on W.	"	1420	8.96	12723.
	TOTAL, HICKEY ADIT WORKINGS,-		8809	15.06	132719.
	GRAND TOTAL,-as above,-		12762	13.92	177644.

(Tonnages based on 12.5 cu. ft. to the ton, as result of numerous density tests).

The mine dumps were not sampled, hence no estimate for them is given. These dumps are scattered and evidently low-grade, and would require shafts and deep cuts to expose their contents for effective sampling. If ever worked, they will doubtless require close sorting to produce a pay-grade of rock. The old mill-tails at Silver Peak were not examined, and may have some value.

FUTURE POSSIBILITIES: In considering the future of a property of this character, large allowance should be made over the probable ore-reserves above enumerated. The most comprehensive view of such a property is to be had by ascertaining the average production per stated depth, e. g., per 100 feet on the dip of the ore-zone. In the Blair Mines, the data of past production are incomplete and uncertain. On the assumption, however, that the mine has produced 50,000 tons of ore with a gross value of $20.00 per ton, and assuming that this ore represents the production from about 600 feet on the dip of the ore-zone, we find the average production per 100 feet to be about 8,000 tons with a total gross value of $160,000. These figures agree fairly well with the probable ore-reserves opened up in the Hickey Adit Workings, which ore-reserves represent somewhat less than 100 feet on the dip of the ore-zone.

In my opinion, there is a very fair mining chance of this zone persisting to a depth of 400 feet below the Hickey Adit Level and of its producing $135,000. gross per 100 feet on the dip.

The unknown effect of the fault-plane which dips under the ore in the Third East Drift (before mentioned) should be considered.

MINING and DEVELOPMENT: Systematic exploitation will be difficult owing to the irregularity of the ground. Expensive development will be necessary -possibly as high as $8.00 per ton of ore milled. Wherever possible, this work should be done by contract, this

system having been found satisfactory in the past.

TRANSPORTATION TO MILL: By waggon-road (9 miles) would cost from $1.50 to $2.00 per ton on a basis of 50 to 75 tons per diem. By aerial tram, the cost should approximate 30¢ per ton. An assured reserve of 30,000 to 40,000 tons of ore would justify the erection of a tram.

MILLING: The ore exposed is free-milling and admirably adapted to amalgamation followed by concentration and cyaniding. Almost the entire value is in gold. Tables 1, 2, 3 & 4 show the results of various tests and mill runs, and fine crushing is seen to give the highest extraction.

A laboratory test on 16 A. T. of 80 mesh ore from Block D' (rejects of samples) gave the following results;

Assay of heads,- - - - - - - - - - - -	$36.60	per ton of ore.	
Pan estimate of heads (free gold)- -	30.00	"	
Apparent recovery by grinding with quicksilver, -	$29.96	or	81.8%
" " panning (concentration) - -	4.23	"	11.5
" " cyaniding,- - - - - - - - - -	2.80	"	7.6
Assay of tails,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1.00	"	2.7
TOTALS,- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$37.99	"	103.6%

The surplus of 3.6% shown above is accounted for by the difficulty of handling the minute quantities of amalgam and concentrates involved, and does not affect the assays of heads and tails which show an apparent extraction of 97.3%. In actual milling, an extraction of 90% could be expected on this kind of ore. Numerous samples were panned and a very fair idea of the free-milling value was obtained by panning.

The best location for a new mill which I noticed was near the point marked B on Map 1. An aerial tram from A to B would be about four miles long, and there appears to be ample water for a small mill at B. This water contains a considerable percentage of soluble salts, but has proved satisfactory in past milling operations. Water could also be piped from Silver Peak to the point B if necessary.

ORE TESTS

Made by J.E. Norman on ore from Blair Mines, Silver Peak, Nevada. Jan. 1904.

