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PRINTED: 12/17/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CHLORIDE QUEEN

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SUNDAY SCHOOL CLAIM
SILVER MTN GROUP

MOHAVE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 133A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 24 N RANGE 18 W SECTION 27 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 35DEG 25MIN 56SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 11MIN 12SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CHLORIDE - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

SILVER
GOLD LODE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR CHLORIDE QUEEN FILE
AZ MNG JNL, P. 28, MARCH 1919

SILVER MT. GROUP & SUNDAY SCHOOL GROUP

MOHAVE COUNTY

USGS Bull. 397, p. 201

Arizona Mining Journal, 3/1919, p. 28

September 8, 1944

Mr. Jack Fratten
938 Daisy Avenue
Long Beach 2, California

Dear Sir:

For information on the Chloride
Queen Mining Company contact Mr. J. M. Kellogg,
214 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona.

Yours very truly,

George A. Ballam
Assistant to the Director

GAB:LP

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
SEP 8 1944
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

Long Beach
Sept 6 - 1944

Gentleman I was told
write the Bureau of mines
for information about the
chloride green mining
so I am sending a stamped
envelope with address as
for a reply

I thank you

J. Frostler
J.M. Keelogg
24 N. Cent Ave
Phx

BUREAU OF MINES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

SEP 7 1944

RECEIVED

Copy of Original
Sealed. 2003 s.m.

REPORT

ON THE CHLORIDE QUEEN MINING CO.,

By Frank Clemes Smith, E.M.

LOCATION & DESCRIPTION.

The property is located in the Wallpai Mining District, Mohave County, Arizona, about two miles north-easterly from the town of Chloride, and one mile northerly from the Tennessee Mine. It comprises two distinct groups:- (1) The Silver Mountain Group consisting of three, full sized, un-patented claims, and (2) The Sunday School Group, consisting of two full sized and two fractional, un-patented claims. Attention is called to the Sketch-Map here-to attached, for approximate conditions. The names of the claims are as follows:-

* <u>SILVER MOUNTAIN GROUP,</u>	(Highland Mary	Sunday	(Sunday School
	(Highland Chief	School	Sunshine
	(Scotland	Group	(Dike (fraction
			(Club (fraction

The Empire (patented) claim adjoins the Sunday School Group on the North; located upon one of the primary veins which extend in a northerly and southernly direction along Tennessee Wash, and is mentioned for the reason that it has some claims to importance; being noted by Schrader (Bulletin 397, U.S.G.S.) as having yielded \$70,000 to a depth of 200 feet; principally from rich silver ores. Referring to the sketch-map attached, it will be noticed that while the East-west veins shown in the groups have similar strikes, the claims themselves are not parallel. This is probably due to errors in original location (as the claims should be parallel) and the matter can be properly adjusted in the amended locations, when patent is asked.

EXAMINATION.

Silver Mt. Group: The three claims of this group are located upon a vein which has only been opened by relatively shallow surface cuts and whose width or thickness is difficult to estimate for that reason. The vein strikes almost due East-West (magnetic), and consist (as far as the shallow workings permit examination) of vertical stringers of oxidized ferruginous material in a granite-porphry matrix gradually passing into the granite country-rock which constitutes the walls. These ferruginous stringers have been found to be rich in silver, and have been mined to shallow depths in many places along the vein, and an indeterminate tonnage of high-grade ore has been shipped many years ago. As there are no working faces now in shape to afford a sample which would convey valuable information as to the ore values, no sample was taken. As to the probable value of this vein as an ore producer, and as to the probable value of a very important adjunct to both groups--the North South veins--reference is called to that heading below.

Sunday School Group:- The two full-sized claims of this group are located upon another East-West vein, of similar characteristics to that of the Silver Mountain, but (as observable in the workings) much greater thickness. As visible in the 12-foot shaft on the Sunday School claim, the vein is fully 4 feet thick, stands vertically and is well defined and strong. The same condition is observable (but to a less extent, as the shaft is under repair) in the 100 foot shaft on the same claim; noted on sketch as No.(1) and fixed upon as the future working shaft. West-ward from this shaft for a distance of probably 400 feet, there is a series of open cuts, from which ore has been mined to varying depths; and beneath the cuts, there is a drift run westward from No.)1) shaft for about 100 feet, at the bottom; Sunshine Claim, No.(2) shaft is about 140 feet deep, driven high up on the mountain, and connecting at its bottom with the cross cut driven about 220 feet from the north.

