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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: I X L CINNABAR

ALTERNATE NAMES:  
MARCH CLAIMS

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 244B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 13 N RANGE 3 W SECTION 19 QUARTER S2  
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 29MIN 00SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 36MIN 40SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: WILHOIT - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:  
MERCURY  
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:  
ADMMR I X L CINNEBAR MINE FILE  
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 30

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Prescott, Arizona.    April,-27-th, 1930.

Prospector'  
Descriptive Writer;  
Selling Agent:.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON "I-X-L",- CINNIBAR:.

INTRODUCTION:.

The Supply of mercury is derived from Europe,(Spain), (Austria, Italy, and lately from Russia, the Russian deposit being near Nikitovka, in the Donetz basin), the United States, (California), Mexico, and Canada.

The worlds output is nearly stationary, but that of the United States has fallen off somewhat, while that of other countries has increased moderately.

-----From----- Metals of the Chemist-Appleton-1901.-----

LOCATION:.

The property of the "I-X-L",- Cinnibar group, consists of eight (8), twenty acre lode claims, situated in the Copper Bas -in Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona. --(160), acres;----

Immediately adjoining the above group of mining location s are situated the "March", Group of twenty-(20), (Forty-Acre-tracts), located as placer claims, (200-acres), on which there are discovered many large dikes of mineral bearing rocks, very similar in appearance to those situated on the "I-X-L",- lode claims adjoining; All of these claims are contiguous and in some instances the locations over-lap or cross each or one another; In appearance and attractiveness they have a similarity, those traversing the placer locations often appear very like those outstanding dikes, (massive outcroppings), crossing the face of the earth very like a low ruined wall or moat, known as the "I-X-L",- lode claims.

There is a discolorization of the surface along this

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entire mineralized belt, which will distinguish it from other districts quite readily:.

These great dikes have all been known to assay "Mercury" locally called "Cinnibar", in a greater or lesser degree, from a mere trace, as it were to instances where there have been found high grade Vermillion Cinnibar, and yet other places where the Vermillion does not show, it is often found that "Metacinnabarite" Black in color, occurs in its place along some of these great dikes, also there are frequently discovered other mercury bearing minerals wherever mining operations have exposed the rocks below the surface out-crop:.

This mineral belt has been known for many years, that it existed, yet there has been no systematic declaration of prospecting or mining for this "Quicksilver", or for that matter the gold values which are often attendant and accompany the ores and may become a resource when active operations are under way, during the past fourteen years; For this reason the field became open for prospecting with the exception of a few claims held by local prospectors and claim owners, the early-day-pro prospector has left the scene or passed from view, it is recorded that he it was who discovered "Quicksilver", while prospecting and tracing gold-bearing-quartz. While many of these dikes do carry gold, it is understood the content as an average is too ~~low~~ low grade to be profitably mined for that metal alone, it is therefore very good reasoning when we state that with two minerals gold, and cinnibar as found often in the same ore within this belt, should, if the

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equipment for mining and recovering both minerals be at hand, that a gigantic low-grade commercial operating mining venture of vast resources may yet be developed into another great Arizona paying mine on some of the above described "Quicksilver", claims;. The "I-X-L",- and the "March", group's.

These claims are readily reached from the Railway at Skull Valley, a Station on the Santa Fe R.R. a distance by auto- of about eight miles, and from Prescott, via the White Spar, or Hascayampa Trails, auto- road to within four miles of the property near Wilhoit's Gas Station, then too the west a distance of four miles and one is at the property, all in the Copper Basin Mining District, Yavapai County, Arizona.

Bureau Of Mines Report:.

The Arizona Bureau of Mines has published a Bulletin No-122- on "Quicksilver", in which it says in reference to this mineral belt; The Quicksilver deposits in Yavapai County, occur in Copper Basin, about ten miles southeast of Prescott, and approximately seven miles by road, from Skull Valley, a Station on the Phoenix Branch of the Santa Fe Railroad. A Branch road from the main High-Way turns south and west, and follows a dry wash to within one-half mile of the deposit. The position of this deposit relative to Prescott, and Skull Valley, is shown on the index map, fig-5-. . As this deposit occurs at an elevation of over -5000'. feet the climate throughout the year is likely to be mild with more or less severe snow storms during the winter. The rainfall

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during the summer occurs usually as torrential downpours and thunderstorms, and the precipitation during the winter is largely as snow. As the deposit is on the southwest side of the mountain the snow is not likely to remain on the ground long, and should not interfere seriously with mining operations.

The vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the deposit is rather ~~scarcely~~ sparse, and consists entirely of grasses, a few bushes and an occasional stunted juniper. A few miles to the north, however, a good stand of timber occurs on the slopes of the Sierra Prieta. This timber consists of Pine, Juniper, and Oak; and in the past much of it has been used in the mines of this region.

TOPOGRAPHY:.

The Quicksilver deposit occurs in a semicircular basin formed by the junction of several streams, and is partly surrounded on the north and east by high ridges. These higher ridges form a part of the foothill belt flanking the high Sierra Prieta on the southwest. The isolated hills and ridges of this foothill belt consist of mature topographic forms on which the drainage is well established, and the smooth, grassy slopes are interrupted here and there by dikes of ryolite or siliciousa veins that stand out in relief. The various prospects in this district occur at elevations between -5500; and -5600; feet above sea level.

