

Development consists of a tunnel 80 feet long and several open-cuts. The barite is in a series of parallel veins, each averaging about 6 feet in width.

MOUNTAIN VIEW DISTRICT

The Mountain View or Granite district is near two abandoned camps of the same name, about 1 1/2 miles apart, near the crest of the north end of the Wassuk Range 9 miles northwest of Schurz.

Gold was discovered at Mountain View by William Wilson in 1904, when the area formed part of the Walker Lake Indian reservation. In 1906, part of the reservation was thrown open to prospectors, and several claims were located at Mountain View by William Wilson. About 1908 some gold ore carrying some silver was mined and treated at a 5-stamp mill then operating at Nordyke, 15 miles from Mountain View. Later, a small stamp mill operated for a short time at Mountain View.

Small amounts of copper ore carrying a little gold and silver and some oxidized gold ore have been shipped by lessees, but in recent years there has been no activity in the area.

The formation is principally granodiorite. At the Mountain View mine the mineralization follows a narrow decomposed diorite dike that dips about vertical. The vein filling is principally quartz and iron oxide.

A vein 8 to 25 feet in width at the surface shows copper carbonate in a gangue of quartz and crushed granodiorite. A tunnel several hundred feet long was driven to prospect this deposit at depth, but no commercial ore was found.

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MOUNTAIN GRANT DISTRICT

The Mountain Grant, also known as the East Walker district, covers that portion of the Wassuk Range that lies between Cory Canyon on the south and Cottonwood Canyon on the north. A considerable portion of this area has been withdrawn from the public land in order to establish the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne.

The area in the vicinity of Mountain Grant is accessible by automobile road via either Cottonwood or Cory Canyon. This road was constructed in 1934 and 1935 by the Civil Conservation Corp under the supervision of the Forest Service and the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne.

The principal property in the district in the early days was the Big Indian mine. In recent years the only mining activity has been small-scale operations by owners or lessees. For the past 3 years the principal property has been a small-scale placer operation in Laphan Meadows.

Grant Mountain Gold Mine

The Grant Mountain Gold Mine is owned by C. B. Murray, of Reno, and associates. This company owns 13 unpatented placer claims at Laphan Meadows,

several miles southwest of Mountain Grant and 24 miles by road west of Hawthorne, Nev.

Placer operations were begun in Laphan Meadows in 1906, when this area, formerly part of the Schurz Indian reservation, was thrown open to prospectors. Small-scale placer operations have been carried on intermittently for many years, but no figures are available on the total production of placer gold.

Placer operations have been carried on by the Grant Mountain Gold Mine Co. during the summer months for the past 3 years with a crew of four men. The placer season lasts about 6 months of the year.

Production for the first two seasons amounted to \$8,000.

Placer equipment comprises a 3/4-cubic yard P. & H. dragline mounted on caterpillars, and a portable sluice. The sluice is mounted on skids so that it can be moved with the dragline equipment. The hopper of the sluice is 15 feet above the ground. An inclined rail grizzly, 6 by 8 feet in area, with 4-inch openings, is above the hopper. The grizzly oversize is discharged by gravity at the side of the machine. The grizzly undersize drops into a bin, and from the bin the gravel is fed to a sluice 50 feet long, 16 inches wide, and 10 inches deep, sloping 1-inch per foot and equipped with Hungarian riffles.

Water for sluicing is obtained from a number of small springs in the vicinity. About 1 miner's inch of water is available during the summer months. The water is reclaimed from two settling ponds below the sluice. Water from the settling ponds is returned to the head of the sluice with a 5-inch Byron Jackson centrifugal pump belt driven by a 6-cylinder automobile engine.

In mining, about 2 yards of overburden are stripped for each yard of material put through the sluice. The operating costs are about 25 cents per cubic yard of gravel treated.

The gold occurs in a channel that averages about 40 feet in width and 9 feet in depth. The bedrock is decomposed granite, and the best values occur on and in granite. The alluvium is mainly a black loam with no large boulders. The average value of the ground is reported to be 55 cents per cubic yard, including 6 feet of barren black loam.

The gold is fairly coarse and shows abrasion. The fineness averages 898. The largest nugget found in 1935 had a value of \$30. A considerable amount of black sand is present in the sluice concentrates. The gold probably is derived from a series of gash veins in granite.

Big Indian Mine

The Big Indian mine is on the north fork of Cory Canyon 29 miles from Hawthorne via Cottonwood Canyon. The property comprises 14 unpatented claims owned by Mrs. Julia Ward of Reno, Nev.

In the early days a six-stamp mill was erected in Cory Canyon to treat ore from this mine. Production is said to have been about \$100,000.

Property is developed by several tunnels and a number of shallow shafts. In 1936 the property was idle. There is no equipment on it.

The ore is in a series of fissure veins in granodiorite. Values are chiefly in gold in a quartz gangue.

Cory Mine

The Cory mine is on the south fork of Cory Canyon. Sam Kelso of Hawthorne owns the Cory group of six unpatented claims. In the seventies a small mill was operated at the mouth of Cory Canyon on ore from this mine.

Development work consists of several tunnels and shallow shafts that total approximately 3,000 feet.

Ore occurs in fissure vein in granodiorite. Values are chiefly in silver.

Talisman Group

The Talisman group of 13 claims owned by Ward Daves and Michael Knopf of Hawthorne is in Cottonwood Canyon.

Development work consists of a number of short tunnels.

Ore is in fissure veins in granodiorite. Gold is the principal metal.

One of the claims of the Talisman group contains pumice. The pumicite bed is exposed by a shallow open cut 10 feet long. The pumicite dips about 30° and averages about 3 1/2 feet thick.

Return Group

The Return group of two unpatented claims owned by J. W. Mallory of Hawthorne is on the west slope of Mountain Grant. The only production from this property has been about \$200 in shipping ore.

Development work consists of a tunnel 175 feet long.

Ore occurs in a fissure vein in granodiorite. The vein has been disturbed considerably by faulting. Gold occurs in a gangue of quartz.

Molybdenite

According to D. H. Donnelly of Hawthorne, molybdenite is present in granite in Cory Canyon. In former years the deposit was prospected by several open-cuts.

Molybdenite occurs on ground included in the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne.