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PRINTED: 01/31/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MAGGIE MINE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

GILA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 487A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 N RANGE 10 E SECTION 18 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 12MIN 33SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 22MIN 32SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: NORTH PEAK - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
GOLD
COPPER

BIBLIOGRAPHY:
ADMMR MAGGIE MINE FILE
ADMMR PAYSON GOLD DIST MINES CORRES FILE
ADMMR GOLDEN WONDER FILE (MAPS)

06/13/86

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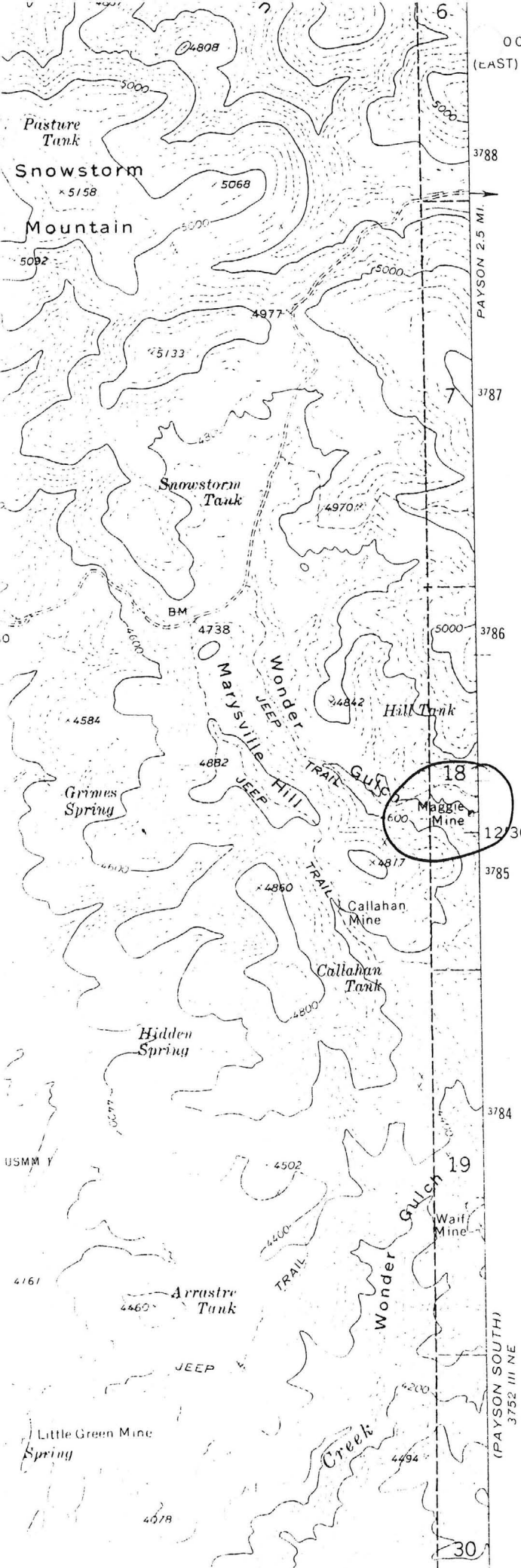
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0000 FEET

(EAST)

3788

PAYSON 2.5 MI.

3787

3786

3785

3784

19

(PAYSON SOUTH)
3752 III NE

30

Maggie Mine
T10N R10E Sec. 18 W2

North Peak 7.5'



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Payson
Ranger
District

1009 E. Highway 260
Payson, AZ 85541
Phone: 928.474.7900
Fax: 928.474.7999

File

File Code: 2810

Date: July 22, 2003

Dear Interested Party:

21a
Maggie Mine (f)
Gila Co.

To provide for public safety and ensure resource protection the Forest Service is considering the closure and rehabilitation of four mines known as the Royal Flush, Golden Wonder, Maggie and Callahan Mines. All four of these mines are located within the boundary of the Payson Ranger District, Tonto National Forest. Exhibits A & B are maps and legal description of the mine locations. The Royal Flush Mine has two vertical shafts and an adit, the Callahan consists of a 20 foot deep shaft and one adit, the Maggie Mine has two partially collapsed adits, and the Golden Wonder has four adits. All of these mines are readily accessible by the public, and as such, are an imminent hazard. None of these mine openings are secured in any fashion to prevent public entry. State law requires that inactive mines be secured (ARS 27-318).

The potential effects on physical resources and social issues will be analyzed. It is anticipated that the Royal Flush Mine will be closed with gates to allow for free access by bats that are known to use that mine. Filling the portals and collars with dirt and rock is being considered for the other three mines due to the unstable conditions and lack of apparent use by wildlife.

