

the month of September last (1875) about 40 rockers were in use, and about 30 white men and 125 Chinese were at work. It is impossible to get from the Chinese any information as to the amount of gold extracted, but it is thought that they get about \$2 a day to the man. In several of the ravines making out of the east side of the range of mountains between the Eagle mine and Unionville good prospects of gold are found, but owing to the scarcity of water these placers are not worked.

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Item 1

In recent years a little placer prospecting has been done in this area.

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Jersey District

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The Jersey district is 43 miles southwest of Battle Mountain on the Pershing-Lander County boundary line. It was discovered by A. S. Trimbel in 1874, and the following year 500 tons of silver-lead ore were shipped to a smelter operating near Oreana. Later a small smelting furnace was erected in the district, but it was unsuccessful owing to lack of flux. The Jersey Valley mine produced considerable shipping ore from 1880 to 1910. From 1921 to 1929 small shipments of ore were made to the smelter from the Rex group of claims and the Jersey Valley mine. In recent years there has been little activity.

The formation is quartzite and porphyry, and the ore is argentiferous galena with lead carbonate.

Cinnabar has been found in Jersey Valley about 55 miles southwest of Battle Mountain. The discovery was made some years ago by prospectors who built a fire on the outcrop and noticed globules of quicksilver in the ashes. A retort was erected on the Ruby group of claims in 1918 by the Quicksilver Mines Co., and a little ore was produced from 1918 to 1921. The cinnabar occurs in sandstone, limestone, and conglomerate. The best ore is found near the sandstone-limestone contact.

Kennedy District

The Kennedy district is on the east side of Granite Mountain in the East Range 57 miles south of Winnemucca by fair automobile road. The district was discovered in 1891 by Charles E. Kennedy, who located the Imperial mine. The Gold Note mine was located about the same time by the Lawler Bros. Shortly after the discovery of these two properties the rich ore shipped to Utah smelters attracted attention to the camp, and for several years the town of Kennedy had a population of approximately 500 people.

In the late nineties the Imperial 20-stamp amalgamation mill was built and operated for 1 year. In 1901 the Imperial mill was taken over by the Wynn Lasher Syndicate, which added a cyanide leaching plant and operated until 1905. In 1914 a plant was built to test an electrochemical process patented by L. St. D. Roylance. This process was unsuccessful in treating the complex ores of the district. Several smaller mills were also erected, one of which was a custom plant built by William Jenkins.

In 1934 Charles E. Kennedy shipped 1 carload of tailings from the Imperial mill dump which averaged a little over \$20 per ton. Trucking to Winnemucca costs \$4.50 per ton. About 200 tons of tailings remain, which Kennedy plans to ship in 1936.

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