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(November 1962)

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N3-MC-64-12 - 15

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

State Nevada

MINERAL REPORT

Validity Determination

of

Mining Claims

owned by

Homer Taylor, et al.
(Lucky Nos. 1-3 lodes and Taylors mill site)

(Title)

LANDS INVOLVED

Mount Diablo Prime Meridian

T. 15 N., R. 19 E.,
sec. 14, S½
sec. 23, N½

T. 16 N., R. 20 E.,
sec. 33, SW¼

(Ormsby County, Nevada)

December 4, 1963

(Date)

By H. W. Mallery
Geologist

CONSERVATION DIVISION
RECEIVED
MAR 23 1964
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Approved

GPO 859483

31748

INTRODUCTION

At the request of the District Manager three lode locations and a mill site were examined at intervals during the period of October 9 through 28, 1963, in order to attempt to resolve a land-use conflict involving certain portions of the lands under location. In particular, the mill site conflicts with a Recreation and Public Purposes Application (Nev-059762) and a determination as to the validity of the mill site required an examination of the lode claims to which it attaches.

The locations and the mill site are owned by Messrs. Homer Taylor and Leroy A. Winters, both of Carson City, Nevada. Mr. Taylor is manager of the Capitol Rest Home in Carson City, a home for aged people. Mr. Winters is manager of a local cinder producing mining operation. Mr. Taylor, the spokesman in this matter, stated that the three lode locations were situated in the Eagle Valley Mining District and lay a few miles west of Carson City; that he was claiming gold and silver only; that he had spent $22,000 on the property to date; and that he had both a geologist and an engineer who were familiar with the claims. He added that the claims had been filed on intermittently since 1897; that they had produced some ore but that they were abondoned in 1957; and that he relocated them in 1962.

Mr. Taylor stated that he had done some tungsten mining in the past but that he was not in the mining business per se. He told, however, of owning an 80 ton per day ball mill and how he wanted to move the mill onto the millsite and then to mine ore from the lode locations, transport it from the mill and to produce two commodities: (1) gold and silver concentrate and (2) crushed rock for local sale. He indicated the concentrate would be shipped to a smelter in the Bay Area of California and that he already has a "good market for the crushed rock".

Upon inquiry Mr. Taylor said that the ground taken for the mill site was the closest available Government land to the mining location and that this was also the nearest point where water would be available. He added that Mr. Winters was a fifty-fifty partner; that there were several workings on the claims, including a 200 to 250 foot tunnel; and that he and his geologist would be present during the examination of the claims.

RECORD DATA

The location certificates for the subject claims--the Lucky Nos. 1 through 3 lode mining locations and Taylor's Mill Site--have been examined in the County Records. (See mining claim location abstract in case file.)

In summary, the records show:

Lucky No. 1 Lode

located	:	July 8, 1962
recorded	:	Bk. 1, p. 153
by	:	Bill Shipley
		Homer Taylor
		Leroy Winters

Lucky No. 2 Lode

located	:	July 8, 1962
recorded	:	Bk. 1, p. 157
by	:	Bill Shipley
		Homer Taylor
		Leroy Winters

Lucky No. 3 Lode

located	:	July 8, 1962
recorded	:	Bk. 1, p. 155
by	:	Bill Shipley
		Homer Taylor
		Leroy Winters

Taylor's Mill Site

located	:	October 8, 1963
recorded	:	Bk. 14, p. 443
by	:	Homer Taylor
		Sophia Taylor

Mr. Taylor stated that Bill Shipley no longer has an interest in the three lode locations but the County Records do not support this conclusion.

LOCATION, ACCESS AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The three lode mining locations are situated S½ sec. 14 and the N½ sec. 23, T. 15 N., R. 19 E., M.D.B.M., (Ormsby County), Nevada, and lie low on the east flank of the steep Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains at an average elevation of approximately 5,600 feet above sea level.

The lode locations cover a total area of 44.2 acres of relatively steep and mostly open mountainside (see photograph no. 1). Access is provided via the Kings Canyon Road out of Carson City to a point about 2½ miles west of the capitol. Beyond this point a pick-up road climbs up the mountain front to the claims.

The claims encompass a variety of types of ground ranging from barren, steep, rocky cliffs to moderately sloping terrain containing sagebrush and bitterbrush or scattered stands of mature yellow pines. The claims are situated on the north fork of the Kings Canyon drainage and lie within the watershed of part of the Carson City water supply.

The mill site is situated in the E½SE¼SW¼SW¼, sec. 33, T. 16., R. 20 E., M.D.B.M., (Ormsby County), Nevada and lies at the foot of the Virginia Range at an elevation of approximately 4,800 feet above sea level.

