



CONTACT INFORMATION

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Arizona Department of Mines and Mineral Resources Mining Collection

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04/29/96

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: JOHNSON

ALTERNATE NAMES:

RUSSELL
RUSSELL EXTENSION

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 272

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 4 W SECTION 29 QUARTER NW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 11MIN 02SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 42MIN 06SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: YARNELL - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD
LEAD SULFIDE
COPPER SULFIDE
IRON SULFIDE
ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS YARNELL QUAD
REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF AZ 1899 P 61
METZGER, O.H. GOLD MINING AND MILLING IN THE
WICKENBURG AREA USBM IC 6991 1938 P 29
CLIFFORD & FRANK RUSSELL HAVE FOUR CLAIMS IN
THIS AREA AS OF 1980
ADMMR RUSSELL MINE-RUSSELL EXTENSION FILE
PAT. CLAIM EXTEND INTO SEC. 30

RUSSELL MINE, RUSSELL EXTENSION

YAVAPAI COUNTY
T10N R4W Sec 29

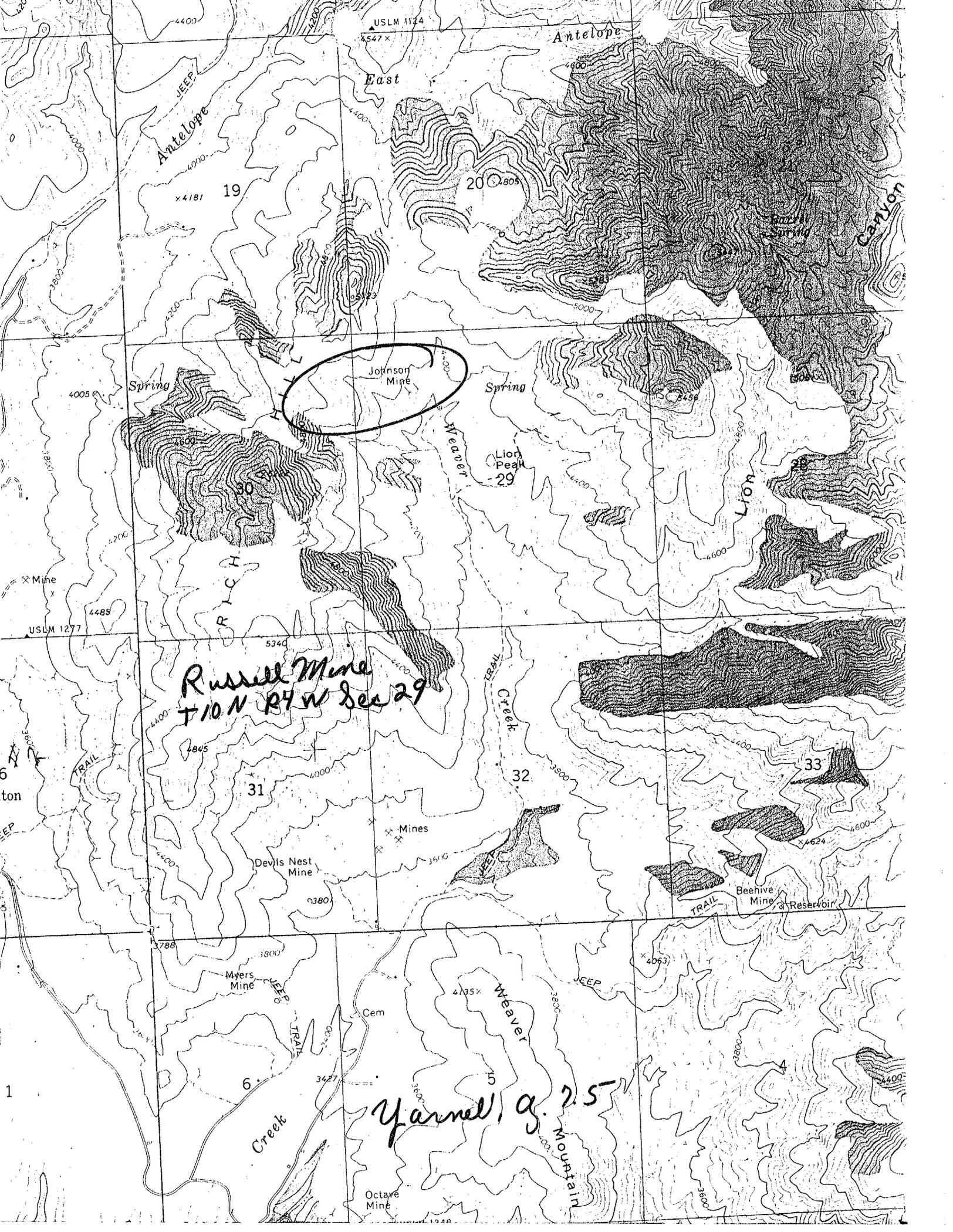
AKA: Johnson Mine

MILS INDEX #272 (Johnson Mine)

Report of the Governor, 1899, p. 61

USBM IC 6991, 1938, p. 29

USGS Yarnell, Az. 7.5 (Included in file)



