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PRINTED: 03/22/2002

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: MORGAN MINE GROUP

ALTERNATE NAMES:

CUBE IRON MINE

PIMA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 259

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 15 S RANGE 2 E SECTION 23 QUARTER NE
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 06MIN 42SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 08MIN 26SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: QUIJOTOA MTS - 15 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

GOLD LODE

SILVER

LEAD SULFIDE

COPPER SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

S.B. KEITH, AZBM BULL. 189, P. 141, 1974

AZBM BULL. 137, P. 179

ADMMR MORGAN & WILLIAMSON PROP. FILE

GEBHARDT, R.B., GEOLOGY & MINERAL RESOURCES
OF THE QUIJOTOA MTS. - GEOLOGY FILE

Morgan and Williamson Property

References

Pima County

ABM Bull. 137, p. 179

Gebhardt, R. C. , M.S. Thesis, U of A, Geology and Mineral Resources of the
Quijotoa Mountains 1931 - Geology File

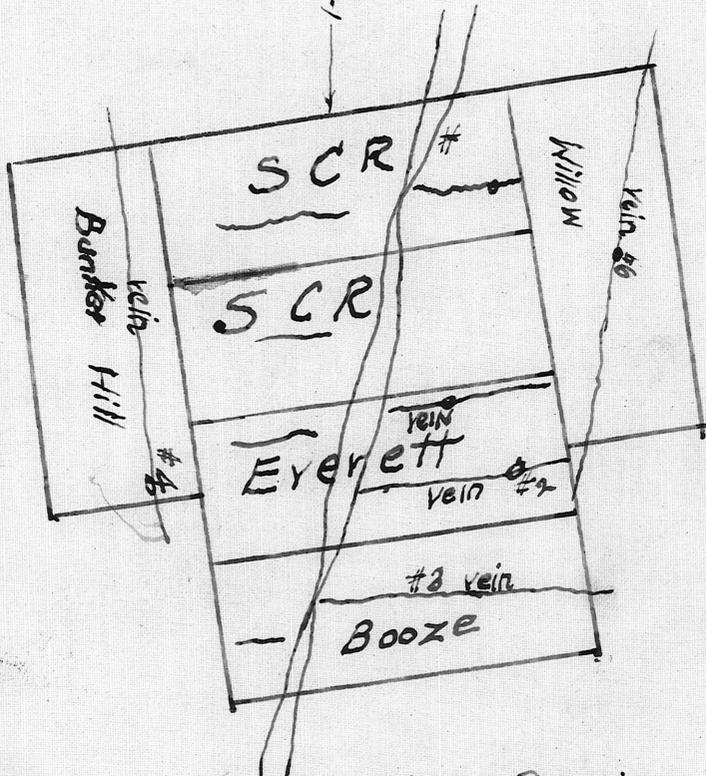
ABM Bull. 189, p. 141

MILS Sheet sequence number 0040190324

SW

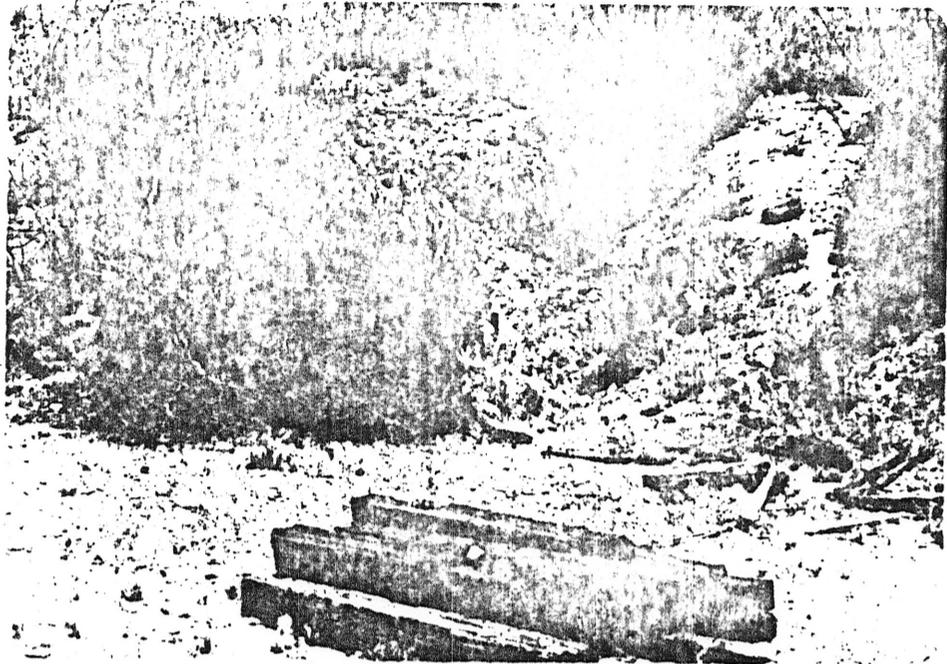
Quijotoa Ariz.

