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September 12, 1930.

George Wingfield, Esq.,
Box 2012,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Wingfield:-

In accordance with your letter of September 8th regarding the Bellville property near Mina, I got in touch with Mr. Bellville and went with him to the property yesterday.

The property, which now consists of four full claims, 2,400 feet wide north and south and 1,500 feet long east and west, is situated on the west slope of the southerly portion of the Pilot range of mountains, near the summit, at an elevation of between 7,500 feet and 8,000 feet, and about twelve miles southeasterly from Mina, Mineral County, Nevada, or about eight miles easterly from Sodaville, the nearest railroad point.

At the present time, a fairly good road, extending from the Sodaville-Summit Springs road, has been made through a steep canyon to within one-half mile of the mine workings.

A small supply of water, amounting to about thirty gallons per hour, is obtained from a well on the property. It is quite likely, however, that further development will substantially increase the supply for the reason that a winze recently sunk from the main tunnel has reached the water level at a depth of sixteen feet below the tunnel and at an elevation which appears to correspond fairly

closely with that of the well.

Since my last visit there, Mr. Bellville has installed a small mill, which he says has a maximum capacity of about one and one-half tons of ore per hour, and consists of crushing and amalgamating units operated by a small gasoline engine. I understand that up to this time about 100 tons of ore having a recovered value of \$1,800.00 has been treated in this plant. It is said, however, that the value of tailing discharged is quite high, indicating poor extraction.

The principal rock formation on which this group of claims has been located is limestone, which, in the vicinity, is intruded by granitic rocks, appearing at the surface to the eastward. At a number of points in surface and underground workings on the property what appear to be small dykes of a basic igneous rock intruding the limestone are exposed which, perhaps are related to the main granitic intrusion. The rock is soft and fine grained, containing little silica, and, with the exception of a little iron oxide and altered pyrite, is not mineralized. From surface indications it appears that the limestone on which the property is located has been dropped by major faults in the vicinity, causing a shattering and fracturing of that formation in a northerly and southerly direction. There has also been some minor faulting in an easterly and westerly direction throwing the limestone downward to the southward.

The vein matter exposed by the workings on the property up to this time, from the surface down to the water level, consists of soft gougy limestone, containing a considerable amount of manganese and, in places, a substantial quantity of calcite. The manganese, which

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is the result of oxidizing agencies near the surface, has probably been precipitated by the calcite which it undoubtedly replaces to a great extent. In the lower workings there appears to be more calcite than near the surface.

The vein matter is confined to several small parallel seams, usually about one inch to two inches wide, striking north 20° to 30° west, with almost vertical dip. In a few places, the seams widen to as much as twelve or fourteen inches, over lengths of a few feet.

In a number of places the manganiferous material contains substantial quantities of gold and some silver, occurring largely as wire gold and leaf gold, and in some places the calcite also contains a considerable amount of free gold. It seems that these occurrences are, for the most part, associated with the intrusive dykes, which have probably yielded the metals as a result of weathering. Due to the presence of manganese, it is quite likely that there has been some development of chlorides, resulting in migration of the metals and reprecipitation of gold by the calcite, a process which would not continue much below the water level.

Referring to the accompanying plan of the mine workings consisting of surface cuts and tunnels, together with a shaft sunk to a depth of 30 feet, it will be seen that at least seven of these small seams of ore have been exposed. It is from these seams that the ore produced up to this time has been obtained, amounting in all to approximately 140 tons, of which about 35 tons has been shipped to smelters, yielding a net return of \$10,200; 100 tons treated in the mill, yielding bullion to the value of \$1,600; and about 5 tons remaining on the ground which has not yet been disposed of.

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During my visit yesterday, I took a number of samples from most of these exposures, the positions, widths and assays of which are shown on the accompanying plan, together with the positions, widths and assays of several samples which I took during my previous visit to the property, two years ago. From these it will be seen that ore of high grade occurring in the narrow seams, has been exposed at some of these points.

In Cut No. 1 one of these seams has been exposed on the surface for a length of about 45 feet, the width varying from one inch to two inches, although at one or two points it is as much as four inches. At the point indicated on the plan, sample No. 1613 was taken, which assayed 67.72 ounces gold and 57.68 ounces silver or \$1,374.60 per ton, from a width of two inches. This sample was taken at the same point as one which was recently sent to Mr. Crumley by Mr. Bellville. At one or two other points along this cut free gold was visible in the narrow manganiferous seam.

