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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Area 2

MINERAL REPORT

Report on the  
Validity Determination Foundation  
of  
Steamboat Hills Volcanic Cinder Deposit

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED  
Mount Diablo Meridian  
Nevada County  
T. 16 N., R. 20 E.  
section 32, S $\frac{1}{4}$

June 23, 1960

(Date)

By Karl H. P. Lovejoy  
Valuation Engineer (Mining)

Approved

### Introduction -

Three applications for purchase of volcanic cinders in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32 have been received in the Carson City District Office. They include applications by the following:

Sutherland	July 1, 1959
Wyatt	November 23, 1959
Savage	December 30, 1959

This mineral examination was made to determine the validity of mining claims on these lands which were reported by Mr. Sutherland at the time he made application. Also, an application for public sale on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  section 32, and all of section 6, 17/20, since rejected administratively, required a mineral examination.

### Geography -

These lands constitute a small part of the Steamboat Hills which form the southern rim of Truckee Meadows. The hills rise to an eminence of 6181 feet, about 1300 feet above the floor of Pleasant Valley to the east, and about 1000 feet above Truckee Meadows to the north. The subject lands are at an elevation of about 5200 to 5600 feet above sea level. The lands slope north to east at a gradient of about 600 feet per mile.

Rainfall and snowfall on the hills is greater than that for Reno. The vegetation is sparse. There are pines only in the clay-rich portions of the lower slopes of the hills near Steamboat Springs in the northern portion of SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the section. The slopes are locally very steep and rocky. Access to the lands is by means of dirt road from Mt. Rose Highway through lands west of these.

### Geology -

The geology of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 32 is relatively simple. Basalts correlated with the Lousetown basalts of the Virginia Range cover Cretaceous granodiorites. The Lousetown basalts dip north and northeast, parallel to the present slopes and virtually parallel to the slopes on which they were deposited. There has been little structural deformation since their deposition.

The volcanic cinders which are of economic value form a small portion of this volcanic terrain. They seem to represent a former crater, forming in a small, breached basin near the top of the Steamboat Hills.

The basalt flows are probably not over 200 feet thick. The thickness of the cinders is not known.

### Mineral Character -

The only mineral of value found on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32 is the volcanic cinders. There is nothing of value in the basalt, and there is no indication of the presence of valuable mineral in the underlying granodiorites.

The SW $\frac{1}{4}$  is mineral in character because of the presence of these cinders.

Mining Claims -

There are a number of lode claims on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 32. Evidence of their presence consisted of some field observations, but primarily correlation of data obtained in the Washoe County Court House. There is one placer claim, the Midway Placer, on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of the section.

The field observation indicating mining claims included location posts and notices and corner posts. The following claims were found with these aids:

Cinder No. 1	Prov No. 1
Volcanic No. 1	Rudder
Prov No. 2	

Data obtained in the Washoe County Court House indicated the presence of the following claims on these lands:

Prov No. 3	Sail No. 15
Prov Extension	
Prov	

There may well be more mining claims on the land, for a number of posts were found over the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , but no data were obtained by which they could be correlated with any given mining claims; neither location notices nor markings on posts were found. The evidence obtained in the Washoe County Court House did not permit any identification of mining claims other than those shown above.

The claims enumerated above belong to two separate groups, one owned by the Federal Uranium Corporation of Salt Lake City, Utah, and the other owned whole or in part by Martin and Sutherland, the same Sutherland who has an application for purchase of minerals on this section.

Lode claims owned by Federal Uranium Corporation:

The lode claims owned by the Federal Uranium Corporation include the following:

Prov
Prov Extension
Prov No. 1
Prov No. 2
Prov No. 3
Rudder
Sail No. 15

The Prov lode mining claim was located April 3, 1923 by Fred J. Siebert. The certificate is recorded in Book P, page 447 of the Washoe County Mining Records. The claim is located on the ground as follows:

"Beginning at the SW corner No. 1 from which the SE corner of section 6, T. 17 N., R. 20 E. bears S 1° 7' W 4157 feet thence north 60° 1' east 1500 feet to SE corner No. 2 - thence N 36° 44' W 604.08 feet to NE corner No. 3. Thence S 60° 1' W 1500 feet to NW corner No. 4 which is NE corner of No. 3 of Steamboat Lode No. 1 E end line".

