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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: VICTORY MANGANESE

ALTERNATE NAMES:

BURMEISTER
BUNKER AND BURMEISTER
BLACK MAGIC

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 1240

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 11 N RANGE 3 E SECTION 17 QUARTER SW
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 19MIN 42SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 04MIN 07SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: CORDES JUNCTION - 7.5 MIN

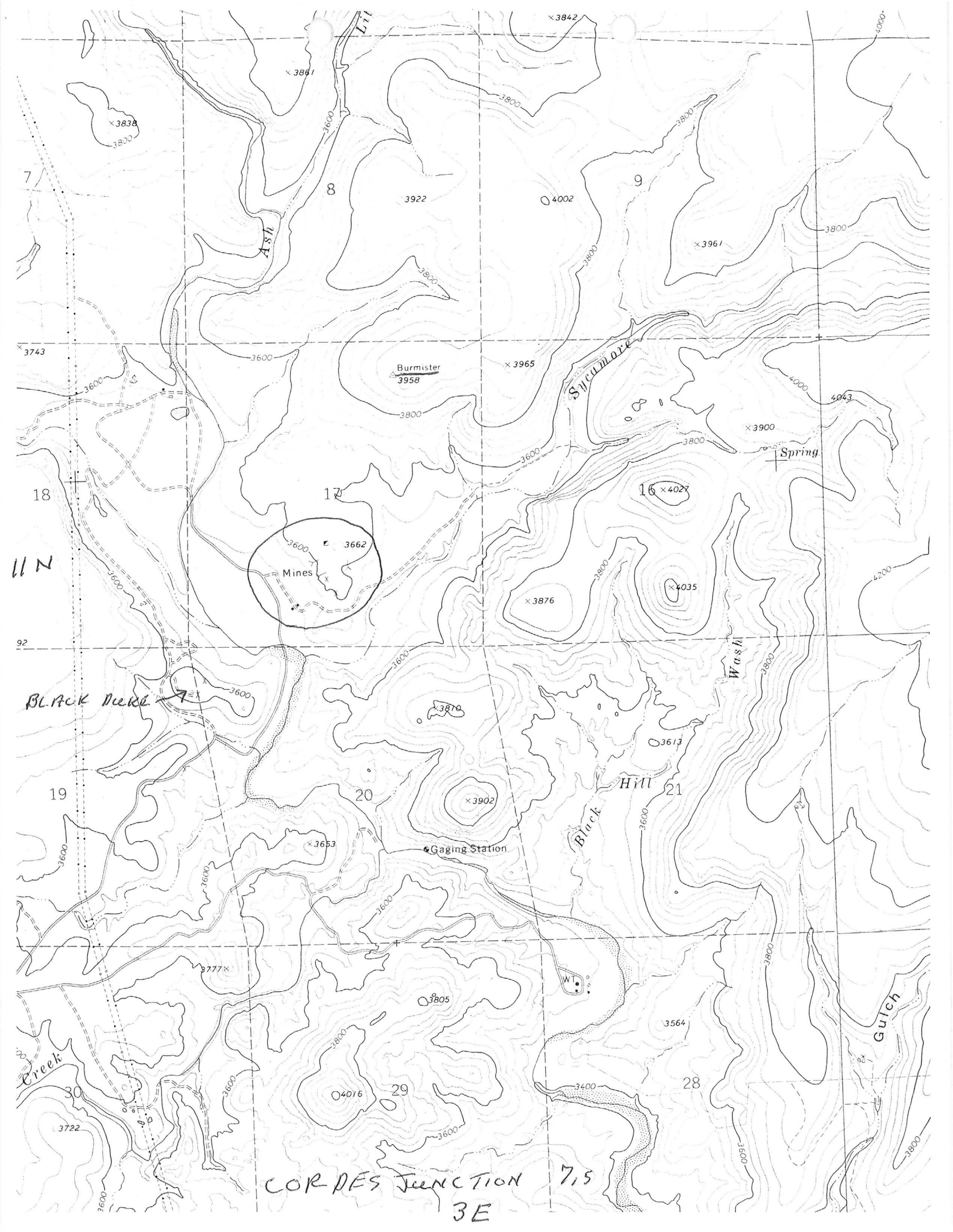
CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

MANGANESE

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS CORDES JUNCTION QUAD
RANSOME, F.L. & E.L. JONES JR. DEPTS OF MANG.
ORE IN AZ USGS BULL 710D 1919 P 177
WILSON, E.D. & G.M. BUTLER MANG. ORE DEPTS AZ
AZBM BULL 127 1930 P 96
ADMMR VICTORY MANGANESE FILE
AZ. MINING JOURNAL SEPT. 1918 P 21
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 20
FARNHAM, L.L. & L.A. DTEWART MANG. DEPTS USBM
IC 7843 1958 P 63
USBM WAR MINERALS REPT REPT 308 P 3-11



