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PRINTED: 02/20/2003

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: FORT BOWIE

ALTERNATE NAMES:
EMIGRANT HILLS

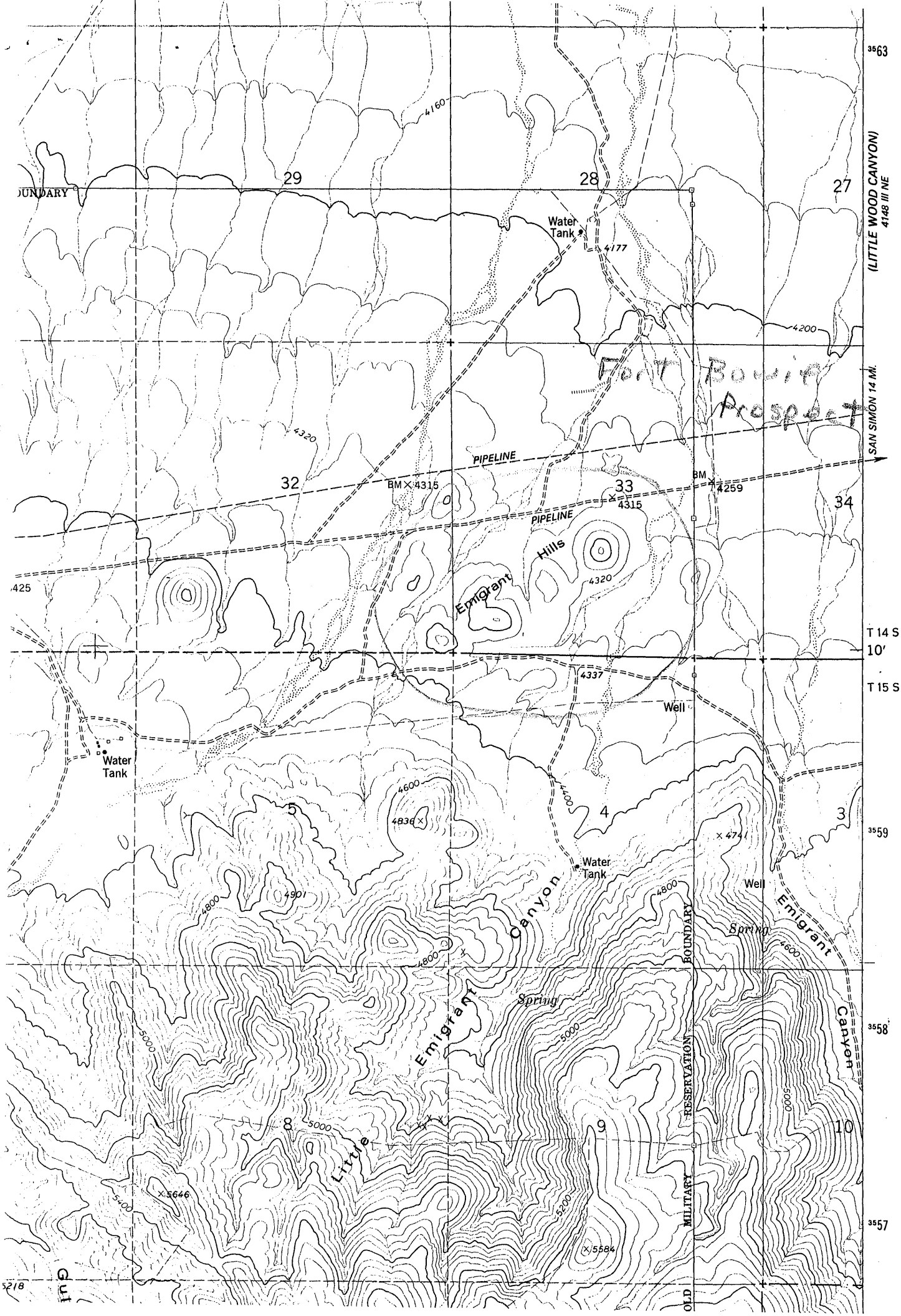
COCHISE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 788

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 14 S RANGE 29 E SECTION 33 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 10MIN 10SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 23MIN 30SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: BOWIE MTN NORTH - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD
COPPER SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR FORT BOWIE FILE


