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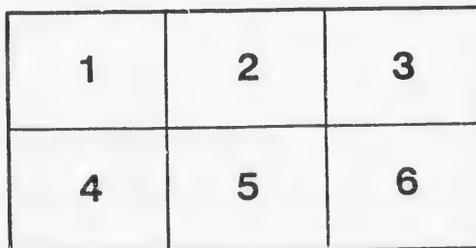
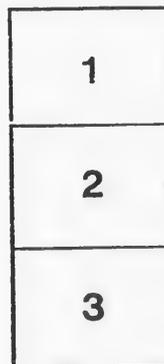
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S. J. ... P549.25

V
PROSPECTUS,



GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND REPORT

OF THE

“MOOSELAND”

Gold Company,

TANGIER DISTRICT,

NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE. No. 35 PINE STREET.
Room 8.

NEW YORK:
HENRY SPEAR, PRINTER AND STATIONER.
133 Pearl and 86 Beaver Street.

1864.



Handwritten text on the left margin, partially obscured.

Handwritten text on the left margin, partially obscured.

Handwritten text in the bottom right corner.

Handwritten text in the bottom right corner.

MO

L A K E

West

Warmanville

J. Beal

H. & J. Vincove

K. Stagner

H. Stagner

W. H. Newman
falls

quart mill seat

H. & J. Vincove

M O O S I E

P A P P L E

Wagon Road

Road surveyed

9 1/2 mile to Tangier

South

16

371

372

373

374

375

376

377

378

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380

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430

420

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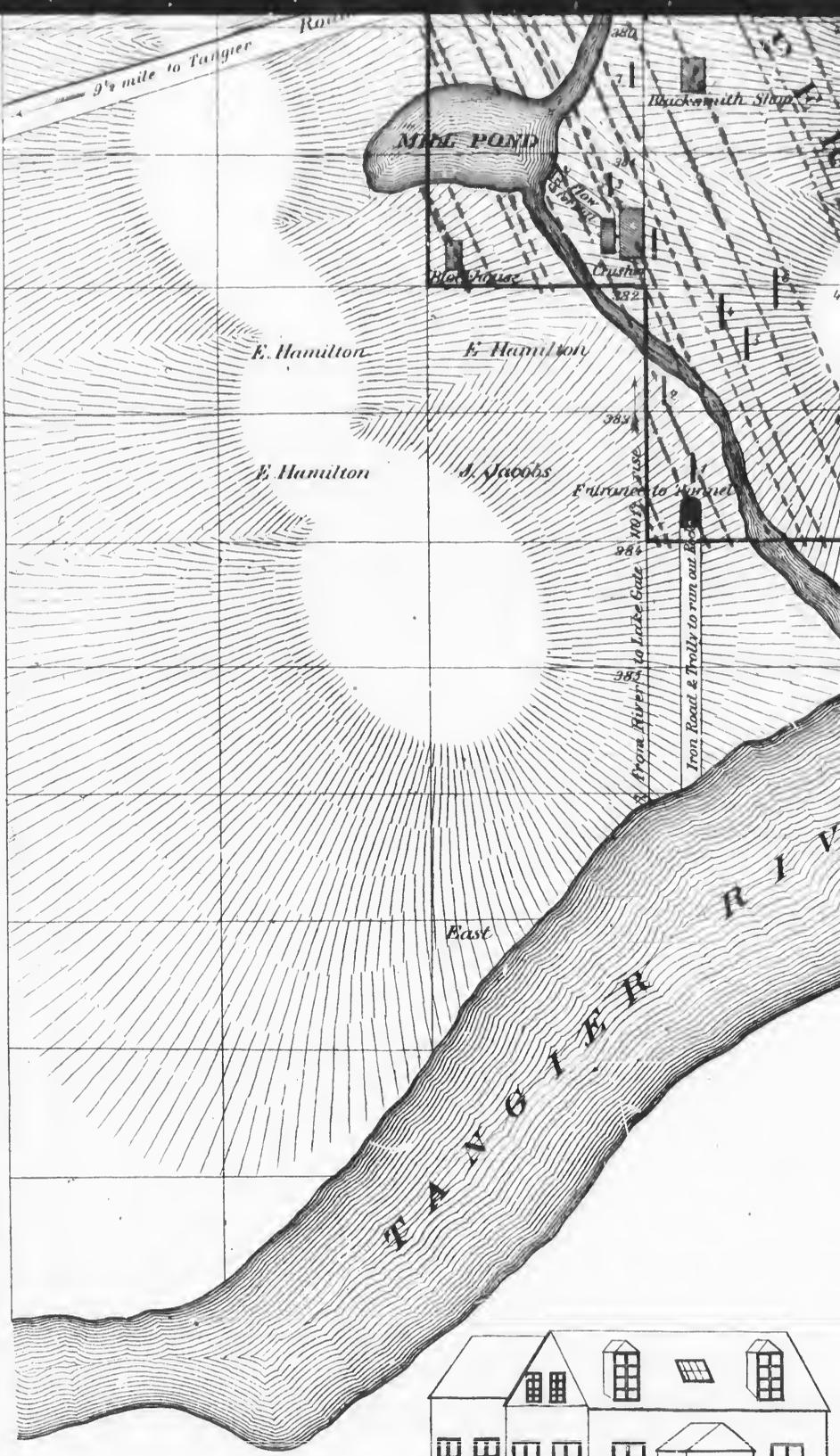
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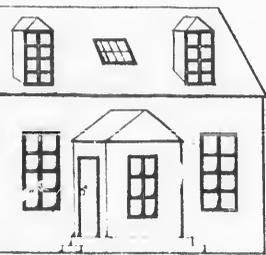
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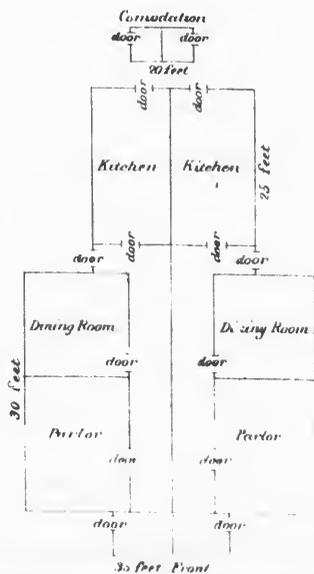
Road



