

It is a fact of some interest that deposits of this character were known and worked in Nevada at the time when our mining laws of 1866 and 1872, apparently so little applicable to them, were passed. The statement made by Shamel²¹ that it is probable that at the date of the passage of the statute of 1872 no instance was known of a vein which assumed a horizontal or even an approximately horizontal direction, is obviously incorrect.

The Henning mine 1 mile south of the Arizona mine is also a flat vein in limestone. The Pfluger mine is in Cottonwood Canyon 3 miles south of Unionville. The ore is a lead-silver ore which carries a little copper and gold. The property comprises 13 patented claims owned by the Pfluger Estate of San Francisco, Calif.

In Jackson Canyon an antimony vein has been worked in former years. During the World War the Magnolia Metals Co. produced some antimony by working the mine and dumps. The property is called the Jackson mine and comprises five unpatented claims owned by William Bradley of Imlay. Development work totals 1,000 feet of tunnels and drifts. The width of the vein ranges from 6 inches to 8 feet and averages 2 1/2 feet, and it dips about 75°. Bunches of stibnite occur in quartz. The formation is rhyolite.

In March 1936 the only activity in the district was some small-scale placering done by Sidney Thornton in Congress Canyon, on the north fork of Buena Vista Canyon. Gravel is drift-mined and sluiced. The depth of the gravel averages 12 feet. Water for small-scale sluicing is available in Congress Canyon.

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Velvet District

The Velvet district is on the west slope of the Trinity Range 24 miles by automobile road a little north of west from Lovelock. The last 4 miles of the road from Lowry Wells to the district are in very poor condition. Most of the prospecting was done from 1915 to 1919. It is said that a lens of rich ore that was produced was worth about \$20,000. This ore which was shipped constituted the principal production from the district. When the district was visited there was no activity.

The ore minerals in the district are gold and a subordinate quantity of silver. The principal formation is altered rhyolite. The gold occurs mainly in the free state along iron-stained joints and crevices in the rhyolite. Very little vein quartz was observed on the dumps.

In 1935 the Houskin Bros., Charles and Archie, of Lovelock, installed a small amalgamation mill at Juniper Mountain 14 miles west of the district where water is available. The mill has a capacity of 8 tons of ore in 12 hours. In 1935 about 50 tons of ore were taken from a tunnel on the Houskin group of three unpatented claims and treated in this mill, and bullion worth about \$900 was recovered. This

is the only mill ever erected in the Velvet district to treat ore. The Houskin ground has been prospected by three shallow shafts and several tunnels, or a total of 700 feet of workings.

Another group of claims is held by George Land and Fred Ringle of Lovelock. This group comprises nine unpatented claims with a total of 500 feet of exploratory workings.

Some prospecting has been done in former years for fire opals in a volcanic formation where the road to Velvet crosses the summit of the Trinity Range. The opals are said to have flaws and to deteriorate rapidly when exposed to the air. As far as the writer is aware no good gem opals have been found.

Diatomaceous earth of good quality also occurs in this area, but it is so far from railroad transportation as to preclude its exploitation on a large scale to compete with other sources of supply at present. Some diatomaceous earth was shipped from here in 1923.