CORDES JUNCTION 7.5
3E

MANGANESE DEPOSITS OF WESTERN ARIZONA

VICTORY MANGANESE

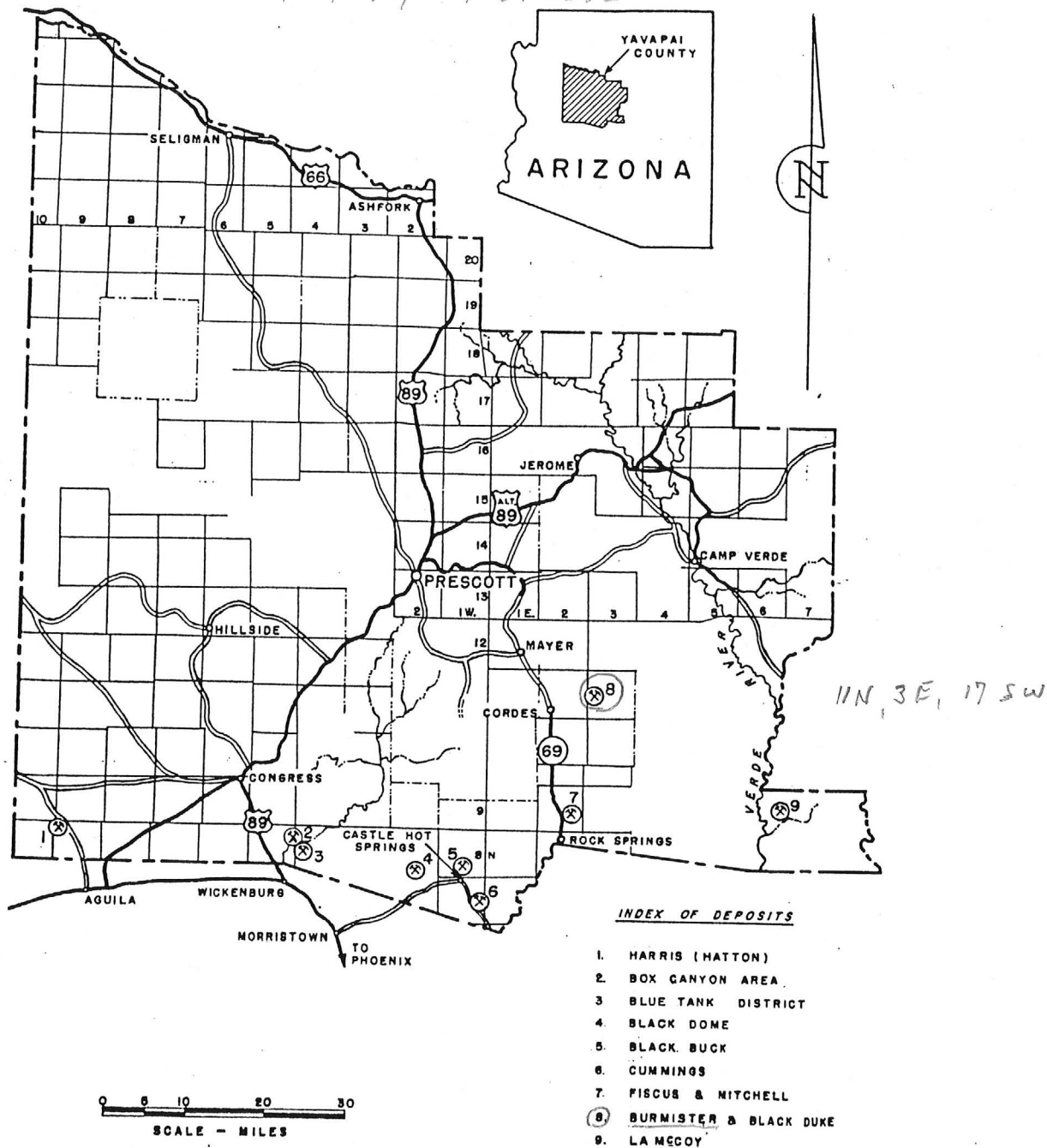


FIGURE 21.—Manganese Deposits of Yavapai County.

stretches of pinched and poorly mineralized vein matter. At the time of the visit a flatly inclined shaft had been started to connect with the lower part of the workings.

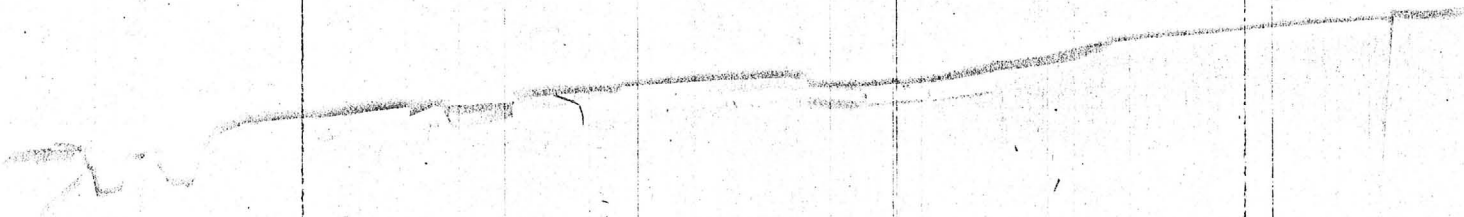
Jones,¹⁴ who examined the mine in 1918, describes it in part as follows:

The best ore was obtained near the surface, and the limit of commercial ore in depth as shown in the shaft

¹⁴Jones, E. L., Jr., and Ransome, F. L., Deposits of Manganese Ore in Arizona: Geol. Survey Bull. 710 (d), 1920, p. 181.

is about 35 feet. The ore is screened and hand sorted in order to obtain a product said to contain 38 percent manganese. Between August 1917, when production began, and April 1918, when operations ceased, the mine produced about 600 tons of ore. It was reported that the greater part of the ore has been mined from the deposit.

Commercial ore at the time of Jones' report generally consisted of material containing 35 percent or more manganese. The present operators believe that considerable low-grade



A similar occurrence of low-grade manganese mineralization was noted in volcanic tuff near Highway 69, some 4 miles south of the Fiscus and Mitchell claims. This had been explored by a single shallow prospect pit, but the extent of the mineralization was not indicated.

BURMISTER MINE (BLACK MAGIC)

The Burmister deposit, also known as the Black Magic, occupies part of 78 acres of deeded ranch land in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, T. 11 N., R. 3 E., about 14 miles by road southeast of Mayer, Ariz. The property can be reached over 13 miles of a graded dirt road that branches southeast from the east side of State Highway 69 about 1 mile south of Mayer. The nearest rail shipping point is Mayer, which is the terminus of the Prescott Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway.

The ownership of the deeded land on which the deposit occurs is divided between Cecil and Henry Burmister, of Mayer, Ariz. Title to the western part of the tract, comprising 57 acres, is held by Cecil Burmister, and the adjoining 21 acres is owned by Henry Burmister. The line dividing the two tracts passes through the east side of the deposit.

The first ore from the property was shipped in 1917. Since that time the deposit has been worked intermittently by several different operators, all of whom produced more or less ore. Although there is some difference of opinion regarding the early production from the deposit, the most authentic information indicates that from 1917 through 1942 a total of 3,215 tons of ore containing 50 to 53 percent manganese was shipped from the property. This estimate was made in 1943 by the late Frank R. Giroux, a reputable engineer and assayer of Mayer, who acted as shipping representative for the operators and the owners of the property. The mine was idle from 1942 until late in 1952, when operations were resumed by Cecil Burmister and Harry Maxwell. When the property was visited early in August 1954, approximately 270 long tons of ore had been produced by Burmister and Maxwell. About 226 tons averaging 52 percent manganese had been shipped to the Government purchase depot at Wenden, Ariz., and some 40 tons was in the ore bin.

Thus, it appears that the total production from the deposit has been approximately 3,400 tons of sorted ore averaging 50 to 53 percent manganese.

At the time of the visit two men were employed, and the average rate of production was about 15 tons of sorted ore a month.

The ore is found in small irregular bodies distributed erratically within a flat-lying bed of

travertine. The travertine ranges from 1 to 10 feet in thickness and occupies the uppermost portion of a much thicker series of sandy sediments and tuffs that rest upon Precambrian rocks. Erosion has exposed the manganese-bearing bed around the southern end of a peninsula-shaped bench or mesa that separates the valleys of Ash and Sycamore Creeks. Except near the outcrop, the mineralized bed is covered with basaltic lava. The basalt overburden ranges from a few feet in thickness at the southern end of the mesa to 50 feet or more at the northern end of the explored portion of the deposit. The ore bodies occur in the travertine as disconnected masses ranging in size from those containing a few hundred pounds to some that are said to have yielded several tens of tons of high-grade ore. The best ore seldom exceeds 2 feet in thickness and is usually localized along either the top or the bottom of the gently dipping travertine. No structural trends or guides to the ore occurrences were evident.

The chief manganese mineral is psilomelane, which in general is hard and massive and readily separated from the soft travertine matrix. Opal and chalcedony are common gangue constituents.

The ore produced from the deposit was mined from numerous opencuts, adits, and shallow shafts. As shown in figure 22, these openings were scattered irregularly over an area of some 7 acres. All of the older underground workings were caved and inaccessible. Slumped and caved areas on the surface indicated that the old underground workings were much more extensive than shown by the map. They appeared to be large enough to have explored and exploited the greater part of some 250,000 square feet of the productive bed.

