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: 07-06-2012

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: CRAM QUICKSILVER

ALTERNATE NAMES:
GOLD STANDARD

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 449A

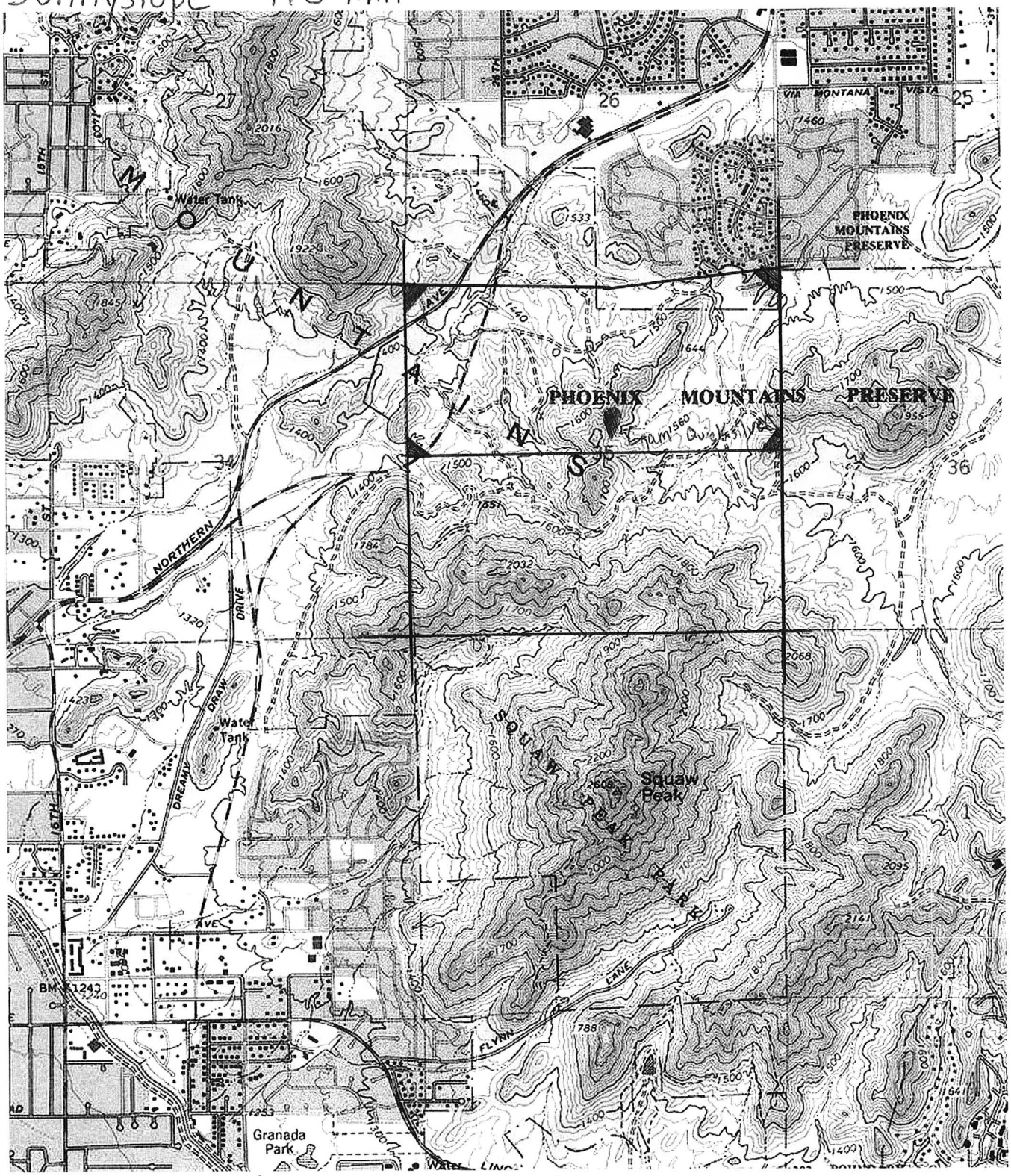
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 3 N RANGE 3 E SECTION 35 QUARTER N2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 33MIN 41SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 01MIN 16SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SUNNYSLOPE - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:
MERCURY

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
USGS SUNNYSLOPE QUAD
ADMMR CRAM QUICKSILVER FILE
ADMMR "U" FILE

Sunnyslope - 7.5 min



N 33 33' 41" W 112 01' 16"

Cram Quicksilver

ArcGIS -

not at 217 RC

Mr. H. E. Cram
2505 N. 11th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

RETURN TO WRITER

PHOENIX ARIZ. FEB 12 3-PM 1958

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

~~December 10, 1957~~

February 11, 1958

To the Owner or Operator of the Arizona Mining Property named below:

CRAM QUICKSILVER	MERCURY
(Property)	(ore)

We have an old listing of the above property which we would like to have brought up to date.

