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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MARY COLOMA

ALTERNATE NAMES:
ALAMO GROUP
HILLTOP
HILLTOP FRACTION

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 17D

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 19 N RANGE 20 W SECTION 6 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 03MIN 30SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 27MIN 15SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: OATMAN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD LODE
SILVER
MERCURY
GEMSTONE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR MARY COLOMA FILE
ADMMR MOHAVE CUSTOM MILL PROJECT

08/30/85

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MARY COLOMA

ALTERNATE NAMES:
ALAMO GROUP
HILLTOP
HILLTOP FRACTION

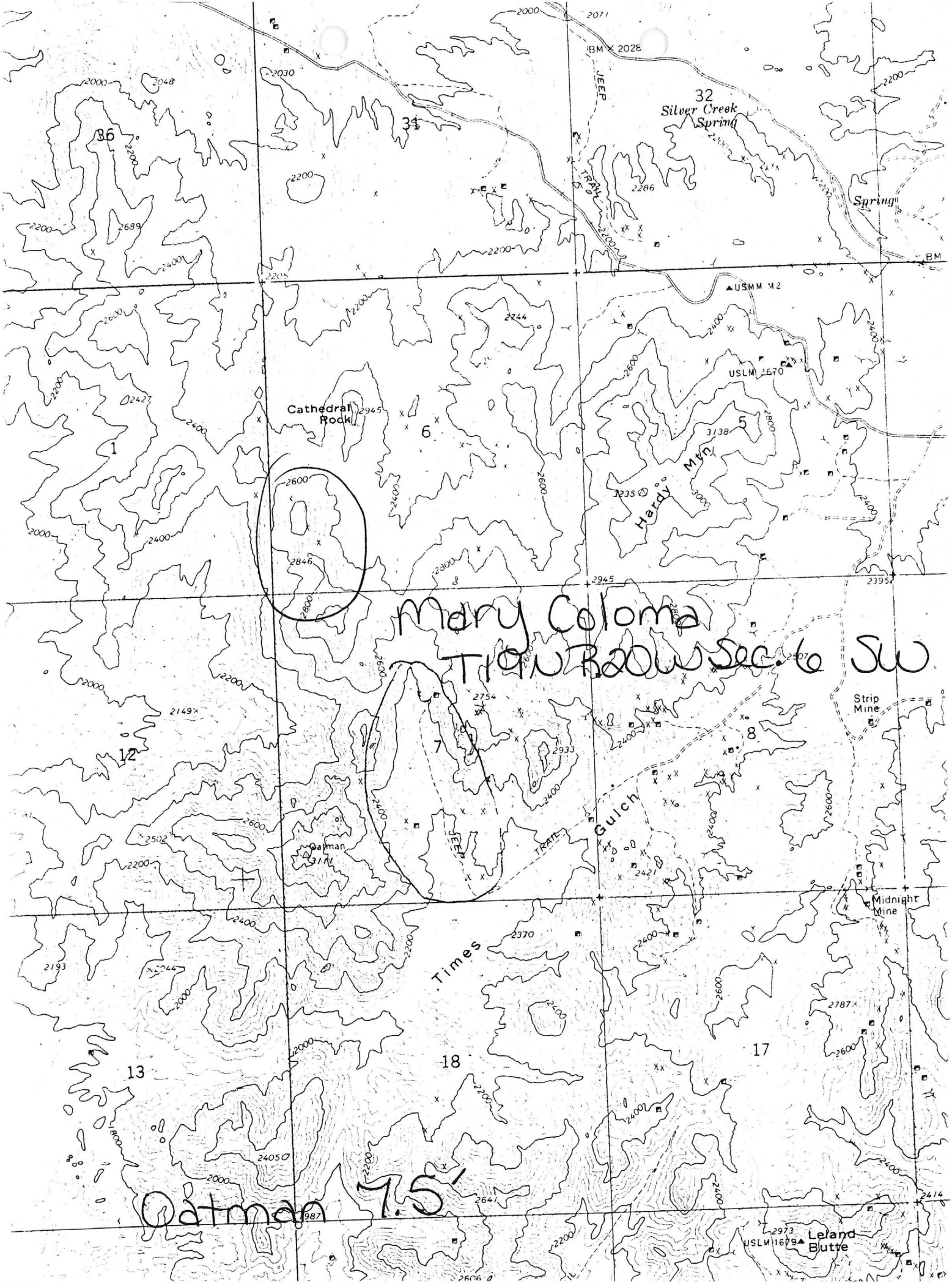
MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 17D

