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File 4840 Kinsley (64) Item 19

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
Cherry Creek, Nevada
July 26, 1942

2660 0019

Memorandum on the Phalan and Keegan Scheelite Property,
Kinsley District, Elko County, Nevada

Introduction: The scheelite property of Frank and Henry Phalan and Charles Keegan, visited by the writer on July 19-20, 1942, is in the foothills near the south end of Kinsley Mountain in the Kinsley Mining District, southeastern Elko County, Nevada*. It is reached by 13 miles of dirt road branching southeast from highway U. S. 50, 41 miles south of Wendover, Utah on the Western Pacific RR. Currie, Nevada, on the Nevada Northern RR is about 40 miles northwest by road. The nearest available water, an all year spring, is about 6 miles southeast of the property.

The property consists of four patented claims of U. S. Mineral Survey # 1722 and one of # 1922 (?), also several unpatented claims. The owners have worked the property intermittently during the past six years, shipping a little copper, lead and silver ore. Scheelite was discovered in the workings several years ago. Since then some development work has been done on scheelite showings, and between 100 and 200 tons of ore is now stockpiled on several dumps. No tungsten ore has been shipped.

* The Kinsley Mining District has been briefly described by J. M. Hill, USGS Bull. 648, 88-95, 1916.

Geology: A northwest trending irregular contact between biotite granite with subordinate diorite (?) porphyry (younger dikes probably) and a calcareous sedimentary series strikes across the property. Dikes and irregular apophyses of granite and porphyry extend outward from the main mass for several hundred feet. A belt of contact rocks ranging from a few feet to at least 30 feet has been formed. Several different rock types occur in this zone. Hornfels, marble, garnetite (with varying amounts of a green silicate mineral, probably epidote), altered tremolite or wollastonite rock, and oxidized lenses of copper and lead-silver ore occur. In places along the contact the granite grades into alaskite. Some of the alaskite contains epidote (?) and garnet and grades into garnetite. In the hybrid alaskite, probably of endomorphic origin, most of the scheelite occurs.

Scheelite Deposits and Reserves: Scheelite is widely scattered along the contact in the several metamorphic rock types, but is of ore grade only in the hybrid alaskite.

Zone A: (see map) An open cut and an adit with a 15' winze explores the east contact between a thin granite tongue and the marble-hornfels series. Along the contact a zone of hybrid alaskite mineralized with scheelite can be traced for 80' with an average width of 5' and a maximum exposed vertical range of 30'. The contact north of thiszone is barren; to the south it is covered by a dump. The ore at the bottom of the winze is narrowe r and leaner than onthe surface or tunnel level. An overall grade of 1% seems reasonable. Powellite is rather abundant. In this triangular lens $\frac{80x30x5}{2x12}$ equals 500 tons or 500 units is blocked out and a thousand or more tons of geologic ore may exist. Greater tonnage is unlikely as the lens definitely terminates on the surface at the north and seems to be narrowing in the bottom of the winze. At least 50 tons of 1%

ore is now on the dump.

Zone B: A 30'x 2½' x 7' deep cut exposes ore in hybrid alaskite along the contact. The bottom of the cut is still in ore. Mineralized outcrops below ore grade can be traced for 30' southof the cut. A granite tongue cuts across the projected strike of the zone about 30' north of the cut. The ore probably averages about 1½% WO3. Powellite is rare and the scheelite is coarser than in Zone A. About 50 tons of this ore has been mined and stockpiled. Several times this amount may lie below the bottom of the cut.

Zone C: A flat-lying tabular body of hybrid alaskite or feldspathic garnetite averaging 1' wide has been exposed for the length of a 100' adit. Average grade of this body is probably not over 0.5% WO3. Although the lateral extent of this body is unknown, the width and grade almost preclude the possibility of a commercial ore body in this zone.

Other Zones: The accompanying geologic sketch map shows other known zones of scheelite mineralization exposed at the surface and in underground workings. From present exposures none of these seem to be of sufficient grade or size to be mineable, but further development of small underground showings and prospecting along the contact may turn up additional small mineable lenses. Lenses larger than in Zone A are not likely to be found.

The claims of Mr. Felt Robinson of Ibapah, Utah cover a part of the south contact of the granite mass about a mile south of the Phalan and Keegan property and are reported to contain scheelite.