USLM 1124

Antelope

East

Antelope

19

20

Canyon

Johnson Mine

Spring

Spring

Lion Peak

29

Lion

Mine

USLM 1277

Russell Mine
T10N R7W Sec 29

TRAIL
Creek

31

32

33

Mines

Devils Nest Mine

Beehive Mine

Reservoir

Myers Mine

Cem

Weaver

Yarnell, g. 2.5

Octave Mine

TRAIL
Mountain

Creek

6

5

4

1

6
ton

JEEP

TRAIL

JEEP

TRAIL

JEEP

TRAIL

REFERENCE 1 F1 < USBM I.C. 6991, p. 7 33 >
 REFERENCE 2 F2 < AZ DEPT MIN RESOURCES FILE DATA >
 REFERENCE 3 F3 < ABGMT CLIPPINGS FILE >
 REFERENCE 4 F4 < USBM - ABGMT FILE DATA >

272

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM
 RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < >
 REPORT DATE G1 < 8.11.11 >
 REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < ROTH, FRANCES A. >
 REPORTER AFFILIATION G6 < ABGMT >
 SYNONYMS A11 < >
 RECORD TYPE B20 < X.I.M >
 INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1.2 >
 DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >
 FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM-004 015 1213 >
 (last, first, middle initial) (last, first, middle initial)

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < RICH HILL DISTRICT >
 COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1.2.E >
 DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1.5.0.7.0.1.0.3.E >
 QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < YARNELL >
 SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < >
 ELEVATION A107 < 4,300.F.T >
 STATE A80 < A.Z >
 COUNTRY A40 < U.S. >
 LAND STATUS A64 < 0.0.E >
 QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 24,000 >
 SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

UTM
 NORTHING A120 < 3783250 >
 EASTING A130 < 373170 >
 ZONE NUMBER A110 < 12 >

*ACCURACY
 ACCURATE ACR (circle)
 ESTIMATED EST < >

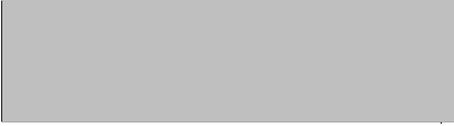
GEODETIC
 LATITUDE A70 < > N
 LONGITUDE A80 < > W

CADASTRAL
 TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 010.N >
 SECTION(S) A79 < 29 >
 SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SE OF NW OF NW >
 MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >
 RANGE(S) A78 < 0.04.W >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < ABOUT 3.5 MILES SOUTHEAST OF YARNELL >
 LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < TWO ADITS LOCATED ON THE HILLSIDE WEST OF WEAVER CREEK >

* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
 + ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

Went with George Bienfang to Bill Dean's mine near the old Johnson Au mine near the head of Weaver Gulch on the SE side of Rich Hill. Dean and his partner, Dave Galloway have finished the south drift at 70 feet and are sinking the shaft which is 170' deep. About 15' from the present face of the inclined shaft about 4" of good looking quartz has come in along the footwall of the 5 foot thick diabase dike which they have had the full length of the shaft. There is about 8" of "hungry" quartz on the H.W. GW WR 12/11/75



Cliff Russell came in to report that both William Dean and Precious Minerals Company have given up their leases on his claims on Rich Hill. Mr. Russell also has 30 claims in Sec. 12, T9N R2W that he would like to lease. GW WR 3/16/76

WR GW 11-3-77 - Robert Aldridge, Glendale, called for an office appointment and later came in to discuss a gold prospect near the Johnson mine at the head of Weaver Creek. These claims are owned by Cliff and Frank Russell and were worked by Bill Dean about 2 years ago. He sunk a very flat incline on a 4" to 12" quartz vein and milled about 15 tons of + 1 oz. ore from it. Mr. Aldridge is a greenhorn and wants a partner who knows something about mining. He read the article in I.C. 6991 on the Johnson mine which adjoins his lease and a copy was made of the article. He was referred to Dan Jacobs and Steve Greenlee, Yarnell, for a practical miner. 11-8-77 bh

NJN WR 6/3/83: Tim Blackburn visited and reported that he has bought the Russel #1-8 Claims, Yavapai County. He and Owen Spec are planning to do some mining there.

Clifford Russell said he had a company called Precious Company interested in his claims. They are located at 11040 N. 21st Avenue. FTJ WR 4/15/75

Went on to the Johnson mine up Weaver Creek near which Wm. Dean of Prescott has collared a new incline shaft on some high grade Au quartz. He thinks his vein is about 100 ft. in the HW of the Johnson, but there is probably a fault offsetting the structure. GW WR 4/17/75

Cliff Russell reported that Precious Metals, Inc. was leasing his Russell claims on Rich Hill. Charles Ellison has a mill at 11040 N. 21st Avenue, 997-5211. John Brown is president of Precious Metals. FTJ WR 4/28/75

John Kellogg, formerly with the State Land Dept. now supervising mining on the Rich Hill claims of Cliff Russell, called to inquire about hiring miners to drive a drift. GW WR 5/14/75

Cliff Russell said that John Kellogg was no longer with the company. GW WR 7/16/75