The Prow lode mining claim was sold to the Federal Uranium Corporation by Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc. on September 28, 1956, but there is no evidence of how Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc. became the owner of the Prow lode mining claim.

The Prow Extension lode mining claim was located on August 11, 1955 by the Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc., and recorded on August 20, 1955 in Book 13, page 291, Washoe County Recorders. The location monument is described as being 100 feet east of east end line of Rudder lode about 100 feet northerly from the southeast corner of the Rudder lode. The claim was quit-claimed to the Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The Prow No. 1 lode mining claim was located on October 27, 1955 and recorded November 12, 1955 on Page 538 of Book 15 in the Washoe County Mining records, by the Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc. The west end line is identical with the east end line of the Rudder lode and the south side line is identical with amended Prow extension lode. The claim was conveyed to the Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The Prow No. 2 lode mining claim as located on October 27, 1955, and recorded November 12, 1955 in Book 15, on Page 540 by the Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc. The west end line is identical with the east end line of Rudder No. 2 lode and the south side line is on the north side line of the Rudder and Prow No. 1 lodes. The claim was conveyed to the Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The Prow No. 3 lode mining claim was located on October 27, 1955 and recorded November 12, 1955 by Constant Minerals Separation Process Inc. The west end line is identical with the east end line of Rudder No. 3 lode and the south side line is identical with the north side line of Prow No. 2 lode. The claim was conveyed to Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The Rudder lode mining claim was located August 11, 1955 and was recorded on August 20, 1955 on Page 287, Book 13 by the Constant Minerals Separation Process, Inc. The south side line is identical with the north side line of the Prow lodes. The claim was conveyed to Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The Sail No. 15 lode mining claim was located on October 25, 1955, and recorded November 12, 1955 on Page 570 of Book 15. The west end line is identical with the east end line of the Sail No. 4 lode, and the south side line is identical with the north side line of Sail No. 4 lode. The claim was conveyed to Federal Uranium Corporation on September 28, 1956.

The record of the conveyance of these claims, among others, is to be found on Page 292, Book 12 of Bonds and Agreements in the Washoe County

Records.

The lode claims owned by Martin and Sutherland include the following:

Volcanic No. 1  
Volcanic No. 2  
Volcanic No. 3

These claims were located by Philip H. Martin, 65 Sierra Manor Drive, Reno, Nevada and Jack Sutherland, 9500 South Virginia, Reno, Nevada, on September 1, 1959. The Notices of location were recorded on Pages 316-318 of Book 23 of the Mining Records in the Washoe County Court House on September 4, 1959. Their exact location on the ground is not known.

The placer claims owned by Martin and Sutherland (among others) include the following:

**Cinder No. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Placer Mining Claim**

This claim (these claims?) was (were) located by Philip H. Martin, 65 Sierra Drive, Reno, Nevada; Jack Sutherland, 9500 South Virginia, Reno, Nevada; Dr. Thomas D. Wyatt, M. D., Carson Hot Springs, Carson City, Nevada; and Arthur H. Hesbon, 760 Kirtman Ave., Reno, Nevada (present address). According to the Notice of location this claim includes the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ , section 32, T. 18 N., R. 20 E.; and the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  section 5, T. 17 N., R. 20 E., an area of 80 acres. Obviously the Notice of Location errs. The claim was located on September 21, 1959.

Mineral Economy -

The demand for volcanic cinders in Reno is fairly large. Any sale of cinders should be the result of public auction because of the paucity of supply and the fairly large demand. There is no demand for any of the other materials on these lands.

Workings -

There are only a few bulldozer pits on the lands involved, and a jeep road which leads into the land from section 6 to the southwest. The pits expose cinders to a depth of about four to five feet but are of little value otherwise. The road certainly could not be used for the shipment of cinders by truck.

