

The Nightingale district is on the east slope of the Nightingale Range near the Pershing-Washoe County boundary line. The nearest railroad is at Nixon 18 miles southwest. Lovelock is 52 miles east.

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Tungsten ore was discovered in this area in 1917, and some ore was taken out during the World War and treated in the mill at Toulon. In 1929 the principal properties were acquired by the Gold Silver Tungsten Co., Inc., of which J. G. Clark of Boulder, Colo., is president. The company erected a concentrator, and according to Clark the total value of the scheelite concentrates produced has been \$200,000. The last production was made by lessees several years ago. In March 1936 the company was preparing to resume operations.

Development consists of a two-compartment vertical shaft 180 feet deep and approximately 1,000 feet of lateral workings. Mining equipment includes a two-stage air compressor, a drill sharpener, and other tools.

The mill is designed to treat 100 tons of ore per day. Crushing is done with two jaw crushers and three sets of rolls. The ore is concentrated on tables. The bulk table concentrate is dried and cleaned by an electromagnet. Power for mining and milling is furnished by an Allis Chalmers Diesel engine and two Muncie oil-burning engines. Water for milling is obtained from Linton's wells, 1 mile east of the mill.

The company also owns the Star group of eight claims 6 miles east of Nightingale. Some scheelite ore was taken from this ground and milled in the Nightingale mill.

#### Placerites District

The Placerites district is in the low hills on the east slope of Kamma Mountains about 8 miles south of Scossa and 47 miles north of Lovelock. The first placer mining in the district was done in the early seventies by four men who are reported to have recovered \$30,000 in placer gold by hand methods. In the nineties some placer mining was done, the gravel being hauled to Rabbit Hole Springs and worked in rockers. In 1928 C. J. and E. J. Stratton worked 8 months and recovered \$5,000.

In 1929 a stock company called the Nevmont Placer Mining Co. acquired control of 4,000 acres of potential placer ground. Equipment was installed to work the placers on a large scale. The gravel was mined by dragline scraper and screened in a trommel; the undersize was sluiced. The quantity of water available in a reservoir excavated in the alluvium near the foot of the hills was inadequate, and in 1932 a 5-inch gravity pipe line was laid from Cow Springs to the ground, a distance of 8 miles. The dragline scraper was replaced by a gasoline-power shovel, but owing to the inadequate supply of water and other factors the venture was commercially unsuccessful.

At least five gulches in the district carry gold values. The depth of the gravel worked by small-scale methods ranges from 18 inches to 6 feet. The bedrock is composed mainly of sedimentary formations, principally slate and shale. Most of the gravel is small, but some boulders are present. The gold averages about 800 fine. A nugget which was found some years ago is said to have had a value of \$212. Much black sand is concentrated with the gold in working with dry washers.

In March 1936 the Nevmont property was under lease to James A. Miller Co. of