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07/25/97

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: POCAHONTAS

ALTERNATE NAMES:

CLAIMS MS 4624
COPPER DOME CLAIMS
POCAHONTAS COPPER QUEEN CO.

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1020A

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 12 N RANGE 2 E SECTION 30 QUARTER W2
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 23MIN 18SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 11MIN 33SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: MAYER - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

LEAD
SILVER
COPPER
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS MAYER QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 46
YAVAPAI MAGAZINE MARCH 1918 P 4-6 SHARLOT
HALL MUSEUM PRESCOTT, AZ
ARIZONA MINING JOURNAL JAN. 1918 P 24
ADMMR POCAHONTAS MINE FILE
WEED, W.H. MINES HANDBOOK VOL XVI 1925 P 419
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 19, 30 & 31

See: USGS Bull # 782 p. 142

Mines Handbook of 1924 p. 419

Arizona Mining Journal Issues of

Sept 1917 p. 11 Jan 1918 p. 24

Aug 1919 p. 23 Feb 1920 p. 46

Feb. 1, 1922 p. 21; June, 1918, p. 44

See: Copper Mountain Project (card) Yavapai Co (possibly covers area of
Pocahontas Mine claims)

Reference: See USGS Bull. 782, p 142
Mines Handbook of 1924, Page 419

POCAHONTAS MINE Secs. 19-30-31 T. 12 N. R. 2 E.

Yavapai County
Agua Fria District

1-30-58 Lee Hammons reported that U.S. Consolidated Mines, Inc., Bashford Bldg., Prescott, doing development work.

4-22-59 TPL - says "quit in 1957"
WR

5-24-62 TPL / Visited the Pocahontas mine, 3 mi S of Mayer, owned by Hake of St. Louis. Walker is acquainted with the workings (now inaccessible) & reports favorably re them.

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES

VERBAL INFORMATION SUMMARY

1. Information from: Ernie Koshings
2. Address:
3. Phone:
4. Mine or property name:
5. ADMMR Mine file: Pocohontas (the one on the Santa Maria Rv.)
6. County: Yavapai
7. MILS Number: Yavapai #17
8. Operational Status:
9. Summary of information received, comments, etc.:

Mr. Koshings reported he still owns the patented property.
The only activity was a one year lease to James E. Bond III
in the early 1980's. No work was done on the property by
Mr. Bond.

Date: January 22, 1990

Ken A. Phillips

* GENERAL REFERENCES

- REFERENCE 1 F1 < USGS BULL 782, p. 142-143
- REFERENCE 2 F2 < USBM MINES HANDBOOK, 1922
- REFERENCE 3 F3 < ABGMT-USBM FILE DATA
- REFERENCE 4 F4 < ABM BULL 140, p. 101

F5 < USGS BULL 1336, PLATE 2 >

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM
RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < _____ >
 REPORT DATE G1 < 81.10.9 >
YR. MO.

REPORTER (SUPERVISOR) G2 < DELITT, ED. H >
(last, first, middle initial)

REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT >
SYNONYMS A11 < POCAHONTAS COPPER QUEEN MINING COMPANY >

DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < _____ >
 FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < USBM 004 025 1035 >

RECORD TYPE B20 < X, I, M >
 INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1, 2 >

SITE NAME A10 < POCAHONTAS MINE >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < AGUA FRIA DISTRICT >
 COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >
 PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1, 2, 3 >
 DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1, 5, 0, 7, 0, 1, 0, 2, 1 >
 QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < MAHER >
 SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < _____ >
 ELEVATION A107 < 4, 1, 4, 0, 1, 1, 1 >

STATE A80 < 1, 2 >
 COUNTRY A40 < U, S >

LAND STATUS A64 < 0, 0, 1, 1 >
 QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 2, 4, 0, 0, 0 >
 SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < _____ >

UTM
 NORTHING A120 < 3, 8, 0, 5, 6, 8, 0 >
 EASTING A130 < 3, 9, 0, 3, 5, 0 >
 ZONE NUMBER A110 < 1, 1, 2 >

* ACCURACY
 ACCURATE ACC (circle)
 ESTIMATED EST < _____ >

GEODETIC
 LATITUDE A70 < _____ N >
 LONGITUDE A80 < _____ W >

CADASTRAL

TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0, 1, 2, N, 1, 1 >
 SECTION(S) A79 < 30 >
 SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < SE OF SW >
 MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