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 19 N RANGE 20 W SECTION 6 QTR. SW
LATITUDE:N 35DEG 03MIN 37SEC LONGITUDE:W 108DEG 27MIN 26SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: OATMAN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
GOLD-(M)LODE-PRIMARY
SILVER-COPRODUCT
MERCURY-BYPRODUCT
GEMSTONE-(M)SEMIPRECIOUS OTHER
- BYPRODUCT

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS OATMAN QUAD
ADMR HOUSEHOLDER MAP
ADMR MARY COLOMA MINE FILE
ADMR MOHAVE CUSTOM MILL PROJ. CARD FILE


Mary Coloma
T19N R20W Sec. 6 SW
Oatman 7.5'
Silver Creek Spring
Spring
Cathedral Rock
Hardy Mtn
Strip Mine
Midnight Mine
Times Gulch
Oatman
Leland Butte
JEEP TRAIL
USMM M2
USLM 2670
USLM 1679
BM 2028
BM
1
5
6
7
8
12
13
17
18
31
32
36

May 27, 1957

MARY COLOMA GOLD MINING CO. GROUP

MOHAVE COUNTY
SAN FRANCISCO
DIST.

No information on this property.

MARK GEMMILL

Exhibit B.

R E P O R T

O N

MARY COLOMA GOLD MINING CO.'S

Group of Claims

by

Thos. A. Wetzel.

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THE MARY COLOMA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION:

The property of the Mary C oloma Gold Mining Company is situated in the Oatman, or Gold Roads, section of the San Francisco Mining District of the State of Arizona, County of Mohave.

The Company owns eight claims and a fraction:

The Alamo No. 1, The Alamo, The Alamo No. 2, Alamo No. 3, Alamo No. 5, Alamo No. 6, Alamo No. 8, Hill Top, and the Hill Top Fraction, a total of about 130 acres.

The claims lie about four and one-half miles in a northwesterly direction from the town of Oatman, which is built around the Tom Reed mine. There is a wagon road to the Martin group, which is located about one mile distant in a southeasterly direction. This road could be built on to the Mary Coloma group at no great expense to the Company.

The property joins the Jerome Oatman Mining Co. on the north and on the south the Clark and Grabb group, to the east lays the Mitchell group. About a mile and a half to the east is the Ivanhoe Consolidated Mines Co., where good ore has been lately reported. Also, the Pittsburg Mining & Milling Co., who have encountered ore and are still developing. Following the strike of the Ivanhoe and the Pittsburg to the northwest you would pass through the property of the Mary Coloma Gold Mining Co. This fact of it being the continuation of the properties has not been definitely decided. This section of the district has exceptional showings in the surrounding properties, where development has been in progress for some time.

ACCESSIBILITY:

The claims can be reached by way of Oatman from Needles, a station on the Santa Fe railroad, crossing the Colorado River near Needles, California, over a good wagon road 21 miles long, or over a good wagon and auto road from Kingman, Arizona, 26 miles long.

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

The property is fairly well located for economical development. Fuel and timber must be brought in, water is not plentiful but a sufficient supply can no doubt be obtained within a reasonable distance. Supplies and materials of all kinds can be obtained as cheaply here as in any section of the district.

TOPOGRAPHY:

The claims consist partly of a series of rather steep hills with a trend of northerly and southerly, from which it slopes to the east into a section of low well-rounded hills. To the south and to the east is a ridge that runs a little to the west and southwest of the town of Oatman. To the north the country falls gradually toward the Union Pass District. These hills are a part of the Colo-

rado River Range, whose high crest is about three miles to the north and east. Between the claims and the summit there are many sharp spires and pinnacles, while westward the country slopes downward toward the Colorado River. The claims lie in an apparent extension of the same topographic and geologic belt as the Tom Reed and Gold Roads mines but slightly higher, being about 3000 feet above the Colorado River.

