



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

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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CONGRESS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

- CONGRESS MINE, PATENTED 878
- FRACTION, PATENTED 883
- NIAGARA
- NIAGRA
- GOLDEN KEY
- HERSKOWITZ PROPERTY
- QUEEN OF THE HILLS
- OHAHA
- PLANET MIER
- JAQUAYS
- B AND M
- PATENTED CLAIMS MS 2888 & 3523

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 440C

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 6 W SECTION 23 QUARTER N2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 12MIN 05SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 50MIN 54SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CONGRESS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

- GOLD
- SILVER
- COPPER SULFIDE
- FELDSPAR

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- ADMMR CONGRESS MINE FILE
- ADMMR CONGRESS COLVO FILE
- ADMMR NIAGARA MINE & MILL FILE
- ADMMR GOLDEN KEY FILE
- REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AZ 1899 P 54-56
- WILSON, E.D. ETAL. AZ LODGE GOLM MINES AZBM
- METZGER, O.H. GOLD MINING & MILLING IN THE
- WICKENBURG AREA USBM IC 6991 1938 P 45

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Mine Production of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc in Yavapai County, Arizona

Data furnished by the offices of the Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce and Yavapai County Immigration Commission compiled by Grace M. Sparkes, secretary, Prescott, Arizona, from figures by the U. S. Geological Survey.

The Yavapai County Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the Yavapai County Board of Supervisors and the citizens of Prescott and Yavapai County, maintains one of the best exhibit halls and information bureaus in the Southwest assembly room, including mineral display of working properties in Yavapai County is located on the ground floor of the Cq House and is open to the general public.

The production figures below are for the period 1880-1929. Yavapai County has been a producer prior to the establishment of the State capital in Prescott in 1863 but records of production are not available.

Year	GOLD		SILVER		Total Value
	Fine Ounces	Value	Fine Ounces	Value	
1880	245.18	\$ 5,000	204,966	\$235,711	\$ 240,711
1881	925.12	19,124	554,094	626,126	645,250
1882	1,451.25	30,000	309,382	352,696	382,696
1883	1,209.37	25,000	618,764	686,828	711,828
1884	2,889.00	59,721	775,311	860,595	920,316
1885	* 7,256.25	150,000	* 240,000	256,800	406,800
1886	9,611.53	198,688	229,064	226,773	425,461
1887	4,076.27	84,332	262,700	257,446	341,778
1888	10,591.75	218,951	224,454	210,987	429,938
1889	25,963.06	536,704	198,150	186,261	722,915
1890	23,995.01	496,021	148,882	156,326	652,347
1891	18,543.49	383,328	179,903	178,104	561,432
1892	18,953.37	391,801	202,365	176,058	567,859
1893	16,987.75	351,168	266,640	207,979	559,147
1894	43,392.00	896,992	256,931	161,867	1,058,859
1895	60,895.95	1,258,831	322,033	209,321	1,468,152
1896	76,416.00	1,579,659	131,389	89,345	1,669,004
1897	61,477.00	1,270,842	565,701	339,421	1,610,263
1898	51,774.85	1,070,281	263,439	155,429	1,225,710
1899	* 55,000.00	1,136,951	* 200,000	120,000	1,256,951
1900	* 98,579.00	2,037,809	1,000,000	620,000	2,657,809
1901	* 96,971.00	2,004,568	* 818,000	490,800	2,495,368
1902	81,931.00	1,693,664	466,874	243,521	1,937,185
* Estimated—No actual figures given.					\$22,947,829

Year	Number of Producers	Ore (Short Tons)	Gold	Silver (Fine Ounces)	Copper (Pounds)	Lead (Pounds)	Recoverable Zinc (Pounds)	Total Value
1903	31	301,770	1,609,158	602,087	23,999,628	844,404	.....	5,254,021
1904	34	439,622	2,013,747	653,622	30,826,286	497,905	.....	6,434,764
1905	39	364,697	1,391,070	786,707	34,279,734	697,806	140,000	7,254,936
1906	46	396,788	1,256,623	708,439	42,080,740	729,787	.....	9,894,458
1907	117	375,398	1,144,102	647,438	35,734,416	521,307	140,786	8,754,263
1908	79	314,113	1,116,793	602,645	36,248,440	362,334	.....	6,236,207
1909	56	323,489	952,243	578,580	37,125,964	409,890	.....	6,097,105
1910	104	417,308	881,970	669,702	40,824,556	264,911	.....	6,456,184
1911	109	245,165	689,684	764,744	36,103,649	318,089	47,165	5,624,956
1912	108	406,053	482,501	743,872	34,043,005	481,827	292,705	6,602,032
1913	105	447,659	517,216	854,049	38,719,973	242,369	211,533	7,057,167
1914	100	459,982	557,064	786,917	34,057,952	169,959	.....	5,523,565
1915	107	614,843	791,884	1,343,363	59,229,103	161,750	48,580	11,851,688
1916	95	967,558	1,035,351	1,735,302	109,525,718	265,023	583,741	29,217,015
1917	88	1,176,644	1,023,464	2,207,583	159,612,146	686,874	950,762	46,572,677
1918	93	1,301,828	1,117,701	2,502,968	148,882,695	348,389	357,380	40,451,953
1919	79	738,221	614,968	1,252,894	80,227,549	237,605	1,717,000	17,078,467
1920	73	1,038,243	659,541	1,555,075	114,937,080	238,296	1,457,296	23,640,101
* 1921	51	191,964	112,984	383,193	26,576,298	172,150	.....	3,932,266
1922	83	601,389	464,101	949,331	76,067,502	82,199	.....	11,759,966
1923	73	1,594,268	1,902,378	2,879,763	147,718,492	226,953	.....	25,994,289
1924	43	1,407,479	1,239,157	2,269,788	143,348,230	118,041	.....	21,547,976
1925	68	1,544,507	1,348,367	2,762,138	154,017,340	510,893	184,446	25,194,220
1926	78	1,595,826	72,395	2,770,949	155,368,073	731,614	3,985,491	25,334,589
1927	69	1,575,476	1,381,741	2,584,676	141,641,714	110,327	141,232	21,418,307
1928	64	1,890,830	1,404,620	1,532,241	165,296,914	162,780	21,207	26,750,353
1929	81	2,255,441	81,918.42	2,810,859	208,171,605	153,613	.....	39,839,473
* Large companies closed owing to depression, but now operating.								\$451,777,998