Mooseland Cottage



and Cottage



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o

PROSPECTUS,
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND REPORT
OF THE
"MOOSELAND"
GOLD COMPANY,
TANGIER DISTRICT,
NOVA SCOTIA.

OFFICE, No. 35 PINE STREET, ROOM 8.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000,
50,000 SHARES \$10 EACH.

NEW YORK;
HENRY SPEAR, STATIONER AND PRINTER,
133 PEARL AND 86 BEAVER STREET.

1864.

999814.



SEP 10 1935

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EDW
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Mooseland Gold Company

OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New York.

TRUSTEES :

EDWIN S. BARRETT, 35 PINE STREET,
FRANKLIN A. PADDGCK 80 NASSAU STREET,
REUBEN ROSS, JR., 48 EIGHTH AVENUE.

OFFICERS :

PRESIDENT,

EDWIN S. BARRETT.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER,

GEO. W. BROWN.

COUNSEL,

PADDOCK & CANNON, 80 NASSAU STREET.

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LIST OF PROPERTY
OF THE
MOOSELAND GOLD COMPANY.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF 21 AREAS OR CLAIMS,
EACH 250 FEET BY 150 DO., BEING 5,250 FEET
OF CLAIMS IN LENGTH.

No. 1. "Furnace Lead," opened, and now showing rich veins, which commenced at six inches, and with three week's labor steadily increased to 19 inches. This lead promises to be one of the richest and most productive yet discovered in the Province. One ton of the quartz, from the opening of the vein, has been crushed, and yielded three ounces, 14 pennyweights of gold, at White's Mill, Tangier. The rock exhibiting to the naked eye but the smallest evidences of its wealth, and producing so large a return upon being crushed, leaves no room for doubt in the minds of scientific men of the rich mineral deposit contained in this lead upon further development.

