Building 20 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

February 11, 1963

Memorandum

To: George C. Selfridge, Chief
Division of Field Operations, OME
Washington 25, D. C.

From: Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: Docket No. OME-6260 (Silver)
Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company
(Shoogard Property)
Iron County, Utah

Enclosed are the original and two copies of the Report of Examination by T. M. Romale dated February 1963.

The field examiner concludes that the Applicant's proposed exploration could not be expected to result in a significant discovery and he recommends that the application be denied. I concur in this recommendation.

Original signed by

Hugh M. Connors

Attachments

HMC/lm
cc Mineral Resources DFC
S. R. Wilson
OME-6260
Chron

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

OME
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FEB 18 1963
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

FEB 15 1963

Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company
Mason Court Building
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Re: OME-6260 (Silver)
Murfreesboro Developing
& Mining Company
Skougard Property
Iron County, Utah

Attention: Mr. C. B. Arnette, President

Gentlemen:

Your application for financial assistance in exploring the Skougard property in Iron County, Utah, and other information available to us have been reviewed.

Careful study of all this information indicates that the probability of disclosing significant ore reserves on the property is not sufficiently promising to justify Government participation in the proposed exploration. We regret to advise you that, under these circumstances, your application for exploration assistance is denied.

Sincerely yours,

George Fumich, Jr.

Director

FMMurphy/mm
2/14/63
cc: Director's Reading File
Region III (2)
Review Committee
Docket
Code 500

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
STEWART L. UDALL, SECRETARY

OFFICE OF MINERALS EXPLORATION
REGION III

OME-6260

MURFREESBORO DEVELOPING & MINING COMPANY

Shougard Property

Iron County, Utah

Silver

Examination Report

By

T. M. Romslo, Mining Engineer, Bureau of Mines

February 1963

OME-6260
Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company
Skougard Property
Iron County, Utah

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MURFREESBORO DEVELOPING & MINING COMPANY
(Skougard Property)
Iron County, Utah

INTRODUCTION, SUMMARY, AND RECOMMENDATION

The Murfreesboro Developing and Mining Company applied to the Office of Minerals Exploration for financial aid in exploration for silver on the Skougard property in Iron County, Utah. The application was assigned Docket No. OME-6260. It was reviewed, found incomplete, and poorly prepared. Following receipt from the Applicant of much of the requested missing information, the application was forwarded to the Region III Field Office for field investigations and recommendations.

The Applicant originally proposed that three areas be tested for silver by diamond drilling, and indicated that the total cost of the project might be as much as $50,000.00. During the field investigations, the Applicant's representative suggested that the proposed exploration be confined to one of the three areas.

The field investigations were made by T. M. Romslo, mining engineer, U.S.B.M., January 10, 1963. He was accompanied by Mr. Robert A. Keenan and Mr. Blane Sykes, the Applicant's vice president and field manager, respectively. Mr. Horace Skougard, one of the owners of the property, also was present.

The Skougard property has been active principally during two periods. In 1939-1942, 22 tons of high-grade silver-lead ore was produced from a few shallow pits, and a 60-foot shaft was sunk and

a 250-foot adit was driven. In 1961 and 1962, the Murfreesboro Development and Mining Company acquired the Skougard property and adjoining claims, and diamond drilled a total 2350 feet in 16 holes. The drilling was done in two of the three areas included in the company's application GME-6260.

The Skougard property is underlain mainly by Paleozoic sedimentary rocks consisting of limestones, sandstones, and shales. The sediments are in contact, mainly to the east with rhyolite porphyry, and are entruded by a quartzite dike and andesite sills. They are cut by several weak faults and one relatively strong fault. The faults dip steeply and strike northwestward. Displacement of the strata is not apparent along the weak faults and is probably small along the strong fault.

Silver-lead bearing material has been produced in minor amounts from two areas, neither of which were included in the Applicant's proposed exploration. In one of the areas, small pods of silver bearing galena and lead oxides reportedly occurred sporadically along one wall of the quartzite dike. The pods were mined-out by shallow pits and yielded the 22 tons of ore shipped in 1942. The 60-foot shaft, the 250-foot adit and several diamond drill holes explored the area without finding additional ore or geologically favorable zones. In the other area, a few hundred pounds of high-grade silver-lead ore was produced from a small quartz lense. The quartz lense was encountered in a 25-foot deep shaft. Remnants of the lense and quartz stringers encountered in two nearby

prospect pits contain minor amounts of galena.

One of the areas withdrawn from the application, contains on the surface minor amounts of manganese oxides. Diamond drill holes in the area found minor amounts of manganese oxides associated with a clay-like material to an average depth of about 10 feet. Assays of the cores showed only traces of gold and silver.

The other area withdrawn is covered, probably to shallow depths, by alluvium. A sandy limestone encountered in two presently debris-filled prospect pits, reportedly contained minor amounts of zinc and lead. The writer observed no ore minerals of any kind in fragments of the limestone lying near the pits.

It is concluded from the information obtained during the investigations, that in the areas examined geological conditions are unfavorable for the occurrence of significant amounts of silver, gold, and ores of other minerals eligible for CMK aid. It is therefore recommended that the application be denied.

LOCATION, ACCESSIBILITY, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

The Skougard property is in an unsurveyed area about 48 miles northwesterly of Cedar City, Utah, a town on U. S. Highway No. 91 and State Highways No. 14 and 19. It probably lies mainly in Secs. 7 and 18, T.31S., R.17W. and extends into Secs. 12 and 13, T.31S., R.18W., Iron County, Utah (Figs. 1 and 2). The New Arrowhead mine which has been examined by the U. S. Bureau of Mines is an estimated 1.5 miles northwestward from the Skougard property.[1/]

1/ Wilson, S. R. and Jones, R. L., New Arrowhead mine, Iron County Utah, War Minerals Report, January 1945.

