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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LIBERTY CLAIM

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PATENTED CLAIM MS 777

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 513

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 9 E SECTION 27 QUARTER SE  
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 15MIN 45SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 25MIN 05SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: BUCKHEAD MESA - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

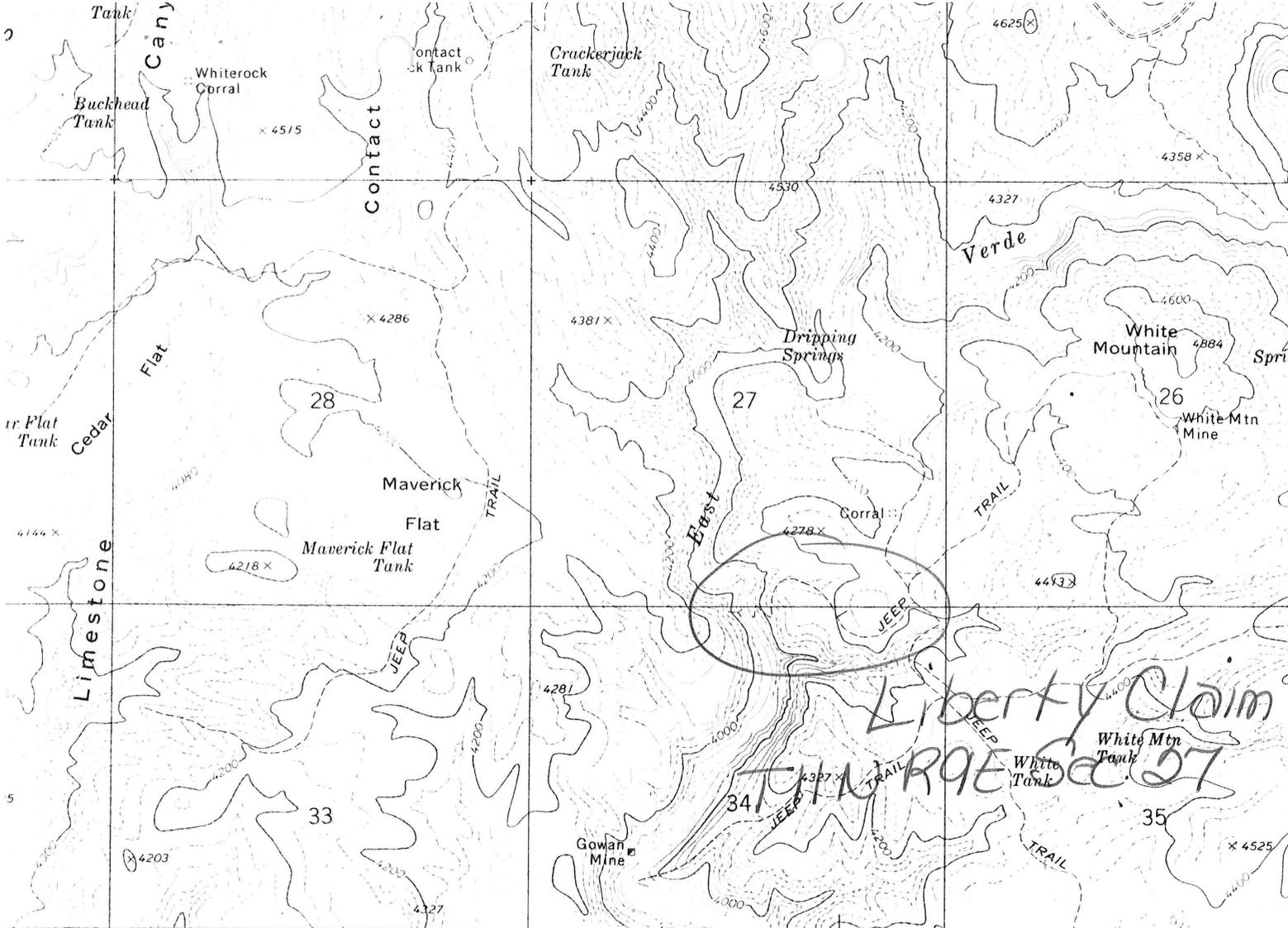
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

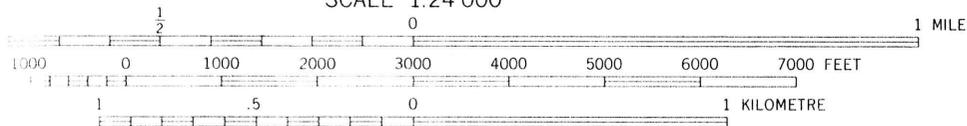
ADMMR LIBERTY CLAIM FILE

ADMMR PAYSON GOLD DIST MINES CORRES FILE

BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 133



(NORTH PEAK)  
3752 III NW  
SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET  
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS  
BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092  
FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

LIBERTY CLAIMS

GILA COUNTY

NJN WR 3/25/88: Mr. Aree (sp?) of R S & S, 143 W. Via Rita Drive, Phoenix, Arizona 85023, 375-2150 visited and reported he plans a surface mining amalgamation milling operation in the area of the Liberty Claims (file) Gila County.

