Report on the

PARKER CLAIMS

Spruce Mountain Mining District
Elko County, Nevada

By

Dudley L. Davis
August 24, 1945

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INTRODUCTION

The Humbug and Emerald groups of claims owned by Mr. Eugene Parker and his son Robert, in the Spruce Mountain Mining District, Elko County, Nevada, were visited during the first week in August, 1945, at the request of Mr. Leslie Price, 75 West 5th Avenue, Murray, Utah. These claims had been offered for lease and option to the Ward Leasing Company, Salt Lake City, Utah. A $5,000 R. F. C. loan, granted Mr. Parker on the Humbug claims, has been spent without developing ore bodies of sufficient size for profitable mining. Mr. Price has asked for an opinion as to whether the showings in the Humbug property are of sufficient strength to justify further prospecting by his company. The examination of the Emerald group of claims was made incidental to the Humbug group, and the following report is submitted herewith:

HUMBUG GROUP

LOCATION

The Lead Shaft (see Plate No. 1) on the Humbug group of 5 contiguous lode claims is situated in the northeast portion of the Spruce Mountain Mining District about 1½ miles N. 46° E. from the Bull's Head Mine. A shaft 100 feet deep on a small fissure zone showing gold and silver values is situated about ½ mile N. 80° W. from the Lead Shaft.

DEVELOPMENT

The lead showings are opened by the Lead Shaft, a steeply-inclined shaft 120 feet deep from which 30, 50, and 80-foot levels have been run, the R. F. C. Shaft, a flat, inclined shaft 140 feet south of the Lead Shaft, and several shallow cuts and pits. There are several hundred feet of irregular drifts and stopes on narrow fissures and beds of ore. The two shafts are connected by stoping.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

The country rock in the vicinity of the Lead Shaft is medium to thin-bedded limestone, probably the Manning Canyon formation of Carboniferous age, having at least one bed of sandy tuff intercalated in the limestone. The limestone beds strike N. 15° - 20° W. and dip 20° - 30° E. A northwest-trending dike of granite porphyry breccia is cut in the R. F. C. shaft. West of the working is a large dike of granite porphyry.

Two types of ore have been mined. Fissure ore occurs in north-south-trending fissures as well as in east-west-striking fissures. Bedded ore extends from the fissures into the bedding and occurs as pipe-like bunches at the intersection of the north-south fissures with the east-west zones.

The mineralization is irregular and bunchy. The ore is oxidized, ore minerals being cerussite, anglesite, galena, and oxidized zinc minerals in a limonite, jarosite, quartz, and calcite gangue. Dendritic manganese is common and some psilomelane was noted. The ore is shipped to the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company as lead ore. A sample taken on ore in the bin showed:

Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% Pb.	% Cu.
0.06	12.0	24.5	0.40.

Previous shipments from the same area showed about:

% Zn.	% Insol.
3.0	40.0.

CONCLUSIONS

The ore bodies in the vicinity of the Lead Shaft are small and discontinuous, not of sufficient size and grade to make a profitable company operation. The ore has been mined as it was developed, so that no proven ore reserve can be figured for the mine. Further prospecting and development work may be done as outlined on Plate No. 1 to determine whether beds other than those exposed in the mine workings may be mineralized and whether an intersection of fissures west of the Lead Shaft may not be productive. This prospecting could best be done by diamond drilling, and if ore bodies of sufficient size and grade are found, a new working shaft should be sunk since neither of the two now on the property would be serviceable in mining a large ore body.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Diamond drill N. 45° W. at -75° for 300 feet, from the surface at a point 35 feet S. 8° W. from the Lead Shaft. This hole is to prospect the intersection of a productive east-west fissure exposed in the Lead Shaft and a north-south-trending fissure west of the shaft at a depth of about 150 feet. The hole will also cut deeper beds along the west fissure zone near this intersection.

2. Diamond drill S. 80° W. at -45° for 500 feet, from a point on the surface 276 feet S. 76° E. of the Lead Shaft. This hole will cut the known fissures and the beds as well as the intrusive breccia exposed in the R. F. C. shaft. It may be that this intrusive breccia is connected with the main igneous mass which lies further west and if so, the pendant-like limestone which lies between the breccia and the main intrusive would be broken and fissured - a good host-rock for an ore body.