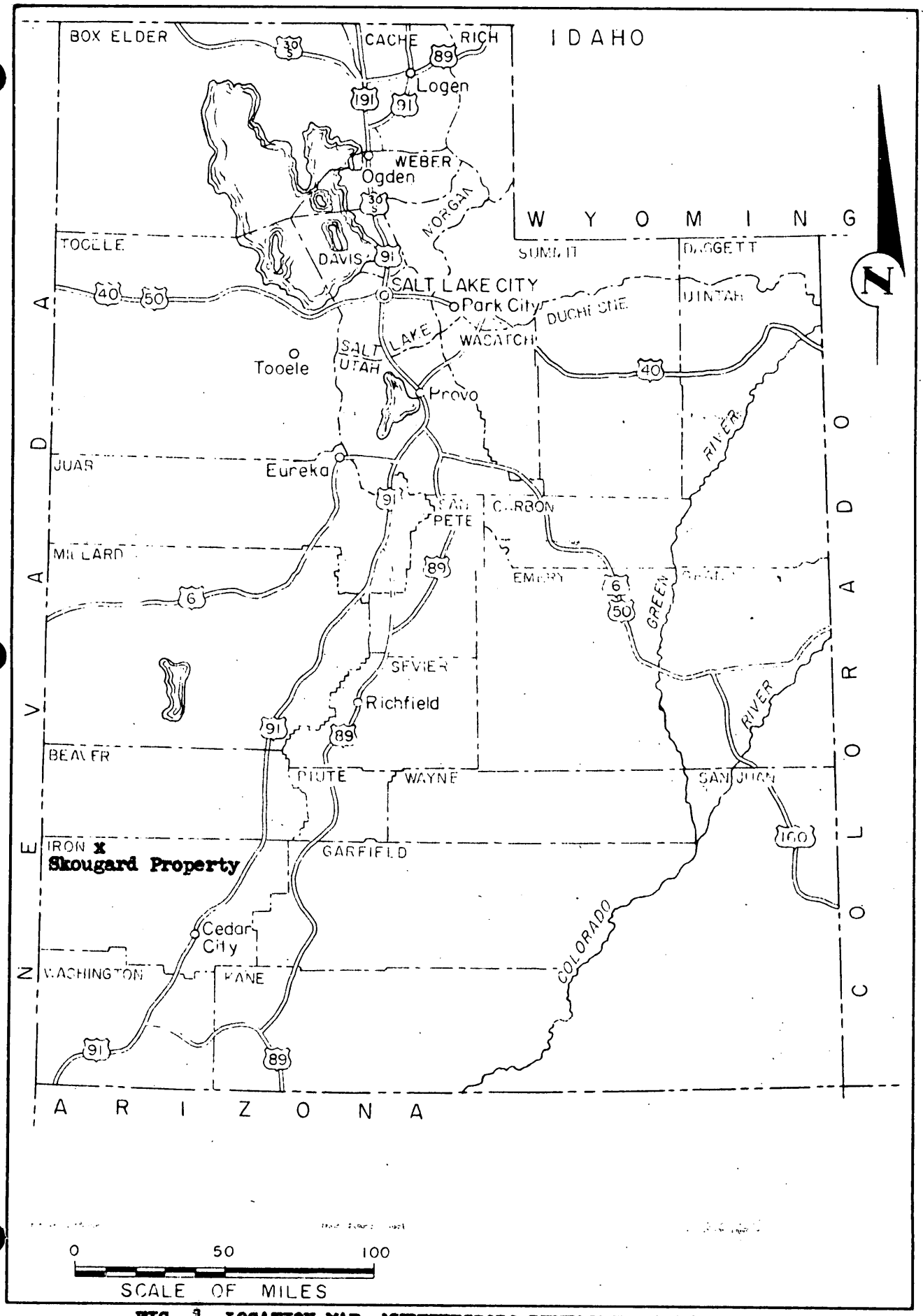


FIG. 1 LOCATION MAP, MURFREESBORO DEVELOPING & MINING CO. SKOUGARD PROPERTY, IRON COUNTY, UTAH OME-6260 (Silver)

