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06/29/89

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: ENDEPENDENCE GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

LAST CHANCE VIEN

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 263C

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 9 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 6 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 09MIN 12SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 42MIN 54SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

GOLD
SILVER
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS YARNELL QUAD
ADMMR ENDEPENDENCE GROUP FILE
ADMMR ENDEPENDENCE GROUP COLVO FILE

* GENERAL REFERENCES

Enc Dependence Corp. File

REFERENCE 1 F1 < USGM - ABGMT FILE DATA

REFERENCE 2 F2 < MILS LOCATION DATA

REFERENCE 3 F3 <

REFERENCE 4 F4 <

Data

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < >

RECORD TYPE B20 < X, I, M >

DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >

REPORT DATE G1 < 8 1 1 1 >
YR. MO.

INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1 2 >

FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USGM - 004 025 >

REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < DEWITT, E. H. >
(last, first, middle initial)

(last, first, middle initial)

REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT >

SITE NAME A10 < LAST CHANCE MINE >

NONYMS A11 < ENDEPENDENCE, LAST CHANCE VEIN >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < RICH HILL DISTRICT >

COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >

STATE A60 < A. E. >

COUNTRY A40 < U. S. >

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1, 2, 3 >

DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1, 5, 0, 7, 0, 1, 0, 3, 4 >

LAND STATUS A64 < 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 >

QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < YARNELL >

(1, 9, 6, 9,)

QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 24, 0, 0, 0 >

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < >

(, , , ,)

SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

ELEVATION A107 < 3, 6, 0, 0, 4, FT >

UTM

NORTHING A120 < 3, 7, 8, 0, 7, 0, 0 >

EASTING A130 < 3, 4, 1, 1, 0, 0 >

ZONE NUMBER A110 < 1, 1, 2 >

* ACCURACY

ACCURATE ACC (circle)

ESTIMATED EST < MILS LOCATION DATA ONLY >

GEODETC

LATITUDE A70 < - - - - - N >

LONGITUDE A80 < - - - - - W >

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0, 0, 9, N, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 >

RANGE(S) A78 < 0, 0, 4, W, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 >

SECTION(S) A79 < 06 >

SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < C OF NW >

MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 5.1 MILES SOUTH-SOUTHEAST OF YARNELL, ARIZONA >

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < LOCATED 0.3 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MEVERS MINE. >

* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
+ ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

COMMODITY INFORMATION

COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 < A.U. WAG. >
 ORE MINERALS C30 < GOLD >
 COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41 < >
 GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 < >
 COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50 < >

*** SIGNIFICANCE**

<p style="text-align: center;">PRODUCER</p> <p>MAJOR PRODUCTS MAJOR < <u>A.U.</u> > MINOR PRODUCTS MINOR < <u>AG. C.U.</u> > POTENTIAL PRODUCTS POTEN < > OCCURRENCES OCCUR < ></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NON-PRODUCER</p> <p>MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT C11 < > MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT C12 < > OCCURRENCES OCCUR < ></p>
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*** PRODUCTION**

<p style="text-align: center;">PRODUCER</p> <p>PRODUCTION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SML <input type="checkbox"/> MED <input type="checkbox"/> LGE (circle one)</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NON-PRODUCER</p> <p>PRODUCTION UND NO (circle one)</p>
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*** STATUS**

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

<p style="text-align: center;">PRODUCER</p> <p>STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < <u>4</u> ></p>	<p style="text-align: center;">NON-PRODUCER</p> <p>STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < ></p>
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DISCOVERER L20 < >
 YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 < > NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 < B > YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 < 1913 > YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45 < 1938 >
 PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 < >
 PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 < JONES, LANE AND OTHERS (1938) >
 EXP./DEV. COMMENTS L110 < >

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 < VEIN >
 DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 < TABULAR >
 DEPTH TO TOP M20 < > UNITS M21 < > MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 < > UNITS M41 < >
 DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 < > UNITS M31 < > MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 < > UNITS M51 < >
 DEPOSIT SIZE M15 < SMALL > M15 < MEDIUM > M15 < LARGE > (circle one) MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 < > UNITS M61 < >
 STRIKE M70 < > DIP M80 < >
 DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 < > PLUNGE M90 < >
 REP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 < >