Discovery -

The only mineral of value on the lands involved is volcanic cinders. These were removed from location on July 23, 1959 by Public Law 157, hence the Volcanic and Cinder claims are probably invalid. The cinders are found only in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32, and do not extend into the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .

None of the cinders has been removed from the lands involved, therefore no cinders have been removed, marketed or otherwise disposed of, either profitably or not. Since there are no other minerals of value on the lands, a discovery of valuable, locatable minerals is impossible.

I also examined the lands adjacent to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of the section to determine the presence of mineral. There is none that would constitute a valid discovery of a valuable, locatable mineral, on any of the lands adjacent to the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of this section. Therefore, none of the claims on this section appear to have a discovery of valuable, locatable mineral.

Recommendations -

1. I recommend that the mineral material application be changed to cover the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32, rather than the SE $\frac{1}{4}$ .
2. ~~Inasmuch as no claim on the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of this section could have a discovery of valuable, locatable mineral, it follows that the following claims do not have discoveries of valuable, locatable minerals:~~

Cinder Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Placer Claim  
Volcanic Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Lode Claim  
Prov Lode Claim  
Prov Extension Lode Claim  
Prov Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Lode Claims  
Sail No. 15 Lode Claim  
Rudder Lode Claim

Conclusions -

3. Also, inasmuch as there are no cinders on the SE $\frac{1}{4}$  of section 32 I recommend that no action be taken with respect to the Midway Placer claim since it does not conflict with any application.

The following claims lack a discovery of valuable, locatable mineral:

Cinder Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Placer Claim  
Volcanic Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Lode Claims  
Prov Extension Lode Claim  
Prov Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Lode Claims  
Sail No. 15 Lode Claim  
Rudder Lode Claim

They should be contested charging that:

1. The material found within the limits of the claim is not a valuable mineral deposit under section 3 of the Act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367; 30 U.S.C. 601).
2. Valuable minerals have not been found within the limits of the claim so as to constitute a valid discovery within the meaning of the mining laws.

The Prov lode mining claim lacks a discovery of valuable, locatable mineral. It should be contested charging that:

1. Minerals have not been found within the limits of the claim in sufficient quantities to constitute a valid discovery.

2. No discovery of a valuable mineral has been made within the limits of the claim because the mineral materials present were not marketed at a profit and it has not been shown that there existed prior to July 23, 1955 an actual market for these materials.