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING MINING, AGRICULTURE OR OTHER INDUSTRIES IN THIS COUNTY, WRITE OR WIRE
YAVAPAI COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PRESCOTT, ARIZONA
 GRACE M. SPARKES
 SECRETARY

THE CONGRESS MINE

Congress Mine
Yavapai Co.

MARTINEZ MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA

By W. F. Staunton.

124 Street Spruce St.,
Los Angeles.

HISTORICAL. The original Congress locations were made by Dennis May and sold by him to "Diamond Joe" Reynolds about the year 1887 for approximately \$65,000.00, the purchase having been made by the advice of Frank M. Murphy, of Prescott, Arizona.

Reynolds developed the property to some extent and built a 20 stamp mill with Frue Vanner tables for concentration. No plates were used in the mill as there was practically no free gold, all of the value being in the sulphides, which consisted principally of the variety of iron pyrite known as marcasite. The surface ores were much oxidized, notwithstanding which no saving of consequence could be made by amalgamation, nor by concentration either, on such ores. The cyanide process was in its infancy then and little known, so that it was a common saying regarding the Congress mine in its early history that while it showed a large amount of ore of good grade, there was no known method of extraction. The finding of sulphides by sinking solved the problem to a certain extent, as such ores were amenable to concentration and the concentrates could be shipped to custom smelters. This furnished the means to profitable operation, but the crude methods employed at that time, - fine crushing by stamps followed by simple unclassified concentration on Frue Vanners, - necessarily resulted in high tailing losses on account of the large amount of sliming that took place. Flotation, as practiced today, was unknown then. Fortunately the tailings from the early operations were saved and were retreated later by cyanide with good extraction.

The property was operated from March, 1889, to August, 1891, when,

owing to the death of Mr. Reynolds, and to await the construction of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix Railroad, active operation was suspended except for a certain amount of development work and the enlargement of the mill from 20 to 40 stamps with the necessary additional Frue Vanners. The No. 3 shaft had been sunk to a depth on the vein of 1000 feet but no stoping had been done below the 650 ft. level.

Production during this early period is given below:

	Tons.	Net Returns.
March 3/89 to Aug. 31/91, Ore shipped,	1,129.4	\$155,652.29
Sept. 26/89 to Jan. 28/91, Concentrates shipped,	2,500.8	335,308.87
June 3 /91 to Aug. 31/91, " " "	1,062.8	101,113.73
	4,693.0	\$592,074.89

In March, 1894, new interests acquired control of the company, the name of which at that time was The Congress Gold Company, E. B. Gage, President, and active operations were resumed, continuing thereafter until the end of 1910. In April, 1901, the company was reorganized as the Congress Consolidated Mines Company, Limited, E. B. Gage continuing as President. The direct supervision was under the writer, at first as superintendent and later as vice president and general manager, from 1894 to 1910.

The production during this second period is given below:

	Net Returns.
March, 1894 to December, 1910, Ore and concentrates shipped,	\$4,259,571.30
" " " " " Cyanide bullion shipped,	2,797,851.45
	\$7,057,422.75

Thus the total recorded production in actual returns for gold and silver sold was \$7,649,497.64.

GEOLOGY. The country rock is granite, the westerly slope of the Bradshaw Mountains. A series of greenstone trap dikes exists over an area of several square miles having a generally easterly and westerly strike and dipping from 20 to 30 degrees from the horizontal, northerly. These dikes are generally mineralized to some extent and the Congress vein is in one of them

and perhaps it can be said that the dike is the vein, for ore occurs in it in all possible positions from one granite wall to the other but generally near the footwall and accompanied by a clay selvage. The dike has a thickness of about 15 feet. Another series of dikes of fine grained quartz porphyry are of later origin, apparently post-mineral, and strike northeasterly with nearly vertical dip. The following analysis of an average specimen of the greenstone was reported from the Sheffield Scientific School:

SiO ₂	53.20 %
Al ₂ O ₃	13.40
FeO	9.75
MnO	1.90
CaO	9.60
MgO	1.16

There are other veins, entirely in the granite and unaccompanied by the greenstone so characteristic of the Congress vein. The strike of these is easterly and westerly but the dip much steeper, running from 40 to 50 degrees. The development of quartz is more extensive than in the Congress vein and the average grade is lower. One of these veins, the Niagara, carried large bodies of ore of commercial grade to a depth of 2000 feet. A characteristic of these all-granite veins is the presence of a very small amount of galena and higher silver contents.

Minor faulting is in evidence throughout the mine workings and there has been considerable relative movement of the walls of the Congress vein resulting in local crumpling of the greenstone. The mine workings terminate to the east against a heavy fault, beyond which the vein has not been definitely located. This fault cuts off both the Congress and Niagara veins.

