

In this area, the association of mineralization with fissures of eastward trend suggests that the mineralizing solutions rose along such fissures.

The ore mined at the Mohawk occurred as a replacement in brecciated Escabrosa limestone immediately above the reverse fault that separates limestone from arkose (Ka).

Referring to the map and cross sections: The reverse fault separating the limestone from arkose, the contact between the Escabrosa and Naco limestones, and the dip of the limestones, all may either flatten or steepen unpredictably with depth.

At the Mohawk shaft, the reverse fault dips steeper than the limestone beds and appears to be passing into the less favorable Devonian limestone with depth.

By E. D. Wilson, Arizona Bureau of Mines