



## CONTACT INFORMATION

Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
1520 West Adams St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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07/27/88

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: BARYTE COPPER CLAIMS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

RED HILLS  
TATE

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 366A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 13 W SECTION 7 QUARTER W2  
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 18MIN 51SEC LONGITUDE: W 113DEG 39MIN 41SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: ARTILLERY PEAK - 15 MIN

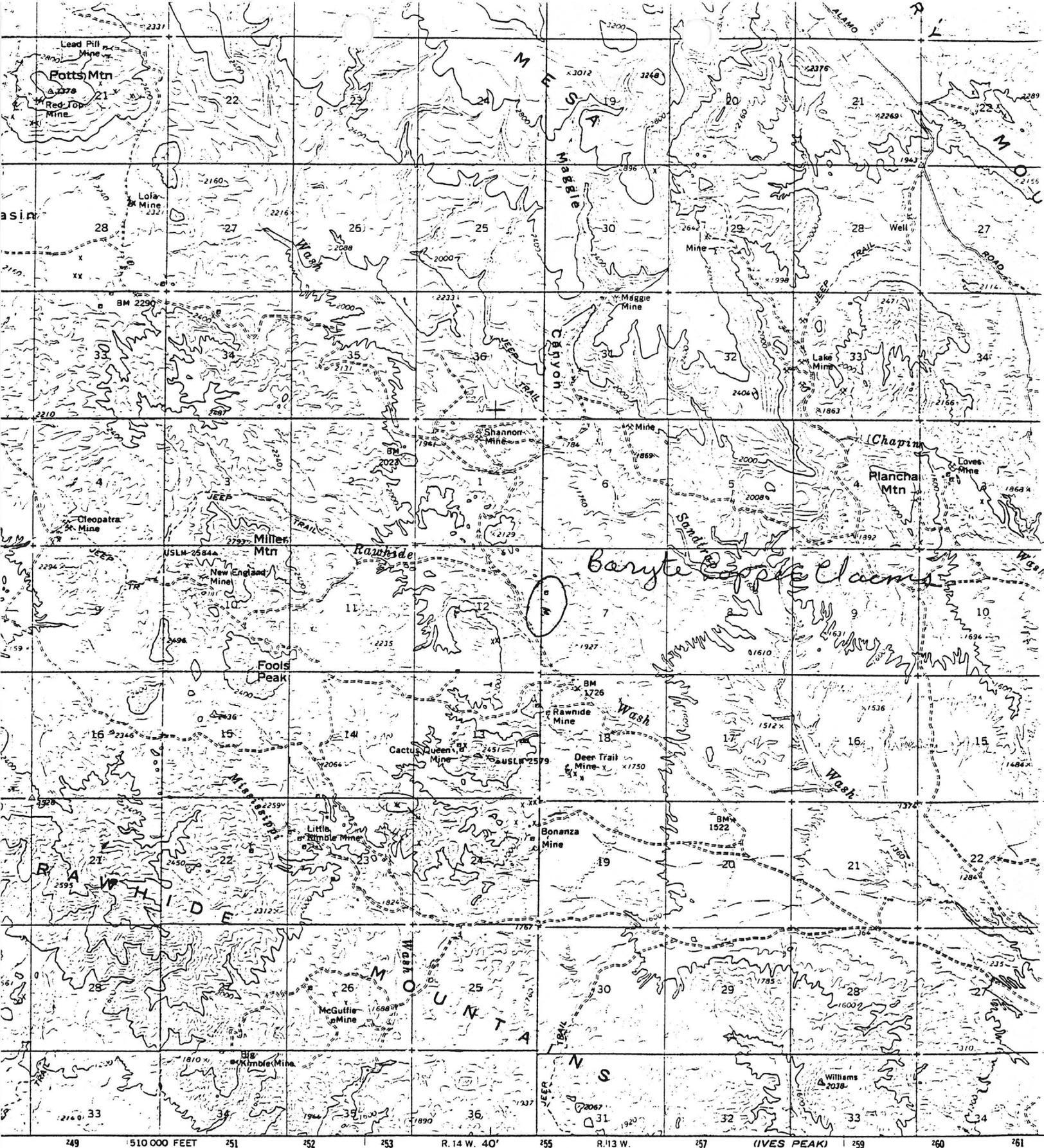
CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

COPPER OXIDE  
URANIUM  
BARIUM BARITE  
FLUORINE FLUORSPAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR BARYTE COPPER CLAIMS FILE  
ADMMR MOHAVE CUSTOM MILL PROJECT  
AEC PRELIM. RECONN. PRT. #172-485, P. 40  
ADMMR AZ. FLUORSPAR RPT, P. 30  
ALSTINE, R. "MIN. & WTR RES. OF AZ" AZBM BULL  
180, P 353, 1969  
GRANGER, H. "RECONN. STUDY URANIUM DPSTS IN  
AZ" USGS BULL 1147-A, P A22, 1962  
LASKY, S.G. ET AL "MANGANESE RESOURCES OF  
ARTILLERY MTNS, AZ" USGS BULL 961, P. 33, 1

