

NEVADA  
PERSHING COUNTY

Vanderburg 1936.

(RELIEF) (ANTELOPE SPRINGS) DISTRICT

For up to date detail refer to Bulletin on Quicksilver deposits of Nevada.

In 1936 :

22 miles east of Lovelock via Coal Canyon, at south end of the East Humboldt Range.

(company before/  
Quicksilver deposits discovered in 1912. PERSHING QUICKSILVER COMPANY put in 12 pipe retort in 1914, and a similar retort placed on another property  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles east. Two retorts operated until 1919 and produced 200 flasks to that time. Boom in 1927 revived the properties.

Rocks are sandstone, limestone and shale, with cinnabar occurring in limestone and sandstone at or near the contact with overlying shale. Ore bodies in lenses 5 to 40 feet wide, the boundaries determined by the lowest grade that can be economically mined. Limestone bed is quite hard and dense and little timber required in mining.

NEVADA QUICKSILVER MINE INC acquired 325 acres and in 1928 it was one of the largest mercury producers in the USA. The MAMMOTH property was added to its holdings in 1929. A rotary furnace with capacity of 40 tons per day was active in 1929, and for a time production amounted to 600 flasks per month. Operations stopped in 1931, mill dismantled and sold later. Mine has a 450 foot shaft.

PERSHING QUICKSILVER, 3 miles south of NEVADA QUICK has 8 lode mining claims, 160 acres held by placer locations and 160 acres of patented mineral land. Company became active in 1926. Plant completed in 1928 and then stopped operations in 1931 with the drop in quicksilver.

Mine has three adits; ore blocked out by raises and crosscuts on 50 foot centers. Shrinkage mining. A 50 ton rotary furnace and an 85 ton Herreschoff furnace.

Other claims adjoin the Nevada Quick, and at the time had made small production.

Deposit of Antimony about 6 miles to the northeast of the quicksilver deposits. First worked in 1864 without success. During World War I 400 tons of 35% ore produced.