Cinnabar Deposits May Be Developed

By L. R. Caudlefield

A new and startling geological asset of great potential promise has been found in Arkansas for the mining industry for the next half month—mercury. The total amount of silver contained in the ore, within an hour’s auto distance from Fort Smith, is estimated at over $100,000,000. The discovery has been made by Dr. J. W. B. Draper, former assistant geologist of the United States Geological Survey, who is now engaged in private mineral exploration work at the mine.

The discovery was made near the mouth of the Desart River, by C. W. Draper, who discovered the ore body in the course of his work for the Draper Mining Company. The ore body is estimated to contain over 600,000 tons of ore, with an average grade of 50 ounces of silver per ton. The ore is a hard, white, brittle material, and is found in veins and fault zones, which are generally associated with quartz and pyrite. The ore body is estimated to extend for several miles along strike and for a depth of several hundred feet.

The ore body is located in the Desart River Valley, near the town of Desart, and is accessible by a good dirt road. The mining company has already staked several claims on the property, and is now preparing to begin development work. The ore body is estimated to contain over 2 million ounces of silver, and is expected to yield a significant amount of revenue for the company.

The discovery of this new ore body is of great significance, as it represents a major new source of silver for the mining industry. The silver contained in the ore body is of high grade, with an average grade of 50 ounces of silver per ton. The ore body is estimated to extend for several miles along strike and for a depth of several hundred feet. The ore is a hard, white, brittle material, and is found in veins and fault zones, which are generally associated with quartz and pyrite. The ore body is estimated to contain over 2 million ounces of silver, and is expected to yield a significant amount of revenue for the company.

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The recent discovery of cinnabar deposits in Pike County, Illinois, is of considerable interest. For many years, these deposits have been known to exist in the county, but they have not been extensively explored or developed. The most recent discovery was made in May, 1930, by E.D. Shaws, of Amity, while prospecting for sandstone in the Missouri Plateau. The deposits were located about five miles southwest of the town of Amity, and about one-half mile south of the Missouri River.

The cinnabar deposits consist of black, vitreous nodules, about one-inch in diameter, scattered throughout the sandstone beds. These nodules are composed of cinnabar, a red mineral, and are embedded in a matrix of sandstone. The deposits are located in a zone about 100 feet thick, and extend for several miles along the strike of the sandstone beds.

The cinnabar is associated with other minerals, such as quartz, feldspar, and pyrite. The sandstone beds in which the cinnabar is found are part of the Mississippian System, and are about 300 million years old. The deposit was discovered by E.D. Shaw, of Amity, who was prospecting for sandstone in the area.

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The deposits were located about five miles southwest of the town of Amity, and about one-half mile south of the Missouri River. The deposits were originally discovered by E.D. Shaw, of Amity, who was prospecting for sandstone in the area, and were subsequently explored and developed by the Illinois Mineral Survey.

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Geologist Makes Test Of Cinnabar Deposits

A new Cinnabar deposit has been discovered in the vicinity of Hot Springs, Ark., the largest of the group of small deposits that have been found in the area. The deposit is located about 10 miles southwest of Hot Springs, near the town of Little Rock. The deposit consists of a 100-foot-wide zone of fine-grained pyrite, which is intergrown with cinnabar. The deposit is located in a series of faults that extend for several miles, and the cinnabar occurs as veinlets and lenses within the pyrite. The deposit is estimated to contain at least 100,000 tons of cinnabar, with a grade of 50% cinnabar. The deposit is being explored by a group of local miners, who are planning to mine the deposit using a combination of open-pit and underground mining methods. The deposit is expected to produce at least 500 tons of cinnabar per year, with a recovery rate of 80%. The deposit is being developed by the Hot Springs Cinnabar Mining Company, which is owned by a group of local investors. The company is planning to build a processing plant on the site, which will process the cinnabar in order to extract the metal. The company is expected to begin mining the deposit within the next year, and to begin producing cinnabar within the next two years. The company is seeking to establish a long-term supply of cinnabar, and is planning to expand the deposit in the future. The company is also planning to conduct research on the use of cinnabar in the production of gold and silver, and is seeking to establish a long-term supply of these metals as well.
A weekly article on interest transfers from one deposit to another direction angle.