The mill site covers about five acres of relatively flat land and is situated immediately north of the Carson City Airport (see photograph no. 2). A graded road running northerly from the airport hangars provides ready access to the mill site.

The mill site is nearly flat, is underlain by typical desert-type sands and gravels, and is covered by a thick growth of sagebrush and related species.

GENERAL GEOLOGY

Igneous and metamorphic rocks of Mesozoic age are exposed in the Carson Range of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in the vicinity of Carson City. The oldest rocks are represented by a series of metamorphosed sedimentary and volcanic lithologies consisting primarily of shale, slate, sandstone, graywacke, limestone and dolomites; or green schists or quartz-biotite schists derived from andesite breccias, tuffs, flows, basalts or rhyolites. These rocks are apparently Triassic or Jurassic in age and occur as erosion remnants partially enclosed within much larger areas of

igneous rocks of somewhat younger age.

The igneous rocks consist primarily of quartz monzonites or related facies of apparent Cretaceous age. Both the igneous and the metamorphic rocks have been cut by numerous high-angle reverse faults which strike generally north-northeasterly and dip to the east.

The metamorphic rocks exhibit manifestations of metamorphic-hydrothermal activity in the form of scattered occurences of epidotization and zones of silicification or stringers of vein-type quartz. In general, the strongest quartz-epidote mineralization seen was associated with faults or shear zones within the metavolcanics although less frequently epidote was observed in the metasediments where these rocks had also been faulted or fractured.

Epidote, a complex aluminum- and iron-bearing calcium silicate, is a mineral commonly found associated with certain low- to medium-temperature ore deposits; or it may occur in regions where impure calcareous sedimentary rocks or calcium-rich igneous rocks have suffered from the effects of low- to medium-rank dynamothermal metamorphism. It is a secondary mineral of no intrisic value.

In the geologic environment existing in the area under location it is believed that the quartz-epidote rock was derived both through processes related to metamorphism of the older sedimentary and volcanic rocks and to emanations which could be directly attributed to the intrusion of the younger igneous rocks of the Sierra Nevada batholith. That neither source apparently provided large quantities of metals is indicated by the fact that only limited alteration of the wall rocks accompanies the metallic mineral occurrences.

There are numerous old workings in the area of the lode locations. In general, the prospects consist of shallow pits or cuts in the metamorphic rocks. Most usually the workings disclose copper stained siliceous zones or concentrations of quartz-epidote rock in close association with faults. There is no known record of significant production from any property in the vicinity of Carson City, although at one time in the past there apparently was much prospecting being done in this area.

DEVELOPMENT AND MINERAL VALUES

Lucky No. 1 Lode

The workings on the Lucky No. 1 lode consist of two relatively new underground openings driven westerly into the mountainside and a considerable amount of recent shallow bulldozer work on the surface(see map).

Rock exposed on the dumps at the workings on this claim or at outcrops consist generally of a dark gray, fine-grained quartz-biotite schist and a light colored, bluish-gray limestone. Where exposed these rocks generally strike north-northeast and exhibit steep southeast or northwest dips.

Along or between the strong faults which cross the area under location there occur several lesser gash or tension faults along which some silicification or quartz veining was noted. One of these gash or tension structures contains a zone of relatively strong silicification over a narrow width. This zone trends approximately N. 20° W., dips 35° to 45° SW, and apparently extends for a lateral distance of several hundred feet. Along this zone claimant Taylor and geologist Eglit designated points for discovery purposes on the Lucky No. 1 lode.

With respect to this claim, Mr. Eglit stated that the vein is manifested by pinching and swelling; that this showing was extremely encouraging in that it showed some garnet, epidote, and chalcopyrite; and that the values were always associated with chalcopyrite and the width was consistent. He further added, "I have never been in the inclined adit before and I haven't taken any samples to speak of". Mr. Taylor said that a former owner shipped a carload of ore taken from workings along this structure, but, although this shipment showed values in gold and silver, it did not pay and thus this owner "wound-up $50 in the hole".

From a point indicated by the claimant and geologist, the writer cut a 7½-pound sample across the silicified zone(see map). The sample was cut vertically, extended from a point 2.9 feet to 4.9 feet above the sill, and extended over a horizontal distance of 0.5 feet and to an average depth of 0.2 feet (see photograph nos. 3 and 4). This sample was labeled 231063-HWM-1 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, and copper.

Analysis of this sample indicated .01 ounces of gold per ton, a trace of silver, and 0.2 percent copper per ton.

