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no attempt has been made to cyanide them, because of opposition of local cattlemen to having cyanide tailing dumped into Lynn Creek.

Cyanide tests were made by A. J. Woolf, Metallurgical Engineer, U. S. Bureau of Mines, Reno Station, March, 1925, on a sample of ore from this mine. The heads assayed .88 oz. gold. At minus 60 mesh --a large proportion probably minus 100 mesh-- an extraction of 96 to 98 per cent was obtained, with cyanide loss of .6 to 1.05 lb. per ton of ore treated. The gold was reported readily recoverable either by straight cyanide, or by combined amalgamation and cyanide treatment.

Copper, Pine Valley, Eureka County.

→ Eureka County

Pete Orbe, herein mentioned as one of the early owners of the Bulldog placer mine on Lynn Creek, and who was at this date working as a miner at the Maggie Creek barite mine of the American Development Company, stated that he was one of the owners of a large porphyry copper property located in Pine Valley, 5 miles west of Eureka Ranch, and 25 miles from Palisade, Eureka County, near Hale's Crossing on the Eureka Northern Railroad. Associated with him are A. L. Beardsley, 4284 Rosewood Avenue, Los Angeles, and one McHugh of New York, and others.

Orbe stated that there was much monzonite, and that chalcopyrite occurred at the surface, over an area 1 mile wide by 4 miles long. On this area they had located 34 mining claims. About \$5000 worth of mining had been done, including a 90-foot shaft, a 150-foot tunnel, some cuts and pits and 3 miles of roads. Orbe would like to interest some one in it.

Barite, Maggie Creek, Eureka County.

This barite deposit is owned by the American Development Company, V. H. Carter, General Manager, Ed. Benane, Supt. The office is 313 Financial Center Bldg., S. F.

It is located near the high rim on the west side of Maggie Creek canyon, at least 1000 feet above the creek level. The vein, a strong fissure 8' to 15' wide has a north strike, and dips about 70° E. The outcrop can be followed for more than 1500 feet. The barite is a massive; much of it is impure and iron stained, containing calcite and quartz, but there is also a large content of pure white barite which in June, 1932, was being mined and shipped at the rate of one carload per week, to the company's non-metallic grinding plant at Berkeley, California. At the date of this visit 4, 60 ton carloads had been shipped during 1932. Only 4 miners are employed, reduced to 2 in July, 1932.

The vein occurs as a fissure cutting across bedded Paleozoic limestone, quartzite and shale. It was discovered by Pete Orbe in 1910, and mining began by American Development Co. in Sept., 1930. A tunnel 200 feet long was driven in westerly from the rim of the canyon to intersect the vein at a depth of only 35 feet. At the point of intersection the vein contained much loose material, with occasional large boulders of barite as much as 4 feet in diameter. This seems to have been a poorly advised work, as practically no backs were obtained by the long tunnel. By going down the steep canyon side a very short distance, several hundred feet of backs can be obtained, and from the creek and road level, more than 1,000 feet. Just at present the best way is to work from the surface, as is now being done.

A specific gravity test made by A. M. Smith on a sample of white shipping ore gave S. G. 4.4, indicating 95 per cent BaSO_4 .

This deposit was again visited by A. M. Smith on June 28, 1932, in company with A. Paroni of Eureka, for purposes of comparison with a deposit 12 miles south of Palisade.

There is undoubtedly a large amount of commercial barite at Maggie Creek,

Barite, Maggie Creek, Eureka Co., continued.

although the vein is much shattered and leached, and is a watercourse for downward descending surface waters. Probably at water level other more valuable minerals exist. Such a long, wide vein will justify exploration at depth, which may be best done by means of a tunnel from the bottom of the deep canyon.

(47)

Charleston, Elko County

We went from Elko to Charleston on June 4, 1932. Charleston is 52 miles north of Deeth and the S. P. railroad, by easily travelled dirt roads.

The principal mine is the Black Warrior, located on the west side of "76" Creek Canyon, 2.6 miles northeast of Charleston, where the most important operation in the district is in progress.

The mine is controlled by George L. McCracken and Dan Zuccone, who have a lease and option to buy from P. R. Prunty of Charleston, the owner. It is covered by 9 lode claim locations in one contiguous group, containing about 180 acres. The average elevation is 6000 feet.

The general surface exposure in this portion of the district is that of tilted Paleozoic sedimentary rocks cut by intrusives of granodiorite and rhyolite. The sedimentary rocks dip 70° to 80° North and consist mainly of limestone and shale. The intruded dikes cut the sedimentaries at almost right angles and stand nearly vertical. There is considerable metamorphism and fracturing at these intrusions.

Over 1400 feet of underground work has been done, much of it said to be without system and therefore useless. In an upper tunnel 900 feet of drifting has uncovered about 60 feet of vein 8 feet wide. From this exposure to the surface is about 60 feet.

A lower tunnel 300 feet below these workings is in 500 feet, but has not yet penetrated the vein.

During 1931, 192 tons of ore was removed and milled, according to McCracken,