A half day at Hot Springs will be worth while for any traveler who happens to be passing through this famous city. The waters are warm and inviting, and the scenery is beautiful. The springs themselves are located in a natural setting, with trees and flowers surrounding them. The water is said to have healing properties, and many people come here to soak and bathe in its warm, mineral-rich waters.

Geologically, Hot Springs is located on a fault zone that runs through the Ouachita Mountains. The faulting has created a series of hot spots, which feed the springs. The area is also rich in mineral deposits, including silver, lead, and zinc.

The town of Hot Springs was founded in 1835 by Dr. Thomas Leconte, who discovered the springs while on a hunting trip. He built a small cabin near the springs and began treating his patients with the warm waters. The town quickly grew, and today it is known for its natural spa and the Hot Springs National Park.

In addition to the spa, the town has many other attractions, including a walking trail around the park, a museum, and a variety of restaurants and shops. Visitors can enjoy a variety of outdoor activities, such as hiking, fishing, and biking.

In conclusion, a visit to Hot Springs is a must-do for anyone interested in geology, history, or natural beauty. The warm waters of the springs are a unique and relaxing experience, and the town itself is a charming and historic destination.
Red Riches in the Hills

Cinnabar, or Mercury Ore, Has Been Found in Three Counties — Extent of Deposit Uncertain, But May Lead to Profitable Mining Industry—Pioneers at Work Testing Production in Pike, Howard and Clark.

By JERRY GREENE

Showings of cinnabar, a reddish brown ore from which mercury is obtained, have been found scattered over a long narrow strip running across Pike and parts of Howard and Clark counties in the southwestern part of the state, and the efforts of several prospectors to learn just what had happened. Many of these new have gone. A few were able to command sufficient capital to begin a long and costly process of prospecting, to learn the extent of the deposits, and to find whether commercial production of mercury in Arkansas might be made a reality.

Dr. George C. Branner, state geologist, made an extensive survey of the cinnabar area, drew several maps and prepared a lengthy report. Summed briefly, Dr. Branner's theories present the status of the entire situation:

"At the present time it may be said that the situation appears to be distinctly encouraging for careful and systematic prospecting. The length of the mineralized cinnabar mining in Arkansas will be carried on much the same basis as it is in the western portion of the United States; that is, low grade ore bodies will have to be blended or and the average quicksilver content estimated, followed by such exploitation as is justified by the price of quicksilver. Quicksilver at $100 or more per fluid ounce (28 pounds) will permit the opening up of deposits of relatively low grade, probably those with a content of something like 0.05 per cent quicksilver, or an even lower percentage, whereas quicksilver at $60 per ounce will require a much higher grade.

"The Arkansas deposits are of somewhat unusual interest for three reasons:

1. They are the most eastern occurrence of cinnabar in quantity in the United States, in the entire physiographic province, the Ouachita province, in which the deposits occur, is one in which cinnabar has never been known here, and the distribution of the mineral presents unique features.

More than 10 years ago, losses on "quicksilver claims" were recorded in the southwestern part of the state, and consequently, the exact date of discovery of the existence of cinnabar is a controversial matter. Production of mercury itself is an ancient art, beginning as far back as 1530. Mercury furnaces built in Spain in 1646 are still operating. Commercial production in the United States began about 1850. Discovery of the deposits in Clark, Pike and Howard counties seems to date from
Down in Pike, Howard and Clark counties, several companies have been formed to ascertain exactly what Arkansas has in the way of cinnaiber. The C Mining Corporation has built a custom plant near Kirby, Dr. H. DeVore, Port Worth, Tex., and Mr. Bell, have sunk experimental shafts on their holdings. The Arkansas Quick Silver Company, Mr. Berman organization, has built a small plant with a simple retort on the Antoine river. Several thousand dollars have been spent and will be spent during the next three years in search of cinnaiber.

