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Item 4

GULL PROSPECT, MOUNT HOPE

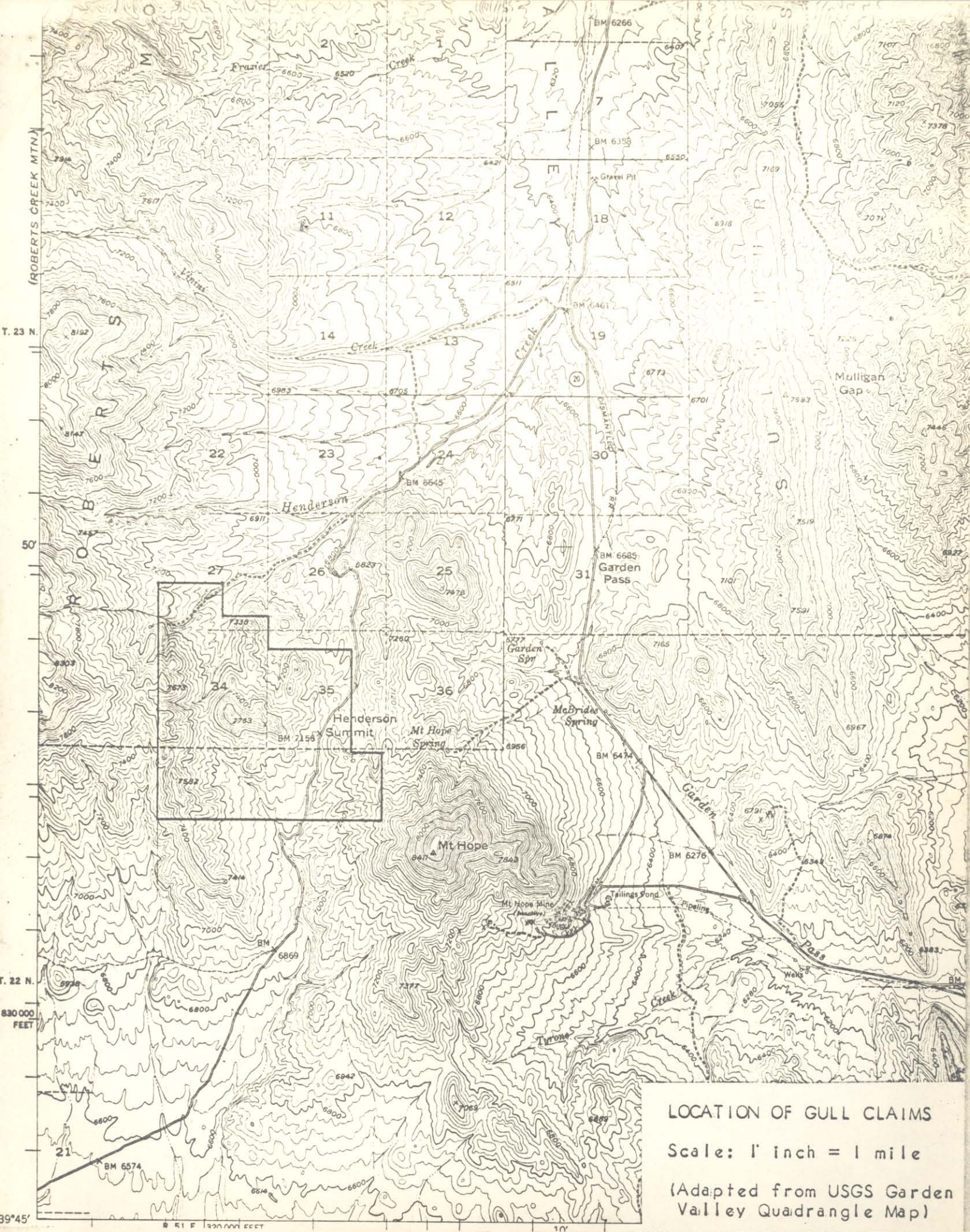
EUREKA COUNTY, NEVADA

INTRODUCTION

The Gull prospect was discovered March 28, 1967, by Lyle F. Campbell. A reference in the literature to widespread brecciation and silicification of a small carbonate window in the upper plate of the Roberts Mountain thrust fault led to reconnaissance of the area. Soil samples were analyzed in the field using a modification of Bloom's technique for cold extractable heavy metals. A small suite of rock samples was gathered and sent in for analysis. Two out of five were weakly anomalous in gold and all five were strongly anomalous in mercury.

LOCATION

This prospect is located in Section 35, Township 23 North, Range 51 East. It is in a small window one mile northwest of Mount Hope, and southeast of the main mass of the Roberts Mountains. Approaching from Eureka, go 3 miles west on U.S. highway 50 to Nevada highway 51. Go north 25.4 miles on 51 and turn left on a good gravel road that leads southwest to Henderson Summit which lies in the east central part of the claim group. Approaching from Carlin, the highway turnoff is 10 miles south of the Alpha Station sign.



LOCATION OF GULL CLAIMS

Scale: 1 inch = 1 mile

(Adapted from USGS Garden Valley Quadrangle Map)

MINING HISTORY

The Mount Hope mine is located three miles southeast of the prospect. It was discovered in 1870 and has produced close to a million dollars in zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold. No doubt this discovery stimulated exploration in the Gull prospect area. Several small pits were found on the summit ridge of the window. A small shaft about 15 feet deep is located on the south slope of the window.

LAND STATUS

A check of B.L.M. records showed the area is public domain open to mineral entry. There was no evidence of valid unpatented claims. Some ancient claim corners which were probably associated with the prospect pits were found. They are probably prior to 1900 in age. It is doubtful if there has been any activity in the immediate area since then. The original 17 claims were located in May and June, 1967, and the 70 claim buffer group was located in December, 1967. Assessment work for the year ending September 1, 1968, was completed on the original 17 claims and an affidavit was filed. No assessment work is required on the 70 claim block. The entire group consists of 87 contiguous claims.

MINERALIZATION

The window is mapped as Devonian Nevada dolomite. Anomalous gold occurs in silicified areas with variable maroon to red staining and in banded maroon and white low temperature quartz veins with coarsely crystalline calcite which

are widespread in the window. Of 101 samples taken in the two types of rock, 51 were analyzed as containing 0.3 ppm* gold or better. Only 39 of the samples were analyzed for silver, and 13 of these were strongly anomalous. The samples are listed below by areas. All samples are fist-size selective grab samples. Even though the gold is invisible, in about 75% of the sample locations the "best looking" rock was selected. All elements are reported in parts per million. N means none detected. All analyses were performed by Rocky Mountain Geochemical Corporation.

A. Drainage, east end of window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>As</u>	<u>Hg</u>
978-R	0.1	-1	410	1
979-R-1	N	-1	410	2

B. Summit ridge of window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>As</u>	<u>Hg</u>
979-R-2	N	-1	35	3
980-R	0.3	8	20	50
981-R	N	-1	25	3
982-R	0.8	25	25	10
983-R	N	2	10	1.4

* using the current "official" price of \$35.00 per ounce of gold, one part per million gold is practically equivalent to .03 ounces per ton, or \$1.00 per ton.

C. Tiny northwest window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>As</u>
1002-R	0.5	15	35
1003-R	0.3	33	35
1004-R	N	-1	30
1228	0.3		
1229	1.9		
1230	0.3		
1231	0.5		

D. Highly silicified northwest red knob.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>As</u>
997-F	N	-1	
998-R	0.1	-1	180
999-R	8.0	2	125
1000-R	0.1	-1	55
1076	1.5		
1077	1.6		
1078	3.5		
1235	0.2		
1236	1.7		
1237	0.5		
1238	0.4		
1239	1.7		
1079	0.3		
1080	0.8		
1081	0.9		
1082	0.7		
1083	0.5		
1084	N		
1085	0.1		
1086	0.4		
1087	0.3		
1088	0.2		
1089	0.1		
1090	0.1		
1091	N		
1232	N		
1233	0.2		
1234	0.2		