Cuts No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4, consisting of short tunnels, expose two other parallel seams from which samples No. 1614, No. 1615 and No. 1616 were taken across widths of two to six inches, which assayed as shown on the plan, \$9.70 to \$43.70 per ton. Both of these seams are either pinched or cut off in the faces of the cuts exposing them.

It is possible that the seam exposed by Cuts No. 3 and No. 4 have some connection with the small streak out in the east cross-cut on the main tunnel level at the point "A", where a small amount of ore was obtained from a small stop, and from which my sample No. 1624 was taken across a width of four inches, which assayed \$76.60 per ton. For the entire length of the drift exposing this streak

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the average width appears to be about two inches, but pinches down to a very small seam in the faces.

At the point indicated on the accompanying plan, the upper tunnel has been driven in a southerly direction exposing another streak for a distance of about 45 feet, from which, it is said, some very good ore was obtained at one or two points. At the point indicated on the plan, my sample No. 1625 was taken along the bottom of the tunnel over a length of ten feet and across an average width of four inches, which assayed \$171.89 per ton. As indicated, this streak has been cut off by a fault, beyond which, the country rock is very badly broken and shattered. It is likely that a crosscut driven to the southwestward on the main tunnel level from a point near the winze would cut the downward continuation of this streak. As appears to be the case in all of the exposures, the better grade ore found in this tunnel is confined to small bunches occurring in the narrow seam.

In order to check one of the other samples sent to Mr. Crumley, I took sample No. 1619 at a point in the south end of winze No. 2, sunk to a depth of 16 feet from the main tunnel level, four feet below the collar, where the manganese streak had widened to six inches, which assayed 614 ounces gold, 480 ounces silver or \$12,448.00 per ton. In the north end of the winze, about ten feet below the collar, at the point where the north drift leaves the winze, I took another sample, NO. 1618, from the same streak across a width of six inches, which assayed 8.56 ounces gold, 9.64 ounces silver, or \$174.57 per ton. At a point in the north drift from the bottom of the winze, fifteen feet in, sample No. 1617 was taken from this streak, six inches wide, which assayed 0.7 ounces gold,

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0.9 ounces silver or \$14.31 per ton. In the face of this drift, five feet beyond the point where this sample was taken, the streak has narrowed down to a very small seam. The south drift from the bottom of the winze has been driven for a length of ten feet, and, at a point eight feet in from the winze, has cut the south-dipping fault, exposed on the main tunnel level. This drift shows the streak to be only a small seam, indicating that the very high grade ore, represented by sample No. 1619, is confined to a small bunch and does not continue to that level.

As shown on the accompanying plan, the east crosscut on the main tunnel level, which follows a well defined fault exposed on that level, has cut several parallel seams, on which some drifting has been done at the points "A" and "B". The crosscut is being advanced for the purpose of cutting the downward continuation of the streak exposed by Cut No. 1.

The south drift on the main tunnel level has exposed the continuation of the streak on which winze No. 2 was sunk. Although continuous beyond the fault for the full length of the drift, about 190 feet, it is very small and rather broken and is only a small seam in the face and, as indicated by the assays of samples Nos. 1620, 1621, 1622 and 1623, it does not seem to have been enriched to the south of the fault, except to a small extent at the point where raise No. 5 has been driven up to a height of 30 feet above the level. It is said that 3 tons of ore having a value of \$200.00 per ton was produced from this raise.

From the main tunnel level between raise No. 1 and raise No. 3, some stoping has been done since my last visit, on one or two

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small shoots of ore below the fault up to the 30-foot level from the shaft, a distance of about 60 feet above the tunnel level. From these raises and stopes a total of about 20 tons of ore having an average value of about \$200.00 per ton was produced from an average width of vein matter of about 12 inches. There still remains a block of ground between raises No. 1 and No. 2, which is said to contain only low values. It appears that the ore mined at this point has occurred in a small shoot underlying the fault and raking with it to the southward.

