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Unpublished Report on the Carson Sink Area, Nevada... (field work 1911-1920)
Fig. 3A. View (Photo 1704) showing flat topography and vegetation in Carson Sink Valley, with Rattlesnake Hill (a basaltic lava outlier) in the background. Looking southeast from Fallon.
Fig. 4A. View (photos 1644 and 1645) showing topography and rocks in the west front of the Augusta Range, north of Wonder. Looking northeast.
Fig. 4B. Sand Springs sand dune A-B near Sand Springs, a mile long and 500 feet high (photo 4-512, Gale). Looking north from Sand Springs.
Fig 5   Photos 1628 and 1629
4-12 Fig. 5  Panorama showing mountains, topography, geology, and mineral-bearing rocks and mines of Wonder district. From monument at top of Wonder Mountain, 6200 feet elevation. August 23. 911. The panorama is shown on the following five pages.

4 1628 Twin Peaks in left; Wonder Valley and Fairview Mountain in center; and part of Victor Range in right. Looking S. 20° W.

5 1629 Victor Range west of Wonder; Hercules Valley in foreground and part of Stillwater Range in far background. Looking S. 60° W.

6 1630 Victor Range west of Wonder; Hercules Valley in foreground; part of Stillwater Range in far background; Table Mountain and Job Peak in extreme right. Looking W. 80°W.

7 1631 Hercules Valley; Victor Range, including Porphyry Peak with foothill rhyolite topography, in right; Dixie Valley and Stillwater Range with Job Peak in background. Looking N. 40° W.

8 1632 Foothills of Wonder Mountains and of Grant Mountain in right; Dixie Valley in center; Stillwater Range in left background; salt marsh and alkali flats toward right. Looking north.

9 1633 Wonder Mountains and Grant Range in rear, all volcanic rocks (?). Looking N. 40° E.

10 1634 Wonder Mountains; Grant Range in extreme left. Looking N. 80° E.

11 1635 Wonder Mountains. Looking S. 60° E.

12 1636 Wonder Mountains and town, with one of Twin Peaks at extreme right. Looking S. 20° E.

Fig. 5 Panorama on the following five pages.
Fig. 5

Photos 1630 and 1631

Photo 1630
N. 80° W.

Photo 1631
N. 40° W.
Fig 5. Photos 1632 and 1633
Fig 5. Photos 1634 and 1635
Fig 5. Photo 1636
Fig. 6. View of Wonder (town) (Photo 1625) Looking south
August 19, 1911
Fig. 8. View showing topography in red rhyolitic lavas in north-eastern part of Wonder district. Looking north-northeast. (Photo 17-1641.)
Fig. 9. View showing topography and Vulture, Jackpot, and Queen mines in rhyolitic lavas in eastern part of Wonder district. Looking S. 65 degrees E. from Sun Rise Ridge (Photo 32-1654)
Fig. 12. View of Jackpot mine and rugged 30-feet high croppings of vein in right and Queen Peak Mountains in background. Looking S. 75 degrees E. (Photo 15-1639)
Fig. 13. View of Spider and Wasp mine and vein croppings. Looking west (photo 26-1649)
Fig. 14. View of gold-silver ore (specimen 21) from the Gold King mine (of Gold King group), where it forms 2 feet of the 8-feet wide vein dipping 75 degrees N. To show quartz-adularia replacement gangue pseudomorphic after tabular calcite. The structure is also very characteristic of the ore in the Golden Dawn vein no. 2 in the Gumbo and no. 1 shafts. Natural scale.
Fig. 15. Gold-silver ore (specimen 112A) from the Nevada Wonder mine to show laminated and folded quartz-adularia gangue which was deposited pseudomorphically after lamellar calcite. Natural scale.
Fig. 16. Photomicrograph of thin section of gold-silver ore (specimen 50) from Queen mine showing quartz-adularia gangue pseudomorphically replacing lamellar calcite forming intersecting bladed, platy and other irregular structures. x50 diameters.
Fig. 17. Polished section of silver-gold ore (specimen 40) from Jackpot mine, 200-foot level, vein A, to show the black metallic gangue mineral psilomelane with which is associated a little manganite and hematite. Natural scale.
Fig. 18. Polished section of silver-gold ore (specimen 88) from Ruby mine, Wisto vein, to show brecciated replacement character of the quartz-orthoclase-rock gangue.
Fig. 19. Nevada Wonder mine and mill in Wonder Mountain. Looking northwest. (Photo 16-1637)
NORTH STAR

ROSE

NO.1.

