Ada and Edith Claims, Central Spring Mountains, Clark County, Nevada

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Acknowledgement and Disclaimer

The information in this paper is taken largely from published and public sources. I have reproduced this material and present it pretty much as we found it, not trying to harmonize discrepancies in mine or geologic descriptions. I have changed verb tenses for readability and have used some paraphrase. I have expanded abbreviations or special characters with full text (e.g. feet instead of ft., inches instead of ") Italics indicate quotations. Authors of the original information are indicated at the end of each paragraph. Paragraphs without a citation are our own materials. The maps in this report have been compiled and rectified from digital and paper copies of original sources that were made at different scales and in different geographic projections. Therefore, many of the maps had to be adjusted or stretched. They do not fit perfectly. Most are accurate to within 100 feet, but reproduction and projection errors can be as much as 300 feet for some maps. PLSS means Public Land Survey System. That survey data was obtained from the U.S. Bureau of Land Management website.

MRDS, 2011, Mineral Resources Data System, U.S. Geological Survey, https://mrdata.usgs.gov/mrds/. This database relies on records that, in many cases, are inaccurate or imprecise. For example, if a report describes a mine as being in "Section 9", with no other information, MRDS plots the mine location in the center of the section. If a mine is reported in "SW ¼" of a section, MRDS plots the mine in the center of that SW quarter-section. Where I could confidently adjust a MRDS location of a mineral deposit to features identifiable in aerial photographs or topographic maps, I did so.

Help me make this report better. If you have any photographs, memories or reports for this mine that you can share, please send them to yosoygeologo@gmail.com so that I can incorporate that information and material into this paper.

LOCATION

T.18S R.56E Sec 35 MDM	36.34438 North	-115.6572
T.18S R.56E Sec 35 MDM	36.34415 North	-115.658

PREVIOUS NAMES

J and S Group (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 144 and 178).

OWNERSHIP

The Ada and Edith claims are on lands managed by the U.S. Forest Service.

HISTORY

Longwell and others (1965, p. 144 and 178) said this about the Ada and Edith claims:

The Charleston district is on the eastern flank of the Spring Mountains, 35 miles northwest of Las Vegas. Little is known of the district's history or its total production. Nolan (in Hewett and others, 1936, p. 54) reports that small quantities of oxidized lead-zinc replacement ores existing in dolomitized limestones were shipped in the period from 1926 to 1929, and were valued at $5,000. Production of 11 ounces of silver and 18,300 pounds of lead valued at $1,574 was recorded from the Ada and Edith claims (J and S group) (No. 7J, pl. 2) in 1953 and 1954 (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 144).

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

The regional geology of the central Spring Mountains is described in the overview paper for this report series. It can be accessed at

http://www.greggwilkerson.com/spring-mnts-central.html

MINE GEOLOGY

Oxidized lead·silver-zinc replacement ore in dolomitized limestones (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 177).

MAPPING

1:250,000

Longwell and others (1965) mapped the area of the Ada and Edith Claims as being in a block of overturned beds of Upper Cambrian dolomite (Ꞓd) southeast of a thrust fault and east of a northwest-to-southeast trending fault on the northwest slopes of Lee Canyon. Stratigraphically above the Cambrian dolomite are beds of the Ordovician Ely Springs Formation, Eurika Quartzite and Pogonip Group (Oep).

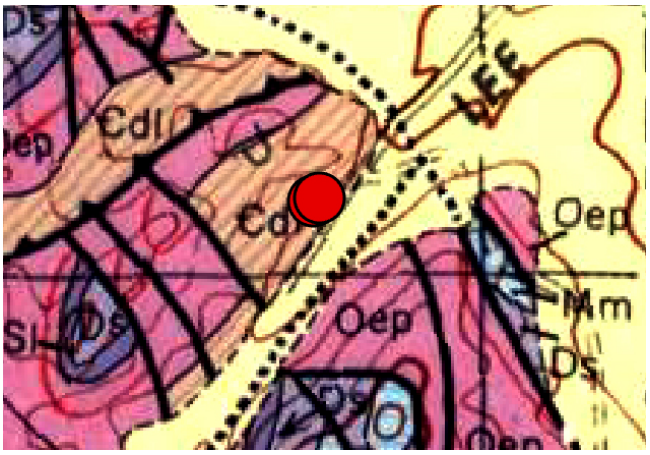
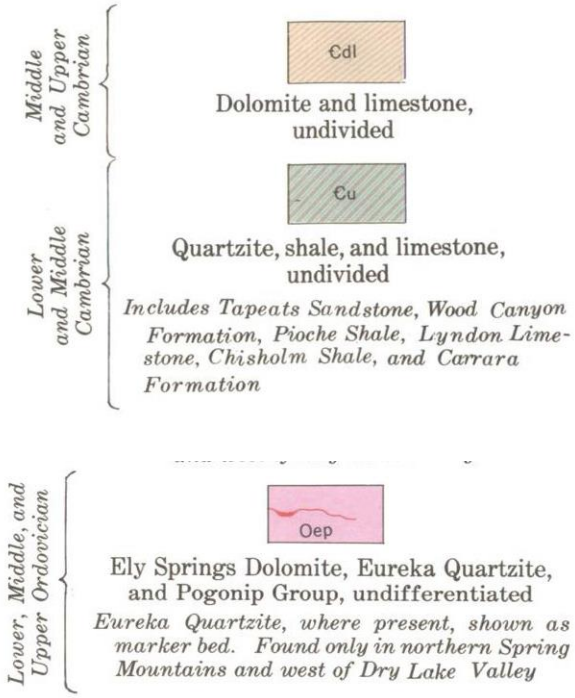


