



## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Mining Records Curator  
Arizona Geological Survey  
1520 West Adams St.  
Phoenix, AZ 85007  
602-771-1601  
<http://www.azgs.az.gov>  
[inquiries@azgs.az.gov](mailto:inquiries@azgs.az.gov)

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PRINTED: 10-16-2009

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: GRINGO MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

FRANCIS GROUP  
TEMPORAL GROUP

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 123

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 21 S RANGE 15 E SECTION 36 QUARTER NW  
LATITUDE: N 31DEG 34MIN 04SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 46MIN 13SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: PATAGONIA - 7.5 MIN

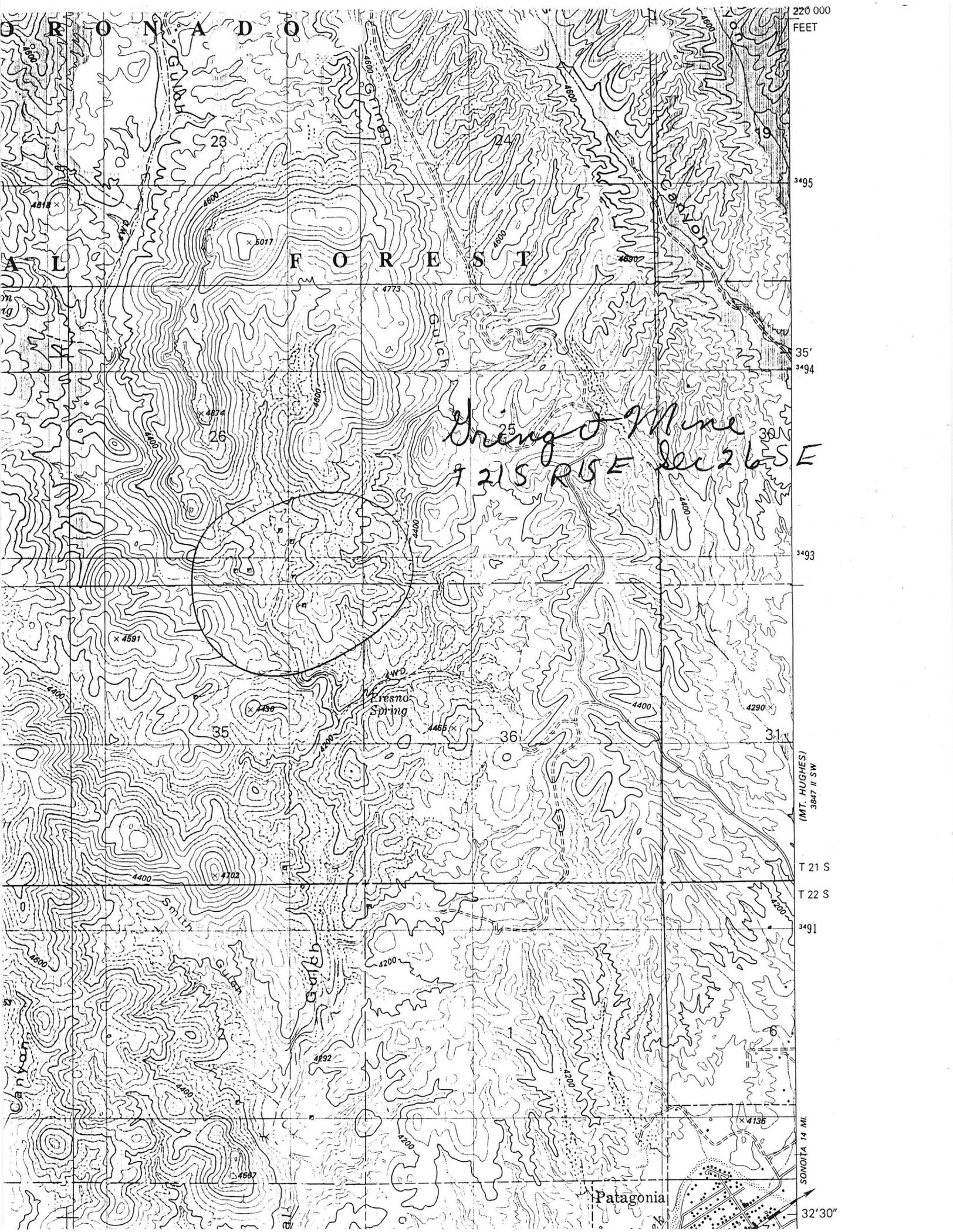
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

