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03/30/90

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GOLD CAMP PLACER

ALTERNATE NAMES:

COCHISE COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 733

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 19 S RANGE 25 E SECTION 33 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 43MIN 57SEC LONGITUDE: W 109DEG 48MIN 09SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: OUTLAW MTN - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD PLACER

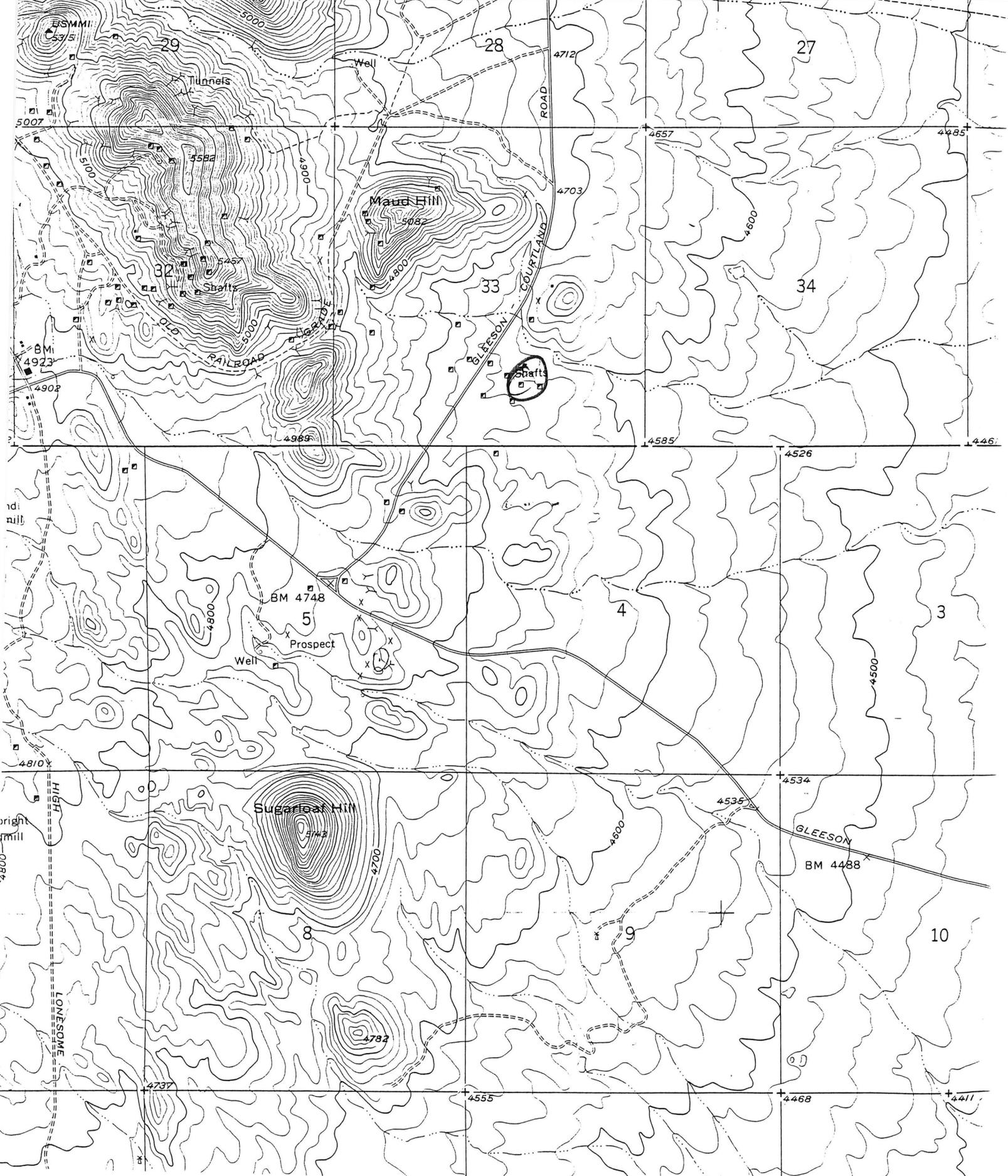
BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR GOLD CAMP PLACER FILE

(PEARCE 1:62 500)

COURTLAND 1.7 MI.