At the time of the visit the operators were mining ore along the northern edge of the old stoped area. This late development consisted of several hundred feet of lateral works driven within the travertine and extending in various directions from the bottom of a 25-foot vertical shaft. It was necessary to sink the shaft through some 20 feet of basalt to reach the mineralized bed. Ore encountered by the exploratory lateral work was selectively mined and sorted in small roomlike stopes. To afford working space, 4 to 6 feet of waste in addition to the ore had to be removed. A few posts sometimes were needed to support the back of the stopes. The ore-bearing bed was soft and quite readily broken with a hand pick so that little if any explosive was necessary in the stoping or drifting operations. Wheelbarrows were used to transport the broken material to the shaft, where it was hoisted to the surface

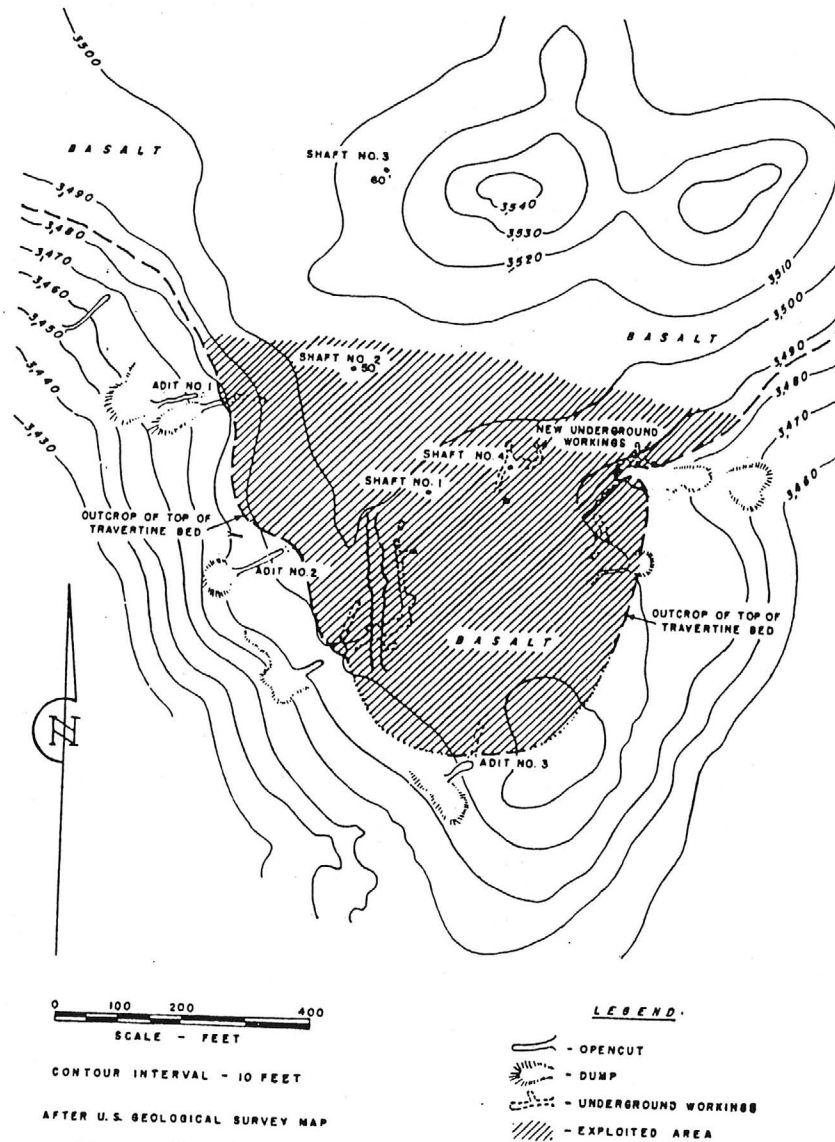


FIGURE 22.—Geologic and Topographic Map, Burmister Mine.

in a bucket. A small gasoline hoist and a timber headframe were the principal items of equipment.

BLACK DUKE (BOB ALLEN CLAIMS)

This property, formerly known as the Bob Allen claims, was relocated as the Black Duke in 1953 by Mona and Jean Bennett, of Mayer, Ariz. The claims are about a mile southwest of the Burmister deposit in NW $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, T. 11 N., R. 3 E.

A few carloads of ore were reportedly shipped from the property by E. V. Bunker and E. S. Rodgers during the First World War. The next output of record was about 8 tons of ore containing 36.9 percent manganese shipped by the present owners in 1953 to the Government

purchase depot at Wenden, Ariz. The property was idle when visited in August 1954.

Manganese mineralization on the claims occurs in the same travertine bed in which the ore is found on the Burmister property. Much of the travertine that may have existed originally on the Black Duke claims has been removed by erosion. The portion of the favorable bed that has escaped erosion is limited to an elliptical shaped area about 600 feet long and 300 feet wide, which underlies a small, rounded lava-capped hill. The outcrop of the travertine encircles the upper part of the hill at the base of the lava. The bed was explored by many small cuts and several adits spaced irregularly along the outcrop. The principal underground workings were in the eastern portion of the travertine. This work consisted of 2 adits on

Mayer Yavapai

THE BURMISTER MANGANESE PROPERTY

The Burmister Manganese property consisting of six claims called the Manganese #1,2,3,4,5, and 6, respectively, is located about 13 miles from Mayer in a Southeasterly direction.

The property is owned by Mr. R. Burmister and Mr. E. B. Bunker, of Mayer, Arizona. The nearest Postoffice is Mayer.

The nearest railroad loading platform to which there is a good road at present is Mayer. There is a loading platform at Cordoz which is about 10 miles from the property. It is reported that the road could be built to Cordoz at little expense. Probably all shipments in the immediate future would be made from Mayer where trucks would, under almost any circumstances have to make their headquarters.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The Burmister property has a number of points to its advantage, and is to be considered a property of considerable merit. The property will never afford any large amount of tonnage, but the grade of that which can be secured from the property is very high, and the ore generally is of an exceptionally good character. There are a number of conditions which are against the profitable exploitation of the property, the main one being the dissemination of the ore thru-out the deposit, which dissemination would involve a heavy development cost, and a high mining cost.

HISTORY

The property is located upon a ranch or adjacent to a ranch belonging to Mr. R. Burmister, and the presence of manganese upon this property has been known for a considerable length of time. It is reported that in June 1917 a car of ore was shipped which assayed 48.64% in Manganese and 3% in Silica. This carload of ore was shipped thru Mr. H. A. Wagner of Mayer, Arizona, altho Mr. Wagner did not have a lease upon the property.

The property was leased to a man named Hill whom I understand paid a very high royalty on all ore shipped. It is reported that Mr. Hill shipped 12 carloads of Manganese. Most of the ore shipped by Mr. Hill was shipped during the summer months of 1918. At the time the property was examined a carload of ore was on the platform at Mayer and there were about 2 carloads of fine ore at the property. This fine ore was screenings which were separated from the coarse and higher grade ore which was previously shipped.

The operations conducted by Mr. Hill consisted of a long tunnel which sloped at a few degrees down into the hill, and which aggregates in the neighborhood of 300 ft. From this tunnel have been

run numerous cross-cuts and winzes on small pockets of ore, which were more or less continuous. All of the material brot out from the tunnel had to be hauled at the tunnel on an uphill grade with the aid of a burro. The past methods of mining have been very crude but were probably as economical as any other methods could have been for chloriding operations.

Across the Agua Fria river is another manganese property similar in characteristics to this one, which will be described in a separate report.

TOPOGRAPHY

The property is located about 200 feet above the Agu Fria River.

The property is reached by good truck road from Mayer and a very poor wagon road from Cordoz. The river has to be crossed to reach Mayer. The property is located on the East side of the river, and near the top of a low mesa and the slopes of the hill are gradual, and any place on the property can be easily reached by wagons or trucks by the extension of the roads now upon the property.

The Agua Fria river is a source of water the year round. There is sufficient water for milling purposes and the water is exceptionally good for domestic purposes.

There is a ranch at the foot of the hill by the river and very good locations for camp sites.

