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2275 MUELLER DRIVE, RENO, NEVADA 89502

January 30, 1968

Mr. Albert C. Parker
Superintendent
H. Earl Parker, Inc.
12th and F Streets
Marysville, California

Subject: Preliminary Inspection of Prospects Presented to
H. Earl Parker, Inc.

Four prospects were visited by myself, in company with Mr. Albert C. Parker, on January 17, 18, and 19; a second visit was made to the sulphur prospect on January 24. Very little time was spent on each property. Snow on the ground hindered observations at two of the prospects and our guide was very uncertain as to the boundaries or location of the other two prospects.

The properties are raw prospects. No recent work appears to have been done on them; and, with one or two exceptions, the old shafts and workings are inaccessible. This report is based on the inspection trip made with Mr. Parker and on information that is available in the technical literature. No mapping was done as it did not seem warranted at this time, especially since there was some snow cover and property boundaries were not known.

MARKLEEVILLE SULPHUR PROSPECT

The Markleeville Sulphur prospect belongs to Mr. Ree Baccelli of 831 Main Street, Gardnerville, Nevada. Mr. Baccelli was guide on both attempts to see the property.

The first visit to the prospect was made on January 17th; but, because the access road was snow covered, nothing was seen. On January 24th a second attempt was made to see the sulphur exposures. On this trip the snow had melted sufficiently so that an outcrop area on claim #22 could be reached; however, there was sufficient snow cover so that most of the surface exposures could not be seen. To the south of the exposures on claim #22, towards claim #1, the snow cover increased. It obviously would have been futile to have searched for the reportedly better exposures on claim #1, two miles to the south and about 1000 feet higher in elevation. Therefore, no further attempt was made to reach claim #1.

The attached copy of a portion of the Markleeville quadrangle topographic map shows the approximate area covered by the sulphur claims, as described by Mr. Baccelli.

The outcrops on claim #22, where seen, were composed of bleached, altered and silicified andesites. A small amount of native sulphur was observed. Only a few small prospect pits were seen. Adjacent to claim #22, in altered but less silicified andesite, someone has recently drilled a hole. Mr. Baccelli disclaimed knowledge of who drilled the hole, but he thought it might have been drilled in search of copper.

Claim #22 is a very weak sulphur prospect.

Claim #1, according to Mr. Baccelli, is a much better prospect and he says that large pieces of native sulphur up to 12" across are exposed in that area.

If the isolated location of these claims, with respect to sulphur markets, is not considered to be an important detriment, it would be well to have an examination of the exposures reported to exist in the area of claim #1, in the spring, after the snow has melted.

PLACER CLAIMS AND GILBERT PROSPECT BELLEHELEN DISTRICT

Two adjacent prospects were seen in the Bellehelen district, and their approximate location is shown on the accompanying Location Sketch map, copied from the U.S.G.S. Preliminary Geologic Map of Nye County, 1962. Bellehelen is 50 miles east of Tonopah and about 5 miles south of the Tonopah-Ely highway. The two prospects are the Placer Claims and the Gilbert Claims.

The Placer Claims cover a small area of recent alluvium. These sands and gravels were eroded from the Gilbert claims and an adjacent portion of the Bellehelen district. The basis for staking the placer claims seems to have stemmed from the panning of a few handful of sands exposed in a small gully. The panned concentrates reportedly contained a few grains of silver chlorides (??) and a doubtful "color" of gold. No test pitting or other attempts have been made to explore these placer claims, and no signs were seen of old placer workings or prospecting.

The Placer Claims are of doubtful value and will not be considered further in this report.

The Gilbert Claims are in the Bellehelen mining district and include the Cedar group of claims. Little or no recent work has been done on these claims. Snow covered many of the outcrops at the time of this visit.

Production from the Bellehelen mining district has been small and would total, at the most, about \$300,000. This came from several small mines. The Bellehelen Merger was the largest producer, with the Peterson, South Star and Doreen group reported as producing no more than a combined total of \$50,000. The Cedar group is reported as having "a small production", in 1928.