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND M130 BOTH M140 (circle one) OVERALL LENGTH M190 < > UNITS M191 < >
 DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 < > UNITS M161 < > OVERALL WIDTH M200 < > UNITS M201 < >
 LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 < > UNITS M171 < > OVERALL AREA M210 < > UNITS M211 < >
 DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 < >

GEOLOGY

AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 < P.R.O.T., T.E.R.T., UNDATED, PROBABLY 1720 MILLION YEARS AND OLDER; UNDATED, PROBABLY MIOCENE >
 HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A < GRANITE > ; ANDESITE, DIORITE
 AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 < P.R.O.T., T.E.R.T., AS LINE K1 >
 IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A < AS LINE K1A >
 AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 < T.E.R.T., UNDATED, PROBABLY MIOCENE >
 PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 < QUARTZ >
 ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5 < FAULTING, SHEARING, IGNEOUS ACTIVITY >
 MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N5 < FOLIATION IN PRECAMBRIAN METAMORPHIC ROCKS TRENDS N10E TO N25E; GRANITIC ROCKS UNFOLIATED >
 TECTONIC SETTING N15 < >
 SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 < VEINS PARALLEL MAFIC DIKES WHICH TEND NORTHEAST AND DIP AT LOW ANGLES, USUALLY LESS THAN 90 DEG >
 SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75 < MINOR SERICITE ALONG VEIN WALLS >
 PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 < OXIDATION AT NEAR SURFACE >
 FORMATION AGE N30 < >
 FORMATION NAME N30A < >
 SECOND FM AGE N35 < >
 SECOND FM NAME N35A < >
 IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50 < P.R.O.T., UNDATED, PROBABLY 1720 MILLION YEARS OR OLDER >
 IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A < UNNAMED GRANITIC ROCKS >
 SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N55 < T.E.R.T., UNDATED, PROBABLY MIOCENE; POSSIBLY OLDER TERTIARY >
 SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N55A < UNNAMED ANDESITE AND DIORITE DIKES >
 GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85 < DEPOSIT IS QUARTZ VEIN WHICH CUTS PRECAMBRIAN GRANITIC ROCKS. VEIN LOCALIZED ALONG SHALLOWLY-DIPPED ANDESITE AND DIORITE DIKES. >

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN < >



Wickenburg, Ariz., May 8th, 1917.

Messrs. A. R. Downs & Son,
Wickenburg, Ariz.

Dear Sirs:-

Pursuant to your request that I proceed to the Weaver mining district, for the purpose of making an examination of the "Endependence" group of mining claims, and incidently noting the general conditions prevalent there, the opportunity for investment of capital, etc., I herewith present a digest of my notes of the examination of the property in question, including some others, which came under my observation.

The reconnoissance as carried out, led over many areas, promising in surface indications, and the generally exposed character of the formation was favorable to intelligent observation. Placer areas were encountered that give promise of profit, if intelligently prospected and attacked.

Trusting same will indicate to you the extent and prospective value of your property and convey a fair understanding of the high merit of the district, I am,

Yours respectfully,

(Sgd) C. F. Karns,

Mining Engineer.

REPORT ON THE ENDEPENDENCE GROUP OF MINING CLAIMS

together with notes on

WEAVER MINING DISTRICT, YAVAPAI CO., ARIZ.

LOCATION AND ACCESSIBILITY.

The Endependence group comprising nine contiguous mining claims is most accessibly situated in the Weaver Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona, at an elevation of 3500 feet.

It is reached from Phoenix, the State Capitol, by the Santa Fe railroad 80 miles to Congress Junction thence by good wagon road nine miles to the mine. It is also connected with outside towns by telephone and has a daily stage from the railroad.

WEAVER DISTRICT.

The Weaver Mining District embraces a portion of one of the oldest known, and probably the richest Gold Belts in Arizona or the Southwest. Rich Hill, in the center of this district, was the scene of the first discovery of placer gold in the early sixties and has produced several million dollars. The mineral belt courses through the foothills of the Weaver range of mountains, from the town of Congress on the northwest, to, and beyond, the now famous Monte Cristo mine on the southeast, with a length of eighteen or more miles, and on the same are located the Congress, Yarnell, Johnson, Octave, and Monte Cristo mines, all of which are justly noted, for the persistence in depth, and productiveness of their veins. Mining is engaged in during the entire year in this section, made possible by favorable climatic conditions and good transportation. The ore bodies are of good size, the character of the ore and the topography of the country make for cheap low grade mining. The chief natural resources of this region are its minerals, in fact, without them, most of its area would be, what it is by nature, a great desert waste, but the existence of the mines has made profitable cities, railways, and

a high civilization.