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Liberty

REPORT

Upon the patented Mining Claims

of The

VERDE FALLS GOLD MINING CO.  
Gila County, Ariz.

The Sketch Map herewith shows the above mining properties to be located in a surveyed district in the neighborhood of the town of Payson, Gila County, Arizona. From the Survey numbers it is seen that the claims are among the first mining claims patented in the State:-- sometime early in the '80's;--since which time very little work has been done upon them other than the annual work and the surveying and patenting of the properties.

The passing of forty years has be-fogged much of the early history of these claims.

The district in which they are located is, however, somewhat remote from railroad facilities, this, however, is overcome by a well established line of truck which supply the requirements of this country. The town of Payson may be considered the proper point from which to visit the properties. It is situated 137 miles from Phoenix, and 96 miles from Globe; in a well-wooded and watered country.

The State Highway is at all times in wonderful conditions, being surfaced both from Phoenix and Globe and passing within a very short distance of the several groups of patented claims of the Verde Falls Gold Mining Co.

GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Geologically the country is granitic; certain areas or zones being cut by a wide variety of gineous rocks, with extensive dikes of a dark greenish black basic varieties. Secimentary rocks, consisting of Cambrian red sandstone, overlain by (probable) Devonian dolomite, still rest unconformably upon wide areas of the primary rocks, but everywhere emphasize the tremendous faulting which the region has suffered by their degradation and change of level and dip. Economically, the conditions found in this region are vastly better than those common to Arizona; for throughout there are many fertile valleys (which doubtless gave the district name of Green Valley) running streams and other sources of water, wide spread soft and hardwood timber suitable for fuel, large pine forests from which sawed lumber is today obtainable at the mill for \$25.00 per M. and finally a vast cypress forest from which the best mine timbers can be obtained. Game is plentiful, with trout fishing excellent, and general living conditions much more agreeable than in many other parts of the state.

EXAMINATION OF THE VARIOUS MINING CLAIMS

THE GOWAN

As noted on the sketch map, this claim is located in Section 34, Twp. 10 N. Range 9 East; its lower or southerly portion being crossed by the East Verde river. It stretches thus, N.W. by S.E. across the bottom of Verde Canyon, on the northerly side. The vein consists of two distinct portions; one consisting of quartz in which free gold is easily visible, and the other of an earthy, iron stained breccia; all lying between porphyry walls and dipping north-easterly at about 45 degrees;

the total thickness being from four to seven feet. An inclined shaft was first sunk on the vein to a depth of about 75 feet after which a vertical shaft was sunk to intersect the first near its bottom. The ore removed from the first shaft was milled, together with ore taken from the stopes which were carried to the surface from both sides of the shaft and for considerable distances.

Samples taken by the writer yielded as follows:

No. 1--Silver 0.20 oz. Gold 0.52 ozs. or \$10.60 per ton.  
No. 2--Silver 0.40 oz. Gold 0.70 ozs. or \$14.00 per ton.  
No. 3--Silver 0.20 oz. Gold 0.40 ozs. or \$8.00 per ton.  
No. 4--Silver 0.20 oz. Gold 0.84 ozs. or \$17.00 per ton.

Concentrates "25 into one" assayed \$204.00 gold per ton.

Just below the mine opening, and in the bank of the river, is located the old ten stamp mill, built by the Pacific Iron Works in 1878. The frame work is in excellent condition with the rock breaker, as well as the battery with its cam and drive shafts and pulleys in as good condition as when they were set up. In this mill was treated all of the ore mined in the Gowan, together with a large amount of ore from various other claims belonging to the company.

In considering these facts, it must be remembered that when this work was done-- forty years ago--these interested were gold miners from California, who were only interested in free gold available by the simplest milling processes; and that they were not only unprepared to recover such gold as might be locked up in iron sulphides (and therefore used no concentrators of any sort. Today conditions are vastly different, and I unhesitatingly advise the further development of this property. Incidentally, the old stopes are timbered with peeled cypress from local supply, and these timbers are as solid and sound as the day they were put in--forty years ago. This property is now under lease to B. C. Taylor and associates who are developing with the intention of shipping the selesious gold ore to the Globe smelter. Company reserves right of possession on demand.