Along the hed of the river and in side canyons are large quantities of cottonwoods. These cottonwood trees have been utilized in the mine for timbering and answer the purpose of timbers fairly well. Cottonwood is about the poorest timber for mines we have, but the character of the ground and the nature of any operations in the mine would allow the use of cottonwood.

GEOLOGY

We have at the surface a basalt of Malapai lava flow, which varies greatly in thickness but averages about 10 ft. Immediately below the lava flow we find a clay which varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet. Below the bed of clay occurs a Rhyolite Ash which is variable in thickness and rests upon a limestone formation. At the contact of the limestone and the Rhyolite ash we find a large quantity of opal. This opal is variable in thickness and at times was noticed to be 8 ft. thick. At the contact of the Rhyolite Ash and the opal we find the manganese deposit. The manganese in its purest form rests upon the opal but is found also disseminated thru-out the fine grained rhyolite ash.

~~As a result of the above description the following is a list of the~~

It will be noticed that the formations which occur between the Malapai and the opal which rests upon the limestone are very soft deposits. In no place in the mine has there been used any powder or dynamite, and all the work which has been done has been done with picks and shovels.

The nature of this soft deposit makes mining hazardous and requires a large amount of timbers. The ground will not stand any length of time without timbers. The ore outcrops as small grains and nodules below the Malapai capping and on top of the limestone. The deposit is more or less horizontal and the tunnel which has entered the deposit for about 300 feet has passed thru ore zone for almost its entire distance.

Considering the form of the deposit we should look back to the manner in which the deposit was formed. At one time in this locality there was nothing but limestone hills. These hills were undoubtedly eroded in irregular forms. An eruption occurred which threw out considerable volcanic ash. This ash filled up the depressions in the limestone and covered the limestone for a number of feet. All this ash is noticed to be very fine grain and undoubtedly the source of the ash was at a considerable distance. The Rhyolite ash which covered the limestone did not level off the surface of the country. In other words, the deposit aggregated a number of feet in thickness over the irregular surface. It is very probable that the surface of the country after the Rhyolite ash was distributed was more level than the surface of the limestone before the eruption.

Over the surface of the Rhyolite ash a lava flow passed, filling up the depressions and covering practically all of the highest points of the limestone. On the property we find the lava about 10 ft. in thickness, at the point in which the tunnel was driven into the Rhyolite Ash. At this point the original surface of the limestone was undulating and the tunnel was started on a small previously existing ridge, which stood only a few feet higher than the surrounding limestone surface.

The Manganese seems to be concentrated at points which were at one time on the small limestone into what was at one time the small depressions in the previously existing surface.

The manganese has been derived no doubt from the decomposition of the lava flow at the surface. This manganese has passed thru the clay seams which lie directly beneath the lava and have concentrated in the porous rhyolite ash. It is noticed thru-out the deposit that the greatest bodies of manganese were found closely related to depressions in the previously existing limestone surface. That is, where the lava was deeper the manganese seemed to be richer and the deposits of manganese more extensive.

It is also noticed that in a number of places in the deposit we find fissures and zones of movement. These sheer zones which are not extensive have had a direct bearing on the concentration of the manganese.

It will be noticed from the above description that the manganese is irregularly disseminated thru the rhyolite ash, and its deposition and concentration has been due to a number of complex actions, all of which have had a direct bearing on the size of the ore bodies. No ore body which has been disclosed has been continuous to any extent for any great distance. The ore seems to pinch as the manganese flows down the previously existing depressions in the limestone. The ore may be cut off entirely by small sheer zones, and we can conclude that ~~at~~ at no place in the deposit can the manganese be considered continuous.

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

The winters are more or less cold, and at times considerable snow lies upon the ground, but not to any great extent. This year the roads were impassable for trucks for a period of about two weeks. At times floods from the mountains swell the Agua Fria to an extent that makes it impassible but for only short periods of time. The summers in this country are mild, due to the relatively high elevation of the country.

ORE BODIES

The manganese is disseminated irregularly thru-out the rhyolite and as above mentioned has concentrated at a number of places close to previously existing ridges in the limestone. The manganese in the rhyolite averages from knife blade seams to six and eight inches in thickness. These cannot be worked separately. At a number of places the manganese in the rhyolite proper is of the wad variety and is not suitable for the purposes for which we are mining the ore.

The ore at the contact of the rhyolite and the opal is psilomelane with some pyrolusite. It is reported and I have every reason to believe that the largest body of ore encountered in the workings is about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick and was constituted almost entirely of psilomelan.

The quantity of ore to be expected from any ore bodies disclosed is impossible to estimate.

The past operations upon the property have been profitable to the owners but not particularly attractive to the party who was leasing. The nature of the ore body and the scattered characteristics of the deposit make the cost of mining very high, but not prohibitive. The largest body of ore exposed at the time of the examination was near the face of the tunnel where a thickness of two feet of ore was seen. At a number of places in the workings, ore twelve inches in thickness was to be found. In a winze about 75ft. from the mouth of the tunnel on the left hand side of the track is to be found a body of ore which is about eighteen inches in thickness and is of an exceptionally high grade. It extends along the face of the winze for approximately fifteen feet.

The ground thru which the workings have passed was so soft that as soon as any ore was taken from any particular place that place had to be immediately filled to preserve the tunnel. It is therefore apparent that at very few places where ore had been taken was access to faces possible.

PROSPECTS AND LIMITATIONS

This property can undoubtedly be operated over a considerable period of time at a profit, but at no time can any large amount of ore be extracted continuously. The bodies of ore which might be expected would not aggregate more than 20 or 30 tons. I doubt very much if systematic operation of the property would result in the production in excess of five cars of fifty tons each a month.

PRESENT EQUIPMENT

The mine is equipped with rails to the face of the main tunnel and a mine car. There are on the property tools sufficient for four or five men.

SURFACE EQUIPMENT

The track over the mine delivers the ore to a tippie. The ore at this tippie passes thru a trommel and over screens and by this method of screening the gangue or rhyolite ash is easily separated from the hard ore. The grade of ore can be maintained very high by this treatment. A small gasoline engine suffices for the operation of the trommel and the shaking of the screens. The coarse ore is delivered from the tippie to platforms, from which platforms it is delivered to the trucks by shoveling. There are in the neighborhood of one hundred tons of fine ore which will assay in the neighborhood of 30% but which is susceptible to concentration.

DUMPS

The dumps which comprise chiefly the rhyolite in which the manganese occurs are full of small nodules of hard ore. The rhyolite is soft and the hard ore can easily be separated from the waste by concentration. The maximum size of these concentrates would be in the neighborhood of $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter.

MINE DEVELOPMENT

The main development on the property consists of the tunnel which is about 300 feet in length and from which winzes have been sunk along the sides and down the slopes of the previously existing hills of the limestone surface. About five hundred feet away from the portal of the tunnel and in the direction the tunnel has been driven is some development in the nature of open cuts. This has disclosed manganese deposits similar in character to those encountered in the main tunnel, and has afforded two carloads of ore.

METHODS OF WORKING

The present methods of working have naturally been thru the main tunnel and have involved the necessity of hauling the mine car uphill. The ore can be sorted at the face from where it is taken direct to the tippie and is screened.

It would be out of the question to work the deposit economically thru the present tunnel as it is downgrade, and the ore cars would have to be drawn up and out of the tunnel by a burro. The present tunnel is in very poor repair and a great deal of timbering would have to be done to hold the heavy ground.