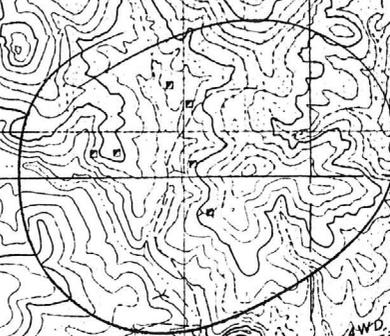
GOLD  
SILVER  
LEAD SULFIDE  
COPPER  
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

KEITH, S.B., 1975 AZBM INDEX OF MINING PROP.  
IN SANTA CRUZ CO. P. 89.  
USBM "U" FILE AU18  
SCHRADER, F.C., 1915, USGS BULL. 582,  
P. 222-226  
ADMMR GRINGO MINE FILE  
THERE ARE ADDITIONAL SHAFT WORKINGS IN 35 N2



Shing & Mine  
7215 RISE Sec 26 SE



220 000 FEET  
3495  
3494  
3493  
3847 ft SW  
T 21 S  
T 22 S  
3491  
SONORA 14 MI.  
32'30"

Patagonia

Gringo Group

This property is very like the Recovery group above; in fact covers part of the same veins. The vein showing the only stoping is in splits averaging from 3' to 10' wide in a zone 10 to 30 feet wide. Minerals vuggy quartz, jarosite, limonite and an unknown heavy greasy gray mineral that resembles quartz but has cleavage. The latter may be anglesite but doesn't look right. An old mill with five stamps stood on the bank of the gulch. The stopes are very narrow and doubt if 100 tons have been mined for the mill. Not for EP, low grade and small.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.  
FEB 21  
7-PM  
79 58

*unknown*  
*5011*

Unclaimed  
Unknown  
Insufficient  
Advised. Let at  
We such office  
By mail return to

*W...*  
*...*  
*...*

Mrs. Henrietta Miller  
428 E. 8th St.  
Tucson, Arizona

Telephone call. Mr. Ray Wallace regarding Gringo Mine in Santa Cruz County. Advised him not to invest without considerable study. GWI WR 8/21/72

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RRB WR 11/20/81: Joe Krelie of Adouds Accurate Assay Activity called to report that their balance was off and is being repaired. He requested another sample to check. He also reported that he has a piece of the Gringo Mine in Santa Cruz County and that it is about ready to go into production.

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MG WR 5/21/82: Mr. Parker Treat, 6818 N. Bellefontaine, Kansas City, Missouri 64119, was in to look at our file on the Gringo mine. The mine and property comprised of three unpatented claims (Gringo, Independent, and Temporal) are owned by Judge Gordon Farley, 710 McNab Dr., Nogales, AZ 85621, phone 287-3785. The mine is leased to a Mr. Harry Oswald who has subleased it to Mr. Treat. Mr. Treat and a partner would like to drive a new adit into the mine and mill the sulfides on the property.

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CJH WR 12/9/83: Mr. and Mrs. James N. Olmstead, Olmstead Mining Co., Box 863, Springerville, AZ 85938. Tel: 333-4827. Mr. Olmstead is reopening and operating the Gringo Mine NW¼ Sec. 36, T21S R15E, Santa Cruz Co., Wrightson District

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NJN WR 1/3/86: The Santa Cruz MILS had the Gringo (f) Mine incorrectly located at T21S R15E Sec 36. Its workings occur over Sec 26 S2 and 35 N2 of the same township. This correction has been noted in the file and in MILS.

