

4750 0006
J. S. AUSTIN, PRESIDENT

J. HARVEY WHITEMAN, VICE-PRES. AND GEN'L COUNSEL
P. S. BICKMORE, SECRETARY
E. E. CARPENTER, METALLURGICAL ENGINEER

4750 0006 (340)
C. A. HIGGEE, TREASURER

Item 6

EDEN MINING COMPANY

BULLITT BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CABLE ADDRESS
HAPONOT, PHILADELPHIA

RECEIVED
NOV 15 1915
J. S. A.
SUBSIDIARY OF
THE TONOPAH MINING COMPANY
OF NEVADA

WHITE PINE

MINES AT
NICARAGUA, C. A.

WONDER, NEVADA Oct. 25, 1915.

RE. ANTIMONY DEP.

MR. J. S. AUSTIN, PRES.,
Eden Mining Co.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

DEAR SIR:-

On returning from Tungsten to Ely last week I drove some four miles out of the way to have a look at the antimony property recently called to your attention by Mr. Sheldon, of Ely. I examined quite carefully a property adjoining the property Mr. Sheldon mentioned, belonging to Mr. Marriott, who claimed he had as good a showing as Mr. Sheldon, and that his property was for sale cheap. On arriving at Ely I saw Mr. Sheldon and found that his property was tied up for some time to come.

I had assays made of the samples taken from Mr. Marriott's sacked ore and from the various showings he had. The very best sacked ore ran about 35 % antimony, while the other samples ran from 10 % to 15 %.

My conclusion is that these properties are not worthy of any further attention since I do not believe they can be made to pay even at the present price of antimony, and certainly not if antimony drops to it's normal value.

Very truly yours,

E. E. Carpenter

EEC-0

Philadelphia, August 9, 1915.

Mr. G. L. Sheldon,
P. O. Box 82,
Ely, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

Referring to yours of July 9th, concerning an antimony mine near Ely, I wish to say that it might be that we could have one of our men in that vicinity stop and look the property over. Before doing so, however, we would like to know how much of an interest you would expect in case we should approve of the property and desire to take it over.

Yours very truly,

ORIGINAL SIGNED
J. E. SPURR

Vice President

JES-C

4750 0006

G. L. SHELDON
MINES
P. O. BOX 82
ELY - - NEVADA

July 9th/15.

J. E. Spurr

Bullitt Bldg. Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Sir:

Referring to your favor of June 2nd, re ~~Perigo~~ ^{Perigo} Mines, at Rollinsville, Colo. The owners do not care to consider a joint ownership proposition; they got stung once, and are afraid.

I am enclosing my own statement re an Antimony mine at the old Camp of Taylor, near here, which you are familiar with, as your Mr. Huston (I met him when here, where is he now?) spent considerable time in the examination of the Argus and Monitor.

The Antimony, is owned by self, Dan McDonald and E.W. Hulse, and we will consider any fair proposition, with you, turn it in for an interest, bond it outright, cheap, most any way, with people, like yours

Some of your people (I suppose) have gone out to the Tungsten near Osceola, to start that up, it is possible they could investigate this, for you.

You will find it, as stated, and well worthy, of anyones attention, looking for antimony, personally, we have gone in to it rather thoroughly, and believe it is a good thing, to put a smelter on its product, at average price of past ten years, prior to war, 8cts per lb, is worth refined, \$12. to \$15. per ton, against \$3. to \$4. per ton, for some of the coppers, this can be handled as cheaply. There appears to be plenty of ore, which, no A. smelter, has ever had, previously.

The views, above surface, explain themselves.

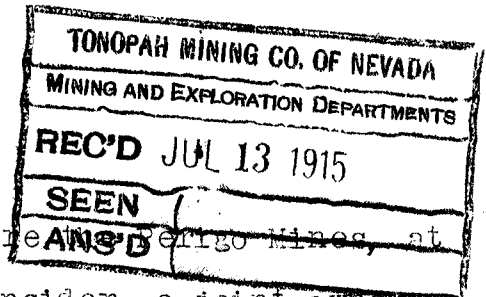
If not interested, please return the enclosures.

Thanking you in advance, for your attention to this

I am
yours respectfully

G. L. Sheldon

Referred to
Mr. Spurr for reply



*Received
Perigo
\$50.00
J. E. Spurr*

ANTIMONY.

