0160 0040

Washoe County Gen

Form 4–802
(February 1958)

(McClellan + Pyramid Districts) + Others

Item 50

Serial Number

Nev-048452

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Area 2

MINERAL REPORT

Private Exchange Application
of
Flag Land & Cattle Co., Inc.
involving
Mineral Character
and
Validity of Mining Claims

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED

Washoe County
Mount Diablo Meridian
T. 21 N., R. 20 E.
T. 22 N., R. 20 E.
T. 21 N., R. 21 E.
T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Selected (7549.15 acres)

T 23N R 20E
T 23N R 21E
T 30N R 31E

See P. 76 & 77

November 22, 1960

(Date)

By **Starr Hill, Jr.**
Valuation Engineer (Mining)

Approved

...ext page for description of selected lands
...ffered lands.

31748

0160 0040

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Item 90

TO Memorandum for the Record

DATE October 13, 1961

FROM Starr Hill, Jr., Valuation Engineer (Mining)

SUBJECT Nevada 048452 Mineral Report

The field examination of lands covered in this mineral report was started in October 1959 and the completed mineral report was submitted in November 1960.

The Land Office mineral adjudication section issued contest notices, mineral hearings were held, and all mineral adjudicative action has been completed on the lands as described in the section 8 exchange application submitted June 9, 1958 and amended in March 1959.

On September 25, 1961, North American Aviation, Inc. submitted an amendment to this section 8 exchange (Nevada 048452). The amendment consisted of the interchanging of some of the offered and selected lands of Nevada 048452 with subsequent section 8 exchange Nevada 051126 of North American Aviation Inc.

The description of offered and selected lands in section 8 exchange Nevada 048452 as amended September 25, 1961, is attached.

Starr Hill Jr.

Starr Hill, Jr.

Attachment/

EXHIBIT "A"

OFFERED LANDS AS AMENDED

		ACRES
T. 23 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 14	NW¼, W½NE¼, N½SW¼, W½SE¼	400.00
Sec. 15	NE¼, N½SE¼	240.00
Sec. 33	S½, Lot 2, S½NW¼, SE¼NE¼	479.32
Sec. 34	E½	320.00
T. 22 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 3	Lots 3 thru 7, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼	297.10
Sec. 5	All	606.04
Sec. 7	All	637.00
Sec. 9	All	640.00
Sec. 15	W½	320.00
Sec. 17	All	640.00
Sec. 19	All	636.91
Sec. 21	All	640.00
Sec. 27	All (except 19.91 gov't. seg.)	620.09
Sec. 29	All	640.00
Sec. 31	All	636.64
Sec. 33	All	640.00

EXHIBIT "A"

OFFERED LANDS AS AMENDED

		ACRES
T. 21 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 3	All	684.88
Sec. 5	All	684.16
Sec. 7	All	618.08
Sec. 9	All	640.00
Sec. 15	Lots 3, 4, 5, W½NE¼, NE¼SW¼ E½SE¼NW¼	278.29
Sec. 29	All	640.00
Sec. 31	E½NW¼	80.00
T. 30 N., R. 31 E.		
Sec. 1	Lots 2, 3, 4, S½N½, S½	599.04
Sec. 3	All	639.80
Sec. 13	All	640.00
	TOTAL	13,897.35

NEVADA 048452

EXHIBIT "B"

SELECTED LANDS AS AMENDED

		ACRES
T. 21 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 1	Lots 5, 6, 7 and 10 thru 22	311.52
Sec. 2	SW¼NE¼, W½SE¼, S½NE¼SE¼, NW¼NE¼SW¼, N½SE¼SE¼, Lots 2 and 8 thru 46	322.31
Sec. 12	Lots 2 thru 12; SW¼	592.01
Sec. 13	Lots 1 and 4	77.99
T. 21 N., R. 21 E.		
Sec. 4	All	641.24
Sec. 6	Lots 1 thru 6, SE¼NW¼, E½SW¼ S½NE¼, SE¼	592.48
Sec. 7	NE¼NW¼, NW¼NE¼	80.00
Sec. 8	All	640.00
Sec. 16	W½NE¼NE¼, NW¼SE¼NE¼	30.00
Sec. 18	Lots 1 and 2, SE¼NE¼, S½NE¼NE¼	134.05
Sec. 20	SW¼NW¼, NE¼NW¼	80.00
T. 22 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 10	Lots 5, 6, 7, NE¼, NW¼SE¼	333.20
Sec. 14	Lots 5, 6, and 7	132.23
Sec. 24	W½SW¼, W½NW¼	160.00
Sec. 36	S½SE¼	80.00

NEVADA 048452

EXHIBIT "B"

SELECTED LANDS AS AMENDED

		ACRES
T. 22 N., R. 21 E.		
Sec. 6	Lot 7	35.78
Sec. 20	All	640.00
Sec. 26	All	640.00
Sec. 28	All	640.00
Sec. 30	Lots 1 and 2, E½NW¼, W½NE¼, NE¼NE¼	281.88
Sec. 32	All	640.00
Sec. 33	SE¼	160.00
Sec. 34	Lot 1	36.76
T. 23 N., R. 20 E.		
Sec. 13	NE¼NE¼	40.00
T. 23 N., R. 21 E.		
Sec. 17	SW¼	160.00
Sec. 18	All	627.32
Sec. 19	All	625.40
Sec. 20	W½	320.00
Sec. 26	S½	320.00
Sec. 29	NE¼	160.00
	TOTAL	9,534.17

Selected Lands

7549.15 acres

T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Sec. 1, Lots 5-12 incl.
Plat app'd. 3/9/39 or
Lots 5,6,7,10-22 incl.
Plat app'd. 9/29/58
Sec. 12, all
Sec. 13, Lots 1,4

T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Sec. 4, All
Sec. 6, All
Sec. 7, Lot 1, NE¼NW¼, NW¼NE¼
Sec. 8, All

T. 22 N., R. 20 E.

Sec. 24, Lots 1,2,3 SW¼NE¼, E½SE¼
Sec. 36, NW¼, W½SW¼, E½E½, SW¼SE¼

T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Sec. 20, All
Sec. 26, All
Sec. 28, All
Sec. 30, All
Sec. 32, All
Sec. 33, SE¼
Sec. 34, Lot 1,4 E½SW¼, E½

Offered Lands

8573.15 acres

T. 21 N., R. 19 E.

Sec. 1, All

T. 22 N., R. 20 E.

Sec. 5, All
Sec. 7, All
Sec. 19, All
Sec. 31, All
Sec. 33, All

T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Sec. 5, All
Sec. 7, All
Sec. 9, All

T. 23 N., R. 20 E.

Sec. 31, S½, S½N½
Sec. 33, S½, S½N½

T. 30 N., R. 31 E.

Sec. 1, Lots 2,3,4, S½N½, S½
Sec. 3, All
Sec. 13, All

Introduction -

On June 24, 1959, Lands and Minerals Officer, Charles E. Hancock assigned the mineral examination for three section 8 exchange applications to the author. On October 5, 1959 a report was submitted on the first exchange, Nev-048847. This report covers the mineral examination on the second exchange Nev-048452. Section 36, T. 22 N., R. 20 E., and section 30, T. 22 N., R. 21 E., of the selected lands of this exchange had been previously examined by Geologist Peterson for mineral character. His recommendations regarding the mineral character of these two sections is included as a part of this report.

Mineral Rights -

In this exchange, the applicant has made no reservation of minerals on the offered lands and requests the mineral rights on the selected lands.

It was necessary to make a mineral examination of the lands involved to determine the mineral character of the selected and the offered lands, to determine the validity of any mining claims found on the selected lands, and to determine the mineral value of the selected and the offered lands.

Any mining claims found on the offered lands would not be given consideration, because the applicant possesses the mineral rights on all the offered lands.

Lands Considered to be Mineral in Character -

The criteria as set forth in Volume VI Minerals, chapter 5.1 Mineral Character Determination 5.1.3, was used in determining the mineral character of these lands.

Geology -

The general geology of the lands was noted in the field examination and is reported. No attempt was made to make a detailed geologic study of all the lands involved.

The geology of all areas of mineral activity was noted as well as regions of possible mineral interest in the examination of each section.

Mineral Value -

The Geological Survey report on the selected lands states: "Survey information indicates that this land is without value for minerals, either metalliferous or nonmetalliferous."

The official township plats of the Land Office have the following notations on the selected lands:

T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - "Deputy returns indications of copper in mountainous part." The field examination disclosed valid lode claims, located for copper, in section 12. The other two sections examined had no copper indications.

T. 22 N., R. 20 E. - "Deputy returns indications of copper and iron in township." The two sections examined in this township had no indications of either mineral.

The official township plats on the offered lands showed:

T. 22 N., R. 20 E.- A tunnel was shown in section 19. The field examination showed this to be a short tunnel driven on copper oxides of no mineral value. No mining claims were located in the area.

The official township plats showed no mineral indications in any of the other selected lands or in any of the offered lands.

SELECTED LANDS

Topography and Accessibility -

The selected lands are situated on a spur of the Virginia Mountains that projects northerly from the northeast trending axis of the range. The lands are situated between Spanish Springs Valley and Warm Springs Valley, 12 miles north of Sparks.

The elevation varies from 4800 feet to 5800 feet above sea level. The lands are traversed by three principal canyons flowing to the northeast into Warm Springs Valley.

Several good country roads cross the lands and nearly all portions of the selected lands can be reached by four-wheel drive vehicles. Those portions unaccessible by vehicle were traversed on foot.

Examination Procedure -

Much of the area of the selected lands has been resurveyed and most section corners and quarter corners are brass cap monuments. This facilitated the identification of the land in the field examination.

A considerable portion of the lands was travelled by jeep, the remainder was covered on foot.

The boundaries of each section were traced in the field. An examination was then made of the section by traversing each forty-acre subdivision at least once. Each section was examined to determine the mineral character, the presence of mining claims and the general geology was noted.

If mining claims were found in the field examination, the boundaries were traced and all discovery pits were examined and the mineralization and geology noted. The mining claimant was requested to accompany the examiner while sampling was done on each claim at the discovery point indicated, and he was asked what minerals he based his discovery on. The samples were then assayed for those particular minerals.

In determining the mineral character of the land, samples were taken from the workings on abandoned claims and any areas where the examiner felt valuable minerals might occur. These were panned and the concentrates examined for valuable minerals, fluorescent minerals and radioactive minerals. If the material considered was a nonmetallic, appropriate tests were made to determine its quality.

Mining History of Area -

None of the selected lands are part of an established mining district.

The oldest mine workings in the area were for gold and copper. None of these prospects developed ore in substantial tonnage, and no production is of record for any of this area. All workings are shallow and evidently did not provide sufficient encouragement for early day miners to develop any of the prospects.

During the uranium activity in western Nevada during 1955 and 1956, many claims were located on the selected lands for their uranium potential. None of these claims has had any uranium production and very few have had any development work done at all.

