

NEVADA

HENDERSON
MOUNTAIN CITY
ELY
GERLACH
MINA
GOLCONDA
LOVELOCK
PIOCHE
TONOPAH
GABBS
BATTLE MOUNTAIN
AUSTIN
SILVER PEAK
EUREKA
VIRGINIA CITY
WEED HEIGHTS
FAIRVIEW



MINING



Here's a portion of Kennecott Copper Corporation's vast mining operation in White Pine county, site of one of the world's largest open pits. Nevada's other major copper mining is at the Anaconda Company's operation at Weed Heights, near Yerington, in Lyon county. Nevada copper mines produced over \$351,825,628 from 1952 through 1959!

NEVADA MINES HAVE PRODUCED \$2,625,741,000 SINCE 1859!

Among the 48 states Nevada ranks:
 1st in Manganese 6th in Silver
 1st in Tungsten 7th in Gold
 2nd in Mercury 7th in Lead
 4th in Copper 8th in Zinc

Nevada mines have produced over \$40,000,000 in mineral wealth nearly every year since 1859. Mines of the state averaged over \$75,000,000 in mineral production each year from 1949 through 1959.

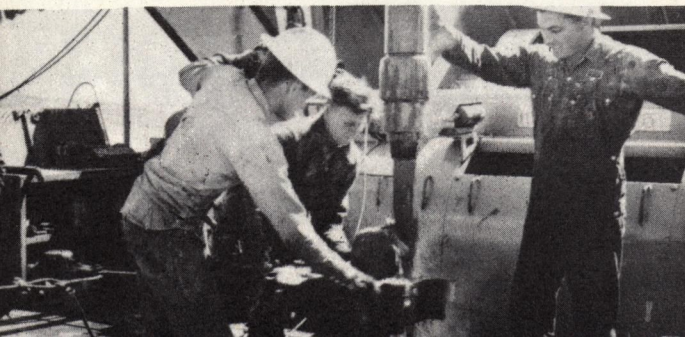
In mid-1955, Nevada was producing 40 percent of the entire nation's manganese—vital for U. S. defense—at mines near Henderson, Pioche, Ely and Eureka.

Nevada mines produced \$25,000,000 in gold during 1952–59 from mines in Lander county near Beowawe and Battle Mountain but principally as a by-product of copper production in White Pine and Lyon counties.

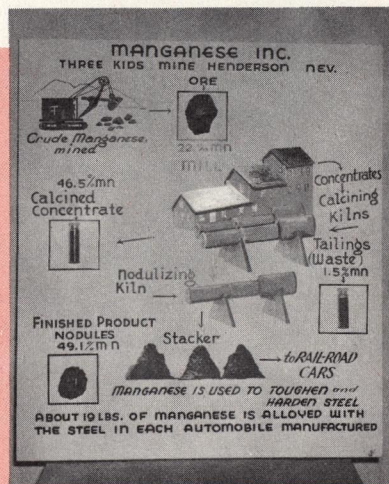
Nevada's lead production during 1952–59 was valued at \$10,338,000 which was taken during those years from Lincoln, White Pine and Eureka counties and its mercury production during the same period reached \$10,747,000 with production largely from Humboldt county. There is much promising mercury ground in Western Nevada.

Nevada mines produced \$687,762,000 in copper and all other metals during 1952–59 from mines the length and breadth of the state!

Nevada became an oil-producing state with the discovery of oil in Nye county in 1954. Total production through 1959 totaled \$621,000. Petroleum and uranium potential in Nevada still is unknown and remains in the exploratory stage. However, geologists say that rock sequences and structures favorable for the occurrence of those commodities exist throughout Nevada! Oil action shot below was taken in Elko county.

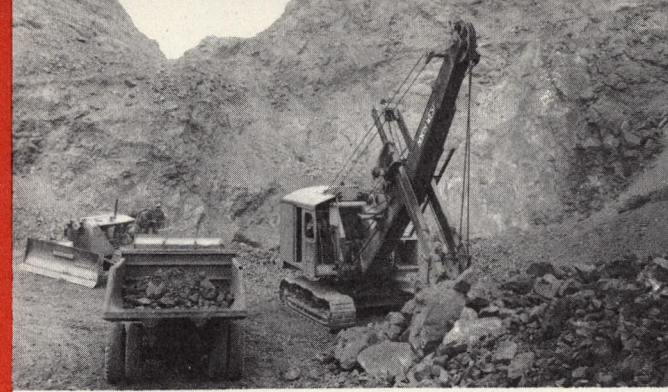
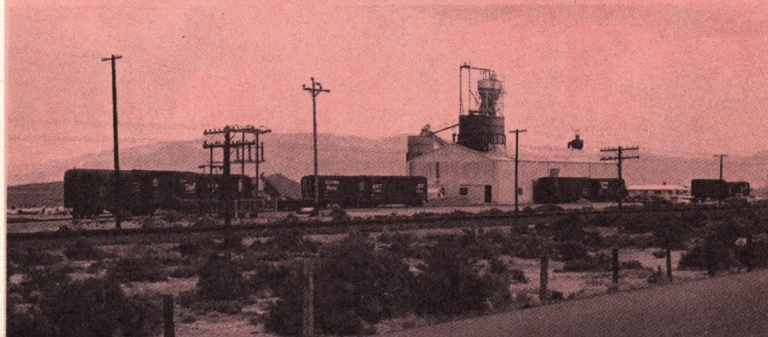