Figure 1. Geologic map of the area of the Ada and Edith Claims. Clipped from Longwell and others, 1965.



1:100,000

Page and others (2005) mapped the area of the Ada and Edith Claims as a place where an unnamed thrust fault trending southwest to northeast is crossed by faults that strike northwest to southeast in rocks. These faults cut through rocks of the Cambrian Nopal Formation (Є*n*) and Cambrian-Ordovician Pogonip Group (OЄ*p*).

1,900 meters to the northwest of the Ada and Edith Claims is the Macks Canyon Thrust Fault and 700 meters to the southeast is the Lee Canyon Thrust Fault. 1,500 meters to the east is the La Madre Fault.

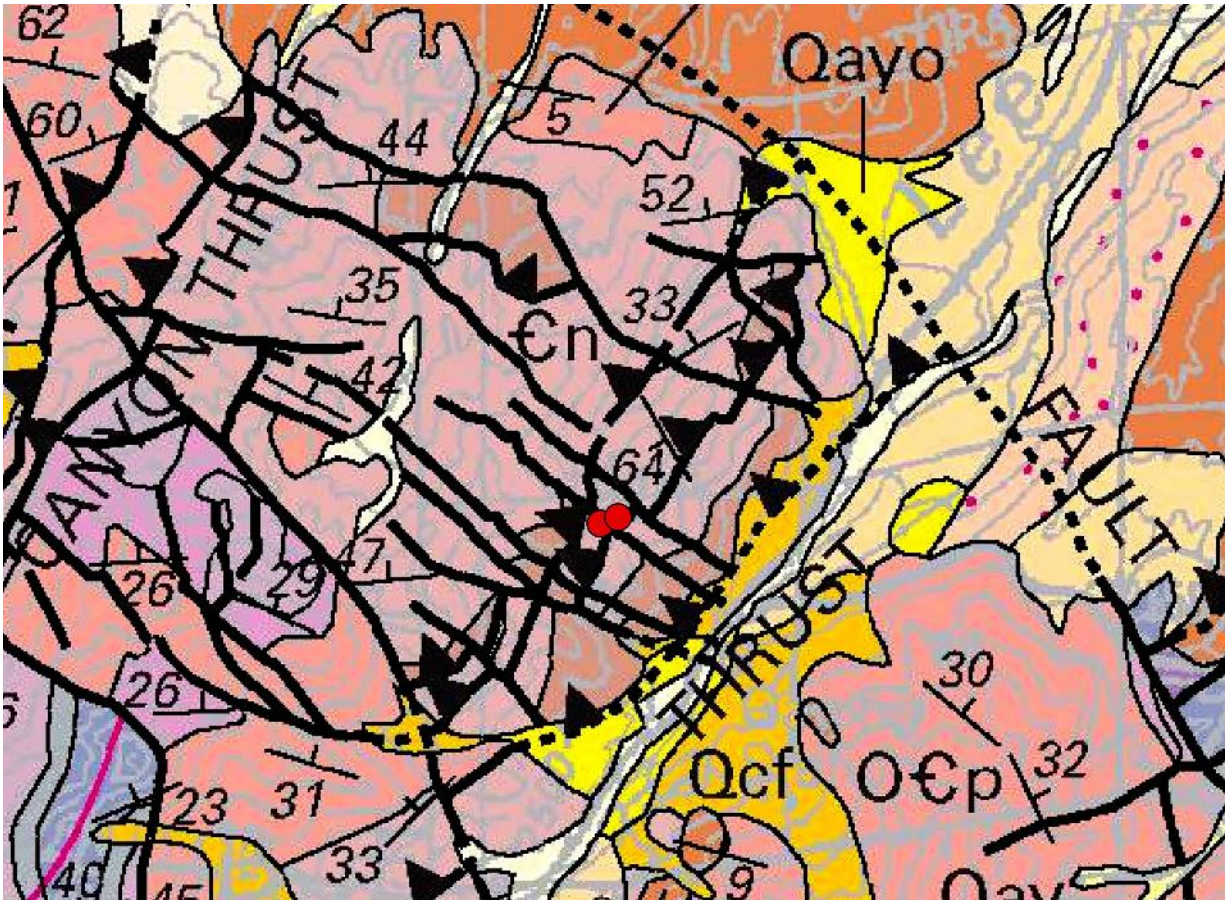


Figure 2. Geologic map of the area of the Ada and Edith Claims. Clipped from Page and others, 2005.

