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A REPORT
on the
DURANGO GIRL MINE
by

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Denver, Colo.

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Durango Girl Mine
L & Photo Co., Colo.

This property lies on the East side of Mt. Lewis. It is owned by four Germans in partnership. I do not enclose their names because it is not a proposition that can be handled by letter, if handled at all and I suggested to Mr. J. M. Morgan that he keep in touch with the owners and it is not unlikely that some time this winter reasonable terms may be secured. The property is now under bond and lease to a man named J. Hazzard, whose office is 323 Mack Blk. Denver. Mr. Hazzard is endeavoring to float it as a stock company and, this year, in the majority of cases, such undertakings are failures, so a brief description of the property will probably be usefull for filing should the matter come up again.

Location:

The location is unfavorable for cheap operation, being some 15 miles from Durango on Junction Creek at an altitude of 10,500 ft. above sea level. There is no wagon road up Junction Creek and I estimate that it would cost \$20,000.00 to build one. There is a pack trail and freight is delivered at \$15.00 per ton in and out.

Geology & Vein Formation:

Mt. Lewis is composed of a series of sedêmentary rocks which have been spread apart by lacolited and cut by dikes of eruptive rocks. A good part of the Mountain is eruptive.

The tunnel of the Durango Girl starts on the north contact of a large dike of trachitic diorite which cuts throught the Mountain for some distance. The tunnel is also a few feet above the upper limit of a thick bed of sedêmentary rocks. In other words it is driven in the lower part of a lacolite of porphyritic diorite. The thickness of this lacolite I did not measure but would say it was some 200 ft. thick

and above^{below} are other lacolites. The vein apparently crosses the dike at a slight angle for a crosscut north from^{near} the end of the tunnel reveals the dike. The vein is a good strong vein not unlike a Cripple Creek vein in appearance. Its values occur largely as sylvanite and are associated with only a little iron pyrites and other minerals. Very little timber is needed and ground breaks well. The vein could probably be broken $2\frac{1}{2}$ ft. wide if shipping to a mill. At present the ore which is sack^{ed} will not average more than 6" but it is scattered through the vein. The vein has been developed by a tunnel 650 ft. long, 475 ft. of this distance was in ore which yielded a certain amount of "high-grade". The owners claim that the remainder is in ore of a milling grade. The last 50 ft. is in sedimentary. (The sedimentaries rise as the tunnel goes further in the hill) and I sampled the vein here with the following results.

The stopes have been carried up only about 30 ft. so that there is practically no vertical section of the vein exposed. If the values continue into the sedimentary rocks with depth and height this would be a very desirable purchase at the owners present price (about \$50,000.00. I am told by Morgan) but it is evident that the owners have no faith in the continuence of the values with depth, or~~e~~ they would not want to sell. The grade of the ore is claimed to be very high and I have no reason to doubt it. It is claimed that the stope fillings will run about \$40.00 and that the shipping ore is never below \$100.00 per ton. I am satisfied that the owners have not done the necessary development to prove that the values do not penetrate the sedimentaries, and should Mr. Morgan be able to negotiate a lease and bond proposition wherein you would have any opportunity of proving or disproving the continuation of the ore with depth, without having to pay for the privilege of doing it, I can recommend this property to your serious consideration.

Geo J Bancroft