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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: COBRITA

ALTERNATE NAMES:
PAY STREAK FRACTION

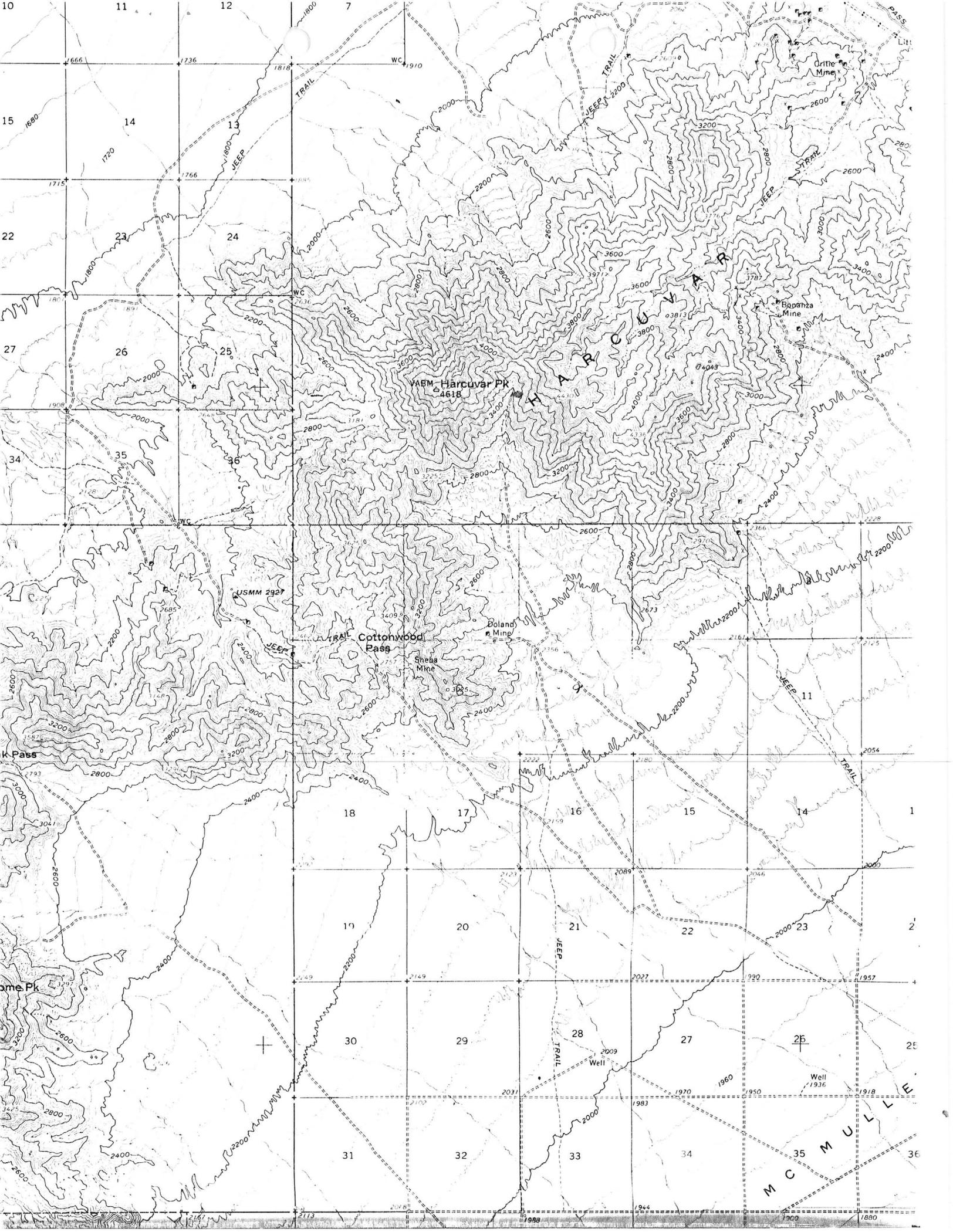
LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 207

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 14 W SECTION 2 QUARTER N2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 53MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 41MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SALOME - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
COPPER
GOLD LODE
SILVER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
AZBM FILE DATA
ADM MR COBRITA FILE



R E P O R T
ON THE
COBRITA PAY STREAK AND THE PAY STREAK FRACTION GROUPS
OF
LODE MINING CLAIMS

TANK PASS DISTRICT - - - - -SALOME, YUMA CO., ARIZONA.