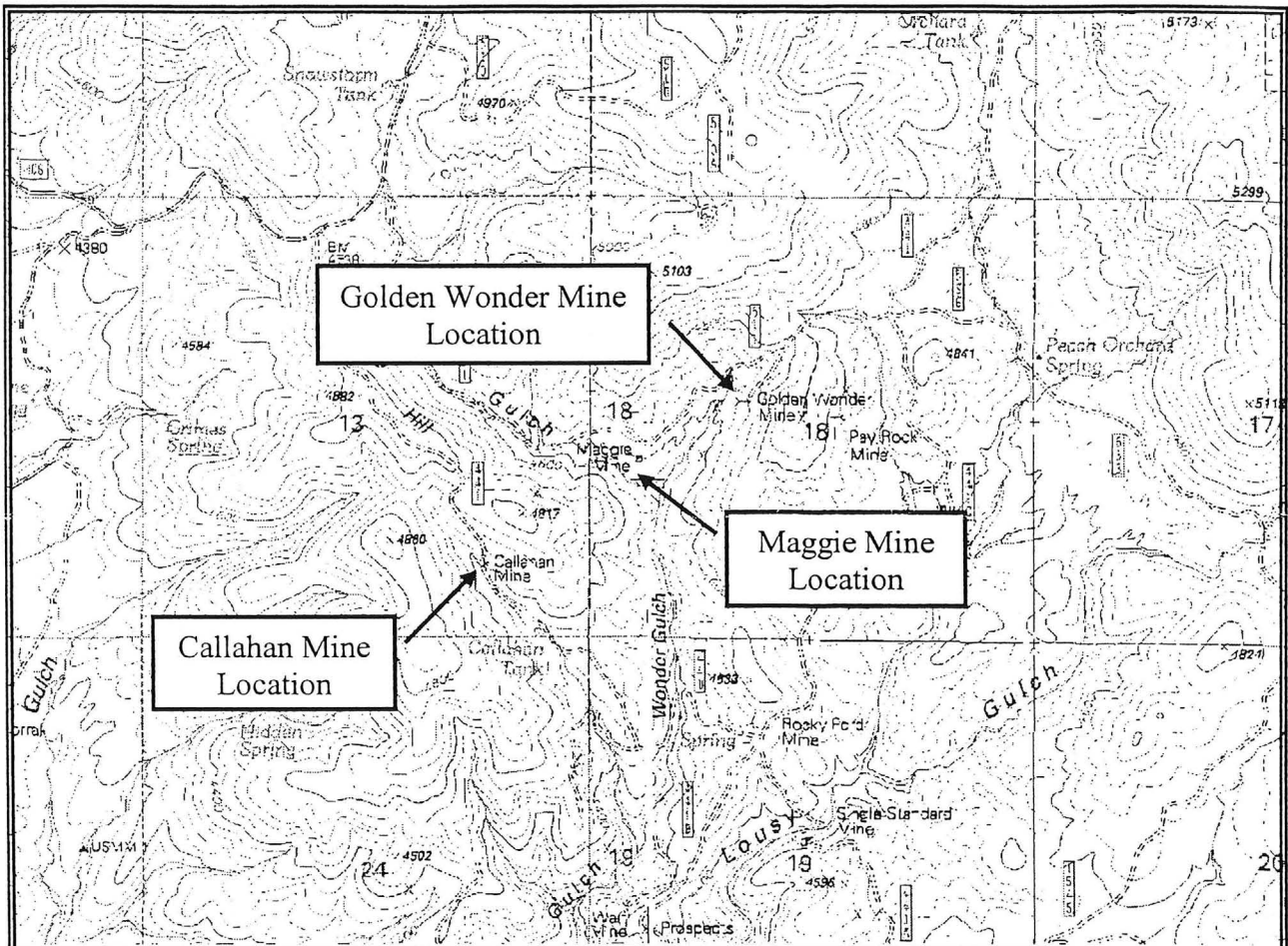
It is not intended that the mine areas be withdrawn from entry under the mining laws. If, in the unlikely event, that a future claimant would want to reopen any of these mines and further explore the potential for mineral development they can do so by following standard filing procedures.

Written comments to identify issues or other alternatives that you believe should be considered are requested by August 31, 2003. We appreciate your time and interest in considering this matter. Comments should be addressed to: Rod Byers, Lands and Minerals Staff, Payson Ranger District, 1009 E. Highway 260, Payson, Arizona 85541; 928/474-7900.

