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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MAMOTH CLAIM GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 633

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 7 N RANGE 5 W SECTION 35 QUARTER NE  
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 54MIN 41SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 44MIN 21SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: WICKENBURG - 7.5 MIN

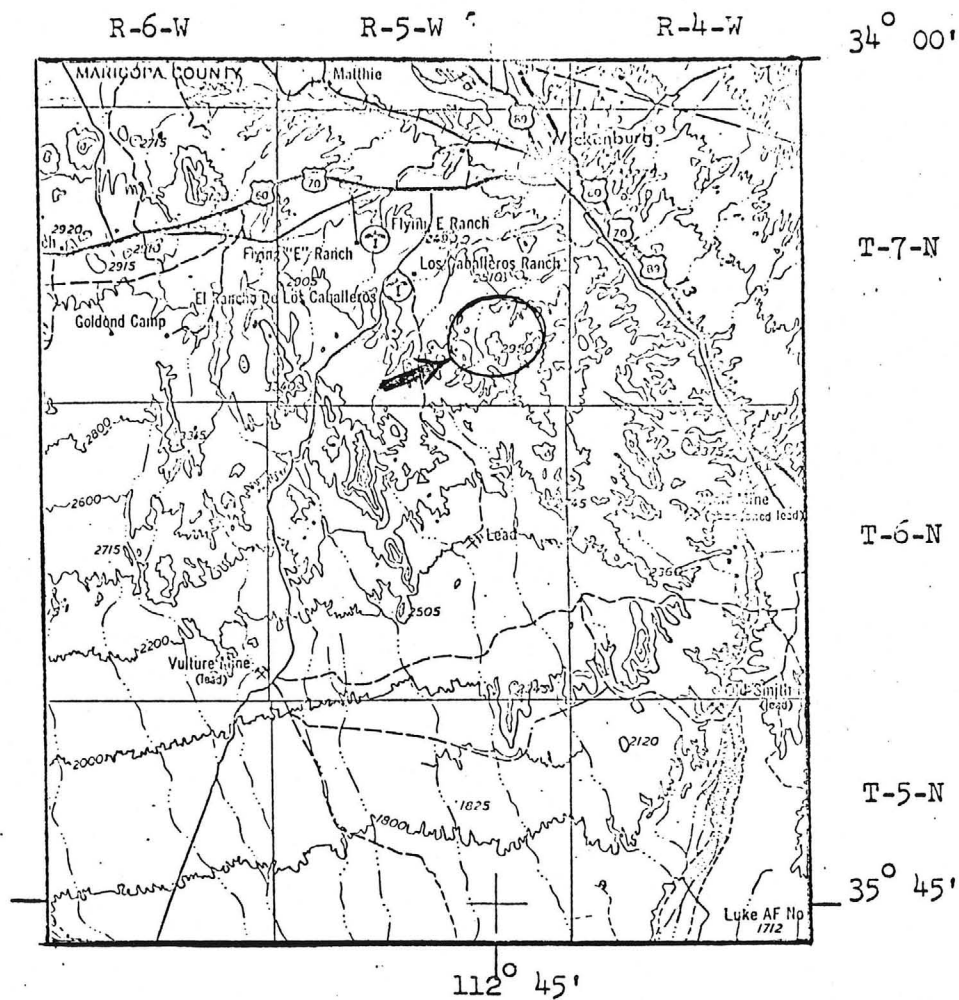
CURRENT STATUS: RAW PROSPECT

COMMODITY:

COPPER OXIDE  
COPPER SULFIDE

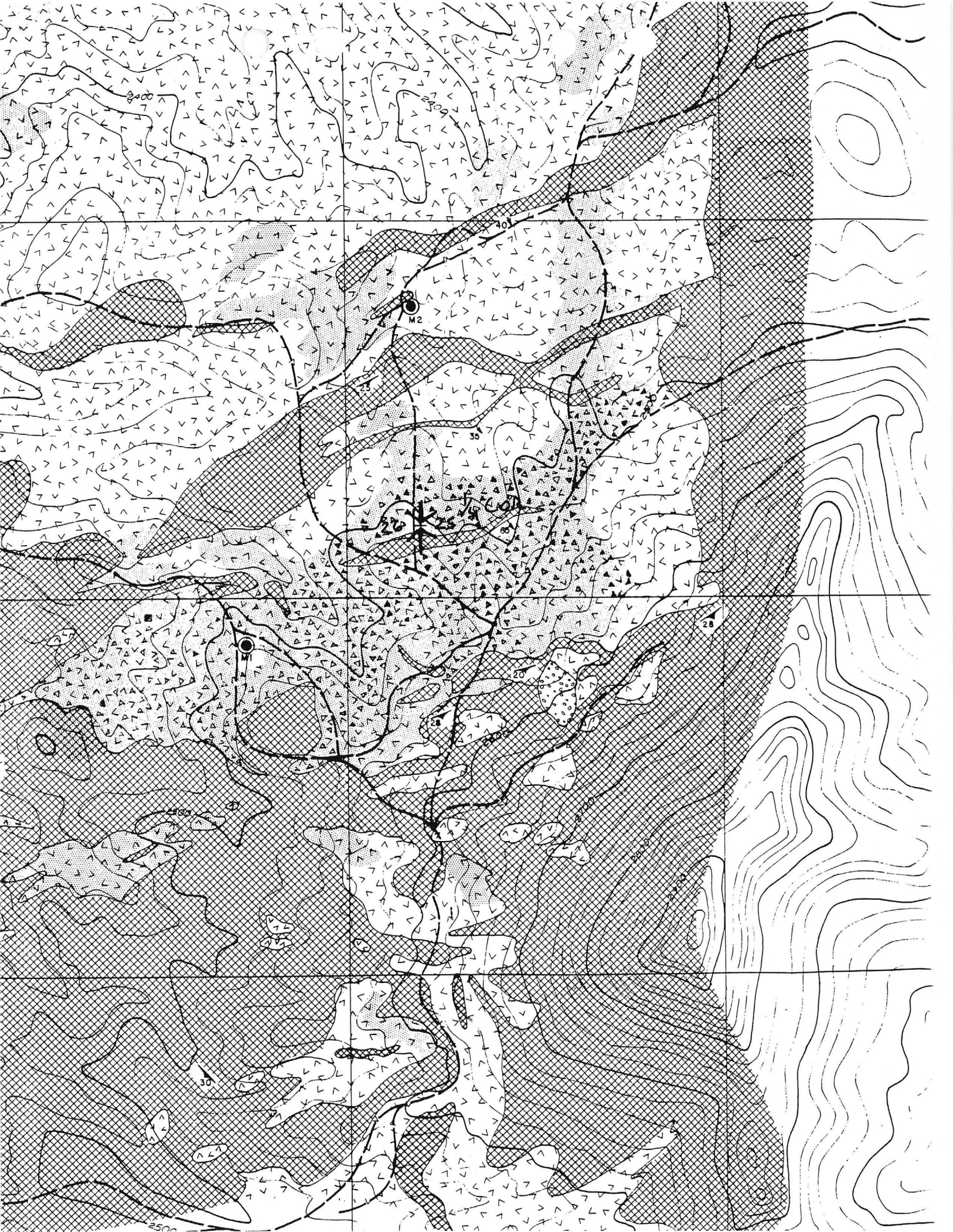
BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR MAMOTH CLAIM GROUP FILE  
HEINRICHS FILE - MAMMOTH COPPER PROJECT I-95



LOCATION OF MAMOTH CLAIMS.

1 : 250,000 .



MAMOTH CLAIM GROUP  
Sec. 25, 26, 35, 36 T. 7N, R. 5 W.  
MARICOPA COUNTY

Reference: Arizona Dept. of Mineral Resources  
Mamoth Claim Group (file)

Present owner:

Minerals: copper

History of the area:

In 1966 the property was owned by, Elwood Saunders and W. H. Wright of Wickenburg, and J. C. Kirk of California. Only exploration work was done on the property.

Geology:

There are lava flow rocks with elongated granitic intrusines The lava flows are of rhyolite or andesite-dacite. There are also two granites,-a fine grained and a coarse grained, (probably a pegmatite).

Assays: 1966

Au	NIL
Cu	NIL to 1.20
Mo	None to 0.00-82

Property consists of 60 unpatented claims.



MAMMOTH COPPER PROSPECT  
Maricopa County, Arizona

I saw this property several years ago. It has some of the earmarks of a porphyry copper, but Phelps-Dodge drilled several holes <sup>in 1966 and 1967</sup> and dropped their option. As I remember, the 1845 foot PD hole did not encounter sulphides, or at least was mostly oxidized to the bottom. Since there are post-mineral & volcanic rocks over a portion of the area it is not without some prospecting interest, but I would assume PD made a pretty thorough study.

Phillips Petroleum drilled 25 shallow holes roughly on 200 foot centers and developed ~~approximately~~ 3 to 4 million tons at about 0.4% <sup>oxide</sup> copper. ~~as~~ Frank Cannaday of Nuclear Dynamics, present holder of the property, thinks this oxide zone may be open to the southwest, although values appear spotty in this direction. The ~~oxide~~ zone of oxide mineralization has a maximum width of 400 feet, and has a vertical extent ~~of~~ from the surface in the western portion to 200 feet below the surface.