Geology -

The selected lands are situated in an area of low-lying hills comprising a north-trending spur of the Virginia Range.

The extreme southwestern portion of the selected lands is comprised principally of granodiorite intrusives.

The remainder of the lands are covered with Tertiary and Quaternary volcanic flows. There are several scattered areas in which granodiorite is exposed, not having been capped by these later volcanics and alluvium.

The oldest rocks observed, the granodiorites, are upper Mesozoic in age and are light-colored, coarse-grained phanerites that weather to a dull gray.

The granodiorite is overlain by Tertiary flows that appear to be a related group of volcanic rocks, apparently the products of the same period of volcanism. They are composed of rhyolites, tuffs and trachytes.

The rhyolite exposures are buff to reddish-brown in color. Biotite and quartz are usually conspicuous in freshly broken fragments.

The tuffs occur interstratified with the rhyolite in the few exposures found on the selected lands. The tuff is yellow to light buff in color. It is composed of fine volcanic dust and ash and the finer material appears to be stratified indicating that it was deposited in water.

The trachytes are reddish-brown and gray in color, decidedly of crystalline texture and the individual minerals are well developed.

In section 34, a small area of Tertiary volcanics is covered by a Quaternary basalt flow. The basalt is dark gray to black and weathers to a dark brown. It is compact and crystals of augite can be seen with a hand lens.

The Quaternary alluvium occurs as fans and valley fill and is composed of the weathered products of the volcanic flows and of the granodiorite intrusives in the area.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three section corners and two quarter corners marking its boundaries.

The selected portion of the section is immediately adjacent to Nevada State Highway 33, three and one-half miles north of the Sky Ranch.

The selected lands consisted of several low-lying hills surrounded by valley fill with one major wash traversing the southwest portion.

Geology and Mineralization -

Rhyolite flows predominate with one small exposure of granodiorite in the southwestern portion. A shallow shaft has been sunk on a quartz vein in the granodiorite exposing a small amount of copper oxides.

No other mineralization was observed in the field examination.

Field Record Search -

The field examination and search of the Washoe County mining records showed the following eight lode claims to be located in section 1:

Mickey Mine No. 1 through Mickey Mine No. 5
Suzie Q
James Edward Mine
Gloria D. No. 1

Mineral Character -

The selected portion of this section is nonmineral in character.

Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Claim Names (lode claims)-

Mickey Mine No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5.

Locator and Address -

James Edward 400 Grand Canyon Blvd. Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are located in the south-half of section 1.

Location Date -

Mickey Mine No. 1 was located April 27, 1955.

Mickey Mine No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, and No. 5 were located Sept. 6, 1955.

Recordings -

There were no recordings found for these five claims.

Discovery -

No location work has been done on any of these claims. They were located on low-lying rhyolite hills and in all probability were located for uranium. A field check with a geiger counter revealed no areas of uranium mineralization.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim in this group.

Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - Mickey Mine Group

Claim Name (lode claim) -

Suzie Q

Locators and Addresses -

V. Anderson	General Delivery	Reno, Nevada
Ed Garrison	General Delivery	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This claim is situated in the southwest quarter of section 1.

Location Date -

November 6, 1955.

Recordings -

There were no recordings for this claim in the Washoe County records.

Discovery -

No discovery work has been done on this claim. It has been located in an area of rhyolites undoubtedly for uranium. A field check with a geiger counter revealed no areas of uranium mineralization.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Suzie Q claim.

Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - Suzie Q

Claim Name (lode claim) -

James Edward Mine

Locator and Address -

James C. Caton	400 Grand Canyon Blvd.	Reno, Nevada
Martha E. Caton	400 Grand Canyon Blvd.	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This claim is located in the south-half of section 1.

Location Date -

Located April 27, 1955.

Recordings -

The Certificate of Location was recorded in 1955 and there have been no recordings since that time.

Discovery -

No location work has been done on this claim. It is located on a rhyolite hill and was probably located for uranium.

Geiger counter readings were taken at various places on the claim and no uranium minerals were detected.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on this claim.

Claim Name (lode claim) -

Gloria D. No. 1

Locator and Address -

Mary B. Dondero	217 S. Arlington Avenue	Reno, Nevada
S. Z. Dondero	217 S. Arlington Avenue	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The claim is located in the south-half of section 1.

Location Date -

August 30, 1955.

Recordings -

There is nothing of record regarding this claim in the mining records of the Washoe County Recorder.

Discovery -

No location work has been done on this claim. It covers an area of rhyolites and probably was located for uranium. A check with a geiger counter found no uranium occurrences.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Gloria D No. 1 claim.

Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - Gloria D. No. 1

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding all four section corners and one quarter corner marking its boundaries.

It is situated immediately adjacent to, and east of, Nevada State Highway 33, twelve miles north of Sparks, Nevada. Access to all portions of the section is possible by jeep.

The northern two-thirds of the section consists of moderately sloping hills and the southern third is an alluvial fan sloping gently to the south.

Geology and Mineralization -

The alluvium comprising the south one-third of the section has been derived from the granodiorite intrusives to the north and east.

A uranium prospect near the center of the section is in an area of rhyolites. A granodiorite intrusive has been nearly completely covered by a rhyolite flow. Prospect excavations in the rhyolite exposeboth perlite and petrified wood. Traces of uranium occur in the petrified wood.

Near the north section line is an area of intrusives, metamorphics and volcanics extending from the north one-fourth corner east into section 7. Numerous prospect holes have been excavated in a zone of copper oxides. The rhyolites in this area include small occurrences of agate.

Field and Record Search -

A field examination and record search showed the existence of the following forty lode mining claims:

King No. 1 through King No. 20 - plus the King No. 16½
Petrified Tree No. 1 through the Petrified Tree No. 17
Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Mineral Character -

The N½NE¼ is considered to be mineral in character.

The remainder of the section is considered to be nonmineral in character.

Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Claim Names (lode claims -

King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, and No. 20, and No. 16½.

Locators and Addresses -

The King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 19, and No. 20 were located by:

J. B. LaGue	1009 Prospect Avenue	Sparks, Nevada
Fred E. Bandholtz	125 - 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada
F. H. Pethick	125 - 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada

The King No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 16, No. 16½, No. 17, and No. 18 were located by LaGue, Bendholtz and Pethick but are presently owned by:

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1835 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are situated in the NE¼ Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E., SW¼ Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E., and the NW¼ Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. Most of the claim corners and location monuments have been destroyed and it is not possible to determine the position of the claims in the field.

Location Date -

All of the claims were located on December 28, 1954.

Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - King Group

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for all the claims but there are no subsequent recordings on any of them.

Discovery -

These claims were probably located for their uranium interest during the uranium "boom" of 1954-55. No discovery work or development work has been done on any claim in this group.

Radioactivity above the normal background count was not detected on any of the claims during the field examination.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the King Group.

Copper mineralization is evident at intervals along the fault and consists of oxides and silicates of copper. There are many old cuts, tunnels and shafts along this mineralized zone, most of which are inaccessible because of caving. The present locators have apparently dug several cuts, cleaned out one old shaft for a depth of 8 feet and drilled one diamond drill hole. The core was not available for examination.

There is no recorded production for this area and apparently very little, if any, ore was ever shipped.

The three claims were sampled in the presence of Harve Nelson and R. C. Schenk, two of the locators.

Copper Hill No. 1

The claim was sampled near the west end and a sample was cut across a nine foot mineralized, silicified zone. The assay of this sample showed a copper content of 2.01%.

The copper content considered with the geologic structure at this point on the claim constitutes a discovery of valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 1 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 2

A sample was taken near the center of the claim across a mineralized zone of 30 feet. Assay results showed a copper content of 0.83%.

This mineralization considered with the geologic structure where sampled, constitutes a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 2 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 3

A sample was cut across a mineralized, silicified zone for a width of four feet. The assay showed a copper content of 0.97%.

The copper content and geologic structure constitute a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 3 is a valid lode mining claim.

Claim Names (lode claims) -

Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Locators and Addresses -

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1235 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location - (App. 2)

The Copper Hill No. 2 and the west-half of Copper Hill No. 1 lie in N½NE¼, Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. The east-half of Copper Hill No. 1 and the south-half of Copper Hill No. 3 lie in N½NW¼, Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R.21 E. The north-half of Copper Hill No. 3 lies in S½S½SW¼, Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Location Date -

Copper Hill No. 1 was located July 17, 1955.
Copper Hill No. 2 was located July 17, 1955.
Copper Hill No. 3 was located Nov. 11, 1955.

All three of these claims had ammended notices of location dated March 11, 1960.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location have been filed for all three claims. Proofs of labor for the years 1957, 1958, and 1959 have been filed.

A search of the mining records discloses that the interest in these three claims has been divided as follows:

Harve Nelson - 32/100
James Schenk - 32/100
R. C. Schenk - 32/100
Guild, Busey and Guild (Law firm)-4/100

Discovery -

The Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are located along the strike of a fault bearing N 75° E. The fault occurs along the south edge of a metamorphosed and silicified zone, at its contact with granodiorites. In Copper Hill No. 1 this zone is exposed for a width of 300 feet. The northern edge of this zone is overlain by talus from a subsequent rhyolite flow.

Claim Names (lode claims)-

Petrified Tree No. 1 through Petrified Tree No. 17.

Locators and Addresses -

Frank Mongolo	540 W. Second Street	Reno, Nevada
E. B. Davies	526 W. Second Street	Reno, Nevada
Murray Kahn	526 W. Second Street	Reno, Nevada
Richard Brunetti	1660 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The Petrified Tree group of lode claims cover the major portion of this section.

Location Date -

Petrified Tree No. 1 located April 15, 1955.
Petrified Tree No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, and No. 14 located April 18, 1955.
Petrified Tree No. 15, No. 16, and No. 17 located April 20, 1955.

Recordings -

Notices of Location were recorded for all these claims.

Certificates of Location were recorded for all the claims.

Proofs of Labor were filed in 1957 and 1958.

In 1955 Murray A. Kahn quit claimed all his interest in the Petrified Tree No. 1 through No. 17 to Frank Mongolo, E. B. Davies and Richard Brunetti.

Discovery -

Mr. Brunetti and Mr. Mongolo, two of the locators, accompanied me during sampling. It was their opinion that a discovery had only been made on the Petrified Tree No. 1. This was the same opinion expressed by Mr. Davies and Mr. Brunetti in a previous conference held in the BLM office. So sampling was only done on the Petrified Tree No. 1.

I later examined the remainder of the claims. No discovery or indications of mineral were found on any of the claims. A field check with a geiger counter indicated that no radioactive minerals were present in sufficient quantity to justify further prospecting or exploration.

Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. - Petrified Tree Group

The Petrified Tree No. 1 was located for uranium. The claim is located on a steep hill that rises 250 feet above the surrounding terrain. Apparently a granodiorite intrusive was covered with a subsequent trachyte flow. Faulting of the series and folding of the old soil horizon caused portions of trees to be covered and silicified. Traces of uranium are present in a few portions of the petrified tree.

