

Iron Horse Ag-Pb-Zn Mine, Mescal Range

16N 13E Sec. 36 SBM

35.43057000000

-115.53195000000

The Iron Horse mine has 2 claims in the Mescal Range of Ivanpah Mts., 3 miles south of Mt. Pass, 18 miles north of Cima and 5 miles south of Wheaton Springs ; elevation 5000 feet (Tucker and Sampson , 1943, p. 131-132.

The mine is a a contact between undifferentiated Goodsprings Dolomite (DCgu) to the west and Teutonia Monzonite (Kt) to the east. This is a contact metamorphic deposit.

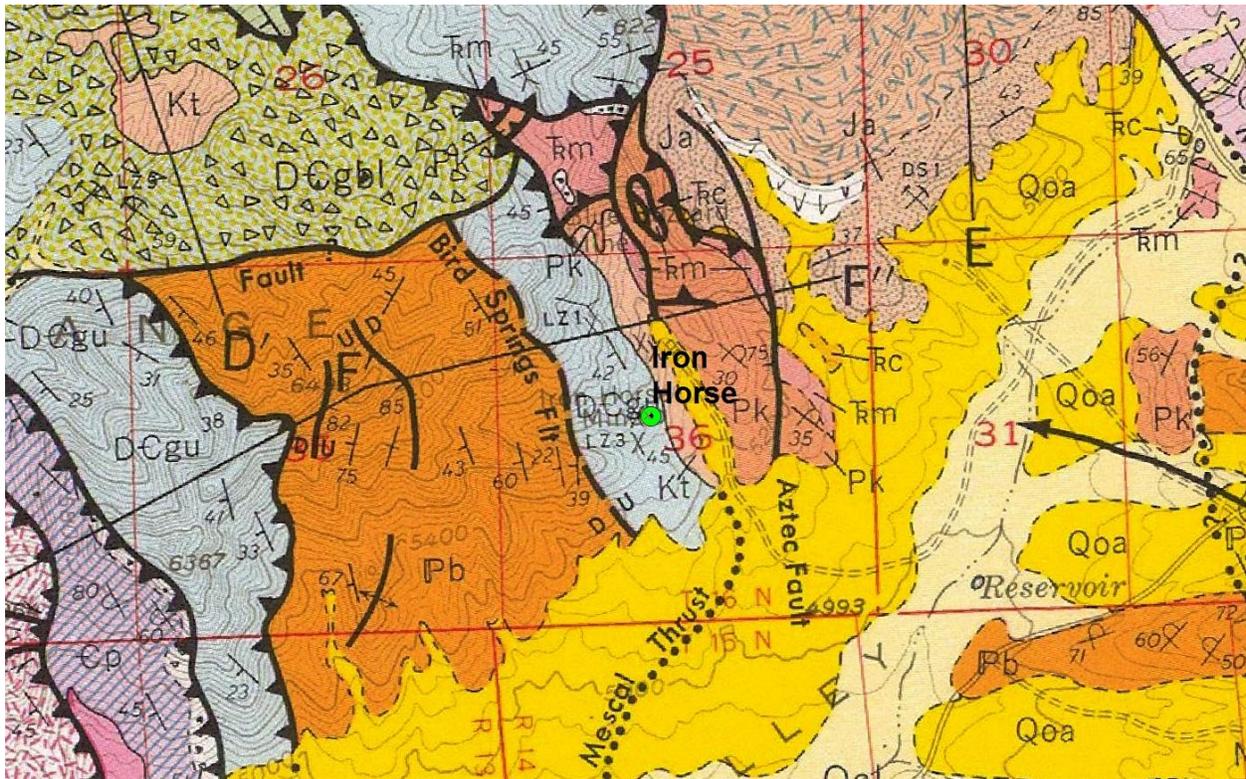


Figure 1. Geology of the Iron Horse Mine and surrounding area. From Evans. 1971.

The owner in 1943 was Tony Marteletti, of Las Vegas, Nevada. The mine was under lease and bond to Malcolm L. Huckleberry, c/o Basic Magnesium Company, Las Vegas, Nevada, and Foster Dawson, 819 North Eleventh Street, Las Vegas, Nevada. The country rock is limestone, into which has been intruded a granitic dike [of Teutonia Monzonite]. The vein occurs in a fissure in the limestone a short distance from the dike. The strike is N. 20° W., dip 50° to 70° southwest. It is traceable on the surface for about 700 feet. Its width ranges from a few inches to as much as 6 feet. Mineralization consists of lead carbonates with occasional spots of galena. These lead minerals carry some silver. The property has been developed by an inclined shaft, on the vein, 190 feet, with levels at 60, 100, 150, and 190 feet. Only some 15 to 25 feet of drifting has been done on any of these except the 190-foot level where there is a drift north 45 feet, and on the 150-foot level, where there is a drift north 35 feet. Stopping has been done north of the shaft from the 190-foot level to about 25 feet above the 150-foot level for a length of about 30 feet. Five carloads of ore was shipped from these workings between 1927 and 1941. These cars averaged 2.7

ounces of silver, 16 percent lead, and about 2.0 percent zinc. The last car that came from the bottom of the shaft contained 23.0 percent lead, 2.20 ounces silver, and 2.4 percent zinc. The present lessees have obtained a development loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and expect to immediately (March 1943) begin sinking the shaft and extracting ore from existing levels (Tucker and Sampson , 1943, p. 131-132.

At this mine there is oxidized ore containing argentiferous cerussite and some malachite in an iron oxide and calcite gangue. Ore occurs in a vein along bedding plane in limestone, several hundred feet from granite contact. Vein is parallel to contact, strikes north, dips 50 to 60° west and has a maximum width of 10 feet. Developed by a 190- foot inclined shaft, a second shaft, 100 feet to south and open cuts for about 1/4 mile to north along gossan. Apparently same vein as at the Blue Buzzard, 1 mile to northwest. Developed by an R.F.C. loan in 1943 . Recorded production, 1927 to 1943 intermittent. Average smelter recovery was 12.30% lead, 2.38 ounces of silver per ton, and minor copper and gold. (From Goodwin, 1957, p. 642; see also (Eric, 1948, p. :308; Tucker and Sampon, 1943b:131-132, 483, pl. 7; Wright and others. 1953:108-109, ap. 78)