Meanwhile, the geologists, mineralogists and mine workers may Inspectorate with their mapping and digging, if they wish hunting of fox, wild turkey, deer, bobcats and other game abundant in a region not yet under the jurisdiction of a Chamber of Commerce. And the howling of wolves will still have theirs maims to keep.

The C Mining Corporation of Kansas City filed notice that its capital stock has been increased from $50,000 to $85,000 to develop mining projects in this state. James K. Childs of Kansas City is vice president and in today that the company is mining cinnaiber ore near Kirby in Pike county.


An exhaustive report, including 80 pages of typewritten material and 38 maps and photographs of the recently discovered cinnaiber deposits, in the area south of southeast, Arkansas, has been completed by Dr. George G. Bigger, state geologist, and sent to the American Institute of Mining Engineers for publication. Dr. Bigger said yesterday, Dr. Bigger worked several months on the survey, in which each deposit of the quicksilver ore which has been discovered is covered. In the report, Dr. Bigger said that while indications are that the area may be developed into an important industry. He said it will require much additional work, but a definite product can be made.

Gold Found in Cinnaiber Ore in Pike County.

Reports to the County. Nashville, June 25.—J. K. Rabinof, his friend and Mr. Smith are prospecting on the opposite side of the river from Mr. Rabinof, in the town of North Murfreesboro, in the county today that gold had been discovered in the cinnaiber-bearing ore in section 12, T. 6 N., R. 26 W., an amount of surface work, made by Mr. Rabinof, showed a yield of 6-10 per ton, Mr. Rabinof said.

INCORPORATION MATTERS.

The following several companies were incorporated in the secretary of state's office yesterday.

House Ice Company, Dardanelle, an agency of incorporation, capital stock $10,000; M. B. Morgan and others, incorporated.

Bosmony Produe and Grocer Company, Dardanelle, stock $15,000, a capital stock, Lewis Frisbee, etc., and Edward H. Fields, incorporation.


Arkansas Quick Silver Company, Proc- tive, under which the company's capital stock has been increased from 1,000 to $3,000,000, a capital stock, and a capital stock of $3,000,000.

"The Mole's Teeth, Inc. North Lit-
Cinnabar in Southwestern Arkansas—Something About Geology.

By GEORGE M. MORELAND

The recent discovery of cinnabar in southwestern Arkansas has stirred deep interest throughout the United States. This new and valuable source of mercury, a very valuable mineral, is now being investigated by the United States. Its discovery in Arkansas is of considerable interest at the time of the discovery in Florida. The United States government is now bringing to the wonder of the people of the country. The experts who have been brought to the area are giving special attention to this discovery.

The United States government is giving special attention to this discovery and has already sent a team of experts to the area. These experts are studying the geology of the area and are trying to determine the best method of mining the cinnabar. The government is also trying to determine the best way to transport the cinnabar to the rest of the country.

In the meantime, the people of Arkansas are excited about the discovery. They are already planning to build a new mining operation to exploit the cinnabar deposit. The government is also planning to build a new road to connect the mining operation to the rest of the state.

The discovery of cinnabar in Arkansas is a great boost to the economy of the state. It will create many new jobs and will bring a lot of money into the area. The government is already planning to build a new town to house the workers who will be employed in the mining operation.

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New Vein Extends Cinnabar Field

Rich Discovery Made East of Proven Area in Clark County.

Special to the Gazette.

Amity, May 14.—Special.—The discovery of a new vein of cinnabar, which yields a rich deposit of the mineral, has been made east of Amity and east of the proven area.

Geologist, A. C. Nettles, of the United States Geological Survey, says that the new discovery is of great importance.

The new discovery is located about 30 miles northwest of the proven area. The deposit is of the same type as the one already known, and it is expected to yield a rich deposit of the mineral.

Activity in Cinnabar Area to Be Resumed

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The new discovery is located about 30 miles northwest of the proven area. The deposit is of the same type as the one already known, and it is expected to yield a rich deposit of the mineral.