47'30"

620 000 FE.



GOLD CAMP PLACER

COCHISE COUNTY

MG WR 4/5/85: Received report that Mr. R. W. Wood (c) Director, Alice Mining Inc., (c) Star Route, Box 12, Elfreda, AZ 85610, has dug a new well to provide water for a proposed placer operation at the Gold Camp property (Courtland Gleason Placer District, Cochise County).

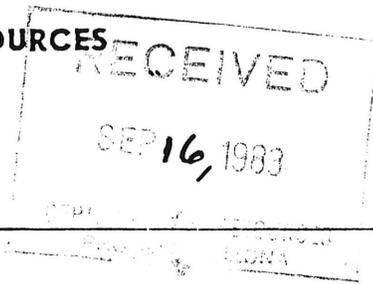
MG WR 11/8/85: In 1984 (?) a well was drilled 700 feet deep on the Gold Camp property (Courtland Gleason Placer District). Reportedly water was hit at 680 feet and the well produced over 400 gpm. This water was used in the operation of a gravity concentration placer-gold plant in 1984; apparently some bullion was produced on site and sold in Salt Lake City. The placer gold is said to be generally fine grained and to average about one gram per cubic yard. The equipment used, under contract, was owned and operated by Mr. Boyce Box (c). The operator in charge is Mr. R. W. Wood, Alice Mining Inc., 1729 SE 7th St., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33316. There is no activity on the property now; the investors are waiting for the price of gold to rise.

HM WR 7/8/88: The Gold Camp (file) Cochise County have been optioned to Tom Haas and Ed Smith, 2232 S. Cathy Ave., Tucson, AZ. They visited the office to check on the land status and to obtain information on prospecting and gold recovery methods for placers. The alluvial rights have been separated from hardrock rights which are leased to Santa Fe Mining.

MG WR 7/15/88: Mr. Tom Haas, a developer of the Gold Camp placer (file) Cochise County, reports that the property will be in operation, hopefully, within 6-12 months.

HM WR 7/2/88: The Gold Camp (file) Cochise County was visited. The property is held under claim by Dan Christenson of Elfreda, Arizona. There was no activity at the time of the examination. A large 6 X 18' wifley table had been installed under a surge bin since my last visit several years ago but the motor was missing and no other equipment was left on site. A trench was cut into alluvial fan material to supply the feed. Since outcroppings on the property are mainly brecciated silicified limestone, a nearby source for the placer gold might be postulated.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona



1. Information from: Personal Tour
Address: _____

2. Mine: GOLD CAMP 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____
(Cochise Co.) Unpatented ± 15

4. Location: West from Elfrida 7 miles, north 0.9 mile on Gleeson-Courtland road; east
(see Outlaw Mtn $7\frac{1}{2}$ side of road
Quadrangle)

No
1115
733

5. Sec SE 4 33 Tp 19S Range 25E 6. Mining District Turquoise

7. Owner: _____
8. Address: _____

9. Operating Co.: B.H. & G. Phone: 457-3118

10. Address: c/o Mr. Les Bowyer, P.O. Box 654, Tombstone, AZ 85638

11. President: _____ 12. Gen. Mgr.: _____

13. Principal Metals: Au 14. No. Employed: _____

15. Mill, Type & Capacity: _____

16. Present Operations: (a) Down (b) Assessment work (c) Exploration
(d) Production (e) Rate _____ tpd.

17. New Work Planned: _____

18. Misc. Notes: There is an enormous amount of equipment on this property which
appears to be a placer operation. There are truck-mounted units, ground in-
stallations, ponds, etc. A water well is in use.
The watchman, Mr. Frank Stone, said the operation is intermittent.