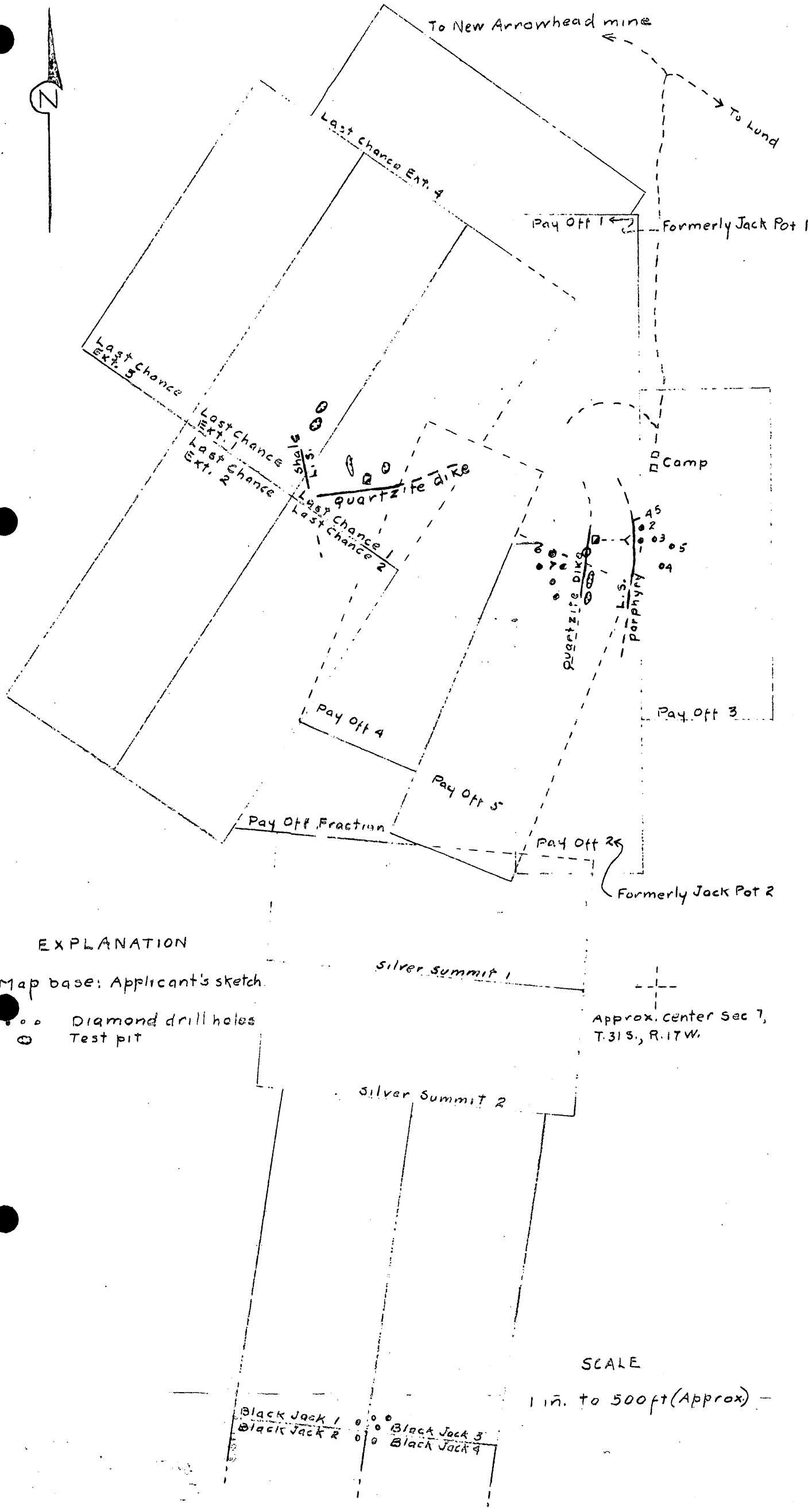


FIG. 2 SKETCH OF CLAIMS AND GEOLOGY, MURFREESBORO DEVELOPING & MINING CO., SKOUGARD PROPERTY, IRON COUNTY, UTAH. OME-6260 (Silver)

The property may be reached from Cedar City by traveling 3 miles westerly on State Highway No. 14, and thence 25 miles northwesterly on State Highway No. 19 to Lund, a village on the Union Pacific Railroad. Proceed 19.5 miles northwesterly on the Needle-Wah Wah Valley road, and thence 10.1 miles westerly on the signed "Jackson Wash" road to a cattle guard. Cross the cattle guard, turn abruptly left on an access road and proceed about 0.5 mile to the mine camp.

The property is at an average altitude of about 8,000 feet above sea level on the eastern slope of the Indian Peak Range. It is in a moderately rugged area. The maximum relief in the area is about 3,000 feet, ranging from 6,000 feet in the valley to about 9,000 feet along the crest of the mountain range.

The climate is characteristic of the semi-arids of southern Utah. Summers are mild and winters are not severe. Precipitation normally consists of light rainfalls in the summer and light snowfalls in the winter.

Vegetation at the lower altitudes consists mainly of sage brush. Juniper and pinon pine trees grow profusely along the slopes and crest of the mountains. Water for camp usage is obtained from a spring located about ½ mile from the camp.

HISTORY AND PRODUCTION

The property is believed to have been first explored for silver in the early 1900's when a few shallow pits were dug. It then was idle until 1929, when a few claims were staked and recorded by the

Skougard brothers. These claims were inactive until 1939. From 1939 to 1942, a lessee sank a 60-foot vertical shaft, drove a 250-foot adit, and sank a few shallow pits on the Jack Pot No. 1 claim. The pits yielded a total 22 tons of ore containing about 40 percent lead and about 40 ounces silver a ton. The shaft and adit encountered no ore.

Activity on the property from 1943 to 1961 included assessment work, location of additional claims, and an examination of the Jack Pot Nos. 1 and 2 claims by the U. S. Bureau of Mines.[2/] The Murfreesboro Developing and Mining Company acquired the Skougard claims and started a diamond drilling program in May 1961. A total 750 feet had been drilled in 5 holes in October 1961 when all work was recessed for the winter. The drilling was renewed in April 1962. To July 1962, when the drilling was discontinued, an additional 1600 feet had been drilled in 11 holes.

PRESENT STATUS

The property has been inactive since July 1962. It contains no mining or milling equipment other than a 5-ton dump truck. The truck is parked at a mine camp consisting of 2 cabins. The cabins are in a good state of repair and are completely furnished living quarters.

Mr. Sykes reported that the diamond drilling equipment used to explore the property in 1961 and 1962 is owned by the Applicant, and is stored in Cedar City.

2/ Dunham, W. C., Jack Pot Mine, Report of War Mineral Examination August 3, 1945.

The principal mine workings, a 60-foot vertical shaft and a 250-foot adit, are on the Pay Off No. 1 claim.

EXTENT AND OWNERSHIP OF THE PROPERTY

The Skougard property comprises a group of 18 unpatented lode mining claims (fig.2). Ten of the 18 claims, Pay Off Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Last Chance Nos. 1 and 2, Last Chance Extension Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, and Summit No. 1 were listed in the application. The remaining 8 claims, Pay Off Fraction No. 1, Pay Nos. 4 and 5, Silver Summit No. 2, and Black Jack Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 were later added to the application. The 18 claims are reportedly recorded at the Iron County Recorders Office, Parowan, Utah.

The owners of the 10 claims described in the application are Don Skougard, Horace Skougard, Loren Skougard, Louis Skougard, and Darrel Skougard of Parowan, Iron County, Utah. A Lease Agreement entered into June 20, 1961 by the owners and the Murfreesboro Developing and Mining Company lists the 10 claims. It also includes any other claims within ½ mile of the listed claims that are owned or controlled by the lessors. The unlisted claims would, according to Horace Skougard, include 5 of the 8 claims added to the original application. The remaining 3 claims, Pay Off Nos. 4 and 5, and Pay Off Fraction No. 1, according to Blane Sykes, were located early in 1962 by the Applicant.

The Applicant is a Tennessee corporation. Its mailing address is Mason Court Building, Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Principal officers of the corporation include:

C. B. Arnett, President, Lebanon Road, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Robert Keenan, Vice President, 908 Battery Lane, Nashville, Tenn.

Carlyle Jennings, Secretary, 205 Apollo Drive, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Lloyd Smith, Treasurer, 1003 Scotland Drive, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

GEOLOGY AND ORE DEPOSITS

The dominant rock on the Skougard property is a bluish, thick-bedded limestone of probably Paleozoic age. Interbedded in the limestone are thin layers of shale, sandstone, and quartzite. The sedimentary strata strikes 20 to 30 degrees northeast and dips 10 to 20 degrees northwest. The sediments are in contact mainly to the east with rhyolite porphyry and are cut by andesite sills, and a quartzite dike (fig. 2). The sills are poorly exposed. They occur in limestone and shale, probably along bedding planes, and appear to be thin and narrow. The dike crops out boldly. It appears to dip almost vertically and is readily traceable for a few thousand feet southward and northwestward from mapped locations. The dike ranges in width from about 10 to 30 feet.

