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05/05/87

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GOLD NUGGET MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GUADALUPE

LA PAZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 317

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 4 N RANGE 18 W SECTION 25 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 39MIN 35SEC LONGITUDE: W 114DEG 03MIN 45SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: QUARTZSITE - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE
SILVER
LEAD
COPPER
IRON

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1978, AZBM BULL. 192, P. 168
ADMMR GOLD NUGGET MINE FILE
MDS SHEET #441

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM-K161 Gold ore

LaPaz County
Plomosa District

Guadalupe mine MILS #317

1-AKA

Gold Nugget Mine (file)

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

INFORMATION FROM MINE CARDS IN MUSEUM

ARIZONA

MM 2212 Galena & Embolite

LaPaz County

Plomosa Mtns

Gold Nugget Mine

(old Guadalupe)

MILS# 317

1-AKA

Gold Nugget mine (old)

T4N

R-18W

Sec 25

DEL MONTE GOLD MINING COMPANY

The American Exploration Company, of New York, during the summer of 1898 acquired the title to several gold-bearing ledges in the Ellsworth mining district in Yuma County, in the Little Harquahala Mountains, about 60 miles from Congress Junction. There are two groups of claims, about 4 miles apart. Development work is in progress. Samples sent to the Arizona School of Mines for assay have given satisfactory results. In the Del Monte Group proper there are nine claims, each 500 feet by 1,500 feet, known as the Tiger, Bed Butler, Midnight, Morning Star, Little Willie, Aspen, Evening Star, Wedge, and the Triangle. From reports made on these claims, under date of January, 1899, the following data have been compiled:

Tiger Claim-Three veins traversing it. The chief vein extends easterly and westerly and is considered as the mother lode of the district. It is 10 feet thick, and the croppings rise in places from 8 to 12 above the surface. There are two shafts sunk to a depth of 100 feet and 300 feet apart. The western, or main shaft, has two drifts on the vein at the bottom, one extending easterly 28 feet and the other westerly 33 feet. The ore averages about \$8 by assay. One sample of 10 feet of ore averaged \$9.80 in value in gold and gave value of \$6 in free gold. There are heavy sulphides present which can be saved by concentration, while the free gold, it is expected, will be readily taken out on plates. One of the walls ~~is~~ soft porphyry.

✓ Ben Butler.-Opened by a shaft 84 feet deep on a vein averaging $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet. The ore has given a value of \$8.58 per ton by assay.

Midnight.-Opened by a shaft 22 feet deep on a 3-foot ledge, which is in places 12 feet thick and yields by assay from \$8 to \$12 per ton.

Morning Star.-Shaft 36 feet deep. Ledge reaches a width of over 8 feet. Assays have shown \$15 in value per ton.

✓ Little Willie.-Shaft 72 feet deep on a ledge about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet wide. Average by assay \$10.

✓ Aspen.-Shaft 33 feet deep. Ledge, 3 feet wide, averages by assay \$10 value per ton.

✓ Evening Star-Traversed by a 4-foot ledge, which averages in value from \$9 to \$15 per ton by assay.

Wedge and Triangle-These two claims are located to cover good veins. A large sample made up of samples from all these claims averaged \$6 per ton in value. Water can be obtained from wells $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant, and will have to be pumped to a mill. The ore is comparatively free milling.

✓ Gold Rock-Among the several mining enterprises attracting attention at Yuma in 1898-1899, The Gold Rock merits mention. It was closed down with an indebtedness of upward of \$200,000 but it has been revived and the debt has nearly been paid off. There are three claims, known as the Queen, the Crown, and the Cross, about 30 miles west of Yuma.

Moreno (now Guadalupe).-After lying idle and neglected for several years, work was resumed upon this property in 1898, and the ore was being worked in the Ingersoll mill at Tysons Well.

GUADALUPE (MORENO)

The Guadalupe prospect is located at an elevation of 1,800 feet on the western side of the southern part of the Flomosa Mountains, and is just west of the divide over which is built the stage road between Quartzsite and Victorberg, which places are respectively 11 and 21 miles by wagon road from the Guadalupe. As the property was not worked at the time of the writer's visit only a superficial examination was possible, the underground developments being inaccessible. Apparently the deposit has been prospected by a short vertical shaft in addition to several surface cuts. Abandoned buildings and a shaft house constitute the surface improvements. Small shipments are reported^a to have been made to San Francisco and to the smelter at Needles, Cal.

Geology. -- As one approaches the Guadalupe from Quartzsite all of the rocks forming the cliffs are of volcanic origin up to within a short distance of the property. On the west these are mainly hornblende andesites and are probably of Tertiary age. In the immediate vicinity of the prospect south of the road are found more ancient rocks, probably of pre-Gambrian age. The basal member appears to be a coarse-grained silicified sandstone or arkose, and although it is impossible to state positively whether the rock is of sedimentary or igneous origin, evidence seems to favor the view that it is a recrystallized quartzose sediment, and it is in this formation the the Guadalupe vein outcrops. Lying on top of this is found a slightly schistose basic rock which appears to be of dioritic origin and which apparently represents an old flow upon the surface of the underlying quartzose rock.

Over these a few hundred feet north lies a limestone conglomerate of variable thickness, above which come about 300 feet of bluish, reddish, and yellowish limestones of unknown age. These dip about 10° SW and strike N 60° E, and form a prominent peak which is capped by olivine basalt.

On the south the andesites probably cover the older rocks and there are no doubt also capped by basalt.

Ore deposits. -- As shown by the surface cuts the deposit is in the form of a true fissure vein cutting the quartzitic rock. The trend of the ledge is S 25° E and it stands almost perpendicularly. The width varies from a few inches to several feet, the ledge seeming to be quite persistent along its outcrop. Numerous stringers of the main vein were noted which did not show marked continuity or definition, and these dipped at all angles. The filling of the vein consists almost wholly of pure white quartz in which occur many veinlets of siderite, said^a to be auriferous, which mineral is also prominent in the fractures and joints of the quartzose rock. Galena reported to be argenticiferous and very slightly auriferous, was found in places in the vein, inclosing quartz and from the ore dump good-sized specimens of this lead sulphide were examined. The carbonates and sulphates of lead were seen on some of the specimens, and a small amount of malachite was observed. Some hematite is present in the ore. The writer regrets his inability to give details of the continuation of the vein in depth.