Gianella, in describing the geology of the Bellehelen district says, "The area is largely rhyolite overlying a granite exposed south of the areas of principal activity. Mineral values are in silver with small amounts of gold, the silver usually occurring as a chloride."

On the Gilbert Claims, which include the Cedar group, there are several small inaccessible shafts with reportedly only a few hundred feet of workings. The exposures seen were narrow shear or fault zones up to no more than five feet in width. A few small limonite stained narrow quartz seams, $\pm 1/2$ " wide, were seen in the shear zones. Two samples were taken from the best looking material, exposed near the face of a short drift off from a shallow shaft, near Mr. Gilbert's trailer. These samples were cut across the shear zone followed by the drift, and they assayed as follows:

Sample #6826	2'	white gouge and sheared andesite	Trace Au	6.23 oz. Ag
Sample #6827	3'	sheared and limonite stained andesite a few \pm 1/2" quartz seams	Trace Au	6.18 oz. Ag

The Gilbert prospect, considering its relatively weak exposures and the low past production of the Bellehelen district, is not a very good bet and certainly does not warrant any great expenditure.

FABBI PROSPECT IN THE DIVIDE DISTRICT

The Fabbi Prospects consist of several groups of claims in the southern portion of the Divide district. Our guide was not sure of their location or how many claims there were. The district is about 7 miles south of Tonopah and lies on both sides of the Tonopah-Goldfield highway. The Fabbi claims seen were on the east side of the highway. Their assumed position is marked on the attached Locality Sketch.

The Divide district is classified as a gold-silver district in Ore Deposits Of The Western States. Production has been about \$3,000,000. The ore is described as occurring "in sheeted zones in late Tertiary tuffs and breccias" (Fraction Breccia) that are relatively unaltered. The high silver content of the ore is the result of supergene enrichment of low-grade hypogene ore. The valuable minerals are cerargyrite (silver chloride) and sooty argentite." Knopf in the U.S.G.S. Bulletin 715, 1920, says, "The outcrops of the lodes are either barren of silver or are of low grade. ... The barrenness of the tops of the lodes in silver has led to the general policy in exploring new lodes to sink shafts to considerable depths — as much as 500 feet — before crosscutting from the shafts to the lode. Experience has demonstrated that this is not good practice and that crosscutting to the lode should be commenced at the 100-foot level or at most the 200 foot level."

The Tonopah Divide mine, the best in the district, from January of 1920 to December of 1921 produced 22,752 tons of ore valued at \$26.48 per ton. At that time their shaft was 1229 feet deep, in Fraction breccia, and should have

been approaching the Fraction breccia-Mizpah trachyte contact. The Mizpah trachyte was one of the most productive horizons at Tonopah and was apparently never explored in the Divide district.

The possibilities in the Divide district are:

1. Finding other rich supergene (secondarily enriched silver ore bodies) such as were mined at the Tonopah Divide mine.
2. Exploring by drilling into the Mizpah trachyte, below the Fraction breccia-Mizpah contact, in search of new ore bodies of the Tonopah type, at depths of 1000 feet or more below the surfaces.

Exploration of the Fabbi prospects, in the Divide district, would be a long shot exploration project. If ore bodies were found they would undoubtedly be worked from underground mines.

FABBI PROSPECT NORTH OF TONOPAH

The Fabbi Prospect north of Tonopah is also shown on the Location Sketch. This property probably consists of about 30 claims.

No claim map was available. The only work seen on these claims was a few small pits, some bulldozer cuts and the shallow Fabbi shaft. The Fabbi shaft may be along the line of strike of the Halifax fault. The Fabbi shaft is about 6000 feet north of the Summit King-Homestake shaft.

Here again, as in the Divide district, the Fraction breccia is the rock outcropping on the surface. If there is economic mineralization in the Fraction breccia, it might be the secondary enrichment of low-grade vein zones as found in the Divide district.

