SILVERADO MINE

44 mi. SW of Goldfield, &
about 17 mi. W of Lida,
10 mi. from Cuprite

Esmeralda County (Nevada)

Pb Ag Au

TONOPAH BELMONT DEVELOPMENT CO. EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF REPORT

Name of Mine Sylvania.

State Nevada. *County* Esmeralda.

Distant from Goldfield, 44 miles southwest and 17 miles west of Lida.

Kind of Deposit Contact metamorphic.

Valuable Metals Lead, silver and gold.

Extent of Property 8 Full claims, none patented.

Reported on by C. S. McKenzie. *Date* Sep. 7, 1913.

Financial Proposition:

Price and terms never arrived at.

Mining proposition brought in by Johnson, Los Angeles.

Abstract of Report: *Date* Oct.25,1913. *By* F. Bradshaw.

Ore bodies are so small and widely distributed that property would not be considered even as development proposition.

Tonopah, Nevada.

September 7, 1913.

Mr. F. Bradshaw,

General Superintendent,

Tonopah Belmont Development Co.,

Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your instructions, I have made a preliminary examination of the Sylvania mine, and herewith submit the following report:

LOCATION.

The mine is situated in Esmeralda County, Nevada, about 44 miles by wagon road southwest of Goldfield, and about 17 miles west of Lida, Nevada. The nearest railroad station is Cuprite, on the T. & T. Railroad, said to be about 10 miles nearer the property than Goldfield.

CLAIMS AND TITLE.

The property consists of 8 full claims, none of which have been surveyed or patented. It is owned by the Sylvania Mining Company of Nevada, an Arizona corporation with a capitalization of 1,000,000 shares of a par value of $1.00. Mr. W. D. Clair of Los Angeles, who owns 455,000 shares, is president of the company.

HISTORY.

The mine was discovered in the sixties or seventies, and passed through various hands until it was acquired by the present company in 1904. Several attempts have been made to smelt the richer ore in crude furnaces erected on the ground, but apparent-

ly without success. In 1907 or 1908, a leasing company hauled ore for a short time to the 10-stamp concentrating mill at Pigeon Springs, and shipped the concentrate to a smelter. This was the last attempt made to work the property.

TOPOGRAPHY, CLIMATE, etc.

The property is situated on the west slope, and near the summit, of a high range of mountains bordering Fish Lake Valley on the east. The claims lie at an elevation of about 7500 feet, on the south side of a steep northwest-southeast ridge which at this point forms the backbone of the range. The camp is situated at the base of the ridge in a canyon. The hills in the vicinity are well wooded with pinon pine and juniper. Water is not plentiful, the supply being confined to several small springs and two wells near the camp. It is said the snowfall in winter reaches a depth of two feet.

GEOLOGY.

The dominant rocks of the region are limestone and granite. The ore deposit belongs to the contact metamorphic type, and occurs in a contact zone in limestone which parallels a limestone-granite contact. This contact strikes along the side of the ridge approximately parallel to its axis. The ore minerals, consisting principally of argentiferous galena and cerussite, are apparently replacements in the limestone, along fissures developed by faulting on the contact. The ore occurs in small stringers and lenses, varying from a few inches in thickness up to 3 feet or more. Mineralization is extensive, but judging from the evidence available at present, there appears to be a lack of concentration into ore bodies of commercial size.

DEVELOPMENT.

The ore zone has been extensively prospected on the surface, and there are a great number of prospect shafts and shallow cuts scattered over the 7 claims covering the ore deposits. Most of the work done by the present company was confined to the claim on the extreme western end of the group, where there are several shafts, one 85 feet deep. The deepest working is a vertical shaft 130 feet deep in the center claim of the group.

I took 49 samples on the property. Six samples taken on the most westerly claim averaged $0.33 in gold, 16.06 ozs. of silver, and 8.4 per cent lead. Thirteen samples from various places on all the claims gave only traces in gold and silver, and no lead; and the remaining 30 samples averaged about $0.12 in gold, 3.5 ozs. of silver, and 1.9 per cent lead. The highest assay obtained was $0.40 in gold, 26.2 ozs. of silver, and 17.2 per cent of lead. It is probably possible to obtain very high assays from the numerous small stringers of galena, but these stringers are generally too small to yield a clean ore in stoping.

CONCLUSION.

The individual bodies of ore are so small and so widely scattered that it is doubtful whether the mine could be developed into a paying property.