In Cut No. 5, sample No. 1626 was taken from another parallel streak one inch wide, exposed at that point, which assayed 17.64 ounces gold, 19.96 ounces silver, or \$363.78 per ton. At the same point sample No. 1627 was taken across thirty inches containing crushed and shattered country rock and including the streak from which sample No. 1626 was taken. This assayed 0.44 ounces gold, 5.28 ounces silver, or \$10.64 per ton, indicating that the wall rock contains little, if any, value, even at the surface.

In the main south drift on the main tunnel level, at the point indicated on the plan, sample No. 1623 was taken across the back of the drift twenty-two inches wide consisting of shattered country rock in which the ore streak one inch wide was included. This assayed 0.1 ounces gold, 0.18 ounces silver, or \$2.07 per ton, indicating that the material in the walls of the streak contains practically no value.

With the exception of the samples particularly referred to, the others were taken from small seams of similar material in several of the exposures, all of which were comparatively low grade considering the narrow widths from which the samples were obtained.

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Although some very high grade ore has been exposed by the work done up to this time, it appears to be confined to very small bunches in the several narrow seams containing manganese and calcite, which, as a rule, are only about one inch to two inches wide, but widening in a few places to as much as twelve inches for very short lengths. Although one of these, which has been extensively exposed by the workings on the main tunnel level, has been followed from the surface down to the water level, a distance of at least 120 feet, nevertheless, only a very small amount of ore has been obtained from it.

From the nature of the vein matter and occurrences of ore in it, it appears that the enrichment is due to concentration of the gold, and reprecipitation of both gold and silver above the water level, and that there will be a marked decline in both gold and silver content as depth is gained below the water level.

For this reason, and on account of the narrow widths of the streaks exposed up to this time, it does not appear that the property can be profitably worked, except, perhaps, in a very small way by lessees or individuals. It is possible that other small parallel seams will be found at points to the eastward and westward of the present workings, but from what I was able to see on the surface of the property and in the immediate vicinity, I do not consider that there is justification for expecting that a vein or veins of sufficient size and containing enough value to be profitable will be discovered on this property, or in its immediate vicinity.

Accordingly, therefore, I am not able to recommend the property as being of interest to us.

Yours very truly,

DOWNER BROS.**ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS**

418 NORTH COLUMBIA STREET

Goldfield, Nevada,

Sept. 17 1930

Mr. A. N. Lawry

THE SAMPLES LEFT WITH US FOR ASSAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING VALUES PER TON OF 2000 LBS. AVOIRDUPOIS:

OFFICE No.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD OZS.	SILVER OZS.	COPPER PER CENT WET	LEAD PER CENT	VALUE PER TON
277	# 1623	0.10	0.18			
278	1624	3.56	15.64			
279	1625	8.40	11.16			
280	1626	17.84	19.96			
281	1627	0.44	5.28			
	Check on # 1620	0.86	0.88			

Gold at \$20 per oz.

Silver at

C. per oz. REMARKS

Copper at

C. per lb.

Lead at

C. per lb.

CHARGES

M. W. Downer

DOWNER BROS.**ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS**

418 NORTH COLUMBIA STREET

Goldfield, Nevada,

Sept. 17 1930

Mr. A. N. Lacey

THE SAMPLES LEFT WITH US FOR ASSAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING VALUES PER TON OF 2000 LBS. AVOIRDUPOIS:

OFFICE No.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD OZS.	SILVER OZS.	COPPER PER CENT WET	LEAD PER CENT	VALUE PER TON
267	# 1613	67.72	57.68			
268	1614	0.40	4.92			
269	1615	0.68	1.80			
270	1616	2.16	1.64			
271	1617	0.70	0.90			
272	1618	8.56	9.64			
273	1619	61.40	48.00			
274	1620	1.40	1.20			
275	1621	0.14	0.38			
276	1622	0.72	0.74			

Butterville Property
near town

Gold at \$20 per oz.

Silver at

Copper at

Lead at

C. per oz. REMARKS

C. per lb.

C. per lb.

CHARGES

M. R. Downer

OFFICES OF
GEO. WINGFIELD
RENO, NEVADA

September 8 - 1930.

84 .88
Mr. A. H. Lawry,
Goldfield,
Nevada.

