Sample G-CC-1, highly altered basalt, in part bleached white, with very dark brown iron oxide. Chips from old road cut.

Sample G-CC-2, altered and iron-stained light gray rhyolite or quartz porphyry. Chips from float on hillside.

Sample G-CC-3, light gray rhyolite with much limonite. Chips from 75-foot wide dike cutting basalt high on west slope of Santa Rosa Range.

Despite the present negative results, in view of the strong hydrothermal alteration and the several near-by occurrences of quicksilver mineralization, this area probably warrants a reasonable amount of additional scouting and sampling if further work is undertaken.

No. 10. Hardscrabble Road. This is the Hardscrabble Road, which now is being completely realigned and reconstructed by the B.L.M. Eventually it will continue around the north end of the Santa Rosa Range to McDermitt. This road will give access to various parcels of Garvey land on the volcanic plateau. I mapped it quickly by compass and speedometer as far as the North Fork of the Little Humboldt River, where construction was in progress, and used it to check the volcanic rocks in the area for signs of zones of alteration. No near-by zones were noted.

No. 11. Little Humboldt unit. This is the Little Humboldt unit of the Garvey holdings, part of which is in Elko County. A good gravel road runs along the river from the Eden Valley road junction at the Garvey Bullhead unit in the southeast corner of T. 41 N., R. 41 E. to the Little Humboldt unit. All of the rocks along this road are Tertiary in age. They include various volcanic flow rocks ranging from rhyolite to basalt, and also broad areas of the sedimentary

Humboldt formation of late Miocene and early Pliocene age. Most of the Humboldt beds are light colored and contrast sharply with the dark volcanic rocks. The rocks were closely examined at a number of places along the road, but no evidence of mineralization was found anywhere in this area.

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No. 12. Tungsten mine. Old mine workings are present on or near Garvey land in the extreme southwest corner of T. 39 N., R. 42 E., high on the west slope of the Osgood Range. A poor road leads from the Eden Valley road up Anderson Canyon to the workings. An examination was made to check the geology and the extent of the workings and to determine what metals are present.

The metal sought here is tungsten. It occurs in a broad, highly altered contact zone between Paleozoic sedimentary rocks on the northwest and an older intrusive stock on the southeast. The Paleozoic rocks are limestone, schist, and metavolcanic rocks, which have been intruded by medium-grained, light gray granodiorite or quartz monzonite. The contact zone is marked by large bodies of tactite composed dominantly of dark brown to brownish green garnet, with much coarse crystalline pyrite, quartz, and epidote. As seen on the dumps, scheelite is only a minor constituent of the tactite, suggesting that the ore may have been of relatively low grade.

The tactite zone and related structures are opened by a large adit near the bottom of the canyon, by a large quarry-like open cut about 125 feet above the adit, and by various cuts and other workings still higher on the ridge. The general appearance of the workings