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

The following file is part of the

Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

ACCESS STATEMENT

These digitized collections are accessible for purposes of education and research. We have indicated what we know about copyright and rights of privacy, publicity, or trademark. Due to the nature of archival collections, we are not always able to identify this information. We are eager to hear from any rights owners, so that we may obtain accurate information. Upon request, we will remove material from public view while we address a rights issue.

CONSTRAINTS STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey does not claim to control all rights for all materials in its collection. These rights include, but are not limited to: copyright, privacy rights, and cultural protection rights. The User hereby assumes all responsibility for obtaining any rights to use the material in excess of "fair use."

The Survey makes no intellectual property claims to the products created by individual authors in the manuscript collections, except when the author deeded those rights to the Survey or when those authors were employed by the State of Arizona and created intellectual products as a function of their official duties. The Survey does maintain property rights to the physical and digital representations of the works.

QUALITY STATEMENT

The Arizona Geological Survey is not responsible for the accuracy of the records, information, or opinions that may be contained in the files. The Survey collects, catalogs, and archives data on mineral properties regardless of its views of the veracity or accuracy of those data.

PRINTED: 01-05-2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: COPPER KING 2

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 466

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 9 E SECTION 4 QUARTER E2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 14MIN 15SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 26MIN 05SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: NORTH PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
- COPPER
- GOLD
- SILVER
- LEAD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
- ADMMR COPPER KING FILE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
State of Arizona
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date 6-5-58

(same as Gould - to be known as Copper King)

1. Mine: COPPER KING #2
2. Location: Sec. 4 Twp. 10N Range 9E Nearest Town PAYSON Distance 6 miles
   Direction ..... Nearest R.R. ..... Distance .....
   Road Conditions Dirt Road to Property
3. Mining District and County: ~~GILA~~ GREEN VALLEY, GILA
4. Former Name of Mine: COPPER KING
5. Owner: Jay H. Gould
   Address: 5904 S. 9th PLACE PHOENIX ARIZ
6. Operator: .....
   Address: .....
7. Principal Minerals: COPPERS Gold Silver & Lead
8. Number of Claims: Lode 9 Patented ..... Unpatented ←
   Placer ..... Patented ..... Unpatented .....
9. Type of Surrounding Terrain: .....

10. Geology and Mineralization: .....

11. Dimension and Value of Ore Body: .....

Please give as complete information as possible and attach copies of engineer's reports, shipment returns, maps, etc. if you wish to have them available in this Department's files for inspection by prospective leasors or buyers.

(over)

12. Ore "Blocked Out" or "In Sight": Unlimited Tons

Ore Probable: Same

13. Mine Workings—Amount and Condition:

	No.	Feet	Condition
Shafts			
Raises			
Tunnels	5	Short	One is caved at mouth
~~Crosscuts~~	Dozen	approx 8 ft open in cuts	
Stopes			

14. Water Supply: Excellent E fork of Verdee River Runs Through Property

15. Brief History: Present owners have had Property for 20 years

16. Remarks: Average assays show 1% copper with Gold and Silver on all Claims
Claim no 6 has 60 ft of Tunnel showing 20oz of silver and approx 10% Lead

17. If Property for Sale, List Approximate Price and Terms: Two hundred Thousand dollars on Bond & Lease

18. Signature: Jay H. Gould

COPPER KING

GILA COUNTY

GREEN VALLEY DIST.

A new cut had been made along a transverse fault that crosses the mineralized area several hundred feet northwest of the old workings at the Silver King shaft. The cut trends EW and begins in a bulldozer cut. It is about 15 feet long, 6 feet wide and 10 feet deep at the west face. The country rock is a severely altered diorite prophyry. The fault zone, in the center of the cut, is evidenced by a narrow (4 to 6 inches) iron stained gouge zone with small included breccia fragments. Some spongy and vugy quartz was seen and according to Haught this carries a little gold. The diorite prophyry is somewhat epidotized for a short distance out from the gouge zone, on both sides. The area west of the fault was not traceable, because of cover. The principal mineralized zone, that follows the west side of a rhyolite porphyry dike, lies 150-175 feet to the east.

