2830 0017

~~SHOSHONE~~
MOUNT WASHINGTON

331
Item 17

White, 1871, p 95

## LINCOLN DISTRICT.

NYE COUNTY

This district is principally on the western slope of the Snake mountains, about fifteen miles south of Sacramento District. Wheeler's Peak, formerly known as Jeff Davis' Peak, is immediately north of Lincoln District. This peak is very prominent, having an altitude of twelve thousand three hundred and nine feet above the sea level. The body of this mountain is quartzite. Mines were discovered on the tenth, and Lincoln District organized on the twelfth of July, 1869. On the east side of the mountain, there is a great abundance of timber, consisting of fir, white and yellow pine and tamarack. Trees three feet in diameter attain an altitude of one hundred and seventy-five feet, and are very straight. Mountain mahogany, nut, pine and juniper are common. Water occurs in springs sufficient for mining purposes. Bunch grass is very fine. Several small streams flow down the eastern slope of the mountain, and are tributary to Snake Creek. Snake Creek Lake, in the valley east of the mountain, is about two miles long, and probably a quarter of a mile wide. Trout abound in it. There are several thousand acres of fine meadow and agricultural lands in this neighborhood.

The valley on the west has a strip of meadow land, some of it fine for agricultural purposes, extending along the valley for about fifteen miles; there are a great number of very fine springs and a grove of red cedar trees, or rather a succession of groves for several miles; hardy vegetables, corn, wheat and barley do well. The mines are in a timbered region, in a belt of limestone.

The Washington mine was located July 12th, 1869. Eight hundred feet are claimed; width of croppings, about eight feet; the ore runs in a seam about four feet wide; specimens assayed $517 per ton, carrying some copper, lead and antimony. This mine is nearly on the summit of the mountain, at an altitude of nearly eleven thousand feet above sea level.

The Ohio is west of the Washington about one hundred feet, on a parallel vein; the claim covers eight hundred feet; course, north. The location was made July 12th, 1869; width, from eight to twelve inches.

The Iowa is a few feet from the Ohio; is on a parallel vein three feet wide; the ore shows copper and chloride of silver; there are great quantities of spar, black and white, cropping about this ledge.

The north and south extensions of the Washington are similar to the Washington in every respect; they are each terminated by breaks in the hill, making precipices from five to fifteen hundred feet high.

The Buena Vista and Worcester are parallel on the Buena Vista Hill. There are eight hundred feet in each claim; course, north; the claims are a hundred feet apart; the ore is similar to the ore from the Washington; there are several other claims on this hill.

The Young America extends east and west, along a cañon between the Washington and Buena Vista hills; the ore shows through a distance of eight hundred feet. The claim covers one thousand feet, and was located July 31st, 1869; the vein matter is about eighteen feet wide.

The Canaan crops along the crest of a spur of the mountain near the west end of the hill, six or eight feet in height, and through a distance of one thousand six hundred feet. Width from eight to ten feet. It was located July 21st, 1869; the claim covers eight hundred feet.

The Balbach is the western extension of the Canaan; the Carson is the eastern extension; there are six claims further east on the same vein.

The Sheffield is on the northwestern face of the Buena Vista hill; course, north. A cross vein cuts the Sheffield at right angles, and is called the Cross Lead; each vein is about three feet wide, with vein matter extending to the width of twelve feet; they crop boldly at the foot of a precipice seventy feet high; the Cross Lead shows all the way up the precipice.

The Passaic is situated two thousand feet south of the Sheffield. It was located August 1st, 1869. One thousand two hundred feet are claimed; width of vein matter twelve feet, showing ore in spots, which assays $62 in silver; it carries galena.

There are many other claims, all showing ore more or less, but no developments have been made. The mineral belt is about four miles long, north and south, and about two miles wide. The mountain is exceedingly broken and rough.

~~SHOSHONE~~
MOUNT WASHINGTON

MY1960

The Anaconda Company took an option on 103 lode claims in the Mount Washington area and on the Jeppson claims to the north. The former are the property of Mt. Wheeler Mines Co. and were explored previously for beryllium minerals by Beryllium Resources, Inc. Anaconda planned to continue the exploration.

MY1960
V.3,
P.639
P.640

Beryllium.—In March 1960, Beryllium Resources, Inc., Salt Lake City, Utah, completed exploration and relinquished its lease on the Mt. Wheeler mine in the Snake Range, about 40 miles southeast of Ely, White Pine County. Work included about 11,000 feet of underground diamond drilling and 700 feet of drifts, crosscuts, and raises. About 2,000 tons of development ore which averaged 0.5 percent BeO, was stockpiled at the mine. The beryllium minerals, phenacite, bertrandite, and beryl, occur in a favorable limestone bed along and at the intersection of fissures that strike northeast, and quartz veins that trend from east to west.

During December, The Anaconda Company acquired a 2-year option on 103 claims of Mt. Wheeler Mines, Inc., and 16 claims of the adjoining Jeppson group. The company planned extensive underground exploration and development of the known beryllium bearing zones and an investigation of the entire area to determine the extent of the beryllium mineralization. The Bureau of Mines Salt Lake City Metallurgy Research Center continued concentration tests on the complex Mt. Wheeler ores.

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MY 1961
V.3.
P663

Beryllium.—Underground exploration of the beryllium-bearing fissures and quartz veins of the Mount Wheeler and Jeppson properties southeast of Ely, White Pine County, was completed by a contractor for The Anaconda Company, a[illegible]. The Anaconda Company completed extensive underground exploration for beryllium ore at the Mount Wheeler and Jeppson properties in the Mount Washington area.

MY1961

MY 1962

Beryllium.—The Anaconda Company purchased the majority holdings of Mt. Wheeler Mines, Inc., White Pine County, and continued exploration of the extensive beryllium deposit. The company's lease on the adjoining Jeppson property was dropped. Mt. Wheeler ore was sent to Bureau of Mines research facilities in Salt Lake City, Utah, for testing. The Anaconda Company operated its sulfide concentrator at Weed Heights, Lyon County, for a full year, contributing notably to Nevada's increased copper output; the company also reported the purchase of the Mt. Wheeler beryllium deposit in the Snake Range, White Pine County.

MY 1962

# MOUNT WASHINGTON

MY 1959 V. 3 P. 627

Beryllium.—The Mount Wheeler mine in the Snake Range, about 5 miles south of Wheeler Peak, White Pine County, was the scene of much activity late in 1959. The mine was under stock option to a Utah company, which did extensive exploration work for beryllium ore. This work included nearly 7,000 feet of diamond drilling, 450 feet of drifts, and 200 feet of tunnels and raises. About 1,000 tons of development ore was stockpiled, but the BeO content was not disclosed. Another 1,000 tons of waste was removed from the mine. This mine had been explored in previous years for tungsten, lead, and zinc. The beryllium occurs in a contact metamorphic deposit as the minerals phenacite and bertrandite in silicified limestone.

MY 1959

The Mount Wheeler mine, a few miles south of Wheeler Peak, was explored for beryllium ore. Although development rock was stockpiled the BeO content was not revealed.

# MOUNT WASHINGTON

Lincoln, 1923, p 254
"The St Lawrence mine produced in 1911,"

MY 1949 Mount Washington District.—Hulse & Cottino operated the St. Lawrence mine from July 9 to October 9, 1949; 8 tons of ore trucked to a smelter contained 54 ounces of silver, 10 pounds of copper, and 3,028 pounds of lead.

MY 1952 **Mount Washington District.—Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., explored the St. Lawrence, Pole Cat, Pole, and Coonan groups of claims for tungsten ore.**

MY 1953 Mount Washington District.—Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., explored on a DMEA loan and developed the Mount Wheeler group of claims 40 miles southeast of Ely and produced 424 tons of tungsten ore averaging 0.95 percent $WO_3$.

MY 1954 *Mount Washington District.*—Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., developed and operated the Mount Wheeler underground tungsten mine. The company shipped 430 tons of ore to a Utah plant for treatment. Exploration, consisting of drifting and crosscutting, continued under an amended DMEA contract.

MY 1955 Several smaller companies in the --, and Mount Washington districts sold tungsten ore and concentrate,

MY 1956 Exploration for lead-zinc ore under a DMEA loan was begun in March 1956 by Mount Wheeler Mines, Inc., at the Mount Wheeler mine 5 miles south of Wheeler Peak.

MY 1957 The exploration contract for lead-zinc ore under DMEA loan at the Wheeler mine (*Mt. Washington* district) was terminated in June.

1751

NEVADA
WHITE PINE COUNTY
MT. WHEELER MINES, INC.

R. M. SMITH AND D. C. ARNOLD, USGS

DMA 89X 4 pages, 4 illus
Aug. 22, 1951

Field Team report on the Tungsten occurrence on their property. The mine lies on the west flank of the Snake Range, White Pine County, about midway between the tungsten districts of Oceola and Minerva. The rocks of the area are gently south dipping Cambrain sediments. The oldest formation is Prospect Mountain quartzite. It is overlain by Pioche shale which in turn is overlain by the St. Lawrence and Lincoln limestones. The Pioche shale contains a 15' limestone unit (the Wheeler bed) that is the host rock of the shheelite deposit.

The ore is locallized along some of the quartz veins, and concentrations of scheelite occur at intersections with north striking fractures. Scheelite concentrations occur as crystals up to ½" diameter disseminated in and replacing dolomitized limestone. The concentrations may form nearly continuous chains or flat pipelike shoots six feet high, five to 10 feet wide and of unknown length. The continuity of the shoots will depend on the frequency of the cross fractures. Figure/

There are four quartz veins observed tocarry scheelite. Hence it is inferred that there will be at least four ore shoots. Ore reseves are estimated to be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Stockpiled ore | 100 tons |
| Measured ore | 80 tons |
| Indicated ore | 175 tons |
| Inferred ore | 15,400 tons |
| | 15,755 tons |

All classes of ore are estimated to average 1% $WO_3$ or more. The total reserve is thus about 16,000 units of $WO_3$. It is concluded that the reserves are not adequate to return the gov'tIs share of the cost, but that the chance for discovering substantial quantities of tungsten ore is good.

An exploration loan is recommended.

MOUNT WASHINGTON

LEAD AND ZINC FILES

WHITE PINE COUNTY, NEVADA
ST. LAWRENCE MINE

DMA 39

Field Team report for DMA by R. M. Smith and D. C. Arnold, 1951.

Ore deposits lie in a north striking fracture zone in Cambrian limestone. The ore bodies are small pods and shoots up to three feet wide, composed mainly of galena and calcite, and are localized at the intersections of north striking fractures with east striking shear zones. Although these ore bodies are not promising, they indicate that mineralizing solutions have passed through the rocks, with a possibility of ore bodies at depth in lower favorable limestone beds. Inferred ore reserves are 225,000 tons averaging 6-19% lead, 1-15% zinc, and 6.8 oz. silver per ton. Approval of application recommended.