The zone sampled consisted of copper stained and silicified metasedimentary rocks enclosed within partially weathered metasedimentary rocks which were not silicified or copper stained. The silicified zone at this point was lens-like in configuration and, at the face exposed, was 33 feet long, was 2.5 feet in maximum width, and tapered at each end to less than 1.0 feet in width. This zone was approximately conformable to the schistocity of the wall rock, has an attitude of N. 25°. W., and dipped 35° SW. The copper stain is contained on fracture surfaces but was not seen within fresh rock nor was it found on or within the unsilicified wall rock adjacent to this zone.

The wall rock is a fine-grained quartz-mica schist of sedimentary origin displaying very small zones of iron oxide minerals on fracture surfaces and manifestations of strong shearing as indicated by elongated relics of quartz and feldspar minerals. The mica was fresh and black and there was no evidence of hydrothermal alteration either immediately adjacent to the silicified zones or farther away therefrom.

The sample was cut across the silicified zone at a point 10 feet south of its north end. At the point sampled, the silicified zone was 1.0 feet in actual thickness. No metallic minerals were seen in the interval sampled.

At a point farther south along this same structure the writer cut a 5½-pound sample. This zone was also strongly silicified. The point sampled lies 72 feet southeast of the previous point and 32 feet northwest of the inclined adit. This point is shown on the map and the sample was labeled 231063-HWM-2 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, and copper.

Analysis of this sample indicated .05 ounces of gold per ton, 0.7 ounces of silver per ton, and 0.8 percent copper.

The rock sampled consisted of copper stained, silicified rock displaying very fine-grained disseminations of bornite (a copper sulphide mineral) scattered randomly throughout the silicified portion of the rock and included several inches of altered wall rock on each side of the silicified zone. The silicified zone was exposed for 70 feet northwest and southeast of the point sampled and ranged in true width from less than 1.0 feet to 2.0 feet. It is conformable with the schistocity of the quartz-mica

schist country rock and had an attitude of, at the point sampled, N. 20° W., 45° SW. At the point sampled the zone was 2.0 feet in true thickness and was bordered by zones of less silicified but apparently altered wall rock, light colored in nature, and approximately 0.4 feet in thickness. The sample included the silicified zone, the altered zones, and an inch or so of fresh wall rock beyond. (See photograph nos. 5 and 6).

The sample was taken over a vertical distance of 3.0 feet, averaged 0.25 feet in width and extended to an average of 0.25 feet in depth. The point sample contained the heaviest concentration of coating of malachite seen on the outcrop.

The incline was found to be the shallow working driven S. 75° W. for 12.5 feet at an angle of 30° below the horizontal. It measured 5.5 feet between timbers in width and 4.5 feet between timbers in height. (See photograph no. 7). On the north rib the silicified zone is well exposed. The zone pinches and swells from a minimum thickness of 0.2 feet to a maximum of 1.4 feet and displays three such maximum swells in a 10 foot interval. The zone, which is lightly to moderately coated with copper oxides, appears to conform to the dip of the schistosity of the wall rocks. The silicified zone is present but not so pronounced on the opposite or southerly rib of this working.

On the north rib at a point 8.6 feet in from the portal the writer cut a 3½-pound sample across the silicified zone exposed at this point. The sample was taken over a length of 1.6 feet, a width of 0.4 feet along the vein, and to an average depth of 0.2 feet. It was taken normal to the dip of the silicified zone and included all of it and an inch or so of wall rock of each side. This sample was labeled 24-1063-HWM-1 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, and copper.

Analysis of this sample detected .05 ounces per ton in gold, 0.4 ounces per ton in silver, and 0.4 percent copper.

The silicified zone sampled in the incline is a little different from that seen other places in that it consisted in part of coarsely crystalline quartz; the copper stain was most abundant where the zone was silicified rather than quartzose in nature. The zone dips 35° SW and apparently strikes N. 20° W., conformable to the structure of the wall rocks, here a fine-grained quartz-mica schist.

A study was made of the silicified-quartzose zone over an interval of some 500 feet, although the structure was not exposed continuously over this length. The zone exposed, from point to point, considerable quantities of quartz-epidote rock and some chlorite but only minor showing of copper staining or copper minerals.

Lucky No. 2 Lode

The discovery point of Lucky No. 2 lode, as designated by the claimant, was found to be an old, relatively shallow pit recently freshened by some bulldozer work (see photograph no. 8). No rock was exposed in place in this working and nothing in particular was designated by the claimant or geologist to sample for discovery verification purposes.

The working measured 22 feet in width, was 18 feet in length, and had been driven N. 20° W. to a sloping 12 foot face (see map).

A 7½-pound sample of the best looking rock from the muck pile was obtained for analysis. This sample consisted solely of selected specimens of rock on the dump. This sample was labeled 251063-HWM-1 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, and copper. The sample was composed of fragments of quartzose rock ranging from slightly to moderately iron stained; fragments displaying slight to heavy copper stain; fragments of silicified wall rock; fragments of quartz-epidote rock; and various combinations of the above.

Analysis of this sample detected a trace each in gold and silver and 0.6 percent copper.

Lucky No. 3 Lode

A relatively recent bulldozer scalping and three old workings were pointed out by the claimant on the Lucky No. 3 lode, one of which the claimant designated as the discovery point for purposes of this examination (see map and photograph no. 9). The selected working is a very old cut driven N. 60° W. into the hillside, is 15 feet in length, averages 6 feet in width, and has been driven to a sloping 12 foot face. Bedrock was not exposed.

The writer obtained 7½-pounds of the best looking material from the muck pile for analysis. The sample consisted of selected specimens taken solely to verify visual observations of the minerals seen on the dump. The sample, labeled 251063-HWM-2 and indicated to be run for gold, silver, and copper, was composed

of fragments of quartz-veined, silicified quartz-biotite schist; fragments of copper or iron stained rock; and specimens of quartz, some of which displayed tiny disseminations of a sulfide mineral, probably chalcopyrite.

Analysis of the sample detected .02 ounces of gold per ton, 0.6 ounces of silver per ton, and 0.6 per cent copper.

Mill Site

The mill site is not contiguous to the lode claims in question. There were no equipment nor buildings of any type on the mill site. The mill site, however, has been surveyed, corners set, and a notice of location posted on the ground.

No evidence was seen upon this particular piece of ground or in the surrounding area for the existence of deposits of valuable mineral either within the mill site or on lands adjacent thereto.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Illustrations

One map and several photographs are attached. The map is a compilation of data acquired during the examination and evaluation of the claims. Its control is based on a Brunton compass and pace or chain survey and it incorporates observations of the geology seen in the field and that taken from stereoscopic study of aerial photographs.

Sample Disposition

On October 28 the writer bucked and split the samples which he obtained from the claims. Fifty percent of each sample was delivered to the claimant as per his request; the remaining fraction was transmitted to H. M. Ochs, chemist and spectrographer, at Denver, Colorado, for analysis.

The results of Mr. Ochs' analyses are incorporated in this report.

Other Field Data

Although the claimant did not contend anything for this working, a 250 foot adit exists on the Lucky No. 1 lode. This working was examined and although minor mineral showings were seen none were as prominent as those seen and sampled on the surface. The adit had caved at a point 250 feet from its portal but apparently had not been driven much further.

Claimants' Assays

Mr. Taylor presented a sheaf of assay certificates to the writer for inspection. The several analyses reported therein ranged in value up to 2.24 ounces of gold per ton ($78.40); and silver, up to 48.45 ounces per ton ($62.65). These samples were not only largely unidentified but were not described physically so that the results could be interpreted. The assays apparently were made from selected specimens reportedly taken from the claims in question.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The claimant and his geologist designated a point of discovery on each claim although Mr. Taylor admitted that he had no discovery, per se, on two of three, the Lucky Nos. 2 and 3.

The claimant asserted that he was interested in installing a mill on the mill site; that he would mine from the Lucky No. 1 and sell concentrates containing gold and silver to a smelter in California; and that he would sell the tails as crushed rock locally.

None of the samples indicated the presence of significant quantities of valuable mineral even over the relatively minor widths across which they are cut. A narrow, weakly mineralized structure does exist on the Lucky No. 1 and similar structures may exist on the other claims as well but in the geological environment in which they exist there is little likelihood that the tenor of the mineralization or the size of the structures would improve with depth.

In summary, valuable minerals in rock and place, when considered in relationship to both geological environment of the discovery points and to the geology of the area, were not found or known to exist on any of the three lode mining claims; and, the mill site was not being used in connection with mining or processing activities nor had upon it a quartz mill or other reduction works. Thus, it appears that both the several lode locations and the mill site are null and void for the following reasons:

1. No discovery of valuable minerals in sufficient quantities to constitute a valid discovery have been found upon or within the limits of the lode locations, or any of them;

2. The land embraced within the lode locations is nonmineral in character; and,

3. The mill site is not being used or occupied for milling or related purposes; that no quartz mill or reduction works is installed thereon; and that this mill site does not attach to an apparently valid mining claim.

It is recommended, therefore, that adverse action be initiated under the general mining laws against the Lucky Nos. 1 through 3 lode mining locations, and the Taylor's mill site.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Mallery
Geologist

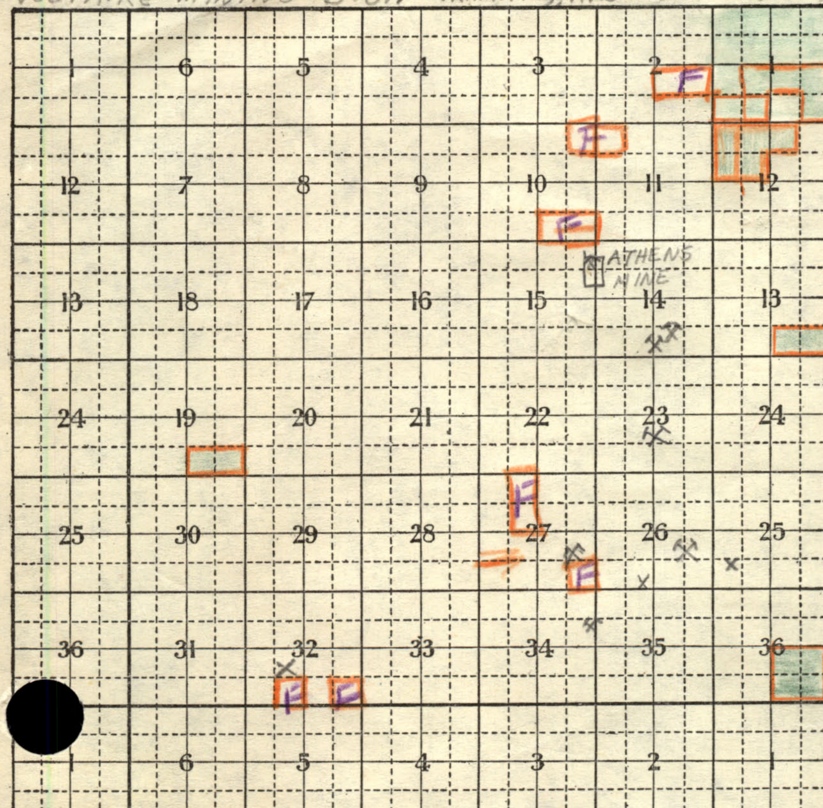
Attachments:
Photographs
Map

4-…a.

Tp. 15 N Range 19 E MDB + Mer.

Nevada Land Dist. ✓

VOLTAIRE MINING DIST. -GRAPHITE, ARSENOPYRITE, Cu, Ag, Au



JUL 16 1956

sec. 1. $E\frac{1}{2}SW\frac{1}{4}$, $E\frac{1}{2}SE\frac{1}{4}$

$NW\frac{1}{4}SE\frac{1}{4}$

NOV 27 1956

36: SE4 -31

MAY 2 1957

19: S2 SE4

MAR 13 1958

2: N2 SE4

10: NE4 NE4 S2 SE4

11: NW4 NW4

27: W2 NE4 SE4 SE4

34: SE4 SE4 SW4

} Ag Au Cu

Ormsby + Washoe

Lincoln (map), 1923, p. 200

BLM PLAT JAN. 23, 1930 (secs. 14, 15)

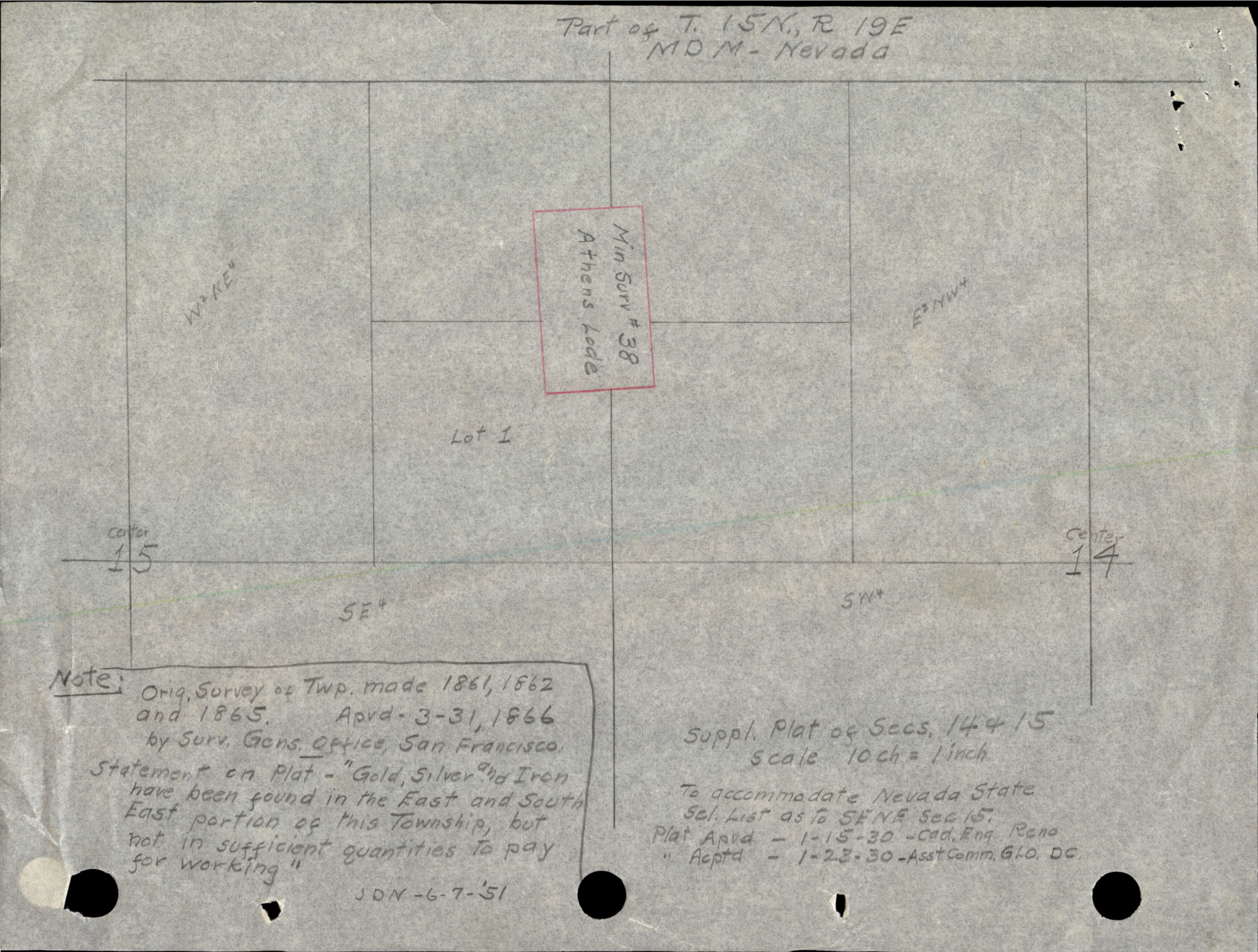
RECORD DATA No

U. of Nev. Bull 46 #9, 1947, plate 2, p. 43-4

see large plat

6-142

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



Note: Orig. Survey of Twp. made 1861, 1862 and 1865. Aprvd - 3-31, 1866 by Surv. Gens. Office, San Francisco.

Statement on Plat - "Gold, Silver and Iron have been found in the East and South East portion of this Township, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for working"

JDN-6-7-'51

Suppl. Plat of Secs. 14 & 15
Scale 10 ch = 1 inch

To accommodate Nevada State Sel. List as to SE¼NE¼ Sec 15.
Plat Aprvd - 1-15-30 - Cad. Eng Reno
" Acptd - 1-23-30 - Asst Comm. G.L.O. DC

ADDENDUM TO VALIDITY REPORT ON HOMER TAYLOR ET AL. MINING CLAIMS

January 14, 1964

1. A survey was made recently in order to determine the location of the claims with respect to the public land surveys. This survey indicates the claims are situated in the S½SW¼ sec. 14, and in the N½N½NW¼ sec. 23, T. 15 N., R. 19 E., MDPM. With respect to this area the official status (as of November 4, 1963) shows only the section 14 lands to be vacant. Therefore, the southerly portion of each of the lode mining locations is on patented lands, and inasmuch as the designated discovery point on the Lucky No. 2 lode lies within section 23, this location was apparently null and void ab initio. But inasmuch as portions of the claim encompass vacant public lands the validity of this location apparently still has to be determined through contest action.

2. With respect to the relatively high assays obtained by Mr. Taylor, assays which purportedly are related to samples taken from the claims in question, the writer, with deliberation carefully collected selected, small fragments of mineralized rock from dumps on the claims during the examination. This "sample" was labeled 091063-HWM-1 and ran as follows:

Gold	Silver	Lead	Zinc	Copper
0.47 oz.	9.8 oz.	0.05%	0.05%	4.3%
($16.45)	($12.67)	-----	-----	($26.32)

