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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: PAPAGO

ALTERNATE NAMES:
- PAPAGO GOLD MINING CO. PROP.
- MITKE PROPERTY
- DAVIS PROPERTY
- CASA GRANDE CLAIMS

PINAL COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 687B

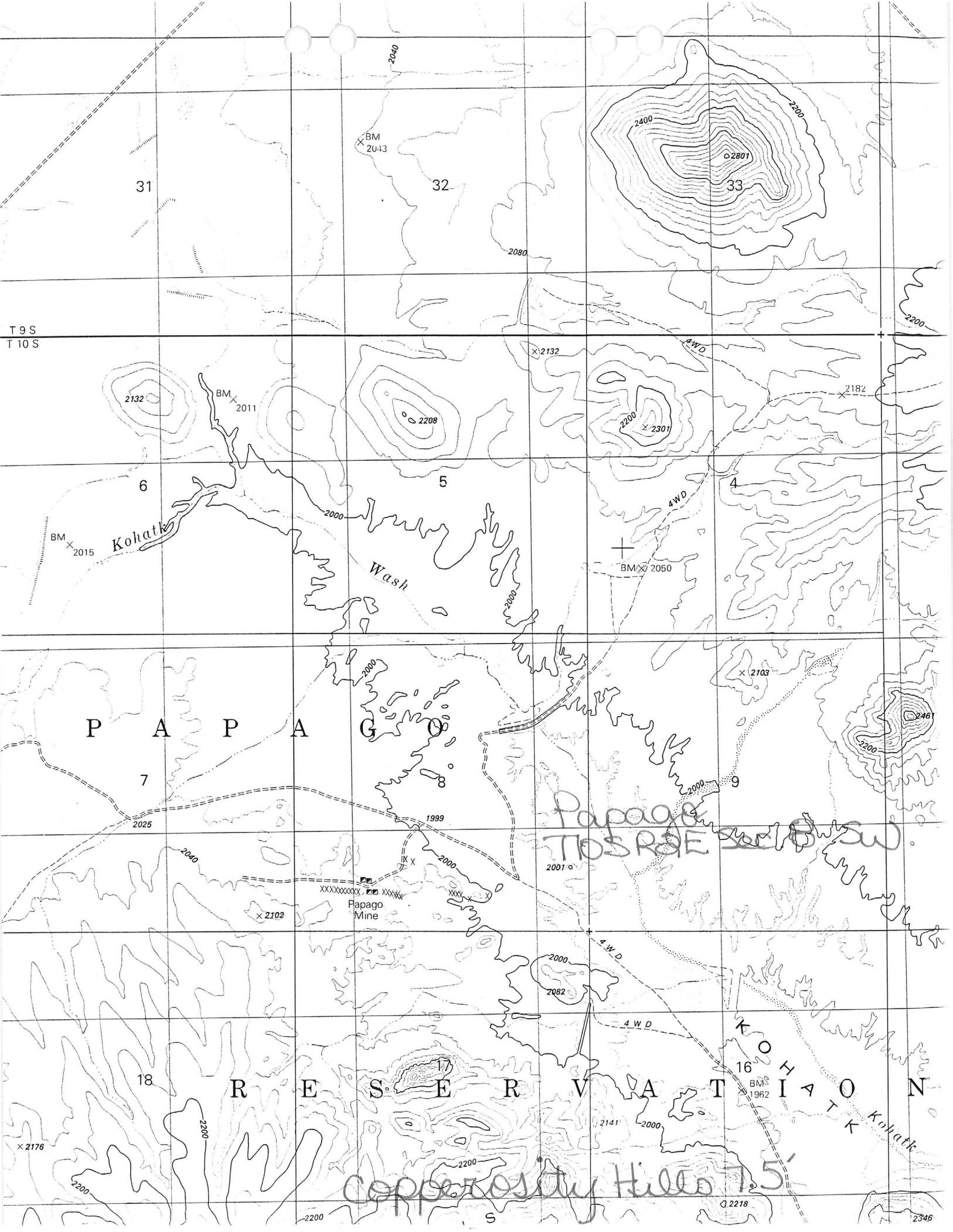
LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 10 S RANGE 2 E SECTION 8 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 32DEG 34MIN 05SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 10MIN 53SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: COPPEROSITY HILLS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:
- SILVER
- GOLD
- COPPER
- COPPER OXIDE
- LEAD
- ZINC