The mines were practically dry down to the deepest point reached, 4000 feet on the Congress vein at an approximate inclination of 25 degrees from horizontal, the small amount of surface water which found its way in being easily handled by bailing tanks in the shafts. No mine pumps were ever put in or needed.

While the Congress vein is continuous and well defined for a mile or more to the west of the mine workings and shows both the characteristic quartz and sulphides, the pay ore was practically confined to a shoot in the vein pitching to the northwest and coinciding closely with the intersection of one of the fissure veins in the granite. The granite vein is faulted by the Congress vein so that the intersection is obscure in the mine workings. The portion of the granite vein in the hanging wall of the Congress carried bodies of pay ore.

The Congress pay shoot varied greatly in length on different levels, being longest on the 650 ft. level where it was stoped continuously for 1800 feet. The average thickness of pay ore was less than 3 feet. Several pinches were met with in following the vein down, the most serious being at the 1700 ft. level where there was no stoping ground. On the theory that if pay ore existed below that point it would probably be found on the general line of trend of the ore shoot above, a deep prospecting winze was sunk from the 1700 ft. level, in the vein but with a northwesterly pitch corresponding to the established trend of the pay ore in the upper workings. This winze was sunk 1000 feet and bore out fully the theory upon which it was projected, the pay ore coming in again as good as ever after a few hundred feet of lean ground.

The 3900 ft. level was the deepest point at which any considerable amount of development was done. For several levels above this there had been a gradual pinching of the pay shoot which became very small and irregular although retaining its mineralogical characteristics and the small amount of sulphides which remained still showing the characteristically high gold contents, about 7 oz. per ton. The conditions were very similar to those existing at other horizons in the mine where persistent deeper work had been rewarded by expansion of the ore shoot to normal size.

GENERAL. Seven shafts were sunk, all of them inclines following the veins. Three of these were on the Congress vein, designated as No. 1 (1100 ft.) No. 2 (1700 ft.), and No. 3, (4000 ft.). On the Niagara vein three shafts were also sunk, No. 4 (1000 ft.), No. 5 (2050 ft.) and No. 6 (1800 ft.). On the Queen of the Hills vein one shaft was sunk to a depth of 200 ft. below the tunnel level.

Figures on tonnage of crude ore are not available for the first period from March 3, 1889 to August 31, 1891, but on account of the great uniformity of the ore they may be closely approximated from the figures of the later period, on which basis the amount of ore milled in the first period appears to have been about 70,000 tons, all of which came from the Congress vein, as also did the shipping ore, together making a total of 71,129 tons. In the second period the amount of ore milled was 617,542 tons and shipping ore 3,661 tons, a total of 621,203 tons. The figures may be grouped as follows:

	<u>From Congress.</u>	<u>From Niagara.</u>	<u>From Q. of H.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
March 3/89 to Aug. 31/91	71,129 tons			71,129 tons.
March 1/94 to Dec. 31/10	<u>307,863</u> "	<u>293,215</u> tons	<u>20,125</u> tons	<u>621,203</u> "
	379,022 "	293,215 "	20,125 "	692,358 "

The recorded production of gold and silver in shipments shows a total of 388,477 ounces of gold and 345,598 ounces of silver. As this came from 692,358 tons of ore a recovery is indicated of \$11.81 a ton, figuring gold at \$20.67 and silver at 60¢ per ounce. Average tailing assays were about \$1.20, which indicates a gross average value of all ore mined of \$13.01.

The history of the Congress mine, its remarkable persistence due probably to its association with an intrusive dike of profoundly deep origin, and the existence of similar parallel veins in both hanging and footwall over a wide belt, suggest a careful study of the whole situation to determine the feasibility of a broadly planned scheme of exploration by means of a vertical shaft so arranged as to cut the Congress vein at greater depth than has been attained and incidentally to cut and explore the other similar veins, many of which not cut by the shaft could be reached by crosscuts.

It is again reported that the deal for taking over the Congress mines has been practically closed by the Merrill Metallurgical company of San Francisco after several months of negotiation. The formal transfer is scheduled for this month. The tailings dumps, containing about 1,000,000 tons, have been thoroughly sampled, as well as the mine, which has the deepest workings in the southwest and which has been opened up by four inclined shafts, one of them double-tracked, and all of notably high-grade equipment.

READY TO BE UNWATERED

ENGINEERS WILL MAKE EXAMINATION OF EXTENSIVE OPENING; BIG DEAL IS PENDING.

Engineers of the Merrill Metallurgical Company of San Francisco have arrived at the Congress Company gold mines, and are moving actively to start unwatering the old workings of several miles in length, was the report brought to the city yesterday by arrivals from the camp. This movement is the second stage of negotiations that are pending for the sale of that property, in which was originally carried out the sampling of the old tailings dump said to contain nearly one million tons. Tests are said to have been satisfactory as to values carried, and the continuation of expert examination, it is believed, will result in a large deal being closed, the mine being reputed as having many thousands of tons of a low grade gold ore that is impracticable to treat with facilities on the ground. Under consideration is the introduction of a new method of reduction, contingent on underground conditions being favorably reported upon. The Merrill people will install additional pumping service to that on hand, and unwatering and examination will not be concluded for several weeks to come. The greatest depth attained on the Congress in the main working shaft on the original location was 4,300 feet on an incline. Several shafts were sunk aggregating nearly 20,000 feet, and all connected by drifting. The final examination is now on and if satisfactory to the above operators, will restore Congress as a lively mining center again, after a suspension of many years.