The locators were attracted by the slight radioactivity of the petrified wood. Dozer excavations revealed the small quantity and discontinuity of the petrified wood as well as the fact that very little of it had any radioactivity. Further exploration was discontinued.

Mr. Brunetti and Mr. Mongolo requested that I sample a newly dozed area immediately south of the petrified wood occurrence. They brought a large canvas with them and by spreading it over the area to be sampled it was possible to use a fluorescent lamp under the canvas to detect fluorescent minerals. It was the feeling of the locators that the fluorescent mineral was a uranium mineral or was closely associated with uranium.

A sample was taken of the fluorescent mineral as directed by the locators. They requested that it be assayed for U_3O_8. The assay results (App. 2) showed the uranium content to be 0.009% U_3O_8.

Because of the low uranium content (0.009% U_3O_8 is actually no more than a trace) and because of no favorable structural or mineralized occurrences, the Petrified Tree No. 1 is considered not to have a discovery of valuable mineral.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding two section corners and three quarter corners marking its boundaries.

The selected portion of this section is easily accessible by vehicle on a good country road that turns east off of Nevada State Highway 33 two miles north of the Sky Ranch.

The lands are situated on an alluvial fan sloping gently to the west. One wash traverses the lands, flowing to the west.

Geology and Mineralization -

The selected portion of this section consists entirely of alluvium, derived from the weathering of the granodiorite intrusives to the immediate east.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination and search of the Washoe County Mining Records showed no mining claims have been located on this section.

Mineral Character -

The selected portion of this section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The selected portion of this section is immediately adjacent to Nevada State Highway 33, seven miles north of the Sky Ranch. It was identified by the finding of a section corner and a quarter corner, marking its boundary, in the field.

The greater portion of the selected lands consists of alluvial fill valley floor. The northeast corner possesses some steeply sloping rhyolite hills.

Geology and Mineralization -

The greater portion of the selected lands consists of alluvium. The few rhyolite hills in the northeast portion evidenced no mineralization, nor were faulting or alteration, two excellent guides to mineralization, found in the field examination.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims were found in either the field examination or the record search.

Mineral Character -

The selected portion of this section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

Section 36 is located about twelve and one-half miles northof Sparks, Nevada. Nevada State Highway 33 passes through the center portion of the section.

The topography is characterized by an alluvial filled valley with large fans sloping from east to west on its east boundary and from west to east along its west boundary. The elevation is around 4000 feet above sea level. In general, the surface is relatively smooth.

Geology and Mineralization -

Geology in the east portion and along the west boundary of section 36 consists of alluvial fans. The fans in the east are made up primarily of granitic rock fractions. Sources of this material is a large intrusive exposed in section 7, T. 22 N., R. 21 E. Granitic and volcanic rocks were found outcropping in the west half of section 36 and fans in that area are made up of those rock types. Relatively flat lying andesite is exposed at the south 1/4 corner. It is inferred that granitic rock underlies the alluvium in the east portion of section 36.

Mineralization was found to be decomposed granite, top soil and at the south 1/4 corner a very minor area of copper stain. The prospect in the copper stain has long since been abandoned.

Field and Record Search -

My field and record search disclosed a total of nine lode mining claims.

Mineral Character -

The examination of section 36 along with the examination of all mining claims found disclosed the nonmineral character of this section.

Claim Names (lode claims) -

Columbia, Columbia No. 1 through Columbia No. 5

Locators and Addresses -

Robert Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
Chester Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
Raymond Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
William Bailey	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
G. E. Murphy	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This group of lode claims is located in the northeast quarter of section 36.

Location Date -

All of these six lode claims were located on February 2, 1955.

Recordings -

The Columbia through Columbia No. 3 were recorded May 23, 1955. Proofs of Labor were filed for 1956, 1957 and 1958.

Columbia No. 4 and No. 5 were recorded June 24, 1955 and Proofs of Labor were filed for 1958.

Discovery -

Material exposed within these mining claims consists of what is commonly referred to as D.G. or decomposed granite. Although a total of approximately 5000 yards has been removed, it is this examiner's opinion that this material is common occurring and does not constitute a discovery of valuable mineral.

Claim Name -

Skeets No. 1 and Skeets No. 2.

Locators and Addresses -

J. J. Gates 4819 Gaston Avenue Dallas, Texas

Approximate Location -

The Skeets No. 1 and No. 2 are located in the southeast quarter of the section.

Location Date -

Skeets No. 1 and No. 2 were located on July 1, 1958.

Recordings -

The Skeets No. 1 and No. 2 were recorded July 9, 1958 and the Proof of Labor was filed for 1958.

Discovery -

Material exposed within these mining claims consists of what is commonly referred to as D. G. or decomposed granite. Although a total of approximately 5000 yards has been removed, it is this examiner's opinion that this material is common occurring and does not constitute a discovery of valuable mineral.

Geographic Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding two of the section corners marking its boundaries.

Section 4 is three miles due east of the Nevada State Highway gravel pit and three and one-half miles north of the Sky Ranch. The section can be reached by travelling east on a country road that meets Nevada State Highway 33 one mile north of the gravel pit. The northwest portion of the section is traversed by this 15 m.p.h. road. Portions of the remainder of the section can be covered in a four-wheel drive vehicle and some portions are inaccessible by vehicle and were covered on foot.

The section is of fairly rugged terrain, possessing many steep hills. The section is traversed by two principal canyons that intersect in the northern portion of the section and drain to the northeast into Warm Springs Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

A diagonal line from the southwest corner of the section to the northeast corner of the section divides the section with respect to the geology. Volcanics occur to the south and east of this diagonal line and intrusives to the north and west of it.

The volcanics are principally rhyolites with some interbedded tuffs. No mineralization was noted and no radioactivity was observed in either the rhyolites or tuffs.

The intrusives were entirely granodiorites. Several quartz veins were found in the granodiorite and one had been dug on years before but no mineralization was in evidence.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination and search of the Washoe County Records disclosed no mining claims in this section.

Mineral Character -

This section is considered to be nonmineral in character.

Sec. 4, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three of the section corners and two of the quarter corners marking its boundaries.

It can be reached by following a county road to the east for one mile from its juncture with Nevada State Highway 33 at a point thirteen miles north of Sparks, Nevada.

The greater portion of the section can be covered by jeep. Moderately steep hills comprise the northeast quarter and the remainder of the section is alluvium and low hills.

Geology and Mineralization -

The entire section is composed of granodiorite intrusives or their weathered products. No mineralization was found on the examination of this section. Some prospect holes had been dug but no mineralization was exposed.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination found evidence of the following lode claims:

Triple No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 6, Linit No. 1, No. 2, Copper Hill No. 1 No. 3, and some of the King group of lode claims.

Mineral Character -

The S½SW¼ is considered mineral in character because parts of the Copper Hill No. 1 and No. 3 extend into this portion of the section.

The remainder of the section is considered nonmineral in character.

Claim Names - lode claims)

Triple No. 1, Triple No. 2, Triple No. 3, and Triple No. 6.

Locators and Addresses -

The locators of the above-named lode mining claims are:

Jerry E. Jones	1921 I. St.	Sparks, Nevada
John B. Cristani	706 J. St.	Sparks, Nevada
Taskor J. Eason	670 J. St.	Sparks, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are in section 6. Being located near the center of the section, the description of their location cannot be more accurately described as regards legal subdivisions.

Location Date -

All of these claims were located on September 1, 1956.

Recordings -

No recordings of any kind have been made for any claims in this group.

Discovery -

These claims were probably located for uranium. No discovery or development work has been done on any of them. Panning, use of fluroscent light and a geiger counter disclosed no minerals of value on these claims.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the Triple group.

Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. Triple Group

Claim Name - (lode claims)

Linit No. 1 and Linit No. 2

Locators and Addresses -

George Crook	1528 "A" St.	Sparks, Nevada
C. Clinton Perry	1032 "A" St.	Sparks, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These two claims are situated in the SW¼ of section 6.

Location Date -

The Linit No. 1 was located on June 4, 1955.

The Linit No. 2 was located on April 8, 1956.

Recordings -

The notice of location and certificate of location were recorded but there have been no other recordings since 1956.

Discovery -

The location and development work on each claim consists of superficial work on quartz veins in granodiorite. There are very minor amounts of copper oxide evident in these veins.

Panning of the vein rock and then examining the concentrates for valuable minerals showed none to be present. The concentrates were examined with a black light and a geiger counter with negative results.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on either the Linit No. 1 or Linit No. 2.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Locators and Addresses -

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1235 Palisade Dr.	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location - (App. 2)

The Copper Hill No. 2 and the west half of Copper Hill No. 1 lie in Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. The east half of Copper Hill No. 1 and the south half of Copper Hill No. 3 lie in Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. The north half of Copper Hill No. 3 lies in Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Location Date -

Copper Hill No. 1 was located July 17, 1955.

Copper Hill No. 2 was located July 17, 1955.

Copper Hill No. 3 was located Nov. 11, 1955.

All three of these claims had ammended notices of location dated March 11, 1960.

Recordings -

Certificates of location have been filed for all three claims. Proofs of labor for the years 1957, 1958, and 1959 have been filed.

A search of the mining records discloses that the interest in these claims has been divided as follows:

Harve Nelson	32/100
James Schenk	32/100
R. C. Schenk	32/100
Guild, Busey and Guild (law firm)	4/100

Discovery -

The Copper Hill No. 1 and No. 2, and No. 3 are located along the strike of a fault bearing N 75° E. The fault occurs along the south edge of a metemorphosed and silicified zone at its contact with granodiorite.

In Copper Hill No. 1 this zone is exposed for a width of 300 feet. The northern edge of this zone is overlain by talus from a subsequent rhyolite flow to the immediate north.

Copper mineralization is evident at intervals along the fault and consists of oxides and silicates of copper. There are many old cuts, tunnels and shafts along this mineralized zone, most of which are inaccessible because of caving. The present locators have apparently dug several cuts, cleaned out one old shaft for a depth of 8 feet and drilled one diamond drill hole. The core was not available for examination.

There is no recorded production for this area and apparently very little, if any, ore was ever shipped.

The three claims were sampled in the presence of Harve Nelson and R. C. Schenk, two of the locators.

Copper Hill No. 1 -

The claim was sampled near the west end and a sample was cut across a 9 foot mineralized, silicified zone. The assay of this sample showed a copper content of 2.01%.

The copper content considered with the geologic structure of this part of the claim constitute a discovery of valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 1 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 2 -

A sample was taken near the center of the claim across a mineralized zone of 30 feet. Assay results showed a copper content of 0.83%.

This mineralization considered with the geologic structure where sampled, constitues a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 2 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 3 -

A sample was cut across a mineralized, silicified zone for a width of 4 feet. The assay showed a copper content of 0.97%.