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

- ADMMR PAPAGO MINE FILE
- TENNEY, J. "HIST OF MNG IN AZ" P 342; 1927-29
- TENNEY, J.B. "ECON GEOL RECONN OF CASA GRANDE MNG DIST" AZBM 1934, P 15-16
- AEC PRELIM RECONN RPT 172-488, P 11; 1953
- ADMMR U FILE


2040
BM 2043
31
32
33
2400
2801
2200
2080
T 9 S
T 10 S
2132
BM 2011
2208
2301
2182
4 W D
6
5
4
2000
BM 2015
Kohatk
Wash
BM 2050
2103
2461
P A P A G O
7
8
9
2025
1999
2001
Papago Mine
2102
2082
R E S E R V A T I O N
K O H A T K
Kohatk
18
17
16
BM 1962
2141
2176
2218
2346
Copperosity Hills 7.5'

*GENERAL REFERENCES

REFERENCE 1 F1 < ABGMT CLIPPINGS FILES >

REFERENCE 2 F2 < ADMR FILE DATA >

REFERENCE 3 F3 < TENNEY, JAMES, HISTORY OF MINING IN ARIZONA, 1927-1929 P 342 >

REFERENCE 4 F4 < TENNEY, J. B., ECONOMIC GEOLOGICAL RECONNAISSANCE OF CASA GRANDE MINING DISTRICT, AZ BUREAU OF MINES, 1934, P 15-16 >

F5 < USAEC PRELIM RECONN REPORT 172-488 1953 P11 >

F6 < USGS MF-931 >

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM

RECORD IDENTIFICATION

*RECORD NUMBER B10 < > *RECORD TYPE B20 < X,1,M, > DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < >

*REPORT DATE G1 < 8,2,Ø,Ø,4, > (YR. MO.) *INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1,2, > *FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM-004 021 0945 >

*REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < ROTH, FRANCES A. (last, first, middle initial) (GEST, DON (last, first, middle initial)

*REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT > *SITE NAME A10 < PAPAGO MINE >

*SYNONYMS A11 < >

LOCATION

*MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < VEKOL DISTRICT >

*COUNTY A60 < PINAL > *STATE A50 < A,Z, > *COUNTRY A40 < U,S, >

*PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1,2, >

*DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1,5,0,5,0,3,0,6, > *LAND STATUS A64 < 0,0, , , ( ) >

*QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < VEKOL MOUNTAINS (1,9,6,3,) > *QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 6,2,5,0,0, >

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < ( ) > SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

*ELEVATION A107 < 2,0,2,0, , FT, >

UTM

*NORTHING A120 < 3,6,0,3,8,0,0, >

*EASTING A130 < 3,8,9,1,5,0, >

*ZONE NUMBER A110 < +,1,2, >

*ACCURACY

ACCURATE ACC (circle)

ESTIMATED EST < >

GEODETIC

*LATITUDE A70 < _ _ _ N, >

*LONGITUDE A80 < _ _ _ W, >

CADASTRAL

*TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0,1,0,S, ; , ; , ; , > *RANGE(S) A78 < 0,0,2,E, ; , ; , ; , >

*SECTION(S) A79 < 08 ; , ; , >

*SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SW >

*MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

*POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < ABOUT 1.6 MILES NORTH OF CATHEDRAL ROCK >

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < IN KOHATK VALLEY JUST NORTH OF COPPEROSITY HILLS >

* ESSENTIAL INFORMATION
· ESSENTIAL SOMETIMES OR HIGHLY RECOMMENDED

COMMODITY INFORMATION

*COMMODITIES PRESENT C10 < AU, AG, CU, MN >
*ORE MINERALS C30 < GOLD, SILVER, CHRYSOCOLLA, MANGANESE OXIDE, AZURITE, MALACHITE >
COMMODITY SUBTYPES C41 <>
*GEN. ANALYTICAL DATA C43 <>
COM. INFO. COMMENTS C50 <>