The drainage of the area is southerly from the watershed of the Weaver range, consequently numerous streams cut the higher gold bearing zone, in and near its origin, and flow southward into the Hassayampa river.

The gold is found in quartz veins, placer deposits and pyritic rocks. Quartz veins occur in fissures or openings in the country rock, and have been variously classified.

The auriferous rocks of these veins consists usually of quartz varying from white to red and dark brown. Gold bearing sulphides are found in the quartz, and near the surface, where the sulphides have become oxidized, the gold is free and amenable to amalgamation.

That much of the coarse gold found in Rich Hill and in the Weaver diggings was still attached to the quartz is considered as proof that the veins of the district contained shoots or pockets of ore, very rich, and that the gold placers were fed from the breaking down of these veins.

In the early history of mining operations one of the great drawbacks was the scarcity and high cost of fuel. The only fuel available being the meager growth of mesquite and ironwood which often had to be hauled long distances by wagon. With present railroad facilities, the fuel problem is being met through the installation of Diesel or other similar types of engines and the use of petroleum.

In a desultory manner and at irregular intervals the "pioneers" carried on mining operations for many years, under the handicap of insufficient capital, inadequate facilities, long wagon haul to railroads, lack of knowledge of modern methods of mining and treatment of ores, and until recently their product was disposed of at low prices in an unreliable market.

The S. F. P. & P. Railroad, recognizing the importance of these camps and their great future, built a branch line to them from the junction of the main line at Ash Fork. While the railroad was eventually carried through to Phoenix, the main

incentive to its construction was the business which was obtained from the Congress mine and others of this district.

It will be perfectly apparent that a great cheapening of the cost of supplies, coupled with the means of getting in fuel and machinery, and the getting out of ore and concentrates, was the result -- in other words it endowed with life a district which for many years had lain fallow.

RICH HILL.

Rich Hill is a spur of the Weaver range of mountains which forms a part of the southern escarpment of the Colorado plateau. Quartz veins traverse the "Hill" in an east-west direction and the mines are located on both flanks.

It is a granite intrusive, cutting the primary schist, and is traversed by metamorphosed eruptives including diorite, rhyolite, and granite porphyry. The strike of the beds is east-west and at right angle to the axis of the mountain.

It was the scene of the earliest and most important placer discoveries made in this country, and one of the richest ever made anywhere.

The presence of placer gold in the southern slopes of the Weaver range was probably known as early as 1860, but it was not until two years later that there was discovered the first of the great deposits of coarse gold whose subsequent exploitation has caused the steady development of the Weaver mining district and the growth of the towns in that section of Arizona.

In 1862 Pauline Weaver, Jack Swilling, and a man named Peeples, for whom Peeples Valley was afterwards named, discovered what is known as "Weaver Diggings," near Stanton, which was found only by an accident. On top of a high mountain, flat on the surface, were discovered the richest placers ever found in the state. One of the parties having lost an animal which had strayed on this table mountain, went in search of it, and discovered coarse gold. The ground was immediately staked and worked, and yielded it is said, within a small area something over a million dollars. Weaver creek is still worked to some

extent.

A large sum has been accredited to this district by the express companies and the U. S. Mint, but it can be safely stated that the yield was more than double this amount for a great deal of gold was taken from the placers which was never reported to the mint, according to the best authorities. This was because, in those times, no systematic means was employed in gathering statistics and a correct estimate would have been impossible.

The placer mines were worked in a crude and extravagant manner by the first discoverers with result that they have been worked over a second and third time, through the following years, by Mexicans and other foreigners.

William A. Farrish, a mining engineer of Denver, Colorado, and a recognized authority, in making a report on a quartz mine in Weaver district in 1892 speaks of the placers as follows: "Placer gold was discovered in Weaver Gulch in 1863 and with those on Rich Hill supported a population of Americans and Mexicans numbering from 1000 to 2000 for several years following their discovery, during which time the bed of Weaver Creek was worked. Since that time the higher and more difficult and expensive portions remaining have been, and are being mined by Mexicans. What number are thus engaged and with what success is not known, but there are two Jewish merchants at present located at Weaver, whose trade depends entirely on these diggings and they have become wealthy.