3663
(LITTLE WOOD CANYON)
4148 III NE
SAN SIMON 14 MI.
29
28
27
32
33
34
10
5
4
3
9
8
10
BOUNDARY
4160
4200
4320
4425
4177
4315
4259
4337
4600
4800
4901
4836
4741
5000
5400
5646
5584
5218
Water Tank
Well
PIPELINE
Emigrant Hills
Emigrant Canyon
Little Emigrant Canyon
Spring
RESERVATION
MILITARY
T 14 S
T 15 S
3559
3558
3557

FORT BOWIE COCHISE COUNTY

HEM WR 5/13/88: A report on a new Cochise MILS occurrence was added to the files, Fort Bowie was drilled by Bear Creek Mining in the late 60's as a copper prospect. The area hosts a sulfide system which exhibits strong phyllic alteration and extends under alluvial cover. Precious metal values are reported from nearby veins and placer accumulations. Further evaluation of the area for precious metals should be encouraged.

HM WR 7/2/88: The Fort Bowie prospect, Cochise County was examined and partially sampled. A separate report will be written. Thin alluvial cover on this pediment area conceals much of the petrologic and structural relationships but areas of rock exposure indicate pervasive alteriation of the type associated with disseminated precious metal mienralization.

HM WR 7/29/88: Results of analysis were received on two samples collected from the Fort Bowie prospect, Cochise County. The samples were found to be geochemically anomalous only somewhat in silver and not at all in Au, Sb, As, and Hg. While these results are discouraging, it must be remembered that only two samples were collected from a several square mile area of alteration, largely covered and hosting reported induced polarization anomalies.

SKYLINE LABS, INC.
1775 W. Sahuaro Dr. • P.O. Box 50106
Tucson, Arizona 85703
(602) 622-4836

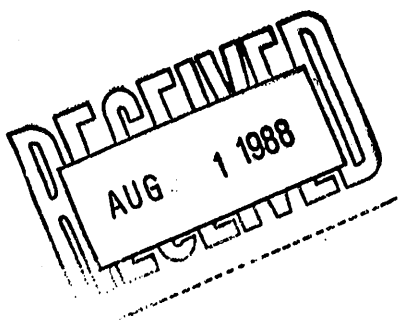
REPORT OF ANALYSIS

JOB NO. VKZ 002
July 29, 1988
PAGE 1 OF 1

ARIZONA DEPT. OF MINES & MINERAL RES
Attn: Mr. H.E. Matson
416 W. Congress Room 190
Tucson, AZ 85701

Analysis of 4 Rock Chip Samples

ITEM	SAMPLE NO.	Au (ppm)	Ag (ppm)	As (ppm)	Sb (ppm)	Hg (ppm)
Fort Bowie < 1	FB 10	<.005	.25	4.	<1.	<.01
2	FB 11	<.005	.15	6.	<1.	<.01
3	GH 10	.020	.45	55.	<1.	.04
McKenzie Gold Hill < 4	GH 11	<.005	.10	80.	<1.	.02