No. 2. "Watson Lead," varying from 8 to 13 inches in width, containing much mispickel and fine gold, with other unmistakable evidences of its value.

No. 3. "Mill Lead," at three feet from the surface, shows the vein 18 inches in width, of a definite and marked character.

No. 4. "Jerry Lead." Vein five inches in width at the surface, and increased to nine inches at the depth of seven feet, the Whin Rock much shattered, and can be worked at the most trifling expense.

No. 5. "Wilson Lead." Vein six inches in width from opening. This has been tested and produces over 4 ounces to the ton.

No. 6. "Campbell Lead." Vein $12\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width. Not tested, but very rich specimens taken from this lead.

No. 7 "Bacon Lead." Vein varies from three and a half to eight inches in width. The ore from this vein, has not as yet, been assayed, but its character is definite, and leaves no doubt of its richness.

No. 8. "Peter Ives Lead." Three openings, varying from four to 13 inches in width. Character compact, and vein continuous.

No. 9. "Hance Lead." Vein at nine feet from the surface, 11 inches in width, with thick gold found.

No. 10. "Wesson Lead." Vein three feet four inches in width. Course—west by south; containing mispeckel and gold in large quantities. The quartz highly crystalline, with every indication of cross course or bull vein.

This lead alone from its present indication, is entirely sufficient to work upon, for an ample remuneration, needing only perseverance and capital to develop its well-known richness.

No. 11. "Peterson Lead." Three small veins, three to eight inches in width, converging into one. 300 lbs. of surface quartz yielded 1 ounce, 14 dwt. and 7 grs.

No. 12. "Pulsifer Lead." Vein two feet four inches in width. This is the lead upon which the first gold was discovered in Nova Scotia, by Mr. G. W. Pulsifer. Its wide spread reputation and well known character for richness, needs no comment.

No. 13. "Lucky Lead." So named from the fact of its yielding to one poor laborer, who discovered it, 13½ ounces of gold, from nine days work, before coming into possession of this company.

No. 14. "Tryestte Lead." Not opened, but surface indications clearly defined.

No. 15. "Kennedy Lead." Vein 12 inches in width; discovered by Henry Kennedy, Esq., and has been profitably worked for some months past.

No. 16. "Victoria Lead." Vein two feet nine inches in width, upon survey. This vein is worthy of especial notice, being directly upon a side hill; needing but smallest amount of labor to take from the earth the rich deposit here found.

No. 17. "Fit. Hugh Lead." Vein 13 inches in width. Four and a half days' labor of two men produced six ounces and four pennyweights in gold.

No. 18. "Winthrop Lead." Successfully worked for four months, and now yielding paying results, at the depth of 13 feet.

ALLUVIAL WASHINGS ON Lots 380, 381, 418, 419, 420, 421.

For the better information of the uninformed of the immense value of the gold properties lying in the Tangier district, among which the claims of this company stand second to none, is annexed the Report of Hon. John Arthur Phillips, of London, which should be carefully perused, as it is made by a gentleman, in an official position, without any pecuniary interest to serve, and is beyond question reliable.

THE GOLD DISTRICT AT TANGIER.

As the Tangier district was the gold field earliest brought to public notice in the Province of Nova Scotia, so does it still remain one of the most interesting in the promise of good results to systematic and economical mining. The crowd of adventurers who peopled the hills of Tangier in 1861 and 1862, on the course of the "old South Leads," has indeed disappeared, and the evidence of their unsystematic and ill-applied labor, now scars the hills with numerous grave-like pits, filled with water, and perilous from imperfect covering. If many, in their *auri sacra fames*, found here only a place to bury their hopes, others, more fortunate, were rewarded with splendid wages for their personal labor. The ill-considered system of allotting claims, at first adopted by the Colonial Government, in a manner compelled the early adventurers to abandon their labors, as soon as the surface water accumulated in the open pits or shallow levels, beyond the control of a single bucket or other primitive contrivance. Even the most fortunate adventurers were soon drowned out by the accumulated waters from adjacent claims, abandoned by less successful neighbors. Nearly all these early efforts at individual mining are now abandoned, and the claims have since been consolidated in large companies.

