Huge Deposit Of Kaolin Reported
Howard Co., Aug. 29

The state mineral survey is the people's survey, it is as accurate and informative as useful for future development of the community as you make it.

The object of this project as set forth in the proposed data is as follows:

1. Location and classification of the various mineral deposits of the state as far as the state as may be possible, with the money allocated, and the time available.

2. A project on district and county units. Districts usually consist of a number of counties, to be in charge of a district supervisor who will be responsible for the work of the county. The project supervisors will report to the district supervisors.

3. The Howard county has often been suspected of being rich in mineral deposits, but there has been lack of development sufficient to determine the mineral wealth here, and this survey, will be thorough in which every mile will cover alike all of the area and determine definitely if there are mineral deposits of sufficient value to warrant development. Information secured will be available to all citizens, property owners, and anyone else who has been found on their properties.

MAKING PROGRESS ON MINERAL SURVEY IN HOWARD COUNTY
Howard Co., Aug. 29

Excellent progress is being made on the mineral survey in Howard County, which was begun in April, deposits of the following mineral having been discovered and located: Antimony, cinnabar, copper, zinc, barium sulphate, gypsum, kaolin, clay and rock. According to J. R. Rankin, supervisor of the survey in the county, there is only one other known deposit of this rock in the United States beside the one in Howard County. Mr. Rankin estimated that it will take twelve months to complete the survey in Howard County. He advises that his crew has prospected over 500 sections in the county to date.

The purpose of the survey is to determine what minerals are found in this area, the location of each deposit of each mineral and compile this data and make it available to mining companies who are interested in investigating this section which may possibly result in some mines being opened in this county which would give some of our citizens.

Mineral Survey Discloses Valuable Deposit in Howard County
Howard Co., Aug. 29

The mineral survey which has been in progress in Howard County since April, 1930, is a part of the state-wide survey, a project sponsored by the State Geological Survey. The work in Howard county is under the direction of J. R. Rankin, county supervisor. The 19 field workers have been supplied by the WPA, rolls of gravel counties are now being developed. Cinnabar is the mineral of which the mineral survey is made and is known best in the world in Thermopolis.

The work done at the survey is the eastern part of townships 4 and 5, west of the 8th and 9th meridians of the county. The deposits of antimony, cinnabar and minerals found in the survey are now being developed. Cinnabar is the mineral of which the mineral survey is made and is known best in the world in Thermopolis.

Huge Deposit Of Kaolin Reported
Howard Co., Aug. 29

The town of Paris is located in the heart of the Parisian mining district, eight miles north of the town of Paris and ten miles west of the town ofScheme.

The discovery was made by J. R. Rankin, county supervisor of the Arkansas State Geological Survey, who has been working in the area for the past six months.

The deposit is located in a small area of land near the town of Paris, and is estimated to be about 500 acres in size. The deposit is composed of kaolin, a type of clay that is often used in the production of paper, pottery, and ceramic products.

The discovery is significant because it is the first time a large deposit of kaolin has been found in the Parisian mining district. This deposit is estimated to contain over 1 million tons of kaolin, making it one of the largest deposits of this mineral in the state.

The discovery of this deposit is expected to have a positive impact on the local economy, providing new opportunities for mining and related industries in the area. The deposit is currently being evaluated by the Arkansas State Geological Survey to determine the best methods for mining and processing the kaolin.

While the discovery is exciting, it is important to note that the development of this deposit will require careful consideration of environmental impacts and the need for responsible mining practices. The Arkansas State Geological Survey will work closely with local communities and government agencies to ensure that the development of this deposit is done in a way that is sustainable and beneficial to the local economy.

In conclusion, the discovery of the kaolin deposit in the Parisian mining district is a significant milestone in the state's mineral industry. It represents a new opportunity for economic growth and development in the area, and underscores the importance of continuing to explore and develop the state's mineral resources in a responsible and sustainable manner.
WPA MINERAL SURVEY
LISTS HOWARD COUNTY
MINERALS AND ORES

Special to the Gazette.

Nashville, May 25.--Search for hiding unknown mineral, ore, gravel and clay deposits in Howard county has been unusually fruitful since the statewide Mineral Survey started its survey in this county in April, 1938.

Now much ground yet to be covered, the survey workers, under direction of J. K. Rankin, county survey supervisor, have discovered deposits of kainitic clay, limeomite, antimony ore, gypsum, barite, cinnabar and hemimorphite.

