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Note by J. H. C.

Ed Turner, 1235 East Fillmore

FAIRVIEW MINE 14 Miles from Morristown.

Formerly Winston-Paine Mine, which produced some high grade from a stope.

Green and Phelps worked in '32 and took out \$6800 and put in small cyanide mill. Ore assayed \$12.00 per ton in gold.

Quite a lot of water in the shaft.

One vein which shows quite a lot of copper (12%)

Brecchiated quartz etc. and gold in sulfids.

Reports by Simpkins and Roy Sunderland who was at the Vulture Mine.

Claims--Nine unpatented which are incorporated and have also about 20 surrounding claims.

Dump 3000 tons @ \$8.00 plus (old price) .

Require cyaniding for the gold is rusty and greasy.

Badly shattered and faulted area.

9/15

Turner seems to be very sensible and says that the Engineer's reports are largely bunk since there is really no ore developed and no high grade has been found except in small pockets and stringers. He thinks that there may be a large body of \$7.00 gold ore at present price which may be the case if the values extend into the porphyry and also that the copper veins are strong and carry good values.

Turner admits that this is merely a promising prospect and requires a large expenditure for development before its worth can properly be judged.

Claims should be worth a visit.

*Cartaker is Low Rothbottom.*

NOTES RE FAIRVIEW Visited 10/2/36 and looked over with Don Rothbottom the caretaker.

Thirteen miles from Morristown on Hot Springs road to Fairview sign and then one mile south on bad road to camp which consists of couple of buildings in poor repair.

Country is porphyry and ore occurs in flat dipping blanket seam probably between birdseye porphyry hanging wall and andesite foot wall.

Camp is in a small flat and mine workings are on small hill just south of it. Incline shaft and vertical shaft (both in poor shape) connected with adit tunnel some 60' down and stoping in irregular rooms along the vein. Apparently the ore has average width of about 5' and consists of breccia of quartz and wall rock with considerable iron oxide and stains of copper silicate and carbonate. The mine dumps appear to be mixed ore and waste and they have recently (last July) been sampled by an engineer named Chestnut (not a member of AIME) whose results are not known. He also took some samples in the mine.

The ore does not look particularly attractive to the eye but may carry values in fine gold in the honeycombed quartz which is said to pan well in plades, but it appears that much of the values are not free milling.

At mouth of the tunnel are set up five shallow iron tanks for percolation by cyanide and the ~~run~~ of mine ore with many pieces up to <sup>diameter</sup> 6"/was dumped crude into these without ~~crushings~~, so that it does not appear to me that any good extraction could have been expected and only a few hundred tons/<sup>were</sup>put through this make-shift plant. Water was obtained by pumping from the bottom of the shaft. The supply was probably small.

There is an assay office with a little equipment



of small value and a gas engine generator which ran an electric light plant, also some cars, rails and pipe.

At other points on the claims there are blow outs of quartz which may carry values, but I see no reason to believe that any large body of pay ore will be developed, although the main vein on which the work has been done might be worked in a small way if the values actually exist as reported.

The first procedure should be to sample and measure the ore exposed in the workings, also sampling the dumps, especially the dump below the mill tanks.

Other surface outcrops should be examined and sampled and if sufficiently favorable results were obtained further development work might be justified but the present showing is not attractive in the absence of any reliable data regarding values, etc.

Sample #1. has taken from the cyanide tanks, & should be representative of the last mine production. Results of samples here disappointing & I do not consider

Au =

Ag =

the ~~present~~ showing

promising, altho it is

Sample #2 has taken from a box of screened & crushed ore at the camp. Substantial tonnage & is said to have been a composite sample of various portions of the mine. possible that a

Au =

Ag =

of low grade ore might be developed



COPY

Navapai  
T7N R2W Sec. 16  
State Land

845 North 2nd Avenue  
Phoenix, Arizona  
July 145h, 1929.

Report on the Fairview Group of Gold Mines.

Location: This group of claims is located in the Bitter Creek Mining District in Maricopa County, State of Arizona, 14 miles in a north easterly direction from Hot Springs Junction, a town on the Santa Fe forty-five miles in a westerly direction from the city of Phoenix, the capital of the State.

Area: There are eight claims in the group known as Fairview No. 1 to Fairview No. 6, each claim being of the usual dimensions, 1,500 feet in length by 600 feet in width, an area of approximately one hundred acres is comprised within the boundaries of the group.

