

AWAKENING DISTRICT

The Awakening, also known as the Amos, district is in the Slumbering Hills about 45 miles by road northwest of Winnemucca, Nev. It is also accessible from Jungo, Nev., a station on the Western Pacific Railroad 35 miles to the southwest. The road via Jungo is in poor condition and at certain times of the year almost impassable by automobile. Mining activity began in this area about 1910 with the discovery of the Alabama mine by Murray Scott. An intermittent production of gold-silver ore has been made by H. C. Davey and others from the Mayday, Alabama, and other properties on the east side of the Slumbering Hills. A 5-stamp amalgamation mill erected at Daveytown some years ago treated about 10,000 tons of ore, judging from the tailings pond near the millsite. The discovery of the Jumbo mine by G. C. Staggs and Clyde Taylor on the western side of the Slumbering Hills on Feb. 5, 1935 caused considerable excitement, and a large number of claims were located. In 1936 and 1937 a number of small companies were organized to prospect in this area, but, with the exception of the Jumbo mine, no outstanding discoveries had been made up to the time of the writer's visit in June 1937.

In the past two years the bulk of the production from the district has been derived from the Jumbo mine.

Jumbo Mine

The Jumbo mine comprises four unpatented claims on the east side and near the crest of the Slumbering Hills. It was sold in 1935, the year it was discovered, to George Austin and associates, of Jungo, Nev., for \$10,000. It is interesting to note that the property was equipped and paid for out of proceeds derived from the mine. In 1935 Austin and associates equipped the property with a small amalgamation mill, in which a small tonnage of high-grade ore obtained by screening was treated. In 1936 a 30-ton amalgamation-concentration mill was erected. During the first five months of 1937, 1,086 tons of ore were treated, having a gross value of \$21,735. In May 1937 the property was sold to J. K. Wadley, Sherman Hunt, and H. L. Hunt, oil operators from Texas, under a bond and lease agreement with a reported cash payment of \$250,000. When the writer visited the property in June 1937, the mill was treating 38 tons of ore per day averaging \$30 per ton and was employing an average of 15 men.

The formation consists of metamorphosed sediments, principally shale, dipping from 55° to 70° to the east. Gold alloyed with silver occurs in the free milling state in numerous stringers in the shale. The stringers are in part filled with the vein-forming feldspar and adularia, and a notable feature of the deposit is the small amount of silicification.

Development consists of 6 adits with an aggregate length of about 1,000 feet. Mine equipment includes a portable Gardner-Denver compressor, tractor, and scraper and mining tools. The mill is on the edge of the Black Rock Desert 3 1/2 miles from the mine. It was designed for a

capacity of 25 tons per day, but, due to the softness of the ore, the maximum capacity is 38 tons. Mill equipment includes a jaw-crusher (8 by 10 inches), a Marcy ball mill (42 inches by 5 feet) in closed circuit with a Dorr simplex classifier, a Clark-Todd amalgamator between the ball mill and the classifier, an amalgamation plate, and a Wilfley concentrating table. Power for milling is furnished by a Diesel-powered electric generator and electric motor-driven units.

BOTTLE CREEK DISTRICT

The Bottle Creek district is on the east slope of the Jackson Mountains 65 miles by road northwest of Winnemucca, the nearest shipping point and supply center. In September 1936 cinnabar was discovered by the Scossa brothers, James and Arnold, of Winnemucca in the foothills of the Jackson Range about 3 1/2 miles northwest of lower Bottle Creek ranch. Shortly after this discovery a large number of locations were made, but most of the work has been confined to the Red Ore and White Peak groups of claims owned by the Scossa brothers. In July 1937 the Scossa claims were sold to John A. Fulton, of Reno, and associates. No production of quicksilver had been made up to the time of the writer's visit.

Red Ore and White Peak Groups

The Red Ore group comprises four unpatented claims and two fractions and the White Peak group three unpatented claims. These two groups of claims are separated by other holdings. Cinnabar was first discovered in the form of float, and the sources of the float were traced by panning. Placer nuggets of cinnabar up to 3 inches in diameter have been found on bedrock in a layer of coarse, well-rounded gravel about 18 inches thick covered with fine sand and detrital material ranging in thickness from a few feet to probably 60 feet.

Development work on the cinnabar deposits consist of three shallow shafts, the deepest of which is 30 feet, and several short adits and surface trenches, totaling, in all, about 200 feet of workings. This work was done by hand methods. At the time of the writer's visit the only equipment on the property was a small gasoline hoist and camp accommodations for four men.

The cinnabar occurs as seams and as disseminations in a highly altered and fractured andesite and rhyolite. Samples of the ore show values ranging from 1/2 to 3 1/2 percent quicksilver. With the small amount of development work done, the showings are encouraging and the outlook for the area appears promising.

CENTRAL DISTRICT

The Central district is in the northern part of the Eugene Mountains on the Humboldt-Fershing County boundary. It is sometimes divided into the New Central district on the north and the Central district on the south. Pronto, a station on the Western Pacific Railroad, is about 8 miles to the