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extraction of about \$1.00 per ton is obtained, and 1000 tons per day go through the simple plant. The final residues flow to the eastern and lower area of the great pond, while the monitors melt away the western half. Apparently sufficient tailings remain for several more years of this profitable operation. ~~The plant is not operated during the cold winter months.~~

CUPRITE

Eclipse Mercury Claims.

On May 26 we drove to the Eclipse group of 4 claims, 18 miles due South from Goldfield by the Las Vegas highway and an easterly mine road, but distant only 13 miles by an old road via Ralston, an abandoned station on the defunct railroad. The claims are owned by Jos. Feutch, Wm. Beyer, Geo. F. Smith and Edwin Reimann, all of Goldfield. The locations were made by Geo. F. Smith, but all partners hold equally. The first work was done presumably for silica by Dick Bros., Canadians living in Goldfield at that time. Some years of idleness elapsed, until Smith relocated on July 1st, 1930, since when they have lengthened the tunnel and done some drifting. The total workings amount to about 150'.

There is not a definite vein structure on this property. The tunnel is driven into a snowy mass of pulverent silica and alunite, containing skeletal bodies of chert which hold it together. The material resulted from the alteration of igneous lavas by extensive hot spring and gas action. In some of the joints and fissures cinnabar was deposited, also sulphur. Cinnabar is distributed throughout most of the white material in the tunnel and drifts, and excepting in a few rich spots is only revealed by panning. Samples taken assayed an average of 3 lbs. to the ton.

A simple water concentration, with little or no crushing, might serve to produce a high mercury concentrate which could be re-torted. The harder ribs and masses of silica could be hand sorted, rejecting those which contain very little cinnabar. Water might be pumped from the Ralston Station drilled well, which is still in good condition, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, S 84° E, from the mine. This is an 8" well drilled to 400' with water standing at 250' from surface. For a larger operation, water might be piped by gravity about 5 miles across Stonewall Flat from springs on the west slope of Stonewall Mountain, or from a considerable flow out of a great long tunnel driven into that mountain many years ago. About 1800', N 32° E. from the mine is a cabin and blacksmith shop, and a 50' shaft said to have shown pannings of cinnabar in similar gangue, all of which belongs to the Eclipse group.

Edwin Giles Mine.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile west of the Eclipse is the Edwin Giles silica-mercury mine in similar solfateric formation. Mr. Giles has a 60-foot shaft on this property. There are lumps of pure sulphur on the dump, and some unusual samples of inter-mixed sulphur and cinnabar were obtained.

There is an area of at least 10 square miles in the Cuprite District that has been subjected to intense hydrothermal alteration. It appears to be quite worthy of careful study and prospecting for mercury. Places in this district were mined, and a considerable area was prospected for silica a number of years ago, and a quantity of very pure silica was shipped to the Pacific Coast. The slopes and ravines are dotted with snow-white dumps and prospect holes made in

the search for pure silica. At that time little or no attention was paid to mercury, which may be widely disseminated throughout the altered volcanics. The ease with which the material could be concentrated, as shown by our examination and pannings, give it an especial mineral interest.

GRAPEVINE DISTRICT

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 this discovery claim, named the Niterville, and 3 others to John A. Jones, of W. Virginia, a coal mine operator, and his associates for \$5,000. Of this sum \$300 was paid in cash, and the balance was due on June 16. Mr. Jones also took an option on Judge L. C. Ray's "July Fourth" claim, adjoining the group on the west, for \$5,000, 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 0.43 ozs. gold and 0.4 ozs. silver on a sample which we took at a pay shoot 150' in from the mouth of the east tunnel, across a width of 2½ feet.