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CJH WR 6/6/86: Visitors: Rog Little, Custer, South Dakota (c) and Arvil L. Jackson, Arivaca, Arizona 85601, phone 398-9285. Mr. Little has obtained a lease/option on the Gringo Mine, Wrightson district, Santa Cruz Co. He intends to do some geophysics and geochem. and then, depending on results, some drilling.

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MG WR 9/19/86: Mr. Mark South of the Forest Service reports that there is renewed interest in the Gringo Mine (Santa Cruz County).

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July 22, 1946

Mrs. Henrietta Miller  
428 East 8th Street  
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Miller:

Copies of the Schrader report on the  
Gringo Mine have been made for our files and we  
are therefore returning your report to you along  
with an extra copy.

Yours very truly,

Secretary

lp  
Enc. 2

GRINGO MINE

SANTA CRUZ COUNTY

See: Arizona Mining Journal Jan. 1, 1922 p. 24  
" " " Dec. 1, 1922, p. 18

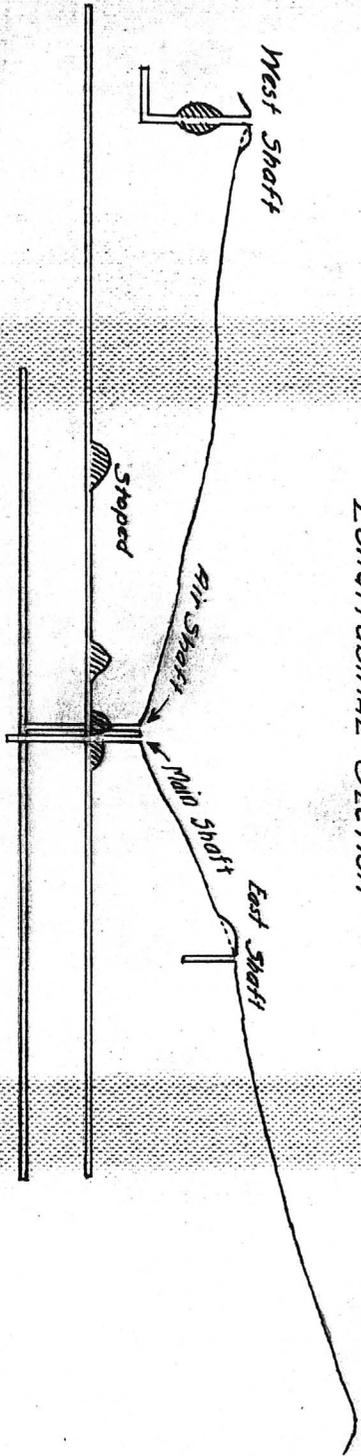
Wrightson District  
T21S R15E Sec ~~36~~ NW<sub>4</sub>  
26 SW

USGS Bull. 582, p. 72, 222  
"U" Files Au18  
ABM Bull. 191, several references  
MILS Sheet sequence number 00400230209

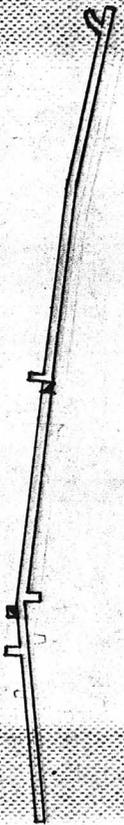
*additional working  
in Sec 35 NE*

GRINGO MINE  
Patagonia, Ariz.

