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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LOBB

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 16

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 1 N RANGE 11 E SECTION 11 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 26MIN 21SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 11MIN 32SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: IRON MOUNTAIN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

COPPER SULFIDE
COPPER OXIDE
LEAD
STONE CU OXIDES ?
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR LOBB MINE FILE
OTHER INFORMATION IN ADMMR LOBB MINE FILE
GIVES CONFLICTING LOCATION - IN SEC. 32-
T1N-R12E

6
K-2

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine **LOBB MINE**

Date **October 18, 1957**

District **Pioneer District, Pinal County**

Engineer **Lewis A. Smith**

Subject: **Information from owner.**

MINE: Located 8 miles NW of Magma Mine, toward Iron Mountain, Pinal County.

PROPERTY: 13 claims (unpatented). Sec. 32, T1N, R12E.

OWNERS: Mrs. A. Wright and Dick Lobb, Superior, Arizona.

AGENT: Dick Lobb, Superior, Arizona.

METALS: Lead, Silver, Gold and Copper.

DEVELOPMENT: 100' shaft and short tunnel (about 75 feet), in addition to the usual location pits.

GEOLOGY (according to owner) The ore zone lies along a contact between somewhat decomposed granite and a granite porphyry dike. Diabase lies on the foot-wall in places. The shaft cut granite for 50' and then porphyry for 50'. The porphyry runs about 2% in sulphide copper and carries some enrichment. Gold and silver total about \$2.00 per ton.

ACCESS: Good roads, to the mine were built for assessment work.

Has a group interested in it and has had some geophysical work done on the area. The results indicated that the property should have more work done, either by drilling or by underground work.

Nov 23, 1955.

Preliminary Report.
Lobb Claims.

To: Mr. Lee Crandall,
Mesa, Ariz.

Pursuant to your request I have made a brief examination of certain mining claims, north of Superior, in Pinal County, Arizona.

The group had been known as the George Lobb Group and is situated on top of, and on the north side of, a high ridge about 2 miles in an air line N 30°E from the old Woodbury cabin, which is marked on Government maps. Altitude of the claims is between 4880 and 5500 ft.

After the demise of Mr Lobb the claims were relocated by Andy Clevenger. Original claim names, or relocation names were not obtained.

Geology.

The terrain consists of massive up-lifted igneous rocks, varying in phase from normal granite to diorite. Occasional inclusions of schist are present, which were probably old sediments. The mountain building action was accompanied by considerable faulting, various phases of the basic rock now showing in sharp contact with each other.

These original rocks contained very small amounts of minerals such as copper, lead, and silver. As leaching and erosion took place these minerals were dissolved and redeposited in favorable channels of circulation. Such favorable channels would be open zones or faults, especially where there were intersecting faults or cross faults.

The resulting deposits have been small and irregular, though sometimes high grade in spots, and probably confined to near-surface conditions.

No true veins were observed, nor extensive brecciated zones susceptible to mineral deposition, nor later intrusions of the mineralizing type. Outcrops, or surface expressions of mineralization are meagre, and such mineral as there are are narrow in width, lack continuity in length, and probably also in depth.

Operating History.

History bears out the above conclusions. While there are many spots that have been dug on, and may have produced a little high grade ore, at no place was there evidence of a continuation of ore, and in each case the operation was abandoned. There is no reason to believe that further depth would show improvement - in fact the reverse is more likely true - and certainly, as far as silver is concerned, modern improvements in transportation and equipment would not offset the "old timers" higher price for silver, and lower labor costs.

Special situations of Development.

At the situation known as "Lobb's last work" there is an open cut into the hillside, with a course N 70°W exposing an 8" thick lense of high grade copper in the north wall, in a fault, which has approximately the same course, and a dip about 70° to the north. The cut is caved so it is impossible to tell whether or not this showing has any continuity. I doubt very much it has.

To the north, and about 200 to 300 feet below this showing a crosscut tunnel has been started with the evident objective of cutting this mineralized fault. I had planned to examine this tunnel but the plans did not work out. Andy reports that it is some 150 feet long but did not reach its objective. He also reports that there is some rock piled on the dump that might be ore.

Recommendations.

I do not believe that the general showings justify any extensive expenditures, such as building a road, or the purchase of expensive equipment.

I would be justified to clean out the "Lobb's Last Work" cut and see what happens to that spot of ore, if such could be done in an inexpensive way. It is possible but quite unlikely, that this spot could be the surface expression, or vent, to a blind economic mineral condition lying somewhere beneath. I am more inclined to believe it is a surface concentration. A few days work by two men with hand tools should tell the story. Merely excavate the hillside and follow the ore. When this is done the situation should be re-examined.

The possible "ore" on the tunnel dump should be sampled and assayed. If it shows interesting values the tunnel should be examined. Be sure such sampling is

representative by taking about 5 lbs of small chips from the larger pieces together with a proportion of the fines if any. Do not confine the sample to one or two of the best looking chunks.

I was advised that some driller had offered to drill the property for an interest. This might be advisable if the driller is equipped to drill angle or flat core holes, and without much capital expense to yourselves.

However the two inexpensive items of cleaning out the cut and sampling the tunnel dump should be done first, and then a decision made as to any further procedure.

Respectfully Submitted,

Nov 23/1955.