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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: JOHN GLENN MINING CLAIMS

ALTERNATE NAMES:
PFESTER CLAIMS

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 393

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 S RANGE 15 E SECTION 19 QUARTER S2
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 58MIN 45SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 51MIN 03SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: WINKELMAN - 7.5 MIN

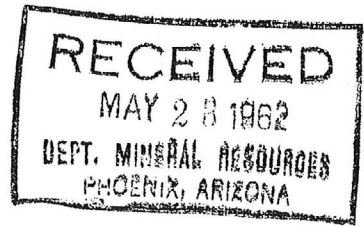
CURRENT STATUS: DEVEL DEPOSIT

COMMODITY:
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR JOHN GLEN MINING CLAIMS FILE
ADMMR CIVIL RIGHTS FILE
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 30 & SEC. 13 T5S-R14E

Mammoth May 22 1962

Dept of Mineral Resources
Mineral Bldg
Phoenix City
Mr Lewis A Smith.



Dear Sir: The John Glenn Mining Claims
No 1 and 2 are in section 13 T5S, R14E.
I have had a Geologist examine the
Garsen samples and his opinion is that
some of the best cells are definitely
of Copper origin.

I still think this is a better than
average or good prospect for a Copper
Deposit and with some assistance from
the Mineral Resources Dept. for road
purposes I am confident I could open
up a good mine.

Yours truly
Paul Hunter

P.O. Box 602 Mammoth City

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

John Glean Mining Claims

Mine Pfiester Claims Date May 21, 1962
District ² Crosier Peak Dist., Pinal Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith
Pipser Dist
602
Subject: Mine Visit with Paul Pfiester, P. O. Box 39, Mammoth 5-17-62.

Property: 3 lode claims, (unpatented).

Location: Sec's. 19, 30, T5S R15E.
213 T 55 R 15 E
Ca

Access: The property is reached by a graded road, from the Winkleman-Mammoth Highway, which turns to the west immediately south of the San Pedro R. bridge. This road is followed for 4 miles west to Smith Canyon. From here Smith Wash is followed southwest for 2 miles. A tributary wash is then followed to the SW from Smith Wash for 3/4 mile.

Work: The main mineral showing is developed by a cut and a 35 foot vertical shaft. 2 shallow location pits are on the other claims.

Geology: Beginning at the front of the range, where Smith Canyon emerges onto the flat, the Gila Conglomerate lies against the steeper front of the range. This is tilted to dip 40 to 60 degrees east, forming the foothills. It butts against vertically dipping Troy quartzite, followed by highly metamorphosed, cherty limestone, then Dripping Spring quartzite, then conglomerate (Barnes or Scanlan or both), then granitic rocks. At the mine, the contact between the Apache Group and the granitic rocks has been invaded by a mottled, altered porphyry dike (?), and diabase. The porphyry appears to be quartz monzonite. Diabase sills make up much of the cross-section, particularly on formation contacts.

The contact has been mineralized by limonite along a flat fault which strikes NW-SE and dips flatly (30 degrees) eastward. The limonite zone varies from a few inches to several feet in width and is exposed intermittently for over 400 feet on the strike. The wider portion is at the intersection of the zone with a minor transverse fault, which appears to be pre-mineral. The limonite is coarsely cellular, red to black red in color, and is jasperoid. In places the cells (boxworks) are relatively empty while in other places, the voids are filled by indigenous limonite. The limonite appears to have originated from sulphides which consisted of pyrite or chalcopyrite coated by chalcocite. The main limonitic lense (at the 35-foot shaft) is about 50 feet long and attains a maximum width of about 4 feet. Out from the limonite zone (gossan), the limonitic mineralization diminishes rapidly. The limonite is mature and the sulphides appear to have been shattered prior to oxidation. It is probable that, due to the maturity of the limonite, the unoxidized sulphides would be relatively deep and costly to get to. This view is substantiated by the fact that the shattering of the sulphides was severe, creating a very permeable medium through which the oxidizing solutions could easily move.

Access possibilities to reach the property from Smith Wash are poor because of the steep rugged topography and because of high piles of large boulders of granitic rocks and conglomerate strewn up and down the tributary to Smith Canyon. As exposed, the extent of the mineralized zone is insufficient to warrant the required expenditure for this access. If the boulders in the wash were broken up, it might be possible to build a bulldozer road up to within a hundred yards of the mineralized area. To build a

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Pfiester Claims

Date May 21, 1962

District Crosier Peak Dist., Pinal Co.

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject:

-2-

road on the ridge west of the wash would be even more costly. Yet, access would have to be made in order to bring in the equipment to test the showing, which is relatively small, and, overall, quite narrow, despite the good limonite character of some parts of the outcrop. During the dry season, the sand in the washes is fairly deep and loose, and would afford a poor footing for vehicles after being traversed a few times.