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ITEM 55

MEMORANDUM

THE GOLDFIELD CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

Grand Junction

SUBJECT MARTIN TUNGSTEN PROSPECT, Nye County, Nevada DATE March 28, 1939

Ely

TO Mr. Julian

FROM H. N. Witt

This property, submitted by Mr. G. W. Thiriot of Hiko, Nevada, was visited on March 21 and 22. Outcrops were first examined by daylight and later at night with the ultra violet lamp. The property consisting of 5 locations, lies in the mountain range east of Carrara and southeast of Beatty at an elevation of about 4,000 feet. It is reached by poor desert road up the first canyon south of Carrara, a distance of about 4 miles and thence by foot trail to various prospect holes scattered over a distance of 1/2 mile up the canyon.

William Martin, his brother and his brother-in-law, Mr. Cothern, have been working on a low grade gold prospect in this canyon for the last 2 years. They have only recently discovered and done some prospecting on the tungsten showings. The gold occurs in a contact shear zone between an andesite dike and a series of limestones and quartzites. It has been sampled by engineers from Weepah and found to average $2.80 over a width of about 60 feet.

The tungsten deposits appear in limestones and quartzites away from any known igneous contact. These sedimentaries strike northwest to eastwest and dip steeply north. They consist of a series of brown thin bedded limestones overlying a thick series of quartzites and slates. These beds are cut by a series of widely spaced fractures striking about northeast and dipping steeply southeast. Where these fissures cut the brown limestone beds they carry thin rich seamlets of scheelite in zones varying from a few inches to a few feet in width. Occasionally the scheelite extends a short distance along the bedding of the partially garnetized limestone but rapidly dies out. On 2 cross fractures exposed in the quartzite series underlying the limestones the mineralization consists of quartz and calcite carrying both scheelite and wolframite, in closely spaced stringers or stock work making ore for widths of from one to 4 or 5 feet. This mineralization appears to be erratic but the evidence in the 2 open cuts is not sufficient to determine whether or not it extends over considerable lengths. These cuts are in the bottom of a gulch, both sides of which are mantled by a heavy wash. It was impossible to take any samples that would

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be representative of the deposit but 2 typical specimens were chosen and sent to Hank's for assay. It seems probable that the wolframite exceeds the scheelite in volume; if so, the values may be good.

The scheelite deposits in the limestone are all short and narrow and have little promise. They are widely scattered. The wolframite-scheelite deposit in the quartzite however may have a chance but considerable surface trenching will be necessary to determine its persistence. This type of deposit has been found at only one location and apparently is not widely scattered. The quartzite series appears to be quite thick and uniform and hence this type of mineralization may be more persistent in these beds than in the varigated limestones.

Terms named by Mr. Cothern were stiff for such a prospect -- $100,000 with payments beginning in 3 months. However, I believe these could be modified greatly if trenching were begun at once and employment offered to the owners. They have a small tent camp on the property capable of accomodating 4 to 6 men.

Depending upon results of Hank's assays this property may warrant some further attention.

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attached assays show 2.50% WO_3 for the best specimen and 0.95% WO_3 for the poorest. This warrants some trenching.

Grand Junction

MARTIN TUNGSTEN PROSPECT Nye Co., Nevada April 14, 1939

Mr. Julian

H. N. Witt

This property was revisited on April 5 and 8. A verbal agreement was reached with the owners for a 60 day prospecting period after which a lease and option could be continued for $150 per month and 60 shifts of labor per month. Meanwhile I employed 4 men at camp to do some trenching along the strike of wolframite deposit described in my memorandum of March 28.

The shaft on this showing had been deepened to 12' with a lense of very rich wolframite and scheelite showing against the hanging wall in the bottom about 18" wide. However, in squaring up the bottom of the shaft for sampling most of the rich wolframite pinched out although some scheelite remained. The balance of the ore zone in the bottom of the shaft appeared low grade. Two samples were cut in this shaft No. 56 being across 1.5' in the high grade zone and No. 57 a continuation across the shaft for 2½' toward the foot wall. At the collar of this shaft sample No. 55 was cut across 5' on the west side, being roughly a continuation of the shaft cuts toward the footwall.

On the surface a shallow cut about 25' northeast of the shaft in the bottom of the gulch was deepened and extended across the strike of the ore zone a distance of about 15'. This showed a few rich bunches of scheelite with scattered seams of wolframite but of doubtful commercial value. Four samples, Nos. 51, 52, 53, 54 were cut in this trench as indicated on the attached sketch.