Summary: In my opinion the lenses that have been discovered will not yield more than 2000 tons of combined measurable, indicated and inferred ore. Most of this ore is in bodies of 100 tons or a little more, and it is doubtful if some of it can be mined profitably. Nor is it likely that ore bodies larger than those now known, may be found along the contact. Most of the ore

contains powellite.

Recommendations: Further work on this property by the Geological Survey is not recommended.

M. R. Klepper

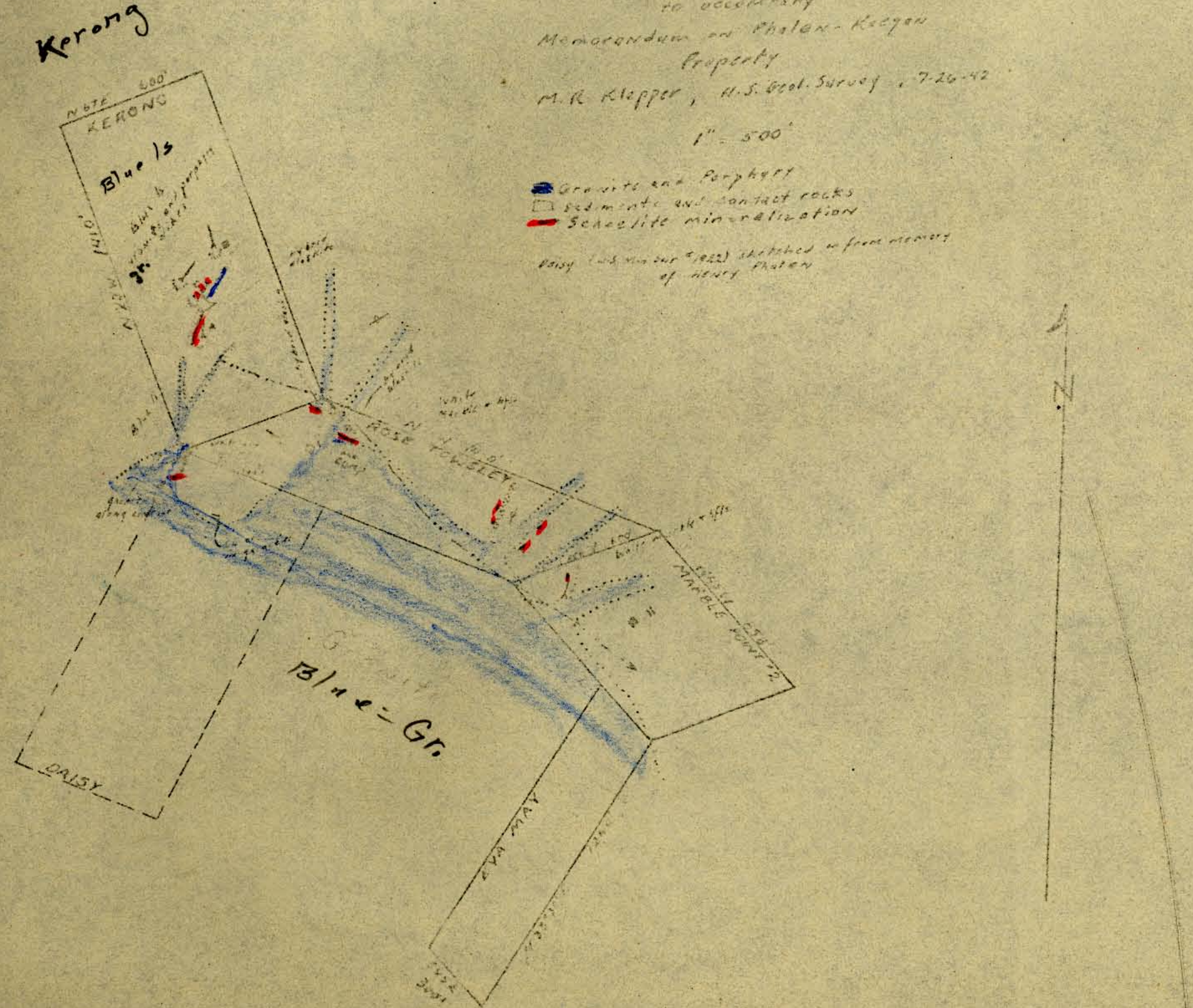
Junior Geologist

Mr. Nolan
Metals
Mr. Lasky
Mr. Zimmerly
File

Geologic Sketch
on
part of Mineral Survey
#1722
Kinsley Mining District, Elko Co.
Nevada
Surveyed Oct. 2-4, 1895 — H. G. Mu[illegible] US Deputy Min. Sur.