3. Diamond drill S. 80° W. at -45° for 540 feet, from a point on the surface 285 feet N. 68° E. from the Lead Shaft. This hole would cut the known mineralized structures, the limestone beds, and would prospect for parallel fissures both east and west of the known fissure zones.

4. The above diamond drill holes represent preliminary exploration and if ore is encountered, additional drill holes will be required for further development.

EMERALD CLAIM

LOCATION AND OWNERSHIP

The Emerald claim lies about one-half mile north of the Bull's Head and about one half mile east from the Lower Tunnel of the Missouri Monarch mine in the Spruce Mountain Mining District, Elko County, Nevada. Mr. Wayne Cole has a five-year lease on the claim from the owner, Mr. Robert Parker, Wells, Nevada.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALIZATION

An east-west-striking granite porphyry dike extends from the Missouri Monarch property easterly through the Emerald claim and on to the northeast to the Humbug group of claims. On the Emerald property the contact between this porphyry and the limestone shows zinc-copper mineralization. There has been too little development work to outline the full extent of the mineralized zone on the surface and no prospecting at depth. Plate No. 2 shows a zone about 200 feet long by 20 to 30 feet wide which has considerable zinc mineralization; this zone is roughly parallel to the granite porphyry contact. Most of the zinc is thoroughly oxidized with the exception of the showing in the Sulphide Tunnel where sphalerite is disseminated in the limestone bedding. The average of these samples taken on the best surface showings was:

Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% Cu.	% Zn.
Tr.	0.2	0.50	9.6.

High-grade zinc sulphide cut in the Sulphide Tunnel not included in the above average showed over a six-foot face:

Oz. Au.	Oz. Ag.	% Zn.
Tr.	0.3	25.0.

CONCLUSIONS

The apparent widespread occurrence of disseminated zinc in the limestone beds near the granite porphyry contact would justify further prospecting either by diamond drilling from the surface or by underground crosscutting and drifting. Perhaps this prospecting should be deferred until present unsettled market conditions no longer prevail, but if a post-war price should be established for zinc equivalent to present prices plus "B" bonuses with zero quota, this property would certainly warrant further consideration.

COSTS

At the present time haulage by truck 16 miles from the mine to Hogan (Jasper) Nevada costs $2.00 per ton, freight on the Western Pacific railroad from Hogan to the Salt Lake smelting district is $2.00 per ton minimum, and the treatment rate on sulphide zinc ore at the International Smelting and Refining Company's Tooele smelter would be $2.24 per ton. Therefore, it would take about 8% zinc ore with a "B" bonus to break even on the haulage, freight and treatment.

Respectfully submitted,

Dudley L. Davis

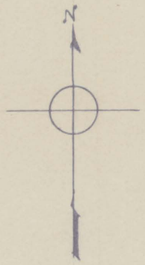
Dudley L. Davis.

