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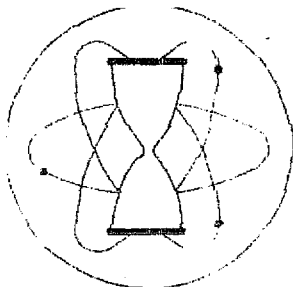
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# KRUEGER ENTERPRISES, INC.

## GEOCHRON LABORATORIES DIVISION

24 BLACKSTONE STREET • CAMBRIDGE, MA. 02139 • (617) 876-3691

PRIORITY BASIS  
POTASSIUM-ARGON AGE DETERMINATION

REPORT OF ANALYTICAL WORK

Our Sample No. M-6350

Date Received: 9/28/82

Your Reference: Letter of 9/20/82

Date Reported: 9/30/82

Submitted by: L. Clark Arnold  
Pillar, Lowell and Associates  
5115 North Oracle Road  
Tucson, AZ 85704

Sample Description & Locality: Sample EH-AD-1, altered granite or granodiorite.

Material Analyzed: Sericite concentrate, -60/+200 mesh.

$Ar^{40}*/K^{40} = .002035$

AGE = 34.5 +/- 1.4 M.Y.

### Argon Analyses:

$Ar^{40}*$ , ppm.	$Ar^{40}*/Total\ Ar^{40}$	Ave. $Ar^{40}*$ , ppm.
.01416	.317	.01410
.01404	.477	

### Potassium Analyses:

% K	Ave. %K	$K^{40}$ , ppm
5.602	5.678	6.927
5.754		

### Constants Used:

$\lambda_{\beta} = 4.72 \times 10^{-10}$  / year

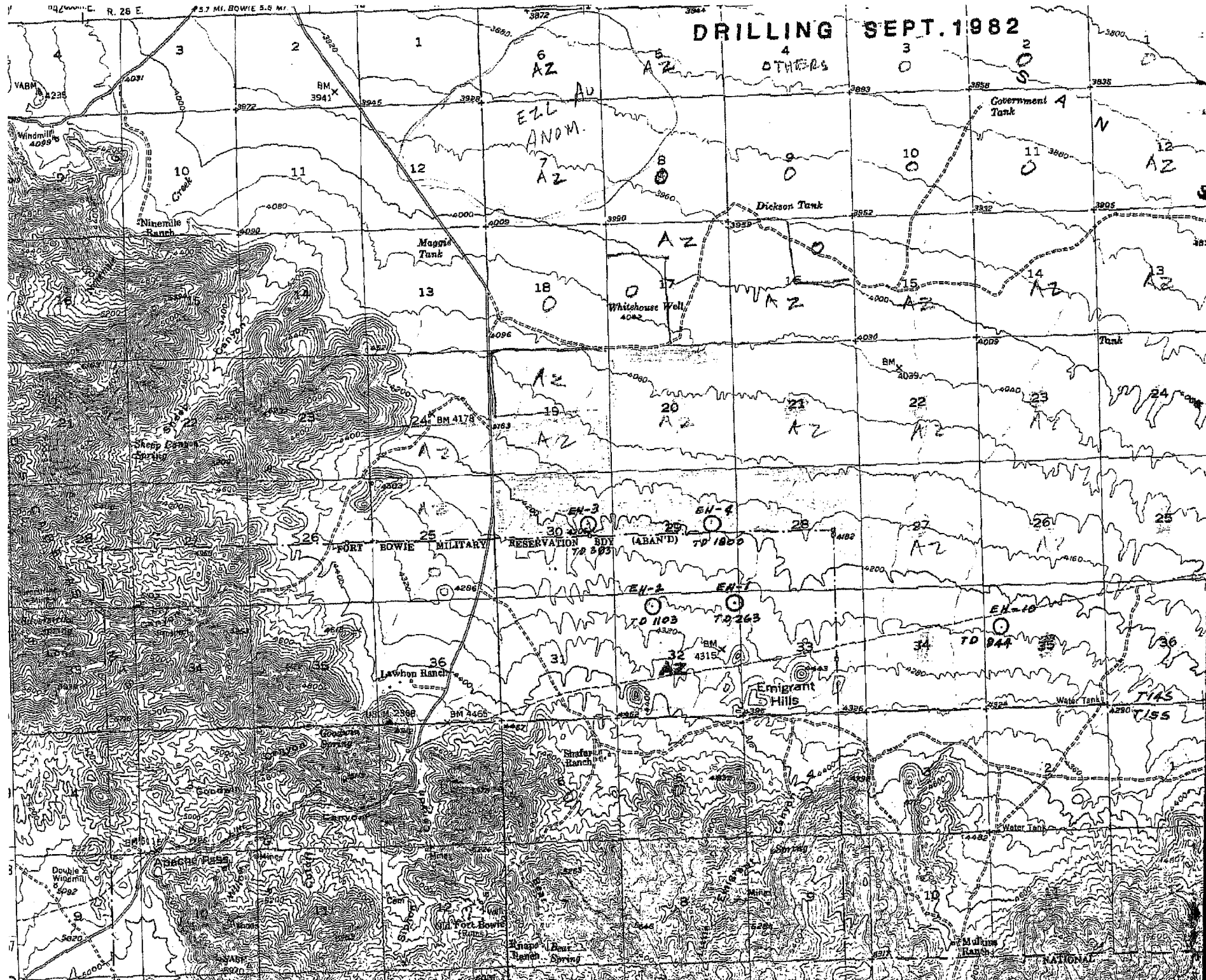
$\lambda_e = 0.585 \times 10^{-10}$  / year

