Silverbow district (Cornwall, 1972, p. 40)

Item 7

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The Silverbow mining district is located on the west flank of the Kawich Range, 6 to 9 miles south of 38° latitude (T. 1 N. and T. 1 S., R. 49 E.). The district was discovered in 1904 (Ball, 1907, p. 109) and operated intermittently through 1941. In 1964 several mines in the district were reopened by the Tickabo Mining and Milling Co. (E. B. Ekren and others, written commun., 1966). Silver and gold were produced, with silver predominant. Kleinhampl (1964, p. 144) estimates a silver production of between 100,000 and 1,000,000 ounces. Gold production is estimated by Bonham (1967a) at between 1,000 and 10,000 ounces.

The mines are located along northwest- to west-trending steeply dipping faults that have dropped the Fraction Tuff and dacite lavas on the south against the tuff of White Blotch Spring and older tuffs on the north (E. B. Ekren and others, written commun., 1966). The deposits occur in and near quartz veins in the rhyolitic tuffs, which are intensely altered by silicification and kaolinization in the vicinity of the deposits. The silver occurs as cerargyrite (silver chloride), ruby silver, and stephanite disseminated in and near the quartz veins; gold occurs as the native metal (Ball, 1907, p. 109). The cerargyrite and some limonite and malachite occur as secondary, supergene minerals.

According to Kral (1951, p. 163-165), there have been four principal groups of claims worked prior to 1951. They are described in Appendix A, pages 98 to 102.

In 1964 several mines in the Silverbow district were reopened by the Tickabo Mining and Milling Co., according to E. B. Ekren and others (written commun., 1966). Ekren reports:

"Several of the prospects controlled by the Tickabo Mining Company are in Fraction Tuff and carry ore-grade

district must have been discovered prior to 1905, as Ball (1907, p. 140) mentions visiting the Horn Silver mine of that district in reporting his visit of 1905. In 1928 the district was rediscovered with a strike of high-grade silver-gold ore, but only minor shipments were made (Kral, 1951, p. 206-207). Apparently the precious metals occurred in or along quartz veins in an area of hydrothermally altered latite to dacite lava flows, tuffs, and volcanic breccias of the Salyer and Wahmonie Formations.

118p = $17.70

# Mineral Resources of the Nellis Air Force Base and the Nellis Bombing and Gunnery Range, Clark, Lincoln, and Nye Counties, Nevada

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