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BC-191

Mt. Shavano

Mt. Shavano Claim
Chaffee Co., Colo.

LIBRARY
COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES
GOLDEN, COLORADO

July 29, 1908.

Mr. Elvin U. Leh,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:-

My examination of your property, which is located on Mt. Shavano, about 21 miles ^{north} ~~south~~-west of Salida, was confined purely to an investigation of the desirability of continuing work and as I made no effort to collect the details of information necessary to make a formal and comprehensive report, I will make no effort to make such a report, but will confine myself to the particular question investigated.

The geological formation, at the workings, consists of archaic schist and gneiss. About 700 ft. north of the workings there begins an area of granite which continues as far as the ground was inspected (about 1,000 ft). The contact between the granite and the schist-gneiss appeared to be nearly vertical. The granite is generally considered to be an intrusive rock, but, in this locality, the intrusions occurred a very long time ago, in this particular case probably before the uplift which formed the peak, and mineral richness is seldom associated with the granite intrusions. No other eruptive rocks were observed near the mine.

As most profitable mining deposits are intimately associated with more or less recent eruptive rock, the absence of them is always considered a bad sign.

The history of the property, as shown by the workings themselves, would appear to be about as follows: -- Some rich float was

found on the surface, which inspired diligent surface prospecting. An area 100 ft. northerly and southerly by 50 ft. easterly and westerly has been thickly pitted with holes. Several pockets were found but no continuous veins. The statement has been made that these pockets were in the "wash" and not in solid formation. This is a mistake. The true soil or wash" is very thin, not over 18 inches deep, below that is found shattered rock which is "in place". This shattered condition is characteristic of all places above timber line and is due to the activity of the frost at these high altitudes.

No permanent vein having been found on the surface, the property was then prospected at depth by driving a tunnel underneath this area which had been prospected on the surface. The tunnel is vertically under the surface workings 110 ft.

A glance at the accompanying map will show the thoroughness with which this ground was prospected at depth. Nothing was found in the tunnel workings except a few small pockets and very small veins, so the main tunnel was then started east to get under a place where some red dirt shows on the surface. Red dirt is an indication of iron, and the rich gold ore found on the property has contained a good deal of iron. The tunnel lacks 70 ft. of being vertically under the patch of red dirt. So much for the history of the mine as evidenced by the workings.

In the granite area, a little pocket of ore was found about 1500 ft. north of the red dirt patch. This has been sighted as evidence of a continuous north and south vein. The evidence is insufficient to my mind. Between the two spots the soil is very thin and if there were any vein there would be abundant "float" showing on the surface.

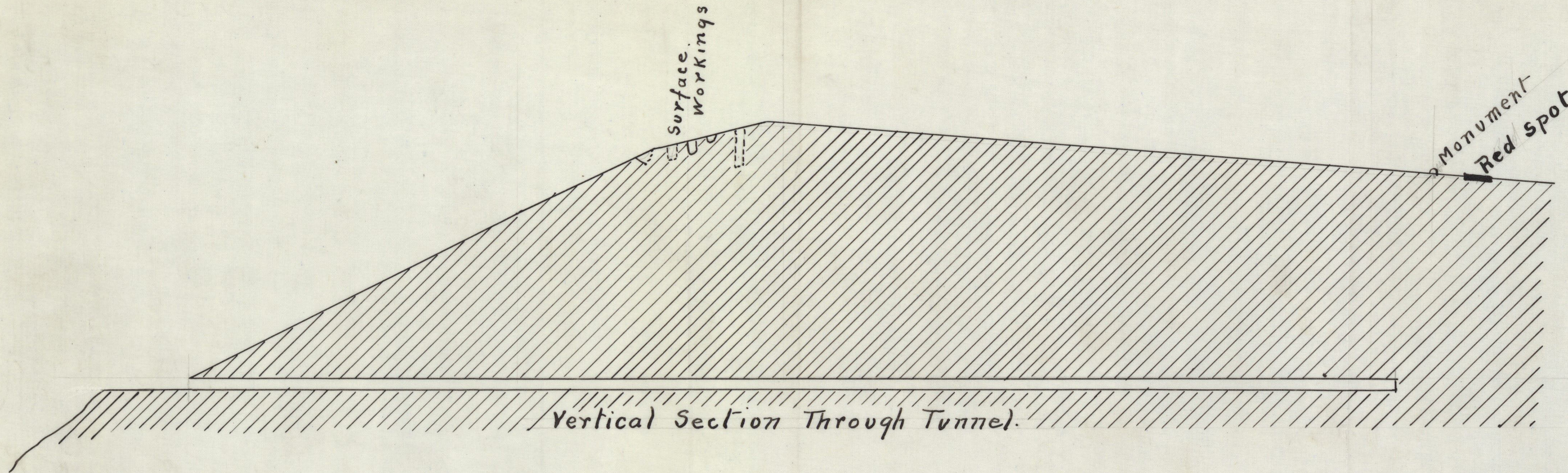
The altitude of the property is 13,350 feet above sea level. Working costs must always be high at such an elevation.

