Griffith Mine, 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 (MRDS, 2011)

T.19S R.56E Sec 25	36.27138	-115.6369
T.19S R.56E Sec 25	36.27109	-115.6366

PREVIOUS NAMES

Stanley B.

HISTORY AND OWNERSHIP

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/uploads/1/0/6/5/106585235/geology_and_mining_history_of_the_central_spring_mountains.pdf

MINE GEOLOGY

Oxidized lead-silver-zinc replacement ore in dolomitized limestones (Longwell and others, 1965:178).

The mine is in an aera of meandering thrust faults in the Bird Springs and Pogonip Group formations. These thrust faults trend north to south and dip to the north or northwest.

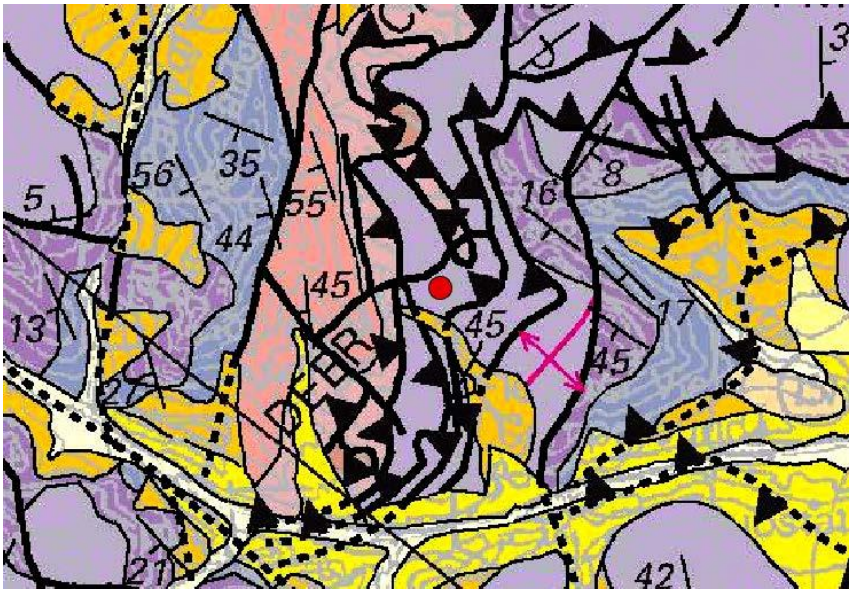
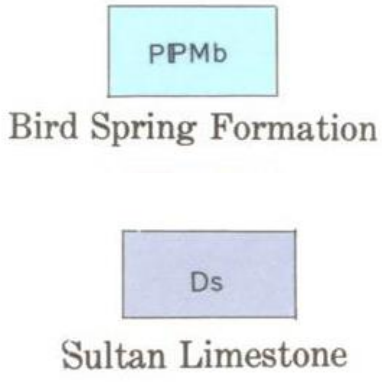


Figure 1. Porton of the geologic map of Page and others, 2002. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

MAPPING

1:250,000

Longwell and others (1965) mapped the area of the Griffith mine as being in a block of Pennsylvanian-Permian Bird Spring Formation (PIPMb) . This block is bounded on the northwest and southeast by a thrust faults. The block is bounded on the southwest and northeast by high angle faults. At the southwest end of this block is a band of Devonian Sultan Limestone (Ds).



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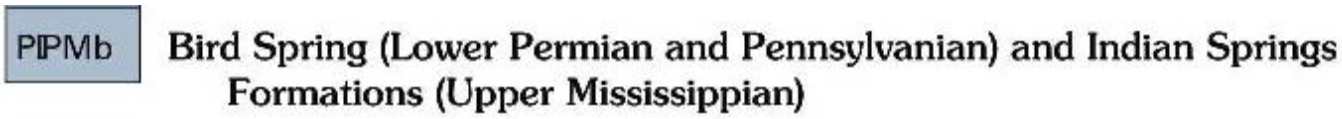
Workman and others (2002) mapped the area of the Griffith mine as in a block of Bird Spring Formation (PIPMb) between to west-dipping thrust faults. To the west of the Mine at a distance of 5,800 feet is the Griffith Fault.



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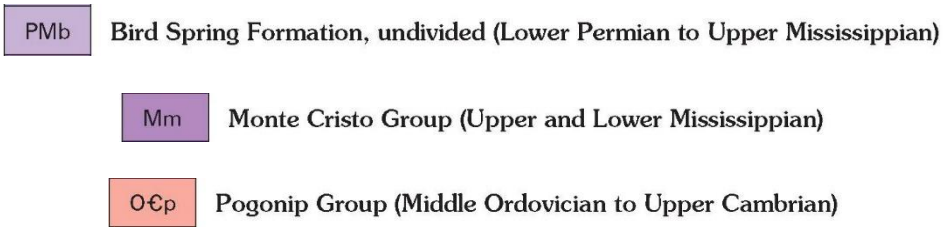
Page and others (2005) mapped the area of the Griffith mine as in a complex of thrust and high angle faults collectively labeled as the Deer Creek Thrust. These faults displace Bird Spring Formation (PMb), Ordovician Pogonip Group (OЄp) and Mississippian Monte Cristo Group (Mm).



1:62,500

Burchfiel and others (1974) made a geologic map of the Spring Mountains. Their map shows the Griffith mine as being in an area of several thrust meandering thrust faults that trend north-south. The host rock at the mine is Permian-Pennsylvanian Bird Springs Formation (PIPbs) and Ordovician Pogonip Group (Qp).