Went on up to Bill Dean's mine on Cliff Russell's claim adjoining the old Johnson mine. Here Dean and his partner, Dave Galloway, have sunk an 80' incline shaft N75°W in the FW of a 14" Au quartz vein containing visible Au. The HW of the quartz is granite but the footwall is a 4' diabase dike. They expect to sink to 100' then drift both ways off the shaft. Going north they will only have about 100' to drift to be out in the daylight. GW WR 7/16/75

Bill Dean was not in camp at the Cliff Russell property on Weaver Creek, but Jim Sweeny at the Devil's Nest said he saw Bill last week who told him the shaft was about 130 feet deep and that considerable galena had come into the vein. He was hauling a truck load to his mill east of Walnut Grove. GW WR 8/25/75

Cliff Russell phoned to make an appointment to examine the Precious Metals Co. X-cut on his property on the northwest side of Rich Hill for tomorrow. GW WR 10/7/75 Accompanied Frank & Cliff Russell to the Precious Metals Co. Au prospect on the Antelope Creek side of Rich Hill. Met Mr. Charles Ellison, mgr., of Precious Metals, who is supervising the driving of a 100 ft. X-cut easterly into a schist ridge, intruded by a diabase dike. Immediately across the canyon, perhaps 150 ft. from the portal of the X-cut, the old timers drove a 140 ft. drift or incline on a 6" vein of quartz. It was, therefore, advised that future work be done on this quartz vein instead of the X-cut, which is headed in the wrong direction. GW WR 10/8/75

Went on around to the Weaver Creek side of Rich Hill to Bill Dean's mine where he has sunk the incline shaft to 115 ft. and has turned a 25 ft. drift to the southwest at 100 ft. in the shaft. Presently, the drift face is in a fault which is almost a strike fault that has displaced the quartz vein about 18". There are now 2 veins of quartz following the 4 ft. diabase dike, one on the foot and one on the hanging wall. The country rock is granite. He has about 30 tons of quartz at his mill but insufficient water to process it. The first and only batch of quartz milled ran about .5 oz. Au/ton. GW WR 10/8/75

Total, 11 months 1936.— The development, mining, milling, general, lease ore, and custom ore expenses for the first 11 months of 1936 are:

Total tons milled, including custom ore, 20,500.

		Per ton milled	
Development.....	\$35,384.64	\$1.726	
Mining.....	76,310.20	3.723	
Milling.....	47,095.51	2.297	
General expenses..	18,612.48	.908	\$8.654
Cost of lease ore.	11,919.77	.581	
Cost of custom ore	<u>1,632.18</u>	<u>.080</u>	<u>.661</u>
Totals.....	190,954.78	9.315	9.315

Johnson Mine

Situation

The Johnson mine is 4 miles due north of Octave in the Weaver Mountains. It is served by a passable highway from Octave. The property consists of 5 patented and 5 unpatented claims owned by J. Smith of Los Angeles. It is operated under lease and option by the Johnson Gold Mines, Inc., Ralph Roseburry, President, 610 I. W. Helman Bldg., Los Angeles.

Water Supply

The mine makes about 3,000 gallons of water a day. The sump is pumped out about every fourth day and the water is utilized in the mill. Additional water for the mill is piped to the mill storage tank in a 2-inch gravity line from an old mine tunnel about 2,000 feet south of the mill. About 1,000 gallons a day is supplied from this source. A spring furnishes a supply of about 1,500 gallons a day, part of which is used for domestic purposes and part for the mill. It is piped from the spring to the mill storage tank and the domestic supply tank in a 2-inch gravity line 1,500 feet long.

Topography and Geology

The country about the mine is very rugged and precipitous. The elevation at the portal of the main adit level is 4,250 feet.

The country rock is granite. The vein bears northeast and southwest and dips from 28° to 30° to the north. A fine-grained basic dike rock is adjacent to the vein in most parts of the mine. The best ore seems to be associated with this dike and is sometimes above and sometimes below it. In places where both walls of the vein are granite, there is very little commercial ore. The vein consists principally of quartz filling in a fault fissure and is from one to two feet thick. The principal minerals are gold-bearing sulphides of lead, copper, iron, and zinc.

I. C. 6991

The vein is cut by two transverse faults, one on each side of the shaft. Ore has been mined on each side of the west fault, but the east one seems cut off the vein entirely, as no ore has been encountered east of it.

Development

Development consists of a main adit level 470 feet long, with one level above and four below, connected by an incline shaft 530 feet deep on the dip of the vein. The sump of the shaft is about 30 feet below the sixth or lowest level. The levels are at intervals of 50 to 150 feet on the slope of the vein. There is a total of about 1,500 feet of drifting.

Mining

Raises are run every 35 feet from level to level (fig. 10). Breaking starts from the back of the bottom level, and the ore is shoveled from the track until the stope has been advanced far enough to start stulling and backfilling. After stulling and backfilling have been started, the ore is broken from the back of the stope and shoveled to the raises on each side. Loading into cars is done from chutes at the bottom of the raises.

During October 1936 some ore was mined on the surface by underhand stoping on the outcrop. This was only a temporary arrangement to keep up production while one of the underground stopes was being timbered and prepared for production.

