

Lizzie Bullock Silver Mine, Ivanpah Mountains

17N 13E Sec. 09 SBM 35.5744000000 -115.5852400000
17N 13E Sec. 09 SBM 35.5724999980 -115.5861400000

The Lizzie Bullock (Hewett, 1956, no. 60, pl. 2) is among the mines on Ivanpah Hill that were discovered about 1870 and explored during the next decade. It lies in a gulch on the northeastern slope of the hill. When examined in 1934 with the owner Martin Kewiser, only one tunnel was open and in process of exploitation. The mine included a crosscut about 210 feet southwest to the vein along which drifts extended about 200 feet; two winzes extended to a level 100 feet below. The vein includes several layers of dolomite and iron stained dolomite breccia several inches wide that trend N. 50° W. and dip 80°-85° NE. The local bedding of the enclosing Goodsprings dolomite strikes northwest and dips at low angles southwest. There are small stopes above the tunnel level. The vein shows sparse stromeyerite and stains of copper carbonate. Kewiser shipped 37 tons of ore in 1946 that contained 1 ounce of gold, 3,741 ounces of silver and 500 pounds of copper. This reflects grades of 101.0 oz/ton Ag and 13.5% Cu. The mine was one of the four principal mines of the district during the early days of the district. (From Hewett, 1956, p. 129-130).

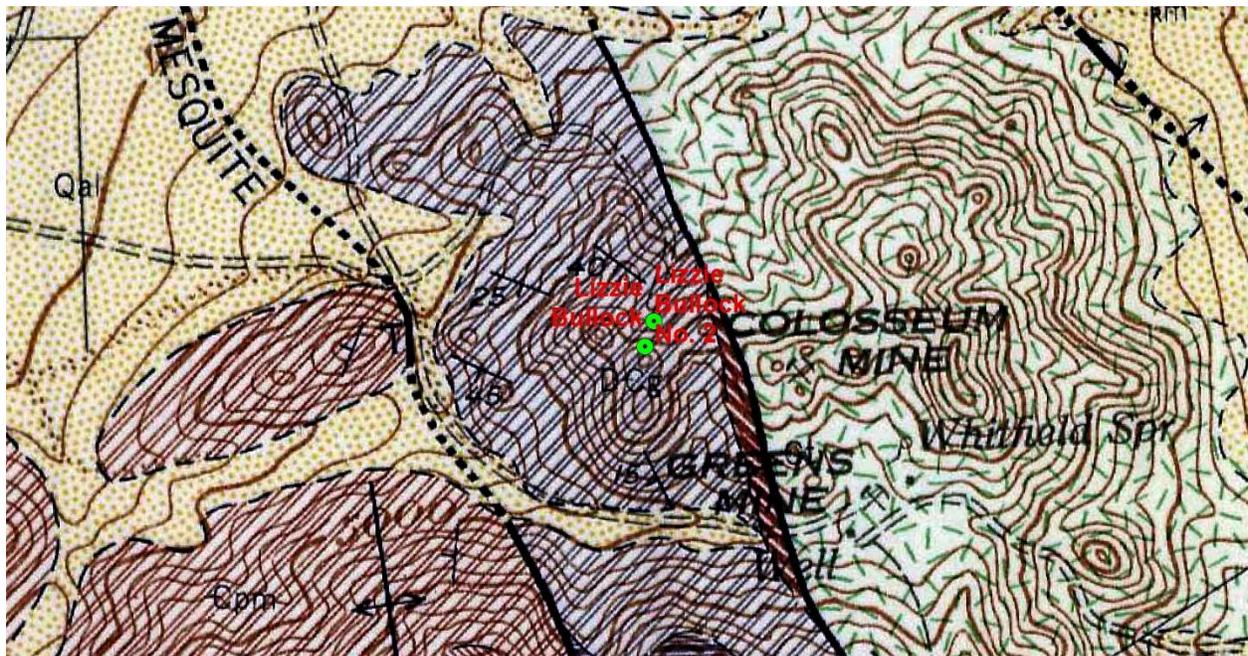


Figure 1. Geologic map of the Lizzie Bullock mine and surrounding areas. From Hewett, 1956, Plate 1.

Mineral Surveys associated with the Lizzie Bullock and Beatrice mines are:

M 1126 01	18.95 Acres
M 1669 01	5.443 Acres
M 1671 01	0.85 Acres
M 1178	20.66 Acres

Below is a map showing the location of these mineral surveys in relation to the Stonewall and Taylor mines (topographic base from Clark Mountain 1:24K quadrangle)..

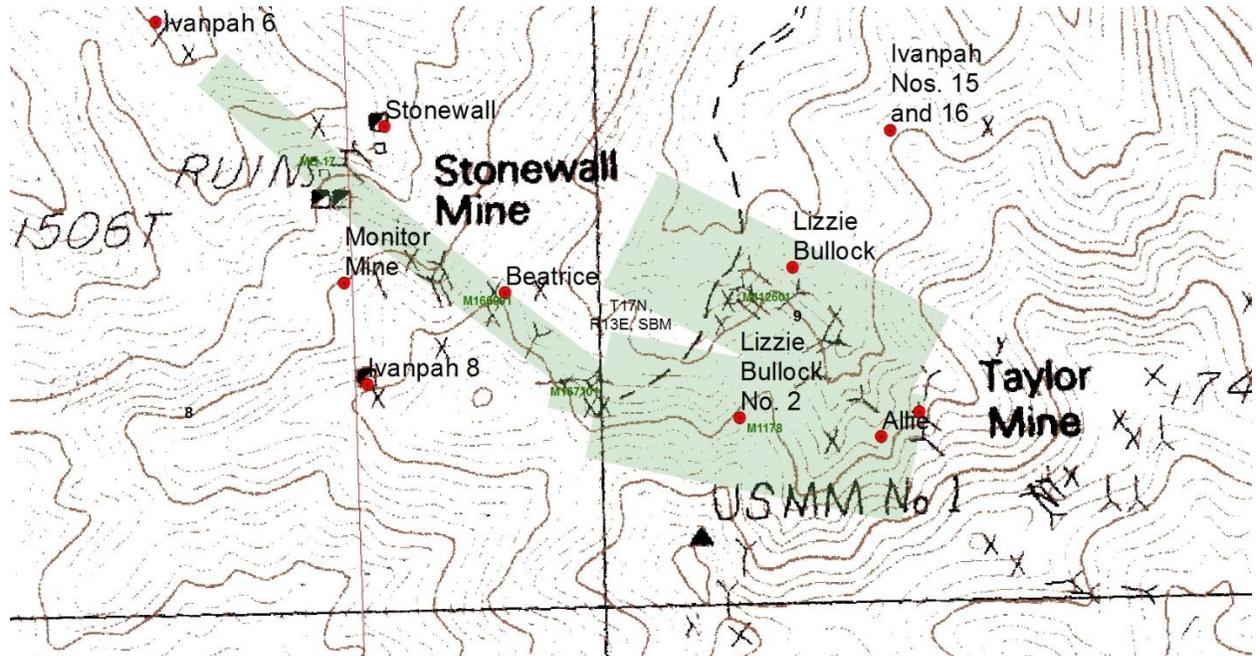


Figure 2. Topographic map of the Lizzie Bullock mine showing locations of mineral surveys. USGS Ivanpah quadrangle 1:24K base.