Sincerely,

EDWARD E. ARMENTA
District Ranger





Scale – 1:24:000



Golden Wonder Mine Closure

Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 18 G&SRM
USGS Payson South Quadrangle – 1973

Maggie Mine Closure

Township 10 North, Range 10 East, Section 18 G&SRM
USGS North Peak Quadrangle – 1973

Callahan Mine Closure

Township 10 North, Range 9 East, Section 13 G&SRM
USGS North Peak Quadrangle – 1973

Payson Ranger District
Tonto National Forest
Gila County, Arizona

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA

FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Siengley Claims - Maggie Mine

Date June 7, 1962

District Green Valley District - Gila County

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Interview with Alex A. Siengley, of Payson, and Henry Haught

Property: 2 unpatented claims (lode).

Location: 3/4 mile south of Henry Haught's Big Boy claim and Silver King, S19, T10N, R10E.

Siengley reported that the ore contains \$30 in copper over a width of 1 foot, the ore being strongly oxidized. Haught reported that a strong gossan composed of brecciated diorite cemented by hematite, limonite and quartz crosses one of Siengley's claims. He considered this to be decidedly prospectable since it closely resembles the gossan on the Big Boy from which very good ore was once taken. This zone trends NE toward the Big Boy claims, but to his knowledge has not been developed or sampled. The copper showing has a cut across a fractured zone and about 12-16" of this zone is reported by Siengley to run about \$25-30 in copper and gold.

Maggie

REPORT ON THE
PAYSON GOLD DISTRICT

Payson, Arizona
August 1925

Messrs. Anton Trejanovich and Wm. E. Shalley,
Globe, Arizona.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with your instructions I have visited the various properties near Payson, Arizona, and beg to submit the following report:

All of the mines are at present practically inaccessible, being caved or in dangerous condition. For this reason this report can only be general and details will necessarily be secured from future developments. What information can be obtained from the old workings and their history, production, etc. is very favorable for the project and fully warrants a thorough investigation of the properties. This should be started and when a sufficient amount of ore is assured the development of the water-power and the building of a mill will become advisable.

In general, the prospects of this project becoming a very profitable one are very good. A small amount of money spent in opening and exploring the old workings will, without much doubt, warrant the further expenditure necessary to bring it to the state of production.

Conditions at the different mines are very similar and the following general description applies equally well to any of them. A few notes on individual properties are also appended, but these may be subject to considerable change.

THE PAYSON DISTRICT

The properties included in this project lie in an area about five miles from north to south and from Payson for about three miles west. The country lies at an elevation of about 5000 feet and slopes to the west and south into the valleys of the East Verde River and Rye Creek. The hills are rolling and rather rough, but offer little difficulty to mining operations or road building. The East Verde River flows through the district and can furnish both water for milling and power for operation. Timber can be secured from nearby districts and general working conditions are excellent.

HISTORY

Claims were first located in the district in about 1880 and work on a small scale was carried on intermittently until 1897. Since then only a little leasing has been attempted. A two stamp custom mill was in operation at one time and much ore has been treated in arrastras. No record exist, but probably \$3000,000 or \$400,000 has been produced from the district and possibly more. Old tailings from these operations are said to retain from \$8 to \$10 in gold values.

GEOLOGY

The country-rock of the district is a granodiorite with both red granite and black diorite facies. In general the diorite preponderates in the west and most of the ore is found in or near this rock. It is probable that it is a marginal phase. All ores are found in two series of clean-cut fissure veins which strike either N-60-E or N-10-W. The N-60-E veins dominate in the southern part of the district and the N-10-W veins in the northern. Both have the same type of ore.

The grano-diorite was intrusive into schists which appear west of the district. These formations are pre-Cambrian and the ore deposition is probably also of this age. A few of the hills and ridges in the district are capped by remnants of younger red sandstones and limestones which cover the veins.

VEINS AND ORES

The veins vary up to five feet in thickness. The values are principally in gold with varying percentages of copper and a little silver. The gold has been largely free as far as worked and the copper near the surface is found as carbonates, chrysocolla and a good deal of red oxide. Chalcocite and chalcopyrite show at shallow depth. The gangue is entirely quartz.

The ores are of a high temperature type and much of the gold may remain free milling with depth. The copper will there be as chalcopyrite or bornite. This type of ore deposit has a great vertical range and no change in values, except a probable lessening percentage of copper is to be expected in depth.

ORE VALUES

The gold values in the veins are very erratic. High grade streaks up to a foot wide run from \$50 to \$100 per ton. It is thought that the remainder of the ore with a little sorting may average \$20 per ton. This is very uncertain and can only be verified by reopening the mines. It is very possible that a lower mill head and greater tonnage may be more profitable.

