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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: HUMBUG PLACERS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

EDWARDS PLACER
COW CREEK PLACER

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 958

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 7 N RANGE 1 E SECTION 17 QUARTER E2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 57MIN 00SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 16MIN 30SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: GOVERNORS PEAK - 7.5 MIN

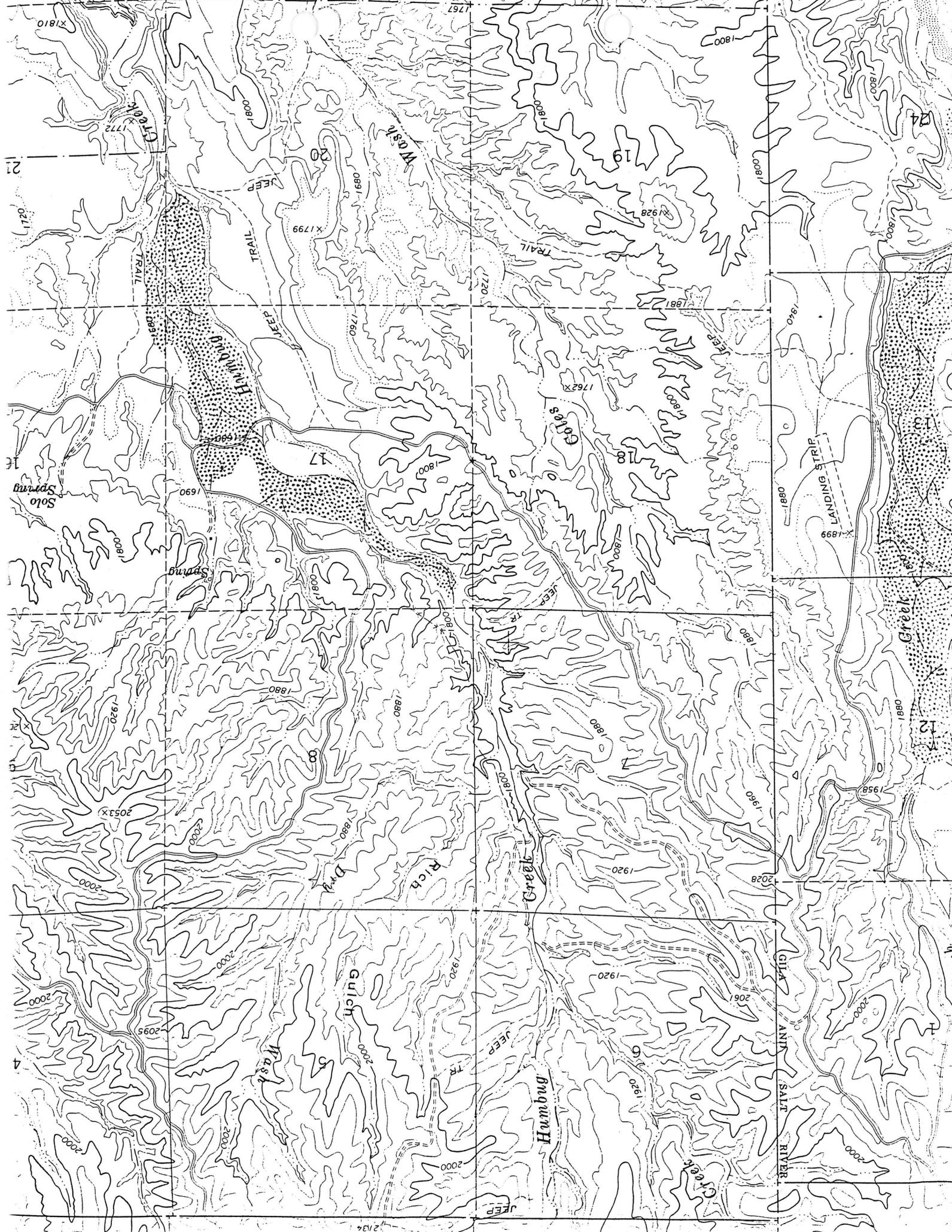
CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

