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ARIZONA DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES AZMILS DATA

PRIMARY NAME: WHIPSAW

ALTERNATE NAMES:

PATENTED CLAIMS MS 1754
K AND K CLAIMS
DUMMY VEIN

YAVAPAI COUNTY MILS NUMBER: 943B

LOCATION: TOWNSHIP 8 N RANGE 2 W SECTION 8 QUARTER SE
LATITUDE: N 34DEG 02MIN 49SEC LONGITUDE: W 112DEG 28MIN 49SEC
TOPO MAP NAME: COPPEROPOLIS - 7.5 MIN

CURRENT STATUS: PAST PRODUCER

COMMODITY:

COPPER OXIDE
COPPER SULFIDE
GOLD

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

USGS COPPEROPOLIS QUAD
BLM MINING DISTRICT SHEET 236
ADMMR WHIPSAW FILE
CLAIMS EXTEND INTO SEC. 9, 16 & 17
ADMMR WHIPSAW MINE COLVO FILE
LINDGRENS, W. ORE DEPOSITS JEROME & BRADSHAW
MTNS QUADS USGS BULL. 792, P 185

WHIPSAW MINE

YAVAPAI

Wickenburg (file) correspondence "Mines of Wickenburg", p. 25

ABM Bull. 137, p. 62

USGS Bull. 782, p. 185

~~Confidential File (Golden Copper Co.)~~

Copperopolis Quad

WHIPSAW MINE

YAVAPAI

Ben Mathes said he has leased the Golden Aster, K & K Claims and Whipsaw Mine.
FTJ WR 12/12/73

Ben Mathes wants his claims to be known as The Golden Copper Company (Confidential File)
4-24-74 JM

The most extensive workings is the tunnel with its portal near the mill site. The tunnel follows in a northerly direction a brecciated fault zone in schist which has been mineralized with copper and gold. The zone pinches and swells from a few inches to about 4 feet wide and dips 35° to 65° west. Several inclined winzes have followed and stoped the ore to depth. By dropping a boulder down a winze it is estimated that they may be several hundred feet deep. This tunnel extends for a distance of about 300-400 feet. Near the end, a cross cut follows another mineralized structure to the east which strikes N40°W and dips 65°S. This structure likewise pinches and swells from a few inches to about 3 feet for a distance of 100 to 200 feet where it intersects with another north trending mineralized structure about parallel with the main tunnel. At this point a raise extends to the surface and the tunnel is caved to the south.

The other extensive workings (inaccessible) is the inclined shaft about 1200 feet NNE of the Whipsaw tunnel. From the size of the dump, undoubtedly several levels of drifting followed along the mineralized structure.

From walking over the surface, it became readily apparent that it would be necessary to map the underground workings and the surface outcrops in order to determine the relationship of the various structures to one another, their continuity, and their density. There appeared to be at least a half dozen or so of these structures with varying strikes and varying dips.

MINERALIZATION All mineralized out crops as well as underground structures look characteristically alike. The copper mineralization consists chiefly of chrysocolla, some malachite and little azurite. Some clay material was absorbed by copper oxide. Several very small kernels of chalcocite were seen in the core of an oxidized copper zone. The oxide copper filled in and around the brecciated rock fragments in the structured zones. At places even though the brecciation was strong, there was no copper. Except for the rare pieces of chalcocite, all mineralization was oxidized. No sulfides were observed on any of the dump material or at any outcrops. Evidence of the pre-existence of sulfides was in the form of casts and vags and some limonite stain.

Intimately associated with the mineralized structures is the conspicuous presence of specularite (micaceous iron-oxide). Lindgren (Bull. 782, p. 184) believes that it's occurrence is supergene because it is intimately intergrown with chrysocolla and the tiny plates of the specularite follow the directions of cracks in chrysocolla.

