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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
DIVISION OF INVESTIGATIONS

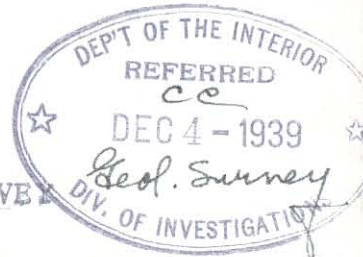


OFFICE OF SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

Carson City 019931
Mineral Application
West Slope Lode
Oscar Kline, Jack Foley and
Frank Connolly

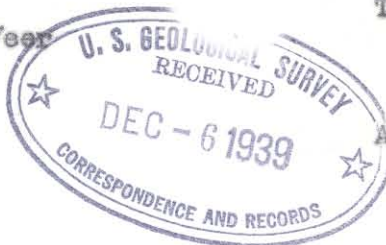
Salt Lake City, Utah
November 10, 1939

COPY FOR GEOLOGICAL SURVEY



Through: The Director of Investigations

"F"
H. J. Van der Veer
Special Agent
DI 8648



NOV 29 1939

Approved:

(SIGNED) N. F. WADDELL

Special Agent in Charge

The Commissioner,
General Land Office,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

T28NR34E
Nevada



On April 22, 1936, Oscar Kline, Jack Foley and Frank Connolly, whose post office address is Rochester, Nevada, filed mineral application for the West Slope lode mining claim, through Thomas E. Powell, attorney at law, Lovelock, Nevada. September 4, 1936, affidavit was filed as to proof of continuous posting and proof of publication. The West Slope lode claim comprises an area of 17.191 acres, exclusive of the area in conflict with Survey No. 4159, Crown Hills lode.

On July 23, 1936, James Boiston and Mrs. E. A. Hamilton, executor and executrix, respectively, of the estate of James Boiston Tait and Fred Neff filed at the Carson City Land Office a protest alleging ownership of the Ore Bin lode claim, which conflicts in part with the West Slope lode claim. By letter of July 9, 1938, was transmitted a certified copy of an order of the court in which suit was brought, dismissing the suit in accordance with the stipulations. The protest was finally dismissed and the case closed.

Field examination of the West Slope lode claim was made on September 22, 1939.

LOCATION

The West Slope lode claim is situated in the Rochester Mining District of Pershing County, Nevada, and approximately 20 miles

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Orig. & 1 cc: Central Office
1 cc: U.S.G.S.
1 cc: Region III

northeast of the town of Lovelock.

TOPOGRAPHY

The Rochester Mining District lies in the Humboldt Range, which is separated from the Montezuma or Trinity Mountains by the Humboldt Valley on the west, and from the Pahute Range by the Buena Vista Valley on the east. The elevation of the district varies from 4,000 to 7,500 feet. The area is mountainous but not rugged. Nenzel Hill, where the West Slope lode claim is located, is characterized as an oval silicified knob.

The only vegetation consists of sage brush and some grass.

GEOLOGY

The Humboldt Range as described by the U. S. Geological Survey Bulletin 580 consists of an "Archean nucleus, surrounded and inconformably overlain by Triassic strata of great thickness, these in turn being overlain by Jurassic beds, which, along the base of the range and locally elsewhere, are steeply tilted, broken and associated with masses of Tertiary rhyolite and basalt, and with poorly exposed miocene beds called the Truckee Group. The Triassic rocks were separated by Hague into two groups, which in ascending order he designated the Koipato and Star Peak 'series'."

The West Slope lode claim, lying on Nenzel Hill, is entirely within the acidic volcanic complex and is composed entirely of rhyolite and rhyolitic rocks of the Koipato formation of the Triassic period. The rocks in this area showed some banding and lamination. The accessible workings were entirely within the oxidized zone and the geology was further complicated by faulting and crushing of the rhyolites. Considerable high grade ore in the form of free gold and silver has been removed from this area. The stopes where the ore was removed occurred in the darker patches of altered and oxidized rhyolite. Close examination did show quartz or silica which had replaced the altered rocks by hydrothermal solutions in the vicinity of the ore deposits.

From the Ore Bin unsurveyed claim the Pitt tunnel was driven for several thousand feet and passed through the side lines of the West Slope lode claim. At the time of this examination the tunnel was inaccessible. It was ascertained that numerous veins of 3 or more feet wide were cut in this tunnel and the ores mined were sulphide ores. It was stated that the values were not as high, however, as in that of the ore mined from the oxidized surface workings.

IMPROVEMENTS

The West Slope lode claim, being one of the claims mined in the early history of this district, naturally has several thousand feet of workings and stopes, much of which is now caved. The patentees, for their \$500 worth of improvements, continued many of the old drifts and stopes of the early miners and mined a considerable quantity of shipable ore. The improvements as developed by the patentees are as follows:

- (1) Shaft 4 x 12 ft. by 12 ft. deep.
- (2) A drift and stope 12 ft. long, 4 ft. wide and 12 ft. high.
- (3) A cut and stope 24 ft. long, 12 ft. wide and 15 ft. deep.
- (4) Drifts: A total of 54 ft. of drifts extending old workings of the mine.
- (5) A raise up 20 ft. connecting two stopes.

DISCOVERY

The discovery of the West Slope lode claim is true and valid inasmuch as all ore removed and shipped from the stopes and development work averaged from \$40.00 to \$60.00 per ton. Only the higher grade ore was shipped.

This oxidized area in the rhyolite practically all carries values and most of the rock could be considered as a free milling ore with a probable value of around \$10.00 per ton in combined gold, silver values. True fissure veins cut this area as evidenced by deposits of secondary quartz and the higher concentration of values. The lower grade deposits are the result of the leaching action of ground waters on the original high grade vein deposits.

In conclusion, a true and valid discovery has been made on the West Slope lode claim and the improvements are in excess of the \$500.00 required by mining law.

Respectfully submitted,

H. J. Van der Veer

H. J. Van der Veer,
Special Agent.

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