The ore is from 1 to 2 feet thick. From 2 to 3 feet of loose rock above the ore must be broken; the waste is used as back filling. The filling is piled against lagging that is held in place by the stulls. One row of stulls is placed along the bottom of the stope near the bottom level and a row about 2 feet in from each edge of the raises. After the stope is finished there remains a filled section 27 feet wide with an open space 8 feet wide on each side. It has been found desirable and in some cases necessary to leave small pillars at the lower corners of the stopes.

The stulls used are of round native timber and from 6 to 10 inches in diameter. Two-inch plank is sometimes used for lagging but almost any available scrap material is satisfactory.

The chutes consist of a bottom, side boards, and wing boards, and are constructed mostly of 2-inch plank. Sometimes steel sheets are used on the bottoms.

Mounted wet jackhammers with 7/8-inch hexagon steel, 18-inch chisels and Carrbits are used in the stopes and all development headings. Eleven holes are required to break a 4-foot drift round.

During October 1936 no stoping was being done underground. About 10 tons of ore a day was being produced from an open cut on the vein on the surface, and from 8 to 10 tons a day was produced by development. One

machine was operating two shifts a day in the west drift heading of No. 1 level; one was operating one shift a day in the east drift heading of No. 5 level, and one, two shifts a day on the surface above No. 1 level. The two machines in the drift headings produced some ore, but most of the breakage was waste, due to the narrowness of the vein. The machine on the surface was breaking mostly ore.

The ore and waste from the levels below the main adit level are dumped directly from the mine cars into a 1-ton skip and hoisted to ore and waste pockets at the main adit level (fig. 11). The ore from the surface is run through a raise to No. 1 level and then trammed to a separate ore pocket that draws from the main adit level.

The ore and waste is trammed from the ore and waste pockets of the main adit level by one contract trammer who is paid 10 cents a car. The distance from the waste pocket to the dump is about 500 feet, and the distance from the ore pockets to the mill bins is about 650 feet.

The mine payroll is as follows:

1 contract trammer at 10 cents a car		
5 miners at	\$4.50	\$22.50
5 muckers at	4.00	20.00
1 hoistman at	4.50	4.50
1 timberman at	4.75	4.75
1 foreman and blacksmith at	5.00	5.00

Compressed air is furnished by a compressor of 180-cubic-foot capacity operated by a 40-horsepower motor. A compressor of 300-foot capacity, direct-connected to a Diesel engine, is used as a stand-by for emergencies. The hoist is operated by a gasoline engine.

Milling

The normal capacity of the mill is 50 tons a day. During October and November it was operated one 12-hour shift a day, milling from 18 to 20 tons of ore. Values are recovered by gravity concentration, flotation, and amalgamation. Some of the ore from the upper levels is highly oxidized, making amalgamation necessary. The flow sheet of the mill is shown in figure 12.

Crushing and grinding. The ore is trammed from the mine by hand and dumped into a 50-ton coarse-ore bin. From the coarse-ore bin it goes through a 10- by 24-inch jaw crusher, where it is crushed to about 1/2 inch and is discharged into a fine-ore bin of 50-ton capacity.

From the fine-ore bin the ore is fed by a ratchet feeder into a 4- by 5-foot ball mill using 4-inch balls. The mill had not been in operation long enough or steadily enough to determine ball consumption definitely. The classifier overflow is 94 percent minus 80 mesh.

Gravity concentration.-- A 10-mesh screen on the discharge end of ball mill makes a rough classification of the ball-mill discharge. The oversize goes through a gold trap or hydraulic separator and then to a 54-inch by 16-foot Dorr duplex classifier in closed circuit with the ball mill. The undersize goes through a hydraulic separator, then through a corduroy launder and then over a Deister sand table. Concentrates, middlings and tails are taken from the Deister table. The concentrates go to the concentrate bins, where they are mixed with flotation concentrates and dried for shipment. The tails go to the Dorr classifier. The concentrates from the gold traps and the corduroy launder and the middlings from the Deister table are amalgamated in an amalgamation barrel.

Flotation.-- The overflow from the Dorr classifier goes to four 26- by 30-inch mechanically agitated flotation cells. Finished concentrates are taken from the overflow of the first cell. The overflow from the other three cells is returned to the first cell.

Z-5 and Z-6 are added at the classifier overflow at the rate of about 0.3 pounds per ton of ore. Aerofloat is added at the classifier overflow and aerofloat and pine oil at the flotation cells. The amount of these reagents used is quite variable and depends on the amount of oxidized ore. For highly oxidized ore, X-1 is used as a frother.

The flotation concentrates are first dewatered in an 8- by 10-foot Dorr thickener and then filtered in a 3- by 4-foot Oliver filter. The overflow from the thickener and the filtrate from the filter are run into the tailings. Water that separates from the tailings at the tailings pond is returned to the mill storage tank. About 50 percent of the water is reclaimed.