Dear Mr. Lawry:

Grant Crumley was just here and showed me some assays that a man by the name of O. J. Bellville sent to him from a property near Mina. I would suggest that you get Bellville on the phone at Mina and Grant is writing him today so that you can make an appointment with him to show you the property. I understand you have been out and looked at the same property once before but Bellville claims there is more development now, which has made this property one that would be worth while looking at.

Yours very truly,

Geo Wingfield

GW'r

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Belleville Property

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October 1, 1928.

Mr. Albert Kelly,
Tonopah, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Kelly:-

Confirming my telephone message to Mr. Kelly of the Mizpah Hotel at Tonopah, I take this opportunity of advising you that it has been decided that we shall not be able to do anything with the Belleville property near Mina which you and Mr. Kelly brought to my attention recently.

I again wish to thank you both for having submitted this property to us, and wish to express my appreciation of the kind attention which you showed in taking me to the property recently.

Yours very truly,

THE GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES CO.,

General Superintendent.

AHL:LF

OFFICES OF
GEO. WINGFIELD
RENO, NEVADA

118

September 24th, 1928.

Mr. A. H. Lawry,
Goldfield, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Lawry:

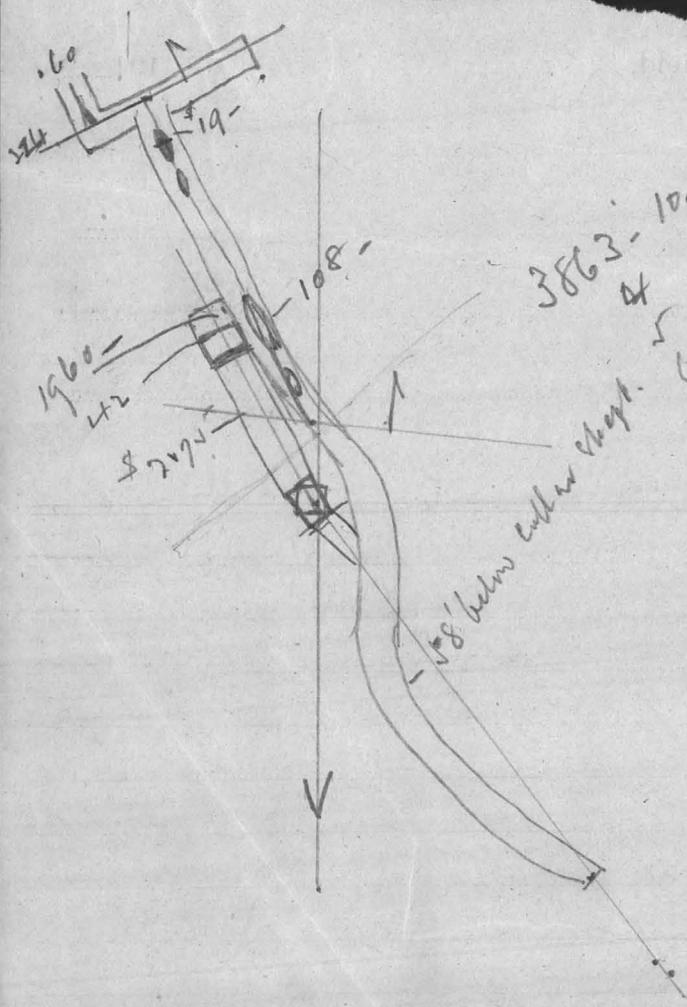
I have your letter of the 21st concerning
the property that you and Albert Kelly went to see
near Sodaville.

I do not think we would want to do anything
with it at this time.

Yours very truly,

Geo Wingfield

GW-dp



3863 - 10.84 - 16.44
 4 .68 4.56
 5 .84 4.48
 6 5.28 58.8
 7 96.52 4.32
 8 2.00 4.72
 9 .12 .72
 0 14.04 6.48

19304
~~2911~~
 1969

999.30

Belleville

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September 21, 1928.

George Wingfield, Esq.,
Box 2012,
Reno, Nevada.

