Allie Silver Mine, Ivanpah Mountains

17N 13E Sec. 09 SBM 35.57220000030 -115.58394000000

The Allie mine (Hewett, 1957,no. 60, pl. 2) lies on the east side of a deep ravine that drains the north slope of Ivanpah Hill. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 131)..

The Allie is a few hundred feet west of the Taylor Mine in Goodsprings dolomite. It is one of two dozen mines that are in a fault-bounded block of Goodsprings dolomite, flanked to the east and west by thrust faults and Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite (Hewett, 1957, Plate 1).

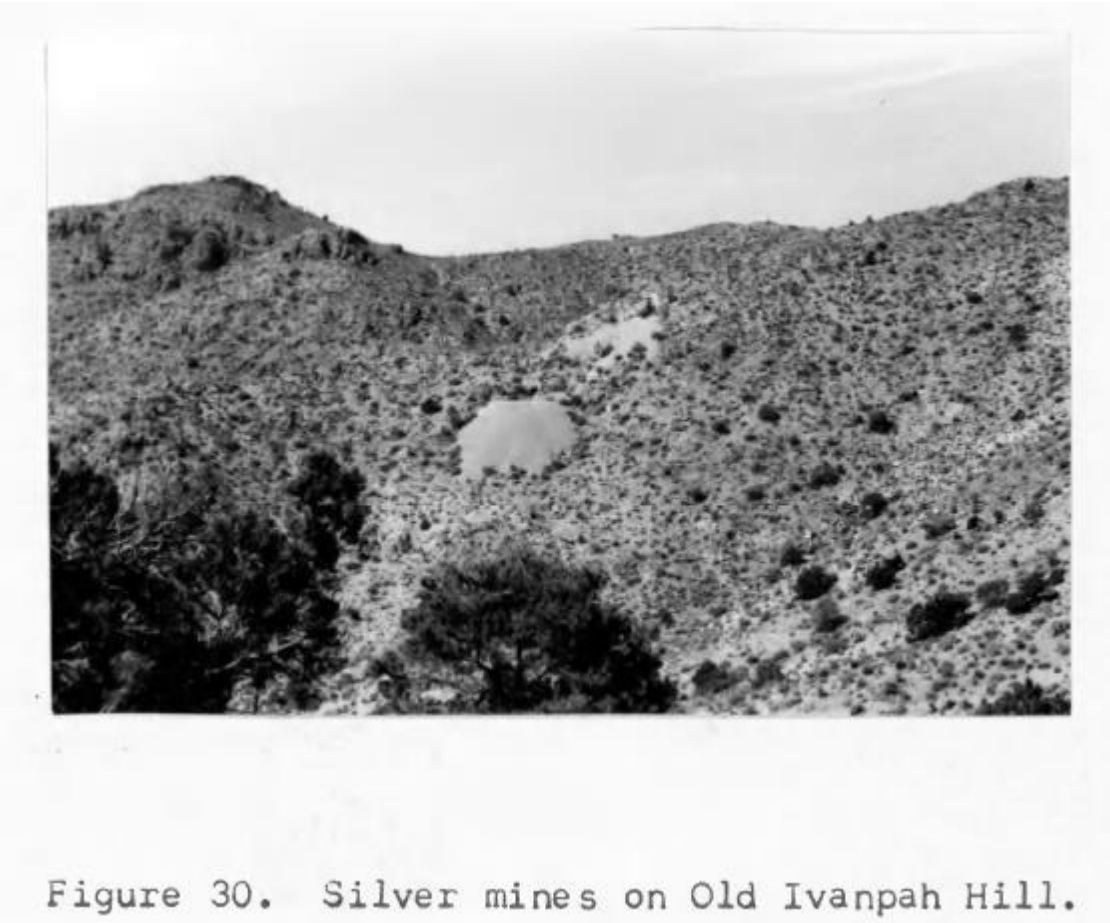

Figure 1. From Dobbs, 1961, p. 89.