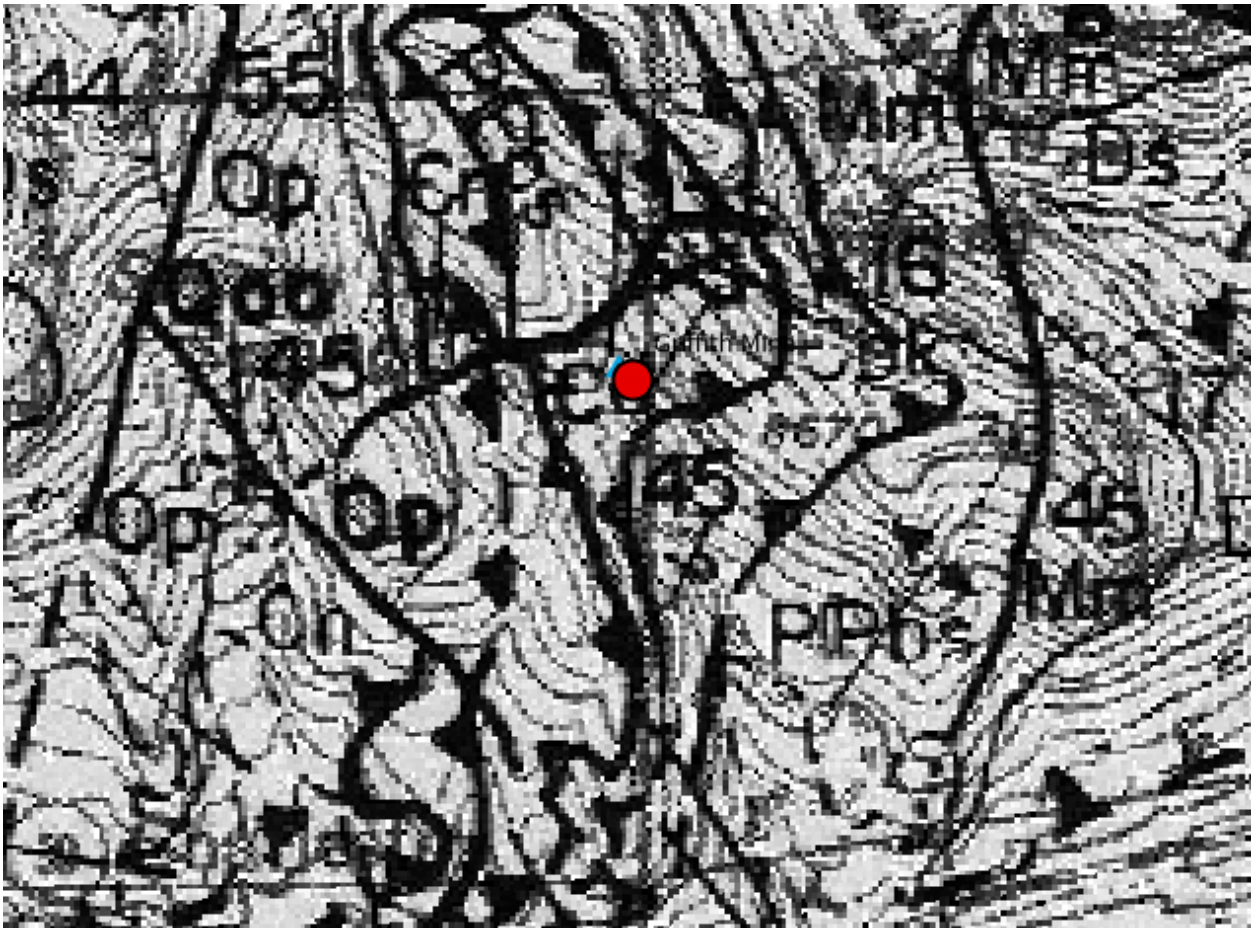
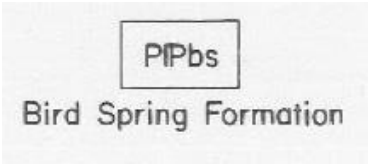


Figure 2. Clip from the geology map of Burchfiel and others, 1974 in the area of the Griffith Mine.
Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.



MINERALOGY

Lead minerals (Longwell and others, 1965:178).

DEVELOPMENT

Small production recorded (Longwell and others, 1965:178).