#### THE SUMMIT

This claim is located in Section 16, Two, T1N., Range 9 East, and is opened by two shafts, but a short distance below the zone of sedimentary rocks, or near the summit of a highly faulted area. The shaft is 90 feet deep, with drifts both ways upon the vein. The apparent truth of this statement is borne out by the size of the old dumps. The vein "contact between porphyry and granite" is fully six feet in thickness. The strike of this vein corresponds with the N.W.--S.E. ore zone extending for miles below. The ore from this property was never milled by the early day miners on account of its corner content but was stocked for future shipment when transportation was made possible. A shipment of this ore was made by J. I. Coleman in 1916 who sorted the ore dump. Two cars of gold-corner ore were shipped to the Globe Smelter; returns from which, made it possible for the Coleman to install an ice plant at Ray, Arizona.

To get some idea of what the mine had yielded, two samples were taken;--No. 1 consisting of a number of remaining pieces of cupriferous quartzose material, and No. 2 consisting of a large general sample of fine stuff, such as constituted the bulk of the sorted ore-dump.

Upon assay they yielded as follows:-

No. 1--Silver--0.60 oz. Gold--2.264 oz. Copper--9.70% in which the gold and silver values are \$46.79 per ton.

No. 2--Silver--0.50 oz. Gold--0.50 oz. Copper--4.22% in which the gold and silver values are \$11.16 per ton.

Without consideration of the selected sample (although its promise is quite significant) one cannot avoid the idea that the material composing the abandoned ore residue would today, constitute a very valuable asset. There is no less than 600 tons of this sorted material in the dump at the present time.

The vein is at least from four to six feet in thickness, and float ore is found for a long distance down the south-easterly slope of the country. I certainly recommend the proper development of this claim, as constituting an enterprise of great promise.

THE CONTACT GROUP

This group consisting of four contiguous claims, (Contact, Connection No. 1, Connection No. II, and Long Tonto) is located in the southern part of Sec. 16, Twp, II N. Range 9 East. The area covered by the claims presents a picture of unusual interest, and offers geological and mineralogical data promising ore deposits of great size and value. On the northerly edge of the area the ground slopes abruptly into a wide canyon, whose northern wall rises quite as abruptly to the undisturbed sedimentary rocks above; and a somewhat similar condition occurs on the westerly edge of the area. From the surface of the plateau on which the claims are located the sedimentary rocks are gone, and surface examination shows a remarkable series of rock-bands or zones all striking north-westerly. On the west side is found a thick bank of finely laminated schist, rather light colored.

East of and adjoining this appears a strong igneous dike of from 12 to 20 feet in thickness, of a dark green rock, probably diabase; next comes a thick band of intrusive monzonite at least 60 feet thick; then a great bank of so-called "bull quartz", apparently barren, outcropping in several great bunches; east of this comes a zone of typical "gossan" or "iron hat" 30 feet thick or more; then another huge diorite or diabase dike. A number of ancient prospect holes are found in the gossan; one at least which must have been sunk to a depth of 30 or 40 feet; as evidenced by the dump, but none showing evidence of having gone through the gossan into solid material. Two shallow shafts were also sunk in the first green dike; all doubtless in search for gold ore. Although copper stain is generally apparent, it may be supposed that no gold ores were found of sufficient value to warrant the necessary long haul. In the gossan itself one could scarcely expect to find more than traces of the metals, since it is very thoroughly oxidized and leached. However, samples were taken from both dike and gossan, with the following results:-

No. 1--Six foot pit on dike.	Gold--0.10	Silver--0.50 oz.	Copper 1.48%
No. 2--40 " " " "	" 0.032	" 0.60 "	" 2.10%
No. 3--North Outcrop "	" 0.224	" 0.30 "	" 3.55%
No. 4--Brown iron Gossan	" 0.624	" 1.00 "	" 0.54%
No. 5--Selecte	" 1.54	" 1.00 "	" 2.30%

Here is a mineralized zone of some hundreds of feet in thickness and a distinct length of at least one thousand feet which offers the most interesting possibilities. While the surface facies of the schist-band shows no signs of valuable mineralization, it is of course possible that its unaltered parts may develop valuable ore deposits. The dike shows constant values in gold, silver, and copper, and any considerable body of this rock containing such amounts of those metals as are found in sample (4) could be readily handled by a very simple flotation process, from which the concentrate might even be locally roasted and matted in reverberatory furnaces. Unless the surface indications are most untruthful, the possible value to be found in the schists and the first dike, constitute but a small part of the mineral values which may be expected as a function of development; for, no matter whether or not the big quartz vein may be found to contain values per se, or whether it be the resultant of the primary metal carrier (as seems to be so frequently the case) one cannot doubt but that the great gossan band next to it on the east gives abundant promise of a great mineral deposit below. The highly ferroginous character of this gossan indicates the former existence of a heavily pyritic vein, and the fact that, after ages of oxidation and progressive leaching, it now shows gold, silver and copper (as shown in the results from sample No. 4) offers very promising indications of what may be found in the unaltered sulphides below. This whole series of rock bands may be prospected by diamond drilling; best probably from the western ravine; from which it might easily be cross-cut at satisfactory depth by a series of drill holes.

