

*Janin-Henington*

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ITEM

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R E P O R T

ON THE PROPERTY OF THE

GOLD MOUNTAIN MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,

ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA,

BY

CHARLES JANIN.

1912

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ON THE PROPERTY OF THE  
GOLD MOUNTAIN MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY,  
ESMERALDA COUNTY, NEVADA.

LOCATION:

The property of the Gold Mountain Mining and Development Company is situated in the old Gold Mountain Mining District, about 12-1/2 miles from Bonnie Clare, at an elevation of about 7000 feet. The town of Bonnie Clare, which is little more than a railway station, has an elevation of 3950 feet, and is served by two railroads, the Tonopah and Tidewater and the Las Vegas and Tonopah. From Bonnie Clare, the property is reached over a wagon road, through a rather heavy wash, and the last two miles of the road have a considerable grade. A topographical map of the district, accompanying this report, shows the situation of the property.

FREIGHT:

While contracts have been made for hauling ore at \$3.00 a ton from the mine to Bonnie Clare, the Company has practically done their own freighting, keeping a two horse team steadily on the road for this purpose. This has made quite an addition to the expense of prospecting, as the constant use soon wears out the team, and new horses are required. Horses are expensive, and horse feed is high, being \$65.00 a ton for grain, and \$42.00 for hay at Bonnie Clare Station.

#### WATER:

The water at the mine, which amounts to about 140 gallons daily and is sufficient for the plant, is unfit for drinking, so water is hauled from Bonnie Clare daily for domestic purpose. This makes the steady use of the team necessary. If the development of the property had justified, a light gasoline truck could be advantageously used for this purpose, and a considerable saving effected.

#### EQUIPMENT:

The plant on the property consists of a 25 horse power Western Gasoline Hoist, a 40 horse power Western Gasoline Engine, which is belted to a Platt Compressor complete with air receiver capable of running two small drills. The hoist engine consumes about 4 gallons of distillate per shift of eight hours, and the other engine from 3-1/2 to 4 gallons per hour. The plant is very neatly arranged, and is kept in excellent repair, the man in charge evidently taking considerable pride in the machinery. In addition to the buildings for housing the plant, there is a blacksmith shop, bunk house and mess house and stable, all in good repair. The Manager's house belongs to Mr. Williams personally.

#### CLAIMS:

The principal claims comprise what is known as the Royal Flush group, and consist of the Royal Flush, Ding Bat, and Flossie. In addition to these are the Gibson Girl group, and the Orejano, situated about one-half mile in an air line, and about two and one half miles by trail from the Royal Flush Group.

TITLES:

It was not considered necessary for the purpose of this examination to make an exhaustive study of the titles. All claims are held by assessment only. The Royal Flush group was surveyed for a patent in September, 1908, but patent proceedings were allowed to drop before final papers were received. It is understood that, with the exception of a conflict with the Dallas claim, shown on the map accompanying the report, and of the Royal Flush fraction on which the dwelling house, stable and mess house are situated, the title to the property is vested in the Francis Gold Mountain Mining Company. The Royal Flush Fraction belongs to Mr. Williams. The Gold Mountain Mining and Development Company have been working the property on a lease which has two years to run from January 6th, 1913. The terms of the lease are 20% royalty on the net returns from any ore treated. I am informed by Mr. Williams that the Gold Mountain M. & D. Company own 90% of the stock of the Frances G. M. Company.

LABOR:

At the time of my visit there were seven men employed on the property, one of the regular force being sick, and another absent on leave. The force regularly employed consists of nine men, not including the superintendent, distributed as follows:

Three miners	at \$4.50	\$13.50
One Mucker	at \$4.00	4.00
One Topman	at \$4.00	4.00
One Engineer	at \$5.00	5.00
One Blacksmith	at \$5.00	5.00
One Teamster	at \$4.00	4.00
One Cook	at \$4.00	4.00
Total Wages Daily	.	\$39.50

The men are charged \$30.00 a month for board, which, on account of the small force employed and the necessity for keeping a man and team steadily on the road for water, xx costs the company considerably more than they charge for board. The Superintendent has not, so I am informed, drawn any salary, the arrangement being that he was to receive \$10.00 per day for his time, if the property developed into a paying mine, an arrangement which showed his faith in the property, and which it is to be regretted could not be realized.

