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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State \_\_\_\_\_Nevada

MINERAL REPORT

MONEY MAKER NO. 3 LODE

(Title)

Mount Diablo Meridian
T. 23 N., R. 21 E.,
sec. 34, NEZSEZ.

March 11, 1968 (Date) non-mineral

By H. W. Mallery\*

D. 1. 188

Approved

GPO 859483

31748

On June 13, 1967, the writer, accompanied by his assistant, John G. Seay, Jr., returned to the eastern portion of section 34, T. 23 N., R. 21 E., Washoe County, Nevada, and after a lengthy foot traverse found the Money Maker claims. The only evidence seen for this group of claims was four location notices contained within a "Band-Aid" can attached to an old post lying upon a small mound of rocks. Each location notice, however, was legible and specific and a short time later the three workings briefly described by Hill and Peterson were found. 1

The Money Maker No. 3 is located in the  $E_{2}SE_{3}$  of section 34 and the three small workings in the  $W_{2}SE_{3}NE_{3}SE_{3}$  of 34.

In general the lands containing the Money Maker claims are steep and mountainous, are rocky, and contain scattered pinyon and juniper trees. The lands lie at an average elevation of about 5200 feet above sea level, or 900 feet above the adjacent valley floor, and are on the west flank of the Virginia Range.

As it was after 4:00 p.m. when the claims were found no further work was done that day. Two days later the writer and Seay returned and photographed, described, and sampled the workings.

The three small workings lie approximately 100 yards southwest from the discovery monument, are located near the top of a very steep, rocky ridge, and each face the west. There was no trail into the workings or any evidence that anyone had been to them since Hill's and Peterson's visit in 1959.

The most northerly working was the largest. It consists of a shallow cut driven N.80°E. into a drab, dark-gray rhyolite. The cut measured 14 feet long by 6 feet wide and was developed to an 8-foot vertical face on a very steep, rocky hillside. At the bottom of the face an adit  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high had been driven 5 feet farther into the rhyolite. A small dump representative of the volume of rock removed from the cut exists at its portal. (See photos Nos. 1, 2.)

Some of the rhyolite has been bleached to a light creamy-yellow color, and rock of this color was seen both in place in the adit and on the dump. This rock was slightly radioactive and displayed small encrustations and minute fracture-fillings of a bright yellow radioactive material identified by Hill and Peterson as sabugalite. None of the

<sup>1/</sup> Private Exchange Application of North American Aviation, Inc.... by Starr Hill, Jr., and Alexander M. Peterson, October 5, 1959 (Nev-048847).

radioactive mineral was seen in place, however. The yellow radioactive mineral occurred in open spaces as tiny spherulites in association with very restricted but heavily silicified discontinuous zones in the bleached rhyolite, and as formless coatings on fracture surfaces.

A Geiger counter was used to check the dump, workings, and area for evidence of anomalous radioactivity. Over background (B/G) of 0.02 mR/hr, the dump averaged 5 to 10 times, the working 2 times, and the claim itself, background.

Two other smaller workings were situated within 150 feet southwest of the larger one. Each displayed a limited amount of the bleached rock on dumps and in place, but only a small quantity of the radioactive mineral; the country rock was the same at each working.

No faults or shear zones were seen in the workings or on the nearly continuous exposures of rock in the vicinity of the cuts.

A five pound quantity of the best looking material was selected from the dump at the portal to the principal working as a character sample. The sample was labeled 150667-HWM-3 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, uranium, and spectrographically for all elements. /The location notice read that the claims were located for "uranium and precious metals."/ Away from the working the bagged sample ran 4x B/G.

Analysis of this sample indicated a trace each in gold and silver, 0.13 percent U308, and no significant concentrations of other valuable elements were detected in the spectrographic examination.

The analyses confirmed the existence of a limited quantity of uranium-bearing mineral in the rock analyzed, but when the sample is properly considered relative to the geology of the showing, the geology of the area, and the geology of operating uranium mines, the sample has no significance.

It is concluded that no discovery has been made on the Money Maker No. 3 lode. A limited quantity of an uranium-bearing mineral was seen on this claim but no vein or structure, per se, nor other geological manifestations for the existence of a significant deposit of a valuable mineral were observed or known to exist. In view of this a prudent man would not spend time or money in the expectation of developing a paying mine.

Respectfully submitted

H. W. Mallery

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Photo No. 1. View, looking S.45°W., from dump at portal to the principal working illustrating general nature of the terrain containing the three workings. The figure stands at the dump to the second working; the third working's dump is visible (light-colored rock) on the crest of the ridge immediately above the second dump.

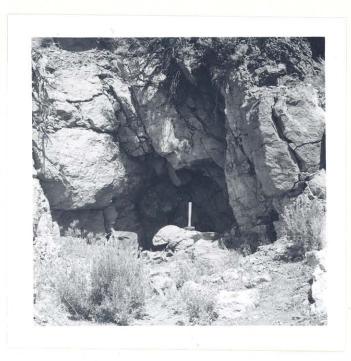


Photo No. 2. View, looking N.80°E., showing principal working.

