

Crown Mine Group

The Crown Mine group of 16 unpatented claims is on the east slope of the Sonoma Range, about 12 miles south of Golconda, Nev. Although this property was located many years ago, little work was done until 1920, when it was acquired by the W. P. Hammon interests of California, who carried on an extensive development campaign for several years but made no production. In 1925 the property was acquired by E. F. Knudsen on a labor lien, and in 1933 it was acquired by a Reno group. In June 1937 the property was inactive.

Development consists of several shafts, the deepest of which is 430 feet; several adits, the longest of which is 600 feet; and other workings, totaling approximately 8,000 feet. All the workings are in the oxidized zone. Equipment includes an Ingersoll-Rand drill sharpener, a Sullivan compressor (16 by 9 3/4 by 12 inches) belt-connected to 50-horsepower motor, a Venn-Severin oil engine belt-connected to an alternating-current generator, and mining tools. There are camp buildings on the property sufficient to house a crew of 30 men.

The formation consists of quartzite, shale, and schist. Several veins occur on the property, the principal one being known as the Crown vein. This vein has a strike of nearly north and south, a dip of 70° westerly, and a width ranging from 10 to 30 feet. Values are in gold and silver in a brecciated quartz gangue stained with iron and manganese oxides. Several ore bodies have been developed on the Crown vein and, according to the sampling results of several engineers, at least 200,000 tons of ore averaging between \$4 and \$5 per ton (present metal prices) have been blocked out.

Metallurgical tests show that the ore is amenable to the cyanide process. Water for milling is available from the mine workings. According to the reports of former operations, the mine flow amounted to 300 gallons per minute.

HARMONY DISTRICT

The Harmony district is in Harmony Canyon in the north end of the Sonoma Range, 5 miles southeast of Winnemucca. According to Stretch^{11/}, the first locations were made in this area in 1863 by M. Milleson and party, but there is no record of any production. The Wolverine-Red Rose group of claims in this area was owned formerly by the Nevada Harmony Mines Co. This company did considerable development work in 1918 but made no production. The only production from the district has been 3 1/2 carloads, averaging \$23 per ton, of copper ore carrying gold and silver values, shipped by Wolverine Copper Company in 1915.

^{11/} Stretch, Richard H., Annual Report of the State Mineralogist of the State of Nevada for 1866: Carson City, 1867, p. 54.

Wolverine-Red Rose Group

The Wolverine-Red Rose group comprises six unpatented claims owned by G. B. Williams and associates of Reno, Nev.

Development comprises six adits and two shafts totaling about 2,000 feet of workings. The main shaft is 245 feet deep, inclined 52°, with levels at 100- and 200-foot intervals. Most of the development work was done by the Nevada Harmony Mines Co. in 1918. This company passed out of existence in 1929. According to Williams, exploration work was handicapped considerably by the large flows of water encountered. Equipment on the property includes a 60-horsepower, Venn-Severin, 1-cylinder oil engine belt-connected to an Ingersoll-Rand compressor (12 by 10 inches), a blacksmith shop, and several camp buildings in a state of disrepair.

The main shaft workings are in limestone and shale. The adits on the Red Rose claim south of the shaft are in rhyolite and quartzite. Oxidized and sulphide copper minerals with associated gold and silver occur in a series of at least three veins from 4 to 7 feet wide with a general north and south strike and dipping from 50° to 80° east. The gangue is principally quartz, calcite, and country rock.

IRON POINT DISTRICT

The Iron Point district is in a range of low hills at the south end of the Osgood Range 12 miles by road east of Golconda, Nev. It is accessible by automobile by turning north off Highway 40 at a point 9 1/2 miles south-west of Golconda. The nearest shipping point is Iron Point, a station on the Southern Pacific Railroad about 4 miles south. Although several claims were located here in the early days and some prospecting work was done, there is no record of any production until 1918, when silver ore was discovered by L. K. Kramer. The production of the district, chiefly from the Silver Coin group of claims located by Kramer, has been about \$25,000. All ores produced were shipped to smelters for treatment. There is no water available in the immediate vicinity. When the writer visited the area in June 1937 there was no activity.

Silver Coin Group

The Silver Coin group of five unpatented claims is owned by the Kramer Estate, Lyle L. Kramer, of Golconda, Nev., administrator. According to the records in possession of Kramer, the production of shipping ore from 1918 to 1924 by Kramer and lessees was 25 lots, totaling 693.5 dry tons containing 30,854 ounces of silver, or an average of 44.49 ounces per ton. The ore also contained a little lead and about 0.02 ounce gold per ton.

Development consists of a number of shallow shafts, open cuts, and surface trenches totaling approximately 1,200 feet. The principal working is the Silver Coin shaft inclined about 30° and 165 feet deep. There is no equipment on the property.