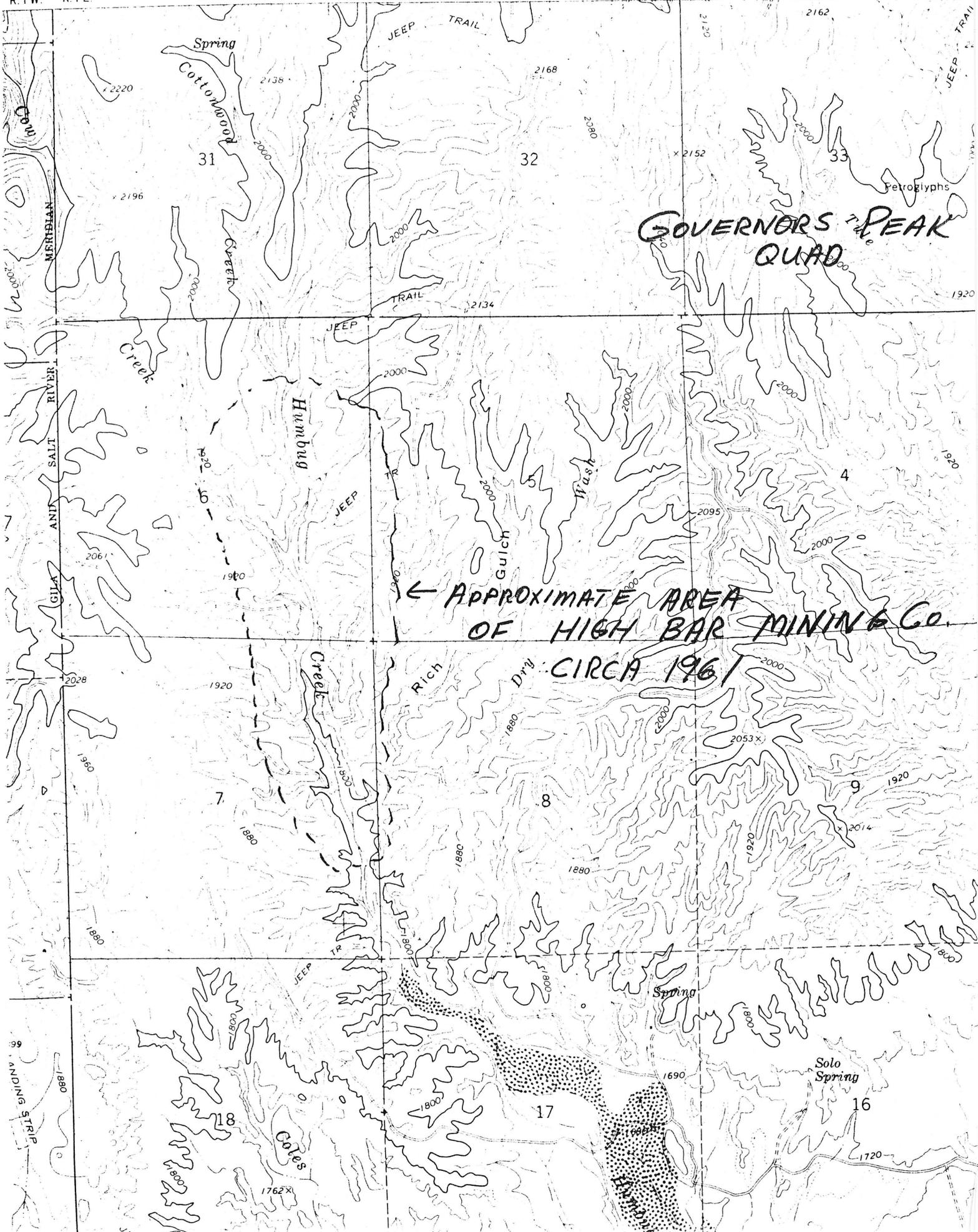
GOLD PLACER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

STATE OF AZ LAND DEPT. PERMIT 7821000
ADMMR HUMBUG PLACERS FILE
AYRES, J., ET AL, 1992 HISTORICAL ARCHEOLOGY
OF PLACER MINING ON HUMBUG CREEK. GEO. FILE
AZBM BULL. 160, P. 57
USGS BULL 1355, P. 59



