

DISTRICT	Gilbert
DIST_NO	2000 0085
TITLE If not obvious	See title page
COUNTY If different from written on document	
MULTI_DIST Y / (N?) Additional Dist_Nos:	
QUAD_NAME	
P_M_C_NAME (mine, claim & company names)	Frank Walden Copper Prospect
COMMODITY If not obvious	Copper

Keep docs at about 250 pages if no oversized maps attached  
(for every 1 oversized page (>11x17) with text reduce  
the amount of pages by ~25)

DD  
Initials  
mal  
Scanner  
10/15/07  
Date  
12/15/07

See notes on back BACK

## Remarks

Located about 2 mi south of Monte Cristo Mine, which is in Gilbert District, but road directions given put prospect in Royster District or even back in Nye County.

property report

geology

correspondence



GEOLOGIC RECONNAISSANCE  
FRANK WARREN COPPER PROSPECT  
Esmeralda County, Nevada

January, 1970

Dudley L. Davis



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Introduction

The Warren Copper Prospect, consisting of six lode locations, was examined at the request of Mr. A. J. Anderson, Manager, Hughes Tool Company, Mine Division; Mr. Frank Warren and his son accompanied me. The prospect is otherwise known as "Old Brandon Copper" mine.

Summary

High-temperature minerals, including magnetite, specularite and quartz occur in fractures which probably represent planes of a thrust fault at the Warren copper prospect. Oxidized copper and silver minerals have been developed by "old-time" miners who sunk shallow shafts on the better copper and silver mineralization. A minor amount of production has been obtained.

These workings show nothing of commercial importance but may indicate the presence of an intrusive at shallow depth. This potential may be readily checked by a magnetometer and induced polarization survey.



### Accessibility

The property is accessible from Tonopah by way of U. S. Highway #6 west to Millers; thence north on a gravel road 10.7 miles to a sharp right-hand turn; continue 0.5 miles then left 0.6 miles; right 5 miles to Spark's Spring. The mine is situated 0.6 miles northwest of the spring. The last seven miles is relatively unimproved dirt road. The Monte Cristo mine is two miles further to the north.

### General Geology

Oxidized copper minerals occur in what appears to be planes of a thrust fault which strikes N. 60° E. and dips 40° to the north. There are some steep north-south fractures which are probably tension cracks containing magnetite, hematite, specularite, quartz and oxidized copper minerals.

Early-day miners have sunk inclined shafts on the mineralized thrust zones to develop quartz, copper oxide and siderite mineralization. None of these workings go more than 100 feet below the surface.

The host rock in the vicinity of these workings is a meta-sediment with possibly some meta-andesite. The beds are highly folded and broken, but, to the north and northwest of the property,



dolomite is relatively flat lying. The Monte Cristo mine is in similar country rock.

Only a minor amount of ore has been shipped from the Warren claims because width of oxidized copper does not exceed three feet.

Conclusion

The Warren Copper Claims show no mineralization of economic significance; however, it may be that the surface is not representative of the potential at depth since it appears to be in a thrust fault. It may be an intrusive lies at shallow depth and supplied the high temperature minerals. If this is true, a magnetometer survey would disclose the present of such an intrusive mass. If the magnetometer survey gives positive results, an induced polarization survey could be run to check the sulfide content of the intrusive.

Respectfully submitted,

DUDLEY L. DAVIS  
Registered Professional Engineer  
No. 2546

DLD:bd



MEMORANDUM TO: A. J. Anderson  
FROM: Dudley Davis  
DATE: January 7, 1970

*Hughes*

SUBJECT: Frank Warren's Copper Prospect

On January 6, 1970, I visited Mr. Frank Warren's copper prospect which is located near the Monte Cristo Mine about 40 miles northwest of Tonopah, Nevada.

There are numerous small veins of quartz, magnetite, specularite and hematite with secondary copper mineral occurrences in what I think are a planes of a thrust fault. The host rock is meta-sedimentary with some meta-andesite. The structure trends north 40 to 60 degrees east and dips to the west. There are a few north-south trending fractures which are probably tension cracks.

The copper showing on the surface has been examined by "old time" miners who sunk inclined shafts on the narrow high grade zones.

The showings which exist at the surface are too small to make operating mines. However, it may be that there is an intrusion at relative shallow depth which supplied the copper and iron mineralization seen on the surface. If so, then it is completely masked by the overthrust meta-sediments. Further investigation of the property would require a geophysical survey, both by magnetometer and induced polarization. The magnetometer would determine if the intrusive does, in fact, exist at shallow depth. The induced polarization survey would tell us if the intrusive contains disseminated sulfide mineralization.

My formal report of Mr. Frank Warren's several properties will follow.

Respectfully submitted,

DLD:ne

*Dudley L. Davis*  
Dudley L. Davis