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MAPS

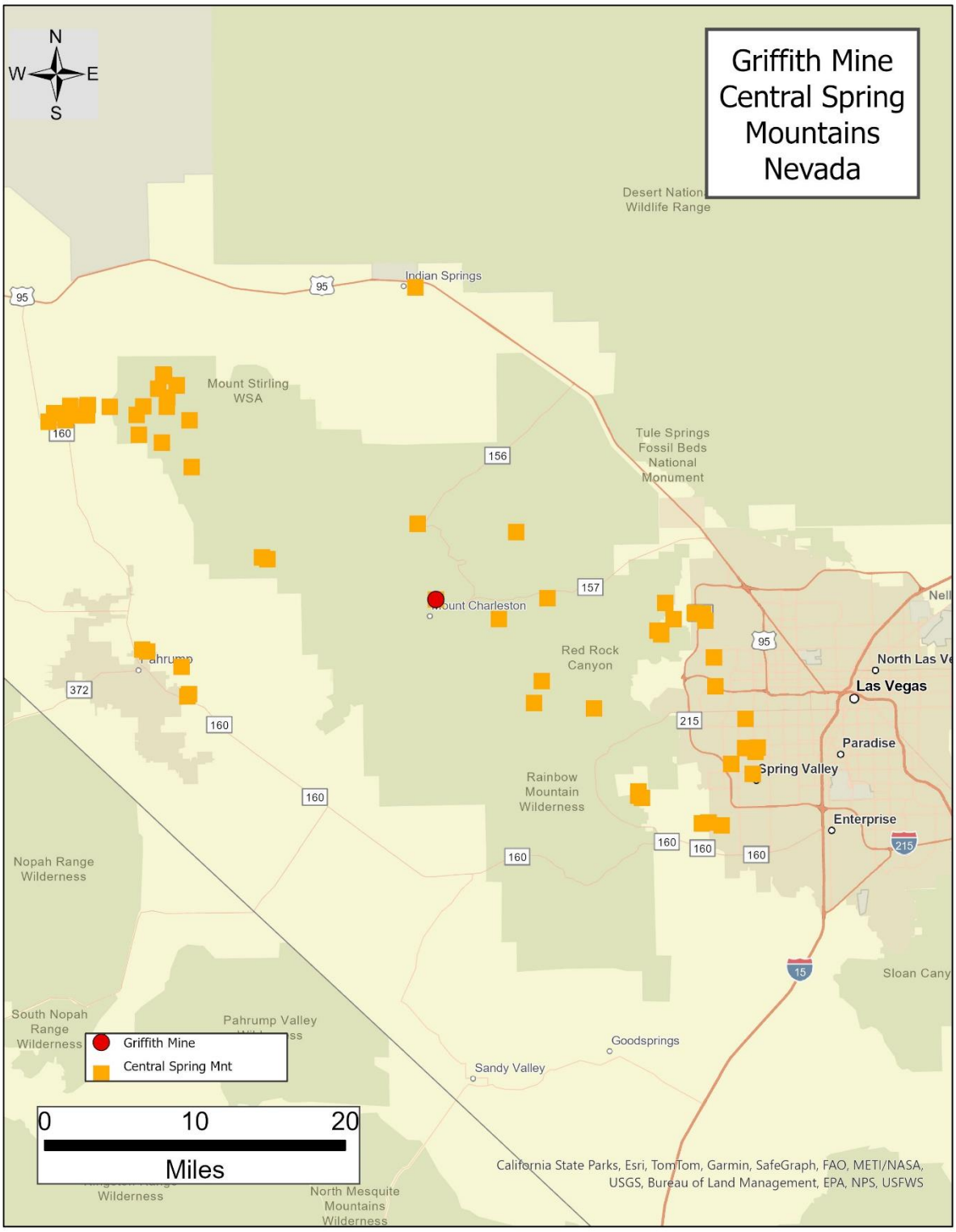

Figure 3. Location map for the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

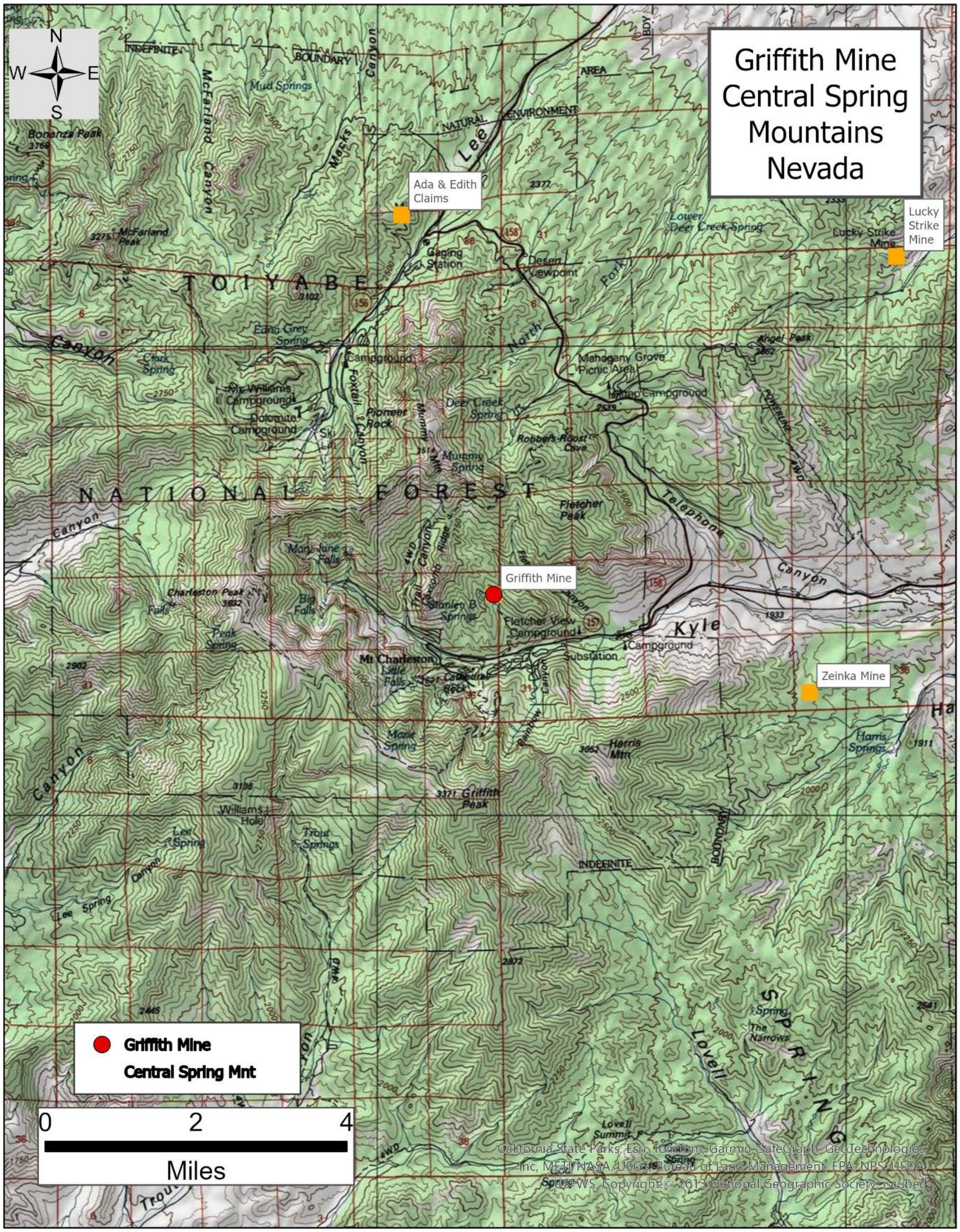

Figure 4. Regional topographic map of the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