R.1W. R.1E. 380 17'30" 381 390 000 FEET 383



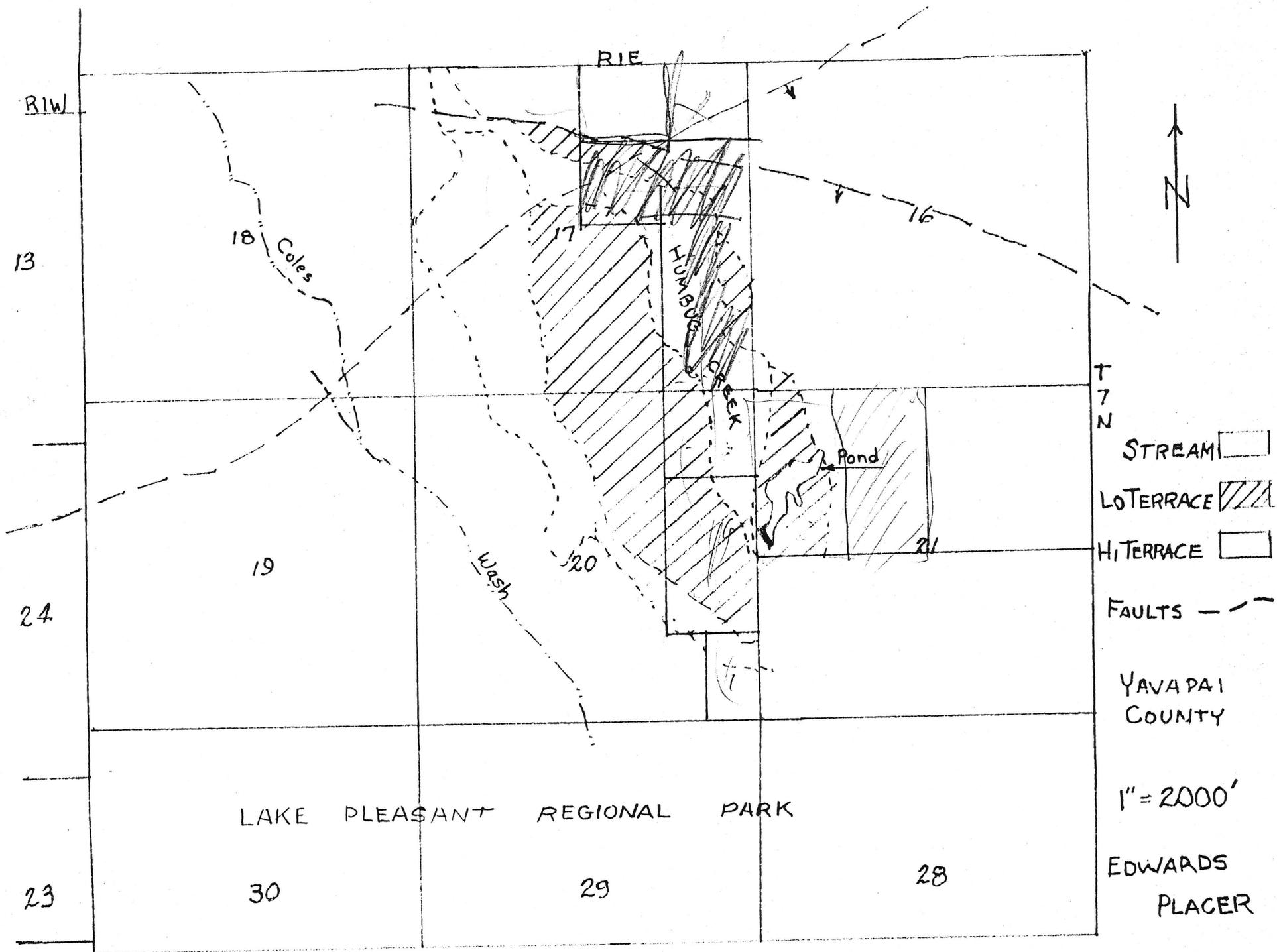


Fig. 3

HUMBUG PLACERS

6/84

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T7N R1E Secs 5, 6, 7, 8, 17

Humbug Placers cover the High Bar Mining Co claims, Gibbons Permit, Phillips Permit