The above conditions would indicate the abandonment of the present tunnel for other methods of mining and I would recommend that shafts be sunk from the surface to such points where ore can be extracted. It will be recalled that the surface is only about fifteen feet above the roof of the tunnel at any point. By entering the deposit from shallow shafts the ore could be taken from the vicinity of the bottom of the shaft without the use of timbers, and then abandoned when the ore pinched out or the working taken too far from the bottom of the shaft. A new shaft would be sunk not far from the first and the same method of extraction repeated. The cost of the shallow shafts would be small and I believe would be more economical than timbering which would have to be done in case the deposit should be opened by tunnels.

By the above outlined method of mining we would find it necessary to use only the cotton-wood timber which abounds in the vicinity of the mine, and there would be no requirements for any quantity of pine timber.

OPERATING COSTS

Railroad freight	\$10.80
Sampling	1.50
Overhead	5.65
Mining(outside)	12.00
Development	3.00
Sorting(screening)	.50
Haul	6.00
Loading	.25
	<hr/> 39.70

With a low royalty and the small amortization we see that a profit would result from the operation of the property.

There is apparent a good margin of profit indicated from the above estimates on the costs of operation. This indicates that the property will produce at a profit, and that the main point for consideration is that the property will not be a quantity producer but can be counted upon as a quality producer.

The grade of the ore can be expected to go above 45% manganese

RECOMMENDATIONS

The property is not particularly attractive on account of the limited amount of ore which can be obtained from the deposit,

but in case a royalty which is satisfactory can be secured I would recommend the further consideration of the property with a view to operating it.

INITIAL EXPENSE

The initial equipment which would be necessary for the operation of the property for a production of four cars of ore a month would amount to about \$1800.00. This amount would cover the expense of a camp and equipment for the sinking of the shafts as indicated above.

ROYALTY

The present owners ask 50% of the settlement made by the steel company which eliminates the possibility of doing anything with the property until such time as the owners are inclined to deal on a more favorable basis. I would not consider a \$3.00 royalty excessive for this property.

T. H. I. Crampton

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

News Items

Date June 29, 1953

Mine Burmister

Location 18 mi southeast of Mayer

Owner Cecil Burmister

Address Mayer, Arizona

Operating Co. Burmister & Maxwell

Address Mayer, Arizona

Pres.

Genl. Mgr.

Mine Supt.

Mill Supt.

Principal Metals Manganese

Men Employed 2

Production Rate 2 tons per day

Mill, Type & Capacity none

Power, Amt. & Type gas compressor and hoist

Signed

(Over)

Present Operations Mining manganese from an irregular flat streak

New Work Planned

Misc. Notes They have just loaded a car of about 70 tons of high grade ore for shipment to Wenden. The last car shipped went above 50%

BURMISTER MANGANESE MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

Mark Gemmill reported - Victory Manganese Mine Co. sold to Rancher. 5-1-57

WILLIAMS, H. E. (OWNER)

and

Nick D'Arcy
P. O. Box 203
Mayer, Arizona

BUNKER-BURMEISTER PROPERTY

VICTORY MANGANESE

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

Mine Burmeister Manganese

Date Jan. 7, 1953

District Agua Fria

Engineer Mark Gemmill

Subject: Present operations

The property originally owned by Bunker and Burmeister and described in Arizona Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 127, is now owned by Cecil Burmeister, son of one of the former owners. He has recently started work at the property with Harry Maxwell as partner.

There is no definite record of production from the property but Mr. Burmeister states that as near as he can figure some 2000 tons have extracted which ran from 45 to 50 % manganese.

The nature of the deposit is such that mining the ore is a slow and difficult job. But if taken out carefully a very good grade of ore can be maintained. The two men in the past month or so have mined some 40 tons which their sampling shows runs about 48%. This is on top reday for shipment. They plan to ship as soon as the Wenden depot is ready to receive it.

All old workings are caved and inaccessible. Evidently all of this has been mined but there is still a considerable area on the bench which has a good chance of containing ore. But an estimate of probable tonnage is impossible.

Equipment now being used is very primitive but the operators plan if returns from the ore when sold come up to expectations, to get suitable equipment and employ some men to speed up production.

If the grade of ore proves to be as good as their sampling indicates, the operators should make a fairly good profit and the property would be the source of some good ore.

(911)

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES
STATE OF ARIZONA
FIELD ENGINEERS REPORT

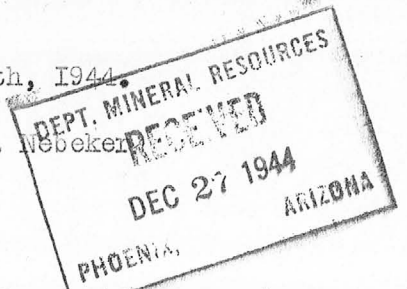
Mine Victory Manganese Mine Co.

Date Dec. 26th, 1944

District Big Bug

Engineer A. C. Webber

Subject: Present Operations.



The Victory Manganese mine is located 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Mayer, Arizona and on the Bigbug Creek.

The property is owned by Mrs Ida Burmister, and Mr T. U. Beauchemin is lessee and operator. The property consists of 50 patented acres on mining ground.

The property is opened up by a 20 foot vertical shaft with many cross-cuts and drifts from the bottom of the shaft, and on the surface there are several cuts.

The ore is almost a flat deposit between a clay hanging wall and a silicious lime foot wall. The thickness varies from 4 inches to 4 feet, and can be mined with very little powder, most of it can be picked loose, 40 lbs of powder was used for the past years production.

Six men are employed and they are making now 50 tons per month of Manganese ore assaying 53.25% which is shipped to the Metal Reserve stockpile Phoenix, receiving \$1.00 per unit for the product.

The operator has on this property a small washing plant consisting of a Hopper, Grizzly, washing trommel, jigs, picking belt and table, which can handle about a ton per hour.

Mr Beauchemin plans to double his crew for the next few months which will give him a chance to do more prospecting as well as produce more tonnage.

Mailing address is Box 203, Mayer, Arizona.

A.C.W.

NAME OF MINE: VICTORY MN
(14 1/2 mi. SE of Mayer)

COUNTY: YAVAPAI
DISTRICT:
METALS: MN

OPERATOR AND ADDRESS:

MINE STATUS

DATE:

5/1/44

H.E. Williams, Phoenix

DATE:

5/1/44

Milling & Shipping

5/31/44

~~H.E. Williams, Phoenix~~
T.U. Beauchemin
Box 203, Mayer
Lessee: Victory Mn. Co.

1944 - 6 men working

BUNKER-BURMELSTER

Mn

Yavapai

13 -

Nick D'Arcy, Box 203, Mayer

42

D'ARCY & WILLIAMS (OWNER) (Nick D'Arcy & H. E. Williams)
P. O. Box 203,
Mayer, Arizona

MINE - VICTORY MANGANESE, Yavapai County

Dear Chuck - ^{Dec 15}
Have been unable to get a lead on
this so far from anyone. Will continue to look out for
a market. Hope to get the stockpile bill on the Senate agenda
before the recess, but am not certain. Contract termination will
be next. Am getting out a new print in a few
days. Best regards & left one for me!

November 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: W. C. Broadgate

FROM: Chas. H. Dunning

Sincerely

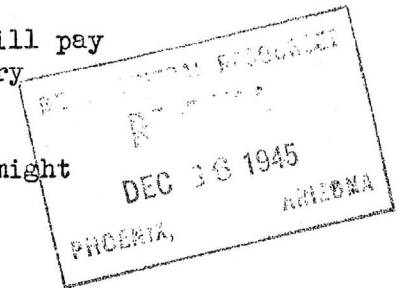
Chas

The Victory Manganese Company of Mayer has been producing about a car a week of very high manganese. Shipments run over 50%.