3
Congress Junction used to be a very busy center one time owing to the great mining activity in all directions, and the Junction was the established base of supplies. But since the closing down of the famous Congress mine, the locality has been shorn of its busy aspect, but at the present time shows decided awakening and new life and with considerable practical activity actually commenced and planned for the near future on properties in Maricopa, Yavapai and Yuma counties. Joe Tapman, an old time resident of Billy Williams Fork, has bonded his copper property to Colorado and Missouri capitalists and who are at present paying a visit of inspection to the property and it is anticipated that active development work will commence at an early date.

It is reported that John Bullard is also on the eve of bonding his copper property about 22 miles from Congress Junction. This property has been in the hands of Mr. Bullard for a number of years and has been optioned several times from time to time, but no great amount of actual development work has been accomplished. The holdings bear a very good reputation but has been held at very high figures in years past. The property is better situated as regards railroad facilities as the A. & C. Parker cut-off passes in close proximity.

Rumors that have existed for some time regarding the changing hands of the Congress mine and the large tailings dumps, still continue. However, nothing definite has yet been accomplished. It has always been understood that the property has still possibilities in its vein systems in addition to the commercial value of the dumps.

Congress mine has not been made for \$3,000,000 or for any amount. An

option for \$1,500,000 has been taken by some promoters who hope to be able to place the property. July 2, 1900
EPITAPH

EPITAPH
The Congress Gold Mining company will shortly put in a pipe line from Date creek to its mill at Congress, Arizona. It will be about six miles long.
JUNE 4, 1900

In this issue of the Courier is presented the future of Congress, Arizona, which is located about half way between Prescott and Phoenix, being the terminus of the Congress Consolidated Mines Company Railroad, which connects it with Congress Junction, on the F. P. & F. Y., about four miles distant. The altitude of Congress is 3,600 feet. The place gets its name from the famous Congress gold mine, which has produced about twelve million dollars of the precious metal, and when the mine was shut down for the purpose of making improvements made necessary by changed conditions, work was progressing on bodies of nine dollar per ton ore, and there was plenty of it. These needed improvements required all the way from \$50,000 to 100,000, and as some trouble prevented the raising of this money, the mine was shut down pending the time when such improved equipment could be had, and it is reasonably certain that this time is close at hand and that the Congress mine will soon, owing to the tireless efforts of F. M. Murphy, be again adding an increasing volume to the gold output of Yavapai county. When millions of dollars is expended in Alaska to equip mines with \$1.50 per ton ore bodies, it does seem strange that so many high grade properties in this section have the difficulty they do to

get proper equipment and attention. Without doubt, development work will expose new ore bodies in the Congress properties. Other companies have holdings adjoining the Congress which give bright promise of becoming wonderful producers. In sight of Congress is the famous Rich Hill section, which has produced about two million dollars worth of as handsome coarse gold as was ever found. Dry washing is the method employed, and after heavy rains it is not unusual for children to pick up nuggets both in the flats and on the hill, which have been washed out by the running water. As we remember, about thirty years ago a party of men went on top of Rich Hill and with crow bars overturned boulders for the purpose of getting at the virgin ground underneath, and they are said to have obtained some nuggets in that manner. With water for the placers and proper equipment for the ledges of that section the gold output would pay off the national debt. It would certainly be something enormous. Water storage would enable the whole Rich Hill section to be worked on a large scale. But it takes money to do these things, and there is no lack of money in the country, and money may be wise enough to "know its own way," but the way of a lot of people who do and might steer the money is anything but wise.

Congress Tailings May Be Treated.

San Francisco metallurgists and mining engineers are making a thorough investigation of the tailings dump of the Congress mine, with a view to working same, and it is highly probable that a deal will be made with the company to that end. It is also rumored that the mine will also receive the attention of these gentlemen, and that later the mine will resume its old-time activity. The tailings dump is estimated to contain from 800,000 to 1,200,000 tons. It does not take much of a mathematician to figure that a net profit of a few cents a ton means a large recovery of what is now dead money. The men who are investigating the proposition are responsible financially, and experienced as well. At one of the very largest mines in the world they handled to a profit an enormous tonnage of tailings which carried only eighty cents per ton.

Congress

This old property with such an excellent past reputation is again under investigation by parties anticipating picking it over under bond and lease. The main shaft is down to a depth of over 3,000 feet with miles of drifts and cross cuts. The tailings dump tonnage is computed at one and a half to two million tons. It is to be hoped that the old mine will take on a new lease of life and all acquainted with the property see little reason why it shouldn't.

**Engineers Active
At Congress Mines**

NOV 7 - 1915

Arrivals yesterday from the Congress Gold Company camp stated another set of engineers was there conducting a line of large observations on the surface as well as underground. This makes the third examination in which the Merrill Metallurgical Company, of San Francisco, figures, and it is stated will be the final move in closing the big deal.