In conclusion I will say that I think the property has been already over-prospected. The only thing left undone is to prospect the patch of red dirt. I would advise sinking a hole on this patch. If a continuous vein or chimney is found, the tunnel could then be extended to intersect it. If nothing continuous is found, I would spend no more money on the property. If any one wants to take a lease and hunt further, I would let it out on reasonable terms.

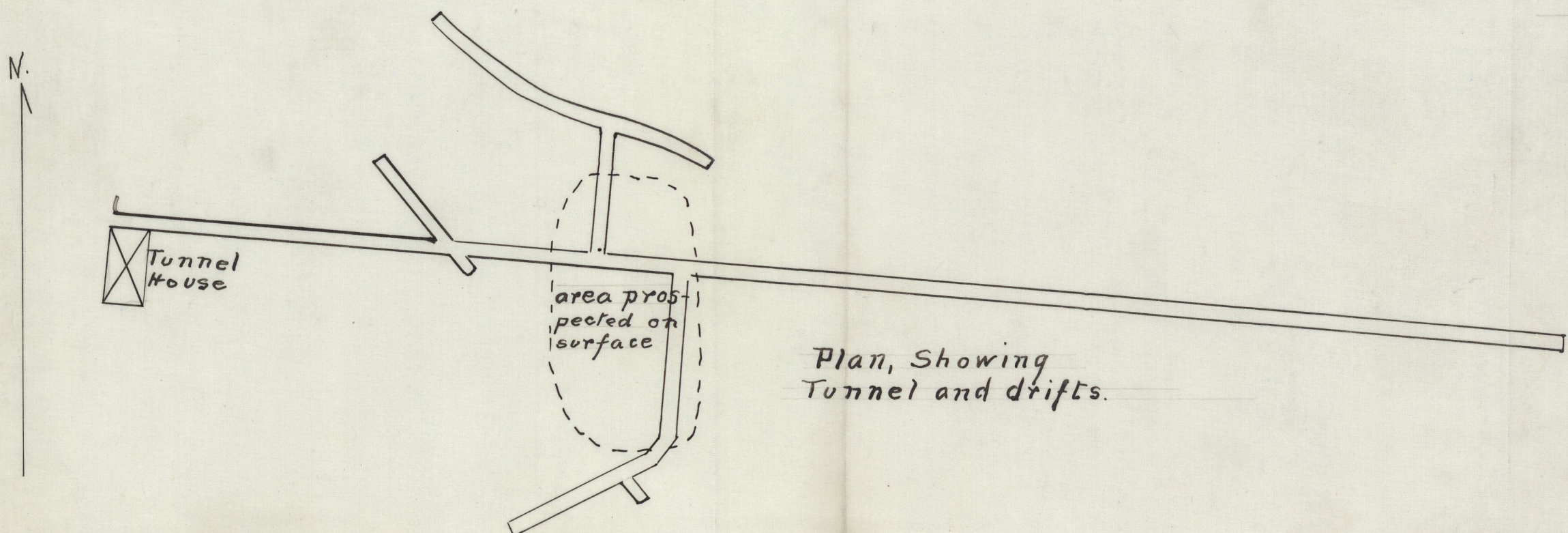
I remain-

Yours very truly,

B.



Vertical Section Through Tunnel.



Plan, Showing Tunnel and drifts.

SKETCH MAP
 made for Elvin U. Leh
 scale 50' = 1"
 Denver July 28-08
 Geo. J. Bancroft

⊕ Red spot