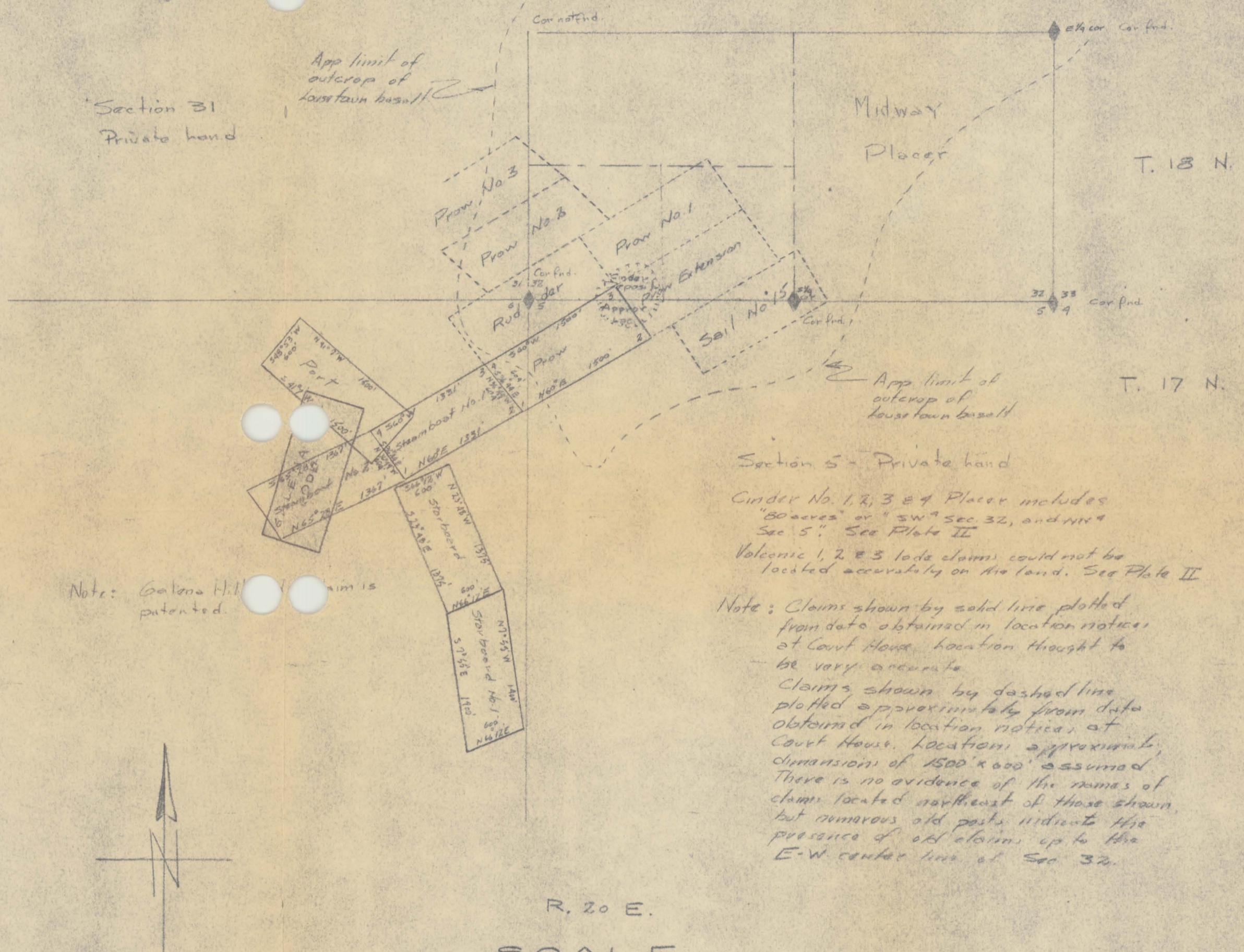
Respectfully submitted,

Earl M. P. Lovejoy  
Valuation Engineer (Mining)



Figure No. 1 - View North to East from point about 500' SSE from SW section corner section 32. Rocks forming hill in foreground are basalt. Cinder deposit is on ridge at right center, middle ground. Rock outcrop in left middle distance is site of station 4 on survey.

## PLATE I



SW<sup>1/4</sup> Section 32, T. 18 N., R. 20 E., MDM

PLATE II

R. 20 E.

190

Cinder No. 1, 2, 3 & 4 Placer Claim  
occupies SW<sup>1/4</sup> Sec. 32, T. 17 N., R. 20 E.  
& NW<sup>1/4</sup> Sec. 5, T. 17 N., R. 20 E.  
Volcanic Nos 1, 2 & 3 lode claim were  
not accurately located on the ground.

T - B Z

Prow No.  
NW Cor.

四庫全書

4" x 4" mon

4" x 4" mon

33 32  
6 5

回  $4^{\times}4$  pos

Cinder 1, 2, 3 & 4  
n. loc. Mon.

## App outline of cinder area

Prov No. 1

□ 4" x 4" man

④ 4" x 4" Mon.  
Volcanic claim  
Loc. Mon.

416

w 416

W  
C. M.

Cindar No. 3  
Loc. Mon

T. 17 N.

Surveyed March 14, 1960  
Transit - EMPL  
Ran - EMH

SCALE

100' 0 100' 200' 300'

## STEAMBOAT HILLS VOLCANIC CINDER DEPOSIT

~~SHOW~~ C'S LOCATION OF CLAIM MONUMENTS

SW 1/4 SECTION 25 H-9 Z. R. 20 T. 1.D.1.