Charles E. Thompson
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9427

William L. Lehmbeck
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 9425

James A. Martin
Arizona Registered Assayer No. 11122

FORT BOWIE

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

MILS 788

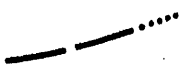
FORT BOWIE

COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

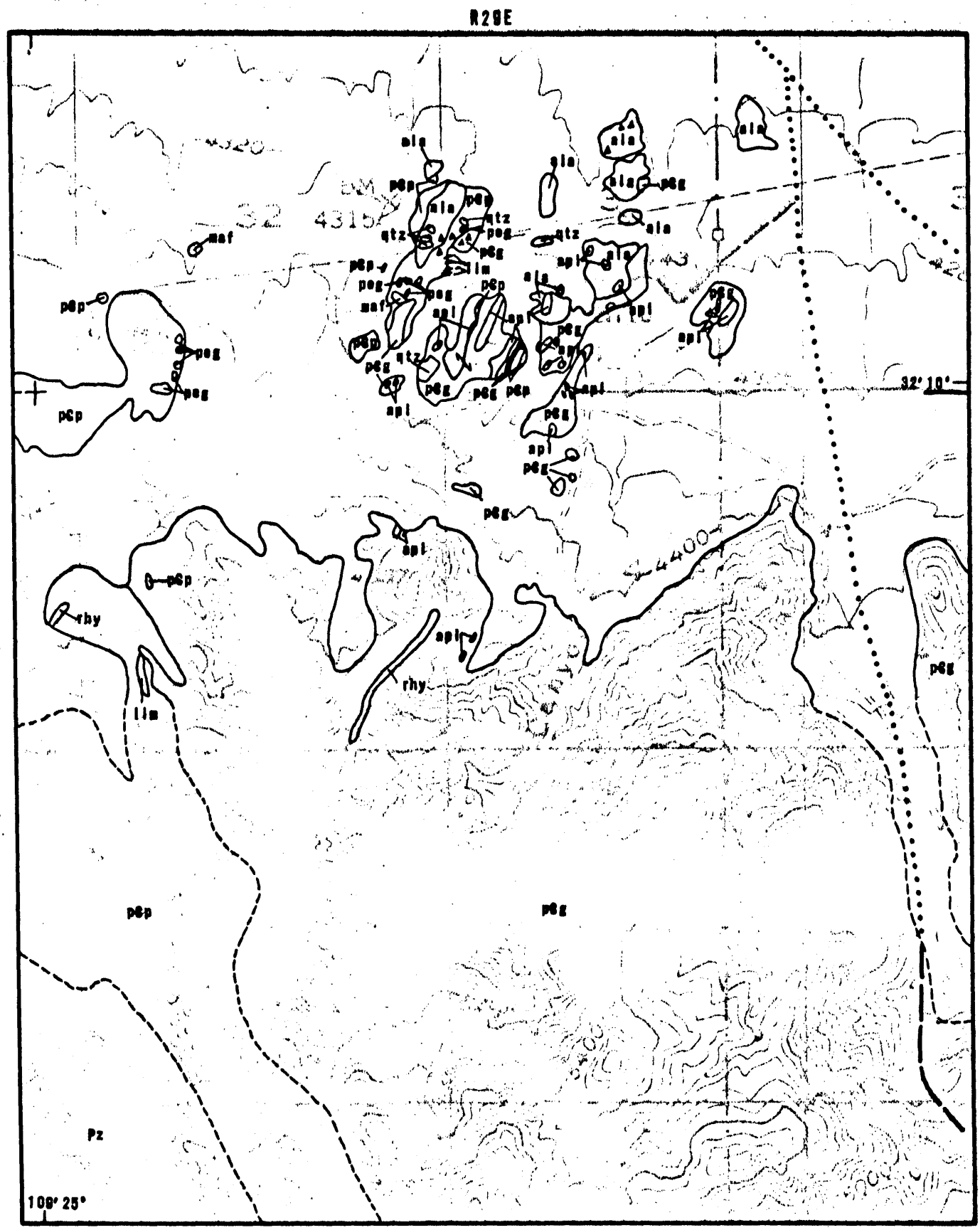
EXPLANATION

Thy	Rhyolite dikes	TERTIARY(?)
Pz	Paleozoic sediments	PERMIAN TO CAMBRIAN
peg	Pegmatite dikes	(?)
qtz	Quartz veins	
apl	Aplitic dikes (or alteration?)	
ala	Alaskite (or alteration?)	
lim	Limonite veins	
pЄg	Precambrian granite (Ruin or Oracle granite?)	PRECAMBRIAN
maf	Mafic dikes	
pЄp	Pinal Schist	