O€p	Pogonip Group (Middle Ordovician to Upper Cambrian)
€n	Nopah Formation (Upper Cambrian)

1:62,500

Burchfiel and others (1974) created a map of the Spring Mountains. Their map shows the Ada and Edith Claims to be at a place where two thrust faults of the Lee Canyon thrust system which trend southwest to northeast are crossed by high angle faults that strike northwest to southeast. These faults cut through rocks of the Cambrian Nopal Formation (Ꞓn) and Cambrian Bonanza King (Ꞓbk) rock units

Figure 3. Geologic map of the area of the Ada and Edith Claims. Clipped from Burchfiel and others, 1974

MINERALOGY

Lead and silver minerals (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 177).

DEVELOPMENT

Production of 11 ounces of silver and 18,300 pounds of lead valued at $1,574 was recorded from the Ada and Edith claims (J and S group) (No. 7J, pl. 2) in 1953 and 1954 (Longwell and others, 1965, p. 144).

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MAPS

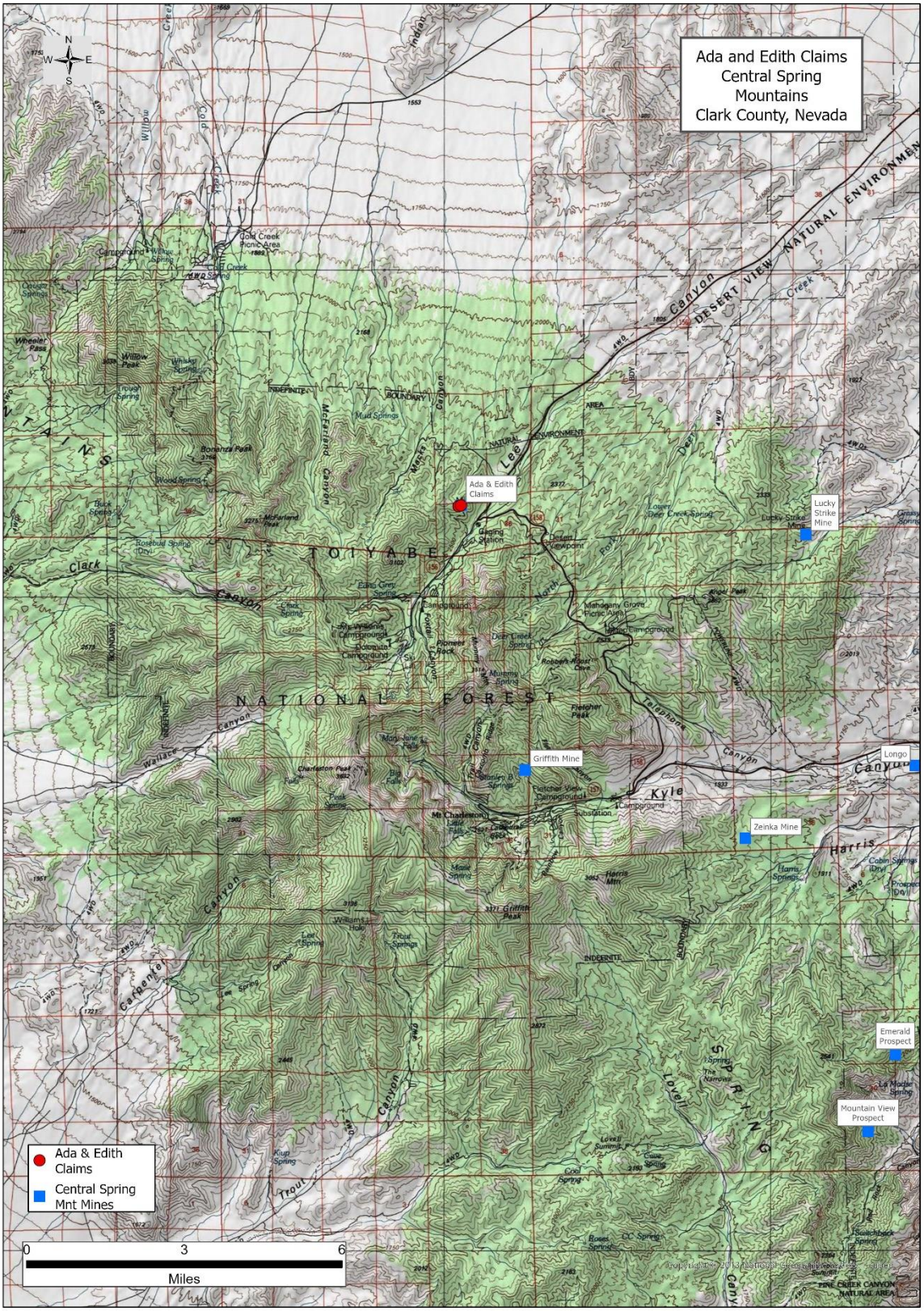

Figure 4. Regional topographic map of the Ada and Edith Claims.

