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From United States Geological Survey Bulletin 414, 1909, "Notes on Some Mining Districts in Humboldt County, Nevada", Ransome.

Pages 36-37

"Fitting, still better known by its old name of Spring Valley and the settlement of American Canon, about two miles to the South, were flourishing placer camps in the early eighties. The only lode mine of importance is the Bonanza King, situated about half a mile south of Fitting. This mine, formerly known as the Eagle, shipped ore to San Francisco at least as early as 1864 and milled the lower grades at Mill City. Afterwards a 15 stamp amalgamating and concentrating mill was built at Fitting, but this was not successful. The mine was worked by a lessee in the winter of 1907-8 but was idle at the time of visit.

"The workings comprise a vertical shaft of 300 feet deep, with levels 300 and 400 feet long and of generally rectilinear plan. The 125 foot level was the only one examined as the upper ones are stoped to the surface and the lower ones are under water.

"The vein strikes generally N 60 W and dips 82 degs. SW. It follows an altered dioritic dike, which is about 45 feet wide. This cuts the rocks of the Koipato formation, represented, in the part of the workings examined, by a porphyritic rhyolite. Other rocks noted in the vicinity of the mine, and probably cut at various depths by the dike and vein, are rather angular conglomerates, grits and tuffaceous beds, all containing much rhyolitic material and some limestone.

"The vein consists of firm banded quartz and is generally within the diorite, separated by a thin slab of that rock from the footwall of the dike. The old stopes, now open to the surface, are 5 to 6 feet wide, with smooth, regular walls. On the 125 foot level the stopes are in some places 8 feet wide. A notable feature of the vein is its displacement by cross faults, of which five or six are known in the workings. These strike nearly NE, dip SE and have normal throws. The maximum offset effected by any of these faults is about 35 feet. They cut the vein sharply and contain some crushed vein matter and ore.

"The ore is reported to have ranged up to $400.00 per ton, with a varying ratio of gold to silver. It is not susceptible to treatment in the present mill and the lessee stated that in 1907 he was able to recover by milling only $8.00 per ton on what the smelter returns showed to be $80.00 ore. The ordinary ore shows galena, pyrite and sphalerite in milky translucent quartz, which is in some places stained by copper carbonates. The richest ore contains in addition, argentiferous tetrahedrite.

"Antimonial silver deposits. -- A large proportion of the deposits of southern Humboldt County consist essentially of silver ores carrying various minor quantities of gold. These ores are prevailingly antimonial, the silver being combined chiefly in tetrahedrite or jamesonite. They generally contain in addition a little galena (probably argentiferous) and sphalerite, with, of course, some pyrite. The gangue is quartz and as a rule the sulphides are subordinate to the gangue and are rather finely disseminated through it. Argentite and other rich silver bearing minerals may occur in the upper parts of some of these deposits.

"To this class belong the deposits of the Sheba and De Soto mines in Star Canon; of the Arizona, Wheeler, and other mines near Unionville; of the Humboldt Queen and Ryepatch mines; of the principal mines at Kennedy and Fitting; and of a number of unvisited mines and prospects in the Humboldt Range."