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item 1

THE DIRTY SHIRT GROUP OF SCHEELITE

MINING CLAIMS

(White Pine County, Osceola, Nevada)

By:

Milton Benjamin

Parker

121 E. Ninth street
Reno, Nevada

~~1930-1931~~
1933

REPORT ON THE "DIRTY SHIRT" GROUP OF SCHEELITE LODE CLAIMS

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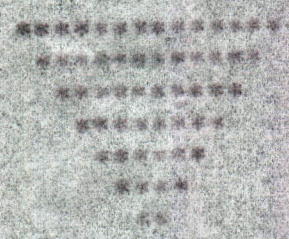


REPORT ON THE "DIRTY SHIRT" GROUP OF SCHEELITE LODE CLAIMS

<u>Summary of Conclusions</u>: This property is presented as a highly attractive prospect with a bright future. It is located in a district that has been noted for tungsten since the earliest discovery of that metal in the state of Nevada.

The district has produced considerable mineral during the War through work by local mining men. Since outside financial interests have entered the district, as at Minerva, production is now on the increase. It is with this idea in view that this report has been written.

<u>Location</u>: The Dirty Shirt Group of Tungsten Claims lie about 3 miles south of Osceola, Nevada in the Snake Range Mountains, 42.5 miles southeast of Ely, Nevada. Ely, which is the nearest railroad point, is connected with the property by 32 miles of paved highway to Connor's Pass and thence east by 9 miles of improved road followdd by 2.5 miles of good county road. The county road runs within 600 feet of the sidelines of the claims, the last quarter-mile rising from a 6 to about 12% grade.

The elevation of the property is about 7,000 feet above sea level, the main adit being roughly 1500 feet above the valley floor. Between the end of the county road and the shaft is a tractor-truck road which was used in 1929 for transportation of the ore to the small gravity concentrator in the valley below. This road is possibly 1,500 feet long.

Water Supply: It has been estimated by J. R. Henry that 50 gallons of water per minute can be obtained from springs about a thousand feet higher than the mine, and can be brought to the mine by gravity. A three mile pipline would be required. The water for the former operations was derived from a well on what was formerly known as Goody's Ranch, located at the edge of the valley below. This supply is now taken by the David Taylor company milling operations. However, there is an unlimited underground supply under the valley floor, which can be obtained by digging wells twenty-five to fifty feet deep on ground that is open for location.

Timber: Enough timber for camp use. Mine timbers can be hauled from Ely or cut from the forests under the supervision of the Federal forest service from the northwest slope of Mount Wheeler.

History: These claims comprise three unpatented lode locations and a fraction located in a northerly direction, following the general trend of the mountain range, on a series of parallel gash veins, striking generally about north 45° east. The certificate of location together with exemptions and notices of all work done are to be found in the County Recorder's office of White Pine county, Ely, Nevada.

They are listed as having been discovered by one Don Beck in 1928, who subsequently deeded his rights to J.R. Henry, present resident half owner of the claims. In consideration for prospect work done, it appears that Henry has deeded half of the original full ownership from Don Beck to Walter Spencer, but now has power of attorney from Spencer for negotiation of contracts pertaining to the claims. At the present the property is held under lease and bond by J. Benj. Parker of Reno, Nevada.

The Dirty Shirt Tungsten Group: The property was originally worked for gold by the old-timers of the Osceola gold rush who drove a four hundred foot adit and sank an 18 ft. shaft, finally abandoned the workings after finding nothing but a yellow "heavy spar" similar, but not, unfortunately, gold. The property was inactive until 1927, when it was located by the above mentioned Don Beck. J. R. Henry is believed to have first recognized the "heavy spar" as scheelite in 1928 later acquiring full rights to the property.

During the years 1929 to 1933, the property was controlled through bond and lease by J. Benj. Parker, present holder, who mined and milled and produced about five tons of high grade scheelite concentrate. Due to the depression with subsequent lack of sale of tungsten concentrate at any price, he was forced to discontinue operations and except for minor prospecting and development work the property has remained idle to the present time.