The upper content and geologic structure constitute a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 3 is a valid lode mining claim.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 16½, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19 and No. 20.

Locators and Addresses -

The King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 19, and No. 20 were located by:

J. B. LaGue	1009 Prospect Avenue	Sparks, Nevada
Fred E. Bandholtz	125 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada
F. H. Pethick	125 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada

The King No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 16, No. 16½, No. 17 and No. 18 were located by LaGue, Bandholtz and Pethick but are presently owned by:

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1235 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are situated in the NE¼ of Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E., SW¼, Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E., and the NW¼ Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. Most of the claim corners and location monuments have been destroyed and it is not possible to determine the position of the claims in the field.

Location Date -

All of the claims were located on December 28, 1954.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for all the claims but there are no subsequent recordings on any of them.

Discovery -

These claims were probably located for their uranium interest during the uranium "boom" of 1954-55. No discovery work or development work has been done on any claim in this group.

Radioactivity above the normal background count was not detected on any of the claims during the field examination.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the King group.

Geographic Location and Topography -

The portion of this section to be examined was identified in the field by finding the two section corners marking the boundaries of the selected portion.

It can be reached by a county road travelling two miles southeast from Nevada State Highway 33 at a point thirteen miles north of Sparks.

The terrain consists of gently rolling hills and is easily accessible by jeep.

Geology and Mineralization -

The selected land is predominantly granodiorite intrusives and alluvium. The northeast portion of the selected land is composed of volcanics, rhyolitic in composition.

Copper oxides and silicates in sufficient quantity and of such geologic structure to validate the Copper Hill No. 3 lode mining claim are found in the selected portion of this section.

The Central Pacific Railroad patent to section 7 was cancelled as to the NW¼NE¼ and the N½NW¼ in 1911 due to the existence of mining claims existing at that time.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination showed portions of the Copper Hill No. 1 and No. 3 and some claims of the King group to be situated on the selected portion of this section

Mineral Character -

The N½NW¼ is considered mineral in character because portions of the Copper Hill No. 1 and No. 3 are on this land.

The NW¼NE¼ is nonmineral in character.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3.

Locators and Addresses -

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1235 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location - (App. 2)

The Copper Hill No. 2 and the west half of Copper Hill No. 1 lie in Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. The east half of Copper Hill No. 1 and the south half of Copper Hill No. 3 lie in Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. The north half of Copper Hill No. 3 lies in Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Location Date -

Copper Hill No. 1 was located July 17, 1955.

Copper Hill No. 2 was located July 17, 1955.

Copper Hill No. 3 was located Nov. 11, 1955.

All three of these claims had ammended notices of location dated March 11, 1960.

Recordings -

Certificates of location have been filed for all three claims. Proofs of labor for the years 1957, 1958, and 1959 have been filed.

A search of the mining records discloses that the interest in these claims has been divided as follows:

Harve Nelson	-	32/100
James Schenk	-	32/100
R. C. Schenk	-	32/100
Guild, Busey and Build (law firm)	-	4/100

Discovery -

The Copper Hill No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 are located along the strike of a fault bearing N 75° E. The fault occurs along the south edge of a metamorphosed and silicified zone at its contact with granodiorites. In Copper Hill No. 1 this zone is exposed for a width of 300 feet, the northern edge of this zone is overlain by talus from a subsequent rhyolite

flow to the immediate north.

Copper mineralization is evident at intervals along the fault and consists of oxides and silicates of copper. There are many old cuts, tunnels and shafts along this mineralized zone, most of which are inaccessible because of caving. The present locations have apparently dug several cuts, cleaned out one old shaft for a depth of 8 feet and drilled one diamond drill hole. The core was not available for examination.

There is no recorded production for this area and apparently very little, if any, ore was ever shipped.

The three claims were sampled in the presence of Harve Nelson and R. C. Schenk, two of the locators.

Copper Hill No. 1

The claim was sampled near the west end and a sample was cut across a 9 foot mineralized, silicified zone. The assay of this sample showed a copper content of 2.01%.

The copper content considered with the geologic structure at this point on the claim constitutes a discovery of valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 1 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 2

A sample was taken near the center of the claim across a mineralized zone of 30 feet. Assay results showed a copper content of 0.83%.

This mineralization considered with the geologic structures where sampled, constitutes a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 2 is a valid lode mining claim.

Copper Hill No. 3

A sample was cut across a mineralized, silicified zone for a width of 4 feet. The assay showed a copper content of 0.97%.

The copper content and geologic structure constitutes a discovery of a valuable mineral. The Copper Hill No. 3 is a valid lode mining claim.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 16½, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, and No. 20.

Locators and Addresses -

The King No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 19, and No. 20, were located by:

J. B. LaGue	1009 Prospect Avenue	Sparks, Nevada
Fred E. Bandholtz	125 - 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada
F. H. Pethick	125 17th Street	Sparks, Nevada

The King No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 16, No. 16½, No. 17 and No. 18 were located by LaGue, Bandholtz and Pethick but are presently owned by:

James Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
R. C. Schenk	825 Lodge Avenue	Reno, Nevada
H. P. Nelson	1235 Palisade Drive	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are situated in the NE¼, Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E., SW¼, Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E., and the NW¼, Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E. Most of the claim corners and location monuments have been destroyed and it is not possible to determine the position of the claims in the field.

Location Date -

All of the claims were located on December 28, 1954.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for all the claims but there are no subsequent recordings on any of them.

Discovery -

These claims were probably located for their uranium interest during the uranium "boom" of 1954-55. No discovery work or development work has been done on any claim in this group.

Radioactivity above the normal background count was not detected on any of the claims during the field examination.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the King group.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three of the four section corners marking its boundaries.

The section can be reached by a county road intersecting Nevada State Highway 33 at the Sky Ranch 9 miles north of Sparks. It is situated five miles northeast of the Sky Ranch. All of the section can be traversed by four-wheel drive vehicles.

The northern half of the section consists of moderately sloping hills while the southern portion is a gently sloping alluvium fan.

Geology and Mineralization -

The south half of the section is composed of granodiorite intrusives and their weathered products.

Volcanics cover the north half of the section. The rock type is principally rhyolite with some local occurrences of tuff.

Many claims have been located for uranium. Considerable excavating has been done in search of uranium in one area of rhyolites. This examiner detected no uranium mineralization.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination and search of the Washoe County Mining Records showed the following twenty-four lode claims to be located in section 8:

Hopeful	Ada No. 1 through Ada No. 6
Hard Top No. 1 through No. 13	Oscar
Man-Zur	William E. No. 1 and William E. No. 2

Mineral Character -

This section is considered to be nonmineral in character.

Claim Name -

Hopeful (lode claim)

Locators and Addresses -

Lennart L. West	General Delivery	Reno, Nevada
Tom Clark	General Delivery	Reno, Nevada
Emmet Grady	General Delivery	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This claim is in the NW¼NW¼ of section 8.

Location Date -

The Hopeful was located on October 11, 1953.

Recordings -

No recordings have been made for this claim.

Discovery -

No discovery work has been done on this claim. No mineralization or favorable geologic structures were in evidence.

This claim does not have a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

William E. No. 1

William E. No. 2

Locators and Addresses -

William E. No. 1	William E. Dreiling	60 S. Maddux Drive, Reno, Nev.
William E. No. 2	William E. Dreiling Tony J. Manhan	68 S. Maddux Dr., Reno, Nev. 1925 Elmcrest Drive, Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These two claims are located in the N½ of section 8.

Location Date -

William E. No. 1 was located on March 11, 1955.

William E. No. 2 was located on March 12, 1955.

Recordings -

A Notice of Location was recorded for each of these two claims.

Discovery -

The William E. No. 1 and No. 2 were apparently abandoned because the Hard Top group of mining claims were located over the William E. No. 1 and No. 2, one of the locators of the Hard Top group being William E. Dreiling the locator of the William E. No. 1 and No. 2.

No discovery work has been done on the William E. No. 1 and No. 2. Examination of these two claims divulged no mineralization or favorable geologic structures.

Neither the William E. No. 1 or the William E. No. 2 have a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, and No. 13.

Locators and Addresses -

Steve Bazur	216 E. 6th St.	Sparks, Nevada
William E. Dreiling	68 S. Maddux Drive	Reno, Nevada
Edward R. Dreiling	645 Alvaro Street	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The thirteen lode claims cover the major portion of section 8.

Location Date -

This group of claims was located on Sept. 14, 1955.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for the Hard Top No. 1 through No 10.

Proofs of Labor for the Hard Top No. 4, No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10 have been filed for the years 1956, 1957, 1958, and 1959.

Proofs of Labor for the Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 11, No. 12, and No. 13 have been filed for the year 1957 only.

This Proof of Labor for 1957 is the only recording for the Hard Top No. 11, No. 12, and No. 13.

On July 3, 1957 Steve Bazur sold the Hard Top No. 4, No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10 to J. F. Schutz for $5000.00.

Discovery -

Soon after the Hard Top group of lode claims were located, the locators did not get along well and the claims were divided into two groups. The Hard Top No. 4, No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10 were given to Bazur. The Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 11, No. 12, and No. 13 went to Dreiling.

In the examination of the Hard Top group two separate field examinations were made and each group will be discussed separately.

Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 12, and No. 13.

The field examination of this group was made on Feb. 15, 1960 in the company of William E. Dreiling one of the locators. Mr. Dreiling felt

that only the Hard Top No. 3 and No. 8 had a discovery of valuable mineral.

A sample was cut across the 4 foot face of a tunnel on the Hard Top No. 3 in the presence of Mr. Dreiling. The tunnel had been driven in a tuff. No mineralization was found and no radioactivity was detected with a geiger counter in either the sample or in the tunnel.

A sample was also cut across a one-foot width of a large outcrop on the Hard Top No. 8 as directed by Mr. Dreiling. After prospecting the ledge with a geiger counter, Dreiling requested that a one foot width of a ten foot ledge be sampled and assayed. No mineralization was found either in the dyke or in the sample, and no radioactivity was found in either.

Mr. Dreiling requested that both samples be assayed for U_3O_8.

Assay results showed Hard Top No. 3 had a U_3O_8 content of 0.001% and Hard Top No. 8 had a U_3O_8 contect of 0.010%. These trace indications of U_3O_8 and the fact that there were no uranium minerals or other mineralization on either of the claims are basis for the conclusion that neither the Hard Top No. 3 or Hard Top No. 8 has a discovery of a valuable mineral.

An examination was made of the Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7, No. 11, and No. 12, and No. 13. No discovery or indications of mineral were found on any of the claims. A field check with a geiger counter indicated that no radioactive minerals were present in sufficient quantity to justify further prospecting or exploration. A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Hard Top No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7, No. 11, No. 12, or No. 13.

Hard Top No. 4, No. 5, No. 9, and No. 10

The examination of these claims was made with J. F. Schutz the owner.