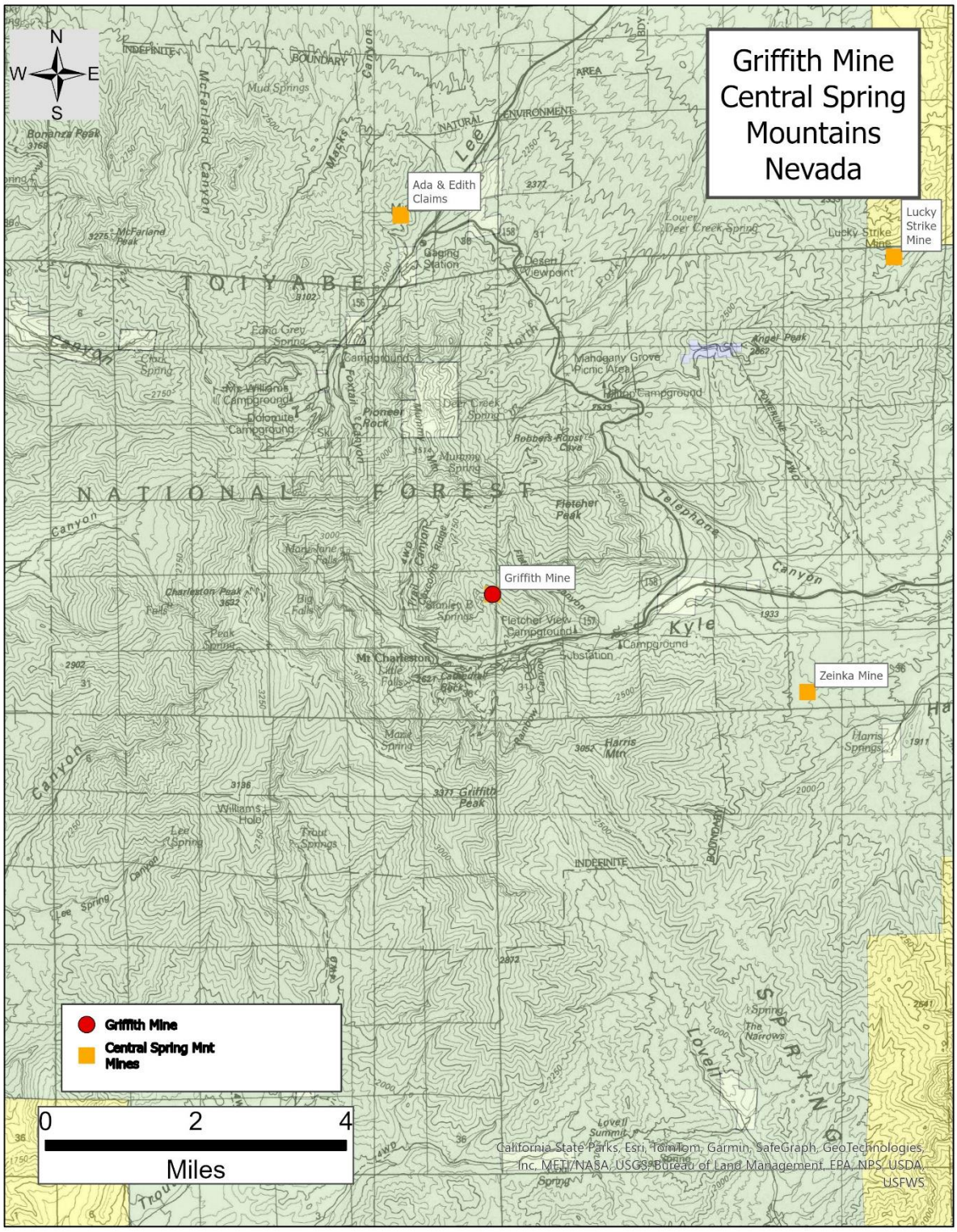

Figure 5. Land status map of the Griffith Mine. Green is U.S. Forest Service. Yellow is U.S. Bureau of Land Management. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