The Rich Hill placers on the summit of the mountain where the Johnson lode crosses, were discovered the same year, and are said to have yielded more gold than any placers of the same depth and area ever discovered in the United States. It appears to be clearly established that the gold found in these placers has amounted to several millions."

It is usually true that the placer deposits of any gold mining country, while the first to be mined, are of secondary importance and soon worked out.

In the immediate vicinity of Rich Hill are a number of

quartz mines, most of them old discoveries and extensively worked at one time, with a notable production of gold, but abandoned in later years for various reasons. Among the mines referred to is the Octave, with an accredited production of two million five hundred thousand dollars, which was profitably worked to a depth of 2300 feet, and longitudinally some 2000 feet, or more, when the vein was cut off by a fault. This caused shutting down of the mines, their lying idle for several years and final sale by trustee.

New owners acquiring the property undertook to recover the vein beyond the fault, and their efforts have been rewarded by finding the vein in "its old time form," carrying good values. Long levels have been driven in the new ground disclosing large ore bodies, and arrangements are being perfected for mining operations on an extended scale.

The Johnson mine, extensively worked at one time and noted for the production of very rich gold ore, caved in, burying its owner whose body was never recovered. Since which event, the ground being patented, the mine has been allowed to lay idle by the heirs, who live in the east and were not mining people. It is understood that negotiations are under way at present looking to its rehabilitation and working.

The Zeiger mine, another extensively developed property, whose owner having met a violent death, was closed down and remained inoperative for a long period, but has recently been taken over by a company, organized for that purpose, which has spent a large sum in building roads, erecting substantial buildings, and installing mining equipment for its exploitation in a large way. This property has one tunnel driven on the vein some 1100 feet, which discloses large bodies of milling ore, and beyond the end of this tunnel two shafts have been sunk from the surface to considerable depths showing good ore.

On the northwest or upper end of this belt lies the widely known Congress Gold Mine with a record production of \$12,000,000. This mine was continuously, profitably, operated for a period

of twenty years. It was closed down in 1910, but for reasons other than lack of ore or value of the same.

On the south-easterly, or lower end of the belt, is the now famous Monte Cristo Mine whose remarkable development of high grade and native silver ores has astonished the mining world. The Monte Cristo vein has been opened to nearly 1100 feet on its dip, as also in length as well, and its native silver ore is the richest mined in the United States today, and probably in the world.

The Congress mine having been explored and productive to a depth of 4300 feet, the Octave mine to a depth of 2300 feet, the Monte Cristo to a depth of 1100 feet, attest the great persistency, deep seated origin, and productive capacity of the veins along this mineral belt.

ENDEPENDENCE MINE.

The principal vein is located along the strike of a pronounced outcrop which traverses "Rich Hill" previously referred to. It is a quartz filled fissure averaging two feet in width. The enclosing rock is gneiss, in places much altered, and the vein occurs near a fault contact with schistose rock, both formations having been disturbed by acid-igneous intrusions.

Its situation as regards transportation is favorable. Hauling can be contracted for at reasonable rates. It can be worked every day in the year, living conditions are good, and labor and supplies easily obtained.

It is ⁱⁿ a proven district in which are located a number of mines notable for their production of gold and that have been worked to very great depths. The veins cut clear through the mountain and have developed lenses or shutes of good grade ore.

DEVELOPMENT.

The development work consists of two incline shafts and several shallow openings along the apex of the vein, disclosing the ledge in place, carrying good ore.

There are also well mineralized croppings of a favorable

character along the surface where no work has been done.

No. 1 incline shaft, down 45 feet, is now filled with water. From surface to the water line, some 15 feet, vein discloses ore of good grade. This incline is about 300 feet westerly, and above, or up the hill, from No. 2. Rich ore is found on the surface at the head of this incline and as far down as can be seen shows well mineralized ground.

The main working is at No. 2 incline, which is centrally located on the property. The shaft has been carried down to a depth of 110 feet, revealing a good sized vein, throughout this stretch, in general width about two feet; at the foot of this incline, at this time, there is an appreciable widening of the vein, it having increased in size to 30 inches or more. Good concentrating ore is found in the sides and bottom of this incline and a considerable amount of heavily mineralized shipping ore was taken out while sinking.

