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10/03/95

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES FILE DATA

PRIMARY NAME: STORY

ALTERNATE NAMES:

SADDLE MOUNTAIN MINE  
TRI-METALS MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 614

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 7 N RANGE 8 E SECTION 11 QUARTER S2  
LATITUDE: N 33DEG 57MIN 40SEC LONGITUDE: W 111DEG 30MIN 18SEC  
TOPO MAP NAME: LION MOUNTAIN - 7.5 MIN

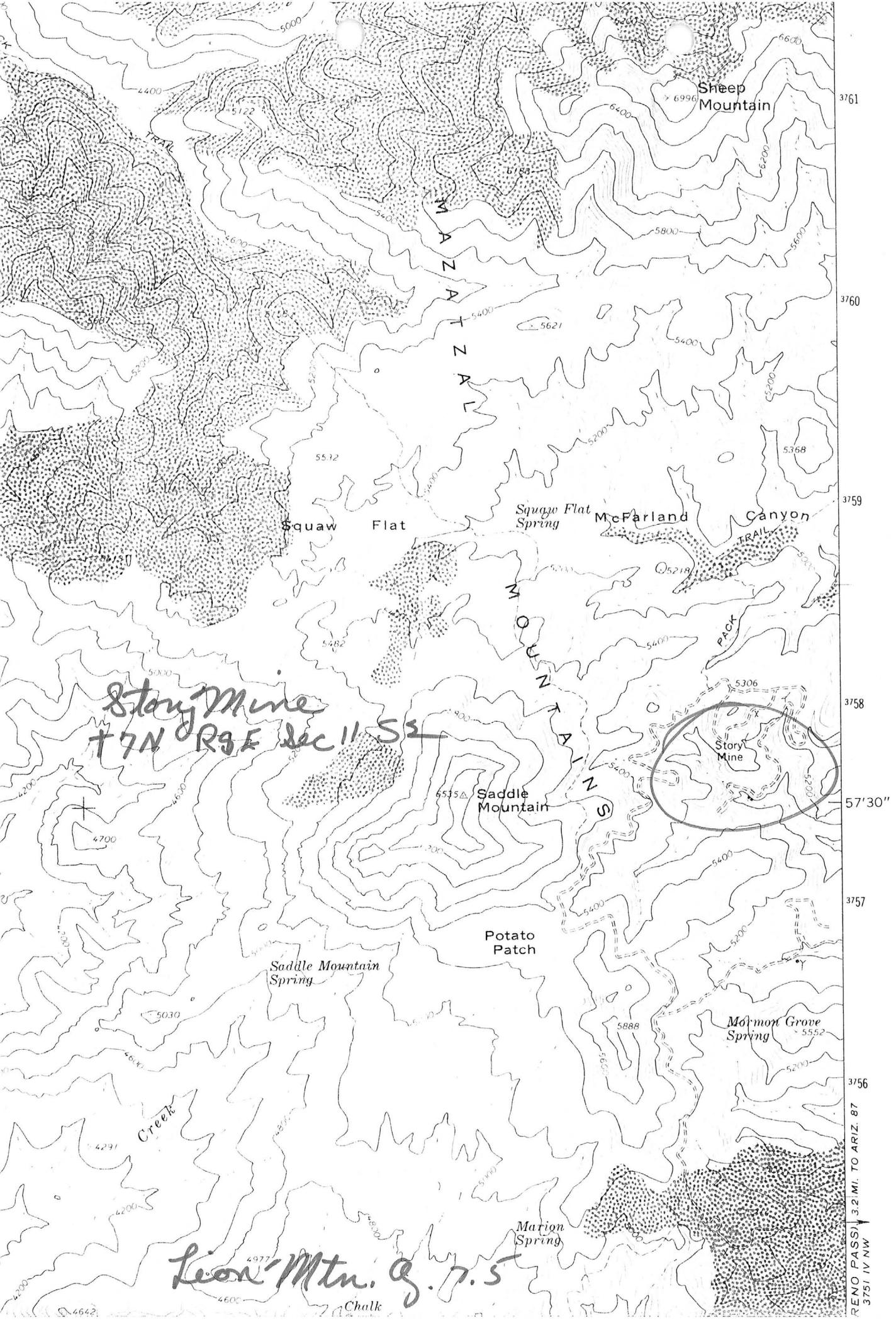
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