Please fill out the enclosed Mine Owner's Report form with as complete detail as possible and attach copies of reports, maps, assay returns, shipment returns or other data which you have not sent us before and which might interest a prospective buyer in looking at the property.

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

CRAM QUICKSILVER

Hg

Maricopa 7 - 1 T 3 N, R 3 E

H. E. Cram, 2505 N. 11th St., Phoenix '44

GOLD STANDARD

Hg

Maricopa 7 - 1 T 3 N, R 3 E

Gram Bros., 2505 N. 11th St., Phoenix '40

Cram Quicksilver (file)
"U" File
AZBM Bull. 122
MILS Sheet sequence number 0040130244

September 30, 1944

Mr. H. S. Cram
2505 North 11th Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mr. Cram:

At the request of Mr. Elgin B. Holt, field engineer, we are enclosing copy of his report on the Cram Quicksilver Mine.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

lp
Enc.

REFERENCES

Gold Standard Mine (file)
"U" File
AZBM Bull. 122
MILS Sheet sequence number 0040130244

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine CRAM QUICKSILVER Date September 29, 1944.

District Winneford, Maricopa Co. Engineer Elgin B. Holt

Subject:

R E P O R T

OWNERS: H. E. Cram, et al, 2505 N. 11th St., Phoenix, Arizona.

METALS: Mercury.

LOCATION & AREA:

This property, consisting of 8 mining claims, is located in the Phoenix Mountains, around 9 miles north of Phoenix, from which place it is reached by following the 16th Street road.

EXAMINATION:

On September 27, 1944, I visited this property in company with one of the owners, Mr. H. S. Cram. As I only spent two hours on the ground and took no samples, this report at best is merely of a descriptive nature. For a full description of the quicksilver occurrences of this area, see Bulletin No. 122, by G. M. Butler, Director, Arizona Bureau of Mines, 1927. More properly, this bulletin was written by Carl Lausen & E. D. Gardner, under the directorship of Butler.

GEOLOGY:

The Phoenix Mountains ~~is~~ are about 8 miles long, trending northwestward; the highest point in the range being Squaw Peak, which has an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

According to the bulletin mentioned, "Most of the Phoenix Mountains consist of metamorphic rocks, largely of sedimentary origin, which have been invaded by dikes of olivine diabase and veins of pegmatite quartz. Camelback Mountain, an isolated hill southeast of the main range, consists of pre-Cambrian granite. The northwestern portion of the range is composed of Tertiary and Quarternary volcanic rocks. The mountains are surrounded and partly buried in detritus derived from the higher slopes of the range.

"The metamorphic rocks of this range consist of quartzite, sericite and chlorite schists, and marbles. These highly schistose rocks have been intensely compressed by regional metamorphism with the production of abundant mica. Wherever evidence of the original bedding planes was observed it was found to be parallel to the schistosity", etc.

HISTORICAL:

Quicksilver prospects have been found through the years throughout the Phoenix Mountain area and a number of properties were located. There are five main groups of which the Rico and Mercury properties are said to show the most promise.

The Rico property was discovered and worked by Sam Hughes, during 1918 and later. This property, which adjoins the Cram holdings on the west, is now owned by Dr. Henry C. Bailey, of Phoenix. It has been developed by a shaft 325 feet deep; and I was informed that some ore production was obtained on the 70 and 140-foot levels. That below the 140-foot level no ore was found; possibly due to the ore shoot raking to the southwest.

The ore of the Rico is said to occur in a fault zone of crushed schist, with little mineralization of the wall rocks.

MINE WORKINGS:

The Cram Quicksilver mine is opened by two tunnels. Tunnel No. 1 has a length of 65 feet; its course being South 10 degrees West. It was started near the foot-wall of an upturned band of schist, striking about North 25 degrees East amd dipping about 65 degrees southeasterly. While no mercury, so far, has been found in this tunnel, it is headed in the general direction of an outcropping of sericite schist, from which Mr. Cram took a sample of selected material prior to my visit. An assay of this sample was made by the Arizona Assay Office and the same ran 2.26% mercury. The outcrop sampled has a width of 40 to 50 feet and crosses a ridge at an elevation of about 250 feet above the portal of Tunnel No. 1. By driving Tunnel No. 1 around 300 feet further and then running cross-cuts right and left there is a good chance to pick up a workable ore-shoot; or that is to say a shoot of mercury ore of commercial grade, provided a treatment plant could be installed at the mine.

