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District	Property	Location	Owners & Operators	Date Visited	Notes
Wickenburg (Cont'd.)	Monte Cristo	15 mi. N.E. Wickenburg Constellation Min. District	Monte Cristo M. & M. Co. Ezra Thayer, Phoenix, Pres. Chas. B. Bronn, Supt. Develop- ing.	March 23 1917 Did not ask to go underground	Mr. Colvocoresses' notes of May 1916 cover situation as to ore values. Country rock altered granite, schist, acid dikes. According to Bronn, Mexicans originally worked from surface rich stringers, con- taining silver, which made into the vein on which incline at about 60° is sunk 1100'. Levels said to be driven 500' each way every hundred feet. Other veins, but only one (NW - SE) worked. E-W dikes cross. Chalcopyrite came in at 700' level. Best silver values associated with lime spar. Apparently much over- rated, but a probable producer of silver ore with a little copper.

See also Monte Cristo Mine.

REPORT ON MONTE CRISTO MINE

HUMBOLDT, Arizona,
APRIL 17, 1916

Mr. G. M. Colvocoresses, General Manager,
CONSOLIDATED ARIZONA SMELTING COMPANY,
Humboldt, Arizona.

Dear Sir:-

Pursuant to your recent request that I visit the MONTE CRISTO MINE and make an inspection of same relative to its future possibilities as a producer of copper, I am presenting herewith the results of my observations at that property, which I visited on April 14th and 15th. -

LOCATION:

The MONTE CRISTO MINE is located about 12 miles in a northeasterly direction from the town of Wickenburg, Arizona, and three-quarters of a mile from the old town of Constellation. The property consists of 31-patented claims, owned by the Monte Cristo Mining & Milling Co., of which Ezra A. Thayer of Phoenix, Arizona, owns a majority of the stock.

GEOLOGICAL FEATURES:

The principal vein upon which they have been sinking, drifting and cross-cutting probably lies more or less in conformity with the contact of a quartz porphyry and a granite gneiss, the latter, in turn, being intruded by dikes of quartz porphyry, diabase, and gradations from the same, varying from the characteristic types. The vein itself, as exposed in the present cross-cuts, varies from a few feet in width up to from 80 to 100 feet. In every instance, coming under my observation, the lateral extent of the vein was easily recognizable by well defined foot and hanging walls.

The vein material is composed of highly altered country-rock, decomposed in many places to a soft clay, and in other places silicified to a compact and hard condition. The vein dips from 50° to 60° to the southwest and strikes N. 60° W. A one compartment shaft with a ladder-way is sunk for a distance of 900 feet on the dip of the vein. The total amount of work done on the deposit, as told me by the mine foreman, Charles Broan, is approximately 10,000 feet.

The information given me by the mine foreman and E. W. Thayer, concerning the value of the ore at the various levels, from the results of samples taken during the course of development, are as follows:

Level Number (**) Tunnel	Ft. Work Along Vein 1400	Values in (*)			Avg. Width of Vein	Length of pay shoot 900 (***)
		Silver	Gold	Copper		
		\$8.00 (Total)			6 ft.	
1	700 (?)	50-100	ozs.	\$5.-\$8.--	" "	All in ore
2	" "	" "	" "	" "	8 "	" " "
3	700	" "	" "	" "	11 "	500 " "
4	500	" "	" "	" "	(?) "	500 " "
5	520	" "	" "	" 2%	12 "	500 " "
6	520	" "	" "	" 3-4%	(?) "	500 " "
7	520-	" "	" "	" " "	(?) "	500 " "
8	250	30	"	\$4 7%	25 "	250 " "
9	600	"	"	" 12%	20 "	600 " "

Note: (*) These values were given me orally and were not taken directly from assay records.

(**) Tunnel level corresponds to the elevation of the collar of the shaft.

(***) Headings at the ends of the drifts on the southeast extension of the vein are still in ore.

The mine foreman told me that no high-grade silver ore is taken into consideration in the average values as given me for the various widths of the vein. -

They claim that, on the lower levels, the average contents for a distance of from 80 to 100 feet will average from 4% to 5% copper. -

There is only a small amount of copper from the surface to the 5th level and from that point on down to the lowest workings, the copper content is said to increase; the last two levels showing a decided increase in copper value and a somewhat lower value in gold and silver.

