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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: LITTLE MULE GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SILVER SPAR PROSPECT
COPPER BELLE
STANLEY GROUP
CRUNK BARITE

GRAHAM COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 71

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 5 S RANGE 19 E SECTION 11 QUARTER N2
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 00MIN 57SEC LONGITUDE: W 110DEG 22MIN 13SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: SAN CARLOS RESERVOIR - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: EXP PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

LEAD
COPPER
SILVER
BARIUM BARITE
ANTIMONY

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ROSS, CLYDE, P., USGS BULL. 763, 1925, P. 109
STEWART, L.A. & A.J. PFISTER, BARITE DEPOSITS
OF AZ. USBM RI 5651, 1960, P. 28
ADMMR FILE
AZBM BULL. 180, 1969, P. 314
ELEVATORSKI, E.A., AZ. IND. MIN. ADMMR 1978,
P. 32-33
ADMMR U FILE
ADMMR LITTLE MULE GROUP FILE
CLAIMS SITUATED IN SEC. 2, 11, 12-T5S-R19E

06/19/91

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LITTLE MULE GROUP

GRAHAM

See: ABM Bull. 180, p. 314
RI 5651 p. 28 - barite

*Little Mule Group
Graham County*

Little Mule Group

The Little Mule Group, comprising 6 contiguous, unpatented claims, is situated in secs. 2, 11, and 12, T.5S., R. 19 E., and lies atop Stanley Butte at an average altitude of 6,700 feet. This mountain is composed of volcanic rocks. In the area that was investigated, the predominant rock visually has been classified as diorite porphyry. Barite occurs in fractures at several places on or near the top of the mountain, in an area of steep terrain and difficult of access.

The claims originally were located by Bob Knowles about 1907. Knowles is said to have worked some of the claims intermittently for several years for the silver values in the barite. Reed R. Crunk and associates relocated the claims in 1955 and 1956.

The property is accessible from old U.S. Highway 70 by a dirt road branching south at 8 miles east of ^{old} Cobble Dam (mile post 285). This point is 33.5 miles from Globe. Travel southward from the paved highway 12.9 miles to the old settlement of Stanley. Continue southeastward up the road toward the Princess Pat mine, turning right on a pilot road at 3.5 miles from Stanley. This trail has been dozed up the southeast side of Stanley Butte for a distance of about 1 mile. From the end of the road it is necessary to climb the steep mountain slope to a grass-covered hanging valley just below and north of the summit. Locally it is known as the "Potato Patch".

A few hundred yards north of this area, just below the outlet of the valley, are 3 old workings where Knowles did most of his mining. The center working consists of an inclined shaft bearing S 20° E., that is reported to be somewhat more than 100 feet deep. It had been sunk on a barite vein that, at the shaft collar, was 12 to 15 inches wide, striking S 70° W, and dipping 40° S E. As far as could be seen, the incline appeared to be open, but no examination was made down the incline because the timbers were

badly rotted.

About 40 feet eastward, a 30-foot cut, apparently on the same vein was caved so that the vein could not be seen in place. However, barite was noted in the dump. An adit somewhat lower on the hillside west of the inclined shaft had been driven on a second barite-bearing fracture 12 to 18 inches wide, striking S 40° W and dipping 60° S E. Because of a caved portal, the adit was inaccessible, but is reported to be 170 feet long, with some sidestoping to a maximum width of 20 feet.

On the hillside south of and 50 feet above the valley floor, a 6-to 8-inch barite vein has been exposed by a 20-foot cut. The vein strikes N. 75° E. and dips 45° S. This mineralized fissure must open into a lower crevice, as there was a down draft of air through the rubble on the floor at the face of the cut.

Reed Crunk, personal communication

Some 700 feet farther and slightly to the southwest, near the top of a saddle in the ridge-line of the mountain, a 20-foot cut has exposed a 6-inch barite vein that contains rock fragments within the mineralization. The fracture strikes N. 55° W. and dips 35° SW.

Several hundred feet to the southeast and over the ridge, a 2-foot vertical vein of massive barite is exposed in the 10-foot face of a N. 10° W. cut. This mineralization can be traced northward for a short distance up the hill. A few hundred feet to the south, a second cut about 75 feet lower on the outcrop exposes an 18-inch band of barite at the surface, pinching to a 6-inch width at floor level. Wherever this vein is exposed it contains virtually pure, massive barite.

Small samples, considered representative of the previously mentioned occurrences, were combined and assayed 74 percent Ba SO₄ and 14 ounces of ~~silv~~ silver per ton.

About one-half mile to the northwest, and just below the top of the ridge forming the curving backbone of Stanley Butte, a mineralized fracture has been prospected. This fracture strikes northwest and dips steeply northeast. A cut in the cliff face on the east side of the ridge exposes 2 feet of mineralization that contains barite in segregations, stringers, and rosettes with many inclusions of rock fragments. A copper-oxide staining is prevalent. The mineralized zone can be traced over the top of the ridge to the west, into cliffs also forming that side of the mountain.

On the south side of the mountain, some 1,500 feet horizontally southeast of the highest peak, and several hundred feet lower, barite occurs in fault zone having a strike of N. 50° W. and dipping 60° NE°. In a 20-foot inclined shaft under a cliff outlier, the mineralization varies from 3 to 5 feet wide and consists of aggregates of relatively small barite crystals associated with wall rock fragments. The footwall section of the vein contains the greatest concentration of barite. Slide rock on either side of the little cliff covers any extension of the vein.

No fluorite was noted in association with the barite in any of the deposits.

A horse trail, possibly 4 miles long, is said to go up the north side of the mountain from Stanley to the "Potato Patch." This route was not used in the examination made in November 1957.

March 11, 1959

Lewis A Smith,
Field Engineer.

Dear Sir,

The correct spelling of my name is Reed R. Crunk,
Box 11, Safford, Arizona.

Enclosed you will find the data you requested.

Sincerely

Reed R. Crunk
Reed R. Crunk