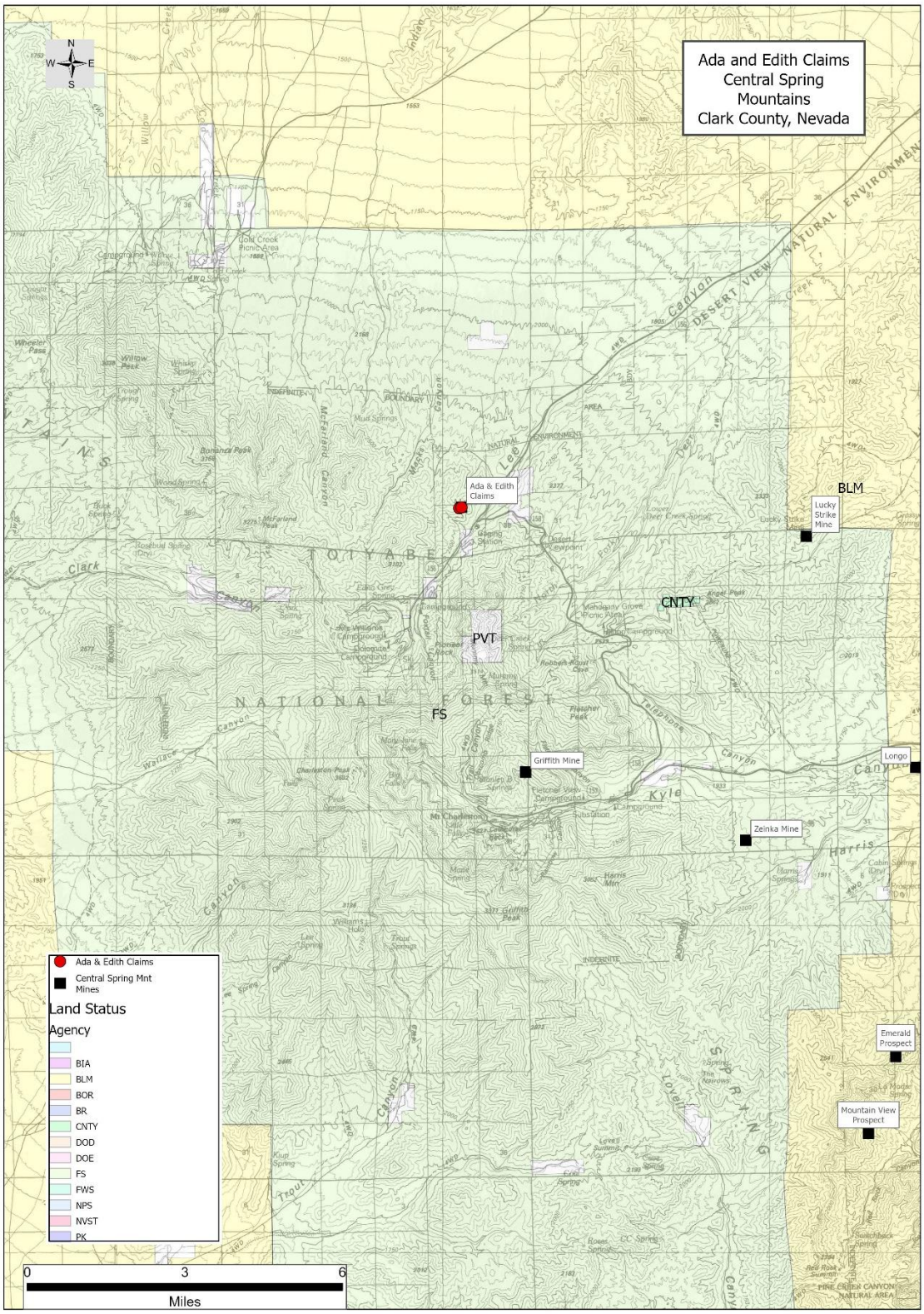

Figure 5. Land status map of the Ada and Edith Claims.