RANGE(S) A78 < 0, 0, 2, E, 1, 1 >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < 3.0 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MAHER, ARIZONA >

LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < _____ >

* GENERAL REFERENCES

REFERENCE 1 F1 < ABGMT - USBM FILE DATA

REFERENCE 2 F2 < MILS LOCATION FILE DATA

REFERENCE 3 F3 <

REFERENCE 4 F4 <

U.S. CRIB-SITE FORM
RECORD IDENTIFICATION

RECORD NUMBER B10 < >
REPORT DATE G1 < 81, 10, 9 >
YR MO

*RECORD TYPE B20 < X, I, M, >
*INFORMATION SOURCE B30 < 1, 2, >

DEPOSIT NUMBER B40 < USBM 004 025 >
*FILE LINK IDENT. B50 < >

REPORTER(SUPERVISOR) G2 < DEWITT, ED. H. >
(last, first, middle initial)

*SITE NAME A10 < COPPER DOME MINE >

REPORTER AFFILIATION G5 < ABGMT >
SYNONYMS A11 < >

LOCATION

MINING DISTRICT/AREA A30 < AGUA FRIA DISTRICT >

*STATE A50 < A.Z. >

*COUNTRY A40 < U.S. >

COUNTY A60 < YAVAPAI >

*LAND STATUS A64 < O.D.V. >

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROV A63 < 1, 2, V. >

*QUADRANGLE SCALE A100 < 24, 0, 0, 0 >

DRAINAGE AREA A62 < 1, 5, 0, 9, 0, 1, 0, 2, V. >
(19, 74,)

SECOND QUAD SCALE A91 < >

QUADRANGLE NAME A90 < MAYER >

SECOND QUAD NAME A92 < >

ELEVATION A107 < >

*ACCURACY

ACCURATE ACC (circle)
ESTIMATED EST < MILS LOCATION ONLY; UNCONFIRMED >
BY OTHER SOURCES

GEODETC

*LATITUDE A70 < >
*LONGITUDE A80 < >

UTM
NORTHING A120 < 3, 8, 0, 5, 9, 0, 0 >
EASTING A130 < 3, 9, 0, 2, 0, 0 >
ZONE NUMBER A110 < +1, 2 >

*RANGE(S) A78 < 0, 0, 2, E, V. >

CADASTRAL

*TOWNSHIP(S) A77 < 0, 1, 2, N, V. >
*SECTION(S) A79 < 30 >
*SECTION FRACTION(S) A76 < W2 >
*MERIDIAN(S) A81 < GILA AND SALT RIVER >

POSITION FROM NEAREST PROMINENT LOCALITY A82 < APPROXIMATELY 3 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MAYER, ARIZONA >
LOCATION COMMENTS A83 < NEAR POCAHONTAS MINE; MAY POSSIBLY BE PART OF POCAHONTAS OR LOCATED 0.25 MILES TO NORTH >
UTM COORDINATES FOR CENTER OF WESTERN HALF OF SECTION 30

ESSENTIAL INFORMATION RECOMMENDED

SHATTUCK DENN MINING CORPORATION
and
SUBSIDIARIES

Humboldt.....Office

Date.....October 26, 1965.....

TO: Mr. C. R. Sundeen

SUBJECT: M. J. HAKE PROPERTY
% 3604 Arkansas at Miami,
or 3458 Miami Street,
St. Louis, Mo. 63118

FROM: J. Olaf Sund

TYPE: Two parts: Gold--Pocahontas Mine
Copper (?)--Copper Dome Claims

TERMS REQUESTED: Not discussed.

LOCATION:

The total group is located approximately three miles east of the town of Mayer on State Highway 69, extending from the immediate vicinity of Copper Mountain southwards to the highway. More specifically they extend from the north part of section 31 through sections 30 and 19 in T 12N, R-2E.

CLAIM GROUP:

There are eight claims in one group on which applications for patents are pending. These include the following:

Pocahontas No. 1 and No. 2
Copper Mountain No. 1 and No. 2
Copper Bell
Copper Queen
Copper Dome No. 1 and No. 2

and are arranged end on end in a north and south direction. These were formerly held by Hake's father, who was involved with the earlier work (see below). In addition Hake has staked another 23 claims to the east for mining protection.