They would like to know how they can continue after December 31.

For other than metallurgical purposes the trade will pay no premium for such a high grade product so battery companies, agriculture, etc. are out.

Would you talk to the U. S. Bureau or others who might know, and see if we can find them a proper market?



Chas H Dunning

CHD:LP

November 20, 1945

MEMORANDUM

TO: W. C. Broadgate

FROM: Chas. H. Dunning

The Victory Manganese Company of Mayer has been producing about a car a week of very high manganese. Shipments run over 50%.

They would like to know how they can continue after December 31.

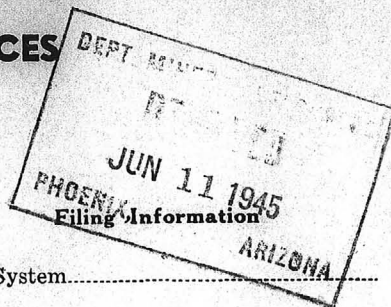
For other than metallurgical purposes the trade will pay no premium for such a high grade product so battery companies, agriculture, etc. are out.

Would you talk to the U. S. Bureau or others who might know and see if we can find them a proper market?

CHD:LP

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

**REPORT TO OPA ON
ACTIVE MINING PROJECT**



Date June 9 1945
 Name of Mine Victory Manganese Co.
 Owner or Operator Victory Manganese Co.
 Address Box 203 Mayer Ariz
 Mine Location 12 1/2 mi S.E. of Mayer

File System.....
 File No.....
 This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production ; Development ; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;
 Experimental (sampling).....; Owner's occasional trip.....;
 Other (specify).....

PRODUCTION: Past and Future.

Tons

Approx. tons last 3 months
 Approx. present rate per 3 months 180 tons high grade
 Anticipated rate next 3 months
 If in distant future check (X) here

EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Type	Quantity or Horse Power	Miles or Hours Per Month	Gallons Required Per Month <i>Quarter</i>
Personal Cars
Light or Service Trucks
Ore Hauling Trucks
Compressors
Other Mine or Mill Eqpt.	<u>32 1/2</u>	<u>400</u>

PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

High grade Manganese

REMARKS:

Some of the best manganese produced in state - Needed in war effort -
Approved

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

By [Signature]

Approved B. J. 24 R

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

REPORT TO OPA ON ACTIVE MINING PROJECT

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1945
MINING INFORMATION ARIZONA

Date May 28 1945
 Name of Mine Victory manganese
 Owner or Operator Victory manganese CO
 Address Mayer
 Mine Location 12 mi S E Mayer

File System.....

File No.....

This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production ; Development ; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;
 Experimental (sampling).....; Owner's occasional trip.....;
 Other (specify).....

PRODUCTION: Past and Future.

Tons

Approx. tons last 3 months
 Approx. present rate per 3 months
 Anticipated rate next 3 months
 If in distant future check (X) here

EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Type	Quantity or Horse Power	Miles or Hours Per Month	Gallons Required Per Month
<u>Company</u> Personal Cars	<u>1500</u>
Light or Service Trucks
Ore Hauling Trucks
Compressors
Other Mine or Mill Eqpt.

PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

Manganese ore - high grade

REMARKS:

.....

Approved

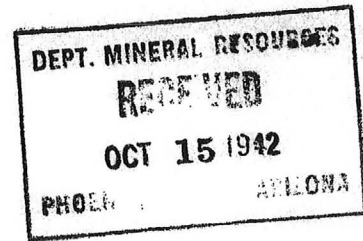
By Alf J. Baker

7-015-10-8740-R

Washington, D.C.
Oct. 13, 1942

C H.

Subject: Mine Loans, Class B
Victory Manganese,
D'Arcy



This is progressing very satisfactorily.

Confidentially, the B loan has been approved by the examining section and the rough draft of the report is being put in shape to go to the legal section which has promised me to handle it with special expedition.

D'Arcy should get his authorization by the last of the week, I should guess, or the first part of next week, depending if it gets to the Board on a "sitting" day.

Bill Broadgate

Washington, D.C.
Oct. 10, 1942



SUBJECT: Mine Loan, Class B
Victory Manganese,
D'Arcy

The RFC Mining Section called me today on this and explained what I already knew about the B and C loan mixup, which resulted in the application being tossed from hand to hand and losing time in the meanwhile.

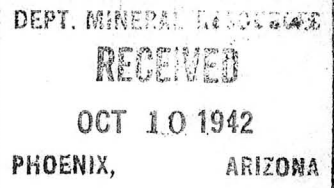
It is now in the hands of a very good man to finish up, and he has promised me that he will push it through with all haste.

I have also a promise from the legal section that the moment it reaches them, if it does, they will go the limit in pushing it through to disbursement.

I have explained the situation as outlined in Willis letter.

Bill Broadgate

Washington, D.C.
Oct. 8, 1942



BC

Mine Loan, Class B
SUBJECT: Victory Manganese
D'Arcy
Willis' Letter of Oct. 6th

I note the comment that this "might well be taken up with Senator Henderson as the limit of slow speed."

As frequently happens, there are extenuating circumstances, and at that this has not been slow as B loans used to be.

It was filed 8/27/42, according to the record, and examined the middle of the following month and as I stated, I believe that the report was favorable as it was going to the board, in September. Not much of a record, but not bad as the loan started before our speeding up began.

What confused this matter and caused the delay was that Lane sent back with his report the recommendation that this be made a C loan, and it messed up the works as they had to reconsider it on that basis, but they have finally decided that it should be a Class B loan as originally filed and I think it will be a matter of just a few days now. The recommendation to switch to a C loan reached here 9/19/42.

Will check this in a day or so but I think I have it rolling OK.

Bill Broadgate

Washington, D.C.
Sept. 22, 1942



SUBJECT: Mine Loan, Class B
Victory Manganese
D'Arcy & Williams

This loan is about to be acted on by the Board, and my information indicates that the action will be favorable.

Bill
Bill Broadgate

August 28, 1942

Bamber Burneister

Mr. Nick D'Arcy
Mayer, Arizona

Dear Nick:

I have just heard from Washington regarding your application for a class "B" loan. The delay in locating this was due to the fact that the applicant was named Plien and it was filed under his name.

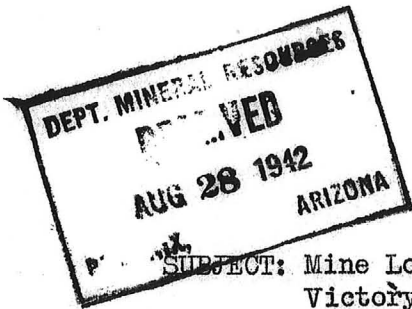
I have just had advise from Mr. Broadgate in which he states as follows: "I can report that a field examination will be authorized for this property immediately.

With best wishes and kindest regards, I am

Very truly yours,

J. S. Coupal,
Director

JSC:hal



Washington, D.C.
Aug. 26, 1942

*Not D'Arcy
Mayer
Bunker - Burmaster*

SUBJECT: Mine Loan, Class B
Victory Manganese
D'Arcy & Williams

This was filed under the above title; you will note that both the name and the applicant Plein, were different than given on the memo of Aug. 20.

I can report that a field examination will be authorized for this property immediately.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill".

Bill Broadgate

August 24, 1942

SUBJECT: MINE LOAN - CLASS "B"
NICK D'ARCY and H. E. WILLIAMS
VICTORY MANGANESE

Dear Bill:

Your memorandum of August 22 states that you cannot locate anything regarding this property.