Date: August 17, 1983

Michael W. Greeley
(Signature) (Field Engineer)

GOLF CAMP MINE (P)
Courtland-Greenson placer district
Cochise Co

PRELIMINARY REPORT

on the _____

Cochise County, Arizona

Prepared for

Golden Mining Co., Inc.

Norman L. Bennett
Consulting Geologist

Undated
Received by ADMMR
on Dec. 4, 1984

RECEIVED

DEC 07 1984

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
PHOENIX, ARIZONA

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Pocket

Topographic enlargement map of claim blocks 1"=400'	
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INTRODUCTION

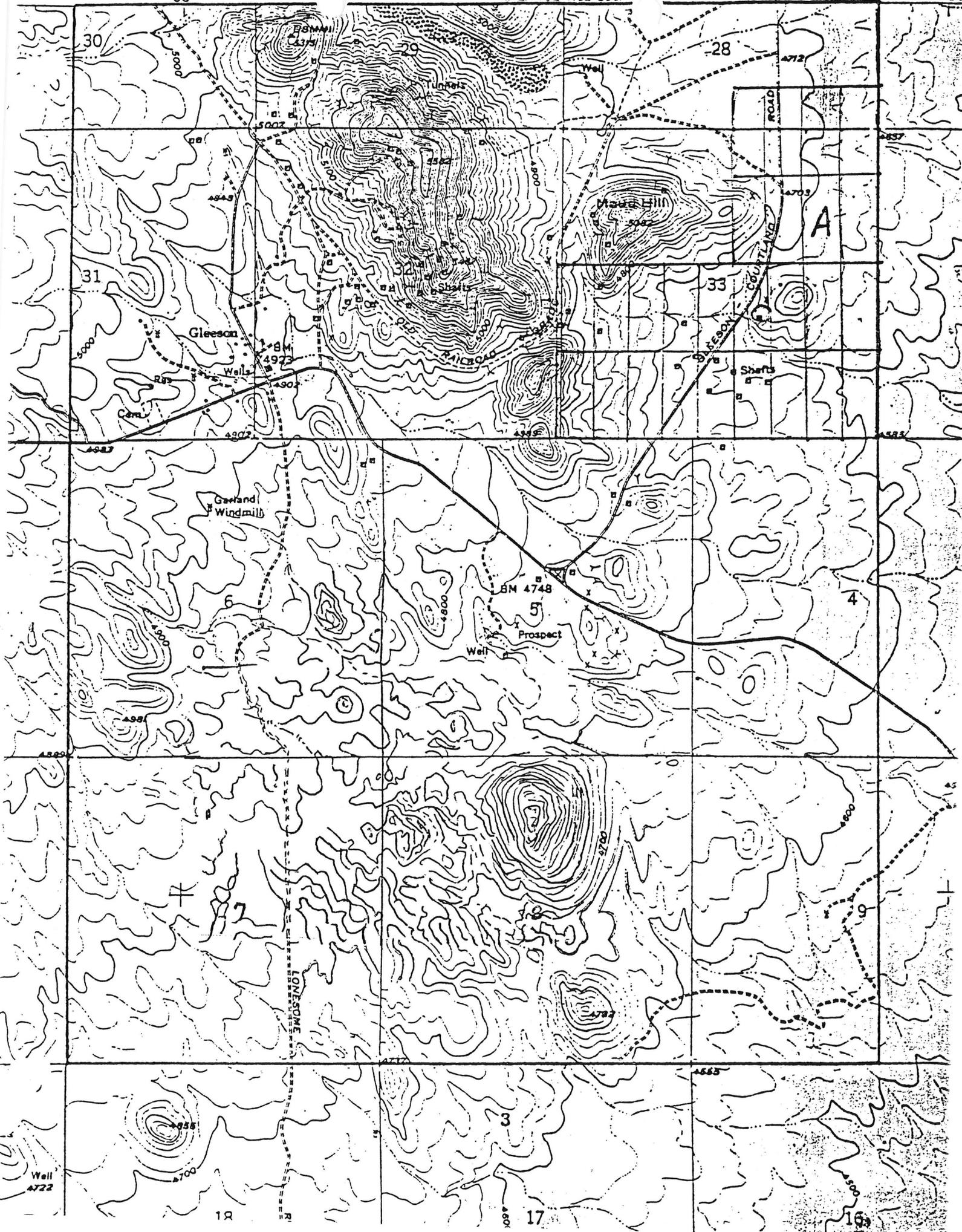
Location and Access

The [REDACTED] Gold Camp property is located approximately 16 miles east of Tombstone, Arizona and less than one mile south and east of Gleeson, Arizona. Figure 1 shows the location of the two claims blocks labeled (A) and (B) from the old townsite of Gleeson. The property is easily reached by two-wheel drive vehicles on Gleeson Road which is a county maintained road.

The Project area is covered by 70 unpatented mining claims totalling approximately 1400 acres. The claims lie at an elevation of 4,600 feet and have only gentle topographic relief on most of the land.

Claim Block A, consisting of 26 claims, lies almost entirely in Section 33, Township 19S, Range 25 E. Block A is where the greatest amount of interest concerning placer mining techniques lies, and is the present ongoing location of Golden Mining's placer gold recovery operation. Block B lies in Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, Township 20S, Range 25E. It also has excellent placer potential, however, large vein outcrops point to possible underground mining possibilities. Detailed sampling and mapping is still in the initial stages on this claim block as most effort has been placed on getting the placer operation going at full speed. Samples collected to date have produced excellent results indicating ore grade mineralization both on the surface and underground. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] Further geologic evaluation is needed to delineate potential drill targets and placer operations.



History

Mineral deposits were discovered in the Dragoon Mountains during the 1870's. Construction of the Southern Pacific railway eastward through Dragoon pass in 1881 greatly stimulated development. Prior to 1895, mining was largely for precious metals. Copper mining then became important; it was particularly active after construction of railways into Courtland and Gleeson from Douglas and Cochise in 1909, but declined into minority after 1930. As statistics of production prior to 1907 are not available, the total output of metals is not accurately known. Zinc ore shipments began in 1926. All mining activity in the area became depressed after 1928, and the value of annual output remained under \$100,000 until 1946. Since that time, only scattered small operations have worked the area.

PRODUCTION

Copper, 1898-1949	33,677,000 lb. valued at \$	9,314,700
Gold, 1883-1949	38,472 oz.	805,170
Silver, 1883-1949	1,198,660 oz.	643,150
Zinc, 1926-1949	7,018,600 lb.	831,057
Lead, 1907-1949	6,014,343 lb.	441,900
Total Value.		\$ 12,035,977

The principal sources of this production have been as follows:

Copper: Courtland, Gleeson, Black Diamond, Abril, Middlemarch.

Silver: Gleeson, Courtland, Middlemarch, Abril, San Juan, Black Diamond

Gold: Gleeson, Courtland, Golden Rule

Lead: Gleeson, Golden Rule,

Zinc: Gleeson, Courtland, Abril, San Juan, other small mines

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Gold Camp claim group and placer operation is an outstanding example of a small, well organized, money making, placer operation. Electric power and water are located on site providing a very low cost, low maintenance operation. The (A) claim block lies adjacent to the source area of the precious metals which provides the best possible conditions for an economically viable operation.

Reserves in excess of $2\frac{1}{2}$ million yards of gravel are presently proven out in an area covering less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of the claim block. The gravels will average a minimum of \$10.00 per yard at \$400.00 per ounce gold. Operating costs do not exceed \$5.00 per yard making this a very economically viable placer operation. The potential of adding significant reserves from both placer mining and underground mining is excellent.

Only a minor portion of the Gold Camp property has been evaluated geologically. Further evaluation of both surface outcrops and underground workings is needed to establish the property's full potential. The present placer operation is limited to small tonnages. It is recommended that a gold concentrator be added to the circuit, as well as a larger feed conveyor so that production can reach a minimum of 200 yards per day.

Due to the close proximity of the claim block to the source area of the primary precious metals, it will be necessary to have a detailed metallurgical study done on the concentrates to determine the optimum procedure for recovering all metal values. The project can be very economical on the gold values alone,

REGIONAL GEOLOGY

Physical Features

The Courtland-Gleeson or Turquoise district occupies an area about 4 miles long from north to south by 2 miles wide in the southeastern margin of the Dragoon Mountains, 15 miles east of Tombstone and 20 miles north of Bisbee, Arizona.

The principal features of relief are two ridges of north-northwestward trend, fringed on the east by low foothills. The northern, Turquoise Ridge, is separated from the southern, Gleeson Ridge, by a narrow gulch. These ridges are each about 2 miles long by less than a mile wide, and they rise 900 to 1,200 feet above the adjacent plains. The principal mines are between altitudes of 4,700 and 5,200 feet. Maud Hill, elevation 5,082 feet and Sugarloaf Hill, elevation 5,143 feet are the two principal features of the Gold Camp claim blocks.

Structure

Because of faulting and igneous intrusions, the structure at Gleeson and Courtland is highly complex. Quartz monzonite and quartz-monzonite porphyry intrude the Paleozoic and older rocks but were not found affecting the Cretaceous. Granite and felsite cut the monzonites, and granite invades the Cretaceous beds.

The strata of Turquoise and Gleeson Ridges predominantly strike between N. and N. 30 degrees E. and dip steeply eastward, but locally they show considerable variations in altitude. Low-angle faulting has moved pre-Cambrian schist, Bolsa quartzite, and Abrigo limestone over Carboniferous limestone at Courtland.

Also, Bolsa quartzite overlies Pennsylvanian limestone southeast of Gleeson, and Pennsylvanian limestone is faulted onto Carboniferous limestone in Gleeson Ridge. Low-angle faults, bedding faults, and bedding slips are numerous in the area as a whole but may be inconspicuous at the surface. The overthrust plates commonly show folding.

Steeply dipping faults of general northerly and easterly trends are common in the district. Movement upon them has been both vertical and horizontal, and locally they displace the low-angle faults. The northerly faults in places swing northward, and the easterly faults range in strike from N. 65 degrees E. to S. 70 degrees E. Later than the principal faults are northeast fissures of little or no displacement, which seem to be closely associated with mineralization. They are apparent in some of the mine workings but may be quite inconspicuous on the surface.

Ore Deposits

The principal ore deposits at Gleeson and Courtland are of gold, copper, lead-silver, and zinc. The copper deposits occur as (1) pyritic replacements and (2) oxidized replacements associated with low-angle faults. Those of the pyritic group contain some galena and sphalerite, but they have been worked comparatively little for lead and zinc. Most of the copper deposits of both these types are in the Courtland area, and some important pyritic replacements occur near the southwestern base of Gleeson Ridge. The gold, lead-silver, and zinc deposits are replacements with the gold primarily found in the upper oxidized portions of the deposits. The ore minerals occur along steeply dipping faults

and also beneath low-angle faults and bedding slips. Their localization generally seems to have been further influenced by northeast fissures.

The southern end of Gleeson Ridge contains some of the most productive mines of this district, and also touches the eastern edge of claim block A. These mines include the Tom Scott, Silver Bill, Mystery, Defiance, and Dragoon Workings. These mines offer the source for the abundant free gold found to date in the sands to the east of Gleeson Ridge. The claims held by ██████ Mining cover the primary drainage areas for the Ridge and should provide abundant coarse gold due to the closeness of the prime source area. By observing the cross-section shown on the following page and the photo showing the relationship of the claim block to the mine area, it becomes quite apparent that the mineralization will continue to travel down dip or eastward onto claim block A.

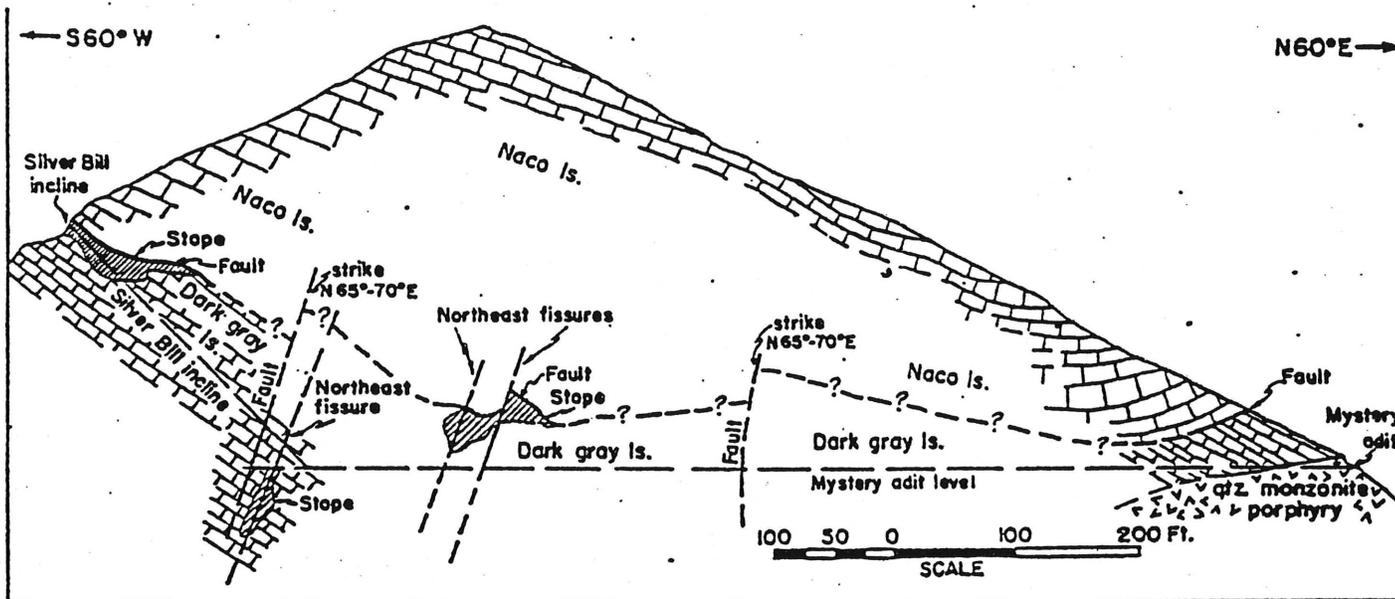


Figure 2.—Cross section of Gleeson Ridge through Silver Bill and Mystery mine stopes, looking N. 30 degrees W.



View looking NW toward Gleeson Ridge. Silver Bill and Mystery Mines are within the Ridge in the background. View shows the placer operation with 220 3-phase power on site.

PLACER TESTING PROCEDURE

Each placer operation must be treated separately depending on the basic lithology of the sands. The sands of the Gold Camp claims and surrounding area are composed of predominantly angular to subangular quartz grains varying from fine-grained to very coarse-grained with slight to moderate clay content. A large percentage of lithic fragments are contained within the sands. Lithic fragments are predominantly granodiorites with minor chert and limestone liths observable. The section has intermittent pebble-cobble conglomerate stringers that are also angular to subangular. The upper part of the section has been moderately cemented with calcium carbonate, and a more distinct caliche coating is observable in the conglomerate.

The concentrates have a large percentage of fine-grained subrounded magnetite, fine to coarse-grained quartz that is angular to subangular, and a small percentage of lithic fragments. Gold particles have for the most part been fine-grained, however, several 1/16 to 1/8 inch grains have been found which show very little rounding or smooth surfaces indicating very short transported distances. Old mine shafts found on the property extend downward 50 to 100 feet and are still in gravel. No drilling has been done due to the great depths to bedrock observed in old open shafts.