The sedimentary strata are cut by several weak faults and one relatively strong fault. The faults all dip steeply and strike northwestward. Displacement of the strata is not apparent along the weak faults and appears to be small along the strong fault.

Zones of silver-lead mineralization occur on the Pay Off Nos. 1 and 2 claims and on the Last Chance No. 1 claim. On the Pay Off claims the silver-lead occurs as small pods of galena and lead oxides

that are sporadically distributed along the east wall of the quartzite dike. The galena fills open spaces mainly in a limestone-quartzite breccia, and possibly replaces limestone to a minor extent. Several of the pods were mined-out by shallow pits and yielded a total 22 tons of high-grade silver-lead ore. Exploratory workings on the claims consist of the 60-foot deep shaft, the 250-foot adit and 10 vertical diamond drill holes. The shaft and adit reportedly followed a zone of altered and fractured limestone containing no ore.[3/] Five of the 10 diamond drill holes tested a zone along the limestone-porphyry contact that the Applicant wishes to further explore. None of the holes encountered ore. The writer inspected some of the core from the holes and found acceptable, the following Applicant's logs:

Hole No.	Interval (ft.)	Description
1	1-5	Alluvium
	5-130	Iron stained porphyry
	130-148	Pyritic porphyry - Assay, tr. Au & Ag
	148-149	Carbonaceous limestone
2	1-19	Alluvium
	19-153	Iron stained porphyry
	153-216	Pyritic porphyry - Assay, tr. Au & Ag
	216-217-5	Carbonaceous limestone
3	1-4	Alluvium
	4-136	Iron stained porphyry
	136-275	Pyritic rhyolite - Assay, tr. Au & Ag
	275-278	Carbonaceous limestone

3/ Work cited in footnote 1.

Hole No.	Interval (ft.)	Description
4	1-263	Pyritic porphyry - lost bits, abandoned hole.
5	0-175	Iron stained porphyry
	175-375	Pyritic porphyry - Assay, tr. Au & Ag
	375-398	Carbonaceous limestone

The other 5 holes, No. 6 to 10, tested a zone along the west side of the quartzite dike. Hole No. 6 found blue limestone from the collar to the bottom at 54 feet with an iron-stained zone at 35-to 36.5-feet assaying 2 ozs. silver a ton and traces of gold and lead. Hole No. 7 penetrated throughout the 378 feet drilled, blue limestone containing a few widely scattered streaks of pyrite. The remaining 3 holes were drilled in iron-stained limestone to depths ranging from 10 to 12 feet. They contained no mineralized zones and were not sampled.

The other area of silver-lead mineralization is in the southern part of the Last Chance No. 1 claim. The area is underlain mainly by limestone and is explored by a 25-foot deep shaft and 2 pits, each about 5 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. The shaft follows the east wall of the quartzite dike. The pits explore separate, steeply-dipping, weak shears that strike about N. 50 degrees W. According to Mr. Skougard, a 6-inch wide quartz lense encountered in the shaft yielded about 200 pounds of silver-lead ore. The ore, reportedly containing 75 ounces silver a ton, is piled near the shaft. A few pounds of similar material was produced from quartz stringers encountered in each of the pits. Remnants of the quartz lense and the stringers were inspected and found to contain minor amounts of galena.

A manganiferrous area and an area reportedly showing evidence of zinc-lead mineralization also were examined. The manganiferrous area is roughly centered at the common corner of the Black Jack claims No. 1 to 4. On the surface, a brown to black earthy manganese oxide, probably wad, and small angular pieces and nodules of probable psilomelane constitute a very minor portion of a clay-like material. The Applicant diamond drilled in the indicated most highly mineralized portion of the area, 6 holes to depths ranging from 20 to 85 feet. Clay-like material containing minor amounts of manganese oxides was penetrated in all holes to depths ranging from about 8 to 10 feet. Some of the core from the zone were assayed and found to contain traces of gold and silver. Unmineralized limestone was found below the manganiferrous zone in all the holes. A few feet of highly altered andesite[4/] was cut in the manganiferrous zone by a few holes. The andesite probably occurs as a sill.

The area of reported zinc-lead mineralization is in the southeasterly portion of the Last Chance No. 1 claim. A sandy soil covers the area to probably shallow depths. Exposed rocks consist of fragments of a light brown and vuggy sandy limestone, which are found near two debris-filled prospect pits. Mr. Skougard reported that a sample of the sandy limestone from one of the pits assayed about 2 percent zinc and 1 percent lead. The writer observed no ore minerals of any kind in the limestone fragments.

4/ Identified megascopically by Meeves, H. C., Geologist, U.S.B.M., Denver, Colorado.

PROPOSED EXPLORATION

Prior to the field investigations, the Applicant had proposed that three areas selected by a geologist would be tested for silver primarily by diamond drilling, but had not furnished much specific information concerning the geological features and the plans and estimated costs of the proposed drilling program.

The property was examined in the presence of Messrs. Robert A. Keenan and Blane Sykes, the Applicant's vice president and field manager, respectively. Mr. Horace Skougard, one of the owners of the property, also was present.

The examination included the 3 areas which Mr. Sykes had selected for exploration and 2 additional areas which he considered of interest. Mr. Sykes did not suggest any changes in the proposed work until the examination was about completed. He then presented reasons why the following changes were probably in order. The proposed exploration on the Pay Off No. 3 claims would be done in 2 stages. Under Stage I, 1 vertical diamond drill hole would be drilled to penetrate the contact zone of porphyry with limestone at about 100 feet down dip from the existing most easterly hole. If the findings should be favorable, additional holes would be drilled in the area under Stage 2. He could offer no valid reason to justify the exploration -- he merely believed the area should not be abandoned before drilling at least one additional hole. In the manganiferrous area on the Black Jack claims, the unfavorable findings from the recent diamond drilling indicated additional testing

would not be warranted. The proposed exploration on Last Chance No. 1 claim also would be eliminated because no evidence of eligible ORE minerals had been found. He felt that diamond drilling in this area, which he intended to do with or without the company's aid, would result in a zinc-lead discovery. Initial testing in the area might reasonably consist of a few test pits or trenches.

Mr. Meenan furnished information indicating that his company was beginning to lose faith in the property, and that one of the reasons for submitting the application was to obtain free a more intelligent appraisal of the property.