Accessibility: The property is reached by a well travelled highway to within a mile and a half of it, and thence by a fair road that can be put into first class condition for an expense not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00)

Development: The development consists of an incline shaft sunk to a depth of 420' on the vein which dips at an angle of 40 degrees, a vertical shaft 100' in depth, drifts to the extent of 90' on the claim upon which the major part of the development work has been accomplished. In addition, on each claim included in the group a number of openings, consisting of minor shafts, open cuts and tunnels expose ore bodies included in a system of mineralization described in the following paragraph. All told, in a linear feet of the development exceeds one thousand feet. A good camp site has been built and every facility exists for the convenient and economical development of the property.

Water: There is a good spring within easy access of camp which will supply water for domestic purposes while the mine itself furnished ample for milling purposes.

Climate: The climate is such that operations can be carried on in the district without hindrance at all seasons of the year. It rarely snows in the Bitter Creek Mining District, hence no time is ever lost owing to inclement weather.

Geology: The geological conditions are as follows: A series of highly mineralized gold bearing porphyry dykes occurring in deep seated Plutonic rocks. Owing to the larger percentage of iron sulphides, the gangue matter, after oxidation has taken place, is completely broken up. The result is that in this oxidized zone where the gangue is so thoroughly disintegrated the work of breaking ground can be accomplished by the use of very little powder. Frequently a considerable distance can be made in drifts and raises without the use of any powder and, of course, this makes for economical mining. In this connection I might state that the material mined to date and now on the dumps will for 75% of it pass through a 3/4 inch screen. Again, on account of the friable nature of both the fines and the coarser materials, crushing would be so readily accomplished that the theoretical capacity of any crushing unit would be, at least doubled.

The mineral bearing dikes in which the gold values occur are classified as vein dikes. In the oxidized zone there has been a great deal of concentration due to the descending percolating waters carrying down the fine gold and depositing it under favorable conditions. Samples of the high grade resulting from this action assayed from \$30.00 to \$300.00 per ton in gold. A fair acreage sample taken from across



three feet in a raise on the 90' level assayed \$29.00 per ton in gold. Outside the vein proper, which is from four to six feet in width, the country rock has been contiguous to it, has been mineralized by the entrance into its fracture planes of the descending mineral solutions, samples taken across widths of from 8 to 10' in places proved that the adjoining country rock for that distance might be regarded as milling ore, and on account of the cheap mining and milling possible as related in the preceeding paragrpah, could be treated as a profit.

Attention is drawn to the feature of gold distribution included in the Fairview area. Gold is found in the acid vein dikes in the adjacent country rock and in the detritus due to the erosion of both. And this pay ore and detritus is not confined to one claim.

Within the boundaries of the 120 acres contained in the 6 mining locations belonging to the group, there is opportunity to develop a milling tonnage which should, with good business methods, produce results satisfactory to those who invest their money in the enterprise. Undue stress has not been laid on the high grade ore, of which there is a very fair proportion to the mass, and care has been taken in this report to avoid basing estimates on spectacular mill returns. For three reasons that the ground can be cheaply mined and the ore cheaply milled it will be possible to treat ten dollar ore, allowing for an 80% extraction only, at a profit of \$5.00 per ton.

In conclusion, I would advise the sinking of the shaft now furnishing the water supply for the mill to a depth of 20 feet more. If this were done, greater tonnage of high grade ore could be treated in the early stages of the mines development, and from the proceeds work could be undertaken on other promising exposures of the group.

Respectfully submitted ,

A. K. Simkins, Mining Engineer

*Values found in 20' w gold*

*Caution as mine is Low Production.*



R E P O R T  
ON THE  
FAIRVIEW MINE

*Sept 1932*

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

There is a total of over 1000 feet of development work in the mine, about 600 feet of this work was in ore.

Section No. 1--Assay Plan Map shows about 400 feet of the workings and also gives a good idea of the values in the different parts of this section.

The average value of the ore in place is \$13.50 per ton. *(old price of gold)*

The tonnage of actual ore blocked out is approximately 10,000 tons with a possible ore reserve of another 10,000 tons, this reserve can undoubtedly be increased with more development.

Mining costs are \$0.75 per ton.

Milling costs are \$0.80 per ton.

Assaying and overhead \$0.20 per ton.

Total costs, \$1.75 per ton.

With an extraction of 80% on \$13.50 ore *or \$14.00 per ton* *10.80* less the costs of mining, milling, etc., leaves a profit of *9.00* \$10.80 per ton. On a thirty ton per day basis, which is the amount the plant can handle, gives a daily profit of *270.00* \$324.00.