#### GEOLOGY:

In the vicinity of Gold Mountain property there are a series of sedimentary rocks, which have been uplifted by the intrusion of a mass of granite. The granite rocks include types ranging from biotite granite and a quartz monzonite approaching granodiorite to a rock having the characteristics of syenite. The predominant type being an uneven grained coarse pink biotite granite, the constituents of which are grey to pink feldspar, slightly smoky quartz, and black biotite. The sedimentary rocks include interbedded metamorphosed shales and impure limestones and calcareous sediments. Limestone and calcareous sediment are represented by medium and coarse grained marbles and by lime silicate rocks in which brown garnet epidote and chlorite are developed. The amount of metamorphism varies with the distance from the granite contact. Dykes of diorite porphyry cut the granite in places. The diorite is greenish in color from fine to medium grain, and contains abundant crystals of altered feldspar. The sedimentary strata dip rather steeply to the south away from the

granite. The dip varying from 35 to 55 degrees where noted. In the vicinity of the granite a series of faults, folds and buckled strata has been developed, and it is in this zone of brecciation that the ore occurs in small stringers and irregular bunches of lenticular form, sometimes much shattered and broken, and following a general course line of magnetic east and west, and dip to the north varying from 45 degrees to vertical.

The vein minerals include Chalcopyrite, galena, pyrite and, occasionally, telluride, this latter probably accounting for the high assays received by the management.

#### DEVELOPMENT:

Under the present management work began on January 1st, 1910, in a tunnel on the Flossie claim, which was run 104 feet. At 60 feet a branch was run for 121 feet. A little quartz was found in this branch tunnel and a winze sunk on same for about 80 feet. Further work here was prevented by the Nevada law prohibiting the use of a gasoline hoist underground. No ore of importance was developed. A short tunnel was run by leasers in 1908 but nothing was found.

#### MAIN WORKINGS:

The principal work has been done on the Royal Flush claim, a vertical shaft which was started in June, 1910, having been sunk 223 feet with levels at 73, 123 and 223 feet. In sinking a vein 8 inches wide was followed for about 25 feet showing on both sides of the shaft and going out to the north. From here to the 73 feet level, the shaft goes through limestone. At this

level a cross cut is driven 25 feet to the north. At 18 feet from center of shaft drifts were run 57 feet to the west and 16 feet to the east, following a mineralized formation which carries from 18 to 20 inches of quartz near where the raise in west drift was started but narrowing to one or two inches at the end of the drift.

In the west drift about 20 feet from the cross-cut a raise was put up for 40 feet, the vein breaking into small stringers, practically pinching out. 20 feet beyond this point a second raise was put up for 50 feet and the two raises connected at the top. From this work about 25 tons of ore was shipped which returned \$225.00; obviously not enough to pay mining expenses. At a point below the second raise, a winze was sunk for 6 feet; this is filled.

On the drift to the east, a few inches of quartz was followed, and a winze sunk on a small lense of ore from which a shipment of 25 tons gave \$308.60. The ground here is badly caved but all ore in sight was extracted.

No. 2 level. This level is 123 feet below collar of shaft. A cross cut was driven to the north for 33 feet to an E & W wall having a dip of 45 degrees. The cross-cut was continued for some distance beyond this wall, but no vein being found it was allowed to cave. This is shown on the map accompanying the report.

At 33 feet from the shaft drifts were run east and west. The west drift is accessible for about 175 feet, where a small seam goes into the north side; beyond this point the drift continues, according to the superintendent, for 100 feet further, but

no ore or quartz was found. At 15 feet west from cross-cut, there are two bands of quartz on top of level which come together in the floor, and at 50 feet from the cross-cut a winze was sunk for 40 feet following several feet of quartz. This winze is caved and filled, but Mr. Williams stated that at 25 feet, the winze cut through the quartz, the last 15 feet of the winze being in barren ground. A 6 foot raise was made at this point in the level, but this cut through the quartz at 3 feet above the roof.