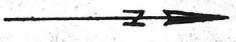
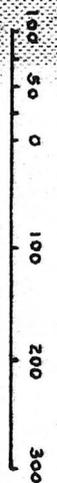
LONGITUDINAL SECTION



PLAN



Copied from U.S.G.S. Bulletin 582 by Frank C. Schrader 1-8-41 FCG



Jeremita mine  
428 E. - 8th St.  
Tucson  
(owner)  
July 1946

REPORT ON GRINGO MINE  
Schrader  
U.S.G.S. Bulletin 582

The Gringo mine, which is a gold mine, is located in the southern part of the district about 3 miles north-northwest of Patagonia in Gringo Gulch, a northeast tributary of Temporal Gulch, at an elevation of about 4,250 feet. It is about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Gringo Gulch and is reached by wagon road.

The deposit was discovered about 1903, but little development work was done until 1906, when the present owner, the Arizona Gold Mines & Milling Co., of Tombstone, Ariz., acquired it. This company installed a 5 stamp mill, which was soon enlarged to 10 stamps, and at the time of visit an increase to 20 stamps was being planned.

The property comprises a group of nine claims and extends for 4,500 feet on the vein. It is developed to a depth of 180 feet or more by drifts and shafts aggregating 3000 feet of work, the general plan of which is shown in figure 27.

The mine lies in the lower foothills of the range. The topography is hilly to mountainous. The country rock is andesite, a more or less propylitically altered, epidotized gray fine grained, moderately porphyritic rock. It is somewhat banded with flow structure and weathers reddish brown. Calcite films coat the joint planes and some calcite occurs in the rock. The rock is composed principally of long and short laths of oligoclase-andesine, hornblende, and biotite resting in a glassy base having parallel fluidal structure, with a few larger feldspar phenocrysts some of which are nearly 0.2 inch long. There is also considerable magnetite and a little augite and calcite. The rock is apparently correlative with the early andesite occurring elsewhere, as at the Anaconda group, 5 miles to the north, and with the cerusite-bearing andesite at the Sonoita prospect, west of Patagonia.

The andesite is cut by a steeply southward-dipping sheeting, about parallel with the lode, and also by two other sheeting structures, one trending northeast and the other northwest. Water stands about 70 feet below the surface in the main shaft, which is sunk in the bottom of the gulch. This water is near the lower limit of the oxidized zone and is regarded as representing approximately ground-water level.

The deposits are contained mainly in two veins, the Gringo and the Independent, which traverse the andesite and are said to extend for several miles. The more extensively developed is the Gringo vein, on which the mine is chiefly located. It dips 80° S. or stands about vertical and is 5 to 20 feet in width. It consists principally of coarsely and crudely banded quartz and crushed and altered andesite, with a little calcite or spar. The rock portion occurs in various stages of alteration, but it is in the main highly altered, some to the slacked whitish clayey gouge stage, and some has a talcose feel. Large portions of the vein, however, are wholly or almost wholly quartz, as shown, for instance, by the large dump from the west shaft. The quartz is more or less crushed and

12-1  
S-74 Santa Cruz      Near Patagonia      A4      C B 465

is stained reddish and brown by iron and manganese and in some places green by malachite or reddish and purple banded by fluorite, as at the west shaft. Some of the quartz is glass-greenish and some is rose-red. Locally it exhibits a laminated structure, seemingly pseudomorphic after calcite, which, considered in connection with the fact that a short distance to the southeast, in the East Fork of Temporal Gulch, some veins belonging to the same east-west fissure system consist almost wholly of calcite, indicates that the original gangue of the Gringo and its fellow veins was probably calcite, which has been replaced by quartz, as in Mojave County and elsewhere in the West.

The first or 60-foot level contains 1,100 feet of drift, 700 feet to the west of the main shaft and 400 feet to the east. The face of the west drift, which shows ore all the way across for a width of 5 feet, is 118 feet below the surface, and the vein is mostly good stoping ground from this level all the way up to the croppings, which are 15 feet wide. The ore is roughly banded, partly iron-stained quartz with some altered andesite and kaolin. Just west of the air shaft the vein is 15 feet wide and is said to be all good milling ore. Here the footwall is well defined, but the hanging wall is rough, suggesting that the true wall may not have yet been reached.