Most testwork is performed using the standard Denver Gold-Saver. This unit is capable of handling a feed rate of approximately 500 pounds per hour which gives one a very good quick look at the gravels found on each property. The results of four tests

totalling 2990 pounds are shown below. The Gold-Saver concentrated the 2990 pounds into 20 pounds of concentrate. The concentrates were then amalgamated with mercury to insure no loss of value by fire assay. The amalgamation resulted in a total of 4.2 grams of gold. The weighted average of the gold from the four tests calculated out to be 0.086 ounces per ton gold, which is an outstanding value for a placer operation. Assays of the heads, rough material, tails and concentrates after amalgamation proved ineffectual, proving that fire assaying can give very erroneous results and should not be used for evaluating placer projects. The various assay results are tabulated below showing the ineffectiveness of fire assaying.

Fire Assays:

JDC-1. . . . Heads.Silver 0.03, Gold nil
 JDC-2. Rough.Silver 0.02, Gold nil
 JDC-3. Tails.Silver 0.02, Gold nil
 JDC-4. ConsSilver 0.04, Gold 0.015

Gold saver Data

<u>Test No.</u>	<u>Feed (pounds)</u>	<u>Cons (grams)</u>	<u>Gold (grams)</u>
1	1375	1177.3	2.3
2	420	579.8	0.1
3	745	669.5	1.1
4	450	951.2	0.7
TOTAL	2990	3377.8	4.2

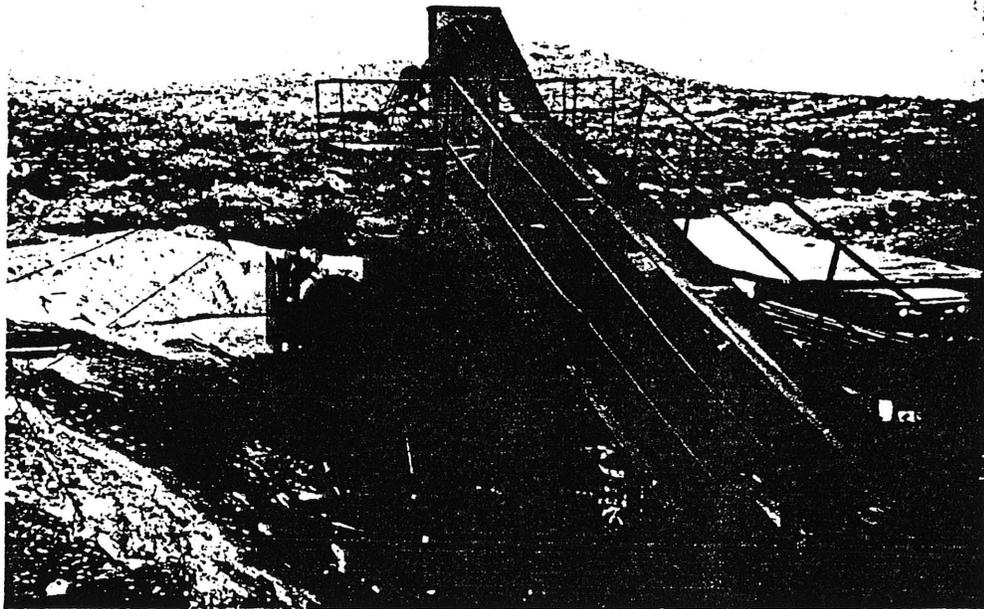


Photo showing a closeup of the feed conveyor from the first shaker screen. The 5/8" minus goes into the bin and is screw fed into the trommel.



Photo showing the primary feed bin which feeds onto a shaker screen then onto the feed conveyor. The table is shown in the bottom right which is used to quickly test the black sands.