TABLE No. 1

Sample No. (H.E.N.'s Samples)	Assay of Heads ozs. Gold per ton	Heads Value per ton	Crushed to what mesh	Time (hours) solution in contact with ore	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	% KCN in wash water	Consumption KCN	Ozs. Gold per ton of solution	Value per ton of solution	Ozs. Gold per ton of wash water	Value per ton of wash water	Assay of tails ozs. Gold per ton	Value of tails per ton	Per cent extraction	
1.	0.31	$6.20	20	48	0.5	0.21	0.07	0.22	0.15	$3.00			0.14	$2.89	54.8	
1	0.31	6.20	40	48	0.5	0.20	0.09	0.21	0.22	4.40			0.07	1.40	77.2	
1	0.31	6.20	40	48	0.25	0.08	0.17						[illegible]	4.20	32.2	
1	0.31	6.20	60	48	0.5	Solution	not	run					0.11	2.20	64.5	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.5	0.10	0.05	0.14	0.48	9.60			0.07	2.10	82.7	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.4	0.18	0.04	0.18	0.44	8.80			0.14	2.80	77.0	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.3	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.085	1.70			0.51	10.20	16.4	
3	1.01	20.20	20	60	0.5	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.56	11.20	0.04	0.80	0.40	8.00	60.4	

CYANIDING ORE WITHOUT PREVIOUS AMALGAMATION.

TABLE No. 2

Amalgamation Test							→ Cyaniding of Amalgamation Tailings												
Sample No. (Norman's Samples)	Heads ozs. Gold per ton	Heads Value per ton	Tailings ozs. Gold per ton	Tailings Value per ton	Per cent. Extraction by Amalgamation		Time (hours) in contact with solution	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	% KCN in wash water	Consumption KCN	Ozs. Gold per ton of solution	Value per ton of solution	Ozs. Gold per ton of wash water	Value per ton of wash water	Ozs. Gold per ton of final tailings	Value per ton final tailings	Per cent. extraction by cyanidation	Total per cent extraction by amalg. & cyaniding
2	0.61	$12.20	0.37	$7.40	39.3		48	0.5	0.32	0.02	0.16	0.17	$3.52			0.08	$1.60	78.4	87.9
3	1.01	20.20	0.75	15.00	25.7		60	0.5	0.26	0.08	0.31	0.32	6.40	0.13	2.60	0.25	5.00	66.6	75.2
4	6.50	130.00	5.00	100.00	23.1		60	0.5	0.24	0.05	0.31	2.39	47.80	0.29½	5.90	2.00	40.00	60.0	69.2
Done on 20 mesh material																			

TABLE No. 3

Mesh Screen	% of ore of different meshes	Time (hours) in contact with solution	Heads ozs. Gold per ton	Heads Value per ton	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	Consumption KCN	Tailings ozs. Gold per ton	Tailings Value per ton	Per cent. extraction	
20 to 40	37	48	0.22	$4.40	0.5	0.32	0.18	0.11	$2.20	50	
40-60	15	48	0.24	4.80	0.5	0.28	[illegible]	0.11	2.20	54.2	
60-80	14	48	0.29½	5.90	0.5	0.17	0.33	0.07	1.40	76.2	
80-100	7	48	0.48	9.60	0.5	0.31	0.17	0.07½	1.50	83.7	
Through 100	27	48	0.50	10.00	0.5	0.30	0.20	0.08	1.60	84.0	

SCREEN TEST ON SAMPLE No. 1 (J.E.N.)
ASSAY OF SAMPLE = 0.31 ozs. GOLD = $6.20 per ton

K.E.T.

ORE-TESTS

Made by J.E. Norman on ore from Black Mines, Silver Peak, Nevada. Jan. 1904.

TABLE No. 1.

Sample No. (Hess' samples)	Assay of heads oz. gold per ton	Heads value per ton	Crushed to what mesh	Time (hours) solution in contact with ore	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	% KCN in wash water	Consumption KCN	Ozs. gold per ton of solution	Value per ton of solution	Oz. of gold per ton of wash water	Value per ton of wash water	Assay of tails oz. gold per ton	Value of tails per ton	Per cent extraction	
1	0.31	$ 6.20	20	48	0.5	0.21	0.07	0.22	0.15	$ 3.00			0.14	$ 2.80	54.8	
1	0.31	6.20	40	48	0.5	0.20	0.09	0.21	0.22	4.40			0.07	1.40	77.2	
1	0.31	6.20	40	48	0.25	0.08	0.17						0.21	4.20	32.2	
1	0.31	6.20	60	48	0.5	Solution	not	run					0.11	2.20	64.5	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.5	0.10	0.05	0.21	0.48	9.60			0.07	2.10	82.7	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.4	0.18	0.04	0.18	0.44	8.80			0.14	2.80	77.0	
2	0.61	12.20	20	48	0.3	0.10	0.04	0.16	0.085	1.70			0.51	10.20	16.4	
3	1.01	20.20	20	60	0.5	0.22	0.06	0.22	0.56	11.20	0.04	0.80	0.40	8.00	60.4	

CYANIDING ORE WITHOUT PREVIOUS AMALGAMATION.