Although copper constitutes the obvious mineralization, the area was primarily mined for its gold occurrences. Besides the Whipsaw mill, there was also the Lehman mill in the area about 3 3/4 miles to the north northeast. According to Lindgren (p. 184) some rich ore has been shipped and some ore has been milled at both mills, but the total production is probably well below \$500,000 gross value.

CONCLUSION The area is mineralized primarily with two significant minerals - gold and copper. If one were to pursue the gold interest, the prospector would likely stay in the oxidized zone, do a lot of sampling underground and perhaps do some shallow drilling before he undertook any large operation.

If the interest is in copper, then one wonders about how deep the oxidized zone might be whether there might be significant enrichment at depth, and perhaps a good grade of primary ore along with gold values. But it is necessary to emphasize here before the exploration of either mineral or their combination is undertaken, the area should be mapped and the structural picture fully understood first, supported by a good sampling program. Only then will one be able to decide whether to proceed further or not, and if so where to optimize his work for the most successful results.

GENERAL - Presented here are pertinent data on other mines in the area which might be relative to the Whipsaw mine (abstracted from Lindgren USGS Bull. 782).

Swallow Mine (south shaft) - The country rock is precambrian granite and the shaft is 225 feet deep. The vein strikes N10°W, dips 70°E. The best ore, which is a copper-stained rusty mass with chrysocolla and brown copper pitch ore, contains 1-2 ozs. of gold/ton. Ore average 3'-15' in width and much of this has been milled. The ore on the dump carries about 8% copper and several dollars in gold/ton (1926).

North of the house and 300' above it is a shaft 300 feet deep and on a different vein. Much ore has been stoped to points 150' north and 50' south of shaft. Vein strikes N33° and dips 60°E. Another vein is found 100 feet north of this deposit. Still farther north and above the shaft is a tunnel driven on the same or a parallel vein. The vein is several feet wide, and the oxidized filling shows mainly platy specularite with oxidized copper ores, quartz, calcite and fluorite. It has been mined as a gold ore with free gold in the well-oxidized material.

Champie (Lehman) Copper Mine - Located about ½ mile west of Copperopolis, this mine occurs in schist. It is developed by 4 tunnels within a vertical interval of 200 feet. The vein strikes N20°W and dips 45°SW. Ore consists of brown limonite, chrysocolla and specularite. Reported that 4 carloads of 20% copper ore was shipped by Champie in 1917.

Copperopolis - Two prominent out crops are developed. The upper one is 1,000 feet north of town and developed by irregular workings and a 200 foot shaft sunk in 1880. The ledge is 100 feet wide with many seams, striking N60°W, dipping SW. Ore consists of limonite and chrysocolla. Production was small. The other outcrop consists of the great lead vein, which strikes N70°W and may extend from here west to Crown Point. The ore is said to assay 4 oz. silver/ton.

Golden Aster (Lehman mine) - This mine is a gold-quartz mine developed by 2 tunnels, 50' and 100' below the outcrop. Some ore was extracted and taken to 5 stamp mill on Spring Creek prior to 1926. About 40 tons of ore was shipped in 1932-1933. Country rock is granite. Strike of the veins is N10°W, and dip 25°W. Upper workings show 3 parallel veins close together. Ore is a gold bearing massive glassy quartz stained by limonite.

Yavapai Quad

K & K MINE

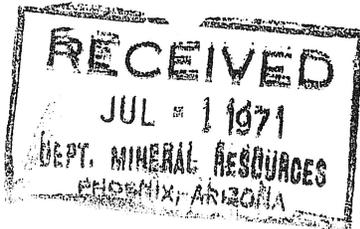
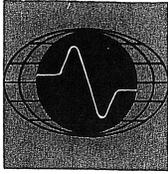
YAVAPAI

Ben Mathis said he has leased the Golden Aster, K & K claims and Whipsaw Mine.
FTJ WR 12/12/73

Ben Mathes wants his company name change to The Golden Copper Company (Confidential File)
4-24-74