* SIGNIFICANCE

	PRODUCER		NON-PRODUCER	
MAJOR PRODUCTS	MAJOR	AU,	MAIN COMMODITIES PRESENT C11	
MINOR PRODUCTS	MINOR	AG, CU, MN,	MINOR COMMODITIES PRESENT C12	
POTENTIAL PRODUCTS	POTEN			
OCCURRENCES	OCCUR		OCCURRENCES OCCUR	

*PRODUCTION

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
PRODUCTION (YES) (circle) PRODUCTION SIZE (SML) MED LGE (circle one)	PRODUCTION (UNK) NO (circle one)

EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT

*STATUS

PRODUCER	NON-PRODUCER
STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < 4 >	STATUS AND ACTIVITY A20 < >

*DISCOVERER L20 <>
*YEAR OF DISCOVERY L10 < BEFORE 1902 > *NATURE OF DISCOVERY L30 < > *YEAR OF FIRST PRODUCTION L40 < > *YEAR OF LAST PRODUCTION L45 <>
*PRESENT/LAST OWNER A12 < W. T. DAVIS (1932) >
*PRESENT/LAST OPERATOR A13 < PAPAGO GOLD MINING CO. (1926) >
EXPL./DEV.COMMENTS L110 < CONSISTS OF 41 UNPATENTED CLAIMS; CLAIMS LOCATED IN 1902 BY W.T. DAVIS AT WHICH TIME THERE WERE ALREADY ABANDONED WORKINGS ON THE PROPERTY. PRODUCED IN 1930'S-1890'S >

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT

*DEPOSIT TYPE(S) C40 < VEIN, SHEAR ZONE >
DEPOSIT FORM/SHAPE M10 < DISSEMINATED >
*DEPTH TO TOP M20 < > *UNITS M21 < > *MAXIMUM LENGTH M40 < 3000 > *UNITS M41 < FT >
*DEPTH TO BOTTOM M30 < > *UNITS M31 < > *MAXIMUM WIDTH M50 < > *UNITS M51 <>
*DEPOSIT SIZE M15 (SMALL) M15 < MEDIUM > M15 < LARGE > (circle one) *MAXIMUM THICKNESS M60 < 150 > *UNITS M61 < FT >
*STRIKE M70 < E-W > *DIP M80 < 90 TO 60 SOUTH >
*DIRECTION OF PLUNGE M100 < > *PLUNGE M90 <>
*DEP. DESC. COMMENTS M110 < LEDGE OF SILICIFIED GRANITE BRECCIA CONTAINING DISSEMINATED GOLD AND SILVER MINERALS >

DESCRIPTION OF WORKINGS

*Workings are: SURFACE M120 UNDERGROUND M130 BOTH M140 (circle one)
*DEPTH BELOW SURFACE M160 < 100 > *UNITS M161 < FT > *OVERALL LENGTH M190 < > *UNITS M191 <>
*LENGTH OF WORKINGS M170 < 657 > *UNITS M171 < FT > *OVERALL WIDTH M200 < > *UNITS M201 <>
*OVERALL AREA M210 < > *UNITS M211 <>
DESC. OF WORK. COM. M220 < CROSSCUT TRENCHES ON VEIN, 3 SHAFTS OF 100FT MAXIMUM WITH CROSSCUT DRIFTS FROM 2 OF THEM, SHORT TUNNEL >