Tunnel No. 2 was driven a total distance of 285 feet, starting at a point several hundred feet south of Tunnel No. 1. Said Tunnel No. 2 runs South 30 degrees East. At 234 feet from its portal, this tunnel cuts a fault zone in schist, diagonally, with a width of around 4 feet. This was sampled by Mr. Cram who reported that he obtained assay results showing 8.4 pounds of mercury per ton.

All in all the best showing on this property seems to be the schist outcropping described above Tunnel No. 1.

Further well-directed work will, of course, have to be done on this property in order to determine whether it has important commercial ore reserves or not. In short, this property is well worth investigating by anyone looking for a meritourious quicksilver prospect on which to spend some money. All mines were once prospects.

Elgin B. Holt

Elgin B. Holt,
Field Engineer.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine CRAM QUICKSILVER Date September 29, 1944

District Winneford, Maricopa County Engineer Elgin B. Holt

Subject: Report

OWNERS: H. E. Cram, et al, 2505 N. 11th St., Phoenix, Arizona.

METALS: Mercury.

LOCATION & AREA: This property, consisting of 8 mining claims, is located in the Phoenix Mountains, around 9 miles north of Phoenix, from which place it is reached by following the 16th Street road.

EXAMINATION: On September 27, 1944, I visited this property in company with one of the owners, Mr. H. S. Cram. As I only spent two hours on the ground and took no samples, this report at best is merely of a descriptive nature. For a full description of the quicksilver occurrences of this area, see Bulletin No. 122, by G. M. Butler, Director, Arizona Bureau of Mines, 1927. More properly, this bulletin was written by Carl Lausen & E. D. Gardner, under the directorship of Butler.

GEOLOGY: The Phoenix Mountains are about 8 miles long, trending northwestward, the highest point in the range being Squaw Peak, which has an elevation of 1,500 feet above sea level.

According to the bulletin mentioned, "Most of the Phoenix Mountains consist of metamorphic rocks, largely of sedimentary origin, which have been invaded by dikes of olivine diabase and veins of pegmatite quartz. Camelback Mountain, an isolated hill southeast of the main range, consists of pre-Cambrian granite. The northwestern portion of the range is composed of Tertiary and Quarternary volcanic rocks. The mountains are surrounded and partly buried in detritus derived from the higher slopes of the range.

"The metamorphic rocks of this range consist of quartzite, sericite and chlorite schists, and marbles. These highly schistose rocks have been intensely compressed by regional metamorphism with the production of abundant mica. Wherever evidence of the original bedding planes was observed it was found to be parallel to the schistosity", etc.

HISTORICAL: Quicksilver prospects have been found through the years throughout the Phoenix Mountain area and a number of properties were located. There are five main groups of which the Rico and Mercury properties are said to show the most promise.

The Rico property was discovered and worked by Sam Hughes, during 1918 and later. This property, which adjoins the Cram holdings on the west, is now owned by Dr. Henry C. Bailey, of Phoenix. It has been developed by a shaft 325 feet deep, and I was informed that some ore production was obtained on the 70 and 140-foot levels. That below the 140-foot level no ore was found; possibly due to the ore shoot raking to the southwest.

The ore of the Rico is said to occur in a fault zone of crushed schist, with little mineralization of the wall rocks.

MINE WORKINGS: The Cram Quicksilver mine is opened by two tunnels. Tunnel No. 1 has a length of 65 feet; its course being South 10 degrees West. It was started near the foot-wall of an upturned band of schist, striking about North 25 degrees East and dipping about 65 degrees southeasterly. While no mercury, so far, has been found in this tunnel, it is headed in the general direction of an outcropping of sericite schist, from which Mr. Cram took a sample of selected material prior to my visit. An assay of this sample was made by the Arizona Assay Office and the same ran 2.26% mercury. The outcrop sampled has a width of 40 to 50 feet and crosses a ridge at an elevation of about 250 feet above the portal of Tunnel No. 1 By driving Tunnel No. 1 around 300 feet further and then running cross-cuts right and left there is a good chance to pick up a workable ore-shoot, or that is to say a shoot of mercury ore of commercial grade, provided a treatment plant could be installed at the mine.

