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Arizona Geological Survey
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MoMag traverses done for
American Metals - climaxes
Late April - Early May 1960.
They took raw records

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

ARIZONA
(PIMA COUNTY)

TWIN BUTTES QUADRANGLE
15-MINUTE SERIES

(Cocoraque Butte) 111°15' 710000 FEET R. 11 E. 10' (San Xavier Mission) R. 12 E. 5' R. 13 E. 111°00' (Tucson)

32°00' T. 16 S. 360000 FEET T. 17 S. 55' 50' T. 18 S. T. 19 S. 940000 YARDS 31°45'

(Palo Alto Ranch) (Arivaca) (Tubac) (Patagonia) 1 (Patagonia 125000)

Pino Blanco Ranch
Soto Pk
Soto Ranch
La Canada Ranch
Samaniego Pk
McGee Ranch
McGee Sch
Placer Pk
Keystone Pk
Ritchey Pk
Red Boy Pk
Harris Ranch
Horse Pasture Hill
Lobo Pk
Tinaja Ranch
Tinaja Pk
Batamote Ranch
Esperanza Ranch
Mineral Hill
San Xavier
Helmet Pk
Twin Buttes
Canoa Ranch
Canoa

SIERRITA MTS
SAN IGNACIO DE LA CANOA

Fresnal Canyon
Tasquela Canyon
Iron Canyon
Frame Canyon
Champurrado Wash
Esperanza Wash
Demetrie Wash
Twin Buttes Road
Sahuarita Road
McGee Road
Continental Road
Tucson-Nogales Highway
Southern Pacific
Santa Cruz River

AMADO 2.5 MI.
NOGALES 31 MI.
CONTINENTAL 2.4 MI.
TUCSON 29 MI.

Topography by J. L. Lewis, F. H. Purdy,
J. J. Hayes, S. M. Borrell, K. A. Bunker,
P. J. Frampton, and G. B. Woolley
Surveyed in 1938–1939

ROAD CLASSIFICATION

HARD-SURFACE ALL WEATHER ROADS		DRY WEATHER ROADS
Heavy-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Improved dirt
Medium-duty	4 LANE 6 LANE	Unimproved dirt
Loose-surface, graded, or narrow hard-surface		

U. S. Route State Route

TRUE NORTH 14° MAGNETIC NORTH
APPROXIMATE MEAN DECLINATION, 1939

SCALE 1:62500
1" = 5208.3'
1 0 1 2 3 4 MILES
3000 0 3000 6000 9000 12000 15000 18000 21000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 3 4 5 KILOMETERS

Contour interval 50 feet
Datum is mean sea level

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
5000 yard grid based on U. S. zone system, F
10000 foot grid based on Arizona (Central)
rectangular coordinate system

TWIN BUTTES, ARIZ.
Edition of 1948

N3145—W11100/15

THE TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS OF THE UNITED STATES

The United States Geological Survey is making a series of standard topographic maps to cover the United States. This work has been in progress since 1882, and the published maps cover more than 47 percent of the country, exclusive of outlying possessions.

The maps are published on sheets that measure about 16½ by 20 inches. Under the general plan adopted the country is divided into quadrangles bounded by parallels of latitude and meridians of longitude. These quadrangles are mapped on different scales, the scale selected for each map being that which is best adapted to general use in the development of the country, and consequently, though the standard maps are of nearly uniform size, the areas that they represent are of different sizes. On the lower margin of each map are printed graphic scales showing distances in feet, meters, miles, and kilometers. In addition, the scale of the map is shown by a fraction expressing a fixed ratio between linear measurements on the map and corresponding distances on the ground. For example, the scale $\frac{1}{62,500}$ means that 1 unit on the map (such as 1 inch, 1 foot, or 1 meter) represents 62,500 of the same units on the earth's surface.

Although some areas are surveyed and some maps are compiled and published on special scales for special purposes, the standard topographic surveys and the resulting maps have for many years been of three types, differentiated as follows:

1. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of great public importance—relating, for example, to mineral development, irrigation, or reclamation of swamp areas—are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{31,680}$ (1 inch = one-half mile) or $\frac{1}{24,000}$ (1 inch = 2,000 feet), with a contour interval of 1 to 100 feet, according to the relief of the particular area mapped.

2. Surveys of areas in which there are problems of average public importance, such as most of the basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile), with a contour interval of 10 to 100 feet.

3. Surveys of areas in which the problems are of minor public importance, such as much of the mountain or desert region of Arizona or New Mexico, and the high mountain area of the northwest, are made with sufficient detail to be used in the publication of maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 2 miles) or $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles), with a contour interval of 20 to 250 feet.

The aerial camera is now being used in mapping. From the information recorded on the photographs, planimetric maps, which show only drainage and culture, have been made for some areas in the United States. By the use of stereoscopic plotting apparatus, aerial photographs are utilized also in the making of the regular topographic maps, which show relief as well as drainage and culture.

A topographic survey of Alaska has been in progress since 1898, and nearly 44 percent of its area has now been mapped. About 15 percent of the Territory has been covered by maps on a scale of $\frac{1}{500,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 8 miles). For most of the remainder of the area surveyed the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{250,000}$ (1 inch = nearly 4 miles). For some areas of particular economic importance, covering about 4,300 square miles, the maps published are on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$ (1 inch = nearly 1 mile) or larger. In addition to the area covered by topographic maps, about 11,300 square miles of southeastern Alaska has been covered by planimetric maps on scales of $\frac{1}{125,000}$ and $\frac{1}{250,000}$.

The Hawaiian Islands have been surveyed, and the resulting maps are published on a scale of $\frac{1}{62,500}$.

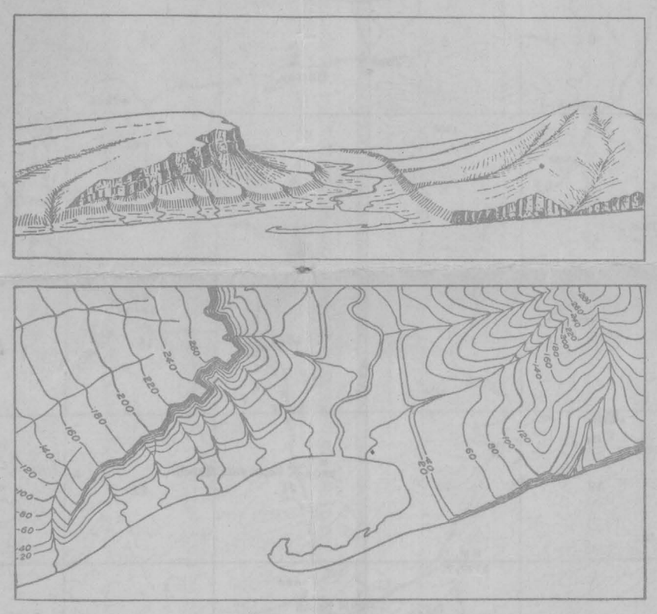
A survey of Puerto Rico is now in progress. The scale of the published maps is $\frac{1}{30,000}$.

The features shown on topographic maps may be arranged in three groups—(1) water, including seas, lakes, rivers, canals, swamps, and other bodies of water; (2) relief, including mountains, hills, valleys, and other features of the land surface; (3) culture (works of man), such as towns, cities, roads, railroads, and boundaries. The symbols used to represent these features are shown and explained below. Variations appear on some earlier maps, and additional features are represented on some special maps.

All the water features are represented in blue, the smaller streams and canals by single blue lines and the larger streams by double lines. The larger streams, lakes, and the sea are accentuated by blue water lining or blue tint. Intermittent streams—those whose beds are dry for a large part of the year—are shown by lines of blue dots and dashes.

Relief is shown by contour lines in brown, which on a few maps are supplemented by shading showing the effect of light thrown from the northwest across the area represented, for the purpose of giving the appearance of relief and thus aiding in the interpretation of the contour lines. A contour line represents an imaginary line on the ground (a contour) every part of which is at the same altitude above sea level. Such a line could be drawn at any altitude, but in practice only the contours at certain regular intervals of altitude are shown. The datum or zero of altitude of the Geological Survey maps is mean sea level. The 20-foot contour would be the shore line if the sea should rise 20 feet above mean sea level. Contour lines show the shape of the hills, mountains, and valleys, as well as their altitude. Successive contour lines that are far apart on the map indicate a gentle slope, lines that are close together indicate a steep slope, and lines that run together indicate a cliff.

The manner in which contour lines express altitude, form, and grade is shown in the figure below.



The sketch represents a river valley that lies between two hills. In the foreground is the sea, with a bay that is partly enclosed by a hooked sand bar. On each side of the valley is a terrace into which small streams have cut narrow gullies. The hill on the right has a rounded summit and gently sloping spurs separated by ravines. The spurs are truncated at their lower ends by a sea cliff. The hill at the left terminates abruptly at the valley in a steep scarp, from which it slopes gradually away and forms an inclined tableland that is traversed by a few shallow gullies. On the map each of these features is represented, directly beneath its position in the sketch, by contour lines.

The contour interval, or the vertical distance in feet between one contour and the next, is stated at the bottom of each map. This interval differs according to the topography of the area mapped: in a flat country it may be as small as 1 foot; in a mountainous region it may be as great as 250 feet. In order that the contours may be read more easily certain contour lines, every fourth or fifth, are made heavier than the others and are accompanied by figures showing altitude. The heights of many points—such as road intersections, summits, surfaces of lakes, and benchmarks—are also given on the map in figures, which show altitudes to the nearest foot only. More precise figures for the altitudes of benchmarks are given in the Geological Survey's bulletins on spirit leveling. The geodetic coordinates of triangulation and transit-traverse stations are also published in bulletins.

Lettering and the works of man are shown in black. Boundaries, such as those of a State, county, city, land grant, township, or reservation, are shown by continuous or broken lines of different kinds and weights. Public roads suitable for motor travel the greater part of the year are shown by solid double lines; poor public roads and private roads by dashed double lines; trails by dashed single lines. Additional public road classification if available is shown by red overprint.

Each quadrangle is designated by the name of a city, town, or prominent natural feature within it, and on the margins of the map are printed the names of adjoining quadrangles of which maps have been published. More than 4,100 quadrangles in the United States have been surveyed, and maps of them similar to the one on the other side of this sheet have been published.

Geologic maps of some of the areas shown on the topographic maps have been published in the form of folios. Each folio includes maps showing the topography, geology, underground structure, and mineral deposits of the area mapped, and several pages of descriptive text. The text explains the maps and describes the topographic and geologic features of the country and its mineral products. Two hundred twenty-five folios have been published.

Index maps of each State and of Alaska and Hawaii showing the areas covered by topographic maps and geologic folios published by the United States Geological Survey may be obtained free. Copies of the standard topographic maps may be obtained for 10 cents each; some special maps are sold at different prices. A discount of 40 percent is allowed on an order amounting to $5 or more at the retail price. The discount is allowed on an order for maps alone, either of one kind or in any assortment, or for maps together with geologic folios. The geologic folios are sold for 25 cents or more each, the price depending on the size of the folio. A circular describing the folios will be sent on request.

Applications for maps or folios should be accompanied by cash, draft, or money order (not postage stamps) and should be addressed to

THE DIRECTOR,
United States Geological Survey,
Washington, D. C.

November 1937.

NOTE:—Effective on and after October 1, 1946, the price of standard topographic quadrangle maps will be 20 cents each, with a discount of 20 percent on orders amounting to $10 or more at the retail rate.

STANDARD SYMBOLS

CULTURE
(printed in black)

City or village
Roads and buildings
Ruins
Cliff dwelling
Good Public road
Poor Public or private road
Trail
Railroads
Electric railroad
Tunnel
Power-transmission line
Wharves
Breakwater and jetties
Bridge
Drawbridges
Ferry *(point upstream)*
Ford
Dam
Dam with lock
Canal lock *(point upstream)*
U.S. township and section lines and recovered corners
State line
County line
Civil Township or district line
Reservation line
Land grant line
City, village, or borough line
Small park or cemetery line
Triangulation point or transit-traverse station
U.S. mineral monument
Boundary monument
Bench mark *(supplementary bench mark shown by cross and black figures without lettering)*
Cemeteries
Church, School *(distinguished on recent maps)*
Coke ovens
Tanks and oil reservoirs
Oil and gas wells
Mine or quarry
Prospect
Shaft
Mine tunnel
Mine tunnel *(showing direction)*
Lighthouse or beacon
Coast Guard station

RELIEF
(printed in brown)

Elevation above mean sea level *(in black on recent maps)*
Contours *(Contours showing depth of water printed in blue)*
Depression contours
Levee
Wash
Cliffs *(or shown by contours)*
Mine dumps
Tailings or mining debris
Sand and sand dunes

WATER
(printed in blue)

Streams
Falls and rapids
Intermittent streams and ditches
Canals or ditches
Aqueducts or waterpipes
Aqueduct tunnels
Lake or pond
Unsurveyed stream and abandoned canal
Intermittent lake
Glacier *(Or shown by contours printed in blue)*
Spring Well
Marsh
Submerged marsh

WOODS
(when shown, printed in green)

2943 East Chula Vista Drive
Tucson 12, Arizona
27 March 1954

Mr. C. J. Abrams
Climax Molybdenum Company
Midland Savings Building
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Jack:

I have your letter of the 12th and have wanted to get in touch with you before this, but have been completely snowed under since just before the New York AIME meeting. I tried to look you up Friday after the meeting, but you had already checked out. A call to your office was not definite but vaguely suggested you had returned to Denver. My return to Tucson lasted about one day before heading out again and I have just gotten back. During this treck I spent a few days in Grand Junction. I found out you were holding reservations at the La Court Hotel so I kept an eye out for you until I had to leave.