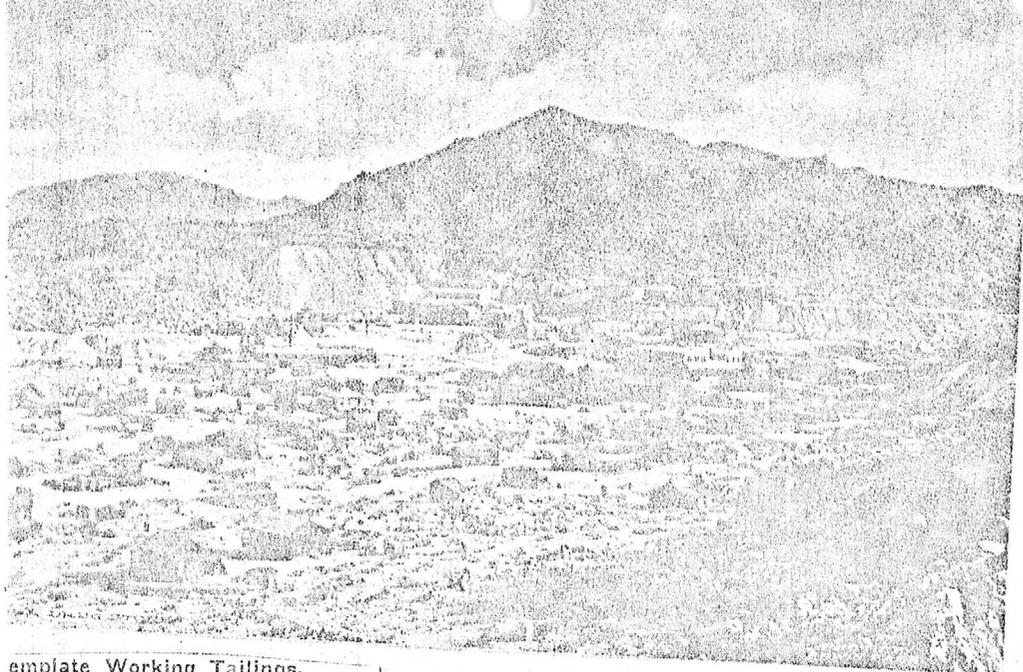
Arrivals yesterday from Congress reported that the arrival during the week of two engineers of the Merrill Metallurgical Company of San Francisco was occasioning considerable comment, and the closing of the deal for the holdings of the Congress Consolidated was believed to be under final consideration.

These representatives of this big mining syndicate are conducting an exhaustive examination of all underground workings, as well as values to be ascertained of the old 1,200,000 tons tailings dump, said to average over \$2 per ton. It is believed several weeks will be required to complete this important work, and that the sale will be consummated for a heavy consideration. One desirable feature of this property is its transportation facilities, a railroad being available to the camp, and other surface accommodations are ready for any force to be employed.

The Congress Consolidated holdings are practically sold, and the Merrill Metallurgical Company of San Francisco is preparing to assume charge and begin operating, according to reports heard by Fred Bolden, of the Hill Hardware Co., who has returned from that section.

He stated further that engineers of the buyers were on the ground sampling the huge tailings dump and the extensive mine openings to ascertain what process of reduction would be required to treat the low grade ores, of which it is reported there is an immense tonnage remaining in the large workings. The Merrill representatives on the ground have been actively employed for over three weeks, and it is said will close up their large line of work before December 1st, when it is expected the property will formally change hands.

The probable reviving of the Congress is having a generally good effect in that field, and Bolden says he met four engineers making investigations and sales were reported as ready to close. Many mines are again active, and Congress Junction, a supply point, is experiencing a return to other days in being quite lively in outfitting miners for camps adjacent.



①
Congress Consolidated—This company, at Congress, is keeping one of its 40-stamp mills in constant operation, and is sending out regular shipments of concentrates and gold bullion. A \$4000 bar was shipped as a result of the last 10 days' run of April.

The formal taking over of the holdings of the Congress mines is expected to take place early in January, it was learned yesterday from an arrival in the city. The Merrill Metallurgical Company, of San Francisco, has practically closed the deal after conducting a thorough as well as exhaustive testing of values contained in the old tailings dump, estimated at nearly 1,000,000 tons and in making an examination of the mine workings. The outcome of both investigations is said to have been highly gratifying. The first move will be to install a new reduction plant, in which special machinery will be introduced for grinding the old mill output, the process of recovery of values being known to only those interested. The plant will be a large one, capable of handling several hundred tons per day. Mine work also is to go ahead and the product also will be treated by the new method. The probable reviving of this famed gold property is having a wonderful effect in stimulating other mines in that field to resume, and some quite large deals are said to be pending.

Complete Working Tailings.
It is reported that there is a dealing with the owners of the Congress mine for the purchase of the tailing dump of the mill of that company. It is estimated that 800,000 tons of tailings are available for working.

Yavapai County
Congress (Congress)—Negotiations are pending for sale of tailings dumps. It is estimated that there are 800,000 tons of tailings that can be reworked profitably.

ST TONNAGE TO BE REATED FROM FAMOUS OLD GOLD PRODUCER NEAR THIS CITY

McKay & Gwinn, mineralogists of the old Congress mine, are at the old Congress camp, closing up preliminary work incidental to building a plant for beginning the treatment of the tailings beds of this mine. The dumps are also diligently occupied in determining the process to be used to receive the greatest amount and it is believed that within the next sixty days operations will begin. According to reports of a reliable source, these tailings, which accumulated from a ten-year run of the stamp mill, reach close to a million tons, and are of a value as high as \$3,000,000. The dumps from the camp during the last few days state there is a large amount of gold in the tailings but what this asset of the company will prove a remuneration and when the works start a large camp is to again be established and maintained for several months to come.

(Special Correspondence.)—Tests on tailing at the old Congress mine show that a high recovery is possible. A large-scale plant is being arranged using old tanks below the dump, and if this plant checks laboratory experiments, a big one will be erected. The tailings from the 40-stamp mill which worked about 30 years ago at Congress, May 28.

Sinking Shaft in Gold Rock.

Good reports come from the group of gold claims owned by James McKay and John Agnoll, now being worked under option to Mr. Carl Cooper, of Phoenix. Messrs. McKay and Agnoll have charge of the work, and are sinking a shaft, 100 feet of miners being employed. It is reported that excellent ore has been encountered, some of it of shipping grade. The property is about one mile from the Congress mine, and adjoins the mines of the United Gold Mines Company.