Nick D'Arcy and H. E. Williams sent in a Class "B" loan application for \$5,000 on July 14 under the name of Victory Manganese. It was acknowledged July 24 and signed by a fellow named Plein. The property is the Bunker-Burnmeister 29 miles from Mayer.

Nick D'Arcy does not have the docket number available nor does he recall whether they gave him one.

Evidently the loan application still is in Washington as there is no record of it having gotten back to the Phoenix office and he is anxious to find out what is holding it up.

Yours sincerely

CHARLES F. WILLIS, Consultant
Metals Reserve Company

CW:MH

Washington, D.C.
Aug. 22, 1942

SUBJECT: Mine Loan, Class B
Nick D'Arcy and H. E. Williams
Bunker-Burmeister Property

You will have to get me some more information on this.

I can't locate such an application under any of the subject names.

Do they have a docket number, date of filing, and exact name under which filed? And do you suppose this could have been one of those applications to the U. S. Bureau of Mines for a prospecting project?

Bill

Bill Broadgate



MEMORANDUM

AUGUST 20, 1942

TO: W. C. Broadgate
FROM: J. S. Coupal
SUBJECT: Loan Application
Nick D'Arcy and H. E. Williams
Bunker - Burnester Property

The applicant for this loan has in some way or another contacted Dr. T. G. Chapman of the Arizona Bureau of Mines and is quite concerned on the progress being made on the application.

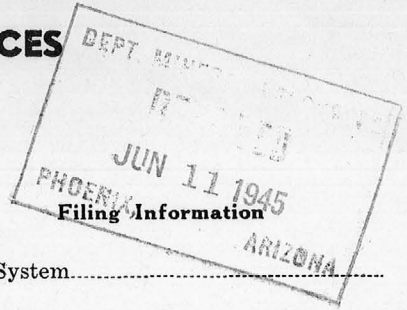
This is a manganese mine which has been a producer and the application is for a "B" loan. The address of the applicant, Nick D'Arcy, is P. O. Box 203, Mayer, Arizona.

Please check on this application.

J. S. Coupal

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

**REPORT TO OPA ON
ACTIVE MINING PROJECT**



Date June 9 1945
 Name of Mine Victory Manganese Co.
 Owner or Operator Victory Manganese Co.
 Address Box 203 Mayer Ariz
 Mine Location 12 1/2 mi S.E. of Mayer

File System.....
 File No.....
 This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production ; Development ; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;
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Approx. tons last 3 months
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PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

High grade Manganese

REMARKS:

Some of the best manganese produced in state. Needed in war effort -
Approved

ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

By [Signature]
Arizona D. R. M. R.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES

REPORT TO OPA ON ACTIVE MINING PROJECT

DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
JUN 23 1945
Filing Information

Date May 28 1945

Name of Mine Victory manganese

Owner or Operator Victory manganese CO

Address Mayer

Mine Location 12 mi S E Mayer

File System.....

File No.....

This chart to be used for gallons of gasoline required per month.

PRESENT OPERATIONS: (check X)

Production ; Development ; Financing.....; Sale of mine.....;

Experimental (sampling).....; Owner's occasional trip.....;

Other (specify).....

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Tons

Approx. tons last 3 months

Approx. present rate per 3 months

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EQUIPMENT OPERATED:

Type	Quantity or Horse Power	Miles or Hours Per Month	Gallons Required Per Month
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Light or Service Trucks
Ore Hauling Trucks
Compressors
Other Mine or Mill Eqpt.

PRODUCT PRODUCED OR CONTEMPLATED: Name metals or minerals.

Manganese ore - high grade

REMARKS:

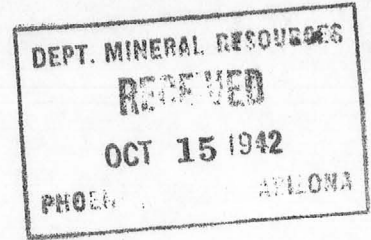
Approved

By Albert Baker
Field Eng. D 74 R

Washington, D.C.
Oct. 15, 1942

C H.

Subject: Mine Loans, Class B
Victory Manganese,
D'Arcy



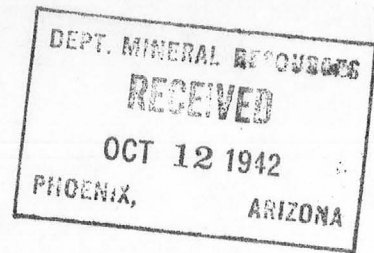
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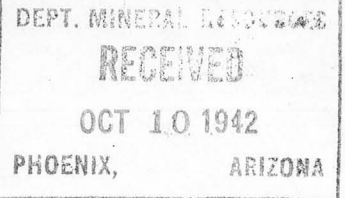
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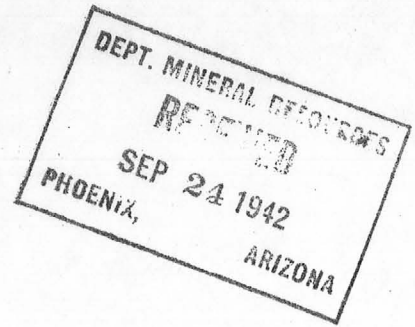
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DEPT. MINERAL RESOURCES
RECEIVED
AUG 28 1942
ARIZONA

Washington, D.C.
Aug. 26, 1942

SUBJECT: Mine Loan, Class B
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Yours sincerely

CHARLES F. WILLIS, Consultant
Metals Reserve Company

C.F.W:MH

Washington, D.C.
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MEMORANDUM

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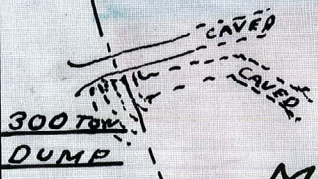
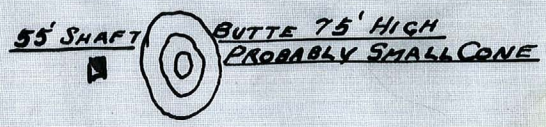
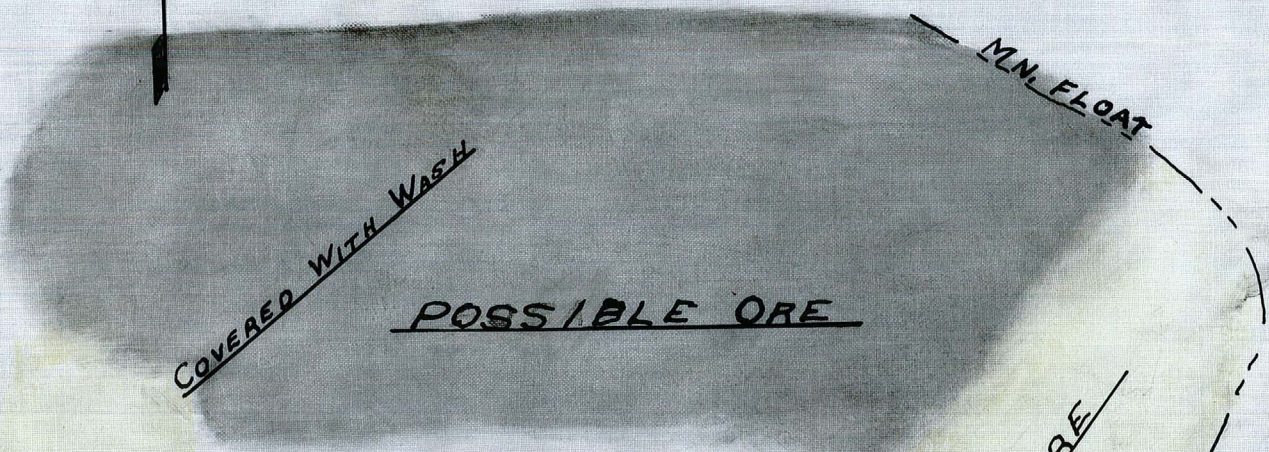
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J. S. Coupal

EAST ORE BODIES

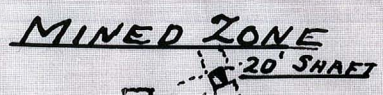
200 FT
TO TRAVER-
TINE OUT-
CROP.