At 45 feet beyond the winze just described, a second winze was sunk on another bunch of ore, which was also cut through. Both winzes are caved and filled, so it was impossible to examine them.

East drift - 123 ft. level. On the East drift about 23 feet from cross-cut a raise was made following a wall about 56 degrees for ten feet, then 40 degrees to the intermediate level. At this point a raise was made for 19 feet following a quartz stringer. Sample from this gave trace only. At a point 10 feet to East from this raise, a small bunch of ore, just about enough to assay, about a hat full, as the foreman expressed it, gave an assay of \$18,000.00, and this served its purpose to encourage further operations. At 20 feet from winze, about 10 tons of ore was extracted, which gave \$590.00, but this proved to be a small bunch only, and all ore in sight was extracted. From the map it will be noticed that this ore occurred just below the winze on No. 1 level, from which some ore was also shipped as previously noted. At a point noted on the map about 65 feet from this stope, a winze, since caved, was sunk for some quartz, which Mr. Williams said was 3-1/2 feet wide and 3 tons of ore taken from same gave \$142.20.



Between these points and from the winze to the end of the intermediate level, no ore is found. The second level to the East, beyond the raise to the intermediate level, also developed no ore.

223 ft. level. The shaft below the 123 foot level is sunk through hard limestone, and quartzite, and cost about \$60.00 per foot for labor, powder, and proportion of top expense. At 15 feet from the bottom of the shaft, the contact with granite is seen, and the rest of the shaft and most of the lower level are in this latter rock. A total of approximately 630 feet has been driven in this lower level, and no indication of any vein has been developed. A small seam of quartzite was struck in a couple of places, but carried no values. At the N. E. & S. W. drift near the end of the east drift, was run on a dike of diorite, which was probably, at that time, mistaken for a vein. The drift from the North cross-cut followed a decomposed product along a contact between limestone and granite containing no values.

#### COST OF WORK:

According to the books on the property, about \$48,000.00 has been spent since 1910, following the policy of the present management. It may be said here that apparently most of this money has gone in actual development. About \$6,000.00 was spent for a plant, etc. The high cost for the work accomplished was due to the small proportion of miness to the top expense. Had two shifts been employed underground, the cost of actual mining would have been appreciably lessened.

### ORE SHIPMENTS:

The following record of ore shipped, obtained from the books at the property, is of some interest. Some of this ore, however, was disposed of at the property at its full assay value to a party working a nearby mine, who shipped the ore with some of his, thereby making an apparently greater production from his mine, for purposes of influencing capital. For this reason, the net value given is in excess of what would have been the actual net value had freight and treatment charges been made against the ore.

#### Record of Ore Shipments - Net amount Received.

Jan. 1911.	35 tons	90 ft.	west drift		\$ 348.60
Mar. "	30 "	90 "	" "	" & winze, sulphides	321.36
Apr. "	25 "	90 "	" "	" upraise	225.00
May "	25 "	90 "	East	" big winze	308.60
Aug. "	25 "	140 "	West	" above raise	255.15
Sept. "	20 "	140 "	" "	" upraise	202.00
Mar. 1912.	5 "		intermediate	" "	334.74
Apr. "	1.4 "		" "	" "	19.24
May "	4 "		" "	" "	236.00
June "	3 "		" "	" winze	142.20
				TOTAL	\$2392.89

Feb. 10, 1912, 36 sacks from intermediate level beyond  
stope 3669 lbs. net gave gold 0.06  
sil. 0.40 - \$1.40 per ton.

### SAMPLES:

There was little left on the property to sample; several trenches were cut in the dump in order to obtain representative values of that material, as the superintendent considered it as sufficient grade to concentrate, but samples carefully taken from same gave traces only, and proved it worthless. Samples taken from the quartz, and different formations on the levels and stopes, gave traces only, except in one or two instances. The highest

value received from any sample was \$1.00. The samples were all carefully taken, under my own direction, and assayed by competent men. These results are indisputable. Following is a description of the samples taken, and the assay certificate is made part of my report. I have also indicated on the map, the places from which the samples were taken.