$K^{40}/K = 1.22 \times 10^{-4}$  g./g.

$$AGE = \frac{1}{\lambda_e + \lambda_{\beta}} \ln \left[ \frac{\lambda_{\beta} + \lambda_e}{\lambda_e} \times \frac{Ar^{40*}}{K^{40}} + 1 \right]$$

Note:  $Ar^{40}*$  refers to radiogenic  $Ar^{40}$ .  
M.Y. refers to millions of years.

SEPT. 1982



BEAR CREEK MINING COMPANY  
SOUTHWEST DISTRICT

SAN SIMON (BOWIE) PROJECT  
COCHISE COUNTY, ARIZONA

by

Edward H. Eisenbrey

August 10, 1961

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## LIST OF MAPS AND CHARTS

### PLATES

- I. Geologic Map 4" = 1 mile
- II Sample Location blow up 4" = 1 mile (Sepia)
- III I.P. Survey Map 4" = 1 mile
- IV & V Drill Log - Pictorial With assays 1" = 100'

## INTRODUCTION

This area of intense quartz-sericite alteration and iron staining was noted by W. E. Jenks in the summer of 1959 during his reconnaissance study of pediment alteration in Southeast Arizona. The work was a follow-up of the regional sampling for anomalous base metal values in water wells throughout Southern Arizona, instituted in 1958 by the Bear Creek, Southwest District.

The principle attraction, from an exploration standpoint, is the iron stained and altered outcrops that form the Emmigrant Hills situate on the pediment three and one half miles northeast of Old Fort Bowie. These hills are satellite to the main mass of the Dos Cabezas Mountains and are on the northeast flank of this range.

The outcrops in the altered area comprise less than a square mile of surface exposure. The alteration zone and geochem anomaly is bounded on the south and west by relatively well exposed fresh granite and schist. The intensity of alteration and molybdenum content of these outcrops increases to the northeast to the point where they dip under the recent alluvium. A few scattered soil and rock chip samples taken by Jenks (*J. samples*) showed anomalous values in copper and molybdenum.

The ground, including the visibly altered outcrops and the pediment area was staked with 208 "B" type state claims. Mapping was done on a scale of two inches to the mile and 32 additional geochemical rock chip samples were collected from the scattered outcrops. Thin sections were made of 26 surface and drill core specimens. The rock types identified were Precambrian Pinal Schist and Rattlesnake Point granite, granite porphyry, rhyolite, and assorted acid and intermediate dikes of various age relationships. A major north trending fault,

the Emmigrant Canyon Fault cuts the altered area and appears to have a bearing on the presence of mineralization and alteration; a probable northeast fault bounds the alteration zone on the northwest.

An I.P. survey run over the claims disclosed a small, moderately intense conductor well within the outcrop area and indicated a sharp increase in gravel depth to the north of the outcrops.

*in the outcrop*  
Two holes were diamond drilled to test the geochem and I.P. anomalies. The first, located just north and east of the outcrop cut 150 feet of .025 percent molybdenum in granite and schist. The second hole located in the I.P. anomaly showed up to 5 percent plus pyrite from the grass roots to be present in quartz-sericite schist. No molybdenum of consequence was noted in this second hole.

