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HORNSILVER, NEVADA *Esmeralda Co*

F.L. Mansome, 1909, The Hornsilver district, Nevada. USGS Bull 380, p. 41-43.

CR ls. and calc. shales intruded by granite. Principal veins form a parallel system; they are in shale but parallel, and apparently next to, fine-grained diorite dikes. Cut across bedding of shales, N 55-60 W, steep dips. Main veins are Great Western Grand Central, about $\frac{1}{4}$ mi. apart. Traced by trenches 3000-4000'. There are 3 or 4 other veins on which less work has been done.

All vein matter in 1908 was soft, completely oxidized. Fissures after being filled with quartz and sulfides had been crushed by later fault movements, vein rendered specially permeable to oxidizing solutions. Valuable contents native gold and silver chloride.

Great Western developed to 300 ft. 100' level was 600' long, 200' level 175 ft. long. 300 driven after visit. June, 1908 production was \$35,000, shipments ranging from \$75 to \$400 per ton.

Vein strikes N60W, near shaft dips 50NE, but at NW end of 100' level dip is nearly vertical. HW is regular, persistent minor gouge. Vein in places is 20 ft. wide; crushed rusty quartz. Much of the vein assays \$30 per ton, but only higher grade portions have been stoped. High grade ore shows cerargyrite as sparkling olive-green crusts on the rusty quartz frags and as small crystals in spongy limonite residual from sulfides.

Gold not over 15% of total precious metal content. But recently ^{ore} ~~gold~~ with much higher gold has been stoped in NW part of 200 ft. level.

Second vein with more gold than silver, has been cut on the 100' level near the shaft.

Shortly ^{SE} NW of the Great Western mine vein passes under Q1. Little known of its extent or value in that direction, but it has been traced NW for 3000 or more.

Production \$ 123,000