As yet they have not encountered any faulting in their vein

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and on the surface, I was able to trace the outcrop for a mile to the southeast; at a point 400 feet beyond the farthest heading reached by the tunnel, they have sunk a shaft on the vein for 50-feet, the values in which are reported to be over 100 ounces in silver and \$5.- in gold for a distance of the width of the shaft, the vein showing on the surface to a width of from 10 to 12 feet.

Numerous small veins branching from the main vein at acute angles on the north side only are said to carry from \$5.- to \$10.- per ton gold values, but these veins have not been extensively prospected.

They are intending to sink to the 11th level before undertaking a systematic sampling of their mine and the testing of their ore for metallurgical processes. The evidence appears to me to be decidedly pointing to a copper mine whose ultimate value will exceed that to be derived from the silver ore thus far developed. The copper ore is said to not contain any lead nor zinc and examination of a number of samples failed to disclose any sign of either of these metals to me.

The mine, as it appears to me, at this time, would seem as though there would be considerable amounts of shipping ore of a good grade of copper, probably 10% or better; at least, they will have a large amount of copper concentrates, should they decide to mill their copper ores which will be too low grade to stand direct shipping charges. I was told that they anticipate erecting a mill of 500-tons daily capacity; guessing at the probable ratio of concentration as 10 to 1, they will have at least 50-tons per day of concentrates to ship.

In talking with Mr. Hetherington, last night, he made mention of the Monte Cristo Mine and said that he had been

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down there, looking it over, some few months ago, and anticipated going again as soon as he could, as he was desirous of keeping in touch with the development of the mine, since it showed prospect of becoming a copper producer. Altho he did not commit himself and state that he was going to keep in close touch with the mine in the light of its future possibilities as a source of ore for the Hayden Smelter, his conversation lead me to infer as much, - he, being unaware that I had been looking ~~into~~ the possibilities of the same over, in your behalf.

In conclusion, I will say that the prospect of the Monte Cristo becoming a steady shipper of either copper ore or of copper concentrates, at some time in the next year or two, leads me to believe that it would be to your advantage to personally investigate to assure yourself that there will be anything to gain from having a personal knowledge of the proposition and a personal acquaintance with the owners.

Respectfully submitted,

H. C. Anderson.

REPORT ON THE

MONTE CRISTO

MINE

H.G.S. Anderson

Ch. L. E. P.

captured
microbes

MONTE CRISTO (WICKENBURG)

Note by G. M. Colvocoresses, October, 1937.

This mine has had a lurid past and does not appear to have much of a future. From 1915 to about 1924 Ezra Thayer made it a "mystery mine" and by exhibiting many fine specimens of native silver and claiming that the Nipissing Mining Co. and others had offered to buy him out for One Million Dollars he persuaded various people to invest in the stock up to an aggregate of over \$200,000, a part of which he used for development.

Thayer positively refused to ship any ^{even} ore/when silver sold at \$1.30 per ozl but claimed that he had several million ounces in the blocked out ore.

In 1924 or 1925 Thayer sold the controlling interest in the mine to U. C. Julian who proceeded to combine it with other properties in a well known swindle known as the Julian Merger Mines and with considerable difficulty a large slab of silver was refined out of the ore and dump and placed on exhibit in his show window in Los Angeles.

After the collapse of the Julian outfit the mine and its equipment were fought over by various creditors and minority stockholders and later leased to a Salt Lake Concern which operated with a mill during '35 and part of '36 before going into bankruptcy.

The very high grade ore in this mine appears to have been limited to surface pockets which have been worked out, but I think there is still some medium grade material which might profitably be won by experienced lessees---it does not appear to be attractive for any larger scale operation.

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MONTE CRISTO MINE

Ezra W. Thayer,
Phoenix, Ariz.

Wickenburg,
Ariz.

April 1916 H.G.S. Anderson spent two days there and got a wonderful impression of its richness. According to him ore shoot 1000 to 2000 feet long; 3 to 100 feet wide, growing better with depth. Above 600 foot level high silver values in oxidized gangue; below, 600 to 900 feet (Lowest level) copper increasing.