Amalgamation.-- The concentrates from the gold traps and the middlings from the Deister table are amalgamated in an 18- by 36-inch amalgamation barrel. The amalgam is retorted and melted in the assay office. The tailings from the amalgamation barrel are run over a launder provided with riffles and traps. This launder is fastened to the Deister table and the material fed into it by hand. The purpose of this operation is to catch any amalgam that remains in the tailings. The tailings pass through the launder and then run over the Deister table, where the sulphide particles are saved.

Detailed metallurgical and cost data were not available because the mill had not been in operation long enough at the time of the visit in October and November 1936. The ratio of concentration is approximately 40 to 1. The table concentrates run about \$550 a ton and the flotation concentrates about \$150 a ton. Approximately 50 percent of the total recovery was made by amalgamation as most of the ore milled was from the upper oxidized levels.

The mill is operated by the mill superintendent, one operator, and an assayer.

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Power.-- Electric power is furnished by the Arizona Power Co. Current is brought to the property at 11,000 volts and stepped down to 440 volts for motors and 110 volts for lighting. Connected horsepower is as follows:

Crusher	25
Conveyor	3
Ball mill	40
Line shaft for machine shop	10
Classifier	5
Flotation cell	7.5
Reagent feeders	.75
Thickener	3.0
Filter, vacuum pump, and compressor	7.5
Total	101.75

Meyers Mine

Situation

The Meyers mine is about 1 mile northwest of Octave on the west side of Weaver Gulch. It is served by a branch road of the county highway from Congress Junction to Octave.

The property consists of seven claims held by location by the Consolidated Mining and Development Co., George W. Meyers, of Octave, president. It is operated under lease by George W. Long and associates, of Phoenix.

Geology

The country rock is granite. The vein bears N. 60° E. and dips to the northwest at about 30°. It is from 1 to 2 feet thick and consists of quartz filling in a fault fissure. The mineralization consists principally of iron pyrite with small amounts of lead, zinc, and copper sulphides. Gold is the only metal present in commercial quantities.

Development

Development consists of an incline shaft 175 feet deep on the dip of the vein and two levels at 85 and 145 feet from the collar of the shaft. On the 85-foot level a drift extends 150 feet to the east and another 180 feet to the west from the shaft. On the 145-foot level there is 100 feet of drifting on the east and 130 feet of drifting on the west side of the shaft. The sump of the shaft is 30 feet deep below the 145-foot level.

Mining Methods

Drilling and breaking start from the back of the drift. The ore bodies are too small and irregular to warrant running raises before starting a stope. The ore is worked down by hand from the top of the stope to the level where it is shoveled into cars and trammed to the shaft. Stulls are used to support the hanging wall wherever necessary, and the waste sorted from the ore is left in the stope as filling.

machines and operating the mill in the west drift heading of No. 1 level, ore was crushed and milled in the east drift heading of No. 3 level, and ore, two miles away on the surface above No. 1 level. The two machines in the drift headings substituted same ore, but most of the rock was waste, due to the thickness of the vein. The machine on the surface was breaking waste ore.