DUMP SAMPLES:

- No. 1. A. From a number of cuts from part of dump representing rock from E. & W. drifts of long Cross Cut 223 feet level. Assayed trace.
- No. 2. A. From part of dump representing rock from intermediate level. A trench 23 feet long and 3-1/2 feet deep was cut through same. Assayed 40 cents.
- No. 3. A. Part of dump representing rock from 73 foot level. Cut 13 feet long 3 feet deep. Assayed trace. Intermediate level. Royal Flush Group.
- No. 200. Face of west raise across 6 feet of broken formation about one-half quartz. Trace.
- No. 201. Across 2-1/2 feet quartz mineralized. \$1.00.
- No. 202. Chute below intermediate across 18 inches. Trace.
- No. 203. Top of stope intermediate 24 inches, no quartz. Trace.
- No. 204. 2nd level. 10 feet from manway. 15 in. wide. Trace.
- No. 205. Raise above manway intermediate 12 inches wide. 40¢.
- No. 206. 10 feet east of manway. 15 inches wide. Trace.
- No. 207. Second level west - across 26 inches mostly quartz. 20¢.
- No. 208. First level. 10 feet from center of cross cut. 12 inches wide.

No. 209. 56 feet from cross-cut 24 inches wide. Trace.

No. 212. 2nd level west across 19 inches. \$1.00.

Samples 210 and 211 were taken from the Gibson Girl group - across 15 inches and 20 inches respectively - and gave trace only.

#### CONCLUSIONS:

Such ore as has been developed has occurred in short stringers, or in small irregular bunches in the metamorphosed limestone and shale. The ore shipped, with perhaps the exception of two lots, would not have paid operating expenses had all proper charges been made against same. The total amount received from ore, according to the books of the Company, has been \$2392.89, and about \$48,000.00 has been spent on the property. No further ore has been developed, and the prospects for the future are unfavorable. The ground offering the best chance for prospecting is the sedimentary formation, but present developments offer no encouragement for the future. Samples from the dump and from every place taken in the mine were practically blanks. I consider that further work is unlikely to find ore of commercial importance, and recommend stopping all work on the property at once, and realizing on the assets of the company to the best advantage.

Respectfully submitted,

LOUIS FALKENAU, PRES.

W. L. GIBSON, VICE-PRES.

**FALKENAU ASSAYING CO.**  
INCORPORATED

**ASSAY OFFICE**

ANALYTICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY

TELEPHONE OAKLAND 8929

918 WASHINGTON ST.

OAKLAND, CAL. Sept. 3 1912

Received from Mr. Chas. Jamies

OFFICE NUMBER	MARKED	GOLD OUNCES PER TON		GOLD VALUE PER TON		SILVER OUNCES PER TON		SILVER VALUE PER TON		GOLD & SILVER VALUE PER TON		PER CENT OF		COPPER VALUE PER TON		TOTAL VALUE PER TON	
		OUNCE	DEC.	DOLLAR	CENT	OUNCE	DEC.	DOLLAR	CENT	DOLLAR	CENT	IRON	COPPER	DOLLAR	CENT	DOLLAR	CENT
12921	12 200	Trace				Trace											
2	201	0 05				Trace											
3	202	Trace				Trace											
4	203	Trace				Trace											
5	204	Trace				Trace											
6	205	0 02				Trace											
7	206	Trace				Trace											
8	207	0 01				Trace											
9	208	Trace				Trace											
20	209	Trace				Trace											
1	210	Trace				Trace											
2	211	Trace				Trace											
3	212	Trace				1 90											
4	1 A.	Trace				Trace											
5	2 A.	0 02				Trace											
6	3 A.	Trace				Trace											

QUOTATIONS

SILVER 62 p.

COPPER \_\_\_\_\_

LEAD \_\_\_\_\_

Falkenau Assaying Co., Inc.

BY L. Falkenau  
Pres.

ALL WORK DONE IN DUPLICATE. ALL PULPS ARE RESERVED 90 DAYS. SUBJECT TO CUSTOMERS CALL