MILS Yavapai Index #958A (Phillips Permit)
#958B (Gibbons Permit)

ABM Bull 160, p.57

ABM Bull 180, p. 161, 163

1355

HUMBUG PLACERS

YAVAPAI COUNTY

NJN WR 7/31/87: Everett Bassett, an archaeologist with Dames and Moore reported he is doing a study on the dam in Sec 6, T7N R1E and on the associated ditch or canal in Secs 7,8,17 and 20 which supplied water to hydraulic placer workings in Sec 20, 21, 22, 28, and 29. He was looking for historic site in the new Lake Pleasant Regional Park and efforts are being made to preserve it.

Mr. C. D. Richardson
The Supply Corporation
P. O. Box 38 - 965
Miami, Florida

File Copy
YAV. MILS 958A PHILLIPS PERMIT
958B GIBBONS PERMIT

HUMBUG PLACERS (file)

Dear Mr. Richardson:

A preliminary investigation of the unpatented placer mining claims held by the High Bar Mining Company in the Humbug mining district, in southern Yavapai County, Arizona was made on August 1, 1961. Mr. E. H. Green, Avon Park, Florida, an associate in the High Bar venture, accompanied me to the property which is 51 miles from Phoenix, Arizona; 34 miles over the Black Canyon highway and the last 17 miles over a dirt road.

The placer claims, totaling 580 acres in Sections 5, 6, 7, and 8, Range 1 East, T 7 N, G & GRM, are along the valley and side slopes of Humbug Creek for about one and one-half miles, extending into Cow Creek near the south end. Gold bearing gravels are exposed in the creek bed and along the hill slopes. The High Bar Mining Company, owned by H. R. Norman, B. F. Stanley, Jr., J. W. Hankins, and E. H. Green leased the placer claims several months ago. According to Norman, Mrs. Dorothy Dickey, Wickburg, one of the owners, supported herself and family for several years by pocket mining.

The Humbug mining district covering the water sheds of Humbug, Cow and French creeks has a history of gold production beginning in the late 60's. Production has been at irregular intervals and there are no records extant on the recovery or value. Mining and prospecting was hindered by the inaccessibility; until the completion of the Black Canyon highway the area was accessible only by trails and a poor wagon road from Castle Hot Springs.

Placer operations about six miles north of High Bar before 1900 are mentioned in Lindgren's bulletin on the Bradshaw Mountains; Arizona Bureau of Mines bulletins 135 and 137 mention the Humbug district. Butler in Bulletin 135 states that gold-bearing gravels are found for twenty miles along French, Humbug and Cow creeks but gives nothing on the value per cubic yard.

On August 1 I walked the property from the old dam to about one mile above. Green and Norman showed the side slope gravels, reported to be the richer part of the deposit. The gravel in the creek bottom has a width of 50 - 200 feet, the thickness and distance to bed rock has not been determined. Three shallow pits, 3 - 4 feet deep, dug for domestic and panning water are reported to contain gold and black sand but did not reach bed rock.

According to Norman and Stanley the entire area covered by the placer claims has been prospected, with good gold showings in the creek gravel and hill slopes. They believe a gravel bar covering the higher slopes on both sides of the creek and nearly one mile in length will be the most productive part of the deposit. Unfortunately, the area has not been sampled systematically, no trenching or test holes have been dug to bed rock nor has a record of the gold from the various samples been kept. Green, Stanley and Norman estimate the gravel to have a value of \$3 to \$5.50 a cubic yard but there are no figures to support this opinion.

I collected two samples at grass roots on the west side of Humbug Creek; sample locations about 400 feet apart and about 300 - 400 back of the creek. Both samples, on panning, returned free gold and black sand and the pannings were reserved for assay. (Richardson No. 1)

A 225-pound sample collected by Green and Norman was run over a small Stephan table. Two of Stephan's people operated the table (they wanted to return it to Phoenix for demonstration) and did a poor job of it. To speed the operation the table was set at a high angle with too much water. As a result much of the material washed over the deck. The cleanup was saved and reserved for assay. (Richardson No. 2)

After watching Stephens demonstration I lacked time to collect sample from the stream bed. I took the two samples to Phoenix and had them assayed. Results are listed and the assay certificates will be sent you.

