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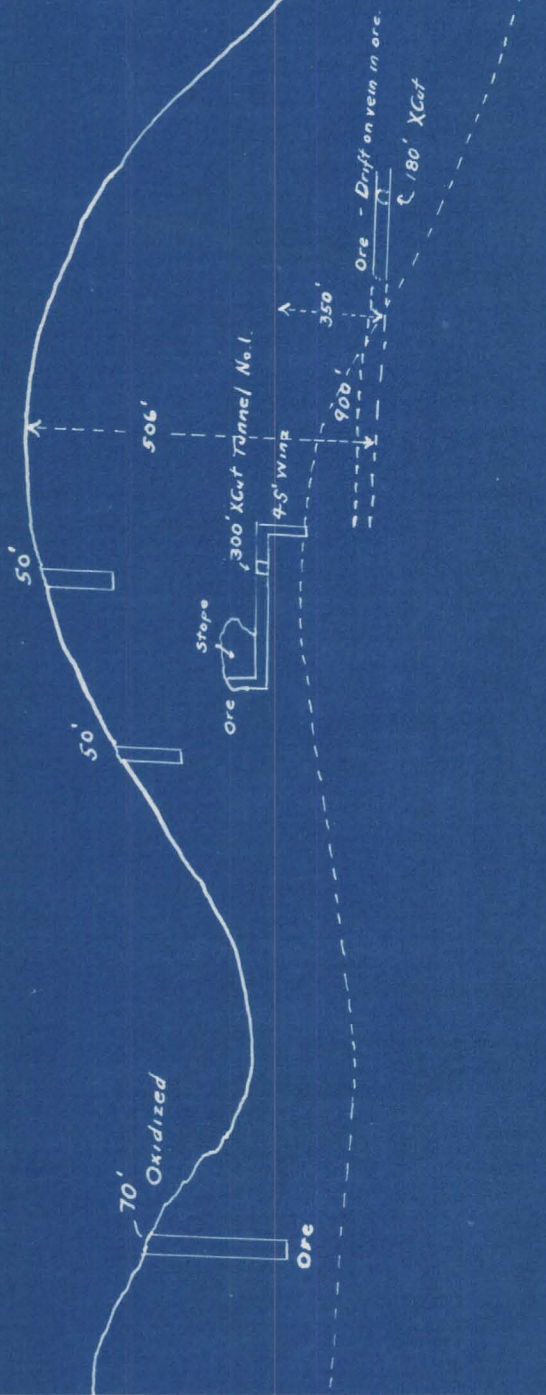
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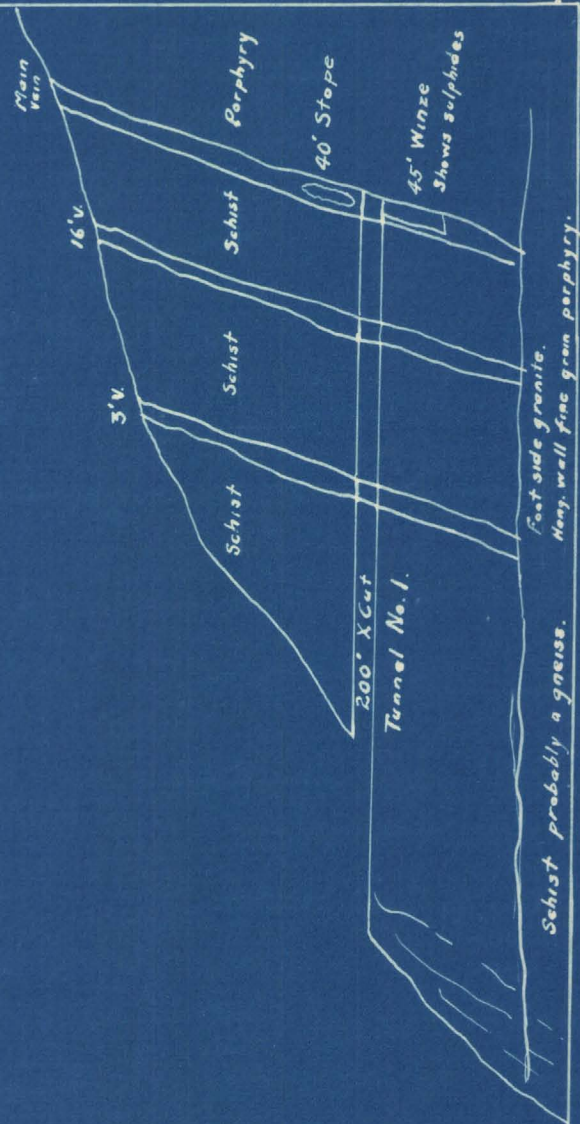
Oxidized Above.

