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TOWNE MINE

MOHAVE COUNTY
CHLORIDE DIST.

LOCATION:

The Towne mine is $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles south of Chloride and about half a mile from the base of the mountains, on open ground in the Sacramento Valley.

HISTORY:

The mine is reported to be the first property located in the Chloride district. It received favorable comment in the Wheeler Survey report as early as 1872. It was discovered and located as the "Porter and Black Smoke" in 1871, and immediately became a producer. It was first owned by a Mr. Parker, who took out considerable money, and later by W. H. Palmer, under whom it was known as the "Sunlight." Still later it was owned by Mr. F. H. McLaughlin until 1882 and since then it has been owned and operated by John Barry, a well-known pioneer and leading mining man of western Arizona. The mine is now producing in a small way. It is developed principally by six shafts, four levels, drifts, and stopes, the deepest shaft, No. 2, being 230 feet deep, and most of the others between 100 and 200 feet. The workings have a horizontal extent of about 400 feet. The mine has a considerable influx of water.

The production during the first decade of the mine's existence, which is reported to be considerable, was not learned. The production from 1882 to 1906 was about \$1,000,000, and was derived mostly from the 70-foot level. The ore has been shipped to Socorro, Denver, Pueblo, and El Paso; it is now shipped to Needles.

Geology. - The country rock is pre-Cambrian amphibolite schist and biotite gneiss, with some bodies of pegmatite. The schistosity strikes N. 30° E. and dips steeply to the east. The rock is cut by vogesite dikes, which trend northwesterly. The one at the mine is about 200 feet in width.

Mineral deposits. - The mineral deposits consist of two veins about 40 feet apart. They lie nearly parallel and in places seem to be separated by the vogesite dike rock only. The one on the north, which is known as the "old vein," strikes N. 77° W. The other, and at present more important one, known as the "new vein," is the one now worked. It strikes N. 70° W. and dips about 70° NNE. It is about 3 feet in average and 8 feet in maximum width and is wider in the deeper part of the mine than near the surface. It is well defined and easily worked. The hanging wall is principally biotite gneiss and the foot wall the vogesite dike rock. Pronounced slickensides between the walls and the vein descend steeply east-southeast. At a point 108 feet east of shaft No. 3 the veins are abruptly cut off by a small fault, beyond which, so far as the work extends, the dip flattens to about 45° .

The gangue is quartz, much of which is shattered and pinched and the ore contains principally silver and gold, with some pyrite, zinc blende, and galena. It runs about \$200 a ton, with nearly 200 ounces of silver, and 5 to 7 ounces of gold. Smelter returns show some carload lots averaging as high as 7 ounces of gold and 600 ounces of silver to the ton. Some of the richest ore shoots occurred on the 100-foot level and east of shaft No. 3, where the ore averaged 10.4 ounces of gold and 240 ounces of silver, and some assays, it is stated, gave returns as high as 18 ounces of gold.

The ore shoots range from 3 to 18 inches in width, with an average of about 5 inches, depending on the quartz. The ore occurs almost wholly on the foot-wall or vogesite-dike side of the vein with usually a small seam of talc intervening.

TOWNE MINE

MOHAVE COUNTY
CHLORIDE DIST.

Claims Towne, Bryan and Wonder (under Mineral Survey 2830) were patented
January 15, 1916, patent No. 507837. (info from survey office 4-14-60)

lp

See ° Bull. 340 - P. 64

Kingman Mining Project
4 claim maps, 1 v/g section, 5 v/g section assay

OWNER

MINE

Date ?

JONES, S.S. (Smiley) & assoc. TOWNE
Kingman, Arizona.

It is developed to a depth of about 400 feet by tunnels, shafts, and drifts, aggregating over 3,000 feet of underground work. It produces some water. The principal surface improvements are two well-equipped power plants, with gasoline engines, aggregating about 90 horsepower, for operating the steam and air-compressor drills and the hoists. The country rock is principally dark medium-grained biotite granite of pre-Cambrian (?) age. It is intruded by the light aplitic granite near by. There are six veins, which strike nearly north and are either vertical or dip steeply to the east. Of these the principal producer, known as No. 3, is about 4 feet thick and its ore shoot ranges from 1 to 30 inches in width. The ore contains gold and silver, some galena, pyrite, zinc blende, and here and there a little molybdenum. As shown by the smelter return sheets from 1908 to 1906 inclusive, it averages about as follows: Gold, 1½ ounces; silver, 15 ounces per ton; lead, 8 per cent; and zinc, 5 to 8 per cent. The total production has been about \$180,000. The present rate of output is about 90 tons per month. The ore is shipped principally to the Needles smelter.

Towne mine.—The Towne mine is situated 1½ miles southeast of Chloride, in the Sacramento Valley about one-half mile from the base of the mountains. It is developed by six shafts and drifts. It produces considerable water. The country rock is pre-Cambrian schist. A vogueite dike is associated with the vein on the foot-wall side. The vein, which is 3 to 8 feet wide, dips steeply to the north.

The gangue is quartz and the ore shoot, ranging from 3 to 18 inches in width, averages about 5 inches and favors the foot-wall or dike side of the vein. The ore contains silver, gold, copper, lead, and zinc and runs about \$200 per ton mostly in gold and silver. The production from 1882 to 1906 was about \$100,000.

Pinkham mine.—The Pinkham mine, perhaps the most important copper mine of the region, is located about 2 miles southeast of Chloride, near the foot of the mountains. It is developed by a 250-foot shaft and five levels containing about 1,000 feet of drift and crosscuts. It contains considerable water. The principal surface equipments are a steam hoist and two smelters, one coke and one oil, both recently installed. The country rock is pre-Cambrian granite. The vein is about 12 feet in width. It strikes N. 30° W. and is nearly vertical. The ore occurs in elongated lentils and chimneys. It is mostly chalcopyrite and bornite associated with iron sulphide, and averages about 8 per cent of copper and 18 ounces per ton of silver.

Midnight mine.—In the Midnight mine, situated near the Pinkham mine, the vein is less well defined than the Pinkham vein and contains considerable zinc. A recent carload shipment of the ore ran silver 66 ounces per ton, copper 4.5 per cent, and gold \$2.50 per ton. The production under the present management is reported to be 100