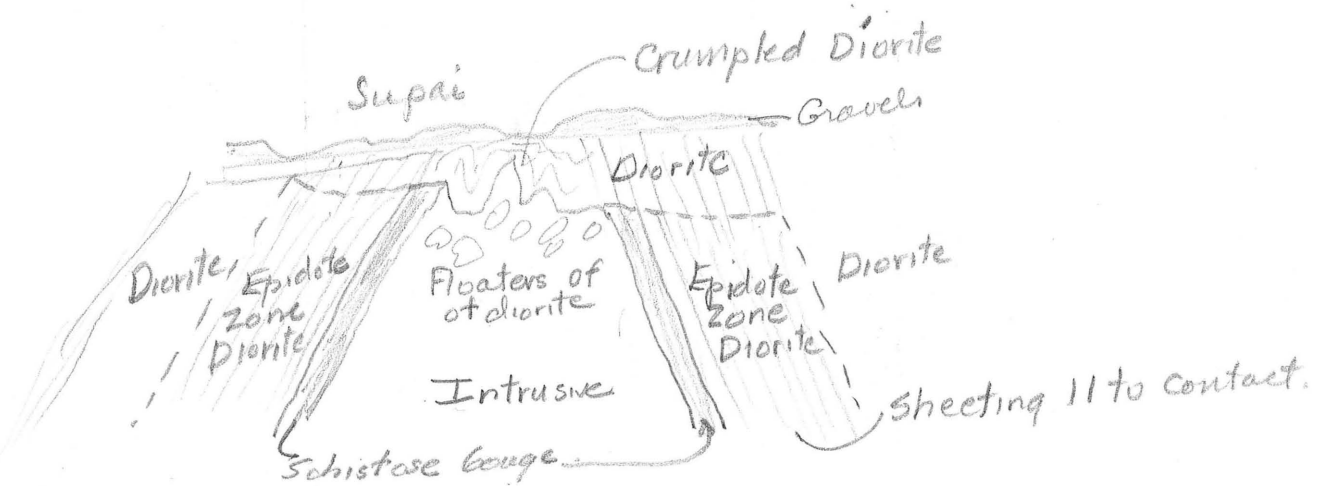
MEMO LAS 2/23/65

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

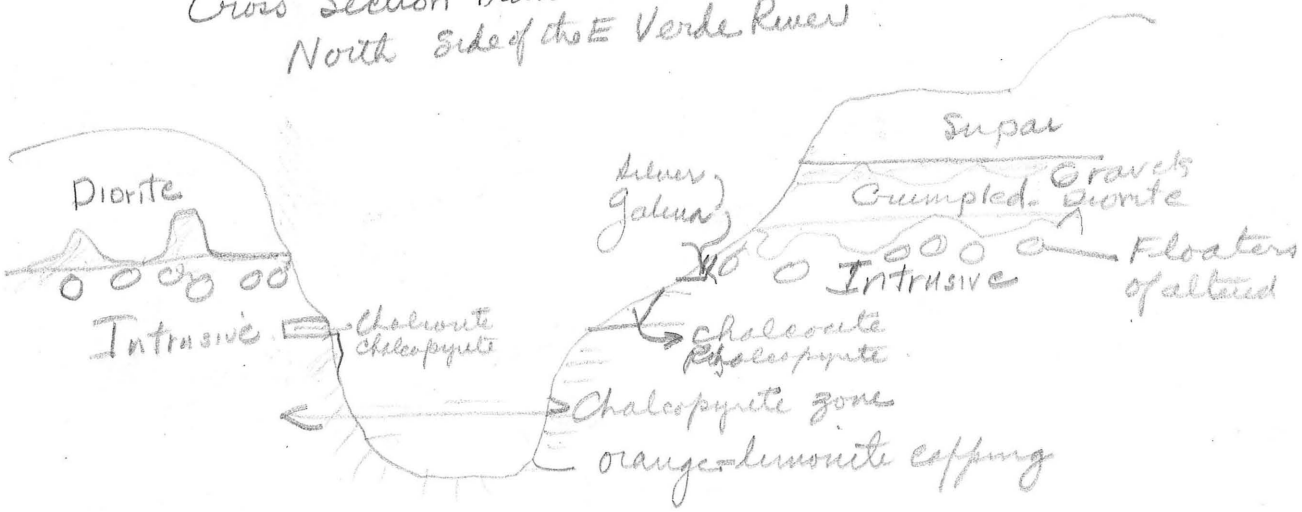
Mine | Date

District | Engineer

Subject:



Cross Section Transverse to Dike
North Side of the E Verde River



Longitudinal Section along the Center of the Intrusive for 2000 Feet.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Gould Claims Date 6-3-58

District Green Valley (Sec. 4, T 10 N, R 9 E) Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit

Owner: J. Gould, 5840 South 9th Place, Phoenix

Property: 20 claims (unpatented)

~~Metals~~: 4½ miles west on the East Verde River county road, and thence 1½ miles north. Road for 4½ miles is graded and partly surfaced.