Sulphide Below.



Elevation

DETROIT MINE



DISTRICT

Cerbat, Arizona.

PROPERTY

Detroit; six claims, unpatented, 4500 feet on the Detroit Vein.

LOCATION

Night Hawk Basin, 4 miles east of Mineral Basin Ore Plate Mine South East; Colconda Mine to the South; elevation 4000 feet.

OWNERS &
OPERATORS

I. M. George, of Kingman, and J.J. Connolly, of Chloride, Arizona.

DATE VISITED

August 15-16, 1918 by J. L. White.

NOTES

Country Rock: Granite, Gneiss and Porphyry. At the south end of the claims several parallel veins occur (strike 40 degrees West), two or possibly three of them rather close together; and further to the west is a large vein supposed to be a continuation of the Tub Vein of the Colconda Mine. On the most easterly of the veins is the Lead Shaft sunk 74 feet deep on a streak which varies from a few inches to a foot in width and which carries values in silver and lead. No samples were taken here. This vein dips slightly to the West all others dipping to the east. There are also on this and the other veins a number of pits and open cuts in which a small amount of gold shows in places, and from which small pockets of ore has been extracted by Chloriders.

About 1000 feet north there is another group of shallow workings, among them is a shaft sunk 84 feet on the contact of gneiss and porphyry. There were no ladders and the shaft could not be closely examined. The dump shows nothing but iron stained rock.

125 feet below there is an X-cut tunnel, S. 25° W. 250 feet long, that was driven under the shaft. At the entrance to the tunnel there is a contact of granite and gneiss, the tunnel being driven in the gneiss. Ten feet from the breast there is a contact of the gneiss and porphyry. Two faults or veins are cut in the gneiss, they parallel the structure of the gneiss. One of these veins show some mineral, pyrite.

Just beyond the contact, and in the porphyry, copper and iron sulphides were encountered and drifted on for a total distance of 47 feet. A streak 12 to 18 inches wide of good copper ore with silver values was found and followed for 25 feet. This streak was stopped and followed for its full length and 20 feet in height. In the back and south end the ore shows 13 to 19 inches wide. Samples Detroit 1-3-4-5. (Detroit No. 2 is hangin wall waste along side of Detroit No. 1.

In the north end of the drift a winze has been sunk for 38 feet. Some pyrite and chalcopryrite shows at all points with considerable sphalerite in the bottom. Samples Detroit 6-7-8-9-10 were taken, commencing at the bottom of the winze's south side. Every other sample was taken on the opposite side. The width varied from 4'9" to 3'8".

Notes on Detroit Property, Continued.

About 300 feet north is the lower tunnel 125 feet below the upper. This is a crosscut S. 60° W. 177 feet long in the gneiss to the contact of gneiss and porphyry. The porphyry is mineralized at all points and was drifted on at a point seven feet from the contact for 36 feet. Matters are complicated here by a fault, apparently one of those out in the upper tunnel. The drift is in soft ground and is caving badly. Copper in the form of sulphide oxide and sulphate shows strongly at points in the back. Samples Detroit 12-13-14-15-16-17-18 with widths from 4'2" to 6' represent the back of the drift.

In neither tunnel has the hanging wall in the porphyry been cut. I believe the mineralization follows the contact rather than the fault plane, and that the showings in both tunnels are the same. About 40 feet below and 200 feet north is the point where Mr. Ray, of Tucson, started his tunnel, and was preparing to erect a plant of machinery when his principal died.