The development work under way at present, which consists of sinking the shaft, is daily exposing ore of good milling grade, with some of the best running as high as seven ozs. gold.

Conditions at this lowest point reached by the shaft are very encouraging, and give strong indications of important ore bodies at greater depth.

It may reasonably be expected that the proving up of a large tonnage of commercial ore, on the Endependence, can be accomplished within a reasonable time and not too great expenditure.

LAST CHANCE VEIN.

At surface this vein is narrower than the Endependence.

Where work has been done some very good ore was found.

A shaft said to be 45 feet deep, now filled with water, has some high grade ore on dump which is supposed to have come from the bottom.

At another point an adit tunnel near the surface has determined the importance of the outcrop, the surficial indications of which are favorable to further exploration at this point. The breast

showing 14" of quartz carrying some very high grade lead sulphide.

A large sized hand sample from this point assayed 13 ozs. gold per ton.

This vein and that of the Independence are parallel in position, running east-west in direction, and can be traced on the surface over the mountain.

CHARACTER OF ORE.

The various gold sulphurettis are found throughout the vein not infrequently showing native gold.

In general terms the ores of iron are the chief carriers of the precious metals, the ore being mainly pyritous, with condensations of galena, which is also gold and silver bearing.

Where lead does not occur or at least in small quantities, it means that it has been leached; the less easily leached minerals remaining in the silicious matrix. It is this class of ore which comes under the general name of milling ore, and is what was sought by the early workers who ground it in "arrastas;" the sulphuretted ores being allowed to remain behind; so far as possible.

Different bodies of ore in the same vein, differ in the relative amounts of gold and silver they carry, as well as in the percentage of sulphides; but it is not to be expected that any change of great importance in the general character of the ore will take place in the future working of the property.

ORE REDUCTION.

The ore reduction consists of crushing, followed by mechanical concentration.

The milling methods required to concentrate an ore consisting, essentially, of metallic sulphides and sand grains, are naturally quite simple and the mills of the district are more or less alike.

The degree of concentration will vary according to the ore, but on an average there can be figured on putting about 10 tons

of Endependence ore into one ton of concentrates.

The concentrates can best be disposed of by shipment to smelting companies within the state or on the coast.

These concentrates, carrying a high iron and low silica content, make a product in good demand at custom smelters.

MILL SITE.

A good mill site is afforded by the topography of the Endependence claim, convenient to the head of the main incline shaft. The conformation of the surface is such that but very little grading will be required for works, tramways and sidings.

The location of the mine on a hillside is ideal for dealing with large quantities of ore, after it has been brought to the surface, for gravity will do all the work up to the delivery on the cars for transportation to the mill, or for shipment. Immediately in front of the proposed site for the mill, the surface falls off rapidly, and there is ample room for tailings, dump, etc.

WATER.

While it is probable that the amount of water to be raised will increase somewhat with depth and cannot be handled expeditiously or economically by the present means employed (a horse-whim) it is not likely to become embarrassing, if the mine is equipped with a modern pumping plant.

TIMBERING.

The mine is a simple one to work and the exploration should be confined to persistent following of the ore bodies.

The ground is reasonably firm, very little timbering being required, nor is an expensive equipment necessary, until much greater depth is attained.

PLANT.

The plant consists of a substantial three room house, a horse-whim hoist, together with cable, rails, car, tank for bailing, blacksmith shop, tools, steel, etc.

Plans are being considered for the installation of a power hoist, also compressor for the operation of machine drills.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To develop this mine in an advised way, the main incline should be sunk to 500 feet with the necessary levels, raises, etc. to determine the extent and value of the ore bodies to that horizon. To accomplish this a hoist, compressor, and possibly a pump will be required.

The main shaft, now being driven down, will soon attain sufficient depth, from which, a drift to the west would reach and prospect a point on the vein under the workings of the west shaft, where is known to be good ore. Indications point to its being valuable ground.

The present outlook in the bottom of the incline is better than at many points above. There is reason for the belief that this will turn out to be a chimney or shoot of important dimensions.

The development and amount of ore already exposed warrants the abandonment of the present system of hoisting and the placing of a power hoist and compressor and sinking the incline to a much greater depth. Not only will the cost of getting the ore to the surface be greatly lessened, but, in addition, the mining work can be greatly facilitated.

The necessary ore bins, dumping appliances, and inclines or whatever else is necessary, should be provided as soon as development sufficient to warrant ore shipments to begin, have been made.