GEOLOGY

*AGE OF HOST ROCK(S) K1 < L,C,R,E,T,-,T,E,R,T, >
*HOST ROCK TYPE(S) K1A < QUARTZ MONZONITE >
*AGE OF IGNEOUS ROCK(S) K2 < L,C,R,E,T,-,T,E,R,T, >
*IGNEOUS ROCK TYPE(S) K2A < GRANITE (QUARTZ MONZONITE) >
*AGE OF MINERALIZATION K3 < L,C,R,E,T,-,T,E,R,T, >
*PERT. MINERALS (NOT ORE) K4 < QUARTZ, HEMATITE, CALCITE >
*ORE CONTROL/LOCUS K5 < E-W TRENDING FAULT >
*MAJ. REG. TRENDS/STRUCT. N5 <>
*TECTONIC SETTING N15 <>
*SIGNIFICANT LOCAL STRUCT. N70 < E-W FAULT, DIPS SOUTH 40 >
SIGNIFICANT ALTERATION N75 <>
PROCESS OF CONC./ENRICH. N80 <>
FORMATION AGE N30 <>
FORMATION NAME N30A <>
SECOND FM AGE N35 <>
SECOND FM NAME N35A <>
IGNEOUS UNIT AGE N50 <>
IGNEOUS UNIT NAME N50A <>
SECOND IG. UNIT AGE N55 <>
SECOND IG. UNIT NAME N55A <>
GEOLOGY COMMENTS N85 <>

GENERAL COMMENTS

GENERAL COMMENTS GEN <>

PAPAGO MINE

From: "Economic Geological Reconnaissance of Casa Grande Mining District" by J. B. Tenney. January 1933.

History: The first discovery of gold was made prior to 1902 but no records exist as to the locators. The present locations were made in 1902 by W. T. Davis and his wife who found the ground abandoned. A small amount of work had been done on the prominent quartz ledge in the past.

Mr. and Mrs. Davis built a cabin on the ground and lived together there until Mrs. Davis' death in 1932, after which Mr. Davis continued to make it his home.

In 1926 the Papago Gold Mining Company of Casa Grande was organized to thoroughly test the ground. Considerable surface trenching and shaft work was done to determine the extent and value of the ledge. This work is not being continued.

Location and Mining Property: The mine is situated in the piedmont slopes of the Cimmarron Hills at the northwest end of the range. It is about three miles South 45 degrees West of the Vekol, from which it is separated by a somewhat rolling plain. The property is reached by fair desert road from either the Vekol or the Copperosity, and is about 46 miles from Casa Grande.

The property consists of a compact group of forty-one claims six claims long. All are held by location.

Mine Development: The mine has been developed by a series of cross-cut trenches over a vein exposure of about 3000 feet long. In addition to this, three shafts have been sunk to a maximum depth of 100 feet, and crosscut drifts have been driven from two of them. At the eastern end of the property a short tunnel was driven in the vein off which a shallow winze was sunk.

The trenches, as fast as they were completed to permanent bed rock, were accurately channel-sampled under the supervision of a competent engineer, the large samples obtained were carefully quartered and were assayed and check-assayed. In many cases re-sampling was undertaken. The existing shafts were also carefully sampled and an additional shaft was sunk to a depth of 100 feet.

Geology and Ore Occurrence: The basement complex in the piedmont slopes of the Cimarron Hills at the mine consists of coarse granitic rocks classified in the field as diorite and quartz diorite grading into granite. The basal rocks are capped to the south of the mine by basic lava flows. Cutting the granitic rocks is a large prominent ledge, 40 to 150 feet in width, striking East and dipping 40 to 60 degrees to the South. The ledge consists essentially of highly brecciated silicified "granite" with numerous later veinlets of manganese and iron-stained calcite, varying in thickness from a knife blade to three inches. The quartz is much iron-stained and all samples indicate the general dissemination of finely divided gold, and some silver mineral. The vein outcrops over a length of about a mile. Over 657 feet of exposure, surface trenching and sampling has been completed, and incompleted trenches have demonstrated the continuity of values to an additional 1242 feet to the west and at least 1000 feet to the east of the proved ground. In the 657 feet of completed work, a geometrical average value for an average width of about 48 feet of the footwall portion of the vein showed $1.73 in gold and $1.05 in silver, a total of $2.78. For the 1242 feet to the west, the

average of scattered samples yielded about 1.81 in gold and silver. In the vein to the East scattered samples yielded returns varying from $1.28 to $3.86. One shoot or pocket of higher grade material was found in one of the trenches, where an average of $5.42 over a width of 40 feet was obtained. A 40 foot inclined shaft was sunk at the hanging wall end of this trench and the samples yielded an average of $6.74. A second rich spot was found in another trench where the average over 50 feet of width was $4.08. All the above values are figured on the basis of gold at $35 an ounce and silver at 64½ cents an ounce.

