

The prevailing rock is gabbro cut by dikes of aplite. The copper deposits are closely associated with aplite dikes. The copper minerals are generally oxidized and associated with iron oxides and a little barite. The deposits have never been developed beyond the prospect stage.

Several miles southeast of Red Butte, two unpatented antimony claims are owned by W. W. Wells of Winnemucca. The antimony occurs in a quartz vein as oxides on the surface and as stibnite at depth. Formation is diorite and andesite.

SAWTOOTH DISTRICT

Sawtooth district is on the Parshing-Humboldt county boundary line about 20 miles a little south of west from Jungo, a station on the Western Pacific Railroad. Intermittent prospecting for lode deposits has been done for a number of years, but the results have been discouraging.

Placer gold was discovered in this area in 1931 by Rufus Stevens as a result of prospecting stimulated by the discovery of gold veins in the Scossa district, 12 miles to the southeast. Shortly after this discovery a number of claims were located, and before the end of the summer of 1931 as many as 35 men were dry-washing in this area with variable results.

Several of the more fortunate individual placer miners recovered as much as \$35 per day for short periods. In 1932, the Oregon Nevada Mining Co. acquired about 300 acres and attempted to work the gravels on a large scale, but this venture was unsuccessful and the ground was taken over by A. A. Goshring of Sawtooth, and associates. According to John G. Huntington of Sawtooth, the production of placer gold has been about \$12,000. In recent years the ground has been leased to individuals on a rental basis of 25 cents per day for each hand-driven dry washer and 50 cents per day for each power dry washer employed. Very little water is available in the immediate vicinity.

Placer gold has been found over a fairly level area of about 6 square miles. An unusual feature of the placer is that the best values are found at shallow depths. Much of the gold has been found above a false clay bedrock at depths of 8 inches to 2 feet. No shafts have been sunk in the district to prospect the true bedrock. The gravel is rough and angular, with a small percentage of boulders. A considerable amount of clay is present in places, and the clayey material has to be dried and pulverized before a satisfactory saving of gold can be made with dry washers. The gold is coarse and rough and averages about 880 fine. Small nuggets worth up to \$4.50 have been found.

SHERMAN DISTRICT

The Sherman district is on the east side of the Bloody Run Range, 23 miles north of Winnemucca, the nearest shipping point. Gold was discovered here in 1922 by Jack Castacao, a sheepherder. The principal production from this area has been made by the Basque Mining and Milling Co.