Dear Mr. Wingfield:-

A few days ago, "Rube" Kelly and Albert Kelly, both of the Ben Hur Company, called on me and brought to my attention a property owned by a man named Belleville, situated in the range of mountains immediately to the east of Sodaville. They said they had recently visited the property and thought that you might be interested. They themselves felt that the Ben Hur Company was not in a position to handle such a proposition. In response to their request, therefore, I went with Albert Kelly to the property on Wednesday.

The property consists of three claims wide, north and south, and one claim long, east and west, and is situated on the south side of a long canyon which extends to the eastward towards the summit of the range lying immediately to the east of Sodaville and about twelve or thirteen miles from Mina.

The road to the property at present extends to a point within two or two and a half miles from the present workings. From there it is reached by trail only, and on account of the canyon being quite narrow and precipitous at one or two places, some little expense will be involved in constructing a road to the ground. Accordingly, therefore, the property is rather inaccessible. I estimate the elevation to be about 7,000 feet. At different places along the canyon there are indications of water, and at the camp there is a small amount of water which, after further development, might yield enough water for domestic purposes. In the vicinity there is a considerable amount of mountain cedar and pinon pine, some of which might be suitable for some mining purposes.

The formation exposed on the surface of the property so far appears to be of limestone, the bedding planes of which appear to have a northeasterly strike and a dip of about 45 degrees to the southeastward. On the east slope of a draw a shaft 30 feet deep has been sunk, following a small seam of calcite containing some iron stain and considerable manganese which has an almost vertical dip and strikes about N. 30° W1, cutting the bedding planes of the limestone at about 60 to 70 degrees.

From the bottom of the shaft a drift has been driven on this seam to the southeastward, about 30 feet from the end of which a winze has been sunk to a depth of 12 feet, following the intersection of the streak and a fault which strikes in a north-easterly direction and dipping to the southeastward at about 48 degrees.

It is said that on the surface at the point where the shaft was started, some very high values were obtained in this streak; however, from a few feet below the surface to the bottom of the shaft, the streak is only a small seam, and is not apparent at all in the northwest end of the shaft at the bottom. It does not widen much in the drift, excepting in one or two points where it is as much as 8 inches wide.

From one of these points, about 15 feet in from the shaft, I took a sample across a width of 8 inches, which assayed 0.12 ounces gold, 0.72 ounces silver, or about \$2.80 per ton.

In the winze, about 2 feet above the bottom and 7 feet back from the fault, it widens to 8 inches, and across this I took another sample which assayed 96.52 ounces gold, and 58.8 ounces silver, or about \$1,960.00 per ton. At this point, the streak contains a considerable amount of soft manganese.

Below this point, and above it to the collar of the winze, the streak narrows to 2 or 3 inches, and does not appear to contain much value, excepting at a point about 2 feet below the level, where the streak widens to 10 inches against a very slick hanging wall. A sample which I took at this point, across 10 inches, assayed 2 ounces gold, 4.32 ounces silver, or about \$42.00 per ton.

Lower down the slope of the hill, about 60 feet vertically below the collar of the shaft, a tunnel has been driven for a distance of about 190 feet which passes below the shaft and the workings from it. At a distance of about 120 feet in, a fault was out striking almost east and west, and beyond this what appears to be the same streak as that showing in the shaft above was found and has been followed by the tunnel for a distance of about 70 feet, where it is out off by a fault striking in a northeasterly direction and dipping to the southeastward between 40 and 50 degrees, and approximately parallel to the fault exposed by the winze above, of which it appears to be the downward continuation.

At a distance of 140 to 150 feet in from the portal, the streak has widened from a small seam to about 14 inches in the roof. From this exposure, about 10 feet long and 4 to 14 inches wide, a sample was taken which assayed 5.28 ounces gold and 4.48 ounces silver, or about \$108.00 per ton. From this point on to the fault, the streak is generally only 2 or 3 inches wide, with the exception of one or two points where it has widened again to about 14 inches.

At one of these points, 5 feet back from the fault, in the roof, another sample was taken across 14 inches, which assayed 0.84 ounces gold, and 4.56 ounces silver, or about \$19.00 per ton.