GENERAL GEOLOGY:

For the most part the claims are underlain by andesite flow rocks with tuff interbeds, all of which have been largely silicified and sericitized. Only in places are remnants of the andesitic composition apparent. The strikes are all approximately north and south and the dips are all steep to the east and west.

There are no known intrusive rock units within the claim group except for some rather persistent quartz veins that parallel the regional shearing. A north and south oriented strike fault has been mapped by the U.S.G.S. directly to the west of the claim groups.

A. POCAHONTAS CLAIMS: (note accompanying plan)

HISTORY: Mining investigation started about 1906 when a number of shallow pits and/or shafts, trenches, and hillside cuts were made; as well as a 70 degree westerly inclined shaft and limited development work completed to the 200 foot level. The property was named the Pocahontas Copper Queen at that time.

LOCAL GEOLOGY: These are the southernmost claims and are underlain by highly sheared quartz-sericite schists that strike north 25 degrees east and dip approximately 70 degrees west. At least one and probably more veins of quartz and carbonate with some tourmaline, some four to six feet thick, parallel the shearing and can be traced the entire length of the claims. There is very little sulphide associated with the veins and some of the "rust" around the dumps is associated with the iron carbonate.

ECONOMIC: Almost all of the previous work was concentrated along this vein structure. Six samples of vein material were selected to determine first if any gold actually does exist. These samples with the results of the assays are located on the enclosed plan and can be summarized as follows:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Copper%</u>
11507	.03	0.5	0.10
11508	Tr	0.3	--
11509	Tr	Tr	0.10
11510	.05	1.2	--
11511	.01	0.3	--
11517	.02	0.3	--

B. COPPER DOME CLAIMS:

HISTORY: These claims are the northern extension of the Pocahontas claims. Again there are a number of so-called shafts and rock cuts on strike and along the side of a hill. It is most probably that this work was done during the early 1900's along with the Pocahontas efforts.

LOCAL GEOLOGY: Considerable remnant chloritic schists underlie much of this northern part of the claim group but they may grade on strikes into sericite schists. Schistosity is approximately parallel to the southern claims, ranging from true north to north 20 degrees east. The dips are very steep.

ECONOMIC: The previous work was restricted to a narrow zone some 3000 plus feet long, that has exposed a continuous quartz carbonate vein similar to the southern mine area. There is a little sulphide with the chlorite schists and apparently minor amounts of chalcopyrite which has caused a little green copper oxide stain in places in the rock dumps.

Samples were collected from some of these rock cuts which gave the following assays:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Gold</u>	<u>Silver</u>	<u>Copper %</u>
11512 (w/Malachite)	Tr	0.2	5.18
11513 (w/much Malachite)	Tr	0.3	2.80
11514	Tr	Tr	0.38
11515	Tr	Tr	6.42

CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The Pocahontas claim group is an old gold prospect yet the selected samples

that were collected assayed insignificant amounts of gold only.

2. The Copper Dome claims were first examined and prospected probably with the hope of finding an extension of the Pocahontas gold vein or structure. No gold assays were obtained from the samples collected from these northern claims.
3. There is some disseminated copper in the area of the northern Copper Dome claims which is directly west of the so-called Copper Mountain. Assays of five and six percent copper were due to a considerable amount of Malachite along joints and cracks, and not to any recognizable quantity of chalcopyrite etc.
4. The rock types in the north and south claims are probably of similar general origin differing mainly in the extent of alteration. The southern type lavas are extensively silicified and sericitized whereas the northern type are less altered to chlorite schists only. This fact may explain the disseminated copper in northern chloritic schists and the barren state of the completely altered sericite schists.
5. Hake inherited the claims from his father. Essentially he has done little or no original work to show their merit.
6. The results of our sampling and assaying were almost insignificant. It is recommended that nothing be done with these claims.

COPPER

C
O
P
Y

2024 Utah St.
St. Louis 18, Mo.

Chas. H. Dunning, Director
Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Bldg., Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sir:

I thank you for the prompt interest in our mining property.

This property is located 3 miles southeast of Mayer, Arizona. It includes the property of the Pocahontas Copper Queen Mining Company, a history of which you will find on Page 419 of the Mines Handbook of 1924. I believe you will have the records available; however should you not have that information at hand I will gladly have a photostat copy made and send it to you.

