

0820 0005

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Item 5

GRAPEVINE DISTRICT, NEVADA.

Early in 1931 Bob Johnson, a Shoshone indian discovered gold in a vein crossing a small ravine tributary to the east side of Grapevine Canyon. The location is 22 miles west of Springdale, from where it may be reached by automobile over a rather rough road, the last six miles being up steep Grapevine Canyon.

In January, 1931, Johnson and his partner, George Barer, sold his discovery claim, named the Niterville, and 6 others to John A. Jones, of W. Virginia, a coal mine operator, and his associates, for \$3000. Of this sum \$600 was paid in cash, and the balance was due on June 16. Mr. Jones also took an option on Judge L. O. Ray's "July Fourth" claim, adjoining the group on the west, for \$5000, paying \$300 cash.

The discovery vein is in a fissure, in somewhat softened and altered rhyolite. It contains no hard quartz, and but very little quartz of any kind, the vein structure being shown by brecciation and alteration. The gold values lie along the footwall; the portion which is enriched is from 1' to 6' thick in the pay shoots. The State Laboratory gave returns of 0.45 oz. gold and 0.4 oz. silver on a sample which we took at a pay shoot 150' in from the mouth of the east tunnel, across a width of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet.

The mine workings consist of three tunnels driven on the vein, which has a strike of N85° E and dips 34° S. No. 1 tunnel runs east from the bottom of the ravine 160 feet; No. 2, on the other side of the ravine runs west 45 feet; No. 3 is 40 feet vertically above No. 1 and in 65 feet.

Mr. Edward Johnson and Judge L. O. Ray also own claims to the Northeast and south of the discovery, 3 claims in all. One one of these the "White Cloud", there is a vein having a strike of N 40° E, dip 44° NW, which has been opened up



by surface cuts for a distance of more than 300 feet. Judge Ray said that he had obtained assays of from \$2 to \$6 in gold in widths of from 2 to 12 feet. The vein material is slightly iron stained alutinated rhyolite. There is no definite hanging wall.

A rhyolite dike, apparently intrusive in older rhyolites, extends N 65° E for at least 1½ miles along the northern side of the canyon. In this are the discovery vein and workings. Crossing the dike are fractures and joints in which there has been some gold mineralization. At a point ¾ mile west of the tunnels, a fault crosses the dike, and at that point light gold pannings have been obtained. It appears that there are numerous craggy outcrops of volcanics in the district that have been similarly mineralized. Some of these places, on continued investigation, may be found that will develop tonnages of low grade milling ore. In several respects the district is similar to the Bullfrog and Pioneer Districts, which were productive of gold over a long period.

As yet no shipping ore has been produced and, due to the isolation, quite high grade will be necessary. Mr. Jones has developed some ore of good milling grade in both the No. 1 and No. 2 tunnels, and is pushing the work with a portable one-drill compressor. Values are said to be quite "spotty". There is a small spring in the ravine just above the mine, which could furnish water for a small mill, and quite probably ample water can be obtained by sinking in Grapevine Canyon ¼ mile or so to the south.

To obtain a definite idea of the gold values in several places where prospectors had made cuts on showings, we cut seven samples in all, in widths from 2½ feet to 3 feet, and the assay returns were between 20 cents and \$2.40, indicating low values.

The district seems an excellent one in which to prospect for gold, if we



may be allowed an analogy to the nearby Pioneer and Bullfrog Districts. The successive flows and intrusions of Tertiary volcanic rocks, mainly rhyolites are identical, and the ore encountered in the Miterville tunnel is very similar to that mined at the Pioneer and Mayflower Mines at Pioneer.



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