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Item 4

NEWARK DISTRICT

The Newark district is located on the western edge of White Pine County on the east slope of the Diamond Range. The district lies just west of a paved rangefront road approximately nine miles north of Highway 50.

Most of the workings are adits which occupy the lower east slope of Newark Mountain and the steep Mining Canyon drainage at the mountain's north end. The largest mines in the district are the Bay State and Meister mines. Most of the other workings are of small extent.

Production of silver and lead from the Bay State mine began in 1867 and continued regularly throughout the district's history. Revived mining at the Bay State occurred in the early 40's when tungsten was discovered in mineable quantities. More than 3,000 short tons of WO_3 were produced after this time in addition to some silver, lead, copper, and zinc. Smith (Hose, et al., 1976) reports a total production of only 17 ounces of gold from the district through 1968.

Newark Mountain is composed of a northwest to north-dipping sequence of bedded to massive limestones and dolomites of the Devonian Nevada formation and Devils Gate limestone. The sequence is conformable and broken in a few places by northerly, high-angle faults of limited extent. One east-west thrust fault is mapped in the northern part of the district and a small lamprophyric dike is exposed on the mountain's east flank (Nolan, 1971). According to Nolan, the district lies within the Diamond Mountain antiform, an uplifted structural block which forms the core of the Diamond Range in this area.

See also 83-2 for geochemical results.

J. Tingley + J. Bentz (1982) Mineral Res. of Egan Resource Area: NBMG OFR 83-1 ~~82-9~~

Argentiferous galena and tetrahedrite, sphalerite, scheelite, and copper oxides occur in quartz veins and in quartz stockworked breccia zones capping the veins. The veins are emplaced along minor, northwest to wortheast-striking, steeply dipping faults which cut the dolomites of the Nevada formation. The ore also occurs in small replacement bodies and veins in the highly silicifed carbonates adjacent to the veins. Smith (Hose, et al., 1976) notes that the scheelite ore is localized in the stockworks where it occurs separately from the lead-silver minerals.

Most of the dumps in the district are composed of silicified limestone and quartz vein material. Copper oxides were observed at almost every working and, to a lesser extent, zinc oxides were observed. Some very high (2,000 ppm - 5,000 ppm) silver values associated with lead, zinc, and antimony were obtained from samples collected from the dumps. In addition, one sample shows anomalous tungsten, and two others show anomalous tin.

There was no current activity in the district at the time of our examination but some shallow trenching (assessment work) had been done within the past year or so.

Selected References

Carper, A. F. (1921) Report on the Bay State mine: NBM&G Mining district files, Item 1, File 334.

Hose, R. K., Blake, M. C., and Smith, R.M. (1976) Geology and mineral resources of White Pine County, Nevada: NBM&G Bull. 85.

Lewis, F. W. (1968) Report on the Hi Oh Silver mine, Nevada: NBM&G Mining district files, Item 2, File 334.

Lincoln, F. C. (1923) Mining districts and mineral resources of Nevada: Nevada Newsletter Publishing Company.

Nolan, et al. (1971) Geologic map of Eureka quadrangle, Eureka and White Pine Counties, Nevada: USGS Misc. Geol. Invest. Map I-612.