Respectfully submitted,

C. S. McKenzie

The property which forms the subject matter of this announcement is comprised of eight contiguous full mining claims, each six hundred feet wide by fifteen hundred feet in length, situate in the **Sylvania Mining District,** County of Esmeralda, State of Nevada, about forty-five miles southwest from Goldfield, Nevada; twenty-five miles from Blair, Nevada, and thirty-five miles from Cuprite, Nevada, and about one mile from the State Line between the States of Nevada and California, and are located on the spur of the Palmetto Range, which is the great Silver-Lead Belt of the State of Nevada.

Ore Bodies: The ore bodies occur in large chutes, and their size and extent can only be approximated from the surface discoloration, as the development at the present time has not been sufficient to fully demonstrate or even more than give a hint as to their extent, but generally on the surface they show a length of from one hundred to five hundred feet. The greatest depth to which any of these ore chutes have yet been developed is in the Oneida shaft, which is sunk in the bottom of a little ravine which has been eroded across the lode to a depth of some two hundred feet. This shaft is one hundred and twenty feet in depth, giving a vertical depth from the bottom of this shaft to the top of the lode on the easterly side, where the large ore chute comes to the surface and shows over thirty feet in width, and samples taken across the outcropping, at this point, showed 33.6% lead, 15.3 ounces of silver and $3.15 in gold, or a total value of $41.71.

The same ore chute shows on the top of the hill west of this ravine, where a small cut has been made in the ledge, showing high-grade ore for approximately a distance of five hundred feet.

In the shaft a large chamber has been stoped out, showing a width of twenty feet of apparently solid ore, through which occurred various streaks of high-grade galena ore, intermixed with soft oxidized brown ore, well enriched with galena. The higher grade running about $75 per ton. This shaft being a two-compartment shaft and vertical, at the depth of seventy feet the ore chute lies to the north and west.

There were forty-five samples taken from the various workings, which show a general average of $41.97 per ton, and three concentration tests made showed a value for the concentrates of $147 per ton. The ore is an ideal concentration ore, and with a properly equipped plant a saving of 95% of the ore treated will be easily accomplished and from four to five tons of ore reduced to one ton of concentrates.

The general conditions surrounding this property remove the operations from the ordinary development propositions offered, and makes it, in this respect, unique. It is in no sense a gamble, except in the sense that those interested in the Sylvania Silver-Lead Mining Company have at least ninety-nine chances out of one hundred of winning without risk what will probably develop into one of the largest and most valuable producing mines on the American Continent. All the indications on the surface and the development point irresistibly to this conclusion.

The assay report of Mr. Anderson, referred to in Mr. E. T. Clymer's letter, hereinafter embodied in this statement, is so voluminous that we omit printing it, but we have tabulated it and taken the total average, which shows samples taken promiscuously from forty-five different parts of shafts, dumps and tailings on this property, and the average assay value is lead, $26.58, silver, $14.30, and gold, $1.09, or a total of $41.97 per ton of ore. It is phenomenal in the history of mining to see such large bodies of ore exposed over so great a distance and in so many openings yielding such great values as shown by the assays as stated above. The statistics contained in this circular have been obtained from most reliable sources, and the assays have been verified by assayers in Philadelphia and are accepted by us as practically accurate, and the other conditions herein related have been verified by three of our officers who hape been on the property.

Mining Facilities: The property and the surrounding hills are covered with a growth of pinyon and cedar timber, which will furnish ample timber for the mine and for fuel. An excellent spring of pure water on the opposite hillside from the property will furnish an ample supply for domestic use in the camp, and to parties familiar with the State of Nevada, where many of the mining camps have to convey their water for many miles by wagon, this feature will appeal strongly.

In the adjoining valley about fourteen miles from the property there are numerous ranches from which all kinds of supplies can be had.

Electric Power: In the preliminary development of the mines, steam hoists will probably be found satisfactory and economical, but when the mines are fully developed electric power at very reasonable rates can be had from the main line of the **Nevada-California Power Company,** which passes within three miles of the property, and is the line which now furnishes power to Tonopah, Goldfield, Rhyolite and other camps.

Geography and Accessibility: The property is situated in the Sylvania Mining District, Esmeralda County, Nevada, on a spur of the Palmetto Range.

The average elevation of the property is about 7,000 feet.

The Company has its own road from the camp via Lida to Cuprite, the shipping point where shipment can be made over the Tonopah and Tide Water Railroad, a branch of the Southern Pacific, and also over the Goldfield and Las Veges Railroad to Salt Lake.

The Company has on this property a spacious superintendent's dwelling, as well as office buildings, bunk houses, large kitchen and dining room, blacksmith shop, garage, and other necessary buildings found in a camp; and at least $50,000 worth of ore already mined and on the dumps ready to be concentrated.

Access to the various surrounding towns can be easily and quickly had by automobile, as the road from the camp to Goldfield is an excellent one with easy travel.

Development Work: This property has been worked in a primitive way for over forty years, and the richer portions of the ore mined was packed on mules and carried sixty miles to Candelaria. About seventeen years ago the property came into the hands of an unscrupulous person, who, in an endeavor to become rich quickly by illegal methods, finally met with disaster; for he was shot and killed at San Francisco. This left the property so involved that no one could tell to whom is belonged, and accounts for the mines being so long idle. The title to the property has now been entirely cleared and established, and is comprised of the following named claims, to wit:

(1) **Great Western No. 2,**
(2) **State Line No. 2,**
(3) **Buser,**
(4) **Omaha,**
(5) **Oneida,**
(6) **Ohio,**
(7) **Hazle Green,**
(8) **St. Patrick,**

also two mill sites and other claims in close proximity.

Description: The above-named claims lie contiguous along the stroke of the ledge, making a solid block of ground six hundred feet in width and ten thousand five hundred feet in length. These claims lie along the strike of a great lode varying from three to five hundred feet in width in dolomite of lime, occurring as a contact vein with a granite foot wall and a porphyry hanging wall, the dip of the vein being about thirty degrees from the vertical, dipping towards the north, the strike of the vein being north fifty degrees west.

The section of this vast lode upon these claims are located, and in which rich ores have been developed, is continuous and unbroken for over two miles in length and standing on the top of the highest peak on the southeasterly end of the Hazle Green mining claim, and looking towards the northwest, this great lode is visible and clearly defined on the surface for over two miles without a single break or fault, showing a light yellow lime streak between the dark gray granite foot-wall, and the brown porphyry hanging wall, with many highly colored streaks throughout the vein caused by oxidization of the mineral in the various ore chutes, which show plainly on the surface. This great ledge is remarkable for its size and persistence, showing absolutely no faulting, and at various points where the vein has been cut by open trenches and short prospecting tunnels, the granite wall is smooth and unbroken, the line of demarkation being perfect between the lime and granite formation, showing absolutely perfect and clearly defined walls.

The various openings on the **Buser** and **State Line** claims, lying to the west, show large and extensive ore chutes, with ore on the dumps and in the various cuts and shafts, all showing ore of an excellent quality. There are several hundred tons of ore on these dumps, and in several of the openings, where it was possible to examine these shafts, large bodies of high-grade ore show in place in the old workings, and as in the case of the **Oneida** claim, each of these two claims alone will unquestionably develop into large mines.

The Great Western claim, being the westerly claim of the group, is particularly worthy of mention. This claim is opened by two shafts, one about seventy feet in depth and the other, the main shaft, to a depth of eighty-five feet. These shafts are about twenty-five feet apart and at the forty-foot level are connected by a shaft on the ledge, from which a quantity of high-grade ore has been extracted. About one hundred feet distant from these shafts a tunnel has been driven into the side hill about one hundred and eighty feet to strike the ore chute at this point, defined by the outcropping, say, two hundred feet above. This tunnel

should shortly reach the chute mentioned and develop a large body of ore. This chute is undoubtedly the same ore chute which is opened by the shaft, and surface indications are that it extends for a distance of fully five hundred feet. Samples taken from the outcropping of this chute assayed $17.69 per ton, others taken from the drift in the main shaft at the forty-foot level assayed $40.45 per ton; here the width of vein opened in the drift of fully five feet of pay ore.

We have a real mine, and all we want now is to have sufficient money to thoroughly equip ourselves with a concentrator or smelter and then turn our ore or bullion into money.

It is a phenomenal property, and we want to turn idle wealth into real money, and we have decided to offer for sale 300,000 shares of the Capital Stock at prices, viz.:

For the first 100,000 shares sold, 20 cents per share, cash.
For the second 100,000 shares sold, 25 cents per share, cash.
For the third 100,000 shares sold, 30 cents per share, cash.

And we firmly believe that the first year's net earnings, after the establishment of a fifty-ton smelter on our property, should be sufficient to declare a very satisfactory stock dividend on the entire capitalization of our Company, and to add a large amount to further improving the property.

Application for stock can be made through our agents or direct to the Treasurer, Mr. George W. Krout, Allegheny Avenue and Emerald Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

E. T. CLYMER
806 NORTH SIXTY-THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JULY 16, 1910.

Mr. Samuel J. Kistler, Attorney at Law, Allentown, Pa.