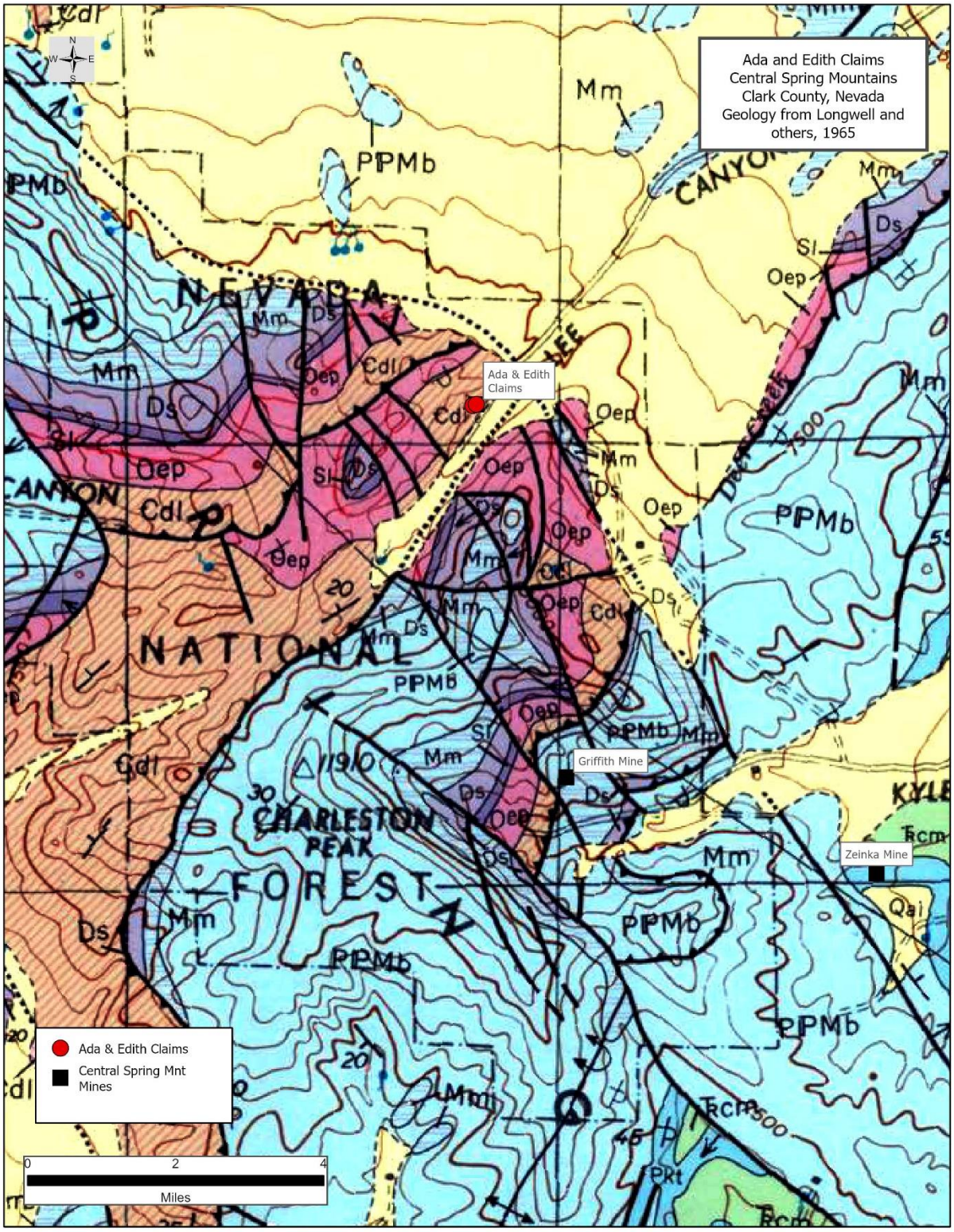

Figure 6. Regional geologic map of the Ada and Edith Claims.