General Geologic Structure of the Snake Range: F. B. Weeks, (U.S.G.S. bull. 340) describes the general geologic structure of the Snake Range thus:

"The Snake Range in this region is a qua-quaversal dome, having its center near Wheeler Peak. Subsequent to the uplift there was an intrusion of a considerable mass of igneous rocks that tilted the beds to a high angle in some parts of the region and displaced them in others."

It is therefore appears that the horizontal lime beds of the valley floor have been elevated and tilted by the grantic intrusion known as Mount Wheeler. (Elevation 13,068 ft. The highest mountain in Nevada.) This is flanked on the west side by tilted beds of limestone and a series of quartzites, which

contain the majority of the ore deposits found in this region.

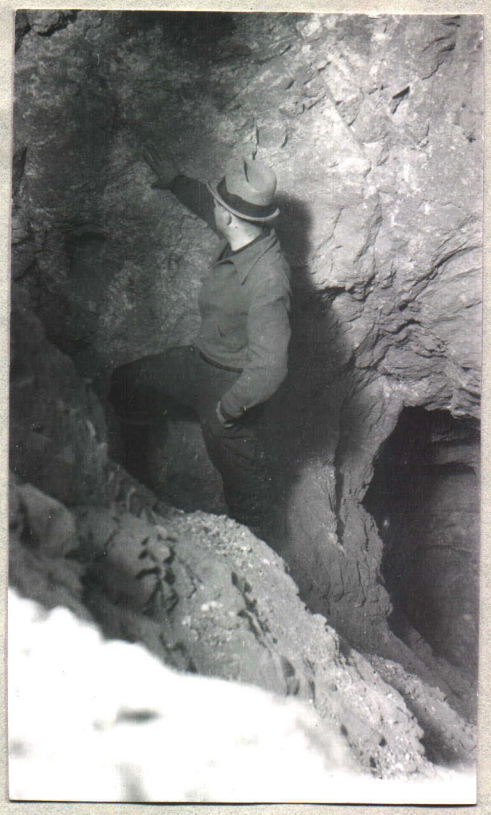
Geologic Structure of the Dirty Shirt Claims: These comprise three full claims and a fraction which are located on a series of parallel gash veins running north and south and following the general trend of the mountain range. The surrounding rock is a quartzite with interspersed blocks of altered limestone. To the north and directly above are remanents of the limestone beds mentioned above.

The principal deposit of scheelite that has been found in this vein system occurs in a vein that is from 10 to 15 feet wide. The vein consists of a glassy shattered quartz that has been filled with calcite, limonite, dendritic manganese, manganite, and scheelite. There are no sulfides or garnets visible in the exposed faces. The footwall is a quartzite and the hanging wall is a similar composition but with numerous limestone inclusions.

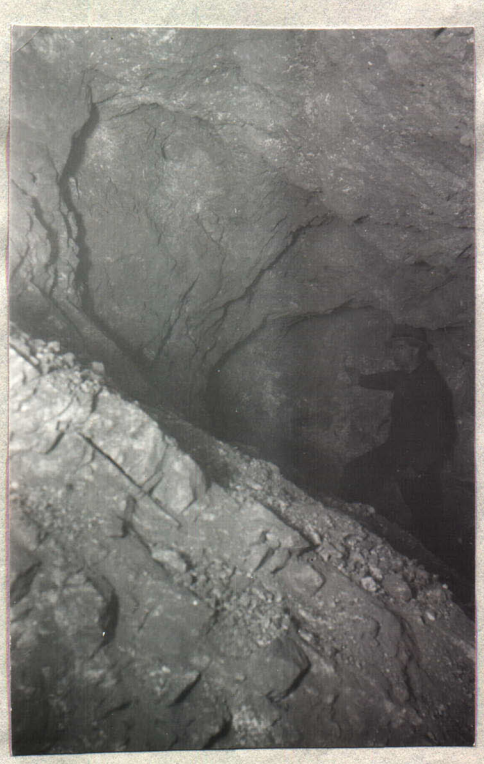
Development: The development of the property to date includes and 87 foot shaft and a 630 foot adit. The adit as mentioned before was driven by the old-timers in search for gold, and roughly parallels a gash vein which shows some scheelite mineralization in the face. It was allowed to cave when the old-timers abandoned it, and was cleaned out by Parker with the idea of cutting the high-grade scheelite deposits occurring in the shaft at depth. He was unable to complete the work and other than about sixty feet of desultory drifting by prospectors, the adit has not reached its objective.

