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

MAR 31 1965

Memorandum

To: Acting Field Officer, Region III

OME
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
APR 5 1965
REGION III
DENVER, COLORADO

From: Chief, Division of Exploration Operations

Subject: OME-6370 (Silver)
Glen L. Larsen
Crown Point Property
Utah and Juab Counties, Utah

With reference to your memorandum of March 22, 1965, we appreciate having your recommendation concerning the subject application.

In view of our previous contracts in the area with Mr. Larsen and other information available, however, we believe that unless he can furnish additional factual information there appears to be very little purpose in expending time and money on a field examination. He has not submitted sufficient evidence to support his theoretical projections of structures and formation. Possibly he should do some geological mapping to show the surface indications of the pebble and monzonite dikes and thrust fault he claims can be seen on his property. His statements are too generalized. Even if specific target areas could be localized, it would be fortuitous if any one of the proposed six drill holes encountered a relatively narrow width ore body that is typical of the district at the great depth expected and strike and dip projections of intersecting structures with favorable beds that might be occluded by intrusives. The major ore bodies in the district were found along the folded flanks of an anticline or syncline and not in the flat-lying or gently-inclined beds. We must be guided by these historical facts in seeking new ore deposits.

In a letter that Mr. Larsen received from Mr. Hal T. Morris of the U. S. Geological Survey, the latter points out the difficulties and expense involved in the proposed project. Mr. Morris suggested additional surface mapping and geochemical studies to possibly define the positions of any north-northeasterly breaks. Such work is prospecting for targets and should be performed by the applicant, as it is more wildcatting for geological information than exploration as authorized under the OME program.

George C. Selfridge

Bldg. 20, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colo. 80225

March 22, 1965

Memorandum

To: George C. Selfridge, Chief
Division of Exploration Operations
Washington, D. C. 20240

From: Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: OME-6370 (Silver)
Glen L. Larsen
Crown Point Property
Utah and Juab Counties, Utah

The subject Applicant visited this office today. Mr. Romslo and I talked with him at great length and he convinced us that he has a good geological long shot worthy of a field examination.

Mr. Larsen states that the pebble dikes and monzonite dikes which are the ore makers in this district come to surface. He also claims that the thrust fault which localized the ore in the area can also be seen.

I recommend that a field examination of the property be made and that the field examiner be a member of U.S.G.S. since they will be the ones to live with it if they buy it.

Hugh M. Connors

H. M. Connors (3-22-65)
cc: 6370
Chron

Bldg. 20 - Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colo. 80225

October 20, 1964

Memorandum

To: George C. Selfridge, Chief
Division of Exploration Operations
Washington, D. C. 20240

From: Acting Field Officer, OME, Region III

Subject: OME-6370 (Silver)
Glen L. Larsen
Crown Point Property
Utah and Juab Counties, Utah

This responds to your memorandum dated October 15, 1964 on the subject docket.

Your analysis of the application was most thorough and I have no additional information. I concur that the proposed drilling is really prospecting or wildcatting and because we have no definite target area the odds are too much against us.

I recommend that the application be denied.

Original signed by
Hugh M. Connors

cc: File
Chron

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

OCT 1 5 1964

Memorandum

To: Acting Field Officer, Region III

From: Chief, Division of Exploration Operations

Subject: OME-6370 (Silver)
Glen L. Larsen
Crown Point Property
Utah and Juab Counties, Utah

The Applicant proposes drilling six deep holes on the Ridge No. 2 claim to explore for another ore zone similar to the Iron Blossom ore zone and others to the west. In support of his application, he presents the assays of 22 seemingly selected soil samples taken to the east of the Iron Blossom No. 3 shaft which are shown on an aerial photograph (most of these would appear to be not much, if any, above background); the log of one hole drilled to a depth of 1,078 feet which he wishes to extend an additional 700 feet; and the reported presence of a mineralized fissure on the 680-foot level of the Crown Point Shaft No. 3. The proposed holes will average about 1,750 feet in length.

I have redigested USGS Professional Papers Nos. 107 and 361, Bulletin 1142 K and L, and Volume 55 Economic Geology Nos. 6 and 7 1960 on the Tintic-East Tintic district; also map MF-230 was consulted. This review suggests that the possibility of finding ore is very remote and that the proposed work is really prospecting or wildcatting.

The enclosed aerial photograph shows an eastward surface projection of the Sioux-Ajax fault and the soil sample localities. While maps show the fault extending to the east, its exact position is not known as stated in Bulletin 1142 K. The Sioux-Ajax fault is a pre-mineral, pre-volcanic one: and, therefore, is buried below the surface. Morris took soil samples eastward from the Iron Blossom ore trend, but seemingly the main thing of interest that he found was over in the vicinity of the Burgin shaft area in the East Tintic district. I have been unable to learn how extensive the soil sampling was. The literature referred to above shows that the four ore zones in the main Tintic district occur on the steeply-dipping and faulted west limb and at the bottom of the asymetric Tintic syncline, while the

main ore bodies of the East Tintic district occur near the apex of the adjoining East Tintic anticline. The eastern limb of the Tintic syncline is much flatter than the western limb, dipping approximately 30 degrees to the west, and by the folding alone would appear less structurally susceptible to mineralization.

The Iron Blossom-Colorado ore trend is described more as a vein south of the Sioux-Ajax fault, and at approximately the same elevation more similar to a manto in the trough of the Tintic syncline north of the fault. South of the fault the ore occurred in the Blue Bell dolomite, while north of the fault it occurred in the Pine Canyon limestone, which is appreciably higher stratagraphically. Vertical movement along the Sioux-Ajax fault has been reported to be as much as 1600 feet. The Applicant wishes to explore the Blue Bell dolomite at depth by the proposed deep holes.

The application contains a report, dated June 1928, by G. W. Crane on the property of the Crown Point Consolidated Mining Company. It describes the Crown Point No. 2 workings. The Crown Point No. 2 shaft was sunk to a depth of 1,000 feet with laterals at the 250, 400, 500, 550, 750, and 1,000-foot levels. Workings totaled about 10,000 feet, being centered approximately 1,000 feet east of the Iron Blossom ore trend. Thus, a block of ground ranging from 1,000 to 1,500 feet in length to a depth of 1,000 feet was explored in the eastern limb of the Tintic syncline without success. No major north-south-trending displacement structures were found. After this work was done, it was suggested that additional work be done at the south end of the property closer to the monzonite intrusion. Seemingly, the work done at the Crown Point No. 3 shaft was the result of this recommendation. Only one level, the 680, is shown on the claim map. Here a pebble dike and a steeply-dipping mineralized structure are depicted.

The literature points out the importance of the north-northeastward-trending ore veins or zones. The maximum width of the Iron-Blossom ore body was approximately 150 feet north of the Sioux-Ajax fault, while south of it it averaged from 30 to 50 feet in width. As a whole, it would be fortuitous to drill steep holes on 300 to 400-foot centers to successfully penetrate steeply-dipping ore bodies of such width if present. As best as can be determined, there was little or no commercial ore found in the 200-to 300-foot width of the Sioux-Ajax fault zone. The important structures in the Tintic district were the breaks centralizing the ore zones and not the Sioux-Ajax zone which was pre-mineral. Mr. Larsen states that the ore solutions came up along the Sioux-Ajax fault which hasn't been borne out by the literature.

In summation, at the present time we feel that the application should be denied as ore discovery seems remote and the target is not definite but areal in extent bordering on prospecting rather than exploration. Possibly you may have additional information which is more favorable than that available to us here. May we have your comments on the proposed work and our contemplated action.

George C. Selfridge

Enclosure