Item 3

A vein was discovered by Ed Amonett and James Frank in 1933 several miles north of Gold Banks and about 1½ miles west of Mud Springs Ranch. It is a quartz vein 2 to 4 feet wide, and geologic conditions are essentially the same as at Gold Banks. This vein has been prospected by an 80-foot shaft, several short tunnels, and some lateral workings totaling about 500 feet. It is reported that one carload of gold-silver ore was shipped in 1934 from the Amonett and Frank claims. In March 1936 the property was idle. The equipment on the property comprises a 6- by 6-inch compressor, belt-driven by an automobile engine, and a blacksmith shop.

The Gold Banks Mercury mine is 4 miles west of the Gold Banks district. Some development work was done in 1913 and a 10-pipe retort furnace built which, with a D-retort, was operated the following year. In 1915 a 50-ton Herreshoff furnace was erected which operated until 1917, when it was put out of commission by fire. Prospecting and development work continued until 1919. In March 1936 the property was idle.

The ore is cinnabar which occurs in small stringers and disseminations in a hard, quartzitic rock. The principal ore body was an irregular mass about 350 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 20 feet thick. This was mined by open-cut method.

Haystack District

The Haystack district is near Haystack Butte in north Pershing County 22 miles northwest of Imlay by automobile road. Jungo, a station on the Western Pacific Railroad, is 7 miles north.

The principal property is the Lone Star which consists of five unpatented claims owned by George B. Austin of Jungo. Several miles from the Lone Star mine a 5-stamp mill was erected in 1915 and operated for a short time. In 1933 George B. Austin shipped 59 tons of ore to a Utah smelter, which netted him $950.87. Total production from the district has been small.

In March 1936 the Lone Star property was under lease to Raymond G. Taylor. It has been prospected by several shallow shafts and some lateral workings which total less than 1,000 feet, the deepest shaft being 50 feet.

Quartz veins occur in granite. Veins range from 1 to 3 feet in width and dip 30 to 60°. Values are chiefly gold, with some silver.

Gold ore was discovered in 1935 by Otto Jancke on Alpha Mountain 6 miles east of the Lone Star property on patented railroad land in sec. 11, T. 34 N., R. 32 E. Otto Jancke and O. C. Miller were prospecting on a 40-acre tract leased from the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1936. Prospecting work consisted of a number of open-cuts, none of which was more than 15 feet below the surface at any point.

When the writer visited the property four parallel veins striking east and west and dipping 55° south had been found. The veins average 10 inches in width; the country rock is granodiorite, and the vein filling is chiefly quartz carrying free gold. In places, on either or both walls of the veins, seams of arsenopyrite 1 to 2 inches wide carry values in gold up to $70 per ton. The average value of the vein material is $25 per ton, as determined from an 800-pound sample treated at the Olsen mill at Scossa. No ore had been shipped up to March 1936.

The nearest water is in Woody Canyon on the west slope of the Eugene Mountain 7 miles away.

James Walker of Lovelock has located five claims on public land about 1 mile east of the Jancke lease. These claims are in the prospecting stage.