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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CEMETARY RIDGE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

OLD COLLINS COPPER PROSPECT  
LA RUCCA

YUMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 740

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 1 S RANGE 11 W SECTION 7 QUARTER W2  
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 21MIN 28SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 26MIN 03SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: EAGLETAIL MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:

GOLD  
SILVER  
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR CEMETARY RIDGE FILE

HARRISON A. SCHMITT  
CONSULTING MINING GEOLOGIST  
COTTAGE SANATORIUM ROAD  
SILVER CITY, NEW MEXICO

PHONE  
AREA 505  
LOCAL 53 B-2513

June 14, 1964

Mr. Charles E. Goets  
Arizona Wax Paper Company  
5160 West Missouri  
Phoenix, Arizona 85031

Cemetery Ridge copper prospects, T1N, R12W and T1S, R12W, Arizona

Your holdings in the Cemetery Ridge, Little Eagle Tail mountains area are comprised of around 300 contiguous claims or around 6,000 acres.

This area has a semiarid climate on the arid side. The elevation averages around 1500 feet and the relief around 600. It is accessible by a desert road from Hope and Solome. The distance south from highway 60-70 is around 25 miles and from Solome 30 miles. Much of the topography of the area is comprised of an only slightly dissected pediment with isolated low mountains.

Little is known about the geological detail. Most of the basement rock is moderately dipping schist of intermediate to basic composition. The dominant rocks appear to be meta andesite and arkose (?). There is much acid (saturated) medium grained rock, however, doubtfully rhyolite or arkose. A few lenses of meta-impure limestone were observed. Alteration minerals include mica, serpentine and epidote, quartz and amphibole. Some of the rock is mica-schist. A coarse, green amphibole probably actinolite is abundant in places. This is probably an alteration product of the limestone or in some cases a basic igneous rock. Some of the terrain appears to be intrusive rock, some flow rock.

The basement is overlain and cut by a series of basaltic and andesitic (?) volcanic rocks (Kofa volcanics) of much more recent age. This in turn is overlain by young unconsolidated to semi-consolidated gravels and sands. The

late igneous rock occurs as dikes and plugs with which is associated a low grade manganese oxide mineralization.

The copper mineralization occurs in narrow inconspicuous veins as a rule. At the Collins prospect and shafts (claims 1, 2, 9 and 10) oxidized copper minerals are associated with coarse green amphibole (?).

In the company of Mr. Roy Pogue I inspected a number of the supposedly best copper prospects. None of these appear to have ever produced commercial (shipping) ore, nor do any appear to have even a fair chance of developing into commercial vein deposits. They are too small; too inconspicuous. The Collins prospects have the best showings but the lack of evidence (gossans) of former sulphides in any appreciable abundance make these look poor.

The principal object of the survey, of course, was to see if there were evidence of one or more porphyry copper type of deposit in the area. What one searches for is a capping, i.e., an area of heavy alteration with limonite veinlets and stringers. Such a surface indication cannot be missed or mistaken if it exists, particularly because it must be up to one-half mile in diameter in order to be large enough to be a commercial deposit. Furthermore, the presence of a porphyry copper is also generally indicated by iron cemented gravel and rock fragments of typically altered capping rock in the arroyos. No such evidence was seen.

The block of claims was traversed in various directions to see if any cappings existed. None were seen.

In conclusion, there appears to be no evidence that either commercial high grade copper veins or large low grade copper deposits exist in the area of your claims. The small deposits of low grade manganese appear to be of no interest at this time.

original signed  
HARRISON A. SCHMITZ

J. Pogue who is doing the drilling at the Cemetery Ridge property of Van Landingham and Prohoroff (La Rucca).

		Copper %	Gold & Silver
Hole No. 1	625 Ft.	0.10	\$ 2.00
Hole No. 2	520 Ft.	0.12	1.75
Hole No. 3	100 Ft.	0.35	1.25
Hole	400 Ft	0.15	1.35

The first hole was mostly in hornblendite, the other two mainly in dioritic rock.