The new discovery is of great importance, as it will help to increase the production of the mineral in the area. The government is already planning to build a new road to connect the mining operation to the rest of the country.

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Cinnabar Deposits Seen As Valuable

Pike County Termed Important Potential Quicksilver Source in Report

The United States Geological Survey has been notified that a new quicksilver mining company, the Mid-Continent Quick Silver Company, has leased four miles of south side of town, which it plans to develop. The company has been given a lease for over 1,500 acres, and has a contract for a 50-acre area. The company is preparing to start mining in the district, which is located near the town of Cinnabar.

The company is planning to install large crushers and mills, and to stockpile the ore. The company plans to install a large crushing plant in the near future, and to begin mining operations in the area. The company is also planning to install large smelters and refining plants in the area.

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ACTIVITIES INDICATE EARLY MERCURY MINE DEVELOPMENT

Cinnabar to Be Mined on Large Scale

ACTIVITIES INDICATE EARLY MERCURY MINE DEVELOPMENT

Much Interest Being Shown in Eagleton Territory, but More Thorough Test Must Be Made Before Real Work Will Be Considered.

Two important developments of the past week in connection with the reported discovery of metallic mercury in the Osachita National forest near Eagleton, confirms belief that the valuable metal is here in determined quantities and that big moneymed interests have already directed attention towards this newest find in the Mena mining field.

Recent activities indicate some real action towards the proper development of the mercury area may be expected in the near future. Just what the extent of this development may be depends upon events making in the making.

This much is certain. Men interested in mining and the recovery of nature's stored-up mineral wealth, have shown enough interest in the location to make return visits to the new mercury finding in the Osachitas.

At least two groups of men are still keenly interested.

Representatives of the Citizens' Royalty Corporation, an organization of importance in Oklahoma mining, have also been here to get initial information about the new mercury field. A scout for the Citizens' Royalty Corporation also paid a visit to the area a week ago. Among the men of science who have visited the field are Dr. C. G. Hain and Dr. A. E. M. C. Hine, both geologists of Arkansas. Dr. Hain and Dr. Hine, had no public releases from their engagements, but they did request more information for further engineering studies.

Recently there has been increased activity among the home fraternity of prospectors and investors. Many new claims have been located and Mrs. Blanche P. P. P. Clark, in whose office mining claims must be registered, has found an increased business.

Cinnabar to Be Mined on Large Scale

By BOB THOMASSON

Murphysboro—The Mercury Producers Incorporated, a Delaware corporation, which has been admitting, incorporates the Murphysboro mine and is now operating under the name of the Southwest Missouri Silver Company, which was formed in 1937, has begun work on a large scale on its cinnabar mine in the town of Murphysboro. The company has leased the mine from the United States government and is now preparing to extract the ore for sale.

The mine is located about three miles south of Murphysboro and is approximately 1,000 feet deep. The ore is located in a vein that extends for several miles and is said to contain large quantities of cinnabar.

Topographical Features

The area under discussion is located in the southwestern part of the state, near the Missouri-Oklahoma state line. The topography is characterized by rolling hills and gentle slopes.

The ore body is situated in a narrow, elongated zone that is approximately one mile in length and 500 feet in width. The thickness of the ore body varies, but it is generally about 50 feet thick.

The ore is composed of cinnabar, which is a reddish-orange mineral. It is also possible to find other minerals in the deposit, including pyrite and pyrrhotite.

The ore body is characterized by a series of mineral veins that trend northeast-southwest. The veins are typically 10 to 20 feet wide and are spaced at intervals of 100 to 200 feet.

The veins are cut across by a series of cross veins, which are finer in character and are typically less than 1 foot in width. These cross veins are believed to have formed as a result of hydrothermal activity.

The ore body is located in the upper levels of the mine, and the ore is generally well exposed. The ore is relatively easy to extract and is expected to provide a significant amount of income for the company.

Prospects for Production

The company has estimated that the mine could produce up to 1,000 tons of cinnabar per year. The ore is expected to be sold to smelters for use in the production of mercury.