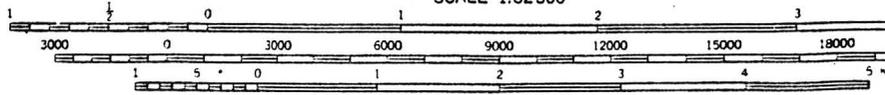
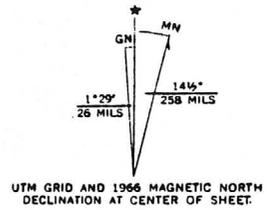


published by the Geological Survey

USC&GS  
 Symmetric methods from aerial  
 4. Field checked 1966

1927 North American datum  
 on Arizona coordinate system, west zone  
 transverse Mercator grid ticks,

areas to be submerged by Alamo Reservoir  
 as covered by dashed light-blue pattern  
 and inundation



CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET  
 DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 40-FOOT CONTOURS  
 DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
 FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

Name of Mine or Prospect:	Town.	Range	Section	Priority
Red Hills Prospect	11N	13W	7	B
Principal Minerals:	1:250,000 Quad	7.5' - 15' Quad		
"Uranium"	Prescott	Artillery Peak		
Associated Minerals:	District	Principal Product		
Barite, Fluorite, Copper Stain	Owens	"Uranium"		
Type of Operation:	County	State	Type of Deposit	
Surface: Open Pit	Mohave	Ar.	Sedimentary Host	

Ownership or Controlling Interest:  
E. W. Taten, Welden, Ar. (1954)<sup>1</sup>

Access: From Alamo Crossing proceed northwest on unimproved road for 6 miles. Prospect is shown (unnamed) on topographic quadrangle.

Structural Control or Geological Association:

"The rocks belong chiefly to the Artillery Peak formation (Eocene age) which is underlain by Precambrian schist and gneiss. Exposures indicate that the Artillery Peak formation has been thrust over the Precambrian rock at a low angle. The formation in the prospect is represented as a breccia consisting of schist, felsic material, conglomerate and limestone cemented with silica, carbonate and manganese oxide. The breccia is probably a fault related breccia but may be in part a sedimentary breccia at the base of the Artillery Peak formation."<sup>1</sup>

"Narrow zone about 300 feet long included abnormal radioactivity."<sup>2</sup>

Age of Mineralization:

Production History	Geochemical Analyses
	<p><u>Radioactivity</u><sup>1</sup> Background: 50-100 cps</p> <p><u>Assay</u><sup>2</sup>            %eU<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> "Grab"            0.12% "Grab"            0.14%</p>

References

- 1) Granger and Raup (1962) A-22.
- 2) AEC (1970) p. 143.
- 3) ABM (1969), Bull. 180, p. 342-348.
- 4) Elevatorski (1978) p. 41.
- 5) CETA map file, Rack #19, claim map.

August 4, 1973

RECONNAISSANCE GEOLOGY EXAMINATION OF MINING CLAIMS IN VICINITY OF  
POTTS MOUNTAIN, MAJORE COUNTY, ARIZONA.

In compliance with a request of Mr. Howard Gable, Kansas City, Mo., a rapid and preliminary examination was made of mining claims having copper, fluorospar, barite, lead, silver (and uranium?) in the vicinity of Potts Mountain, adjoining Heater basin, Majore County, Arizona. These claims are about 75 miles Northwest of Wickenburg, Arizona, and North of Alma Lake. This trip was made on August 3, 1973.

At Wickenburg, Arizona, the writer met Mrs. Pearl Craig, 4180 Skylark Road, Kingman, Arizona (phone 757-4249), and her husband, and proceeded to the mining properties via the chicken springs road to the West. Mrs. Craig explained that the claims are valid and owned by an investors group (incorporated in Nevada) of which she is a member and spokesman. This lady proved very knowledgeable in mining matters. The respective properties visited and pertinent remarks pertaining to same, follows (See map, marked inclosure No.1).

PROPERTY COOPER CLAIMS.

This property consists of 38 claims located in T-11-N, R-14-W, Sections 1,12 (and T-11-N, R-13-W, Sec. 6,7). See Mrs. Craig's map (Incl #2). These claims are North of the Ravhide Mine and East of Miller Mountain. I was told that some drilling has been accomplished on these copper claims by a Canadian mining company (Magma?) that had a lease on the large and well known McCracken Mine (Pb, Ag) to the Northwest. Drilling logs (and drilling data) was not given to Mrs. Craig and associates. Also, at one location called the "pit" where there is a 12 foot exposure of commercial copper ore, a small operator who had a lease on the property drilled 32 holes. Mrs. Craig has a map that shows these DH's that has Cu assay data placed on same by Mike O'Leary, Mining engineer. She did not have this map with her, but promised to give me copy.