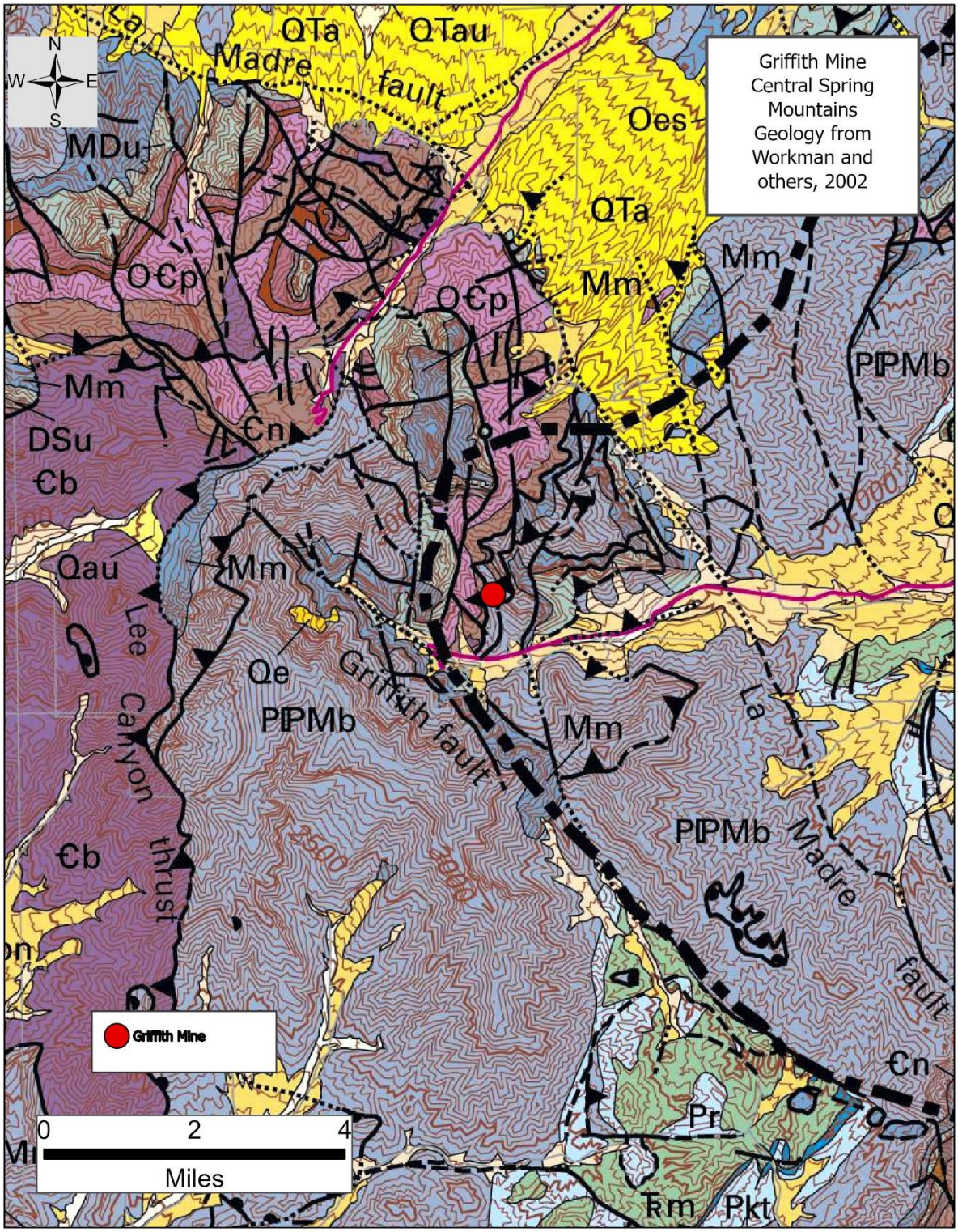

Figure 6. Regional geologic map of the area surrounding the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