Mr. Skougard furnished mainly historical data. His presence was requested by Mr. Sykes.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

It is concluded from the information obtained during investigation of the application, that exploration of the property cannot be expected to result in a significant discovery of silver, gold, or ores of other minerals eligible for Government financial aid. Also, that the field investigations probably would not have been necessary if the application had included the findings of recent exploration. Two of the 3 areas of proposed exploration had been adequately tested by diamond drilling. None of the holes found more than traces of gold and silver. In the other area of proposed exploration, no ore minerals of any kind were observed in fragments of a sandy limestone that reportedly contained minor amounts of lead and zinc.

The conclusion that exploration of the property cannot be expected to result in a significant discovery is also applicable to the two areas that the writer considered of interest and examined. Geological conditions in both these areas indicate that if additional silver-lead bearing material is present it will occur as small pods too widely scattered to be of economic interest.

Denial of the application is recommended.

WILLIAM C. WRIGHT
ATTORNEY AT LAW
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE
TWINBROOK 3-9291

8

October 17, 1962

500

United States Depart of the Interior
Office of Minerals Exploration
Washington 25, D. C.

Attention: Mr. Frank E. Johnson

Dear Sir:

In accordance with your letter of July 5, 1962, in which you request further information, please be advised as follows, to-wit:

1(a). See letters from First Security Bank of Utah and State Bank of Southern Utah enclosed.

2(a). The Lease Agreement between the Skougards and Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company has been recorded in the Iron County Recorder's Office, Parowan, Utah, in Book No. 5, page 509-511, and is Entry No. 128855.

See enclosed release of Diane Sykes as to all of his rights and interest in the Skougard property.

3(a) and 3. See carefully drawn sketch showing the approximate position of present mine workings and the holes proposed to be drilled.

7. See estimate of costs of proposed project enclosed.

not good

2(b) This information has been requested from company attorney in Utah, but at this date has not been received. Will forward immediately upon receipt of same. (Book and page numbers, and where recorded, for the unpatented lode mining claims.)

Yours very truly,

William C. Wright, Attorney
M'boro Developing & Mining Co.

WCWirc

Enclosures

(a) Independant contracts - None

(b) Personal services (monthly):

1. supervision	$ 500.00
2. driller	500.00
3. driller's helper	375.00
4. driver for water truck, etc.	250.00
5. geologist's services	100.00
6. assay reports	60.00
	$ [illegible]

(c) Operating materials and supplies:

1. Fuel	150.00
2. Bits, extra drill pipe	175.00
3. Miscellaneous tools	25.00
4. water hauled by applicant's truck	[illegible]

(d) All operating equipment owned by applicant and in good condition. Depreciation - 1/60 of $7500.00

(e) A 60 x 30 housing unit is erected on site by applicant. It has a concrete floor, finished roof and siding. Cost in 1961 - $1500.00. Also, this is furnished with refrigerator, gas stove, four beds, etc. with electric 110 V generator - furnishings, etc. cost in 1961 $600.00. Also, a 500 gallon water tank has been erected on site and also a 800 gallon storage tank for fuel. In 1961 these cost applicants $400.00.

(f) No additional buildings to be erected.

(g) Maintenance. We estimate from past experience of two company drilling - 1961 and 1962 - that our total maintenance should not exceed $200.00 per month. This would include, repairs to drilling equipment such as carburetor, pumps, valves, etc. Also, this would include seasonal repairs to pump engine, driller and water truck. Repairs

Workmen's compensation	97.50
Liability insurance	30.00

Total estimated costs per month for drilling operation ---------- [illegible]

Blane Sykes
Box 35
Lund, Utah
September 20, 1962

Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Co.
Mason Court Building
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Dear Mr. Arnette:

This is to acknowledge your request that I indicate by written statement, that I have released all of my lease rights to the Skougard property.

This is to certify that, for value received, I have released my lease rights to the Skougard property in Iron County, Utah, and my said lease is void and no longer has any force and effect. The lease of the said Skougards with Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company is first, foremost and the only lease that I know of in existence to said property.

This the _____ day of September, 1962.

Yours very truly,

Blane Sykes

BS

[redacted]

[redacted]
CHAIRMAN

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]
CLERK & AUDITOR

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted]

IRON COUNTY

PAROWAN, UTAH

December 13, 1962

Mr. William Wright
Attorney at Law
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

[redacted]

Enclosed is the information you ask for, in the telephone conversation with Mr. Hulet, County Treasurer.

Buy Off Claim No. 1: Entry #109596, Located Sept. 8, 1956
Recorded Sept. 12, 1956 - Book P Notice of Location page 303.

Buy Off Claim No. 2: Entry #109597, Located Sept. 8, 1956
Recorded Sept. 12, 1956 - Book P Notice of Location page 304.

Buy Off Claim No. 3: Entry #109598, Located Sept. 8, 1956
Recorded Sept. 12, 1956 - Book P Notice of Location page 305.

Last Chance: Entry #110472, Located Nov. 22, 1956
Recorded Dec. 17, 1956 - Book P Notice of Location page 366.

Last Chance No. 2: Entry #110473, Located Nov. 22, 1956
Recorded Dec. 17, 1956 - Book P Notice of Location page 366.

Last Chance Extension No. 3: Entry #128229, Located Sept. 26, 1960
Recorded Sept. 29, 1960 - Book Q Notice of Location page 266.

[redacted]

Silver Summit: Entry #118934, Located Sept. 1, 1959
Recorded Sept. 11, 1959 - Book Q Notice of Location page [illegible].

Sincerely

John W. Whestley

John W. Whestley
Iron County Recorder

Carded

REPORT FOR THE MINING DIVISION

ON THE

SKOUGARD PROSPECT

LUND, UTAH

JUNE 23, 1941

BY

ERNEST H. SHARP

ASSISTANT MINING ENGINEER

MINING DIVISION

Orig.- Mr. Gardner

CC Mr. Jackson

Mr. Allsman ✓

File

OWNER'S NAME AND ADDRESS:

The owners of the Skougard Prospect, which consists of 3 mineral claims, Black Jack #1, #2, and #3, are as follows:

Horace Skougard, Parowan, Utah
Don Skougard, Parowan, Utah
Milo O. Morton, Parowan, Utah.

Mr. Horace Skougard want with the writer to the prospect and showed me all the workings.

A 2-ton sample was not taken from the prospect.