At this point, it would be well to point out that these claims are in the Ravhide mountain range which is predominately Redwall and Martin limestones (Miss. and Dev.). There are small Cu outcrops here and there in this limestone formation and two large exposures were pointed out to me. These exposures were disseminated copper in zone of oxidation setting. (Cuprite, Tenorite, Malachite). At one location known as the "cut", some bulldozer clearing has been accomplished and there were several drill holes present. This drilling apparently is of shallow depth, only. The ore body is tabular and strikes about E-W and dips to the N about 20 Deg. Two samples were taken, one at about a 6 foot exposure (rough channel cut) and a grab sample about 100 feet South, from the surface.

Following this we proceeded to what is known as the "pit". Here extensive bulldozer cuts are present and some drilling was accomplished. (See remarks in 2nd paragraph above). At this location, there is a 12 foot exposure of copper ore (where a sample was taken) and in general, a large area of tabular ore can be seen (similar to that described as the "cut" above).

After this, we proceeded to what is marked "shaft" on map. This, I am told is an old uranium prospect. This is an inclined shaft with a depth of about 60 feet with the remains of an old headframe above. I had

my geiger counter was going, but unfortunately it chose not to work at this time (battery dead). Mrs. Craig tells me that she took a sample from the dump and had a report of .16%  $U_3O_8$ , and that the ore was uraninite. This is hard to believe by the writer. A sample of the ore was taken from a small cut near the shaft, it shows a little Cu and a small amount of  $CaF_2$ . This alleged ore body does not look commercial to me.

On the copper property, I would prefer not to render an opinion on the same now, but might do so after examining the assay returns and available drilling data. I might point out that there are also copper claims in Ester basin, but these deposits have the reputation of being shallow.

#### LEAD PILL MINE (Fluorspar, Lead, Silver).

Following visiting the copper property, we proceed North 5.7 miles to a road going West to Potts mountain and the Lead Pill mine (on the East slope). At this property there are three levels of adits going into the mountain with many ruins, stopes and drifts. A great deal of work has been done in the past and the mine produced lead and silver, according to Mrs. Craig. The mine is in a shist and has been extensively timbered in the past, but the mine is dangerous and numerous caveins are evident. There are numerous fissures, small veins, and pockets containing white to green fine grained fluorite. Mrs. Craig tells me that one sample taken from the mine had 23%  $CaF_2$ , 8 oz Ag, and about 1 % Pb. The latter is probably a carbonate (anglesite). At one location about 2 1/2 feet of commercial fluorspar shows at a portal.

Mrs. Craig tells me that her group hold this old mine with 3 claims called Florine. Samples were taken by the writer and I would like to see the assay reports before making serious comments on this property. It should be understood that Fluorite (and Barite) are introduced minerals and normally foreign to the rocks in which they are found. They are the replacement procedure. As a rule (that is not always followed these days), Fluorspar should be at least 30% before it is considered an economically feasible property. But with the Lead Pill mine, this would be mostly a metallurgy problem to be solved, and recovering all values.

#### BARITE (Red Top Mine).

After leaving the Lead Pill mine, we returned to the main road and proceeded North 1/2 mile to another road to the West going to the other side of Potts mountain. At the Barite location there is an old shaft and exploration adit about 200 feet below. At the Shaft, nothing much could be ascertained as there was no ladder, but a good grade of Barite was on the dump. At the adit below, a 3 foot vein of high grade barite is followed for about 50 feet. Across the canyon from the portal, an 18 foot wide exposure of Barite was pointed out to me. As the day was growing short, we did not walk over to this deposit. Apparently, there are several barite exposures in this area. Mrs. Craig tells me that they hold this Barite with 3 "Weston" claims and that samples show a 4.3 S.G. (Commercial ore runs from 4.3 to 4.6 S.G.). Samples were taken.

Barite deposits are widespread and choice of a deposit depends on geography rather than geology. This is due to weight and high transportation costs. Usually recovery of high grade barite is done by fine grinding and flotation to get rid of impurities and gangue. This property looks good.

MELVIN H. JONES  
Mining Geologist

August 6, 1973.

ADDENDUM

Mrs. Craig pointed out that there is a dyke of black calcite that contains Lead and silver, which is 12 feet in width and 1800 feet long. As this would involve a steep and long climb to the top of Potts mountain; the dyke was not observed by the writer. Along the road, not far from the mentioned barite deposit, a pile of this black calcite that had been hauled down the mountain and dumped was observed. According to Mrs. Craig, this ore was typical of that in the dyke. A sample was taken. This  $\text{CaCO}_3$  fr. is covered by 4 additional "Weston" claims - Mrs. Craig.