The project was stopped January 15, 1961, because of generally poor results from the drilling and budget cutbacks.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I do not feel that this area has been adequately tested to prove or disprove the presence of a molybdenum orebody. I recommend that at least two 1,500 foot drill holes be located in the gravel area north and northeast of the altered outcrops.

Points in favor of further work:

1. Drill Hole #1, 400 feet from the nearest outcrop showed 150 feet of .025 percent molybdenum in brecciated, altered and somewhat silicified granite at the contact with the schist.
2. Results of geochemical rock chip sampling



*Cons. R.A.*  
suggest that the molybdenum content improves to the northeast out towards the gravels. Assays of core showed that the unweathered rock in DDH #1 was higher in molybdenum than the weathered outcrop nearby.

3. I.P. lines run near DDH #1 location failed to indicate the presence of sulphides in the rock, yet visual inspection of the core shows from one to five percent total sulphides for at least 300 feet in both the schist and the granite. The sudden increase in gravel depth to the north of the outcrop area is yet to be demonstrated.
4. There is a possibility that the altered outcrop area represents a faulted segment of a molybdenum orebody now buried beneath the gravels.

It is recommended that the following points be considered before additional work is done on this prospect.

1. The major portion and now the most attractive part of the area may be acquired through a state prospecting permit. The balance of the land is held by just two owners.
2. Costs for drill roads and site preparation are nominal. The country is flat and easily accessible.
3. Drilling costs are moderate.
4. A ground magnetometer survey should be able to delineate the schist-granite contact with ease. This zone, so far, appears most favorable for mineralization and generally runs high in secondary magnetites.

5. Two 1,500 foot drill holes should be enough drilling to disprove the area for further work.
6. This prospect should be carefully compared and evaluated with other molybdenum prospects studied by Bear Creek. The low cost factor is of prime importance for favoring this prospect.
7. The main point against the continuation of this project may be seen in the low assay results. Other conditions are: the possible extreme gravel depths, the moderate intensity of the molybdenum anomaly, the probable high cost of picking up the E. J. Neel patented land, and the lack of previous mining in the area.

#### LOCATION

The San Simon prospect is situated approximately 13 miles south of the town of Bowie in Cochise County, Arizona. It is accessible by car on a good gravel road (Apache Pass Road) from Bowie and by county maintained ranch roads on the E. J. Neel ranch. Power is available within one mile and two interstate gas lines cross the property.

Six sections of land were chosen for exploration. These are Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34, in T14S, R29E. Of this area about one square mile is outcrop, the remainder is a gently north sloping gravel plain. The cover is scrubby mesquite and grass. Average elevation is 4,300 feet and maximum relief is 300 feet in the Emmigrant Hills. To the south the Dos Cabezas rise to a maximum elevation of 7,000 feet.

Water is available from wells in the San Simon

Valley to the north. Drill water was trucked from Bowie.

#### LAND STATUS

All land in the area of interest is state grazing lease land except the west three quarters of Section 33 and the south half of Sections 28 and 29. This ground which includes most of the altered outcrop, is held under Federal patent by Mr. E. J. Neel of Palm Springs, California. The land was originally part of the Fort Bowie Reservation.

The state land was staked by Bear Creek using "B" type claims, good for 90 days. At the end of each three month period the claims were repapered without intervention from third parties. Under the new State mining laws the land may be held for mineral exploration by obtaining a state permit. The cost would amount to \$5,120.00 for 2,560 acres for the first year. At the time of writing Bear Creek maintains no claims or permits in the area.

Negotiations were begun in August 1959 with E. J. Neel through his lawyer, Martin Gentry of Bisbee, Arizona. It was learned through these discussions that a Mr. A. L. Stansberry of Wilcox, Arizona, retained an undivided, non-participating one quarter interest in the mineral rights to the patented land belonging to Neel. Bear Creek submitted to Neel in June 1960 an offer of \$350,000 for the property with cash payments to be made annually of \$5,000, \$10,000, \$15,000, and \$20,000 for a five year option. This was refused by Neel who favored a lease with a five percent royalty. By February 1961, Neel was apparently ready to talk about an option-to-purchase for part of his patented lands but no further option talks were held. Mr. Stansberry was never contacted by Bear Creek.

