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Item 10

ORE DRAG MINE

Other names. . . . . Tungsten No. 14 ~~Claim~~ claim, Peacock, Swackhamer.
Location . . . . . Sec. 14, T. 31 N., R. 40 E.
Ownership. . . . . Mark Durfee, of Battle Mountain (1957).
Discovery. . . . . Before 1940 by Newberry.
Production . . . . . Approximately 16 tons antimony (metal).
Geologic type. . . .

The Ore Drag mine is located in the Aldrich mining district on the south side of Lee Canyon in the east slope of the north end of the Tobin Range (see U. S. Geological Survey, Sonoma Range topographic map), 25 miles southwest of Valmy on U. S. Highway 40.

The deposit was discovered by Newberry, of Battle Mountain, and later relocated by Gale Peer, of Battle Mountain, before 1940; in 1940(?), approximately 26 tons of antimony ore averaging 62 percent antimony was produced. Later, Peer mined scheelite from several nearby trenches and adits. In 1951, the present owner, Mark Durfee, of Battle Mountain, relocated the property.

The stibnite ore was mined from two trenches and a shaft (now caved) in the bottom of the larger trench (fig. ?). Two other trenches, to the southwest, were opened for tungsten. Little antimony ore remains in sight in the trenches, and only a few hundred pounds of antimony ore remain in the main dump.

The Triassic Panther Canyon formation (Ferguson, ~~et.al.~~, 1952) crops out at the mine. At the antimony workings, grey siliceous limestone is overlain by brown, hard, calcareous sandstone, which is overlain by interbedded brown shale and chert. These sedimentary rocks strike N. 50° E. and dip 35°-60° NW.

The mine lies between two north-trending faults. The ore is in a 20- to 40-inch wide shear zone striking N. 70° W. and dipping 60°-70° S. (fig. ?). Small- to medium-sized pods and streaks of stibnite occur in stringers and masses of quartz in the shear zone. In the lower trench the stibnite occurs as small pods and small bladed crystals in vugs in a 12-inch quartz vein.

Scheelite is spatially associated with the stibnite; one sample of antimony ore shows numerous grains of scheelite under an ultra-violet lamp. The age relationship of these two minerals to each other was not determined.

Yellow and white antimony oxides are common both as coatings on grains and kernels of stibnite, and as pennulent material along the quartz vein and fault plane. Red oxysulfide (kermesite?) was noted along the cleavage planes in bladed stibnite.

Wallrock rock alteration has been minor, except for silicification.

TABLE__. Analyses of Samples from the Ore Drag Mine

No.	Location	Description	Antimony %	Gold %	Silver %
91	Dump, main trench	Vein material	9.80		
92	East end, main trench	Stibnite in quartz stringer	3.82		