PROPERTY:

This prospect is located in the extreme southern part of Beaver County, Utah, is almost on the Beaver-Iron County line and is 13 miles almost due north of Lund, Utah; it lies on the east flank of what is locally called the Blue Mountains

The prospect is 52 miles from main highway #91; however, the road from Parowan to Lund is being tar surfaced and should be completed this summer, which would make it 13 miles to the highway. The railroad at Lund is 13 miles from the prospect and it is 52 miles to the supply center at Cedar City, Utah.

To reach the property from Lund, Utah, travel in a northerly direction across the Escalante desert for 13 miles to the east flank of the Blue mountains. There are no grades from Lund to the prospect; it is an excellent trail when dry, but quite different when wet.

The altitude is 5000 - 5500 feet and the climate semi-arid; light snowfall during the winter months.

WATER SUPPLY:

There is a deep well operated by a windmill within 1 mile of the prospect.

POWER:

The nearest source of electric power is the Telluride Power Company at Milford, 35 miles from the prospect.

DEVELOPMENT:

Excavations on this prospect consist of 4 open pits, which are 3 - 4 feet in diameter and 5 feet deep. Three open pits are located on the east flank of the mountain in a small ravine, one directly above the other at a level which is 75 feet above the edge of the desert and 300-400 feet below the top of the mountain ridge; the other pit is located 300 feet south and at a higher elevation.

No work was being done at date of examination but some of the work had been done a short time before.

SURFACE PLANT:

There is no surface plant or any buildings of any description on this prospect.

GEOLOGY:

Country rock is a limestone which is generally striking west and dipping 20° - 60° to the south and is cut by a quartzite dike striking almost due north and dipping 50° to the west.

Wall rock in general is a slightly altered yellowish to red limestone but in places one finds a reddish clayey material not unlike "gouge".

This deposit is made up of multiple veinlets of manganese running in all directions, through the limestone. Ore minerals are chiefly a brownish earthy manganese oxide, probably wad, and a little pyrolusite and psilomelane; gangue is chiefly limestone and calcite.

There is no general strike and dip to the veinlets of wad manganese in the limestone; they vary from 1 to 6 inches in width and in one of the open pits the manganese was following the warped or distorted limestone bedding and was ffom 6 inches to 2 feet in width.

The grade of ore is low and I estimate it not to exceed 10%.

TONNAGE AND GRADE OF ORE SHIPPED AND WHERE SHIPPED:

No ore has ever been shipped from this prospect.

ORE RESERVES:

It would take several days mining to secure sufficient ore for a 2-ton sample and I doubt if that additional work would give one a great deal more information than what was available at the time of the examination.

CONCLUSIONS:

This is one of the poorest prospects I have seen and I do not recommend it as a possible strategic mineral project.

Mr. Skougard has another deposit in the Dixie National Forest, Cedar Breaks, 25 miles northeast of Cedar City; it is located a little below Brian Head Peak, 11,315 feet elevation. The ore shown to me is a hard, smooth, black manganese ore which carries considerable quartz. They told me the ore assayed 8 - 9 percent manganese. It is a blanket vein deposit.

I did not see this deposit as the road was still blocked with snow on June 23, 1941.

It appears to be a little better than the deposit north of Lund, but it would have to be much better to warrant investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

ERNEST H. SHARP

6-803
(January 1952)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF MINES

SUMMARY REPORT OF MINERALS EXAMINATION

State Utah County Iron County Mineral Products Silver-lead-zinc

Name of property or deposit Sheet and Property

Date examined 9-28-59 Engineer [illegible] Date of this report 2-6-60

Reason for examination Application [illegible]

Engineer accompanied by Mr. Glen [illegible], Mr. Robert [illegible], Mr. [illegible] Address Cedar City, Utah, Burrascoro, Tenn., Parowan, Utah

Extent of property Group of 10 unpatented lode mining claims

Owner Mr. Bruce Shoquel and his 4 brothers, Burrascoro Developing & Mining Co. Address Parowan, Utah, Burrascoro, Tenn.

Leased or optioned to Shoquel's 10 claims leased to Burrascoro Developing & Mining Co. Address as above

Location of property (be specific) Unsurveyed area about 5 miles S.W. of Cedar City, Utah, probably mainly in Secs. 7 & 18, of T. 31S, R17W.

Type of deposit and mineralogy (brief description) Silver bearing lead sulfides (galena) and oxides occurs sporadically as pods in discontinuous zone along contact of one wall of quartzite dike with limestone.

Known dimensions of the principal deposit Length Approximately 50 feet Width Average 8 feet Depth Average 10 feet

Attitude of the deposit (strike, dip, etc.) Contact zone strikes about due north and appears to dip almost vertically.

Possible extensions; correlation of known showings Mineralized zone may extend downward with no significant change in the extent or degree of mineralization

Mine workings (brief description or attach map or sketch) (indicate whether accessable) (See report of examination -- [illegible], Burrascoro Developing and Mining Co.

OME 6260

(over)

Mining and milling equipment on property [redacted]

Past production (if any) [redacted]

Present rate of production (if any)

Sampling (describe briefly, or attach sketch)

Tentative Estimate of Reserves

(Subject to revision when assays are received or after engineering calculations)

Measurable [redacted] tons Grade

Indicated [redacted] tons Grade

Inferred [redacted] tons Grade

Mining method (actual or suggested) [redacted]

Milling or processing method (actual or suggested) [redacted]

Processing tests suggested [redacted]

Tentative conclusion and decision [redacted]

To be accompanied by brief letter giving examining engineer's general impression of the deposit, his impression of the owner, and any other confidential information he may care to submit. Refer to any known prior examinations and reports. May be executed in pencil. Should be mailed within 24 hours after examination is completed.

Send original and one copy to Washington Office.
lm

Interior—Duplicating Section, Washington, D. C. 76412

Building 80 - Federal Center
Denver 25, Colorado

February 11, 1963

Memorandum

To: Division of Mineral Resources, Region III

From: T. M. Romslo, Mining Engineer

Subject: CME-666C (Silver)
Murfreesboro Developing & Mining Company
(Shougard Property)
Iron County, Utah
Letter to accompany "SUMMARY REPORT OF MINERALS EXAMINATION"

I concluded on the basis of all information obtained during the field investigations that exploration of the property could not be expected to result in a significant discovery. This conclusion would have been a valid one without considering the completely unfavorable findings from a recent diamond drilling program which was recommended and supervised by Mr. Elmer Sykes, the Applicant's field manager.