There was an attempt made by the National Parks Board to take over part of the Fort Bowie Reservation around the end of 1960. The area involved was never publicly announced but it was rumored that only the ruins of the Fort itself were under consideration. No further action has been taken by the Parks Board.

## GEOLOGY

### General:

The geology of the Dos Cabezas Mountains is described by F. F. Sabins, Jr. in his report "Geology of the Cochise Head and Western Part of the Vanar Quadrangles, Arizona". The report is published in the G.S.A. Bulletin, Volume 68, October 1957. Sabins only briefly describes the Precambrian geology and its contact relations with younger rocks and does not mention the Emmigrant Hills.

Two rock types predominate in the project area. They are the Precambrian Pinal Schist and the un-foliated Rattlesnake Granite, also of Precambrian age. Other rocks that appear in considerably lesser quantities are granite porphyry, aplite, pegmatite, rhyolite, quartz veins and some small intermediate dikes.

In general the outcrops are poorly exposed and good contacts are almost unknown so that many of the relationships described below can only be inferred from the two drill holes.

### Pinal Schist:

The Pinal Schist is composed of a metamorphosed and moderately well foliated series of clastic and pyroclastic sediments, flows and tuffs. Other varieties of rocks are included in this series but were not identified in the field.

A good exposure of unaltered schist, situated in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 25, T14S, R28E consists of near vertical beds of angular pyroclastics imbedded in a fine grained matrix. On the weathered surface these fragments show up clearly against the matrix; however, on a freshly broken surface all that is discernible is a well foliated quartz-sericite schist. This outcrop is divided by a prominent quartz vein 10 to 50 feet thick. The contacts are, in part, faulted. The southern half of the outcrop is a dark green diorite-diorite of a somewhat variable composition and texture. This rock is unfoliated but is highly fractured. Two very small spots of copper stain were noted in the outcrop. There is no hydrothermal alteration apparent in this south half of the outcrop. This is mentioned here because similar rock types are probably present in the project area but are too badly altered, brecciated and iron stained for positive identification.

The highest hill in the Emmigrant group is located in the SW $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 32. It is a hog back that stands out in sharp contrast to the softer relief of the other hills nearby. The central core of the hill is formed of a bone white quartzite that shows remnants of cross bedding. The quartzite is surrounded at the base of the hill by highly contorted meta-andesite schist. On the south side of this hill numerous quartz veins and alaskite-aplite dikes intrude the schist. Much magnetite float can be found on the surface and seems to be associated with the quartz veins.

The general trend of the foliation of the schist through the Dos Cabezas Range is westerly to northwest, but in the area of the quartzite hill it is definitely northeast.

A thin section of the schist in this area shows the following composition. All mineral percentages are visual estimates.

SS 101 megascopic-slightly weathered and iron stained black schist with indistinct white banding. Visible pyrite. Rock not hydrothermally altered.  
Geochemically 30 ppm copper - 0 ppm molybdenum.  
Mineralogically the rock consists of:

Quartz 30%  
Plagioclase 5%  
Sericite 40%  
Muscovite 10%  
Biotite and chlorite 5%  
Minor quantities of pyrite, limonite, magnetite, apatite and clay.

Very fine grained groundmass consist of muscovite, sericite and quartz mostly as alteration after feldspars. Larger quartz grains are highly crushed. Feldspar phenocrysts are now seen only as ghosts. Biotite replaces chlorite and other micas. Pyrite is somewhat crushed.

In the zone of intense hydrothermal alteration and molybdenum-copper mineralization the schist is so intimately mixed with intrusive rocks that it may only be identified by the darker banding showing on a freshly broken specimen. A thin section from 190 feet in drill hole #1 gives the following analysis.

Megascopic-grey green banded and spotted rock with white quartz-feldspar metacrysts. The rock is highly sheared. Very fine grained pyrite and magnetite is visible with the hand lens.

Geochemically 300 ppm molybdenum 110 ppm copper

#### Microscopic

Quartz 40%  
Microcline 20%  
Chlorite 10%  
Sericite 20%  
Epidote 2%  
Also contains apatite, pyrite, molybdenite, muscovite and clay.

The thin section shows interlocking grains of quartz and fresh microcline in a matrix of chlorite, sericite, muscovite and metallics. The texture is schistose with semi-parallel shreds of micas bending around quartz grains. Metallics seem to have re-crystallized from pre-existing minerals. Molybdenite is generally associated with, or is in the quartz grains.