Situated, at the old camp of Taylor, in the Taylor mining district, White Pine County, Nevada, 18 miles from Ely, about one and a half miles nearer to the Railroad, over a good wagon road, practically all down grade, elevation at the mine being 7500' at the R R, 6400'.

There are two claims, held by possessory title. Abundance of cedar and pinon timber on the ground and nearby. Water within one mile, a spring, which can be delivered by gravity.

The vein can be seen on the surface, for a distance of near 1000', then is capped over, with lime, appearing again beyond, where the lime has been eroded away. On the South end it is exposed between shales on the West and lime on the East, for a distance of several hundred feet a portion of it is 100' wide, as one goes North on it, it is covered on the East by wash, debrea. For 200' to 300' on the West side, near a small ravine, it is exposed 10' to 20' high, above the surface.

There are only shallow holes dug in it, one 30' incline from the West side, and an old shaft here, sunk in the shales next the ore, from the size of the dump, probably 40' to 50' deep, much of this shale material in the dump, carries values in antimony.

It is entirely an quartz, with stibnite disseminated thru it.

On the surface the values are leached from the quartz, from one to four inches, but generally wherever broken into a foot in depth, stibnite, in fine particles is disseminated all thru it, with bunches, small and large high grade ore. On the west side (shales) there appears to be 3' to 8', which carries a great deal of high grade ore. Here it looks as thou one could break down, from above the surface and cob considerable of shipping grade ore, 50% values. Work is necessary to demonstrate this.

The rock is hard, air drills is necessary for economical working.

While all of the sampling so far done, by three different parties, indicates an average value of 10% stibnite, the writer believes this to be a little high, for the whole. We believe, that any one that examines it, will agree that it is well worthy of exploitation.

From all of the information obtainable from the Geological reports it appears to be the largest known deposit in the United States.

From several analyses made by the smelters, there is only 20 to 30 cts, in each of gold and silver, a trace in lead, a trace in copper no arsenic, 4% iron, 70 odd % insoluble, and from 8% to 15% antimony.

One sample, from the surface on South end, of needle like crystals oxides, showed, 8.96% antimony; but very little of this to be seen, it is a desirable antimony ore, no deleterious substances.

Taken, as a whole, it is a finely disseminated stibnite ore all thru the quartz, with bunches, of varying size, of higher grade ore.

The vein is practically vertical; to the West 1200' horizontally is the old camp of Taylor, with an production of upwards of two million Dollars in silver, during the '80's. The two main veins, dip with the bedding planes, at 45 degrees, in the lime, East, toward the antimony vein.

Small amounts of antimony is found in the silver ores.

Freight, by wagon haul, to the R R, \$6. per ton, motor trucks would materially reduce this cost. Two tests, one of 100%, have been made of this ore, by flotation, for concentration, which were satisfactory.

We believe, that the Plumb jig, would concentrate this ore, DRY, with good results. From the present small amount of development done, it appears to be a smelting proposition, by concentrating the lower grade ores and mixing with some of the higher grade, as roughly sorted out in the mining. There are no buildings on the property, but in the old Taylor camp, some of the old buildings are standing, that could be utilized, for preliminary work. If this ore extends only 100' deep, 1000' long, there should be better than 3/4's of a million tons.

This can be developed by churn drills, very cheaply.

The R R freight to New York, released to a \$15. valuation, is \$12. per ton, and I believe to San Francisco a rate of \$3.50 can be obtained.

To any one desiring an antimony mine, it is believed hard to find considering all of the circumstances, a better proposition for development. Favorable terms will be given to those that are financially able and will develop it.

Respectfully submitted.

G. L. Sheldon

GREAT POSSIBILITIES OF ANTIMONY DEPOSITS NEAR CAMP OF TAYLOR

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At the old camp of Taylor, 18 miles southeast of Ely, there is a vein of antimony, owned by D. C. McDonald, G. L. Sheldon and E. W. Hulse.

The old Argus and Monitor mines, worked in the '80s to a depth of 250 feet, have a record of production per Wells-Fargo express receipts of upwards of two million dollars.

They are veins in the lime, with the bedding planes dipping east at 45 degrees. About 1300 feet east of the Argus mine is the antimony vein exposed on the surface, 100 feet wide, several hundred feet in length, then it is capped over, to the north, with lime. The vein is 10 to 25 feet above the surface. It stands nearly vertical, the west wall rock being shales, the east lime.

It can be developed cheaply with churn drills. It is a quartz, the ore apparently disseminated through it, and practically a sulphide, in the form of stibnite.