ASSURED ORE ZONE

OUTCROP TRAVERTINE
MN FLOAT

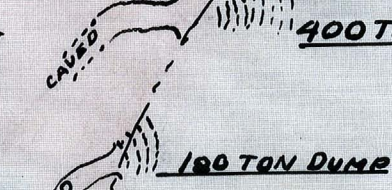
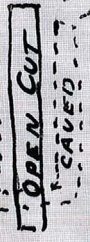
1500' TO TRAVER-TINE OUTCROP



400 TON DUMP

AGUA FRIA RIVER

750 TON DUMP



WASH

3004

VICTORY MN. MINE
YAVAPAI Co. ARIZ
BRUNTON STEP-SURVEY
OF WORKINGS & OUTCROP
SCALE 1"=200' OCT 22, 42

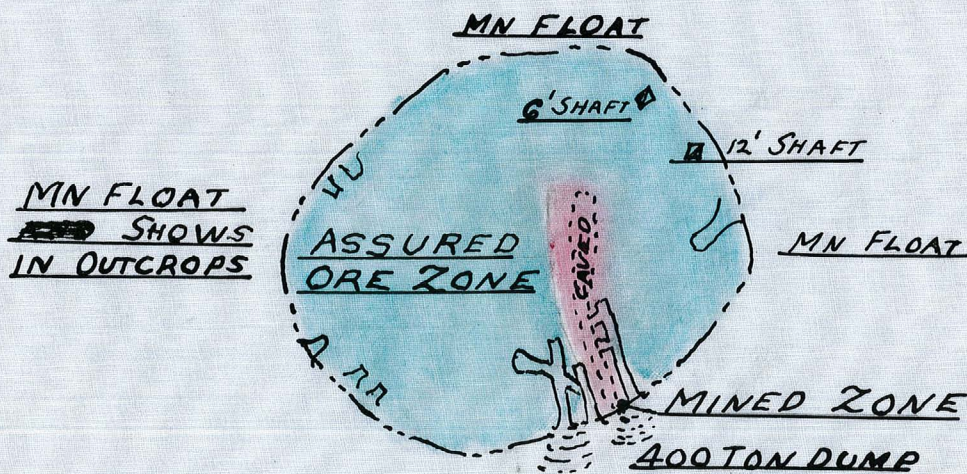
Chapman



WEST ORE BODIES.

↑
TRAVERTINE & MN. FLOAT SHOWS
AROUND EDGE HIGHER HILLS

WASH



3004

VICTORY MN. MINE
YAVAPAI CO. ARIZ
BRUNTON - STEP SURVEY
OF WORKINGS & OUTCROPS
SCALE 1"=200' OCT. 22, 42

Dr. L. Chapman

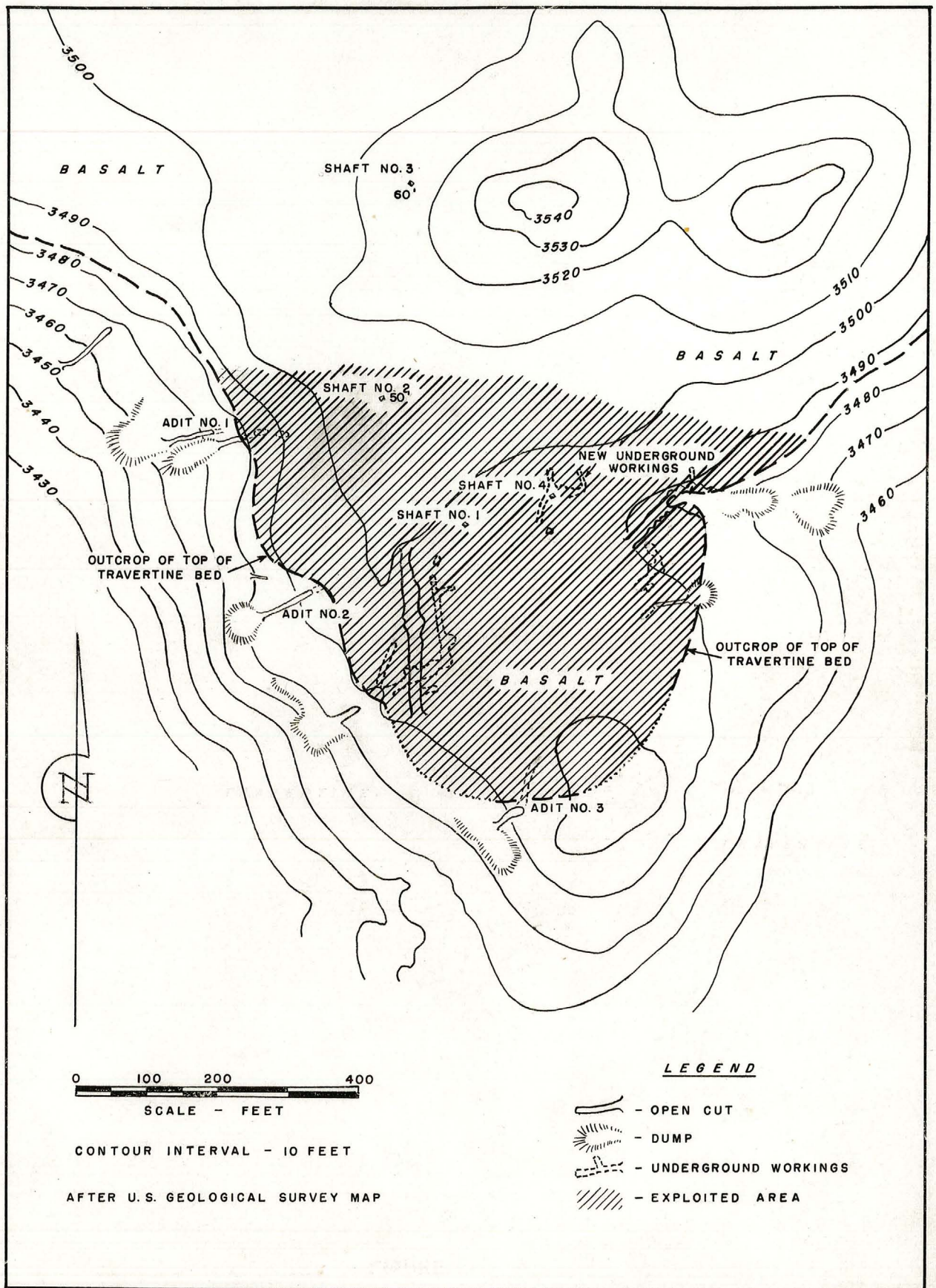


FIG. 22 GEOLOGIC AND TOPOGRAPHIC MAP OF THE BURMISTER MANGANESE MINE
YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA