

FALCON & SCORPION  
GROUP CLAIMS

PRELIMINARY FIELD SURVEY by PAUL C. ESTEP June 14, 1962

FALCON GROUP:

Twelve (12) claims and millsite comprising of eight (8) patented claims, four (4) unpatented and one (1) millsite.

These discoveries were made in August 20, 1876 as noted by the "Elko Independent" by J. D. Hoover and Charles Wagoner.

This district is known as the "ROCK CREEK DISTRICT", located in the County of Elko, State of Nevada, approximately fifty-four (54) miles northwest of the town of Elko, and twelve (12) miles westerly of the township of Tuscarora.

References to the "Falcon Mine Group" "Mining Districts and Minerals Resources of Nevada, page 54 Rock Creek".

U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin No. 408, Page No. 62, Plate 111, Survey of the 10th Parallel, made by Clarence King, Geologist in charge.

Westerly of Tuscarora there is a great area of mountainous country. The highest peaks reaching elevations of from 8000 to 9000 feet. The rocks are in the main carboniferous quartzites capped by Rhyolite and intruded by Andesite and related rocks, a large mass of Granddiorite, probably older than the Rhyolite and Porphyry but intrusive in the sedimentary rocks, is exposed at the head waters of Willow Creek and Rock Creek.

The Falcon Mine, at the head of a small tributary of Rock Creek, is about 12 miles by Wagon Road westerly of Tuscarora. The mine was worked from 1879 to 1911 and the ore was hauled to Tuscarora. In 1934, a four-pan silver mill was built but this was not operated and is now in ruins. The deposit is a fissure vein from two to five feet wide and is approximately vertical. Two deep shafts are sunk on it and shallow pits are dug at several places. The country rock is diorite which near the vein is altering to a light gray rock, composed largely of white Mica, but the fresh dark Andesite is exposed in several places within 300 or 400 feet of the vein.

The Ore is highly siliceous and contains a small proportion of finely divided arsenic and other sulphides, which are banded with the Quartz and show comb and ribbon structure. The values are said to have been in Ruby Silver.

The last mill shipment was made Sept. 10, 1938 to "ASARCO" in Salt Lake City, Utah. 11.326 tons were shipped at \$43.67 per ton, gross \$516.44, freight and mill charges \$143.00; Net return \$373.44, freight \$7.15 per ton.

SURVEY OF "SCORPION" GROUP CLAIMS.

Development on this group comprises one (1) vertical shaft 300 feet deep in which I was unable to inspect due to lack of facilities to descend to bottom of shaft.

Inspection of material on mine dump, indicative of good ore values taken from shaft. Determination of width of ore body is dependent, of course, on ladders or preferably a winch to descend to bottom of shafts. The silver ore is found in Quartz veins in contact with Rhyolite and Porphyry gangue.

The vein material is extremely rich in disseminated and native silver most of the ore is in sulphide zones. Argentite  $Ag_2S$  is the major ore; some proustite  $Ag_3AsS_3$  was observed, and occasionally some Horn Silver.

Gold, in my opinion, would be very marginal in this vein structure. The width of the vein where exposed averages 12" to 18" wide. Vein is vertical, dips easterly approximately 15°; trending northerly and southerly and apparently is the northerly extension of the "FALCON" vein. There are also several parallel veins of stringers of outcrops.

SURVEY OF "SCORPION" GROUP CLAIMS: (CONT'D)

It is my personal opinion, contrary to other beliefs expressed to me, that the "Scorpion" group is a better prospect than the "Falcon", as can be determined at the present time relative to the exposure of the two veins.

TRIP OF AUGUST 26, 1962 IN COMPANY OF MR. MAXWELL, SR.

Descended FALCON shaft to 65 feet level drift, face of drift approximately 200 feet easterly of shaft, sampling was made at face, vein and tunnel 54" wide.

Samples also taken in cross-cut approximately 22'-0" easterly of shaft. Cross-cut bisects a limestone gouge parallel to main drift approximately 9'-0" wide. Material appears to contain considerable pyrite in a limestone talc. It is my conjecture that this is the primary fault.

Outline of development work recommended: A raise to be made to surface approximately 65 ft. from shaft, back approximately 75 feet; raise to be a two (2) compartment shaft timbered and head frame erected.

Surface trenching at bottom of slope northerly of shaft to determine extent of parallel fissures.

Approximately 12 miles of road to be graded for trucking; this road runs to Golconda thence to Winnebago.

A Geophysical survey is recommended and a mill flow sheet developed before any mill is erected.

In my opinion these prospects warrant a very thorough examination and a planned development program worked out.

Paul G. Butey