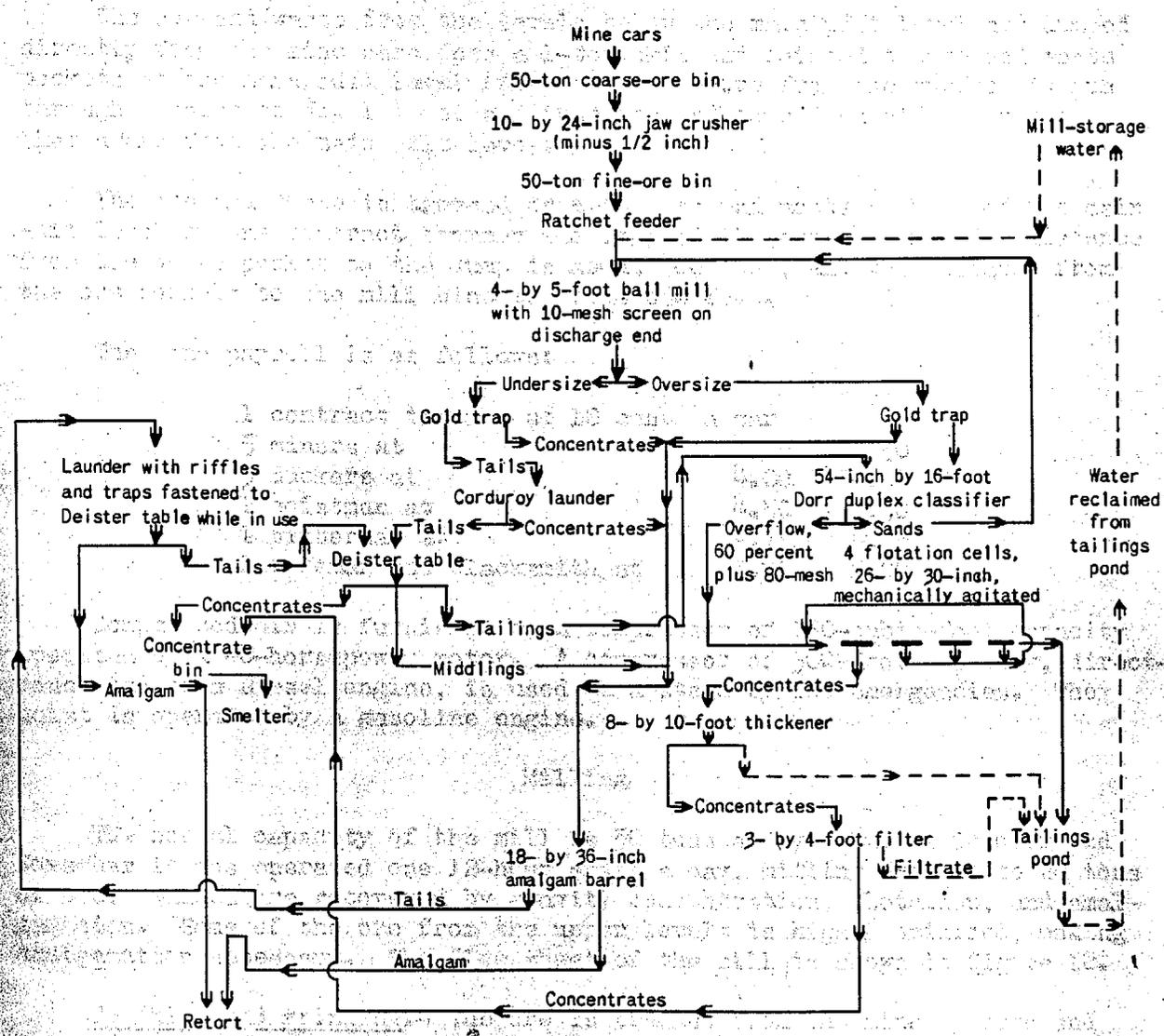


Figure 12.- Flow sheet, Johnson mill (50-ton capacity).

From the 50-ton bin the ore is fed by a ratchet feeder into a 4-by-5-foot ball mill using 4-inch balls. This mill had not been in operation long enough or steadily enough to determine the consumption definitely. The classifier overflow is 90 percent minus 20 mesh.

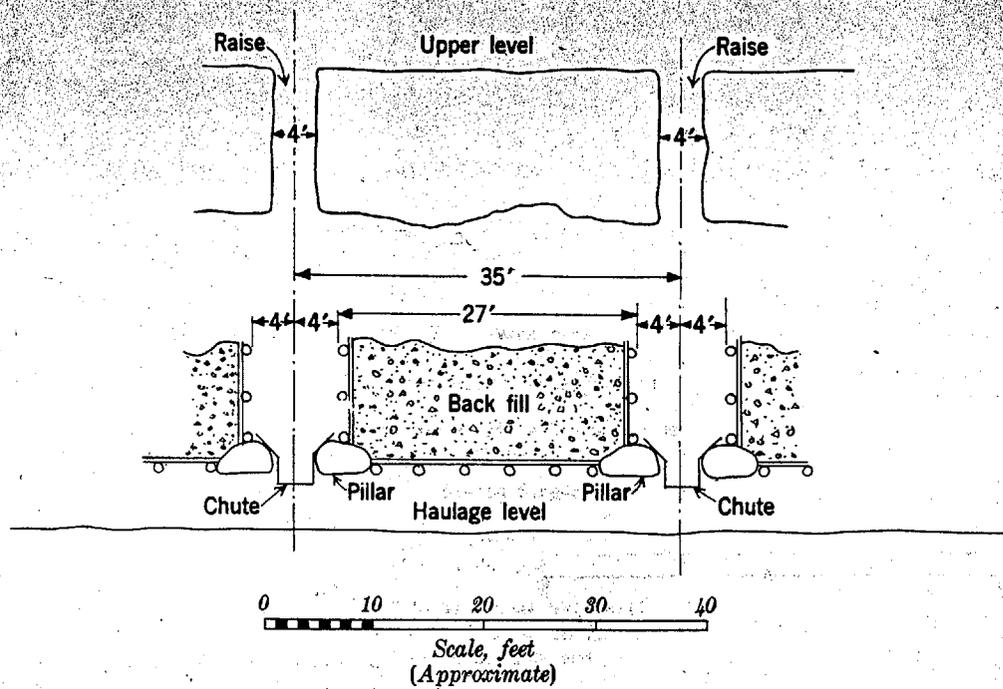


Figure 10.—Method of stoping, Johnson mine.