East of the shaft the vein is 20 feet or more wide and nearly all milling ore, and back of the vein on the footwall side is a 7-foot dike of silicified porphyritic andesite, which carries about the same amount of gold as the vein and which seems to be a metasomatic replacement deposit in the wall rock. The fact of the east drift is 180 feet below the surface.

The value of the deposits lies in their gold content. The gold is fine and is somewhat uniformly distributed in the vein except that it generally favors the footwall, rarely and hanging wall, and that the tenor is higher in the whitish altered, more or less porous kaolinized and silicified andesite or so-called sparry quartz and also in association with the glass-greenish, the laminated, the the purple or fluorite varieties of the quartz.

The ore is free-milling gold ore. It averages about \$10 in gold to the ton and contains also a little silver, copper and lead. The lead occurs in the form of yellowish molybdate, which here and there forms dark smooth adherent spots on the plate that interferes with the amalgamation of the gold. The gold plates about \$5 to the ton, and the concentrates containing the rest of the gold together with the other metals are smelted.

The oxidized zone extends to about 75 feet below the surface, measured from the bottom of the gulch, but the ore from the lower level in the sulphide zone, which is about 40 feet below the water line, stamps and mills about the same and is of the same tenor as that from the oxidized zone.

The Independent vein, which is approximately parallel to and about 600 feet north of the Gringo vein, is in general from 15 to 20 feet in width but where joined by spur veins widens to about 40 feet. The portion in the vicinity of the mine is said to be nearly all ore averaging about \$9 in gold to the ton.

It is in nearly all respects similar to the Gringo vein except that the ore is more ferruginous.

There are on the property also several diagonal or cross veins, one of which extends from the Independent vein near the east end of the ground to the Gringo vein beyond the shaft, near the west end. To judge from the character of the croppings they may be almost as good as either of the main veins.

The veins of the Gringo mine and vicinity belong to the late metallogenetic epoch. Their origin seems to be due to hydrothermal gold-bearing silicious solutions that circulated through the fissures after the intrusion or eruption of the igneous rocks, probably rhyolite or later andesite, though these rocks were not observed on the Gringo ground. The gulch gravels include also pebbles of a rock which apparently stand between aplite and diorite. This rock, which would not be examined in place, seems to occur in considerable volume in the mountains to the north, at the head of the gulch, and it may be intrusive into the andesite. The solutions must have been strong to judge from the manner in which they have dissolved out the former vein filling and metasomatically altered and replaced the minerals in the andesite.

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The above examination was made about 1914, when gold was \$20.67 per ounce; since which time, in 1925, Kelly, of the Kelly-Rand Mining Co., of Randsburg, Calif., took an option on the mine and was preparing to develop it when he lost his life in an auto accident.

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COPY

REPORT ON GRINGO MINE, SANTA CRUZ COUNTY, ARIZONA, BY FRANK C. SCHRADER, UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Gringo mine, which is a gold mine, is located in the southern part of the district (Wrightson) about 3 miles north-northwest of Patagonia in Gringo Gulch, a northeast tributary of Temposal Gulch, at an elevation of about 4,250 feet. It is about a quarter of a mile above the mouth of Gringo Gulch and is reached by a wagon road.

The deposit was discovered about 1893, but little development work was done until 1906, when the present owner, the Arizona Gold Mines & Milling Co., of Tombstone, Ariz. acquired it. This company installed a 5 stamp mill, which was soon enlarged to 10 stamps, and at the time of visit an increase to 20 stamps was being planned.

The property comprises a group of nine claims, and extends for 4500 feet on the vein. It is developed to a depth of 180 feet or more by drifts and shafts aggregating about 3000 feet of work, the general plan of which is shown in Figure 27.