The value of the Tangier District, in the opinion of Mr. John Arthur Phillips, of London, is thus expressed in his Report to the Nova Scotia Land and Gold Crushing and Amalgamating Company, in London, 1862:

This is, at present, one of the most important mining localities in the Colony. The workings, which I inspected here, are on a hill, a short distance from the Harbor of Tangier, extending over an area of about three-quarters of a mile in length, by about two hundred yards in width. There are at least five distinct lodes at work within this band of mineralized ground, varying in thickness from five to fifteen inches. The quartz, extracted from many of these claims, presents large quantities of visible gold, and some tons weight have been crushed and amalgamated by means of two Chilean mills, which have been erected on the spot, and have yielded from three to nine ounces of gold to the ton. There can be no doubt that the gold deposits of Tangier will prove largely and permanently valuable, provided a sufficiently large area can be secured to enable a company to work the mines in a scientific and systematic manner."

SITUATION AND NUMBER OF VEINS IN THE TANGIER SETT.

The auriferous veins at Tangier occupy a neck of land facing the sea in Tangier Harbor, and reaching from near the bridge over the Tangier River, east, as far as the middle of Rush Lake. The distance on the north line, is over half a mile, and including the eastern openings, on the land of the English Company on the Strawberry Hill must be about a mile. Within this area, there are at present explored, not less than thirty veins of gold-bearing quartz, large and small, varying from two feet to one inch, and continued search is constantly adding to the number. Many of the smaller veins, which are grouped together at the surface, will doubtless unite in no great depth, offering important advantages for mining. At present, attention has been bestowed chiefly on those veins which have

shown a good thickness at surface, and have proved themselves most productive in gold.

GEOLOGICAL AND MINERALOGICAL CHARACTER OF THE VEINS AT TANGIER.

The rocks, at Tangier, strike almost due east and west, not varying, by the compass, over 5° or 6° S of E. They stand at a high angle, dipping uniformly south, from 10° to 30° departure from the vertical. These rocks comprise, 1st, the quartzite beds, often highly charged with arsenical pyrites, breaking in rhombic forms, and of an almost basaltic blackness of color, though weathering nearly white. 2nd. The hard blue slates, sometimes also metalliferous, especially near the quartz veins. Sometimes this slate is highly metamorphosed and contorted; again, quite soft, fissile, and regularly divided by joints, into rhombic forms. Its color is generally dark blue, stained at surface by iron rust, in the metalliferous zones. Sometimes it is olive colored and gray, and rarely chloritic. It is very rarely micaceous or hornblende, and contains few crystallized minerals besides pyrites; minute crystals of stannorotide and epidote occur rarely, but I saw no tourmaline although garnets occur in the sands of Copper's Lake. The sands on the sea shore, as well as in the lake, indicate the existence of ilmenite and chromic iron, or magnetic iron. 3d. The quartz veins are of two descriptions; those which occur parallel to the bedding of the rocks, and which are the gold-bearing veins; and cross veins, intersecting the strata at an angle, and generally barren of gold. The latter form, in the districts which I have examined, an insignificant feature in the geology, compared with the auriferous veins.