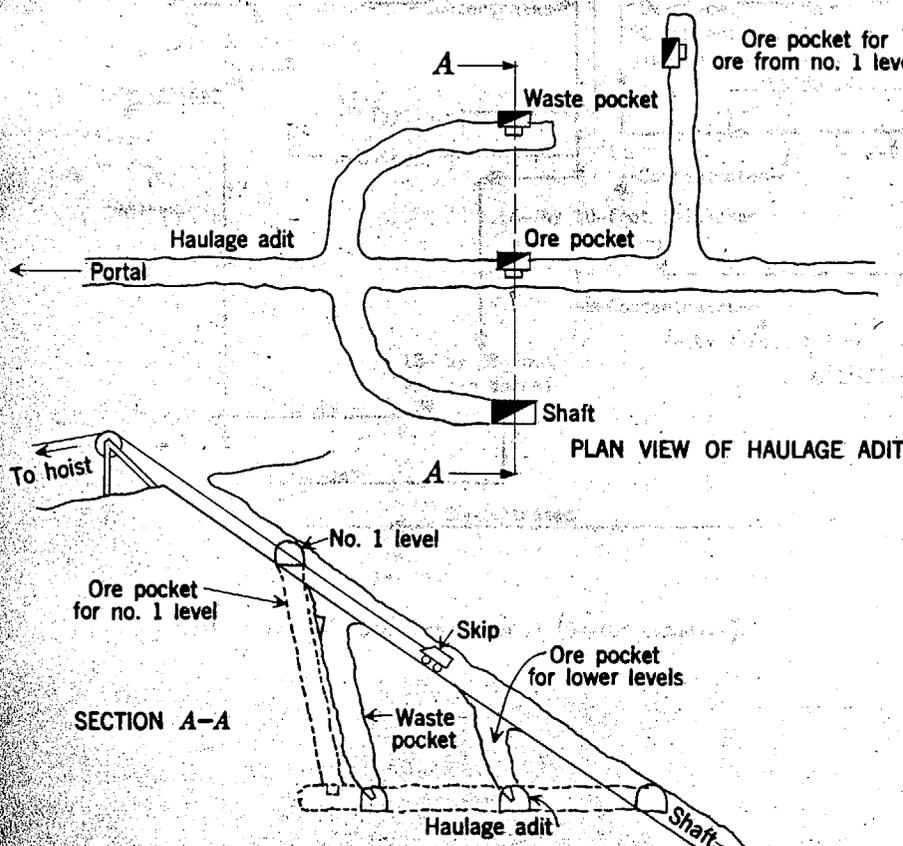


Figure 11.—General arrangement of ore and waste pockets, Johnson mine.



THIS NOTICE BGO: 1713 PAGE 959

Sept 1, 1995 DESERT FLOWER MINING CO.
GLEN GAMBLE
HOBART RANDOL
JACK BARTHOLOMEW
PO. Box 154 YARNOC AZ
85362

RECORDED
INDEXED
AZ ST. CO. CLERK
L-AM...

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

Mineral Building, Fairgrounds

Phoenix, Arizona

1. Information from: E J Russell

Address: 10234 N 16th Ave. Phoenix

2. Mine: Russell Mine 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____

Unpatented 8

4. Location: Rich Hill - Stanton

5. Sec 29-30 Tp 10 N Range 4 W 6. Mining District Weaver

7. Owner: E J Russell Frank Russell

8. Address: Phoenix

9. Operating Co.: Dean & Salloway

10. Address: Walnut Street

11. President: _____ 12. Gen. Mgr.: _____

13. Principal Metals: Gold 14. No. Employed: _____

15. Mill, Type & Capacity: Gravity 20 ton

16. Present Operations: (a) Down (b) Assessment work (c) Exploration
(d) Production (e) Rate _____ tpd.

17. New Work Planned: _____

18. Misc. Notes: This property will probably be transferred to Precious Metals inc

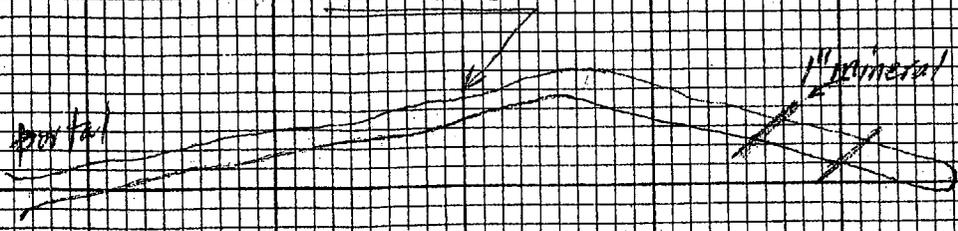
Date: Apr 25, 1975

E J Russell
(Signature)