There is a fair road with very little grade from the tunnel site to Mineral Station, four miles distant. The road to the two tunnels has been destroyed by the rains.

There is one house on the property that could be used to house five or six men. Water for domestic purposes can be obtained from a spring on the property. Water shows in the lower tunnel and the surface water level is probably rather close here.

A 4400 volt electric transmission line of the Desert Power and Water Company passes within 1000 feet of the property.

SAMPLES

Detroit No.				
1	.06 au.	21.64ag	2.86% cu	
2	tr.	.60	.38%	Waste. F.W.
3	.06	14.44	5.23%	High grade streak in Stopes
4	.05	11.35	2.58%	
5	.08	13.72	4.80%	
6	.02	.48	.08%	
7	tr.	1.70	.18%	
8	tr.	2.00	.26%	Winze Samples
9	.04	1.26	.18%	
10	tr.	2.30	.96%	
11	tr.	.40	.06%	
12	.01	1.90	.52%	
13	.01	1.10	.24%	
14	tr	1.00	.18%	Back of drift in lower tunnel.
15	.03	6.47	.44%	
16	.02	4.98	.40%	
17	tr	.90	1.08%	
18	.01	4.40	.60%	

The samples indicate plainly that there is no commercial ore of any consequence developed on the property and the probability of developing an ore body is nothing unusual.

DISTRICT

copied
Leahont
Kingman
Cerbat, Arizona.

PROPERTY

Detroit. Six claims unpatented. 4500 feet on Detroit vein. (See photograph)

LOCATION

Nighthawk Basin; 4 miles E. Mineral Station; 9 miles S. Chloride. Ore Plate Mine to S.E.; Goleconda Mine to S. Elevation about 4000 feet. Water developed from springs on Detroit No. 1 claim, formerly owned by John Mulligan.

OWNERS

I. M. George, Kingman, Arizona, and J. J. Connolly, now resident of J. C. Mine.

DATE VISITED

July 18, 1918. By L. F. S. Holland.

NOTES

Country Rock Pre-Cambrian Granite-Gneiss-Schist complex. Two strong veins on Detroit claim, running N-S, about parallel, slight dip towards each other. One of these veins has lead-silver values predominating; the other is interesting for gold-copper values. Another ledge, supposed to be an extension of the Goleconda Big Tub ledge, runs through two claims parallel to Detroit claim and shows a little zinc.

Starting at the south end of the property, up hill, is the "Lead Shaft" 74 feet deep, on a vein 5 to 6 feet wide, showing lead carbonates, with some galena. This vein can be traced for about a thousand feet. It has a slight dip to the West. 150 feet to the West of the "Lead Shaft" is a 50 foot shaft on an iron stained dyke, 60 feet wide, with a dip to the East, showing a very little copper. Proceeding north over several outcrops of the iron stained dyke a 65 shaft on iron stained fractured ledge is reached. To the North of this shaft, down hill, is the mouth of the Detroit Main 300 ft. Tunnel, and to the Northwest, lower down the hill, is the Detroit 180 ft. Tunnel. At the bottom of the hill, near the camp, is the site for the lowest tunnel, where preparations had been made for installing a compressor and other machinery by Ray, of Tucson, before the death of his principal caused the abandonment of the project.

