The Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology was established in 1977 by an act of the State legislature. Under this act, the Arizona Bureau of Mines, created in 1915, was renamed and reorganized and its mission was redefined and expanded.

The Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology, a division of the University of Arizona administered by the Arizona Board of Regents, is charged by the legislature to conduct research and provide information about the geologic setting of the State, including its mineral and energy resources, its natural attributes, and its natural hazards and limitations. In order to carry out these functions, the Bureau is organized into two branches.

**Geological Survey Branch.** Staff members conduct research, do geologic mapping, collect data, and provide information about the geologic setting of the State to (a) assist in developing an understanding of the geologic factors that influence the locations of metallic, nonmetallic, and mineral fuel resources in Arizona, and (b) assist in developing an understanding of the geologic materials and processes that control or limit human activities in the State.

**Mineral Technology Branch.** Staff members conduct research and provide information about exploration, mining, and metallurgical processes that are needed in the development of potential metallic, nonmetallic, and mineral fuel resources in Arizona. Guidance is directed toward the recovery and treatment of these resources by methods that are safe, efficient, and compatible with the environmental needs of the State.

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The Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology is a division of the University of Arizona.
Bibliography for Metallic Mineral Districts in Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties, Arizona

by

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Circular 24
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Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology
Geological Survey Branch
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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography provides references for each known metallic mineral district in Cochise, Graham, and Greenlee Counties in Arizona. In a mineral-district classification, known metallic mineral occurrences are grouped according to geologic and metallogenic criteria rather than the geographic associations used in the traditional mining-district approach (Keith and others, 1983a,b). Ideally, a mineral district should consist of mineral occurrences that have a common genesis. A mineral-district classification is especially useful for understanding the geologic setting of mineralization and the distribution of known mineral occurrences with similar geology. A mineral-district map, however, is by no means a statement of mineral potential because future mineral discoveries within and outside established districts will affect district boundaries. Although understanding the distribution of known mineral deposits is essential in evaluating mineral potential, many other geologic and technologic factors must also be considered (Fellows, 1984).

This circular is the first in a series of county-by-county bibliographies for metallic mineral districts in Arizona. This and subsequent circulars are based upon the work of Keith and others (1983c), but provide a more usable format and more comprehensive reference lists than the latter publication.

Nearly 800 citations are listed in this circular. For each county, a list of general county references precedes the specific references for the mineral districts. These general citations furnish information that applies to the entire county or pertains to a significant number of mineral districts within that county. The user of this bibliography is reminded to examine carefully the general county reference list when searching for information regarding a specific mineral district. Mineral districts are listed alphabetically; those with no reported production are included as well (Keith and others, 1983b; Welty and others, 1985). Citations for each mineral district are classified as either primary or secondary references. Primary references are those that provide geologic descriptions or modern geologic interpretations, whereas secondary references are most often pre-World War I articles in difficult-to-locate sources. Secondary references also include citations such as Mineralogy of Arizona, the focus of which is not the geology of a specific terrane.

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Acknowledgments

Compiling a bibliography is an arduous task. Several people at the Arizona Bureau of Geology and Mineral Technology made this labor easier. Rick Trapp assisted greatly in computerizing the information, Jon Shenk aided in tracking down difficult citations, and Steve Reynolds and Jon Spencer provided considerable assistance and support. Evelyn VandenBolder edited the introduction and graciously proofread each citation. Joy Mehulka designed the chapter headings, and Joe LaVoie drafted the mineral-district maps and designed the layout. Pete Corrao drew the illustrations on the cover and on pages iii, 22, 31, 32, and 38.
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