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REPORT ON

GOLD PAN PROPERTY

BULLION MINING DISTRICT
TENABO, LANDER CO., NEVADA.

Examined Oct. 22, 1920.
Reported Nov. 8, 1920.

By A.F. Carper.

REPORT ON

GOLD PAN PROPERTY
BULLION MINING DISTRICT
TENABO - LANDER CO., - NEV.

LOCATION

This property is located in the Bullion Mining District about one mile west of the town of Tenabo, in T. 28 N., R. 47 E., Lander County, Nevada.

Tenabo is situated on the east slope of the Shoshone Range about twenty-one miles southwest of Beowawee, Nevada, the nearest railroad point and postoffice.

CLAIMS AND AREA

There are five claims in this group, known as the Gold Pan No. 1, Gold Pan No. 2, Gold Pan No. 3, Gold Pan No. 4 and Gold Pan No. 5. All are full claims and cover an area of about 100 acres.

OWNERSHIP AND TITLE

The title to this property is possessory as the claims are held by right of discovery and location by Mr. A. E. Raleigh and Mr. W. D. Armstrong, both of Tenabo, Nevada.

ADJOINING AND NEARBY PROPERTIES

The nearest property of note is the Little Gem Mine or the property of the Tenabo Mining & Smelting Company, which is about 600 feet west of the Gold Pan No. 4 claim. The Little Gem Mine is described as follows, in the U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin No. 408, by W. H. Emmons:

"The Little Gem Mine, located about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Tenabo. A shaft is driven southward on the lode at inclinations of 20° to 30° . This shaft is 400 feet long and on four levels turned from it there are altogether about 900 feet of drifts. In

1907 eighteen carloads of ore were shipped and yielded about \$30.00 a ton.

The country rock is a dark, fine-grained andesite. The ore outcrops near the collar of the shaft and is composed of iron oxide and quartz carrying copper carbonates, silver chloride and free gold. The sulphide ore, which appears about 75 feet below the surface, is composed of quartz, arsenopyrite, pyrite, chalcopyrite, galena and zinc blend, with a little bornite and a sooty black film which covers other sulphides and is probably chalcocite. On level one the lode strikes north of west, but on the second level, the most extensive in the mine, it bends and strikes south of west. It dips about 30° S., a little more steeply than the incline, which is driven on the lode but to the right of the line of steepest dip. The lode is from 1 to 6 feet wide, and in the main, is a zone composed of several closely spaced parallel sheets of quartz and sulphides, between which the country rock is highly fractured and seamed with veinlets crossing the general strike of the vein. Thin drusy cavities parallel to the walls are lined with sulphide coatings, and these are in turn covered with quartz crystals pointing to the center. Since it was formed the vein has been much crushed and shattered by movement, which in the main was parallel to the walls. It is also crossed by several small normal faults, the offsets of which are not great enough the vein out of continuous view of regular workings. The mine is reported to have in sight 7000 tons of ore, with an average value of \$2.00 in gold, and 10 ounces silver to the ton and 3 per cent of copper."

Very little work has been done since the above report was written. The Little Gem and the Gold Quartz mine have been tied up in Court for several years. During visit there in October, 1920, it was reported that both properties had been sold by the Supreme Court for debts and lawyer fees amounting to \$15,000.00. This property is patented.

FACILITIES

Transportation. The road from Beowawee lies in the flat of Crescent Valley and is very good for most of the year. During the operation of the Little Gem mine a traction engine made a trip every other day with a train of 50 tons of ore.

Power. There is no electric power or wood so fuel oil must be depended upon for power purposes.

Water. The nearest water is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east in Crescent Valley, where the Dean Ranch have developed artesian water.

TOPOGRAPHY

The general topography is rather low and rolling, making tunnel work not feasible.

GEOLOGY

General. The rock formation which occupies the greater portion of the area is composed of quartzites and fine-grained silicious shales that have a general eastward dip of 15 to 40 degrees. The sedimentary rocks are intruded by porphyritic granodiorite dikes and andesite. At the Phoenix mine the granodiorite is cut by an intrusion of fine-grained quartz porphyry. The granodiorite, andesite and lime shale is cut by two series of veins, one set strikes northwest and dips about 30° to the west. The second series strike east and west and dip south at about 45°.