LAS WR 11/27/64

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Interview with J. Pogue, Driller 4/16/65

Pogue reported that so far he had drilled 4 complete D. D. holes, is down to 290 feet on the fifth. He had the core for the last hole to be studied. It showed a hornblendite, or hornblende-rich diorite containing considerable disseminated pyrite. The pyrite is tarnished in places, to a peacock color combination and there is some joint-plane limonite coating which is not indigenous, and was evidently from elsewhere. One general sample showed 0.1 to 0.2 percent copper, 0.75 oz Ag and 0.04 oz Gold to the ton. The mineralization was consistent throughout the entire core length, below a few feet near the surface where oxidation was more active. It was suggested that assays be run on core sections representing each 50 feet. This would indicate any significant changes. The pyrite in several places, is pitted, due to solution, but no evidence of covellite or chalcocite was seen.

The other holes reached 820 feet, 605 feet, 504 feet and 350 feet, respectively. The 820-foot hole, except for 75-100 feet at the top, was in quartz monzonite, according to Pogue. There is very little difference in results as compared to the 290-foot hole. The first 100 feet apparently was in hornblendite. So far, in the five holes, no copper assay has exceeded 0.3 percent, but near the surface malachite and chrysocolla occurred. Silver values were best near the surface. The other three holes were believed to have cut diorite or hornblendite in the main. All showed pyritic mineralization.

Alex Prohoroff and Van Landingham were in with a map of their Cemetery Ridge Claims, LaRucca, and approved our report on the property. They reported that Charles Goetz plans to drill two or more exploratory holes on these claims.

LAS WR 4/23/64

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Roy Pogue called to say that Charlie Goetz expected his new drill about the 15th of June and that it would probably be set up at Cemetery Ridge first.

LAS WR 6/18/64

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Conference with J. Pogue 8/17/64

J. Pogue had a suite of cores from the core drillhole in the Cemetery Ridge area, on claims held by Prohoroff and Van Landingham. The hole has reached 304 feet vertically. According to the core evidence the hole passed through 65 feet of hornblendite and then went into a medium-to-fine-grained diorite. The hornblendite was severely altered and contained 0.4 to 0.7 per cent copper as oxides. The diorite is broken by joints that are spaced at intervals of 4-8 inches. Alteration along the joint planes is not strong although some pyrite-bearing quartz is present in some of them. Small grains of pyrite (some cupriferous) are fairly evenly distributed throughout the diorite, some being as large as 3/16". The diorite between the joints is generally little altered. The core has been tested at 50 foot intervals and fairly consistently assayed 0.10 to 0.12 per cent copper. The pyrite is not much altered. It is planned to go on down to 500 feet, and the values do not increase, or a noticeable change in rock character occurs, the drill will be moved to another site.

MEMO Lewis A. Smith 8/17/64

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J. Pogue, who is the driller for Alex Prohoroff and Guy Van Landingham, at the Cemetery Ridge Prospects, reported a vertical depth of 302 feet on a test hole. So the hole penetrated 90 feet of basic "dike" and 212 feet of fine grained dense diorite. The cores showed pyrite finely disseminated in the diorite and in narrow quartz veinlets in the upper part of the diorite. The fracturing planes, that are relatively sparse, are at a 45 deg. angle to the hole alignment. The diorite is generally little altered, and, in places between fractures, very fresh. A little red limonite occurs on the fractures. The basic material is probably hornblendite and might be in a dike or a floater in the roof of the diorite. Scattered samples, at intervals of 50 feet, from the core, run a little over 0.10 percent copper and 0.40 oz. silver to the ton. It was suggested that the hole be taken down to 500 feet. If conditions change it may be necessary to go farther, but otherwise it would not be advisable to continue it.

WR - LAS - 8-21-64

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J. Pogue, who is drilling a test hole at La Rucca claims, Cemetery Ridge, was in for a copy of Verity's pamphlet. He said that the hole was now over 400 feet and it looked like it had gone out of the diorite into a basic dike (probably hornblendite). The copper increased in this rock as compared to the diorite (core assays of it indicate that it would run \$2.50 in copper, gold and silver with silver predominant).

LAS WR 10/13/64

## DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

FILED

APR 29 1964

Mine CEMETARY RIDGE PROSPECTS,  
(PROBABLY OLD COLLINS COPPER PROSPECT)  
District Eagle Tail Dist. YUMA COUNTY Engineer Lewis A. Smith  
CEMETARY RIDGE

Date 4/1/64

Subject: Mine Visit with Alex Prohoroff and <sup>Van</sup> Landingham 4/1/64LOCATION: Secs <sup>6-7</sup> 18-19, T1S, R11W. Secs <sup>2, 11-12</sup> 13-14, T1S, R12W.PROPERTY: <sup>90</sup> 100 claims (unpatented) (A map of these will be furnished later).  
4 miles N of Clanton's Well.

ACCESS: From Hwy 80 at Sentinel, turn N on the Agua Caliente Road for 15 miles, to Agua Caliente, thence to Hyder. From here an old road is followed northward for 29 miles via Clanton's Well. (138 miles by road from Phoenix).

WORKINGS & GEOLOGY: Two shafts, in a basic dike (Hornblendite) reach 60 or more feet deep. These are within 50 feet of each other. Farther northeast <sup>two</sup> shallow shafts were sunk in the same dike. The dump material contains chrysocolla, malachite and iron oxides. This material, according to Prohoroff, assayed \$2.50 in gold and \$1.75 in silver, 2 samples from here ran 0.6 to 1.5 per cent copper. The material is rather strongly epidotized. The hornblendite is coarsely crystalline ranging from a few feet to 60 feet wide. A thin blanket of fine-grained schist overlies much of the area around the workings. Rhyolite porphyry also intrudes the schist in this vicinity. Several intermittently outcropping basic dikes were seen in the area, 2 miles long and a mile wide, and these all showed good mineralization. Numerous small veinlets and numerous small spots of quartz are present in the hornblendite. The rocks are intensely fractured by conjugate fracturing shearing and minor faults. In the west portion, about 2 miles <sup>from</sup> the Collins (?), the old Red Bird Claim (?) straddles a fault that strikes north 60 Deg. W and Dips 45° W. Here the fault forms the contact between granite (including floaters of schist) and granite porphyry. Apparently this structure is persistent. The fault is well marked by iron-oxides, breccia and gouge up to about 10 feet wide. According to Wilson (Arizona Bur. Mines Bull 134 (1933) p143), Messrs. J. J. Collins and F. E. Walker (1909) sunk a 100 foot shaft on this zone and found less than \$4.00 in gold per ton. Generally the mineralized areas contain \$1-2 in gold and some silver, in addition to the copper. In the vicinity of the Collins (?), the schist and intrusive rocks are overlain by flows (mostly composed of some thick rhyolite beds, tuffs and later basaltic flows) that dip flatly eastward. (Locally the rhyolite is underlain by local remnants of andesitic flows). In the south portion of the claims a rock that appears to be quartz monzonite could be granite porphyry or rhyolite porphyry intrudes the schist in small irregular masses and dikes. This rock ranges from fine-grained to medium-grained and contains considerable hornblende in needle crystals and some vein forming quartz but less primary quartz. It is found in several places in the area. Several hornblendite dikes intermittently cross the area, most of which generally trend N to NE. They are not regular in width, tending to pinch and swell. The schist, granite porphyry, rhyolite porphyry and monzonite, do not appear to mineralize except next to the basic dikes or in the larger faults and shears. In two places the basic dikes (hornblendite) dome the schist and appear as though they might widen in depth. The impression was gained that future prospecting may best be confined to the prospecting of the basic dikes to find out whether they might coalesce or widen appreciably in depth. Mineralization, other than in, or bordering, the hornblendite or along some of the stronger faults, was not evident in notable amounts. Basic dikes such as these tend to "finger" or "horsetail" at the top



or upper boundaries and very often do not reach the surface that existed at intrusion time. This phenomenon seems to be prevalent in several places on the property. The schist blanket does not appear to be thick at any place and is often only a few feet thick. In the gullies the basic material sometimes appears ~~where~~ <sup>where</sup> it was not evident on the ridges causing the croppings to appear to be intermittent. There may, therefore, be more basic dike material in the area in depth, than appears to be present from surface observations. Therefore, if the proportion of basic material does notably increase over what is now seen, with greater depth, the area ~~certainly~~ would be worthy of prospecting further by drilling.

Southeast of the area about two miles, ~~to the southeast~~, at Nottbush Mtn., <sup>bush</sup> the volcanic series (Kofa Volcanics), appears to consist of badly dissected remnants of andesite, thick and massive flows of rhyolite, tuff (probably in old lake deposits), and later Quaternary basalt. None of these are evident at the claims except for the rhyolite that forms a low ridge bordering the Cemetery Ridge on the east and northeast. This rock dips flatly to the east-northeast and is mainly in cliffs. A flat doming or flat anticlinal folding, that could be regional, appears to be the dominant general structure in the mine vicinity.



Survey  
1/15/64  
1/15/64

Gila & Salt River Base Line

T. 1 N.  
T. 1 S.

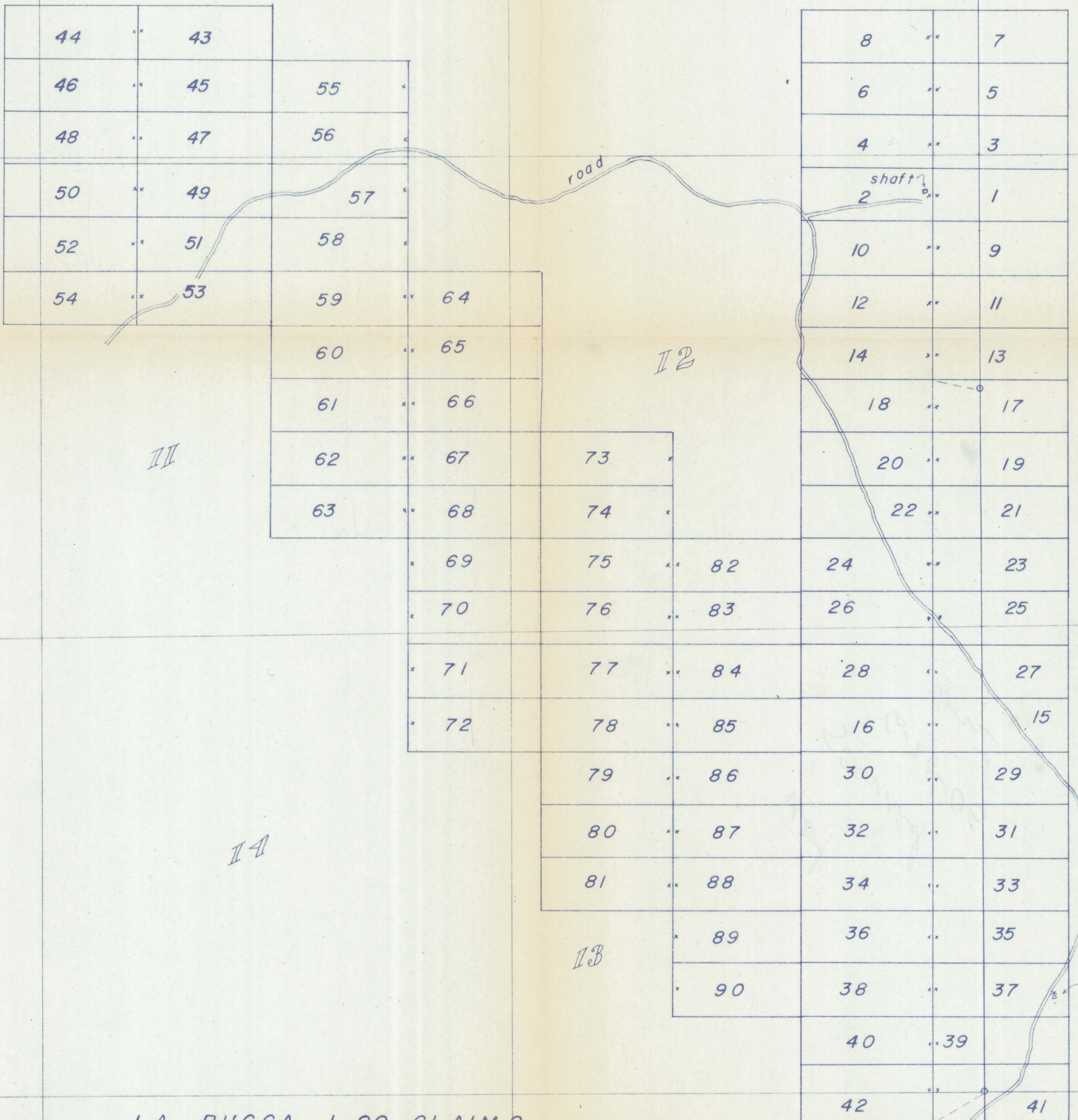
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R. 12 W.  
R. 11 W.

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12

15

14

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LA RUCCA 1-90 CLAIMS

Yuma County, Ariz.

Mar. 1964  
James A. Yanez, reg'd surv'r  
Phoenix, Ariz.

1 in. = 1000 ft.

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