Mr. Sykes, who is a likeable person about 35 years old, told me that during the last 8 years he has prospected mainly for uranium in the four-corners district. And, that he was previously interested in Tennessee farming. Although he has acquired a little knowledge of geology and mining, it is apparent that he is not qualified to act as an evaluator of mineral deposits. The diamond drilling that he recommended was not justified--a few test pits or trenches would have sufficed. Certainly he was not justified in concluding that exploration of the Shougard property was warranted because geologically the Shougard property and the Marsha, Utah district are very similar.

Original signed by
T. M. Romslo

TMR/lm
cc Orig & 4 copies to Mineral Resources
Chron

No. 7

70.16
Lead

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF MINES

SUMMARY REPORT OF WAR MINERALS EXAMINATION

State Utah County [illegible] Mineral Products [illegible]

Name of property or deposit [illegible]

Date examined [illegible] Engineer [illegible] Date of this report [illegible]

Engineer accompanied by [illegible] Address [illegible]

Extent of property [illegible]

Owner [illegible] Address [illegible]

Leased or optioned to [illegible] Address [illegible]

Location of property (be specific) [illegible]

Type of deposit and mineralogy (brief description) [illegible]

Known dimensions of the deposit

Length [illegible] Width [illegible] Depth [illegible]

Attitude of the deposit (strike, dip, etc.) [illegible]

Possible extensions; correlation of known showings [illegible]

Mine workings (brief description or attach map or sketch) (indicate whether accessible [illegible]

Mining and milling equipment on property [illegible]

(Over)

Past production (if any) 22 ton 39% lead from surface working 100 ft. south of shaft.

Present rate of production (if any) None

Sampling (describe briefly, or attach sketch) Samples taken in open pit 125 feet south of shaft and at bottom of shaft in cave.

Tentative Estimate of Reserves (Subject to Revision)

State assumptions: No reserves developed.

	Tons	Assay, percent
Measurable	none	
Indicated	none	
Inferred	Small tonnage.	
Total and Average		

Mining method (actual or suggested)

Milling or processing method (actual or suggested)

Processing tests suggested

Tentative Class of Report to be submitted (Check one)
Class A ____; Class B ____; Class C ____; Memo X

Tentative conclusion and reaons for it Intense leaching has found caves below the ore outcrop at the shaft. Ore outcrops indicate possible ore bodies of good grade lead.

To be accompanied by brief letter giving examining engineer's general impression of the deposit, his impression of the owner, and any other confidential information he may care to submit. May be executed in pencil. Should be mailed within 24 hours after examination is completed. Send copies to: District Engineer; Regional Engineer; R. S. Dean (2).
Revised Oct. 2, 1944

Mr. Paul T. Allaman

Mr. W. C. Durham

Jack-Pot Mine----Iron County, Utah

August 6, 1945

The Jack-Pot Mine was examined by an engineer from the Bureau of Mines. The engineer was accompanied by Mr. Emil Roundy, lessee, from Cedar City, Utah on August 3, 1945.

The lease covers two claims of the Schougard group in Sec. 9, T 31S, R 17 W Iron County, Utah.

There is a 250 foot adit driven under a 60 foot vertical shaft giving a depth of 190 foot. No ore was encountered in the adit and the surface outcrop was lost in the shaft. At 80 foot depth an open cave was broken into. Oxides and brown soft limestone residue of leaching is noted. Indications are that a concentration of ore may be found at depth under favorable conditions.

On the surface, there are two pits 100 and 125 foot south-east of the shaft. Twenty-two tons of ore was taken from the first in the limestone bedding and 6 foot of oxide ore and silicified limestone stone along a near vertical slip in the second.

Four samples were taken on the ore. The surface outcrop of galena and oxidized lead would indicate the possibility of a fissure. Careful mapping of the surface would help the lessee determine why he has not found the ore in the adit.

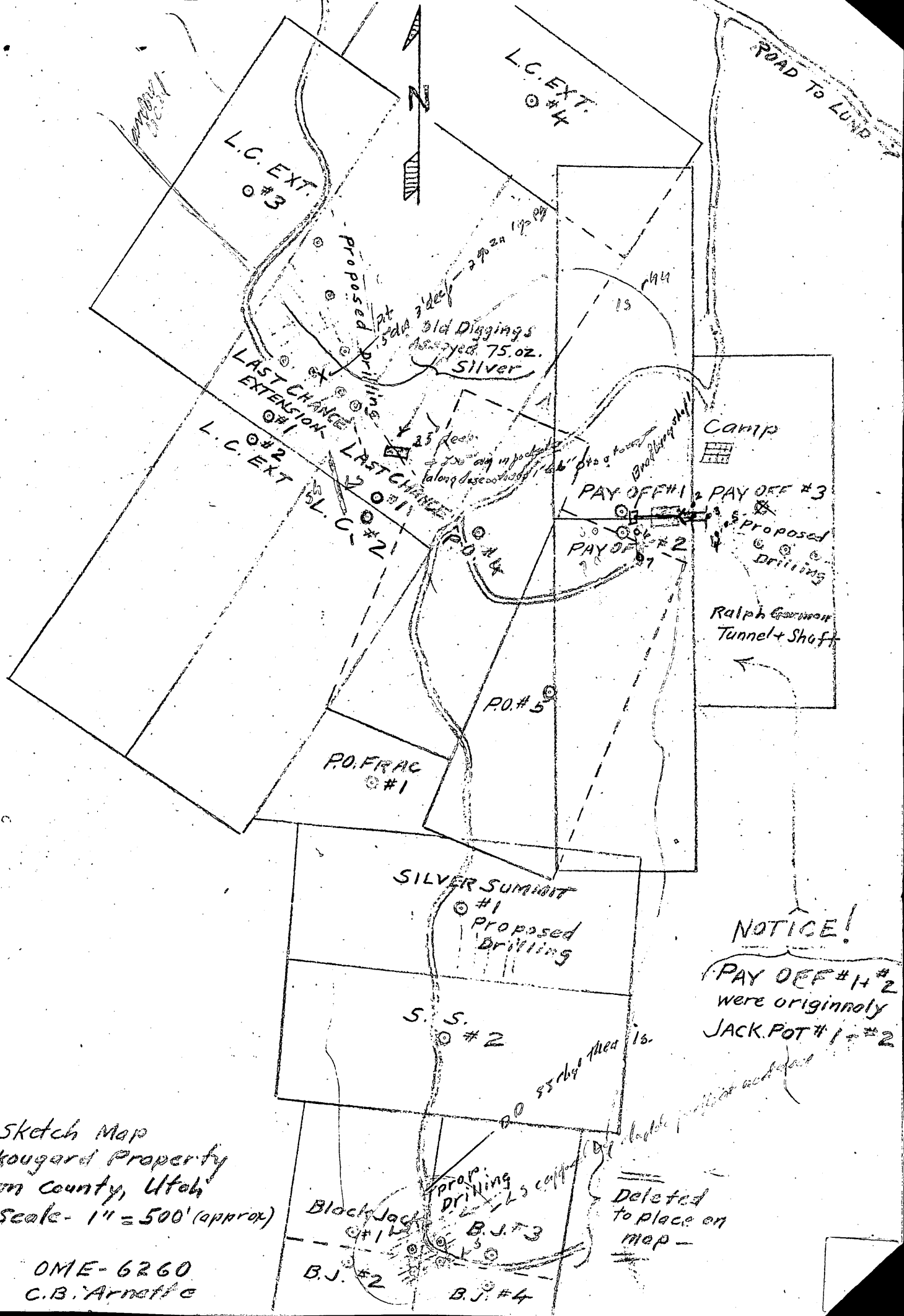
He has a rough trail started to the shaft and desires the Bureau to finish the job so he can ship the ore which he is mining from the surface outcrops.