This "sample" indicates what could be construed to be substantial mineral values and apparently is illustrative of the samples obtained by Mr. Taylor. Such samples have, of course, no significance and are usually not indicative of the presence of valuable mineralization although unfortunately many prospectors rely heavily upon similarly derived information for guidance in their quest for mineral riches. Parenthetically, it is well known that a sample that is not described in at least two and preferably three dimensions is well calculated to deceive regardless of the intent or desires of the individual, and in contrast to Mr. Taylor's apparently casual method of "sampling", the writer attempted to utilize those procedures and techniques which generally are recognized methods and are of standard practice in the mining industry. Thus, the wide discrepancy between the assay values of the claimant and the Government may be attributed, at least in part, to the differences in sampling techniques of the respective parties.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. Mallery

JUL ~~1 1958~~ AUG 22 1958

1 : S½SW¼

12 : NW¼NE¼, NW¼ } 31

DEC 16 1958

12 : W½NW¼ 31

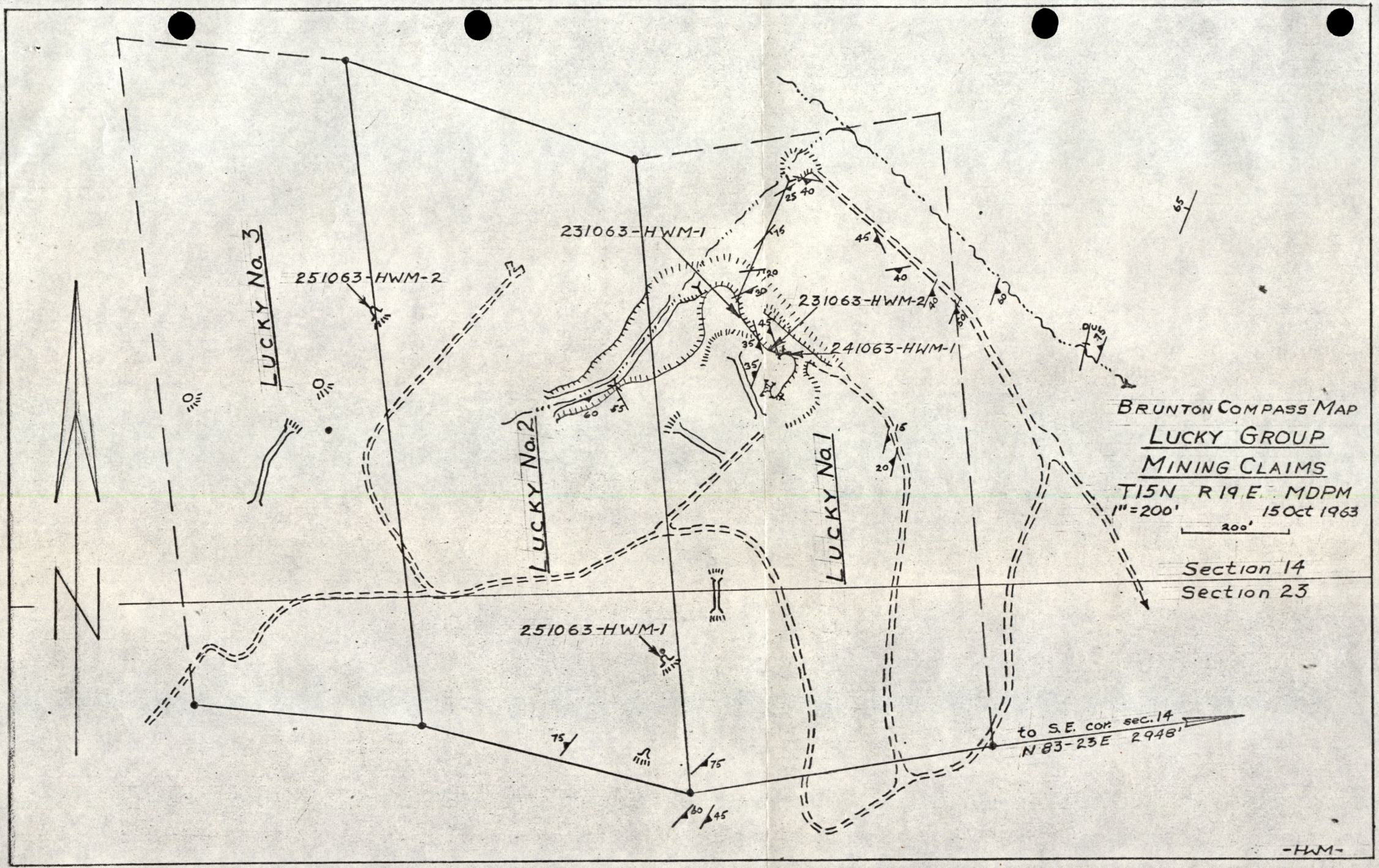
DEC 30 1958

13 : S½SE¼ 31

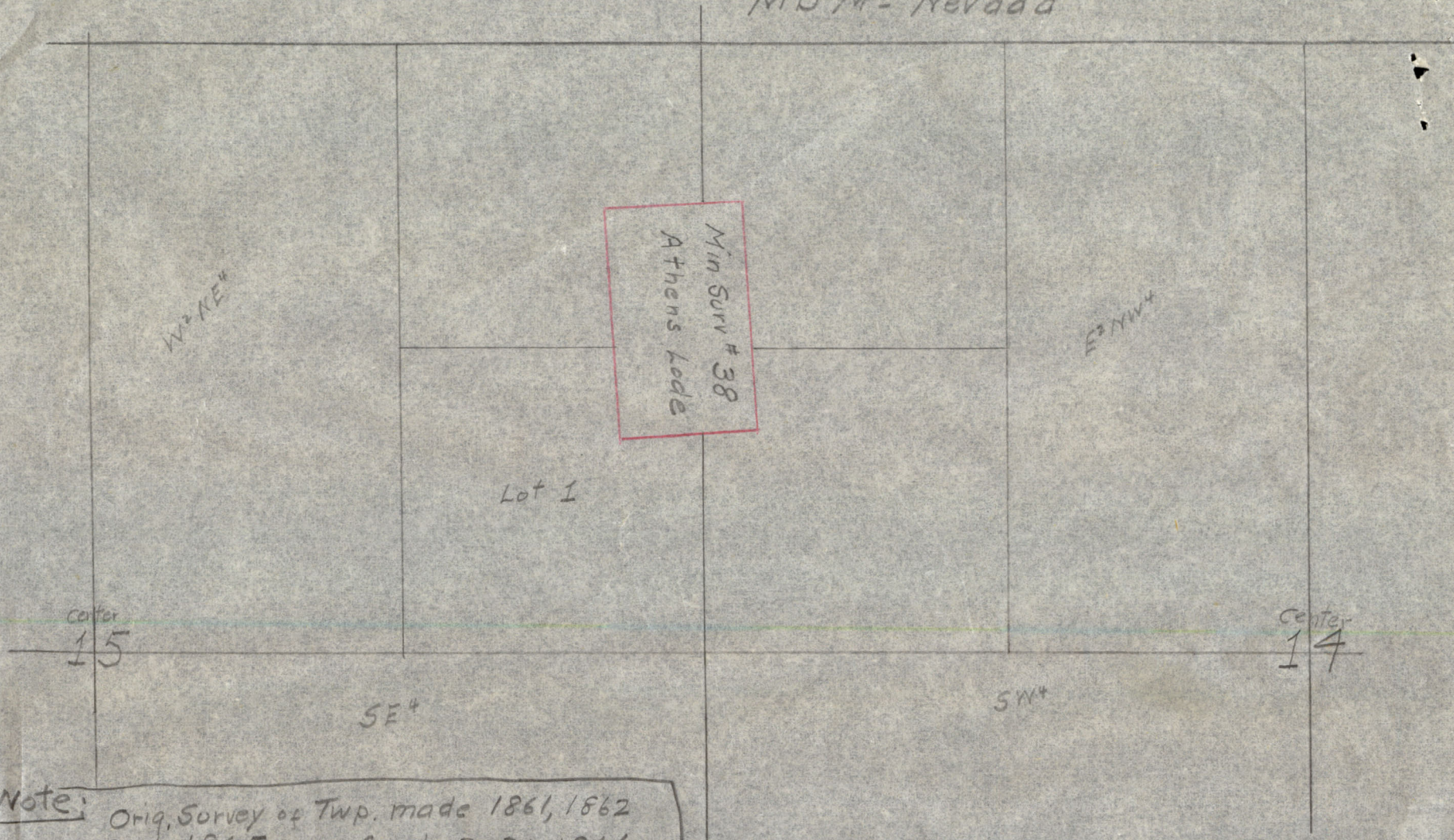
FEB 26 1959

12 : NW¼ } 31

1 : S½SW¼ }


LUCKY No. 3
LUCKY No. 2
LUCKY No 1
251063-HWM-2
231063-HWM-1
231063-HWM-2
241063-HWM-1
251063-HWM-1
N
to S.E. cor. sec. 14
N 83-23E 2948'
Section 14
Section 23
BRUNTON COMPASS MAP
LUCKY GROUP
MINING CLAIMS
T15N R19E MDPM
1"=200'
15 Oct 1963
200'
-HWM-

Part of T. 15N., R. 19E
MDM - Nevada



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