From this drift, drifts have been driven northeasterly and southwesterly along the fault, and, at a point in the northeast drift about 10 feet in, the streak appears to have been picked up again on the hanging wall side of the fault, and a drift extended to the southeastward about 7 feet beyond the fault. In the roof of this drift, the streak is practically only a seam, but a winze has been started from the bottom and sunk to a depth of about 4 feet. In the center of the bottom of this, at a point about one foot beyond the fault, a sample was taken across the streak, 8 inches wide, where a considerable amount of soft manganese is showing. This sample assayed 10.84 ounces gold, and 16.4 ounces silver, or about \$225.00 per ton.

From this point to the face of the winze, about 5 feet, another sample was taken, 30 inches above the bottom, across a width of 8 inches, where the streak has split into two seams. This sample assayed 0.08 ounces gold, and 0.2 ounces silver, or \$1.60 per ton.

As indicated both by the appearance and the assay of the last sample, the streak is weakening considerably as distance is gained to the southeast of the fault.

On the surface, about 22 feet to the south of the shaft, a surface out has been made about 20 feet long and gaining a maximum depth of 12 feet below the surface to the face. This exposes a streak similar to that showing in the other workings. In the face of this out, at a point where the streak widens to a maximum width of 8 inches, I took a sample which assayed 14.04 ounces gold, and 6.48 ounces silver, or about \$283.00 per ton. In spite of this value, however, the seam is very small from this point up to the surface, and appears to narrow again to two or three inches in the bottom of the out. This is said to be a hanging wall streak, and appears to be about 20 to 25 feet on the hanging wall side of that opened by the shaft and tunnel, and so far as can be seen now, shows indications of dipping slightly toward the footwall streak. This, however, has not been found in the other workings.

The accompanying sketch, showing approximate distances, will give some idea of the relative positions of the two streaks, and the different workings on them.

Evidently these streaks are fault planes in the limestone, along which there appears to have been some little movement. In places both are filled with secondary calcite, and show manganese dioxide to varying extents. In places there are bulges, generally up to 8 or 10 inches, for lengths of a few feet only, where there appears to have been a maximum concentration of manganese, and it is at these points, and in the vicinity of the transverse faults,

that the gold enrichment occurs, due undoubtedly to concentration at those points.

In spite of the high values as indicated by my samples, the width and length of the better showings of ore are too small to be profitable, except when very carefully mined and handled. From the work which has been done up to this time, there has been shipped 500 pounds of ore which assayed \$5,270.00 per ton. This ore was evidently mined from the better places and screened. From the winze in the 50-ft shaft workings, $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons of ore were produced, having a value of \$85.00 per ton; and $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons having a value of \$615.00 per ton. At the mouth of the tunnel there is a pile of ore consisting of about 3 tons, which it is said will average about \$17.00 per ton; also about 2 tons of sacked ore, which it is said will average about \$200.00 per ton.

For the reason that the vein, or streak, is confined mostly to a small seam in the limestone in which there are concentrations of gold value in small pockets at different points along the seam, I do not consider that the property is of much interest to us at this time. Mostly for the reason that the value appears to occur as concentrations along the seam, I am very doubtful that there will be sufficient improvement in either width or value with depth, to offer sufficient inducement to us to undertake the development of the property.

Mr. Belleville is very anxious that conditions at the property should not be divulged, and I have therefore told Mr. Albert Kelly that I will notify him of our decision regarding the property at an early date. While I am not able to recommend it to you for the reasons specified, I would appreciate some expression from you before I communicate any conclusion to Mr. Kelly. I might mention that Mr. Belleville has not outlined any proposition in connection with the sale of the property, but states that he would be willing to consider anything reasonable.

Yours very truly,

AHL:LF
cc:EAJ

DOWNER BROS.

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

418 NORTH COLUMBIA STREET

Goldfield, Nevada,

118
Sept. 20 1928

Mr. A. N. Lowry

THE SAMPLES LEFT WITH US FOR ASSAY CONTAIN THE FOLLOWING VALUES PER TON OF 2000 LBS. AVOIRDUPOIS:

OFFICE No.	DESCRIPTION	GOLD OZS.	SILVER OZS.	COPPER PER CENT WET	LEAD PER CENT	VALUE PER TON
292	# 3863	10.84	16.40			\$ 226.15
293	3864	0.08	0.20			1.60
294	3865	0.84	4.56			19.40
295	3866	5.28	4.48			108.15
296	3867	96.52	58.80			1958.55
297	3868	2.00	4.32			42.45
298	3869	0.12	0.72			2.40
299	3870	14.04	6.48			284.50

Gold at \$20 per oz.