Mr. Schutz had done some diamond drilling on the Hard Top No. 10. He stated that none of the cores had uranium minerals or gave a high radioactive count. He felt that he had encouraging indications during his drilling program and is convinced that additional drilling will prove a uranium deposit present on one or more of the four claims. It was his intention to do additional drilling on the Hard Top No. 9 and No. 10.

A later field examination of the Hard Top No. 9 and No. 10 by this examiner disclosed no mineralization or favorable geologic structures on either claim. A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Hard Top No. 9 or No. 10.

In the field examination with Mr. Schutz, a sample was taken from the Hard Top No. 4 and 5. Schutz believed that an exposure of impure pumicite situated between the two claims was valuable for its silica content and also for its abrasive properties and use as an automobile polish.

The pumicite exposure is small in area, being approximately two acres in size. It possesses no special quality or characteristic to make it suitable for any of the uses suggested by Schutz.

An analysis was made of a sample of the material (Appendix 2). The results showed the silica content to be 65.46%. This low silica content would class the material as unsuitable as a source of silica.

A microscope examination shows the presence of individual quartz grains in the softer pumicite. The analysis showed the quartz grain content to be 0.9%. Quartz grains present in this amount would eliminate the material from consideration as a polish or abrasive because of the great difference in hardness of the pumicite and of the quartz.

A spectrographic analysis was also made of the sample of impure pumicite (Appendix 2). This analysis showed that no elements were present in sufficient quantity to indicate the presence of a valuable mineral.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Hard Top No. 4, No. 5, No. 9, or No. 10.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Ada No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, and No. 6.

Locators and Addresses -

J. F. and Ada Schutz 21 First Avenue Sun Valley, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This group is located in the S½ Sec. 8.

Location Dates -

Ada No. 1 and No. 2 were located on June 2, 1957.

Ada No. 3 and No. 4 were located on June 4, 1957.

Ada No. 5 and No. 6 were located on June 5, 1957.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for the Ada No. 1 through No. 6.

Proofs of Labor were filed for the group of claims for 1958 and 1959.

Discovery -

This group of claims was examined in the company of Mr. Schutz, the locator. It was his desire to sample the Ada No. 2, No. 3, and No. 5. He intended to drill the Ada No. 4. He did not believe that the Ada No. 1, No. 4, or No. 6 possessed a discovery of valuable mineral at the time of the examination.

A sample was taken from the Ada No. 2 across a width of seven feet. It was cut from the surface at the top of a rhyolite hill. No faulting or alterations were noted and no mineralization was in evidence. Schutz requested that a spectrographic analysis be made of the sample. The results showed no elements to be present in the sample in amounts sufficient to indicate the presence of a valuable mineral.

Schutz desired that a sample be cut from a 3 inch quartz vein with copper mineralization in an abandoned tunnel he believed to be on Ada No. 3. The 3 inch quartz vein was a typical fissure vein in granodiorite. It had been mined for a distance of 12 feet, years ago. The vein narrowed down to 2 inches in places and was barren in places, the mineralization not being continuous throughout the portion of vein exposed. The assay report showed $.17 in gold, $.63 in silver and $9.00 in copper. In light of the assay report a re-examination was made of this exposure. The vein was

barren in the walls of the tunnel and at the tunnel face. The only mineralization was apparently at the portal.

A Brunton survey was made to determine the boundaries of the claim. As a result of this survey, it was determined that the discovery just discussed was not on any claim belonging to Schutz, but was 150 feet east of the boundary at the Ada No. 3.

The Ada No. 5 was sampled in two places as requested by Schutz. Both samples were taken in an area of rhyolites in dozer cuts that were made either for roads or as assessment work. The first sample was cut across an 8 foot width of rhyolite in a dozer cut. The second sample was cut from a similar dozer cut on another portion of the claim and was also in rhyolites. No alteration or faulting or mineralization was found in either sample or in the rhyolite in the vicinity of the sample cut. Schutz requested that both samples be assayed for U_3O_8. The results of the assay showed the first sample to have 0.001% U_3O_8 and the second sample to have a trace of U_3O_8 (Plate 2).

These negligible amounts of uranium combined with the lack of geologic structure or mineralization on the Ada No. 5 indicate no further exploration is justified.

Since it was the opinion of Schutz that the Ada No. 1, No. 4, or No. 6 did not have a discovery the examiner made an examination of these three claims at a later date. No faulting or alteration, two excellent guides to ore, were in evidence. No mineralization was found on any of the three claims in the examination.

The Ada No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, or No. 6 does not have a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Claim Name -

Oscar (lode claim)

Locators and Addresses -

J. F. and Ada Schutz 21 First Avenue Sun Valley, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The Oscar claim is in the SW¼ of section 8.

Location Date -

The Oscar was located on June 4, 1957.

Recordings -

A Certificate of Location was filed for the Oscar.

Proofs of Labor were filed for 1958 and 1959.

Discovery -

The Oscar has its long axis in a northeast and southwest direction. The southwestern portion of the claim is granodiorites and the northeastern portion has a subsequent rhyolite flow covering the granodiorites.

There are several old cuts and tunnels on quartz veins in the granodiorite. These veins have minor amounts of copper oxides and silicates in evidence. The mineralization is sporadic and explains why the early day miners did not pursue the veins to extensive depths.

Mr. Schutz desired samples to be taken in four different places on the Oscar.

Sample No. 1 was cut across a 12 foot width in the granodiorite in an alteration zone. Schutz requested that a spectographic analysis be run on this sample. The results of the analysis show no elements to be present in sufficient amounts to indicate the presence of valuable minerals.

Sample No. 2 was cut across an 8 foot width in an altered zone of the granodiorite. Schutz requested that this sample be assayed for gold, silver, and copper. The assay returns show a trace of gold 0.09 oz. of silver and 0.05% copper. These very minor amounts of mineral are insufficient to constitute a discovery.

Sample No. 3 was taken across 8 feet of an altered zone in the granodiorite. Schutz requested that this sample be assayed for gold, silver, and copper. The assay results show $.17 in gold, $.04½ in silver and $2.23 in copper. These minerals present in these amounts

do not constitute a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Sample No. 4 was cut across a 5 foot width of the granodiorite. Schutz requested a spectographic analysis be made of this sample. The analysis showed no minerals present in quantities sufficient to constitute a valid discovery.

The Oscar claim does not have a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Claim Name -

Man-Zur (lode claim)

Locator and Address -

Steve Bazur 216 E. 6th St. Sparks, Nevada

Approximate Location -

Sec. 8. Claim corners have been destroyed.

Location Date -

The Man-Zur was located March 7, 1955.

Recordings -

An amended Notice of Location was recorded on March 18, 1955.

Discovery -

No discovery work has been done in the area believed to constitute the Man-Zur claim. No mineralization or favorable geologic structures were in evidence.

The Man-Zur lode claim does not have a discovery of a valuable mineral.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The section was identified in the field by finding two of the section corners marking its boundary.

Fourteen miles north of Sparks the Cottonwood Creek road takes off to the east from Nevada State Highway 33. By following this road three miles and then turning to the right on the Rattlesnake Canyon road for one mile, the northeast portion of the section is reached.

The northeast quarter of the section lies on the alluvial fan sloping northeastward into Warm Springs Valley.

The remainder of the section is covered with steeply sloping hills that drain into Rattlesnake Canyon and flow to the northeast, discharging in Warm Springs Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

In the central portion of the section, Rattlesnake Canyon cuts through granodiorites. The remainder of the section consists of rhyolites.

A few shallow workings were noted in the granodiorite but no mineralization was noted, the work apparently having been done on barren quartz veins.

A claim was located on the rhyolites, apparently for uranium but no areas of radioactivity were found in the field examination.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination disclosed the presence of the following mining claims: Duke No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, Popular, Freddie B No. 1 and Freddie B. No. 2

Mineral Character -

Section 20 is nonmineral in character.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Duke No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 4.

Locators and Addresses -

Joe Gondolfo	723 "C" Street	Sparks, Nevada
Don Duke	2885 Plumb Lane	Reno, Nevada

(last known address 3095 Camill Drive, Reno, Nev.)

Approximate Location -

These claims are located in the southeast quarter of section 20.

Location Date -

The claims were located on April 11, 1955.

Recordings -

Certificates of Location were filed for these four claims in 1955 and there have been no recordings since that time.

Discovery -

Dozer excavations have been made on these four claims apparently trying to develop an exposure of uranium ore. They were located during the uranium boom of 1955-1956 in an area of rhyolites.

The rhyolites and tuffs were examined and geiger counter readings were taken at the various pits. Samples were also panned and the concentrates examined and tested. No uranium minerals were found, no geiger counter readings higher than the normal background count were detected and no valuable minerals were noted in the panned concentrates.

A discovery of valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the Duke group.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Freddie B No. 1, Freddie B No. 2.

Locators and Addresses -

Fred Barker	1320 Plymouth Way	Sparks, Nevada
Earl Barker	1320 Plymouth Way	Sparks, Nevada
Clair Barker	1320 Plymouth Way	Sparks, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims are situated in the southeast quarter of section 20.

Location Date -

Both claims were located on May 8, 1955.

Recordings -

There were no recordings in the Washoe County records for these two mining claims.

Discovery -

No discovery work has been done on either claim. They were undoubtedly located for uranium. Favorable looking areas for mineralization were checked with a geiger counter and no count above the normal background count was detected.

A discovery of valuable mineral has not been made on either of these claims.

Claim Name (lode claim)

Popular

Locators and Addresses -

Ernest F. Oetting
R.F.D. No. 2 Box 445 Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

This claim is located at the approximate center of section 20.

Location Date -

This claim was located on July 2, 1955.

Recordings -

There were no recordings in the Washoe County Records for this claim.

Discovery -

The discovery work is a small cut on an altered zone in rhyolite. No mineralization was found in the field. A sample from the discovery pit was tested for rdaioactivity and panned and the concentrate examined for valuable minerals and fluorescence with negative results.

The claim was probably located for possible uranium ores and when none were found it was abandoned.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Popular claim.

Geographic Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three of the section corners marking its boundaries.

It lies on the valley floor of Warm Springs Valley and is traversed by the Cottonwood Canyon road 6 miles from its juncture with State Highway 33.

The section is comparatively flat and is coursed by Cottonwood Creek that flows from the southeast corner diagonally across the section to the northwest corner. This creek flows only in the early spring from rain and snow runoff.

All portions of the section can be easily reached by four-wheel drive vehicles.

Geology and Mineralization -

This section is composed entirely of alluvium derived from the weathering of the Virginia Range to the northeast and an unnamed range to the southwest.

Panning of the stream wash showed no precious minerals, radioactivity or fluorescent minerals present in the concentrates.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims were found on the ground and no record of mining claims in this section was found in the Washoe County mining records.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three of the four section corners marking its boundaries.

It can be reached by following the Cottonwood Creek road for four miles from its junction with State Highway 33 and then turning due south on a dirt road for one mile to the mouth of Axe Handle Canyon, which traverses section 28 draining to the north.