1-mile

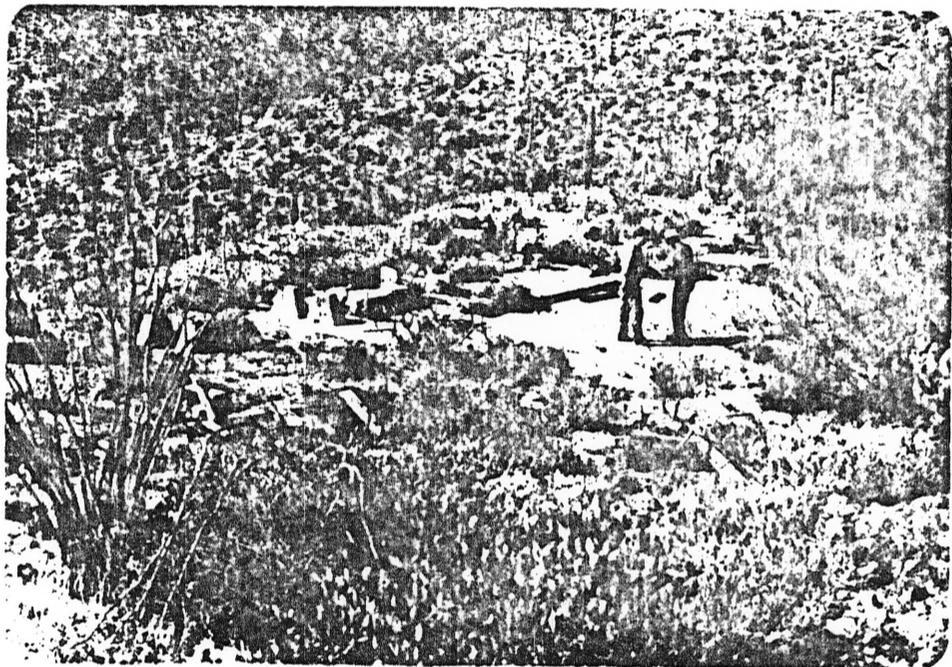


Sample No	Width of Vein	Values, oz.		Values \$
		Gold	Silver	
1	3 ft.	.16	Tr	3.20
2	3 ft.	.20	Tr	4.00
3	1 ft.	.10	Tr	2.00
4	10 inches	.25	Tr	5.00
5	1 ft. "	.12	Tr	2.40
6	3-1/2 ft.	.08	Tr	1.60

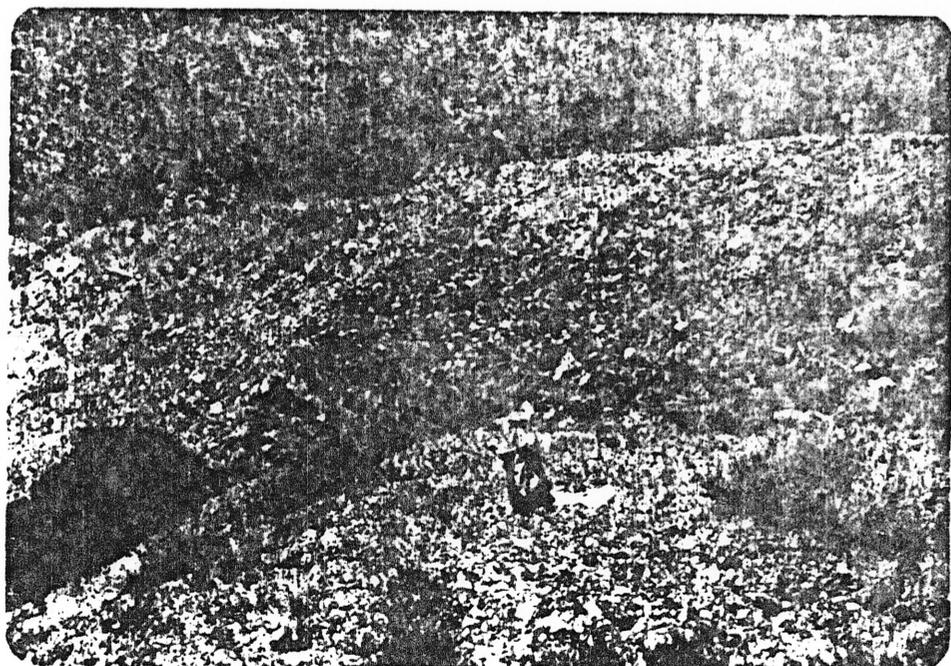
Sketch Map Showing Claims Veins and Dyke in Relation to one another on the Morgan & Williamson Property Quijotoa Ariz. Jan 15, 1918 C. Trischka.