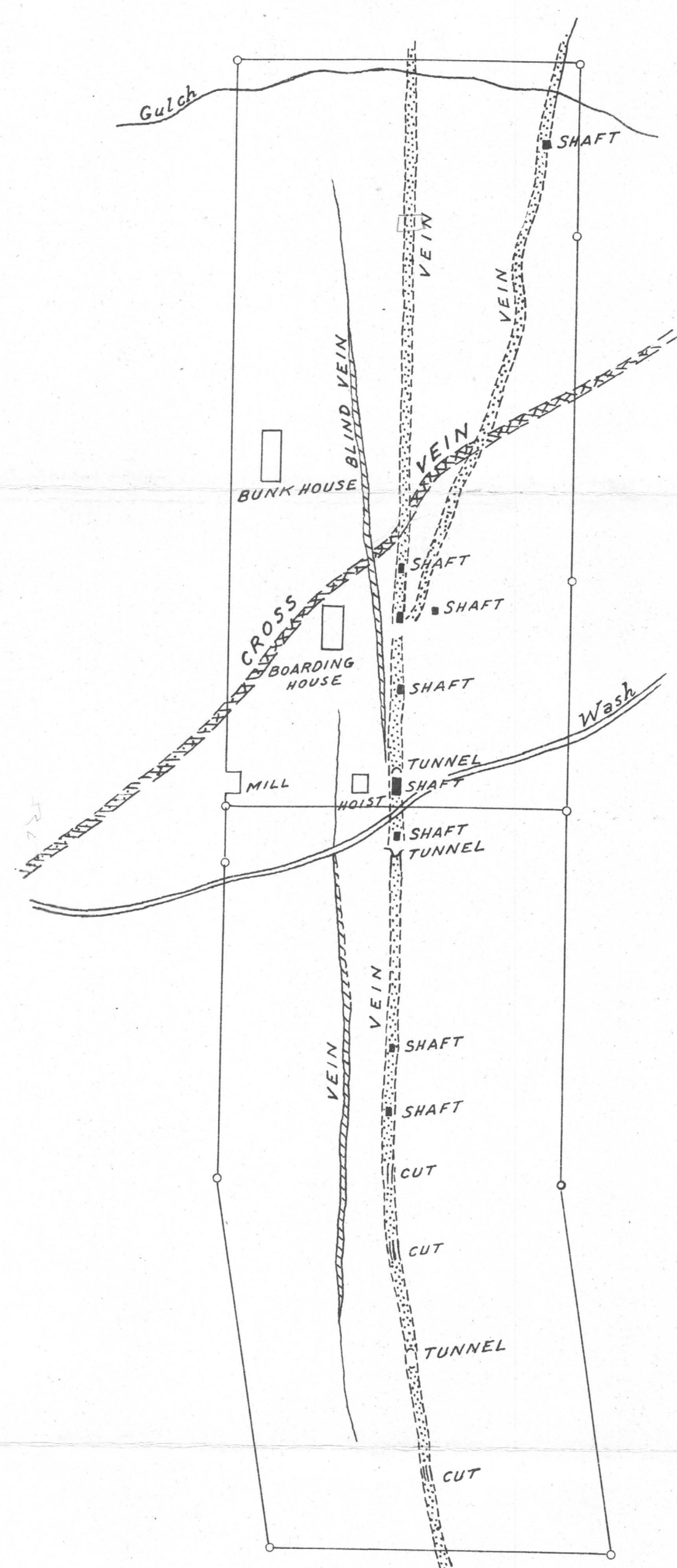
Anderson got the idea that in 900 foot level shoot was 10 to 100 feet wide and would average well above 3% copper with thousands of tons of ore of shipping grade in sight.

May 6, 1916.

G. M. Colvocoresses and H. R. Banks visited, but could not agree (after short inspection) with Anderson at all. They thought reported values very doubtful and that the proportion of sulphides in the ore, even on the lower levels, was small; that the ore was bunchy and that there was little ore in sight that would average 3% copper. G.M. C. not permitted to sample, but he managed to get several more or less representative samples of the better looking ore at various places.

	Au.	Ag.	Cu.	Specimen
#1			22.96	
#2	Nil	Tr	8.01	
#3	.05	39.39		
#4	.08	4.00	3.77	
#5	nil	Tr		
#6	nil	1.24	5.02	
#7	.10	11.90	9.20	
#8	.50	7.10	4.97	
#9	Tr	0.32	12.83	

See also Wickenburg - Monte Cristo

[illegible]

SCALE - 100' = 1"

Monte Christo

of hidden home

Scanned
11/20/11
JH