The Cyanide Plant is complete in every respect to handle 30 tons per day and with every little more development the mine will be in a position to supply this tonnage.

The experimental work that has been carried on here during the last month will probably increase the extraction somewhat and prevent any costly mistakes in treatment of the ores in the future.

LOCATION

The Fairview Mine is situated in the Bitter Creek Mining District, Yavapai County, State of Arizona, about 13 miles easterly from Morristown a station of the Santa Fe Railroad. The highway from Morristown to Castle Hot Springs is only 6/10 of a mile to the north of the mine with a fair road connecting the mine with the highway.



### CLAIMS

The property consists of six claims known as the Fairview No. 1, Fairview No. 2, Fairview No. 3, Fairview No.4, Fairview No.5, and Fairview No.6.

The main workings are on the Fairview No.3 claim. Some development has been done on all the claims and fair values found but outside of the main workings no serious attempt has been made to develop any of the other ledges.

### HISTORY

The mine was discovered in 1883 by Mexicans who worked it by their usual method of only taking out the highgrade which occurred in small bunches.

It was next operated by Winston and Paine about 30 years ago. A great deal of the development was done by them and it is claimed that they took out about \$50,000.00 from a small high grade stope. Below this stope the incline shaft goes under the vein for some reason or other work in this section was abandoned.

In 1908 a company was formed that sank the incline shaft to a depth of 428 feet, where water was encountered that could not be handled at that time.

It then lay idle for a number of years under various ownerships and in the early part of 1927 Mr. E. W. Turner purchased it from a Mr. Boyd.

In 1929 the property was incorporated as the Fairview Mining & Development Co., In 1931 this company started foundation for a cyanide plant but due to shortage of funds and internal dissensions the property was sold back to E. W. Turner who has completed the plant and has done the necessary development that makes for cheap mining.

### ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

#### TOPOGRAPHY

The property lies in between the ~~low~~ rolling hills near the valley and the higher ~~abrupt~~ <sup>are</sup> mountains of the Bradshaw Range. On the property itself the hills/somewhat rolling and not very abrupt nor high. The drainage is to the south and east and empties in the Carl Pleasant Lake.



## VEGETATION

The vegetation consists of buck brush, greese wood, various kinds of cactus, mesquite, Palo Verde, Iron wood and catelaw.

## CLIMATE

The climate is ideal for working the year around, seldom any snow in the winter and while the thermometer raises to as high as 105 Degrees F. in the summer the nights are always cool.

TRANSPORTATION: From the mine to the railroad by auto a distance of about 14 miles over fair roads, but for heavy traffic some road work would have to be done on the road leading out to the property, the balance of the road is kept up by the county.

## VEINS

There are several veins on the property and all have more or less values, although at the present time the commercial ore is only found in the main workings.

The principal vein is on No. 3 claim, where most of the development work has been done.

The veins on claims numbered No.2, No.4, No. 5 and No.6 have only the location and assessment work done.

The vein on Claim No.1 has an incline shaft about 25' deep, values here are somewhat better though very spotted.

All the veins are parallel and have the same dip, the character of the gold is the same and the ore from each vein carries a trace of copper, therefore it is reasonable to suppose that more than one shoot of ore exists on the property.

## ORES.

The ore occurs along the contact between a birds eye porphyry and a blocky fairly close grained Andesite.

The widths of the different ore bodies in the workings on the main vein varies from 3 feet to over 15 feet. The average value of the commercial ore being \$7.50 per ton. High grade bunches were encountered in sampling but were not taken into consideration when making the estimate on the value per ton.

The gold in the ore is secondary and it is only found in the vugs and cleavings of the rock. The rock itself carrying marcasite has been so oxidized from the surface down to a depth of 150 feet

that a large proportion of the values are in the fine dust. The gold itself is exceedingly fine.

High grade ore has been encountered in different stopes in the mine but bunches of high grade appear to be getting larger and more frequent as the work progressed downward in the lower stope. It is possible that a very high bunch will be encountered between the present working level and the 250 level.

#### SAMPLING

In sampling the vein it was decided that a cut 2 inches wide by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep would be taken from the hanging wall to the foot wall of the vein for each assay. All the material taken from this cut was crushed to pass through a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch mesh screen, then quartered down to the proper amount for grinding to pass through a 60 mesh screen, from this product the assay was taken.

#### EQUIPMENT

The following represents the equipment that is on the ground at the present time.

MINE:                Blacksmith shop to sharpen steel and do other light smithy work around the mine.