Richardson No. 1

Combined pulps from two test holes. Panned to make concentrate and tailing. Concentrate contains all black sand and free gold. Concentrate contains 1.0 milligram gold; tailing contains 0.14 milligram gold. No silver in either sample. Assuming a fineness of 900 for the free gold, this sample calculates to a value of \$0.7772 per cubic yard. Not high grade but good for grass roots.

Richardson No. 2

Black sand was removed with a magnet and assayed for gold silver and with negative results. Tailings assayed 2.16 milligrams of gold. Except to show that the magnetite does not contain gold this test should be discarded.

Recommendations

Green, Norman and Stanley have prospected the area but have nothing concrete on which to figure yardages or the value per yard. I recommend that spot sampling be done, both on the hill slopes and in the creek bottom, to check whether gold occurs in a profitable amount. If the spot sampling, either trenching or test holing or both, shows nothing the property should be dropped; if it shows gold in minable amounts additional sampling should be done and the washing plant which is almost complete should be set up as a pilot plant.

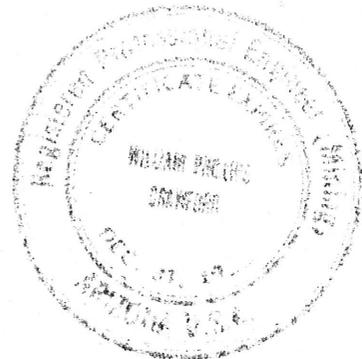
It is my opinion that all of the people associated in this venture are sincere- they have spent their own money and labor. I believe the property has a good chance to develop into a profitable placer mine. Norman's flow sheet for the washing plant is practical and simple and will work. Most of the equipment required for the plant is at hand.

The property should be sampled before any more money is spent for mining. Spot sampling will require 6 - 10 days. The claims are worth sampling.

Very truly yours,

William P. Crawford

1823 North 40th Street
Phoenix 8, Arizona
August 4, 1961



1823 North 40th Street
Phoenix 8, Arizona
August 5, 1961

Mr. C. D. Richardson,
P. O. Box 38 - 965
Miami, Florida

Dear Mr. Richardson:

I have mailed you two copies of a preliminary report on the High Bar placer property, Yavapai County, Arizona, and an enclosing a third copy with this letter. One of these should reach you even if there is additional plane hi-jacking. I worked with a Texan who had a sure-cure remedy for crime; a long ladder and a short rope. Perhaps there should be a return to this, although it would be too simple for the do-gooders.

Regarding this High Bar venture, I regard it as a promising prospect. The two samples which I collected had gold at the surface. I selected the two places, dug out and retained the samples, panned them and put the final pannings in a glass jar which went into my pocket. After cleaning the pannings the samples were taken to the assayer. The hill side samples returned 77¢ per cubic yard which is much lower than Norman and Stanley thought but is good material from grab samples.

If the deposit is sampled I suggest at least six test pits or trenches at widely scattered places. If the results are negative several other openings would check the poor findings. If test openings show material under a profitable grade drop this venture. If test openings are favorable, go ahead with the venture. The speed of digging test openings will depend upon the ground, size of boulders, etc. Bull-dozing should not be used to sample openings but can be applied to advantage in determining depth to bed rock. A rocker can be used to wash and concentrate the samples. Initial sampling should not require over 10 days, possibly less. A small back-hoe is an excellent tool for test pits.

My bill for the work to date is enclosed.
If I can be of further assistance please advise me.

Very truly yours,

William P. Crawford

William P. Crawford
1823 North 40th. Street
Phoenix 8, Arizona

Mr. C. D. Richardson
P. O. 38 - 965
Miami, Florida

Dr:

Field Work and Preliminary Report,
High Bar placer group, Yavapai County, Arizona

Field work, August 1, 1961	\$50.00
Assays	20.00
Report	<u>25.00</u>
	\$95.00