Local. The formation on the Gold Pan group is all andesite. One vein crosses the property at about N. 40° W. and dips 28° to the west. There are also two small east-west veins undeveloped.

Ore Occurrence. The ore occurs in a fault fissure in the andesite. The vein zone is badly crushed and contains streaks of limonite 6 to 18 inches wide, bands of crushed andesite, a little quartz and some talc to a total width of 6 feet. Near the surface a small amount of copper carbonate is present. The oxidized zone is deeper here than any place noted in the camp. It is very probable that at a very little greater depth the ore will change to a sulphide similar to the Little Gem mine.

DEVELOPMENT

Development consists of an incline shaft 180 feet in depth on the vein at a pitch of 28° to the west. A drift at the bottom of the shaft runs 14 feet north and 33 feet south of the shaft. About 25 feet of drifting has been done at the 75 foot point. There are several small cuts and shafts on the north-south vein.

EQUIPMENT

There is no equipment on this ground except a small blacksmith shop and whim.

PRODUCTION

There has been no production.

SAMPLING

Samples were cut at intervals of 15 feet, taking only the section of the vein that the owner claimed was ore.

PRICES AND TERMS

The total purchase price for this property is \$25,000., \$1500. down, the balance within a period of two years.

CONCLUSIONS

Though some fairly good assays were obtained from the limonite streaks, the whole vein is of such a character that it would have to be mined to mine the small streaks. This would make the ore grade so low that it could not be shipped. This, combined with the possibility of a very refractory ore a little deeper makes this group unworthy of further consideration, even on a development proposition.

Respectfully submitted,

A. F. Carper

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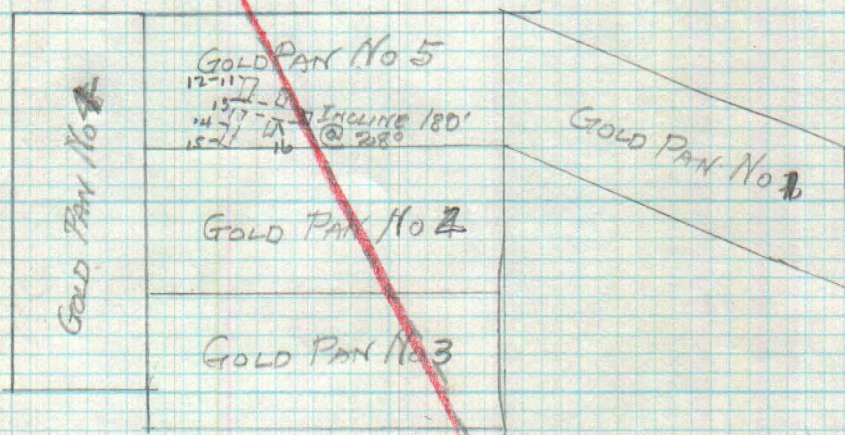
SAMPLES.

<u>No.</u>	<u>Width</u>	<u>Ozs.Gold</u>	<u>Ozs.Silver</u>	<u>Description</u>
11	1.0	.58	3.32	Cut ore face north drift H.W.section 14 ft. N. of shaft. Vein 6 ft. wide limonite streak. 180 ft.level.
12	1.6	.03	0.33	Cut F.W. Section face north drift 14 ft. N. of shaft. Talc and limonite. 180 ft. level.
13	2.4	.82	2.08	Cut ore streak at junction north drift and shaft. Talc and limonite 180 ft. level.
14	2.2	Tr.	1.50	Cut ore streak east side south drift 15 ft. south of shaft. 180 ft. level.
15	3.8	.62	4.28	Cut ore streak east side south drift 30 ft. south of shaft limonite and talc 180 ft. level.
16	1.5	.66	6.84	Cut ore streak east side south drift at shaft 75 ft. level.

An average sample cut on the 200 foot level of the Little
Gem Mine gave returns of - .22 ozs. gold, 6.98 ozs. silver and 7.2
per cent copper.

MINE GOLD PAN

DATE OCT. 22ND 1920



A. E. RALEIGH
&
W. H. ARMSTRONG } OWNERS.

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