Associated with the quartz, the principal minerals are yellow and white pyrites, mispickel, copper pyrites, galena, zinc

blende, and more rarely carbonate of lime, metallic copper, or carbonate of lime and iron green carbonate of copper, specular iron, iron sinter, and arseniosiderite, are also seen, but less frequently. I sought in vain for bismuth or antimony, although small crystals believed to be sulphuret of silver, have been detected in the pyrites. The gold seems to be most intimately associated with the arsenical pyrites, or mispickel, and the zinc blende often enclosing or penetrating these minerals. More rarely the gold is associated with galena, most of the specimens shown me of this sort, proving on examination to be zinc blende or mispickel. The mispickel and the iron pyrites are both auriferous, and when these minerals occur in sufficient abundance, they should be reserved for separate treatment, the amalgamating process not securing the gold they contain. The largest masses of arsenical pyrites are found in the blue slate, forming bunches, often highly crystallized and of considerable weight. This slate, with the mispickel, is usually the foot wall. The gold occurs often in little nuggets and pipettes in the pure white quartz, sometimes, but rarely, beautifully crystallized, often showing a strong tendency to crystallization, of a splendid lustre and high color. It also occurs in scales and plates in the adjacent slate, near the line of contact of the quartz, and, as already mentioned, implanted in masses of arsenical pyrites, zinc blende, and more rarely with yellow iron pyrites and galena.

Its disposition to occur at or near the line of contact between different minerals, or wherever there is a shut or change in the vein, is very manifest. It also occurs, of course, in particles too small to be seen in the solid quartz, as is constantly shown by the results of dressing. The quartz veins often preserve a striking similarity to the harder slaty bands as if they

were metamorphic of the slates. Generally they are compact and less cellular than the gold quartz of the Appalachians, often oily looking, blue and gray in color, though frequently quite white in some parts of the vein. The walls are polished in contact with the slates, and rarely separated from them by any lining of "fluvean" or decomposed rock. Sometimes near the surface the decomposition of the pyrites on one wall has left an open space, partly filled by iron rust from the pyrites, and in such cases this material is apt to be rich in gold, though in an invisible form.

There is the same structure also in the Tangier veins, noticed elsewhere in the Province, as respects the occurrence in them of swells and rolls, alternating with plain spaces: where these rolls occur the quartz is usually more auriferous, and the spaces between them are proportionately poorer in gold.

These rolls preserve an essential parallelism with each other, and have a dip obliquely to the west or east according to the pitch of the associated rocks, and parallel to what has been called the "grain" of these rocks, that is to say, parallel with the direction of the axis of elevation. As the shafts and drifts cut these swells at an oblique angle, it happens that the progress of exploration carries the work alternately through pieces of ground where the veins swell or contract, and where there are corresponding differences in the gold product. At times the contraction of the vein shuts it off for a short distance, producing the impression that it is about to come to an end, when, from a narrow thread, it enlarges again gradually or rapidly to its full size.

These rolls or swells in the quartz appear to me to have had their origin in the upheaval which has given the easterly and

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westerly pitch to the axis of elevation of the rocks, on the line of strike, the corrugations, or rolls occurring as a consequence of this mechanical disturbance.

The distribution of the gold in the quartz is sometimes such as to excite surprise at its abundance. Mr. Campbell, who was employed by the Provincial Legislature to prepare the geological section, and notice of the Nova Scotia gold fields, addressed to the Hon. Jos. Howe, Provincial Secretary; [dated Halifax, 25th of July, 1863—legislative document, p. 12. 4to.] informs me that while he was, in 1861, engaged on this survey, he saw, at the Lake Company's Lead, on the borders of Copper's Lake, a mass of quartz of about a cubic foot in volume, which was entirely plated over with gold, on the plane of contact, on the south or foot wall of the vein. During the working on the "South Leads" in 1861-62, numerous very showy specimens of gold were taken out, particularly from the Negro Lead, worth in gold value from \$100 to \$325. During the past summer three men, who were repairing the road in Tangier, near Archibald's, in digging earth from the road-side to mend the way, took out in three days coarse gold to the value of \$950, from a spot not over three or four yards square. This gold was in the form of nuggets and coarse grains, not at all worn. One nugget weighed sixteen ounces, others eight, six, three and two ounces, and smaller. This spot was no more promising for such a discovery, than any other one in the region, and although the surface is covered with large masses of quartz, and it is plain from which direction they must have come, no efficient search has been made for the vein which yielded this gold, which had obviously not been moved far from its original source,

I have already under a former head, given the reasons which,

in my view, account sufficiently for the general absence of alluvial gold in the Nova Scotia gold region, and discoveries like this only confirm the views before expressed.