Water: Good supply from E. Verde River.

Work: Several bulldozer cuts, three 10-20' tunnels, and a number of shallow pits.

Geology: Basically the area consists of pre-Apache(?) rocks, mainly diorite or granodiorite, which has been intruded by andesite or fine grained diorite porphyry with diabase (intimately mixed) which are extremely distorted. The top of the intrusive has floaters and roof pendants of diorite or granodiorite, which have been severely and totally silicified in bands or veins. The intrusion has shot appendages or cupolas up through the diorite or granodiorite. The intrusive mass apparently forms a horstlike wedge, the borders of which slope at about 60° both to the east and west away from the dome. The immediate intrusive border (which may be a possible fault Horst) is 10 to 15 feet wide, and consists of fine-ground diorite or granodiorite and intrusive material both of which have been intensely schistified. The diorite or granodiorite on both sides of the intrusive has been closely sheeted parallel to the contact and impregnated with epidote blebs and veinlets up to 1" in width. To the north the diorite or granodiorite and intrusive lie under Supai sandstone, the contact being along an erosional unconformity. The remnants of old channels contain fragments, fairly well rounded of schist, quartzite and metamorphic rock, which may have been derived from the Apache group of formations.

The intensely fractured intrusive has been mineralized by quartz, sericite, chlorite, epidote and jasper. Following this the metallic minerals, consisting of chalcopyrite, tetrahedrite and pyrite, the latter being less prevalent and more confined to the silicified portions. The upper part of the intrusive immediately below the Supai on the north exposure has been variably chalcocitized. One vein near the Supai contact contains about 4 feet of lead ore composed of kernels of galena (with a little argentitiferous ~~tetrahedritiferous~~ tetrahedrite) coated by masicott and cerussite. The more oxidized exposures of the vein contains a little cerargyrite. Some 100 feet below the galena vein and along the west intrusive contact, concentrated kernels of strongly chalcocitized bornite and chalcopyrite with a thin halo of chrysocolla and cuprite are widely distributed in a 4 foot band. Gould reports that this material assayed about 40% Cu per ton. Oxidized capping over the primary sulphide area well toward, and in the East Verde River Canyon tends primarily to orange limonite with very little "relief," or chalcocite, limonites. Higher up "relief" limonite becomes more prevalent. The orange stringers and blebs are fairly evenly distributed in the lower portions of the intrusive mass.

An important factor is that the bulk of the limonite is indigenous, or confined to the initial sulphide cavity, and fairly well concentrated per unit of area. Test holes below the orange limonite, a few feet below the outcrop, shows relicit or residual blebs of unoxidized or partly oxidized chalcopyrite. This indicates that the present channel of the E Verde River is young from a physiographic standpoint. This also indicates that more sulphides, and less limonite would be present away from the present River Bottom, where the host rocks were protected to some degree by overlying diorite, granodiorite or sediments. The length of exposed intrusive would approximate 2000 feet over a width of 200-400' feet. However, there is little doubt that the same mineralized area extends under and into the overlying diorite to the south and under the Supai formation to the north. To the south in the G.O. Gould-Hunt property, 1/2 mile from the E. Verde River Canyon, the same intrusive complex is again exposed in the narrow gorge of a tributary to the E. Verde River. A large bulldozer cut, 400 feet long and up to 30 feet deep, at the face, shows three appendages of andesite or fine grained diorite with similar but less widespread mineralization in the overlying and bordering diorite or granodiorite.

Assays taken by Gould from various openings in the J. Gould property or northern block are reported to show 0.8 to 1.75% copper. A large stripped area, on a high hill south of the river shows copper mineralization over nearly all of the exposed area of diorite or granodiorite. Here localized areas of blood-red limonite and quartz (veins and veinlets) carry up to 9 oz. on silver and nearly an ounce of gold. These represent only a small part of the inspected area. Here, also the diorite or granodiorite has been brecciated and epidotized. This block is apparently a roof pendant. The major problem seems to be how far below the E. Verde River Box the primary mineralization may extend. To evaluate such an occurrence would require core drilling and accurate sampling. A couple of well-placed holes, at least, would varify whether the mineralization is reasonably consistant , and would also determine to a much greater extent the tenor of the material. A detailed geological map of the immediate area would also be helpful.

The second problem is to determine whether the chalcocite zone extends under the cap rocks on both sides of the river. It is not known, as yet, whether the enrichment was controlled by pre-Supai peni-planation or was accomplished later after this cap rock was removed. This would have to be determined by drilling in the dike under the Supai contact.