The placer area is about 1 1/2 miles long and ranges in width from 300 to 2,000 feet. There is no regular channel wherein the gold is concentrated, and good values have been found on the hillside adjacent to the ravine as well as in the ravine itself. Over 100 shafts have been sunk on the property in former operations. These shafts vary in depth from 6 to 22 feet and average about 12 feet to bedrock. The bedrock is composed of schist, rhyolite, and granite.

The gravels are a mixture of detrital material consisting of angular rock fragments and sand, which in places is cemented with clay. The largest rock fragments are less than 6 inches in diameter. The greatest concentration of gold is on bedrock, the pay streaks varying from 6 inches to 3 1/2 feet thick. Both fine and coarse gold are present. The coarse gold is rough and angular and some of it is attached to a quartz matrix, indicating that it has not traveled far. The largest nugget ever found in the placer had a value of $180. A large amount of black sand and some cinnabar is associated with the gold. The gold has an average fineness of 940.

The exploitation of the placer with power equipment depends largely upon the development of an adequate water supply. Probably water can be obtained from wells sunk in the little Humboldt River Valley, a short distance east of the placer ground. This water would have to be pumped to the placer area.

GOLCONDA DISTRICT

The Golconda district is in the vicinity of Golconda, a station on the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific Railroads. W. C. Gregg made the first locations in this area and organized the district in 1866. Although a considerable number of claims were located in the early days, none of them passed beyond the prospecting stage of development. The Golconda Gold Ledge Mining Co. has been the principal property in this area.

Manganese associated with tungsten was discovered 4 miles east of Golconda in 1885 and prospected for precious metals with discouraging results. The only production on the manganese claims is three carloads of manganese ore shipped to San Francisco in 1893 by J. A. Langwith of Winnemucca, and at least one carload shipped in 1913 by the Noble Electric Steel Co.

Golconda Gold Ledge Mining Co.

The Golconda Gold Ledge Mining Co., formerly known as the Golconda Nevada Mining Co. comprises two patented and one unpatented claims 2 miles south of Golconda. The company is controlled by a group from Kansas City, Mo. The last work was done on the property in 1917. According to company's records, from 1908 to 1915 13,705 tons of ore were mined having an assay value of $90,749. From this amount of ore, $65,632.33 worth of bullion was recovered, according to mint returns. A large part of the production was made by lessees.

Development work comprises several adits, the longest of which is 220 feet. Underground workings total approximately 2,000 feet. The only equipment on the property consists of a 20-stamp mill from which all machinery except the stamps and crusher has been removed.

Values are in gold, which is present in oxidized material in a quartzite formation.

Rare Metals Corporation

In 1937 the Rare Metals Corporation acquired six unpatented claims owned by M. C. Bauder and associates and other property in the area.

Development comprises several shallow shafts, a number of open cuts, and several short adits, totaling in all about 700 feet of work. There is no equipment on the property.

Total production of manganese is probably about 200 tons. The manganese deposits are of unusual interest because they contain tungsten, first reported by Penrose 9/. The manganese occurs in thin lenses underlain by shale and overlain by a capping of soil and tufa generally not more than a few feet thick. The manganese is composed of soft sooty oxide with streaks and bunches of iron oxides along the margin. A car sample of 30 tons shipped in June 1918 gave the following analyses:

Manganese, 32.5 percent	Iron, 5.2 percent
Silica, 6.2 percent	Phosphorus, 0.056 percent
Tungsten, 1.5 percent	

GOLD RUN DISTRICT

Gold Run (also known as the Adelaide) district is in southeast Humboldt County on the east slope of the Sonoma Range about 12 miles south of Golconda, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad. The district was organized in 1866, and in 1868 an 8-stamp pan-amalgamation mill was erected in this area to treat ores from the Golconda and Hope mines. In 1889 A. S. Bates and associates made some copper matte at Adelaide which was shipped to New Jersey. In 1897 the Glasgow and Western Exploration Co., controlled by Scotch interests, acquired the principal mines in the district and constructed a 12-mile narrow-gage railroad from Adelaide to Golconda. A concentrating plant and smelter were erected at Golconda. The smelter included two Bruckner roasting furnaces and three small reverbatory smelting furnaces with a combined capacity of 90 tons per day. The smelter started to operate in 1898 and ran fairly continuously until 1905. In 1907 the concentrator was remodeled to employ the Macquisten process. This mill ran for 1 1/2 years, when operations were suspended. In 1911 the Golconda mill and smelter were scrapped.

9/ Penrose, R. A. F., Jr., Manganese, Its Uses, Ores, and Deposits: Arkansas Geol. Survey Ann. Rept. for 1890, vol. 1. p. 470, 1893.
A Pleistocene Manganese Deposit near Golconda, Nev.: Jour. Geol. vol. 1, 1893, pp. 275-282.