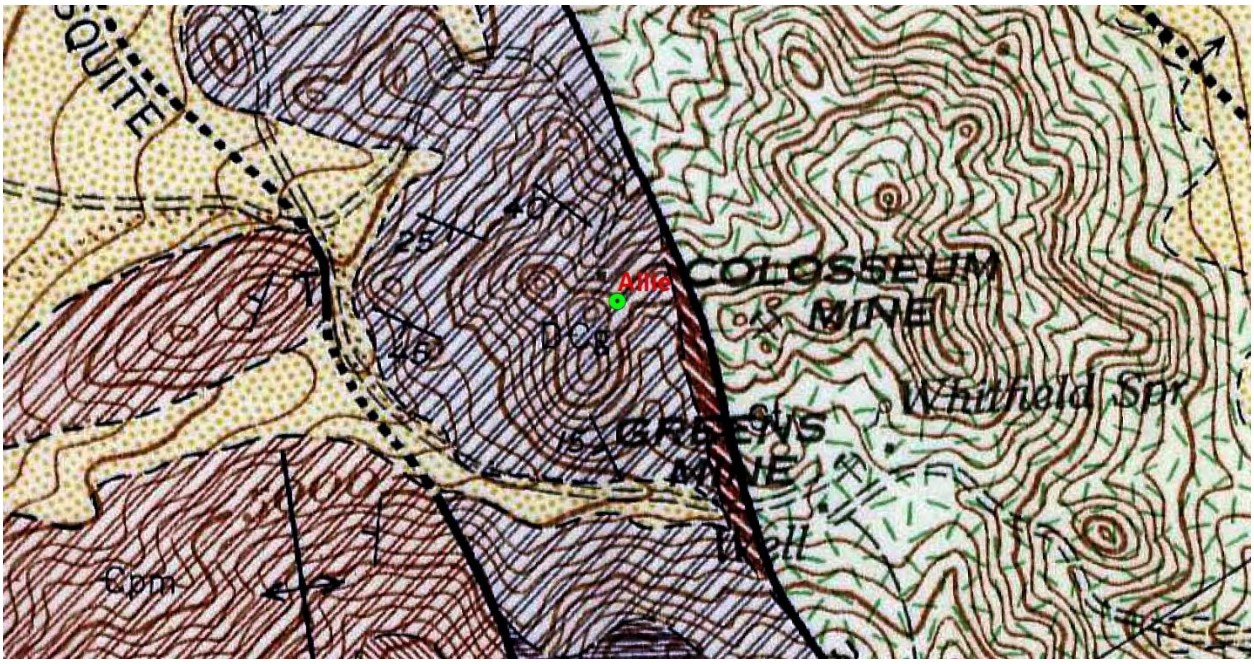

Figure 2. Generalized Geologic map of the Allie mine and surrounding area. Ca = Cambrian Prospect Mountain Quartzite, D = Devonian Goodwin Dolomite. Adapted from Hewett, 1957, Plate 1.

It is one of the five mines that were discovered about 1870 on Old Ivanpah Hill These were the Allie, Beatrice, Lizzie Bulloch, Stonewall and Taylor (Dobbs, 1961, p. 88). Most of the existing workings were made between 1870 and 1880. Most of the output was derived from a group of short tunnels, largely caved and inaccessible in 1956. However, a lower tunnel, which is connected with some of the stopes, remained accessible in 1956 but it did not reveal any ore. It extends S. 40° E. for a distance of 600 feet, and there are many connecting short drifts. The accessible workings above the tunnel present a veritable maze in which men have been lost for several days. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 131).

These workings all lie within the Goodsprings dolomite which broadly trends N. 30°-40° W. and dips 40° SW. The zone explored by the workings, however, is badly broken. The ore was derived from a zone of pockets that trends southeast in the disturbed zone, rather than from simple veins such as occur in the Beatrice and Stonewall mines. These pockets occurred in veins of white dolomite that replace the gray dolomite. There are numerous post-mineral fractures that strike northeast and dip southeast, but there are also some flat and some highly curved fractures. According to Crossman (1890, p. 363) the silver content of the ore ranged from 300 to 4,400 ounces per ton. It is reported to have paid $100,000 in dividends. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 131).