Brecciation, shearing and the addition of quartz, potash and sulphides appear to be the most obvious changes in the schist in the mineralized zone.

#### Rattlesnake Point Granite:

This rock can be best described to those familiar with Arizona geology as an "Oracle" type granite. It is exposed in its less altered state in the foothills just south of the Emmigrant Hills. Sabins describes the rock thus: "the granite is coarse grained with a granitic-porphyrific texture. Fresh surfaces are greenish grey and weather light brown. The most conspicuous feature is the abundant large light colored anhedral feldspar phenocrysts which have a maximum dimensions of 15 x 25 mm and commonly show Carlsbad twinning."

The composition of the fresh rock is as follows:

Quartz 20%  
Perthite 60%  
Albite 10%  
Ferromagnesiums 10%

"The phenocrysts consists of well-altered perthite with numerous unaltered plagioclase inclusions. Other plagioclase occurs as discrete, medium sized, highly altered anhedral grains that were originally albite. Large clear, interlocking anhedral grains of quartz fill the interstices between the feldspar grains." Within the alteration zone about 200 feet northeast of DDH #2 where the granite intrudes the schist, it

is highly altered and iron stained and appears to be well crushed and sheared. A hand specimen of this material gives the following analysis in thin section:

140 ppm copper

120 ppm molybdenum

megascopic-highly bleached cream colored granitic rock. The quartz is porcellaineous and the feldspar are white opaque. Yellow coatings and iron stains are present in most fractures.

Quartz 20%

Plagioclase 40% altered to clay, sericite, and muscovite

Orthoclase 30%

Jarosite

Limonite

v.f.g. black grains

Highly altered, coarse grained granitic rock. Plagioclase is almost completely altered to sericite-muscovite and quartz. Some quartz shows strong strain shadows. Minor secondary quartz was added to or formed after the alteration of feldspars. Orthoclase is only moderately altered.

A specimen of Rattlesnake Point granite from 847 feet in DDH #1 shows the following characteristics. It is within 100 feet of the Pinal Schist contact and just out of the Emmigrant Canyon fault zone. Assays show only a trace of copper and molybdenum. Sulphides are less than 0.5% of total volume.

Mega-The rock is a coarse grained granite, moderately crushed. Quartz and feldspar grains are contained in a matrix of chlorite. The feldspars are moderately altered to clay and sericite and are about 25 mm across the long dimension.

Micro

Quartz 20%

Orthoclase 40%

Albite-oligoclase 20%

Sericite 5%

Chlorite 10%



Also present are calcite, pyrite, magnetite, hematite, ilmenite, leucosene, apatite, zircon and clay.

The plagioclase is mostly altered to sericite, clay and secondary quartz. Albite rims on the plagioclase are slightly less altered. The orthoclase is weakly perthitic and less altered than the plagioclase. The mafic minerals are completely changed to patches of chlorite, ilmenite, leucosene, clay and hematite. The large mineral grains are weakly crushed.

The most obvious changes to the granite in the hydrothermally altered zone is the destruction of the ferromagnesian minerals, the increase in clay-sericite alteration, and the general crushing and brecciation of the rock and the general crushing and brecciation of the rock and the apparent increase in silica and pyrite with the molybdenite.

#### Minor Rock Types:

The granite porphyry, aplite, pegmatite and quartz veins may represent late stages of the Rattlesnake Point intrusive. The alaskite probably is aplite-granite with all ferro-magnesian minerals destroyed by weathering and hydrothermal alteration. These rocks have roughly the same composition as the granite but with lesser amounts of ferro-magnesian minerals or their alteration products.

Molybdenum appears to be associated with quartz veins and patches, mostly in the granite. No molybdenum minerals were identified in any of the quartz veins exposed in outcrop. Two large barren quartz veins are exposed on the patented ground.

A number of greenstone dikes were encountered in drilling. These are of intermediate composition and vary in texture from an aphanite through a porphyry to a diabase. Some are highly sheared and brecciated while others, obviously younger and almost

devoid of sulphides are post Emmigrant Canyon faulting. Some of the greenstone dikes are exposed within the altered zone.

A few aphanitic rhyolite-dacite dikes are exposed in the alteration zone. These are strongly pyritized, stained and altered, though not particularly sheared or foliated. Some appear to be plug-like in plan.