Track and cars for hauling ore from the mine to the plant  
1-25 H. P. Avery Gasoline engine and 1  $5\frac{1}{2}$  K.W. direct current generator.

1-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  H.P. electric motor and 1 Myers heavy duty pump.

1000 feet #14 copper wire.

Hand steel, picks, shovels, etc.

MILL:                5 leaching tanks 12' diam.  
1 water tank 12' diam.  
2 solution tanks 15' diam.  
6 zinc boxes  
Pipe, fittings and valves to make a complete plant for leaching ores.  
1 Complete assay office and building (This is one of the most complete assay offices in the State for assaying gold & silver)

The plant is in condition to start on two or three days' notice.

#### SUPPLY COSTS

##### LABOR

Miners                \$4.00 per day



Laborers	\$3.00 per day
Blacksmiths	4.50 per day
Carpenters	4.50 " "
electrician	5.00 " "
foreman	5.00 " "

#### WATER

For domestic use is hauled in barrels at a cost of 10¢ per barrel.

For the mine and mill the water is pumped from the mines and about 1500 gallons is used daily, this requires about 2 gallons of gasoline and some oil; making the pumping costs about \$1.00 per day.

Powder blasting	\$9.00 for 50 lbs.
caps	1.25 per box 100
fuse	.75 per 100 ft.
sodium cyanide	.25 per lb.
zinc shavings	.20 per lb.
lime	10¢ per lb.

The above are a few of the items that enter into the costs of operation.

#### OPERATING COSTS

**MINE** To furnish 25 to 30 tons of ore for the leaching plant daily will require three miners at \$4.00 each, 1 trammer, at \$3.00 per day or a total labor cost of \$15.00.

#### CONCLUSION

I would advise going to a greater depth on the shaft furnishing the water supply, approximately speaking, to a depth of 20 or 30 feet for more active production.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) L. R. Sutherland

Mining Engineer

I, A. C. Jenkins, a duly appointed and qualified and acting Notary Public, Maricopa, County, Arizona, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing Mining Report to be a full, true and correct copy of the same.

(SIGNED) A. C. JENKINS

*Value found in 20.00 gold*

## FAIRVIEW SAMPLES

## ON PLAN

NO.	DESCRIPTION	WIDTH	OZ. GOLD	VALUE
1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' North of Plug (Tunnel)			
2	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' "	5'	.14	2.80
3	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	5'	.10	2.00
4	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	3'	.12	2.40
5	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	3'	.30	6.00
6	27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	4'	.22	4.40
7	32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	2'	.62	12.40
8	37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	5'	.50	10.00
9	42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' " " "	5'	.16	3.20
10	25' " " "	4'	.10	2.00
11	29' " " "	6'	.14	2.80
12	33' " " "	5'	.40	8.00
13	37' " " "	5'	.30	6.00
14	41' " " "	3'	3.60	72.00
15	45' " " "	5'	.16	3.20
16	49' " " "	5'	.40	8.00
17	53' " " "	5'	.22	4.40
	" " "	5'	.10	2.00
18	Grab 2 tons ore between 16 & 17		.14	2.80
19	" 4 " " " 10 & 11		.28	5.60
20	Fines under chute		.74	14.80
21	" Floor #1 East raise		.04	.80
22A	Footwall streak opposite #1 raise	5'	.05	1.00
22B	Hanging wall " " " "	6'	.38	7.60
23	Grab 10 tons ore main stope		.22	4.40
24	Footwall streak southside Main stope	5'8"	.36	7.20
25	" " north side "	7'	.18	3.60
26	" " west " "	8'6"	.20	4.00
27	East end of pillar main stope	5'6"	.06	1.20
28	West point of " " "	1'8"	1.54	30.80
29	Hanging wall between 12 & 13	2'	.24	4.80
30	Foot " " 13 & 14	2'	.32	6.40
31	Grab of fines in main stope		.54	10.80
32	5' West of point of pillar main stope	1'4"	.32	6.40
33	39' north of plug special		.34	6.80
34	Grab of fines 10' wide lower stope		2.88	57.60
35	Grab of fines 6' " " "		.32	6.40
36	Lower stope, pillar 12' N. W.	5'	.30	6.00
37	" " " "	10"	.10	2.00
38	" " " Fines		.20	4.00
40	Fines from lower stope 8' east of M 33		.32	6.40
41	Coarse soft ore lower stope at #40		.28	5.60
42	Opposite of #2 Raise Tunnel		.08	1.60
43	15' up incline shaft from point of pillar.		.36	7.20
44	At point of pillar main stopel		1.54	30.80
45	Fines from vugs at point of pillar		5.06	101.20
ASSAYS ON SECTION				
54	Incline raise 60' below tunnel level 28"		.08	1.60
55	" " Brown streak	18"	3.52	70.40
56	" " White "	14"	.10	2.00
57	" " West side	4'	.12	2.40
58	Incline shaft 10' below raise.	2'6"	.36	7.20