PRESCOTT, Sept. 30—When "Diamond Jo" Reynolds purchased the famous Congress mine and thereafter led in a project for building a north and south railroad in Arizona, he was influenced particularly by friendship to Frank M. Murphy. Mr. Murphy thereafter managed the railroads and mines for a corporation which was closely affiliated with the Santa Fe main line system, which probably was the cause of bringing into Arizona more money than any other enterprise ever known. That the friendship with Reynolds continued unbroken is indicated by the recording yesterday in Prescott of a deed made by Reynolds' widow in favor of Murphy, directing the conveyance of a large amount of Arizona property, including 250 lots, in an addition to Prescott, certain moneys in the Bank of Arizona, the Silver Trail and Chaleadon mines in the Haesayampa district, certain lots in the city of Prescott, among them the site of the Prescott National Bank, a note of \$3000, due from former residents of the city.

**MILLION DOLLAR PLANTS
NOW BEING DISMANTLED
AT CONGRESS JUNCTION**

Boston, Nov. 14, 1919
GLOBE, Nov. 13. — Jack Rosenberg, manager of Rosenberg and company, of Los Angeles, dealers in mining and pumping machinery, arrived in the city yesterday in the interests of his firm. He expects to leave Friday morning for Congress Junction, where his firm is dismantling the mine and machinery at the Congress, Alvarado, machinery of the Congress, Alvarado, Lincoln and Bee Hive mines.

The machinery now being dismantled by Rosenberg & Co., is valued at over \$1,000,000 and is said to be some of the finest equipment in the state.

Mr. Rosenberg will ship the machinery to his Los Angeles warehouse except where local sales are made in which instance the shipment will be made direct from Congress Junction. He has already placed a great quantity of the machinery in this state, and he hopes to dispose of considerable equipment before making the final shipment to Los Angeles.

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**THREE MILLS BEING
DISMANTLED AND SOLD**

Jan 1-8-1919
The announcement of a few days ago of the total dismantlement and sale on the open market of the famous Congress, Alvarado and Rincon Mills has created considerable interest among mining men. Rosenberg & Company, which concern has taken charge of the dismantling and selling of the huge stock, reports large sale to mining companies and individuals in all parts of the Southwest and West.

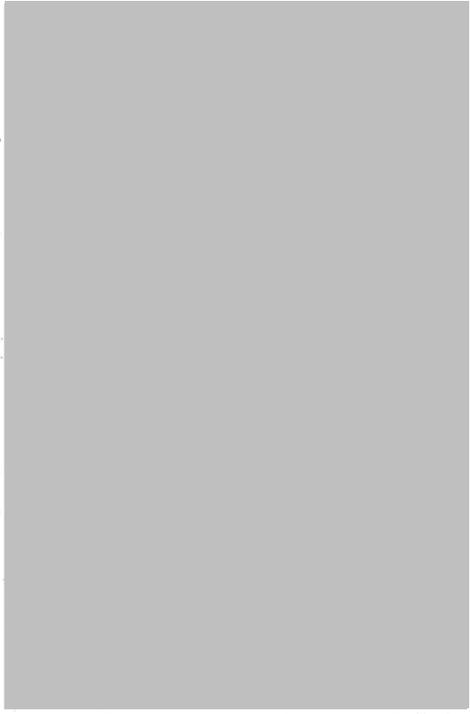
A considerable number of buyers from different parts of the country expect to arrive at Congress Junction, Arizona, at an early date to personally inspect the equipment desired, and Rosenberg & Company expect to complete the sale of the Mills' standard stock of machinery and mining and industrial equipment during the next few weeks.

The old Congress mine lived its life, made its money and then died out, and now even its machinery is being dismantled, leaving nothing but ruins of a place that was a hive of industry but a comparatively few years ago.

Business Visitors
D. Rosenberg and J. T. Pritchard, members of the firm which has purchased the huge mechanical equipment of the Congress Consolidated Mining Co., are in the city for a short trip on business pertaining thereto.

3-7-19
Congress Junking Includes Railroad

The wrecking of scores of plants of the Congress Consolidated Mining company, at Congress, Arizona, aggregating thousands of tons of metallic goods, is progressing rapidly, and the buying firm, Rosenberg & Co., of Los Angeles, will tear up later even the railroad track over three miles long into Congress Junction. The two locomotives also are to go into the heap, and when the dismantling ends the once famed gold camp that produced about \$14,000,000 will present a scene as if swept by a cyclone and be of fond memory only.



not occur in the district; a thick section of lava flows and intercalated sedimentary rocks of Pliocene(?) age and lake deposits of late Pliocene and Pleistocene age overlap the older rocks (Anderson and Creasey, 1958, p. 8-61).

The Precambrian rocks were deformed during several periods of faulting and folding. Later faulting, accompanied by tilting, displaced the Paleozoic and Cenozoic rocks (Anderson and Creasey, 1958, p. 62-83). The important ore deposits of the district are massive sulfide deposits of Precambrian age. At the United Verde mine the main ore body was a pipelike mass of pyrite, chalcopyrite, sphalerite, quartz, and carbonates that replaced quartz porphyry and tuffaceous sedimentary rocks. The deposits of the United Verde Extension mine were buried beneath a cover of Paleozoic and Tertiary sedimentary rocks. Ore consisted of elliptical masses of chalcocite in Precambrian rocks. Massive sulfide, similar in composition to the United Verde ore body, underlies the chalcocite. In both mines the sulfide ore bodies were overlain by oxidized zones containing iron oxides, malachite, azurite, chrysocolla, gold, silver, and native copper (Anderson and Creasey, 1958, p. 103-145).

