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Lander County

Garnetite (Linka)

SPENCER Hot Springs Dist.

The Garnetite group of 5 claims was staked in 1941 by Steve Linka of Austin. In 1943-44, Linka worked part of the property and leased a small portion, first to G. G. Peer and Sam Peacock, later to Peacock and D. B. Eason. From 2 adjoining workings, 2,700 tons of ore containing 2,053 units of  $\text{NO}_3$  were sold to Metals Reserve Co. at Battle Mountain.

The Garnetite claims are 2.5 miles southeast of Spencer Hot Spring, Roberts Mountain quadrangle, in low foothills at the north end of the Toiyana Range, only 100 to 200 feet above Smoky Valley. The property is 20 miles from Austin by a dirt road that joins U. S. Highway 80 at a point 11 miles east of Austin.

Outcrops are sparse, and exposures of rock in place are for the most part limited to trenches and other excavations. The scanty evidence gives little clue to the general structure in the marble and

hornfels that underlie the low, mantled hill. Dikes of granite, aplite, and porphyry cut the sedimentary sequence, and a large mass of granite extends along the northwestern edge of the hills.

Scheelite is found in small bodies of tectite, composed largely of brown garnet accompanied by epidote, quartz, and calcite, and a little pyrite, molybdenite, and powellite. Most of the scheelite grains are less than a millimeter in size, and fluoresce golden yellow. The tectite is distributed along small faults in marble, and at the contact between marble and hornfels. ~~The general distribution of rocks and location of prospects is shown in Figure 111.~~<sup>h</sup>

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Fig. 111. ~~Sketch map of part of the Garnetite and Linka claims, Lander County, Nevada.~~

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The main workings are in 2 ore bodies along a contact between hornfels and marble, about 250 feet <sup>NORTH EAST</sup> north of the granite contact (fig. 112). The southwestern deposit is 60 feet long at the surface,

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✓ Fig. 112. Map of ore bodies on the Garnetite claim, Lander County, Nevada.

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and 3 to 17 feet wide. Hornfels dipping  $45^{\circ}$  -  $50^{\circ}$  NE. forms the hanging wall, and marble the footwall. A 60-foot shaft in ore at the south end of the body is enlarged to the full width of ore, which is 30 feet at the bottom. The material excavated from the shaft averaged 0.72 percent of  $\text{WO}_3$ . A 30-foot shaft at the north end of the deposit is in ore of somewhat higher grade, and it seems probable that the rock between the shafts is also ore.

The second ore lens is only 40 feet farther northeast along the hornfels contact. This ore body extends at least 65 feet southeast along a fault perpendicular to the granite contact. The width of ore is 14 to 25 feet. A shaft 26 feet deep was sunk at the southwest end of the ore body and the ore was mined to this level. The average grade was 0.76 percent of  $\text{WO}_3$ . The ore at the bottom of the workings shows no sign of decrease in size or grade. Along the strike in both directions from these deposits, the hornfels-marble contact is not explored.

Several other excavations on the property expose scheelite, but in only one of these, 1,200 feet to the northeast, are workings sufficient to give an idea of the deposit. An inclined shaft at the east edge of a granite dike is 45 feet deep in taconite containing an estimated 1.0 percent of  $WO_3$ . Several vertical fractures extend down from the shaft and appear to be controls for mineralization, for they contain greater concentrations of scheelite than the adjoining taconite.

Although the known ore bodies are small in area, they may extend to considerable depth, and others of a similar nature might be found by surface exploration.

#### Conquest (Peer)

The Conquest claim, owned by G. G. Peer, adjoins the Carnation group on the northeast. In 1943-44, Peer shipped 309 tons of ore containing 771 units of  $WO_3$  to Metals Reserve Co. at Battle Mountain. The Average content of  $WO_3$  was 2.5 percent.

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The only exploration on the claim consists of bull-doser trenches, a pit, and a 40-foot shaft. Tactite is exposed at intervals for a distance of about 280 feet along a contact between granite and limestone. The tactite is an irregular band up to 15 feet wide in which scheelite is scattered irregularly. The richest material is along prominent fractures.