Giant copper reduction mill and smelter is located at McGill in White Pine county. Smelter and stacks are shown right. Dense area in the middle is McGill with the tailing area in the background.



The Three Kids mine near Henderson is one of the largest manganese mines in the U. S. Its ores are treated at Manganese, Inc., at Henderson and the above chart graphically tells the story of the plant's operation—from crude ore to finished product.

Nevada is one of the nation's leading producers of good quality barium, used extensively in the oil-drilling industry. Below is the Magnet Cove Barium Processing plant at Battle Mountain, Nevada, only plant of its type in the West. Barite ores from mines 35 miles south of Battle Mountain are processed at this plant, located on U. S. 40 and adjacent to transcontinental rail lines.



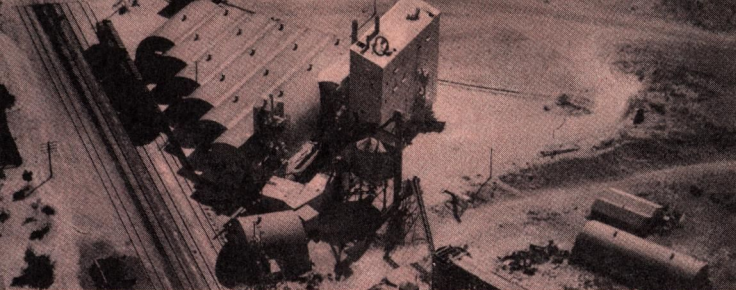
Open-pit mining of iron ore at the Segerstrom-Heizer iron mine located in south central Pershing county. Nevada iron production hit \$25,066,000 in 1952–59. Other Nevada iron operations can be found near Jungo, Humboldt county, and Simplot in Eureka county near Palisade.

MINERAL RICH NEVADA . . .

entered its first period of high production in 1863, reached a peak in 1877, and stayed fairly high until about 1879, mainly because of the famous Comstock production. There was a low ebb from 1880 until 1906, then a new era of prosperity was started with the discovery of Tonopah and Goldfield. This upturn lasted to 1930. Shortly thereafter, production began rising again and reached over \$56 million in 1943, which was higher than the previous peak years of \$46.7 million in 1877, of over \$47 million in 1916, and over \$48 million in 1918. Value of production dropped from 1943 until 1945, but gradually increased, except for 1949, until the 1951 production of \$57 million. Production continued to rise until 1956 when over \$126 million worth of mineral wealth was produced. Since that time, production has gradually declined, but is on the increase again in 1960.

NEVADA'S MINERAL PRODUCTION 1859-1959

YEARS	GROSS YIELD
1859–1940.....	\$1,442,150,000
1941.....	46,341,000
1942.....	46,313,000
1943.....	56,525,000
1944.....	51,800,000
1945.....	31,307,000
1946.....	35,454,000
1947.....	42,639,000
1948.....	42,503,000
1949.....	37,373,000
1950.....	38,499,000
1951.....	57,074,000
1952.....	64,231,000
1953.....	73,523,000
1954.....	89,138,000
1955.....	113,220,000
1956.....	126,681,000
1957.....	86,023,000
1958.....	68,854,000
1959.....	66,093,000
1941–1959.....	\$1,183,591,000
1859–1959.....	\$2,625,741,000



An aerial view of Eagle-Picher's diatomaceous earth processing plant at Clark station, Storey county, Nevada, 22 miles east of Reno. The company also has a second plant six miles east of Lovelock which is one of the largest of its kind in the world. Sales in all divisions of the Eagle-Picher company total approximately \$116,000,000 annually.