Possibilities: The strength and size of the vein and the uniformity of values makes the property an interesting one, as very low mining and milling costs could be achieved on the large-scale operations possible. It is unlikely that either impoverishment or enrichment of gold would take place in depth as the vein is compact, and little ground water circulation has been possible. The presence of manganese oxides alone might allow for some enrichment of gold but this would have been counteracted by the calcite present. There is no reason why the vein should not continue to a very considerable depth with the strenght, size and gold tenor exposed on the surface.

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Record Data

The subject mining calim was examined on April 21, 1959 in conjuction with the eximination of other claims in T. 10 S., R. 2 E. (see report PA-61). Proceedings were initieated against this location and others on June 2, 1959 on the charges that the land involved is non mineral in character and that no discovery or valuable mineral has been made.

This case was consolidated with ten other calims as Contest No. 6-277 and the complaint served on the claimant Charles A. Mitke on April 6, 1960. An answer to the complaint was filed by the contestee, received in the Phoenix land office on April 11, 1960. Attention is directed to subsequent correspondence between Mr. Mitke and this office regarding this contest.

A supplementary field examination of the Casa Grande No. 5 claim was conducted by Geologist Henry O. Ash and Valuation Engineer Douglas L. McCullough on June 14, 1960.

Geology and Mineralization:

The general area was previously discussed in report PA-61. The specific area of the Casa Grande No. 5 claim encompasses exposures of an intrusive igneous body classified in the field as a latite porphyry. It is exposed in a northwest trending ridge centrally located in the claim and in the washes and low knolls adjacent to the ridge where alluvial cover has been eroded away. The rock appears for the most part unaltered and barren. The exception is a small knoll within the inferred boundary and near what should be the NW corner of the claim. The rock in this knoll is considerable weathered but it shows moderate iron staining and some silicification. The exposure is approximately 25 feet in diameter and is poor. The visisble fractures or jointing are anomalous and indicated no well defined trend or structure. However the possibility is conceded that this exposure represents an extension of the mineralized zone or vein exposed in adjacent claims to the east and north. Because of this interpretation as postulated by Mr. Mitke, a sample was designated as "CG5-1." It was a composite sample of material taken from 6 points on the top of the exposure. These points were centered on the approximate center of the exposure with material taken at 4 points along a S60°E and at 2 points along a N30°E line. An assay of this material showed 0.1 oz. silver and 0.01 gold per ton.

Although the above described showing is meager, it tends to support the contention of MR. Mitke that the extension of the vein does pass through claim No. 5 though much weathered and obscured. If this is the case, development work would be justified.

Conclusions and Recommendations:

Results of the reexamination of the Casa Grande No. 5 claim indicate that our information is insufficient to justify contesting the validity of this claim at present and that the land should be considered Mineral in character.

A small amount of ore is reported to have been shipped from these workings many years ago. The mineralization occurred as replacement of limestone beds and gouge material associated with east-west faults and a similar trending diorite dike. Visible mineralization consists of galena, anglesite and cerussite.

In addition to the three areas described above, prospecting has been carried out throught most of this part of the Vekol Mountains. Considerable prospecting was also done in the west one-half of Section 1. Some copper staining is the only mineralization readily apparent there at present.

Copperosity Hills:

The Copperosity Hills are and east-west trending range of hills composed of a little distrubed sequence of intermediate to basic lava flows. The northern pediment slopes are cut in part on granitic intrusive rocks and it is in this area that a mineralized zone has been prospected. This is the old Papago Mine area in parts of Section 7,8, 17 and 18. Here a large ledge or silicified breccia zone cuts the granitic rock trending slightly north of west and dipping about 45° to the south, The surface exposeure varies from about 40 to over 100 feet in width. This ledge or vein carries consistent low to moderate gold values and some silver. Small subsidiary quartz veins carry some copper mineralization.