The north side of the gulch is mantled with deep wash and preliminary prospecting by open cuts was impossible. Southward we exposed the ore zone by digging 3 shallow trenches about 25' apart along the strike. In the first trench 25' south of the shaft the zone had pinches to 3½' and showed very little mineralization. Sample 58 was cut on this. In the 2 trenches beyond only the barren hanging wall fracture could be found.

The above 8 samples were left with Downer Bros. in Goldfield to be crushed and split. A 4 or 5 lb. split

Mr. Julian

H. N. Witt

was to be ground to 20 mesh and forwarded to Marc Latham for panning. The small extent of mineralization shown by our cuts do not warrant assaying these samples.

The 4 men were paid off after 3 days work. The owners were informed that our further interest in the property was doubtful but that we would communicate our decision as early as possible.

This recent trenching was sufficient to show that the wolframite - scheelite deposit in the quartzite and slate is as erratic and non-persistent as the scheelite deposit in the limestone discussed in memorandum of March 28. The property therefore does not warrant further consideration.

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MARTIN TUNGSTEN PROSPECT April 15, 1939

Mr. Julian

H. N. Witt

Latham reports the following results from panning:

51	trace	shows a few flakes of molybdenum
52	0.15	
53	0.55	more scheelite than wolframite
54	0.25	
55	0.15	
56	0.40	more wolframite than scheelite
57	trace	
58	trace.	

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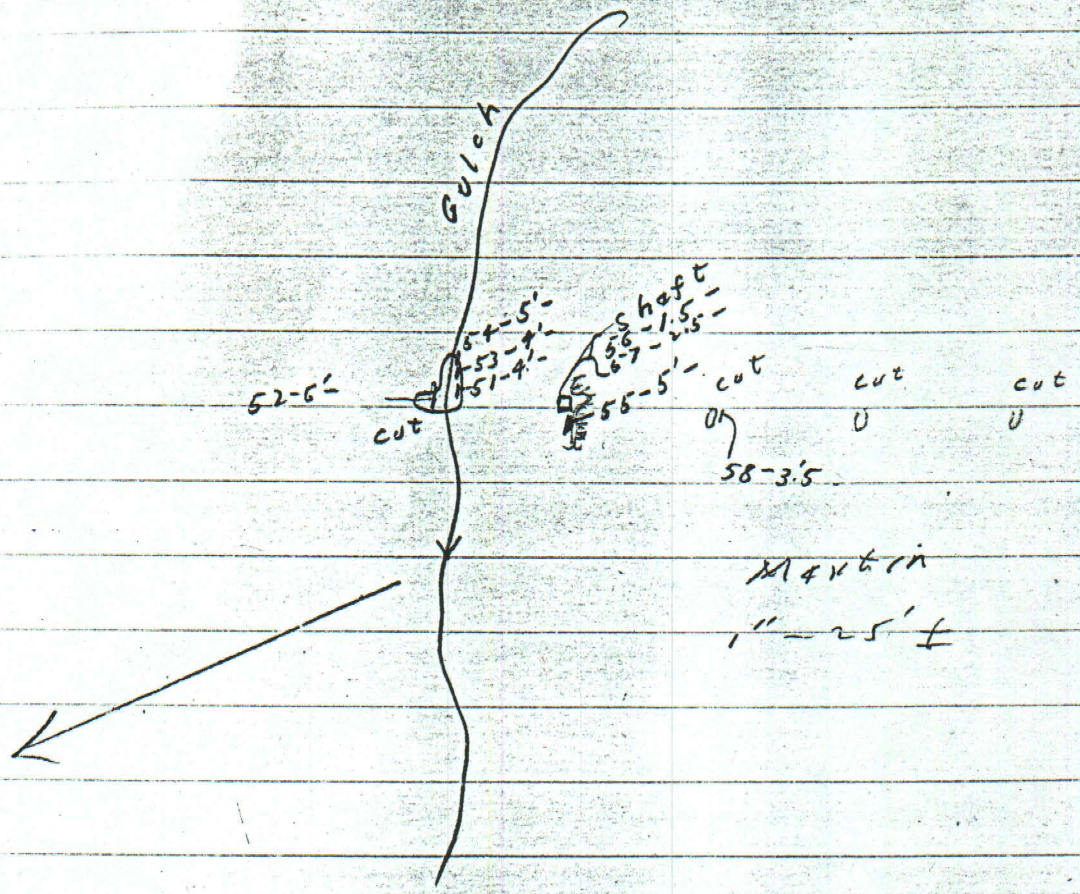

Gulch
Shaft
54-5'
53-4'
51-4'
52-6'
cut
56-1.5
57-2.5
55-5'
cut
cut
cut
58-3.5
Martin
1"=25'±