PB      SULFIDE  
AU      LODE  
AG  
FE      SULFIDE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

ADMMR STORY MINE FILE  
MOORE R AZBM BULL 180 P 191  
USGS MF 1573-A MINERAL RES POTENTIAL MAP 1983  
USGS OFR 83-442, MARSH, S. 1983 GEOLOGY FILE



STORY MINE

MARICOPA COUNTY

NJN WR 7/31/85: Hilton Cass, geologist with the Forest Service zone office reported that Texas Gulf and Freeport are planning some exploration drilling at their claims that cover the Story Mine (f) Maricopa County. This property is situated adjacent to the Mazatzal Wilderness Area and some of the claims are within the withdrawn area. The companies are planning to helicopter a drill rig into the area rather than build a road. Mr. Cass said this was because of economics not restrictions on the operating plan by the Forest Service.

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NJN WR 11/15/85: Texas-Gulf and Freeport Minerals drilled the Storey Mine (f) Maricopa Co in the fall.

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DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine SADDLE MOUNTAIN (STORY) MINE

Date 10/27/64

District Sunflower Dist. Maricopa County

Engineer Lewis A. Smith

Subject: Mine Visit with C. O. Carlson and Conference with S. H. Glassmire and  
Lyle Reber at Carlson's house 10/27/64

LOCATION: 6 miles by road from Carlson's house and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles W of the National  
Quicksilver Mine.

MINERALS: Gold, silver, lead.

WORK: An adit in a N 35-40 deg. E direction (150 feet long).  
A new 20-foot vertical shaft.

Several bulldozer cuts and a number of branching bulldozer roads.  
The principal work is centered in the shaft and the adit. Some stoping  
was done above the adit and a few cars of lead-silver-gold ore shipped during WW II.

GEOLOGY: The mineralized zone lies in a strong shear fault zone that closely  
conforms to the schist laminae that strike about 35-45 deg. NE. The shear fault zone,  
at the shaft, is at least 30 feet wide with a definite and strong wall along the NW  
side. The east side is less definite. The mineralization can be traced inter-  
mittently over a length of at least 3000 feet especially in road cuts and other openings.  
Its strike is comparatively consistent over this distance. Immediately south of the  
shaft (this is situated a few feet southwest of the adit portal) an inferred transverse  
fault crosses the shear at a somewhat oblique angle, and this fault is distinguishable  
because the schist dips are rotated on both sides with respect to each other.

To the north the schist is nearly vertical, whereas, south of the fault it appears to  
dip 70-75 deg. NW, where exposed by dozer cut. The fault did not seem to have much  
throw. The shear is also crossed by some minor acutely oblique slips, or minor faults.  
These show no gouge or other evidence of offsetting movement. The better ore varies  
from a few inches to 4 feet wide and is largely concentrated along the west border of  
the shear zone. The ore is concentrated in the schist laminae and has variably re-  
placed the schist bands between the laminae. Where it has not completely replaced the  
schist bands there are disseminated boxworks that are cubic in many cases. Some of  
these were derived from pyrite and some from galena. The ore over a mineable width  
(4-5 feet) is said, by Carlson, to consistently assay \$5.00 gold, 6 oz. silver and  
8-9 percent lead, the lead being less consistent from place to place. The shear,  
outside of the "pay streak" also is variably mineralized, progressively becoming of  
less value toward the SE. Along the eastern border, is a highly chloritized zone that  
is several feet wide. The schist laminae are filled by chlorite and the intervening  
schist bands contain blebs and veinlets of it. Associated with the chlorite are vein-  
lets, pods and small lenses of quartz. In the shaft the better lead-silver-gold  
mineralization, at the collar, is about 4-6 inches wide but at the bottom it appears  
to be about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 feet wide. A few specks of galena appear for the first time.  
The ore minerals consist of anglesite, plumbo jarosite, mimetite and probably some  
cerussite and cerargyrite. Limonite is also prevalent being largely derived from  
pyrite and lead. Some cubic boxworks have distinctive parallel webbs where jasperoid  
limonite has developed along the galena cleavages. Other cubic boxworks are clearly  
from pyrite and these are lined by rough and nodular limonite but otherwise are empty.  
There is some sintered limonite that is commonly formed from cerussite. The anglesite  
commonly has pseudomorphically replaced galena as evidenced by cubes composed mainly of it.  
The anglesite appears to increase in depth. No evidence of copper or zinc was found.