### STRUCTURE

#### Lineament Fault:

The altered and anomalous area is bounded by two major fault zones. The fault on the west, referred to on the map as the air photo lineament, is suggested by the juxtaposition of fresh and altered rocks, by an I.P. conductive zone and air photo interpretation. This fault has not been detected in the Cambrian and post Cambrian rocks in the Dos Cabezas Mountains to the south.

The fault zone is represented by parallel shears in altered schist outcropping in the east half of Section 32. The fault strikes about N40°E but there is no evidence for the amount or the direction of movement. A projection of this fault would intersect the Emmigrant Canyon fault near the northeast corner of Section 28.

#### The Emmigrant Canyon Fault:

The Emmigrant Canyon fault forms distinct topographic lows in the Dos Cabezas Mountains. The fault strikes about N10°W and cuts most of the post Camanche thrusts in the mountains. Sabins says: "The separation along the trace of the fault is 1.7 miles; the east side was displaced to the northwest relative to the west side. The Emmigrant fault is believed to be a strike-slip fault because it was formed during

a compressive orogeny and strikes across the trend of the thrust and reverse faults. The relative displacement shows that this is a left lateral fault."

The outcrops in the east quarter of Section 38 are intensely brecciated and sheared; the breccia is cemented with fine grained granite or cataclastic material. Alteration is strong and the molybdenum content is moderately anomalous at the surface.

Drill Hole #2 was located partly to test this fault zone. All rocks except the late greenstone dikes were crushed and sheared. There is some evidence for repeated movement along the fault such as two ages of quartz, at least two periods of pyrite mineralization, and pre and post alteration movement. In the canyon the fault is represented by a zone at least a quarter of a mile wide that may fan out to the north.

#### Other Faults:

A projected basin and range fault, striking north 60° or 70° west, possibly down drops the north side some 10,000 feet. This fault or series of faults probably lies about two or two and a half miles north of the Emmigrant Hills. An oil well drilled at a point five miles east of Emmigrant Canyon and less than three miles from outcrop penetrated over 7,500 feet of Valley fill. This supports the view that this fault lies close to the Dos Cabezas range. Other minor faults and shears are found within the project area. A detailed study of these has not been made.

#### MINERALIZATION AND ALTERATION

Detailed mapping sampling and alteration studies were never completed in the project area. A letter from Mr. Neel's attorney requested us to stay off the

patented ground until we reached some kind of an agreement with the owner. The irregular outcrop pattern and its relatively small areal extent also prevented systematic sampling of the outcrops.

Geochem rock chip sampling defined a moderate molybdenum and weak copper anomaly within the area between the Emmigrant Canyon and the air photo fault zones. The metal values faded rapidly to the south as alteration and iron staining decreased in intensity. The best values and most pronounced alteration was noted in outcrops in the southeast quarter of Section 28. The rocks here are completely altered to quartz, sericite and clay and are fairly well shot through with quartz veins. The picture is complicated by numerous small faults and shears. Diamond drill hole #1 lies about 1,500 feet east of the best looking portion of this outcrop. The rocks are well leached and bleached and have been heavily pyritized at one time.

Assays of the drill cores show copper to be present in only minor quantities in the prospect area. DDH #1 averaged .025 molybdenum over a continuous interval of 150 feet. The hole was stopped when it penetrated an unmineralized zone of granite and had possibly passed through the fault zone.

The molybdenite was seen as blebs and flakes in quartz or as coatings when smeared along shear planes. A few grains of bornite were identified in the core.

Pyrite was disseminated throughout the core and was also found as small veins. Most of it was crushed and powdery. Later pyrite was evidenced by fresh looking euhedral grains growing in the fractures and shears. Magnetite was always present in the schist and was associated with chlorite as an alteration product after the ferro-magnesian minerals.

The better grades of molybdenum mineralization are associated with the brecciated schist-granite

contact zones where secondary silicification is present. It can only be guessed whether or not economic mineralization will be found away from the Emmigrant fault.

There is a good possibility that the altered and mineralized outcrops represent a faulted segment of an economic molybdenum deposit. If such is the case then a deep hole located about 8,000 feet to the northeast of DDH #1 should satisfactorily test this premise. On the other hand a drill hole located near the center of Section 28 should indicate whether mineralization increases significantly to the north away from the altered outcrops. Both proposed holes may encounter gravel depths in excess of 500 feet.