^a Personal communication from Mr. W. J. Stensham.

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter regarding information regarding the mining property I have for sale.

This property consists of five unpatented gold lode claims. However, there is an area of about fifty acres which contains placer gold. My late husband was of the opinion that with proper equipment this placer gold could be extracted at a profit. He preferred the hard rock mining. There is also an area which contains silver.

Included in this is the 5-room rock house which I am still living in. 3-stamp mill, three generators, two large and one small. These are for generating power, pumping water etc. Ore car, hoist, compressor etc., all housed in frame buildings.

The well is 350' in depth with a good submersible pump which has produced sufficient water for all domestic use as well as the mining operation. Our deepest shaft which is around 500' has a large body of water which will easily take care of all mining. Water will be no problem since there are two sources to draw from.

Mr. Walker, has owned this property for thirty years and it is known as the Gold Nugget Mine. Situated one mile South and eight miles East of Quartzsite on U.S., Interstate #10 highway off on the Gold Nugget Road.

As for price and terms; The cash price is \$25,000.00, the time payment price is \$40,000.00 with a \$10,000.00 down payment and \$500.00 per month until balance is paid.

I will be happy to meet with you at your convenience in the not too distant future if you are interested in seeing this property. You may write me in advance so that I will be sure to be at home.

Respectfully submitted,

Mrs. Walker
Mrs. Neal Walker

Box 552 Quartzsite

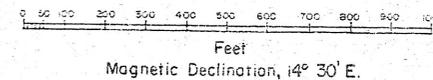
DATED 7-22-71

**MINERAL SURVEY
No. 4568
ARIZONA**

CLAIM OF
NEEL WALKER

KNOWN AS THE
**GOLD NUGGET NO. 1, GOLD NUGGET #2,
#3, #4 & #5 LODES**

SITUATE IN
Sec. 30, T. 4 N., R. 17 W., Sec. 25, T. 4 N., R. 16 W., G. & S. R. M.
YUMA COUNTY
Plomosa Mining District
Arizona Land District
Lat. 33° 37' 14" N., Long. 114° 03' 48" W., at Cor. No. 1,
Gold Nugget No. 1



Surveyed May 8 to May 27, 1961
By Louis A. Cornejo, Mineral Surveyor

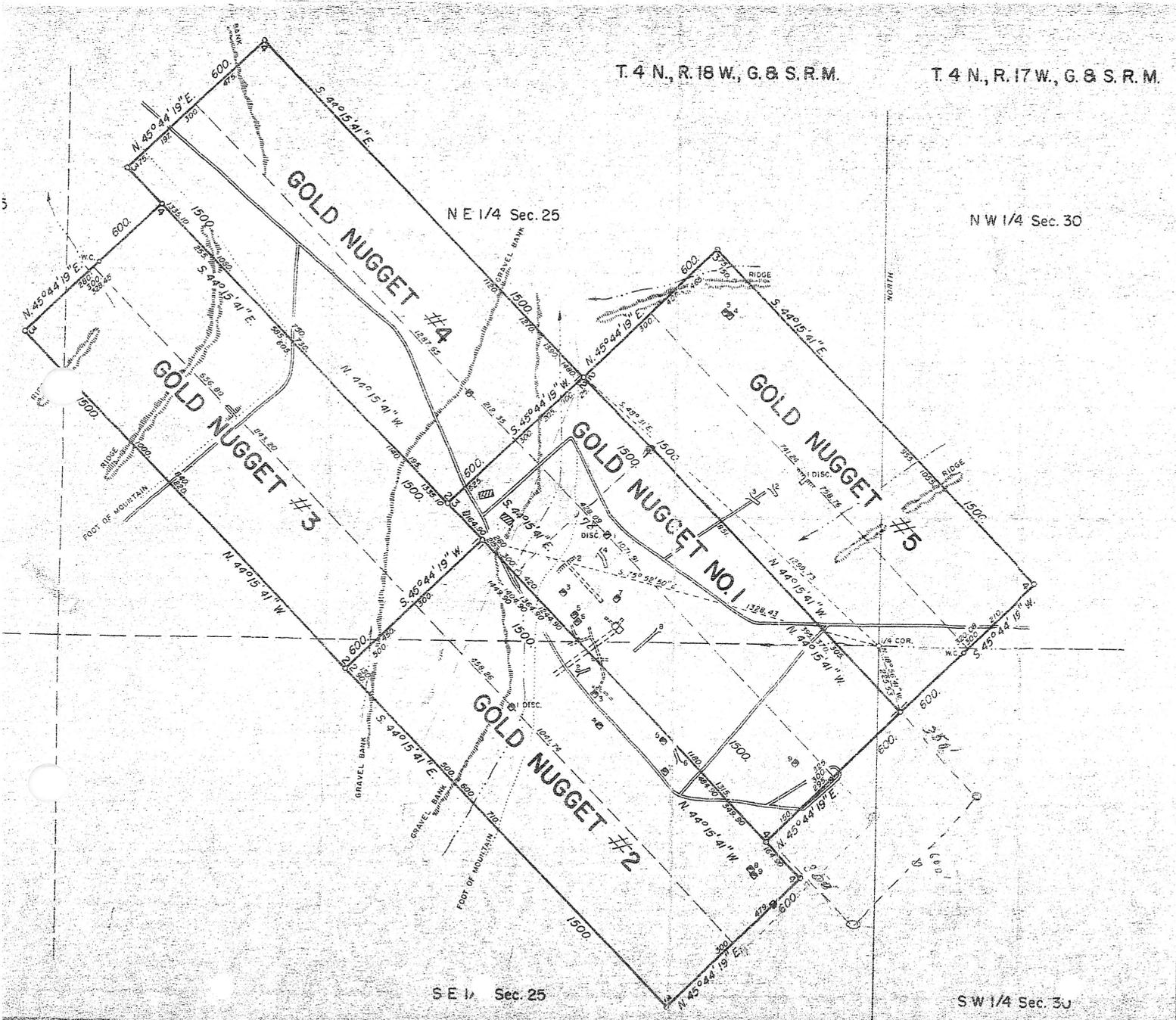
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Phoenix, Arizona, August 28, 1961
I hereby certify that this plat of Mineral Survey
No. 4568, Arizona, is strictly conformable to the field notes
of said survey which have been examined and approved.

