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Item 19

NW-33-11

W, Au, Ag, BaSO₄,
Sb, Quartz Crystals,
Hg, U

Mining District: REGENT (Rawhide)
(Tungsten, Gold, Silver, Barite, Antimony,
Optical Quartz, Mercury, Uranium)

T. 13-14 N., R. 31-33 E.
Mineral and Churchill counties, Nevada
AMS Walker Lake Map Sheet 1955

GENERAL BACKGROUND

Area NW-23-11 is located north and northwest of Gabbs Valley. Mining activity began in the 1870's but not until Rawhide was discovered in 1906 did any major production occur.

Between 1908 until the early 1920's Rawhide produced about \$1.5 million in gold and silver. This production was overshadowed by the Nevada Scheelite mine, discovered in 1930, which has produced over \$12 million in tungsten. The mine was still active in 1974.

About 9,000 tons of barite were produced from the district in 1929-1930.

A small amount of antimony has been produced from the Happy Return Mine.

Other mineral commodities have been prospected in the district but no production has occurred. These commodities include optical quartz crystals (T. 13 N., R. 33 E.), mercury (T. 13 N., R. 31 E.), and uranium (sec. 28, T. 14 N., R. 32 E.).

Manifesting the mining interest in the Regent district are the thousands of mining claims which have been staked over the years. Many of the claims are active and one company has recently been exploring the potential for placer gold below the old town of Rawhide.

GEOLOGICAL AND TECHNICAL DATA

At Rawhide mineralization occurs in quartz veins in kaolinized rhyolite. Ore minerals included gold alloyed with silver, argentite and cerargyrite. Some gold has been recovered from placers south and southwest of Rawhide. Other mines and prospects in the area explore quartz veins in the Excelsior formation.

At the Nevada Scheelite Mine, tactite bodies occur along the contact between limestone and granitic rock. Mineralization occurs in the

Bennett, 1975

form of scheelite and feritungstite. Small amounts of tungsten have been produced from several other mines in the Regent district. The geology is similar to that at the Nevada Scheelite Mine.

Barite mineralization at the Highland group of claims occurs in veins ranging in thickness from a few inches up to 8 feet. Workings total about 2,000 feet.

The quartz crystals occur in small veins in the vicinity of a tactite body. Only a small amount is of optical quality.

The Stockton Mercury property was discovered in 1929. Cinnabar occurs in opalite as disseminations and in small veinlets.

Anomalous radioactivity is associated with antimony mineralization at the Happy Return Mine. Surface radioactivity is 0.06 mR/hr. over background readings.

POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

The occurrence of mineralization over a large area and rising metal prices suggests a potential for future production from the Regent district. Exploration could disclose low-grade ore bodies that could be mined by open pit methods. Although pay streaks are reportedly erratic, the placer gravels south and southwest of Rawhide could be an important source of gold in the future.

The known uranium, mercury, and optical quartz deposits are not economic and it is unlikely that there will be any future production from these properties.

COMPANIES AND CLAIMANTS ACTIVE IN AREA

Unknown.

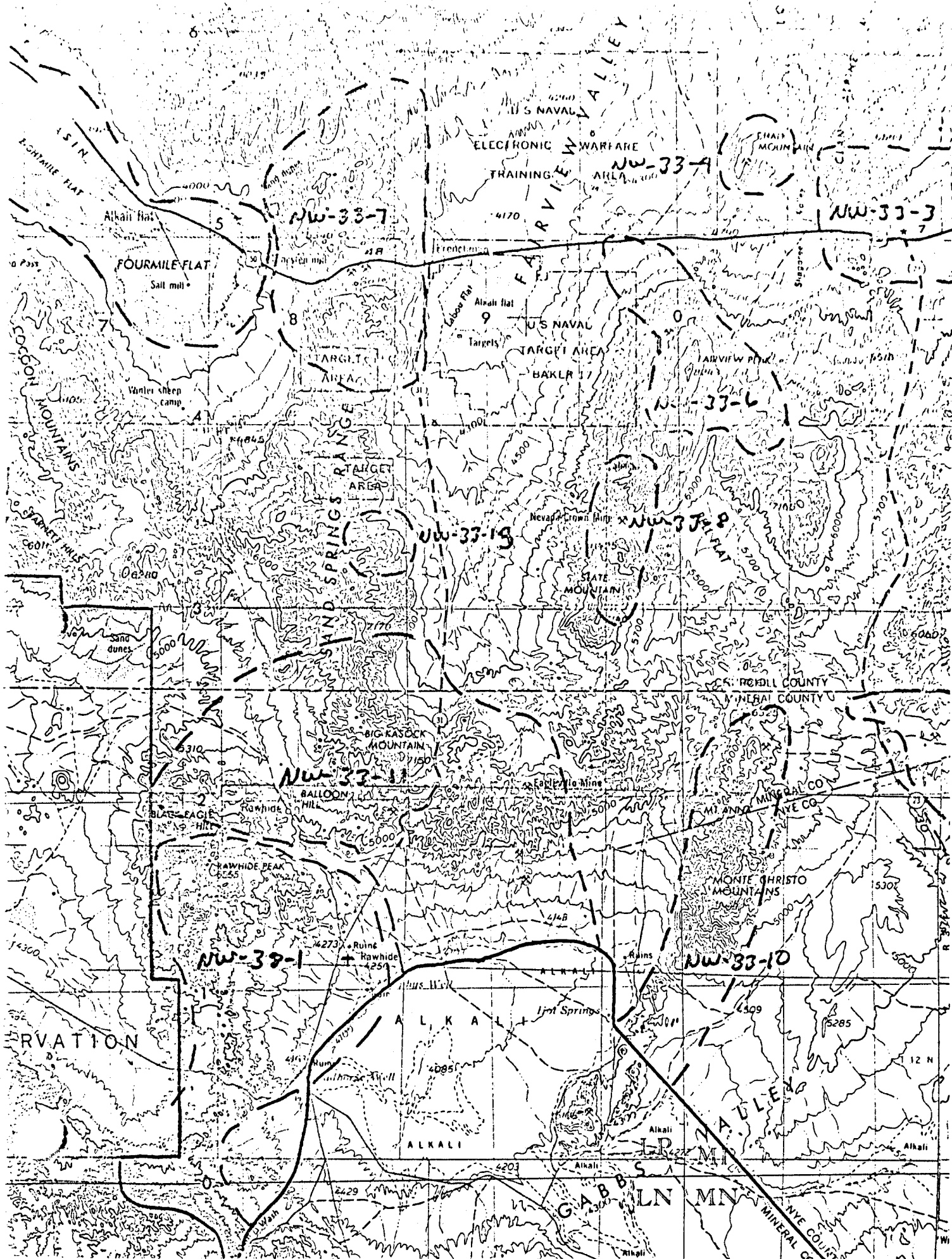
SELECTED REFERENCES

1. Garside, 1973, Radioactive Mineral occurrences in Nevada.
2. Ross, 1961, Geology and mineral deposits of Mineral County, Nevada.

FIELD EXAMINATION

Bennett, 1974

Bennett, 1975



Taken From:

Mineral Resources Inventory and Analysis
of the

Clan Alpine Planning Unit

Carson City District

by

R. E. Bennett and C. L. Hoke

1975

*for complete introduction
see Churchill Co.-general
files Item 17*