The scope of our ideas about the Pima Mine continue to expand successfully. This involves considerably more exploration, however production remains the same. I think we should get going on a mill and help finance expanded exploration via a DMEA loan, but so far have not been able to drum up much support for the idea. Unofficially, I still wonder if there is any chance of getting together with you people on some sort of joint effort? I personally feel we could do better working with an aggressively exploration minded mining company than we can as is. Along these lines we could offer considerable in addition to the Pima Mine, such as a going organization with a competant staff experienced in all phases of exploration both mining and oil, as well as extensive lab and research personnel and facilities. Your ideas relative to this would be appreciated.

Ira Wagdon relates that the Pinal Grande people became unreasonable when it came to getting something down on paper. I was afraid of this and am sorry to hear it. Enclosed is my bill on this work.

Best regards and wishes to you and Laura.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.

WEH/H
Encl.

CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM COMPANY
MIDLAND SAVINGS BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

NEW YORK OFFICE: 500 FIFTH AVENUE
MINE AND MILL: CLIMAX, COLORADO

August 31, 1954

Mr. Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.,
2943 East Chula Vista Drive
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Walter:

I would like to obtain additional information relative to the Pima property, not too much in detail at this time, but you state that you have fair assurance of about 20,000,000 tons at 1.5%. Is this 1.5% copper all in sulfides, or oxides and carbonates, so that you have to have a combination flotation leaching plant? I would like to know about what the percentage of sulfides and carbonates are and I would also like to know the full name of the Union Oil Company. Is it the Union Oil Company of California, or what are they?

When I last saw you you said somebody in New York was going to represent and do all the negotiating for the Union Oil Company on this Pima property. Please give me the full name and address of this individual.

Please give me the name of all the different companies who have made an examination of the Pima property, particularly. I would like to know if the American Metal Company examined this property. Have all the companies examined this property for high grade sulfides, or for a low grade open pit operation?

I think we should be able to make some kind of a deal whereby we could take over the operation and make a mine out of it and I want to start New York working on this.

As far as the Pinal Grande is concerned, I am not worrying about the sundicate you mention, as it looks to me as if they are just out wasting money.

Our Exploration Department, in spite of all the handicaps is making some progress and I hope from now on to speed things up.

I hope to be out in San Francisco at the convention and hope that I will have an opportunity to see you at that time.

Sincerely,

C. J. Abrams

CJA MLM

September 9, 1954

Mr. C. J. Abrams
Climax Molybdenum Co.
Midland Savings Bldg.
Denver 2, Colorado

Dear Jack:

In reply to your letter of 31 August, I have delayed answering immediatley while awaiting confirmation of Pima's present status. I still don't have it directly from the Company, but I believe it is safe to say that Cyprus now has an exclusive option. This is based on the fact that two interested parties, one American Metals, have suddenly terminated examination and negotiation on the receipt of the same information. If this is erroneus or should materially change in the near future, I will advise you immediately. In the meaatime, I wouldn't advise wasting any time on it, unless you would care to inquire directly to the Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, California. Attn: Mr. Reese Taylor, President.

Will look for you in Frisco. Will be at the Hotel Plaza.

Sincere regards,

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.

PS The information is now definite.

WEH

OCTOBER 14, 1954

CLIMAX MOLYBDENUM COMPANY
MIDLAND SAVINGS BUILDING
DENVER 2, COLORADO

ATTENTION: MR. FRED H. BROOKS, EXPLORATION DEPARTMENT

GENTLEMEN:

IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF 12 OCTOBER, 1954, FROM MR. BROOKS, I HAVE ANSWERED MR. ABRAMS LETTER OF 31 AUGUST IN A PERSONAL NOTE DATED 9 SEPTEMBER, 1954.

AS STATED IN THAT LETTER, THE PIMA MINE IS NOW UNDER OPTION TO CYPRUS MINES CORPORATION OF LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK AND THEREFORE THE MATTER IS CLOSED, AT LEAST FOR THE TIME BEING.

VERY TRULY YOURS,

WALTER E. HEINRICHS, JR.

WEH:RW

Minerals Exploration Company

P. O. BOX 5671

TUCSON, ARIZONA

December 9, 1955

Mr. John J. Curzon
Director Exploration & Development
Climax Molybdenum Company
Mines Park
Golden, Colorado

Dear John:

In reply to your letter of 30 November, there are not many positive facts to relate about Duval's copper prospect in the Pima district. The reports are highly rumerous, and as such suggest some encouragement. Personally, I feel they do have a chance to make something economic though not necessarily very large. The area was origionally abandoned by Calumet and Arizona many years ago. More recently, the Coronado subsidiary of Cyprus Mines drilled near by with negative results.

Many thanks for the invitation to visit your new location in Golden. I will certainly take advantage of this at the first opportunity and hope to find you in.

Best personal regards,

Sincerely,

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.
Exploration Manager

WEH/j

May 10, 1960

S T A T E M E N T

To: American Metals-Climax
903 East 3rd Street
Tucson, Arizona

Re: Mobile Magnetometer traverses from Sec. 35, T16S, R12E through Twin Buttes to Nogales Hwy. and detail in South Pima District in T18S, R12E & R13E, Pima County, Arizona. April 1960

Services:----------$150.00
(1/2 day @ $300.00/day)

TOTAL BILLING----$150.00

March 3, 1961

Mr. William Shaw
American Metals Climax
25 Adelaide West
Toronto, Ontario, Canada

Dear Bill:

In regard to our conversation of March 1, 1961, our charges for induced polarization survey work are as follows:

Fees: $250.00 per field day. This includes a three or four man field crew (depending on field conditions, terrain, etc.) The crew consists of a highly trained technicians who have operated as a unit for a considerable period of time. Also included in this fee are supervision, office computation, interpretation, maps and final report. No charges are made for non-productive days where non-production is due to malfunction of equipment or to the fault of our personnel. Liberal adjustments are made for days of only partial production or where inclement weather, telluric noise, or other unforseeable events not due to the above limit production or provide for unreliable data.

Expenses: There is a standard charge of $10.00 per day plus $0.10 per mile for field vehicles used. Normally one, but sometimes two vehicles are necessary.

Other directly chargable expenses such as personnel expenses on out of town operations, map reproductions, etc. are made at cost.

Costs per profile distance, unit are, ground evaluated, etc., are dependent upon such factors as terrain, dipole spacings, profile spacing and can only be estimated independently for each job proposal. Normally our costs have been ranging between $250.00 and $500.00 per data profile.

Incidently our costs for mobile magnetic surveys is $280.00 per field day including records and vehicle expenses, plus $80.00 per day for desired interpretation and final report.