Dr. Hurt, Phoenix, came in to discuss the K & K claims, now being promoted by a Ben Mathes of New Mexico. Mathes is selling 50% of the deal for \$10,000 per percent. However, the initial sale is for only 17 of the 50%, i.e. \$170,000. GW WR 5-29-74

Went with Dr. Hurt to Humbug. Here at least three narrow (6-8") but strong quartz Au veins trend N35E to N80E and steeply north in fine grained granite intruded into schist. A number of old adits were entered for short distance as no lights were available. Initially the Dr. had said there was a couple of big (200' wide) dikes that he was interested in hence no lights were taken. He was given suggestions as to the method of sampling both the dikes and the quartz veins. The veins are probably more important economically than the dikes hence more time was spent on them; they are reported to have from 0.5 oz. Au to 9 oz. Au/ton. Although at no place noted were these veins more than 18" thick they extend for at least a mile. The last operation which was terminated by L208 was reported to have been so mismanaged that the whereabouts of some miners were unknown for up to a week. Except for the inaccessibility and the present poor conditions of the roads and trails this area could have some feasibility, it appears. GW WR 10/23/74



*Put in
K's K file*

HEINRICHS GEOEXPLORATION COMPANY

806 WEST GRANT ROAD, TUCSON, ARIZONA 85703. P.O. BOX 5964. PHONE: (602) 623-0578

June 30, 1971

Mr. E. E. Welch
4201 E. Camelback Road # 45
Phoenix, Arizona 85018

Dear Mr. Welch:

Thank you very much for your letter of 18 June 1971. We are quite familiar with the area but I am not certain we have actually ever been on your specific property.

Can you provide any better idea as to dimensions of the outcrops - exposures and structures, or are there any plan sketch maps of the claims and/or surface geology we could borrow a look at? Chalcocite veins are not entirely uncommon and the mention of these and the assays alone, without very specific quantitative estimates of extent, continuity or persistence and actual related dimensions, makes the economic potential very difficult to interpret and appraise without further data.

We are always interested in checking these things out, but unfortunately it is extremely difficult, if not impossible, to schedule. Usually what happens is that we have to await on the development of some coincidental situation of other work coming up in the same vicinity, or when someone qualified was passing through nearby, i.e.; enroute to or from Wickenburg, and had time to check it out. Often this cannot be done with any notice to you and is therefore somewhat unsatisfactory from your vantage.

However, we have definitely noted the information and passed the word among our group and will mention it to other possibly interested parties. Meanwhile please notify us of any significant change in status, or if we could assist in any other ways and good luck!

A copy of this letter is being sent to Mr. Jett and we thank him for having mentioned us to you.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Heinrichs, Jr.

WEH:jh

cc: Mr. John Jett ✓

K - K MINE

YAVAPAI COUNTY

As of March 1971

Owners:

Mr. E. E. Welch

~~4405 N. 20th Avenue~~ - 4201 E. Camelback Road - Apt. 45

Phoenix, Arizona ~~85015~~ 85018

Phone - ~~263-0258~~ - 959-9455

Mr. Fred Davis

615 East Hill

Avondale, Arizona 85323

REPORT ON THE K - K CLAIMS

BY BERT E. GRIFFIN

On Sunday, January 10, 1971, in company with Mr. E. E. Welch, Mr. Richard Calabrese, Mr. & Mrs. F. G. Davis, and Mr. Fred Frederickson, I visited the site of the K - K claims in Section 8, T-8-N, R-2-W, G. & S. R. B. & M., Yavapai County, Arizona. We started in Phoenix, drove past Lake Carl Pleasant, past Castle Hot Springs, and turned into a wash (North) from the Morrystown road. After several miles, we parked beside a wash, close to some patented claims. The measuring monument for these claims is U. S. #1754. We traveled North and East and North and West to view outcroppings that showed good mineralization. We then visited the old "dump", either from the concentrator or for the old mill. I was told that the area had been active, before 1900, in the production of free-milling Gold. At one time, a pleasant mining community (small) had existed here. Most of the larger outcroppings that we visited had been worked at some time in the past and a hillside road in rough repair connected some of them. I took samples from the outcroppings and from the dump area.