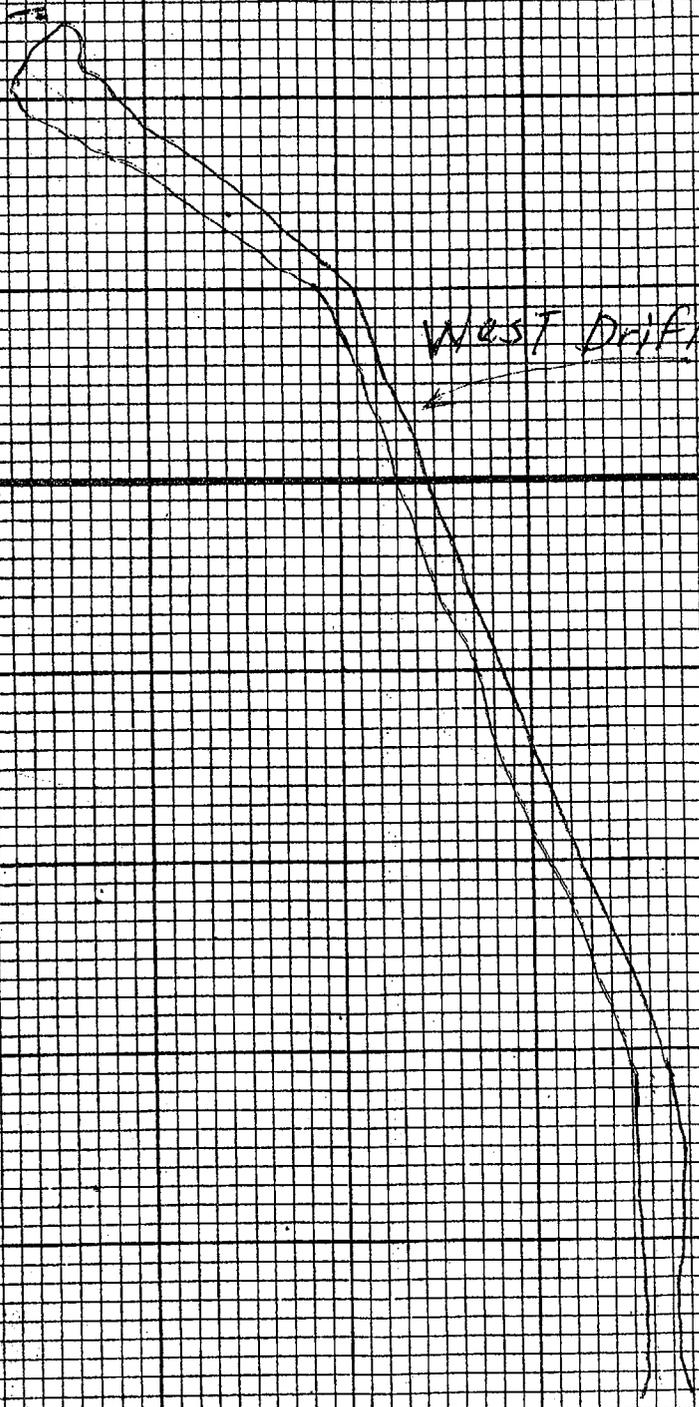
(Field Engineer)

Russell Extension

East X C



West Drift



MAP

Scale 1" = 20'
Date 10-10-75

Section

Scale 1" = 20'
Date 10/10/75

portal

The two portals are $\pm 150'$ apart.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

1. Information from: E. J. Russell
Address: 10234 N 16th Dr
2. Mine: Russell Extension 3. No. of Claims - Patented _____
Unpatented 12
4. Location: Rich Hill, Stanton
5. Sec. 30 Tp. 10 Range 4 6. Mining District Weaver
7. Owner: E. J. Russell Frank Russell
8. Address: Phoenix
9. Operating Co.: Precious Metals, Inc.
10. Address: 11040 N 21st Ave Phoenix
11. President: John Braun 12. Gen. Mgr.: ✓
13. Principal Metals: Sold 14. No. Employed: _____
15. Mill, Type & Capacity: _____
16. Present Operations: (a) Down (b) Assessment work (c) Exploration
(d) Production (e) Rate _____ tpd.
17. New Work Planned: _____
Underground mining operation
18. Misc. Notes: _____

Date: Apr. 25, 1975

E. J. Russell
(Signature)

(Field Engineer)

Johnson & Co.

TAKEN FROM REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA 1899

^{file}
JOHNSON MINE, STANTON

This mine, opened upon the great quart vein which appears to have been the feeder of the enormously rich placer deposits of Weaver and Rich Hill, was worked for many years by the hermit Johnson, whose bones now lie buried under an immense wall of the lode from which he was stoping ore. He kept two or more arrastras at work on selected high-grade, free-gold quartz. The vein lies quite flat or at a low inclination, so that one may get about on the foot wall without the aid of ladders. But this inclination, is variable. There are several tunnels upon the property. In some places large branches of massive galena are found in the vein. Coarse gold is not uncommon, but is found in pockets and bunches, while the surrounding quartz is nearly barren. A specimen of "spike gold", valued at \$80, was obtained by me some years before the death of Johnson by purchase from Stanton. Showing it afterwards to Johnson, he recognized it as one of the specimens he had taken from his vein. There seems little reason to doubt that this vein and the "Leviathan" of Stanton are one and the same, and that it extends over the summit of Rich Hill. The gold no doubt occurs in coarse masses in pockets, with the intervening portions of quartz quite barren.

At the time of the opening of the mine by Mr. T. A. Conlee the tunnel was reported to be 200 feet long. The vein measured 6 feet between walls and carried from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet of sulphureted pyritic ore and the balance of the vein free milling quartz, valued at from \$8 to \$10 per ton. The Johnson mine is now being extensively developed by experienced miners, and it bids fair to become one of the great gold mines of the Territory.

JOHNSON MINE

In Weaver Mountains

4 Mi. N of Octave

Yavapai County

Ownership: ?

Claims: 5 patented
5 unpatented

GOLD

US B m

SEE: I. C. 6991

pp. 29: 33

April, 1948

JOHNSON MINE

Drove to within 2 miles of the Johnson Mine where bad road prevented passage the rest of the way. Interviewed a rancher nearby and verified that the property was idle and had been idle for many years.

TP LANE
2-10-59