

0530 0006

BELMONT MINING DISTRICT

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Item 60

Location. The Belmont mining district is on the east flank of the Toquima Range in the vicinity of the ghost town of Belmont (see Army Map Service, Tonopah topographic quadrangle map), *in Nye County.*

History and Production. The district was discovered in 1865. Mining was done mainly from 1866 to 1891 and 1920 to 1941. Over 59,000 tons of ore worth over \$3,800,000 have been produced, the values being mainly silver.

Geology. Quartz veins and lenses occur in slate and limestone at and near a stock of granite. The intruded rocks locally have been altered to mica schist and jasperoid.

Pyrite, sphalerite, and other sulfide minerals are disseminated through the quartz veins as bunches and grains. The primary silver mineral reportedly was stetefeldite --- a rare argentiferous antimony-copper-zinc sulfide --- but may have been a mixture of several minerals. However, much of the veins are oxidized, and the silver values are mainly present as silver chloride.

Molybdenite Minerals. Lincoln (1923, p. 160) stated that: "At the Belmont Big Four Mine, a quartz vein in granite is said to carry 2 percent <sup>#</sup> molybdenite besides silver and copper values."

Horton (1916, p. 89) mentioned that a specimen of wulfenite from the Eldorado mine is in the Brush Collection, ~~/~~ at Yale University.

*from John Schilling's notes  
(1968)*