GOWAN MINE

This is five miles west-northwest of Payson on the East Verde River and one and a half miles below the site of the proposed power house. It is the most extensively worked property in the district. The vein strikes N-20-W and dips 45°E. The ore shoot, now stoped, was up to five feet thick and 200' long. This ore was run through a ten-stamp mill on the property and recovery is said to have been \$45 per ton. There is much visible gold in the little ore remaining. The bottom of the old workings is at the water level and the ores probably become refractory there.

This vein should be opened up at once as it seems likely to place a considerable tonnage of ore in sight very quickly. This is a central location for a milling plant for the district.

SUMMIT MINE

This is about two and a half miles northwest of Payson. There were quite extensive workings which are now entirely caved. Considerable ore is said to have been produced and a large dump is stated to average \$7 in gold. This is worthy of later investigation.

THE "85" MINE

This property is about two and a half miles southwest of Payson on a branch of Rye Creek. The principal workings are near the intersection of two veins striking N-60-E and N-O-E and dipping 45° northwest and 65 west respectively. The mine was opened by shafts, tunnels and winzes to a depth of 300 feet from surface. Probably 2000 tons have been mined from here and it is said that from \$75,000 to \$100,000 has been received. 455 tons of this ore are said to have been milled in the two-stamp mill with a recovery of \$42.28 per ton. About 1000 tons of \$20 ore are blocked out in the mine. The above is taken from a report by Chas. L. Ratliff, dated August 30, 1904, in Globe. The mine is inaccessible and nothing can be verified, but the report seems reliable.

This mine should be opened up through the lower tunnel and the values and width of the vein ascertained. The so-called "blind ore shoot" of the report should be investigated as two samples from it averaged \$20 per ton. Two other unexplored veins on this property farther northwest are worthy of later notice.

GOLD ROCK

This is on the extension of the northeast vein. There is a 190' shaft in poor condition and a little drifting. Some ore has been shipped and two samples by Ratliff averaged \$34.70 for 2 feet width. The vein is said to be from one to four feet wide and it can be best explored from the "85" tunnel levels as work advances from that mine.

MAGGIE VEIN

This may be the southwestern extension of the vein on the "85" and the Gold Rock. Three old shafts are now caved and inaccessible. Old maps show an ore shoot 125' long and the vein is said to be from one to four feet wide. Two samples from the edges of the old stope averaged \$40.10 for 12" width (Ratliff). The bottom of the stope coincides with the water level and it is probable that the ores become refractory at this point. This may account for the work being stopped. The property is well worth opening up later.

GOLDEN WONDER

These claims adjoin the Maggie, and the Golden vein may be the southwestern extension of the Maggie. The vein strikes N-60E and dips 40 northwest. The main workings are caved. A more recent shaft shows four feet of ore and two samples ran \$50 with good copper values. There is some high grade ore in the dump and the remainder is said to run \$8 which seems reasonable as much ore can be seen.

This vein should be opened up at once as the prospect of high grade as well as milling ore is very good.

EXCURSION MINE

This property is about four miles southwest of Payson. The vein strikes N-60-W and dips 60 northeast. It shows in outcrop up to four feet wide and 200' long. There is a caved shaft 165' deep with a 50' drift on the 75' level. Some ore has been shipped and the dump is said to run \$7 or \$8. This vein can be reopened very cheaply and give a quick available tonnage of milling ore.

LINCOLN MINE

This is one and a half miles northwest of Payson in a coarse red granite formation. The vein strikes N-60-E and dips 60 northwest. There is a 50' shaft, now caved and some sorted ore was treated which is said to have run \$60. The vein seems small, but is worth opening up later.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Several other properties were not visited, but are said to have good possibilities for development. All are in the same inaccessible condition as those seen. The Contact and the Crackerjack about two miles north of the Gowan are possibly the most important. Other properties in the immediate district are the America, McDonald's Liberty, Tony, Goldfield, Delaware and others.

With an operating mill a profitable custom business may be built up on ores from other properties in the district not included in the present project.

Respectfully submitted,

(Sgd) C. W. Botsford

Inspiration, Arizona,
August 14, 1925

Phoenix, Arizona.
February 2, 1933.

This is to certify that the above is a true copy of the original report as gotten out by C. W. Botsford, E. M., who was consulting engineer for the Inspiration Copper Company of Globe, Arizona at the time the report was made.

(Sgd) W. B. Twitchell

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day, Feb'y, 1933.

SEAL

(Sgd) N. A. Lytle
Notary Public.

My Commission expires, July 16, 1934.