Stoping was done twenty feet from the collar of the shaft following the high grade solution channels which apparently occur in lenses since whenever the shaft ran out of ore all that was necessary to pick up the ore again was to gouge

ILLUSTRATING STOPED AREA IN SHAFT



Showing Dip of Vein



Showing Width of Vein

into the footwall four to five feet where the high grade solution channels would again be encountered.

The vein material is moderately soft, drills easily, and the hanging wall stands well. All that is necessary for immediate support of the roof during mining is a few casual stulls and pillars. The width of the mineralized section of the vein as shown by stoping in the shaft varies from 6 to 10 feet.

This vein parallels a second vein on which the adit is located on an intervening distance of some 200 feet. The shaft vein has shown the prime scheelite mineralization and it is here that 400 tons of ore containing the five tons of scheelite concentrate mentioned before was mined. (see map, appendix #1.)

Metallurgy: All material excavated from the shaft, including that produced by actual sinking and stoping with exception of some 50 tons of waste, was milled in a 25-ton mill located at Goody's Ranch. The mill heads assayed during this time, never dropped below 2.3% WO_3.

The mine ore was very clean and a concentrate running as high as 71.9% WO_3 was shipped. This concentrate was made by table concentration without the use of classification or magnetic separation. Because of inadequate grinding machinery a very low recovery was made averaging about 50%. The cause of this was that the mill as such was essentially a screening plant, all -¼" and plus 10 mesh material being rejected as oversize.

In actual milling practice recoveries would be much higher running up to 80% where proper classification and stage grinding was employed. There is a high relative difference in specific gravities of the gangue minerals and the valuable minerals

with no garnets or sulfides to interfere. No difficulty should be experienced in the metallurgy of the ore. From the standpoint of the steel manufacturers and tungsten buyers this scheelite concentrate is a very desirable product due to its remarkably low percentage of impurities.

Ore Reserves: A total of approximately 350 tons was milled with a minimum value of 2.3% WO_3. Estimation of ore reserves would include 2 triangular blocks of ore "40x80' with a minimum mineralized section of 6 feet equivalent to 19,200 cu. ft. of material. Figuring 13 cu. ft. per ton would indicate approximately 1,480 tons containing 2.3 units of WO_3 per ton, designated as positive ore in sight.

Beyond these reserves, estimates become more or less approximate but from all indications there is no reason to believe that the mineralization will not continue in depth or in each direction on the line of strike.

Procedure of Development: A development program leading to production would include:

1. Further exploration and prospecting by open cutting along the direction of strike.

2. Further surveying and mapping of claims and outcrops.

3. Further development for production of the scheelite in the high-grade solution channels in the shaft by connecting of the tunnel level with the bottom of the ore shaft, including installation of ore passes and ore chutes.

4. Laying of 3-mile pipline for water for camp use and for the mill.

5. Building of the mill proper.

The proper conclusions of the foregoing procedure with

the maintenance of the price of tungsten should lead to a highly profitable venture in this property.