Just outside of the Main Tunnel, which runs south in gneiss for about 300 ft., is a contact with coarse granite. About 160 feet in the tunnel is a short drift E. on what is probably the Lead Vein cut in a lean place. At the end of the tunnel is the Copper Vein on which some drifting and stoping have been done for about 100 feet, but the crosscut does not appear to have reached the true wall. My sample of the porphyritic face across 8 inches assayed (Detroit 6) Au. Trace, Ag. Trace, Cu. 0.92%. At the south end of the stope, 60 feet from the tunnel and along the stope, ~~60 feet from the tunnel~~, copper ore about 20 inches wide is exposed. Shipments to the Copper Queen Smelter in 1914 are said to have run from \$2.40 to \$3.60 gold; 14½ oz. silver; 4% copper. Iron is said to have run as high as 28% and the insoluble never over 45%. My sample across three cuts 15 inches wide assayed (Detroit 4) Au. 0.06 oz. Ag. 20.84 oz. Cu. 4.98%. Insol. 37.0%. Fe 26.4%. From the level a winze has been sunk 45 feet. At this point there are said to be 225 feet of "backs", and Connolly states that the carload of ore shipped to Humboldt June 25, 1918, was mined here across the whole width of the vein, about 8 feet. The car assayed Au .05 oz. Ag 10.0 oz. Cu 2.24%. Insol. 59.3%. Fe 14.0%. The hanging wall side of the

Notes on Detroit Property, Continued.

winze was in a dangerous condition at the time of my visit. My sample across 8 feet near the top of the winze, taken as well as the conditions allowed, assayed (Detroit 5) Au 0.01 oz. Ag 1.70 oz. Cu. 2.66%. The loose rock should be barred down and the winze timbered before any further work is done here.

The road at the mouth of this tunnel has been washed out by rains, necessitating the packing of the ore to the main road at a cost of \$1.50 per ton. Thence there is a haul of about 4 miles to the railroad.

The lower tunnel has been driven 180 ft. in gneiss to the "Lead Vein" but not to the "Copper Vein" apparently, though there are some small copper showings. The vein cut is about 16 feet wide and shows much soft gouge and slickersides, especially on the hanging wall side. A sample across 8 ft. of the foot wall, half section, assayed (Detroit 7) Au Trace, Ag 1.20 oz., Cu 0.54%, Zn. 2.0%, Pb 0.9%, and across 8 feet of the hanging wall half section assayed (Detroit 8) Au 0.02 oz., Ag 23.58 oz., Cu 2.36%, Zn 7.9%, Pb 6.9%. The vein matter shows fractured porphyry with pyrite, iron oxide and silica in the interstices. Sometimes a little copper as carbonate and chalcopyrite shows in the fractures.

The prospect appears to merit development, with a probability of finding a fair sized body of commercial copper ore in depth.

The work planned by Mr. Ray and associates, consisting of a still lower crosscut tunnel about 200 ft. long to the vein, and then a drift along the vein, should facilitate mining operations. It is estimated that at a point under the winze from the present lower tunnel, the distance on the vein to the surface from the new tunnel would be 500 feet or more, but it would be necessary to drive about 1000 feet to get under the winze.

A 4400 volt electric transmission line passes within about 1000 feet of the site of the proposed new tunnel. There is very little equipment at the Detroit Mine other than an empty house which might accommodate a few men. The equipment of air compressor, motor, transformers, transmission line, tools, etc., would, of course, entail an expenditure of a few thousand dollars. It is stated that Mr. Ray expected to spend \$12,000 in equipment and preliminaries.

Connolly states that he is willing to accept any reasonable terms for the property. He proposes an attractive price of \$20,000 in one year or \$30,000 in two years, with some kind of a payment inside of one year. As an alternative, he proposes the payment to him of \$100 per month, or sufficient royalty for him to live on, for the first six or eight months of operations, and then an installment of the net ultimate purchase price, as may be arranged.

Kingman

DISTRICT: Hualapai
PROPERTY: ✓ Detroit
LOCATION: About eight miles southeast of Chloride and four miles east of road leading from Kingman to Chloride
OWNERS: J. J. Connolly and I.M. George - former on the property, address Chloride, Arizona
DATE VISITED: September 6, 1919
NOTES: Six claims as shown on the accompanying map. Development shown on longitudinal elevation. Report covered fully by Holland and White in their reports, although the property has no prospective value as a copper producer it might produce some lead-zinc ore with development at depth on the Detroit No. 1 and No. 4 veins, where the extension of the main Golconda vein cuts thru these claims.

Conclusion

The property is of no interest to either the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company or the Western Metallurgical Company.

W.V.DeG.