HIDDEN TREASURE

HIDDEN TREASURE NO.1

NEVADA WONDER NO.2

NEVADA WONDER NO.3

NEVADA WONDER

ROSE

NEVADA WONDER VEIN SYSTEM

RUBY NO.1

RUBY

RUBY NO.2

LAST CHANCE NO.1

LAST CHANCE

LAST CHANCE NO.2

GREENS AND BLUE ARE THE PROPERTIES OF THE WONDER EXTENSION MINING COMPANY, HIDDEN TREASURE MINING CORPORATION AND NORTH STAR MINING COMPANY.

SHOWING PROPERTIES TO BE CONSOLIDATED WITH THE NEVADA WONDER MINING COMPANY, WITH MAIN VEIN SYSTEM EXTENDING THROUGH THE PROPERTIES A DISTANCE OF OVER ONE AND ONE-QUARTER MILES.
Fig. 27. Topography and mines in west slope of Fairview Mountains, in Fairview district. Looking east. (Photo 16.)
Fig. 27. Topography and mines in west slope of Fairview Mountains, in Fairview district. Looking east. (Photo 16.)
Fig. 28A. Sections along the lines F-F', G-G', and H-H' on figure 28, which see for corresponding colors and letter symbols.
Scale 1 inch = 400 feet.
Fig. 29. Mines and topography in the Fairview district. Nevada Hills mine and mill in center; Old Nevada Hills shaft in right; Eagle mine in left. Fairview peak is just beyond upper left background. Looking south (Photo 8)
Fig. 30. West slope of Fairview Mountains near South Fairview, showing folding and irregular attitude of the rocks. Looking northeast. (Photo 39-1653)
Fig 31. Crown mine, lodes, and cap rock andesite at South Fairview. Looking N. 20 degrees E. (Photo 40-1659)
Fig. 32. Snyder mine and lode croppings. Looking S. 75 degrees E. up Snyder Canyon. (Photo 41-1660)
Fig. 33. - Dromedary mines, with Golden Boulder mine in left; McLaughlin tunnel in right. Looking N. 20° E. (Photo 11-12-1668-69.)
Fig. 33. - Dromedary mines, with Golden Boulder mine in left; McLoughlin tunnel in right. Looking N. 20° E. (Photo 11-12-1668-69.)
Fig. 34. Dromedary mines in center background. Nevada Hills mine (Webber shaft) in left; Eagle, Eagles Nest, and Aztec mines in mid-foreground; Aztec Pass containing Aztec fault in right. Looking north from Rhyolite Hill (Photo 1344-1314-1670-71.)
Fig. 35. Diagram showing manner in which the Nevada Hills ore veins bottom on barren quartz veins and hypothetical fissure x-y.
Fig. 36. Photomicrograph of ore (specimen 194) from Pyramid vein, showing flamboyant or pseudospherolitic structure in the gangue quartz. x40 diameters.
Fig. 37. Croppings of Nevada Hills vein in Lode andesite. They and the vein beneath them are said to constitute $25 ore.
Looking N. 30 degrees W. from tunnels 3 and 4. (Photo 17-1672)
Fig. 38
Sketch of the main workings in the Mizpah Mine

Scale: 1 inch = 60 feet

Vein outcrops
Faults
Vein wall
Mizpah
Main Shaft
Surface: EL 5700
Rich zone
25 ft. 8th level
32 1/2 ft. 135 ft. level
Manganosite
Wing 5 ft. 265 ft. level
Hay wall
Manganosite

SE cor Mizpah Claim
NE cor Atlanta

Honraria in middle of shaft
FIG. 40. Cross section of Big Ledge vein on eastern part of No. 2 claim.

Scale 1 inch = 60 feet
Fig. 41A. Milwaukee mine, rocks, and structures in west side of Chalk Mountain. Close cross-sheeting dips 30 degrees S. Wider cross-sheeting 40 degrees N. Looking east (photo 36-1656)
Fig. 43. Chalk Mountain (Dawe's) lead-silver mine, zone of mineralization and folding in the limestone back of the mine; in east side of Chalk Mountain. Looking N. 20° degrees W. (Photo 1709-1710)
Fig. 46. Diagram of workings in Bell Mountain mine
Fig. 44. Section along workings on Broken Hills vein in Broken Hills mine showing state of stopes and ore down to 150-foot level in 1920, looking N 30° E on hanging wall.