TABLE No. 2

AMALGAMATION TEST							→ CYANIDING OF AMALGAMATION TAILINGS												
Sample No. (Norman's samples)	Heads oz. gold per ton	Heads value per ton	Tailings oz. gold per ton	Tailings value per ton	Per cent extraction by amalgamation		Time (hours) in contact with solution	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	% KCN in wash water	Consumption KCN	Ozs. gold per ton of solution	Value per ton of solution	Ozs. gold per ton of wash water	Value per ton of wash water	Ozs. gold per ton of final tailings	Value per ton final tailings	Per cent extraction by cyanidation	Total per cent extraction by amalgamation & cyanidation
2	0.61	$ 12.20	0.37	$ 7.40	39.3		48	0.5	0.32	0.02	0.16	0.17	$ 3.52		$	0.08	$ 1.60	78.4	87.9
3	1.01	20.20	0.75	15.00	25.7		60	0.5	0.21	0.08	0.31	0.32	6.40	0.13	2.60	0.25	5.00	66.6	75.2
4	6.50	130.00	5.00	100.00	23.1		60	0.5	0.24	0.05	0.31	2.39	47.80	0.29½	5.90	2.00	40.00	60.0	69.2
Done on 20 mesh Material																			

TABLE No. 3.

Mesh screen	% of ore remaining on screen	Time (hours) in contact with solution	Heads oz. gold per ton	Heads value per ton	% KCN in solution used	% KCN in spent solution	Consumption KCN	Tailings oz. gold per ton	Tailings value per ton	Per cent extraction	
20-40	37	48	0.22	$ 4.40	0.5	0.32	0.18	0.11	$ 2.20	50	
40-60	15	48	0.24	4.80	0.5	0.28	0.22	0.11	2.20	54.2	
60-80	14	48	0.29½	5.90	0.5	0.17	0.33	0.07	1.40	76.2	
80-100	7	48	0.48	9.60	0.5	0.31	0.17	0.07½	1.50	83.9	
Through 100	27	48	0.50	10.00	0.5	0.30	0.29	0.08	1.60	94.0	

SCREEN TEST ON SAMPLE No. 1 (J.E.N.)
ASSAY OF SAMPLE = 0.31 ozs. GOLD, = $6.20 PER TON.

N.E.J.

Experiments on Gold Ore with Five Stamp Battery.