Tunnel No. 2 was driven a total distance of 285 feet, starting at a point several hundred feet south of Tunnel No. 1. Said Tunnel No. 2 runs South 30 degrees East. At 234 feet from its portal, this tunnel cuts a fault zone in schist, diagonally, with a width of around 4 feet. This was sampled by Mr. Cram who reported that he obtained assay results showing 8.4 pounds of mercury per ton.

All in all the best showing on this property seems to be the schist outcropping described above Tunnel No. 1.

Further well-directed work will, of course, have to be done on this property in order to determine whether it has important commercial ore reserves or not. In short, this property is well worth investigating by anyone looking for a meritorious quicksilver prospect on which to spend some money. All mines were once prospects.

/s/ Elgin B. Holt

Elgin B. Holt
Field Engineer

MG-50

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA

OWNERS MINE REPORT

Date July 11, 1940.

1. Mine Gold Standard
2. Mining District & County Phoenix Mts. Dist. Maricopa Co.
3. Former name
4. Location 9 miles North of Phoenix.
5. Owner Cram Bros.
6. Address (Owner) Phoenix
7. Operator
8. Address (Operator)
9. President
10. Gen. Mgr.
11. Mine Supt.
12. Mill Supt.
13. Principal Metals Cinnabar
14. Men Employed
15. Production Rate
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
17. Power: Amt. & Type
18. Operations: Present

19. Operations Planned Diamond drilling

20. Number Claims, Title, etc. 8 claims east of Dr. Bailey property

21. Description: Topography & Geography

22. Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition Tunnel 264'
Tunnel 30'
Three wells

(over)

23. Geology & Mineralization — Vein matter highly siliceous, intrusive diorite

24. Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings — 15' of mercury ore containing 3 pounds per ton

24-A Vein Width, Length, Value, etc. — N 7° W fissure vein dipping to east 80°

25. Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow Sheet — None

26. Road Conditions, Route — Good

27. Water Supply — Water at 357 ft.

28. Brief History — Located 1936 ?

29. Special Problems, Reports Filed

30. Remarks

31. If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

32. Signed — From brief report by Hazen Cram

33. Use additional sheets if necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
MINE OWNER'S REPORT

Date July 11, 1940

1. Mine Gold Standard
2. Location 9 miles North of Phoenix
Mining District & County Phoenix Mts. Dist. Maricopa County
Former name
Owner Cram Bros.
6. Address (Owner) Phoenix
Operator
8. Address (Operator)
President, Owning Co.
9A. President, Operating Co.
Gen. Mgr.
14. Principal Minerals Cinnabar
Mine Supt.
15. Production Rate
Mill Supt.
16. Mill: Type & Cap.
Men Employed
17. Power: Amt. & Type
Operations: Present

Operations: Planned Diamond drilling

Number Claims, Title, etc. 8 claims east of Dr. Bailey property.

Description: Topography & Geography

Mine Workings: Amt. & Condition

Tunnel 264'
Tunnel 30'
Three wells

Geology & Mineralization — Vein matter highly siliceous, intrusive diorite.

Ore: Positive & Probable, Ore Dumps, Tailings — 15 ft. of mercury ore containing 3 pounds per ton.

Dimensions and Value of Ore body

Mine, Mill Equipment & Flow-Sheet — None

Road Conditions, Route — Good

Water Supply — Water at 357 feet.

Brief History — Loca ed in 1926???????

Special Problems, Reports Filed

Remarks

If property for sale: Price, terms and address to negotiate.

See Owner

32. Signature.....(Signed).....

Use additional sheets if necessary.

From brief report by Hazen Cram

HISTORY OF CRAM BROTHERS GOLD STANDARD
NINE MILES NORTH OF PHOENIX, ARIZONA

We came to Arizona in 1926, located in Sunny Slope, north of Phoenix. Having leased our quicksilver mine in Oregon, we were looking for a cinnabar property, but our attention was called to what is now known as the Dr. Bailey Mine, located by Sam Hughes and Mr. Larson.

After having made a careful examination of the property and the underground workings, we were satisfied the origin of the cinnabar was not on the Dr. Bailey property, but had its source from the faulted condition in Cinnabar Mountain, 3,000 feet north, or from a like condition in the Phoenix Mountains just east of the Bailey property.

Mr. Larson subsequently drove a tunnel into Cinnabar Mountain which disclosed the Bailey cinnabar did not have its source from that point. We started an investigation of the Phoenix mountains to the east, and located eight claims covering the Phoenix Mountains to the east of Dr. Bailey's property. Hoping to cut a possible fault from the Phoenix Mountains northwest, we secured the services of a well-drilling outfit and selected a favorable site on the west side of our property, in line with the Dr. Bailey mine and an intrusive

body of diorite on our claims. We were rewarded with a fine flow of water at 357 feet depth, but no cinnabar was found.