The geology of the area seems to indicate several eras of rock formation. The oldest seems to be of Pre-Gambrian age, for the deposits are largely found in shear zones in a friable Schist that trends N 65° E and dips approximately 38° to the NW. It is cut by numbers of pegmatitic veins that are composed largely of Quartz and a striking black-Tourmaline (Schorlite). In the washes, highly-metamorphosed Gneisses are found, interbedded with the Schist. They are cut by dikes of a Dioritic to Diabasic nature. Nearby, and overlying, are series of Andesitic and Dacitic flows and tuffs with interbedded sediments. To the East of the area, both South and North, are a sequence of younger, semi-consolidated sediments, probably late Tertiary or Quaternary in age.

The specimens collected show large amounts of Malachite and Azurite (Copper Carbonates) and Chrysocolla (Copper Silicate). While much of it appears to be mere-

ly surface stain, much of the sheared material has been thoroughly indurated and the mineralization penetrates the mass of the rock. Where the faulting has been most intense, there seems to be a concentration of specularite Hematite (Iron Oxides) that greatly resemble cuprite. In a great number of specimens, black oxide material seemed to be present, but it could not be determined as having appreciable copper content. However, secondary, black Chalcocite (Copper Sulfides) was present. In some cases it had crystallized and was visible as bright-gray specks in the black matrix. In a few of the specimens, tiny crystals of grayish Galena seemed to be present and this belief was accentuated by the small, brilliant masses of Cerussite that was present in some vugs. Most of the weathered specimens had coats of reddish Hematite and brownish Iron Oxides. Many unusual specimens were found; velvet Malachite was common and in both botryoidal masses and acicular crystalline masses. Hematite pseudomorphs after Pyrite were found in some of the same samples that displayed the slickensides of the fault zones. Also, some unusual oxide masses, apparently after scalenohedrons of Chalcopyrite were discovered. However, no Chalcopyrite (Copper-Iron Sulfides) were discovered in the weathered specimens available. A pretty mixture of Fluorite (Calcium Fluorides) and Malachite was present in a few specimens.

Three assays of material from the area have been run: December 16, 1970 on a sample from the dump; January 4, 1971, on a series of samples taken from the outcroppings; February 1, 1971, on several samples taken from outcroppings along the washes away from the patented claims. The first assay showed approximately 2% Copper with no Gold or Silver; the second showed 5.6% Copper with 0.38 ounces of Gold and 1.55 ounces of Silver; the last one showed 4% Copper with 0.59 ounces of Gold and 0.20 ounces of Silver. All of the assays were run by Arizona Testing Laboratories of Phoenix, Arizona. The samples selected for assaying were not especially selected, but taken from the average of those collected.

Recommendations:

In view of the relatively-good showings in the assays and the large number of

outcroppings that contain good Copper showings, I would recommend that further work be done in the area to determine the extent and value of the mineralization. Many of the areas that have been worked in the past are not on the patented land and should be available for leasing from the State of Arizona. Before committing too much money, further exploration work, should be undertaken.

There is a definite promise of an economic development in this area; both as a Copper deposits and as a Gold-mining area.