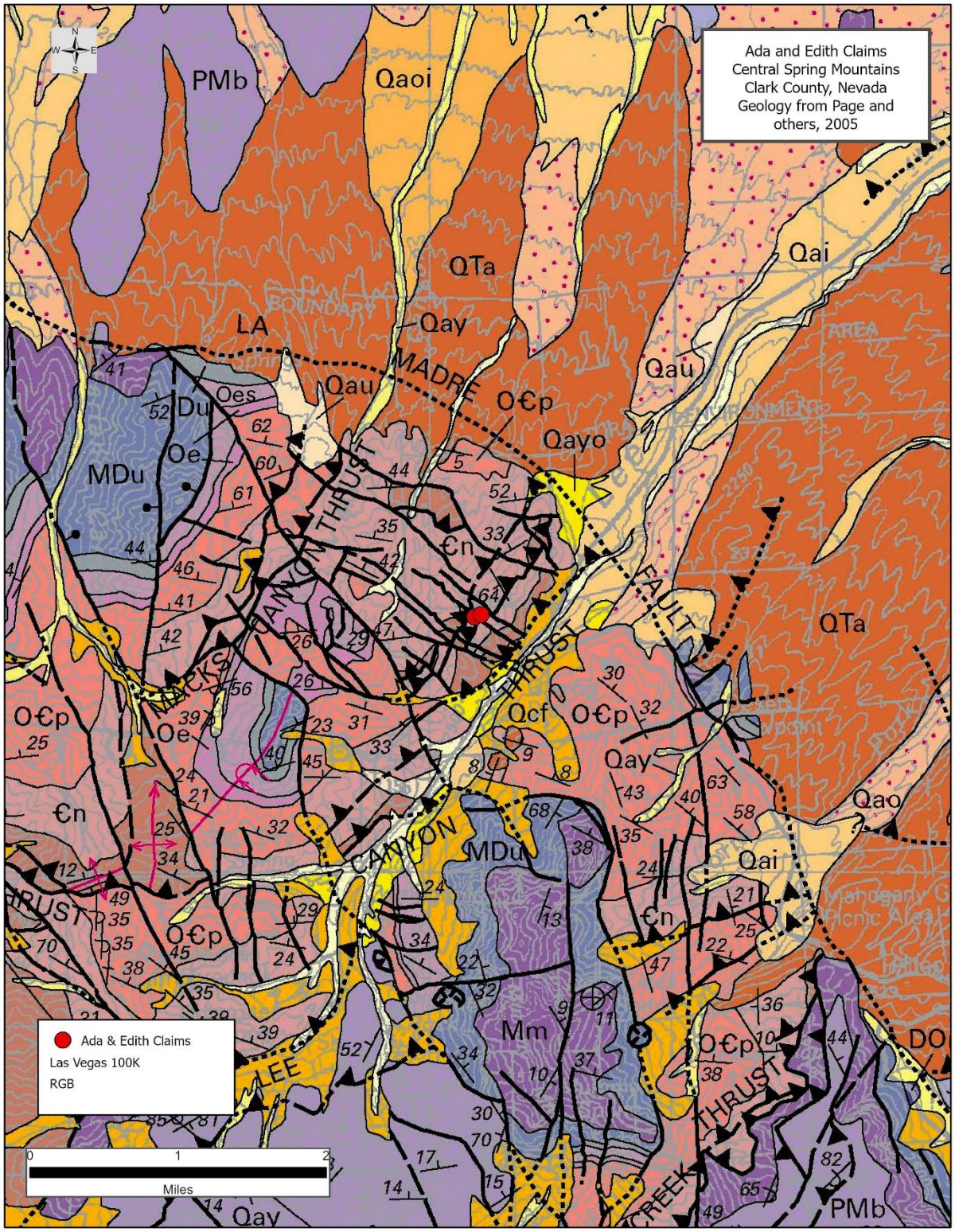

Figure 7. Area geologic map of the Ada and Edith Claims.