We also provide nearly all the other geological and geophysical services in use today including a completely equipped geochemical laboratory which I failed to show you on your visit to our offices.

I hope this information will satisfy your needs and that we will be hearing from you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

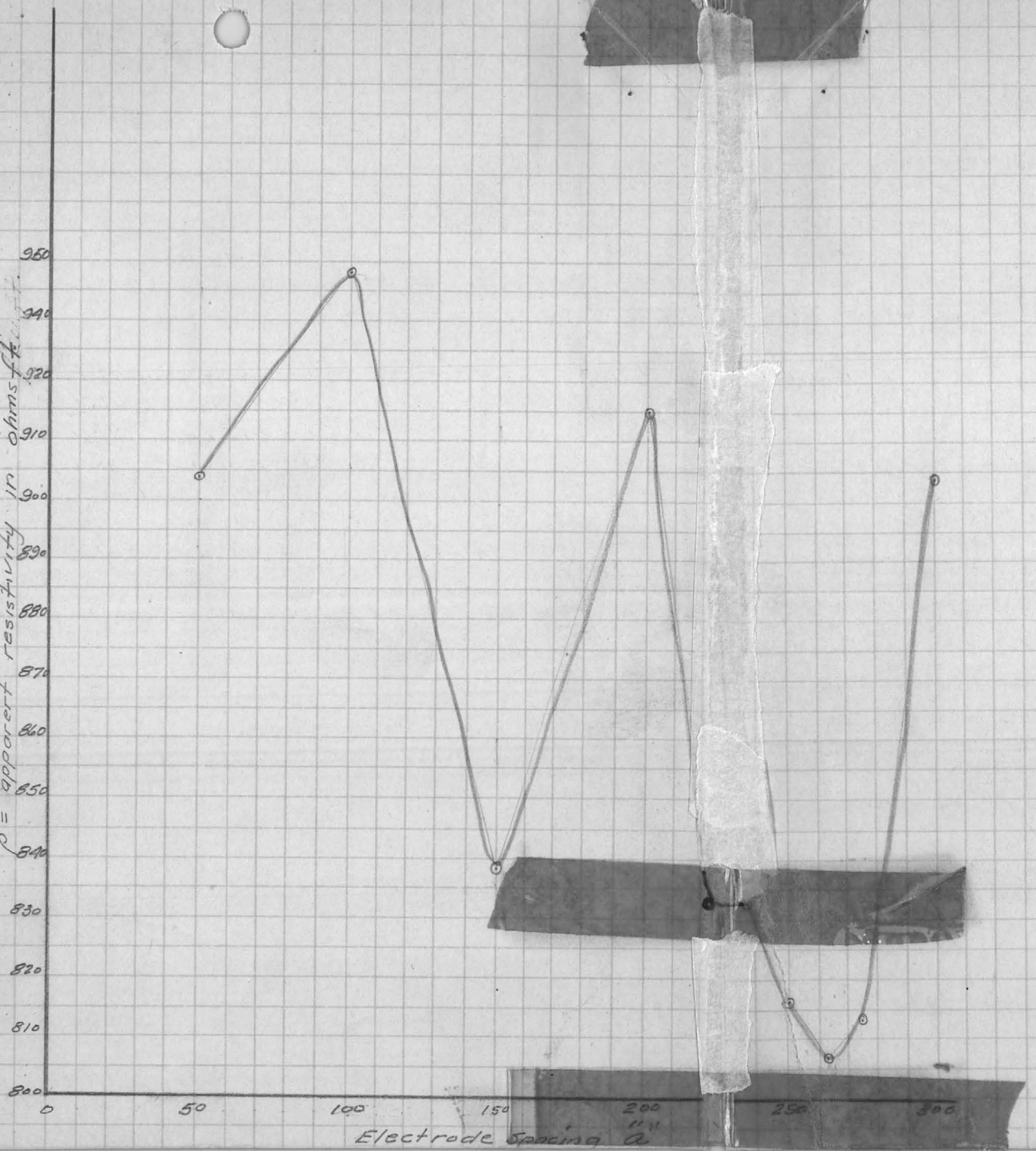
HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY

Franklin A. Seward, Jr.
Geophysicist

FAS:jh

Resistivity

a	V	I	Applied V
250' N	.046 V	90 m.a.	22½ V
250' R	.049 V	89 m.a.	22½ V
225' N	.035 V	54 m.a.	22½ V
225' R	.028 V	53 m.a.	22½ V
200' N	.021 V	28½ m.a.	22½ V
200' R	.019 V	28 m.a.	22½ V
200 N	.040 V	58 m.a.	45 V
200 R	.040 V	58 m.a.	45 V
262½ N	.028 V	75½ m.a.	22½ V
262½ R	.046 V	74½ m.a.	22½ V
237½ N	.037½ V	61 m.a.	22½ V
237½ R	.031 V	62 m.a.	22½ V
50' N	.092 V	33 m.a.	22½ V
50' R	.105 V	34 m.a.	22½ V


ρ = apparent resistivity in ohms-ft.
950
940
920
910
900
890
880
870
860
850
840
830
820
810
800
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
Electrode Spacing a "

Pot.
M.A.
BAT

S.P.

Potential	(2π a)	Spacing	V/I
+0.003	314	50'	3.20
			2.50
-0.006	628	100'	1.27
			1.70
			1.68
			1.61
			1.40
-0.018	943	150'	0.23
			1.68
			0.27
-0.007	1256	200'	0.50
			0.96
-0.003	1569	250'	0.49
			0.49
+0.003	1883	300'	0.46
			0.39
+0.005	1726	275'	0.55
			0.39