For further details, or for an appointment to inspect the property, you may write to my father, George H. Hake, Mayer, Arizona. My father lives at the Anderson ranch which adjoins the mining property. The local postmaster will gladly direct your engineer.

Should the U. S. Bureau of Mines decide favorable for drilling this prospect for evidence of a big mine, I should like to direct attention to a large deep valley below Copper Mountain that would be ideal for concentration mills and smelter should evidence of large ore bodies exist in this vicinity. It is quite possible too that much high grade ore could be mined at the outset from tunnels with sufficient slope to provide natural drainage.

For the information of the engineer you may send to inspect this prospect, permit me to caution, there are also rattlesnakes in them thar hills!

Yours very truly,

(Sgd) Mathias J. Hake

C
O
P
Y

2024 Utah Street
St. Louis 18, Mo.
9/19/50

Department of Mineral Resources
Mineral Building, Fairgrounds
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Sirs:

In the August issue of Pay Dirt, a publication devoted to the interests of Arizona small mine operators, I note your reference to the possibilities of Government officials dusting off old premium price and loan plans to bring about a quick increase in metal production.

Recognizing the need for a sound domestic mining industry at this time, should an extreme national emergency arise, I take this opportunity to direct your attention to a large ore deposit near Mayer, Arizona. Recognizing the possibilities of this deposit, my father and I have filed claims in the heart of this deposit. We sincerely believe that this property will in time become one of the outstanding open pit mines in the state of Arizona.

There are now three shafts to approximately the two hundred foot level, from which sufficient ore was taken to pay for all development work. The assay value of the ore in 1925 was listed at \$49.00 per ton.

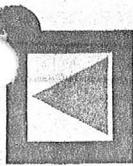
In order to determine the possibilities of a large open pit mine it would be necessary to diamond drill but we do not have that kind of capital. However, should the need for strategic metals become sufficiently urgent, and should the Bureau of Mines be willing to explore the possibilities of this deposit, we will cooperate in every way in turning this possibility into mineral production.

Respectfully,

(Sgd) Mathias J. Hake

~~KITCHELL~~

~~CONTRACTORS, INC.~~



~~1006 SOUTH 24th STREET • PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85034 • 275-7541~~

COPPER MOUNTAIN

LOCATION

Property consists of 13 unpatented claims of oxide ore, located in the Aqua Fria district of the Yavapai County, Arizona. It is situated high up on the side of Copper Mountain approximately 4,200 feet above sea level and about 3,800 feet above the Aqua Fria river, one half mile away. Mayer, Arizona is the closest bulk shipping point and is five miles west of the property. Grades on the property $\frac{1}{2}$ road ways are not particularly steep and maintenance would not be a serious problem.

HISTORY

Records of past ownership and operations are scanty, but it is known that the area has been worked since 1883 and that early miners recovered rich surface oxide ores consisting of Carbonates cuprite ?

During the partnership operation in 1937 and 1938 approximately 390 tons of ore were shipped which brought net smelter returns of about 4,000 dollars. There is no record of earlier production although it is known that the Redlands Copper Company shipped several cars of ore some from the 109 foot level and some from the 259 foot level.

GEOLOGY

Copper Mountain is a reef of Chloritic schist (Yavapai schist) striking north five degrees east and dipping steeply to the east. The ore was formed as a replacement of the schist by chalcopryite, pyrite, and bornite with more or less quartz. The schists have been more or less impregnated with mineralization and the surface zones of the deposits are siliceous and are pitted and copper stained. There are important precious metal values also as a matter of fact, approximately 50 % of the values are in gold.

DEVELOPMENT

The mine has been developed by approximately 2,000 feet of sinking, drifting tunneling, and crosscutting as well as 1,500 feet of diamond drilling. A timbered $1\frac{1}{2}$ compartment shaft, five by seven feet in size has been sunk to a depth of 465 feet in which water now stands at a depth of approximately 200 feet below the collar.

Drifting and crosscutting from the shaft have been done at depths of 25, 109, 259, 350, and 460 feet from the collar.

The mine makes approximately 14,000 gallons of water a day with which is enough to run a 100 ton concentrator. Recent development work on the 259 foot level indicates that the ore comes down from the 100 foot horizon giving 150 feet of backs. The operators report that by driving another 100 feet on the 259 foot level they could open up between 10,000 and

KITCHELL

CONTRACTORS, INC.