GEOLOGY:

In its broader features the geology of this region is simple, consisting of an ancient complex or basement of schostose rocks overlaid and cut by a variety of igneous rocks of supposed Teritary age. The summit of the range is formed by rudely bedded lavas showing variety of texture, color and composition, the beds dipping gently to the east. Basalt, locally called Malpais, is the youngest rock. Pale creamy white Rhyolites are conspicuous near the summit. Beneath these rocks is a ceries of Andesitic rocks with Latite and other lavas. Below the cliffs the west face of the summit, the structure is more complicated. Many plugs of Rhyolite and many dykes are seen.

The predominant rock in this part of the district is a purplish grey or greenish porphyritic type of andesite, showing white feldspar, phenocryst sprinkled through a stony matrix with a peppering of darker materials, mostly biotite mica, cut through by light colored dykes of rhyolite as well as darker intrusions of under andesites and other types. This andesite is common of the mineralized section of the Oatman and Gold Road camps.

A prominent feature of the district is the occurrence of other dykes whose wall-like outcrops are traceable uphill and down, often for many miles across the country. These dykes are the veins along which the most of the mines of the district are located. Some of them are doubtless these dykes fissured and mineralized by the vein-forming agencies. Others are true fissure veins along which the mineral solutions have penetrated into the wall rocks altering, silicifying them so that their harder quartzose texture has resisted the erosion, and the vein and its silicious wall rock have weathered out in relief. Almost all the better known mining properties of the district have been located along such veins. Other veins occur but are less readily found, and until recently since the discovery of rich ore in a vein of this nature in the United Eastern mine, were unfavorably regarded. In my opinion, both types of veins are worthy of exploration and development. The veins are wide, often averaging 25 to 50 feet across, are persistent for long distances and throughout this part of the district are similar in structure and mineral character.

VEINS AND ORE OCCURRENCE:

The vein on the Mary Coloma Gold Mining Company's claims is in the form of a great wide dyke running with the higher ridge northwesterly and southeasterly. It shows good pannings in many places especially near the points where the several different fissures leave the contact with the dyke and its walls, striking off at a more acute

angle into the andesite. These veins leave the dyke on both sides and along them very good pannings are obtained. At one point on the Alamo No. 1 and 2, two of these veins are observed intersecting with the dyke on either side, and in my opinion here is a very favorable place for ore of commercial value to be developed.

A very promising vein has recently been discovered that averages in width 12 to 15 feet and cuts across the big dyke at an acute angle, running nearly north and south. This vein has been traced through the Alamo No. 6, the Alamo No. 5, and nearly the entire length of Alamo No. 8, where it is buried by disintegrated materials. Below the vein in the Gulch several parties have obtained considerable gold by dry-washing. This vein should be given special attention when development work is started.

The vein filling proper is a very dense, waxy looking yellowish reddish quartz, largely a form of feldspar. This quartz is almost always gold-bearing, only commercially so in shoots, especially where it is curly in structure, or brecciated by later movement. Calcite is frequent and often abundant range mineral, but the Gold Road section does not form this type of vein.

I do not see any sound reason why the veins should not carry pay ore in one of the rocks as well as in another. Observation in the Gold Road mine has suggested such limitation, but elsewhere the evidence is against it. In the developed properties pay ore occurs in well defined shoots, often of great length, and persistent to the deepest workings yet reached in the district, which is about 1100 feet in the Tom Reed Mine. At the United Eastern the ore chute cut on the 300 foot level shows 37 feet of ore, on the 560 foot level 22 feet of ore, which carries $36.00 per ton gold.

The ores are gold bearing and contain little silver, copper is a rarety and no tellurides have been recognized. The gold is fine and seldom seen by the naked eye. It is free milling and sulphides have not been seen yet in the ores of the district that have been milled. The dyke has a dip of about 45 deg. west while the spurs dip to the south.

The present development is limited to crosscuts here and there over the property without system so thatlittle can be said until the development has been carried into the future.

CONCLUSIONS:

I have every confidence in saying that systematic conduct of operation will at an early date prove the Mary Coloma Gold Mining Company's property to be of great value. The geological facts observed, structural, petrographic and mineralogic are favorable for large bodies of commercial ore, and in my opinion the property has an exceptional chance of becoming a producer when fully developed.

Thos. A. Wetzel
Mining Engineer.