The northeastern portion of the section lies on the alluvial fan sloping to Warm Springs Valley. The remainder of the section consists of steeply sloping mountains, difficult of access.

Geology and Mineralization -

The northeastern portion of the section is a portion of the alluvial fan derived from the weathering of the steep mountains to the immediate south.

The central portion of the section on a north-south axis is composed of granodiorite intrusives. Rhyolite extrusives cover the entire western and eastern portions of the section.

A few small cuts and tunnels have been made on barren quartz veins in the granodiorite. Panning shows the concentrates to be entirely iron sulfides with no gold present.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims were found in section 28 in the field examination or in the record search.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

Section 30 is located one-half mile east of State Highway 33 and about 12-½ miles north of Sparks, Nevada. Except for a small portion in the southwest quarter, section 30 occupies a rough, disected portion of the Virginia Mountains. Elevations range from 4500 to 5000 feet above sea level. It is accessible in many places by foot only.

Geology and Mineralization -

The geology of this section consists of east-dipping volcanics in the north and east portions and granitic outcrops in the southwest portion. One large alluvial fan occupies roughly the southwest quarter. The deep, west-trending wash in this area has exposed high banks of fine top soil. Mineralization consists of decomposed granite, and top soil.

Field and Record Search -

My field examination and record search revealed a total of 13 lode mining claims situated entirely or in part on section 30.

Mineral Character -

My examination of this section and the 13 mining claims found located on it disclosed its nonmineral character.

Claim Name -

Granite, Granite No. 1 through Granite No. 7.

Locators and Addresses -

Robert Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nev.
Chester Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nev.
Raymond Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nev.
Wm. Bailey	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nev.
C. E. Murphy	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nev.

Approximate Location -

These claims are located tangent to the south boundary of section 30.

Location Date -

All these claims were located on May 2, 1955.

Recordings -

The Granite group was recorded May 23, 1955, and Proofs of Labor were filed for 1956, 1957, and 1958.

Discovery -

Material exposed within these mining claims consists of decomposed granite, top soil, and/or nonmineralized volcanic or intrusive rock. Some top soil has been removed, however, it is this examiner's opinion that material exposed is common occurring and does not constitute a discovery of valuable mineral.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Red Top, Red Top No. 1, Red Top No. 2, and Red Top No. 3.

Locators and Addresses -

Robert Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
Chester Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
Raymond Cassinelli	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
Wm. Bailey	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada
C. E. Murphy	3325 Neil Road	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The Red Top group is situated near the east quarter corner.

Location Date -

This group of lode mining claims was located May 23, 1955.

Recordings -

The Red Top group was located on May 23, 1955, and Proofs of Labor were filed for 1956, 1957, and 1958.

Discovery -

Material exposed within these mining claims consists of decomposed granite, top soil, and/or nonmineralized volcanic or intrusive rock. Some top soil has been removed, however it is this examiner's opinion that material exposed is common occurring and does not constitute a discovery of valuable mineral.

Claim Names -

Last Stream No. 1.

Locators and Addresses -

Ernest Main	621 "C" St.	Sparks, Nev.
William Elquist	307 "M" St.	Sparks, Nev.
N.A. Hutchinson	113 "J" St.	Sparks, Nev.
R. A. Elquist	109 Bartlett St.	Reno, Nev.

Approximate Location -

The Last Stream No. 1 is located in the central part of the northwest quarter.

Location Date -

The Last Stream No. 1 was located March 31, 1955.

Recordings -

There are no recordings of this claim.

Discovery -

Material exposed within this mining claim consists of decomposed granite, top soil and/or nonmineralized volcanic or intrusive rock. Some top soil has been removed, however, it is this examiner's opinion that material exposed is common occurring and does not constitute a discovery of valuable mineral.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding two of the section corners and one quarter corner marking its boundaries.

Nine miles north of Sparks on Nevada State Highway 33, a dirt road takes off to the east. The dirt road enters the southwest corner of section 32 three miles from the highway and proceeds northeasterly through the section. The greater portion of the section can be traversed by four-wheel vehicles.

Most of this section is a comparatively flat plateau of approximately 5400 foot elevation. One major wash enters the northwest corner for a distance of one-half mile, draining to the west.

Geology and Mineralization -

The entire section consists of granodiorite intrusives and their weathered products. No mineralization, alteration or faulting were noted in the field examination.

Several claims were located on the section, probably for uranium.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination and search of the Washoe County Records showed the following six lode claims to be located in section 32: Pink Elephant No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9.

Mineral Character -

Section 32 is nonmineral in character.

Claim Names - (lode claims)

Pink Elephant No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9.

Locators and Addresses -

The locators of the above-named lode claims are:

Howard M. Byars	920 Gordon Avenue	Reno, Nevada
Walter Bryson	750 Broadway Blvd.	Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

These claims cover the central portion of section 32.

Location Date -

The claims were located April 3, 1955.

Recordings -

The Notice of Location was recorded for Pink Elephant No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9, but there are no other recordings since then (1955).

Discovery -

There are several dozer excavations in the decomposed granite on these claims and three or four shallow pits have been dug by hand on narrow quartz veins in the granodiorite.

Samples from various excavations were panned and tested with a black light and geiger counter. No valuable minerals were found.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on any claim of the Pink Elephant group.

Geographic Location and Topography -

The selected portion of this section to be examined was identified in the field by one of the section corners marking its boundary.

It is most easily reached by way of the Curnow Canyon road that intersects the Cottonwood Creek road in Warm Springs Valley, five miles from State Highway 33. Two miles up the Curnow-Canyon road is the northeast corner of the selected lands in this section.

The hills rise abruptly on both sides of the road and vehicular travel is impossible off of the road. Curnow Canyon flows diagonally through the section to the northeast into Warm Springs Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

These lands are composed entirely of a granodiorite intrusive. There are numerous quartz veins and fault zones in the granodiorite and many possess minor traces of copper oxides. As a result there are about six of those exposures that have had shallow pits and short drifts dug on them years ago. The copper content did not increase in any of the workings and consequently they were abandoned.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination showed the presence of one claim corner of the Titanic lode claim.

Mineral Character -

The selected lands in this section are nonmineral in character.

Claim Name (lode claim) -

Titanic

Locator and Address -

Ernest F. Oetting R.F.D., Route No. 2
P. O. Box 445 Reno, Nevada

Approximate Location -

The claim is in the southeast quarter of section 33.

Location Date -
This claim was located August 16, 1955.

Recordings -

The Certificate of Location was recorded in 1955 and there have been no other recordings since that date.

Discovery -

There are several cuts and one short tunnel on the claim. They have been dug on quartz veins in the granodiorite. A minor amount of copper oxides occurs in the quartz.

Samples were taken from the various cuts and examined for mineralization. Minerals in commercial quantities were not found.

A discovery of a valuable mineral has not been made on the Titanic claim.

Geographic Location and Topography -

The selected portions of this section were identified in the field by the finding of two section corners and one quarter corner marking their boundary.

They are most easily reached by the Curnow Canyon road that junctures with the Cottonwood Creek road five miles east of State Highway 33.

The topography is moderate to steep being formed by the foothills on the southwest side of Warm Springs Valley that rise to the southwest. Most portions of the selected lands can be reached by four-wheel drive vehicles.

Geology and Mineralization -

The NW¼NW¼ of the selected lands consists of volcanics, predominantly rhyolite. No mineralization was found in the field examination.

The remainder of the selected lands in the section are also volcanics consisting of basalt, andesite and rhyolite. No mineralization, alteration or faulting was observed in the field examination.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims were found in the field examination or in the search of the Washoe County mining records.

Mineral Character -

The selected portions of this section are nonmineral in character.

Offered Lands

Geography and Accessibility -

The offered lands lie in two separate localities. A small area of offered land lies twenty miles north of Lovelock and the major portion of the offered lands are situated adjacent to the selected lands twelve miles north of Sparks.

The offered lands north of Lovelock are situated on the northern end of the Trinity Range on its eastern slopes. The three sections offered in this area are comprised of moderately sloping hills draining to the east. The lands are easily accessible by a dirt road from the Humboldt River at Rye Patch dam.

The offered lands north of Sparks are situated in Hungry Valley and the mountains bordering Hungry Valley on the east and west. Hungry Valley is quite sandy. The boundary mountains are moderate to steep in slope. Many access roads traverse these offered lands.

Examination Procedure -

Most of the offered lands have been resurveyed and the brass cap monumentation facilitated the location of these lands in the field.

Most of the offered lands were traversed by jeep and the remainder was covered on foot. The boundaries of each section were traced and each 40 acre subdivision was traversed.

The mineral character of the offered lands was determined by examination of all areas considered to be favorable for mineral deposition. Examination of such areas consisted of panning and examination of the concentrates for precious minerals, radioactivity and fluorescence. Occurrences of possible nonmetallic interest were examined and appropriate tests were made.

Since the mineral rights on all the offered lands are owned by the applicant, mining claims found on the offered lands possess no rights and special note was not made of the claims. All excavations and workings on such claims were examined and considered in determining the mineral character of the land.

Mining History of Area -

The offered lands north of Lovelock are not in an established mining district. The Trinity mining district is nine miles south, the Echo district is eight miles east in the Humboldt range, and the Seven Troughs district is nine miles west in the Seven Troughs Range. No evidence of mining was found in the vicinity of these offered lands.

The offered lands north of Sparks are not in an established mining district, being eight miles southwest of the Pyramid Mining District. Many mining prospects are in evidence in the vicinity of the offered lands, however, none proved to be of sufficient interest for development and none has any recorded production. The prospects are of such nature that they do not enhance the mineral value of any of the offered lands.

Geology -

The offered lands north of Lovelock are situated on the eastern slopes of the Trinity Range near its northern extremity. The area consists of low-lying hills at an approximate elevation of 4800 feet. Both Tertiary volcanics and sediments are in evidence.

The volcanics are principally rhyolites. Alteration and faulting, two excellent guides to ore, were not evident in the area.

The sediments are impure diatomite beds of the Truckee formation.

Much of the area is covered with alluvium, being on the lower slopes of the range.

The offered lands in the Hungry Valley area consist of granodiorites and volcanics.

The granodiorite is upper Mesozoic in age and is a portion of the Sierra Nevada batholith. It is a light colored, coarse-grained phanerite that changes little in color upon weathering.

In many areas the granodiorite has been covered with Tertiary volcanics. These are predominantly rhyolites and vary in color from buff to brown

Quaternary alluvium occurs in varying thickness on the flatter slopes.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding two section corners.

This section is situated on the valley floor of Hungry Valley near its southern end.

The country road situated along the eastern edge of the valley traverses this section diagonally from the southwest corner to the northeast corner.

This section is very flat, falling only 120 feet from the east section line to the west section line.

