

5170 0002

260
Item 2
I. C. 7043

Metal payment:	Silver, 95 percent at \$0.77 per ounce	\$113.639
	Gold, 91 percent at \$35 per ounce	4.539
	Gross value per ton	118.178
Treatment charge:		5.50
	Net value per ton	112.678
	34.878 tons at \$112.678	3,929.98
Deductions:	Sampling	\$21.14
	Assaying	8.00
	Hauling (sampler to smelter)	35.00
	Net proceeds	64.14
		3,865.84

This shipment was hauled by truck from the mine to the Utah Ore Sampling Co. plant at Murray, Utah.

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WASHINGTON DISTRICT

The Washington district lies on the west slope of the Toiyabe Range near the boundary between Lander and Nye Counties, 35 miles south-southwest of Austin. It was organized in 1863, and for several years thereafter a number of mines and prospects were located and actively worked in San Pedro, Cottonwood, and San Juan Canyons; but with the decline of silver mining in the Toiyabe Range, the district became inactive and remained almost forgotten for many years. The amount of silver mined from this area in the early days is unknown, but in all probability was small. In recent years the only production has been several shipments of ore made by lessees from the Camp Bird group of claims.

Camp Bird Group

Camp Bird group, owned by Mrs. Rose Warner of Austin, Nev., comprises 16 unpatented claims between Washington and Cottonwood Canyons about 1 mile south-east of the old camp of Washington. The property was first worked in the late sixties, when considerable development work was done and some production was obtained. In 1923 the property was acquired by New York interests that installed a tramway and erected a 50-ton cyanide plant; after a short time the company ran into financial difficulties and stopped work. In recent years a small amount of shipping ore has been mined by lessees.

Development comprises an adit 900 feet long and other workings totaling several thousand feet. In 1938 the road to the property was washed out by cloudbursts, so that it was inaccessible by automobile.

The prevailing formation in the vicinity is lime shale and quartzite. The principal vein, known as the New Hope, consists of quartzite breccia recemented by quartz. It has a north and south strike and a flat dip eastward. The ore minerals are argentite, galena, tetrahedrite and their alteration products. A small lot of ore shipped to the McGill smelter of the Nevada

I. C. 7043

Consolidated Copper Co. by George L. Brandt and Peter Dory in June 1937
furnished the following data:

Metal quotation:	Silver	\$0.766 per ounce	
		Ounces	
Settlement assay:	Silver	49.69	
		Percent	
	Silica	90.6	
	Alumina	4.8	
	Iron	1.1	
	Lime	.1	
	Pounds		
Net weight:	14,320		
Moisture, 1.07 percent	153		
Dry weight	14,167	or 7.083 tons	
Metal payment:	Silver, 90 percent at \$0.766 per ounce	\$34.26	
Treatment charge:	Base charge	\$6.00	
	Credit (silica)	.765	
	Net treatment charge.....	5.235	5.235
	Value per ton		29.025
	7.083 tons at \$29.025		205.58
Deductions:	Hauling 7.16 tons at \$8	\$57.28	
	Sampling	5.00	62.28
	Net proceeds		143.30

FUTURE OF MINING IN LANDER COUNTY

From the viewpoint of past production, silver has been the most important metal mined in Lander County, the principal period of production having been between 1862 and 1880. With the exhaustion of the richer ore bodies, silver mining declined and the mining of gold and copper ores became increasingly important. At present, mining activity is confined largely to leasing operations, chiefly in the districts tributary to Battle Mountain. For many years Battle Mountain has been one of the prominent leasing areas in the State, and during the past 4 years the production of shipping ores, mainly gold with some copper, has averaged between 700 and 800 tons per month. The production of copper ores is dependent on market conditions; with a better price for copper, an appreciable increase in the production of such ores can be expected. In general, the gold ores of the Battle Mountain region vary considerably in character, and it is because of the metallurgical difficulties involved that they are not treated in a local custom mill.

Future production of metals in Lander County appears to depend largely upon the rehabilitation of old mines and additional prospecting in the known mineralized areas. In regard to further prospecting, a recent development in mining in the northern part of the State has been the discovery and exploitation of a number of gold deposits in sedimentary rocks. Among such discoveries