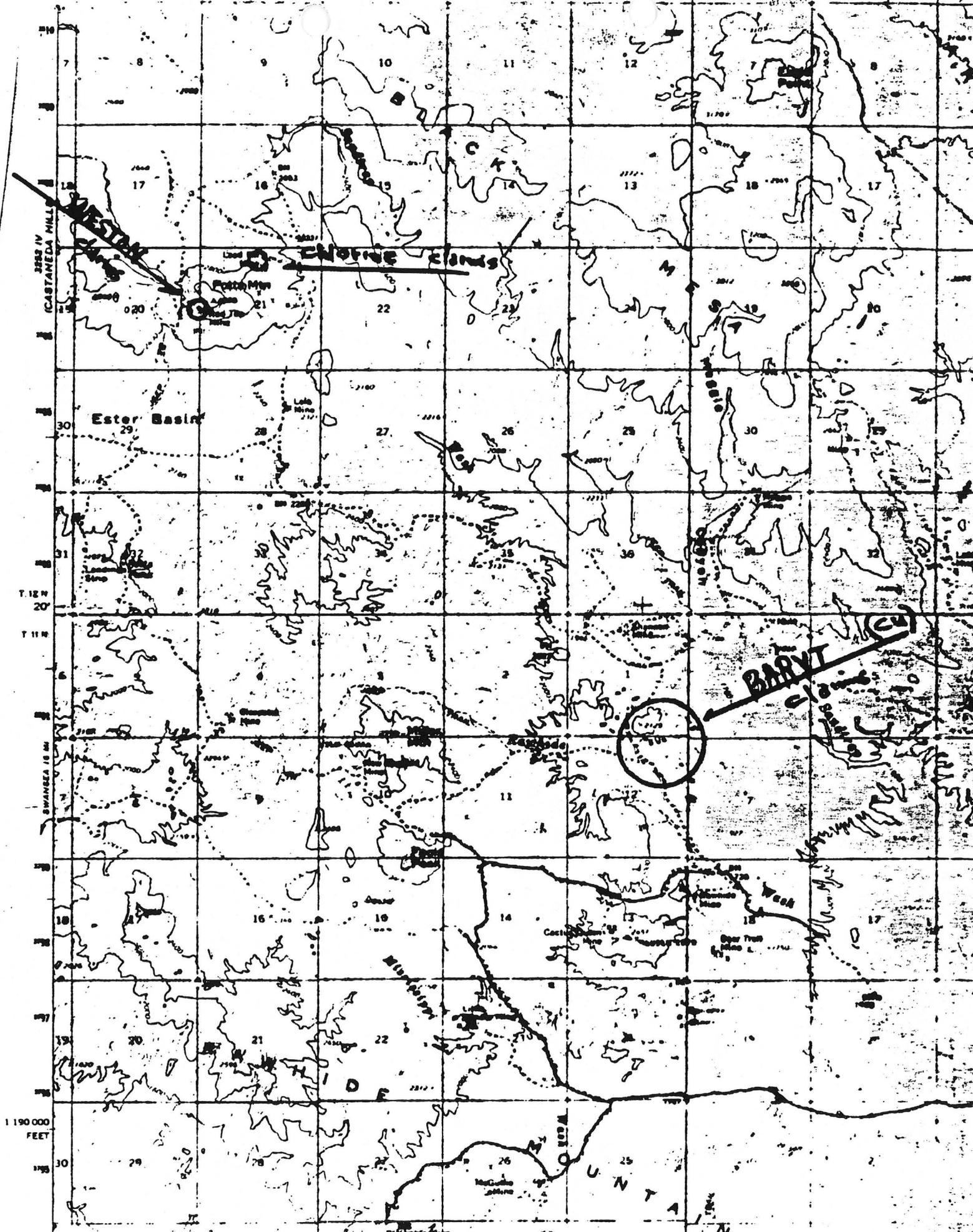
At the writer's home, three specimen rocks from the barite sample were tested for specific gravity. The results were:

#1	3.8	S.G.
#2	3.7	S.G.
#3	3.9	S.G.

Obviously, the specimens contain impurities (limestone, jasper, hematite fragments, etc. - these can be removed by gravity milling).

Jones

The uranium sample re-checked for radio activity. Geiger counter shows it is weakly radio active - probably a few hundreds of one percent  $\text{U}_3\text{O}_8$ .



3883 IV  
CASTANEDA MILLS

Ester Basin

CHOICE CLINGS

BART



ARTILLERY PEAK (quad)

INCL #1

1:190,000  
FEET

T. 12 N

T. 11 N

SWANSEA 16 IN

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