The Mizpah trachyte, a most productive horizon at Tonopah, lies below the Fraction breccia and has not been explored on the Fabbi claims. The vein that has been developed from the Summit King-Homestake shaft is reported to be in the Mizpah trachyte. There is a possibility that the mineralization exposed at the Fabbi shaft could have resulted from renewed movement and mineralization along a pre-existing mineralized structure in the underlying Mizpah trachyte.

2. Samples should be taken to check ore values and for geochemical testing. This sampling can be done during the mapping program.
3. Preliminary exploration work, such as trenching or drilling. The exploration work should be planned from the results of the mapping and sampling program.
4. Re-evaluation of the project, after the first three recommendations are completed.

This renewal of movement and mineralization would have taken place after formation of the Fraction breccia on the surface of the Mizpah trachyte.

The possibilities at the Fabbi Prospect north of Tonopah are the same as in the Divide district:

1. The finding of secondarily enriched ore bodies in the Fraction breccia.
2. The discovery of Tonopah type ore bodies in the Mizpah trachyte and other formations below the Fraction breccia-Mizpah trachyte contact, probably at depths greater than 500 feet below the present ground surface.

Exploration of the Fabbi prospect north of Tonopah would be a long shot exploration project. If ore bodies were to be found, they would undoubtedly be worked from underground mines.

CONCLUSION

These are definitely high risk, long shot exploration projects. The Fabbi prospects, in the Divide district and north of Tonopah, have the best chance of containing substantial ore bodies. To find out whether or not these two properties warrant an extensive exploration program would entail the spending of at least \$5,000 to \$10,000 on each property.

Recommendations:

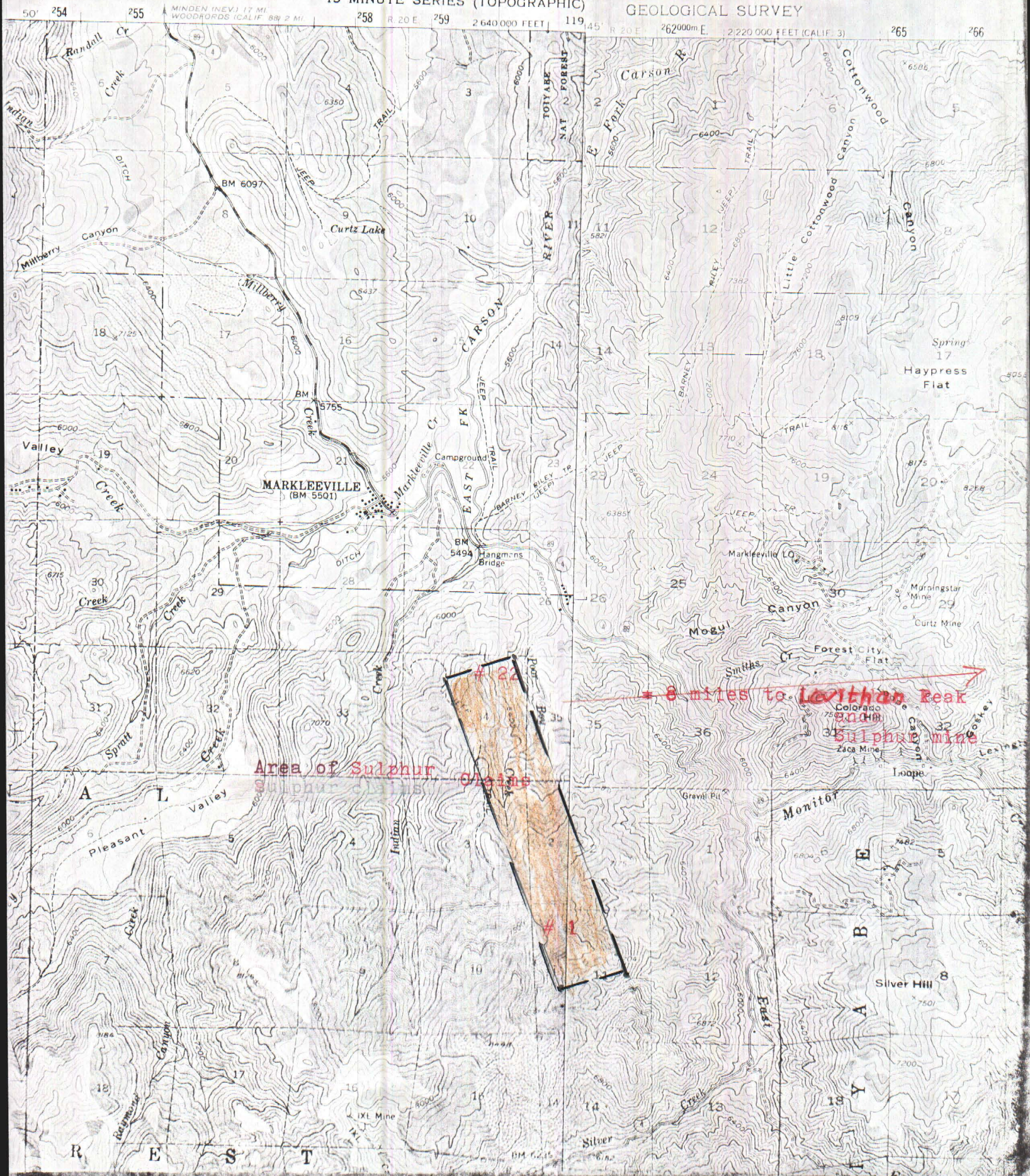
Should it be proposed to explore any of these prospects, either due to a desire to take a chance on a long shot exploration project or because of previously made firm commitments to spend money on the prospects, the following program should be followed in order to get the most information out of the money spent:

1. Reconnaissance geologic mapping to be done at each prospect, with detailed mapping where needed. At this time, property boundaries could be determined.

LOCATION SKETCH

MARKLEEVILLE QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA - ALPINE CO.
15 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
scale 1" = 1 mile



8

July 25, 1968

Mr. Pete Fabbi
Box 968
Tonopah, Nevada

Dear Mr. Fabbi:

I am sorry to say

In answer to your telephone call this afternoon I ~~am~~
~~can't tell you~~ that I can tell you very little about the
people who had the Golden Pick and Silver Pick claims,
that you mentioned.

I made my examination for Mr. Albert Parker, whose
address is: Mr. Albert C. Parker phone area 916
H. Earl Parker, Inc. 743-5481
12th & F Streets
Marysville, California

It was my understanding that Mr. Parker had no interest
in the project and was ^{only} considering whether or not he
wished to make some sort of a deal. I have not heard
whether he did anything or not. He might know where to
contact the people you are looking for.

Mr. Ernie Smith seemed to represent the people who were
making the deal with Mr. Fabbi. His address is:

Mr. Ernie Smith
Dial Realty phone area 209
517 W. Lodi Avenue office 366-2475
Lodi, California home 369-5282

I gathered that there was a Japanese by the name of
Sam Fujinaka who was taking over these or other mining
interests.. I believe that something had happened to his
partner in the deal.

I hope that this scanty information will be of service to
you.

Yours truly,

J. McLaren Forbes

2275 Mueller Dr.

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Feburay 2, 1968

Mr. Pete Fabb
Tonopah, Nevada

Dear Mr. Fabb:

I am returning the copy of Mr. Roy Hardy's report on your property north of Tonopah. You let me have this report when I visited you in company with Mr. Dan Sheets and Mr. Ernie Smith, several weeks ago. It was a pleasure visiting with you at that time.

Yours truly,

J. McLaren Forbes

2275 Mueller Dr.

2

February 2, 1968

Mr. Ernie Smith
Dial Realty
517 Lodi Avenue
Lodi, California

Dear Ernie:

As you probably know by now the second try to get to the sulphur prospects near Mrakleeville was not much more successful than the first attempt. We did get a mile farther along the road. Then the snow stopped the Jeep. We just could not reach the outcrop area that Rae Baccelli said were the best.. If we had made it I'm sure the snow would have covered everything.