LYNX CREEK-WALKER DISTRICT

The Lynx Creek-Walker district is about 7 miles southeast of Prescott. Lynx Creek is one of the most productive placer streams in the State; moreover, lode mines in the Walker camp have yielded considerable gold, silver, copper, and lead.

The placers were discovered by a party of California miners in 1863, and as they worked upstream they found the gold-bearing veins of the Walker camp (Lindgren, 1926, p. 108-109). The richest placers were depleted in the early days, but small and intermittent placer operations continued for many years. From 1927 through 1941 large-scale dredging operations were successful, but from 1942 through 1959 the placer mining was desultory and was carried out on a small scale. In the Walker camp only oxidized ore was mined in the early years and was worked in arrastres. Deep mining into the sulfide zone presumably was begun some time before 1910. Lode production probably was never very large, and it fluctuated considerably but was almost continuous from 1905 through 1952.

According to Lindgren (1926, p. 109) the placer output through 1924 was about \$1 million, most of which was extracted in the early years. Wilson (1952, p. 39, 42) reported that production before 1881 was estimated at \$1 million (48,379 ounces), and from 1900 to 1949 it was about \$1 million,

mostly during 1933-42. Total gold output of the district through 1959 was about 140,000 ounces: 97,000 ounces from placers and 43,000 ounces from lodes.

Underlying the district are schists of the Yavapai Series and the Bradshaw Granite intruded first by a granodiorite stock and later by a number of rhyolite porphyry dikes. The ore deposits are in sulfide-bearing quartz veins that transect the granodiorite. Ore minerals are pyrite, sphalerite, chalcopyrite, galena, and tetahedrite. Gold is contained in chalcopyrite, and gold and silver seem to be associated with galena and tetrahedrite. The ores were mined mainly for gold (Lindgren, 1926, p. 111).

MARTINEZ DISTRICT

The Martinez district is in southwestern Yavapai County in the southeastern Date Creek Mountains a few miles northwest of Congress.

Gold was produced almost entirely from quartz veins and mostly from the Congress mine. The first discoveries were made in 1870, but the ore was not free milling and thus progress was impeded until a cyanide plant was built in 1895. High production was maintained until 1910 (Wilson and others, 1934, p. 69-71). Except for a span of intensive operation by lessees during 1938-42, the mine was virtually idle from 1910 through 1959. The total minimum gold production of the Congress mine from 1887 through 1959 was about 396,300 ounces.

The eastern Date Creek Mountains consist of coarse-grained granite, intruded by pegmatites, aplites, and basic dikes. The gold deposits are along low-dipping faults in veins that consist of coarse-textured quartz with pyrite and some galena (Wilson and others, 1934, p. 69). At the Congress mine the most productive veins are within the basic dikes, mostly near their footwalls. Veins in the granite are of lower grade; they carry small amounts of galena and larger amounts of silver (Staunton, 1926, p. 769). Ore has been mined to a depth of 4,000 feet.

PECK DISTRICT

The Peck district is in the drainage area of Peck Canyon and Bear Creek, about 20 miles south-southeast of Prescott.

Rich silver ore was discovered in the Peck mine in 1875, and in the following 10 years \$1 to \$1½ million worth of silver was mined. Other silver deposits were found in the late 1870's. By 1885 the rich ore of the Peck mine was depleted, and work in the succeeding years was mainly by lessees. In the

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ANNUAL

Public Goldfields, Inc.

1993

The Congress mine is located in north-central Arizona, 70 miles northwest of Phoenix. The Company acquired the mine from Echo Bay Mines Ltd. in 1989. Upon taking control of the property, Republic proceeded to permit and construct a 350 ton per day carbon-in-leach mill facility, which produced 44,000 ounces of gold and generated operating profits of approximately US\$ 3 million during 21 months of active operations. In April 1992, underground operations were suspended and the mine-site was placed on care and maintenance. This decision was made as a result of persistent low gold prices and the undercapitalization of the project, which prevented the level of exploration necessary to ensure ongoing reserve replacement.

With our improved financial situation, exploration on the property was resumed in 1993. A revised strategy focusing on near-surface gold mineralization was successful with the discovery and partial delineation of two deposits—Last Chance on the Golden Wave

C O N G R E S S



lease, located 4,500 feet north of the Congress mill, and Bellick, located 4,000 feet east of the mill.

Surface trench sampling and reverse circulation drilling of over 10,000 feet in 132 holes has partially defined the two deposits and identified a preliminary resource of 27,500 ounces of gold. Both deposits are considered mineable by open-pit methods and preliminary testing indicates that the gold is readily leachable.

Outlook After assessing the recently completed drilling program, we will conduct additional drilling to add to the defined resource. Simultaneously, we will be advancing the metallurgical test work to determine the amenability of the mineralization to conventional milling and heap leaching. Select diamond drilling of several easily accessible underground targets may also be carried out in 1994. The results of this work will provide the necessary information to determine if feasibility studies are warranted and whether the mine should be re-opened in 1994.

C U B A

Cuba, the largest country in the Caribbean, boasts a population of 11 million people and a literacy rate of 95 percent. The island has vast reserves of nickel with excellent potential for copper deposits and epithermal and volcanogenic gold deposits. Mining in Cuba is facilitated by an excellent infrastructure of paved roadways and power plants.