E. West flank of red knob.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>
1092	8.0	45
1093	5.1	40
1216	4.3	55
1217	6.3	35
1218	3.9	N
1219	18.0	
1220	0.2	
1094	0.1	
1095	0.1	
1096	0.5	
1097	N	
1098	0.2	
1099	1.0	
1100	N	
1211	1.9	
1212	0.4	
1213	0.2	
1214	0.2	
1215	0.3	

F. East slope of highest knob, west end of window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>
1101	2.5
1102	0.4
1103	N
1104	0.1
1105	N
1224	0.3
1225	1.0
1226	0.4
1227	1.1

G. Small siliceous knobs southwest of window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>
1114	0.3
1115	0.4

H. Silicified area at, and east of shaft.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>
1240	0.7	100
1241	0.3	2
1242	N	1
1243	1.2	38
1244	(no sample)	
1245	0.7	2.5
1246	0.2	8.5
1247	0.3	N
1248	0.6	180
1249	0.4	3.5
1250	0.4	65

I. Siliceous red rib under upper reservoir.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>
1106	0.4
1107	N
1108	0.7
1109	N
1110	N
1111	N

J. Southeast section of peripheral road.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>
1251	0.2	N
1252	0.2	N
1253	N	0.5
1254	0.2	N
1255	N	1.5
1256	N	1.1

K. Upper plate fault west of window.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>
1222	0.2
1223	0.1

L. Miscellaneous.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Ag</u>	<u>As</u>
1001-R	0.1	-1	55
1005-R	0.1	-1	5
1006-R	0.2	-1	15
1007-R	0.1	2	115

All sample sites should be easily located in the field, since they are marked by flagging and metal tags inscribed with the sample numbers.

Seventeen tiny chip samples were taken from the skin of outcropping rocks near known gold occurrences. No gold was detected on analysis. It was concluded that some form of surface leaching had occurred. Five chip samples were then taken from outcrops from which prior fist-size samples containing gold had been gathered. The results seem to confirm the idea that the surface skin of the rock has been leached.

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Fist-size</u> <u>Au</u>	<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Chip</u> <u>Au</u>
1078	3.5	1078-A	0.4
		1078-B	0.1
1219	18.0	1219-A	0.7
1220	0.2	1220-A	0.1
1228	0.3	1228-A	N
1243	1.2	1243-A	N

EXPLORATION

This property was under lease to Union Pacific Railroad Company for six months. They did limited sampling of surface rocks which confirmed the analysis results listed above. A series of shallow holes was drilled as part of

the location work done to validate the 70 claim buffer group located by them surrounding the original 17 claims. The results of this drilling were negative, and because the holes were so shallow must be considered inconclusive. One deep hole was drilled in the area of the reservoirs. This hole went through a 600 foot section of upper plate rock below the carbonate, which led them to entertain the idea that the window was really a carbonate block which had slid off of one of the nearby mountains. Excellent records of the exploration were furnished by Union Pacific and are in the writer's possession.

DISCUSSION

Regardless of the structural interpretation, it is difficult to discount the strong gold anomaly occurring in this prospect. The widespread gold-bearing, low temperature banded quartz veins showing several generations of deposition have common characteristics. If they represent fingers feeding out from a common source at depth, large scale commercial mineralization could occur.

Many intrusive rhyolite sills and dikes occur in the claim block, especially in the area between the window and the alaskite stock which forms Mount Hope. It is possible that the upper plate is quite thin here. A program of wide-spaced geochemical sampling of both rock and soil in this area, followed by drilling to the Roberts Mountain thrust fault at anomalous points, would be of interest. It is reasonable to assume that ideal conditions for a commercial disseminated gold deposit could occur at shallow depths in this area.

Lyle F. Campbell