3.

These last workings caved, and therefore possible of examination. The position of the three shafts indicate a due east-west ore chute of something over 1500 feet in length. Reference to the heading Ore Shipments and Assays will below give evidence as to the character of the ores taken from these old workings. To an extent, the workings on these claims are in the same condition as those of the other group, and I have taken no samples which can be considered as averages of any particular ore-body. There is abundant evidence of very considerable shipments having been made from this property, years ago but only at the No.(1) shaft has any depth been reached. In this shaft un-altered ore seems to be just coming in and a sample of blue stained porphyritic material, showing some sporadic sulphides, was taken and assayed. See No.(2) Sample No.(1) consisted of a number of odd pieces of iron-stained material, from various openings; and merely shows the presence of good-grade material. The existence of several other cross-veins is notable; but none of them have been explored to any extent. The Dike and Club fractions are located on such, but afford nothing worthy of sample.

THE NORTH SOUTH VEINS: Extending for long distances both North and South of the Tennessee Mine and cropping on both sides of the Tennessee Wash, are several--probably at least three--strong veins, striking in the approximate direction given above. On these veins are located some of the most important mines of the district; such as the Tennessee, the Schuylkill, the Elkhart, the Schenectady and others. At least two of these veins, or mineralized zones, pass through the Silver Mountain Group (and probably through the Sunday School group as well) where they are strongly marked by hard, schistose out crops and iron-stained gravel; thus crossing the silver veins of the two groups almost at right angles. This condition has apparently never been given sufficient degree of importance by the former miners; possibly since they felt themselves limited to surface workings; but to-day for several reasons, the presence these veins becomes important. In the first place, they themselves pro-

ably carry valuable -chutes in the 1200 feet more across the two groups: and again, where they are intersected by the two silver veins, there is more than a good probability that a localization of high-grade ore will be found. But one opening has been made on either of these two primary veins:- this consists of a shaft, said to have been about 30 feet deep, but now filled in., which is noted on the sketch map by as Shaft No.(4), on the Highland Mary Claim. This shaft scarcely attained sufficient depth to "tell much of a story," but there still remains a small lot of ore at its brink which would be considered of fairly high-grade; although when the shaft was sunk it would not be considered of any value. The approximate location of the two primary veins are noted on the sketch map by the dotted areas -PP-PP., and the Empire ore-deposit may belong to one of them.

ORE SHIPMENTS AND ASSAYS:

Records of a few only of the former ore-shipments from the Sunday School property are available, and are given below.

March 3rd - 1896.

Shipment by Frank Allen to Kingman Sampling Works.

1185 lbs. gross; 1147 lbs. net.

Assay values--Gold 2/10ths, oz., per ton.

With Silver at 68 cts, and gold at \$18.00 per oz., and hauling at \$6.00 per ton, the net yield per ton was \$169.60 and the lot yielded \$93.75. This ore was said to have been taken from the No.(1) shaft, to a depth of 35 feet; the pay streak being from two to four inches thick, and the vein filling 6 feet.

July 7th, 1896.

Shipment by Barney McCall to Arizona Sampling Wks. Kingman, Ariz.

5479 lbs. gross 5326 lbs. net.

Assay value--Gold 1/10ths, oz, Silver 239 oz, per ton.

Payment was made for 93% of the silver, at 68 3/4ths, per oz. and gold at \$18.00 per oz. With treatment charge of \$20.00 per ton, and wagon freight at \$5.50 per ton, and the net yield was \$129.11 per ton, and the lot yielded \$343.40.

Jan. 24th, 1897.

Lot of ore sold by Barney McCall to F.W.Theiss, Chloride,

1514 lbs. gross, 1461 lbs. net.

Assay value Gold 5/100ths oz, Silver 329.60 oz, per ton.

With silver at 64 3/4ths, cts, per oz, and a treatment charge of \$25.00 per ton. this lot brought \$126.72. The ore is said to have been taken out of a stope west of shaft, 15 feet from surface of ground.

Oct. 2nd, 1898.

Lot of ore s by Barney McCall to F.W. Miss, Chloride.

87 lbs. gross; 820 lbs. net.

Assay value- Gold 5/100ths, oz; Silver at 263 oz, per ton. With silver at 61 1/4ths, cents and treatment charge of \$20.00 per ton, the net returns were \$129.81 per ton, or \$53.20 for the lot. This ore was said to have been taken from the shaft 10 feet below the surface; quartz and ore 4 to 12 inches thick; vein from 6 to 15 feet thick, with well defined foot-wall.

June 24th, 1898. Assay of sample from shaft No.(1) by H.O.Listerude
Silver 32 6/10ths, oz, per ton; \$17.60.

Same Date. Assay of sample from shaft No.(2) yielded
Gold 3/100ths, oz. Silver 69 7/10ths, oz, or \$38.25 per ton.

Aug 10th, 1908. Assay of sample by Muter & Teale, Kingman, Ariz.
Silver - 45.56 oz., per ton. Value per ton - \$23.67

Aug. 25th, 1908,
Assay of sample by H.O.Listerude, Chloride.

Jan. 11, 1912.

Assays by H.O.Listerude, Chloride,

(1) Silver 41.4 oz. Value \$20.70 per ton.

(2) Silver 32.15 oz. Value \$16.25 per ton.

All of the above from the Sunday School Group.

I have stated that I took no samples in the course of my examination meaning thereby that no samples were taken which might indicate certain values for a particular tonnage of ore; for reasons which are obvious. I did, however, take a few odd bits of scattered ore-material, and have had them assayed; largely as a guide toward certain conclusions: the results are appended.

Sample No.(1) Surface material, iron stained, taken about 100 yards east of the 12-foot shaft, on Sunday School.

Assay by Everett yielded Gold 2/100ths, Silver 2.86 oz, or a value of \$2.30 per ton.

Sample No.(2) A chunk of blue material, iron stained in fractures and showing scattered pyritic material, apparently taken from the bottom of shaft No.(1) on Sunday School.

Assay by Everett yielded Gold 4/100ths, Silver 44.6 oz. or a value of \$32.02 per ton.

Sample No.(3) Chips broken off in new workings on Highland Mary, where miners have attacked the junction of the East-west vein with one of the primary veins. No solid material had been reached and it was scarcely expected that the sample would show values.

Assay by Everett yielded gold 6/100ths, silver 10.4 oz, or a value of \$8.48 per ton.

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS:

It should be strongly noticed on the start that all of this property has been absolutely neglected for the least eighteen years: no work of any kind having been done, except such "scratching," as might serve to cover the annual assessments; part of that (so I am told) consisted in one case of filling up the 30 foot shaft on the Highland Mary claim. This means that practically nothing is now in evidence which is in shape to serve as the usual marks for valuation.

It should also be noticed, strongly, that such mining as was done by "chloriders," to extract the high grade ores from seams near the surface; the result being that the property to-day is absolutely undeveloped to any extent. This, to a large degree is true also of the Sunday School Group; the two shafts of 100 and 140 feet respectively having barely reached the un-altered zone, and affording little information as to anything besides the rich surface ores, which do not represent the material upon which large workings must be based.

Another fact should be carefully considered; that the possibility of good (or even greater) values, on the basis of real mining, being found in the North-South veins, or at their junction with the East-west veins, seems to have been entirely neglected. This has been doubtless due to the careless system (or lack of system) of the "chlorider," who was only interested in what might be obtained easily, and probably lacked funds for any real development, tending to greater profits in the future.