Silver at *59* C. per oz.

Copper at C. per lb.

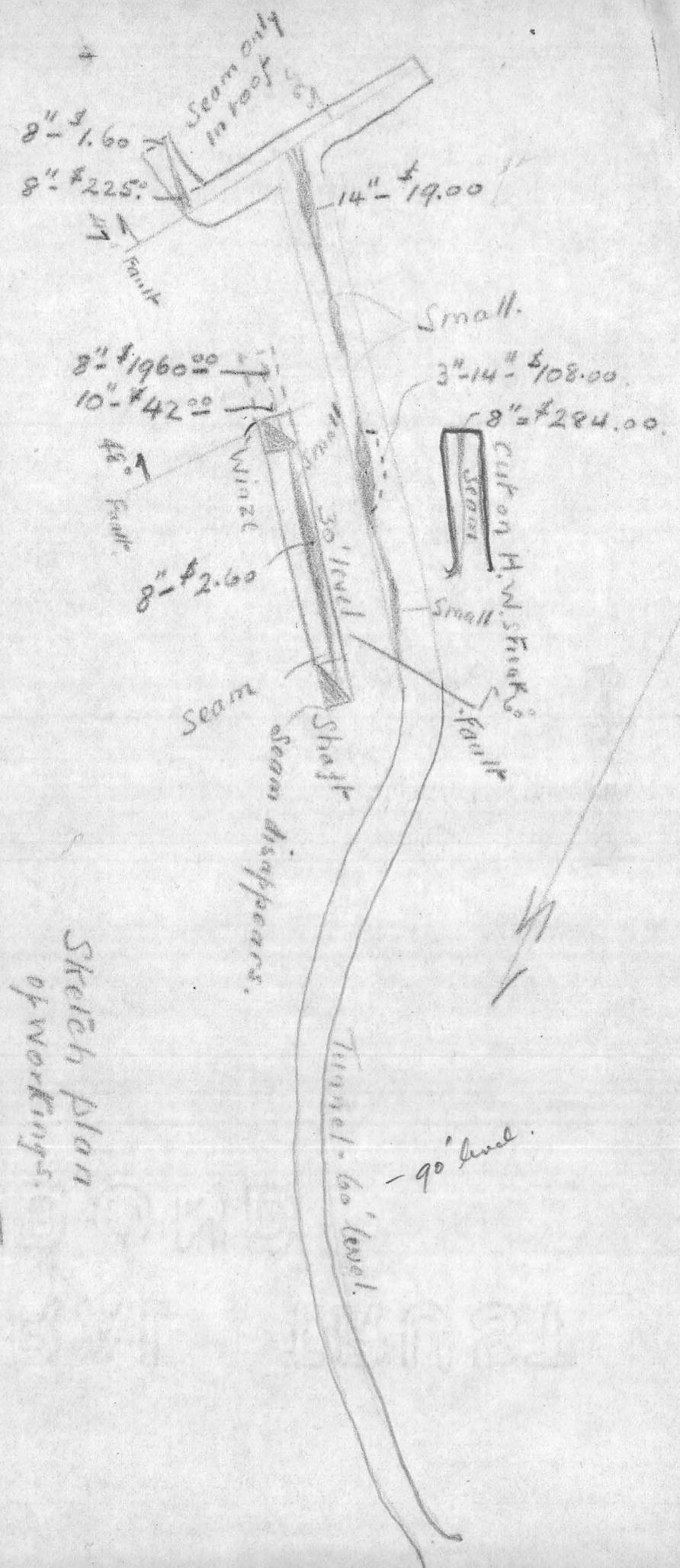
Lead at C. per lb.

REMARKS

Bellemeade

CHARGES

M. N. Downer



Sketch plan
of workings.

Belleville property.

12 miles S.E. of Mina, Mex.

Scale, 1"=20'

A. L. Sept. 20, 1928.

PLAN
of
workings
of
Belleville Property
near
Mina, Mineral County, Nevada.

Brunton Survey,
By A.H. Lawry, 9/11/30.

Scale, 1"=20'