5 P.

cont'd

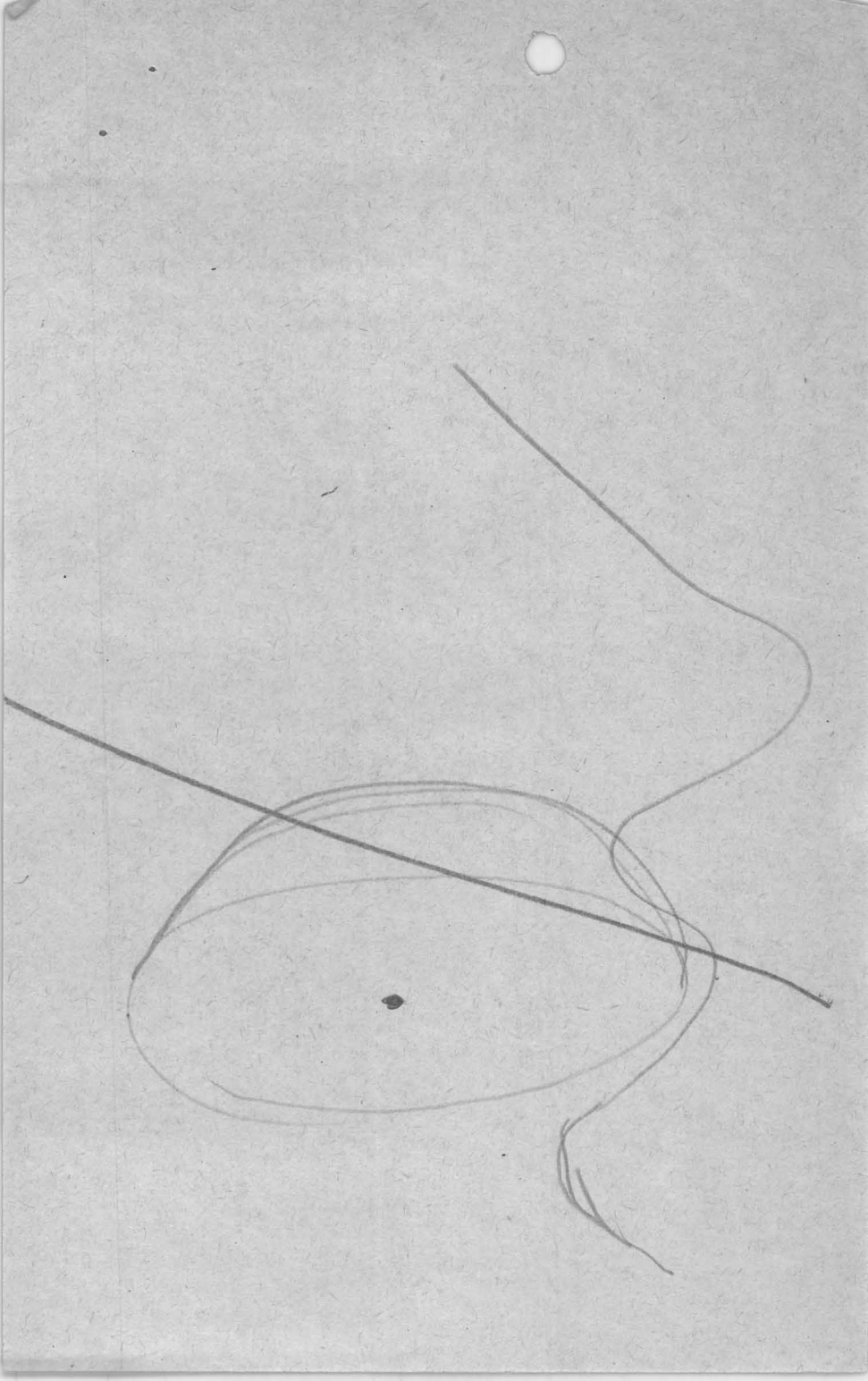
Potential	(Ma)	Spacing	V/I
-0.002	1569	250'	0.51 0.55
+0.004	1412	225'	0.65 0.53
+0.002	1256	200'	0.74 0.68
±0.000	1256	200	0.69 0.69
-0.009	1648	262½'	0.37 0.62
+0.004	1490	237½'	0.62 0.50
-0.006	314	50'	2.79 3.09