Cimarron Mountains:

The northern portion of the Cimarron Mountains i s the locale of two different types of mineralization in this stownship. These are gold-silver and copper. The mountains here consist of a complex of Tertiary volcanic rocks which are, at least in part, intrusive into the overlying pre-Cambrain schist which forms the higher part of the range. The volcanics are acidic to intermediate in composition and have themeselves been intrueded by later dikes and quartz veins. The copper mineralization occures as consistent moderate to low copper content diseminated through a large body of latite porphyry in Sections 28, 29, 30 and the north one-half of Sections 31 and 32. The strongest mineralization is exposed around the old Greenback Camp. The mineralization consists of oxidized copper minerals in highly iron stained, altered rock where visible, Over a large areal of prophyry presence of residual copper. Low silver values are usually present with the copper.

The gold-silver mineralization is found in quartz veins cutting intermediate colcanic rock in the area of the Greenback Mine (Sec. 33) adjoining the copper mineralization area. Similar mineralization in quartz veins and shear zones is ofund in the schiist exposed in the hills and ridges to the south of the Greenback Mine and the copper area. Native gold can occasionally be found and sone copper is often present in the veins and shear zones. The primary copper mineral chalcopyrite is observable in some zones in the schist.

BIA Serial Nr.	Claim name	Location Date	Recordation Date	Book	Page
P-10795	Casa Grande 2	4-20-55	5-7-55	126	469
P-10796	Casa Grande 3	"	"	126	470
P-10797	Casa Grande 4	"	"	126	471
	Casa Grande 5	"	"	126	472
P-10802	Casa Grande 9	"	"	126	476
P-10803	Casa Grande 10	"	"	126	477
P-10808	Casa Grande 15	"	"	126	482

NOTE: ALL CLAIMS LOCATED BY CHARLES A. MITKE.

Climatological conditions

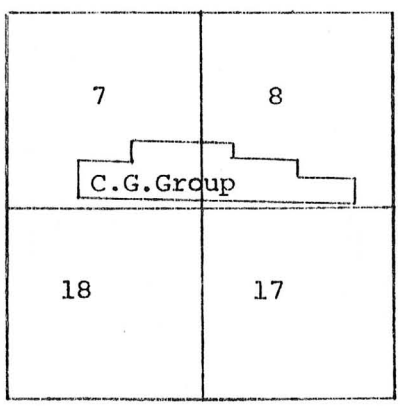
Climate is semi-arid, with average rainfall of 10 inches. Temerature to 115° are not uncommon, winters are usually mild and dry.

There were no other assays available from these reports.

Mr. Crowther indicated to me that no Enviromental Impact Statement was needed for a Prospecting Permit, and that if project was set up and a lease was negotiated that they could start the Enviromental Impact Statement as soon as lease was signed and that a one year period would be the longest it would take to do it.

On November 29 the Trible Council approved a order which limited the lenght of a statement for routine operations to 150 pages.

below is a rough sketch of the claim locations as pulled from reports.
BIA REPORT PA-61 & SUPPLEMENT REPORT P-10798.



This is all the information I could get from Mr. Crowther or from the reports which were shown to me.

J. F. Brown (Senator)

Can Garde

Papago

Papago Mine

Part owner

March 5, 1947

Mr. J. B. Tenney, Mining Engineer
Valley Bank Building
Tucson, Arizona

Dear Mr. Tenney:

Your report (1933) on the Papago Mine in the Papago Indian Reservation has come to our attention, and we wonder if you have any more detailed data than the report shows.

Any diagram of the various trenches and their individual assays would be particularly interesting.

Also, were any metallurgical tests made that you know of?

If you do not have any such details, do you recall whether it seemed possible to raise the average considerably by a reasonable restriction of the area.

Thanking you in advance for your cooperation.

Yours very truly,

Chas. H. Dunning
Director

CHD:mh

PAPAGO

Au

Pinal 11 - 5 T 10 S, R 2 E

SECTION 8
VEKOL HILLS

W. T. Davis '33