Respectfully submitted,

Bert E. Griffin
Bert E. Griffin, Registered
Geologist #3018



didn't pick up any of these names yet. BB 4-19-71 Will wait for more info

FURTHER REPORT ON THE K - K CLAIMS, YAVAPAI COUNTY

By BERT E. GRIFFIN

On March 6, 1971, with Mr. E. E. Welch and Mr. Richard Calabrese, I drove to the site of the K - K claims in Section 9, T8-N, R-2-W, G. & S. R. B. & M., Yavapai County, ARIZONA. At a camp-site in the area, we were met by Mr. F. G. Davis and Mr. Fred Frederickson and three surveying assistants: Mr. Fred Davis, Mr. Ronnie Santillan, and Mr. Mike Taylor. While Mr. F. G. Davis and Mr. Frederickson went to collect samples from Sections 16 & 17, I went with Mr. Welch towards the patented Atlanta claim. The reason for renewed interest was an assay of a sample from the wash below this claim; it was run on February 26, 1971 by Arizona Testing Laboratories of Phoenix. Although the hand specimen looked like a weathered country rock with copper enrichment, the lab specimens showed over 27 ounces of Gold per ton and 34% Copper. Similar samples could be seen in the wash below the Atlanta claim; when we travelled beyond the claim, in Section 9, similar samples were taken, in place, from a mineralized zone. Two of these were analyzed on March 8, 1971 and showed less than 1/2 ounce/ton of Gold and 4.4% and 2.15% Copper respectively.

Back at the base-camp, Mr. F. G. Davis showed me the specimens from Sections 16 & 17. Several of them showed a high content of Malachite (Copper Carbonate) and Chrysocolla (Copper Silicate) and some taken from approximately 1,000 feet below the outcrops had a high content of Chalcocite (Copper Sulphide) that appeared to be a secondary enrichment zone. One of the samples assayed ran slightly over 10% Copper.

From the similarity of the mineral deposits in Sections 9, 16, & 17, it was deemed desirable to attempt to develop them together; they show a genetic relationship to the claims previously examined in Section 88. Several days after the visit, Mr. Welch brought a few samples of Chalcocite-rich ore from Section 8; the samples ran approximately 35% Chalcocite and were not assayed because the percentage of Copper was obviously high enough to be minable.

Mr. E..E. Welch brought in a number of samples in the following few weeks; three of them were assayed and each one of them assayed over 4% Copper. He also mentioned that the owner of the nearby patented claims was planning a road into the area and possibly going to do some diamond drilling.

On Monday, April 5, 1971, I again visited the claims with Mr. E. E. Welch and Mr. Richard Calabrese; Mr. John Jett, Director of the Arizona State Department of Mineral Resources was with us. In a separate, specially-designed jeep, Mr. Gordon Robineau. At the base-camp, Mr. Fred Frederickson and Mr. Mike Taylor. Mr. Jett had brought along a geiger counter to check upon radio-activity in the area. Our first tour was in Section 8 to see the location of the Chalcocite-rich samples; it proved to be a thin "vein" at the base, beside the wash, of a mineralized intrusion-zone. The continuity could not be determined, but it appeared to be dipping below the country rocks.