Geology and Mineralization -

There are no outcrops, the section being comprised entirely of valley fill and blow sand.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination disclosed no mine workings or mining claims.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by locating three section corners marking its boundaries.

It is situated near the south end of Hungry Valley on the eastern slopes of a low unnamed hill. It is easily accessible by a fair dirt road that traverses the west side of Hungry Valley.

The surface slopes to the east dropping 600 feet in the mile width of the section. No major washes are in evidence.

Geology and Mineralization -

The western half of the section is composed of granodiorite and the eastern half is decomposed granodiorite derived in part from the western half.

No mineralization is in evidence in this section.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination disclosed no mine workings or mining claims.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding three of the section corners.

The section is situated on a level portion of Hungry Valley and is reached by the dirt road running diagonally through the section from the southwest corner to the northeast corner.

The terrain falls 200 feet to the east in the mile width of the section.

Geology and Mineralization -

No outcrops were found in this section. The entire section consists of valley fill and blow sand.

Field and Record Search -

No evidence of mining was found in the field examination.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The section was identified in the field by finding three section corners and two quarter corners marking its boundaries.

It is situated near the southern end of Hungry Valley, near its eastern edge. A road along the eastern boundary of the valley passes through the central portion of the section in a north-south direction.

The western three-quarters of the section is of nearly level terrain, falling 150 feet to the west. The eastern quarter of the section rises more steeply to the range of mountains forming the east boundary of Hungry Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

The eastern quarter of the section has exposures of granodiorite covered with rhyolite. Quartz veins in the granodiorite and schists have a few old mine cuts. These were prospected in all probability, for their gold interest. Samples of the veins were panned and the concentrates were examined for valuable minerals, fluorescent minerals and radioactive minerals with negative results.

A considerable number of mining claims with dozer excavations are in evidence in section 10 to the immediate east and in section 16 to the immediate south. These claims were located for their uranium interest. A field check with a geiger counter showed only a normal high background count for rhyolites and tuffs. No uranium mineralization was found on the offered land.

The western three-fourths of the section consisted entirely of D. G. and valley fill.

Field and Record Search -

Evidence of one mining claim was found on the offered land. The Abner No. 1 lode mining claim was located for uranium in section 16 and 200 feet of the north end of the claim projected into section 9. An examination of the entire claim divulged no uranium mineralization.

Mineral Character -

Section 7 is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field after finding the southwest corner of the section.

This section is situated on Warm Springs Mountain. It can be travelled by four-wheel drive vehicles from the access road through Antelope Valley to the west.

It is of moderately steep terrain and a major wash drains from the central portion of the section to the southeast corner.

Geology and Mineralization -

Granodiorite outcrops along an axis extending from the southwest corner of the section to the northeast corner. The remainder of the section consists entirely of D. G., the weathered product of the granodiorite.

No mineralization was found in the field examination of the section.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims or mining activity was noted in the section.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Sec. 5, T. 22 N., R. 20 E.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding three section corners.

This section comprises the southwest portion of Warm Springs Mountain. The major portion of the section being a plateau, 5800 feet in elevation.

It is easily reached by a good access road from the northwest portion of Hungry Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

This section possesses rock types of more interest than most of the other offered lands.

The entire section concists of intrusives.

The area in the vicinity of the west quarter corner is massive aplite. The common occurrence of aplite in western Nevada is in dikes. However, in section 7, there is a large area of aplite.

Granodiorite outcrops throughout the section.

The southeast quarter of the section has aplite, pegmatite and granodiorite.

Peymatites occur near the east quarter corner.

An area of pegmatites west of the east quarter corner is composed principally of feldspar.

An examination of the feldspar showed it to occur in sufficient quantity for a commercial operation. However, the quartz content of the feldspar is too high to be commercially marketed at this time. At some future date, the demand for feldspar may be such that this deposit could be operated, when beneficiation of the quartz in the feldspar can be economically accomplished.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims or mining activity was in evidence on this section.

Mineral Character -

Although an interesting occurrence of feldspar exists, it is not of economic importance at this time and does not enhance the mineral value of the section.

The section is considered to be nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding the northwest and southwest section corners.

This section is located on Hungry Mountain and is reached by the road from Hungry Valley.

The section slopes from an elevation of 6000 feet at the southwest corner on Hungry Mountain, northeasterly to a major wash that drains to the east through the center of the section. The northeast portion of the section is comparatively flat at an elevation of 5200 feet.

Geology and Mineralization -

There is a small deposit of rutile one-fourth mile southeast of the southeast section corner. The ore runs five percent rutile and is not a commercial deposit. The structure of this deposit does not extend into section 19.

A shallow shaft has been sunk on copper oxides and silicates in section 24 near the northwest corner of section 19. The mineralization is superficial and shallow surface workings are not extensive. The structure does not extend into section 19.

The principal rock types found in the section are granodiorite with quartz veinlets and metamorphics.

In section 19 near the southwest corner is a small tunnel in copper oxides. The mineralization is confined to a very small amount of copper oxides, which accounts for abandonment of the tunnel after it was driven only six feet.

No mineralization sufficient in amount to constitute "mineralization" was found in this section.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims were found in the field examination of section 19.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of the section were determined by finding the northwest and southwest section corners in the field.

The section is situated on a level portion of Hungry Valley near its western edge.

It can be reached by the road connecting Hungry Valley with Antelope Valley. This road travels diagonally through the section from the south quarter corner to the west quarter corner.

This section is comparatively flat having a fall of 200 feet to the east in the mile width of the section.

One major wash transects the section, draining to the east.

Geology and Mineralization -

The extreme northwest corner of the section has an exposure of granodiorite. The remainder of the section is comprised of D. G. and valley fill.

No mineralization was found in the field examination of section 31.

Field and Record Search -

No mining claims or mining activity were found in the section.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding three section corners and two quarter corners.

The section is situated in a level portion of Hungry Valley and the main road through Hungry Valley passes through it.

This section is nearly level having a fall of 160 feet to the west.

The main drainage of Hungry Valley passes through the central portion of the section draining to the north.

Geology and Mineralization -

The E½SE¼ is the only portion of the section possessing rock outcrops, the remainder of the section being comprised of valley fill. The western 200 feet of the Sand Cap No. 16 extends into section 33. The Sand Cap No. 16 was located in section 33 in 1955, for its uranium interest. The claims have been abandoned.

A check with a geiger counter showed a normal high background for the rhyolitic outcrops in the southeast corner of the section. No mineralization was found.

Field and Record Search--

The western end of the Sand Cap No. 16 was the only mining claim or mining activity found in the field examination of this section.

Mineral Character -

This section is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The boundaries of this section were determined in the field by finding two section corners and one quarter corner.

This section is situated at the north end of Antelope Valley, and can be reached by the road from Warm Springs Valley to Antelope Valley. This road passes diagonally through the northwest corner of the offered portion of this section.

The offered portion slopes to the northwest with a fall of 400 feet to the mile.

Geology and Mineralization -

Granodiorite intrusives occur in the southeast corner of the section and the remainder of the section is comprised of valley fill and D. G.

No mineralization was found in the field examination of the offered portions of this section.

Field and Record Search -

No mining activity or mining claims were found in section 31.

Mineral Character -

The offered portion of section 31 is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

Section 33 is situated at the northeast extremity of Warm Springs Mountain.

The road from Warm Springs Valley to Antelope Valley passes through the northeast portion of the offered lands in this section.

A plateau exists at the southwest corner of the section. The lands slope steeply to the northeast from this plateau and then form a moderately level area in the northeast portion of the offered lands, drained by a wash flowing east into Warm Springs Valley.

Geology and Mineralization -

Granodiorite and pegmatites occur in the southwestern portion of the offered land in this section and D. G. in the northeastern portion.

No mineralization was found in the field examination.

Field and Record Search -

The field examination divulged no mining activity or mining claims.

Mineral Character -

The offered portion of section 33 is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three section corners and one quarter corner.

The section is situated at the northern extremity of the Trinity Range on its eastern slopes. The northwestern half of the section is comparatively level and hills of low relief comprise the southeastern half of the section.

It can be reached by following a fair country road for nine miles in a westerly direction from U. S. Highway 40 at the Rye Patch dam turnoff.

Geology and Mineralization -

The southeastern half of the section consists of a series of low hills comprised of andesite, metamorphics and considerable shale.

The northwestern half of the section is alluvium.

The N½NE¼NE¼ of the section was excluded from patent to the railroad because of the existance of mining claims. Evidence of one mining claim was found in this parcel. There was an eighteen-inch quartz vein in shale that had been prospected for its gold interest. Panning indicated no gold values and the geologic structure did not extend into the offered portion of this section, but extended north into section 36.

No mineralization was found in the offered portion of this section.

Field and Record Search -

A lode claim located by J. Bottomley in June 7, 1950 does not extend into the offered portion of this section.

Mineral Character -

The offered portion of section 1 is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

This section was identified in the field by finding three section corners and two quarter corners.

The section is situated at the northern end of the Trinity Range. No roads traverse the section and it is accessible by four wheel drive vehicle only. A rough country road can be followed for nine miles westerly from U. S. Highway 40 at the Rye Patch turnoff to within one mile of this section.

Geology and Mineralization -

The entire section is alluvium and lake wash material with no outcrops except near the south quarter corner where there is a low basalt hill.

No mineralization was found in the field examination of the section.

Field and Record Search -

No mining activity or mining claims were found in section 3.

Mineral Character -

Section 3 is nonmineral in character.

Geographical Location and Topography -

The section was identified in the field by finding two section corners and one quarter corner.

Section 13 is situated eight miles west of U. S. Highway 40 by dirt road from the Rye Patch dam turnoff.

The entire section is comprised of gently-rolling hills with a fall of 200 feet from west to east in the mile width of the section.

One major wash draining to the east transects the section one-fourth mile from its southern boundary.

Geology and Mineralization -

The entire section is comprised of alluvium derived from the surrounding hills.

No mineralization was found in the field examination of this section.

Field and Record Search -

No mining activity or mining claims were found in section 13.

Mineral Character -

Section 13 is nonmineral in character.

Recommendations -

Selected Lands

1. The following 3 lode claims are considered to be valid claims:

Copper Hill No. 1 Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E. and Sec. 6 & 7 T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Copper Hill No. 2 Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Copper Hill No. 3 Secs. 6 and 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

2. The remaining 111 lode claims on the selected lands, namely:

Mickey Mine No. 1 through No. 5 Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Suzie Q Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

James Edward Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

Gloria D. No. 1 Sec. 1, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.

King No. 1 through King No. 20 plus King No. 16½ Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.
Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.
Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Petrified Tree No. 1 through No. 17 Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Columbia, Columbia No. 1 through Columbia No. 5 Sec. 36, T. 22 N., R. 20 E.

Skeets No. 1 and No. 2 Sec. 36, T. 22 N., R. 20 E.