- "denotes ore in sight.
- "denotes stoped ground.
3' denotes width of ore body.
$15 denotes value of ore to the ton.
Scale: 1 inch = 50 feet.
Fig. 51. Diagram of the Principal workings on the least vein in the San Rafael mine, Quarts Mountain, Nevada
Fig. 52. Topographic and geologic map of the Rawhide district, Nev. Main street nearly 2 miles long extends north-westerly through the town, and from it Rawhide Avenue extends south-westerly.
Fig. 29. Starlight mining claims and area of the property.

Legend:
- Broken blue lines denote gulches or drainage lines.
- Green lines denote streets and driveways.
- Red figures on 3 denote locality only and are to be deleted.

Scale: 1 inch = 300 feet.

The country rock is...

Broken blue lines denote gulches or drainage lines.

Note:
- The map is not to scale.
- Figures on 2 denote locality only and are to be deleted.
Figure H-F, map showing location of Bell Mountain mine, vein and claims.

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet.

El. 4,000 feet = elevation.

Blue lines denote drainage lines or "washes."

T" denotes strike and dip.

N" denotes out.

--- denotes crosscut.
Fig. 48. Map showing relative positions of the principal veins and workings in the Broken Hill field.
Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet.
Blue lines denote drainage lines or "washes." 
--- denotes vein.
\( \text{12°} \) denotes strike and dip.
Fig. 54. Cone Mountains, mines, and western part of Rawhide. Looking west (photos 27-28-1680-82.)
Fig. 54. Cone Mountains, mines, and western part of Rawhide. Looking west (=S. 50° W. to N. 50° W) from Murray Hill. (Photos 27-28-1680-82.)
55. Queen Mill on alkalie flat, 5 miles southeast of Rawhide.
Tilted and folded dark slaty shale–limestone formation northeast of Rawhide in west slope of Big Kasock Mountain. The limestone occurs as silicified layers and bands and contains quartz veins and stringers. Looking east.
Microphotograph showing example of adularia (rhombic forms) occurring in rhyolite (specimen 38) from Balloon Hill at U.S.L.M. 216. x110 diameters.
Spec 342

4.57. Polished section of Balloon Hill upper rhyolite, showing flow banding, cross-faulting, and veining, a-b, by alunite and chalcedonic quartz. Natural scale.
Fig. 58. Microphotograph of a section (a'-b') of the veinlet a-b in figure 57, showing it to be composed mainly of fine-grained cuboidal crystalline alunite between thin walls of mostly columnar quartz. x25 diameters. Under equally high power it is similar to figure 60.
FIG. 59A. Pilot Cone (andesite) and surrounding volcanic rocks. From Royal mine looking S. 20 degrees W. diagonally across Reward Gulch. Shows the rocks in center and right foreground dipping westerly.
Microphotograph of thin section of ore (specimen 317) from Black Eagle vein, showing gangue of chiefly cuboidal crystalline alunite. x750 diameters.
Fig. 61. Stockwork character of Hooligan Hill ore zone, in Truett mine, in Portland rhyolite, showing mineralized fractures and seams that chiefly carry the ore. Looking west. Bullskin Mountain in left background.
Map of stop on Phoenix vein and deepest workings on the Victor vein and the Rawhide district. Diagrammatic. Looking southeast on hangingwall side of Victor vein. Scale 1 inch = 100 feet. Rectangle A denotes where Phoenix and Victor veins were merged.
Fig. 66. Map of stopes adjacent to workings in the #14 stope.  The stope has been outlined and the various stopes are shaded.  The scale is 1 inch = 20 feet.  A rectangle is drawn to show where the Phoenix and Victor areas were merged.
Polished section of silver-gold ore from Phoenix vein on 500 foot level north drift (edge of specimen 436). Natural scale. The black, as a, is mostly argentite, associated proustite, and a little pyrite. The white, q, is mostly quartz. The gray, r, is mostly silicified and partly replaced rhyolite. Associated with the argentite is also a little native silver and electrum. Some pyrite occurs also in the quartz in grains and bodies ranging up to $\frac{1}{10}$ inch in diameter.
Fig. 69. Map of 300 foot level in Coalition Crown mine.
Scale 1 inch = 30 feet.
Fig. 68. Polished section of pyritic gold-silver ore (specimen 40) from Grutt-Balloon mine, 350-foot level, showing the ore minerals filling stockwork fractures in the wall rock rhyolite. Natural scale.