breccia



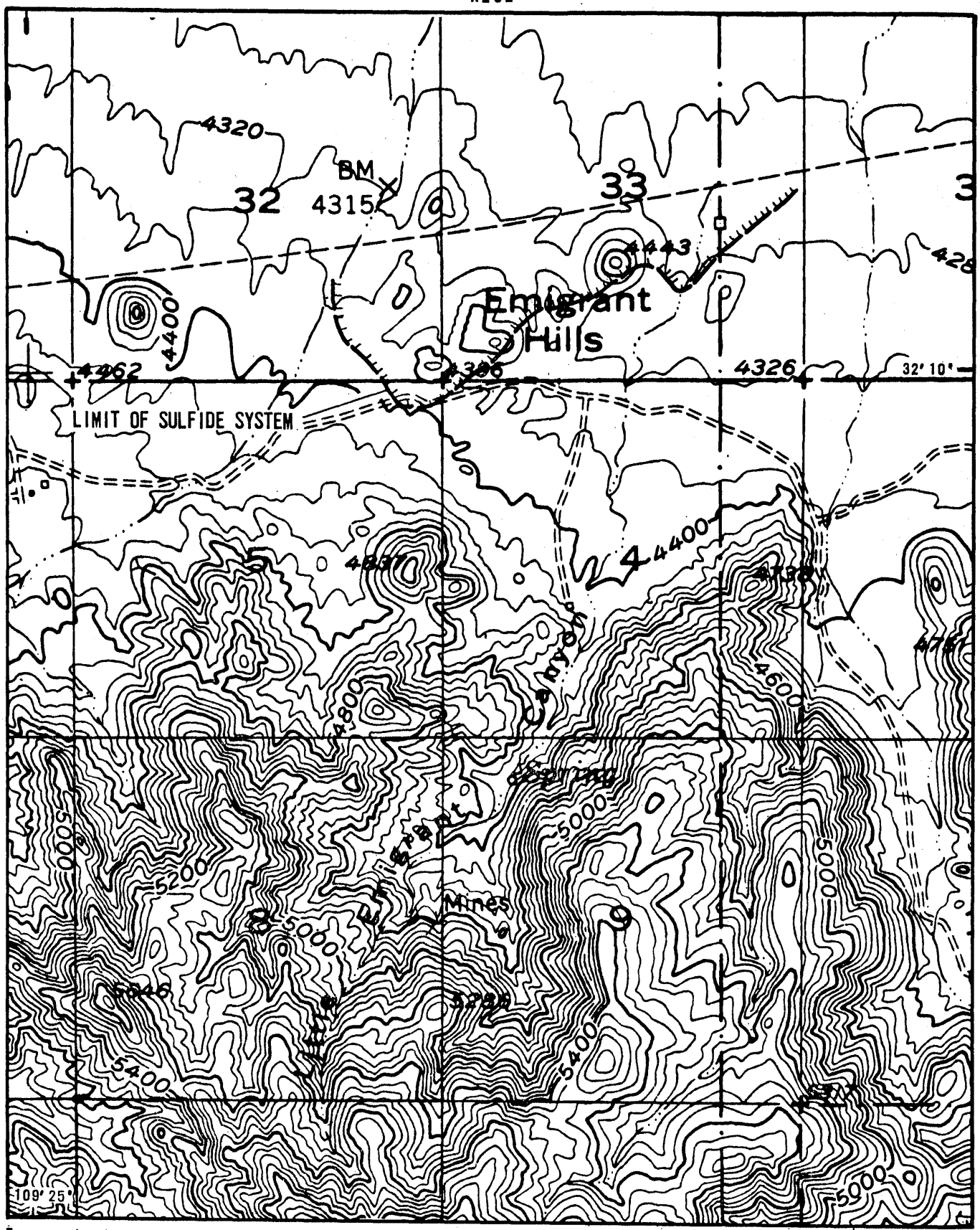
fault



Dunn, P., 1988, Geologic map of Fort Bowie, Cochise County, Arizona: BCMC, SW Dist.

GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE FORT BOWIE AREA
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Scale 1" = 2000'



Topography from the Cochise Head quadrangle, Arizona: USGS. 1950.

TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE FORT BOWIE AREA COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

Scale 1" = 2000'

PORPHYRY COPPER PROBABILITY STUDY
OCCURRENCE DESCRIPTION OUTLINE

I. SULFIDE SYSTEM

A. Name Fort Bowie County Cochise State Arizona

*B. Length: Exposed 8,000 ft; Extrapolated 8,000 ft.

*C. Width: Exposed 4,000 ft; Extrapolated 4,000 ft.

*D. Azimuth of Elongation 45 °; Sulfide Concentration 1-4 Vol. %

*E. Capping (circle one for each)

Oxidized Capping	(yes)	no		no data
Leached Capping	(yes)	no		no data
Intensity in Outcrop	subtle	apparent	(obvious)	no data
Color	red-brown	maroon	(bleached-yellow)	no data

*F. Absolute Age (m.y.); Min. _____; Max. _____; Average _____
Relative Age (bracket): _____

*G. Drillholes

1. Maximum Depth 853 ft.

2. Comments SS-1 in granite + schist with 2-5 wt% pyrite. FB-1 to 1200 in Qal.

*H. Geologic Setting (age, host rocks, intrusive relationships, oldest to youngest formations, contacts, alteration halo to core zone).