No living streams are to be found in the immediate vicinity of the deposits, and the prospectors must depend for their supply of water on temporary springs that issue from fractures in

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in the granite.

GEOLOGY:.

The Quicksilver deposits occur as silicious veins in a batholithic mass of granite which has been intruded by an irregular mass of diabase and by dikes of andesite and rhyolite.

HORNBLLENDE GABRO:.

Occuring as <sup>a</sup>/small intrusive mass cutting the granite described above is a greenish-black hornblende gabbro.

On a fresh fracture the rock is found to be composed almost entirely of hornblende and stout lathes of feldspar.

A thin section of this rock consists principally of hornblende and plagioclase feldspar together with ~~the~~ ilmenite and a few slender prisms of apatite. The hornblende in this rock is the pale green, fibrous variety, urallite; and is an alteration product of pyroxene; it constitutes about one-half the area of the slide. Along the edges it is often altered to chlorite with the characteristic "ultra blue", interference colors.

The feldspar is labradorite, and occurs as broad, simple twins, sometimes poikilitically enclosed by the hornblende.

The feldspar often contains numerous thin shreds of a micaceous mineral which may be sericite, and an opaque substance, probably kaolin. The ilmenite occurs as irregular branching forms and is altering to leucoxene. A small amount of calcite and secondary quartz are also present in the slide.

ORE DEPOSITS:.

The quicksilver ores in this district occur as silicious veins generally along dikes of andesite or rhyolite

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porphyry, although some veins are entirely in granite and others are in gabbro. The veins occupy fault fissures filled with crushed fragments of wall rock. This is especially true where the vein occurs in granite, gabbro, or andesite; but those occurring in rhyolite show little or no crushing, and often only slight brecciation. In some of the rhyolite dikes the mineralization consists of narrow, anastomosing veinlets which on the weathered surface often resemble the flow lines occurring in this rock.

The silicious vein material cementing the brecciated fragment of the dikes is very resisting to erosion; and, because of their greater durability, these dikes stand out in relief above the surrounding wall rock.

Very little prospecting has been done on these veins, and where shafts have been put down on them, they were found to be either vertical or to dip at steep angles to the northeast. northeast.

The valuable mineral in these veins is cinnibar, the sulphide of mercury; and closely associated with it is pyrite.

Cinnibar also occurs as minute grains or tiny veinlets traversing chalcedonic quartz.

Where the mineral is surrounded by dense, chalcedonic quartz it resists oxidation very effectively, and the specimens of ore with pyrite were found within a few feet of the surface. Chalcedonic quartz, often beautifully banded, is the principal gangue mineral in these veins. This vein-filling

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contains more or less ilmenite and kaolin. When studied in thin sections, two periods of quartz deposition are found in the ore; an earlier one of slightly coarser texture was fractured after deposition, and in these fractures, the latter, finegrained quartz was deposited. Microscopic crystals of barite with a tabular outline were also found in some of the slides, and although sericite is present, it seems to have formed only in the enclosed rock fragments.

These veins are not mineralized with cinnibar along the entire length since some portions contain only the barren chalcocenic quartz; but the solutions that gave rise to the cinnibar ~~also~~ also deposited the siliceous gangue material.

The occurrence of quartz vein-material, therefore, does not necessarily indicate the presence of economically important minerals. Observation shows that those portions of the vein where visible cinnibar is present, or where it has been found by assays, are usually stained by limonite and are more or less porous.

These more important portions of the veins may approximately be termed ore shoots. They are not confined entirely to the wider or more prominent outcrops, particularly those highly silicified portions, but may be rather inconspicuous and in part covered by the products of disintegration. However, the presence of chalcocenic quartz is suggestive of mineralization, and these veins should be followed along their entire length until more favorable outcrops are found.

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DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON "I-X-L",: CINNIBAR:.

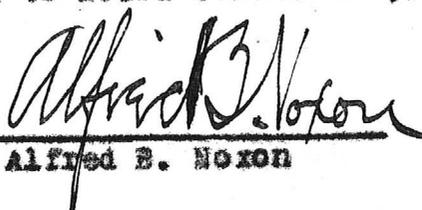
CREDIT DUE:.

The above scientific data referring to the deposits under discussion, and included within the boundaries of the "I-X-L", and the "March", Groups of mining claims, was taken from Bulletin No-122- entitled Quicksilver, of the Bureau of Mines at the University of Arizona. at Tucson, Arizona. Written by Carl Lausen Geologist, and E.D. Cardner Mining Engineer, and was printed for publication June -1-st, 1927. -----

We have found much of the same materials discussed by these eminent engineers in the foregoing article, yet we find it does require exhaustive study and constant application by prospecting to segregate the materials which are certain to carry mercury from these rocks which are quite barren or very low grade, we therefore believe that a trained and energetic engineer be in charge at the mine while development of these great dikes is under way. The first stages of any development undertaking may require an acute knowledge of the minerals to be mined as a resource and also such vast tonnage as exists within this area require some engineering ability to redeem the higher and more desirable ores first, and then mayhap the lower grade ores could later be profitably mined as equipment becomes adapted to local conditions:.

Respectfully Submitted.

(SIGNED),

  
Alfred B. Noxon