Louis A. Cornejo
State Director

T. 4 N., R. 16 W., G. & S. R. M.

T. 4 N., R. 17 W., G. & S. R. M.



GOLD NUGGET MINE

LA PAZ CONTY

On July 9, 2002, Cherry Page called from Missouri to discuss operating a decorative stone quarry at the Gold Nugget Mine. She explained that her family owns a construction business specializing in ditching and excavation in hard rock. They are investigating assuming an existing material sale from the BLM and starting operations. Plans, procedures, permits, life in the desert, markets, and the central Arizona economy were discussed.

\\Admmr2\VOL2\COUNTIES\LIBRARY\StaffMineReports\GoldNuggetMineLaPazCounty7-2002.doc 7/9/2002

GOLD NUGGET MINE

YUMA COUNTY

RRB WR 5/6/83: We also visited the Gold Nugget which Mr. Dan Patch recently acquired and is now trying to promote.

No activity at the Gold Nugget. The D-8 dozer is still there but the log washer and conveyor, which were last seen on a big trailer with Arkansas license, are gone. There has been no appreciable amount of excavation since the last visit. GW WR 4/11/73

Went to the Gold Nugget but no one was there and no additional work appeared to have been done since the last visit several months ago. GW WR 2-26-74

Stopped at the Gold nuggest 8 miles east of Quartzsite but although the dozer is still there no one was around. GW WR 4-25-74

There is no activity at the Gold Nugget property. GW WR 9/13/74

There is no activity at the Gold Nugget mine. GW WR 10/1/75

Went into the Gold Nugget; there is no activity. GW WR 1/27/76

There is no activity at the Gold Nugget. GW WR 5/12/76

RRB WR 8/21/81: Visited the Gold Nugget Mine, Sec. 25, T4N R18W, Quartzsite Quad. Someone is apparently living on the property and there are signs of recent activity but I could not raise anyone.

RRB WR Dan Patch P.O. Box 124, Quartzsite, Arizona 85346, phone 927-6577 reports that he has acquired the Gold Nugget east of quartzsite and that he is leasing out the Jackpot claim in the NW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, T3N R18W.

MG WR 4/29/83: Discussed the Gold Nugget property, La Paz County and the El Tigre mine, Maricopa County with Mr. and Mrs. Dan Patch, P.O. Box 124 Quartz ite, AZ 85346, phone 927-6577. They will look at files on these porperties in the Phoenix office.

The owner of the Gold Nugget mine in the Plomosa Mountains and his wife continue to operate on a day to day basis. The free gold which they recover is made into ornaments for sale to tourists. CLH QR 4-1968

Mr. Neel Walker and his wife live at the Gold Nugget. They are working their mine. GBG WR 2-14-69

Visited Gold Nugget mine - Mr. and Mrs. Neel Walker. He has not mined for some time due to health but expects to by fall. He makes jewelry. FTJ WR 6-13-69

Visited the Gold Nugget mine - house locked. Learned in Quartzsite that Mr. Neel Walker passed away last month. FTJ WR 10-17-69

Visited Gold Nugget mine and visited with Mrs. Walker. She thinks she will sell the property. FTJ WR 2-13-70

Visited Mrs. Neel Walker's gold mine east of Quartzsite but no one was in camp. GW WR 6-12-70

George and Mrs. Sam came in with some real specimen quartz from Mrs. Neel Walker's Gold Nugget Mine east of Quartzsite. GW WR 12/23/71

Went to the Gold Nugget mine in company with a prospective buyer, Bard Leffler, Yuma. GW WR 3/27/72

Mr. Fisher said Mrs. Walker had sold her Gold Nugget mine to people from Arkansas and they were going to open it to the public as a tourist attraction. GW 5/18/72 WR

Ben Scott said he didn't think Mrs. Walker had sold the Gold Nugget mine. GW WR 9/14/72

Stopped at the Gold Nugget mine where a D-8 dozer was idle after cross-cutting a couple of the quartz veins. GW WR 11/9/72

There has been no more done at the Gold Nugget mine since the last visit. GW WR 12/14/72

Went to the Gold Nugget where no one was found but a portable placer rig, consisting of about 40 feet of 18" conveyor belt, 2-36" hydraulic jigs and a log washer was on the property. Arkansas license plates were on the trailer hauling the placer equipment. GW WR 1/11/73

There is no activity at the Gold Nugget. GW WR 3/14/73

G-20

Gold Nugget F.C.

10.0 x 9.7 x 8.0 cm

K161

MINERAL SPECIMEN FOR DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

(Do not write in this space)

(Wrap each specimen separately, or place it in a substantial bag, by itself, with a number attached, identical with the number on this card.)

Ore _____
Cabinet _____
No. _____

Specimen No. 5, collected by E. B. Holt
Field Engineer

Name of ore Gold Quartz + Pyrite Operator W. A. Simpson

Minerals contained Gold Mine active or inactive Active

Gangue Quartz If inactive, when operated _____

Depth at which taken 10 feet Specimen presented by _____

Approximate mineral content (in terms of average per ton) 4 ozs. Au Date 3/15/40

Notes (Any general information regarding the history of the property.)