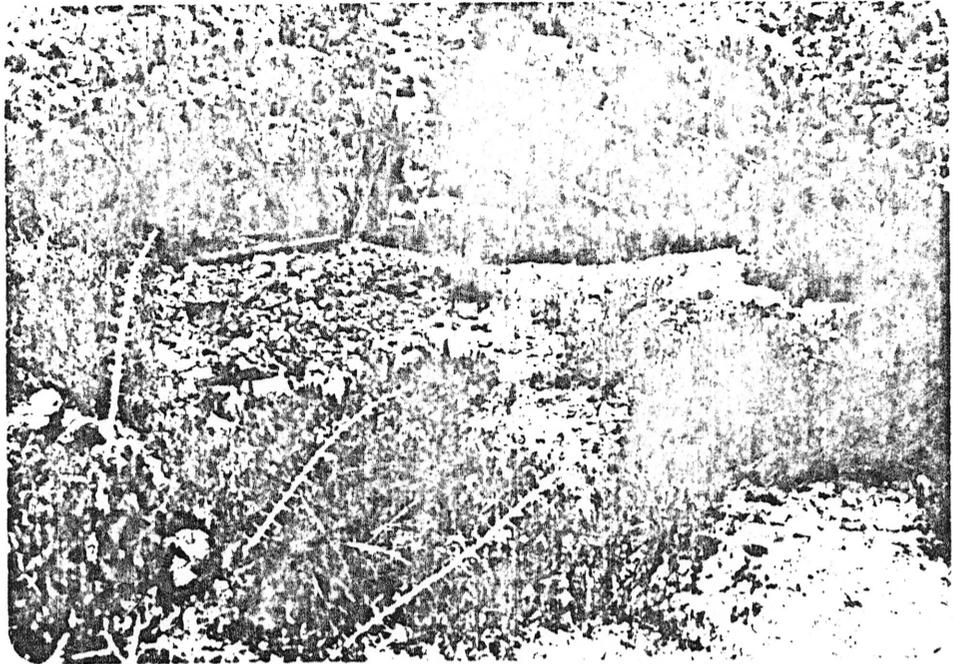
Entrance to principal shaft that descended some 400 feet.



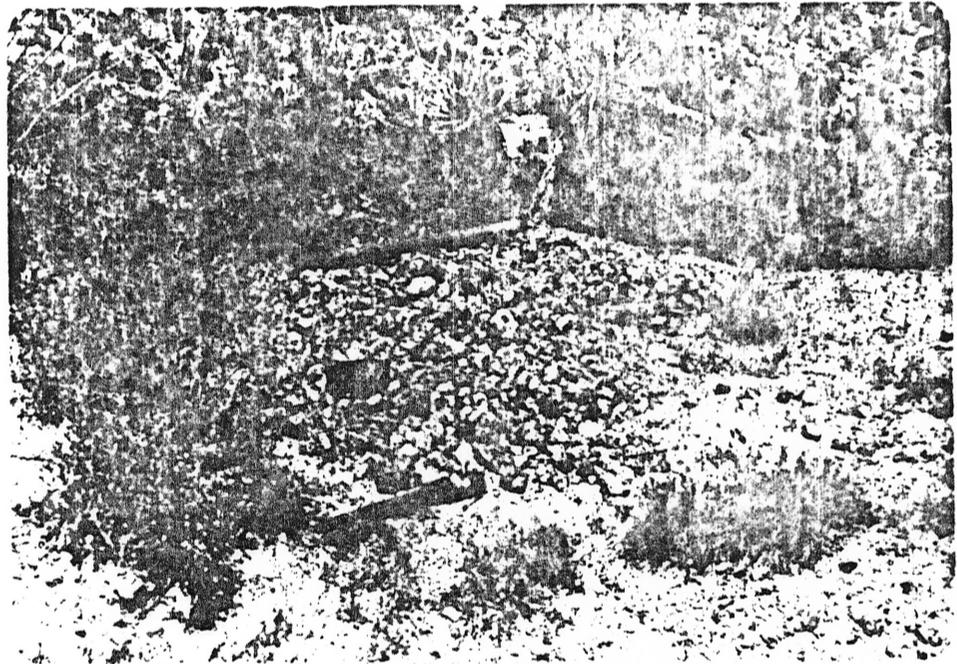
Platform on summit of hill where hoist and other equipment helped mine the principal shaft.



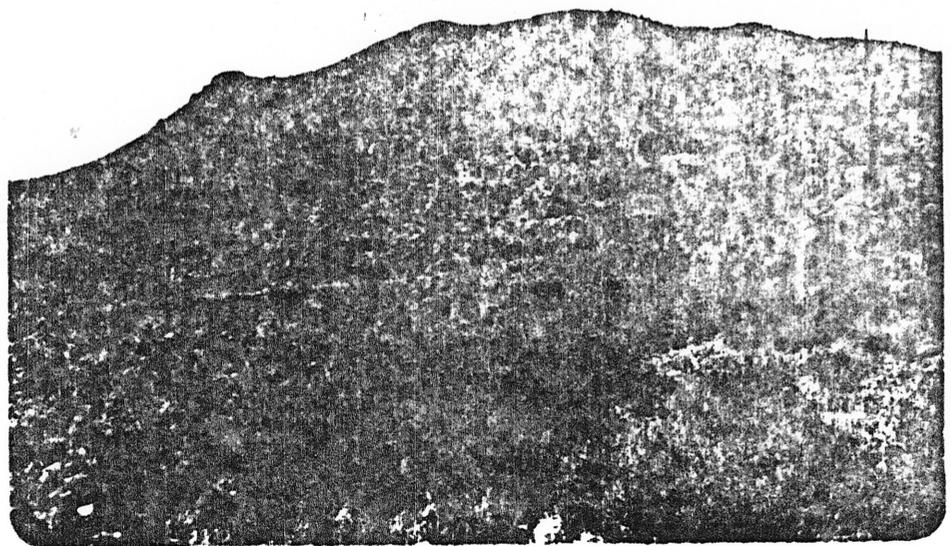
Ore-dump reject pile at principal shaft.