The mine lies in the lower foothills of the range. The topography is hilly to mountainous. The country rock is andesite, a more or less prophyllitically altered, epidotized gray fine-grained, moderately porphyritic rock. It is somewhat banded with flow structure and weathers reddish brown. Calcite films coat the joint planes and some calcite occurs in the rock. The rock is composed principally of long and short laths of oligoclase-andesine, hornblende, and biotite resting in a glassy base having parallel fluidal structure, with a few larger feldspar phenocrysts some of which are nearly 0.2 inch long. There is also considerable magnetite and a little augite and calcite. The rock is apparently correlative with the early andesite occurring elsewhere, as at the Anaconda group, 5 miles to the north, and with the cerussite-bearing andesite at the Sonita prospect, west of Patagonia.

The andesite is cut by a steeply southward-dipping sheeting, about parallel with the lode, and also by two other sheeting structures, one trending northeast and the other north-west. Water stands about 70 feet below the surface in the main shaft, which is sunk in the bottom of the gulch. This water is near the lower limit of the oxidized zone, and is regarded as representing approximately ground-water level.

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80° S. or stands about vertical and is from 5 to 20 feet in width. It consists principally of coarsely and crudely banded quartz and crushed and altered andesite, with a little calcite or spar. The rock portion occurs in various stages of alteration, but it is in the main highly altered, some to the slacked whitish clayey stage, and some has a talcose feel. Large portions of the vein, however, are wholly or almost wholly quartz, as shown, for instance, by the large dump from the west shaft. The quartz is more or less crushed and is stained roddish and brown by iron and manganese and in some places green by malachite or roddish and purple banded by fluorite, as at the west shaft. Some of the quartz is glass-greenish and some is rose-red. Locally it exhibits a laminated structure, seemingly pseudomorphic after calcite, which, considered in connection with the fact that a short distance to the southeast, in the East Fork of Temporal Gulch, some veins belonging to this same east-west fissure system consist almost wholly of calcite, indicates that the original gangue of the Gringo and its fellow veins was probably calcite, which has been replaced by quartz, as in Mohave County and elsewhere in the West.

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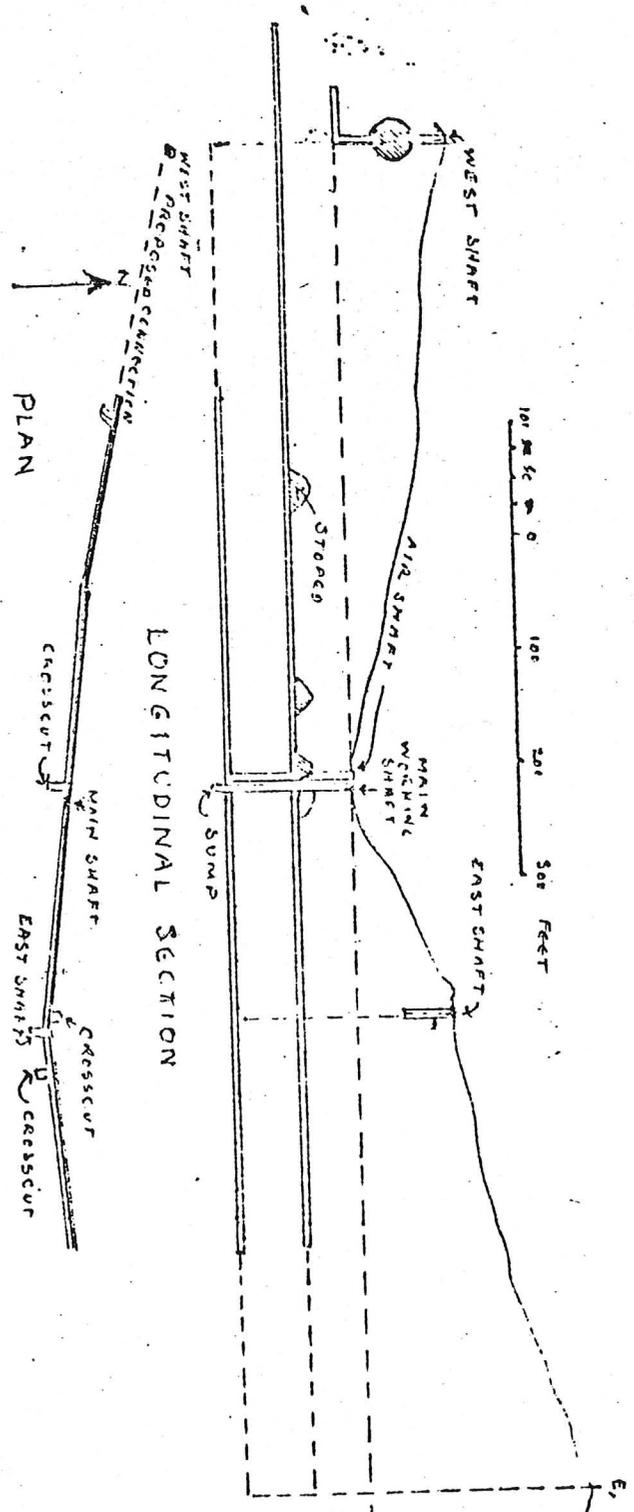
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#### STAR MINE

