4930 0006

WHITE PINE COUNTY
TUNGSTEN MINING DISTRICT

MINING REPORTER

(341) Item 6

Hub Mine

Mining Reporter, vol. 43, no. 21, p. 340, May 21, 1901.

The existence of a vein carrying tungsten about 12 miles south of Osceola, Nevada, was discovered in the early part of 1900. It occurs in the foothills on the west slope of the Snake mountains, and near the base of Wheeler Peak. The vein cuts across the country rock, a coarse porphyritic granite of the usual quartz-mica-hornblende variety. This has a rudely bedded structure, parallel to that of the overlying quartzite. The strike of the vein is 68°E., and the dip 65° N. W. The main vein is normally 3' wide. In places it pinches to a few inches and resumes its usual width within 30-40'. Several smaller veins from a few inches to a foot in thickness were seen to outcrop on the slopes and were traced to the main vein, with which they form a sharply acute angle. The main vein was traced for a distance of 2,100' by croppings and floats from its outcrop near the base of the lowest foothill up the slope of the mountain.

A tunnel 40' long was driven in at the lowest point of the outcrop and was the only opening made. The walls are well defined. Where the vein has its average thickness it is formed of a milky white quartz and carries a large amount of the hubnerite. Where the vein is pinched, the quartz is schistose, and the ore is in thin stringers and of small amount. The mineral occurs in masses, frequently attaining a thickness of 6-12". It is disseminated through the vein in thick, plate-like forms, and also occurs crystallized with the quartz crystals. Small shoots of ore were seen penetrating the country rock for a few inches. Later information stated that when the tunnel had been extended to 65', the vein widened out to 4' and the mineral showed across its full width.

Scheelite has also been found in small bunches and streaks with the hubnerite. The veins are said to carry gold in very small amount.