Cannaday has information on the shallow drilling by Phillips in Phoenix, and I may have a look at it if I go through there in the near future. However, the oxide potential looks to be low grade & small to be of interest, and the sulphide potential

## Mineralization

The largest area of copper mineralization, roughly 1,500 feet long and as much as 600 feet wide as outlined by surface mapping (Oversheet No. 4), is found in the Precambrian breccia zone previously described. Malachite, some chrysocolla and a little azurite constitute the ore minerals. These are found in veinlets, filling cracks, and in masses upwards in size from minute specks, within the brecciated, fractured, totally oxidized granite. Hematite casts after sulphides in fractures and also disseminated in the rock are visible both with hand lens and in thin sections. Considerable hydrated ferric oxide has been deposited in rock fractures, accompanying the copper values. The intense oxidation and presence of copper oxides is only slightly evident on the undisturbed surface outcrops, which although fractured, appear clean on the surface. The oxidized, mineralized condition becomes quite evident a few feet below the surface as shown in bulldozer cuts and in access roads.

The mineralized zone described above lies within a larger zone outlined by the 400 ppm copper geochemical contour (Oversheet No. 3) and in a zone of molybdenum geochemical anomalies (Oversheet No. 2).

The mineralized zone is also coincident with the most intensely fractured area as shown by the fracture pattern study from stereographic aerial photography (Oversheet No. 1).

Only one hole, M-1, is in this mineralized zone. It was drilled by Phelps-Dodge (1966) to a reported depth of 1,845 feet. Available analysis data show that from 0 to 20 feet the copper content averages 0.10%; and from 20 to 170 feet, the average is 0.464% (this includes two ten-foot intervals

with 0.10% and 0.084%). A 50-foot interval from 20 to 70 feet averages 0.824% copper. Below 170 feet to 720 feet the analyses fluctuate below and above 0.10%. From 720 feet to bottom they are generally 0.03 to 0.05%.

A second deep drill hole, M-2 (1,583 feet), is located outside this mineralized zone. Characteristic of the entire hole are numerous zones 40 to 140 feet thick, averaging from 0.10 to 0.25% copper. The bottom 79 feet averaged 0.135%.

Surface mapping showed two additional small areas of mineralization. One area at the northeast edge of the window has had some surface trenching done. One shallow validation drill hole, M-B (155 feet), located on the western edge of the zone, shows low erratic copper content no higher than 0.23%. No drilling or trenching has been done in the other area on the west side of the window.

### GEOCHEMISTRY

Results of the geochemical survey are shown in two contour maps. Oversheet No. 2 shows molybdenum in ppm. General background content for the entire area is in the order of 3 to 5 ppm. Contour interval is 10 ppm to 50 ppm; area with concentrations above this is enclosed by the 50 ppm contour. The molybdenum anomalies are grouped into a roughly circular pattern which generally coincides with the arcuate zone which contains (1) the brecciated, mineralized Precambrian granite; (2) the intruding trachyte dikes; and (3) the most intensely fractured rock. The molybdenum highs are found in trachyte as well as in Precambrian granite terranes.



# SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION

and

## SUBSIDIARIES

Humboldt Office

Date March 15, 1966

TO: C. R. Sundeen

FROM: J. Olaf Sund

SUBJECT: MAMOTH CLAIM GROUP  
% Mr. J. C. Kirk  
879 Oak Street  
Costa Mesa, California

TYPE: Copper

TERMS REQUESTED:  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Million dollars--end price  
As follows--3 to 5 year lease  
Rent in advance of each year at rate of \$36,000.00  
balance as royalties

1% grade or less	3% royalty
over 1% grade	$4\frac{1}{2}$ % royalty
over 2% grade	6% royalty
or a straight $4\frac{1}{2}$ % royalty	

The owners will accept up to 50% of end price as stock in a new company.  
(Agreements are called for and required by March 15th, 1966--?)

OWNERS:

A total of three partners are involved:

- Elwood Saunders-Wickenburg  
(Owner & operator of Bridge Motel & city Councilman)
- W. H. Wright-Wickenburg  
(Retired farmer-rancher turned mining promoter)
- J. C. Kirk-California  
(Part-time prospector-promoter)

CLAIM GROUP:

A total of 60 unpatented claims are involved, 45 of which have just recently been located and are being recorded etc. The remain 15 claims were apparently staked 5 to 6 years ago. They are as follows: Mamoth 1 to 8 inclusive, Book 4902, pages 269, 276, 273, 275, 274, 272, 271 and 270 respectively; Mamoth 9, Book 5178, page 53; and Mamoth 1a, 10 to 14 inclusive, Book 5057, pages 503, 502, 506, 504, 505, and 501.

LOCATION:

The property is located specifically in T-7-N and R-5-W at the junction of sections 26-25 and 35-36. Access to the claims is via the "Vulture Mine Road", some 3.5 miles south of Highway 60-70 and some 6 miles east on a meandering "Vulture Peak Road".