Upon completion of the proposed power plant, the horse-whim can be removed to one of the other veins where it would serve for prospecting purposes

RESULTS OF ASSAYS OF SAMPLES

and

VALUE OF ORE.

The accompanying table contains results of assays and description of samples of ore taken from the mine at the time of examination, and at subsequent visits under my personal supervision.

Date taken	No.	Description	Ozs. Gold	Ozs. Silver	Value
2/26	1	Independence, side of incline across vein	.6		\$12.00
"	2	End. No. 1, side of incline	1.3		26.00
"	3	End. From dump (from bottom)	5.0		100.00
"	4	End. Collection of pieces from dump	1.7		34.00
"	5	End. From ore pile at top of incline, (Iron sulphide)	4.6		92.00
"	6	Last Chance vein. Hand sample	13.0		200.00
3/1	7	End. West side incline $\frac{1}{2}$ way down	.6		12.00
"	8	End. East side $\frac{1}{2}$ way down	.2		4.00
"	9	Last Chance. Sample from 14" ledge	4.6	5.	95.50
"	10	Last Chance. Hand sample	4.2	4.4	91.08
"	11	Last Chance. Dump pile ore east shaft	7.1	3.2	144.14
"	12	End. Incline west side near bottom	1.	.4	20.28
"	13	Concentrates from above	4.8	4.2	94.94
"	14	Concentrates from No. 3	7.	3.	142.10
"	15	End. East side near bottom	2.5		50.00
"	16	End. East side. Special	.9		18.00
"	17	End. No. 1 incline. Rich streak at top	3.2		64.00
"	18	End. Concentrates from bottom shaft	4.1	6.5	86.55
"	19	Tailings from above	.1		2.00
3/3	20	End. From dump top of hill at roadside	1.0		20.00
"	21	End. Dump top of hill--average of pile	.36		7.20
"	22	End. Galena from east opening--surface	1.8	5.8	40.08
"	23	End. Bottom of shaft, across vein	2.06		41.20

		Ozs.	Ozs.	Value
		Gold	Silver	
3/22	24 End. General sample across bottom of incline	6.9		\$138.00
"	25 End. Same as No. 24. Quartered by Wheeler	6.8		136.00
"	26 Last Chance. Small piece from ledge showing sulphides	10.0		200.00
"	27 Last Chance. Large piece showing no sulphides	1.9		38.00
"	28 Last Chance. From dump at shaft filled with water	10.4		208.00
"	29 End. Special. Selected sample, fine grained galena ore; hanging wall streak	49.0	48.	1013.60
"	30 End. Selected piece, fine grained galena ore	65.8	128.2	1405.74
"	31 End. Specimen cube galena	1.5	71.3	79.91
"	32 End. Decomposed lead sulphide	5.8		116.00
"	33 Last Chance. Fines from vein	2.0		40.00
3/28	34 End. Pile of ore at roadside	2.8		56.00
3/29	35 End. Shipping ore from dump	2.9		58.00
"	36 End. Sulphide ore	4.2		84.00
"	37 Last Chance. From pile on dump at east shaft	4.8		92.00
4/3	38 End. Face of incline, average of	.8		16.00
"	39 End. Hematite showing but little quartz	4.0		80.00
"	40 End. Piece showing small amt. lead	3.0		60.00
4/21	41 End. Face of incline	9.2		184.00
"	42 Independence. General sample bottom shaft	1.2		24.00
4/30	43 End. Hand sample	.4		8.00
"	44 General sample face	.2		4.00
"	45 End. Wall rock	trace		
"	46 End. Special. From bottom shaft	4.1		82.00

May 27, 1957

78N3W
ENDEPENDEENCE GROUP

YAVAPAI COUNTY

No information on this property.

MARK GEMMILL

865

Rich Hill Consolidated
Mining & Development
Co.

Filed 5-21-17

D. W. Pivler, Secy
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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
MINERAL BUILDING, FAIRGROUNDS
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

September 25, 1958

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

Independence (Yavapai County) gold
(Property) (ore)

erty which we would like to have

s Report form with as complete detail
maps, assay returns, shipment returns
before and which might interest a
erty.

Messrs. A. R. Downs & Son
Wickenburg
Arizona

Frank P. Knight

FRANK P. KNIGHT,
Director.

Enc: Mine Owner's Report