The company has a production plan in place and is currently preparing to begin mining operations. The mine is expected to be in production within the next few months.

Early Intensive Development of Deposits in Three Counties Forecast

Recent reports indicate that the rapid development of the cinnabar deposits in three counties is likely to occur in the near future. The counties are Johnson, Perry, and Crawford.

In Johnson County, the cinnabar deposits are located in the town of Johnson City. The deposits are situated in the Johnson City Hills, which are characterized by a series of mineral veins that trend north-south.

In Perry County, the cinnabar deposits are located in the town of Perryville. The deposits are situated in the Perryville Hills, which are characterized by a series of mineral veins that trend east-west.

In Crawford County, the cinnabar deposits are located in the town of Crawford. The deposits are situated in the Crawford Hills, which are characterized by a series of mineral veins that trend north-south.

The deposits in all three counties are expected to be in production within the next 12 months. The companies involved are expected to invest a significant amount of capital in the development of the deposits.

The deposits are expected to provide a significant amount of income for the companies involved. The companies are expected to invest a significant amount of capital in the development of the deposits.

New Deposits of Cinnabar Are Reported

Amer—New impetus was given cinnabar mining in this vicinity last week by the discovery of a new deposit of cinnabar on the northeastern side of the town of Amer. The deposit is located near the intersection of the town's main streets and is said to be large in size.

The deposit is situated in the town's northeast corner and is characterized by a series of mineral veins that trend north-south. The veins are cut across by a series of cross veins, which are finer in character and are typically less than 1 foot in width. These cross veins are believed to have formed as a result of hydrothermal activity.

The deposit is expected to be in production within the next 12 months. The company involved is expected to invest a significant amount of capital in the development of the deposit.

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Mining in Western Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, SUNDAY, MAY 24, 1936.

It is almost universally true that when an important mineral discovery is made, it is by accident or by one entirely untrained in mineralogy and geology. In the latter case, the discoverer usually possesses some kind of intuition that this or that rock may contain minerals or metals of unknown richness and he generally seeks someone who he believes can enlighten him as to its value. The trained geologist and mining engineer, in making an examination of the same area, often fail to make the discovery.

That prospectors have been searching for quicksilver in Arkansas for nearly 60 years is evidenced by the fact that quicksilver lode claims were filed in Pike county as early as 1871. While farmers constructed rock fences of cinnabar ore around their hillside farms many years ago, ignorant of its value, and section lands of the Missouri Pacific railroad bordered the tracts near Amity with rocks containing the rusty-red crystals, its identity remained unknown until a mountain boy brought into the condensing system of quicksilver reduction plant on the Antioch.

The value of cinnabar ore is determined by the amount of red crystals in it. There are great variations in richness, some being extremely high grade. This carries as much as 50 per cent in mercury. Such specimens are not plentiful, but the bulk of the Arkansas cinnabar is much higher grade than that found in other districts in the United States. As most of the quicksilver for the past century has been obtained from ores that contained less than one-half of one per cent, or in quicksilver paraholic, less than 15 pounds of metal to each ton of rock. Arkansas cinnabar averages slightly under 20 pounds of quicksilver to the ton of ore.

Mercury is one of the easiest metals to extract from its ore. It is a very volatile liquid at atmospheric temperature. Mercury or quicksilver (as it is commonly called) when heated to a temperature exceeding 900 degrees F. is transformed into a colorless, odorous hot poisonous vapor, or gas. This gas, upon cooling, condenses back into the liquid metallic state at ordinary atmospheric temperature.

Many kinds of apparatus using this principle have been devised. One is a simple pipe rector filled with broken ore and closed at the ends, with a small hole leading the vapor into a vessel of water. The rector usually is heated in a pine knot fire for several hours. The modern multiple-burner, double-stacked furnaces are heated by oil. The ore in these furnaces is crushed to an inch and less is fed to the furnaces at the top and stirred around inside the roasting chamber by raddle teeth until it drops from the top and reaches the bottom of the furnace.

Located on Antioch Creek, Is a Reduction Plant Where Mercury Is Made by Condensing the Vapors Produced by Heating Cinnabar Ore.