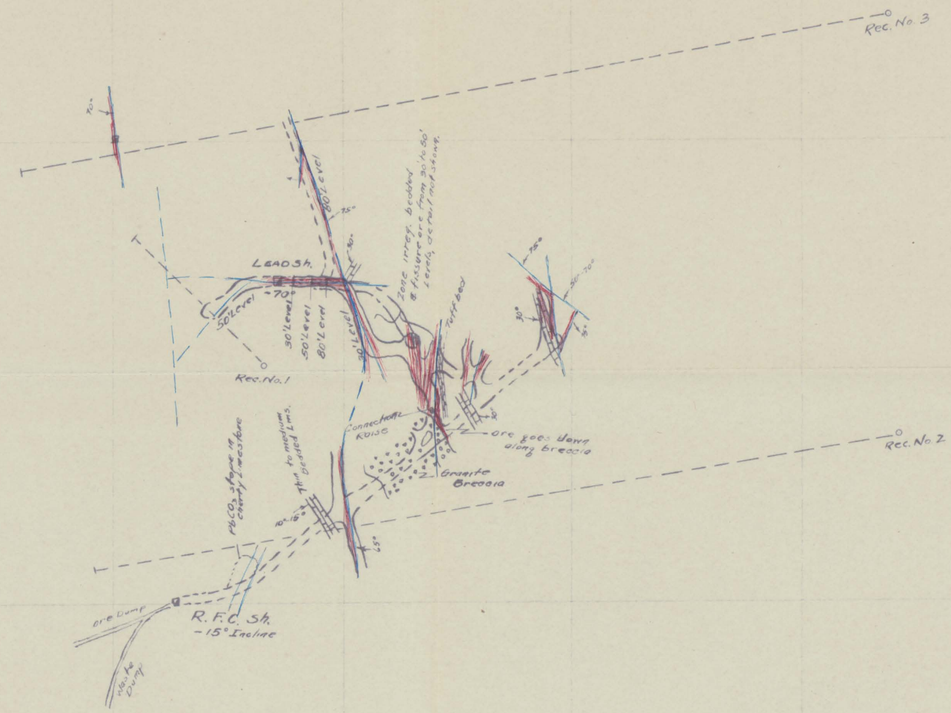
DLD:C

Ward Leasing Company
1811 South 7th East
Salt Lake City, Utah

6000 02816 (4540

PLATE I
SCALE: 1"=50'





MAP OF THE

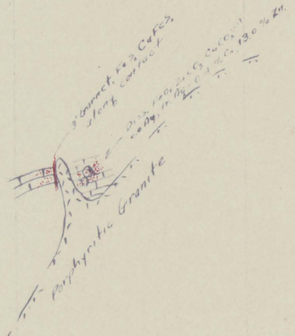
HUMBUG CLAIM

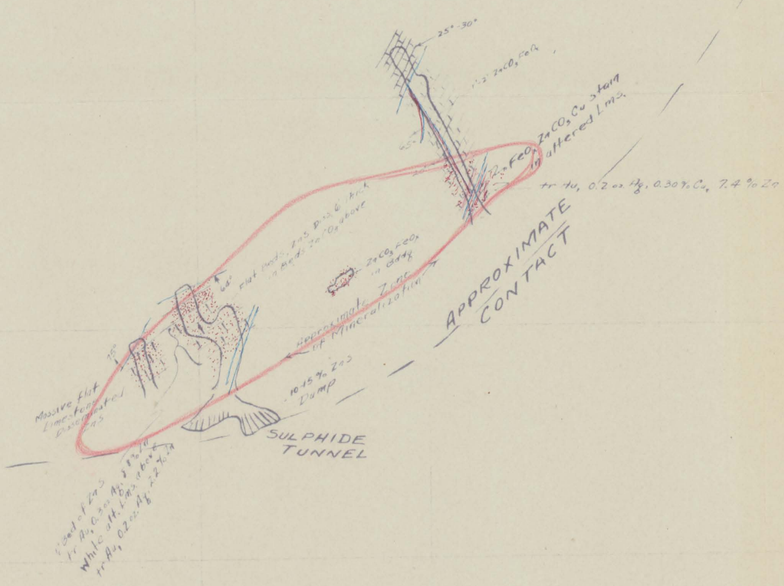
SPRUCE MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT
ELKO COUNTY
NEVADA

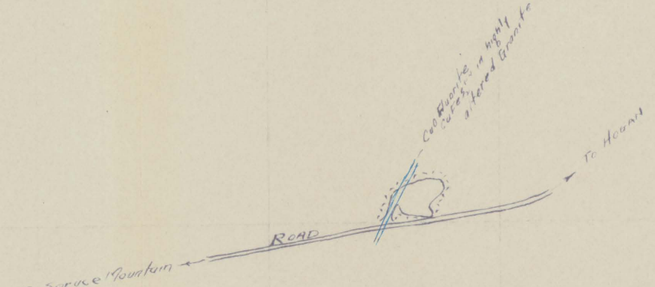
D. L. DAVIS | AUGUST 1945

6000 0281a (4590)

PLATE 2
SCALE: 1"=50'







MAP OF THE
EMERALD CLAIM
SPRUCE MOUNTAIN MINING DISTRICT
ELKO COUNTY
NEVADA

PACE AND BRUNTON
SURVEY
D.L. DAVIS AUGUST, 1945