

CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator Arizona Geological Survey 1520 West Adams St. Phoenix, AZ 85007 602-771-1601 http://www.azgs.az.gov inquiries@azgs.az.gov

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: HUACHUCA LEAD-TUNGSTEN

ALTERNATE NAMES:

COCHISE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 737

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 23 S RANGE 20 E SECTION 4 QUARTER NW LATITUDE: N 31DEG 27MIN 49SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 19MIN 02SEC

TOPO MAP NAME: MILLER PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: UNKNOWN

COMMODITY:

LEAD

TUNGSTEN

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR LEAD TUNGSTEN FILE

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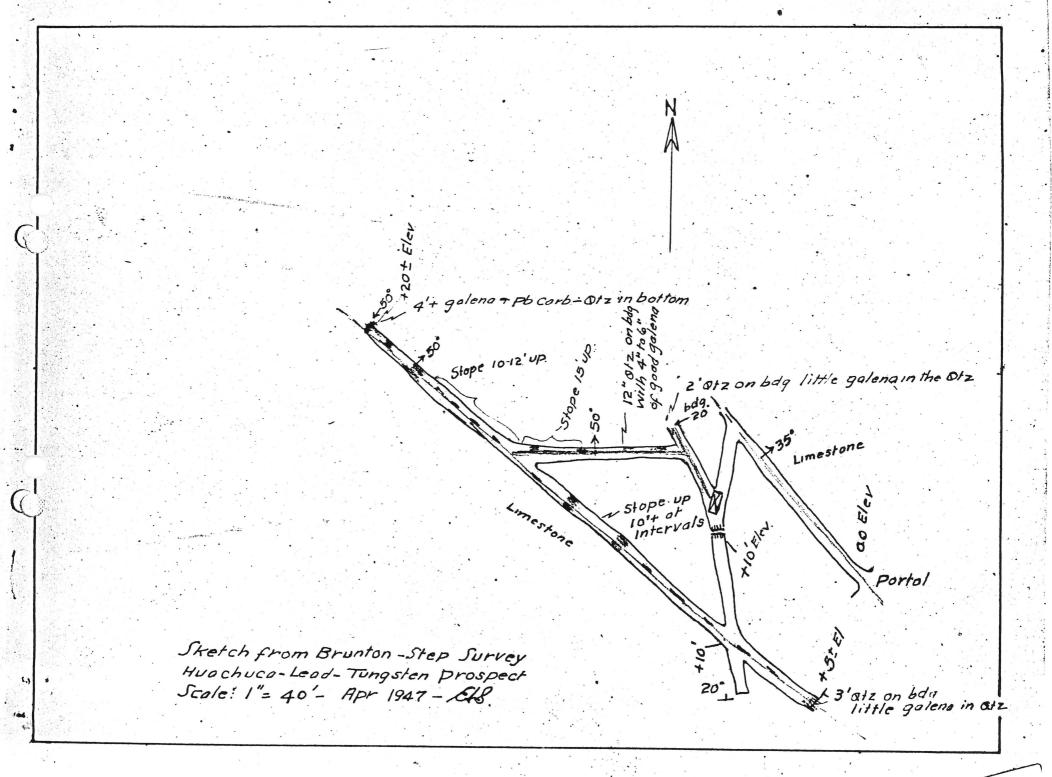
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MUS # 737 Sec 4 E 1/2 NW 4

HUACHUCA LEAD-TUNGSTEN PROSPECT File: 31-110-2-2 Huachuca Mountains Cochise County, Arizona.

The Huachuca Lead-Tungsten Prospect is located at the head of a small canyon paralell to, and thetnext canyon north of Ramsey Canyon. It lies 6 1/2 miles by road and 1 1/2 miles by trail from the Huachuca-Bisbee Highway from the point where the Ramsey Canyon road leaves the highway. The distance was metered on the road which branches from the Ramsey Canyon road 2 miles from the highway, but a better road was noted which branches off nearer Ramsey settlement and connects with the other road where it leaves the canyon. After leaving the canyon the road is very steep and unsuitable for trucking.

Geology and Ore Deposits:

The formation in the vicinity of the mine is limestone which strikes generally N 40 W and dips 30-45 degrees south. North of the mine about 300 feet and at about 100 feet lower elevation the limestone appears to be the Abrigo formation and strikes N 20 W, dip 70 west. Above the workings the limestone is thin to massive bedded, medium grained grey to light grey and srystaline. Below the workings the limestone is more massive. These beds are believed to be Mississippian. There appears to have been some strong, almost east-west faulting just north of the mine berween the exposed Abrigo formation and the mine outcrops.

In the developed area there has been considerable folding. The general dip of the beds at the surface appear to be about 45 degrees SW but flatten to 20° in the main tunnel, and 100 feet south in a short crosscut dip 20° NE. The main ore zone appears to follow a sincline structure which is plunging gently to the SE.

Mineralization occurs along NW fissures dipping 35 to 500 NE or reverse to the local dip of the limestone beds. One E-W mineralized fissure was noted linking two of the NW structures. Mineralization appears to occur in only one bed. The tunnel started on a NW fissure encountered no ore in 80 feet. At this point a cross-cut was driven 40 feet SW to another NW fissure, the drift stepped up 10 and carried at this elevation 50 feet south to the next fissure. The last fissure was followed 200 feet NW one ore and at 100 feet encountered an E-W fissure which was followed east on ore to the middle NW fissure which was mineralized 10 feet above the original crosscut which passed thru it. Ore tends to make out into the mineralizaed bed but apparently did not continue far from the fissure as indicated by local areas which were stoped 10 to 15 above the drift. Much of the mineralization consists of quartz which was exposed underground from 1 to 3

feet wide along bedding adjacent to the fissures, and at the northwest end of the outcrop at the surface massive quartz 8 to 10 feet thick makes along the bedding. The ore minerals observed were galena and lead carbonates with occasionaly a little copper oxide. These minerals occur both in the quartz and replacement in the limestone. The quartz is reported to contain sheelite for which the property has been chiefly worked.

Remarks:

Much of the lead ore is very good grade. The tonnage of this ore indicated in the mineralized horizon developed to date is quite small. Little or no exploration has been done in other horizons. At present there is estimated to be about 100 tons of lead ore sacked or stored at the mine and 30 to 40 tons of sheelite ore. The extent of the tungsten mineralization is not known and can only be determined by exhaustive sampling.

The area justifies some study if satisfactory arrangement can be made with the owners to do it. As it appears now the orebodies in the developed horizon are too small to be of interest, but a detailed study of the area may reveal other possible horizons of mineralization.

April 1947.

Edwin A. Stone