#### THE LIBERTY

This claim is located in the southern portion of Sec. 27, Twp, II N. of Range 9 East. Near the crest of the hill, and just below the remaining sedimentary rocks, there is an old shaft, in bad repair. The ore is an iron stained, honey combed quartz with an average width of six feet. A grab sample gave \$8.00 gold per ton. Further down the hill are several other opening, nearly obliterated by the flight of time, but all showing ore which should develop commercially; these are small, ranging from one to three feet in thickness. It is a matter of hearsay that a considerable tonnage of good gold ore was taken from this Liberty claim and milled in the Gowan mill: This being apparently true taking into consideration the size of the dumps as compared with amount of development work performed.

#### THE EXCURSION

This claim is located south-westerly from Payson, in Sec. 27, Twp. 10 N. of Range 9 East. It shows a strong quartz vein of about six feet in thickness, striking N.W.S.W. and lying between porphyry or highly altered granite walls. Development work consists of a nearly verticle shaft to a depth of one hundred forty feet. All material hoisted is ore and still remains on the ground where it can be easily sampled before delivery to a mill. From its appearance the ore should be somewhat more valuable than is indicated by the result (below) of the sample taken:--Gold--0.60 oz. Silver--2.50 oz. Copper--4.21%. Both iron and copper sulphides have been encountered in the shaft; thus proving the impossibility of treatment by the early day miner.

#### THE DELAWARE

This claim lies some four miles south-easterly from Payson in Sec. 13 Twp. 10 N. of Range 10 East. It contains a gold vein, about four feet thick; over half of

which carries very good values, as per the following assays:--

Silver--1.10 oz. Gold--0.92 oz. Value \$19.01.

This claim is under lease to Mr. Pettingill of Globe who has equipped the property with hoist, bunk house and shop.

#### CONCLUSION

Among the first descriptive items given the writer concerning the mining properties or seven groups described in this report, one fact was salient--they were quite remote from ordinary travel routes, and difficult of access to a certain extent; while one bit of possible hearsay had a sort of gossipy value in favor of the property--that they had been examined by Mr. Treadwell, who advised Senator Clark to take them in place of the United Verde.

Disregarding the hearsay, the conditions of remoteness and difficult access seemed to, at least partially, offset the rather negative history of an idleness of forty years. The fact that the groups, seven in number, were included in the highly mineralized zone, extending north-westerly through Nevada and south-easterly into Old Mexico covering most of Arizona's big mines, seemed to offer possibilities of valuable discoveries; these possibilities being supplemented in value by the report of abundant water-supply and abundant timber for fuel and mine uses.

I feel quite certain that no engineer had seen these properties in many years previous to my first visit in 1916, and I will state that the rather faint hope of the discovery of something worth while, which I entertained upon starting out, was changed to an interest closely approaching enthusiasm by what I saw. I not only found the gold values to be better and more persistent than I had expected to find them, but I found out the real reason for the unfortunate shut down of operations by the early day operators: This on account of having encountered the semi-sulphide zone where the greater part of the gold was locked up in the pyrite thus, causing a loss which could not be overcome, since in those days ore dressing was in its infancy; this, however, has at the present time been absolutely overcome by table concentration and flotation. In a region less abundantly mineralized any of the groups covered in this report would be sufficiently interesting to warrant development; but I cannot help being particularly struck with the great promise of the Gowan, the Contact Group and the Summit claim. Of these, the Gowan and the Summit must doubtless be opened up in the usual manner, by shafts and drifts; but, in case of the Contact, it is probable that sufficient initial development can be performed by diamond-drilling, and without serious expense; and I shall be greatly disappointed if such development does not open up very large and valuable ore-bodies.

With hydro-electric power available by harnessing the waters of the East Verde river, which flows directly across three of our groups, a large item of expense would be reduced to the minimum. I believe any power necessary could be developed by utilizing the power sites available.

This mining enterprise looks to me like a sure winner if properly developed under efficient management with sufficient capital. The Company is capitalized 1,600,000 shares with a par value of one dollar per share. There has been 500,000 shares issued; this in payment for the property and necessary expense

during the last twenty-one years; thus leaving in the treasury 1,100,000 shares to be offered for promotion purposes.

Respectfully submitted,

F. C. Smith, M.E.

COPY