Name of mine or claim Guadalupe

Group _____

District Hermosa, Yuma Co.

Location (distance and direction by highway from what town) 10 mi. E. of Quartzite.

Owner of property W. A. Simpson

If more space is desired for notes, use other side.

This specimen is now in the ADMR Museum (see the K number).

Visit and Conference with Neel Walker 2/9/66

Neel Walker had not been too well and consequently had deepened his prospect shaft only a few feet since the last visit in October. He is planning to work again after the first of March. His mill has been idle.

LAS MEMO 2/9/66

Visit and Conference with Neil Walker 10/12/66

Walker has been working intermittently since February, with time out for a 2 month summer visit to Idaho (he sold his property up there). The recent work encountered gold ore that he said runs \$15 to the ton. He now is after the BLM to come up and examine his claims. He had been turned down for patent.

MEMO LAS 10/12/66

Visit and Conference with Neil Walker 2/15/67 (8AM).

Walker has sunk his new shaft to 84 feet and has some low-grade gold ore (\$15-20 per ton) He recovers some fairly large pieces of free gold, up to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in diameter which he mounts on white card board and sells for \$1 up. He also encounters some large blebs of clear galena in pure white quartz that are marketable to rockhound wholesale dealers for 25 cents to 75 cents per pound. He has marketed a considerable number of the galena-quartz specimens in the past year. However, he says that the BLM will not allow his patent application because he has not made shipments to the smelter. He says he has realized much more, his way, than he would have by shipping. He has, for five years, made most of his living off the claims (originally known as the Guadalupe Group). Walker did not run the mill except sporadically.

MEMO LAS 2/15/67

Walker has completed a new 200-foot water well. The cores showed some limonite (bright yellow and brown) in fractured blebs. The limonite cellular and panned a little gold. Some of the yellow "limonite" appeared to be derived from "lead" and may be plumbagorosite. Walker plans to sink four drill holes, shortly, to get at least 300 feet in depth. The drill yields a $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch core.

VISIT & CONFERENCE with Neil Walker and Ferrell Fikel 6/14/67.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine GOLD NUGGET MINE Date 10/11/67
District Plomosa Dist. Yuma County Engineer Robt. F. Playter
Subject: Interview with Mr. Neel Walker, owner.

Mr. Walker is keeping the Gold Nugget mine alive by working it sporadically alone, or with the aid of his wife. He has no employees.

The shaft is at present about 90 feet deep, and he hopes to deepen it to about 150 feet. At the 90ft level he has what he calls a "stringer vein" in which he has found some "bunches" of galena ore and occasionally some quite coarse native gold. If he deepens his shaft to 150 feet he wants to drive north on the "stringer vein" to intersect what he calls the "main shear zone", an east-west zone that is probably a major fault and forms the north end of the known ore. There he hopes to find a pocket of good ore.

He has a small deisel generator, an Allis Chalmers three stamp mill and a concentrating table, which he has not run in some time. When he runs it he recovers three products, native gold, a high silver concentrate, and a lead concentrate. Besides native gold and galena the ore contains some cerussite, anglesite and probably some silver minerals, probably pyrargyrite and perhaps others.

Mr. Walker is a lapidarist and he disposes of all of his gold as jewelry he makes himself. Much of the galena he sells as specimens, both to tourists and to organizations that prepare mineral collections for schools.

Later I visited Mr. Neel Walker at his Gold Nugget Mine (the old Guadalupe) in the Plomosa Mountains, ten miles east of Quartzsite. Mr. Walker is operating his mine and mill as a one man operation and only as the spirit moves him. The mine is about as previously reported in 1964, '65, '66, and '67. His mill which was only partially reported previously, consists of a small Dodge type crusher, followed by a small launder with removeable riffles for catching the coarse gold. The launder discharges in to a Allis Chalmers three stamp mill, the fines of which are carried by another riffled launder to a gravity separation table which discharges three products -- native gold, silver and galena. He has a dry washer which his wife uses in recovering gold from the stream beds on the property.

The gold is recovered entirely by gravity, as cyanide or mercury treatment would require it to come under government regulation and disposal. Mr. Neel uses ornamental jewelry such as miniature gold pans on crossed picks and shovels made into ear clips, tie tacks, etc. Some of the free gold flakes are epoxied into the gold pans. These items, small nuggets and other ornaments are packed in cellophane envelopes, appropriately labeled and sold to tourists.

Mr. Walker reported that the large number of claims recently located south of Quartzsite (Jupiter Nos. 1 through 256) were being taken up by a coast hog raising group who plan to use the old placer pits for hog raising. CLH Conf. Quartzsite 2-14-68

GOLD NUGGET MINE

YUMA COUNTY
PLOMOSA DISTRICT

Walker has deepened his new shaft to 75 feet and has installed a small direct driven hoist that is powered by a V-8 motor (Ford). The drum is 1 foot in diameter and about 20 inches wide. A 3/8-inch hoist cable is used and this is attached to a small bucket that is automatically dumped into a car. In the last 20 feet the quartz has shifted into the N wall of the shaft. Small stringers of limonite in the diorite that borders the quartz are said to carry a little gold whereas the quartz carries relatively pure crystalline galena kernels or pods.

LAS - Visit and conference with Neel Walker - 6-9-65

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine GOLD NUGGET

Date 6/6/63

District PLOMOSA , YUMA CO.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with Neel Walker, at Quartzsite Conference

Mr. Walker has completed his annual work and will leave for Idaho, for the summer. He works a gold placer up there. He said he got out about 5 tons of lead silver ore from the prospect shaft that is located on the west end of the Gold Nugget vein. This lead ore, he reports, apparently pitches NE into the north wall of his shaft. In the bottom the material is quartz (white and somewhat glassy) containing pyrite (with some gold) and chrysocolla staining. This material is not considered to be ore. Walker will sink further this Fall.

Visit and Conference with Neil Walker, Robert Beal and Wm. Webster 2/6/64.

Walker has extended his new prospect shaft downward 18 to 20 feet on a quartz vein that contains lead-silver kernels disseminated throughout it. The galena is bright except for a few cleavage planes that are coated by argentite (?). Some vugs contain yellow limonite that contains some gold. The quartz vein, at his point, is several tens of feet east of a probably transverse fault, that may, or may not be premineral. The fault is marked by a straight gully that has sparse outcrops that contain some brecciated diorite intermittently scattered along its course. The quartz, in the shaft bottom was distorted and more severely shattered than was the case further east. The width here was variable but would be between 1 and 2 feet. The galena kernels show no oxidation and gave the impression that they were later than the iron sulphides indicated by the limonite (largely pyrite). They were along fractures that are apparently later than the vugs that held the limonite. Walker plans to continue downward.

Robert Beal is working gravels that occupy the gully that courses along the north side of the ridge that contains the Gold Nugget vein. Two generations of stream gravels were seen in a cut (10 feet deep). The younger layer is composed of coarse angular boulders with a small amount of finer material. This lies on an intervening thin caliche saturated zone (not over 2 feet thick). Below the caliche is an older gravel, in which the pebbles are more rounded and much smaller in average size than in the upper gravel. The pebbles are held by a fairly firm reddish to red-yellowish clay that carries gold. The cut had just reached bedrock that was mainly composed of fractured diorite. In this lower bed the elongated pebbles were oriented in a more northerly direction than in the upper bed, indicating that the earlier stream direction was different than is now there. The upper gravels are relatively low-grade in gold, but the older gravel shows much better gold. The gold is generally little rounded, sometimes jagged, indicating relatively little transportation. The gully extends eastward from Walkers house, where it enters the main wash, for about 600 feet. Bedrock is often exposed in the upper 300 feet. Old terraces, or bars, line the sides of the gully, intermittently. Beal is drywashing the dirt after screening it through a $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch screen. He accumulates several hundred pounds of concentrate and then washes the gold out in a small sluice. The dry washer is run by a small gas-oling engine. The pit is now about 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. The old stream terraces or bars were worked many years ago. Occasional lead nuggets are recovered from the upper gravels but have not as yet been found in the older ones. Beal stated that he recovered \$3-\$5 on good days. The gold particles range from $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch to "flower" in size.

MEMO LAS 2/6/64

Walker has deepened his new shaft to 75 feet and has installed a small direct driven hoist that is powered by a V-8 motor (Ford). The drum is 1 foot in diameter and about 20 inches wide. A $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hoist cable is used and this is attached to a small bucket that is automatically dumped into a car. In the last 20 feet the quartz has shifted into the N wall of the shaft. Small stringers of limonite in the diorite that borders the quartz are said to carry a little gold whereas the quartz carries relatively pure crystalline galena kernels or pods.

LAS - Visit and conference with Neel Walker - 6-9-65

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Gold Nugget Mine Date May 3, 1962
District Plomosa Dist., Yuma Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Mine Visit and Conference with ^{Neel} Neil Walker 5-3-62

Walker has sunk his new shaft to 90 feet, most of the shaft being in gold ore which averages \$25-30. per ton. He plans to continue downward to the local water level which he feels certain will be encountered in another 30 feet. He also sunk a second shaft to a depth of 20 feet on a 2-foot lead-silver showing. He runs his amalgamation mill periodically. The principal vein, where the 90-foot shaft cut it, is about 4 feet wide and is composed of white massive quartz containing vugs of yellow hematite or limonite. The gold is free and is associated with the iron oxides. Occasional bunches of galena are found along with scattered and minor copper carbonates and chrysocolla.

Walker has heard nothing relative to his patent application.

The new vertical shaft, begun last spring, has been deepened to 20 feet and has encountered lead-silver and some copper-gold mineralization. The lead is in the form of clean galena pods or lenses in white, dense hard quartz gangue. The last shot showed this to be about 2 feet wide. The galena locally is altered around its borders by a relatively thin coat anglesite and by the deposition of a sooty black mineral on its cleavage planes. This may be argentite. The physical ore character indicates that gravity methods could accomplish a very clean separation of the galena from the quartz. This band of lead mineralization is bordered on the south by a narrower band of quartz which contains much yellow and red, spongy limonite and chrysocolla stains. The limonite pans gold and a sample of the quartz assayed up to \$12 gold. The zones apparently trend NE-SW and are nearly vertical to 70 degrees south. The shaft was sunk east of a straight wash which apparently is formed along a strong fault. It was believed that the mineralization possibly proceeded from E to W and that the intersection of this fault with the main gold nugget vein should cause locus of mineralization along the east face of the fault, provided of course, that the fault is premineral in age. Since whether the Gold Nugget vein continues west of the fault with apparently little offset, seems probable and since a NW trending diorite porphyry dike farther north was little off-set, it would seem that there is some evidence of the premineral character of the fault. The presence of some gossan along the fault is supporting evidence. Other transverse faults farther east, that crossed the vein, appear to have influenced the localization of ore. Lead-silver mineralization was found along one of these faults where it encountered the diorite dike, previously mentioned, but this has been little worked as it is low-grade and not large in extent. Mr. Walker plans to sink to 50 feet, then drift westward to encounter the transverse fault. This should show clearly whether the transverse fault is pre-mineral or not, if so, the galena-bearing ore shoot should widen.

Mine Visits and Conference with Neel Walker 2-8-63
MEMO - LEWIS A. SMITH

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Gold Nugget

Date January 4, 1962

District Plomosa District, Yuma

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit and conference with Neel Walker, owner.

Mr. Walker has had 5 claims, the Gold Nuggets 1-5, surveyed for patent. These claims lie in S 25 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$) T. 4 N., R. 18 W. and in S-30 (NW $\frac{1}{4}$) T. 4 N., R. 17 W. (103 acres, 20.66 acres per claim).

A. Gold Nugget No. 1 work consists of:

1. No. 1 shaft 6 x 6 x 10 feet (vertical).
2. A tunnel 5 x 6 x 157 $\frac{1}{4}$ feet trending S 56° 45' W, thence 170 feet in S 43-30E direction.
3. No. 2 shaft - 6 x 6 x 10 (vertical)
4. Open cut trending S 28° W for 605' in length, 4 feet wide, and 10' high at breast, a branch in 536° E direction for 26 feet and 15 feet at face.
5. No. 3 shaft - 6 x 6 x 8 feet (vertical).
6. No. 4 " - 4 x 6 x 10 " "
7. No. 5 " - 6 x 6 x 75 " "
8. No. 2 open cut in S 28° E direction - 15 feet long, 9 feet high at face, and 10 feet wide. At the end is a 5 x 6 x 12 foot winze.
9. No. 6 shaft - 5 x 6 x 85 feet (vertical).

B. Gold Nugget No. 2 claim:

1. Discovery shaft - 6 x 6 x 10 feet (vertical).
2. Open cut 5 feet wide, 40 feet at face and 40 feet long, trending N 70°E.
3. Shaft No. 2 - 4 x 6 x 10 feet (vertical).
4. " No. 3 - 4 x 6 x 21 " "
5. " No. 4 - 4 x 6 x 40 " "
6. Open Cut No. 2: trends S 73° E, is 5 feet wide, 40 feet long and 10 feet high at face.
7. Shaft No. 5 - 6 x 8 x 12 feet (vertical)
8. " No. 6 - 4 x 5 x 8 " "
9. " No. 7 - 4 x 6 x 8 " "

C. Gold Nugget No. 3 claim:

1. Discovery cut: trending N 44° W, is 10 feet deep at face and 5 feet wide. Shaft at fact 5 x 6 x 10 feet.
2. No. 4 shaft: 5 x 6 x 40 feet (vertical).

D. Gold Nugget No. 4:

1. Discovery shaft - 5 x 6 x 40 feet (vertical).

Gold Nugget (continued)

E. Gold Nugget No. 5 claim:

1. Discovery cut on a vein that trends S 44° W. The vein is 5 feet wide. The cut is 15 feet long, 10 feet deep at face and 5 feet deep.
2. Cut No. 2 is 15 feet long, 12 feet at face and 5 feet wide.
3. " No. 3 is 20 feet long, 12 feet at face, and 5 feet wide (trends S 55° E).
4. No. 2 shaft: 5 x 6 x 40 feet.
5. No. 3 " 5 x 6 x 12 feet.
6. No. 1 " 5 x 10 (2 compartments) 115 feet (vertical) to Station No. 1, thence 90 feet to Station No. 2: (inclined S 53° W) and 250 feet to water-table. Station No. 1 drift 5 x 7 x 40 feet and crosscut 5 x 7 x 20 feet from near breast of drift. Station 2: drift 5 x 7 x 49 feet (S20° E), thence S 15° E for 60 feet, thence, S 22° W for 60 feet, thence S 60° E for 14 feet, thence S 47° E for 20 feet to the breast. Crosscut from point No. 1, 25 feet W and 25 feet E. Point No. 3, crosscut trending N 63° W for 11 feet. Station No. 2: drift 5 x 7 x 26 feet to point 5 trending N 25° W, thence S 70° W for 39 feet to point 6, thence N 41° W for 29 feet, thence N 30° W for 46 feet. Drift at point No. 5 trending N 15° W (5 x 7 x 24 feet). Drift from point 6 trending S 70° W (5 x 7 x 30 feet). Station 2 vertical winze (5 x 8 x 90 feet) in 2 compartments and timbered. The vein cut by the preceding work trends N 45° W and dips steeply to 70° S and is traceable for 800 feet at surface.

The survey was made by Louis A. Caronego of Parker, Arizona. The claims were surveyed during 1961.

Caronego

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Gold Nugget Mine

Date May 4, 1961

District Plomosa District, Yuma Co.
Neel

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Visit with ~~Neil~~ Walker (owner). Box 52 - Quartzsite, Arizona

Mr. Walker has deepened the new shaft on the west end of the main vein to 340 feet and now has 2½ feet of vertical quartz vein carrying \$25.00 to \$30.00 in gold along with a few ounces of silver, and a little copper. The quartz here was fractured prior to mineralization. It contains blebs or kernels of galena (fresh) and vugs filled with limonite (usually derived from pyrite) and which contains free gold, and embolite. The embolite and chrysocolla stain the quartz out from openings. Walker is now sinking a new shaft on one of the outlying claims prior to patenting the group. He stated that the new shaft had lead-silver values but little gold. He has recently applied for the patent survey, and should have very little trouble in obtaining the patent, once he can get it surveyed.

Active Oct. 1961

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Gold Nugget (old Guadalupe) Date January 5, 1961
District Plomosa Dist., Yuma Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Subject: Mine Visit with ^{Neil} Neil Walker, owner.

RAY GATOR

Mr. Walker is confronted with an apparent step-fault condition which apparently occurred after the intrusion of a diorite dike which appears to have come in before the deposition of limestone and outpouring of the later Tertiary volcanic. The faults had a strong horizontal component, the block at the mine either having apparently moved 600 feet south with respect to the adjacent blocks to the east and west, or else the east and west blocks were moved northeastward. At the Gator Mine, 1 mile northwest of the Gold Nugget, the mineral zone appears to roughly align with the Gold Nugget block which would indicate that the block (or segment) which lies between the two mines was moved northward. What happened to the east of the Gold Nugget block is indefinite because of fill and later volcanic capping. Underground, east of the fault, the conditions were not the same as in the Gold Nugget block (according to Walker). The movements were traceable by means of a diorite dike which is durable and stands in high relief with respect to the schist and granite on either side.