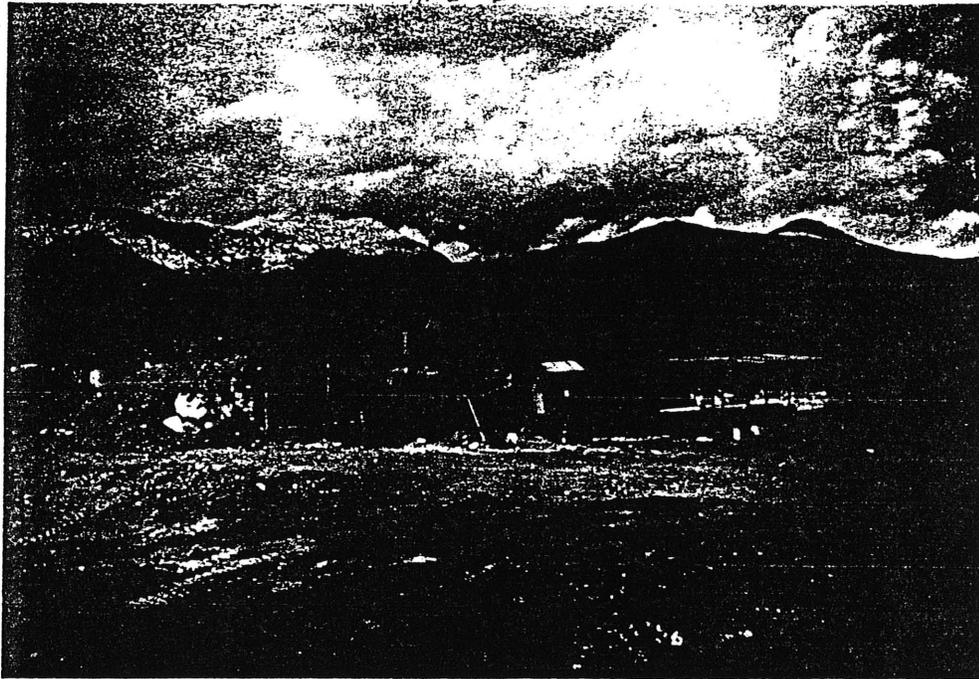
RESERVES

Reserve calculations are difficult to make due to extreme variations of depth to bedrock. Several open shafts have been observed throughout the property with some showing gravels to depths of over 100 feet. The initial test block which is currently being processed has been used to figure the reserves readily accessible. This block is 2500 feet square with an average depth of 12 feet. This block will provide a minimum of 2½ million yards.

Sampling and test work to date has shown a average recoverable grade of 0.025 ounces of gold per yard. At \$400.00 per ounce gold, gross value would be \$10.00 per yard. Present operating costs amount to between \$4.00 and \$5.00 per yard due to the small number of yards being run. Actual operating costs should not exceed \$4.00 per yard when processing a minimum of 100 yards per day. Daily tonnage processed will be upgraded significantly with the addition of a concentrator. The limiting piece of equipment at this time is the table. The table is a large 16 foot fully riffled table, however, it cannot handle the large tonnages from this property due to the excessive amounts of black sands or magnetite. A market for the black sands is also being pursued at this time and should provide a significant return when established. Silver values are also present in the sands. It now appears that the close proximity of the claim block to the source area will provide several additional sources of income from precious metals other than gold. The metallurgy and mineral associations is being evaluated to determine the optimum method to be used for recovering all of the metal values.



Overview showing equipment being utilized on the Gold Camp property. Only small sage brush covers most of the flatlands or outwash areas. Power is brought directly to the mine site.



Close up view of the equipment. The table is under the roof on the right. The mountains in the background are those of the Gleeson Ridge from which the major production in the district came. Claim block (A) extends to the base of the Ridge. The Ridge is covered by patented property.

The present operation is set up within 100 feet of one of the old shafts sunk in the Abrigo limestone unit which plays host to the major ore bodies in the district. Limestone beds actually outcrop near this shaft as can be seen in the bottom right center of the photo below. The placer unit, however, only 100 feet away sits on a minimum of 10 feet of gravels. Major faulting has occurred within the claim block which in turn drops the limestone unit providing major areas of good gravels for placer mining techniques.



Photo showing one of the old shaft collars and limestone outcrop in the foreground. This shaft is open for well over 100 feet.