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INTRODUCTORY

In submitting this report on these groups of mining claims it may be necessary to call attention to two important factors which preclude the present possibility of making a more detailed report and a more exact statement of the geological conditions:- **FIRSTLY**, these claims are entirely prospects. Practically no work has been done on them excepting location shafts, a few shallow cuts and, in one instance only, a shaft some 40' deep which demonstrates nothing but its own immediate vicinity. The writer is, therefore, compelled to the guidance of surface indications only, and, **SECONDLY**, these latter features are so much interfered with by reason of the entire country being so completely covered with a heavy detrital overburden which, in most instances prevents any determination of the actual geological conditions immediately beneath.

This physical condition greatly interferes with the determination of the extent and action of the numerous faults that are apparent, of later intrusive dikes and their influence on the older dikes and the veins, and of the position, direction and extent, in their entirety, of both dikes and veins. In places, this detritus contains mineralized float the origin of which cannot be located except at the expense of much time and labor in extensive cross-trenching. Again, much faulting of the dikes and some faulting of the veins are apparent, noticeably in the southern part of the property, and because of this detrital overburden the several veins traced become utterly lost here or are apparently exposed as short sections whose identity cannot be definitely established. Nor can the faults evidently in existence here be traced with any degree of accuracy.

Bearing these conditions in mind, the following report is submitted to your consideration:-

PROPERTY AND LOCATION.

The property hereinafter described consists of 4 full lode claims and 1 fractional claim, known as the Cobrita Pay Streak Group, consisting of the Pay Streak Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the Center Pay Streak, comprising about 66 acres of ground; and the Pay Streak Fraction Nos. 1 and 2, covering the area between the Pay Streak Group and the estate of the Cobrita Mines Company. Being closely allied in their geological features they will be described as one property.

These claims adjoin and end-line on the Northwest the estate of the Cobrita Mines Co., lie in the lower slopes of the North slope of the Harcuvar Mts., and are distant by road, about 18 miles from Salome, the nearest railroad point. The property is easily accessible by road from Salome.

TOPOGRAPHY.

The surface included within the boundaries of these properties gradually slopes to the Northwest to the flat valley beyond, and lies in a series of low, rounded ridges separated by shallow "draws". There is one notable exception to this surface; a low, conical butte occupies about the center of the Northwest claim - Pay Streak #4 - its gradually sloping sides reaching out beyond the boundaries of the property to the Northeast and Southwest and extending in a long, low ridge to the Northwest.

GEOLOGY.

The Harcuvar Mts. have evidently resulted from an eruption of granite which fractured, penetrated and displaced the pre-Cambrian schists and gneisses. Later volcanic action - or rather actions, occurred, resulting in both a fracturing and a faulting of this entire country. In the first period of action subsequent to the granite up-thrust, intrusive diorite dikes resulted. Later, these dikes themselves, in many instances, were fractured, as well as the adjacent country rock, resulting in the andesitic dikes that accompany, penetrate longitudinally and even cut transversely the older diorite dikes. Considerable faulting occurred during this period, or probably during the later eruptive period that resulted in the many rhyolitic dikes which both intersect and parallel the other dikes, often faulting the latter. In all probability it was at the time these dikes were formed that the veins were formed, as the rhyolitic dikes so frequently accompany the veins and the veins contain brecciated fragments of the rhyolitic dikes, in some instances the vein matrix being composed largely of porphyritic rock where these dikes and veins are in close proximity.

One area of extensive faulting and displacement exists in the South end of the Pay Streak #1 Claim, where the andesitic and diorite dikes cover almost the entire area several hundred feet in each direction and veins entering this area are either faulted or terminate in it so far as surface examination can determine. The rhyolitic dikes are also numerous in this area.

