

SAN JACINTO DISTRICT

LOCATION

The San Jacinto district covers about 16 square miles and is located on the southern tip of the Antelope Range, northern Pershing County. The southern boundary of the district is accessible by traveling 10 miles northwest from the spillway of Rye Patch Dam. The route traverses the wash between the Trinity and Antelope Ranges.

HISTORY

According to Paher (1970) silver was discovered in the district in the early 1870's. Whitehill (1877) was more specific when he reported, the first discovery in the district was in 1875 and consisted of deposits of argentiferous galena and lead carbonates. Lincoln (1923) reported a shipment of lead-silver ore from the district in 1876 by a San Francisco Company. The only mine in the district is the Poker Brown or Old Tom Mine that produced an unknown but small amount of lead silver ore between 1865 and 1926 when owned by the Super Metals Syndicate (Johnson, 1977, p. 80).

GEOLOGIC SETTING

The district is underlain by slates and shales that are partly metamorphosed and intruded by granodiorite. Granodiorite does not outcrop but was reported to be exposed in the bottom of one of the mine workings. The sedimentary rocks have been cut by white quartz veins that range in thickness from a few inches to 6 feet. Exposures of the veins in silicified metasediments can be traced crossing washes for several miles to the west of the main camp. Many of the outcrops have been prospected but they appear to be barren.

ORE DEPOSITS

The principal vein system at the Poker Brown Mine trends N40-60E and dips steeply to the NE. A second vein system trends in the same direction but dips at 45° SE. The veins are commonly heavily iron stained but contain very little visible sulfides. Vein material collected from dumps on the east side of the main camp was found to contain galena and arsenopyrite.

GEOCHEMICAL RELATIONSHIPS

The high arsenic values from our samples lends credibility to a report by Lincoln (1923) that arsenic ore had been discovered in the district. Lincoln's report, however, lacked any further details. The veins sampled were also anomalous in zinc, lead, antimony, cadmium, and boron. Silver ranged in value from 300-500 ppm and gold from .25 to .8 ppm.

The area has been staked and restaked in recent years but no active mining has taken place for many years.

SELECTED REFERENCES

- Johnson, M. G. (1977) Geological and Mineral Deposits of Pershing County, Nevada: NBMG Bull. 89.
- Lincoln, F. C. (1923) Mining Districts and Mineral Resources of Nevada: Newsletter Publishing Co., Reno, Nevada.
- Paher, A. W. (1970) Nevada Ghost Towns and Mining Camps: Howell-North, Berkley, Calif.
- Whitehill, H. R. (1877) Biennial Report of the State Mineralogist of the State of Nevada for the Year 1875 and 1876: State Printer, Carson City, Nevada.