#### GEOPHYSICS

Seven I.P. lines totaling 14 miles were run in a north direction across the project area. This work detected a small anomaly in the southeast quarter of Section 32. The easterly extension of this anomaly was not determined because of the request by the owner to stay off of his patented ground. DDH #2 cut 350 feet of pyritized schist averaging between one and five percent total sulphides. The mineralization in DDH #1 was not detected by the I.P. No further recommendations were made by the Geophysics Department.

(See: Induced Polarization Report, San Simon (Bowie), Cochise County, Arizona - James R. Bingel-1961)

#### DRILLING

Metler Brothers of Tucson won the bid for a minimum of 750 feet of drilling. Total footage completed in two holes was 1,212 feet. Drilling in

DDH #1 was rather poor because of the faulted condition of the ground. Much of the core was recovered as sludge for the first 200 feet of drilling. Core recovery improved in the bottom 500 feet and averaged better than 90%. DDH #2 gave 100% core recovery but the rock proved very hard and abrasive. I feel the Metler Brothers with their present experience would show improved performance in this broken ground.

Total expenditures including 1,212 feet of diamond drilling but not including original staking and repapering were \$9,778.24.

### COSTS AND ESTIMATES

#### Expenditures for San Simon (Bowie) Project

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>
Salaries	All expenses	\$ 151.71	\$-----
	charged to		
Travel	General Recon.	136.05	35.36
Eng. Services	Includes staking, travel, land etc.	134.48	234.37
Contractors		6,789.36	2,280.08
Tools & Supplies		16.19	-----
TOTALS		\$7,228.43	\$2,549.81
GRAND TOTAL	\$9,778.24		

Estimated costs for a four month program with 3,000 feet of drilling.

Salaries - 1 geologist, 2 mos. time	\$ 1,000.00
Land-including permits	5,000.00
Travel & living-1 man 2 mos. time	900.00
Contractors-3,000' drilling with assays	18,000.00
Tools and supplies	100.00
TOTAL	<u>\$26,000.00</u>

---

Edward H. Eisenbrey

J. H. C.  
SEP 14 1966

September 16, 1966

Bl. subject  
Fort Bowie Prospect  
Cochise County, Arizona

State Land Department  
State Office Building  
1624 W. Adams  
Phoenix, Arizona

Gentlemen:

Enclosed are our applications for Prospecting Permits on 20 sections or portions thereof in Townships 14S and 15S, R29E, Cochise County. Also enclosed is our check in the amount of \$300.00 in payment of filing fee.

Very truly yours,

W. E. Saegart

WES:bam  
Enclosures  
cc: JHCourtright  
KvdSteinen

AMERICAN SMELTING AND REFINING COMPANY  
Tucson Arizona

J. H. C.  
SEP 14 1966

September 14, 1966

FILE MEMORANDUM

LAND STATUS  
FORT BOWIE PROSPECT  
COCHISE CO., ARIZONA

The attached map shows land status on T14S and part of T15S, R29E in which the Fort Bowie prospect is located. All land within the area investigated is either private or is owned by the State of Arizona. There have been no mineral reservations, i. e., mineral rights were included in all patents issued.

Ownership has not been investigated on private land. Subdivisions of the private land are not indicated on the map but a total of 17 separate patents were originally granted within the area investigated.


Superior Oil applied for State Prospecting Permits on the following sections: 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, and 35 in T14S, R29E and sections 2, 3, and 4 in T15S, R29E. Their date of application was January 10, 1966. All of these applications were rejected on February 28, 1966, for reason of non-payment of rent.

On February 23, 1966, Bear Creek Mining Company made application for State Prospecting Permits on the following sections: 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, 28, and 29. All of these applications with the exception of the one on Section 17 were rejected March 16, 1966, for non-payment of rent. Bear Creek has paid the first two years rent and thus validated their prospecting permit on Section 17, T14S, R29E.

Prospecting permits were issued on Sections 27 and 34, T14S, R29E to Alfred B. Carr on July 8, 1965. These permits expired June 7, 1966. There are no current prospecting permits or applications for permits on any of the State land investigated with the exception of Bear Creek's prospecting permit on Section 17.

*W. E. Saegart*  
W. E. SAEGART

WES:pjc  
Attach.

cc: JHCourtright, w/ attach.   
SIBowditch, " "  
SVFay, " "  
BJDevere, " "



