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ITEM
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(Nevada)

Nye County

50 mi. E of Tonopah

SILVER BOW MINE

Silver Bow Dist

Au Ag

PLATERO CORPORATION
SUITE 1
4344 E INDIAN SCHOOL RD.
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

TONOPAH BELMONT DEVELOPMENT CO. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT

Name of Mine Catlin.

State Nevada. County Nye.

Distant from 50 miles east of Tonopah.

Kind of Deposit Vein.

Valuable Metals Silver and gold.

Extent of Property Six full claims.

Reported on by C. S. McKenzie. Date Jan. 28, 1914.

Financial Proposition:

Mining proposition brought in by W. J. Stoneham.

Abstract of Report: Date Jan. 28, 1914. By C. S. McKenzie.

Shaft 140 feet deep. Some stoping. Vein averages 3.2 feet wide. Average value of ore exposed \$7.75. Possibility of better ore in depth. Timber and water in vicinity. Possibility of finding better ore not sufficiently great to justify purchase of property.

Tonopah, Nev., Jan. 28, 1914.

Mr. F. Bradshaw,
General Superintendent,
Tonopah Belmont Dev. Co.,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, I have examined the Catlin mine, and herewith submit the following report:

LOCATION. The mine is situated in the Silver Bow district, in Nye County, Nevada, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of the townsite of Silver Bow. The nearest railroad point is Goldfield, distant about 46 miles, to the southwest. Tonopah is 50 miles to the west.

CLAIMS AND TITLE. The property comprises six full claims, situated about, as shown on the accompanying sketch map. None of the claims are patented, and conflicting reports exist as to whether they have been surveyed.

The property is owned by the Tonopah Banking Corporation, Emma Grogovich, Admxx., Marco Androvich, and Nick Vico. The bank owns $1/2$, and Vico $1/10$. It is under lease to Vico at present.

GEOLOGY. The dominant rock in the Silver Bow district, and the one containing all the ore deposits as far as observed, is a hard, dark gray, medium grained rock resembling dacite, though possibly a rhyolite. It is generally somewhat altered, and certain areas show considerable silicification.

The Catlin vein outcrops on the side of a steep hill, and is traceable for only a short distance, due to a heavy covering of loose rock and soil. It strikes about N. 86 W. mag., and dips about 60 degrees south. The walls are fairly well defined, especially in the lower workings. The ore consists typically of hard, white

quartz, carrying silver chloride and gold near the surface, and silver sulphide, gold and pyrite in the lower workings. The surface ore shows considerable residual hematite, due to the oxidation of the pyrite, and the highly oxidized ore apparently contains little gold and silver. No faults have been discovered to date, but judging from the extensive faulting in other parts of the district, it is probable faults will be found.

DEVELOPMENT. The principal workings are shown on the accompanying sketch map. A crosscut adit, started at the bottom of a gulch below the outcrop, cuts the vein at a distance of 83 feet from the mouth. The vertical depth at this point is about 45 feet. A drift extends east on the vein a distance of 61 feet from the adit, a portion of the area above this drift being stoped. West of the adit, a short drift connects with a shaft 94 feet deep below the adit level. The west side of the shaft has been stoped out for a distance of 20 feet below the adit level, and this stope extends to the surface. At the bottom of the shaft, drifts extend east and west on the vein for distances of 8 feet and 50 feet respectively. In addition to the development shown on the map, there are 3 shafts, the location of one of which is shown on the claim map. This shaft is vertical, and is said to be 112 feet deep. It was not accessible at the time of my visit, but it was apparently sunk on the footwall of the vein. The other two shafts, one of which is east and one west of the principal workings, were not accessible, but it is said no ore was found in either.

The accompanying section, taken on the plane of the vein, shows the assay values of the samples taken. The proportion of gold to silver indicated is about 1 to 350 by weight. The average value of the samples by the inch-dollar method, after rejecting Nos. 29, 30, 31, and 34, is \$7.75 (silver at \$0.50), and the average vein thickness is 3.8 feet. The above average value is not absolutely accurate, as the samples were not taken at regular intervals in all

cases. Two grab samples from the surface of the ore dumps, however, assayed \$8.10 and \$6.01 respectively, an average of \$7.05. I have not computed the tonnage, as the ore in sight is too low grade to be profitable. The most favorable looking place in the mine at present is the face of the west drift at the bottom of the shaft. Samples No. 1 and No. 2, the hanging wall and footwall portions of the vein respectively, at this point, assayed \$21.53 and \$17.50, most of the value apparently being in sulfides. The vein is 5½ feet wide. The short east drift on the same level shows a smaller vein with a lower value. The portion of the west drift between the shaft and the face is largely in oxidized quartz, and the values are low. It is possible considerable secondary enrichment exists, and that the west drift is just entering a portion of the enriched zone.

TIMBER, WATER, TRANSPORTATION, etc. The hills in the vicinity of the mine are covered with a sparse growth of nut pine and juniper. The timber is small and is fitted only for temporary mine timbers and fuel. About 4 miles to the southeast, the stand is said to be much thicker and larger, and it has that appearance from a distance. Sufficient wood could be obtained to operate a steam plant.

No perennial streams exist in the district, but springs are numerous, and water can be obtained in most of the gulches a short distance below the surface. The road to Tonopah is in fairly good condition, and has no steep grades and but little sand. Water is obtainable at one point between Silver Bow and Tonopah at present but another well is being sunk. Contracts for single ore shipments have been made in the past, for about \$25.00 per ton, but it is probable a better rate could be obtained on regular shipments.

CONCLUSION. The mine is well situated for a desert mine as regards timber and water. The ore exposed at present, however, is too low grade to yield a profit. A possibility exists of finding better ore below the present workings, due to secondary enrichment, but this

possibility does not appear sufficiently great to justify the purchase of the property, especially since it is situated in a region where operating costs would be high.

Respectfully submitted,

C. McKenzie

SORTING DOOR
CATLIN MINE
CLARK MINE

REUNION JANE

METROPOLITAN

ANOVA

COSMOPOLITAN

✓ SHAFT 1/2 DEEP
OPEN STAGE

CRITERION

ELITE

OPTIMO