Made by D. W. Brunton & F. Wallenar in 1879 on Ore from Blair Mines

Silver Peak Nevada

Table No. 4

Mine	Location	Weight of Ore in Tons	Gross Value of Ore per ton	Capacity of 5 Stamp Battery	Height of Drop in inches	Number of Drops per minute	No. of Screen	Total gallons Water per minute	Pitch of Plates in inches per ft	Ounces Amalgam	Ounces Crude Bullion	Total Recovery on Plates	Total Value of Blanketings	Value of Tailings per ton	Com. Value of Bullion and Blanketings	Extraction of Total Gross Value by Amalgamation and Blanketing	Percent Saving by Amalgamation and Blanketing
Last Chance	Dump	7.935	14.??	10.?	6	80	6	10	1½	26.5	7.5	117.89	2.35	4.05	120.24	10.12	78.9
West Soldier	Dump	6.816	11.??	9.9	7½	80	6	10	1½	1.20	.42	65.15	1.30	2.02	66.45	9.75	82.8
Gen. Sample	Dump	6.375	18.??	11.3	8	80	6	10	1½	2.03	.72	89.77	1.79	4.00	91.16	14.39	78.8
D.W. Tun. No. 1	Tunnel Stope	8.750	41.??	7.7	8½	75	6	9	1½	7.5	2.20	213.02	5.46	10.05	218.48	31.82	76.0
D.W.T. No. 2	Tunnel Stope	17.893	35.??	5.6	7	75	6	9	1½	12.00	3.70	453.60	9.07	15.01	462.67	43.30	74.1
C. Glory	Grade Stope	14.255	14.??	5.0	8½	80	6	9½	1½	13.30	4.70	633.04	12.70	3.01	647.14	11.88	79.7
D.W.T. No. 3		40.979	59.??	6.7	8½	80	6	9½	1½	30.70	13.50	1737.70	66.10	15.01	1803.80	44.01	74.5
C. Glory	Bridge Stope	13.589	12.??	6.2	7	80	6	9½	1½	3.40	1.00	128.20	2.56	3.01	130.76	9.41	75.7
New York		7.674	15.??	6.1	7	80	6	9½	1½	3.00	.75	96.75	1.93	3.01	98.68	12.86	81.0
Glory		5.487	13.??	6.1	7	80	6	9½	1½	1.60	.45	58.05	1.36	2.25	59.41	10.86	82.8
Eight Dumps		7.190	7.??	9.1	8	80	6	9½	1½	1.20	.46	60.65	1.21	1.25	61.86	8.75	84.3
Cave Stope		7.200	10.??	8.8	8	80	6	11	1½	1.40	.54	68.55	1.37	3.01	69.92	7.50	71.6
	Totals	151.519										3784.57	107.20	72.547	3891.77		
	Averages		28.??									20.87	0.59	6.70	21.46		76.2

Av. percent recovered by amalgamation	74.1
Av. percent recovered by blanketing	2.1

The fuel question is a serious item, as the local supply of wood is extremely limited. Coal occurs about 25 miles N. W. of Silver Peak, but little is known of its quality or amount. The use of gas-engines is worthy of consideration.

A 30 stamp mill owned by the Company is old and very poorly arranged for economical operation.

COSTS and PROFITS: 50 to 75 ton basis. ESTIMATE

	per ton
Mining and development work,	$4.50
Transportation to mill,	.30
Milling,	2.50
Superintendence, Sampling, Assaying, Surveying, etc.,	.50
Loss in tails, 10% of $15.00,	1.50
Total Costs and Losses,	$ 9.30
Gross Value,	15.00
Possible Profits,	$ 5.70

On an assumed production of 9,000 tons per 100 feet, the possible profits would be about $50,000 per 100 feet of depth on the dip of the ore-zone. The cost of constructing tramway and plant to be deducted.

SUGGESTIONS: The ore in the Hickey Adit Workings could be leased without difficulty to several parties in Silver Peak, for much of it would be profitable even with the adverse mining and transportation conditions now in force. Such leasing would result in the gutting of the mine and produce only a small profit for the owners; and the mine appears worthy of an attempt to place it on a systematically paying basis.

On this policy, the ore-bodies now exposed in the

An incline should be sunk in the ore-zone for 500 feet below the Adit level, and development work started in depth. There is no lack of places for development on the Adit level; but the Western drifts and cross-cuts have proved so barren that the East looks more attractive. A winze should be sunk below Blocks Z and A' (Section 10, Map 6), and also below the important Block W (Section 4, Map 6). The results of this work would dictate further policy.

Before undertaking any operations at the mine, it would be advisable to go thoroughly into the question of securing any additional ground that may be desired. This applies especially to a mill-site and water-right near Silver Peak, and to a site for a possible deep shaft or incline to be used as a permanent working opening for the mine should it prove up well below. The "Western Soldier" outcrop appears to cross both side lines of that claim. Notwithstanding this, ore is said to have been mined on ground palpably belonging to the "Homestake" claim, the mining being done by parties paying royalties to the Blair Company. If this be so, it would certainly appear that the "Homestake" owners have a good case for damages, and it would not be unwise to secure control of the "Homestake." A brief inspection of the "Mary Mine," now being opera ted by John Chiatovich, leads me to believe that this ore also would apex on "Homestake" ground and may be

