

Silver Reef Tour

Saturday, November 19, 2011



Meet at the **Adams House** (northwest of I-15 opposite Harrisburg see image below) at **10 am**.

Hear from descendants of John Kemple, who discovered silver in sandstone in 1867. Learn about Texas Tech and University of Pennsylvania historical research. Explore Silver Reef geology and ruins.

THIS PROJECT WAS FINANCED FROM JOINT FUNDS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE UTAH HERITAGE FOUNDATION. MEASURED AND DRAWN UNDER THE DIRECTION OF JAMES C. MASSEY, CHIEF, HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF PAUL GOELDNER, ARCHITECT A.I.A., TEXAS TECHNOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BY STUDENT ARCHITECTS CHARLES D. HARKER, ROBERT A. SCHRIEVER AND M. KEITH SORENSON, UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, AND DONALD G. PRYCE, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY.

FEBRUARY, 1900.

MINES AND

SILVER-BEARING SANDSTONES

Of Southern Utah—A Description of One of the Few Localities Where Silver is Found in a Sandstone Formation.

Written for MINES AND MINERALS, by Don Maguire.

That silver occurs in rocks of all ages has been pretty well known for centuries, but in many of them it is found only sparingly. Silver occurs but seldom in paying quantities in sandstone, and there are few spots on earth that contain argentiferous sandstone. The most conspicuous place in which such sandstone occurs in paying quantities is at Silver Reef in Washington county, Utah, which place has produced up to the year 1899 about \$8,000,000. The region in which these silver mines exist is a very picturesque one, wild and broken; divided in its makeup between the red and white terraces of the Carboniferous age and the volcanic upheavals and extinct volcanic craters of the Tertiary periods. That part of Utah known as Dixie comprises the greater part of Washington county, Utah. It is a region much of which enjoys a semi-tropical climate.



3 Summer 1987 excavations in the backyard of the Cosmopolitan Restaurant. Stone corner of the kitchen is exposed. Wells Fargo Building in the background.