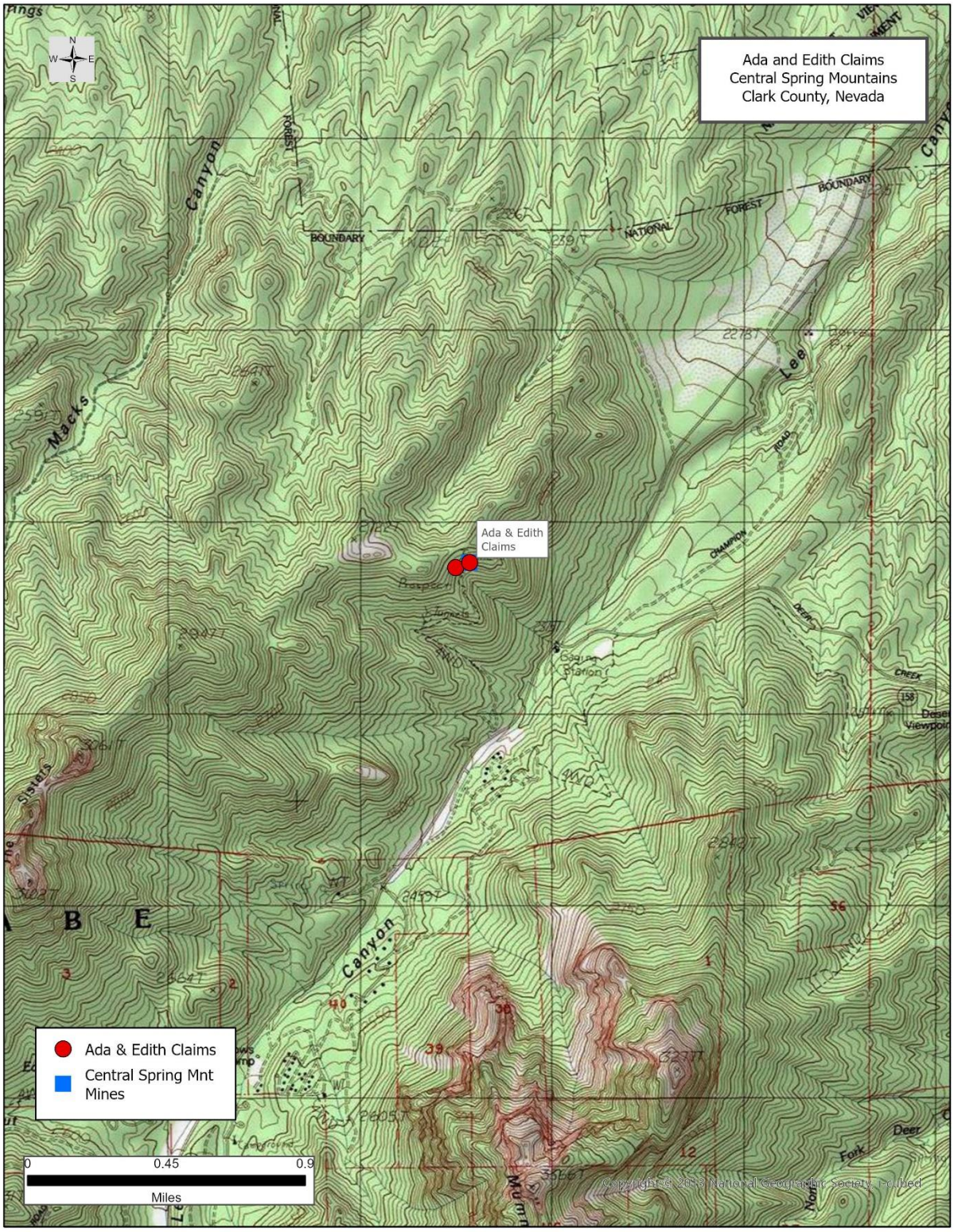

Figure 8. Area topographic map of the Ada and Edith Claims.