The dike is bordered by numerous shears which parallel it. The shears are occupied by quartz veins ranging from 2-4 feet wide and most of the veins are nearly vertical. The shears, dike and schistosity all trend about N 65°- 70°W. The quartz veins and dike apparently terminate on the transverse fault west of the Gold Nugget block. The fault zone is not too definite here as its course is occupied by fill. However, across the main wash to the north, it shows clearly and there terminates the diorite dike on the east. The fault is indicated to the south by a slight gully. The dike from this fault to the northwestward narrows, but is intermittently traceable for 3/4 of a mile, where it again is apparently terminated. A line projected southward from this point would approximately be the east extension of the Gator zone. The east fault of the Gold Nugget block was too indefinite for determination without much more field work.

The main shaft (437 feet vertical depth) starts vertically for 125 feet then inclines westward for 255 feet and then straightens to vertical for over 180 feet. (The inclined portion dips 40-50°) The shaft has about 130 feet of water in it. The shaft has 250 feet of drift each way on the 250 foot level. A second 150' vertical shaft is located near the E fault.

The ore consists of white, splintery quartz which has blebs, pods and disseminated specks of yellow and red limonite, galena and pyrite. The sulphides are generally close to the surface. The gold (according to Walker) seems most prevalent within the pyrite and iron oxides. The galena contains some silver. The galena cuts the pyrite and is considered to be later.

The question arises as to whether the quartz veins would bulge in width against the fault, which terminates the block to the west. Since the nearest workings do not encounter the fault, it was recommended that a vein be followed to the indicated fault zone. If the quartz bulges or "mushrooms," then the ore mineralization could be post-faulting. The faulting doubtless was post-diorite and attendant shearing. The work to the east indicates a tendency for the quartz to be a little thinner. The quartz was not traceable in the north block because of fill and cap rocks, even though the diorite was intermittently present. More work next to the north dike segment would be needed to see if the quartz veins are present there. If they are, or are not,

Gold Nugget (continued)

will help to determine if the faults are fore- or post- mineral.

Walker is sinking a shaft near to the fault and can later drift in that direction.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Supplementary

Mine Gold Nugget

Date January 8, 1960

District Plomosa Mining Dist., Yuma County

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine visit

Owner: Neil Walker, Quartzsite, Arizona

Mr. Walker has a small 5 ton mill which will employ a crusher, screens, a battery of small stamps and amalgamation plates. He plans to treat some of the better ore from the Gold Nugget. He has developed some lead ore, north of the main shaft, which contains good silver. The ore minerals are galena, litharge (PbO) and embolite. Tests reveal that the litharge is in veinlets in the fractured quartz gangue. The galena is in disseminated kernels and the embolite is films in the more recent fractures. The main gold vein trends transverse to the general shear trend of the area. Mr. Walker states that the mine has considerable low grade ore, the better pockets mainly having been mined earlier. Mr. Walker plans to install an impact machine to crush the quartz.

Excerpt from U.S.G.S. Bulletin 451 - "Ore Deposits in Northern Yuma County, Arizona" by Howland Bancroft.

GUADALUPE (MORENO)

The Guadalupe prospect is located at an elevation of 1,800 feet on the western side of the southern part of the Flomosa Mountains, and is just west of the divide over which is built the stage road between Quartzsite and Vicksburg, which places are respectively 11 and 21 miles by wagon road from the Guadalupe. As the property was not worked at the time of the writer's visit only a superficial examination was possible, the underground developments being inaccessible. Apparently the deposit has been prospected by a short vertical shaft in addition to several surface cuts. Abandoned buildings and a shaft house constitute the surface improvements. Small shipments are reported^a to have been made to San Francisco and to the smelter at Needles, Cal.

Geology. — As one approaches the Guadalupe from Quartzsite all of the rocks forming the cliffs are of volcanic origin up to within a short distance of the property. On the west these are mainly hornblende andesites and are probably of Tertiary age. In the immediate vicinity of the prospect south of the road are found more ancient rocks, probably of pre-Cambrian age. The basal member appears to be a coarse-grained silicified sandstone or arkose, and although it is impossible to state positively whether the rock is of sedimentary or igneous origin, evidence seems to favor the view that it is a recrystallized quartzose sediment, and it is in this formation the the Guadalupe vein outcrops. Lying on top of this is found a slightly schistose basic rock which appears to be of dioritic origin and which apparently represents an old flow upon the surface of the underlying quartzose rock.

Over these a few hundred feet north lies a limestone conglomerate of variable thickness, above which come about 300 feet of bluish, reddish, and yellowish limestone of unknown age. These dip about 10° SE and strike N 60° E, and form a prominent peak which is capped by olivine basalt.

On the south the andesites probably cover the older rocks and these are no doubt also capped by basalt.

Ore deposit. — As shown by the surface cuts the deposit is in the form of a true fissure vein cutting the quartzitic rock. The trend of the ledge is S 25° E and it stands almost perpendicularly. The width varies from a few inches to several feet, the ledge seeming to be quite persistent along its outcrop. Numerous stringers of the main vein were noted which did not show marked continuity or definition, and these dipped at all angles. The filling of the vein consists almost wholly of pure white quartz in which occur many veinlets of siderite, said^a to be auriferous, which mineral is also prominent in the fractures and joints of the quartzose rock. Galena reported^a to be argentiferous and very slightly auriferous, was found in places in the vein, inclosing quartz and from the ore dump good-sized specimens of this lead sulphide were examined. The carbonate and sulphate of lead were seen on some of the specimens, and a small amount of malachite was observed. Some hematite is present in the ore. The writer regrets his inability to give details of the continuation of the vein in depth.

a Personal communication from Mr. W. J. Stoneham.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine **Gold Nugget** (originally **Guadalupe Mine**)

Date **January 10, 1958**

District **Flomosa Dist.**

Engineer **Lewis A. Smith**

Subject: **Visit to Property**

Location: Sec 25, T4N, R18W, 2 miles north of the Coiner-Splicer Groups,
1 mile south of Highway 60-70