The property warrants observation as the work progresses.

Respectfully,

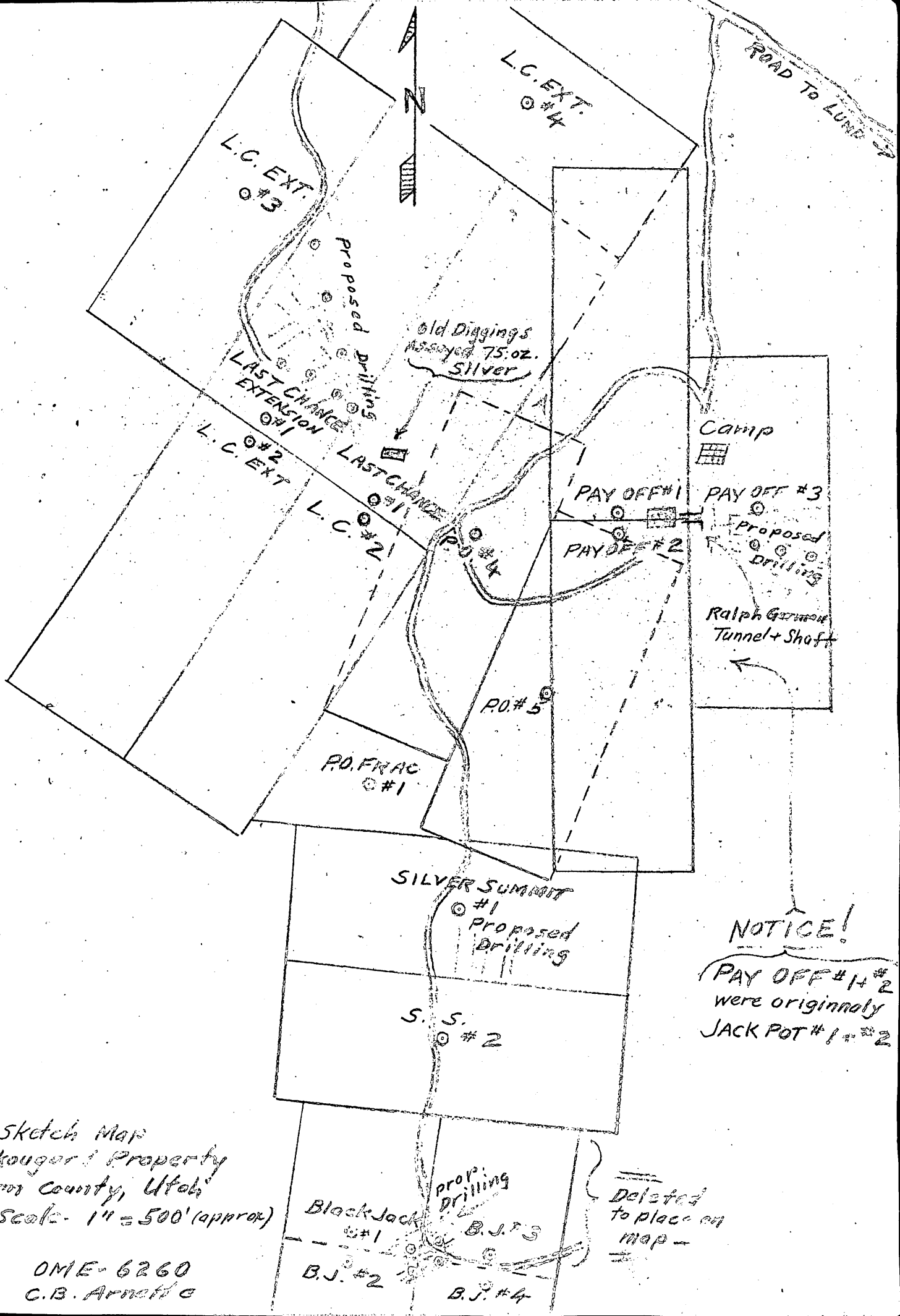
~~B 3166~~

Leitho Harder B 338



Sketch Map
Skougard Property
Iron County, Utah
Scale- 1" = 500' (approx)

OME-6260
C.B. Armatte


N
L.C. EXT. #4
ROAD TO LUND
L.C. EXT. #3
Proposed Drilling
Old Diggings Assayed 75 oz. Silver
LAST CHANCE EXTENSION #1
L.C. EXT #2
LAST CHANCE #1
L.C. #2
P.O. #4
Camp
PAY OFF #1
PAY OFF #3
PAY OFF #2
Proposed Drilling
Ralph Gurnow Tunnel + Shaft
P.O. #5
P.O. FRAC #1
SILVER SUMMIT #1
Proposed Drilling
NOTICE!
PAY OFF #1 + #2 were originally JACK POT #1 + #2
S. S. #2
Sketch Map
Skouger's Property
Iron County, Utah
Scale - 1" = 500' (approx)
OME-6260
C.B. Arnold
prop. Drilling
Black Jack #1
B.J. #3
B.J. #2
B.J. #4
Deleted to place on map