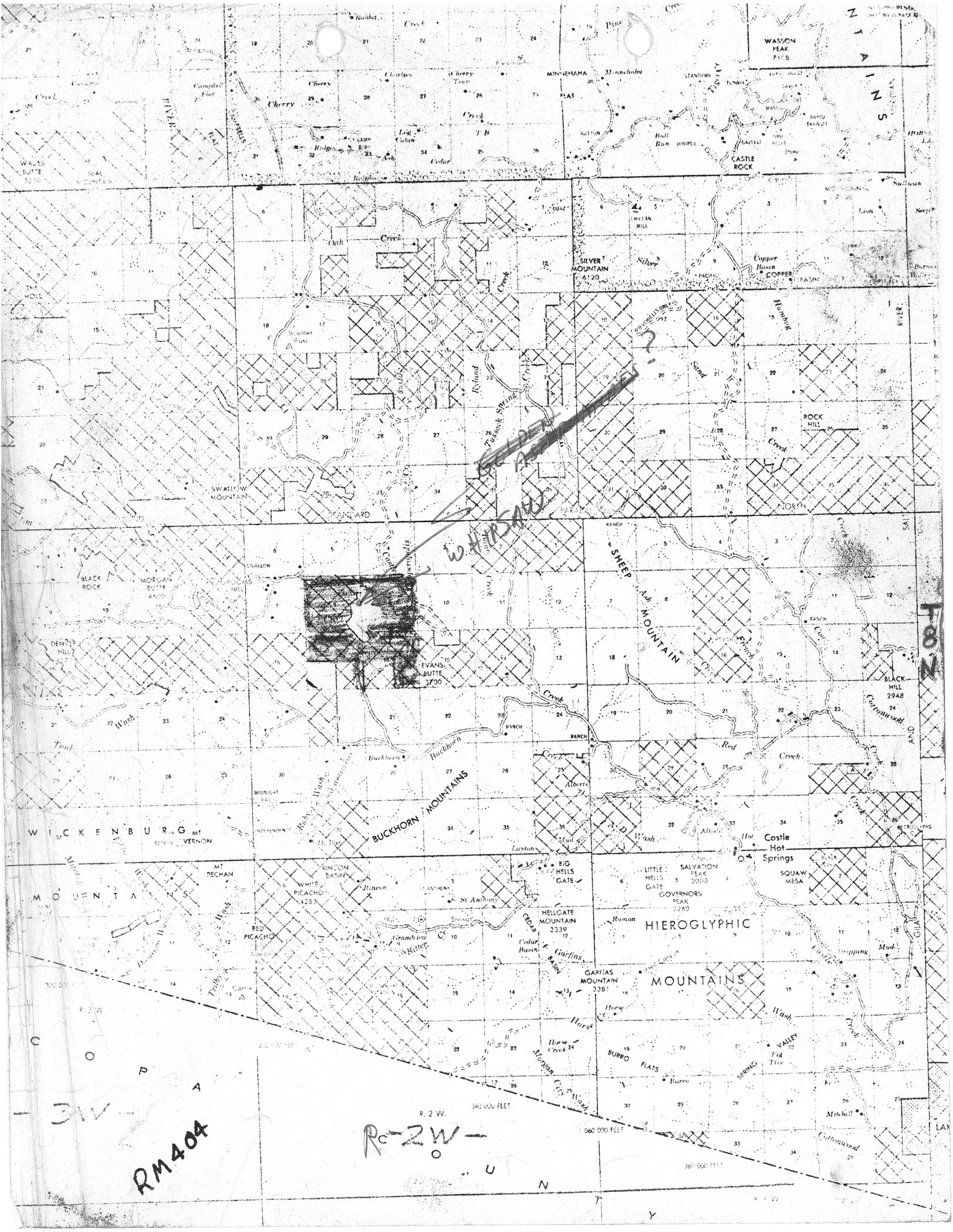
We then travelled to the North and East into the zone of Tourmaline-rich pegmatites that cut the older, schistose rocks of the area. The geiger counter was checked periodically, but no sign of radio-activity could be detected. However, from the highest point in the area, a certain continuity of some of the mineralized outcroppings could be readily observed. After lunching at the base-camp, we rode a rough road into Section 16 and collected some samples from a mineralized zone in the midst of the schistose rocks; it had a high content of Chrysocolla and Malachite.

The large number of isolated, mineralized outcroppings, and the decent Copper assays may indicate an economic development is possible for this entire area. I would suggest that some diamond drilling be done and that markings of the individual outcrops be placed on a large-scale map to discover if some over-all pattern of mineralization can be discovered.



Respectfully submitted.

Bert E. Griffin
Bert E. Griffin, Reg. Geol. #3018



T
9
N

30

29

28

27

GRANITE
(PRECAMBRIAN)

31

32

33

34

SCHIST

6

5

4

3

VOLCANIC
ROCKS

T
8
N

7

K-K								
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	
K-K								
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
K-K								
23	22	21	20	19	18	17		
K-K								
24	25	26	27	28	29	30		

K-K	K-K	K-K	K-K	K-K	K-K
31	32	33	34	35	37

ATLANTA
STAR
MERRIMACK
K-2-TOR
MASSADE
UNCLE JOHN
BROOKLYN
MAUD S.
SIDE LINE
PATANKA
BLUNDERBUS
RED CROSS
JOHN D. PLACER
K-K 36
K-K 39
K-K 40
K-K 41
K-K 42
K-K 43
K-K 44
K-K 45
K-K 46

18

17

16

claims shown on this map
are approximately located,
their position derived from several sources.