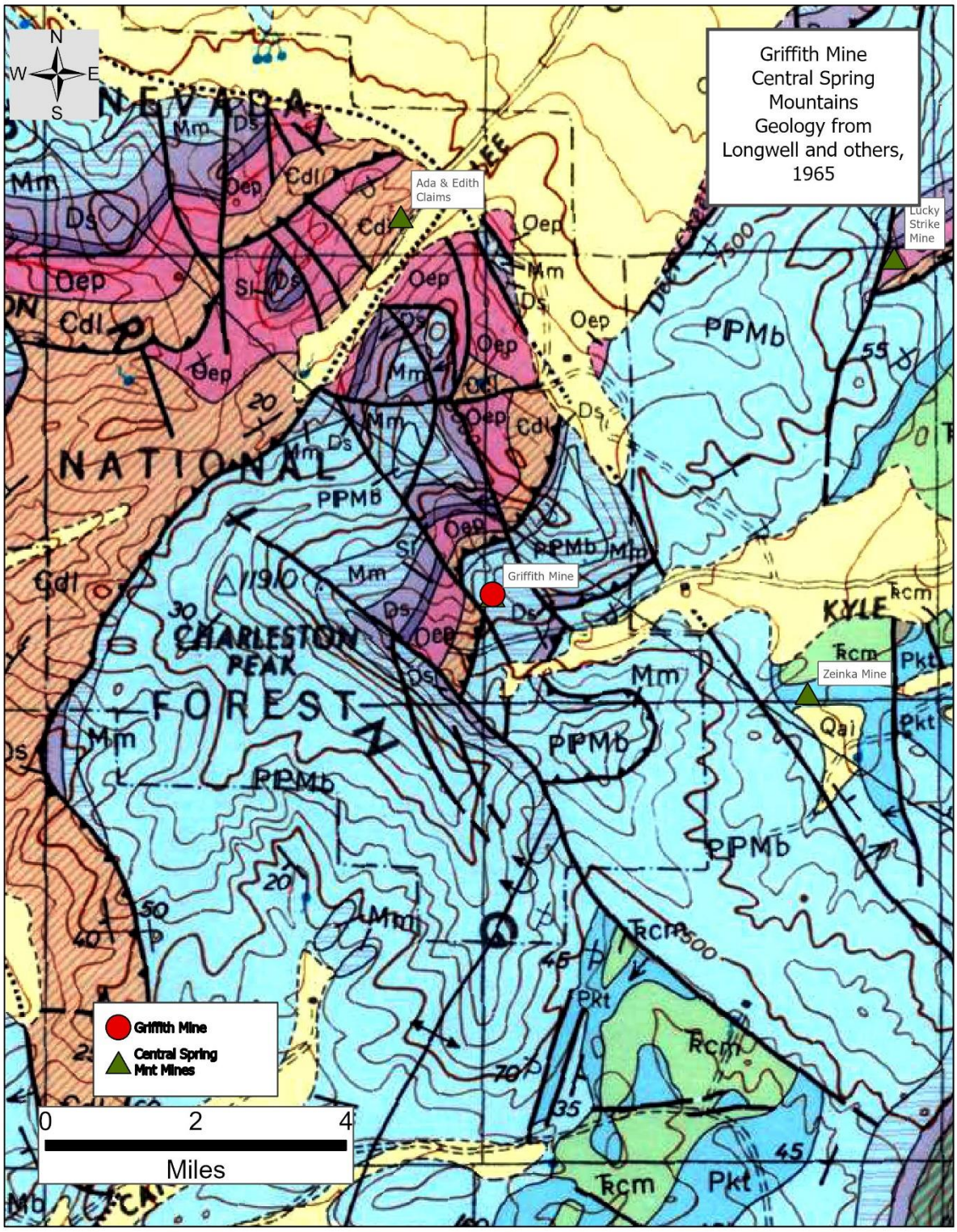

Figure 7. Regional geologic map of the area surrounding the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

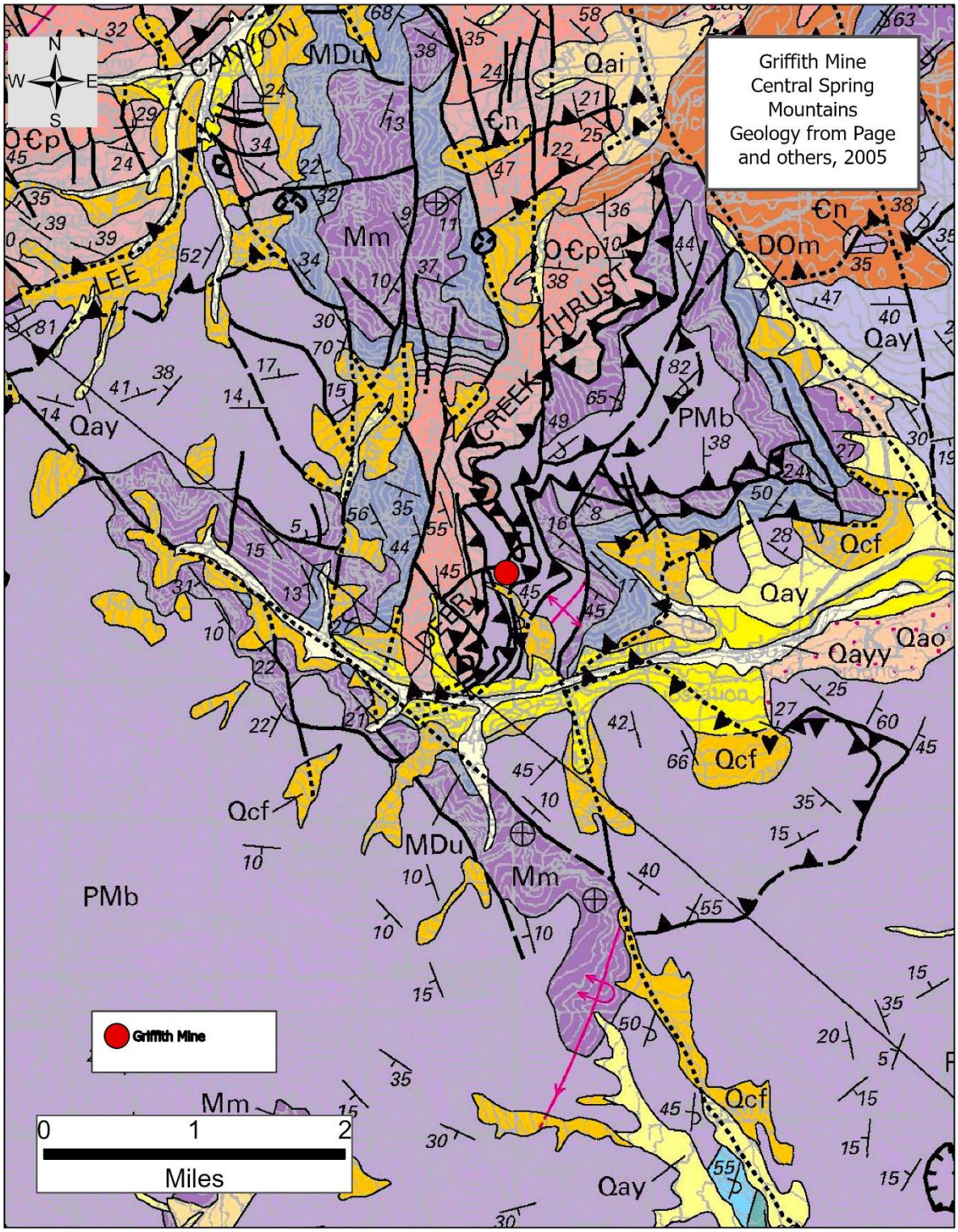

Figure 8. Area geologic map of the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

