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Item 2

REPORT ON

SILVERHORN DISTRICT, NEVADA,
and
DIAMOND C GROUP,
LION CLAIMS.

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and
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LION CLAIMS.

LOCATION

The Silverhorn District is located about twenty miles northwesterly from Pioche, Nevada. About $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Bristol Wells, the former smelter site of the Bristol district. The nearest railroad point is Jackrabbit, on a rail extension from Pioche. This station is about six miles from the district. Pioche is the nearest postoffice and is also the county seat of Lincoln County in which the district is located.

HISTORY

The district has probably been known for a great many years as profitable mining was carried on for years at a short distance to the south. An English company did a small amount of work on the ground that is now causing all the stir but apparently did not cut into the big outcrop so as to get the present values.

The English company allowed the ground to revert to the former owner, Whipple. Late in 1920 the Crampton Brothers looked at the big outcrop, did a small amount of work and then went to New York to finance further development. The result was the financing of the Silverhorn Mining Company by J. C. Weir & Company, and the Silver Dale Mining Company by C. W. Geddes. These two companies corner the main outcrop of the district. Other companies on ground adjacent to the above holdings are being incorporated and a fair mining boom is in the making.

FACILITIES

Transportation. Freighting by team for six miles over quite easy grades. Climate open thru year and will not interfere with hauling.

Power. None. Generation by gasoline or crude oil only source.

Water. Limited amount locally in springs for domestic use. Larger amounts will have to be pumped from valleys to east and west.

Timber. Enough for camp use for a short time. None for mining.

Climate. Good. Elevation about 6200 feet and climate will be about the same as Tonopah.

TOPOGRAPHY

Medium. Low rolling hills, no rugged outline. Mine work will be thru shafts. No tunnel sites available.

GEOLOGY

The Silverhorn and Silver Dale outcrop as near as can be determined has a shale hanging wall and a lime foot. An andesite may intrude the lime foot and at times be very close to the outcrop. To the north and southwest an igneous rock is observed, probably a rhyolite, to the east and south lime predominates.

ORE OCCURRENCE

None actually developed so far. The outcrop is probably a quartz replacement of the limestone. In places the width is fully 100 feet. The pitch seems to be to the northwest while the strike is to the southwest - northeast. The lime strata in the footwall has a pitch of about 32 degrees and lies parallel with the outcrop. Going southwest the outcrop becomes less bold and also is faulted to the southeast.

The best values are said to occur where cross fracturing of the hard quartz outcrop develops. At present it is only a guess as to how the values occur or how thoroughly the whole outcrop is mineralized. The writer had only the statement of company officials and from them would judge that portions only would be commercial ore. The veins would be large enough at that. Leasers on the southwest end of the Silver Dale said they were selecting ore for sacking that should run 180 ounces silver. Very little gold is present. The Silverhorn representatives seemed to hope for a 15-20 ounce silver ore, eventually, tho their samples ran from 1 ounce to nearly 100 ounces silver.

DEVELOPMENT

Practically none. The present operators are cutting across the outcrop in an effort to determine just how the silver value lies in the quartz. All the old-timers kept away from the hard outcrops, with the result that no accurate sampling can be done.

EQUIPMENT

None in the camp.

CONCLUSIONS

The big outcrop now covered by the two promotions, Silverhorn and Silver Dale, merits a considerable amount of money for development if the statements of values of engineers and interested promotion officials can be credited. It is possible that no reasonable deal can be made at this time. If anything is attempted it will have to be done thru J. C. Weir, of New York, for the Silverhorn and thru C. W. Geddes, of New York, for the Silver Dale. Time should be allowed for development work before sampling and a final decision. The outcrop has length enough for two mines and would accommodate both the Tonopah Mining Company and Nevada Wonder Mining Company. I would advise feeling out Weir and Geddes, but

the case looks hopeless at the present time. Too many middle men.

DIAMOND C GROUP

owned by C. W. Peer, (Mrs. Peer), L. F. Peer acts as agent in all deals.

Located about three miles to the southeast of the main Silverhorn outcrop.

Five claims, held by location; Diamond C, Diamond C No.2, Diamond C No. 3, Diamond C No.4 and Diamond C No.6.

No development work. Other conditions as to geology, transportation etc., same as obtain in the rest of the district.

A hard silicious outcrop about 10 - 15 feet wide occurs on the Diamond C No.4 and is traceable nearly the length of the claim. Six samples were taken with the result that none gave over an ounce of silver and a trace of gold.

Not considered worth development.

LION CLAIMS

Owned by C. W. Peer and are a continuation to the northwest of the Diamond C Group. Two claims in all.

A shaft 110 feet deep on the Lion claim encountered some quartz. Two samples of ore remaining on the dump gave 6.5 ounces and 1.6 ounces silver. This ore is said by Peer to be reject from a four ton shipment.

The outcropping quartz is very light on these claims and the claims are not considered worth developing.

Apparently silicified outcrops throughout the camp are going to vary in value and must be subjected to the right kind of prospecting before sampling. Rough, hard outcrops are next to impossible of sampling unless a crosscut has been run thru them or a trench shot across.

April 9th 1921.

W. W. Blackburn

REPORT ON

SILVERHORN DISTRICT, NEVADA,
and
DIAMOND C GROUP,
LICE CLAIMS.