

I.C. 6995

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, Vonn-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 southwest 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.

The formations are silicified limestone and black shale intruded by andesite. The vein strikes north  $15^{\circ}$  east and dips  $32^{\circ}$  to the west, averaging 3 feet in width. The width of the shipping ore averaged about 20 inches. The principal economic mineral in the ore is silver occurring in cerargyrite, argentite, and tetrahedrite, associated with cerussite and oxidized copper minerals.

#### Kramer Silver King Mining Co.

The property of the Kramer Silver King Mining Co. comprises a group of 5 patented claims owned by a small stock company controlled by a group from Kansas City, Mo. Only a small amount of development work has been done on the property and there is no record of any production. There is no equipment on the property.

#### LEONARD CREEK DISTRICT

The Leonard Creek placer district is in northwest Humboldt County at the south end of the Pine Forest Range, 95 miles by road northwest of Winnemucca, Nev., which is the nearest railroad and supply center.

The first discovery of placer gold was made in 1914 by Lee Curry. The placers in this area have been intermittently worked by sluices and rockers. No accurate figures are available on the amount of placer gold produced, but, according to Curry and Alley, the production has been about \$5,000. When the writer visited the district in June 1937 there was very little placer activity in the district.

#### Mattinson Placer

The Mattinson Placer, owned by R. D. and J. E. Mattinson of Leonard Creek, Nev., covers 2,300 acres of unpatented ground on and above Leonard Creek, a short distance above the Leonard Creek Ranch. In 1937 the Mattinson brothers installed power equipment to work the placer. The equipment consists of a  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -cubic yard capacity Sauerman dragline scraper operated by a Fordson-Allison dragline unit, a trommel, and sluice box. The trommel is 8 feet long and 4 feet in diameter, driven by a Dodge automobile engine. The first 5-foot section of the trommel is covered with a steel plate, on the inside of which are three sets of spiral blades for washing and disintegrating the material. The other 3 feet of the trommel is covered with  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -inch woven-wire screen. The screen oversize is rejected as waste and the undersize passes through a steel sluice box 40 feet long, 14 inches wide, and 8 inches high equipped with Hungarian riffles. Capacity of the machine is 150 cubic yards in 8 hours. When the writer visited the property 1,500 cubic yards of gravel had been treated and the recovery averaged 78  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per cubic yard in gold. Water for washing and sluicing is pumped from a well 300 feet deep located 200 feet from the washing plant. Water consumption is 60 gallons per minute.