REMARKABLE INSTANCES OF PRODUCTIVENESS IN THE NOVA SCOTIA VEINS.

While the prudent adventurer will regard with superior interest the reliable average yield of auriferous veins, as the only safe basis of expectation, it is always pleasant to see the prizes which a lottery offers—not forgetting the blanks. I took pains to collect such authentic examples as fell in my way while in Nova Scotia, the official character which is given by law to the mining records rendering it easy to do so.

Two poor men at Isaac's Harbor, almost without capital, commenced work on a quartz lode of six inches, which, at a depth of thirty feet, became two feet, and in four hundred and two days work, they obtained two hundred and forty-six ounces of gold, and had each a profit of over \$2,000 for their labor. This was Claim No. 12 on the lode, and No. 13, the next one adjoining, is turning out even better; the month of November giving eight and a half ounces of gold per ton for all the quartz raised.

The "Triad Co.," for July, from twenty-two tons, obtained one hundred and forty-five ounces, or over six and a half ounces to the ton; and the same company in August obtained, from twenty-six tons nine hundred pounds, eighty-three ounces of gold; for October, from thirty-five tons, one hundred and forty ounces.

The Hattie Lode, at Wine Harbor, has yielded sixty ounces to the ton, and sixty-six ounces from one and a quarter tons of quartz

IS THE GOLD CONFINED TO THE QUARTZ ?

While, beyond doubt, the quartz veins are the chief gold-bearing rocks, it yet remains to be proved that they are the only ones.

Butler & Co., at Wine Harbor, for September, from 29 tons took 69 ounces, and for October, from 30 tons 800 lbs. took 95 ounces,

At Lake Loon, (the Montague property,) Robinson & Co. took a nugget of gold, found in the mispickel, which weighed 22 ounces, and the stuff from the vein has yielded from four to six ounces to the ton.

A lot of 2,500 lbs. of selected quartz, from the South Taylor Lode, in Waverly, crushed by Huff, yielded 22 oz. of gold, while a lot of the same lode, unselected, yielded 2½ oz. to the ton.

At Oldham is a small vein, of about an inch or two in thickness, which is owned by four workmen, who have taken 60 oz. to the ton of quartz from it.

Mr. Frankfort Davis, owner of a crushing mill at Oldham, gave me the following statement from his official returns on the quartz from various lodes in Oldham :

4 tons yielded	.....16 oz.	5 dwt.
1 " "	.....20 "	3 "
6 " "	.....21 "	17 "
2 " "	.....5 "	12 "
14 " "	.....65 "	6 "
1½ " "	.....65 "	10 "
13 " "	.....59 "	10 "
2 " "	.....9 "	12 "
1 " "	.....3 "	8 "
12½ " "	.....70 "	— "
2 " "	.....33 "	5 "
17½ " "	.....57 "	— "

Or, in round numbers, an average of five ounces to the ton, on about 100 tons of quartz crushed. While, on the other hand, 442 tons yielded an aggregate of only 821 ounces, or not quite two ounces to the ton.

At Wine Harbor, a group of veins on the middle lode has yielded, to the present depth of 40 feet, over five ounces of gold to the ton of quartz.

Mr. O'Conner, one of the four owners of a claim on the Montagne vein, informed me that a lot of the quartz from that vein, estimated as 800 lbs., yielded, on dry crushing in a hand-mortar, $21\frac{1}{2}$ ounces of gold, leaving still all the small gold in the tailings, which would probably swell the whole yield to 24 ounces for 800 lbs., or 60 ounces to the ton of 2,000 lbs.

These examples might be multiplied—as every district has its remarkable stories—but I have confined myself to a portion of the examples which came to my own knowledge.

ABILITY TO PAY DIVIDENDS.