R 2 W

Whipsaw Mine
AREA

CLAIM MAP

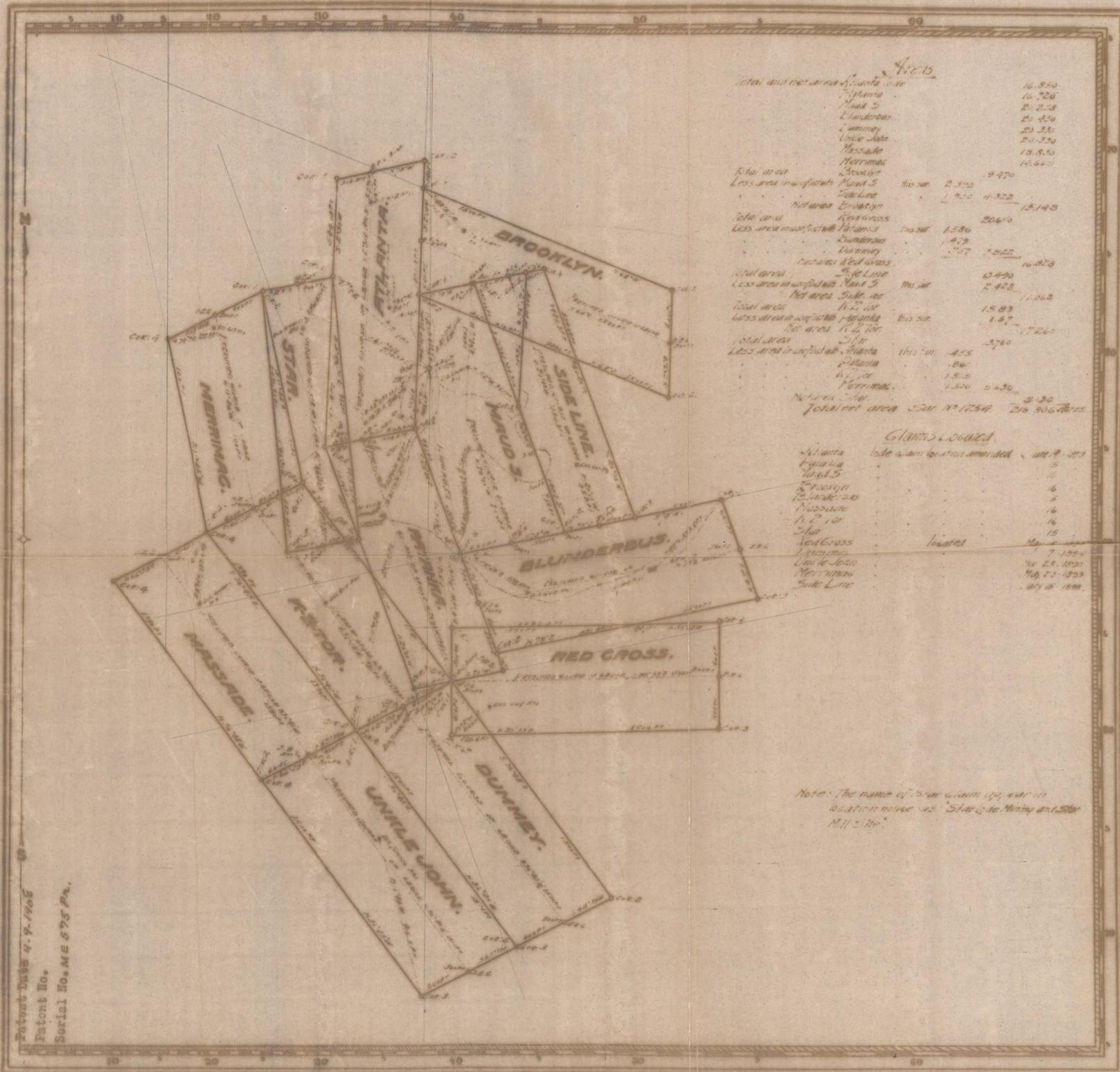
 PATENTED
PAT. No. 4908

 K-K claims

SCALE: 1" = 2000'

