

PLACERITOS

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REPORT

Christion Vrang  
GEOLOGIST  
Long Beach, California

February 21, 1932.

Mr. A. F. Stumpf,  
224 Santa Fe Avenue  
Richmond, California

SUBJECT: Placeritos Dry Placer.  
Pershing County, Nevada.

Dear Sir:

I herewith hand you brief statement relative to an investigation that was made at your instance last fall of an auriferous deposit (a dry gold placer) located in the Northern part of Pershing County, Nevada. The area examined may be generally described as being located about 18 miles North of the Seven Troughs gold lode mine, and adjacent to the latest gold lode strike known as the Scossa Gold Lode camp. Particularly the properties examined may be referred to as occupying and embracing the common corners of Townships 32 and 33 North, Range 29 and 30 East.

The purpose of the investigation, which was inaugurated in September, 1931, was to verify the findings of Engineer Thos. V. Reeves of San Francisco, and at the same time to ascertain the dredging possibilities of the flat lands into which the Placeritos gullies emptied. The uplands or lands susceptible to hydraulicking were held by the Nev-Mont Company and aggregated an area slightly in excess of 4,000 acres. In the Nev-Mont Company's block of 4,000 acres, more than 500 acres of flat-lying land susceptible to dredging had been incorporated. An additional 2,000 acres of flat-lying land was acquired by the A. F. Stumpf interests making a total of 6,000 acres that were examined, all of which constitute one large block.

It was established by check samples taken in several of the gulches in the higher ground that the Thomas V. Reeves' estimate of \$2.84 per cubic yard is correct as far as the surface material is concerned (top 18 inches of material). I believe that over 10,000,000 cubic yards are affected by the foregoing estimate. If we speculate on the material lying deeper than the first 18 inches, and apply an average depth to the deposit we are confronted with a yardage approaching 100,000,000.

About 40 samples were taken of the surface material covering the dredging area (from 12 to 18 inches deep), and in every instance the pannings of the concentrates showed colors. An unusually large amount of black sand appeared in the pan. 250,000,000 cubic yards may well be represented in the Placeritos dredging area and although no estimate has been assigned to the approximate gold content per cubic yard it seems safe to assign 50% as a figure.

Subsequent to the Placeritos placer examination the writer understood a rapid survey of the smaller placers to the East known as the Blue Mountain and Ten Mile placers, which, like the Placeritos, are located in close proximity to gold bearing lodes. The Blue Mountain placer is located 20 miles East of Placeritos and comprises about 160 acres in extent, but in spite of its small size it cannot be regarded as unimportant as one nugget weighing about 12 ounces was panned out. The general character of the gold resembles that found at Placeritos. The ten mile placer is located about 26 miles East of Placeritos and within ten miles of the town of Winnemucca. At this last placer the lodes adjacent to same are regarded more important than the free gold in the gravel.



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The Sawtooth alluvial cone twelve miles North of Placeritos was examined in detail with a view towards arriving at a reasonable estimate of the origin of the gold of the Placeritos and other deposits in this part of Nevada. The Sawtooth is comparable to the Placeritos in size; much of the placer gold is similar, but that of Placeritos is coarser.

On account of the similarity of the Scossa Lode gold to that found at Placeritos and Sawtooth, we have been led to assign at least one known origin to Placeritos gold. The gold that has come from the Scossa lode is coarse and angular. The well rounded gold nuggets and particles are from another source, and may have been carried in former water courses existing at higher altitudes.

A study of the Placeritos-Scossa-Sawtooth district has revealed a highly mineralized area for gold and silver. Glacier deposition of placer gold is suspected in addition to gold carried in by former auriferous channels, and angular gold from local gold lodes. Meandering streams have undoubtedly effected various pay streaks at several horizons from the bedrock up to the surface. In addition to the foregoing a high concentration is expected on bedrock, a factor which is attested to by the uncovering and establishment of a very rich stratum in the reservoir trench near the Placeritos camp.

With the recent development of water at Placeritos, this rich auriferous placer deposit no longer faces a large production problem as it suffered in the past. Water has been piped from a distance of five miles from Cow Springs and in addition to the Spring water the aforementioned trench has indicated the near-to-the-surface water table (15 feet) which can be used to furnish an unlimited amount of water for any operation contemplated.

Respectfully submitted,

(SIGNED) Christion Vrang.



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