DEAR SIR:—At your request I will write a short report on the Sylvania Group of Silver-Lead mines. This report will be free from technicalities and informal. It will be, in part, a record of the information we gathered at the mines during our visit last June, and in it I shall endeavor to jot down facts and figures which otherwise might be forgotten.

There are eight claims each 1,500 feet long by 600 feet wide, and are located on the lode which extends through them.

I will now very briefly take up the geological formation of the immediate precinct.

The strike of the lode is nearly east and west. It is (the lode) a vein or stratum of limestone 250 to 400 feet wide, having a pitch varying slightly from the perpendicular. The underlying rock, or foot-wall, is granite. The overlying rock or hanging wall is porphyry.

The limestone vein is remarkably regular and persistent. In it occurs in veins of varying thickness the galenite.

These veins have been exposed at many places and the openings have been described, so far as I can observe, without exaggeration in Mr. Anderson's report.

I may say here that the altitude of the several claims would average about 7,000 feet. Careful inquiry as to climatic conditions allow me to say quite positively that mining operations can be economically and successfully carried on at all seasons.

I shall not review here what was observed at the different openings on the claims, for, as I have already stated, these examinations, so far as the description of openings and width of veins, or chutes, is concerned, corroborate Mr. Anderson's report.

You have decided, I understand, to erect a concentrator at some convenient place on the property. This I consider a wise thing to do; in fact, a necessary thing. You will want such machinery as is best adapted to crushing and handling your ore, and care should be taken in its selection.

As considerable water is required to operate a concentrator, I should advise the securing at once of the springs we were told of, some three miles from the mines. You may have water enough without these springs, but it will cost nothing to get possession of them now, and later on they may be very valuable.

As you will observe by the map attached, the electric line, conveying power to Goldfield and Tonopah, runs within about three miles of your property. This I consider of great advantage, for it assures you of all the power you will require, and it can be had at reasonable rates.

I would advise you to secure some land adjacent to your claims, upon which to erect such buildings as may be necessary in conducting your mining operations. Should you open up a large mine, as I think you are likely to do, people would rush in and you might find it difficult to get land which you may now secure without cost.

It is very difficult for me, perhaps it would be for any one, to estimate just what your cost of production will be. However, I think your margin of profit will be large. I believe that your cost will be much below the price you will receive for your concentrates.

In arriving at this conclusion I have been obliged, of course, since I have had no assays made of samples taken by myself, to assume that Mr. Anderson's figures are correct, so far as the silver-lead content of the various ores is concerned.

I verified the size and general character of many of the veins he mentions, and since one with experience having the proper intentions, can scarcely go wrong in sampling and assaying, I believe it is proper and safe to assume that the figures given in Mr. Anderson's report of these ores are correct.

The difficult part of forecasting the prospects of a mine is, of course, the estimation of the amount of ore.

While your holdings are more than a "prospect," for it is a real mine from which values sufficient have been taken in the past to keep it in operation—yet little ore has been "blocked out" in a way that would enable us to judge of the tonnage that might reasonably be expected.

Looking at it geologically I expect big things from your properties.

The size of the lead-silver bearing lode, its regularity and persistency, the many openings showing good ore, all lead most naturally to the belief that you will develop a productive and profitable mine.

It is but natural to ask why mines which are now considered as good as the Sylvania Group have been worked in the past in so desultory a manner, and have been allowed to remain entirely idle for the last fifteen years? Answering the last part of this query first, I would say that the bankrupt and disorganized condition of the Company owning the Sylvania Group after the violent death of the man Turner, made it impossible to operate the mines.

The reason the mines did not prosper more, previous to this, is easily understood when we think of the adverse condition the operators had to contend with. In those days the ore had to be separated by hand at a great cost. Only the richest could be shipped, the rest was lost. Now, you will have a concentrating plant and all ore mined can be used.

In the old times the ore had to be hauled to Candelaria, a distance of 60 miles. Now, ore can be delivered to the railroad at Cuprite, only 36 miles from your mines at a cost of $10 a ton for hauling, which is just half of what it cost in former times to haul to Candelaria.

Railroad freights to the smelters are but half of what they were. At present the freight rate from Cuprite to Needles is $2.65, and to Salt Lake $6.

Smelter charges are much lower than formerly. In those days the charge made by the smelter was, I am told, $12 per ton; now it would not be over $3—since lead-silver ores are desired to mix with what are termed dry ores.

The consideration of these things is encouraging and reassuring, for if under such unfavorable conditions as above enumerated the Sylvania Mines could be run at all, they should certainly be profitable now.

Yours respectfully,

(Signed) E. T. CLYMER.