(4-875)

2-16-12 121



Areas

Total area of Atlanta side		16.850
Atlanta		16.720
Maud 5		2.258
Blunderbus		20.450
Dummeey		20.330
Uncle John		20.330
Massard		19.850
Merrimac		15.640
Star		9.970
Less area in adjacent Maud 5	this side	2.300
Side Line		4.322
Net area Brooklyn		15.140
Total area		20.650
Less area in adjacent Atlanta	this side	1.580
Dummeey		4.79
Net area Red Cross		2.022
Star		16.928
Less area in adjacent Maud 5	this side	0.490
Net area Side Line		2.453
Total area		15.893
Less area in adjacent Atlanta	this side	1.87
Net area Star		17.260
Star		15.740
Less area in adjacent Atlanta	this side	1.425
Atlanta		0.6
Merrimac		15.5
Star		1.500
Net area Star		0.330
Total net area Star	No. 1254	216.506 Acres

Claims located

Atlanta	located	100 4-123
Atlanta		5
Maud 5		5
Blunderbus		16
Dummeey		5
Uncle John		16
Massard		16
Star		16
Red Cross	located	16
Star		7 1204
Uncle John		No. 24, 1899
Merrimac		No. 23, 1899
Side Line		No. 15, 1898

Note: The name of Star claim is Star location name as Star to Mining and Star Mill Site.

Patent Date 4-9-1908
 Patent No.
 Serial No. ME 575 Pa.

Claim Located 190

Mineral Survey No. 1234

Lot No.
 Prescott Land District.

PLAT
 OF THE CLAIM OF
 James Smith
Walter Bennett, My agent

KNOWN AS THE
 Atlanta, Atlanta, Maud 5, Brooklyn, Side Line, Dummeey,
 Blunderbus, Red Cross, Uncle John, Star, Massard, Star,
 Merrimac.

IN CASTLE CREEK MINING DISTRICT,
 YAVAPAI COUNTY, ARIZONA.

Containing an Area of 216.506 Acres.

Scale of 500 feet to the inch.
 Mean Variation 14.53 E.

STWEEED Jan. 22 to Feb. 17 1903 BY
 Jas. B. Girard
 U.S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor

The Original Field Notes of the Survey of the Mining Claim of
 James Smith
Walter Bennett, My agent

known as the
 Atlanta, Atlanta, Maud 5, Brooklyn, Side Line,
 Blunderbus, Red Cross, Dummeey, Uncle John,
 Massard, Star, Merrimac, Star.

from which this plat has been made under my direction, have been examined and approved, and are on file in this office, and I hereby certify that they furnish such an accurate description of said Mining Claim as will, if incorporated into a patent, serve fully to identify the premises, and that such reference is made therein to natural objects or permanent monuments as will perpetuate and fix the locus thereof.

I further certify that five hundred dollars worth of labor has been expended or improvements made upon said Mining Claim by claimant or his grantors, and that said improvements consist of 6 shafts, 15 tunnels, Stopes, cross cuts, ten Stamp Mill, Smelter, etc.

that the location of said improvements is correctly shown upon this plat, and that no portion of said labor or improvements has been included in the estimate of expenditures upon any other claim.

And I further certify that this is a correct plat of said Mining Claim made in conformity with said original field notes of the survey thereof, and the same is hereby approved.

U.S. Surveyor General's Office.
 Phoenix, Ariz.
 Aug. 8th 1903

Hugh H. Rice
 U.S. Surveyor General for Arizona

patent # 4908 (1908)