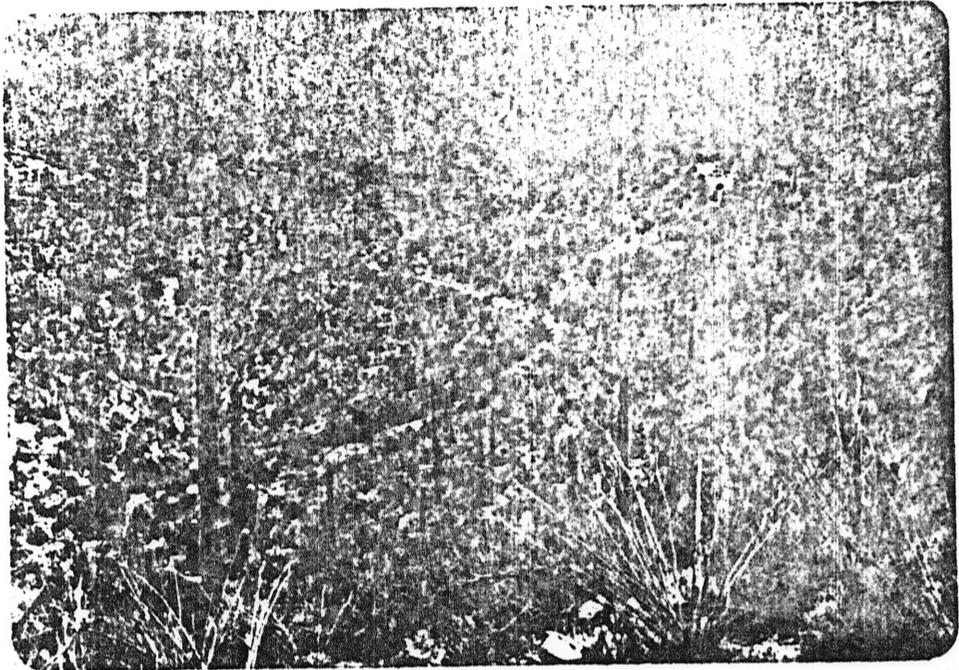
Reject ore piles adjacent to shaft #2



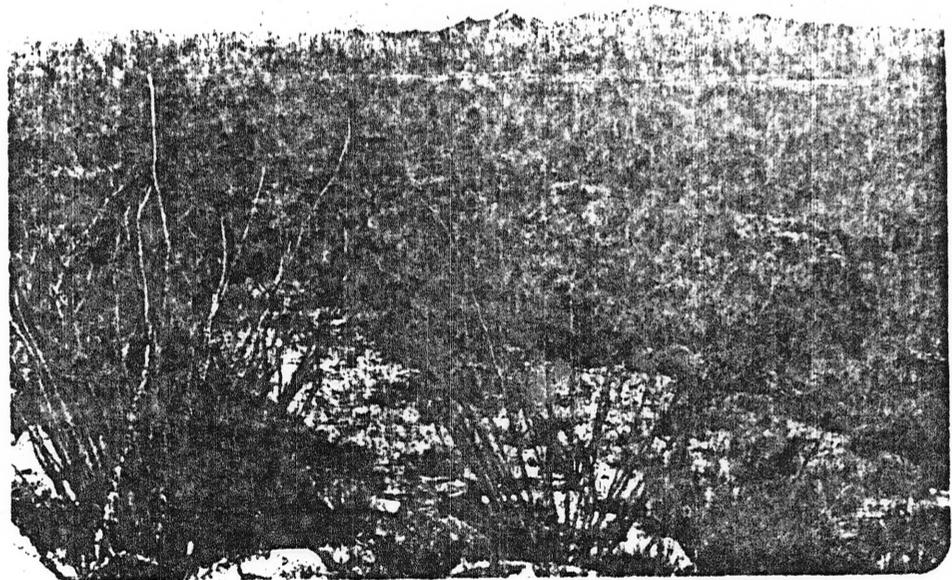
Reject ore piles adjacent to shaft #2



Ore dump adjacent to shaft #2



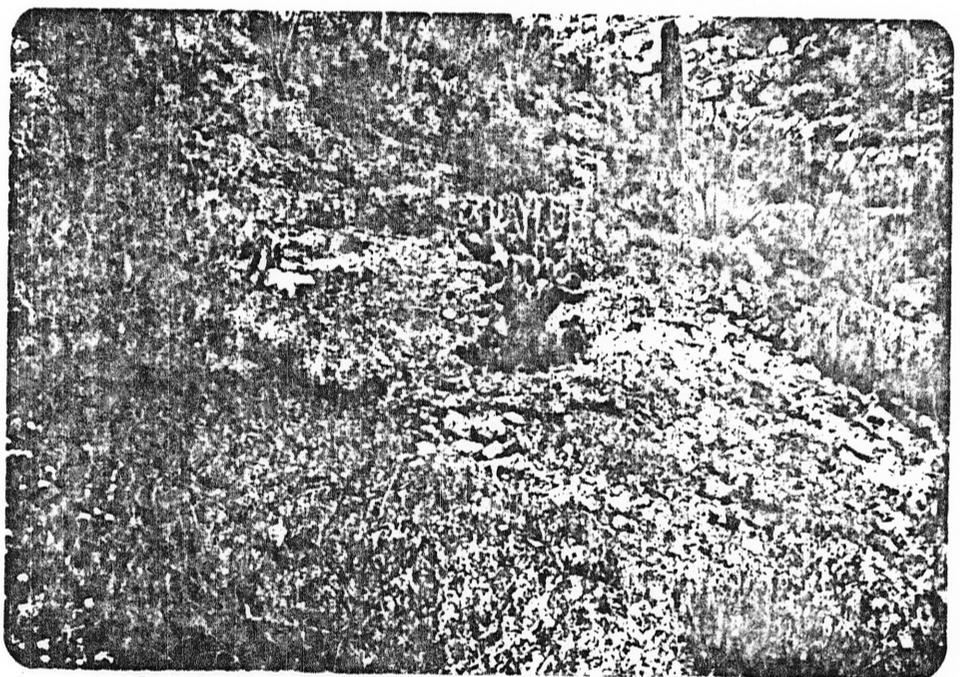
Looking eastward onto alluvial plain and location of dry gold placer mining.



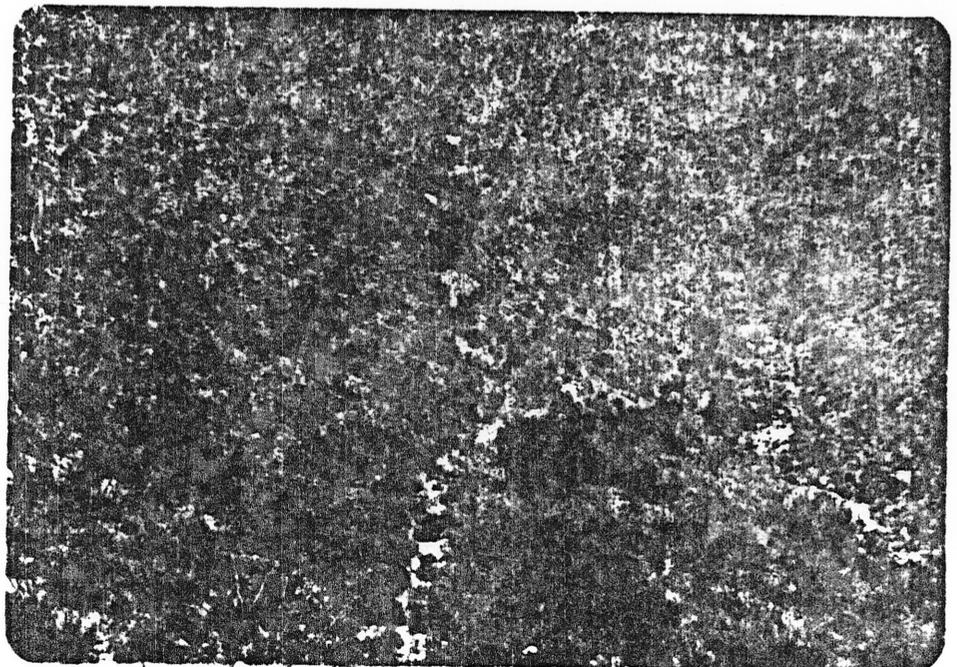
Summit or hill where principal shaft is located.
Photo looks eastward onto alluvial plain.



Rock wall mentioned in report.



Reject ore and mineralization near rock wall.



Area of rock wall mentioned in report.
Looking north to stream bed and other mine workings.

An example of a white quartz vein
ascending the hill.



MORGAN & WILLIAMSON PROPERTY

PIMA COUNTY

RRB WR 1/30/81: Raymond Farnsworth, 145 West Rawhide, Gilbert, Arizona 85234, phone 892-5650, with Conworth Industries, P.O. Box 306, 616 N. Arizona Avenue, Chandler, Arizona 85224, phone 963-6389, reports that they have the Morgan & Williamson Property on the Papago Reservation near Quijotoa, Pima County. The Papagos tried to evict them but they won the case based on a report done by Heinrichs. He said that he would bring it in for us to copy for our files. They also have lead-zinc mines in Mexico which carry some gold and silver.