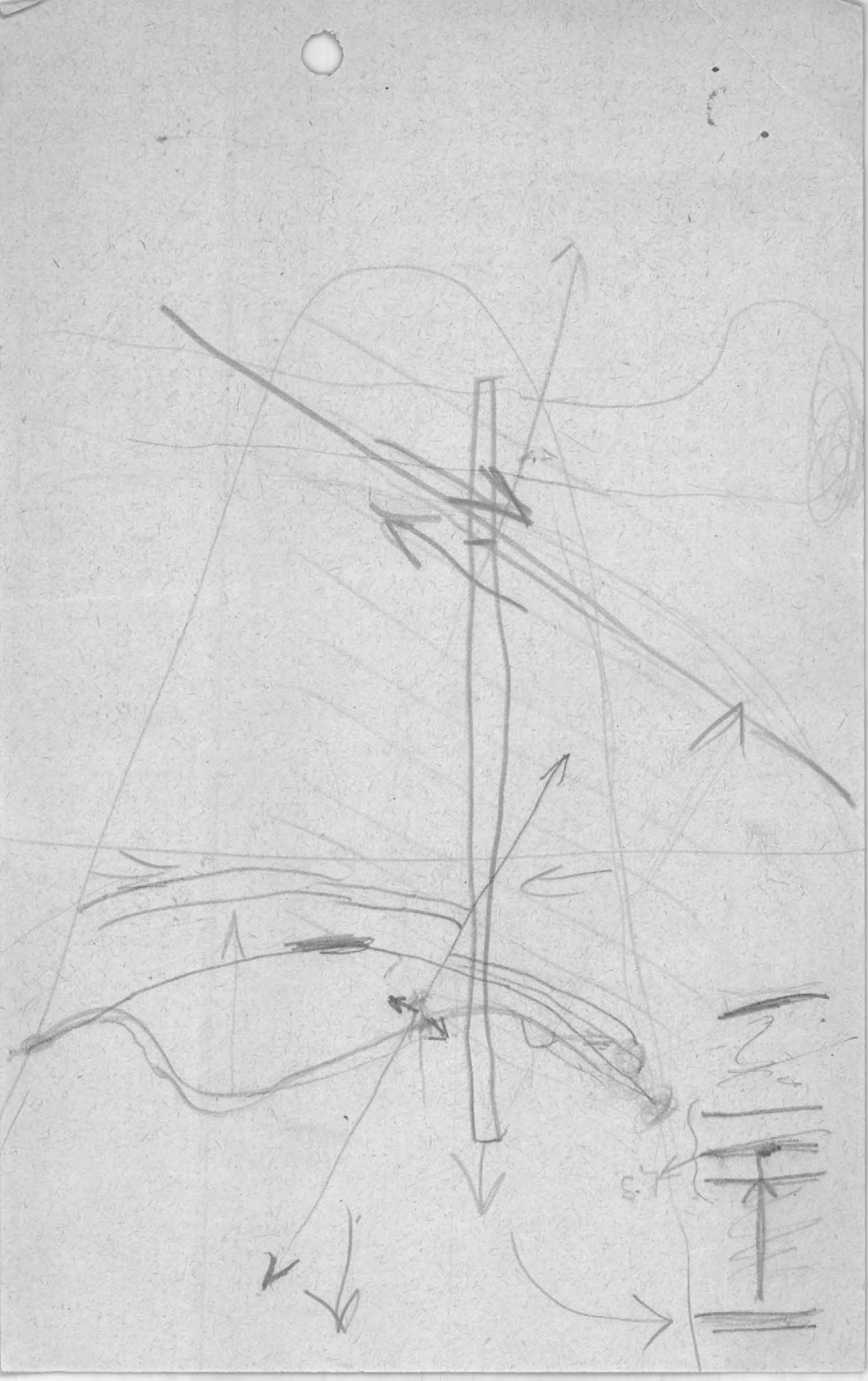
Climax Resistivity + SP

2 June 47

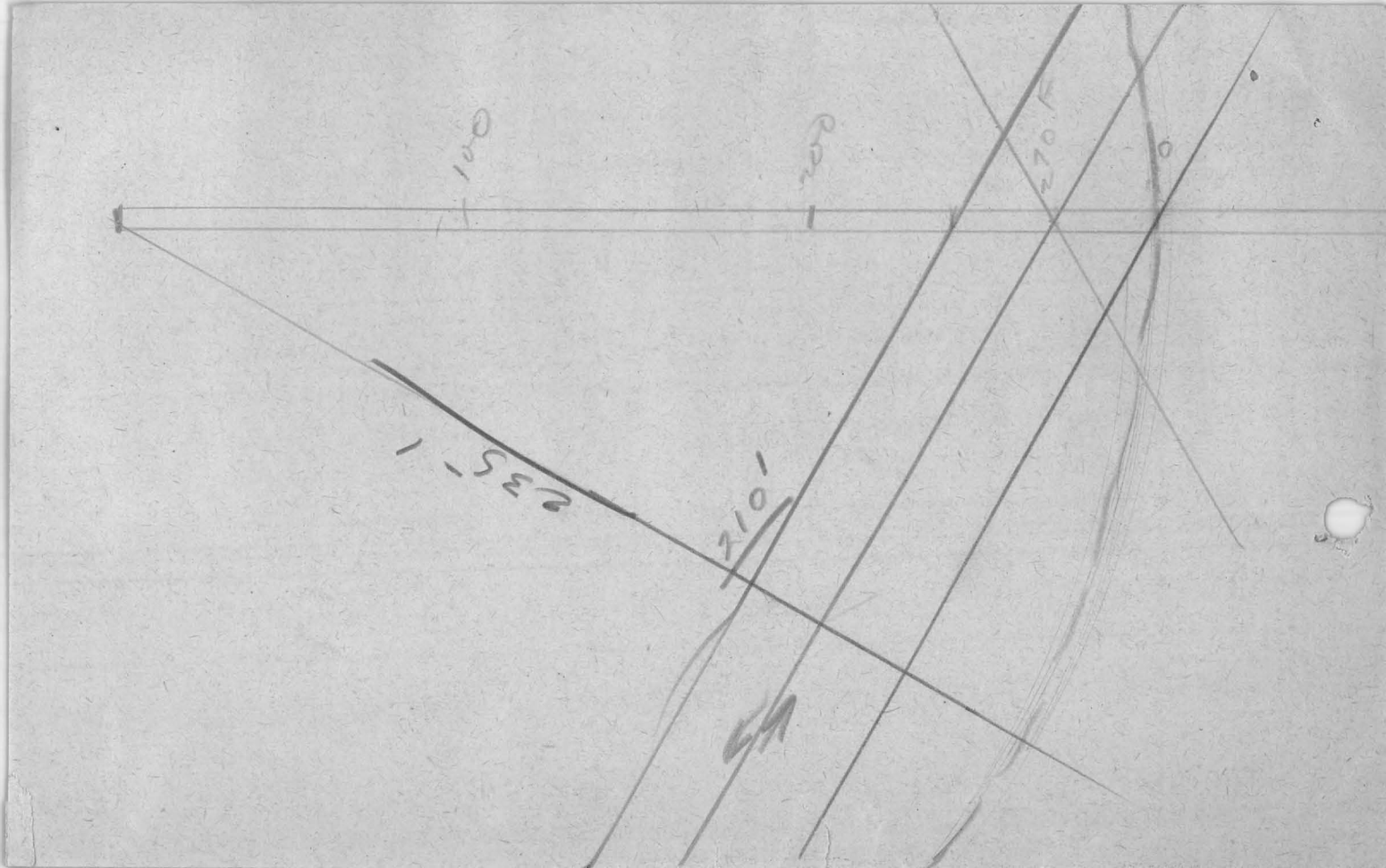
Kokomo, Colo — RESISTIVITY

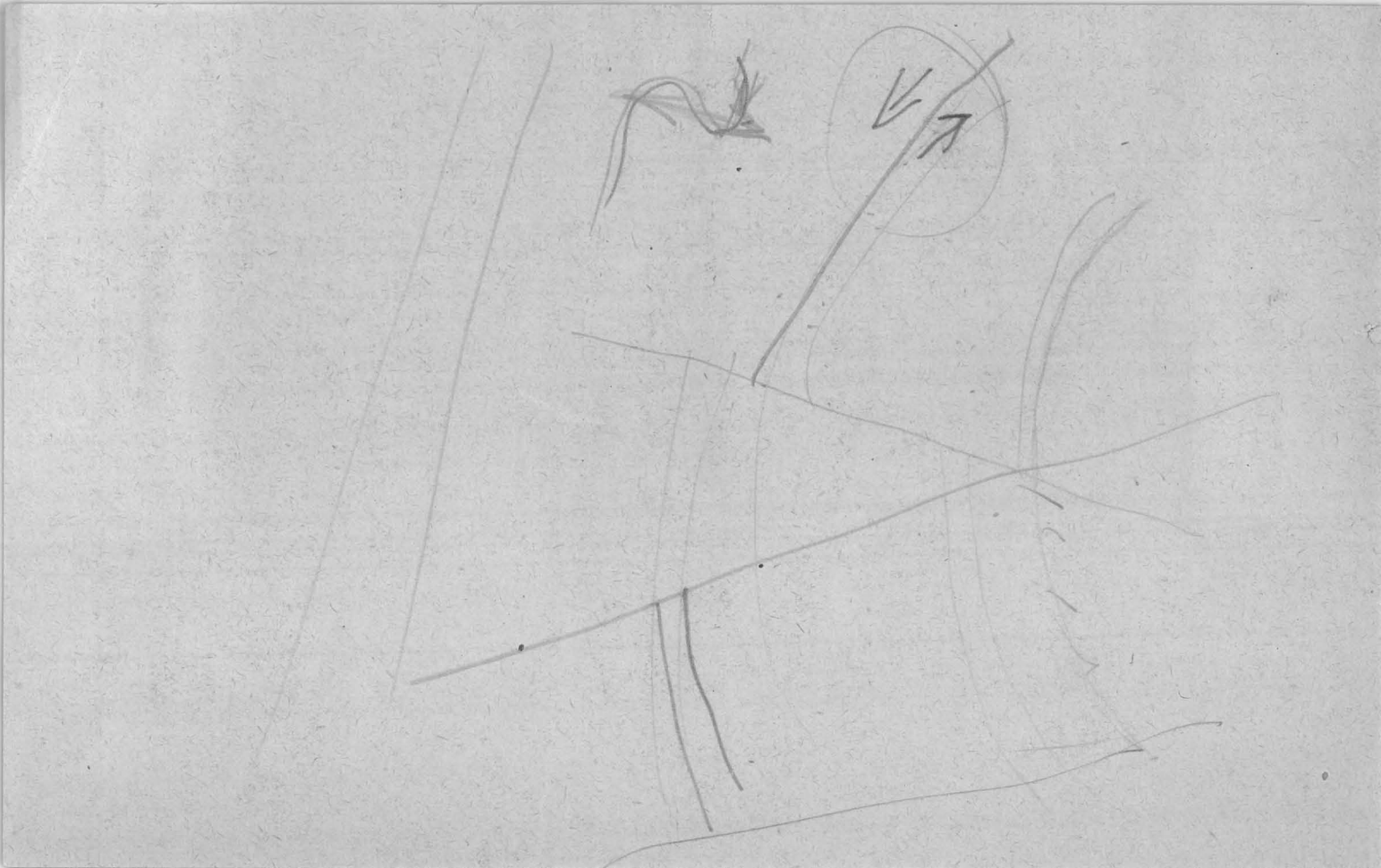
a	V	I	Applied V.
50' N.	.032 V	10 m.a.	22½ V
50' R.	.020 V	8 m.a.	22½ V
100' N	.028 V	22 m.a.	22½ V
100' R	.039 V	23 m.a.	22½ V
100' R	.038 V	22 m.a.	22½ V
100' R	.071 V	44 m.a.	45 V
100' N	.063 V	45 m.a.	45 V
150' N	.005 V	22 m.a.	22½ V
150' R	.037 V	22 m.a.	22½ V
150' N	.006 V	22½ m.a.	22½ V
200' N	.013 V	26 m.a.	22½ V
200' R	.025 V	26 m.a.	22½ V
250' N	.050 V	102 m.a.	22½ V
250' R	.054 V	111 m.a.	22½ V
300' N	.035 V	76 m.a.	22½ V
300' R	.030 V	77 m.a.	22½ V
275' N	.033 V	60 ma.	22½ V
275 R	.023 V	59 ma.	22½ V