Signed:

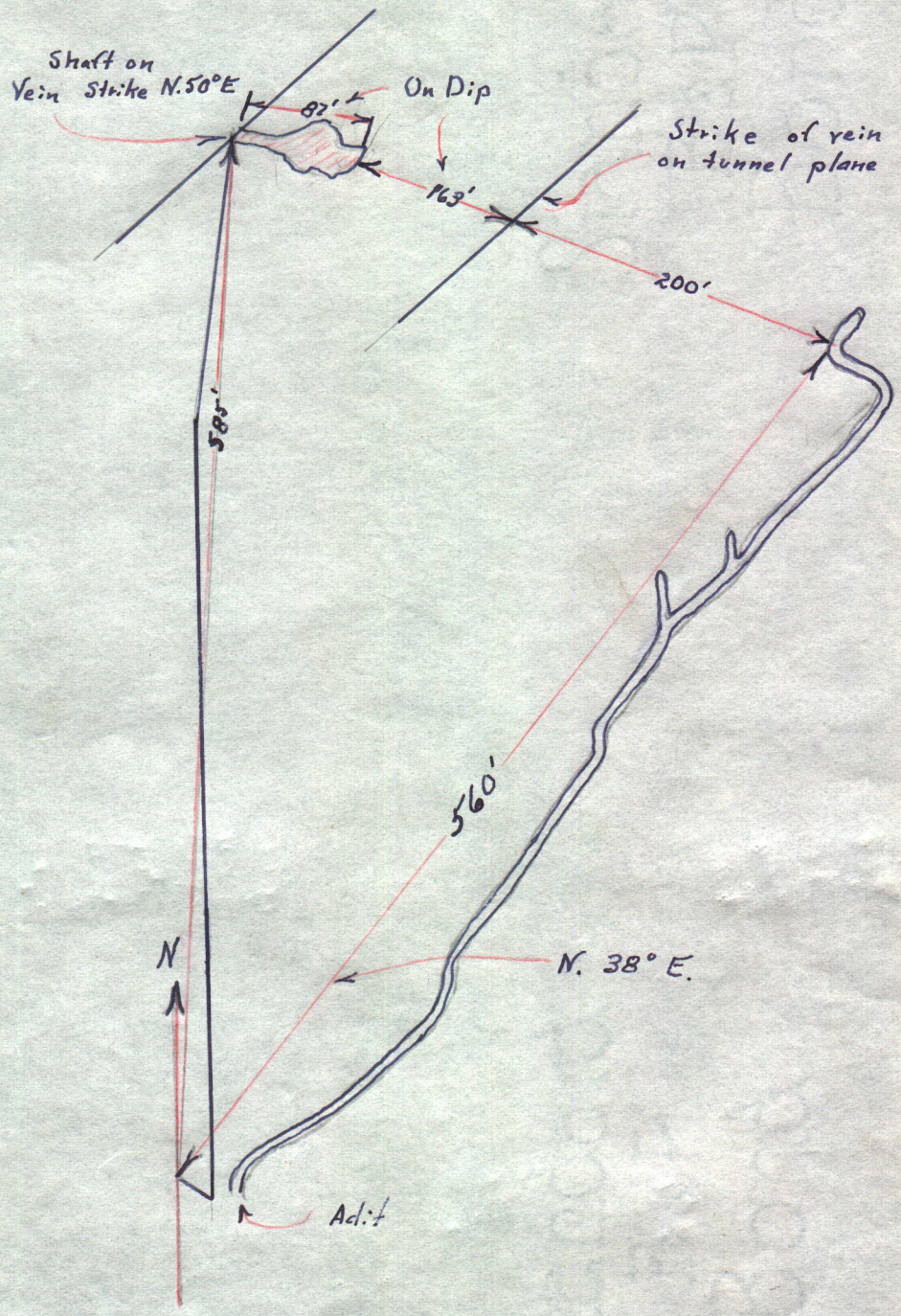
Milton B. Parker

Mining Engineer

Showing Survey Traverse On Dirty Shirt Group of Scheelite

Mining Claims

(Appendix #1.)