GEOLOGY ETC:

The claims are underlain by lava flow rocks with elongated granitic intrusives. The lava flows are rhyolite or silicified andesite-dacite types. They are always purple colored, fine-grained to aphanitic masses that contain 1/8 inch glassy quartz eyes

and white feldspar phenocrysts throughout. There is practically no mineralization associated with these lava flow rocks. Generally they are massive but at one place a remnant flow structure was oriented at north 75 degrees east and dips steeply south.

The granitic rocks are of two distinct types. One is a fine-grained, equigranular massive, white variety with accessory biotite minerals that may increase locally and impart a darkish color tone. The second variety is a coarse-grained, massive, pinkish and white type with a variable crystalline texture. This latter granite is best called a pegmatitic variety and as such probably intrudes into the fine-grained variety, although this was not clear in the field.

The granitic intrusives or dikes are oriented in a general north 10 to 30 degree east direction with variable dips typical of intrusive contacts. The dikes vary from 300 feet to only 5 or 10 feet wide. Often the two types of granite locally contact at approximately north 75 degrees east. The granite is fractured in both east-west and north-south directions. Along the joint and fracture planes are widespread deposits of copper oxides. Only locally are there any concentrations of these oxides and/or chalcocite. At one place there was a little yellowish molybdenic oxide. A general reddish weathered capping on the hills and in the valleys overlie and mark out the granitic dike rock.

A generalized sketch of the geology of the claim area is attached.

#### WORK DONE:

As is illustrated on the geological sketch, a vast array of roads and trenches etc. have been bulldozed around the property. The main effort has been to expose as much of the fractured granite with the green copper oxides as possible to stimulate interest in the claims.

In the course of the geological study, the following samples were collected and assayed:

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Mo.</u>
12252	f.g. granite	Nil	0.05	-
12253	carbonated lava	Nil	0.01	-
12254	carbonated lava	Nil	0.03	-
12255	red rusty qtz rich granite	Nil	0.01	-
12256	rusty pegmatite granite	Nil	0.06	-
12257	f.g. altered granite	Nil	1.20	0.010
12258	f.g. granite	Nil	0.06	-
12259	lava-6'	Nil	Nil	0.0055
12260	lava-6'	Nil	0.01	0.0075
12261	lava-6'	Nil	0.04	0.0055
12262	lava-6'	Nil	0.04	0.0062
12263	granite 6'	Nil	0.07	0.0068
12264	granite 6'	Nil	0.09	0.0068
12265	carbonated granite 6'	Nil	0.11	0.0055
12266	carbonated lava 6'	Nil	0.11	0.0055
12267	sheared granite 6'	Nil	0.08	0.0055
12268	lava & granite 6'	Nil	0.06	0.0062
12269	granite 6'	Nil	0.09	0.0055
12270	altered granite 8'	Nil	0.06	0.0055
12271	altered granite 8'	Nil	0.08	0.0082
12272	altered granite 8'	Nil	0.08	0.0055

<u>Sample No.</u>	<u>Material</u>	<u>Au</u>	<u>Cu</u>	<u>Mo.</u>
12273	altered granite 8'	Nil	0.20	0.0095
12274	altered lava 8'	Nil	0.12	0.0055
12275	altered granite 8'	Nil	0.08	0.0055
12276	altered lava 8'	Nil	0.08	
12277	granite with Cu 6'	Nil	0.20	
12278	granite with Cu 10'	Nil	0.04	
12279	granite with Cu 10'	Nil	0.30	
12280	granite with Cu 12'	Nil	0.30	
12281	granite with Cu 12'	Nil	1.32	
12282	granite with Cu 12'	Nil	0.16	
12283	granite with rust etc.	Nil	0.10	
12284	granite	Nil	0.17	

PERSONAL IMPRESSION:

1. Re. individuals.  
Mr. Kirk had at least 3 groups from various companies on the claims the same day. He left trucks etc. around the immediate area to give an illusion of much activity. He has bulldozed an intricate array of roads which also gives an illusion of considerable work completed.
2. Re. geology and mineralization.  
There is certainly some scattered mineralization within the granite dikes. It would be difficult to say definitely if there is or is not a large low grade copper deposit.
3. Re. claims.  
The owners have just recently staked an additional 45 claims to further give the illusion of a large low grade copper deposit

CONCLUSIONS:

Based on a combination of doubt regarding the credibility of the individuals involved, the high asking price, as well as background information of deposits of a similar type in the Wickenburg area from yourself (C.R.S) and Fred Gibbs; the writer recommends that nothing should be done with this mining property.



# GENERALIZED GEOLOGICAL SKETCH

## — MAMOTH CLAIMS

APPROXIMATE SCALE 1" = 150'