It was a pleasure meeting you in Tonopah and riding back to Reno with you. Possibly we will meet again. Give my best regards to Sam.

Enclosed is a copy of the report that Pete Fabbri gave us. I am returning his copy to him in Tonopah.

Sincerely,

J. McLaren Forbes

and a 125 h. p. Caterpillar power line from the southeast, Pahrump Valley, may also be at which time this plant will be now used either as a filter-time much of the bentonite or, little or none of the Ash for this purpose.

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he principal property in the h of the Simon lead mine, is pah. A veteran of the Civil by Millett, a storekeeper of y in about 1912. The first when a small amalgamation t this project met with much s milled at the Omco mine, 4 coln mentions a \$20,000 pro- est production from the prop- n the price of gold, in 1934. ntly during 1934-1946, ship- om mill at Silver City. Pro- ve averaged \$22 per ton, of royalty. The veins appear to shear zones occurring in the d to average about 4 feet in much \$10 ore that could not of two inclined shafts, the

older being 200 feet in depth with about 1,300 feet of laterals on two levels and having a headframe of doubtful stability. The last work in this shaft was said to have been done in 1939. The other shaft, which has been used more recently and is smaller, has an estimated 200 feet of workings with timber and headframe in good condition. Improvements consist of several old camp buildings in rehabilitable condition.

Pactolis is an old boom camp that had a little activity on high-grade gold occurrences during 1903-1907. The patented lode claims here are owned by Sam J. Eva of San Francisco. The group lies in low rhyolite hills about 5 miles northeast of the Warrior mine and 7 miles southeast of Goldyke. No activity has been reported in the district for many years.

BELLEHELEN

The Bellehelen district is 50 miles east of Tonopah and about 5 miles air line south of the Tonopah-Ely highway. Mrs. Byrd F. W. Sawyer,⁸ of Fallon, states that the town was named for two mules and was never more than a tent city, however, at one time had a population of 500. The date of discovery is not known but is assumed to have been shortly after the turn of the century. Apparently several companies were organized on the strength of ore found here and Weed⁹ reports that the Pacific States Mining and Milling Company had a production of \$117,000 during 1917-1921. This company and the Tonopah Kawich Mining Company formed the Bellehelen Merger Mines in about 1922 and built a 50-ton cyanide mill the next year which, however, only operated a few months in 1923. The mill was rehabilitated and operated about 9 months in 1927, but no record of production for this period was noted. Couch shows the only recorded production from the district as \$29,473 from 438 tons produced by Cornforth & Sweet in 1918, which probably came from a group now known as the Doreen. It is reported that ore valued at about \$4,000 was shipped from the old Peterson Mine in the west end of the district in 1935.

Geology. The area is largely rhyolite overlying a granite exposed south of the areas of principal activity. Mineral values are in silver with small amounts of gold, the silver usually occurring as the chloride. Jay A. Carpenter¹⁰ in describing one property

⁸Sawyer, B. F. W., Gold and Silver Rushes of Nevada, 1900-1910, University Calif., Doctorate thesis, p. 103, 1931.

⁹Weed, W. H., Mines Handbook Vol. XVI, p. 1282, 1925.

¹⁰Carpenter, J. A., Private Report on Tonopah Kawich Mining Company, 1918, in Bureau files.

in the district states, "The rhyolite formation of the mountain was at one time subjected to an intense east and west vertical fissuring. These many parallel fissures can now be easily traced along the whole south side of the crest, show prominently on the face of the bluff, and have been exposed in surface cuts for over a mile farther to the west. Mineral bearing solutions ascended in many of these fissures depositing quartz with iron and silver minerals, and these quartz veins and stringers, while very small, are nearly as regular and as easily traceable as the fissuring itself.

"There is a rather prominent fracturing of the rhyolite at right angles to the fissuring, but there is no silicification or any evidence of post mineral movement along these fracture planes, and in addition the unbroken continuity of the outcrop of the quartz veins points to veins remarkably free from faulting."