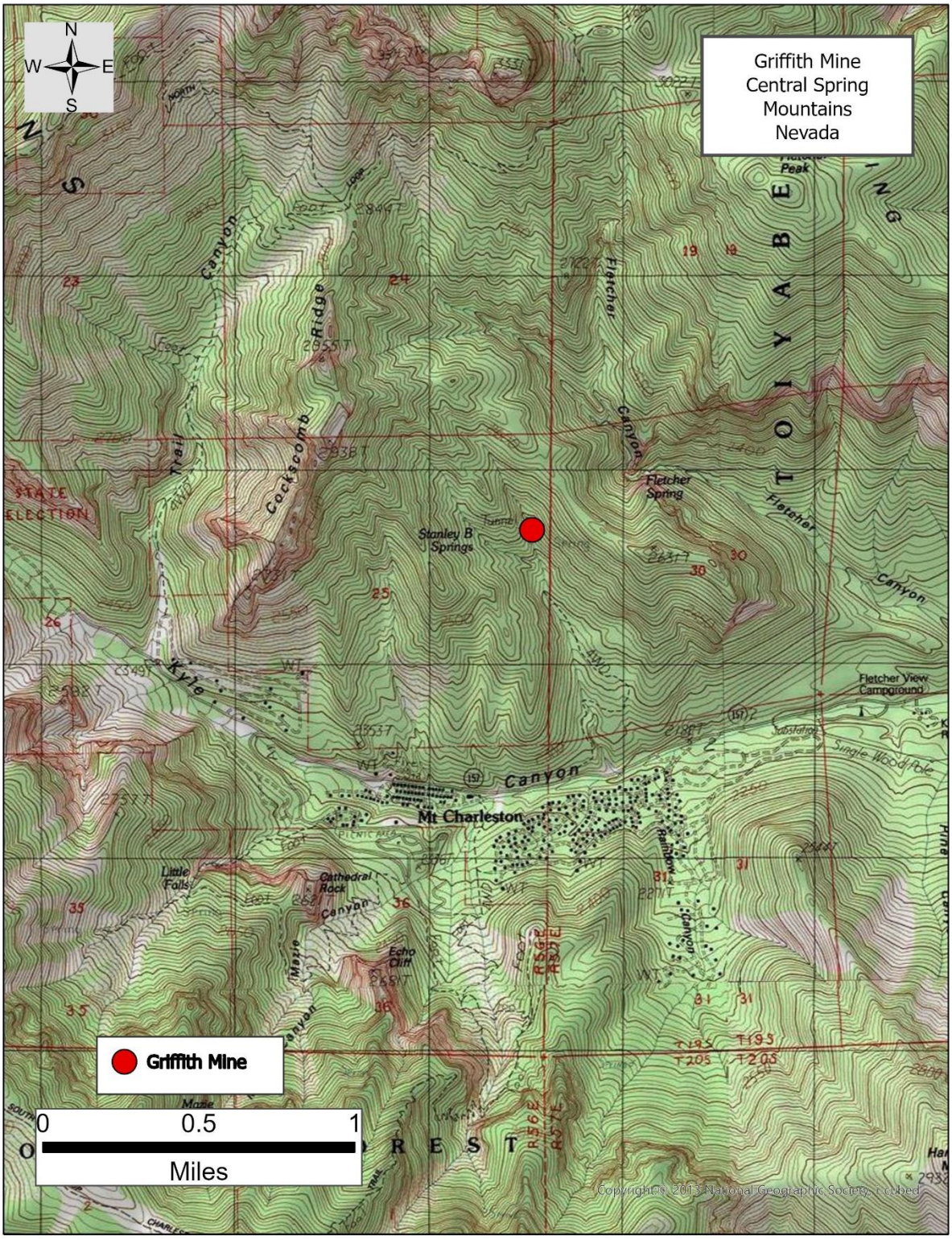

Figure 9. Area topographic map of the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

Figure 10. Site geologic map of the Grffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