There is considerable evidence of strong acid leaching of the original sulphides that must have contained a large proportion of pyrite, in places. Several places, along the outcrop, where the shear is well exposed, the outcrop is stained yellow and red by limonite probably lead oxideized minerals (It was suggested that samples of these outcrops be taken). Parallel to the shear zone, to the SE are intermittent pinnacles and higher-relief knobs that are composed of quartz and silicified schist. The alignment of these suggest a vein. Chlorification is also present next to these outcrops. Farther to the east, not over  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile, is a large persistent jasper dike that apparently terminates the quicksilver mineralization (on the NW) of the Sunflower District. The National Quicksilver Mine lies east of the Saddle Mountain Mine and on the southeast side of the jasper dike. Between the National and the dike is the old Saddle Mountain Quicksilver Mine. To the south and southwest of the Saddle Mountain Mine, about a mile, the schist is overlain by a succession, bottom to top, of gently dipping conglomerate, red sandstone and rhyolite flows. These formations occupy two small peaks. A deep canyon that roughly trends northeast toward Pine Mountain. A high ridge borders this fault on the NW. The ridge may largely be composed of granite.

S. H. Glassmire and Lyle Reber, of S. H. Glassmire and Associates, 214 College St., Santa Fe, N. M., were at Carlson's house when we returned from the mine. They planned to examine it late in the day.

Access is by means of a circuitous and fairly steep road that is now very rough due to summer rains. The road could be improved greatly by blading and seems to be well located for permanence (with reasonable care). It is mostly side hill and could easily be drained.

Mr. Carlson said that A. A. Fredrickson (his partner) can be reached at 944-6772, or at 7045 N. 12th Street, Phoenix. (Answers as per Mr. Smith)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

STATE OF ARIZONA  
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Saddle Mountain Mine (Story) Date October 10, 1963  
District Sunflower District, Maricopa Co. Engineer Lewis A. Smith  
Subject: Interview with C.O. Carlson at Sunflower.

Mr. Carlson said that he had settled his right of way problem with the Forest Service by regrading the road to the mine. This road crossed a small and narrow section of the Pine Mountain Wilderness area. He is currently doing development work up there. He works the Little Daisy mine periodically also. He stated that the Saddle Mountain vein trends NE-SW and dips from 85 degrees to vertical. The principal minerals are lead and silver and some reserves have been developed. The ore specimens show galena with a black coat on the fractures (probably argentite). The galena oxidizes to anglesite, cerussite, and minimum from the center outward. This ore can be concentrated at the Little Daisy mill which has both tables and flotation.

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Mr. and Mrs. C. O. Carlson, Payson, brought in a large specimen of oxidized silver-lead ore from the Saddle Mtn. Mine, Sunflower District. This is said to assay \$12 in gold and silver per ton and 12% lead over a width of 7 ft., the footwall not having been reached. The mineralized zone was traced for several hundred feet along the strike and is marked by a strong yellow and red staining in the schist.

WR LAS 9/18/64

Lead - Gold - Silver  
St. Anthony Mining & Development Co. Ltd.  
Tiger, Arizona.

ARIZONA  
MARICOPA  
(Sunflower)

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STORY MINE  
MEMORANDUM  
TRI-METALS MINE

Sept. 8, 1952.

TO: John A. Richards, Vice Pres., & Gen'l Mgr.