As a result of the reduction in financial aid and trade from the former Soviet Union and communist block countries, the Cuban government has encouraged the investment of foreign capital and has granted foreigners the right to own as much as 100 percent of Cuban companies. Long term leases on land lasting 50 years are also obtainable. Although Cuba is the object of a trade embargo by the United States government, companies from 217 different countries currently operate there.

FMS

K O

The Congress Mine achieved profitability in October, its first full month of commercial operation. This followed a two month start-up period during which a low grade ore stockpile was processed through the mill circuit. To date, overall operating performance has met expectations with gold recoveries of approximately 90% and mill throughput in excess of 330 tons per day. Both of these mill performance measurements are expected to improve as fine-tuning continues to take place. Underground mining grades are improving steadily and by the end of the fourth quarter, mining and milling of ore grading 0.29 oz/Au/ton, which is the mine's reserve grade, should be attained on a consistent basis.

In Val d'Or, the access drift to the Orion Deep deposit was completed in early October and delinication drilling is underway. Initial results include the following:

	Hole	Interval (ft)	Length (ft)	Oz. Gold per ton*
*All high values are cut to 1 oz per ton	CH-15-35	105.0-116.0	11.0	.704
	CH-15-38	224.0-238.0	14.0	.259
	CH-15-39	169.0-190.0	21.0	.204
	CH-15-43	192.0-205.5	13.5	.411
	CH-15-46	340.0-351.0	11.0	.344
	CH-15-47	180.5-196.0	15.5	.406

Drilling thus far is focused exclusively on the area above the drift level. The objective of the current program is to establish proven ore reserves in the area immediately accessible from the existing workings. This would permit production to begin as early as the first half of 1991. The next phase of drilling will be designed to expand the dimensions of the deposit, which is open and untested both along strike and at depth.

The Company does not expect to show a profit this year. It was originally planned that commercial operations at the Congress Mine in Arizona would commence at the beginning of August. In fact, even with broad public support and cooperative authorities, we were unable to initiate operations until late July and commercial production was only therefore begun on the first of October. The third quarter of 1990 was also subject to a sharp deterioration in the performance of the global economy and the financial markets world-wide. Accordingly, your Company is taking a write-down on its investment portfolio of \$1.25 million, to expected realizable values, in light of our intention to convert these investments to cash as market conditions permit.

For the nine months ended September 30, 1990 a net loss of Cdn \$1.9 million equal to \$0.45 per share was realized, compared with a net profit of \$491,000 or \$0.12 per share in the same period of 1989.

Gold production for the first nine months of 1990 amounted to 7,497 ounces compared with production of 14,084 ounces during the first nine months of 1989. Included in this amount are 1,487 ounces from Congress which were credited to pre-production capital expenditures. Cash operating costs were U.S. \$280 per ounce during both periods.

On behalf of the Board

Marc C. Henderson
President
November 15, 1990

Consolidated Statement of Income and Retained Earnings

for the nine months ended September 30, 1990 (unaudited)

	1990	1989
Revenue from Gold Production	\$ 2,670,886	\$ 6,295,357
Cost of Production	1,968,924	4,689,129
	701,962	1,606,228
Expenses		
Administrative	831,568	836,569
Exploration	425,149	385,039
Interest	53,118	101,243
Depreciation	571,072	511,791
	1,880,907	1,834,642
	(1,178,945)	(228,414)
Investment Income	126,329	789,391
Provision for loss on sale of investments	(1,246,281)	-
Foreign exchange loss	(63,910)	(201,225)
(Loss) income before taxes	(2,362,807)	359,752
Income Taxes (recovery)		
Current	(75,000)	-
Deferred	(330,000)	(131,400)
	(405,000)	(131,400)
Net (loss) income for the period	(1,957,807)	491,152
Retained Earnings,		
Beginning of period	10,552,315	9,957,089
End of period	\$ 8,594,508	\$ 10,448,241
(Loss) earnings per share	\$ (0.45)	\$ 0.12

**Consolidated Statement of Changes
in Financial Position**

for the nine months ended September 30, 1990 (unaudited)

	1990	1989
Cash Provided from (Used in)		
Operating Activities:		
Income for the period	\$(1,957,807)	\$ 491,152
Items not affecting cash:		
Depreciation and depletion	571,072	511,791
Deferred Income Taxes	(330,000)	(131,400)
Provision for loss on sale of investments	1,246,281	-
Other	-	5,515
	(470,454)	877,058
Net Change in accounts receivable and payable, inventories, deferred mining costs, prepaid expenses and income taxes payable	1,213,966	267,303
	743,512	1,144,361
Cash Provided from (Used in)		
Investing Activities:		
Marketable securities	(290,426)	(813,545)
Investments	1,992,033	5,582,050
Investment in Minefinders Corp. Ltd.	707,302	(12,573)
Fixed assets - net	(4,827,415)	(196,566)
Deferred exploration and development expenditures	(4,014,060)	(1,315,262)
Mining properties	(1,339,812)	240,000
Acquisition of Congress Mine	-	(8,158,359)
	(7,772,378)	(4,674,255)
Cash Provided from (Used in)		
Financing Activities:		
Due to Echo Bay Mines Ltd.	(261,584)	1,420,359
Due to Minefinders Corp. Ltd.	540,000	-
Long term debt	5,839,176	-
Common shares issued to Echo Bay Mines Ltd.	-	2,550,000
Common shares	529,375	561,250
Dividends	(424)	(1,623)
	6,646,543	4,529,986
(Decrease) Increase in Cash for the period	(382,323)	1,000,092
Cash		
Beginning of period	770,475	1,324,176
End of period	\$ 388,152	\$2,324,268