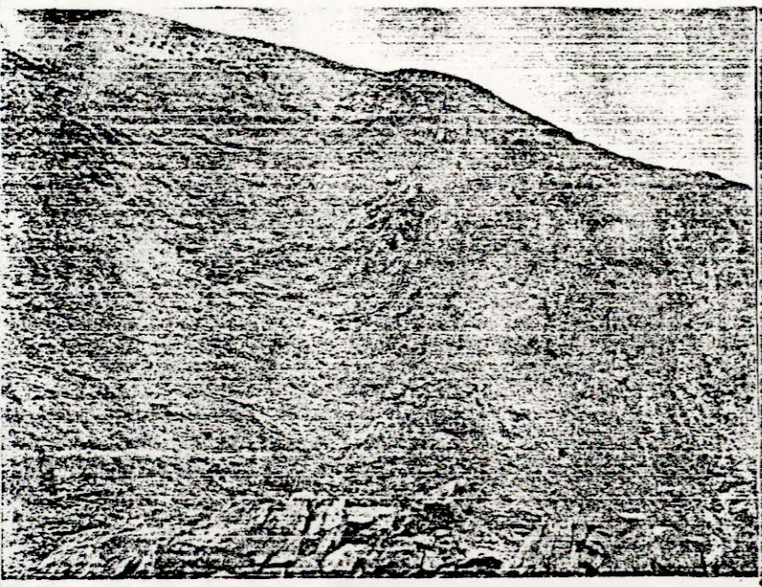
that the option has expired.

Harold A. Titcomb.

Salt Lake City, Utah.

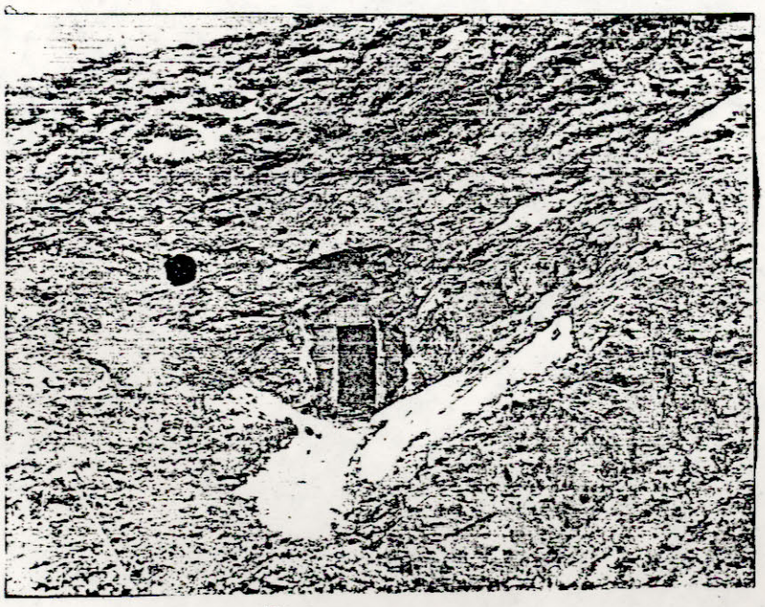
16th March, 1904.

SILVER PEAK, NEVADA.
BLAIR GOLD MINES.



FOLDING of GRANITES AND SCHISTS.
NEW YORK CAÑON.

RECENT VOLCANIC CONE
N. of SILVER PEAK, NEV.



BLAIR MINES
SHOWING QUARTZ AND GRANITE LENSES
IN METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

H.A.T.
Feb-March, 1904.

[illegible]

Nov 30 [illegible] March 16, 1905

Total Expenses $ 208.15

Salary $5000 / 366 × 47 = 642.07

$846.22

→ This O.K., but W.F.C. figured out on different basis as follows: —

2 da Jan + 16 da March = 18/31 month

all Feb 1 "

Total time 1 18/31 "

@ $5000 per year = $416.67 per mo

416.67 × 1 18/31 = $658.61 instead of $642.07

Expenses = $ 208.15

Salary = 658.61

$862.76

Less Deposits 114.85 + 200.60 = 315.45 — 315.45

Bal due — $547.31

Paid, Chk recd by HAT for 547.31 March 25, at Park City Utah

APPROXIMATE ELEVATION 6000 FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL