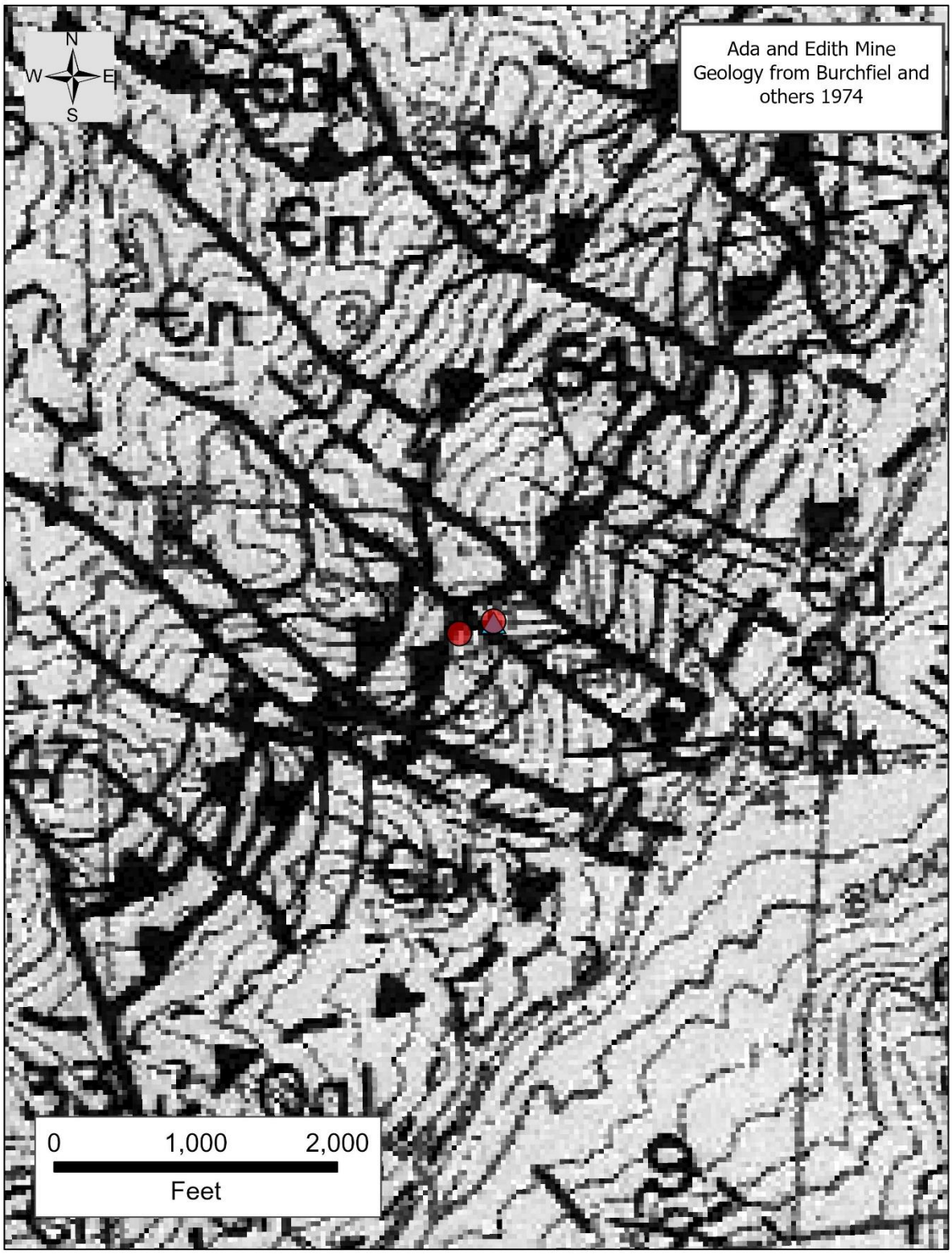

Figure 9. Site geologic map for the Ada and Edith Mine and surrounding area.

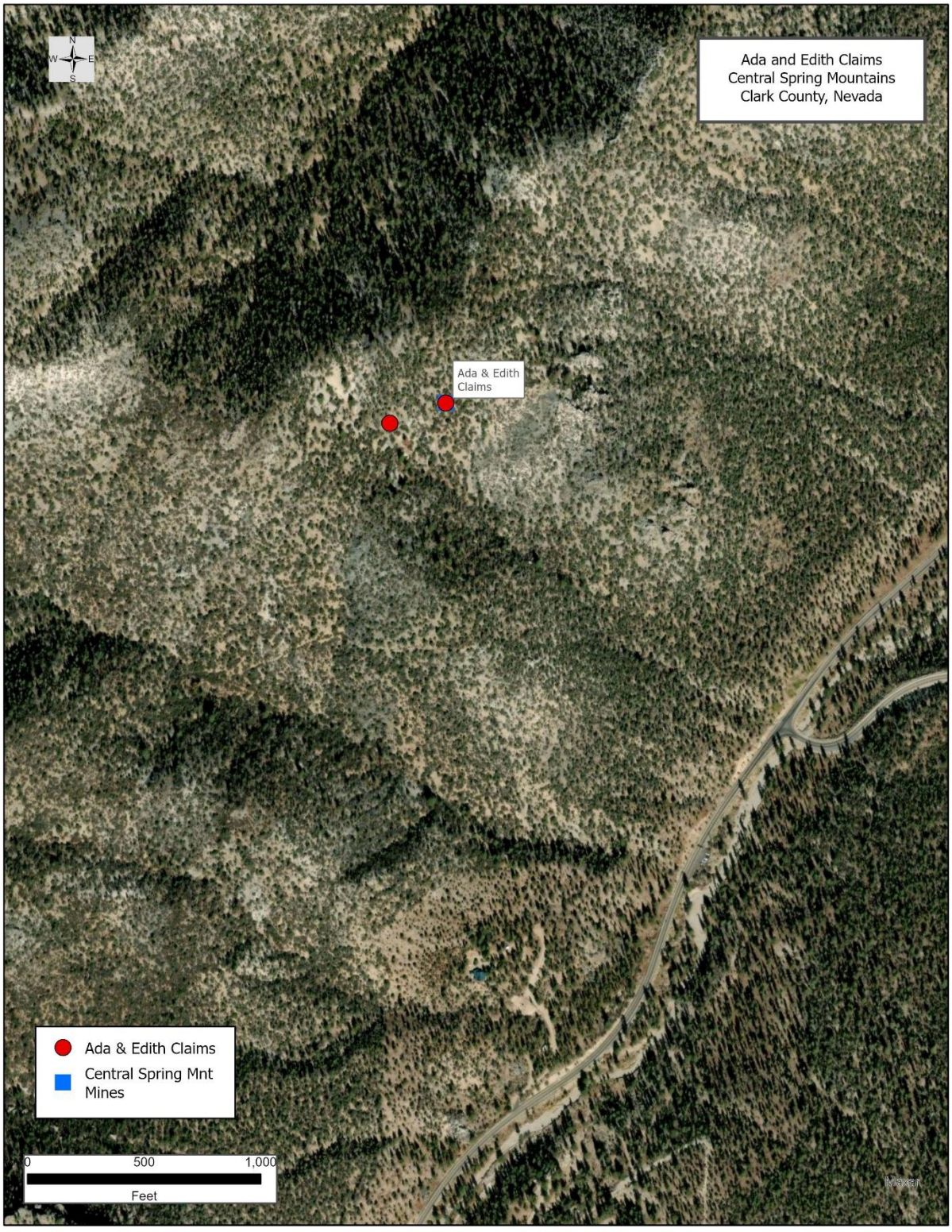

Figure 10. Aerial photograph of the Ada and Edith Claims.