MINEXCO, INC.

Exploration and Mining Services

1050 East Southern Avenue, Suite 100

Tempe, Arizona 85282

Telephone (602) 968-3891

(602) 968-3787

ATRICK D. DARCY
Geological Engineer

TIM M. TUCKER
Mineral Economist

STATEMENT

June 3, 1975

RE: THE MORGAN CLAIMS

General Property
Examination
Evaluation
Acquisition
Exploration
Feasibility Studies
Landman Research

Consulting fees (\$100.00 per/day) X 2 days.

\$ 200.00

Transportation (220 miles X 12¢ per/mile)

\$ 26.40

Photographs (color prints & descop.)

\$ 7.00

Assays (Arizona Testing Labs.)

\$ 71.50

TOTAL..... \$ 304.90

Handwritten:
Paid
6-27-75
A.M. Enterprises

Tim M. Tucker

TMT:cv

Domestic and
International
Service

MINECO, INC.

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LARRY McDARCY
Geological Engineer

TIM M. TUCKER
Mineral Economist

Mineral Property
Exploration
Evaluation
Acquisition
Exploration
Feasibility Studies
Land Grant Research

Domestic and
International
Service

TIM M. TUCKER

Consultant:

- Landman investigations - mineral deposits or companies.
- Negotiations and acquisitions.
- Mineral economics - feasibility studies to measure expense and/or profit connected with exploration and development.
- Mining regulations - U.S.A. and Mexico.

Experience:

- 1966 - mineral scout in Mexico for University Development, Brigham Young University.
- 1968-69 - evaluation and acquisition of mineral properties in Sonora, Mexico; research of ownership rights taxes, corporate entities and principals; location of mining claims.
- 1970-74 - mineral economist for Parnasse Company, Inc., an exploration subsidiary of Le Nickel - Penarroya of France.
- 1974 - landman work for Urania Exploration, Inc., a subsidiary of Mokta of France.

Education:

Brigham Young University (6 years - 1957-59, 1962-66)
B.A. Degree, Economics
M.A. Degree, Archaeology & Anthropology

University of Utah, School of Law (2 years - 1966-68)

Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Mexico (1 year - 1969)
Attended classes and solicited counsel from professional sources regarding Mexican law.

Author:

"Excavations in Hound III, Chiapa de Corzo, Mexico"
"Quest For Silver - A Universal Wealth"

Languages:

Fluent - English and Spanish.

ABSTRACT

The Morgan claims are located some five miles southwest of Quijotoa, Pima County, Arizona, within the Quijotoa mining district.

The property consists of two unpatented lode claims; situated within an Indian Reservation. However, these claims were staked over thirty-five years ago and therefore are excluded from current mining restrictions pertaining to Reservations. Gold is present in several persistent quartz veins which cut Pre-Cambrian metamorphic rocks at various angles. Altitude of the veins, easy access and a presence of milling ore (in some cases, free milling gold) suggest that a small high grade mine could be developed. A short and inexpensive exploration program consisting of geologic mapping, opening up of faces and abandoned shafts and/or tunnels, and bulk sampling would verify or disprove the existence of mineable tonnage and grade of ore on this property.

Location

The Morgan #1 and #2 unpatented lode mining claims are located approximately 103.5 miles southwest of Chandler, Arizona. Property is accessible by automobile: Starting at Casa Grande, proceeding on Highway 15 to a point of intersection with Highway 86 (This junction is the village of Quijotoa, which is one of many Indian centers within the Papago Reservation); continuing south on Highway 86 for a distance of two miles, then west on a graded dirt road, continuing westward, ascending on to an alluvial plain which meets a small range of mountains; continuing two additional miles, whereupon an unimproved dirt road leads southwest and upward for a distance of 1.5 miles, to a point 300 yards from the mine or principal shaft. It is possible, using a four-wheel drive vehicle, to drive on up to the mine. It is estimated that the elevation at the mine site is about 3500 feet.

History and Production

The Morgan claims were apparently active during the early 1900's, and continued on a sporadic basis until and during the depression of the 1930's. There is evidence of several shafts, one of which is sunk at least 400 feet on a vertical vein which inclines to the east. It is reported that the quartz vein ranged from 18 inches to 12 feet, the latter of which was composed of rich "stringers" of ore. Limited data in past reports on production is available; however, it is not stated herein. Perhaps it should be mentioned that small-scale dry placer mining also

occurred some 500 yards below the property in the 1930's.

Geology

The structural geology of the Morgan claims consists of a Pre-Cambrian rock, although further analysis may indicate that segments of the property reach into the Cretaceous age. In any case, what many people construe as granite is mainly Gneiss derived from igneous and sedimentary rocks. Shist is also common, which represents metamorphosed sediments and volcanics. Within this Pre-Cambrian metamorphic rock are white quartz veins which exceed 5 in number, and extend from three sides of the hill to intersect somewhere at the middle. Here is where the main shaft was created. In many cases, the host rock appears bedded, is poorly altered, yet contains mineralization such as iron, copper, and a high silica content. The primary ores are, however, a composite of lead, silver, zinc, and gold, with copper and even traces of turquoise appearing.