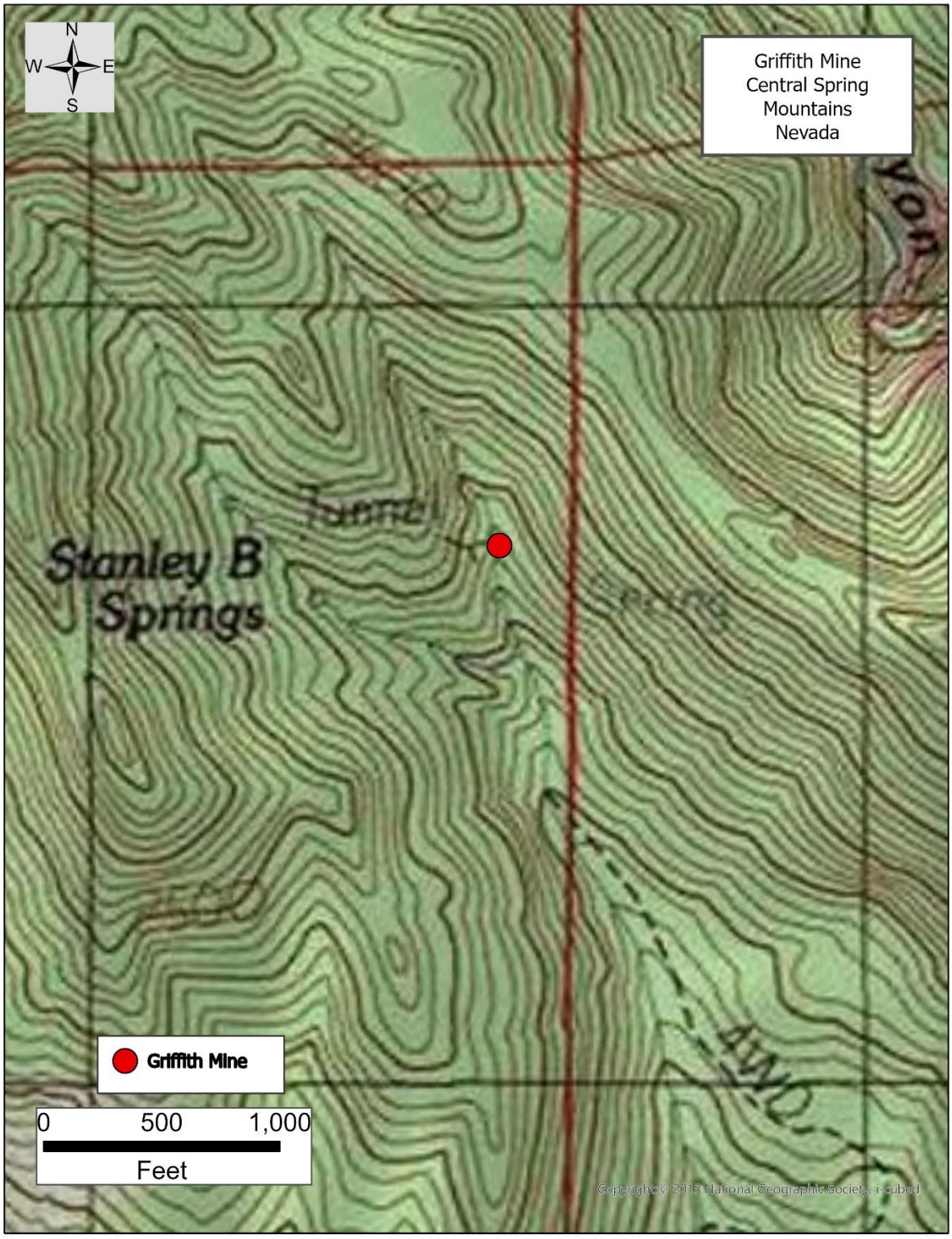

Figure 11. Site topographic map of the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.

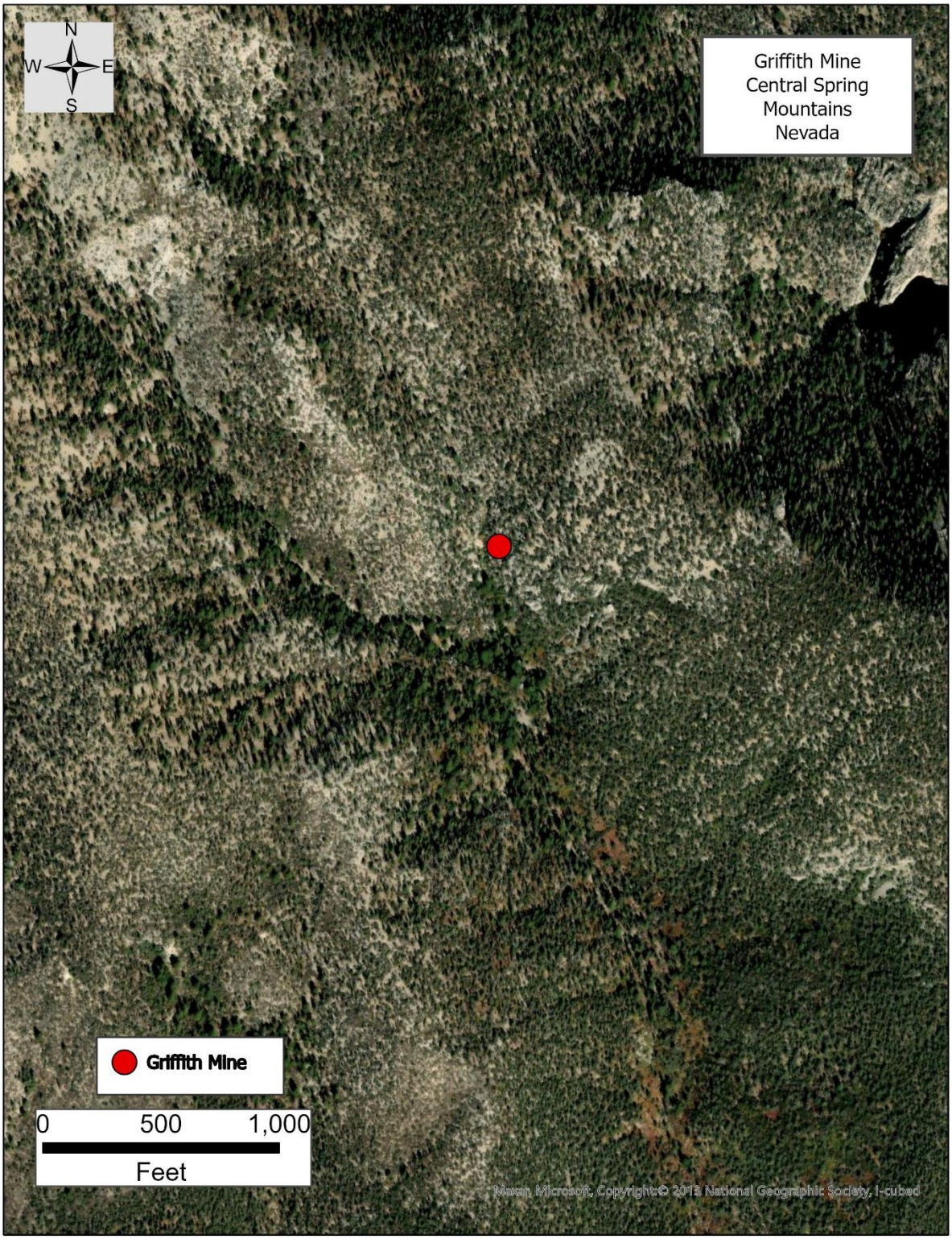

Figure 12. Aerial photograph of the Griffith Mine. Open source for educational purposes. No copyright.