~~4006 SOUTH 24th STREET PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85034 - 275-7541~~

15,000 tons of shipping ores. Diamond drilling on the 460 foot level and one hoist on the 259 level cut ore in at least 16 places some being high grade and suitable for shipping purposes, but most of the material would require milling. The average width of the ore body is from five to 19 feet and the average shipping ore will run from 10 to 15 % Milling the ore will produce 1.65 % Copper 0.11 ounce gold and 0.42 ounce silver to the ton.

In addition to this ore shown by the workings and development off the main shaft a 200 foot shaft is located about 2,000 feet to the north and shows 5 to 11 % copper.

EQUIPMENT

gone Equipment on the property includes a 350 cubic foot compressor, a hoist capable of 1,000 feet of service, pump of 50 gal. per minute capacity, 30 foot headframe and hoist building, an ore car, rails and miscellaneous mining equip. In addition a blacksmith shop, boardinghouse and a frame building stand on the ground.

SUMMARY

A copper price of from 14 to 15 cents a pound would be required to place the mine on a producing basis. An electric power line to a new pump, mining equipment and working capital would call for approximately \$ 25,000 in new money and this would be to mine the high grade ore only which runs from 10 to 15 % copper. To mine the milling ore would involve the installation of a 200 ton mill and much greater capital expenditures. If the mill were provided it would take at least six months to get the mine in operation, but if shipping only is to be removed the mine could be prepared in about half that time. Assurance of price and sale of full production over a two year period would be necessary. Yearly production of shipping ore should provide from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 pounds of copper annually, but with a mill output might be stepped up to as high as 6,000,000 pounds providing a substantially price were provided.

1. No Price or Terms -
2. Who are owners now.
3. Who shows mine??

POCAHONTAS COPPER QUEEN CO;

3 miles east of Mayer, Arizona.

Geo. H. Hake & Son; Owners; Mayer, Ariz.

Small shipment of silver-lead concentrates reported in 1920 s.
No production since.

No ore ready to mine, nor does it appear that a reasonable development program would be likely to produce a worthwhile tonnage of ore.

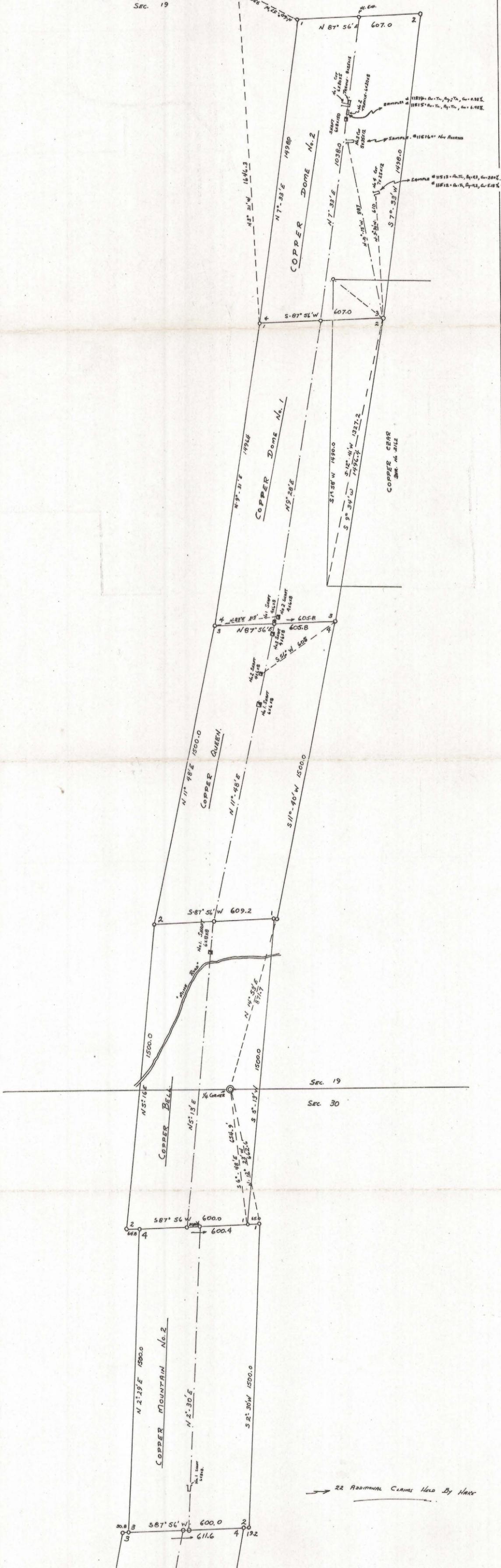
The writer went over the surface of some fifteen mining claim locations in the company of the locator, Mr. Hake. It seems that Mr. Hake, a fine old gentleman, but no doubt lacking in mining experience, has invisioned the existence, upon these claims, of a large open pit copper mine. The writer could see no evidence upon the surface that such was the case.