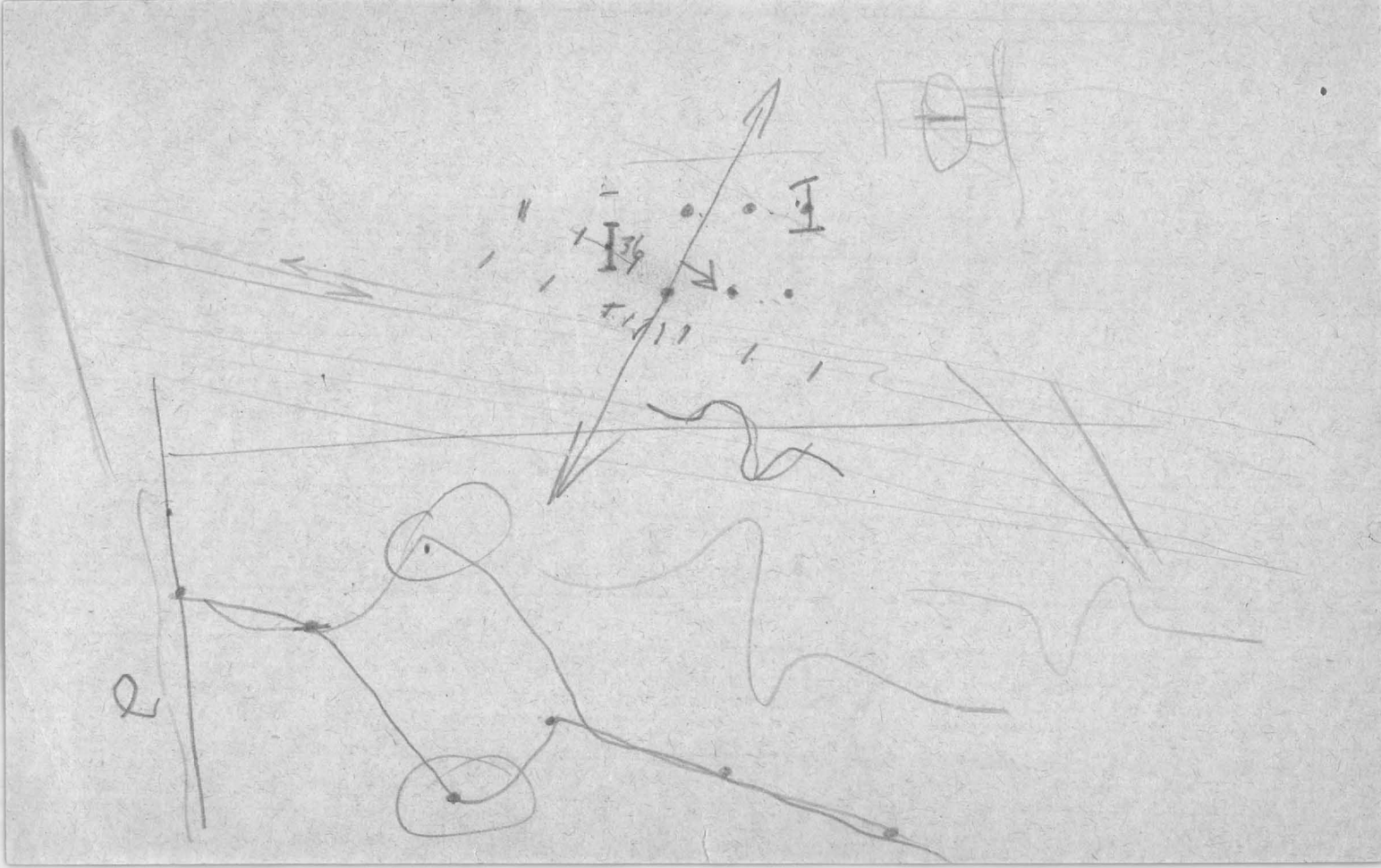




904	50
1851	100
2690	150
3605	200
4438	225
5271	237½
6087	250
6893	262½
7707	275
8611	300