This relegates this whole property to the position of a prospect; but I believe it a good one, and one which may be somewhat easily opened up with good prospect of success. This judgment is reached by the following reasoning:-

In the first place, the East-west veins are undoubtedly well-defined and persistent; crossing, in each case, certain 3000 feet, and probably much more. Their surface values in each case have been high; and there is no reason to believe that any condition could confine these values to the surface. In the only case where un-oxidized or sulphide ore has been assayed (my sample No.(2) on page (6) very good values are found in a sample of altered granite which could scarcely be identified as ore by its appearance. This predicates the strong probability of good ores being found in the un-altered zone below the present workings. Further good ore undoubtedly came from the 30 foot shaft at the junction of Highland Mary vein with the North South vein: the one

mentioned on page (6) as having been filled in. This small depth could by no means give any adequate information as to what might be found along the crossing of silver vein with the older vein and this; in my opinion, is a very important matter in this connection. These primary veins, for a long distance to the South, have been and are very productive, and very large; and the high-grade ore deposit of the Empire-- to the north of the groups herein considered--is doubtless connected with them. The evident existence of at least two of these large primary veins upon the Chloride Queen property very materially enhances its probable value.

I am not prepared to put a cash value on this property, but if it can be acquired without too large a cash payment, upon a so-called "working bond," where by a large part of actual cash expended in mining work, I unhesitatingly recommend its acquirement. Despite the fact that there is an evident ore-chute extending west-ward from the no.(1) shaft on the Sunday School, I should personally be inclined to sink that shaft another hundred feet, more, and drift east-ward; largely for the purpose of intersecting a primary vein. However, drifting might also proceed west-ward with a good chance of success. On the Silver Mountain Group I should be inclined to open and sink the 30 foot shaft before mentioned.

Respectively submitted.

Mining Engineer.
Chloride, Arizona.
Jan. 8th, 1917.

Officers

C. C. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT . . . PHOENIX
 STATE AGENT GERMANI E INS. CO.

R. C. SAUFLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT . . . PHOENIX
 SEC.-TREAS. PAYNE & SAUFLEY RUBBER CO.

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GENERAL OFFICE: PHOENIX, ARIZONA
 MINES AT CHLORIDE, ARIZONA

Directors

J. C. WILSON CHLORIDE
 DEPUTY STATE MINE INSPECTOR

ISAAC DIAMOND PHOENIX
 PROPRIETOR BOSTON STORE

J. M. KELLOGG PHOENIX
 MINING, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

Chloride Queen Mining Co.

Phoenix, Arizona

6/30/1917.

SCHUEDELS "A"

7,506 shares of stock sold at 15¢ per share	\$1,125.90
55,675 " " " " " 5¢ " "	2,785.75
	<u>\$ 3,909.65</u>
Commission paid on sale of 7,506 shares....	375.30
	<u>\$ 3,534.35</u>

EXPENDITURES

Labor and contracts.....	\$ 1,340.00
Supplies and office expense..	202.74
Abstract, deeds, etc.....	122.96
Cash in Valley Bank, Phoenix.	1,376.19
Cash in Bank, Chloride.....	307.26
Balance on tunnel contract...	185.20
	<u>\$ 3,534.35</u>

Cash on hand in Valley Bank of Phoenix, and
 in bank in Chloride..... \$ 1,683.45

CHLORIDE QUEEN MINING CO.,

By..... *C. C. Thompson*
 President.

By..... *W. S. Goldsworthy*
 Treasurer.

Copy of Engineer's report attached.

Officers

C. C. THOMPSON, PRESIDENT . . . PHOENIX
STATE AGENT GERMAN LIFE INS. CO.

R. C. SAUFLEY, VICE-PRESIDENT . . PHOENIX
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MINING, REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE

Chloride Queen Mining Co.

Phoenix, Arizona
Schedule "B"

The Chloride Queen Mining Co. was incorporated under the laws of the State of Arizona July 20th, 1916, and during the past year has made some very much needed improvements and considerable development work has been done, notably, a good automobile road has been built too, and on the property to the main workings; a tunnel has been driven into the mountain one hundred and five (105) feet, along the main vein on the Sunday School claim, and the old tunnel, which is in two Hundred and twenty (220) feet, has been cleaned out and the track put in first class shape: The old 100 foot shaft with a 100 foot drift at the bottom is now being re-timbered, all material being purchased and the work progressing for the past three weeks. Considerable material, tools and amunition, also a blacksmith shop are in evidence, and work is being pushed on getting ready to sink on the main Sunday School vein. Taking it all in and the showings are more than satisfactory to the management, and great hopes are held forth that the company will in the near future have sufficient milling ore to ship to the local custom mills.

CHLORIDE QUEEN MINING CO.,

By *C. C. Thompson*
Pres.