Properties. The Bellehelen Merger Mine's ground is now owned by the Western Gold Corporation, title having been transferred in 1930. The property has several thousand feet of workings, however, it is understood that no appreciable work has been done here since the twenties. The mill was removed during World War II. Available data indicate that the ore was usually 12-18 inches wide and contained about 50 ounces of silver per ton. Some of the shoots mentioned by Carpenter measured about 100 feet by 200 feet.

The Peterson mine, also known as the Holiday group and owned by the Fallini brothers of Twin Springs, is just west of the Bellehelen Merger. They state that about \$4,000 of high-grade gold ore was shipped in 1935, however, nothing has been done here in recent years. The ore reportedly occurs in short shoots and pipes. A 600-foot adit and other workings total about 1,000 feet.

The South Star mine, half a mile southeast of the Bellehelen Merger, is also owned by the Fallini brothers. The ore values are said to be largely in silver with some gold, the silver occurring as the chloride in veins 2 inches to 3 feet wide. Some \$15 ore is reported to be in sight. The workings consist of a 75-foot shaft and about 200 feet of short adits and cuts.

The Cedar group, owned by C. A. Anderson of Tonopah, lies about one-half mile north of the Bellehelen ranch. The owner reports that he has mill ore exposed on several of his claims and that the ore contains gold and silver with some vanadium. He states that the greatest depth of the workings is 100 feet and that 150 feet of drifting has been done on the ore. The claims were located in 1927 and the next year reportedly made a small production.

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The Doreen group, owned by W. B. Naismith and Lee Henderson of Tonopah, is said to have been first worked in about 1915. It is believed that the \$29,473 recorded production shown by Couch came from this property. Apparently very little work has been done here in many years. It has one adit and no improvements.

BELMONT (Philadelphia, Silver Bend, Barcelona, Spanish Belt)

The Belmont mining district, also commonly referred to as the Philadelphia district and in the early days as the Silver Bend, lies on the east side of the Toquima Range at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. The town of Belmont is 46 miles by road northeast of Tonopah; of this distance 19 miles is paved, and the balance is well-maintained dirt road. The Barcelona or Spanish Belt area, situated almost on the crest of the Toquima Range at an altitude of about 9,000 feet and 8 miles air line northwest of Belmont, is usually included in the district. The area in the vicinity of Meadow Canyon is also here included.

Discovery of the district was made near the site of the town of Belmont in 1865.¹¹ High-grade, surface-enriched silver chloride ores mined here in the early days made the camp very prosperous. In 1867 the Nye County seat was moved from Ione to Belmont where it remained until it was moved to Tonopah shortly after the turn of the century. The old red-brick Nye County courthouse, still standing at Belmont, is one of the principal landmarks of the State.

Production figures indicate that Belmont was fairly active until about 1887. Couch shows the recorded production from the district as \$3,793,103 from 58,906 tons. Part of the total production may not have been recorded with the State, as so often happened in the early days of Statehood; Lincoln reports a much higher figure.

A drop in the price of silver, the added cost of pumping from greater depths, and the usual drop in silver content of the primary ores all shared the responsibility of a dormant period from about 1887 to 1916.

In 1915 the Monitor-Belmont Company, after taking over the principal mines and bringing electric power from Manhattan, built a flotation mill to treat the old dumps. During the next year it is reported that the company was treating an average of 120 tons per day in its 10-stamp mill. The mill was shut down in 1917

¹¹Emmons, S. F., Report of the Geological Exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, Vol. III, pp. 393-405, 1870.

Area of Fabbi Claims
Gold Pick, Silver Pick, Hobo.

Road to Reno

Approximate
location of
Tonopah King

LOCATION
SKETCH

Scale in Miles

0 1-26-68 5

Road to Ely

Area of Placer Claims
Bellehelen District

Area of Gilbert
Claims Bellehelen
District

IN COOPERATION WITH THE
NADA BUREAU OF MINES

05200017

Area of
Fabbi Claims
Divide District

Road to Goldfield