

0120 0025

*Mineral County - general*

*Item 36*

MATERIALS SURVEY

ANTIMONY

Compiled for the  
MATERIALS OFFICE  
NATIONAL SECURITY RESOURCES BOARD

by the  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
BUREAU OF MINES

with the cooperation of the  
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

March 1951



250 feet deep. It is reported to have produced over 1,000 tons of antimony about 1890. The main ore shoots were reported to be 2 to 4 feet wide and 60 feet long, averaging about 20 percent antimony and including bodies of nearly pure stibnite up to  $3\frac{1}{2}$  feet wide.

Other antimony deposits of the same type in addition to the above, occur near Battle Mountain and south of Austin. Antimony-containing ores of the complex type in which antimony is minor and commonly objectionable, occur in the Bullion and Cortez districts. The copper deposits of the Battle Mountain district contain a little antimony; the principal valuable mineral of the Austin district is tetrahedrite, containing silver as well as antimony.

Mineral County: The Lucky Boy mine near Hawthorne is primarily a gold mine, but the vein contains some high-grade concentrations of antimony.

The Hartwick property is 3 miles southwest of Luning. Antimony occurs in limestone near a granite contact. The ore also contains gold, silver, and lead.

The Smith prospects are 5 miles east of Luning. The ore is in limestone; the width of the vein ranges up to 4 feet. The Mary E. mine is between Hawthorne and Mina near the Pamlico road. The ore is in sedimentary rocks associated with intrusive andesite. Lead accompanies the antimony; the grade is low.

The Happy Return mine is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles northeast of Rawhide. The vein is 90 feet long and up to 1 foot wide and is in granite. Production and reserves are small. The Bismark claims are 8 miles southwest of Hawthorne in the Willow Creek region. The antimony ore contains some silver. One of the principal minerals of the Candelaria district is jamesonite, containing lead and antimony. Past production was considerable but recent attempts to revive mining in the district were not successful.

Nye County: The Silver Divide mine is on the east flank of Toiyabo Range about 60 miles north of Tonopah. Brecciated and partly silicified zones of thin-bedded limestone contain stringers and pods of high-grade stibnite. The over-all grade of the zones probably does not exceed 5 percent, but a large part of the antimony can be recovered in a high-grade, hand-sorted product. The total output has been about 200 tons of antimony, all produced since 1935. Reserves are small to moderate.

The White Capps mine in the Manhattan district is in the south part of the Toquema Range, 35 miles north of Tonopah. Stibnite is a constituent of ores mined primarily for gold; arsenic minerals are also abundant. Stibnite is found in many parts of the mine, but in