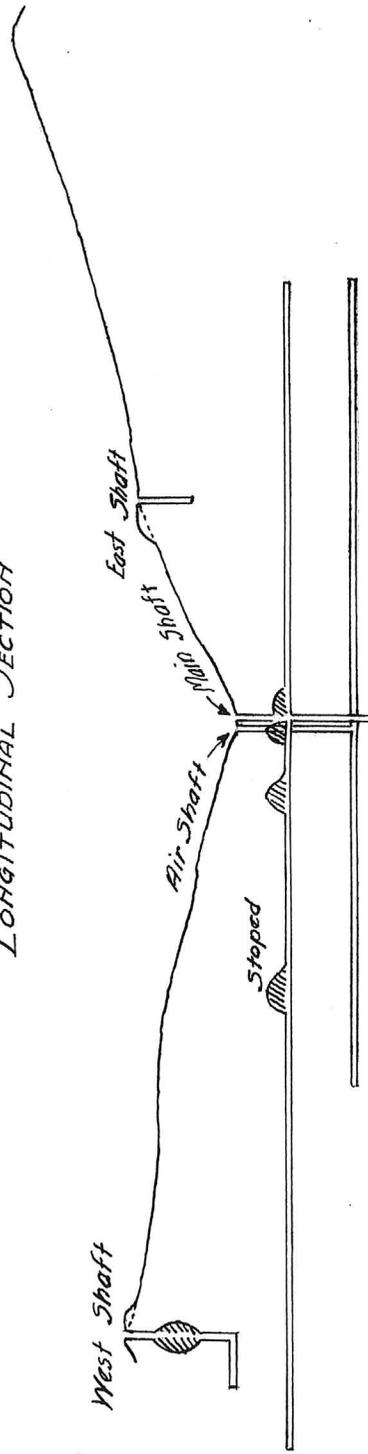
In the Star Mine, which is located by the roadside just below the Gringo mine, apparently in the same country rock, the andesite as well as the vein is said to carry fair amounts of gold. As at the Gringo mine, the vein trends east and has a considerable horizontal extent, but it is only a few inches wide. A considerable portion of it is said to average \$37 in gold to the ton.

(Copied from pages 222 to 226 incl. .... of Bulletin 582 of the United States Geological Survey, entitled "Mineral Deposits of the Santa Rita and Patagonia Mountains, Arizona."



GRINGO MINE  
Patagonia, Ariz.

LONGITUDINAL SECTION



PLAN

