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REPORT ON

CONTINENTAL GROUP

MINERAL HILL MINING DISTRICT

YUMA CO., ARIZONA

April 1, 1961

Report on the Continental Group of Mining Claims and the South Part of the Mineral Hill Group of Mining Claims.

The mapping and investigation of the above ground was done in January and February, 1961 and is an extension of the mapping of the mineral Hill Group of Mining Claims done in October and November of 1960.

Property:

The area mapped includes the following patented and located mining claims:

Copper Glance	Sur No. 2785
Copper Prince	Sur No. 2785
Greater Bisbee	Sur No. 2785
Cavern	Sur No. 2981
Continental No. 1	" " "
Continental No. 2	" " "
Continental No. 9	" " "
Continental No. 10	" " "
Continental No. 11	" " "
Bessie Belle	Located Claim
Annex	" " "
Annex No. 1	" " "
Annex No. 2	" " "

Location and Accessibility:

The mapped area lies in Sections 10 and 11, T. 10 N., R. 17 W. Gila and Salt River Meridian, Yuma County, Arizona.

A fair-graded road has been made down Mineral Wash from the Osborne Well to the Mineral Hill Property. Two dozer roads off the graded road make the west and east sides of the Continental Group accessible.

Maps:

Plane-table and alidade were used to extend control over the mapped area. Attached are the following maps:

1. 100 scale map of Mineral Hill area.
2. 100 scale map of the Continental area.
3. 200 scale map of above sheets.

Geology:

Stratigraphy and Alteration:

The Cambrian sediments above the Flat Structure generally strike northwest and dip about 45 degrees to the southwest, in the area mapped.

The beds are mostly gray schists and siliceous quartzites. With the exception of the silicification, the formations are relatively unaltered.

Two areas of limestone were mapped. A limestone belt exists southeast of the Spanish Workings, along the southwest side of the Norma Fault to Tunnel 31-A on the Copper Prince Claim.

The other limestone area is on the south end of the Continental No. 10 and 11 Claims.

Pre-Cambrian gneisses, amphibolites, schists and chloritic schists cover the north part of the Annex Claims and the central part of the Continental No. 10 and 11 claims. These rocks generally strike northerly and have a westerly dip, although in the Box Canyon on the Continental 11 Claim they strike northwest and dip southwest.

On the south end of the Copper Glance and north end of the Annex No. 3 claims is a wide basic dike entering the area from the east. The dike terminates at its junction with the Norma Fault. A thin section indicates that the dike rock is granodiorite.

A small area of Tertiary sandstone-conglomerate occurs in the central part of the Annex No. 1 Claim.

Structure and Mineralization:

Flat Structure:

The Cambrian sediments truncate on the Flat Structure which is mapped in several places throughout the area. Below the Flat Structure are the Pre-Cambrian rocks.

It also appears to be a floor for the mineralization.

Norma Fault:

This fault was mapped on southeast from the Norma Shaft to the center of the southwest sideline of the Annex No. 3 Claim, a distance of some 2700 feet. It is exposed in the gulch at 4330 N. and 6600 E. No copper was noted at this point. It is also exposed in the next gulch southeast; no copper was seen at this exposure.

At Tunnel 31-A and shallow Shaft 31-C, located 100 to 200 feet, respectively, south-

west of the fault, a small spread of copper ore is indicated. Copper occurrences are noted in the limestone northwest to the Spanish Workings. The inference is therefore drawn that the Norma Fault and the beddings adjacent it may be productive throughout this length.

Continental Fault:

This fault trends northerly through the Annex No. 1, Greater Bisbee, Copper Prince, and junctions the Norma Fault in the southwest part of the Norma Claims. On the Annex No. 1 Claim it displaces the Flat Structure some 150 feet down on the east side. Near its junction with the Norma Fault, its displacement appears to be minor.

East-West Quartz Zone:

A strong zone of east-west south dipping faults trends across the Continental 2 and 1 Claims, the Cavern, the Greater Bisbee, and terminates against the Norma Fault on the south part of the Copper Prince Claim. Along this zone are sizeable bodies of quartz and quartz breccia. The most prominent areas being on the Continental No. 2 Claim and the south end of the Copper Prince Claim.

Production and Copper Occurrences on the Continental Claims:

One small stope has been mined on the Continental No. 11 Claim. It occurs at the intersection of a northwest strikingvein and a north-south vein. Both veins dip easterly. The stope is 3 - 5 feet wide and about 15 feet long. It probably terminates on the Flat Structure about a 100 feet below the surface.

A cross-cut tunnel (Continental Tunnel) was driven westerly under the stope, and an incline raise was driven to the stope. The tunnel is 125 feet lower than the ore outcrop and is in north dipping silicified pre-Cambrian schists. No ore was developed on

the tunnel level. The vein may be represented by a weak fault-slip cut in the tunnel 50 feet east of the raise. A strand of the Flat Structure is seen in the roof at the west end of the tunnel. It shows no mineralization.

The raise is inaccessible and it is therefore unknown whether mineralization has spread on the top of the Flat Structure where the copper fissure terminates on it.

In the east-central part of the Continental No. 11 Claim is a spread of specularite-copper mineralization on the Flat Structure. It is some 200 feet long and 8 to 12 feet thick and is developed by a short tunnel (33 G) and open cut at 20 B1. A sample across 2 feet of the schist above the portal assayed 2.00% copper. A general sample in the tunnel of the specularite mineralization assayed 1.00% copper.

Some 200 feet northwest of the cut at 20 B1, the dozer exposed a small patch of hematite silica which assayed 0.50% copper. This mineralization may be related to the northwest striking fissure mentioned above.

On the Continental No. 11 Claim at 25 G is a small cut on an east-west striking copper vein, 2-4 feet wide, which dips some 20 degrees to the north. It appears that some shipping ore has been sorted from the cut.

Continental Fault-Norma Fault Intersection:

This intersectional area appears to be the most favorable mapped. It is 300 feet southeast of the gulch in which the Norma Fault carries 6 feet of ore. Fifty feet southwest is a spread of specularite.

Conclusions:

In the area mapped three areas of interest occur.

1. Continental - Norma Intersection.

Some drilling should be done in this anomoly.

2. 31A Tunnel.

This is a flat copper fissure and flat spread of copper mineralization. No work is recommended at this time.

3. 33 G Tunnel

Specularite and copper mineralization spread on Flat Structure, on the Continental No. 11 Claim. No work is recommended here at the present time.

Louis W Cramer

CONTINENTAL No 1
CONTINENTAL No 2
CONTINENTAL No 9
CONTINENTAL No 10
CONTINENTAL No 11
CAVERN
BESSIE BELLE
GREATER BISBEE
COPPER PRINCE
ANNEX No 1
ANNEX No 2
ANNEX No 3
CONTINENTAL TUNNEL
E-W Quartz Zone
Quartz
Basic Dike
Normal Fault
Continental Fault
UP Slope
Sta. 10
Sta. 11
Drill Hole
Fault Fissure
Copper mineralization
Iron mineralization, specularite
Quartz
Basic Dike
Granite Porphyry
Silica and silicified limestones, argillites
Sericitic, kaolitic argillites, quartzitic argillites, limestones
Limestone
Schist
Flat structure
Basal gneiss schist, serpentine, chlorite
Cambrian ?
Pre-Cambrian
CONTINENTAL GROUP
YUMA CO. ARIZONA
T 10N - R 17W - G. & S.R. MERIDIAN
1 IN. = 100 FT.
FEBRUARY 1961
Louis W. Cramer