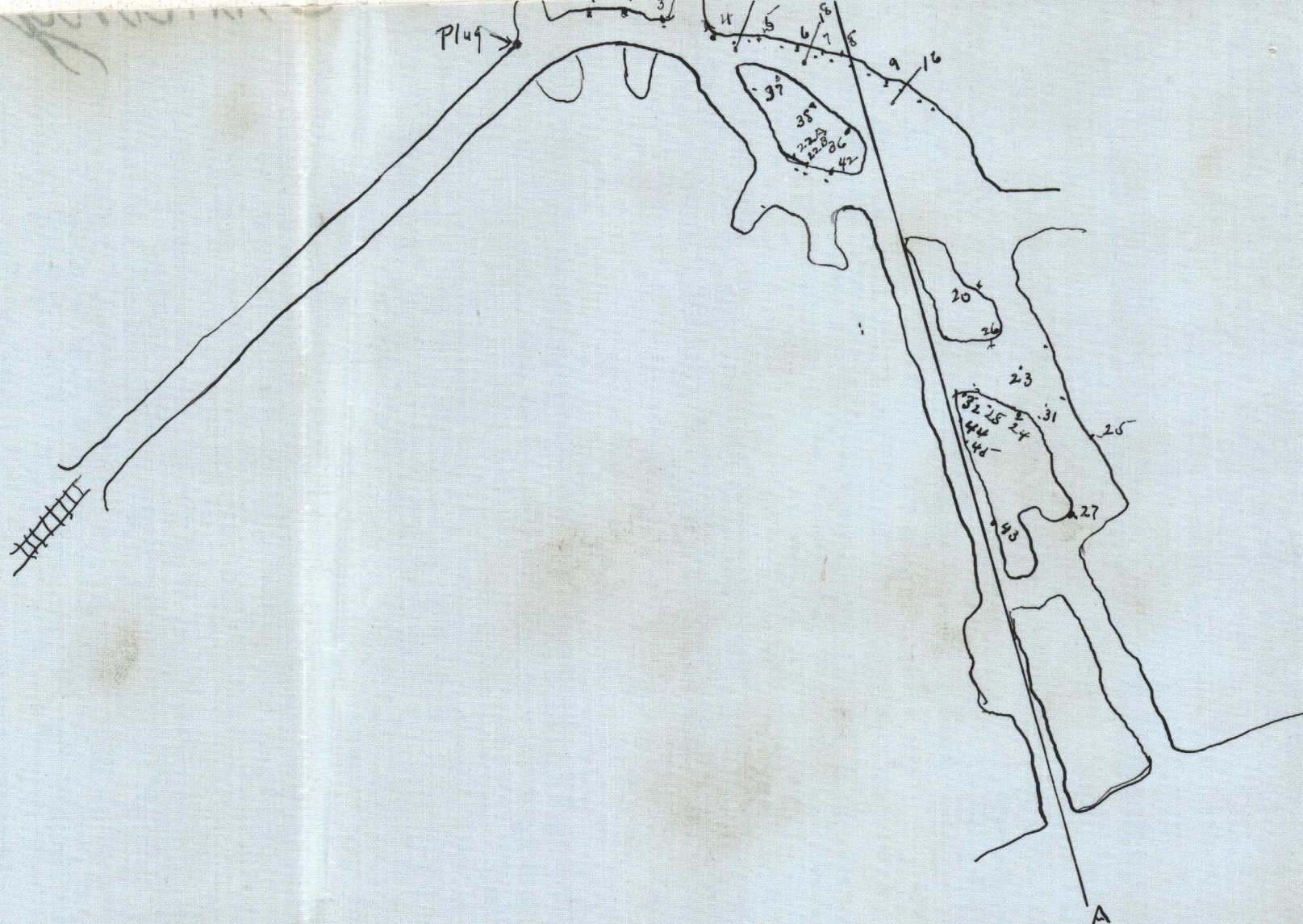


# Fairview Geology

Scale 1" = 100'







# FAIRVIEW GOLD MINE.

Section Plan  
Scale 1" = 20'

Section thru Line A-B.

Scale 1" = 20'

