

Revenue Group

The Revenue Group of four unpatented fluorspar claims is on the north side of Cox's Canyon on the west slope of the Stillwater Range, 23 miles northeast of Stillwater. The deposit was discovered late in 1938 by Cirac Bros. In April 1939 they were prospecting the claims with the object of producing a shipping product by hand sorting.

At the time of the writer's visit, the workings comprised several trenches and an adit 10 feet in length, which was being driven under the surface showings.

The prevailing formation is shale and limestone intruded by a fine-grained basis dike, which has an undulating outcrop traceable for about 1,000 feet; in places, fluorspar up to 5 feet in width occurs along both sides of the dike. Near the surface, the spar is considerably mixed with detrital material, but boulders of solid spar up to 60 pounds in weight had been excavated from the shallow workings. In places the limestone adjacent to the dike is traversed with a network of fluorspar veinlets over widths up to 20 feet, but this material would have to be concentrated to make a commercial product. The fluorite is green, purple, white and black. Although only a small amount of work had been done, the showings appear very promising, and when a greater depth is obtained it is probable that a commercial product can be obtained by hand-sorting. Working of the deposit is handicapped by poor transportation facilities, since the road from Stillwater is in poor condition and impassable in wet weather. The most convenient shipping point is Fallon, on the Southern Pacific R. R., 38 miles southwest.

JESSUP DISTRICT

The Jessup district is in the range of low hills at the southwest end of the Trinity Range in northwestern Churchill County. Huxley station, on the Southern Pacific R. R., is 10 miles southwest. The district is easily accessible by automobile over a desert road 4 miles in length, which branches off the Victory Highway at a point 26 miles southwest of Lovelock, the county seat of Pershing County.

The first location in the Jessup district was made by Frank Jessup and L. H. Murray in 1908, and in the same year John Macedon and associates shipped several carloads of ore from the Gold King claim reported to have averaged better than \$100 per ton. Considerable activity in the district followed, and a number of small companies were organized, which, with lessees, were active in the camp in 1908 and 1909. Although considerable shallow development work was done over an area at least 1 mile in length and 1/2 mile in width, the results were not encouraging, and the camp became inactive except for sporadic leasing and prospecting operations. The total production of shipping ore from the district, largely from the Gold King claim, has been about \$15,000.

Groups of claims are held in the district by Charles Polk, Albert Loose, H. O. Westergard, Emil Stank, Geo. W. Lang, Olaf Johnson, and others from Lovelock, Nev. The claims have been prospected by at least 20 shallow shafts

and a number of adits and open-cuts totaling about 3,000 feet. None of the workings are more than 200 feet below the surface. No water is available in the immediate vicinity of the camp and must be hauled for domestic use from Hot Springs station on the Victory Highway or other places. In the fall of 1938 the only activity in the area was on the Valley King group of claims, which was being worked by lessees.

Valley King Group

The Valley King group, consisting of five unpatented claims, is owned jointly by George W. Lang and Olaf Johnson of Lovelock. The Gold King, the original discovery claim adjoining the Valley King group, is owned by George W. Lang individually. In 1938 the Valley King group was under lease to Kenneth Dale and Dick Collins. The lessees, after mining and shipping about 30 tons of ore, averaging \$40 per ton, to the Dayton custom mill at Silver City, Nev., relinquished the lease.

The Valley King single-compartment shaft attained a depth of 150 feet. Other scattered shafts and subsidiary workings total about 1,000 feet. No equipment other than tools for hand mining is on the property.

The formation is chiefly andesite and rhyolite. The economic minerals are gold and silver occurring in small veins ranging in width from a few inches to 1 foot. The principal vein strikes N. 25° E. and dips 60° to 70° SE. The gold is in a free state, and the silver occurs as cerargyrite in a gangue of quartz and crushed country rock impregnated with iron oxides. A small amount of scheelite occurs in the vein material.

In 1932 Olaf Johnson discovered placer gold on the top of a small hill on the Valley King claim. The alluvium, largely clay with a few small boulders and well-rounded pebbles, is cemented with lime. Several ounces of gold have been produced by dry-washing methods. The gold which is associated with black sands, has a fineness of about 600.

Diatomaceous Earth

Diatomaceous earth outcrops along the eastern foothills of the Trinity Range north and south of Jessup for 15 miles. The deposits appear to be very extensive laterally, but little work has been done to determine their thickness. For the most part the diatomaceous earth is covered with alluvial material eroded from the nearby mountains; where exposed, it is mixed with some volcanic ash. The only production has been a few carloads used locally for insulation purposes.

LAKE DISTRICT

The Lake district is on the east side of the Humboldt Sink at the southern extremity of the Humboldt Range. The salt-producing section near Huxley station on the Southern Pacific R. R. is known as White Plains Flat.