1000
2000
2100
0
235-1
2101





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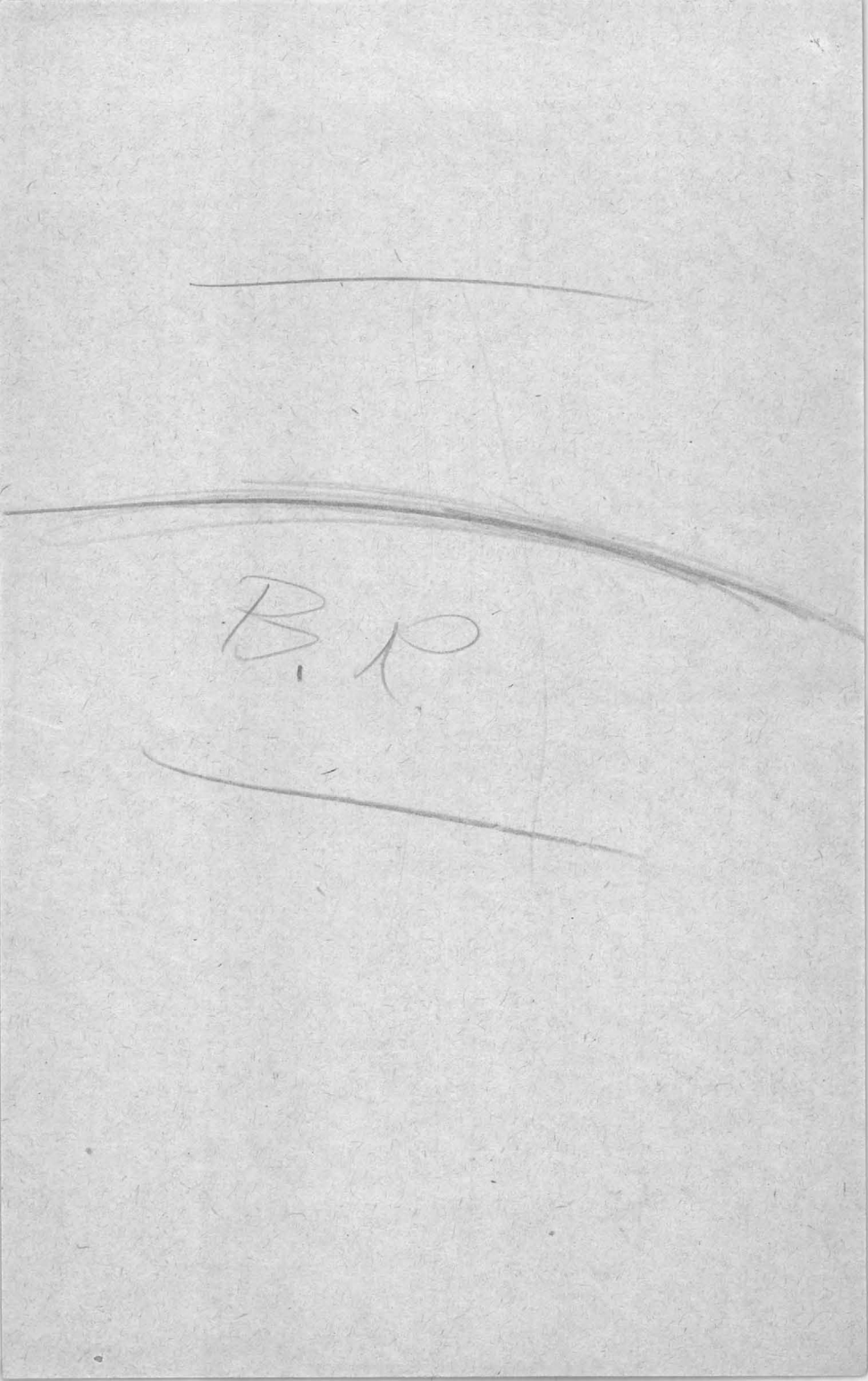

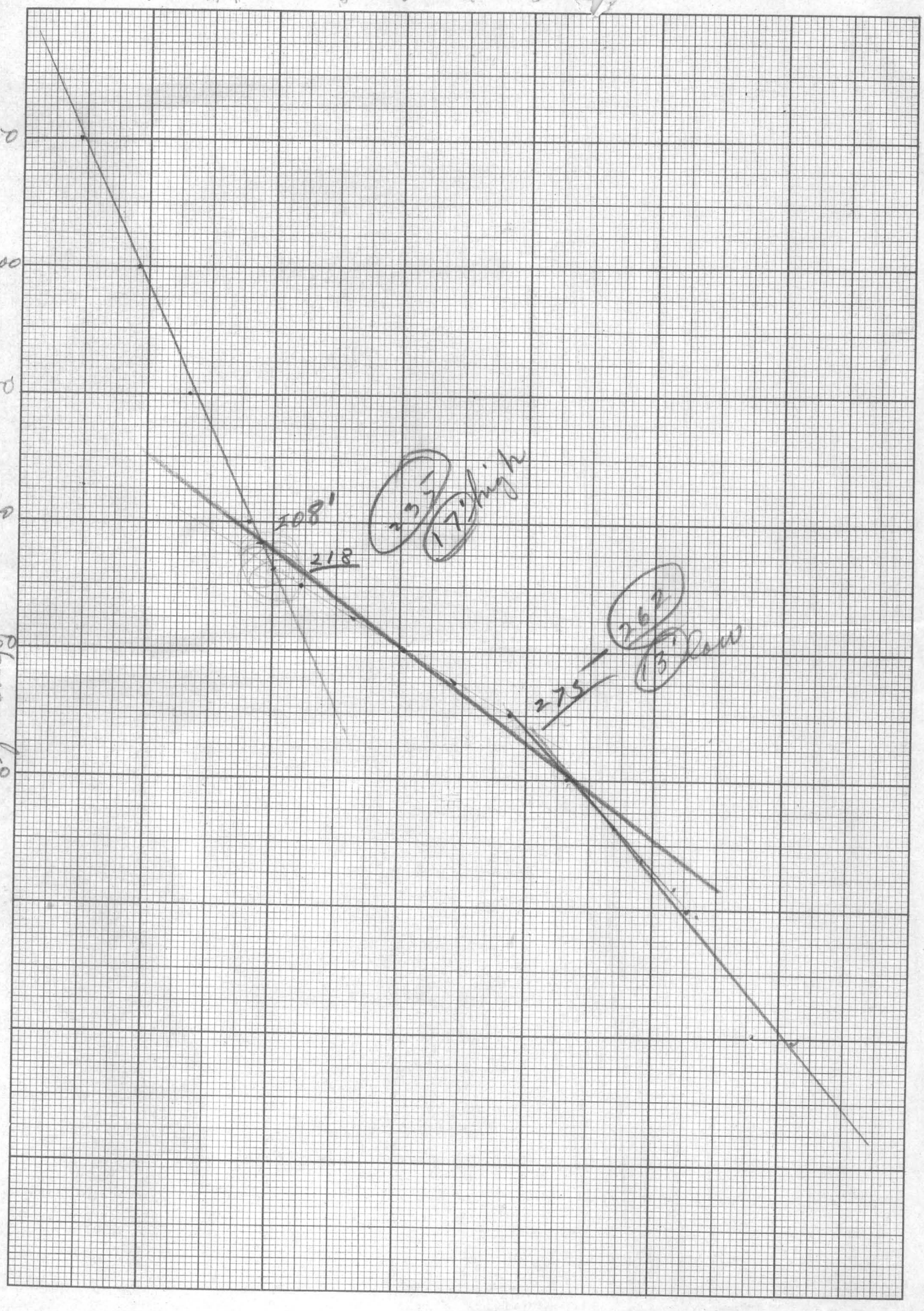

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