to accompany
Memorandum on Phalen-Keegan
Property
M. R. Klepper, U. S. Geol. Survey, 7-26-42

1" = 500'



Granite and Porphyry
Sediments and contact rocks
Scheelite mineralization

Daisy (U.S. Min. Sur. #1922) sketched in from memory of Henry Phalen

4042

Supplementary Memorandum

Phalan and Keegan Tungsten Property, Kinsley District, White Pine County, Nev.

S. Warren Hobbs
June 16, 1944

Mining of tungsten ore at this property has been stopped since the Fall of 1943. Present work consists of small scale exploration for copper ore. The final work on the tungsten deposits indicates that the potential reserves are somewhat less than the 2,000 units given by Klepper at the time of his visit in 1942.

TUNGSTEN DEPOSITS OF NEVADA

Elko County

Kinsley Mining District

Mine Name: Phalen

Other Names: Kerong, Kinsley Consolidated, Phalen-Keegan, Santhan

Location: Sec. 18, T. 26 N. ~~or S.~~, R. 68 E.

U.T.M. 4445400 N. 0726490 E.

Long. _____ W., Lat. _____ N.

Base Map: Kinsley Mountains (7½'), 15', 2° Quad.

Tungsten Production: ? units WO_3

Geologic Type: Skarn

Description of Deposit: (Geology, mineralogy, mine workings, history, ownership, etc.)

Garnet-diopside skarn along contact with silicified quartz porphyry dike. Skarn (tactite) bodies reported (Smith, 1976) to be 5 feet wide, 80 ft long, and mined to a depth of 80 feet. Skarn minerals present include diopside, tremolite, garnet, epidote. Pyrite, molybdenite, and some chalcopyrite seen on dump.

References:

Smith, R.M. (1976) Mineral Resources of Elko Co, Nevada U.S.G.S. open-file report 1976-56

Tingley, J.V. (1980) Field Examination

Kinsley Dist.
Elko Co.

From field observations, tempered with literature descriptions, I think the name Kinsley Consolidated (on the Kenny claim) probably was the old name associated with the pre-1900 silver-lead mining at this location. The tungsten workings were probably south of this at the edge of the intrusive. Moly was reported from the Southern mine, moly was seen on the shaft dump at the old Kinsley Consol or Plutus dump.

The shafts at the Plutus (Kinsley Consol) are vertical.

To the south, at the contact, workings here match the description given on p31 - under Plutus.

UTM's are for shaft area - Southern

Captain Jack mine must, by description and by patent location (Sec 10 T29) be in White Pine Co.

Kinsley district

The Kinsley district, on the southeast side of the Kinsley Range, is reached by 13 miles of dirt road that branches southeasterly from U. S. Highway 50 at a point 6 miles north from Boone Springs.

Although small deposits of copper and silver ores were worked

on a small scale for many years, scheelite was first recognized in 1939. All the ores are of contact-metamorphic origin, and are found in the vicinity of a small granite stock and dikes that penetrate from the stock into surrounding limestone and hornfels. At the north edge of the stock on the Kerong, Rose Towsley, and Marble Point patented claims, owned by Frank Phalan, Henry Phalan, and Charles Keegan, a number of occurrences of feldspathic garnetite contain 0.5 to 1.0 percent of WO_3. The largest of these, on the Kerong claim at the edge of a granite dike, is 5 feet wide and 80 feet long, and in 1942 had been opened to a depth of 30 feet. In 1943, Phalan and Keegan shipped 5.9 tons containing 4.5 units of WO_3 to Metals Reserve Co.; in 1944 they shipped 1 ton of sorted ore containing 6.8 units.

At the south edge of the stock about a mile from the Kerong group, scheelite was found on the Captain Jack claim, owned by F. P. Robisam. The only scheelite of any consequence occurred in a small pod of ore between a dike and limestone. No more ore was found after removal of 500 pounds averaging 30.0 percent of WO_3.

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