A large general sample taken in an open cut by two men, working two hours with an 8-pound hammer, quartered down, tested by one of the large smelting companies of the U. S., returns 12.24 per cent antimony, 20 cents gold, 30 cents silver, iron 4.98 per cent, insoluble 74.15 per cent, a trace in lead and arsenic, which is an ideal antimony ore, as both the latter two metals are deleterious.

An open cut can be run from the south end, obtaining 50 foot depth on the ore, then it can be quarried for 50 cents per ton, as the cut is continued to the north, greater depth will be obtained. If quarried for 800 feet in length, a half million tons can be extracted from this level.

Excepting one smelter at Newcastle on the Tyne, England, antimony ores are all produced and smelted in France and Belgium. On account of the war, there is no production and the price has gone from 7½ cents per pound to from 12 to 20 cents, the latest quotation in New York being 16 cents.

China has produced antimony for upwards of 5000 years, the largest known ore bodies being there. They smelt and ship an inferior grade, that sells from 1½ to 2 cents below the best brands. Some of their ores are concentrated to a 50 per cent or better grade, shipped by water to Europe and smelted. There is a duty of ¼ cent per pound on the refined metal entering States and 1 cent on products.

trates mixed with the high grade and smelted together.

The ore has been tested by concentration, and can be done for \$1 per ton under a new process, controlled by parties in Virginia, a sample of 10 per cent ore tested by them reports a saving of 99 per cent of the values, at a cost of not less than \$2.75 per ton. The ore is ground coarse by rolls, dry, given a light roast to reduce the sulphur content to about 5 per cent, put in a closed furnace for 20 minutes with chemicals, with this ore costing 95 cents per ton at a low heat, when the metal is all extracted, precipitated into small particles, globules of pure metal, then the gangue is separated by concentration, wet or dry and melted into bars.

They claim that all other ores are successfully treated in the same manner. The U. S. Geological Survey gives the consumption in the United States during the past ten years from 7,000 tons to in 1913, 12,000 tons of the refined metal.

The greatest single consumption, tonnage, is for type metal, used in printing, then babbitt metal, pewter, Britannia wear, electrical bearings, paints and red rubber. For anything requiring a raised surface, such as building for souvenir work, or vases, cuspidors and the like, there is no metal equal to antimony; it does not tarnish under exposure, remains bright like silver. It is always used as an alloy with other metals. There are some thirty different medical uses of the metal products, tartar emetic being the most common.

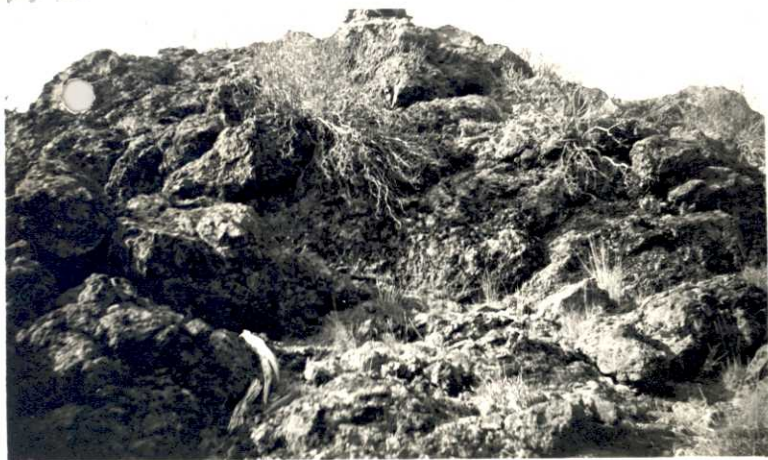
The Western Electric company, employing 10,000 men, making only telephones and appliances, in 1913 consumed 700,000 pounds of antimony refined metal. They buy in Europe, under contract, it must be 99½ pure, with an arsenic content not exceeding three-tenths of one per cent.

According to the U. S. Geological Survey, France and Italy both use large amounts of the oxides (produced in flues and in a baghouse from the fumes, condensing from ordinary smelting methods) for paints. The governments go so far as to advise the use of antimony for paints as being superior to either lead or zinc. It is evident that the uses and consumption of antimony metal is on the increase.

21 - view



22 - view



23 - view



#1 - all ore skyline cut off
by camera - west side
ore are 5'-10" high

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#2 - on top above no. 1 - all ore

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#3 shaft and incline - front
all ore -

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