Nineteen workers engaged on the survey project were taken from Howard county WPA rolls.

In addition to seeking new deposits, the survey is attempting to compile accurate information on the location and extent of all known deposits. Samples of all minerals located are sent to the laboratory in Little Rock for testing.

All data collected by field workers, together with records of analysis of samples, will become the property of the state Geological Survey. Upon completion of the state survey, the information gathered will be printed in bulletin form under direction of Dr. George C. Brant, state geologist.

Discussing the various deposits discovered in Howard county to date, Supervisor Rankin said colored kainite had been found about three and one-half miles north of Nashville and one-fourth mile from a railroad. Test holes indicate this material extends to a depth of 13 feet over an area of about one-fourth square mile.

A deposit of limeomite 13 feet thick and covering more than 50 acres was located about eight miles southeast of Nashville and three miles north of Mineral Springs. Limeomite occurs as a fine sand and is used in the manufacture of steel. Samples sent to the mineral survey laboratory in Little Rock show the content to be iron and titanium, which are the principal components of limeomite. While this deposit is of easy accessibility, located on the Center Point and Mineral Springs highway, there is no record of any attempt to develop it.

Antimony Deposits.

Antimony is a metal sold principally to alloy with lead in order to increase hardness. It is also used in the manufacture of rubber, enamel ware and chemicals. Veins of antimony ore 100 feet thick were发现 seven miles northwest of Dierks on Saline river. Veins were found in nine other sections. As a result of the survey, renewed interest is shown in a mine started at this section several years ago.

Many Uses for Gypsum.

Deposits of gypsum have been located by the survey in the extreme eastern part of the county and in the central part, three miles of Center Point. Gypsum is used as a fertilizer, in making plaster, as a filler for cotton materials, as a base for paint and wall plaster, in making various grades of paper, as an ingredient of certain disinfectants and in the manufacture of cement.

Barite has been found in two locations in Howard county within the last two months, one about eight miles north of Nashville, the other about three miles south. Barite on the Dierks and Postum Hollow road. This material, which looks somewhat like quartz, is used in the manufacture of paint to give a gloss, for refining and bleaching sugar, to add weight to paper pulp and as a base for rat poison.

Cinnabar Valuable.

Deposits of cinnabar have been found in the northeastern part of the county near Muddy creek. Similar deposits in Pike and Clark counties now are being developed. Cinnabar is the mineral from which mercury (quicksilver) is made. Principal uses are: For drugs and chemicals, recording instruments and gauges and germicides. The present market price of quicksilver is $85 for a flask of 75 pounds, an advance of $3 within the last week, Mr. Rankin said.

The barite deposits located by the survey are in the eastern part of the county near highways 4 and 28. This clay has been used principally for thickening mud used in rotary drilling in the oil industry. It is also used extensively as a bleaching earth. Recent investigations at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology indicate that it can be used for making a paper-like substance.

Other ores and minerals located in Howard county by the survey include copper and mica, linotype, lignite and several kinds of gravel deposits, none of which has been worked.

Wells, Springs Studied.

Workers on the project have collected data on 573 water wells and 53 springs. In the extreme southern parts of the county the wells are drilled to depths of 200 to 613 feet. Twelve of the wells investigated are artesian wells; average depth of which is 418 feet. The dailly flow ranges from 600 gallons to 52,430 gallons. The water generally is soft. Ordinary wells are from eight to 69 feet deep, the water of some of these containing lime and sulphur. These wells are, for the most part, in the central part of the county in regions adjacent to Center Point and Dierks.

Of the 53 springs examined the most important are the famous group at old Center Point camp meeting ground. Eleven of these springs flow soft water, one flows sulphur water. Their combined flow is 10,000 gallons a day. There are 28 springs in this township.

Mr. Rankin said the survey had received excellent cooperation from land owners. The Dierks Lumber Company is contributing financial aid each month for the transportation of the field crew.

The Nashville Chamber of Commerce is cooperating by paying office rent and maintaining a display of samples found by the survey. Nashville citizens have provided funds for installing a water testing station by public subscription.