Moving south 2500 feet, we drilled another well but contacted no cinnabar. Our next prospecting began with a tunnel on our property, started south to the diorite intrusive, which we would cut at a depth of 200 feet. This tunnel was started in a large vein of iron oxide, resembling the cinnabar pigment. However, assay showed a value of $4 in gold and silver but no cinnabar.

We only drifted thirty feet when we were called back to Oregon, necessitating the abandonment of the prospecting until 1937, at which time, and after careful check- up of the property by a competent geologist who located a large fissure vein striking north 7 degrees west, about the center of our property. We decided to start another tunnel running a little south of east, to cut the fissure vein at a depth of 200 feet. This tunnel is now in 264 feet, and has cut some very interesting formations in the old Pre-Cambrian schists which are highly silicified. the laminations following the bedded plane north 25 degrees east, and dipping to the east about eighty degrees; the fissure vein cuts diagnonally through these schists north 7 degrees west.

We are hereto attaching a drawing in colors which represents the formations as we have crossed them, showing the mineral assays in the different strata. According to

measurements by triangulation by a competent surveyor, we are within 75 feet of the center of the fissure. We are now in a dacite or country rock, which was quite blocky where we first contacted it, but has rapidly changed to a crushed condition, indication a heavy pressure upper and sidewise, which is conclusive evidence of nearness to the fissure. You will note by the map of the tunnel we cut 15 feet of low grade cinnabar, assaying 3 lbs per ton. We found scattering cinnabar crystals all the way after penetrating the breccia which is about 30 feet thick at the mouth of the tunnel.

The cinnabar is dipping about 70 degrees toward the fissure, and should form a junction with the fissure between 150 and 200 feet, unless the fissure should turn in its dip, coming back to the west; in this case, the cinnabar vein would form a junction with the fissure much sooner. Notwithstanding the values in the cinnabar vein are low, where our tunnel cuts it, it is reasonable to suppose that enrichment would increase rapidly as the vein is followed downward; the vein matter is highly silicious and the cinnabar solutions would meet strong resistance in its upward movement, and would account for the lean value at the present level. Lack of funds and litigation over our Oregon property caused us to suspend work last fall, but we have every right, by measurement and structural conditions, to believe we are within 75 feet or less of the center of the fissure, which is heavily

capped by quartz hematite. Our geologist informs us this fault is traceable fourteen miles to Paradise Valley and sixteen miles south to Salt River Valley; he also claims the gold mines to the north, the Jack White, Red Rover and others, are all offshoots from this fissure. The distance or width of the fissure between the foot and hanging walls from our present level will be about 200 feet. However, the mineralization may be richer and lie nearer the hanging than the foot wall which we are penetrating. The vertical axes of the fissure are 200 feet in width by twenty-one hundred feet in length, and are entirely covered by our claims.

There is much evidence that the fissure is very ancient, and there are many possibilities in the realm of mineralization. First it is a well established fact that there were four epochs of ore deposition, ranging down from the pre-Cambrian to the Tertiary period. Copper, gold, silver and cinnabar may all be found in this fissure, and it is our intention at some future time to diamond drill the fissure at depth in the hope of contacting tin, tungsten or other minerals of the deep mineral family.

There are three large areas covered with breccia float. One to the north, one to the west and one to the south; they appear to be of about the same age and texture, and evidence on the surface is very conclusive that these flows came from this fissure. We have sampled and examined the breccia by assay and panning and find no evidence of mineral, and it is

a fair conclusion that this flow of breccia came before the upward migration of the mineral solution. Only a cross section of the fissure itself will disclose the minerals and values deposited therein.

It is a reasonable conclusion that the cinnabr values should be high in the fissure, as the solutions met weakened lines of resistence in the fissure. The structures which may also have been pervious and readily absorbed the cinnabar solutions. If our calculations relative to the source of the cinnabar in the Bailey property are correct, there must be a deep complimentary fault striking westward through our property which is the missing link, and indiate there must have been a very heavy flow of the cinnabar solutions to reach that far westward and reach the elevation on the level on which we are working, which is about 400 feet above the level of the Dr. Bailey property. It is regrettable that the Dr. Bailey property was so inconsistently prospected, for the grade of the ore insures a valuable deposit when once the source is worked out, and if picked up through the Dr. Bailey property might easily put Dr. Bailey's property on the map, as the ore on his ground was very rich - in fact the best we have ever seen.

Hazen E. Brian