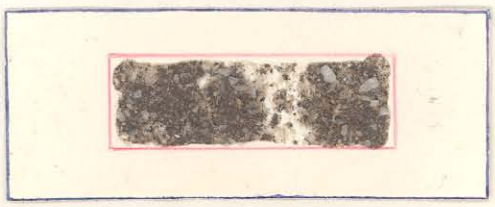
SUMMARY OF SHIPMENT AND MILL ASSAY REPORTS

Lot No.	Date	As.	WO_3	Pb.	S.	Cu.	Fe.	CaO	P.	Insol.
#1	Oct.11'30	tr.	64.0	---	.05	---	1.9	18.7	---	5.6
#2	Oct.11'30	tr.	68.3	---	.05	---	1.8	18.6	.05	4.6
#3	Dec.16'30	tr.	71.9	---	.05	---	2.0	18.4	.05	2.5
#4	Jan. 3'31	tr.	69.8	---	.04	---	2.5	18.8	.05	2.1
Mill Assays:										
Concts.	June 5,'30	.001	64.8	---	.05	---	4.1	17.9	.08	7.6
Heads.	June 5,'30		2.7							
Tails.	June 5,'30		.62	---						
Heads.	April 7'30		3.5							
Heads.	Jun. 23'30		3.0							
O.S.	Jun. 23'30		2.8 (over-size)							
Heads	Dec. 15'30		2.30							
Concts.	Dec. 15'30		70.8							
Tails.	Dec. 15'30		0.25							

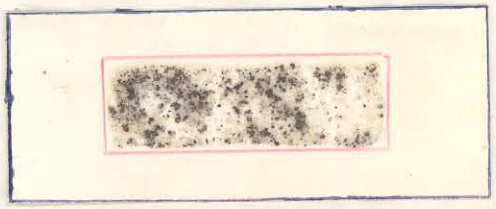
The above assays, which were taken from actual mill operations are on record with Black and Deason, certified assayers, in Salt Lake City, Utah.

*Note:--There are no detrimental impurities, nor is there any magnetic iron or garnets, such as found in Mill City, Nevada, ore deposits.

Metallurgical Products
----Actual Samples from Scheelite property---



Mill Heads



Mill Tails

Scheelite Concentrate

165 SOUTH WEST TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TELEPHONE WASATCH 1214

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS

Metallurgical Engineering Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 5, 1930

ASSAY PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUABLE %	ZINC %	Phosphorous Sulphur %	IRON %	Lime %	Tungsten %
Quartz Coarse Pieces		Trace	1.0								
Heads		~~0.9~~									
Table Sands											2.7
Oversize											0.62
Concentrates											2.0
				None	None	7.6	0.08	0.05	4.1	17.9	64.8
				Bismuth		Arsenic	Tin				
				None		0.001	None				

CHARGES $

Black + Deason

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

165 S. WEST TEMPLE STREET

TELEPHONE WASATCH 1214

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS & CHEMISTS

Metallurgical Engineering Co.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, June 5,1930

J.B.Parker E.M.

ASSAY PER TON OF 2000 POUNDS

NAME	NO.	GOLD OUNCES	SILVER OUNCES	WET LEAD %	COPPER %	INSOLUBLE %	ZINC %	%	IRON %	%	%
								Tungsten (WO_3)			
Heads								2.70			
Table Sands								0.62			
Oversize								2.00			

CHARGES $

Black + Deason

165 SO. WE[illegible] TEMPLE ST.

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY

TE[illegible]PHONE WAS. 1214

BLACK & DEASON

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan, 3, 1931

NAME J. B. Parker

LOT NO. 4 1595 lbs.

SAMPLED BY Utah Ore

ASSAY PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS

GOLD—Ozs.	SILVER—Ozs.	LEAD—%—WET	COPPER—%	Tungsten WO_3	SILICA—%
0.01	0.6	None	None	69.8	0.05
INSOLUBLE—%	**~~ZINC~~—%**	**SULPHUR—%**	**IRON—%**	**LIME—%**	**MANGANESE—%**
2.1	Arsenic Trace	0.04	2.5	18.8	

Phosphorous

CHARGE, $_____

Black & Deason

ASSAYERS