(See back of page) X

I. Reference:

See list

*Note: See Rules and Conventions.

GEOLOGIC SETTING

Precambrian Pinal schist (sericite) intruded foliated Precambrian granite (coarse). The Precambrian rocks are unconformably overlain by a sequence of Pz and K sediments intruded by numerous fine-grained rhyolite dikes. Alaskite may be the youngest intrusion or it may be intensely altered Precambrian schist and granite. Cover is Qal. in excess of 1200 feet in FB-1. Pegmatite veins are locally present.

ALTERATION

Aplite "dikes" may be zones of NE-trending intense quartz-feldspar alteration along strong fractures. Weak, pervasive quartz-sericite alteration of granite and schist increases to the NE.

Sulfide System Name Fort Bowie

II. Diagnostic Reconnaissance Characteristics

A. District Prospect Zoning Outside of Sulfide System

1. Prospects/Mines

Metal/Type	Min. Diam. (feet)	(M) Mines (P) Prospects	Rock Types	Deposit Types
Cu	35,000?	P	Precambrian Pinal schist	shear fracture Cu-oxide
Pb-Zn ?				
Ag-Au			Pz	vein
Mn				
Other				
Other				

B. Dike Swarms

Rock Types	rhyolite (fine grained) quartz latite	mafic dike in Pinal schist	aplite	
Length (ft.)	nd	nd	8,000?	
Width (ft.)	10,000	nd	4,000?	
Azimuth (°)	various, 90°	nd	approx. 45°	
Age	T-K post Pz premineral	Precambrian	intramineral	
* Spatial Rel.	project into sulfide system	none	within system	
Contacts	minor fine py.	nd	mineralized and altered	
Other	scattered		narrow	

*C. Important Regional Structures (other than dike swarms)

Type	Normal fault	Normal fault	Normal fault
Length	15,000+	20,000+	90,000+
Azimuth (°)	315	350	310
Recognition Factors	drilling + gravity depth of gravel	outcrop topogr	topogr
Age	postmineral	postmineral	
Spatial Rel.	NE limit of known syst	E limit of known syst	none?
Contacts	covered	covered	
Other	photo linear	Emigrant Canyon	

*D. Other Reconnaissance: (See back of page)

displacement 200' or less

apparent horizontal displacement 8,000'

vertical displacement 4,000'+

RECONNAISSANCE

Foliation in Precambrian Pinal schist turns from NW to NE in the area of interest and is contorted within the sulfide system.

A strong NE fracture zone intensely altered may be the locus of mineralization. Sulfide content in this aplite zone increases to the NE.

Narrow pyrite veinlets (limonite) trend NE and NW often apparently related to zones of brecciation in all three host rock types.

The system is on the crest of a regional structural (anticlinal) uplift, which has been tectonically active during T-K times.

Best drill intercept is SS-1 with 150 feet of 0.025% MoS_2.

Sulfide System Name Fort Bowie

III. Center of Mineralization (zone of best copper)

A. Name none

*B. Copper Mineralization

1. Type	*%	Av. Grade	Rock Type	*Other Data
a. Primary X				
b. Enriched				
c. Skarn (replacement)				
d. Oxide				
e. Mixed				

2. Current Mineral Inventory

a. Tons none ; Av. Grade ____ %; Cutoff ____ %

b. Other Credits ____

3. Past Production

a. Tons none ; Av. Grade ____ %; Cutoff ____ %

b. Other Credits ____

C. Cover

1. 20 % Exposed at time of discovery

2. Projected Post Mineral Cover

a. Thickness (ft.) 1,200+

* b. Formations Qal

* c. Estimated Δ elevation of base of cover to top of cc blanket (ft.) ____

cc not known

3. Premineral Cover

a. Thickness (ft.) ____

b. Formations ____

REFERENCES

Dunn, P. G., 1968, Fort Bowie examination, final report, Cochise County, Arizona: BCM-AD (g. map 1" = 1000').

Nielsen, R. L., 1968, Fort Bowie re-evaluation, Cochise County, Arizona: BCM-AD (g. map 1" = 1/2 mi).

Eisenbrey, E. H., 1961, San Simon (Bowie) project, Cochise County, Arizona: BCM-SWD (g. map 1" = 1.4 mi) (g. map 1" = 1/2 mi).

Sabins, F. F., Jr., 1957.