Blue Diamond mine in Clark county, typical of Nevada's great industrial mineral production which, during 1949-59 was valued at \$143,827,000! That great wealth came from the production of barite, clay, gypsum, sand, gravel, stone, talc, and other nonmetallics. Clark county's great industrial area at Henderson is playing a leading role in Nevada mineral and chemical production. Five major manufacturers in the area, comprising Basic Management, Inc. (BMI), employ 2,500 workers with a payroll topping \$1,000,000 a month.

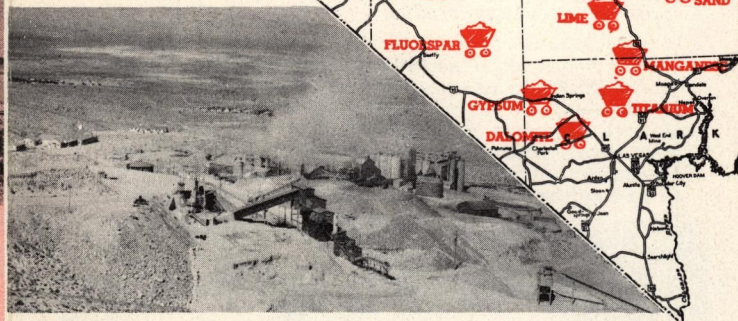
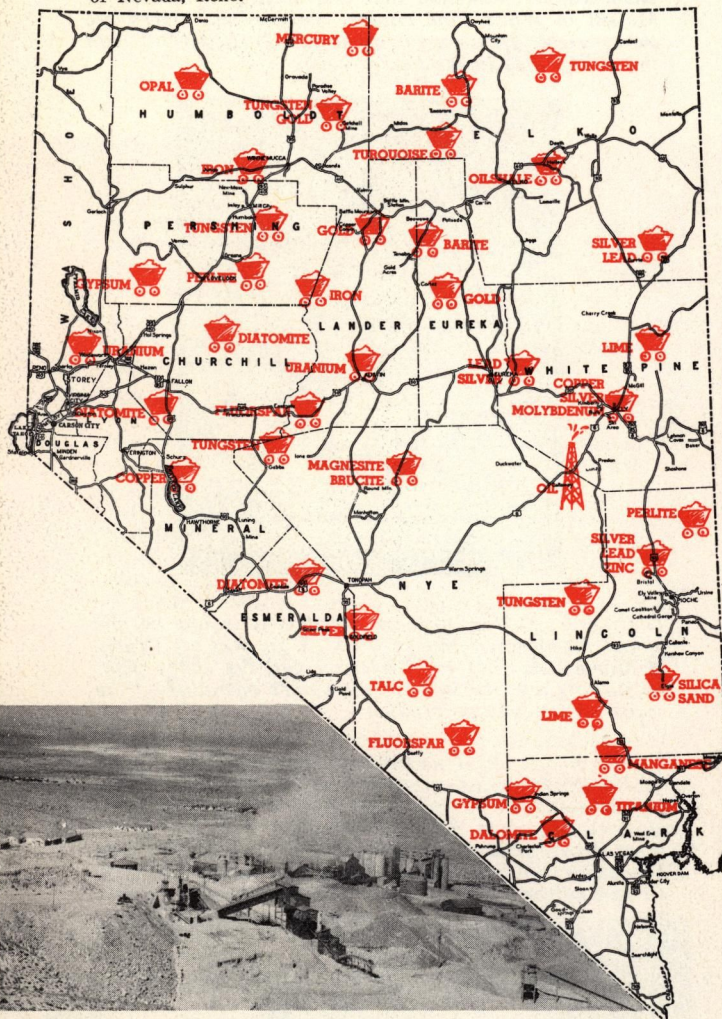


Here's the mill at Columbus marsh, Esmeralda county, 27 miles from Mina in Mineral county, which treats ores from the famous old camp of Candelaria in Mineral county which has an early-day production record of \$20,000,000, chiefly in silver! Operated by the Argentum Mining company, silver presently is being recovered by means of a flotation process and the mill is regarded as one of the most modern in the West, being of cement block and steel construction. Among other metals produced in Nevada are antimony, brucite, diatomite, lime, barite, magnesite, marl, molybdenum, perlite, pumice, pumicite, salt, sulfur, volcanic ash and the "wonder metal" titanium.

NEVADA

DEPARTMENT of ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

Nevada Bureau of Mines and the Nevada Mining Analytical laboratory assists the mineral industry in preparing scientific and technical reports on Nevada's mineral resources. They are public service departments of the University of Nevada and both are under direction of Dean Vernon E. Scheid, Mackay School of Mines, University of Nevada, Reno.



Nevada works of Basic Refractories, Inc., at Gabbs, one of the nation's biggest producers of magnesite and brucite, products vitally needed by the U.S. steel industry.

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