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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: DOUBLE BUTTES

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 379

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 6 N RANGE 15.5E SECTION QUARTER
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 56MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 45MIN 15SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MCFADDEN PEAK - 15 MIN

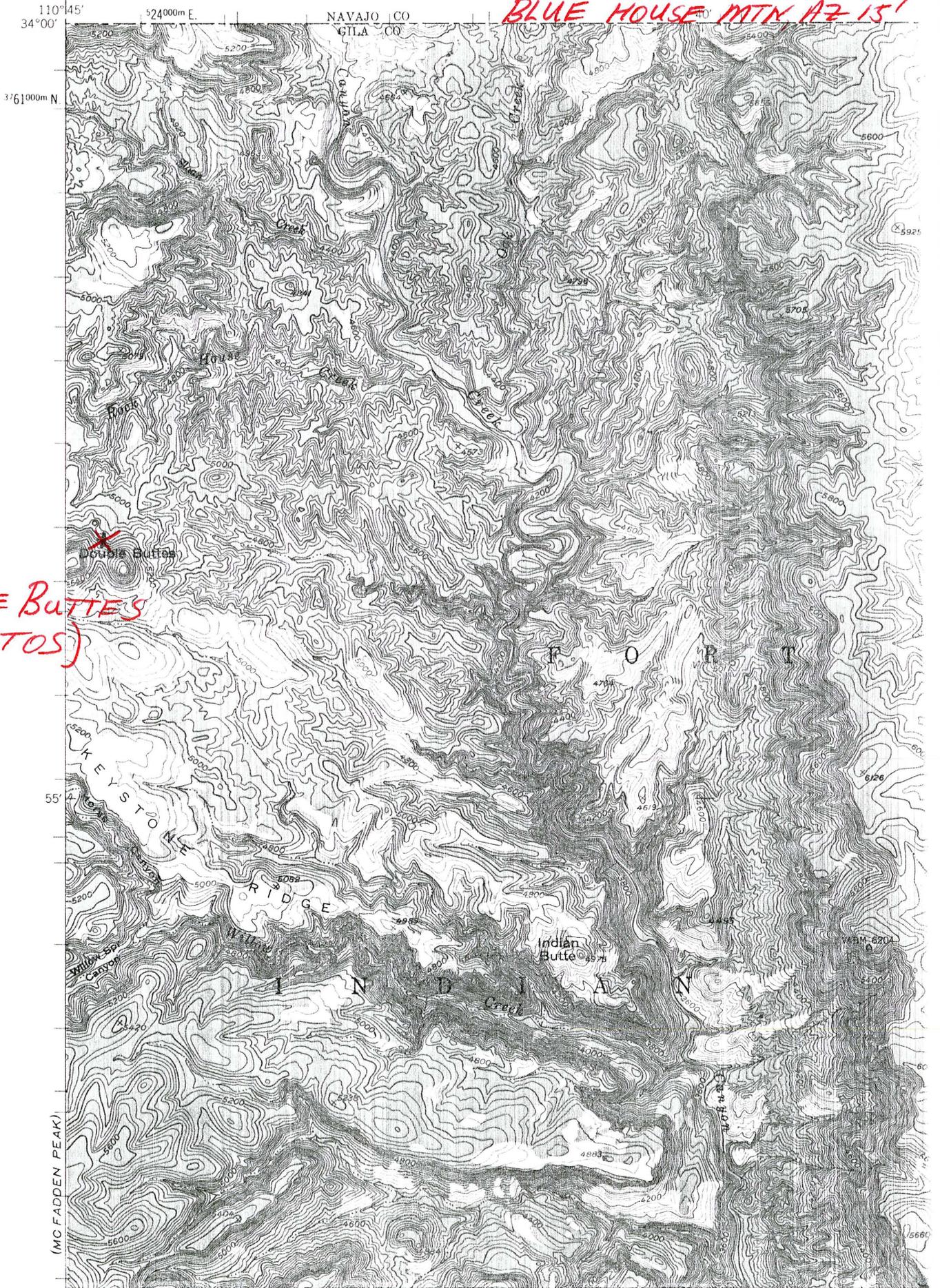
CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
BARIUM BARITE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ELEVATORSKI E A AZ IND MIN 1978 P 25 ADMMR PU
STEWART L A CHRYS-ASB DEP OF AZ, USBM IC 7745
P 37 1956
MOORE R T MINERAL DEPTS FORT APACHE IND RES
AZBM BULL 1968 P 53
LOCATION FROM ARIZONA PROTRACTION DIAGRAM #57

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

BLUE HOUSE MTN AZ 15'



Geologic Setting

These claims are on the southerly trending Zimmerman Point ridge, on the southeastern slope of the Sierra Ancha Mountains at an altitude of approximately 5,700 feet. The cliffs above the workings are Troy quartzite, below which the upper Mescal siltstone member has a thickness of approximately 20 feet and is underlain by 50 to 60 feet of algal limestone. A thick diabase sill underlies the limestone, but the contact is obscured by overburden. The prospects are on the east side of a fault, west of which is diabase.