Claims: 6

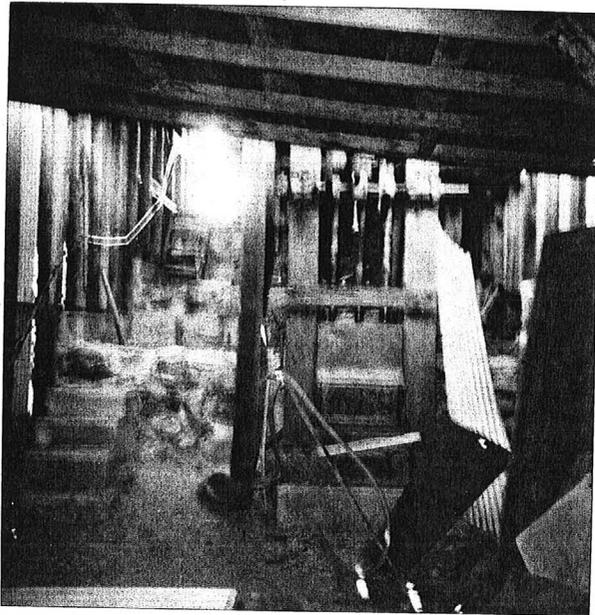
Owner: Neil Walker, Quartzsite, Arizona

Development: One old deep shaft, with water level at about 125 feet. The shaft, is reported to have bottomed at 437 feet, in ore. Several cuts and shallow shafts are now partly filled by detritus.

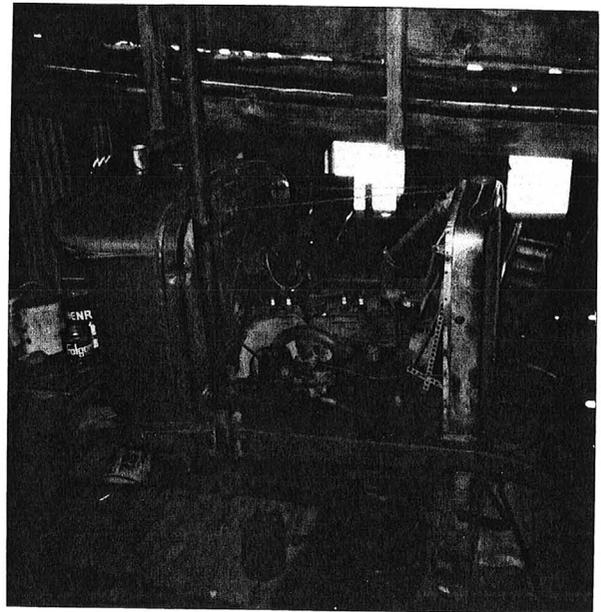
Geology: Schist, intruded locally by granite, is sheared parallel to the laminations which trend NW to W and dip from NE to vertical. Quartz, containing free gold, follows the shears. Out from, and along, the quartz veins, the schist has been silicified and mineralized by argentiferous galena, pyrite, a little chalcopryrite, and oxides and carbonates of copper and lead and silver chlorides. The distribution of the lead-silver ore is similar to that of the Splicer-Coiner. The veins, and shears, have been disjointed by local transverse Faults. The general trend of the laminations is EW.

Gold Nugget
LA PAZ CO
AZ 860317

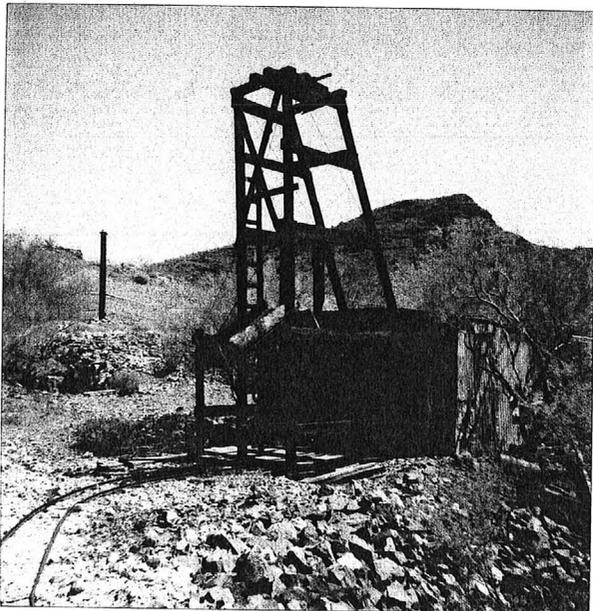
TEMPORARY SCAN, ORIGINALS REMOVED



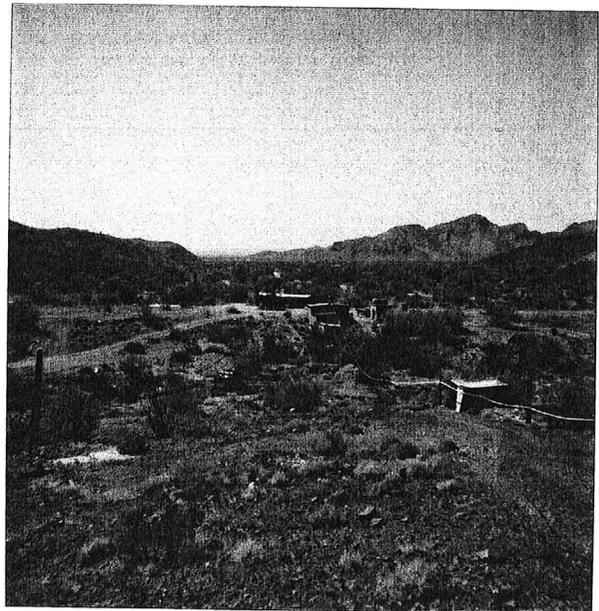
3 Stamp Mill at Gold Nugget
mines
G-19



View for 3 stamp mill
at Gold Nugget mines
G-20



Head frame at Gold Nugget
mines
G-21
5/5/83



Gold Nugget from Headframe
mines
G-22
5/5/85

Source: Gold Nugget mines