Numerous vertical quartz filled structures with various strike are present on the property. Some are gold bearing and others are not and the relationship of these structures to mineralization is not clear. There is some evidence that these vertical veins are gold bearing at and above their intersections with the low angle concordant vein. These veins are 1 to 5 feet wide and can normally be traced 200-500 feet before they lens out, although most are poorly exposed and may be much longer. The veins are filled with white to rusty quartz and altered wall rock and evidence of sulfide is abundant.

Gold-quartz veins in late Pre-Cambrian rocks are commonly associated with a particular bed or zone within the sedimentary section. In the Belt Basin in Montana and Idaho precious metal mineralization is localized near the contact of the Prichard and Burke formations and the resulting small but good grade veins occur as both concordant and discordant structures within the contact zone. Although the overall control of the mineralization seems to be a sedimentary feature, the localization of ore within the zone is structural. Ore shoots follow fractured and brecciated zones caused by minor cross faults. Mineralization generally doesn't extend very far above or below the contact zone but is persistent along the contact.

Current thinking is that the gold was originally deposited with or enriched in certain beds in the sedimentary basin. When the basin was subjected to regional metamorphism, both quartz and gold were remobilized and redeposited in lenses, veins and stringers that occupy fractures, shears and bedding plane faults that were active during the period of metamorphism. Evidence is that in these types of deposits the gold never moves very far from the original source bed and generally only

a short distance above it. Vertical quartz veins may be barren below the favorable zone and be ore bearing where they intersect the source bed with the gold values extending several tens to hundreds of feet above the zone. Within the favorable zone, economic grade mineralization of wall rock may be present.

The sedimentary features of the Pre-Cambrian rocks in Western Arizona have been masked by regional metamorphism, but it is likely that the widespread gold mineralization is associated with some particular zone or contact in the old sedimentary sequence.

Sampling

Sampling to date on the property has been minimal and purely qualitative in nature. These consisted of samples of sorting reject piles near old workings, one of a vertical vein (the principal structure located on the summit), two of ore from low angle veins, and one of a wall rock some distance away towards the north.

The assay results from Arizona Testing Laboratories are fair. However, it must be understood that: (1) High-grade was not purposely selected for such does not constitute representative ore trends, (2) It was not possible to descend alone into the shafts and cut samples directly from the veins, and (3) The dumps or reject piles situated near the mouth of the shafts do not include the limited yet good ore. (See Assay Certificate attached hereto.)

In order to better understand the mineralization on this property, a specimen of ore was submitted for qualitative spectrographic analysis. The elements therein substantiate the premise that gold is present, and compatible with the other ores. (See report of spectrographic examination attached hereto.)

Economic Potential

Any accurate evaluation of the economic potential of this property will not be possible until additional data is obtained. This will be accomplished by re-opening the two vertical shafts, exposing the extent of low angle quartz veins with a large catpillar, and perhaps at greater expense, driving a drift near the base of the hill on the east side which will extend west and slightly upward to intersect the veins and ore mass. This latter consideration is the best method for mining and allows extraction of ore on a gravity feed.

Summary

While this property has unusual geologic formation and has good potential, it does not represent a mine for investment as strictly pertaining to the parties now requesting this report.

A second alternative will increase the statistical probability of profits over losses: This is a small allocation of \$3,000 for the purpose of improving the road (\$500), cutting and exposing the quartz veins (\$1500), and making the second deepest shaft accessible to examination by person without using a winch (\$500) and getting a more intensive study and report, including aerial photographs, title examination, and further evaluation (\$500). (#5,000)

Thereafter, the property would be offered on a cash sale; i.e., no payments accruing from production royalties.

The marketability of these claims rests on the good mineralization, including converging quartz veins, other veinlets, stringers, and quartz cemented breccia. Moreover, accessibility to highways, power, water, labor, and markets is excellent. And finally, the conservative socio-economic trends as a resistance to federal government policies offers strong desires by many to own gold mining claims.

Tim M. Tucker,
Mineral Economist

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.
817 WEST MADISON ST. PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007

PHONE 254-618

For: Mr. Tim. M. Tucker
1050 East Southern Avenue
Suite F-3
Tempe, Arizona 85282

Date: May 30, 1975

Lab. No.: 9494

Received: 5-28-75

Marked: Sample #13

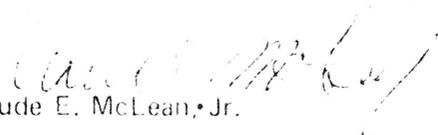
Submitted by: same

REPORT OF QUALITATIVE SPECTROGRAPHIC EXAMINATION

<u>ELEMENT</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE PERCENT</u>
Boron	0.005
Silicon	Major Constituent
Aluminum	0.1
Manganese	0.04
Magnesium	0.04
Lead	Intermediate Constituent
Copper	0.1
Iron	9.0
Bismuth	0.05
Calcium	0.3
Titanium	0.003
Silver	0.01
Strontium	0.8

Respectfully submitted,

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES


Claude E. McLean, Jr.