The supervisor has received requests from the Warm Springs Company of Oklahoma and the A. D. Green Fire Brick Company of Missouri for information on any deposits of manganese the survey may locate. Other requests for information have been received from concerns interested in clays and antimony ore.
The mineral survey which has been in progress in Howard county since April, 1933, is a part of the state-wide WPA project sponsored by the state Geological Survey. The work in Howard county is under the direction of J. K. Rankin, county supervisor. The attention of the workers has been focused on the WPA rolls of Howard county. Of the 2,684 square miles of Howard county, 2,149 square miles will be investigated. The work of the survey includes the search for new or hitherto unknown deposits, the securing of accurate information as to the location and extent of all known deposits, and of taking samples of all minerals located for analyzing and testing at the laboratory in Little Rock.

So far as the work has progressed, according to reports of the county supervisor, new discoveries have been made in deposits of haematite, illite, antimony ore, gipsy, barite, clinohalite and bentonite.

Colored haematite has been found in Section 2 and 11, Twp. 9 South, Range 27 West, which is about five miles north of Nashville and one-fourth mile from a railroad. Two holes indicate that the material extends at a depth of 13 feet over an area of about one square mile. A deposit of illite has been found in Section 12, Twp. 10 South, Range 28 West. This is about 8 miles southwest of Nashville and 3 miles north of Mineral Springs. Illite occurs as a fine sand and is used in the manufacture of tile. Vents of antimony ore 100 feet deep are found in Sections 13 and 14, Twp. 7 South, Range 29 East, which is seven miles northwest of Dierks on the Boline river. Vents are found in nine other sections. Renewed interest is being shown in a mine started at this site some years ago by inquiries being received as a result of the survey.

Deposits of gipsy have been located by the survey in the extreme eastern part of the county, also in the central part within five miles of Center Point. Gipsy is used as a fertilizer, in making concrete, as a filler for cement material, and as a base for paint and wall plaster. It is also used in making various grades of paper and as an ingredient of certain distilleries in the manufacture of cement. Barite has been found in two locations in Howard county within the last two months. At a point 8 miles north of Nashville in the eastern part (Twp. 8 R. 7 T. 27 W) and at a point 3 miles south of Dierks on the Dierks and Frame Hollow Road in the western part of the county, it is best known in thermometers. Other principal uses are for drugs and chemicals, recording instruments and gauges, germicides and many other things. The present market price of quicksilver is 693 for a flask of 76 pounds, an advance of 63 within the last week.

The bentonite deposits located by the survey in Howard county are in the eastern part in Township 9 South, and Township 8 South, near state highways No. 4 and No. 26. This clay has been used principally for thickening mud used in rotary drilling in the oil industry. It is also used extensively as a bleaching earth. Recent investigations in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology indicate that it can be used for making a paper-like substance.

Other minerals located by the survey include copper and zinc minerals, limestone, ignite and several good gravel deposits, none of which has been worked.

So far, the workers on the project have collected data on 775 water wells and 63 springs in Howard county. In the extreme southern part of the county, the wells are drilled to a depth ranging between 300 and 612 feet. Twelve of the wells investigated are artesian wells; the average depth of these is 416 feet and the daily flow ranges from 600 gallons to 43,420 gallons; the water generally is soft. Dig wells are from 8 to 60 feet deep, the water some of which containing lime and sulphur. The dug wells are, for the most part, in the central part of the county. In regions adjacent to Center Point and Dierks.

Of the 65 springs examined, the most important is the famous group at old Center Point camp meeting ground. The twelve springs at this point all flow soft water except the one which flows sulphur water. Their combined flow is 10,000 gallons a day. There are 36 springs in this township.

Mr. Rankin reports having contacted virtually all land owners in the territory so far inspected and that excellent cooperation has been extended. The Dierks Lumber Company is contributing financially aid each month for the transportation of the field crew. The Nashville Chamber of Commerce is cooperating by paying office rent and maintaining a display of samples found by the survey. The citizens of Nashville have provided the funds for installing a water testing station by public subscription.

Mr. Rankin has received requests from the Water Steel Company of Oklahoma and from the A. D. Green Fire Brick company of Missouri regarding any deposit of magnesium the survey may locate. Other requests for information have been received from concerns interested in clays and antimony ore.

All data collected by the field workers, together with the records of analysis of samples from the laboratory in Little Rock will become the property of the state Geological Survey.

On the completion of the work, this information will be issued in bulletin form under the direction of George C. Brunner, state geologist.

The state office of the mineral survey is at 117 North Victory street, Little Rock. Robert C. Rockefeller is the state supervisor and R. E. Vandruft is the technical supervisor of the project.