Triple No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and No. 6 Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Linit No. 1 and No. 2 Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Hopeful Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

William E. No. 1 and No. 2 Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Hard Top No. 1 through No. 13 Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Ada No. 1 through No. 6 Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Oscar Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Man-Zur Sec. 8, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

Duke No. 1 through No. 4 Sec. 20, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Freddie B. No. 1 and No. 2 Sec. 20, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Popular Sec. 20, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Granite, Granite No. 1 through No. 17 Sec. 30, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Red Top, Red Top No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3 Sec. 30, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Last Stream No. 1 Sec. 30, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Pink Elephant No. 1, No. 2, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 9
Sec. 32, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

Titanic Sec. 33, T. 22 N., R. 21 E.

should be contested on the following charges:

1. The land embraced within the claims is nonmineral in character.

2. Minerals have not been found within the limits of the claims in sufficient quantities to constitute a valid discovery.

3. All of the selected lands in this exchange, except those contained in the three valid lode claims, are considered to be nonmineral in character.

4. The following described parcels should be excluded from the selected lands in this exchange application because of the presence of the valid lode claims located upon them:

N½NE¼	Sec. 12, T. 21 N., R. 20 E.
S½S½SW¼	Sec. 6, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.
N½NW¼	Sec. 7, T. 21 N., R. 21 E.

NOTE

Offered Lands -

1. All of the offered lands in this exchange application are considered to be nonmineral in character.

General -

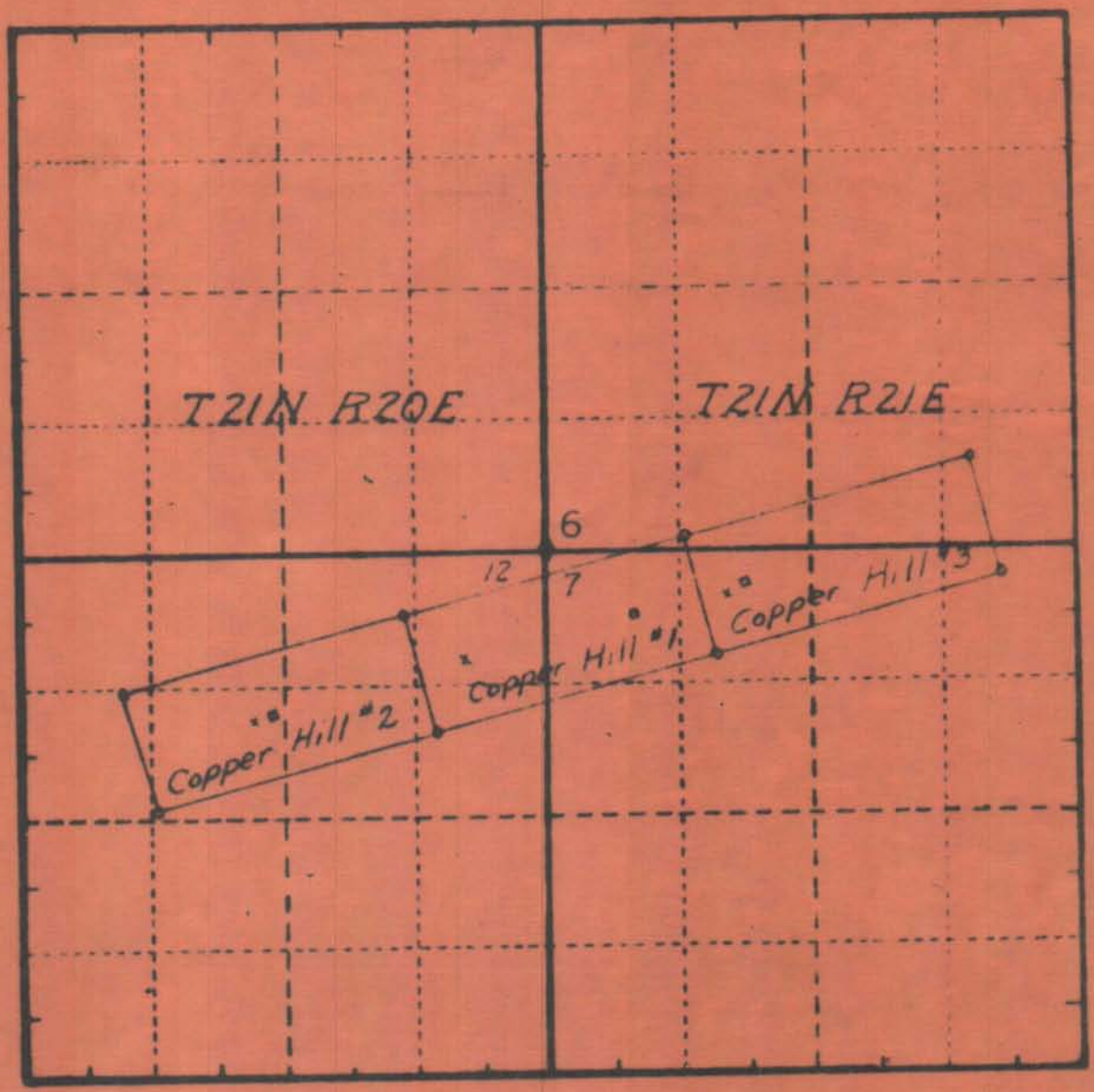
1. In view of their uniformly nonmineral character, the value of the mineral interest in both the offered and the selected lands recommended for exchange is considered equal.

Respectfully submitted,

Starr Hill Jr.

Starr Hill, Jr.
Valuation Engineer (Mining)

SEC.___ TWP ____ RN. ____ ____ MER.



SCALE ~ 6 INCHES = 1 MILE

° Claim corner
▫ Location monument
× Place where sample taken

BRANCH LABORATORY: 1086 MARTIN AVENUE • SANTA CLARA • CHERRY 8-5262
BRANCH OFFICE: 10 DE LUCA PLACE • SAN RAFAEL • GLENWOOD 4-8650

CABLE: HANX

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1300 SANSOME STREET • SAN FRANCISCO 11, CALIFORNIA • EXBROOK 7-2464

March 7, 1960

U. S. Department of The Interior
Bureau of Land
Management
P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

REPORT OF ASSAY

Deposited by ATTEN: E. J. Palmer, State Supervision for Nevada

Sample of ORE - P. O. No: N - O - 137

Labty. No.	Mark	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Value at $35.00 oz.	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Value at $	Percentages
						COPPER
C107715	Copper Hill No. 1					2.01 %
16	Copper Hill No. 2					0.83 %
17	Copper Hill No. 3					0.97 %

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.
Original Signed by
By MARTIN P. QUIST
Martin P. Quist,
Chief Chemist

CA-106

BRANCH LABORATORY: 1086 MARTIN AVENUE • SANTA CLARA • CHERRY 8-5262
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March 7, 1960

REPORT OF ASSAY

Deposited by
U. S. Department of The Interior
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada
ATTEN: E. J. Palmer, State Supervision for Nevada

Sample of ORE - P. O. No: N - O - 137

Labty. No.	Mark	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	GOLD Value at $35.00 oz.	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	SILVER Value at $	Percentages URANIUM OXIDE
C107718	Hard Top # 3					0.001
19	Hard Top # 8					0.010

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By Original Signed by MARTIN P. QUIST
Martin P. Quist,
Chief Chemist

BRANCH OFFICE 10 DE LUCA PLACE • SAN RAFAEL • GLENWOOD 4-8650

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April 6, 1960

REPORT OF ASSAY

Deposited by U. S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management
P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

Sample of ORE - P. O. # N - O -166

ATTEN: E. J. Palmer, State Supervisor for Nevada

Labty. No.	Mark	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Value at $35.00 oz.	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Value at $	Percentages
C108373	Petrified Tree # 1					URANIUM OXIDE 0.009 %

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By
Martin P. Quist,
Chief Chemist

rag
rmh

BRANCH LABORATORY 1086 MARTIN AVENUE • SANTA CLARA • CHERRY 8-5267
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CABLE: HANX

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May 13, 1960

REPORT OF ASSAY

U. S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
State Office, P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada
ATTEN: E. J. Palmer,
State Supervisor for Nevada

Deposited by

Sample of ORE P. O. # N-O- 202

Labty. No.	Mark	GOLD, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	GOLD, Value at $35.00 oz.	SILVER, per ton of 2,000 lbs. Troy Ounces	SILVER, Value at $	Percentages
						URANIUM OXIDE
C106977	Ada # 5 (Sample # 1)					0.001
78	Ada # 5 (Sample # 2)					Trace
						COPPER
76	Ada # 3	.005	0.175	.70	0.63	1.87
80	Oscar (Sample # 2)	Trace		.09	0.08	0.05
81	Oscar (Sample # 3)	.005	0.175	.05	0.045	0.36
						SILICA
83	Hard Top # 4 and # 5					65.46
						QUARTZ
84	Hard Top # 4 and # 5					0.9

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By.....
Martin P. Quist,
Chief Chemist

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LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. C108983 Date May 13, 1960

Submitted by U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
State Office, P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

Sample Mark HARD Top # 4 & # 5
P. O. # N-O- 202

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Metals Found and Estimated Percentage Range

Less than .03%	.03% to .30%	.30% to 3%	3% to 30%	30% to 100%
Strontium Vanadium Boron Chromium Copper Nickel Cobalt	Magnesium Titanium Manganese Zirconium	Sodium Potassium Calcium Iron	Aluminum	Silicon

Remarks

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By Martin P. Quist

BRANCH LABORATORY 1060 MARTIN AVENUE • SANTA CLARA • CHERRY 4-5720
BRANCH OFFICE 10 DE LUCA PLACE • SAN RAFAEL • GLENWOOD 4-8650

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LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. C108979

Date May 13, 1960

Submitted by U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
State Office, P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

Sample Mark Oscar (Sample # 1)
P. O. # N-0-202

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Metals Found and Estimated Percentage Range

Less than .03%	.03% to .30%	.30% to 3%	3% to 30%	30% to 100%
Vanadium	Titanium	Calcium	Silicon	
Zirconium	Manganese	Sodium	Aluminum	
Boron	Strontium	Potassium	Iron	
Chromium			Magnesium	
Copper				
Nickel				
Cobalt				

Remarks

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By Martin P. Quist
Spectro-Chemist

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

ESTAB. 1865 REG.

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LABORATORY REPORT

Lab. No. 6108982

Date May 13, 1960

Submitted by U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
State Office, P. O. Box 1551
Reno, Nevada

Sample Mark Oscar (Sample # 4)
P. O. # N-0-202

QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC ANALYSIS
Metals Found and Estimated Percentage Range

Less than .03%	.03% to .30%	.30% to 3%	3% to 30%	30% to 100%
Vanadium Zirconium Boron Chromium Copper Nickel Cobalt	Titanium Manganese Strontium	Calcium Sodium Potassium	Silicon Aluminum Iron Magnesium	

Remarks

ABBOT A. HANKS, INC.

By Martin P. Quist