FROM: G.F. Reed, Field Mgr.

SUBJECT: Tri Metals Mine, Sunflower, Arizona.

This prospect was brought to my attention about 1946 by John Herr, the assayer & ore-buyer at Wickenburg. He and a partner had bought the mine and leased it to someone who had in turn leased it to a Capt. S.M. Story. Herr said they had trenched the outcrop for 500 feet at 30 foot intervals and sampled across an average of about three feet, as I recall. Average was \$10.00 per ton in gold and silver and 10% lead. Also, that ore showed again 500 feet farther on strike. At that time I talked to Story who was building a four mile road to the property. Later, I visited the property and cut two samples.

- #1. Poor looking place in face of adit just being started:  
0.04oz.gold, 2.9oz.silver and 3.3%lead across 3.feet.
- #2. On open cut ahead of and above #1, near where shipment was made, 0.21oz.gold, 15.8oz.silver, 14.1% lead, across 4.feet.

Story gave me three smelter sheets from El Paso which showed:

7/24/47--53.244 dry tons, 0.19 Au, 6.45oz.Ag, 11.15% Pb.  
8/11/47--52.607 " " 0.19 Au, 13.8oz.silver, 9.25% Pb.  
10/1/47--44.973 " " 0.13 Au, 4.4oz.Ag, 6.9% Pb.

Roughly, these also ran 30% iron, 35% silica, 10% iron, 1.3%Zn, 0.6%S, 2.5%Alumina, 4.0%As, 0.75%Sb, and 0.32%Bi.

This ore came from a steep dipping, narrow vein in schist and was stripped with a bull-dozer, so probably diluted.

I had not heard what had happened at the property since 1946, so thought it might be in a condition where St. Anthony could take it over and make a little mine close to Tiger.

Location & General Conditions:

I visited the property June 22, 1952, found no one there, but picked up a little news at Sunflower, the nearest store. The property is reached by taking the Superior Highway East out of Mesa, Arizona, about 8½ miles to the Bush Highway. Follow Bush Highway, a graded road now being converted to a good highway, to Sunflower Store 45 miles, on to Saddle Mt. Mine Road, 5 miles farther, turn left on this road going 0.7 mile to left hand road and follow to the mine about 6 miles farther. Road quite steep in places. A jeep is best for first trip.

9/8/52.

The mine is in very rugged country. I'd guess about 6000 elev., with heavy brush and some pine trees in canyons and on North slopes. Road gets muddy when wet. There is no power at the mine and water might be a problem, although possibly could be developed within a few miles. When completed, the new highway will be about 7 miles from the mine.

Ownership:

It appears from location papers, that the claims lapsed and have been relocated by Roy Johnson, O.P. Harrison, May 24, 1952, called "Deep Sope Mine", loc. Maricopa County, 1 mi. S.E. of Saddle Mt. This copied from location notice. Previous location notice by John Herr, Tri-Metals Mine, 1946.

Geology:

The principal rock in the area is schist, steeply dipping and more or less conformable with the ore. The vein is usually two to four feet wide, steeply dipping and yellowish-green in color, containing oxidized minerals of lead, iron, arsenic, zinc, etc. I recognized a little cerussite in small crystals and some wulfenite. The walls of the vein are weak and "slabby".

Since my visit in 1947 or 1948, an adit has been driven about 200 feet, but for some reason there doesn't appear to be any ore in it. Ahead of and above this adit, a shaft was sunk about 30 feet at about the point I think I got my sample "2." in 1948. There is no ore showing in this shaft to amount to anything. To the South-West of the Adit portal, the outcrop shows some oxidised ore which has not been worked on except for running the bull-dozer along one side of the vein.

Conclusion:

While there is a chance of this opening up into some real ore in depth, the work done so far has more or less spoiled the surface showing. This, along with the heavy ground, remote location 60 miles from a railroad, and absence of other mines nearby, make it look like a "long shot". It could be diamond drilled, but there is only a very small spring at the camp and drilling might be expensive with chance of finding good ore rather slim.

George F. Reed