MOAB

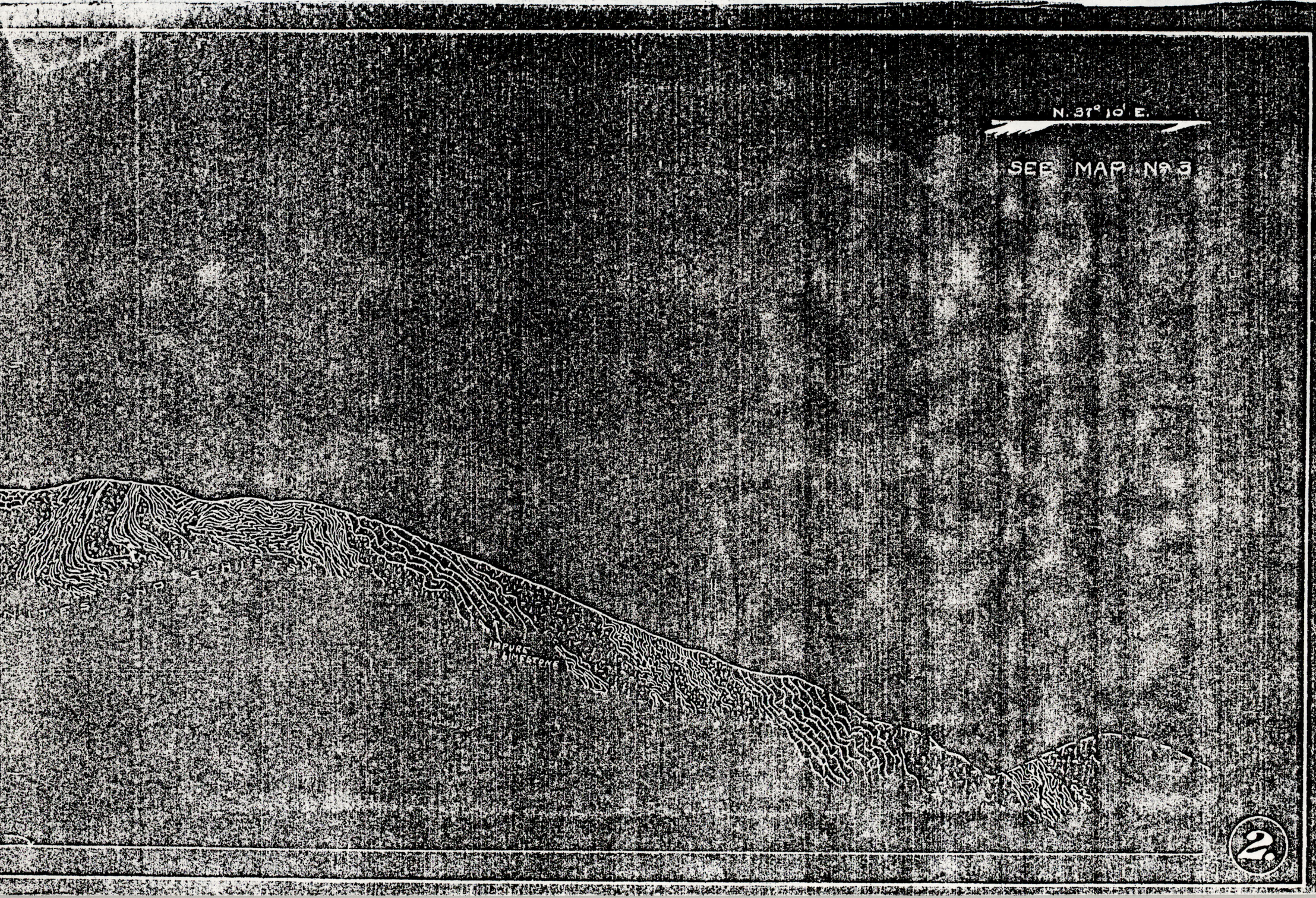
ROAD

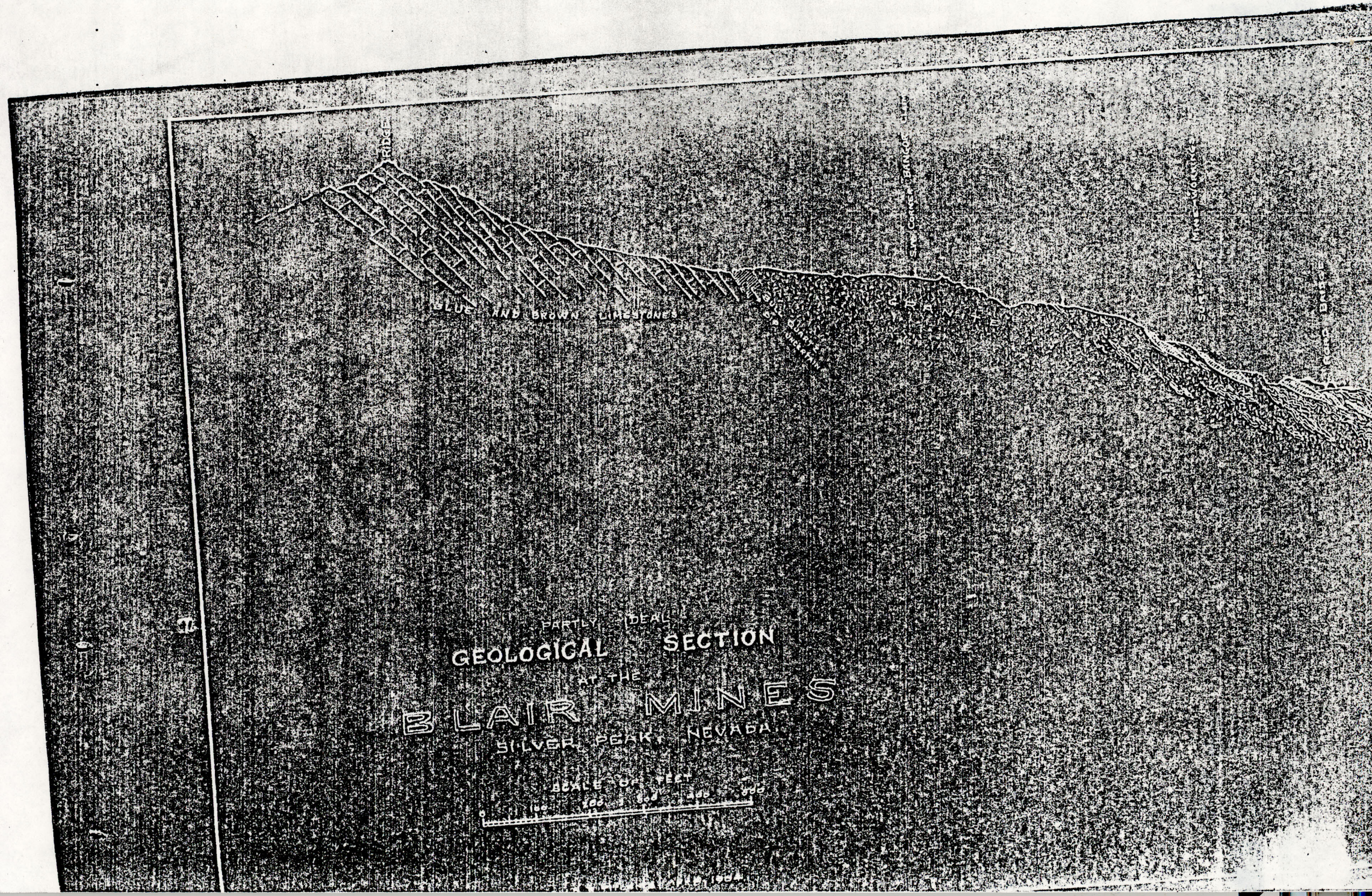
NW CORNER "ANTILOPE" CLAIM

ROAD

ROAD - BADGER

SURFACE MINE WORKINGS


N. 31° 10' E.
SEE MAP No 3
IMPURE LIMESTONE
2.


RIDGE
BLUE AND BROWN LIMESTONES
GRANITE
PARTLY IDEAL
GEOLOGICAL SECTION
AT THE
BLAIR MINES
SILVER PEAK, NEVADA
SCALE OF FEET
100
500
1000