L. L. Farnham

October 16, 1950

SEC. 18
 SECTION LINE
 1/4 COR. SEC. 18
 SEC. 19



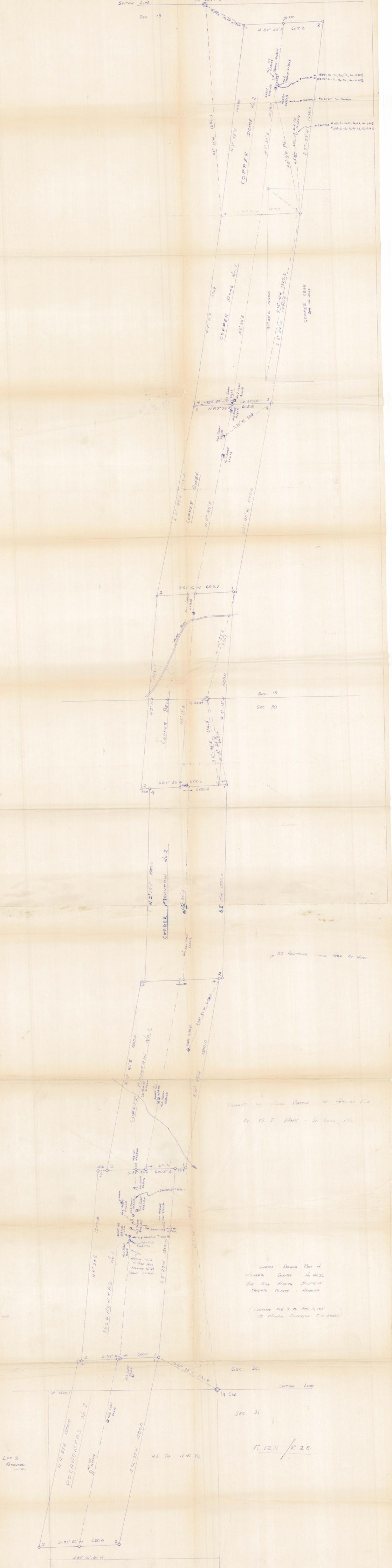
T. H. HARR

22 ADDITIONAL CLAIMS HELD BY HARR

Yau, Co.
 Pocahtontas Mine

SECTION LINE
1/4 COR. SEC. 18

SEC. 19



Sec. 19
Sec. 30

22 Additional Corners Made by Hake

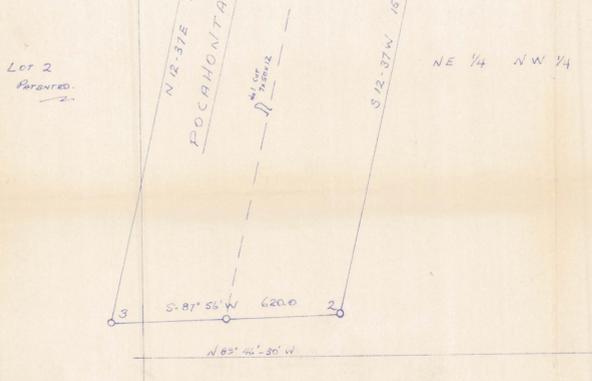
PROCEEDS IN WHICH PATENT IS APPLIED FOR
By M. J. HAKE - St. Louis, Mo.

SKETCH Showing Part of
NUMBER SURVEY No. 4426
Big Bear Mining District
Yavapai County - ARIZONA

(SUCCEEDED FEB. 9 TO APR. 10, 1905
St. Phoenix Surveyors - J. W. WARD)

SECTION LINE
1/4 COR.
SEC. 30
SEC. 31

T. 12N / R. 2E.



Approx Location
of Highway No. 69
and Bridge Over Big Bear River
At 25 Miles Survey of 1900