Another area of action is the crest of the butte previously noted which seems to have been the center of extreme eruptive disturbance. One peculiar feature there noted is that the veins seem to radiate from the first of these areas, and to extend around on either side of this butte. Some probably cut directly through it, much vein float being noticeable, but the overburden completely covers the formation and nothing of a positive nature could be determined.

VEINS.

The writer, has, so far, been able to definitely trace through this property five principal vein systems:-

The main vein of the Cobrita Mine on which that company is now centering its operations can be traced from the company's workings into and through this property.

The vein appears to be faulted in the fault area at the South end of this property and to split into at least two branches, one running Northwesterly around the lower Western side of the butte and the other more Northerly toward the crest of the butte.

A second strong vein extends from the fault area Northwesterly along the Western half of the Pay Streak #1 Claim, and in all probability throughout the length of Pay Streak #2 Claim.

A third vein extends from this same fault area and about the South end of Pay Streak #1 Claim, into the Southeast quarter of Pay Streak #2 Claim, and probably merges into

A fourth vein which was traced Northwesterly for several hundred feet until lost in the detrital overburden and Southeasterly for 1000' until lost for the same reason.

A fifth vein extends Northwesterly about midway through the Pay Streak #2 Claim, which may be, and probably is, a separate vein from the second one just noted, but I have not been able to trace it on the surface sufficiently to decide this point.

Numerous other veins probably exist within this boundaries of this property as is evidenced by the vein float so frequently encountered but it is impossible to trace any of them without considerable cross trenching because of the detrital overburden.

About 50' South of the North end of Pay Streak Fraction #1 Claim in an incline shaft some 40' deep sunk on the third of these veins and following its dip. This shaft exposed some good ore.

All these veins are strong and persistent and, in places, outcrop prominently on the surface where they vary from 1' to 4' and more in width; and if one includes the undoubtedly associated parallel seams and stringers they will be found to be from 10' to 30' in width in some places. This, of course, includes the barren "horses" between these seams. From visible features noted on this property and that of the Cobrita estate so far examined, I am of the opinion that these apparently separate seams will be found to form a junction at depth forming, in the several instances, single veins much larger than any section outcropping on the surface. It is evident, also, that the farther away from the center of volcanic activity these veins will be found of a much more permanent character due to less transverse faulting and incidental fissuring. There is no question as to the persistence and continuity of these veins. They have already been proven as existing on the "flat" beyond the Northern extremity of the property.

The gangue of the veins is principally quartz and calcite and where adjacent to the rhyolitic dikes, this igneous rock has also become a part of the vein and is heavily impregnated with mineral. The mineralization at the surface shows siderite and specularite with chrysocolla and occasionally, in some of the veins, considerable chalcopryite.

ORE.

As copper is one of the most soluble of metals its ready oxidation and leaching does not warrant the expectation of payable values at or near the surface but in these veins ore of good values has, where the veins

have been opened up even at shallow depths, been found on the surface and downward. No development on this property having been done the location of payable ore shoots cannot yet be satisfactorily determined but they are certain to exist and probably in considerable extent.

No value to the ore in this property can here be given because none has been produced but with the Cobrita and other producing mines in this district as a basis it will undoubtedly be found to be of an average good grade in copper with small values in gold and a little silver.

CONCLUSION.

I believe this property is most worthy of the necessary expenditure for proper equipment and systematic development. As a prospect, it offers more than encouragement to capital to develop it; from all visible evidence it is a most inviting prospect and one might conservatively say it offers a certainty to the profitable results to be derived from its proper development.

Its development should be undertaken on definite lines. Depth should be attained and the ground well explored. A single shaft with crosscut levels from which drifts could be run on the several veins intersected would be the most effective and economical plan of operation.

Deep oxidation is certain yet pay values would unquestionably be found at comparatively shallow depth and the ore would occur as sulphides as well as oxides in the zone above the water level, as has been shown to be the case in other properties in this vicinity.

I cannot more briefly nor more forcibly express my opinion of this property than to say "Go to it".


Mining Engineer.

Salome, Arizona, March 1st, 1917.