

CONTACT INFORMATION

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: COPPER CAMP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 436

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 2 S RANGE 10 W SECTION 9 QUARTER C LATITUDE: N 33DEG 16MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 17MIN 36SEC TOPO MAP NAME: EAGLETAIL MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY: COPPER OXIDE IRON FERROUS OXID

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADOT COUNTY MAP ADMMR COPPER CAMP FILE



REFERENCES

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MILS Sheet sequence number 0040130226

Phoenix, Arizona, October 4, 1916.

T25-RIDE,

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Dr. H. H. Temple,

Phoenix, Arizona.

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Dear Sir:

Please find herewith my report on preliminary examination of the Copper Camp property.

LOCATION;

The property is located in the Little Big Horn Mining District, <u>Maricopa County</u>, Arizona, about 80 miles West from Phoenix. The nearest available railroad point is Palo Verde, 42 miles distant, which is the present Western terminus of the Arizona Eastern Railroad.

CLAIMS:

The property consists of 47 located lode mining claims, all held by possessory title.

GEOLOGY:

The fundemental rocks are Schist and Porphyries. Laying outside of the mineralized area, especially to the North, is a granitic formation which forms an irrigular contact with the Schist. There has not been a sufficient amount of work done on this contact to determine its mineral value, but at one point, where a shallow excavation has been made, it is proven to be mineralized. Carrying some copper and a large percentage of iron, all oxidized. There are many porphyry exposures, on the property, consisting mostly of granite porphyry with some monzonite. A prominent feature of the western portion of the area is the remains of an adisitic lava flow, characterized by large rock masses, many of which are much worn and rounded, showing that immense erosion has taken place. There are many gulches, often exposing the formation to a depth of 20 feet and frequently good Copper Ore in small quantity can be seen at these points.

DEVELOPMENTS:

Near the eastern end of the property a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet. It was inaccessable at the time of my visit, but from the dump, I concluded that the amount of copper found was not large. There was a small amount of good looking copper carbonate on the dump, probably occuring in bunches.

Near the north central portion of the property, there have been several shallow shafts sunk, all showing some good copper ore.

Further South an excavation of unknown but shallow depth has developed what is said to be a permanent water supply. The water stands to within about 15 feet of the surface. There are many shallow openings done probably for assessment purposes but which do not tend to develop the property.

ORE OCCURRENCES:

Parallelling the East and West Contact, and several

hundred feet in width for a length of approximately 3,000 feet, in the North Central portion of the property there is an area which is very promising for the development of good bodies of The general formation is Schistose, intruded with granite ore. porphyry, with some monzonite. The ore occurs in innumerable small veins of altered porphyry, quartz, and sometimes having a thickness of a foot or more. The occurrance of the ore is indicated by a dark colored silicious rock surrounded by the lighter colored debris. These dark rock exposures may have an area of from $\frac{1}{4}$ to several acres, all carrying a large percentage of iron oxides. In some places the formation in which the ore is found has the appearance of a vein and again it may be simply a bunch of ore. Development might prove the existance of a body of dissiminated ore in this area, but too little work has been done to base an opinion. To the West of the wagon road, in a gulch there are several exposures of copper ore in a similar brown schist and iron stained quartz occuring as small streaks and stringers.

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All work to date has been done in the oxidized zone, no sulphides having been found with the exception of an occasional small particle of chalcocite.

ROADS:

There is a good automobile road from Phoenix, to within 8 miles of the property. From there on the road is rough in places with some short stretches of sand, but there is no difficulty in negotiating it with a Ford. This road passes by Palo Verde Station, the nearest railroad point.

WATER:

There is no doubt but that a sufficient quantity of water can be developed on the property for any future use, as is evidenced by the amount proven as referred to above.

LUMBER, WOOD, FTC.

There is a plentiful supply of wood for domestic purposes in the usual desert growths, consisting of Mesquite, Palo Verde and Iron wood. Timber and lumber for mining purposes would have to be hauled in from the railroad. For power purposes, internal combustion engines would be the most economical for small units at least.

CONCLUSION:

The value of the property in its present stage of development is entirely prospective. That it contains some good ore is a proven fact but intelligent prospecting and development would be necessary to prove its value. The general formation is not unlike that in which some of the large productive copper mines of the Southwest are found, viz., Altered schists and porphyryetic intrusions, carrying a large amount of iron oxide.

In an area of undetermined size on the North Central

portion, but which would probably be included in 5 or 6 claims, occur many bunches and streaks of ore, both in the schist, and porphyry all of good grade. Development might prove that there existed a body of ore either in a vein or dyke of shipping grade, or a body of dissiminated ore, which would require concentration on the ground. Until the oxidized zone is passed through and sulphides found, no prediction as to the future value of the property would be of much value. Should a zone of enriched secondary ore be found next to the oxidized zone I believe that the quantity would be sufficient to insure a profitable mine. Or, on the other hand should it be proven that the oxidized zone rests immediately upon the unaltered formation, in which event any ore found, would be of a primary character, it would undoubtedly be of a much lower grade in the valuable metals and contain a large percentage The surface indications rather point to a zone of of iron. enriched ore.

While the location is not all that could be desired, on account of the distance from the railroad it presents no difficulties that cannot be easily overcome, as a small outlay of money would construct a good road for trucks with no heavy grades.

With the road built, or the present one repaired, a truck should make a round trip each day from the mine to the railroad.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Before deciding on any plan for development, some prospecting should be done to further determine as near as possible, the occurrence of the ore. Should it be probable that there exists a body of dissiminated ore, then the ground should be drilled. If the ore is confined to dykes or veins, a shaft should be sunk and the ground opened by levels from the shaft.

The prospecting work would determine the best location for the shaft.

Respectfully,

(Signed) R. W. Hollis, Mining Engineer. Assay returns from Samples taken by R. W. Hollis

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on the Copper Camp Property,

October 2, 3, 1916.

No.	<u>% Cu.</u>	<u>Oz. Au.</u>	Description when taken.
1	4.85	Trace	Dump from cut on East side of gulch about 1,000 feet West of where we campedSelected.
2	0.15	0.02	Iron stained schist about 200 feet West of No. 1. 4 taken from open cut.
3	12.80	0.06	Dump 12-foot shaft, near South side proper- tySelected.
4	0.65	Trace	Dump 12-foot shaft. 300' North of No. 3.
5	3.90	0.08	Dump 10-foot shaft. 100' South of shaft with windlass.
6	4.20	0.10	Dump of shaft with windlass.
7	10.90	0.10	Dump of 25-foot shaft 50 feet West of No. 6.
ő	5.20	0.04	Dump of 16-foot shaft. 400 ft. West of No.7.
9	3.70	Trace	First opening East of Camp.
10		Trace	Croppings West of camp, iron oxide and quartz.
0	-	Trace	Croppings from large dyke East of Camp.