By HOWARD A. MILLAR

Kirby is a piece of rich cinnabar ore that he had found near Cotswold creek. He gave it to a prospector, who sent it to an analytical chemist, who pronounced it to be cinnabar, or the sulphide of mercury. This was in June, 1931.

The discovery was made in the rough hilly country known as the Athens plateau, which marks the foothills of the Ouachita range of the Ozark mountains. The principal outcroppings of cinnabar occur along the flanks of a low broken ridge that traverses this plateau from Howard county on the western extremity, across Pike county and into Clark county, a distance of over 30 miles. Developments may extend this width, as new discoveries are constantly being made.

Cinnabar is readily identified by its rusty-red crystals which sometimes are very small crystalline grains filling crevices, fractures and pore spaces in the sandstones. Every schoolchild in the district recognizes it now on sight. Free mercury in small spherical globules is found in rare instances, as are some of the more uncommon mercury minerals.

Geology tells us that the origin of cinnabar was hydrothermal, usually occurring in locations near where evidences of volcanic action or hot springs are found. The ascending waters, laden with mercury vapors, formed the crystals and cavities in the rocks. Cooling and release of pressure caused the crystallization of cinnabar in these deposits.

Hot Springs is less than 50 miles north; 10 miles to the south occur volcanic craters.

The rocks carrying cinnabar without exception are shattered and broken up, usually washed upon one side by a stream, which, being tempered and impervious, rarely carries any values in cinnabar.

The formation of the ridge, caused by the mountains-making forces in Pennsylvanian time, in which the cinnabar is found, consists chiefly of alternating bands of sandstones and shales that have been steeply folded until they now stand almost vertical with an average dip of more than 15 degrees. The softer formations of shale naturally erode much faster than the more weather resisting sandstone members. The lower courses are composed of shale; while the ridges, peaks and higher altitudes consist mainly of sandstones. Many of these folded bands of sandstone are distorted and twisted from faulting until the strike of the rock bands is sometimes running at right angles to the main segments of the ridges. Much of the faulting was minor thrust faults that caused shearing of the sandstone bands to be broken and fractured, leaving spaces where the quicksilver vapors could crystallize. The source of these mercury vapor was doubtless in volcanic strata many hundreds of feet below these sandstones.

Having traveled slowly for an hour and 40 minutes in an atmosphere-controlled temperature of 1,900 degrees that liberates every bit of mercury in a gaseous form. The gas is drawn continuously through duct collectors into a condensing system. Finally the gases pass through washers where the last trace of quicksilver vapor is condensed and other gases pass out into the atmosphere through wooden stacks. One of these modern plants is now running 24 hours a day in the Arkansas field.

Quicksilver is one of the most useful of our rare metals and is needed in nearly every line of manufacturing. Some of its principal uses are for drugs and chemicals, for determiners for explosives, for recording instruments and Ormigons, for the manufacture of vermillions and paints, for germicides, for use in refining oil, for power plants in the mercury turbine, for the manufacture of telle, in electrical apparatus and a great many other things.

As the United States imports more than its total requirements of quicksilver, the amount of quicksilver it consumes, and since mines on the West coast that have furnished much of the domestic production for the past century are now being rapidly depleted, it makes the virgin Arkansas quicksilver district of major importance, because of the richness of the ore being mined and because of the large area that it covers. It already has produced several thousands of fine. A flake contains 75 pounds of mercury and is the standard unit of measurement. The present market price of quicksilver is $77 per flake, or slightly more than $1 per pound.

2 New Cinnabar ARE REPORTED

Both are Said to Be Located in Clark County

New discoveries of cinnabar in Clark county have been reported by Noah Higgins of Amity. The locations are on land owned by the railroad, which operates the paper mill at Camden and a pipeline from one of the finds is 12 miles southeast of Amity on Jack mountain. This is 20 miles from Arkadelphia. The other discovery is located a mile north of the railroad.

The Arkansas-Missouri Mining Company has begun operation on their property in Clark county.