The ability of the Company to pay quarterly dividends is unquestioned, and the amounts of such dividends from the past yield and increased present prospects, is seen at a glance. The mill is capable of crushing 30 tons per day. The average yield is over three ounces per ton. This would give 90 ounces per day, which, at \$20 per ounce, is \$1,800. Deduct from this estimate, the cost of producing, say \$600, leaves a net profit of \$1,200 per day.

The working days in a year, are, say 300. Deduct for detentions, accidents, &c., 50 days, leaving 250 working days, which would produce \$300,000. Deduct for contingent expenses, &c., \$50,000, leaving a net profit of \$250,000, being equal to a dividend of 50 per cent, on par value of the stock. If only one half of the above results are realized, giving a

profit of \$125,000, this amount will pay a dividend of over \$2 per share, which is equal to a dividend of over 50 per cent. upon the subscription price of the stock. It is a conceded fact, that any stock paying quarterly dividends of one half the above amount, will, at any time command in the market if not a premium, certainly its par value. These are the figures as they exist, and have existed for six months past. No fanciful figuring of what is hoped for or expected (or property purchased to prospect), but reality confirmed by actual exploration and work, therefore this is confidently presented to the public as an opportunity seldom offered, for legitimate, certain and safe investment with large returns.

TO THE TRUSTEES OF MOOSELAND GOLD COMPANY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

GENTLEMEN :

In conformity with request, I herewith present you with a descriptive statement of your property, together with the discovery, progress and results of the gold district in which it is situated.

1st. This property is located nine and a half miles from Tangier, on the Tangier River, containing twenty-one areas or claims, filled with rich gold-bearing quartz veins, which have been opened and tested, and from which some of the richest specimens, both in washing and quartz, have been obtained and brought to Boston and New York for exhibition. This was the first locality where gold was discovered in the Province, and was always known to be the richest; but its inaccessible locality, except in winter over the Lakes, when digging and washing could not be done, has, as it were, kept it intact, and forced the rush upon other localities, and had it not been for a gentleman of leisure and sport, more from a spirit of pride to surmount obstacles than pecuniary gain, in his rambles after the moose, concluded to open up this rich placer, and make it accessible to enterprise; in this spirit he set to work, after securing his titles from government, with his Indian team, with hand-sleds, and upon their backs the materials and machinery, was forced in, over ice, rocks, gulches, and through forest sufficient to erect the following property. To wit : one fine mill for crushing and amalgamating, $1\frac{1}{2}$ stories, 25×35 , with all the machinery, implements and tools requisite for successful operations; one fine double cottage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ stories, well built and finished, with all the necessary furniture, cooking utensils, and even to carpets and piano; one

blacksmith's shop, and two other buildings for labor and other purposes; tram railroad, with cars for carrying off rock to the river; openings made upon gold bearing veins, in some fifteen or sixteen different places; shafts and trenches opened and cut, and quartz being now taken out under contract, ready for spring work. A never failing stream of water runs through the full length of this property, from a lake to the river upon which the mill is located, with an overshot wheel, sixteen feet in diameter; such an advantage of water for this business can not be overrated, which is seldom met with in the gold district.

The government being stimulated by individual enterprise, and the pressure brought to bear upon them by the people, to have said sections made accessible, has driven them at length into action, and they, last fall, sent and had it duly surveyed, explored, and a road laid out from Masquodobit to Tangier, running direct through this property, which opens a communication now from either way;—this road is now being cut out, and will be completed as soon as the weather will permit in the spring. Already large areas have been purchased in this locality, and heavy arrangements are being made for an early spring work. This property covers an area of some sixteen acres, of the very richest gold-bearing quartz veins as well as rich alluvial washings, with everything requisite for immediate and successful operations: taking into consideration its never-failing supply of water, and the advantageous situation it possesses for mining, it offers inducements not possessed by any locality in Nova Scotia; its wealth is not a matter of conjecture, *that* has been fully ascertained and developed.

Yours Respectfully, &c.,

L. VON SCHAULTZ,

Metallurgist P. Q. R. A.