Mine Workings

The major work consists of a 128-foot adit driven N. 3° W. near the top of the virtually level bedded algal limestone segment. At the outcrop and for 15 feet into the adit, 2 serpentinized zones about 3 feet apart contain asbestos in an irregular, lenticular pattern. The top 6- to 8-inch zone carried at the back of the adit varies in fiber content from several narrow veinlets up to local lenses that contain 2-1/2 inches of solid fiber with partings. The asbestos is fairly harsh and of poor tensile strength. The lower zone is similar in occurrence but contains less fiber.

Fifteen feet from the portal crosscuts have been driven along a strong fracture for 30 feet west and 12 feet east. The mineralization weakens in both these crosscuts, as it likewise does in an easterly bearing, 8-foot crosscut 33 feet from the portal.

The 2 zones pinch out a few feet north of the fracture, but midway between them an 8-inch serpentine band develops and gradually thickens to 16-inches, with several narrow, soft fiber veinlets at the top and bottom of the zone. Fifty feet from the portal, this zone is split by a narrow limestone wedge that gradually pinches out the mineralization. Other discontinuous and erratic serpentinized zones appear at various positions in the drift walls but contain only traces of fiber. The face was barren.

The outcrop adjacent to the adit has been prospected by several shallow surface cuts, one of which connects with the west crosscut.

A few hundred feet west of these workings and at about the same altitude, a N. 30° E. adit 20 feet long was driven in beds warped by the fault. The bedding strikes N. 45° E. and dips 20° NW. Only weak serpentinization and a little fibrous calcite were observed.

Approximately 1,000 feet east of the main adit and 100 feet lower, another 20-foot adit was driven S. 80° W. in thin beds just below the base of the algal member. The serpentinization was weak and no fiber was seen. The formations here are virtually level.

Fort Apache Indian Reservation

Double Buttes Prospects

The Double Buttes property consists of three claims on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation. These claims were prospected by Glenn Ellison and William Henry Farrell in 1952, but there is no record of a lease application.

This location, in approximate sec. 34, T. 7 N., R. 15-1/2 E., unsurveyed, is 10 1/4 road miles north of Globe. The major outcrop, on claim 3, is reached by traveling east from the Rock House of the Q Ranch, passing through the Reservation fence at 1 mile, and continuing on a dim trail over boulder-strewn ridges for a total distance of 3-1/2 miles. It is then necessary to climb up the south side of the mountain, over the saddle between the buttes, and part way down the north slope. The outcrop is at an approximate altitude of 5,350 feet, or about 100 feet below the saddle.

Geologic Setting

The tops of the buttes are approximately 700 feet above the surrounding drainage and 200 feet above the saddle between them. Each hill is capped with Troy quartzite. The major prospect is on the north slope of the west butte where the upper siltstone member of the Mescal formation, underlain by a few feet of algal limestone rests concordantly on a thick diabase sill.

A second prospect is situated on a small limestone knoll 1-1/4 miles west-southwest of the above location. The thin-bedded and shaly limestone appears to be a remnant of the lower stratum of the lower Mescal member and is underlain by a thick diabase sill.

The Prospects

A 14-foot-thick stratum of massive but smooth-bedded algal limestone outcrops on a point extending north from the west butte. The limestone is overlain by a 4-foot bed that is mainly chert, above which are alternating bands of brown and black siltstone.

An asbestos-bearing serpentine band in the algal stratum 7 feet above a concordant diabase sill has been prospected by several pits. The southernmost cut was old and caved. Two recent cuts had been made 25 and 35 feet north. At each cut the asbestos content varied from 1 to 2 inches and contained numerous partings. The fiber was white and weak. Farther north, on the point of the hill, a bench cut exposed a 1-foot zone of poorly serpentinized material containing up to 4 inches of fiber and bone, mostly in narrow veinlets. The bottom band showed 1-1/2 inches of fiber of cottonlike consistency with virtually no tensile strength.

On the knoll 1-1/2 miles southwest of the above locality, sparse showings of short, weak fiber were present in a shallow pit above the diabase.

GLOBE ASBESTOS DISTRICT

For the purpose of this report, the Globe district is considered to include that area south of the Salt River district and within a 20-mile radius of Globe.

In contrast to the relatively level bedded formations in the Salt River and Sierra Ancha districts, postmineral block faulting has been prevalent in the Globe district. Discontinuous exposures of tilted Mescal limestone are widely dispersed over the district.

Asbestos mineralization has been found at various places in this area where favorable beds are in proximity to diabase sills.

Chuckwalla Claims

The three Chuckwalla claims were located in 1951 by Raymond Wilson, Ben Wilson, and Frank Meadows of Miami, Ariz. The claims are about 6 air miles northwest of