INVOICE

Invoice No.

Arizona Testing Laboratories

No 2644

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SON LABORATORIES, INC.

815 West Madison · Phoenix, Arizona 85007 · Telephone 254-6181

Account With: Mr. Tim M. Tucker
 1050 East Southern Avenue
 Suite F-3
 Tempe, Arizona 85282

PURCHASE ORDER

DATE · May 30, 1975

LAB NO. · 9491, 9494

PLEASE PAY FROM THIS INVOICE • STATEMENT UPON REQUEST

DATE	QUANTITY	ITEMS	UNIT PRICE	AMOUNT
	5	ore sample preparation charges	1.00	5.00
	4 ea.	gold, silver, lead & zinc assays	15.00	60.00
		less 10% on \$65.00 charge		(6.50)
	1	spectrographic analysis		13.00
		Total Due		\$ 71.50

ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES

A DIVISION OF CLAUDE E. McLEAN & SONS LABORATORIES, INC.
 815 WEST MADISON STREET PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85007 PHONE 254 6181

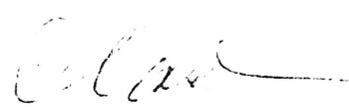
For Mr. Tim M. Tucker
 1050 East Southern Avenue
 Suite F-3
 Tempe, Arizona 85282

Date May 30, 1975

ASSAY CERTIFICATE

SAMPLE	IDENTIFICATION	OZ. PER TON			PERCENTAGES	
		GOLD	SILVER	COPPER	LEAD	ZINC
9491	Spec #1 Main Shaft	nil	trace		nil	nil
	Spec. #2 Shaft north of #	0.20	0.40		8.00%	nil
	Spec. #3 Dump	0.01	0.15		0.04	nil
	Spec. #4 face cut	trace	nil		0.03	0.01%

Respectfully submitted,
 ARIZONA TESTING LABORATORIES


 Claude E. McLean, Jr.

Bisbee, Ariz. Jan 15, 1918.

REPORT ON "Exhibit B"
GOLD VEINS ON PROPERTY
of

MESSRS. H. A. MORGAN & P. H. WILLIAMSON.

Location

This property is located in the Quijotoa Mts. a short distance south of the Post Office of Quijotoa Ariz. Quijotoa is located 82 miles west of Tucson, Arizona; 65 miles south of Casa Grande, and 55 miles south east of Ajo. The roads from all of these places are in fair condition and are without excessively steep grades. The property is located in the foothills and a good road can easily be built from the main road to the property.

C l a i m s

There are six claims as per sketch herewith. The names of these claims are as follows: BOOSE, EVERETT, S. C. R., S. C. R. No. 1, BUMPER HILL and WILLOW.

Geology

The countryrock is a Hornblend Granite, into which an iron dyke 30 to 40 ft. has been intruded. The trend of this dyke is north east and south west. This dyke pinches and swells, and in places is represented only by a fissure zone, containing pegmatite dykes and localized bunches of hornblend. The iron dyke contains only traces of gold, where sampled. Very little prospecting has been done on this dyke so that its possibilities in depth are unknown. Some work might prove this dyke of value.

The valuable part of the property consists of numerous gold veins

*Copy of Seal
original*

(2)

six of which were sampled. The widths of these veins vary from one foot to three and one half feet, besides this 6" to 8" of gouge on each side of the veins will be found to carry values of milling grade. The sketch map shows these veins and the places where the samples were taken.

Like all gold veins those under discussion pinch and swell and the values will no doubt vary in places along the vein.

None of the vein, with the exception of one, cross the heavy iron dyke, but other veins of a like character are found on the other side of the dyke and from appearances warrant prospecting.

With a little work quite a tonnage can be blocked out for the mill. A number of millsites are available.

Quite a few veins on which no work was done were noticed on the property. The character of these veins is similar to that of those just described.

A small tonnage of ore is found on the dumps. A shaft which is said to make 750 gals. of water is on the property and should be sufficient to run a small mill. Later, if the property warrants, wells can be sunk in the valley, 3 or 4 miles away, where large bodies of water encountered at 300 to 400 ft.

It is to be expected that with a depth of 150 or 200 ft. on the veins, the sulphide zone will be reached. The gold will be included in the sulphides of iron and will then have to be treated by a different method than will be used for the present free surface ore. All the gold observed was included in the crystals of cube iron which have been completely oxidized to iron oxide. It will be well to locate the sulphide zone before putting up too extensive a mill.

(3)

C O N C L U S I O N S

The property is to be considered as a favorable prospect with good chances of being developed into a good but small mine. The amount of money to do this work will not be very great. More extensive and careful sampling should be done to determine the best place to start development work as several promising places are to be found. In view of the small tonnage developed, development work should first be done to determine the amount of ore which could be sent to the mill daily.

The assay results on the following sheet speak for themselves. The results can be counted upon as being reliable, as the samples are as nearly representative as could be obtained under the circumstances.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) Carl Trischka.